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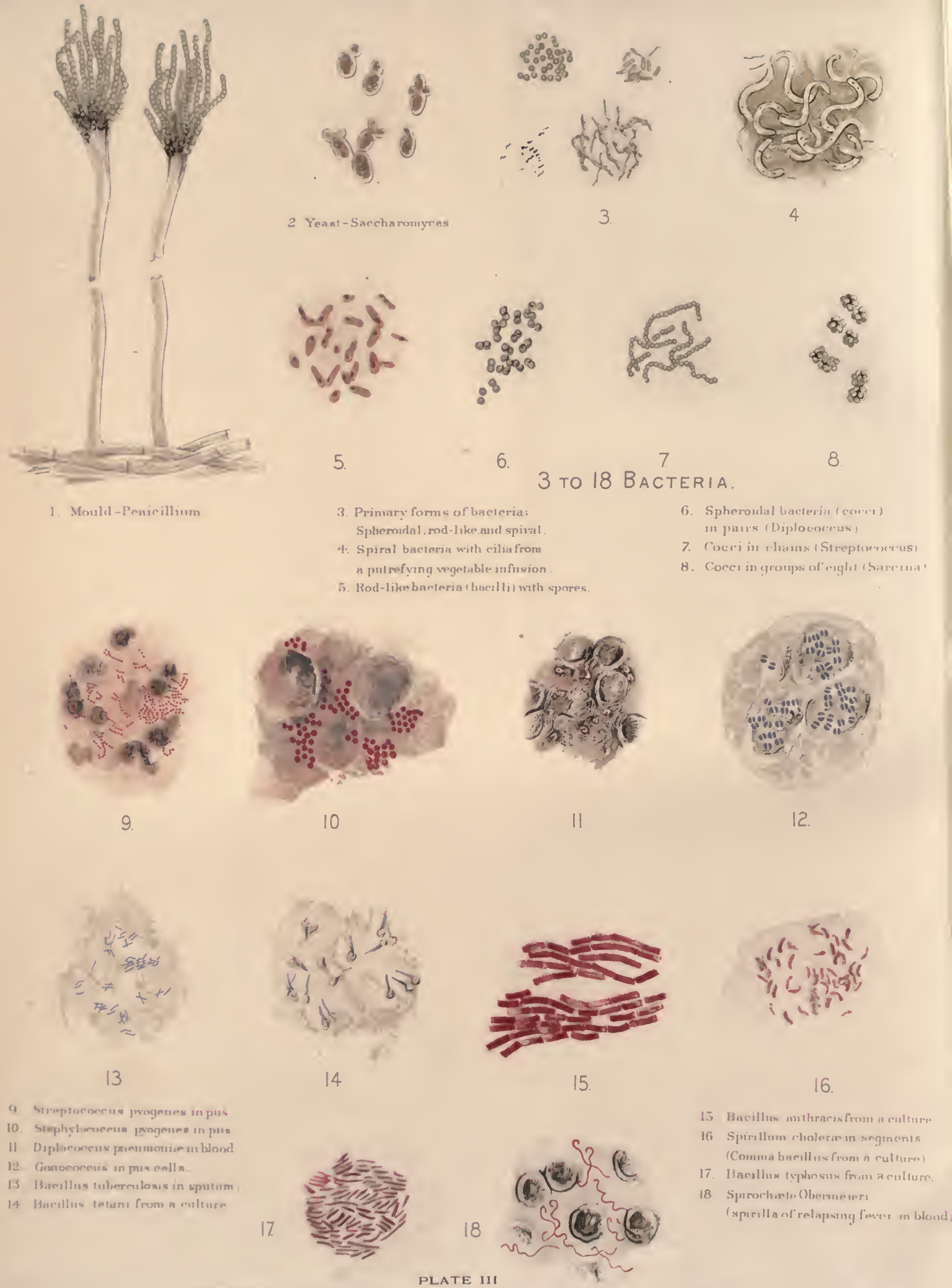


PLATE III

These drawings from photographs represent the bacteria magnified about 1,000 diameters except figures 9 and 13, in which they are magnified about 500 diameters

EXAMPLES OF MICRO-ORGANISMS

Drawn by DR. HENRY MACDONALD
under the direction of DR T MITCHELL PRUDDEN

AN

ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

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MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

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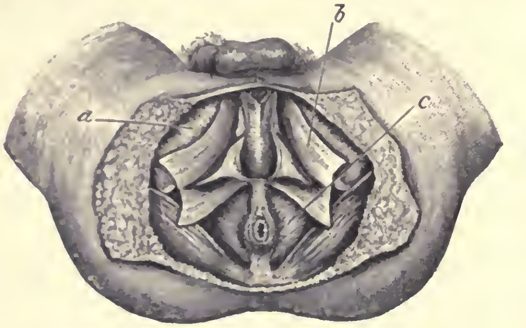
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C E Reed M D 1894

FASCIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²s(fa³s)'si²(ki²)-a³. Gr., δεσμός. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fascie. Binde.* It., Sp., *f.* 1. A bandage. 2. A ligature. 3. A sheet of dense connective tissue, especially one serving as an investment for a muscle or a group of muscles. 4. A tape-worm. 5. In cerebral anatomy, the tænia hippocampi. [I, 3 (K).] 6. In botany, a broad band of color. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**Abdominal fasciæ.** The fasciæ in the walls of the abdomen. [L, 117 (α, 29).]—**Anal f.** Lat., *f. analis.* A layer of connective tissue situated upon the levator ani muscle, continuous anteriorly with the posterior layer of the deep perineal f. [L.]—**Antibrachial f.** See *Antibrachial* APONEUROSIS.—**Aponeurotic f.** See *Deep f.*—**Axillary f.** Lat., *f. axillaris.* Ger., *Fascie der Achselgrube.* A stout, fibrous membrane which commences at the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle and passes outward and backward across the axilla to its posterior border, where it unites with the sheaths of the latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles. Below, it is continuous with the sheath of the brachial vessels and the brachial f. [L, 31, 142.]—**Bicipital f.** See *Semilunar f.*—**Brachial f.** Lat., *f. brachialis, f. brachii.* See *Brachial* APONEUROSIS.—**Broad f.** See *F. lata.*—**Buccal f.** Lat., *f. buccalis.* Ger., *Fascie der Backengegend.* 1. The bucco-pharyngeal f. 2. The bucco-pharyngeal f. and the parotid f. taken as one structure and regarded as forming a deep and a superficial layer. [L, 332.]—**Buccinator f.** Lat., *f. buccinatoria.* That portion of the bucco-pharyngeal f. which covers the buccinator muscle. [L, 142.]—**Bucco-pharyngeal f.** Lat., *f. buccopharyngea.* Fr., *aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne.* A f. which covers the external surface of the buccinator muscle, and is prolonged backward beneath the masseter muscle to the pterygo-maxillary ligament, from whence it extends over the lateral wall of the pharynx and joins with the deep cervical f. Anteriorly, it unites at the angle of the mouth with the superficial cervical f., and above and laterally with the masseteric and parotid fasciæ. [L, 31, 42, 332.]—**Cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis, f. colli.* Ger., *Halsfascie.* The deep and superficial fasciæ of the neck regarded as one structure; or, in a more restricted sense, the deep cervical f. [L, 332.]—**Clavipectoral f.** A layer of f. continuous above with the superficial cervical f. and below with the pectoral f. [L, 114.]—**Colles's f.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**Cooper's f.** See *F. propria of the scrotum.*—**Coraco-clavicular f., Costo-coracoid f.** Lat., *f. coracoclavicularis.* Fr., *aponévrose coraco-claviculaire.* A strong f. which begins at the clavicle and first rib, being continuous with the cervical f. It covers the subclavius muscle, fills up the infraclavicular fossa, passes out on the arm, ending above at the coracoid process of the scapula, and is united below with the brachial aponeurosis on a level with the insertion of the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles. [L, 332.]—**Cremasteric f.** Lat., *f. cremasterica.* The layer of fibrous tissue which unites the loops of the cremaster muscle. [L, 142, 172.]—**Cribriform f.** Lat., *f. cribriformis.* The portion of the superficial f. of the thigh which overlies the saphenous opening of the f. lata. It is attached to the edge of the saphenous opening, and has a number of openings for blood-vessels and lymphatics. [L, 142, 172.]—**Crural f.** Lat., *f. cruralis.* Ger., *Beinfascie.* See APONEUROSIS *of the leg.*—**Deep cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis profunda, f. profunda colli.* Ger., *tiefe Halsfascie.* The deep layer of the cervical f., or, according to some authorities, an independent structure; a strong layer of fibrous tissue which lies beneath the platysma myoides and gives off a number of processes which invest the muscles and vessels of the neck. It is attached posteriorly to the ligamentum nuchæ and the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, and passes forward to the posterior edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, where it divides into two layers (between which the muscle lies), which unite at the anterior border and join in the middle line with the f. of the other side. The most superficial of these layers is continuous above with the parotid and masseteric fasciæ, and below is attached to the clavicle, in the posterior triangle of the neck. Below the thyreoid gland the united layers again separate into two sheets, which are attached respectively to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the upper border of the sternum and the interclavicular ligament, the deeper of the two closely investing the sterno-hyoid and the sterno-thyreoid muscles. From the layer beneath the sterno-mastoid muscle are given off: (1) a process which covers the posterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle, binding it down to the clavicle and to the cartilage of the first rib, (2) the dense portion termed the stylo-maxillary ligament, (3) an offshoot which forms the carotid sheath, (4) a thin layer which passes in front of the trachea and thyreoid gland, and (5) a process which is continuous with the fibrous portion of the pericardium. Posteriorly, it passes back to form the prevertebral f. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Deep f.** Lat., *f. aponeurotica.* A membranous covering of muscles, also furnishing sheaths for the deep vessels and surfaces from which other muscles arise. [L.]—**Deep f. of the back.** A dense fibrous layer of f. which covers the superficial muscles of the back, and furnishes sheaths for them.—**Deep f. of the pectoral region.** See *Coraco-clavicular f.*—**Deep f. of the sole.** See *Plantar f.*—**Deep f. of the thigh.** See *F. lata.*—**Deep perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinæi profunda* (seu *media*, seu *propria*). Fr., *aponévrose périnéale profonde.* Ger., *mittlere Mittelfleischaponeurose.* The deep layer of the perineal f., a triangular, two-layered f. (the triangular ligament of the urethra) which fills in the front part of the outlet of the pelvis, lying on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and bulb of the urethra. Between the two layers are found the membranous portion of the urethra, the dorsal vein of the penis, Cowper's glands and their ducts, the subpubic ligament, the pudic vessels and nerves, and the artery and nerve of the bulb. The inferior (anterior) layer is attached on each side to the rami of the ischium and pubes; below, its base is continuous with the superior layer and the edge of the superficial perineal f., being connected to the central point of the perinæum; and above, its apex is attached to the lower surface of the symphysis pubis and the subpubic ligament. The superior (posterior) layer is separated into two halves by the urethra, just in front of the prostate gland. It unites below with the inferior layer, is continuous on each side with the pelvic and anal f., and covers the outer portion of the prostate gland. In the female this last layer is divided by the vagina. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Diophthalmic f.** See BINOCULUS.—**Dorsal f.** The f. of the back. [L.]—**Dorsal f. of the foot.** Lat., *f. dorsalis pedis.* A thin f. which passes down upon the dorsum of the foot. It commences at the lower margin of the anterior annular ligament, extends out upon the toes, and at the sides of the tarsus is continuous with the plantar f., but is attached to the internal and external metatarsal bones. [L, 332.]—**Dorsal f. of the hand.** Lat., *f. dorsalis manus.* See *Dorsal* APONEUROSIS *of the metacarpus.*—**External spermatic f.** See *Intercolumnar f.*—**F. abdominalis subcutanea, F. abdominalis superficialis.** The subcutaneous cellular tissue on the anterior surface of the abdomen. [L, 175 (α, 29).]—**F. abdominalis transversalis.** See *F. transversalis.*—**F. adiposa renum.** The adipose areolar tissue which surrounds the kidney and holds it in place. [α, 29.]—**F. analis, F. ani, F. anoperinæalis, F. anoperinæalis propria.** See *Anal f.*—**F. antibrachii.** See *Antibrachial* APONEUROSIS.—**F. aponeurotica.** See *Deep f.*—**F. aponeurotica femoris.** See *F. lata.*—**F. ascialis.** See ASCIA (3d def.).—**F. axillaris.** See *Axillary f.*—**F. brachialis, F. brachii.** See *Brachial* APONEUROSIS.—**F. buccalis.** See *Buccal f.*—**F. buccinatoria.** See *Buccinator f.*—**F. bucco-pharyngea.** See *Buccopharyngeal f.*—**F. bulbi (oculi).** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**F. capitalis.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.—**F. capitis.** 1. In anatomy, a fibro-cellular layer in the scalp. 2. In surgery, the occipito-frontal aponeurosis. [α, 29.]—**F. celluleux** (Fr.). See *F.* (3d def.).—**F. celluleux profond** (Fr.). See *Deep f.*—**F. cervicalis.** See *Deep cervical f.* and *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. clavicularis.** The clavicular portion of the coraco-clavicular f. [L, 7.]—**F. clavipectoralis.** See *Clavipectoral f.*—**Fasciæ coli.** See LIGAMENTA *coli.*—**F. colli.** See *Cervical f.*—**F. colli profunda (media).** See *Deep cervical f.*—**F. colli superficialis.** See *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. Cooperi.** See *F. propria of the scrotum.*—**F. coracoclavi-costalis, F. coraco-clavicularis.** See *Coraco-clavicular f.*—**F. coraco-costalis.** That portion of the coraco-clavicular f. covering the pectoralis minor muscle. [L, 31.]—**F. coraco-pectoralis.** See *Coraco-clavicular f.*—**F. costocoracoidea.** See *Costocoracoid f.*—**F. cremasterica.** See *Cremasteric f.*—**F. cribriformis, F. cribrosa.** See *Cribriform f.*—**F. cruralis, F. cruris.** See APONEUROSIS *of the leg.*—**F. deltoidea.** See *Deltoid* APONEUROSIS.—**F. dentata (hippocampi, seu Tarini).** Ger., *gekräuselte graue Leiste.* A band of gray matter seen on the outer wall of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, beneath the corpus fimbriatum. It corresponds to the edge of the dentate convolution. [I, 15.]—**F. dentata cinerea, F. denticulata.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. digitalis, F. digitorum.** See *Finger*-BANDAGE.—**F. dividens.** See *Dividing* BANDAGE.—**F. dorsualis.** See *Dorsal f.*—**F. dorsualis manus.** See *Dorsal* APONEUROSIS *of the metacarpus.*—**F. dorsualis pedis.** See *Dorsal f. of the foot.*—**F. endo-abdominalis, F. endogastrica.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. endothoracica.** The layer of dense connective tissue which unites the costal pleura with the walls of the thorax. [L, 332.]—**F. epicrania.** See *Epicranial* APONEUROSIS.—**F. fasciolis separatim dispositis.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**F. femoris.** See *F. lata.*—**F. glutæa.** See *Gluteal* BANDAGE.—**F. gypsea.** See *Plaster-of-Paris* BANDAGE.—**F. Heliodori.** See *Heliodorus's* BANDAGE.—**F. humeri.** See *Brachial* APONEUROSIS.—**F. hypogastrica.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. iliaca.** See *Iliac f.*—**F. infraspinata.** A strong, tendinous f. which covers the infraspinatus and teres minor muscles where they are not covered by the deltoid muscle. [L, 142, 332.]—**F. infundibuliformis.** See *Infundibuliform f.*—**F. ischioprostatica.** The transverse ligament of the pelvis. [L, 332.] Cf. *Deep perineal f.*—**F. lata (cru-**

ris, seu femoris). Ger., *Oberschenkelfascie.* The stout fibrous tissue which invests the free surfaces of the muscles of the thigh. It is attached above to the back part of the coccyx and sacrum, the outer lip of the crest of the ilium, Poupart's ligament, the body and ramus of the pubes, the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament; and below to the head of the tibia, the margins of the patella and the head of the fibula, being continuous with the f. of the leg. At the upper edge of the glutæus maximus it divides into two layers, between which the muscle is included, and which unite at the lower edge of the latter. It gives off from its inner surface numerous intermuscular septa, the two most important being attached to the linea aspera of the femur, and separating respectively the vastus externus muscle from the short head of the biceps muscle, and the vastus internus muscle from the adductor muscles. At the upper and inner part of the thigh, close to Poupart's ligament, is found the saphenous opening for the transmission of the internal saphenous vein. The f. lata is usually divided into two portions—the iliac, external to, and the pubic, internal to, the saphenous opening, below which the two unite. The upper part of the pubic portion passes behind the

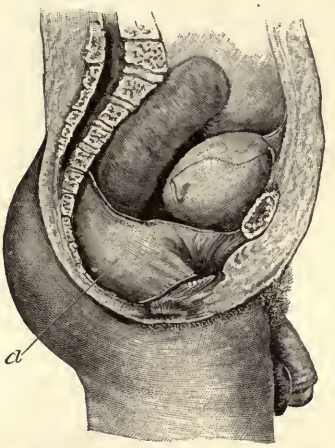


THE PELVIC FASCIA. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the fascia lata; *b*, the perineal fascia; *c*, the levator ani.

femoral vessels, and is continuous with the ilio-psoas muscle and the capsule of the hip joint. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. levatoris ani.** See *Anal f.*—**Fasciæ ligamentosæ coli.** See LIGAMENTA *coli.*—**F. linguæ.** The dense connective tissue which unites the muscles of the tongue with the mucous membrane. [L, 332.]—**F. longa (seu longitudinalis) anterior (seu antica) vertebralis.** See *Anterior vertebral* LIGAMENT.—**F. longa (seu longitudinalis) posterior (seu postica) vertebralis.** See *Posterior vertebral* LIGAMENT.—**F. lumbalis, F. lumbaris, F. lumbodorsualis, F. lumborum.** See *Lumbar f.*—**F. masseterica.** See *Masseteric f.*—**F. medullaris** [Malacarne]. A pyramid of the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. musculi transversi.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. nodosa.** See *Knotted* BANDAGE.—**F. nuchæ.** A thin layer of f. immediately underlying the trapezius and rhomboidei muscles. It is attached above to the middle curved lines of the occipital bone, and laterally is continuous at the edges of the trapezius muscles. In the middle line it blends with the ligamentum nuchæ. [L, 332.]—**F. obturatoria.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ocularis (seu oculi) simplex.** See *Eye*-BANDAGE.—**F. of Colles.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**Fasciæ of origin.** Ger., *Ursprungsehnen.* The fasciæ which serve for the origin of muscles. [L, 31.]—**F. of Scarpa.** Lat., *f. Scarpæ.* A portion of the superficial f. which overlies the external abdominal ring. [L, 332.]—**F. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**F. orbitæ.** See *Orbital f.*—**F. palmaris.** See *Palmar f.*—**F. palpebralis.** The subconjunctival tissue of the eyelids. [L.]—**F. parotidea.** See *Parotid f.*—**F. parotideomasseterica.** The parotid and masseteric fasciæ, regarded as one structure. [L.]—**F. pectinea.** The pubic portion of the f. lata. [L.]—**F. pectoralis profunda.** The deep layer of the pectoral f., which is continuous with the fibrous sheath of the recti muscles. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**F. pectoralis superficialis.** The superficial layer of the pectoral f., from which fibres of the platysma arise. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**F. pelveos.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelveos externa.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. pelveos interna.** The internal layer of the pelvic f. [L.]—**F. pelvica, F. pelvina.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelvi-prostatica.** A process of the recto-vesical f. which forms the capsule of the prostate. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**F. pelvis.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. penis.** The layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the penis. It is continuous with the dartos, the superficial f. in the groin, and the perineal f., and extends forward as far as the collum penis. [L, 332.]—**F. perinealis, F. perinæi.** See *Perineal f.*—**F. perinæi media.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perinæi profunda.** See *Deep perineal f.* and *F. ischio-prostatica.*—**F. perinæi propria.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perinæi superficialis.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. perinæi transversa.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. pharyngis.** The pharyngeal portion of the bucco-pharyngeal f. (*q. v.*). [L.]—**F. pharyngis interna.** The fibro-elastic layer beneath the mucous membrane of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**F. pharyngo-basilaris.** The fibrous membrane which fills in, on each side, the space between the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the inferior surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**F. plantaris.** See *Plantar f.*—**F. prævertebralis.** See *Prevertebral f.*—**F. profunda abdominis.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. profunda colli.** See *Deep cervical f.*—**F. profunda cruris (seu femoris).** See *F. lata.*—**F. propria, F. propria of the scrotum.** Of Sir Astley Cooper, the infundibuliform f., together with the areolar tissue immediately underlying it. [C.]—**F. propria of the spermatic cord.** See *Infundibuliform f.*—**F. recta abdominis, F. recto-abdominalis.** See APONEUROSIS *of the internal oblique muscle.*—**F. rectovesicalis.** See *Recto-vesical f.*—**F. renalis, F. renis.** See *Renal f.*—**F. repens.** See *Open spiral* BANDAGE.—**F. salpingopharyngea.** An offshoot of the bucco-pharyngeal f. which covers the tensor palati muscle. [L, 332.]—**F. scapularis.** See *Scapulary* BANDAGE.—**F. Scarpæ.** See *F. of Scarpa.*—**F. Sculteti.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**F. semicircularis.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**F. semilunaris.** See *Semilunar f.*—**F. serrata.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. solaris.** See *Knotted* BANDAGE.—**F. spiralis.** See *Spiral* BANDAGE.—**F. stellata.** See *Knotted* BANDAGE.—**F. subcutanea.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**F. subpubica.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular f.*—**F. superficialis.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**F. superficialis abdominis.** The superficial f. of the abdominal region. [L.]—**F. superficialis colli.** See *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. superficialis perinæi.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. suprahyoidea.** The portion of the superficial cervical f. above the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**F. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. Tarini.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. tarso-orbitalis.** See *Tarso-orbital f.*—**F. temporalis.** See *Temporal f.*—**F. temporalis profunda.** The deep layer of the temporal f. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**F. temporalis superficialis.** The superficial layer of the temporal f. [*a*, 29.]—**F. Tenonis.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**F. T-formis.** See *T*-BANDAGE.—**F. thoracica.** See *Pectoral f.*—**F. thoracica interna.** See *F. endothoracica.*—**F. thyreolaryngea.** Of Hueter, that portion of the capsule of the thyreoid gland which is inserted into the cricoid cartilage. [Pauly (A, 319).]—**F. tortilis.** Fr., *f. tortile.* See *Spiral* BANDAGE and TOURNIQUET.—**F. transversa, F. transversalis (abdominis).** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. transversalis umbilicalis.** A portion of the transversalis f. lying immediately behind the umbilicus. [L.]—**F. triangularis.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT.—**F. umbilicalis.** See *F. transversalis umbilicalis.*—**F. uncinata.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. vaginalis bulbi.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**F. volaris.** See *Palmar f.*—**Fibro-areolar f.** See *Superficial f.*—**Iliac f.** Lat., *f. iliaca.* 1. An aponeurotic layer of f. which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles. It is blended above with the internal arcuate ligament, and, as it descends upon the psoas muscles, is attached to the intervertebral cartilages, the bodies of the vertebræ, the fibrous arches through which the lumbar arteries pass, and the sacrum. Externally it is attached to the inner lip of the crest of the ilium, and internally to the brim of the pelvis, where it blends with the periosteum. Below, it is prolonged down into the thigh, forming, in part, the femoral sheath. On the outer side of the femoral vessels it unites with the transversalis f. and the f. lata, and is attached to Poupart's ligament. Internally to the vessels, it is attached to the ilio-pectineal line, and joins with the f. lata. 2. The iliac portion of the f. lata. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Ilio-pectineal f.** See *Obturator f.*—**Infraspinous f.** See *F. infraspinata.*—**Infundibuliform f.** Lat., *f. infundibuliformis.* Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Scheidenhaut des Samenstrangs und Hodens.* An offshoot of the transversalis f. which passes down through the inguinal canal and forms one of the coats of the spermatic cord, lying beneath the cremasteric f., and fused with the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Intercolumnar f.** A thin f. derived from the margins of the external abdominal ring, and prolonged downward, lying external to the cremasteric f., and covering the outer surfaces of the spermatic cord and the testicle. [L, 142, 172.]—**Intercostal f.** A term applied indifferently to a layer of f. which covers the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, to one lining the inner surface of the internal intercostal muscles, or to one separating the same muscles. [L, 172.]—**Intermuscular fasciæ.** The processes of fasciæ that separate muscles. [L.]—**Ischio-rectal f.** See *Anal f.*—**Laryngo-thyreoid f.** See *F. laryngo-thyreoidea.*—**Lingual f.** See *F. linguæ.*—**Lumbar f., Lumbo-dorsal f.** Lat., *f. lumbalis, f. lumbodorsualis.* Fr., *aponévrose lumbodorsale.* A dense fibrous structure from which a portion of the transversalis abdominis muscle arises. At the posterior margin of the latter it divides into three layers, the anterior, middle, and posterior. The anterior is attached to the ilio-lumbar ligament, to the crest of the ilium, and to the front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, along the inner border of the quadratus lumborum muscle. Superiorly it forms the internal arched ligament of the diaphragm, and at its outer border it unites with the middle layer. The middle layer (posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle) is attached above to the lower border of the last rib, to the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, and to the ilio-lumbar ligament and the crest of the ilium. In front it unites with the anterior layer, and behind, at the outer edge of the erector spinæ, with the posterior layer. The superficial or posterior layer is attached to the tips of the spinous processes of all the lumbar vertebræ and of a varying number of the lower dorsal vertebræ, and is united in front with the latissimus dorsi and serratus posticus inferior muscles. Between the anterior and middle layers is the quadratus lumborum muscle, and between the middle and posterior is the erector spinæ muscle. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Masseteric f.** Lat., *f. masseterica.* Fr., *aponévrose massétérine.* A layer of f. continuous with the deep cervical, the parotid, and the bucco-pharyngeal fasciæ, and attached above to the zygoma. It lies upon the outer surface of the masseter muscle, with which it is closely united. [L, 142.]—**Middle perineal f.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**Obturator f.** Lat., *f. obturatoria.* The parietal layer of the pelvic f. It is attached above to the ilio-pectineal line, in front to the lower margin of the body of the pubes, behind to the anterior margin of the great sciatic notch and to the great sacro-sciatic ligament, and below to the falciform process of the sacro-sciatic ligament. It unites with the upper end of the thyreoid membrane, passing beneath the obturator vessels. Below the pubes it unites with its fellow of the opposite side and with the posterior layer of the triangular ligament. At the posterior border of the obturator internus it gives off the f. of the pyriformis muscle. [L, 142, 172,

332.]—**Palmar f.** Lat., *f. palmaris, f. volaris.* Ger., *Handsehne, Hohlhandsehne, Hohlhandfascie, Palmarfascie.* A stout f. consisting largely of longitudinal fibres lying beneath the skin of the palm of the hand. It consists of two lateral portions, and a central portion to which the term palmar f. is by some restricted. The lateral portions are thin; they cover the muscles of the ball of the thumb and of the little finger, and are united with the central portion. The latter is thick, and is derived from the expansion of the palmaris longus muscle and the anterior annular ligament. It becomes broader and thinner as it passes down in the hand, and divides at the heads of the metacarpal bones into four parts, each of which passes to one of the fingers. Each one of these again divides into two parts (between which are situated the flexor tendons), which are inserted, one on each side, into the sides of the first phalanx. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Parotid f.** Lat., *f. parotidea.* A prolongation backward of the masseteric f., which closely invests the parotid gland. [L, 142.]—**Parotideo-masseteric f.** Fr., *aponévrose parotidéo-massétérine.* The masseteric and parotid fasciæ, regarded as one structure. [L.]—**Pectoral f.** The superficial covering of the pectoral region. [L.]—**Pelvic f.** Lat., *f. pelveos, f. pelvis, f. pelvina.* Ger., *Beckenfascie, obere Mittelfleischaponeurose.* The fibrous structure which lines the interior of the pelvic cavity, covering the muscles and supporting the viscera. It is attached to the lower border of the symphysis pubis, to a portion of the lateral brim of the pelvis, to the anterior surface of the coccyx, and to the inner surface of the innominate bone around the attachment of the obturator internus. It divides on each side at the level of a line extending between the lower margin of the symphysis pubis and the spine of the ischium into the obturator and recto-vesical fasciæ, the line of division being indicated by a thickened white band, the arcus tendineus fasciæ pelveos. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinœalis.* Fr., *aponévrose périneale.* Ger., *Mittelfleischaponeurose.* 1. The deep and superficial perineal fasciæ, regarded as one structure. [L.] 2. See *Deep perineal f.*—**Plantar f.** Lat., *f. plantaris.* Fr., *aponévrose plantaire.* Ger., *Plantarfascie.* The deep f. of the sole of the foot. It is a dense, white structure consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, and is divided into two lateral portions and one central portion, the lines of division being indicated by two vertical intermuscular septa which include between them the flexor brevis digitorum muscle, separating it on one side from the abductor hallucis, and on the other from the abductor minimi digiti. The central portion is attached posteriorly to the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, and becomes broader as it passes down upon the foot to a point opposite the middle of the metatarsal bones, where it divides into five slips, one for each toe. Each slip divides into two others near the heads of the metatarsal bones, between which the flexor tendons pass, and which are inserted into the sides of the metatarsal bones, the transverse metatarsal ligament, the sheaths of the tendons, and the integument. The lateral portions are thinner than the central, are continuous with the dorsal f. of the foot, and envelop the abductor minimi digiti muscle on one side, and the abductor pollicis muscle on the other. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Prevertebral f.** Lat., *f. prævertebralis.* A portion of the deep cervical f. which separates the prevertebral muscles from the œsophagus and pharynx. It assists in forming the carotid sheath, and descends upon the subclavian vessels and the brachial plexus, forming the axillary sheath. [L, 142, 172,332.]—**Recto-abdominal f.** Lat., *f. recto-abdominalis.* Ger., *gerade Bauchmuskelscheide.* See Aponeurosis *of the internal oblique muscle.*—**Recto-vesical f.** Lat., *f. rectovesicalis.* The visceral layer of the pelvic f. It arises from the body of the pubes, being separated from the obturator f. by the origin of the levator ani muscle, and from the inner (peritoneal) surface of the obturator f., and posteriorly is continuous with the f. of the pyriformis. It passes down upon the surface of the levator ani muscle, to the prostate gland, the bladder, and the rectum, and, passing between the two latter, invests the vesiculæ seminales and unites with its fellow of the opposite side, covering, in part, the upper surface of the rectum. Behind the symphysis pubis it forms a thickened band which passes down upon the upper surface of the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder, forming the pubo-prostatic ligament. Laterally it forms the lateral true ligaments of the bladder. In the female the vagina is covered in part by that portion which in the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Renal f.** Lat., *f. renalis, f. renis.* See Capsule *of the kidney.*—**Retrorenal f.** Fr., *f. rétro-rénal.* Of Zuckerkandl, the posterior layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney. ["Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1883, 1. p. 59; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 5.]—**Semilunar f.** Lat., *f. semilunaris.* A flat, fibrous band of f. which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the biceps humeri and its tendon, and unites with the f. covering the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus. [L, 142.]—**Spermatic f.** See *Intercolumnar f.*—**Subcutaneous f.** Lat., *f. subcutanea, f. superficialis.* Ger., *Hautbinde, Unterhautfascie.* The layer of loose connective tissue lying immediately beneath the skin. [L, 142, 332.]—**Subpubic f.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**Subscapular f.** Lat., *f. subscapularis.* A thin layer of f. covering the subscapularis muscle. [L, 332.]—**Superficial cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis superficialis, f. superficialis colli.* A thin layer of f. lying immediately beneath the integument of the cervical region. [L, 172.]—**Superficial f.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**Superficial f. of the abdomen.** Lat., *f. abdominalis superficialis.* A two-layered f. lying beneath the integument of the abdomen, and continuous behind with the dorsal f. The external layer is thin, and contains in its meshes a considerable quantity of fat. In the inguinal region it is separated from the deep layer by the circumflex iliac and superficial epigastric arteries and by lymphatic glands. The deep layer is loosely connected with the subjacent muscles. Along the linea alba and at the umbilicus it is closely united with the aponeurosis beneath it. Below, it gives off the suspensory ligament of the penis, passes over Poupart's ligament, and unites with the f. lata, except over the external abdominal ring, where it descends over the spermatic cord and forms the dartos. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Superficial perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinœi superficialis.* Fr., *aponévrose périnéale superficielle.* Ger., *untere Mittelfleischaponeurose.* A two-layered f. which lies beneath the integument of the perineal region. Its superficial layer is thin and loose, and is continuous with the dartos and the superficial fasciæ of the adjoining parts. The deep layer (the one to which the term is usually restricted) is continuous with the dartos, is attached to the rami of the pubes and ischium as far back as the tuberosity, and at the posterior margin of the transversus perinæi muscle passes back to unite with the deep perineal f. In the middle line it sends off a vertical septum toward the urethra, and continues forward into the middle line of the scrotum. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Superior pelvic f.** See *Pelvic f.*—**Suprahyoidean f.** See *F. suprahyoidea.*—**Supraspinous f.** Lat., *f. supraspinata.* An offshoot of the brachial f. which covers the infraspinatus and teretes muscles. [L, 332.]—**T-f.** See *T-*bandage.—**Tarso-orbital f.** Lat., *f. tarso-orbitalis, septum orbitale.* Fr., *f. tarso-orbitaire.* A sheet or membrane of fibrous tissue which connects the lids with the margin of the orbits and shuts off communication between the connective-tissue space of the lids and the orbital cavity. It is attached to the orbital margin, usually to its inner lip, especially on the upper and lower margin, and is intimately connected with the periosteum on the one hand and the capsule of the eyeball on the other; also, at the canthi, with the internal and external or canthal ligaments, extending behind the latter to the canthi. It is prolonged to the upper border of the tarsi of the upper lids and the lower border of the tarsi of the lower lids, where it is firmly united. [F, 1.]—**Temporal f.** Lat., *f. temporalis.* Ger., *Schläfenfascie.* A white and shining f. which overlies the temporal muscle. It is attached above to the temporal crest of the frontal bone and the uppermost of the lines on the parietal bone, and below, after dividing into two layers, to the inner and outer surfaces of the zygomatic arch. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Transversalis f.** Lat., *f. transversa, f. transversalis, f. musculi transversi.* Ger., *quere Bauchbinde.* The f. situated upon the posterior surface of the transversalis abdominis muscle. It is continuous above with a thin aponeurotic layer upon the lower surface of the diaphragm. Below, on the outer side of the femoral vessels, it is attached to Poupart's ligament, where it is continuous with the iliac f. and the periosteum of the crest of the ilium; on their inner side to the pubes and the ilio-pectineal line. It furnishes a prolongation which forms the anterior portion of the crural sheath. About half way between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the spine of the pubes, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament, is an opening, the internal abdominal ring, to the margin of which is attached the infundibuliform f. [L 142, 172, 332.]—**Triangular f.** See *Triangular* ligament.



The visceral layer (*a*) of the pelvic fascia. (Drawn by Dr. H. Macdonald.)

FASCIAL, adj. Fa^{2}s'si^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *fascialis.* Fr., *f.* Belonging to or of the nature of a fascia. [L, 107.]

FASCIANS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)'si^2(ki^2)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *fasciare*, to swathe. Separating into filaments or layers (see Neuritis *f.*). [E. Eichhorst, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxii, 2; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 775.]

FASCIARIS (Lat.), **FASCIARIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s, -ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *rubanaire.* In botany, narrow and long with the two opposite margins parallel. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FASCIATE, adj. Fa^{2}s'si^2-at. Lat., *fasciatus* (from *fascia*, a bundle). Fr., *fascié, rubané.* Ger., *bandirt, gebändert.* Having a band of color differing from that of the rest of the surface; marked with bands. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 42.]

FASCIATED, adj. Fa^{2}s-si^2-at'e^{2}d. In botany, much flattened (said of the branches or stem). [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]

FASCIATION, n. Fa^{2}s-si^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fasciatio* (from *fasciare*, to swathe). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Bänderung, F.* It., *fasciatura* (1st def.). 1. The binding up of a diseased or wounded part. 2. The condition of the axis of a plant when it is abnormally enlarged, broadened, and furnished with supernumerary appendages. [B, 1 (*a*, 24); L, 107.]

FASCICLE, n. Fa^{2}s'i^{2}k'l. Gr., φάκελος. Lat., *fasciculus* (from *fascia*, a bundle). Fr., *fasicule, faisceau.* Ger., *Büschel, Blüthenbüschel, Fascikel.* A little bundle or cluster; in botany, an inflorescence having the form of a contracted biparous cyme in which the peduncles are very short and the flowers closely approximated. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).] See Fasciculus.—**Bicollateral f.** See *Bicollateral* bundle.—**Collateral f.** See *Collateral* bundle.—**Concentric libero-ligneous f.** See *Concentric* bundle.—**Crossed pyramidal f.** See *Anterior* columns *of the medulla oblongata.*—**Cuneiform f.** See Fasciculus *cuneatus.*—**Liber f.** See *Fibro-vascular* bundle.—**Libero-ligneous f's.** Fibrous bundles formed by the coalescence of the woody elements with the bast fibres. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Ligneous f.** See *Fibro-vascular* bundle.

FASCICLED, FASCICULAR, adj's. Fa^{2}s'i^{2}k'ld, -i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *fascicularis*. Fr., *fasciculaire*. Ger., *fasciculär*. 1. Pertaining to or separated into fascicles. 2. See FASCICULATE.

FASCICULATE, FASCICULATED, adj's. Fa^{2}s-si^{2}k'u^2-lat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *fasciculatus*. Fr., *fasciculé*. Ger., *büschelig, bündelig*. United into bundles (said of leaves, etc.); of roots, thick and succulent. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 343.]

FASCICULATION, n. Fa^{2}s-si^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fasciculatio*. Separation into fascicles.

FASCICULATO-RAMOSE, adj. Fa^{2}s-si^{2}k-u^2-la"to-ra'mos. From *fasciculus*, a little bundle, and *ramus*, a branch. Having branches or roots drawn closely together and almost parallel. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FASCICULE, n. Fa^{2}s'si^2-ku^{2}l. Fr., *f*. See FASCICLE and FASCICULUS.

FASCICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}s(fa^{2}s)-si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Fr., *faisceau, fascicule*. Ger., *Bündel, Bündelchen, Faserbündel, Fascikel Fibrillenbündel*. It., *fascello*. Sp., *fascículo*. 1. A collection of fibres or fibrillæ in a more or less distinct bundle. [J, 30, 35.] 2. In pharmacy, a handful. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Ascending cerebellar f.** The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. [I.]—**Cerebellar fasciculi.** Bundles of fibres originating in the cerebellum. [Meynert (*a*, 29).]—**Direct pyramidal fasciculi.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**Dorsal crossed f., Dorsal direct f.** One of the four components of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden [I.]—**F. accessorius internus musculi pharyngopalatini.** An anomalous bundle of the palato-pharyngeus muscle which passes along the inferior posterior margin of the choana. [L, 332.]—**F. accessorius musculi tragici.** An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the tragicus muscle and the spine of the helix. [L, 332.]—**F. arciformis olivæ.** Superficial and deep transverse and curved fibres crossing the lower portion of the olivary bodies, continuous with the fibres of the restiform bodies. [L, 114 (*a*, 29).]—**F. arcuatus, F. arcus.** A f. sent from the middle part of the corpus callosum into the cerebral hemisphere of the same side. [L, 55 (*a*, 29).]—**F. baseos internus.** Ger., *inneres Grundbündel*. Of Burdach, a bundle of nerve-fibres which extend from the lower surface of the occipital lobe, beneath the cuneate lobule, to unite with the corpus callosum. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. basilaris internus.** Of Burdach, a f. composed of arched bundles which lie in the axis of the gyrus glossiformis and tend toward the gyrus uncinatus. [Meynert (*a*, 29).]—**F. bigeminogenicularis.** A bundle of fibres which unites the corpus bigeminum and the corpus geniculatum. [Meynert (*a*, 29).]—**F. cerebralis.** The antero-lateral column of the spinal cord. [*a*, 29.]—**Fasciculi corticales.** The bundles of nerve-fibres leading to and from the cortical substance. [*a*, 29.]—**F. cortico-bulbaris.** The innermost fibres of the pedunculi cerebri. [*a*, 29.]—**F. cuneatus.** Syn.: *funiculus cuneatus*. A prolongation of the posterior lateral column in the medulla oblongata, which expands into a wedge-like form as it ascends. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**F. descendens.** A bundle of white fibres in the genu of the corpus callosum which passes downward, describing an arc looking inward and forward, to the inferior lobe, and partly to the intermediate lobe. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. exilis.** A bundle of muscular fibres which arise from the internal condyle of the humerus or the coronoid process of the ulna and, passing between the ulnar artery and the median nerve, unite with the flexor pollicis longus muscle. [L, 332.]—**F. fastigialis.** See *F. tegmenti*.—**Fasciculi fronto-caudato-thalamici.** Bundles of nerve-fibres which extend from the caudate nucleus and optic thalamus to the frontal lobe. [I, 73 (K).]—**F. gangliosus hypogastricus.** A flattened trunk of nerve fibres which forms the commencement of the lateral hypogastric plexus. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. geniculatus.** See FAISCEAU *geniculé*.—**Fasciculi graciles.** The posterior pyramids. [*a*, 29.]—**F. inferior.** Of Burdach, a thin bundle of gray matter which forms the floor of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. infraspinatodeltoideus.** See BASIODELTOIDEUS.—**F. longitudinalis.** Of Arnold, a bundle of gray matter which extends from the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe anteriorly to the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, beneath which it dips to form a portion of the floor. [I, 6 (K).]—**Fasciculi longitudinales coli.** The longitudinal bands of the colon. [*a*, 29.]—**F. longitudinalis inferior.** Ger., *unteres Längenbündel*. Of Burdach, a bundle of nerve-fibres which extend from the extremity of the occipital lobe to the anterior portion of the frontal lobe at the base of the corona radiata. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. longitudinalis posterior.** See *Posterior longitudinal f*.—**F. longitudinalis superior.** Of Carpenter, Meynert's system of arciform fibres which pass from the summit of one gyrus to that of another, connecting all parts of the same hemisphere by a vast system of commissures. [L, 114 (*a*, 29).]—**Fasciculi marginales aquæductus.** Bundles of fibres which form a convex swelling along the anterior margin of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [Meynert (*a*, 29).]—**Fasciculi medullæ spinalis.** The columns of the spinal cord. [*a*, 29.]—**Fasciculi musculares coli.** The bundles of muscular fibres in the walls of the colon. [*a*, 29.]—**F. nuclei olivæ.** A small bundle of fibres extending backward from the side of the olivary body. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**F. obliquus.** Of Schwalbe, a well-marked bundle of nerve-fibres which arise near the basilar sulcus of the pons Varolii behind the origin of the fifth cranial nerve, and extend obliquely backward to the point of emergence of the facial and auditory nerves. [I, 17 (K).]—**Fasciculi occipito-thalamici.** The bundles of nerve-fibres which connect the optic thalamus with the occipital lobe of the brain. [I, 73 (K).]—**F. of Goll.** The column of Goll. [*a*, 29.]—**F. of reinforcement.** Of Cruveilhier, the lateral column of the spinal cord. [L, 35 (*a*, 29).]—**F. of Türck.** The antero-lateral column of the spinal cord. [*a*, 29.]—**F. olivaris, F. olivarum.** See *Olivary* PEDUNCLE.—**Fasciculi ovales.** See *Olivary* BODIES.—**Fasciculi pyramidales.** See *Medullary* RADII.—**F. radiorum.** See CORONA *radiata*.—**F. restiformis.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**F. solitarius.** See FUNICULUS *gracilis*.—**F. retroflexus.** A band of white fibres extending from the ganglion habenulæ to the ganglion interpedunculare. [*a*, 29.]—**F. superficialis musculi tragici.** See *F. accessorius musculi tragici*.—**F. tegmenti.** Ger., *Haubenfascikel*. Of Forel, a bundle of longitudinal nerve-fibres found in the tegmentum of the dog's brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**F. temporo-thalamici.** A bundle of nerve-fibres which extends from the optic thalamus to the temporal lobe. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. teres.** An eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle. It is near the lower angle of the ventricle, being bounded on the median side by the median groove, and above by the striæ medullares. It represents the base of the anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, and is seen on section to contain a number of large ganglion-cells, which give origin to the hypoglossal nerve. [I, 6 (K).] See *Hypoglossal* NUCLEUS.—**F. teres pontis, Fasciculi teretes.** A band of white fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle formed by the middle fibres of the lateral tract, together with fibres from the restiform body. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Fasciculi teretes cordis.** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ*.—**F. trineuralis.** See *Solitary f*.—**Fasciculi tubulosi.** See PYRAMIDS *of Ferrein*.—**F. unciformis.** A band of white substance within the fissure of Sylvius, which connects the frontal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. uncinatus.** See *F. unciformis*.—**Fibro-vascular f.** See *Fibro-vascular* BUNDLE.—**Gratiolet's f.** A tract of nerve-fibres extending between the cerebellum and the occipital lobe. ["Med. Record," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]—**Habenal f.** A bundle of fibres extending between the ganglion of the habenula and the interpeduncular ganglion. [*a*, 29.]—**Inferior longitudinal f.** A set of fibres lying along the outer wall of the lateral ventricle, uniting the temporo-sphenoidal and occipital lobes. [I, 15 (K).]—**Inferior parietal f.** That portion of the corona radiata which extends into the upper part of the parietal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Inferior pediculo-parietal f.** Those fibres of the corona radiata which extend from the crus cerebri to the lower portion of the parietal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Lateral bulbular f.** See *Olivary f*.—**Median posterior fasciculi of the medulla oblongata.** See *Posterior* PYRAMIDS.—**Middle parietal f.** The bundle of nerve-fibres which extends in the corona radiata to the middle of the parietal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Middle pediculo-frontal f.** The portion of the corona radiata which extends from the crus cerebri to the middle of the frontal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Olivary f.** Of Tiedemann, a bundle of nerve-fibres subjacent to the olivary body. [L, 87 (*a*, 29).]—**Pedo-lemniscal f.** A bundle of white fibres which connect the pes pedunculi cerebri with the lemniscus. [*a*, 29.]—**Posterior longitudinal f.** Lat., *f. longitudinalis posterior*. Of Spitzka, a bundle of nerve-fibres originating in the gray matter of the anterior corpora quadrigemina and running beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle to terminate in the cervical cord. It communicates with the trochlearis and abducens nuclei. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).]—**Primitive f.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**Respiratory f.** Ger., *Respirationsbündel*. See *Solitary f*.—**Solitary f.** Of Meynert and Stilling, a sensitive bundle of fibres found in the posterior part of the internal capsule, which curve upon themselves in the posterior part of the lenticular body to extend backward into the occipital lobe. [*a*, 29.]—**Sphenoidal f.** Of Allen, a tract of nerve-fibres representing the portion of the corona radiata which enters the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Superior parietal f.** That portion of the corona radiata which extends into the upper part of the parietal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Superior pediculo-frontal fasciculi.** The bundle of nerve-fibres in the corona radiata which enter the superior part of the frontal lobe. [I, 1 (K).]—**Tegmental f.** See *F. tegmenti*.—**Trineural f.** Lat., *f. trineuralis* [Spitzka]. See *Solitary f*.—**Uncrossed pyramidal f.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**Ventral crossed f.** Of Seguin, the radix descendens fornicis of Meynert, one of the four constituents of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden. [I.]—**Ventral direct f.** Of Seguin, one of the four components of the columna fornicis recognized by Gudden. [I.]

FASCIE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}s-se. A stem or branch affected with fasciation. [A, 301.]

FASCIE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}s'tsi^2-e^2. See FASCIA.—**Beinf'.** See *Crural* FASCIA.—**F. der Achselgrube.** See *Axillary* FASCIA.—**F. der Backengegend.** See *Buccal* FASCIA.—**Halsf'.** See *Cervical* FASCIA.—**Hohlhandf'.** See *Palmar* FASCIA.—**Oberschenkelf'.** See FASCIA *lata*.—**Porenf'n.** An arrangement of pores in bands, characteristic of certain species of the echinoderms. [*a*, 29.]—**Schläfenf'.** See *Temporal* FASCIA.—**Tenon'sche F.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.

FASCIÉ (Fr.), adj. Fa^{3}s-se-a. See FASCIATE.

FASCIKEL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}s'tsi^2-ke^{2}l. See FASCICLE and FASCICULUS.

FASCINATION, n. Fa^{2}s-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *βασκανία*. Lat., *fascinatio* (from *fascinare*, to bewitch). Fr., *f*. Ger., *Bezauberung*. It., *fascinazione*. Sp., *fascinación*. 1. The production of a state of suspension or enfeeblement of the will by the exercise of another's will or as the result of emotion or of gazing fixedly at an object, as in the first stage of hypnotism; also the state of having the will so affected. [A, 322, 385.] 2. Enchantment, the alleged exercise of a malign influence by a person over another. [A, 322.]

FASCINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fascinum* (*q. v.*). Endowed with a large penis. [A, 318.]

FASCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See FASCINATION. 2. An old name for the penis. [A, 318, 325.]

FASCIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si(ki^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-a^3. Fr., *fasciole*. 1. A small bandage (*e. g.*, a separate strip of the many-tailed bandage). [E.] 2. Of B. G. Wilder, the *fascia dentata*. [I, 80 (K).] 3. A genus of the *Distomidæ*. 4. See DISTOMA. [Linnæus (L, 16).]—**F. cinerea cinguli.** A continuation of the fascia dentata in the lower surface of the great commissure. [*a*, 29.]—**F. dentata.** See FASCIA *dentata*.—**F. hepatica.** See DISTOMA *lanceolatum*.—

F. heterophyes. See DISTOMA *heterophyes.*—**F. humana.** See DISTOMA *lanceolatum.*

FASCIOLATE, adj. Fa^{2}s'si^2-ol-at. See FASCICULATE.

FASCIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si(ki^2)-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *fascia*, a bundle, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *fascipenné*. Having the wings banded. [L, 180.]

FASCIS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)'si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *fas'cis.* See FASCICULUS.

FASCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-sit(ket)'i^{2}s. Gen., *fascit'idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of a fascia. [*a*, 18.]

FASEL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}l. See DOLICHOS.—**Aegyptische F.** See DOLICHOS *lab-lab.*—**F'wurzel.** The *Bryonia alba.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**Juckende F.** The *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FASELLES (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ze^{2}l. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FASELN (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}l'n. See DELIRIUM.

FASÉOLE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-za-ol. The *Phaseolus vulgaris* and *Faba minor.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FASELUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-el(al)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., φάσηλος. The marsh-bean (*Vicia faba*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FASER (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}r. See FIBRE.—**Achsenf'.** See AXIS *cylinder.*—**Auslaufer F'n.** Connective-tissue fibres formed by the elongated processes of connective-tissue corpuscles. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, p. 168 (J).]—**Balkenf'n.** Fibres present in or constituting a framework. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1852, p. 130 (J).]—**Beugef'n.** Motor nerve-fibres which innervate flexor muscles. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 76 (J).]—**Bewegungsf'n, Bewegungsnervenf'n.** See *Motor* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Bindegewebef'n.** See *Connective-tissue* FIBRES.—**Blasse Nervenf'n.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Blastenf'n.** Fibres of connective tissue which are supposed to be formed by the fibrillation of a homogeneous intercellular substance. [J.]—**Bogenf'n.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**Centrale Nervenf'.** See *Central* NERVE-FIBRE.—**Druckf'n.** Fibres producing pressure. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1883, p. 117 (J).]—**Druckf'system.** A system of fibres producing pressure. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1883, p. 117 (J).]—**Druckpolster-F'system.** A system of fibres producing compression. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1883 (Phys.), p. 117 (J).]—**Dunkelrandige Nervenf'n.** See *Medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Durchbohrende F'n.** See *Perforating* FIBRES.—**Elementarf'n.** See *Elementary* FIBRES.—**Empfindungsf'n, Empfindungsnervenf'n.** See *Sensory* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Endf'n.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Ependemf'n.** See under EPENDYM.—**Epilemmate F.** That part of a nerve-fibre in a motorial end-plate immediately without or upon the sarcolemma. [Kühne, "Arch. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 63 (J).]—**Extranucleare F'n.** Fibres of the cerebellum which are without the dentate nucleus. [J.]—**F'ausstrahlung des Kleinhirnschenkels.** The radiation of the fibres of the cerebellar peduncle in the medullary centre of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**F'austausch.** The exchange or commingling of the fibres of different nerve trunks as seen in a nervous plexus. [J.]—**F'baum.** A tree or brush-like division of a connective tissue or other fibrous bundle into fibres or bundles. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1856, p. 55 (J).]—**F'bildung.** A formation of fibres or a tissue composed of fibres. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1849, p. 307 (J).]—**F'bündel.** See FASCICULUS.—**F'nbüschel.** A tuft or bundle of fibres. [J.]—**F'capsel.** The fibrous capsule of a joint. [L, 80.]—**F'complexus.** A combination or intricate arrangement of fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**F'cylinder.** A bundle of zoosperms. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 185 (J).]—**F'fettgeschwulst.** A fibro-lipoma. [*a*. 29.]—**F'geschwulst.** See FIBROMA. —**F'gewächs.** See ALGÆ.—**F'gewebe.** 1. See *Connective* TISSUE. 2. Of Haeckel, a general term for nerve and muscular fibres. ["Jena. Ztg.," 1884, p. 206 (J).] 3. See PROSENCHYMA.—**F'glieder.** See *Medullary* SEGMENTS.—**F'gyps.** Fibrous gypsum. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'haut.** See the major list.—**F'hülle.** See TUNICA *fibrosa.* —**Fibrinf'n.** See FIBRIN.—**F'ig.** Fibrous. [L, 43.]—**F'kalk.** See ATLAS*spath.*—**F'kerngeschwulst.** A fibro-nucleated tumor. [E.]—**F'knorpel.** See the major list.—**F'körbe.** 1. Of M. Schultze, the basket-like or crate-like appearance of the membrana limitans externa of the retina after the removal of the rods and cones; due to the delicate terminal processes of the radial or Müllerian fibres extending outward from the external limiting layer to surround and support the rods and cones. [J, 30, 140, 157.] 2. The basket-like form of the nucleus in the diaster stage of division. [J, 67.]—**F'krebs.** See SCIRRHUS, CARCINOMA, and *Fibrous* CANCER.—**F'kreuzung.** A decussation of fibres. [I, 67 (K).] —**F'lücke.** See AREOLA.—**F'netz.** A network of fibres. [J.]—**F'ring.** See *Annular* FIBRE.—**F'sarkom.** Fibro-sarcoma. [E.]—**F'schicht.** A layer of fibres. [J.]—**F'schwefel.** A fibrous variety of sulphur. [B, 180.]—**F'stoff.** See FIBRIN.—**F'strang.** See FASCICULUS.—**F'substanz.** The material of fibrous tissue. [J.]—**F'system.** Any system of fibres. [J.]—**F'verlauf.** The course of fibres. [I, 6 (K).]—**F'zellen.** In general, elongated, fibre-like cells. [J, 137.]—**F'zug.** See the major list.—**Gefässf'n.** The muscular fibres of the blood-vessels. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1842, Bericht, Beichert, cxvi (J).]—**Gehirnf'n.** Nerve-fibres of the brain. [J.]—**Gerade F'n der Rhaphe.** Fibres extending dorso-ventrally in the rhaphe or septum of the medulla oblongata. [J, 30.]—**Glatte Muskelf'n.** See *Muscular fibre*-CELLS.—**Haarf'n.** See *Hair* FIBRES.—**Hirnf'n.** The nerve-fibres of the brain. [J.]—**Hörnervenf'n.** See *Auditory* FIBRES.—**Hypolemmale F.** In a motorial end-plate, that part of a nerve-fibre within the sarcolemma. [J.]—**Intranucleare F'n.** Fibres of the cerebellum which originate in or traverse the dentate nucleus. [I, 94.]—**Kernf'n.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Längliche F'n, Längsf'n.** Longitudinal fibres. [L, 80.]—**Laryngeusf'n.** The fibres of the nervus laryngeus superior. [J.]—**Leitungsf'n.** Conducting fibres of any kind; especially nerve-fibres which convey an impulse or a stimulus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877 (Phys.), p. 96 (J).]—**Linsenf'n.** The fibre-like cells of the crystalline lens. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1854, p. 374 (J).]—**Markf'.** The central nerve-fibre of a Pacinian corpuscle. [J, 67.]—**Markhaltige F'n.** See *Medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Mauthner'sche F.** An enormous nerve-fibre extending along the ventral horn of the myeline in bony fishes. [J, 67.]—**Müller'sche F'n.** 1. The radial or Müllerian fibres of the retina. [J, 30, 80, 140.] 2. Large longitudinal nerve-fibres on each side of the central canal in the myeline of *Petromyzon fluviatilis.* ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1860, p. 556 (J).]—**Muskelf'n.** See *Muscular* FIBRES.—**Muskelf'scheide.** See SARCOLEMMA.—**Nervenf'.** See NERVE-FIBRE.—**Nervenf'scheide.** The sheath of Schwann. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 227 (J).]—**Nervenprimitivf'.** See NERVE-FIBRE.—**Organische Muskelf'n.** See *Muscular fibre* CELLS.—**Parenchymf'n.** Fibres of connective tissue formed from the intercellular or ground substance in contra-distinction to those formed by the elongation of connective-tissue corpuscles or their processes. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, p. 168 (J).]—**Perforirende F'n.** See *Sharpey's* FIBRES.—**Plasmaf'.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**Primitivf'.** A primitive or ultimate fibre of any kind, as of a nerve or muscle. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1859, p. 326 (J).]—**Primitivf'scheide.** The sheath of a primitive fibre, such as the sarcolemma or neurilemma. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1842, p. 116 (J).]—**Radiärf'n.** See *Radiating* FIBRES.—**Radiäre F'krone.** See CORONA *radians.*—**Schraubenf'n.** See *Spiral* FIBRES.—**Secretorische Nervenf'n.** See *Secretory* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Sensible Nervenf'n.** See *Sensory* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Spindelf'n.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Spiralf'.** See *Spiral* FIBRE.—**Stammf'.** A trunk or stem fibre. [J, 102, 124, 186.]—**Streckf'n.** Motor nerve-fibres which innervate extensor muscles. [J.]—**Stützf'n.** In general, connective-tissue fibres or networks which serve for support. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1852, p. 66, 67 (J).]—**Sympathische Nervenf'.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE-FIBRES. —**Terminalf'n.** See *Terminal* FIBRES.—**Tomes'sche F'n.** See *Dentinal* FIBRES.—**Trophische Nervenf'n.** See *Trophic* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Umspinnende F.** An elastic fibre wound straight or spirally around a bundle of white fibrous tissue. [J, 30, 143.]—**Ungekreuzte F'n.** Those fibres in the optic chiasm which do not cross to the opposite side. [I, 17 (K).]—**Vagusf'n.** See *Vagus* FIBRES.—**Varicöse Nervenf'n.** See *Varicose* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Wurzelf'n, Wurzel-Primitivf'n.** The nerve-fibres of the nerve-roots. [J.]—**Zellf'n.** Of Henle, fibres supposed to be formed from cells. [J, 143.]—**Zellgewebef'n, Zellgewebsf'n.** See *Connective* TISSUE.

FÄSERCHEN (Ger.), n. Faz'e^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See FIBRIL.

FASERHAUT (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}r-ha^3-u^{4}t. A fibrous membrane.—**Aeussere F.** The outer coat of a hair follicle. [L, 31.]—**Innere F.** The middle coat of a hair follicle. [L, 31.]—**Muskelf'.** See SARCOLEMMA.

FASERKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}r-kno^{2}rp-e^{2}l. Fibro-cartilage. [J.]—**F. der Zunge.** See SEPTUM *linguæ.*—**F'ig.** Fibro-cartilaginous. [L, 43.]

FASERSTRANG (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}r-stra^{3}n^2. See FASCICULUS. —**Grosshirn-Faserstränge.** The bundles of nerve-fibres of the cerebrum. [I, 6 (K).] See CORONA *radians.*

FASERUNG (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'er^2-un^2. See FIBRILLATION.

FASERZUG (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}z'e^{2}r-tsug. A tract or bundle of fibres. [I, 4 (K).]—**Dendritischer F.** Of Stilling, certain interlacing nerve-fibres in the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**Fleischf'zugl.** A slip or bundle of muscular fibres. [J.]—**Gratiolet'scher F.** Of Gratiolet, a tract of nerve-fibres in the posterior part of the internal capsule of the brain. ["Arch. f. Psych.," xiv, 1883, p. 697 (J).] —**Halbzirkelförmiger F.** Of Stilling, certain bundles of fibres in the medullary centre of the cerebellum. They originate in the middle and inferior peduncles, and surround the corpus dentatum. [I, 17 (K).]—**Ventral-F. vom Thalamus.** The tract of nerve-fibres proceeding from the lower portion of the optic thalamus. ["Arch. f. Psych.," vii, 1877 (I).]

FASHOOK, n. In Morocco, a plant said to yield gum ammoniac; according to Lindley, the *Ferula orientalis;* according to others, the *Elæoselinum humile* or *Ferula tingitana.* [B, 46, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

FASI, n. In Japan, the *Corylus avellana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FASI NO KI, n. Of Kaempfer, the *Rhus succedanea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FASKOMYLEA, n. In Greece, the *Salvia pomifera.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

FASKOOK, FASOGH, n's. See FASHOOK.

FASS (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}s. See CADUS.—**F'ähnlich.** See DOLIOLOID. —**F'kraft.** See CAPACITY.

FASSEN (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}s'se^{2}n. Prehension.

FAST, v. intr. Fa^{3}st. A.-S., *fæstan.* Lat., *jejunium servare.* Fr., *jeûner.* Ger., *fasten.* To abstain from food.

FAST, n. Fa^{3}st. Gr., νηστεία. Lat., *jejunium.* Fr., *jeûne.* Ger., *Fasten.* A period of abstinence from food.

FASTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-ti^{2}d(ted)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fastidire*, to loathe. A loathing.—**F. cibi, F. ciborum.** See ABOMINATIO and ANOREXIA.—**F. potus.** Aversion to drink. [L, 116.]

FASTIGIATE, adj. Fa^{2}s-ti^{2}j'i^2-at. Lat., *fastigiatus.* Fr., *fastigié.* Ger., *ebengipfelig, gleichhoch.* Of feathers, forming a conical bundle or a bundle with an enlarged head, like a wheat-sheaf; of branches, conoidal, or pyramidal. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 343.]

FASTIGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-ti^{2}j(ti^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *faîte* (1st def.), *acmé* (2d def.). Ger., *Giebel* (1st def.), *Zelt* (1st def.), *Gipfelpunkt* (2d def.). Lit., the summit of a gabled roof. 1. The

angle formed at the point of junction of the velum medullare anterius and the inferior vermiform process. [I, 6 (K).] 2. Of a disease, see ACME.

FASTING, adj. Fa^{3}st'i^{2}n^{2}. Lat., *jejuniosus*. Fr., *à jeune*, *jeunant*. Ger., *fastend*. Abstaining from food; as a n., abstinence from food.

FASTUCA (It.), n. Fa^{3}s-tu'ka^{3}. In Sicily, the *Pistacia vera*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FAT, adj. Fa^{2}t. Gr., πίων. Lat., *pinguis*. Fr., *gras*. Ger., *fett*. It., *grasso*. Sp., *gordo*. Plump, fleshy. [C.]—**F. hen.** A name for various plants, but especially for certain species of the *Chenopodiaceæ* having thick, succulent foliage, including *Chenopodium album*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, *Chenopodium rubrum*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*, *Atriplex patula*, *Atriplex erecta*, *Atriplex hastata*, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, *Glechoma hederaceum*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, and *Artemisia vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-pork.** The *Clusia flava*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAT, n. Fa^{2}t. Gr., στέαρ. Lat., *adeps*. Fr., *graisse*. Ger., *Fett*. It., *grasso*. Sp., *grasa*. 1. A solid oil; an oily concrete substance. [L, 77.] 2. See *Adipose* TISSUE.—**Badger's f.** See AXUNGIA *taxi*.—**Bear's f.** See AXUNGIA *ursi*.—**Beaver's f.** See AXUNGIA *castoris*.—**Cholesterin f.** See under CHOLESTERIN.—**Corpse-f.** See ADIPOCERE.—**Dog's f.** See AXUNGIA *canis*.—**Duck's f.** See AXUNGIA *anatis*.—**F. of the neck of the horse.** See AXUNGIA *equi*.—**F. tissue.** See *Adipose* TISSUE.—**F. vesicles.** See *Fat* CELLS and *Milk* GLOBULES.—**Fox's f.** See AXUNGIA *vulpis*.—**Hare's f.** See AXUNGIA *leporis*.—**Hedge-hog's f.** See AXUNGIA *erinacei*.—**Hen's f.** See AXUNGIA *gallinæ*.—**Heron's f.** See AXUNGIA *ardeæ*.—**Human f.** See AXUNGIA *hominis*.—**Liquid f.** 1. Melted f. 2. See *Fixed* OIL.—**Macaw f.** A semi-solid yellow substance with a violet odor, obtained from the seeds of *Cocos aculeata*. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**Marmot's f.** See AXUNGIA *muris alpini*.—**Quail's f.** See AXUNGIA *coturnicis*.—**Neutral f's.** Normal propenyl ethers of fatty acids. [B, 3, 52, 270 (*a*, 27).]—**Rabbit's f.** See AXUNGIA *cuniculi*.—**Saponifiable f's.** See *Neutral f's*.—**Seal's f.** See AXUNGIA *phocæ*.—**Snakes' f.** See AXUNGIA *serpentum*.—**Stork's f.** See AXUNGIA *ciconiæ*.—**Vipers' f.** See AXUNGIA *viperarum*.—**Wild cat's f.** See AXUNGIA *catis silvestris*.—**Wolf's f.** See AXUNGIA *lupi*.

FATAGNE (Fr.), n. Fa^{2}-ta^{3}n-y'. In the Mauritius, the *Panicum mapinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FATAK, n. In Madagascar, a name for many forage grasses. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FATCH, FATCHES, n's. Fa^{2}ch. fa^{2}ch'e^{2}z. The *Vicia sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Meadow f.** The *Onobrychis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FATHER-OF-HEATH, n. Fa^{3}th''u^{5}r-o^{2}v-heth'. The *Erica tetralix*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FATIGUE, n. Fa^{2}t-eg'. Gr., κόπος, πόνος, κάματος. Lat., *fatigatio* (from *fatigare*, to weary). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Müdigkeit*. Weariness, impaired functional capability due to over-exertion.—**Retinal f.** Fr., *f. de la rétine*. A state of diminished excitability of the optic nerve following continued excitation. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]

FATNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)'ni^{2}-a^{3}. See PHATNE.

FATSI, n. The *Aralia japonica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FATTY, adj. Fa^{2}t'i^{2}. Gr., πιμελής, λιπαρός. Lat., *adiposus*. Fr., *gras*, *graisseux*. Ger., *fettig*. It., *grassoso*, *grassetto*. Sp., *grasoso*, *grasiento*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or abounding in fat. [D.]

FATUISM, n. Fa^{2}t'u^{2}-i^{2}z'm. See FATUITY.

FATUITAS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)-u^{2}(u^{4})'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is*. See FATUITY.

FATUITY, n. Fa-tu^{2}'i^{2}-ti^{2}. Gr., μωρία. Lat., *fatuitas* (from *fatuus*, foolish). Fr., *fatuisme*, *fatuité*. Ger., *Blödsinn*. Idiocy, dementia. [A, 385.]

FATURASALIUM, n. In India, the seeds of *Prangos papularium*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

FAU, n. In Samoa, the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*; elsewhere, the *Fagus silvatica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUCAL, adj. Fa^{4}'ka^{2}l. See FAUCIAL.

FAU-CAPILLERO, n. In Provence, the *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAU-CAROUBIÉ, n. In Provence, the *Lotus edulis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUCES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *faux*. Fa^{4}'(fa^{3}'u^{4})-sez(kas). Fr., *gosier*. Ger., *Rachen*, *Schlund*. The posterior part of the cavity of the mouth, behind the palate; of a flower, the throat of the calyx or the corolla; of a shell, the portion of its first chamber visible from the aperture. [*a*, 24; L, 115, 343.]

FAUCET (Fr.), n. Fo-sa. See FALSETTO.

FAUCHIO, n. In Provence, the *Coronilla varia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUCIAL, adj. Fa^{4}'si^{2}-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the fauces.

FAUCILLE (Fr.), n. Fo-sel-y'. The *Coronilla varia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{4}(fa^{3}-u^{4})-sit(ket)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cit'idos* (*-is*). See ISTHMITIS.

FAUCON (Fr.), n. Fo-ko^{2}n^{2}. See FALCO.

FAUDENIGI (Ar.), n. The *Origanum vulgare*. [L, 105.]

FAUFEL, n. In India, the *Areca catechu*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAU-FRÉSIÉ, n. In Provence, the genus *Arbutus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAU-JOUNC, n. In Provence, the *Juncus conglomeratus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUL (Ger.), adj. Fa^{3}'u^{4}l. Putrid.—**F'baum.** The *Rhamnus frangula* and the *Prunus padus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'baumrinde.** The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'brut.** See FOUL-BROOD.—**Flüssiges f'baumrindenextrakt.** See *Extractum* FRANGULÆ *fluidum*.—**F'end.** Septic. [E.]—**F'fähig.** Susceptible of putrefaction. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]—**F'fieber.** See the major list.—**F'fleck.** A carious spot; an ulcer. [*a*, 29.]—**F'fleckig.** Ulcerous. [*a*, 29.]—**F'heit.** Putridity. [L, 80.]—**F'icht, F'ig.** Putrid. [L, 80.]—**F'machend.** Putrefactive. [L, 43.]—**F'rübe.** The *Bryonia alba*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'sein.** The cachexia ictero-verminosa of sheep. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]—**F'stoffe.** See PTOMAINES.—**F'sucht.** See *F'sein*.—**F'tod.** The condition of maceration of a dead fœtus which is still retained within the maternal organism.—**F'todt.** See TODT-*faul*.—**F'todtsein.** See *F'tod*.

FAULENSEEBAD (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}'u^{4}l-e^{2}n-za-ba^{3}d. A health resort on the southwestern shore of Lake Thun, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are springs containing gypsum. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

FAULEX, n. Of the alchemists, steel. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

FAULFIEBER (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}'u^{4}l-feb-e^{2}r. A putrid or septic fever. [L, 80.]—**Milchiges F.** The equivalent of a term used by Willis (in 1662) to designate a form of puerperal fever supposed to be due to milk metastasis. [A, 57.]

FÄULNISS (Ger.), n. Foil'ni^{2}s. Putrefaction. [D, 4.]—**F'alkaloid, F'base.** See PTOMAINE.—**F'bacterien.** See BACTERIA *of putrefaction*.—**F'bewirkend.** Causing putrefaction. [A, 521.]—**F'bewohner.** See SAPROPHYTE.—**F'brand.** Septic gangrene. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**F'erregend.** Exciting putrefaction. [A, 521.]—**F'erreger.** See BACTERIA *of putrefaction*.—**F'fleck.** See FAUL-*fleck*.—**F'gifte.** See PTOMAINES.—**F'hemmend.** See ANTISEPTIC.—**F'hemmung.** See ANTISEPSIS.—**F'herd.** A centre or focus of putrefaction. [*a*, 14.]—**F'keim.** The germ of putrefaction. [*a*, 14.]—**F'pilz.** A fungus that gives rise to putrefaction. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]—**F'widrig.** Antiseptic. [K, 16.]

FAUM, n. The *Angræcum fragrans*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FAUNA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{4}n'(fa^{3}u^{4}n)-a^{3}. From *Faunus*, a Faun. Fr., *faune*. Ger., *F.* The assemblage of animals peculiar to any particular country or region. [L.]

FAUNAL, adj. Fa^{4}n'a^{2}l. Pertaining to a fauna. [L.]

FAUNIST, n. Fa^{4}n'i^{2}st. A student of a fauna. [L.]

FAU-PULEGI, n. In Provence, the *Mentha arvensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Fa^{4}-ker'-hwit su^{3}l'fu^{5}r spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Fauquier County, Virginia, where there are purgative and diuretic springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

FAU-RIS, n. In Provence, the *Leersia oryzoides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAURSA, n. In Afghanistan, the *Alhagi Maurorum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUSOGA, n. In Samoa, the *Pipturus propinquus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUSSET (Fr.), n. Fo-sa. See FALSETTO.

FAUST (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}-u^{4}st. The fist. [L, 30.]

FAUTEL NOYAU (Fr.), n. Fo-te^{2}l-nwa^{3}-yo. The betel-nut. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUTIA, n. In Tahiti, the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAU-TOULIPAN, n. In Provence, the *Anemone coronarioides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUTU, n. In Samoa, the *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUVE (Fr.), adj. Fov. Fallow, tawny. [L.]

FAUVI, n. In Provence, the *Rhus coriaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAUX (Lat.), n. f., sing. of *fauces* (*q. v.*). Fa^{4}x(fa^{3}-u^{4}x). Gen., *fau'cis*.

FAUX (Fr.), adj. Fo. False, spurious.

FAUX (Fr.), n. Fo. See FALX.—**F. du cerveau** (Fr.). See FALX *cerebri*.—**F. du cervelet** (Fr.). See FALX *cerebelli*.—**F. de la veine ombilicale, F. du péritoine.** See FALX *peritonæi maxima*.—**Grande f. du cerveau.** See FALX *cerebri*.—**Grande f. du péritoine.** See FALX *peritonæi maxima*.—**Petite f.** See FALX *cerebelli*.—**Petite f. du péritoine.** See *Lesser* FALX *of the peritonæum*.

FAVAGELLO (It.), n. Fa^{3}-va^{3}-je^{2}l'lo. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAVAGGINE (It.), n. Fa^{3}-va^{3}-je'na. The genus *Zygophyllum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAVAGINOUS, adj. Fa^{2}v-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. See FAVOUS.

FAVAROUN, n. In Provence, the *Faba equina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAVE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}v. The *Faba major*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAVELOTTE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}v-lot. The *Faba major*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FAVELOUN, n. In Provence, the *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAVEOLATE, n. Fa-ve'o-lat. Lat., *faveolatus*, *favosus* (from *favus*, a honey-comb). Fr., *alvéolé*. Ger., *kleinwadig*. Alveolar (2d def.); of seeds, pitted. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FAVERELL, n. Fa^{3}-ve^{2}r-e^{2}l'. The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAVEROLLE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}v-rol. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FAVEROLE, n. Fa^{2}v-e^2-rol′. The *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FAVETOUN, n. See Faveloun.

FAVEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa^3-vu^5. See Favous.

FAVIEU, n. In Provence, the *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fa(fa^3)-vi(wi^2)-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *favus*, a honey-comb, and *forma*, form. Of ulcers, honey-combed. [L, 94.]

FAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)-ve^{2}l(wi^{2}l)′la^3. Lit., fine dust; in the *Algæ*, a capsule in which the nucleus, consisting of many spores, is formed within a single mother-cell; of Martyn and of Mirbel, the liquid containing granules showing Brownian movement in the pollen grain. [A, 301, 385; B, 19 (α, 24).]

FAVILLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa(fa^3)-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)-li^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *favillidie.* In *Algæ*, a group of several contiguous fertile cells. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FAVINIER (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ve-ne-a. The *Fagus silvestris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FAVIQUE (Fr.), adj. Fa^2-vek. See Favous.

FAVIU, n. In Provence, the *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. negre.** In Provence, the genus *Dolichos.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAVO, n. In Provence, the *Faba major.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. fero.** The *Faba narbonensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAVOSE, adj. Fa′vos. See Faveolate and Favous.

FAVOSO-AREOLATE, adj. Fa-vo″so-a^{2}r-e′o-lat. From *favus*, a honey-comb, and *areola* (*q. v.*). Pitted with net-like markings. [α, 24.]

FAVOSO-DEHISCENS (Lat.), adj. Fa(fa^3)-vo(wo)″so(so^3)-de(da)-hi^{2}s′se^{2}nz(kans). Dehiscing by a number of openings, so as to present the appearance of a honey-comb. [B, 198.]

FAVOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fa(fa^3)-vo(wo)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See Faveolate and Favous.

FAVOUETTE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-vu-e^{2}t. The *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FAVOUS, adj. Fa′vu^{3}s. Lat., *favosus.* Fr., *faveux, favique.* Relating or belonging to favus. [J.]

FAVULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fa(fa^3)-vu^2(wu^4)-lo′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *favuleux.* Ger., *zellig.* Marked with small cells upon the surface. [L, 180.]

FAVULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa(fa^3)′vu^2(wu^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See Alveolus (4th def.).

FAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa(fa^3)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Gr., κηρίον. Fr., *teigne faveuse* (ou *à rayon de miel*), *coton.* Ger., *Erbgrind, Honigwabengrind, ansteckender Grindkopf.* It., *favo.* Sp., *tiña.* Lit., a honey-comb. 1. Honey-comb ringworm (or scall); an old term for various skin diseases, usually pustular and attended with the formation of yellow, honey-comb-like crusts. 2. Of Alibert and Fuchs, a term for both f. (3d def.) and ringworm. 3. In modern dermatology, a contagious and parasitic skin disease in man and other animals produced by the *Achorion Schönleinii* (*q. v.*). In its most usual form it is characterized by yellow, rounded, musty-smelling crusts within and upon the skin, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of the finger-nail, each of which presents a concave surface above and a corresponding convexity of the surface beneath. The disea e may affect the skin, the hair, or the nails. Its most usual situation is the scalp, where it is attended with loss of the hair, which, when the disease is long-continued, may be permanent in consequence of cicatrization or atrophy of the affected skin. Sometimes, especially when occurring elsewhere than upon the hairy scalp, it appears in the form of spreading, vesicular rings, or scaly, rounded patches, resembling the vesicular or macular form of ringworm, but which are usually followed by the formation, at certain points, of the characteristic yellow crusts. [G, 5, 7.]—**Epidemic f.** F. affecting the epidermis, as distinguished from f. of the hairs. [G.]—**F. achatinus.** Lit., agate-like f.; f. (2d def.) marked with lines and rings of varying color. [G.] See *F. urceolaris.*—**F. confertus.** F. with the crusts closely aggregated together. [G.]—**F. crustosus.** F. attended with the formation of thick crusts. [G.]—**F.-cup.** See under Cup.—**F. dispersus, F. disseminatus.** Fr., *f. disséminé.* F. in which the crusts are usually of small size with a hair perforating the centre of each, and separated from each other by considerable intervals. [G.]—**F. eczematodes.** F. associated with eczematous inflammation. [G.]—**F. en écu** (Fr.). See Teigne *faveuse scutiforme.*—**F. en grouppe** (Fr.). Ringworm of the scalp. [G, 15.]—**F. fungus.** See Achorion *Schönleinii.*—**F. granulatus.** Fr., *teigne faveuse squarreuse.* F. in which the crusts are irregular, usually thick, and more or less broken or granular; a form resulting commonly from the intersection and coalescence of adjacent scutula. [G.] Cf. Teigne *faveuse squarreuse.*—**F. herpeticus.** Of H. Quincke, a form of f. resembling herpes and generally affecting the parts that are not hairy; caused, according to him, by his variety α of the f. fungus. ["Mntshft. f. prakt. Dermat.," Jan. 15, 1889, p. 49.]—**F. lupinosus.** See Porrigo *lupinosa.*—**F. nummularis.** Fr., *f. nummulaire.* See Teigne *faveuse scutiforme.*—**F′pilz** (Ger.). See Achorion *Schönleinii.*—**F. scutiformis.** Fr., *f. scutiforme.* Ringworm of the scalp. [G, 7.] See Mycosis *trichophytina.*—**F. scutulatus.** See *F. urceolaris.*—**F. scutulum.** See under Scutulum.—**F. sparsus.** See *F. dispersus.*—**F. squamosus.** F. usually without crusts and showing simply a desquamating surface, as in ringworm. It is generally followed by the production of characteristic scutula at one or more points. [G.]—**F. squarrosus.** See *F. crustosus.*—**F. suberinus.** Lit., cork-like f.; f. with thick crusts that resemble cork. [G, 15.]—**F. turriformis.** F. with thick, elevated crusts. [G.]—**F. unguium.** See Onychomycosis *favosa.*—**F. urceolaris.** Fr., *teigne faveuse urcéolaire.* Lit., f. like a little pitcher or dish; a variety affecting either the hairy scalp or other parts of the body, which begins in circumscribed, reddened, scaly patches, sometimes with a vesicular border, followed by the development of the characteristic f. crusts. [G, 26.] Cf. *F. squamosus.*—**F. vulgaris.** Fr., *f. vulgaire.* See *F.* (3d def.).—**Ungual f.** Fr., *f. des ongles.* See Onychomycosis *favosa.*

FAYARD (Fr.), n. Fa-ya^{3}r. The *Fagus communis*; in Provence, the genus *Fraxinus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FAYAU (Fr.), n. Fa-yo. The *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F.-coco.** In Provence, a variety of the *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAYAUX (Fr.), n. Fa-yo. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

FAYBERRY, n. Fa′be^{2}r-i^2. 1. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* 2. Rarely, the *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FAYETTE SPRINGS, n. Fa-e^{2}t′. A place in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

FAYOUS (Fr.), n. Fa-yu. See Fayaux.

FAYSSÉ (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}s-sa. The *Russula alutacea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Faux-f.** The *Russula emetica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAZETTE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}ts-e^{2}t′e^2. See Facet.

FEABERRY, n. Fe′be^{2}r-i^2. The genus *Grossularia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FEABERS, n. Fe′bu^{5}rz. See Fabes.

FEATHER, n. Fe^{2}th^2′u^{5}r. A.-S., *fedher.* Gr., πτερόν. Lat., *penna.* Fr., *plume.* Ger., *Feder.* It., *penna, piuma.* Sp., *pluma.* The tegumentary covering peculiar to birds, which serves as a protective covering and assists in flight. They "are evolved within sacs from the surface of conical papillæ of the dermis," and typically consist of a quill, shaft, and vane. The quill (calamus), or barrel, is a hollow, semi-transparent tube imbedded in the integument, and contains a pitch-like substance, the dried-up papilla. It is continuous with the shaft (rhachis), which is a four-sided prism tapering very gradually to a point, and has a well-defined longitudinal groove upon its inferior surface. It consists of an external horny sheath, within which is a white spongy substance resembling the pith of a plant. Projecting upon each side are the vexilla (vanes), which are made up of the narrow, flat laminæ termed barbs. At the union of the quill and shaft a small f. (aftershaft, hyporhachis) is very often found. [L, 147, 221.]—**Arrested f's.** Ger., *Kümmerfedern.* See Filoplumæ.—**Barbary f.** An old name for *Corallina alba nodosa.* [B, 307 (α, 24).]—**Bastard f's.** See Alula.—**Clothing f's.** The f's covering the body of a bird. [L, 147.]—**Contour-f's.** Lat., *pennæ plumæ.* Those f's having a stiff shaft and firm vane. [L, 353.]—**Covert f's.** See Tectrices.—**Down f's.** The more deeply situated f's. They have a soft shaft and vane with the barbules destitute of hooklets. [L, 221.]—**F.-edged.** Having a thin f.-like edge. [L.]—**F.-foil.** The *Hottonia palustris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**F.-tracts.** See Pterylæ.—**Flag-f.** Ger., *Schwungfeder.* The wing-f. next to the body. [α, 27.]—**Flight-f's.** See Remiges.—**Peacock's-f.** The *Fucus maraternum.* [B, 307 (α, 24).]—**Primary f's.** The f's growing upon the manus. [L, 147, 221.]—**Prince's-f.** The *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* and the *Polygonum orientale.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Quill-f's.** The tail-f's and wing-f's; so-called from the large size of their quills. [L.]—**Scapular f's.** Those overlying the humerus and the scapula. [L, 147.]—**Secondary f's.** Those arising over the distal ends of the radius and ulna. [L, 149, 221.]—**Spurious f's.** See *Bastard f's.*—**Tertiary f's.** Those f's attached to the proximal end of the forearm. [L, 147.]

FEATHERED, adj. Fe^{2}th^2′u^{5}rd. 1. See Pinnate. 2. See Plumose.

FEATHERFEUIL, FEATHERFEW, FEATHERFEWL, FEATHERFOLD, FEATHERFOOLY, FEATHERFOWLIE, FEATHERFOY, FEATHERFULL, FEATHERWHEELIE, n's. Fe^{2}th^2′u^{5}r-fu^2-i^{2}l, -fu^2, -fu^{2}l, -fold, -ful-i^2, -fu^5-u^4-li^2, -foi, -fu^{4}l, -hwel-i^2. The *Pyrethrum parthenium.* [B, 81 (α, 21).]

FEATHERY, adj. Fe^{2}th^2′u^{5}r-i^2. Feather-like, feathered; of a plant-organ, consisting of long hairs, themselves hairy. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FEBRICITANS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}s(ri^{2}k)′i^{2}t-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Fr., *fébricitant.* Feverish. [Bouchard, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

FEBRICITY, n. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}s′i^2-ti^2. Lat., *febricitatio.* Feverishness. [α, 29.]

FEBRICOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}b-ri^2-kos′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Feverish. [A, 318.]

FEBRICULA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}k′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *febris*, a fever. Fr., *fébricule, petite fièvre.* Ger., *leichtes Fieber.* It., *febbricola.* Sp., *fiebre leve, calenturita.* Slight and brief fever. [A, 385.]—**Septic f.** A mild form of septicæmia. [E.]

FÉBRICULE (Fr.), n. Fa-bre-ku^{6}l. See Febricula.—**F. typhoïde.** An abortive form of typhoid fever. [Laveran, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 6e série, t. xv, p. 424; Notta, "Union méd.," Dec. 30, 1884, p. 1081.]

FEBRICULOSE, adj. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}k′u^2-los. Slightly feverish. [L, 56.]

FEBRICULOSITY, n. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}k-u^2-lo^{2}s′i^2-ti^2. Feverishness. [α, 29.]

FEBRICUS, FEBRIENS (Lat.), adj's. Fe^{2}b′ri^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s), -e^{2}nz(ans). Feverish. [A, 322.]

FEBRIFACIENT, adj. Fe^{2}b-ri^2-fa'si^2-e^{3}nt. From *febris*, a fever, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *febrifique, febrigène*. Causing or producing fever; as a n., an agent or agency so acting. [L, 56.]

FEBRIFEROUS, adj. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}f'e^{3}r-u^{3}s. From *febris*, a fever, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or producing fever. [D, 1.]

FEBRIFIC, adj. Fe^{3}b-ri^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *febris*, a fever, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *fébrifique*. See FEBRIFACIENT.

FEBRIFUGA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}f'u^3(u^4)-ga^3. From *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight. The *Erythraca centaurium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-bark tree.** The *Icica altissima*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FEBRIFUGAL, FEBRIFUGE, adj's. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}f'u^{2}g-a^{2}l, fe^{2}b'-ri^2-fu^{2}j. Gr., ληξιπύρετος. Lat., *febrifugus*. Fr., *fébrifuge*. Ger., *fieberheilend*. It., *febbrifugo*. Sp., *febrifugo*. Preventing or reducing fever; as a n. (Lat., *febrifugum*; Ger., *Fiebermittel*), a remedy so acting. Cf. ANTIPYRETIC.—**F. of Craanen.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.

FEBRIFUGUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}f'u^{2}g(u^{4}g)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See FEBRIFUGE. 2. The *Centaurium minus*. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**F. Craanii.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**F. salsum.** See *Decoctum carbonatis* POTASSÆ *absinthii*.

FÉBRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Fa-bre-zhe^{2}n. From *febris*, a fever, and γεννᾶν, to produce. See FEBRIFACIENT.

FEBRILE, adj. Fe^{2}b'ri^{2}l. Gr., πυρετώδης. Lat., *febrilis*. Fr., *fébrile*. Ger., *fieberhaft, fieberisch*. It., *febbrile*. Sp., *febril*. Pertaining to, affected with, or accompanied by fever.

FEBRILITY, n. Fe^{2}b-ri^{2}l'i^2-ti^3. See FEBRICITY.

FEBRINA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}b-ri(re)'na^3. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FEBRIS (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}b'ri^{2}s. For *ferbis* (from *fervere*, to be hot). See FEVER.—**F. ab ascensione lactis.** Milk fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. ab emotione.** Fr., *courbature fébrile par émotion*. Fever due to excessive emotion. [Éloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**F. ab empyemate.** Of Darwin, fever from empyema. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a calore.** See *Thermic* FEVER.—**F. acmastica.** Fr., *fièvre acmastique*. See *Continued* FEVER.—**F. acuta.** Of Plouquet, simple continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acuta benigna.** See *Benign* FEVER.—**F. acuta continua.** See *Continued* FEVER.—**F. acuta intestinalis.** Enteric fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acuta neurica (seu nervosa).** Of Selle, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acuta sanguinea.** Of Hoffmann, simple continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acuta simplex.** Of Stoerk, simple continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acuta stomachica aut intestinalis.** Of Heister, enteric fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adeno-meningea.** Of Pinel, a fever in which the symptoms indicate irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adeno-nervosa.** Fr., *fièvre adéno-nerveuse*. Of Pinel, a general term for the different forms of the plague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adeno-nervosa continua.** Of Pinel, the plague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adynamica.** See *Adynamic* FEVER.—**F. adynamica continua.** Fr., *fièvre adynamique*. Of Pinel, a general term for the adynamic fevers. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adynamica continua simplex.** Of Pinel, a simple adynamic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adynamica intermittens.** Of Pinel, an intermittent adynamic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adynamica remittens.** Of Pinel, a remittent adynamic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. adynamico-atactica, F. adynamo-ataxica** [Bégin]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. æstatis.** Of Stoll, thermic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. æstiva.** Fr., *fièvre estivale*. Intermittent fever appearing in summer. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a fame.** See *Famine* FEVER.—**F. a fatigatione.** See *Fatigue* FEVER.—**F. africana.** See *African* FEVER.—**F. a frigore.** Fr., *courbature fèbrile de froid*. Fever due to exposure to cold. [Éloy, *l. c.* (D).]—**F. agrypnodes.** Fr., *fièvre agrypnode*. A fever with sleeplessness. [*a*, 34.]—**F. alba.** Fr., *fièvre blanche*. An old term for chlorosis.—**F. alba miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**F. alba virginum (seu virginea).** See CHLOROSIS.—**F. algida.** See AMPHEMERINA *phricodes* and *Algid* FEVER.—**F. amatoria.** See CHLOROSIS.—**F. americana.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. amphemera, F. amphemerina.** See AMPHEMERINA.—**F. amphemerina hectica.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**F. amphemerina latica.** See AMPHEMERINA *latica*.—**F. ampullacea, F. ampullosa.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus*.—**F. anabatica.** Fr., *fièvre anabatique*. A fever that increases steadily until the crisis is reached. [A, 322.]—**F. angeiosthenica** [Hildebrand]. See SYNOCHA.—**F. angeistenica.** Of Pinel, continued fever. [A, 322.]—**F. anginosa.** See *Febrile* ANGINA.—**F. angeiothenica.** Fr., *fièvre angioténique*. Of Pinel, a genus including simple inflammatory fever and febricula. It is divided into inflammatory fever and continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. annua.** Fr., *fièvre annuelle*. A fever returning annually at the same season. [*a*, 34.]—**F. anomala.** See *Anomalous* FEVER.—**F. anomala batavensis.** Fr., *fièvre endémique de Batavie*. Pernicious malarial fever of the island of Java. [*a*, 34.]—**F. anxiosa.** See under ASODES.—**F. aphonica.** See *Aphonic* FEVER.—**F. a phthisi.** Of Darwin, fever from consumption. [*a*, 34.]—**F. aphthosa.** See *Aphthous* FEVER.—**F. a pure aerato.** Of Darwin, fever from exposure of a suppurating surface to the air. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a pure contagiosa.** Of Darwin, fever from contagious pus. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a pure clauso.** Of Darwin, septicæmia. [*a*, 34.]—**F. apoplectica.** See *Comatose* FEVER.—**F. a putredine orta.** Of Tralliamus, enteric fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. ardens.** See *Ardent* FEVER.—**F. ardens æstiva.** Of Rouppe, yellow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. ardens periodica.** See *Ardent* FEVER.—**F. arte promota.** See *F. artificialis*.—**F. arthritica.** See *Arthritic* FEVER.—**F. arthropuodica.** Of Darwin, fever from disease of the joints. [*a*, 34.]—**F. artificialis.** Fr., *fièvre artificielle*. A fever produced by the physician to increase the action of the vital forces in certain chronic diseases. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a sanie putrida.** Of Darwin, fever from interstitial putrid matter. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a sanie contagiosa.** Of Darwin, fever from contagious matter. [*a*, 34.]—**F. asodes.** See under ASODES.—**F. a sphacelo.** Of Darwin, fever from gangrene. [*a*, 34.]—**F. assidua.** See *Continued* FEVER.—**F. asthenica.** See *Asthenic* FEVER.—**F. asthenica gravis.** Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. asthmatica.** See *Asthmatic* FEVER.—**F. atacta.** See *Ataxic* FEVER.—**F. atacta acuta.** Of Huskin, typhus fever. [*a*. 34.]—**F. atacto-adynamica.** See *Ataxo-adynamic* FEVER.—**F. atacta biliosa.** Probably pernicious malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta cerebralis.** Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta continua.** Of Pinel, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta continua sporadica.** Of Pinel, probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta inflammatoria.** Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta intermittens.** Fr., *fièvre ataxique intermittente*. Of Pinel, a general term for quotidian, tertian, and double tertian fevers. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta intermittens quartana.** Fr., *fièvre ataxique intermittente quarte*. Of Pinel, a variety of quartan fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta intermittens tertiana.** Of Pinel, a variety of tertian fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta mucosa.** Of Pinel, probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta putrida.** Fr., *fièvre ataxique putride*. Of Pinel, a variety of typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta remittens.** Of Pinel, a general term for tritæophyia and tetartophyia. [*a*, 34.]—**F. atacta remittens quartana.** Of Pinel, see TETARTOPHYIA.—**F. atacta remittens tertiana.** Of Pinel, see TRITÆOPHYIA.—**F. atacta sporadica.** Fr., *fièvre ataxique sporadique*. Of Pinel, typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. ataxo-adynamica.** See *Ataxo-adynamic* FEVER.—**F. atrabilaria.** See *Atrabiliary* FEVER.—**F. auriginosa.** Of Vogel, jaundice. [*a*, 34.]—**F. autumnalis incipiens.** Fr., *fièvre automnale*. Intermittent fevers appearing in the autumn. [*a*, 34.]—**F. a vomica.** Of Darwin, fever from a vomica. [*a*, 34.]—**F. benigna imputris.** Benign fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa.** See *Bilious* FEVER.—**F. biliosa æstatis.** Of Rouppe, pernicious malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa ardens letalis.** Of Acoluth, pernicious malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa continua.** Of Pinel. see *Bilious* FEVER.—**F. biliosa cum exanthematibus** [Stoll]. A form of remittent fever with an erysipelatous eruption on the chest, neck, arms, and thighs; possibly ergotism. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa neglecta.** Of Stoll, gastro-hepatitis. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa inflammatoria.** A simple continued fever with symptoms of gastro-hepatic irritation. [*a*, 34.]—**F. biliosa lausanensis** [Tissot]. See *F. biliosa cum exanthematibus*.—**F. biliosa perniciosa.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse pernicieuse*. Pernicious malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. bilioso-putrida.** 1. Of Pinel, a variety of gastric fever. 2. Of Selle, typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. brevis.** Diary fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. bullosa.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus*.—**F. cacatoria.** Fr., *fièvre cacatoire*. Ger., *Purgirfieber, Scheissfieber*. Of Sylvio, an intermittent fever accompanied by diarrhœa. [L, 104.]—**F. cacochymica.** Fr., *fièvre cacochymique*. Fever with a depraved state of the humors. [A, 301, 322, 325.]—**F. cacoethes.** Of Bellini, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. calida.** See *Ardent* FEVER and MENINGITIS.—**F. caput impetens.** See *F. quotidiana soporosa*.—**F. campestris.** Paludal fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. carbuncularis, F. carbunculosa.** See *Splenic* FEVER and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**F. carceraria, F. carceris, F. carcerum.** See *Jail* FEVER.—**F. carcinomatosa.** Of Darwin, fever from cancer. [*a*, 34.]—**F. cardiaca.** Fever with cardiac pains. [*a*, 34.]—**F. cardialgica.** See *Cardialgic* FEVER.—**F. carditica.** See *Carditic* FEVER.—**F. carotica.** See *Comatose* FEVER.—**F. castrensis.** 1. Typhus fever. 2. Of Pringle, remittent fever.—**F. castrensis epidemica.** Of Lancisi, pernicious malarial and typhoid fevers. [*a*, 34.]—**F. castrensis Gallorum in Bohemia.** Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. castrensis petechialis epidemica.** Of Brandhorst and Haller, typhus and typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. catarctica.** See *F. cacatoria*.—**F. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal* FEVER and AMPHEMERINA *catarrhalis*.—**F. catarrhalis epidemica.** See INFLUENZA.—**F. catarrhalis benigna Germanorum.** Of Selle, see *F. adeno-meningea*.—**F. catarrhalis maligna.** See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.—**F. catarrhalis maligna petechizans.** Of Juncker, typhus fever. [A, 325 (*a*, 34).]—**F. catarrhalis putrida.** Of De Mertens, probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. cathemerinus.** Fr., *fièvre cathémérine*. Quotidian fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. caumatodes, F. causodes.** See *Ardent* FEVER (3d and 4th def's.).—**F. cephalalgica.** See *Cephalalgic* FEVER.—**F. cephalica.** 1. Meningitis. 2. Brow ague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral* FEVER.—**F. cerebro-spinalis.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FEVER.—**F. chinica.** See *Quinine* FEVER.—**F. cholepyretica.** See *Bilious* FEVER.—**F. cholerica.** Fr., *fièvre cholérique*. Intermittent fever with watery stools. [*a*, 34.]—**F. cholerica minus acuta.** Of Hoffmann, intermittent fever.—**F. chronica.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**F. coalterna.** A double intermittent fever. [Bellini (A, 325).]—**F. coccinia.** See SCARLATINA.—**F. cærulea.** Ger., *blaues Fieber*. Of Goelis, fever in children from four to twelve months old with cardiac complications causing cyanosis. [Hufeland, "Jour. d. prac. Heil.," April, 1825, p. 55 (*a*, 34).]—**F. colliquativa.** See *Colliquative* FEVER.—**F. colliquativa essentialis, F. colliquativa primaria.** Of Burserius, a continued fever with diarrhœa; probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. colliquativa putrefaciens.** Of Quesnay, probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. comatosa, F. comatodes.** See *Comatose* FEVER.—**F. comitata.** An intermittent or relapsing fever. [D, 72; R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Jan. 5, 1886, p. 13.]—**Febres communicantes.** Two intermittent fevers which attack a patient simultaneously, the exacerbations of one immediately succeeding those of the other. [Bellini (L, 104).]—**F. communis continua.** A name formerly applied to any fever not distinctly paroxysmal.—**F. complicata.** See *Complicated* FEVER.—**F. composita.** Of Forestus, see *Intermittent* FEVER. [*a*, 34.]—**F. composita ex acuto periodo.** Of Juncker, intermittent fever.—**Febres confusæ.** Intermittent fevers with irregular paroxysms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. contagiosa.** Of Lind, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. contagiosa in carceribus genita** [Huxham]. See *F. putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita*.—**F. continens (non putrida** [Selle]**).** Continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. continens inflammatoria simplex.** Of Selle, simple continued fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. continens putrida.** Of Selle, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. continua.** See *Continued* FEVER.—**F. con-**

tinua asodes. See *F. tertiana cardiaca.*—**F. continua benigna sporadica.** Of Le Roy, typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua composita inflammatoria.** Of Vogel, inflammatory fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua continens.** Fr., *fièvre continente.* A fever in which the temperature remains elevated for some time. [D, 3.]—**F. continua defæcatoria (seu depuratoria).** Of Quesnay, see *F. acuta simplex.*—**F. continua elodes.** See *F. tertiana diaphoretica.*—**F. continua epiala et leipyria.** See AMPHEMERINA *epiala.*—**F. continua epidemica.** Of Sydenham, synocha followed by typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua inflammatoria.** Of Hoffmann, inflammatory fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua lymphatica.** Of Ettmüller, lymphatic fever. [A, 325 (α, 34).]—**F. continua lyngodes.** Of Vogel, singultous fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua non putris.** The f. acuta of Boerhaave. [α, 34.]—**F. continua non putrida.** Of Lemnius, f. acuta simplex. [α, 34.]—**F. continua periodica.** Of Sennert, intermittent fever. [A, 325 (α, 34).]—**F. continua putrida.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. continua putrida icterodes caroliniensis.** Of Macbride, yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua remittens.** A form of continued fever in which there is a regular alternation in the beginnings of exacerbations and remissions, with marked differences each day. [D, 3.]—**F. continua remittens proportionata.** Of Torti, intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua sanguinea** [Hoffmann], **F. continua simplex** [Lieutaud]. Simple continued fever. [α, 34.]—**F. continua syncopalis.** Tertian fever with syncope. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. convulsiva.** See *Convulsive* FEVER.—**F. critica.** Fr., *fièvre critique.* 1. Of Rouppe, remittent fever. 2. Of Linnæus, a general term for ephemeral and intermittent fevers. [α, 34.]—**F. critica simplex.** Of Quesnay, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. crymodes.** See *F. leipyria.*—**F. culicaris, F. culicularis.** See MILIARIA.—**F. cum angina.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**F. cum delirio.** Fr., *fièvre délirante.* Fever with delirium. [L, 116.]—**F. cum nigro vomito.** Yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. decimana.** Of Sauvages, see *Decimal* FEVER.—**F. dejectoria.** See *F. cacatoria.*—**F. depuratoria.** See *Depuratory* FEVER.—**F. deurens.** Continued fever. [α, 34.]—**F. diaphoretica.** See *Sweating* FEVER.—**F. diaria.** See FEBRICULA and EPHEMERA.—**F. diphtheroides.** A fever, in China, accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membranes with diphtheritic exudation. Anorexia, high temperature, general muscular soreness, pronounced abdominal tenderness, and local paralyses are the prominent symptoms. The disease lasts from one to two weeks, usually terminating favorably. [α, 34.]—**F. duodecimana.** Intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the twelfth day. [α, 34.]—**F. duplex tertiana anomala.** Of Pinel, an irregular tertian fever. [α, 34.]—**F. duplex tertiana regularis.** Of Pinel, tertian intermittent fever.—**F. duplicata.** A double tertian fever. [α, 34.]—**F. dysenterica.** See *Dysenteric* FEVER.—**F. ectymatica.** See SCARLATINA.—**F. elodes.** See HELODES.—**F. endemica.** Fr., *fièvre endémique.* 1. A fever endemic to a country. 2. Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. endemica Bataviæ.** See *F. anomala bataviensis.*—**F. endemica et epidemica.** Of Rogers, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. enterica.** See *Enteric* FEVER and *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. entero-mesenterica.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. epacmastica, F. epanadidusa.** See *F. anabatica.*—**F. ephemera.** See EPHEMERA and FEBRICULA.—**F. ephemera infantum.** Simple fever in children. [α, 34.]—**F. epiala.** See EPIALOS.—**F. epidemica.** Fr., *fièvre épidémique.* An epidemic fever. [α, 34.]—**F. epidemica autumni.** Of Willis, probably typho-malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. epidemica contagiosa.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus.*—**F. epidemica cum angina ulcusculosa.** Of Douglas, see DIPHTHERIA.—**F. epidemica leidensis.** Of Koker, intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. epidemica Lipsiæ.** Typhus fever.—**F. epidemica maligna a Coutances.** Typhus fever.—**F. epidemica putrida.** Of Gattenhof, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. epidemica urbevetana.** See *F. tertiana lethargica.*—**F. epileptica.** See *Epileptic* FEVER.—**F. erotica.** See *Erotic* FEVER.—**F. errana.** Of Linnæus, see *F. erratica.*—**F. errans e mensibus.** A fever accompanying menstruation. [α, 34.]—**F. erratica.** Of Sauvages, irregular forms of tertian or quartan fevers. See *Erratic* FEVER. [α, 34.]—**F. erratica decimana.** Of Lusitanus, decimal fever. [α, 34.]—**F. erratica nona.** Of Sauvages, a nonal fever.—**F. erratica octana.** Of Sauvages, an octan fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. erratica quintana.** Of Sauvages, a quintan fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. erratica septana.** Of Sauvages, a septan fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. erratica vaga.** Of Sauvages, an irregular quartan fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. erronea.** See *F. erratica.*—**F. erysipelacea, F. erysipelatosa.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**F. erythematosa.** See ROSEOLA *febrilis.*—**F. essentialis.** See *Essential* FEVER.—**F. esserosa.** See MILIARIA.—**F. exacerbans tymorensis.** See AMPHEMERINA *mimosa.*—**F. exanthematica.** See *Exanthematic* FEVER.—**F. exanthematica articularis.** See DENGUE.—**F. exanthematica maligna (seu perniciosa, seu venenosa).** Of Fortunat and Bianchi, typhus fever. [D, 74.]—**F. exanthematosa orientalis.** Of N. Chevers, beri-beri. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 5, 1884, p. 671.]—**F. exquisita.** Of Pinel, a quotidian fever. [α, 34.]—**F. famelica.** See under FAMELICUS.—**F. ferneliana.** Of Raymond Fortis, a remittent fever accompanied by some affection of the viscera. [A, 325 (α, 34).]—**F. fixa.** Continued fever. [α, 34.]—**F. flava (Americanorum), F. flava Hispaniæ** [Fogo], **F. flava Indiæ occidentalis** [Warren], **F. flava regionum calidarum** [Fisher]. Yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gangrænodes, F. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous* FEVER.—**F. gastrica.** See *Gastric* FEVER.—**F. gastrica acuta.** Of Burserius, enteric fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gastrica atacta.** Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gastrica putrida.** Of Born, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gastrico-inflammatoria** [Frank]. Acute gastritis. [α, 34.]—**F. gastrico-nervosa.** Typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gastro-adynamica.** Of Pinel, typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. glutinosa gastrica.** Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. gravidarum et parturientium.** An old term for a form of puerperal fever that shows itself almost immediately after or even before delivery. [A, 84.]—**F. habitualis.** Of Porro, a division of fevers including inflammation of the solids of the body. [α, 34.]—**F. hæmoptoica.** Fr., *fièvre hémoptoïque.* 1. Symptomatic fever accompanying hæmoptysis. 2. Periodical hæmoptysis due to malaria. [α, 34.]—**F. hæmorrhoidalis.** Of Haën, fever supposed to be due to piles. [α, 34.]—**F. hebdomadana, F. hebdomadaria.** See *Hebdomadal* FEVER.—**F. hectica.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**F. hectica a scabie.** Hectic fever from scabies. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica calculis.** Hectic fever from calculus. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica chlorotica.** Hectic fever from chlorosis. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica fluxuum (a vomitu).** Hectic fever from gastric or intestinal catarrh. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica hydropum.** Hectic fever with dropsy. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica infantum.** See TABES *mesenterica.*—**F. hectica lymphatica.** Hectic fever with inflammation of the lymphatics. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica maligna nervosa** [Willis], **F. hectica nervea.** Typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica nostalgica.** Hectic fever from nostalgia. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica pestilens.** Of Forestus, typhus fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. hectica scrofulosa.** Hectic fever from scrofula. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica syphilitica.** Hectic fever from syphilis. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica verminosa.** Hectic fever from helminthiasis. [α, 34.]—**F. hectica vespertina.** Of Sauvages, irregular fever occurring in the evening. [α, 34.]—**F. helodes.** See HELODES.—**F. helodes icterodes.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. helodes sudatoria.** Malarial fever with diaphoresis. [α, 34.]—**F. hemeresia.** A quotidian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. hemitritæa.** See AMPHEMERINA *hemitritæa.*—**F. hemitritæa pestilens.** Of Schenck, probably pernicious malarial fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* FEVER.—**F. hepatica inflammatoria.** See HEPATITIS.—**F. hermeticus.** A fever supposably caused by nitro-sulphurous impurities. [α, 34.]—**F. herpetica.** Fr., *fièvre herpétique.* A transitory catarrhal fever terminating in a few days in an eruption of herpes facialis, especially herpes labialis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. hiemalis.** Fr., *fièvre hiémale.* Intermittent fever appearing in winter. [α, 34.]—**F. horrida, F. horrifica.** See AMPHEMERINA *phricodes.*—**F. humoralis.** Of Porro: 1. A general term for inflammation of the four humors, sanguineous, phlegmatic, bilious, and melancholic. 2. See *Humoral* FEVER. [α, 34.]—**F. hungarica.** Fr., *fièvre hongroise* (ou *de Hongrie*). Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. hydrocephalica.** See *Acute internal* HYDROCEPHALUS.—**F. hydrophobica.** A fever with fear of liquids. [α, 34.]—**F. hypersthenica.** An ephemeral fever with over-action of the heart. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. hysterica.** See *Hysterical* FEVER.—**F. icterica.** Fr., *fièvre ictérique.* Malarial hæmaturia. [α, 34.]—**F. icterodes.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. iliaca inflammatoria.** Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. implacida.** An asthenic continued fever. [α, 34.]—**F. impura.** See *Complicated* FEVER.—**F. infana.** A fever with an eruption. [α, 34.]—**F. infantum remittens.** See *Infantile remittent* FEVER.—**F. inflammatoria (simplex** [Huxham]). See SYNOCHA.—**F. inflammatoria universalis** [Starck]. See *F. acuta simplex.*—**F. inirritativa** [Darwin]. See *Inirritative* FEVER.—**F. intercurrens.** Fr., *fièvre intercurrente.* A fever that occurs unexpectedly during the course of another fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens.** See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**F. intermittens anadiplotica.** A double intermittent fever. [L, 50.]—**F. intermittens anomala et mali moris** [Hoffmann]. Pernicious malarial fever. [A, 525 (α, 34).]—**F. intermittens l'Isle-en-Jourdain.** Intermittent fever of Isle-en-Jourdain. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens aphonica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente aphonique.* Intermittent fever with aphonia. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens apoplectica.** Pernicious congestive malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens asthmatica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente asthmatique.* Intermittent fever with respiratory spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens cardialgica.** Of Spitzer, an intermittent fever with severe burning and darting pains in the gastric region, and nausea, retching, and vomiting. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens cephalalgica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente céphalalgique.* Intermittent fever with cephalalgia. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens cephalica larvata.** Fr., *fièvre larvée céphalalgique.* Cephalalgia recurring at regular periods, with masked febrile symptoms. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens comitata.** Of Frost, intermittent fever accompanied by some other disease. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens convulsiva.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente convulsive.* Intermittent fever with convulsions. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens cum delirio.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente délirante.* Intermittent fever with delirium. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens dysenterica.** Intermittent fever with dysentery. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens eclamptica.** Intermittent fever with loss of consciousness and sensibility. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens epidemica.** Of von Brunn, epidemic intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens epileptica.** Intermittent fever with epileptoid spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens hydrophobica.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente hydrophobique.* Intermittent fever during which the patient has a horror of liquids. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens irregularis Tolosæ.** Intermittent fever epidemic at Toulouse in 1772. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens larvata.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente larvée* (ou *masquée*). A masked intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens larvata in cute.** See DERMATOTYPOSIS.—**F. intermittens maligna.** Pernicious malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens perniciosa comitata tetanica.** An atypical malarial fever with tetanic rigidity and soreness of the muscles of the neck and occasional mental disturbances. [M. Rózsa, "Orvosi Hetilap, 1888, No. 21; "Pester med.-chir. Presse," 1888, No. 27; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 956.]—**F. intermittens soporosa.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente soporeuse.* Intermittent fever with great sleepiness. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens syncopalis.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente syncopale.* Intermittent fever with syncope. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens tertiana typhodes.** Of Cless, pernicious malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intermittens tetanica.** Intermittent fever with tetanic spasms. [L, 20; α, 34.]—**F. intermittens urticata.** Intermittent fever associated with urticaria, the latter appearing usually during the paroxysm and disappearing during the apyrexia. [G, 18.]—**F. intestinalis (ulcerosa).** Fr., *fièvre intestinale.* See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. intestinalis.** Of Riedel, typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. intestinorum inflammatoria ex**

mesenterico. Of Hoffmann, enteritis. [A, 525 (*a*, 34).]—**F. irregularis.** See *Anomalous* FEVER.—**F. ischiadica.** Of Darwin, fever from abscess in the muscles of the pelvis. [*a*, 34.]—**F. italica.** The plague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lactantium, F. lactea.** See *Milk* FEVER.—**F. lactea protracta.** An old term for a state of fever prolonged beyond what was considered the proper duration of "milk fever." [A, 53.]—**F. larvata.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**F. leipyria.** Fr., *fièvre lipyrienne.* Fever with coldness of the extremities. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lenta.** 1. Of Juncker, hectic fever. 2. Slow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lenta nervosa** [Huxham]. Typhoid fever. [A, 525 (*a*, 34).]—**F. lenta nervosa maligna** [Burserius]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lenticularis** [Leroy]. 1. See *Typhus* FEVER. [D, 74.] 2. See MILIARIA.—**F. lethargica.** Fr., *fièvre léthargique.* Of Torti, intermittent fever with apoplectoid symptoms. [L, 290.]—**F. levis.** See FEBRICULA.—**F. localis.** A fever from a local inflammation. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lochialis.** See *Lochial* FEVER.—**F. lochialis inflammatoria.** A mild puerperal fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lygmodes.** Singultous fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic* FEVER.—**F. lymphatica continua.** See AMPHEMERINA *latica.*—**F. lyngodes.** Singultous fever.—**F. maculosa.** Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. maligna.** Fr., *fièvre maligne.* An old generic term for a number of malignant fevers, especially typhus.—**F. maligna barbadensis, F. maligna biliosa (Americæ).** Yellow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. maligna cacoethes** [Bellini], **F. maligna cum peticulis** [Fonseca], **F. maligna cum sopore** [Riverius]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. maligna flava Indiæ occidentalis.** Yellow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. maligna hectica** [Willis], **F. maligna lenta** [Vogel], **F. maligna pestilens** [Riverius], **F. maligna petechizans** [Hoffmann], **F. maligna petechialis Rintelii** [Furstenau], **F. maligna pulicularis** [Petrus a Castro], **F. maligna puncticularis** [Petrus a Castro], **F. mali moris.** Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. marasmodes** [Schaffner]. Hectic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mediterranica.** Yellow fever; probably also applied to a pernicious malarial fever of the Mediterranean shores. [*a*, 34.]—**F. melancholia** [Petræus]. Quartan fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. meningo-gastrica.** Fr., *fièvre méningo-gastrique.* Of Pinel, a general term for febriculæ due to gastric or intestinal irritation. [*a*, 34.]—**F. menstrua.** A fever occurring monthly. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mesaraica** [Wendt], **F. mesenterica** [Darwin], **F. mesenterica acuta** [Burchard], **F. mesenterica maligna** [Baglivi and Hoffmann]. Typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. meseraica.** Tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**F. methemerina.** Quotidian intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. methystica.** Fever accompanying alcoholic intoxication. [*a*, 34.]—**F. miliaria, F. miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**F. miliaris rubra** [Huxham]. See SCARLATINA.—**F. militaris** [Petri]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. minuta.** Syncopal fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mixta.** Complicated fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. monoleptica.** A fever consisting of a single attack or paroxysm. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. morbillosa.** See MEASLES.—**F. mucosa.** Fr., *fièvre muqueuse.* Verminous, inflammatory, and bilious fever and epidemic influenza. It is divided into simple and continued fever according to the febrile curve. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa adynamica.** Adynamic fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa atacta.** Fr., *fièvre muqueuse ataxique.* Mucous fever with nervous symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa gastrica.** Fr., *fièvre muqueuse gastrique.* A complicated form of f. mucosa. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa hemitritæa.** The *f. mucosa remittens* of Pinel. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa intermittens quotidiana.** Of Pinel, quotidian intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa intermittens quartana.** Of Pinel, quartan intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa putrida.** Of Pinel, probably typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa remittens.** Of Pinel, f. hemitritæa. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mucosa semi-tertiana.** Of Pinel, see *F. mucosa remittens.*—**F. mucosa verminosa.** Of Pinel, verminous fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nautica pestilentialis.** Of Huxham, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nephritica.** See *Nephritic* FEVER.—**F. nervosa.** Ger., *Nervenfieber.* An old term for typhus fever; so called on account of the usual manifestation of serious derangement of the nervous system. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. nervosa acuta cum vi nervorum acuta.** Of Stark, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa acuta sporadica.** Of Daniel, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa artificialis (seu factitia).** Ger., *Pseudonervenfieber.* Of Hufeland, a simple fever with irritability of the nervous system. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa contagiosa.** Of Campbell, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa cum tabe intestinale** [Heilmann], **F. nervosa enterica.** Typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa epidemica.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. nervosa epigastrica (seu præcordialis).** Of Gorden, typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa erethica.** Of Hanegraaff, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa exanthematica (seu gastrica).** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. nervosa mesenterica.** Typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa petechialis.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. nervosa inflammatoria.** Of Paulus, enteric fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nervosa stupida.** An old term for the typhoid condition; fever with somnolence or coma. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**F. nervosa versatilis.** Fever characterized by psychical excitation. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. neurodes.** See *Nervous* FEVER.—**F. nigra** [Lyons]. See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**F. nocturna.** A fever occurring at night. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nonana.** See *Nonan intermittent* FEVER.—**F. non pestilens.** Of Forestus, typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nosocomialis, F. nosocomiorum.** Fr., *fièvre nosocomiale.* Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. notha.** Tertian fever with paroxysms lasting longer than twelve hours. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nova anni 1685.** Of Sydenham, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. nycterina.** See *F. nocturna.*—**F. octana.** See *Octan* FEVER.—**F. oscitans.** Fr., *fièvre oscitante.* A fever in which there is yawning. [*a*, 34.]—**F. paludosa, F. paludum** [Pringle]. Malarial fever. [A, 525 (*a*, 34).]—**F. pannonica.** See *Hungarian* FEVER.—**F. paracmastica.** Fr., *fièvre paracmastique.* A continued fever that decreases in intensity during its course. [*a*, 34.]—**F. paralytica.** See *Comatose* FEVER.—**F. pemphigodes, F. pemphigosa.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus.*—**F. pemptæ.** See *Quintan intermittent* FEVER.—**F. periodica.** See *Periodical* FEVER.—**F. permaligna.** An excessively malignant fever, such as the plague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa.** Pernicious (malarial) fever. [D, 18.]—**F. perniciosa algida.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse algide.* Of Alibert, algid pernicious intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa aphonica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse aphonique.* Of Alibert, a comatose pernicious intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa apoplectica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse apoplectiforme.* A comatose form of pernicious intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa atrabilaria.** See *F. perniciosa hepatica.*—**F. perniciosa cardialgica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse cardialgique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with gastric symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa catarrhalis.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse catarrhale.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with catarrh. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa cephalalgica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse céphalalgique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with cephalalgia. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa cholerica.** See *F. perniciosa dysenterica.*—**F. perniciosa convulsiva.** Of Alibert, f. perniciosa epileptica. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa cum delirio.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse délirante.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with delirium. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa diaphoretica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse diaphorétique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with profuse sweating. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa dysenterica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse dysentérique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with dysentery. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa dyspnoica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse dyspnéique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with respiratory spasms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa epileptica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse épileptique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with epileptoid spasms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa exanthematica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse exanthématique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with an eruption of the skin. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa gastralgica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse gastralgique.* Pernicious intermittent fever with gastralgia. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse hémorrhagique.* Pernicious intermittent fever with hæmorrhages. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa hepatica.** Pernicious fever with hepatitis. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa hydrophobica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse hydrophobique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with aversion to water. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa icterica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse ictérique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with jaundice. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa lethargica.** See *F. perniciosa soporosa.*—**F. perniciosa maniacalis.** Pernicious malarial fever with delirium. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa nephritica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse néphrétique.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with renal symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa pleuritica.** Intermittent fever with pleuritic friction sounds during the paroxysms. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**F. perniciosa pneumonica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse péripneumonique.* Of Alibert, intermittent fever with pneumonic symptoms during the paroxysms. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**F. perniciosa rheumatica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse rhumatismale.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with rheumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa scorbutica.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse scorbutique.* Pernicious intermittent fever with scurvy. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa soporosa.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse soporeuse.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with marked lethargy. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa syncopalis.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse syncopale.* Of Alibert, pernicious intermittent fever with syncope. [*a*, 34.]—**F. perniciosa tetanica.** See *F. perniciosa epileptica.*—**F. pessimi moris.** Of Morgagni, typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. pestilens** [Fracastor], **F. pestilentialis.** Fr., *fièvre pestilentielle.* Pestilential fever. [D, 72.]—**F. pestilentialis Europæ.** See PLAGUE.—**F. pestilens Ægypti, F. pestilens maligna** [Sennertus], **F. pestilens sine charactere veneni** [Forestus], **F. pestilentialis nautica** [Huxham]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. petechialis.** Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale.* An old term for various malignant fevers accompanied by the appearance of petechial spots.—**F. petechialis contagiosa, F. petechialis epidemica (Coloniæ, 1672** [Donckers], seu **Cremonæ, 1734** [Valcharenzi], seu **Lipsiæ, 1757** [Ludwig], seu **Mutinæ, 1692** [Ramazzini], seu **Posonii, 1683** [Loeu], seu **Silesiæ, 1741** [Brandhorst], seu **variis Germaniæ locis, ab anno 1755 ad 1761** [Strack], seu **Viennæ, 1757** [Hosenohrl], seu **Vigorniæ** [Wall]). **F. petechialis nervosa a Dijon (1760), F. petechialis vera** [Hoffmann], **F. petechialis Wratiflaviæ (1699)** [Helwich], **F. petechizans epidemica** [Hoyer], **F. petechizans Petropoli (1735)** [Weitbrecht], **F. peticularis, F. peticularis Tridenti (1591)** [Roboretus]. Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. phlegmatica.** Of Petræus, quotidian fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. phlogistica.** Fr., *fièvre phlogistique.* Of Linnæus, a division including inflammations of the muscles, nerves, and viscera. [*a*, 34.]—**F. phricodes.** See AMPHEMERINA *phricodes.*—**F. phthisica.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**F. pituitaria, F. pituitosa.** See *Pituitary* FEVER.—**F. pituitosa nervosa** [Jacobi]. Typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. planetes.** See *Irregular* FEVER.—**F. pleuritica.** See PLEURISY.—**F. pneumonica.** See PNEUMONIA.—**F. podagrica.** See GOUT.—**F. polycholica.** See *Bilious* FEVER.—**F. polyleptica.** A fever consisting of several attacks or paroxysms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. præfocans.** Ger., *Stickfieber.* A fever with the sensation of suffocation. [*a*, 34.]—**F. primaria.** See *Essential* FEVER.—**F. puerpera** [Darwin], **F. puerperalis.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**F. puerperalis biliosa.** Of Stahl, a variety of puerperal fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. puerperalis complicata.** Fr., *fièvre puerpérale compliquée.* Of Doublet, puerperal fever complicated with other symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**F. puerperalis inflammatoria.** Fr., *fièvre puerpérale inflammatoire.* Puerperal fever supposed to be due to lacteal matter being diverted to the uterus or the brain, or infiltrated in the chest. [*a*, 34.]—**F. puerperalis putrida.** Puerperal fever with adynamia. [*a*, 34.]—**F. puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**F. pulicularis.** See *Pulicular* FEVER.—**F. puncticularis.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. pura.** See *F. simplex.*—**F. purpurata** [Rivière]. 1. See *Typhus* FEVER. 2. Of Carl, cerebro-spinal fever. [D, 74.]—**F. purpurata miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**F. purpurata rubra et alba miliaris.** Of Hoffmann, miliary fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. purpurea** [Juncker]. Miliary fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. purpurea epidemica.** Of Theræus, Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. purpurea pestifera.** Cerebro-spinal

meningitis. [α, 34.]—**F. purulenta.** See SEPTICÆMIA.—**F. putrida.** See *Putrid* FEVER.—**F. putrida biliosa.** 1. Of De Martens, a form of typhus fever. 2. Of Hillary, yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida colliquativa.** Of Rouppe, yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita.** Of Huxham, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida epidemica.** Of Huxham, probably typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida inflammatoria** [Pinel], **F. putrida maligna petechialis** [Huxham], **F. putrida nervosa** [De Martens]. Typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida quæ vulgo lenta apellatur.** Of Willis, typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**F. putrida sanguinea.** Of Vogel, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. pythogenes** [Murchison]. See *Pythogenic* FEVER.—**F. quæ lenticulas, puncticala, aut peticulas vocant.** Of Fracastor, typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana.** See *Quartan* FEVER.—**F. quartana amens.** Of Sydenham, quartan fever with delirium. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana arthritica.** Quartan fever with inflammation of the joints. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana cataleptica** [Bonetus], **F. quartana comatosa** [Werlhof]. Pernicious malarial fever. [α,. 34.]—**F. quartana contumacia.** Of Pechlin, prolonged quartan fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana duplex.** A quartan fever in which there is fever daily except on the third day. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana duplicata.** Of Bonetus, quartan fever with two paroxysms every fourth day. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana epileptica.** Of Scholzius, quartan fever with epileptoid spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana hepatica.** Of Macbride, quartan fever with inflammation of the liver. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana hysterica.** Of Morton, quartan fever with hysteria. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana legitima.** Of Sydenham, quartan fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana maniaca.** The f. quartana hysterica of Spangenberg. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana metastatica.** Quartan fever with metastatic symptoms. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana nephralgica.** Quartan fever with nephralgic symptoms. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana remittens.** See TETARTOPHYIA.—**F. quartana scorbutica** [Bartholini]. Quartan fever with scurvy. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana splanchnica** [Pinel]. Quartan intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana splenetica.** Fr., *fièvre quarte splénique.* Of Ettmüller, quartan fever with inflammation of the spleen. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana syphilitica.** Quartan fever with syphilis. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana triplex.** Of Bartholin, quartan fever with daily paroxysms; those of every fourth day alike. [α, 34.]—**F. quartana triplicata.** Quartan fever with three paroxysms every fourth day. [α, 34.]—**F. querquera.** See AMPHEMERINA *phricodes.*—**F. quinta, F. quintana.** See *Quintan* FEVER.—**F. quotidiana.** See *Quotidian* FEVER.—**F. quotidiana anomala** [Pinel]. See *F. quotidiana spuria.*—**F. quotidiana catarrhalis.** Quotidian fever with catarrh. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana cephalalgica.** Of Morton, quotidian fever with cephalalgia. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana continua** [Vogel]. See AMPHEMERINA.—**F. quotidiana deceptiva.** See *Tertian intermittent* FEVER.—**F. quotidiana duplicata.** Quotidian fever with two paroxysms daily. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana epileptica.** Quotidian fever with epileptoid spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana erratica** [Pinel]. See *F. quotidiana spuria.*—**F. quotidiana hysterica.** See *F. quotidiana epileptica.*—**F. quotidiana ischiadica.** Quotidian fever with sciatica. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana legitima.** Of Sennertus, quotidian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana nephralgica.** Of Morton, quotidian fever with nephralgia. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana ophthalmica.** Of Morton, quotidian fever with ophthalmia. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana partialis.** A quotidian fever with paroxysms returning at different hours. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana postponens.** Of Pucheit, the f. quotidiana spuria. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana remittens.** See AMPHEMERINA *latica.*—**F. quotidiana simplex.** See *Quotidian intermittent* FEVER.—**F. quotidiana soporosa.** Quotidian fever attended with drowsiness. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana spuria.** Of Pinel, irregular quotidian fever. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana stranguriosa.** See *Hæmaturic bilious* FEVER.—**F. quotidiana uretico-sputatoria.** Of B. Scharf, quotidian fever with frequent micturition. [α, 34.]—**F. quotidiana vera** [Pinel]. Quotidian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. recidiva.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**F. recidiva de variolis.** See AMPHEMERINA *variolosa.*—**F. recurrens.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**F. regularis.** See *Regular* FEVER.—**F. remittens.** See *Remittent* FEVER.—**F. remittens ardens sive causus** [Macbride]. Remittent fever.—**F. remittens a l'Isle-en-Jourdain.** Remittent fever of Isle-en-Jourdain. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens biliosa** [Macbride]. Remittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens catarrhalis** [Macbride]. Remittent fever with catarrh. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens choleroidea** [Murray]. Pernicious remittent fever of a choleroid character; the same as Malwa sweating sickness. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**F. remittens gastro-inflammatoria, F. remittens gastrica simplex** [Pinel]. Remittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens gravior cum ictero.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. remittens hæmorrhagica** [Falkenstein]. Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens Indiæ Orientalis.** Of Lind, remittent fever of the East Indies. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens infantum.** See *Infantile remittent* FEVER.—**F. remittens mucosa simplex** [Pinel]. Remittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. remittens regionum calidarum.** Of Lind, probably typho-malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. resolutoria.** A benign fever. [α, 34.]—**F. rheumatica (inflammatoria), F. rheumatodes.** See *Rheumatic* FEVER.—**F. rubra** [Heberden]. See SCARLATINA.—**F. rubra pruriginosa.** See URTICARIA.—**F. sanguinea.** Fr., *fièvre sanguine.* Of Avicenna, fever supposed to be due to inflammation of the blood; probably simple continued fever. [α, 34.]—**F. sapropyra.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. scarlatina.** See SCARLATINA.—**F. scarlatina miliaris.** Scarlet fever with miliaria. [α, 34.]—**F. scarlatino-miliaris anginosa.** Scarlet fever with a miliary eruption. [α, 34.]—**F. scarlatinosa.** See SCARLATINA.—**F. scarlatinosa sine exanthemate.** Fever in which the efflorescence is confined to the throat and mouth. [α, 34.]—**F. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic* FEVER.—**F. scrofulosa** [Darwin]. Fever with scrofula. [α, 34.]—**F. secundaria.** Fr., *fièvre secondaire.* A fever secondary to general or local irritation. [α, 34.]—**F. semitertiana.** 1. A tertian fever with two paroxysms one day, and a single paroxysm the next. 2. Enteric fever. [α, 34.]—**F. semitertiana primi ordinis.** Of Galen, semitertiana. [α, 34.]—**F. semitertiana secundi ordinis** [Galen]. See AMPHEMERINA *hemitritæus.*—**F. senegallensis.** Typho-malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. sensitiva.** Of Darwin, a fever attended with little diminution of the sensorial power of irritation, such as pulmonary consumption. [α, 34.]—**F. sensitiva inirritata.** Of Darwin, a combination of the sensitive and inirritative fevers; typhus gravior, etc. [α, 34.]—**F. sensitiva irritata.** Of Darwin, irritative fever accompanied with pain. [α, 34.]—**F. septana.** See *Septan* FEVER.—**F. septenaria** [Platner], **F. septimana, F. septimanaria.** See SYNOCHA.—**F. sesquialtera.** See *F. semitertiana.*—**F. sextana.** See *Sextan* FEVER.—**F. siamensis.** Fr., *fièvre de Siam.* Yellow fever; so called because it was supposed to have originated in Siam. [α, 34.]—**F. simplex.** See *Simple* FEVER.—**F. singultuosa.** See *Singultous* FEVER.—**F. soporosa** [Werlhofer]. See *F. tertiana lethargica.*—**F. spiritalis.** Of Porro, one of his three divisions of fever; consisting of inflammation of the so-called animal spirit. [α, 34.]—**F. sporadica.** Fr., *fièvre sporadique.* A fever that attacks a few persons in a place. [α, 34.]—**F. spuria.** Of Hoffmann, see *F. notha.*—**F. stationaria.** Fr., *fièvre stationnaire.* Of Sydenham, a fever prevalent in one locality many years. [α, 34.]—**F. stercoralis.** Fr., *fièvre stercorale.* Ger., *Kothfieber.* 1. Gastric fever; supposed to be due to the accumulation of stercoral matter in the intestine. 2. Of Quesnay, probably enteric fever. [α, 34.]—**F. sthenica.** Fr., *fièvre sthénique.* 1. An ideal fever of J. Brown in which he supposed that all of the vital forces were exalted. 2. See *Inflammatory* FEVER. [α, 34.]—**F. stigmatica.** Typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**F. stomachica (inflammatoria).** Of Hoffmann, see GASTRITIS.—**F. stomachica intestinalis.** Of Schenckbecker, enteric fever. [α, 34.]—**F. subcontinua.** See *Subcontinuous* FEVER.—**F. subintrans.** Fr., *fièvre subintrante.* An intermittent fever in which a second paroxysm commences before the first is completed. [α, 34.]—**F. sudatoria.** See *Sweating* FEVER.—**F. sudoralis.** Of Tomaselli, Malta fever. [α. 34.]—**F. sympathetica, F. symptomatica.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**F. syncopalis.** Fr., *fièvre syncopale.* See AMPHEMERINA *syncopalis.*—**F. syncopalis humorosa.** See AMPHEMERINA *cardiaca.*—**F. syncopalis repletionalis.** See AMPHEMERINA *humorosa.*—**F. synocha, F. synochalis.** See SYNOCHA.—**F. synochus** [Cullen]. Synochal fever. [D.]—**F. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic* FEVER.—**F. tabida.** See *Colliquative* FEVER.—**F. tertiana.** See *Tertian* FEVER.—**F. tertiana accidentalis.** Of Sydenham, tertian fever supposed to be due to traumatism. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana algida.** See *F. continua epiola.*—**F. tertiana apoplectica.** Of Morton, see *F. tertiana lethargica.*—**F. tertiana arthritica** [Morton]. Tertian fever with inflammation of the joints. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana a scabie** [Juncker]. Tertain fever accompanied with scabies. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana asthmatica.** Of Bonetus, tertian fever attended with respiratory spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana atrabiliaris.** See *F. tertiana subcruenta.*—**F. tertiana cardiaca.** Of Torti, intermittent fever with cardiac complications.—**F. tertiana carotica.** Of Werlhof, tertian fever with drowsiness. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana cholerica.** Of Torti, tertian fever with cholera nostras. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana continua.** See *Tertian intermittent* FEVER.—**F. tertiana diaphoretica.** Of Torti, intermittent fever with pronounced diaphoresis. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana duplicata.** Of Jones, a tertian fever returning every second day, with two paroxysms in the same day. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana duplex** [Vogel]. See *F. duplicana.* [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana dysenterica** [Torti]. Tertian fever with dysentery. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana epidemica.** Of Bartholin, probably typho-malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana epileptica.** Tertian fever with epileptoid spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana hemiplegica** [Werlhof]. See *F. tertiana carotica.*—**F. tertiana hysterica** [Wedell]. Tertian fever with hysterical paroxysms. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana legitima.** Tertian fever with paroxysms not lasting over twelve hours. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana leipyria.** See *F. continua epiala et leipyria.* [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana lethargica.** Intermittent fever with marked lethargy. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana maligna pestilens.** Of Riverius, pernicious malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana miliaris** [Walther]. Tertian fever with miliaria. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana notha sive spuria.** Of Sennertus, tertian fever with paroxysms lasting more than twelve hours. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana perniciosa.** See *Pernicious malarial* FEVER.—**F. tertiana perniciosa et pestilenta** [Lancisi]. Pernicious malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana pestilens.** Pernicious malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana petechialis.** Of Donatus. tertian fever with efflorescence. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana pleuritica.** Of Valesius, see PLEURITIS *periodica.* [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana proportionata** [Torti]. Tertian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana remittens.** Tertian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana scorbutica.** Of Ettmüller, tertian fever accompanied with scurvy. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana subcontinua** [Torti]. Tertian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana subcruenta** [Torti]. Intermittent fever accompanied with hæmorrhage. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana subintrans.** Tertian intermittent fever. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana syncopalis** [Torti]. See *F. continua syncopalis.* [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana syphilitica.** Of Deidier, tertian fever accompanied with syphilis. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana tetanodes.** Tertian fever with tetanoid spasms. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana triplex.** See *F. semitertiana.*—**F. tertiana urticata.** Of Planchon, tertian fever with urticaria. [α, 34.]—**F. tertiana vera** [Cleghorne]. See *F. tertiana legitima.*—**F. tertiana verminosa.** Tertian fever accompanied with worms. [α, 34.]—**F. tetartophyia.** See TETARTOPHYIA.—**F. tonica.** See SYNOCHA.—**F. topica.** Facial neuralgia. [α, 34.]—**F. torminalis.** Fever with tormina. [α, 34.]—**F. torpida.** See *Enteric* FEVER.—**F. toxica.** Yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**F. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* FEVER.—**F. traumatica secundaria.** A febrile movement occurring after the cessation of a primary traumatic fever, generally due to the retention or metastasis of pus. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. tritæophyia.** See TRITÆOPHYIA.—**F. tritæus.** See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**F. tropicalis.** See *Tropical* FEVER.—**F. tussiculosa.** Ger., *Hustenfieber.* A fever with

coughing. [*a*, 34.]—**F. tympanica** [Rabington]. Typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. typhodes.** 1. Of the old writers, "inflammations of the skin, liver, stomach, or uterus, that induce fever associated with mental anxiety, chills, and exhausting sweats" [Juncker (*a*, 34).] 2. See *Typhus* and *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. typhoides.** 1. See *Typhoid* FEVER. 2. Of German writers, a form of fever of the same type as typhoid fever, but in which the symptoms are all less intense. [D, 29.] See also *Schleim*FIEBER.—**F. typhica** (seu **typhosa**). Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. typhosa infantum** [Scheller]. Enteric fever in children. [*a*, 34.]—**F. typhus icterodes.** Yellow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F. typica.** A fever that follows a definite course. [*a*, 34.]—**F. typo inverso.** A fever characterized by a rise of temperature in the morning and a fall in the evening. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. urethralis.** See *Urethral* FEVER.—**F. uretica.** A fever with increased micturition. [*a*, 34.]—**F. urinosa.** See URÆMIA.—**F. urticata.** Fr., *fièvre ortiée.* Ger., *Nesselfieber.* Febrile urticaria. [G.]—**F. urticata intermittens.** See *F. intermittens urticata.* —**F. uterina.** See METRITIS.—**F. vaga.** See *F. erratica.*—**F. variolosa.** See VARIOLA.—**F. variolosa secundaria.** Of Darwin, the secondary fever of small-pox. [*a*, 34.]—**F. vasorum** [Reil]. See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. venenosa.** Of Fortunat and Bianchi, typhus fever. [D, 74.]—**F. venerea.** Of Darwin, fever from venereal disease. [*a*, 34.]—**F. vere pestilens.** The plague. [*a*, 34.]—**F. verminosa.** See *Verminous* FEVER.—**F. vernalis.** Fr., *fièvre vernale.* An intermittent fever appearing in the spring. [*a*, 34.]—**F. vesicatoria.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus.*—**F. vesicularis.** Fr., *fièvre vésiculeuse.* 1. Miliaria. 2. Pemphigus acutus. [G.]—**F. vesiculosa.** Erysipelas. [L, 84.]—**F. vesicularis catarrhalis** [Delius]. See PEMPHIGUS.—**F. virginea, F. virginum.** Chlorosis.—**F. visinocha.** Synochus. [*a*, 34.]—**F. vomitoria.** Ger., *Brechfieber.* A fever with vomiting. [*a*, 34.]—**F. vulneraria.** See *Traumatic* FEVER.—**Secunda f. variolarum confluentium.** Of Mead, the secondary fever of small-pox. [*a*, 34.]

FEBRIZITIREN (Ger.), v. intr. Fa-brets-e-te're^{2}n. To have a slight febrile movement. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

FECAL, adj. Fe'ka^{2}l. See FÆCAL.

FÉCALIFORME (Fr.), **FÉCALOÏDE** (Fr.), adj's. Fa-ka^2-le-fo^{3}rm, -o-ed. Resembling fæces. [A, 385.]

FÉCAMP (Fr.), n. Fa-ka^{3}n^2. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [A, 518.]

FÉCATION (Fr.), n. Fa-ka^2-se-o^{2}n^2. See FÆCATION.

FÈCES (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}s. See FÆCES.

FECLA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}k(fak)'la^3. See FÆCULA (1st def.).

FÉCOND (Fr.), adj. Fa-ko^{2}n^2. See FECUND.

FÉCONDABLE (Fr.), adj. Fa-ko^{2}n^2-da^2-b'l. Capable of being fecundated. [A, 385.]

FÉCONDANT (Fr.), **FÉCONDATEUR** (Fr.), adj's. Fa-ko^{2}n^2-da^{3}n^2, -da^2-tu^{5}r. Fecundating. [A, 301.]

FÉCONDATION (Fr.), n. Fa-ko^{2}n^2-da^2-se-o^{2}n^2. See FECUNDATION.—**F. à sec.** The artificial fecundation of fishes' eggs without the contact of water. [A, 385.]—**F. croisée.** See *Crossed* FERTILIZATION.—**F. directe.** See *F. à sec.*—**F. externe.** The fecundation of ova after they have been expelled from the body of the female. [A, 4.]—**F. humide.** The artificial fecundation of the ova of fishes, etc., with the access of water. [A, 385.]—**F. interne.** The fecundation of ova within the body of the female. [A, 4.]

FÉCONDITÉ (Fr.), n. Fa-ko^{2}n^2-de-ta. See FECUNDITY.

FECULA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}k(fak)'u^2(u^4)-la^2. See FÆCULA.

FÉCULE (Fr.), n. Fa-ku^{6}l. See FÆCULA.—**Cataplasme de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *cataplasma fœculosum.* A poultice made by diluting 1 part of potato-starch with double its weight of water, stirring in little by little more water until 10 parts have been employed, and boiling for a few moments while stirring. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**F. amylacée.** See STARCH.—**F. azotique.** See XYLOIDIN.—**F. blanche.** See STARCH.—**F. de terre.** The *Terfezia leonis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]—**F. de tolomane, F. de tolomans.** Canna starch. [B, 81.]—**F. diazotique** [Béchamp]. Nitroxyloidin (tetranitroxyamylum). [B, 92.]—**F. monoazotique insoluble** [Béchamp]. Insoluble xyloidin (dinitroamylum). [B, 92.]—**F. monoazotique soluble** [Béchamp]. Soluble xyloidin (dinitroamylum). [B, 92.]—**F. nitrique.** Xyloidin. [B, 92.]—**Gras de f.** The layer of insoluble cells forming on the surface of the starch-layer in the process of extraction of starch from potatoes. [B, 86.]

FECULENCE, n. Fe^{2}k'u^2-le^{2}ns. Lat., *fæculentia.* Fr., *féculence, féculité.* Ger., *Hefen, Bodensatz.* 1. The condition of being feculent. [K.] 2. See FÆCULA (1st def.).

FECULENT, adj. Fe^{2}k'u^2-le^{2}nt. Lat., *fæculentus.* Fr., *féculent.* Ger., *hefig, fäculent.* 1. Containing or consisting of fæcula; of the humors, dense and muddy. 2. In physiology, fæcal, excrementitious. [K.]

FÉCULIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Fa-ku^4-le-fe^{2}r. From *fæcula* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Furnishing fæcula. [A, 385.]

FECULITE, n. Fe^{2}k'u^2-lit. Fr., *féculite.* A generic term for pulverulent, odorless, and tasteless vegetable proximate principles. [B, 52.]

FÉCULITÉ (Fr.), n. Fa-ku^4-le-ta. See FECULENCE.

FECULOID, adj. Fe^{2}k'u^2-loid. From *fæcula* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *féculoïde.* See FECULENT.

FECULOMETER, n. Fe^{2}k-u^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *fæcula* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *féculomètre.* An instrument for determining the amount of water in commercial starch. A given quantity of the starch is put into a graduated tube and a determined volume of water added. The length of the column of water increases in a ratio proportional to the amount of water contained in the starch. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

FECUND, adj. Fe^{2}k'u^{3}nd. Gr., γόνιμος. Lat., *fecundus.* Fr., *fécond.* Ger., *fruchtbar, befruchtungsfähig.* Fruitful, prolific, susceptible of fecundation.

FECUNDATING, adj. Fe^{2}k'u^{3}nd-at-i^{2}n^2. Fr., *fécondant, fécondateur.* Ger., *befruchtend.* Serving to effect fecundation. [A, 301.]

FECUNDATION, n. Fe^{2}k-u^{3}n-da'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fecundatio.* Fr., *fécondation.* Ger., *Befruchtung.* It., *fecondazione.* Sp., *fecundación.* The union of the male and female generative cells, whereby the ovum acquires the power of becoming developed into a separate individual.—**Artificial f.** Fr., *fécondation artificielle.* Ger., *künstliche Befruchtung.* F. by the artificial application of the seminal fluid to extruded ova or its injection into the uterine canal.

FECUNDITY, n. Fe-ku^{3}n'di^2-ti^2. Fr., *fécondité.* Ger., *Fruchtbarkeit.* It., *fecondità.* Sp., *fecundidad.* The state of being fecund. [L, 343.]

FEDDERFEW, n. Fe^{2}d'u^{5}r-fu^2. See FEATHERFEW.

FEDEGAZO (Port.), n. Fa-da-ga^3'zo. In Brazil, the *Cassia hirsuta.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FEDEGOSO, n. Fe^{2}d-e^2-go'so. Fr., *fédégose, fédégosse.* The *Cassia occidentalis.* [*a*, 24.]

FEDER (Ger.), n. Fad'e^{2}r. 1. See FEATHER. 2. See CALAMUS (1st def.).—**Deckf'n.** See *Contour* FEATHERS.—**F'artig.** Feathery. [L, 80.]—**F'barometer.** See *Aneroid* BAROMETER.—**F'blättrig.** Feather-leaved. [*a*, 24.]—**F'busch.** See CRISTA.—**F'chen.** 1. See CALAMUS *scriptorius.* 2. See PLUMULE.—**F'chenscheide.** See COLEOPTILUM.—**F'förmig.** See CALAMIFORM.—**F'geistchen.** The *Pterophoridæ.* [L, 353.]—**F'harz.** See the major list.—**F'ig.** Feathery. [L, 80.]—**F'kiel.** See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*—**F'kraft.** See ELASTICITY.—**F'los.** Destitute of feathers. [L, 80.]—**F'meissel.** See CHARPIE.—**F'tragend.** See CALAMIFEROUS.—**F'weiss.** See ASBESTOS.—**Flossf'.** See FIN-*ray.*—**Schwungf'.** See *Flag*-FEATHER.

FEDERHARZ (Ger.), n. Fad'e^{2}r-ha^{3}rts. Caoutchouc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'baum.** The genus *Siphonia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Eigentlicher F'baum.** The *Siphonia elastica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FEDERKOPF (Ger.), n. Fad'e^{2}r-ko^{2}pf. The genus *Lagœcia.* [L, 80.]—**Kümmelartiger F.** The *Lagœcia cuminoides.* [L, 80.]

FEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa)'di^2-a^3. Fr., *fédia.* Of Mönch, a genus of the *Valerianeæ;* of Adanson, the genus *Patrinia;* of Gärtner, the genus *Valerianella.* The *Fediacea* of Rafinesque are a subfamily of the *Gilonanthiæ.* The *Fediaceæ* are the *Valerianeæ.* The *Fidieæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Valerianceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]—**F. olitoria.** The *Valerianella olitoria.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. samolofolia.** Fr., *fédia à feuilles de mouron.* An edible species of *F.* (1st def.) indigenous to Chili. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe(fa)'du^{3}m(du^{4}m). Of Roland, the *Crocus sativus.* [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

FEDYRFOY, n. Fe^{2}d'u^{5}r-foi. See FEATHERFEW.

FEEDER, n. Fed'u^{5}r. Of M. Sims, a forked instrument used for directing the traction in tightening sutures so that they shall not cut into the tissues. [A, 21.]

FEEDING, n. Fed'i^{2}n^2. See ALIMENTATION (1st def.).

FEELER, n. Fel'u^{5}r. See ANTENNA.

FEELING, n. Fel'i^{2}n^2. Of Herbert Spencer, the conscious side of nervous activity; one of the states of consciousness produced by the action of the nerve centres. The f's are divided into two great groups: (*a*) the emotions, or centrally initiated f's; and (*b*) the sensations, or peripherally initiated f's, arising from the excitation of peripheral nerves (including the nerves and nerve-endings of special sense), and comprising the general, auditory, visual, olfactory, gustatory, and tactual f's, etc. [J, 189.]—**Entoperipheral f's.** Sensations arising from the stimulation or excitation of peripheral nerves distributed to the interior of the body and viscera. [J, 189.] See *Epiperipheral f's.*—**Epiperipheral f's.** Sensations arising from excitation or stimulation of peripheral nerves distributed to the surface of the body, including all the nerves of special sense. [H. Spencer (J, 189).]—**Presentative f's.** Sensations; primary f's produced by direct excitation. [J, 189.]—**Representative f's.** Revived f's; ideas; f's produced by indirect excitation. [J, 189.]

FEET (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis momordica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

FEF, n. The *Poa abyssinica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FÉGARES (Fr.), **FÉGARITE** (Fr.), n's. Fa-ga^{3}r, -ga^{3}r-et. A form of gangrenous stomatitis that has been observed as an epidemic in Spain. [A, 301; D, 74.]

FEGATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}g-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l'la^3. A genus of the *Marchantiaceæ* (*Targoniaceæ* [Endlicher]). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. conica, F. officinalis.** The *Marchantia conica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FEGATELLINA (It.), n. Fe^{2}g-a^3-te^{2}l-le'na. The *Targionia hypophylla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FÉGRA (Fr.), n. Fa-gra^3. See FÉGARITE.

FEHI, n. In New Caledonia, the *Musa f.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FEHLEND (Ger.), adj. Fal'e^{2}nd. See ECLIPTICUS.

FEHLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Fal'bi^{2}ld-un^2. A defective formative process. [*a*, 34.]

FEHLER (Ger.), n. Fal'e^{2}r. Absence or defective formation of a part. [L, 80.]

FEHLGEBÄREN (Ger.), **FEHLGEBURT** (Ger.), n's. Fal'-ge^2-bar-e^{2}n, -burt. See ABORTION.

FEIFELN (Ger.), n. pl. Fif'e^{2}l'n. 1. The salivary glands of horses. 2. The fives, or vives, a disease of horses; really a spasmodic colic, but formerly attributed by veterinary surgeons to an affection of the salivary glands. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

FEIGBOHNE (Ger.), n. Fig'bon-e^2. The genus *Lupinus*, in the pl., *F'n*, the seeds of *Lupinus albus*. [B, 81 (α, 21); 180 (α, 24).] —**Weisse F.** The *Lupinus albus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FEIGE (Ger.), n. Fig'e^2. 1. The fig (fruit of *Ficus carica*). 2. See CONDYLOMA. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Afrikanische F.** The *Mesembryanthemum geniculiflorum*.—**F'nartig.** See CARICOUS.—**F'nbaum, F'ndistel.** See the major list.—**F'nfrüchte.** See SYCONIUM.—**F'nkaffee.** See FIG *coffee*.—**F'nknoten.** The lumps occurring in sycosis. [L, 80.]—**F'nkrankheit, F'nmal.** Sycosis. [A, 521.]—**F'nkraut.** See FIGWORT.—**F'nwachs.** A grayish, brittle substance with waxy fracture, obtained in Java and Sumatra by evaporating the sap of *Ficus ceriflua*. It has a sp. gr. of 0·963, melts at 61° C., and is soluble in chloroform, in hot ether, and in alcohol. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Gemeine F.** The *Ficus carica*. [L, 80.]—**Heilige F.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [L, 80.]—**Kranzf'n** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Lit., garland-figs, from Morea and the Greek islands; so called because they are imported strung on bast-rope tied in the form of a garland. [B, 49, 95 (α, 14).]—**Ostindische F.** The *Ficus indica*. [L, 80.]—**Pappelartige F.** The *Ficus populnea*. [L, 80.]—**Seeblumenblättrige F.** The *Ficus nymphæifolia*. [L, 80.]—**Teufelsf'.** See ARGEMONE *mexicana*.

FEIGENBAUM (Ger.), n. Fig'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Ficus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Aegyptischer F.** The *Ficus sycomorus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Elastischer F.** The *Ficus elastica*. [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner F.** The *Ficus carica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Pharaonischer F.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [L, 80.]

FEIGENDISTEL (Ger.), n. Fig'e^{2}n-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Opuntia*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Cochenilltragende F.** The *Opuntia coccinellifera*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indische F.** The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Netzförmige F.** The *Opuntia reticulata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FEIGMAAL (Ger.), n. Fig'ma^{3}l. Sycosis. [L, 80.]

FEIGWARZE (Ger.), n. Fig'va^{3}rts-e^2. See CONDYLOMA.—**F'nkraut.** The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'nwurz.** The *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeines F'nkraut.** The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gewöhnliche F.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum*.—**Hahnenkammähnliche F.** See CRÊTE *de coq* (2d def.).—**Spitze F.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum*.

FEIGWARZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fig'va^{3}rts-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Tormentilla erecta*. [L, 105.]

FEILSEL (Ger.), **FEILSPÄNE** (Ger.), n's. Fil'ze^{2}l, -span-e^2. Filings. [α, 30.]

FEIN (Ger.), adj. and adv. Fin. Fine, finely.—**F'gekerbt.** See CRENULATE.—**F'gespitzt.** See CUSPIDATE.—**F'haarig.** See PUBESCENT.

FEINTE (Fr.), n. Fa^{2}n^{2}t. See BOITERIE.

FEISO (Jap.), n. The *Nuphar japonica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

FEL (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}l. Gen., *fel'lis*. See BILE.—**Extractum fellis bovini.** See *F. bovis inspissatum*.—**F. anguillæ.** The bile of *Murœna anguilla* (the common eel). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. bovinum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *F. bovis*.—**F. bovinum depuratum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *F. tauri depuratum siccum*.—**F. bovinum purificatum** [Br. Ph.]. See *F. bovis purificatum*.—**F. bovis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *bile de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.], *fiel de bœuf*. Ger., *Ochsengalle, Rindsgalle*. Sp., *hiel del toro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. bovinum* [Belg. Ph.], *tauri f.* [Gr. Ph.], *f. tauri, bilis bubula*. The fresh bile of *Bos taurus*; a somewhat viscid, brownish-yellow or dark-green liquid, having a peculiar, disagreeable smell and a very bitter, unpleasant taste, and having, according to the U. S. Ph., a neutral or weakly alkaline reaction and a sp. gr. of from 1·018 to 1·028. [B, 81, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. bovis inspissatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de fiel de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.]; *extrait de bile de bœuf, fiel épaissi*. Ger., *eingedickte Rindsgalle*. Sp., *extracto de hiel* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. tauri inspissatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; *extractum fellis bovini*. A preparation made by straining fresh ox-bile through muslin, either when taken directly from the gall-bladder or after a moderate heating (to a temperature not exceeding 80° C. [U. S. Ph.]), and evaporating on the water-bath to the consistence of honey [Sp. Ph.], to dryness [Gr. Ph.], or, according to the other pharmacopœias (except the U. S. Ph.), to the consistence of a thick extract. The U. S. Ph. directs that 100 parts of fresh ox-gall shall be evaporated to 15, the consistence of which is not specified. According to the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., and Russ. Ph., the product is of a brownish-green; according to the Swiss Ph., brownish olive-green, and when dissolved in water is clear [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], or turbid [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. bovis purificatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fiel de bœuf purifié, bile purifiée*. Ger., *gereinigte Ochsengalle*. Syn.: *f. bovinum purificatum* [Br. Ph.], *bilis bovina depurata* [Swed. Ph.], *fel tauri depuratum*. Purified ox-gall; made by evaporating 3 parts of fresh ox-gall in a porcelain capsule on the water-bath to 1 part, adding 1 part of alcohol, agitating the mixture thoroughly, allowing it to stand well covered for 24 hours, decanting the clear solution, filtering the remainder, and, having mixed the liquids and distilled off the alcohol, evaporating to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; by precipitating 1 pint of fresh ox-bile with 2 pints of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of fresh ox-gall and alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·832, allowing the mixture to stand for several days, and evaporating on the water-bath to a pilular consistence [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 81, 95 (α, 21).] —**F. draconis.** See *Spiritus* ARGENTI VIVI *sublimati*.—**F. metallorum.** An old term for crystallized silver nitrate. [L, 105 (α, 14).]—**F. phasiani.** The bile of the common pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. porci.** Hog-gall (the bile of *Sus scrofa*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. salaris.** The bile of *Salmo salar*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. strigis.** The bile of *Strix aluco*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. tauri** [Fr. Cod.]. See *F. bovis*.—**F. tauri depuratum.** 1. See *F. bovis purificatum*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *F. tauri depuratum siccum*.—**F. tauri depuratum siccum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. bovinum depuratum* [Belg. Ph.], *bilis bovina depurata* [Dan. Ph.], *f. tauri depuratum* [Austr. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of fresh ox-bile and alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·832, allowing the mixture to stand (twenty-four hours [Russ. Ph.]), filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and treating the remainder with moist animal charcoal, purified by hydrochloric acid, until the test-filtrate appears pale-yellow, then filtering, and evaporating to dryness [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of fresh ox-bile and alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·832, filtering, allowing the mixture to stand for several days, and evaporating on the water-bath to dryness [Dan. Ph.]; or by mixing 3 parts of fresh ox-bile with 5 [Austr. Ph.] or 3 [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.] of 90- to 92-per-cent. alcohol, allowing the mixture to stand twelve (twenty-four [Roum. Ph.]) hours, filtering, and boiling with animal charcoal until the filtrate presents a yellow color, then filtering, and distilling off the alcohol; or, according to the Belg. Ph., by evaporating on the water-bath, and drying the remainder, which consists of a yellow, hygroscopic powder yielding a clear solution in water and in alcohol, and having a bitter or sweetish [Austr. Ph.] taste. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. tauri inspissatum.** See *F. bovis inspissatum*.—**Fel taurinum.** See *F. bovis*.—**F. terræ.** The *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. ursi.** The bile of the European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. vitri.** See ANATRON.—**Tauri f.** [Gr. Ph.]. See *F. bovis*.

FEL-BROOM, n. Fe^{2}l'bru^{4}m. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FELD (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ld. A field. area, or tract; in comp., in names of plants, see ARVENSIS.—**Afterf'.** The region of the anus. [J.]—**Ambulacralf'.** See AMBULACRUM.—**Cohnheim'sche F'er.** See *Cohnheim's* AREAS.—**Embryonalf'.** See *Embryonic* AREA.—**F'erwerk.** See AREOLATION.—**Gesichtsf'.** See FIELD *of vision*. —**Hinteres F. des verlängerten Marks.** The dorsal region of the medulla oblongata. [I, 17 (K).]—**Interambulacralf'.** See INTERAMBULACRUM.—**Kernlose F'er.** See *Non-nucleated* AREAS.—**Kölliker'sche F'er.** See *Cohnheim's* AREAS.—**Mediales F. des verlängerten Marks.** The median region of the medulla oblongata. [I, 17.]—**Motorisches F.** See *Motor* TRACT.—**Sehf'.** See FIELD *of vision*.—**Seitliches F. der Oblongata.** Of Flechsig, the lateral region of the medulla oblongata. [I, 17 (K).]

FELDAFING (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ld'a^{3}f-i^{2}n^2. A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

FELDBERG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ld'be^{2}rg. A place in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, where there are cold-water-cure establishments and hot-air baths. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

FELDCHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ld'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See AREOLA.

FELDKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ld'ku^{6}m-me^{2}l. The *Thymus serpyllum* and the *Carum carvi*. [B, 48, 88 (α, 14), 180 (α, 24).]—**Zottiger F.** The *Lychnis githago*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FELDWOOD, n. Fe^{2}ld'wu^{4}d. 1. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).] 2. Probably a species of *Gentiana*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FELFAL TAVIL, n. Of Prosper Alpinus, the Egyptian name of a plant the acrid juice of which was used locally for rheumatic pains (according to Linnæus, a *Euphorbia*; according to Bory, the *Cynanchum viminale*). [B, 46, 48 (α, 14).]

FELFAR AHMER, n. In Egypt, the *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

FELFILDRAZ (Hind.), n. The *Chavica Roxburghii*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FELFILGIRD (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Piper nigrum*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fe^{2}l(fal)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *felis*, a cat. Fr., *félins, féliens*. Ger., *Katzen*. The cats; a group or family of carnivorous animals, including the lions, tigers, etc. [L, 121, 147, 353 (α, 27).]

FÉLIEN (Fr.), adj. Fa-le-a^{3}n^2. See FELINE; as a n., in the pl., *f's*, see FELIDÆ.

FELILECH, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

FELINE, adj. Fel'i^{2}n(in). Lat., *felinus* (from *felis*, the cat). Fr., *félin, félien*. Resembling the cat or belonging to the *Felidæ*. The *Felina* of Gray are a tribe of the *Felidæ*. [L, 180.]

FELIS (Lat.), n. f. Fel(fal)'i^{2}s. Gen., *fel'is*. Gr., αἴλουρος. Fr., *chat*. Ger., *Katze*. A genus of the *Felidæ* or of the *Felina*. [L.]—**F. catus.** The wild cat. [L, 147.]—**F. domestica.** The domestic cat, probably descended from *F. maniculata*. [L, 147.]—**F. leo.** The lion. [L, 147.]—**F. leopardus.** The leopard. [L, 147.]—**F. lynx.** The lynx. [L.]—**F. maniculata.** The Nubian cat, a species found in northern Africa and in Syria. [L, 14, 121.] —**F. pardus.** The panther. [B, 180 (α, 14).]—**F. tigris.** The tiger. [L, 147.]

FELL (Ger.), Fe^{2}l. A skin-like structure. See BAUCHFELL, BAUSTFELL, and TROMMELFELL.

FELLA, n. Sulphurous or sulphurated water. [Ruland (A, 325).]

FELLANIC ACID, n. Fe^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fellanique*. Ger., *Fellansäure*. An acid of the empirical formula $C_{50}H_{72}O_6+3H_2O$, obtained by Berzelius by treating putrescent bile with hydrochloric acid. According to Mulder, it also exists in fresh bile, but subsequent investigations have not confirmed the existence of this acid. [B, 46 (α, 14); B, 93.]

FELLATHAL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}l'la^3-ta^{3}l. A place in Illyria where there are gaseous springs containing sodium sulphate, bicarbonate, and chloride. [L, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

FELL-BLOOM, n. Fe^{2}l'blum. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FELLCHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}l'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See ENDOPLEURA.

FELLEUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}l'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or resembling bile. [A, 322.]

FELLIC ACID, n. Fe^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fellique*. See FELLINIC ACID.

FELLIDUCUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}l-i^2-du^2(du)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *fel*, the gall, and *ducere*, to lead. See CHOLAGOGUE.

FELLIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}l-li^{2}f'lu^2(lu^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fel*, bile, and *fluere*, to flow. Flowing with or discharging bile. [L, 107.]

FELLINIC ACID, n. Fe^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fellinique*. Ger., *Fellinsäure*. Of Berzelius, an acid of the empirical composition $C_{50}H_{72}O_8+4H_2O$, obtained by treating bile with hydrochloric acid. Subsequent observers have failed to confirm this discovery. [A, 301; B, 93.]

FELLRISSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}l'ri^{2}s-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Malva alcea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FELLWORT, n. Fe^{2}l'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Gentiana* and the genus *Swertia*. [B, 275, 370 (*a*, 24).] Cf. FELTWORT.

FELO DE SE (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa)'lo(lo^3)-de(da)-se(sa). In medical jurisprudence, one who commits felony by attempting suicide. [L.]

FELON, n. Fe^{2}l'u^{3}n. See PARONYCHIA.

FELONWORT, n. Fe^{2}l'u^{3}n-wu^{5}rt. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hollow-leaved f.** The *Saponaria anglica*. [B, 370 (*a*, 24).]

FELS (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}ls. A rock; in comp., *Fen-*, see PETROUS and SAXATILIS.—**F'enartig, F'ig.** See PETROUS.

FELSO-ALAP (Hung.), n. See under ALAP.

FELSO-BAJOM (Hung.), n. A place in the district of Medias, Transylvania, where there are springs containing potassium chloride and various earthy matters. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

FELSTEAD, n. Fe^{2}l'ste^{2}d. A place in Essex, England, where there is a disused chalybeate spring. [A, 316.]

FELT, n. Fe^{2}lt. Gr., πῖλος. Lat., *lana coacta*. Fr., *feutre*. Ger., *Filz*. It., *feltro*. Sp., *fieltro*. 1. A fabric made of wool or hair tangled and pressed together. 2. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FELTED, adj. Fe^{2}lt'e^{2}d. Lat., *coactus*. Tangled like the elements of felt.

FELTRIKE, n. Fe^{2}lt'rik. The *Erythræa centaurium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FELTRISSKRAUT (Ger.), **FELTRISSWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Fe^{2}lt'ri^{2}s-kra^3-u^{4}t, -vurts-e^{2}l. The *Malva alcea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FELTWORT, n. Fe^{2}lt'wu^{5}rt. The *Verbascum thapsus*, the *Gentiana amarella*, and the genus *Swertia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FÉLURE (Fr.), n. Fe^2-lu^{6}r. A fissure or incomplete fracture of a bone. [A, 385, 518.]

FELWORT, n. Fe^{2}l'wu^{5}rt. The *Gentiana amarella*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FEMALE, adj. Fe'mal. Gr., γυναικεῖος. Lat., *fœmineus*. Fr., *femelle*. Ger., *weiblich*. It., *femmineo*. Sp., *femenino*. 1. Belonging or pertaining to the sex that lays eggs or conceives and brings forth young; as a n., a member of that sex. 2. Of a flower, provided with a gynœcium and destitute of male organs; of a plant, bearing only such flowers. [*a*, 24.] 3. Of a screw-thread, turned on the inner wall of a tube, etc., to fit the male screw. 4. Provided with an opening for the reception of a pivot, or the like (said of one blade of a double-bladed instrument).—**Dimorphic f's.** F's of the same species having two distinct forms. [L, 210.]—**F.-hems.** Probably the *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FEMBLE, n. Fe^{2}m'b'l. The male plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FEMELLE (Fr.), adj. Fe^2-me^{2}l. See FEMALE.

FEMEN (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}m'e^{2}n. Gen., *fem'inis*. See FEMUR.

FEMINELLE (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}m-e-ne^{2}l. 1. A commercial term for saffron suitably dyed. 2. A commercial term for the ligulate florets of *Calendula officinalis* dyed with Campeachy wood; used to adulterate saffron. [B, 81 (*a*, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]

FEMINEOUS, adj. Fe^{2}m-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *femineus*, *fœmineus* (from *femina*, a woman). See FEMALE.

FEMINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^2-flo'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *femina*, a female, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *féminiflore*. Bearing female flowers. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

FEMININITY, n. Fe^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *fémininité*. Ger., *Weiblichkeit*. The state of being or resembling a female; of Burdach, the assemblage of qualities that characterize a female. [A, 385.]

FÉMINISME (Fr.), n. Fa-me-nez'm. Of Lorain, a state of arrested development of the distinctive features of a male. [A, 385.]

FEMORÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-e'(a^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRURÆUS.

FEMORAL, adj. Fe^{2}m'o-ra^{2}l. Lat., *femoralis* (from *femur*, the thigh). Fr., *fémoral*. Ger., *Zum Schenkel gehörig*. Pertaining to or connected with the femur or the thigh. [L, 141.]

FEMORALIS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See FEMORAL; as a n., see EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps*.

FÉMORALI-VASCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Fa-mo-ra^3-le-va^{3}s-ku^6-le^{2}r. See FEMORO-VASCULAR.

FEMOREN, adj. Fe^{2}m'o^{2}r-e^{2}n. See FEMORAL.

FEMOREUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRURÆUS.

FEMORO-ARTICULAR, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Articulating with the femur. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 484 (*a*, 29).]

FEMORO-CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m'o^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{2}lk-(ka^{3}lk)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see FEMUR and CALCANEUM. Fr., *fémoro-calcanien*. Pertaining to or connected with the femur and the calcaneum. [*a*, 29.]

FÉMORO-CALCANIEN (Fr.), adj. Fa-mo-ro-ka^{3}l-ka^3-ne-a^{2}n^2. See FEMORO-CALCANEUS.—**Petit f.-c.** See PLANTARIS.

FEMORO-CAUDAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-ka^{4}d'a^{2}l. From *femur*, the thigh, and *cauda*, a tail. Relating to or connected with the thighs or femora and the tail. [L.]

FEMOROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., fe^{2}m'o^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *femur*, the thigh, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *fémorocèle*. See *Femoral* HERNIA.

FEMORO-COCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m'o^{2}r-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k-si^{2}j-(ku^{6}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see FEMUR and COCCYX. Pertaining to, or connected with, the femur and the coccyx. [*a*, 29.]

FEMORO-CUTANEOUS, adj. Fe^{2}m'o-ro-ku^2-tan'e^2-u^{3}s. From *femur*, the thigh, and *cutis*, the skin. Fr., *fémoro-cutané*. Belonging to the integument of the thigh. [L, 43 (*a*, 29).]

FEMORO-FIBULARIS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-fi^{2}b-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. A portion of the biceps cruris in the orang-outang which is inserted into the outer edge of the fibula from the head to the middle of the bone, and into the fascia in front of the leg. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1830, p. 68 (*a*, 29).]

FEMORO-GENITAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-je^{2}n'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. For deriv., see FEMUR and GENITAL. Belonging to the thigh and the pudenda. [*a*, 29.]

FEMORO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *femur*, the thigh, and *phalanx*, a phalanx. Fr., *fémoro-phalangien*, *fléchisseur superficiel des phalanges*. Ger., *Backkronbeinmuskel*, *Kronbeinbeuger*, *oberflächlicher* (oder *durchbohrter*) *Zehenbeuger*. The analogue in lower animals of the plantaris and flexor digitorum brevis muscles of man. [L, 13.]

FEMORO-POPLITEAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-po^{2}p-li^{2}t'e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *femoro-popliteus* (from *femur*, the thigh, and *poples*, the hough). Fr., *fémoro-poplité*. 1. Pertaining to, or situated in, the thigh and the popliteal space. 2. Pertaining to the posterior surface of the thigh. [L, 43 (*a*, 29); *a*, 34.]

FEMORO-POPLITEO-TIBIAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-po^{2}p-li^{2}t''-e^2-o-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *femoro-popliti-tibialis* (from *femur*, the thigh, *poples*, the hough, and *tibia*, the tibia). Fr., *fémoro-popliti-tibial*. Pertaining to the femur, popliteal space, and tibia. [L, 43 (*a*, 24).]

FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *extenseur antérieur des phalanges*, *fémoro-pré-phalangien*. Ger., *Backbeinmuskel* (oder *vorderer Strecker*, oder *langer Strecker*) *des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins*. The analogue in lower animals of the extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle of man. [L, 13.]

FEMORO-PRETIBIAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-pre-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. From *femur*, the thigh, *præ*, in front of, and *tibia*, the tibia. Fr., *fémoro-prétibial*. Pertaining to the thigh and the anterior portion of the leg. [L, 43 (*a*, 29).]

FÉMORO-ROTULIEN (Fr.), adj. Fa-mo-ro-ro-tu^6-li^2-a^{2}n^2. Belonging to the femur and patella. [*a*, 29.]

FEMORO-TIBIAL, adj. Fe^{2}m''o-ro-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *femoro-tibialis* (from *femur*, the thigh, and *tibia*, the tibia). Fr., *fémoro-tibial*. Pertaining to the femur and tibia. [*a*, 29.]

FEMORO-VASCULAR, adj. Fe^{2}m'o-ro-va^{2}sk'u^2-la^{3}r. From *femur*, the thigh, and *vasculum*, a little vase. Fr., *fémoro-* (ou *fémorali-*) *vasculaire*. Pertaining to the femoral canal. [*a*, 29.]



a *b*

THE FEMUR.

a, the anterior surface; *b*, the posterior surface.

FEMUR (Lat.), n. n. Fem-(fe^{2}m)'u^{2}r(ur). Gen., *fem'oris*, *fem'inis*. Fr., *fémur*. Ger., *F.*, *Schenkelknochen*. 1. The largest, longest, and strongest bone in the body situated between the hip bone and the tibia. The upper extremity presents a head, which forms two fifths of a sphere and articulates with the acetabulum, joined to the shaft by a neck which extends outward at an angle varying at different periods of life. At the outer side of the neck at its junction with the shaft is a large, rough, quadrilateral eminence, the great trochanter, which serves for the insertion of the external rotators of the thigh. The lesser trochanter, a conical

eminence at the base of the neck, posteriorly, serves for the insertion of the internal rotators of the thigh. The shaft is nearly cylindrical, slightly arched, strengthened behind by a longitudinal ridge, the linea aspera. The lower extremity is cuboidal and divided into the external and internal condyles by the intercondyloid notch behind and the trochlea in front. The external condyle is the broader and more prominent in front, the internal is the longer and more prominent inferiorly. The trochlea articulates with the patella. Both condyles articulate with the tibia. 2. In entomology, the third segment (counting that next the body as first) of an insect's leg. [L, 142, 172, 353 (a, 29).]

FENA, n. In Samoa, the *Eugenia neurocalyx*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENABREGNE, n. In Provence, the *Celtis australis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FÉNASSE, n. In Provence, the *Avena elatior* and the *Onobrychis sativa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FENBERRY, n. Fe^{2}n'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FENCE, n. Fe^{2}ns. An abbreviation of *defence*. Of A. Seibert, a line of cross-scarifications of the skin made around an erysipelatous area, to which a germicide is applied ; designed to prevent the spread of the disease. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 19 and Nov. 23, 1889, pp. 430, 586.]

FENCHEL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}nch^2'e^{2}l. See FŒNICULUM and FENNEL.—**Cretischer F.** The seed of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'holz.** The wood of *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'holzrinde.** The bark of *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'öl.** See *Oil of* FENNEL.—**F'ölzucker.** An elæosaccharum of the ethereal oil of *Fœniculum dulce* used in the form of a powder. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**F'saft.** The juice of *Fœniculum vulgare*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**F'samen.** See FENNEL *fruit*.—**F'wasser.** See *Aqua* FŒNICULI.—**F'wortel, F'wurzel.** See FENNEL-*root*.—**Gemeiner F.** The *Fœniculum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Indischer F.** The *Fœniculum panmorium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Italienischer F.** The *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Meerf'.** See CRITHMUM *maritimum*.—**Moskowitischer F.** The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Pfefferartiger F.** The *Fœniculum piperitum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Römischer F.** Sweet fennel ; the fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sibirischer F.** The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Süsser F.** The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Zusammengesetztes F'pulver.** See *Pulvis* FŒNICULI *compositus*.

FENDILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Fa^{3}n^2-del-ya. See RIMULOSUS.

FENDU (Fr.), adj. Fa^{3}n^2-du^6. Cleft, fissured. [L, 180.]

FENECEL, n. Fe^{2}n'e^{2}s-e^{2}l. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FÉNÉROTET (Fr.), n. Fa-na-ro-ta. In Burgundy, the *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FENESTRA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}n-e^{2}s'tra^3. Fr., *fenêtre*. Ger., *Fenster*. A window-like opening.—**F. cochleæ, F. cochlearis.** See *F. rotunda*.—**F. oculi.** An obsolete term for the pupil of the eye. [F.]—**F. ovalis.** Fr., *fenêtre ovale*. Ger., *ovales* (oder *eirundes*) *Fenster*, *Vorhofsfenster*. The oval window of the tympanic cavity ; an oval or bean-shaped opening which leads to the vestibule of the labyrinth, and is situated at the extremity of a deep niche on the inner wall of the tympanum. It receives the footplate of the stapes, the edge of which is fastened to the margin of the opening by means of a fibro-elastic annular ligament. The longest diameter of the window, 4 mm., extends from before backward and downward ; the height from without inward and downward is 1½ mm. [F, 32.]—**F. rotunda.** Fr., *fenêtre ronde*. Ger., *rundes Fenster*, *Schenkelfenster*, *Schneckefenster*, *Schneckenfenster*. A round aperture situated upon the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, from 3 to 4 mm. below the f. ovalis. It lies at the bottom of a small niche which is directed backward. It is the opening between the tympanic cavity and the canal of the cochlea. [F, 32.]—**F. semi-ovalis (ossis temporis)** [M. J. Weber]. See *F. ovalis*.—**F. triquetra.** See *F. rotunda*.—**F. vestibularis, F. vestibuli.** See *F. ovalis*.

FENESTRAL, FENESTRATE, FENESTRATED, adj's. Fe-ne^{2}s'tra^{2}l, -trat, -trat-e^{2}d. Lat., *fenestratus*. Fr., *fenêtré*. Ger., *gefenstert*. It., *finestrato*. Sp., *agujereado*. 1. Provided with fenestræ. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 24) ; J ; L, 343.] 2. Having a number of transparent spots. [L.]

FENESTRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}n-e^{2}st-ri^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *fenestra*, a window, and *forma*, form. Ger., *fensterförmig*. Window-shaped.

FENÊTRE (Fr.), n. Fe^2-ne^2-tr'. See FENESTRA.

FENÊTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Fe^2-ne^2-tra. See FENESTRATED.

FENEU (Fr.), n. Fe^2-nu^5. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

FENICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n(fan)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See FŒNICULUM.

FENIGRÉ, n. In Provence, the *Frigonella fœnum græcum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENKELLE, n. Fe^{2}n^2'ke^{2}l. The *Fœniculum vulgare*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FENNEL, n. Fe^{2}n'e^{2}l. Lat., *fœniculum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fenouil doux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchel*. It., *finocchio*, *finichio*. Sp., *hinojo*. 1. The *Fœniculum vulgare*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., its fruit. [a, 24.]—**Azorian f.** The *Anethum fœniculum*. [L, 84 (a, 21).]—**Bear's f.** Fr., *fenouil d'ours* (ou *des Alpes*). The root of *Meum athamanticum*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Bitter f.** Fr., *fenouil amer*. Wild f. ; a commercial name for a bitterish, spicy f. collected in the south of France, where the plant grows wild. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Common f.** The *Fœniculum vulgare*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Common giant-f.** The *Ferula communis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dog-f., Dog's f.** The *Athemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21) ; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-flower.** The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**F.-fruit.** Lat., *fœniculum* [U. S. Ph.], *fœniculi fructus* [Br. Ph.], *fructus fœniculi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fruits* (ou *semences*) *de fenouil doux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchelsamen*. It., *finocchio*. Sp., *hinojo*. The fruits of *Fœniculum officinale* (seu *vulgare*) [U. S. Ph.], or the dried fruits of *Fœniculum capillaceum* [Br. Ph.]. They are about 4 lines in length and 1 line in diameter, are more or less arched, of smooth surface, pale-green color, aromatic odor, and pleasant, spicy taste, and contain a volatile oil (see *Oil of f.*) and an oil isomeric with oil of turpentine. They are sometimes employed in medicine as a corrigent and aromatic, but are chiefly used in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**F.-root.** Lat., *radix fœniculi* (*vulgaris*, seu *marathri*). Fr., *racine de fenouil doux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchelwurzel*. The root of *Fœniculum capense* and of *Fœniculum officinale*. The latter was once official. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F.-seed.** See *F.-fruit*.—**F.-water.** See *Aqua* FŒNICULI.—**F.-wood.** Fr., *pavanne*, *sassafras*. Ger., *Fenchelholz*. The *Laurus sassafras*. [L, 77, 135 (a, 21).]—**Florence f.** Fr., *fenouil de Florence* (ou *d'Italie*). The *Fœniculum dulce*. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Furrowed giant-f.** The *Ferula sulcata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**German f.** Saxon f. ; a commercial name for f. of a greenish-brown color and aromatic, sweet taste, produced in the Prussian province of Saxony. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Giant-f.** The genus *Ferula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Giant-f. of Candia.** The *Hippomarathrum creticum*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Great round-headed f.** The *Hippomarathrum erocephalum*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Hog's f.** The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Horse-f.** The *Seseli hippomarathrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian f.** The *Fœniculum panmorium*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**Larger sweet f.** Fr., *fenouil doux majeur*. The *Fœniculum officinale*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Oil of f.** Lat., *oleum fœniculi* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile volatile* [Fr. Cod.]) *de fenouil*. Ger., *Fenchelöl*. A colorless, neutral oil obtained from the fruit of *Fœniculum capillaceum*, with the taste and odor of the seeds, and consisting chiefly of anethol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Pepper-f.** Fr., *fenouil âcre d'Italie*. The *Fœniculum piperitum*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Saxon f.** See *German f.*—**Scorching f.** The *Thapsia fœnicula*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Sea-f.** The *Crithmum maritimum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Smaller sweet f.** Fr., *fenouil doux mineur*. The *Fœniculum mediolanense*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Sow-f.** The *Peucedanum majus* and *Peucedanum vulgare*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Sweet f.** The *Fœniculum officinale* ; also the fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 5, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Twisted f.** Fr., *fenouil tortu*. A vulgar term applied to various species of *Seseli*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Water-f.** The *Millefolium aquaticum* and *Callitriche verna*. [B, 275, 307 (a, 24).]—**Wild f.** See *Bitter f.*

FENNIG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}n'ni^{2}g. The genus *Panicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FENO, n. In Provence, the *Ferula ferulago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENOIL (Fr.), n. Fe^2-no-el. See FENOUIL.—**F. de porc.** In the Pyrenees, the *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENOU. In Provence, fennel. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENOUIL (Fr.), n. Fe^2-nu-el. The *Fœniculum officinale*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolat de f.** A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 1 part of the seed of *Fœniculum vulgare* in 8 parts of alcohol, and distilling on the water-bath. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**Eau (distillée) de f.** See *Aqua* FŒNICULI.—**Essence de f.** See *Oil of* FENNEL.—**Faux f.** The *Thapsia garganica*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**F. amer.** See *Bitter* FENNEL.—**F. annuel.** The *Ammi visnaga*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. aquatique.** The *Phellandrium aquaticum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. bâtard.** See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**F. commun.** See FŒNICULUM *vulgare*.—**F. d'eau.** The *Phellandrium aquaticum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Florence.** The *Fœniculum vulgare*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Malte.** The *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de porc.** The *Peucedanum alsaticum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. des Alpes.** The *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. des marais.** The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des vignes.** The *Fœniculum officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'ours.** The *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. doux** [Fr. Cod.]. See FENNEL.—**F. marin.** See CRITHMUM *maritimum*.—**F. poivré.** The *Fœniculum piperatum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**F. puant.** See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**F. sauvage.** The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. tortu, F. tortueux.** The *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fruits de f. doux** [Fr. Cod.]. See FENNEL-*fruit*.—**Huile volatile de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* FENNEL.—**Oléosaccharure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of oil of fennel with 20 parts of white sugar. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare* in an oven at a temperature of about 25° C., pulverizing it in an iron mortar, and then passing it through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Racine de f. doux** [Fr. Cod.]. See FENNEL-*root*.—**Semences de f. doux.** See FENNEL-*fruit*.

FENOULUJÈRA, FENOULIYERA, n's. In Languedoc, the *Fumaria lutea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENOUN DE MAR, n. In Provence, the *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENOUN DE MARSIHO, n. In Provence, the *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FENSTER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}n'ste^{2}r. See FENESTRA.—**Eirundes F.** See FENESTRA *ovalis*.—**F'artig.** See FENESTRAL.—**F'förmig.** See FENESTRIFORMIS.—**Ovales F.** See FENESTRA *ovalis*.—**Rundes F.** See FENESTRA *rotunda*.—**Schenkelf', Schneckef', Schneckenf'.** See FENESTRA *rotunda*.—**Steigbügelf'.** The fenestra ovalis.—**Vorhofsf'.** See *Fenestra* OVALIS.

FENTE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}n^{2}t. See FISSURE.—**F. branchiale.** See *Branchial* FISSURE.—**F. cérébrale.** See *Cerebral* FISSURE.—**F. cérébrale de Bichat.** See FISSURE *of Bichat*. [A, 385.]—F.

choroïdienne. See *Chorioidal* FISSURE.—**F. de Bichat.** See FISSURE *of Bichat.* [L, 88, V, 23, pp. 443, 445.]—**F. de Monro.** See FORAMEN *of Monro.*—**F. du manteau.** The great transverse fissure of the cerebrum. [I.]—**F. en fer à cheval.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**F. gemmulaire.** The fissure of a gemmule in a vegetable embryo possessing a single cotyledon. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**F. glénoïdale.** See *Glaserian* FISSURE. [L, 43.]—**F. horizontale.** See *Horizontal (transverse)* FISSURE.—**F. médiane.** See *Median* FISSURE.—**F. orbitaire.** A fissure opening into the orbit. [A, 301 (*a*, 29).]—**F. orbitaire inférieure.** See *Inferior orbital* FISSURE.—**F. orbitaire supérieure.** See *Superior orbital* FISSURE.—**F's pharyngiennes.** See *Visceral* CLEFTS.—**F. pleuro-péritonéale.** The cœlome or pleuro-peritoneal space. [J, 188.]—**F's viscérales.** See *Visceral* CLEFTS.—**F. vulvaire.** The cleft of the vulva. [A, 301.]—**Grande f.** An old term for the slit between the labia majora pudendi. [A, 44.]—**Grande f. cérébrale.** The great longitudinal fissure of the brain. [I, 36 (K).]—**Grande f. cérébrale de Bichat.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the cerebrum.*—**Petite f.** 1. An old term for the ostium vaginæ. [A, 44.] 2. See *Cerebellar* FISSURE.

FENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Fa^{2}n^2-ta. Fissured. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FENUGRÆCUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe(fa)-nu^2(nu)-grek'(gra^3'e^{2}k)-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See FENUGREEK.—**Semen fenugræci.** The seeds of *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

FENUGREC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Fe^2-nu^4-gre^{2}k. See FENUGREEK.—**Huile de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the seeds of fenugreek in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath, and filtering the product. [B, 113.]

FENUGREEK, n. Fe^{2}n'u^2-grek. Lat., *fœnumgræcum* (from *fœnum*, hay, and *græcus*, Greek). Fr., *fenugrec* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bockshorn.* The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* The seeds (*semen fœnugræci* [Ger. Ph.]) are used in medicine. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild f.** The *Fœnugræcum silvestre.* [B, 307 (*a*, 24).]

FEO, n. In Japan, the *Lagenaria vulgaris.* B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FEONIA (Ar.), n. The genus *Pæonia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FER (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}r. See IRON and FERRUM.—**Acétate de f.** See IRON *acetate.*—**Albuminate de f.** See IRON *albuminate.*—**Alcoolé d'acétate de f. éthéré.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis* (1st def.).—**Alcoolé de chlorure de f. éthéré.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Alcoolé de protochlorure** (ou **proto-hydrochlorate**) **de f.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati.*—**Alun de f. ammoniacal.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammoniure de f.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Arséniate de f.** Iron arsenate. [B.]—**Arsénite de f.** Iron arsenite. [B.]—**Azocarbure de f. et de potassium.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 119.]—**Azotate de f.** Iron nitrate. [B.]—**Azotate de f. liquide.** A solution of iron nitrate. [B.]—**Bain à l'iodure** (ou **d'iodure**) **de f.** A bath containing in solution 60 grammes of iron iodide. [B, 92.]—**Bihydrate de sesquioxyde de f. gélatineux** [Fr. Cod.]. See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**Bromure de f.** Iron bromide. [B.]—**Carbonate de f.** Iron carbonate. [B.]—**Carbonate de f. et de potasse.** Iron and potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Chlorure de f.** Iron chloride. [*a*, 27.]—**Chlorure de f. ammoniacal** (ou **et d'ammoniaque**). See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Chlorure de f. et de baryum.** Iron and barium chloride. [L, 77 (*a*, 27).]—**Chocolat à l'iodure de f.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of iron iodide with 80 parts of simple chocolate. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**Chocolat à l'oxide de f. noir** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. A mixture of 1 part of magnetic oxide of iron and 10 parts of chocolate. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Chocolat au f. réduit.** Of Miquelard-Quevenne, tablets consisting of a mixture of 1 part of reduced iron with 200 parts of fine chocolate, each tablet to contain 20 centigrammes of iron. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**Chromate de f.** Iron chromate. [B.]—**Citrate de f.** Iron citrate. [B, 119.]—**Citrate de f. ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **et d'ammoniaque**). See FERRI *et ammonii citras.*—**Citrate de f. et de quinine.** See IRON *and quinine citrate.*—**Citrate de f. et de strychnine.** See IRON *and strychnine citrate.*—**Citrate de f. liquide.** See *Liquor* FERRI *citratis.*—**Citrate de sesquioxyde de f.** See IRON *citrate.*—**Citro-phosphate de f. et de soude.** See IRON *and sodium citro-phosphate.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Crénate de f.** Iron crenate. [L, 77 (*a*, 27).]—**Cyanure de f.** 1. See IRON *cyanide.* 2. See IRON *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. et d'ammonium.** See AMMONIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. et de baryum.** See BARIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. et de potassium.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. et de quinine.** See QUININE *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. et de zinc.** See ZINC *ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de f. hydraté.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [L, 105 (*a*, 27).]—**Deutochlorure de f.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119.]—**Deutoxyde de f.** Ferrous oxide. [L, 105 (*a*, 27).]—**Eau de carbonate acidule de f.** See AQUA *acidula martialis.*—**Élixir au citrolactate de f.** A solution of 3 parts of iron and ammonium citrate and 1 part of iron lactate in 300 parts of elixir of Garus; employed in chlorosis and anæmia. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**Emplâtre d'iodure de f.** A plaster composed of 1 part of iodine, 2 parts of porphyrized iron filings, and 30 of Burgundy-pitch plaster. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**Emplâtre d'oxyde rouge de f.** See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**Éthérolé de chlorure de f.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Extrait de f.** See *Extractum* FERRI.—**F. à cavale.** The *Aristolochia bilobata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. à cheval.** 1. Lit., a horse-shoe; the body of the inferior maxilla. [Poncet, "Lyon méd.," June 19, 1887, p. 255.] 2. The *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. à cheval des champs.** The *Hippocrepis comosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. aéré.** Iron carbonate. [L, 105.]—**F. ammoniacal.** A term applied to various ammoniacal compounds of iron, including the sulphate, chloride, citrate, and tartrate of iron and ammonium.—**F. à repasser.** A cautery iron passed rapidly over an area of the body. [A, 301.]—**F. blanc.** Tin. [B.]—**F. carbonaté.** Iron carbonate. [L, 105.]—**F. carburé.** See IRON *carbide.*—**F.-chaud.** See PYROSIS.—**F. chromé.** An earthy compound of iron and chromium. [Pisani (*a*, 27).]—**F. contre-oxydé.** Iron protected from rust by a vitreous layer melted on to its surface. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**F. dialysé.** See *Liquor* FERRI *dialysatus.*—**Fer diaphorétique.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**F. doux.** Malleable iron. [L, 88 (*a*, 27).]—**F. galvanisé.** Galvanized iron. [L, 88 (*a*, 27).]—**F. magnétique, F. magnétique compacte.** Magnetic iron oxide. [B, 88 (*a*, 27), 119.]—**F. métallique** [Fr. Cod.]. Metallic iron in the massive state. [B, 113.]—**F. oligiste concrétionné.** See HÆMATITE.—**F. oxydé.** Iron oxide. [L, 105.]—**F. oxydé brun** (ou **géodique**). See AETITE.—**F. oxydulé.** Ferrous oxide. [B.]—**F. oxydulé magnétique.** See *F. magnétique.*—**F. passif.** See *Passive* IRON.—**F. porphyrisé** (ou **pulvérisé**). See *Porphyrized* IRON.—**F. pyrophorique.** Finely divided iron filings which absorb oxygen so rapidly from the air as to become red-hot. [B, 93.]—**F. réduit.** See *Reduced* IRON.—**F. réduit par l'électricité.** See *Electrolytic* IRON.—**F. réduit par l'hydrogène.** See *Reduced* IRON.—**Ferro-cyanate de f.** See IRON *ferrocyanide.*—**F. rouge.** A red-hot cautery iron. [A, 301.]—**F. spathique.** Native crystalline iron carbonate. [A, 301.]—**F. sulfaté.** Iron sulphate. [L, 105 (*a*, 27).]—**F. sulfuré.** Iron sulphate. [L, 105 (*a*, 27).]—**F. titané.** Iron and titanium oxide. [A. 301.]—**Gallate de f.** Ferric gallate. [B, 119 (*a*, 27).]—**Huile de f.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Hydrate de peroxyde de f.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**Hydrate de sesquioxyde de f. sec.** Ferric hydroxide. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Hydrate de tritoxyde de f.** See AETITE.—**Hydrochlorate de f.** Ferrous chloride.—[B, 119.]—**Hydrochlorate de f. et d'ammoniaque.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Hydrolé de chlorure de f.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Hydroxyde de f.** Iron hydroxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Hydroxyde de f. globulaire.** See AETITE.—**Hypophosphite de f.** Iron hypophosphite. [B.]—**Hyposulfite de f.** Iron hyposulphite. [B.]—**Iodure de f.** Iron iodide. [B.]—**Lactate de f.** Iron lactate. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Lactate (de protoxyde) de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous lactate. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Limaille de f.** Iron filings.—**Limaille de f. porphyrisée** [Fr. Cod.]. Pulverized iron filings. [B. 113.]—**Limaille de f. préparée.** Iron filings. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Magistère de sulfate de f.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**Malate de f.** See IRON *malate.*—**Mixture de f.** See *Mistura* FERRI.—**Mixture de f. composée.** See *Emulsio* FERRI *composita.*—**Monoxyde de f.** Iron monoxide. [B.]—**Muriate de f.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Muriate de f. ammoniacal** (ou **et d'ammoniaque**). See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Muriate de f. liquide.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Muriate de f. oxydé.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Muriate de f. oxydulé.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Nitrate de f.** Iron nitrate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Œnolé de citrate de f.** Lat., *vinum chalybeatum compositum.* A preparation made by macerating for one night 4 parts of iron filings in 12 of lemon-juice, adding 1 part of cinnamon, 2 parts of gentian, and 64 of white wine, digesting for 24 hours, and decanting. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Oxalate de f.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.]—**Oxyde brun de f.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**Oxyde de f.** Iron oxide. [B.]—**Oxyde de f. hydraté.** See FERRI *subcarbonas* and IRON *hydroxide.*—**Oxyde de f. magnétique.** See *Magnetic* IRON *oxide.*—**Oxyde de f. muriatique.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxyde noir de f.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (*a*. 21).]—**Oxyde rouge de fer.** Iron sesquioxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Pastilles de l'hydrate de f.** See *Trochisci* FERRI.—**Perchlorure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] See IRON *chloride.*—**Perchlorure de f. liquide** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Permuriate de f.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Peroxyde de f.** Iron sesquioxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Peroxyde de f. hydraté** [Fr. Cod.]. See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**Peroxyde de f. mamelonné** (ou **stalactique**). See HÆMATITE.—**Persulfate de f.** Ferric sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Phosphate de f.** Iron phosphate. [B.]—**Phosphure de f.** Iron phosphide. [B.]—**Picrate de f.** Iron picrate. [B.]—**Pilules d'aloès et de f.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri* (under ALOE).—**Pilules de f. aloétiques.** See *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *martiales.*—**Protochlorure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous chloride. [B, 113.]—**Proto-iodure de f.** Ferrous iodide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Protosulfate de f.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Protosulfure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Iron protosulphide (mono-sulphide), especially when obtained by precipitation. [B, 113.]—**Protosulfure de f. fondu** [Fr. Cod.]. Iron monosulphide obtained by warming sulphur and metallic iron together. [B, 113.]—**Prussiate de f.** Iron ferrocyanide. [B, 81 (*a*. 21).]—**Pyrophosphate de f.** Iron pyrophosphate. [B, 81 (*a*. 21).]—**Pyrophosphate de f. citro-ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pyrophosphas ferricus cum citrate ammoniaco.* A preparation identical with the so-called iron pyrophosphate as prepared by the process of the U. S. Ph. of 1870. It is made by first preparing ferric pyrophosphate, which is precipitated from 156 parts of a solution of ferric chloride (containing 40 of the salt), by the addition of 81 of sodium pyrophosphate; then 26 parts of citric acid in aqueous solution are neutralized with an excess of ammonia (forming ammonium citrate); and to this the freshly prepared ferric pyrophosphate is added, and the resulting solution is evaporated. The product is in the form of bottle-green scales, having but little taste, and soluble in water. [B, 113.]—**Pyrophosphate de f. et de soude** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pyrophosphas ferrico-sodicus.* A product forming grayish-white scales, prepared by warming together a mixture of 1 part of sodium pyrophosphate and 4 parts of gelatinous iron pyrophosphate freshly precipitated from a solution of ferric chloride by the action of sodium pyrophosphate. It resembles in constitution the so-called iron pyrophosphate of the U. S. Ph. [B, 113.]—**Rouille de f.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**Saccharate de f., Saccharure d'oxyde de f. soluble.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Saccharure de protocarbonate de f.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus.*—**Sesquichlorure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride. [B, 113.]—**Sesquioxyde de f.** Iron sesquioxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Sesquioxyde de f. anhydre** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oxydum ferricum igne paratum.* Syn.: *oxyde rouge de f.* (*colcothar*). Iron sesquioxide. [B, 113.]—**Sesquioxyde de f. bihydraté** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **hydraté**). See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**Silicate de f.** Iron silicate. [B.]—**Sirop de bromure**

de f. See *Syrupus* FERRI *bromidi.*—**Sirop de citrate de f. ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum citrate ferrico-ammoniacale.* A preparation made by dissolving 25 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 25 of water, and mixing with 950 of syrup. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de perchlorure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum chlorureto ferrico.* A preparation consisting of 15 parts of official solution of ferric chloride (chlorure ferrique dissous [Fr. Cod.]), mixed with 985 of syrup ; 1,000 parts contain 3·6 parts of anhydrous ferric chloride and 1¼ part of iron. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de pyrophosphate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum pyrophosphate ferrico.* A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of the *pyrophosphate de f. citro-ammoniacal* (corresponding to the iron pyrophosphate of the U. S. Ph. of 1870) in 2 parts of water, and adding 97 of syrup. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de tartrate de f. ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation containing 1 part each of water and iron and ammonium tartrate mixed with 38 parts of syrup. [B, 113.]—**Sirop d'iodure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Soluté de citrate de f. et de quinine.** See *Liquor* FERRI *et quininæ citratis.*—**Solution au sulfate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 1 part of commercial iron sulphate in 9 parts of water, used in veterinary practice. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Solution de cyanure de f. et de potassium** [Austr. Ph., 1820, Bav. Ph., 1822]. A solution of 1 part of potassium ferrocyanide in 9 parts [Bav. Ph., 1822] or 4 [Austr. Ph., 1822] of distilled water. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Solution de pyrophosphate de f. et de soude (Leras)** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Solutio* PYROPHOSPHATIS *natrico-ferrici.*—**Solution dialytique d'hydrate de f.** See *Liquor* FERRI *dialysatus.*—**Solution officinale de bromure de f.** See BROMURE *ferreux.*—**Solution officinale de perchlorure de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Sous-carbonate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**Sous-sulfate de f.** Iron subsulphate. [B.]—**Sulfate d'alun et de f.** See *Iron* ALUM.—**Sulfate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Iron sulphate ; of the Fr. Cod., commercial ferrous sulphate. [B, 113.] See IRON *sulphate.*—**Sulfate de f. ammoniacal.** IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Sulfate de f. desséché.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Sulfate de f. et d'ammoniaque.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Sulfate de f. protoxydé.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Sulfate de f. sesquioxydé.** Ferric sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Sulfate de protoxyde de f.** Ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfate de sesquioxyde de f.** Ferric sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfite de f.** Iron sulphite. [B.]—**Sulfure de f.** Iron sulphide. [B.]—**Sulfure de f. et de potassium.** See IRON *and potassium sulphide.*—**Tablettes de f.** See TABELLÆ *martiales.*—**Tablettes de citrate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of tablets each of which contain 5 centigrammes (¾ grain) of iron citrate with sugar up to a gramme, flavored with vanilla, and given a suitable consistence by the addition of mucilage of tragacanth. [B, 113.]—**Tablettes de lactate de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tabellæ cum lactate ferrico.* A preparation consisting of tablets each of which contain 5 centigrammes (¾ grain) of iron lactate made up with sugar and a little mucilage of tragacanth to a gramme weight, and flavored with vanilla. [B, 113.]—**Tablettes de l'hydrate de f.** See *Trochisci* FERRI.—**Tablettes de tartrate de f. ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of tablets each of which contain 5 centigrammes (¾ grain) of iron and ammonium tartrate, together with sugar up to a gramme, flavored with vanilla, and given a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B, 113.]—**Tablettes d'oxyde noir de f.** [Ph. man., 1812]. Tablets containing 12 grains each, composed of 8 parts of black iron oxide, 2 of cinnamon, 40 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Tannate de f.** Iron tannate. [α, 21.]—**Tartrate de f.** Iron tartrate. [B.]—**Tartrate de f. ammoniacal** (ou **et d'ammoniaque**). See IRON *and ammonium tartrate.*—**Tartrate de f. et de potasse.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**Teinture alcoolique de protochlorure de f.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati.*—**Teinture de f. acétique éthérée.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis* (1st def.).—**Teinture de f. cydoniée.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata.*—**Teinture de f. muriaté** (ou **de muriate de f.**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati* and *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Teinture d'iodure de f.** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of iron iodide with 8 parts of wine. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Teinture éthérée alcoolique de muriate de f., Teinture éthérée de chlorure de f.** (ou **de f., ou de muriate de f.**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Tournure de f.** Iron turnings. [B.]—**Tritoxyde de f.** Iron sesquioxide. [B.]—**Valérianate de f.** Iron valerianate. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Vin d'hydriodate** (ou **d'iodure**) **de f.** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of a solution of iron iodide with 4 parts of Bordeaux wine. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Vitriol de f.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

FERACONITINE, n. Fe^{2}r-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. Syn.: *pseudaconitine.* An alkaloid contained in Nepal aconite, at first supposed to be identical with aconitine, but afterward described under various names—acraconitine (Ludwig, 1869), napelline (Wiggers, 1857), and nepalline (Flückiger, 1869). According to Groves (1870–1874), it exists in two modifications—one crystalline, but yielding uncrystallizable salts, the other amorphous. The latter becomes sticky in boiling water, while the former coheres and becomes plastic only if treated with boiling water immediately after having been precipitated by ammonia. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

FERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fe(fe^{2})'re(ra^{3}-e^{2}). See CARNIVORA.

FERAHY, n. In Lybia, a variety of date-tree. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FERAL, adj. Fe'ra^{2}l. Lat., *ferus, ferinus.* Of animals, wild, not domestic. [L, 343.]

FERALIS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r(far)-a(a^{3})'li^{2}s. 1. See CADAVERIC. 2. Deadly, dangerous. [A, 318.]

FERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}r-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu^{5}rk(fe^{2}rk)'u^{2}(u^{4})-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Food. [A, 325.]

FERDINANDSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}rd'i^{2}n-a^{3}nds-brun''-ne^{2}n. See under MARIENBAD.

FERDINANDSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}rd'i^{2}n-a^{3}nds-kwe^{2}l-le^{2}. See GASTEIN.

FERESIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fe^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}-a^{3}. See CETACEA.

FERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fe(fa)'ri^{2}-a^{3}. A group of *Diptera* having a pale ferruginous body clothed with black hairs and bristles. [L, 301 (α, 27).]

FERIGOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FERIGOULO, n. In Provence, the *Thymus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FERINE, adj. Fe'ri^{2}n. Gr., θηριώδης. Lat., *ferinus.* Fr., *férin.* Ger., *wild, heftig, hartnäckig.* Severe, obstinate (said of diseases). [B, 52.] Cf. TUSSIS *ferina.*

FERINGIE-DATURA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FERKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}rk'e^{2}l-kra^{3}-u^{4}t. The *Achyrophorus maculatus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fleckenf'.** The *Hypochœris maculata.* [B, 88.]

FERMENT, n. Fu^{5}r-me^{2}nt'. Gr., ζύμη. Lat., *fermentum* (from *fervere,* to ferment). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Gährungsstoff.* It., Sp., *fermento.* An organic body, capable, in small quantities, of decomposing other organic bodies without yielding any of its own substance to the product of the fermentation. The f's are divided into two great classes, the organized f's and the soluble f's (*q. v.*). [α, 27.]—**Acetic f., Acetous f.** See *Vinegar f.*—**Albuminosic f.** Ger., *eiweissspaltendes F.* A f. (such as pepsin) that decomposes albumin or other proteids. [J ; K, 16.]—**Alcoholic f.** Any one of the several species of *Saccharomyces* which produce alcoholic fermentation. [B.] See also BACILLUS *fitzianus* and BACILLUS *caucasicus.*—**Alterative f.** A soluble f. contained in yeast, having the power of splitting cane-sugar (saccharose) into glucose and lævulose by hydration. [B, 31, 244 (α, 27).]—**Ammoniacal f.** Of Musculus, a soluble f. supposed by him to be the cause of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine, which, however, has been since shown to be due to an organized f. (the *Bacillus ureæ*). [B, 31, 238.]—**Amylolytic f.** Fr., *f. amylolytique, f. glycosique, f. diastasique.* Ger., *diastatisches F. Stärkeferment, amylolytischer Gährungsstoff.* A soluble f. (*e. g.*, diastase and glycogen f.) which converts starch and other amylaceous substances (glycogen, etc.) into sugar or glucose. [J.]—**Animal f.** Fr., *f. animal.* Ger., *thierischer Gährungsstoff.* 1. Of Hoffmann, see *Morbific f.* 2. An f. secreted by the animal organism. Cf. *Vegetable f's.* [α, 34.]—**Apiculated f.** The *Saccharomyces apiculatus.* [B, 31 (α, 27).]—**Bacterium f.** The diastatic ferment of bacteria. It converts wheat-starch, canna, and other varieties, except potato-starch, into a soluble modification which under favorable circumstances is transformed into sugar. [Wortmann, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 287 (B).]—**Bee f's.** Soluble f's contained in the head, thorax, and abdomen of working bees. They completely invert cane-sugar, and convert starch into dextrin and sugar. [α, 27.]—**Beer f.** The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* [B, 246.]—**Blood-f's.** See *F's of the blood.*—**Butyric f.** Lat., *fermentum butyricum.* The f. producing butyric fermentation. [B.] See BACILLUS *butyricus,* BACILLUS *amylobacter,* BACILLUS *butylicus,* and BACTERIUM *of butyric-acid fermentation.*—**Cellulosic f.** The *Bacillus amylobacter.* [B, 244 (α, 27).]—**Chemical f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Diastatic f.** Fr., *f. diastatique.* Ger., *diastatisches F.* See *Amylolytic f.*—**Digestive f.** Fr., *f. digestif.* Ger., *Verdauungsf'.* A soluble f. of either animal or vegetable origin, which acts upon a special kind of food. The digestive f's are the amylolytic or diastatic f., the proteolytic or albuminosic f.; the alterative or inversive f., the emulsive and saponifying f., and the milk-curdling f. [J.]—**Eiweissspaltendes F.** (Ger.). See *Albuminosic f.*—**Emulsive f.** A soluble f. found in pancreatic juice, having the property of emulsifying fats. [Landois and Stirling (B).]—**Fat-decomposing f., Fat-digesting f., Fat-f., Fat-splitting f.** Ger., *fettzerlegendes F.* A f. supposed to exist in the pancreatic juice, which is capable of splitting up the fats into glycerin and fatty acids. [K, 3, 16.] See STEAPSIN.—**F. figuré** (Fr.). See *Organized f.*—**F. non figuré** (Fr.). See *Soluble f.*—**F. of beer.** See *Beer f.*—**F. of bread.** The *Saccharomyces minor.* [B, 246 (α, 27).]—**F. of carnivorous plants.** An unorganized f. found in the secretion of the glands of the sundew (*Drosera*), Venus fly-trap (*Dronœa*), and other insectivorous plants. It is similar to, if not identical with, pepsin, and has the power to transform proteid matters into peptone. [B, 229, 291 (α, 24).]—**F. of chyle.** A diastatic f. found in chyle. [A, 429.]—**F. of fruit.** The *Saccharomyces apiculatus.* [B, 246 (α, 27).]—**F. of milk.** A diastatic f. found in the milk. [A, 429.]—**F's of the blood.** These include a diastatic f. and a fibrin-forming f. [A, 429.] See also BACILLI *of the blood.*—**F's of the intestine.** These include invertin and a proteolytic f., a diastatic f., and a milk-curdling f. [A, 429.]—**F. of the liver.** See *Glycogen f.*—**F's of the pancreas.** These include amylopsin, trypsin, an emulsive f., steapsin, and a milk-curdling f. [A, 429.]—**F. of the saliva.** See PTYALIN.—**F's of the stomach.** Lat., *fermenta ventriculi.* These include pepsin, the milk-curdling f., the lactic-acid f., and the fat-decomposing f. [A, 429.]—**F. of the urine.** See *Ammoniacal f.*—**F. of wine.** The *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus, Saccharomyces pastorianus,* and *Saccharomyces conglomeratus.* [B, 246 (α, 27).]—**F'papier** (Ger.). Turmeric paper impregnated with the urinary f. by passing through it the muco-purulent urine of vesical catarrh. Such paper brought into contact with a urea solution is colored brown by decomposition of the urea through the urinary f. into ammonium carbonate. [B, 270.]—**F. vivant** (Fr.). See *Organized f.*—**Fibrin f., Fibrin-forming f.** Ger., *Fibrinf'.* Of Schmidt, a body existing in blood-plasma which promotes the combination of fibrinogen and paraglobulin, and thus brings about the coagulation of the blood. [Pflüger's "Archiv," xi, pp. 291, 515 ; xiii, pp. 93, 146 (K).]—**Formed f.** See *Organized f.*—**Gastric f's.** See *F's of the stomach.*—**Glycogen f.** Fr., *f. glycogénique.* Ger.,

glycogenischer Gährungsstoff. A f. existing in the hepatic cells which converts glycogen into glucose. [K.]—**Harnf** (Ger.). See *Urinary f.*—**Hepatic f.** See *Glycogen f.*—**Hydrolytic f.** Fr., *f. hydrolytique.* Ger., *hydrolytischer Gährungsstoff.* Syn.: *enzyme* [W. Kühne]. A f., such as the amylolytic f., which acts only in the presence of water, causing the addition of 1 or more molecules of water to the molecule of the substance acted upon. [K.]—**Hydrophobic f.** The hypothetical substance that, inoculated in an animal organism, produces rabies. [a, 34.] Cf. Bacillus *lyssæ.*—**Indirect f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Insoluble f.** See *Organized f.*—**Intestinal f's.** See *F's of the intestine.*—**Inversive f., Inverting f.** Fr., *f. inversif.* A f. that converts cane-sugar into grape-sugar. [K.] See *Alterative f.* and Invertin.—**Labf** (Ger.). See *Milk-curdling f.*—**Lactic f.** Fr., *f. lactique.* Ger., *Milchsäuregährungsstoff.* See Bacilli *of lactic-acid fermentation.*—**Liver f.** See *Glycogen f.*—**Living f.** See *Organized f.*—**Milk-curdling f.** Ger., *Labf.* 1. A soluble animal f. existing in the gastric and pancreatic juices, and supposed to exist in the juice of the small intestine, having the property of coagulating milk. [A, 429; Hammarsten, "Upsala Läkareförenings Förhandingar," viii, p. 63 (K).] 2. A soluble vegetable f. having the power of coagulating milk, such as that found in the seeds of the *Withania coagulans.* [B.] 3. An organized f. (*e. g.*, the *Bacillus amylobacter*, *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*, etc.) capable of coagulating casein. [B.]—**Milk f.** See *F. of milk.*—**Morbific f's.** Those organized f's that, introduced into the animal organism, produce disease. [a, 34.]—**Non-living f.** See *Soluble f.*—**Organized f.** Fr., *f. organisé.* Ger., *organisirtes F.* A f. which owes its activity to a living organism present in it, and becomes inert with the death of that body (*e. g.*, yeast). [K.]—**Pancreatic f's.** See *F's of the pancreas.*—**Peptic f., Peptone-forming f.** See Pepsin, *F. of carnivorous plants*, Papayotin, and Ficoin.—**Physiological f.** See *Organized f.*—**Piarolytic f.** See *Fat-decomposing f.*—**Proteolytic f.** Fr., *f. protéolytique.* Ger., *proteolytischer Gährungsstoff.* See *Albuminosic f.*—**Putrefactive f's, Putrid f's.** F's producing putrefaction. See Bacilli *of putrefaction.* [a, 27.]—**Rennet f.** See *Milk-curdling f.*—**Salivary f.** See Ptyalin.—**Septic f.** A substance obtained by chemical processes from putrid animal tissues, that produces septic infection when introduced into the blood of animals. It was called sepsin by Bergmann. ["Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council," 1876 (a, 31).] Under this name are probably grouped the products of the action of a number of septogenic *Bacilli.* See Ptomaine. [B.]—**Soluble f.** Fr., *f. soluble*, *f. inorganique*, *f. non figuré*, *zymase.* Ger., *auflösliches F.*, *unorganischer Gährungsstoff*, *ungeformtes F.* Syn.: *enzyme.* A soluble, neutral, nitrogenous principle, resembling the albuminoids in composition, and originating in living organisms (probably from the physiological splitting up of proteids), but having none of the properties of living matter. In a dry state the soluble f's occur as amorphous, colorless, pulverulent bodies, precipitated from their aqueous solutions by alcohol, corrosive sublimate, etc. They act catalytically by a process of hydration on organic substances, converting very large quantities of matter in proportion to their own bulk. They are soluble in water and in glycerin, but insoluble in alcohol, and are destroyed at from 70° to 100° C., but not by freezing. [B, 31 (a, 27); J.]—**Spirituous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Starch-transforming f.** See *Amylolytic f.*—**Sugar-forming f.** See *Amylolytic f.*—**Sulphydric f.** *Algæ* of the family *Oscillatoria* and of the genera *Oscillaria* and *Beggiatoa* found in natural mineral waters and constituting glairine (*q. v.*). [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Unformed f., Unorganized f.** Fr., *f. inorganique*, *f. non figuré.* Ger., *unorganischer Gährungsstoff*, *ungeformtes F.* See *Soluble f.*—**Urinary f.** Fr., *f. urinaire.* Ger., *Harnf.* See *Ammoniacal f.*—**Vegetable f.** Fr., *f. végétal.* Ger., *pflanzlicher Gährungsstoff.* A f. obtained from a vegetable; as diastase, papayotin, jequirity, etc. [a, 34.]—**Verdauungsf** (Ger.). See *Digestive f.*—**Vinegar f.** See Saccharomyces *mycoderma*, Bacillus *aceti*, Bacterium *aceti*, and Bacterium *xylinum.*—**Vinous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Viscous f.** The f. causing viscous fermentation (*q. v.*). [B, 246.]—**Zuckerbildendes F.** (Ger.). See *Amylolytic f.*

FERMENTABLE, adj. Fu^{6}r-me^{2}nt'a^{2}-b'l. Ger., *gährungsfähig.* Capable of fermentation. [a, 27.]

FERMENTAL, adj. Fu^{4}r-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Having power to cause fermentation. [L, 56 (a, 27).]

FERMENTATION, n. Fu^{6}r-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ζύμωσις. Lat., *fermentatio.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Gährung.* 1. The process of decomposition, or of conversion, effected by a ferment. 2. A subjecting to the action of a ferment. [K; a, 17.] 3. In ancient medicine, a peculiar disturbance of the animal fluids thought to be analogous to the f. of wine, etc. [B, 52.]—**Acetic-acid f., Acetic f., Acetous f.** Fr., *f. acétique.* Ger., *Essigsäuregährung.* The f. by which alcohol is converted into acetic acid. It consists essentially in a process of oxidation and dehydration as shown in the equation $C_2H_6O + O_2 = C_2H_4O_2 + H_2O$, and is produced by various organized ferments, especially by the *Bacillus aceti*, the *Bacterium aceti*, and the *Bacterium xylinum.* Acetic acid is also developed by fermentative processes in the course of putrefaction and as a result of the fermentative decomposition of citric, mucic, quinic, tartaric, and glyceric acids, effected by various *Bacilli.* [B, 3, 238.]—**Alcoholic f.** Fr., *f. alcoolique*, *f. vineuse.* Ger., *alkoholische Gährung.* A f. by which saccharine and other substances are converted into alcohol, occurring in the formation of all fermented alcoholic beverages. It consists essentially in a transformation of glucose into alcohol and carbon dioxide according to the equation $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2C_2H_6O + 2CO_2$. In the f. of sugar-cane, beet-sugar, dextrin, starch, etc., these substances are first transformed into glucose by a process of hydration, effected either by the agency of a ferment (as diastase in the case of starch), or by ordinary chemical action. The further conversion of the glucose into alcohol is accomplished by the action of various species of *Saccharomyces* which require for their development a temperature of 0° C. to 35° C. and the presence of phosphates and certain nitrogenous substances. The whole of the glucose is not converted into alcohol, about 5 per cent. being converted into glycerin and succinic acid, while some of the higher alcohols, and certain fatty acids and compound ethers, are also developed, constituting the fusel-oils. A peculiar form of alcoholic f. is that by which glycerin is converted into alcohol by the action of the *Bacillus fitzianus.* [B, 3, 4, 238; Dubourg and Gayon, "Compt. rend.," ciii, Nov. 8, 1886; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, i, 1, p. 168.]—**Alkaline f.** See *Urinary f.*—**Ammoniacal f.** Fr., *f. de l'ammoniaque* (2d def.), *f. ammoniacale.* Ger., *Ammoniakgährung.* 1. See *Urinary f.* 2. The formation by f. of ammonia, nitrites, and nitrogen, as a result of the decomposition of nitrates; occurring in the soil and effected by various microbes. 3. See *Nitrous f.* [B, 238.]—**Amygdalous f., Benzoic f.** The decomposition of amygdalin into glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds, consisting essentially in a process of hydration according to the equation $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 2H_2O = C_7H_6O + HCN + 2C_6H_{12}O_6$; due to the presence of emulsin (*q. v.*). [B, 4, 81; B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Butyric-acid f., Butyric f., Butyrous f.** Fr., *f. butyrique.* Ger., *Buttersäuregährung.* A f. by which butyric acid is developed from the decomposition of inulin, starch, dextrin, saccharose, lactose, glucose, glycerin, and the lactates. It is effected by the agency of various microbes (see under *Butyric* ferment).—**Caseous f.** Fr., *f. caséeuse.* A f. by which the conversion of milk into cheese is effected; consisting essentially in a coagulation of the casein which, after being compressed, constitutes the essential part of cheese. The f. is effected by the milk-curdling f. (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Cellulosic f.** Fr., *f. cellulosique.* 1. Of E. Durin, a peculiar variety of f. occurring in beet-juice, and resulting in the formation of a white, hard substance resembling cellulose. The same effect is also produced by the action of the organisms deposited from beet-juice upon a solution of beet-molasses. [B, 2 (a, 27).] 2. See *F. of cellulose.*—**Dextran-f.** Ger., *Dextrangährung.* A f. produced by the *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, by which glucose is transformed first into invertin and then into dextran. It is formed in the course of the viscous and lactic f's. [B, 3, 238.]—**Dextrinic f.** A f. by which starch is converted into dextrin; effected by diastase, emulsion, ptyalin, etc. [B, 108; B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Direct f.** Fr., *f. vraie*, *f. à ferments organisés.* Ger., *Gährung durch organisirte (geformte) Fermente.* F. produced by the direct action of a living organism (organized ferment) which lives and develops among the products of fermentation. [Pasteur (B, 93); B, 244.]—**Elective alcoholic f.** Fr., *f. alcoolique élective.* The unequal action of a ferment on different forms of sugar mixed in solution; attributed to an elective property in the ferment. [E. Bourquelot, "Prog. méd.," June 13, 1885, p. 486.]—**Fæcal f.** A decomposition of fæcal matter retained in the body. [Routh, "Assoc. Jour.," June 28, 1856, p. 540 (a, 34).]—**Fat f.** Fr., *f. des corps gras.* Ger., *Fettgährung.* A f. causing the decomposition of fats; effected by the fat-ferments (*q. v.*). [K.]—**F. ammoniacale** (Fr.). See *Ammoniacal f.*—**F. amyl.** See under Amyl.—**F. caséeuse** (Fr.). See *Caseous f.*—**F. des corps gras** (Fr.). See *Fat f.*—**F. étherée** (Fr.). The process by which ether is produced and which formerly was conceived by Berzelius and Mitscherlich to be due to catalysis. [A, 301.]—**F. intestinale** (Fr.). A f. produced in the intestinal tract by microbes, giving rise to certain toxic substances. [Roger, "Gaz. des. hôp.," March 31, 1888, p. 353 (a, 34).]—**F. of cellulose.** Ger., *Cellulosevergährung.* 1. See *Marsh-gas f.* 2. A f. of cellulose, the chief products of which are carbon dioxide and hydrogen, with by-products consisting of hydrogen sulphide, aldehyde, and isobutyric and acetic acids; occurring when cellulose is infused in an alkaline extract of meat. [B, 238.]—**F. of glycerin.** Ger., *Glycerinvergährung.* A f. by which glycerin is decomposed into (*a*) alcohol with caproic, butyric, and acetic acids by the action of the *Bacillus fitzianus*; (*b*) alcohol with formic and succinic acids by the action of small, slender, rod-shaped organisms; (c) butyl alcohol by the action of a motile sporophorous *Bacillus* upon a mixture of glycerin and a hay-infusion; (*d*) butyric acid with alcohol and succinic acid by the action of the *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* [B, 238.]—**F. of the blood, F. of the humors.** Fr., *f. du sang*, *f. des humeurs.* A hypothetical condition of the blood or of the humors compared to that produced by f. [B, 52.]—**F. panaire** (Fr.), **F. panique** (Fr.). The variety of alcoholic f. which takes place in the process of making bread. [A. Girard, "Union méd.," Sept. 26, 1885, p. 515; B, 52 (a, 27), 93.]—**F. protéique** (Fr.). The f. by which proteids are decomposed; due to the action of an albuminosic ferment (*q. v.*). [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**F. spiritueuse, F. vineuse** (Fr.). See *Alcoholic f.*—**Formic-acid f.** Ger., *Ameisensäuregährung.* A f. by which formic acid is generated; produced by the decomposition of calcium glycerate by certain *Bacilli*, and also as an accompaniment of putrefactive processes. [B, 238.]—**Gallic-acid f.** A form of f. occurring in vegetable tissues, under the influence of which tannic acid is converted into gallic acid. The conversion is a process of hydration, as represented by the formula $C_{14}H_{10}O_9 + H_2O = 2C_7H_6O_5$. It is effected by the presence of a ferment probably identical with pectose. [B, 5.]—**Glairy f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Gluconic-acid f.** Ger., *Gluconsäuregährung.* A f. by which gluconic acid is produced from the decomposition of lactose; effected by a microbe resembling the *Mycoderma aceti.* [Boutroux (B, 238).]—**Glucosic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Glycerin f.** Ger., *Glyceringährung* (1st def.), *Glycerinvergährung* (2d def.). 1. The f. by which glycerin is formed from fats. See *Fat f.* and *Fat* ferment. 2. A f. by which glycerin is decomposed. See *F. of glycerin.* [B.]—**Gummic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Indirect f.** Fr., *fausse f.*, *f. à ferments solubles* (ou *non organisés*). Ger., *Gährung durch lösliche* (oder *chemische*, oder *ungeformte*) *Fermente.* F. produced as the indirect result of the action of living organisms; *i. e.*, f. produced by certain soluble nitrogenous principles (unorganized ferments) which are themselves the products of the physiological activity of a living organism. [Pasteur (B, 93); B, 244.]—**Lactic (-acid) f., Lactous f.** Fr., *f. lactique.* Ger., *Milchsäuregährung.* The f. by which lactic acid is developed from glucose, lactose, alcohol, etc.; effected by the agency of the lactic ferments (*q. v.*), in the presence of nitrogenous matters. It consists in a decomposition of 1 molecule of glucose (either occurring ready

formed or formed from the lactose, etc., by hydration) into 2 molecules of lactic acid according to the equation $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2C_3H_6O_3$. [B, 3, 238.]—**Mannitic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Marsh-gas f.** Ger., *Sumpfgasgährung.* A f. by which cellulose is converted into marsh-gas and carbon dioxide, with by-products consisting of hydrogen sulphide, aldehyde, and acetic and isobutyric acids. It occurs in the intestinal canal of ruminants and in the soil of marshes, fields, and forests; and may be produced artificially by infusing cellulose in a neutral extract of meat. [B, 238.]—**Mucic f.** See *Viscous f.*—**Mucor f.** Alcoholic f. set up in a saccharine solution by the presence of *Mucor mucedo* (ordinary mold). Such a f. has its optimum T. at 25° to 28° C., and is terminated very soon after the first formation of alcohol. [B, 2.]—**Mucous f.** Fr., *f. muqueuse.* Ger., *schleimige Gährung.* See *Viscous f.*—**Nitrous f.** Fr., *f. nitreuse.* A f. by which ammonia is oxidized to nitrous acid; occurring in the soil and effected by various microbes. [Heræus (B, 238).]—**Pancreatic f.** Fr., *f. pancréatique.* The digestive changes in the food effected by the three active elements of the pancreatic juice. [a, 27.]—**Pathological f.** The transformations effected in the physiology and chemistry of the animal organism by living organic ferments (micro-organisms). [a, 34.]—**Pectic f., Pectous f.** Fr., *f. pectique.* A f. causing the transformation of pectose into pectin, parapectin, and metapectin, with subsequent change to pectosic and pectic acids. [a, 27.]—**Physiological f.** Fr., *f. physiologique.* A f. that is produced in an animal organism by the soluble ferments; it includes the transformation of starches into maltose, of maltose into glucose, of proteids into peptones, etc. [a, 34.]—**Propionic-acid f.** Fr., *f. propionique.* Ger., *Propionsäuregährung.* A f. by which propionic acid is developed; effected by the decomposition of glucose by the *Bacillus cavicidus*, of lactic acid by a special *Bacillus*, and of tartaric acid. [B, 238.]—**Putrefactive f., Putrid f.** Fr., *f. putride.* See PUTREFACTION.—**Saccharine f., Saccharous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Salivary f.** Fr., *f. salivaire.* The f. by which starch is converted into sugar by ptyalin. It is most active at the temperature of the body, and ceases at 70° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Sinapic f., Sinapous f.** Fr., *f. sinapique.* The f. by which the myronate contained in mustard is converted by myrosin into grape sugar, mustard-oil, and an acid sulphate according to the equation $C_{10}H_{18}NKS_2O_{10} = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_3H_5NCS + KHSO_4$. [B, 4.]—**Spiritous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Succinic f.** Fr., *f. succinique.* Ger., *Bernsteinsäuregährung.* A f. by which succinic acid is developed. This occurs regularly as an accompaniment of alcoholic f. by decomposition of a part of the glucose; and succinic acid is also formed as a result of putrefactive processes and by the direct f. of many organic acids, especially malic acid. [B, 3, 238.]—**Tannic f., Tannous f.** See *Gallic-acid f.*—**True f.** Fr., *f. vraie.* See *Direct f.*—**Urinary f., Urinous f.** Fr., *f. urinaire.* Ger., *Harngährung.* A f. occurring in the alkaline decomposition of urine, by which urea is split up into ammonia and carbon dioxide according to the equation $CON_2H_4 + H_2O = 2NH_3 + CO_2$. This f. is produced by the *Bacillus ureæ.* [B, 238.]—**Vinous f.** See *Alcoholic f.*—**Viscous f.** Fr., *f. visqueuse, f. glaireuse.* Ger., *schleimige Gährung, Mannitgährung.* A f. by which glucose is converted into mannite, carbon dioxide, and dextran. It renders saccharine liquids viscid A similar f. occurs in wine, causing the latter to become ropy. It is due to the *Micrococcus viscosus.* [B, 3. 238, 246.]

FERMENTED, adj. Fu⁵r-me²nt'e²d. Having undergone fermentation. [a, 27.]

FERMENTESCENT, adj. Fu⁵r-me²nt-e²s'e²nt. Becoming fermented. [a, 27.]

FERMENTESCIBLE, n. Fu⁵r-me²nt-e²s'i²-b'l. Capable of fermentation. [L, 56 (a, 30).]

FERMENTOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu⁵r(fe²r)-me²nt-ol(o²l)'e²-u³m(u⁴m). From *fermentum*, a ferment, and *oleum*, oil. An obsolete term for amyl alcohol. [B, 270.]

FERMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe²r-me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). 1. See FERMENT. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Beer* YEAST.—**Cataplasma fermenti (cerevisiæ)** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cataplasme avec la levûre de bière.* Ger., *Hefenumschlag.* A yeast poultice; made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of beer yeast with 6 fl. oz. of water heated to 100° F., stirring in 14 ounces of flour, and placing the mass near the fire to ferment; applied to unhealthy and gangrenous ulcers. [B, 81 (a, 21).] **Cataplasma fermenti panis theriacale.** See CATAPLASMA *ad singultum.*—**F. album.** An alchemical name for silver. [B, 50.]—**F. butyricum.** See *Butyric* FERMENT.—**F. cerevisiæ.** See *Cerevisiæ f.*—**F. morbi.** See *Morbific* FERMENT.—**F. pressum.** Compressed yeast. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Fermenta ventriculi.** See FERMENTS *of the stomach.*

FERN, n. Fu⁵rn. A.-S., *fearn.* Lat., *filix.* Fr., *fougère.* Ger., *Farn, Farnkraut.* A general name for plants of the order *Filices.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Adder's f.** The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Alpine bladder-f.** The *Cystopteris alpina.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American maiden-hair-f.** The *Adiantum pedatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American wood-f.** The genus *Aspidium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ash-leaf-f.** The *Marattia fraxinea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian tree-f.** The *Dicksonia antarctica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Balsam of f.** See *Oleoresina* FILICIS.—**Basket-f.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Beech-f.** The *Polypodium phegopteris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bird's-foot f.** 1. The *Pellæa ornithopus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See ALLOSORUS *crispus.*—**Bird's-nest-f.** The *Asplenium serratum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black oak-f.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bladder-f.** The genus *Cystopteris* and the *Cystopteris fragilis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blunt shield-f.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [a, 24.]—**Boss-f.** A name for various species of *Nephrodium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bracken-f., Brake-f.** 1. The *Pteris aquilina.* 2. The *Aspidium filix mas.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Branching maiden-hair-f.** The *Adiantum formosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bristle-f.** The genus *Trichomanes* and the *Trichomanes radicans.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Brittle bladder-f., Brittle cup-f.** The *Cystopteris fragilis.* [a, 24.]—**Buckler-f.** The genus *Lastrea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Californian chain-f.** The *Woodwardia radicans.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chignon-f.** The *Cibotium regale.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cinnamon f.** The *Osmunda cinnamomea.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cliff brake-f.** The genus *Pellæa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Climbing polypody-f.** The *Niphobulus heteractis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Climbing shield-f.** The *Aspidium capense.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cloak-f.** The genus *Nothochlæna.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Coal f.** The *Callipteris* SULLIVANTI.—**Comb-f.** The genus *Schizæa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common f.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Conjuror of Chalgrave's f.** The *Puccinia anemones.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Creeping oak-f.** The *Dryopteris repens.* [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Crisped hart's-tongue-f.** The *Scolopendrium crispum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Culcit-f.** See *Cushion-f.*—**Curled rock brake-f.** The *Allosorus crispus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cushion-f.** The *Dicksonia (Balantium) culcita.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Darsham f.** The *Aspidium cristatum.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Deer-f.** The *Lomaria spicant.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Eagle-f.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**East Indian elk's-horn-f.** The *Platycerium biforme.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Edible f.** The *Pteris esculenta.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Elk's-horn-f.** The *Platycerium alicorne.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**English maiden-hair-f. of New Zealand.** The *Adiantum æthiopicum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ern f.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ever f.** The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Female f.** See *Ern f.*—**F.-bush.** The genus *Comptonia*, especially the *Comptonia asplenifolia.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Filmy f.** A name for various species of *Hymenophyllum, Todea*, and *Trichomanes.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Finger-f.** The *Phyllitis laciniata* and the *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 275, 307 (a, 24).]—**Florida ribbon-f.** The *Vittaria lineata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Flowering f.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden f.** The genus *Acrostichum.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Grape-f.** The genus *Botrychium.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gray f.** The *Aspidium furcatum.* [a, 24.]—**Ground-f.** The *Aspidium thelypteris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Grove f.** The genus *Alsophila.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Guinea elk's-horn-f.** The *Platycerium stemmaria.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hard f.** The *Lomaria spicant.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hare's-foot-f.** 1. The *Trichomanes radicans.* 2. The genus *Davallia*, especially the *Davallia canariensis.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hartford f.** The *Lygodium palmatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hart's-tongue-f.** See SCOLOPENDRIUM *officinarum.*—**Heath-f.** The *Aspidium oreopteris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Herring-bone f.** The *Lomaria spicant.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Holly-f.** The *Aspidium lonchitis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Killarney f.** The *Trichomanes radicans.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**King-f.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ladder-f.** The *Nephrolepis cordifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lady-f.** The *Asplenium filix fœmina.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Limestone-f.** The *Polypodium calcareum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lip-f.** The genus *Cheilanthes.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Liquid extract of f.** See *Extractum* FILICIS *liquidum.*—**Liquid extract of male f.** See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.—**Lobed prickly shield-f.** The *Polystichum lobatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Maiden-hair f.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris* and the *Adiantum pedatum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Male f.** See ASPIDIUM *filix mas.*—**Marsh-f.** The *Aspidium thelypteris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Meadow-f.** See *Sweet f.*—**Moon-f.** The *Botrychium lunaria.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moss-f.** The *Polypodium dryopteris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain f.** The *Aspidium oreopteris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Mule-f.** The *Hemionitis palmata* and the *Scolopendrium hemionitis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand gray tree-f.** The *Cyathea medullaris.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Northern hard f.** The *Blechnum boreale.* [a, 24.]—**Oak-f.** 1. The *Polypodium dryopteris*; formerly the *Polypodium vulgare.* 2. The *Cystopteris fragilis.* 3. In Norfolk, England, sometimes the *Pteris aquilina.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Oil of f.** See *Oleoresina* FILICIS, under FILIX.—**Oleoresin of male f.** See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.—**Oregon rock brake-f.** The *Allosorus acrostichoides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ostrich f.** See STRUTHIOPTERIS *germanica.*—**Parsley-f.** The *Allosorus crispus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Petty f.** The *Adiantum nigrum.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Pod-f.** The *Peratopteris thalictroides* and the *Ellobocarpus oleraceus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Polypody f.** The genus *Polypodium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Prickly shield-f.** The *Aspidium aculeatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Queensland elk's-horn-f.** The *Platycerium grande.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock brake-f.** The *Allosorus crispus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock f.** See POLYPODIUM *vulgare.*—**Royal f.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [a, 24.]—**Rue-leaved f.** The genus *Gymnogramma.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rush-f.** The genus *Schizæa.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Scale-f., Scaly f.** The *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scented f.** The *Aspidium oreopteris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Sea-f.** The *Asplenium marinum.* [B. 307 (a, 27).]—**Sensitive f.** The *Onoclea sensibilis.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shield-f.** The genus *Aspidium.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small oak-f.** The *Polypodium vulgare* (the *Polypodium dryopteris* of the old herbalists). [a, 24.]—**Snake-f.** 1. The *Lomaria spicant.* 2. The *Osmunda regalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spider-f.** The *Pteris serrulata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spleenwort-f.** See SPLEENWORT.—**Stag's-horn f.** The *Platycerium grande*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Stone-f.** The *Asplenium ceterach* and the *Filix saxatilis.* [B, 275, 307 (a, 24).]—**Sweet f.** The *Comptonia asplenifolia* and the *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sword-f.** The genus *Xiphorpteris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tall hart's-tongue f.** The *Scolopendrium erectum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian cup-f.** The *Cyathea arborea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian tree-f.** The *Dicksonia antarctica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Toothed bladder-f.** The *Cystopteris dentata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tree-f.** A name for various species of *Dicksonia, Alsophila*, and *Cyathea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Virginian rattlesnake-f.** The *Botrychium virginicum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Walking American f.** The *Lycopodium alopecuroides.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Walking leaf-f.** The *Camptosorus rhizophyllus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wall-f.** The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Water-f.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White oak-f.** The *Cystopteris fragilis* and the *Dryopteris alba.* [A, 505 (a. 21); B. 307 (a, 24).]—**Wood-f.** The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Woolly cloak-f.** The *Nothochlæna distans.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FERNAMBUKHOLZ (Ger.), n. Fe2rn-a3m-buk'ho3lts. The wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata.* [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**Gelbes F.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia crista.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothes F.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FERNFRECKLE, n. Fu8rn'fre2k'l. See FERNTICLE.

FERNGALE, n. Fu8rn'gal. The *Comptonia asplenifolia.* [B, 81 (a, 21).]

FERNPUNKT (Ger.), n. Fe2rn'punkt. In optics, the punctum remotum. [L, 57.]

FERNSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fe2rn'za-he2n. See HYPERMETROPIA.

FERNSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fe2rn'zi2ch2t-i2g-kit. Far-sightedness (hypermetropia). [L, 80.]

FERNSMUND, n. Fu8rnz'mu2nd. The *Osmunda regalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21.]

FERNTICLE, n. Fu8rn'ti2k'l. A provincial name for a freckle resembling the seed of a fern. [G, 30.]

FÉROGOSSE (Fr.), n. Fa-ro-go2s. A species of palm growing in Madagascar, probably belonging to the genus *Areca*; the sprouts are edible. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

FEROLIA (Lat.), n. Fe2(fa)-rol'i2-a3. Fr., *férolie, férole.* A genus of artocarpaceous or, according to some, rosaceous trees found in Guiana. [A, 385.]—**F. guianensis** [Aublet], **F. variegata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *férole de la Guiane, bois de férole* (ou *marbré,* ou *satiné*). Atlas-wood; a species found in Guiana. The inner bark is used in ptisans and baths. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

FÉRON (Fr.), n. Fa-ro2n2. A place near Avesnes, in the department of Le Nord, France, where there are gaseous springs containing sodium chloride, calcium sulphate and carbonate, and magnesium sulphate. [L, 87, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

FERONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2(fa)-ro'ni2-a3. Fr., *féronie.* An East Indian genus of aurantiaceous trees. [B, 172, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**F. asinifolia.** See *F. elephantum.*—**F. balanghas.** The *Sterculia balanghas.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. elephantum.** Fr., *f. géant.* Ger., *Elephantenapfel.* Elephant-wood (or -apple), a species having an edible fruit of the size of an apple, from which a jelly is made. A gum obtained from the stem is used in dysentery and diarrhœa. The leaves smell like anise, and are used as a carminative in the intestinal complaints of children. [B, 172, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**F. pellucida.** See *ÆGLE marmelos.*

FERRAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe2r-ra3-me2nt'u3m(u4m). From *ferrum,* iron. Fr., *ferrament.* Ger., *Eisenwerk.* Any instrument made of iron or steel, especially an obstetrical or surgical instrument. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FERRANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r-ra2n(ra3n)'di2-a3. The *Cocculus ferrandianus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FERRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r-ra(ra3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *ferrarie.* 1. Of the old pharmacists, the *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 97 (a, 21).] 2. A genus of the *Iridieæ,* tribe *Moræeæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. cathartica, F. purgans.** Fr., *f. cathartique, f. purgatif.* Port., *batatinha do campo.* Species of *F.* (2d def.) found in Brazil. The bulbs are used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

FERRARIUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r-ra(ra3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). See CHALYBEATE.

FERRATE, n. Fe2r'at. A salt of ferric acid. [B.]

FERRATED, adj. Fe2r'at-e2d. Lat., *ferratus.* Fr., *ferré.* Ger., *eisenhaltig.* Containing or combined with iron. [B.]

FERRATUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r-rat(ra3t)'u3s(u4s). 1. See FERRATED. 2. Armed or fortified with iron or steel (said of instruments). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FERREIRA (Sp.), n. Fe2r-ra-e'ra3. A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are earthy ferruginous springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

FERREIREA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r-re2-er'e2-a3. A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Sophoreæ,* made by Allemão. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**F. spectabilis** [Allemão]. Port., *angelim pedra.* The only species of the genus. A Brazilian tree which exudes *resina d'Angelim pedra* or angelin resin (*q. v.* under ANGELIN) which contains, according to Gintl (1868), much *angelin* or *rhatanhin,* and has been used in intermittent fevers. [L, 78; B, 18, 42 (a, 24).]

FERREOLA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r-re(re2)'ol(o2l)-a3. A section of the genus *Maba.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. buxifolia.** A small tree found in the East Indies, having a pulpy and edible berry. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FERREO-BORUSSICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r''re2-o(o3)-bo(bo2)-ru3s(ru4s)'si2-ku3s(ku4s). See FERROSO-HYDROCYANICUS.

FERRET. Fe2r'e2t. See PUTORIUS *furo.*

FERREUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r're2-u3s(u4s). See FERRUGINOUS.

FERREUX (Fr.), adj. Fe2r-ru8. See FERROUS.

FERRI A CAVAN, n. In Provence, the *Hippocrepis unisiliquosa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FERRIACETAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re a3-tse3t-a3t'. Iron (ferric) acetate. [a, 27.]—**F. lösung.** See *Liquor* FERRI *acetatis.*

FERRIAMMONCITRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-a3m-mon-tset-ra3t'. Citrate of iron and ammonium. [B, 81, 270 (a, 27).]

FERRIAMMONSULFAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re2-a3m-mon-zul-fa3t'. Sulphate of iron and ammonium. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

FERRIAMMONTARTRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-a3m-mon-ta3r-tra3t'. Tartrate of iron and ammonium. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

FERRIC, adj. Fe2r'i2k. Lat., *ferricus.* Fr., *ferrique.* Of, belonging to, or containing iron as a trivalent radicle. When so considered, iron has been given the name *ferricum,* Fe'''. In reality, however, it is probably quadrivalent in these compounds, the structural formula of f. chloride; for example, being $Cl_3{\equiv}Fe{-}Fe{\equiv}Cl_3$. [B.]—**F. acid.** Lat., *acidum ferricum.* Fr., *acide ferrique* (ou *de fer*). A dibasic acid, H_2FeO_4, known only through its salts, the ferrates. [B.]—**F. salts.** Fr., *sels ferriques.* Ger., *Eisenoxydsalze, Ferridsalz.* Salts having the general formula Fe_2R_{VI}, where R_{VI} is a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B.] See under IRON.

FERRICHININCITRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-ri2-ken-en'tse-tra3t''. See IRON *and quinine citrate.*—**F.-Lösung.** See *Liquor* FERRI *et quininæ citratis.*

FERRICITRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-tse-tra3t'. Iron citrate. [B, 244, 270 (a, 27).]

FERRICO-CITRAS (Lat.), n. m. Fe2r''ri2k-o(o3)-si2t(ki2t)'-ra3s(ra3s). Gen., *-citrat'is.* Ferrous tartrate. [B, 98.]

FERRICOPOTASSIC, adj. Fe2r''i2-ko-po2t-a2s'i2k. Fr., *ferrico-potassique.* Containing both iron and potassium as basic radicles. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

FERRICO-TARTRAS (Lat.), n. m. Fe2r''ri2k-o(o3)-ta3rt'ra2s-(ra3s). Gen., *-trat'is.* Ferrous tartrate. [B. 98.]

FERRICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r'ri2k-u3s(u4s). Ferric; as a n., in the n., *ferricum,* a distinct variety of iron imagined to exist in ferric salts. [B.]

FERRICYANATE (Fr.), n. Fe2r-re-se-a3-na3t. See FERRICYANIDE.

FERRICYANHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Fe2r-e-se-a3n-e-drek. Hydroferricyanic. [L, 49.]

FERRICYANIDE, n. Fe2r-i2-si'a2n-i2d(id). Lat., *ferricyanidum.* Fr., *ferricyanure.* Ger., *Eisencyanid, Ferridcyan.* A salt of hydroferricyanic acid; a salt having the general formula $R_v Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]—**Ferrous f.** Lat., *ferricyanidum ferrosum.* A dark-blue salt, $Fe_3(FeCn_6)_2$, precipitated from even dilute solutions of ferric salts by the f's. [Douglas and Prescott (a, 27).] See also *Turnbull's* BLUE.

FERRICYANOGEN, n. Fe2r-i2-si-a2n'o-je2n. Fr., *ferricyanogène.* The hexatomic radicle $Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, found in the ferricyanides. [B, 4, 93.]

FERRICYANURE (Fr.), **FERRICYANURET,** n's. Fe2r-re-se-a3-nu6r, fe2r-i2-si-a2n'u2-re2t. See FERRICYANIDE.

FERRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Fe2r-red. In chemistry, a family of elements having iron as the type. [L, 41.]

FERRIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fe2r-re-e2r. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring containing calcium. [A, 385.]

FERRIÈRES (Fr.), n. Fe2r-re-e2r. A place in the department of Loiret, France, where there is a spring containing iron, calcium, and magnesium sulphates. [L, 49, 105.]

FERRIFEROUS, adj. Fe2r-i2f'e2r-u2s. From *ferrum,* iron, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *ferrifère.* Ger., *eisentragend.* Containing or yielding iron. [L, 107.]

FERRIHYDRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-hu6d-ra3t'. See IRON *hydroxide.*—**F'pastillen.** See *Trochisci* FERRI.

FERRIHYPOPHOSPHIT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-hu6-po-fos-fet'. See IRON *hypophosphite.*

FERRIKALITARTRAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-ka3-le-ta3r-tra3t'. See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*

FERRI - OXYCHLORIDES, n. pl. Fe2r-ri2-o2x-i2-klor'idz. Fr., *oxychlorures de fer.* Ger., *Ferrioxychloride.* Compounds of ferric chloride with variable quantities of ferric oxide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

FERRIOXYD (Ger.), n. Fe2r-ri2-o2x-u6d'. See *Magnetic* IRON OXIDE.

FERRIPHOSPHAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-fos-fa3t'. Ferric phosphate. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

FERRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Fe2r-rek. See FERRIC.

FERRISULFAT (Ger.), n. Fer-re-zul-fa3t'. Ferric sulphate. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**F'lösung.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.*

FERRIVALERIANAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-re-fa3-la-re-a3n-a3t'. Iron valerianate. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

FERRO-ALBUMINATE, n. Fe2r-ro-a2l-bu2'mi2n-at. See IRON *albuminate.*

FERRO-AMMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r''ro(ro3)-a2m(a3m)-mon'-i2-a3. See FERRO-AMMONIUM.—**F.-a. hydrochlorata.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [B.]

FERRO-AMMONIACALIS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r''ro(ro3)-a2m-(a3m)-mo-ni2-a2k(a3k)-a(a3)'li2s. Containing iron and ammonium. [B, 119.]

FERRO-AMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe2r''ro(ro3)-a2m(a3m)-mo'ni2-u3m(u4m). A supposed base consisting of a compound of iron and ammonium. [B.]—**F.-a. chloratum.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**F.-a. citricum.** See IRON *and ammonium citrate.*

FERRO-ARSÉNIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Fe2r-ro-a3r-sa-ne-fe2r. From *ferrum,* iron, *arsenicum,* arsenic, and *ferre,* to bear. Composed of iron and arsenic. [Pisani (a, 27).]

FERROBROMID (Ger.), n. Fe2r-ro-brom-ed'. See IRON *bromide.*

FERRO-CALCAIRE (Fr.), adj. Fe2r-ro-ka3l-ka3r. Composed of calcium carbonate and iron carbonate. [Pisani (a, 27).]

FERROCARBONAT (Ger.), n. Fe2r-ro-ka3rb-o-na3t'. See IRON *carbonate.*—**Zuckerhaltiges F.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus.*

FERRO-CHINICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe2r''ro(ro3)-ki2n(che2n)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Containing both iron and quinine. [B.]

FERROCHLORIDE, n. Fe^{2}r-ro-klor'i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Eisenchlorür.* A compound of a radicle with ferrous chloride. [B.]

FERRO-CITRICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r''ro(ro^3)-si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Citric, or in the state of citrate, and containing iron. [B.]

FERROCYANAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-tsu^6-a^{3}n-a^{3}m-mo'ni^2-um. Ammonium ferrocyanide.

FERROCYANATE, n. Fe^{2}r-ro-si'a^{2}n-at. Lat., *ferrocyanas.* See FERROCYANIDE.

FERROCYANATUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r''ro(ro^3) si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing or combined with iron and cyanogen. [B.]

FERRO-CYANE (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-se-a^{3}n. See FERROCYANIDE.

FERROCYANEISEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-tsu^6-a^{3}n'iz-e^{2}n. Ferric ferrocyanide. See IRON *ferrocyanide.*

FERROCYANHYDRATE, n. Fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n-hi'drat. Fr., *f.* See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

FERROCYANHYDRIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n-hi'dri^{2}k. Fr., *ferrocyanhydrique.* See HYDROFERROCYANIC.

FERROCYANIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *ferro-cyanique.* Containing or composed of iron and cyanogen. [B.]—**F. acid.** Fr., *acide ferrocyanique.* See HYDROFERROCYANIC ACID.

FERROCYANIDE, n. Fe^{2}r-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *ferrocyanidum, ferrocyanuretum, ferrocyanas.* Fr., *ferrocyanure, ferrocyane.* Ger., *Ferrocyan, Ferrocyanür, Eisencyanür.* A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid; a substance of the composition $R_{iv}(FeCn_6)$ or $R_{iv}Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, where R_{iv} is a quadrivalent radicle. The f's are either single or double, according as R_{iv} is a single or double radicle. [B.]

FERROCYANOGEN, n. Fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. Fr., *ferro-cyanogène.* The tetratonic radicle, $Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, found in the ferrocyanides. [B, 4, 93.]

FERROCYANÜR (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-tsu^6-a^{3}n-u^{6}r'. See FERROCYANIDE.

FERROCYANURE (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-se-a^{3}n-u^{6}r. See FERROCYANIDE.—**F. ferrique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric ferrocyanide. See IRON *ferrocyanide.*

FERROCYANURET, n. Fe^{2}r-ro si-a^{2}n'u^2-re^{2}t. See FERROCYANIDE.

FERROCYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-tsu^6-a^{3}n'va^{3}s''se^{2}r-sto^{3}f-zoir-e^2. Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B.]

FERROFERRIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-fe^{2}r'i^{2}k. Containing iron in both its ferrous and ferric combinations. [α, 27.]

FERROFERRIDCYANÜR (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-fe^{2}r-ri^{2}d-tsu^6-a^{3}n-u^{6}r'. See IRON *ferricyanide.*

FERROFERRIOXYD (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-fe^{2}r-ri^2-o^{2}x-u^{6}d'. See *Magnetic* IRON *oxide.*

FERRO-HYDRIODAS (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}r''ro(ro^3)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ri(ri^2)-od'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-odat'is.* Ferrous iodide. [B, 3, 270 (α, 27).]

FERRO-HYDROCYANAS (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}r''ro(ro^3)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si(ku^6)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-anat'is.* Ferrous cyanide. [B; A, 385 (α, 27).]

FERROKALI (Lat.), **FERROKALIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Fe^{2}r''-ro(ro^3)-kal(ka^{3}l)'i(e), -i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), fe^{2}r-rok'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e), -ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A compound of iron (as a ferrous radicle) and potassium. [B.]—**Ferrokali tartaricum.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**Ferrokalium cyanatum** [Russ. Ph.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]

FERROLAKTAT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-la^{3}k-ta^{3}t'. See IRON *lactate.*

FERRO-MAGNETIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t'i^{2}k. Containing iron and having magnetic properties. [α, 27.]

FERRO-MANGANÉSIEN (Fr.), **FERRO-MANGANIQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Fe^{2}r-ro-ma^{3}n^2-ga^3-na-ze-a^{2}n^2, -nek. Containing iron and manganese. [α, 27.]

FERRO-MANGANUM LACTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}r-ro-(ro^3)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m) la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Iron and manganese lactate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

FERRO-OXALAT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-o^{2}x-a^{3}l-a^{3}t'. See IRON *oxalate.*

FERROPOTASSIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-ro-po-ta^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *ferrosopotassicus.* Pertaining to the alloy of iron and potassium or to one of their double salts. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

FERRO-PROTOCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Fe^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-pro-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rb-on'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-onat'is.* Ferrous carbonate. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

FERRO-PROTOSULPHAS VIRIDIS (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}r''ro-(ro^3)-pro-to(to^3)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)'fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s) vi^{3}r(wer)'i^{2}d-i^{2}s. Green vitriol, ferrous sulphate. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

FERROPRUSSIATE, n. Fe^{2}r-o-pru^{3}s'i^2-at. See FERROCYANIDE.

FERROPRUSSIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-pru^{3}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *ferro-prussique.* See FERROCYANIC.

FERROSALINE, adj. Fe^{2}r-o-sa'lin. Containing iron. [α, 27.]

FERROSO-ALUMINIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o''so-a^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ferrous and containing aluminium. [B.]

FERROSOFERRIC, adj. Fe^{2}r-o''so-fe^{2}r'ri^{2}k. Lat., *ferrosoferricus.* Fr., *ferroso-ferrique.* Containing iron both as a bivalent (ferrous) and a trivalent (ferric) radicle, as in f. oxide, $Fe_3O_4 = FeO.Fe_2O_3$. In reality, iron is probably quadrivalent in this class of compounds. [B, 6.]

FERROSO-HYDROCYANICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ro''so-hi-(hu^6)-dro(dro^3)-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Containing iron and cyanogen; with the name of a base, the ferrocyanide of the base. [B, 119.]

FERROSOFERROUS, adj. Fe^{2}r-o''so-fe^{2}r'u^{3}s. Of a salt, compounded of two ferrous salts. [B.]

FERROSO-POTASSICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ro'so(so^3)-po^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ferroso-potassique.* Ferro-potassic. [B.]

FERROSO-QUINICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ro''so(so^3)-kwi^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing iron and quinine. [B.]

FERROSO-SODICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ro''so(so^3)-sod'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *ferroso-sodique.* Pertaining to the alloy of iron and sodium. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

FERROSULFAT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ro-zul-fa^{3}t'. Ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Entwässertes F.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus.*

FERROSUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ro'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Ferrous; as a n., in the n., *ferrosum,* a distinct allotropic variety of iron imagined to exist in ferrous compounds. [B.]

FERRO-TARTRATE, n. Fe^{2}r-o-ta^{3}r'trat. Lat., *ferrico-* (seu *ferro-*) *tartras.* Ferrous tartrate. [B, 244.]

FERROUS, adj. Fe^{2}r'u^{3}s. Lat., *ferrosus.* Fr., *ferreux.* Of, belonging to, or containing iron (*ferrosum*) as a bivalent radicle. There is some reason to believe, however, that iron is quadrivalent in the f. compounds. The f. salts (Fr., *sels ferreuses*; Ger., *Eisenoxydulsalze, Ferrosalze*), accordingly, have the general formulæ FeR_{ii} and Fe_2R_{iv}, where R_{ii} and R_{iv} are respectively bivalent and quadrivalent radicles. [B.]

FERRUGINATED. Fe^{2}r-u^2'ji^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Containing or having the properties of iron. [α, 27.]

FERRUGINEOUS, adj. Fe^{2}r-u^2-ji^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. See CHALYBEATE.

FERRUGINOSO-HYDROCYANICUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ru^2(ru)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-o''so(so^3)-hi(hu^6)-dro(dro^3)-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Ferruginous and containing, or derived from, hydrocyanic acid. [B.] See KALI *ferruginoso-hydrocyanicum.*

FERRUGINOUS, adj. Fe^{2}r-u^2'ji^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *ferrugineus* (from *ferrugo,* iron rust). Fr., *ferrugineux, ferrugineuse.* Ger., *rostbraun, rostfarbig, eisenhaltig.* See CHALYBEATE.

FERRUGO (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}r-ru^2(ru)'go. Gen., *-ru'ginis.* Iron rust (ferric hydroxide). [B, 81 (α, 21).]

FERRULE, n. Fe^{2}r'u^{2}l. A metal band used to permanently bind broken or decayed teeth; or, in connection with a lever, to turn displaced teeth. [α, 34.]

FERRULING, n. Fe^{2}r'u^{2}l-i^{2}n^2. In dentistry, the process of attaching an artificial crown to a natural root by means of a gold ferrule. [E.]

FERRUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}r'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *fer métallique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisen.* It., *ferro.* Sp., *hierro* [Sp. Ph.]. Iron in the massive or metallic state. [B.]—**Acetas ferri.** See IRON *acetate* and ACETUM *chalybeatum.*—**Alcohol cum sulphate ferri tartarisatus.** See *Tinctura* MARTIS *aperitiva.*—**Alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri.** See *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea.*—**Arsenias ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See IRON *arsenate.*—**Balneum ferri carbonici effervescens.** See BALNEUM *aerophorum martiatum.*—**Borussias ferri.** Iron ferrocyanide. [B, 119.]—**Bromuretum ferri** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. See IRON *bromide.*—**Calx ferri imperfecta nigra.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Carbonas ferri** [Belg. Ph.] (**præcipitatus**). See IRON *carbonate* and *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**Carbonas ferri saccharatus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Ferri carbonas saccharatus.*—**Carburas** (seu **carburetum,** seu **carburum**) **ferri.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Chloretum** (seu **chloruretum**) **ferri.** See IRON *chloride.*—**Chloruretum ferri ammoniacale** [Belg. Ph.]. Iron and ammonium chloride. [B.]—**Chocolata carbonatis ferri** [Belg. Ph.], **Chocolata cum ferro.** See CHOCOLATA *ferruginosa.*—**Citras ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See IRON *and ammonium citrate.*—**Citras ferri et chinini.** See IRON *and quinine citrate.*—**Crocus ferri.** See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**Cyanuretum ferri.** See IRON *ferrocyanide.*—**Deutoxydum ferri cum sulphureto ferri mixtum.** See CROCUS *martis sulphuratus.*—**Emplastrum ex iodureto ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster made by mixing 80 parts of melted Burgundy pitch and 14 of iron iodide previously triturated with 6 of olive-oil. [B. 95 (α. 21).]—**Emplastrum ferri** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de Canet* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenpflaster.* Syn.: *emplastrum roburans* [Br. Ph.] (seu *martiale,* seu *cum oxydo ferrico* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation consisting of 1 part of dried ferric hydroxide (*ferri oxidum hydratum* [U. S. Ph.]) added to a molten mixture of 1 part each of Canada turpentine and Burgundy pitch and 7 parts of lead plaster [U. S. Ph.]; of 1 part of hydrated iron peroxide (*ferri peroxidum hydratum*) added to a molten mixture of 2 parts of Burgundy pitch and 8 of lead plaster [Br. Ph.]; or of equal parts of dry iron sesquioxide, the *emplâtre simple* (lead plaster), the *emplâtre diachylon gommé,* and yellow wax [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 95.]—**Emplastrum ferri jodati.** See *Emplastrum ex iodureto ferri.*—**Emplastrum oxydi ferri rubri** [U. S. Ph., 1820, Edinb. Ph., 1826]. Fr., *emplâtre défensif* (ou *styptique*). A plaster made by triturating 8 parts of red iron oxide with 3 of olive-oil, and incorporating 24 of plaster of semi-vitreous oxide of lead, 6 of white resin, and 3 of yellow wax melted together. [B, 97 (α. 21).] Cf. *Emplastrum ferri.*—**Emulsio ferri composita.** An emulsion made by mixing 12 parts each of myrrh and sugar, 6 of potassium carbonate, 5 of iron sulphate, 864 of rose-water, and 48 of volatile oil of nutmeg [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Lond. Ph., 1815]; 72 parts of myrrh, 25 of potassium carbonate, 4.608 of *herba menthæ crispæ,* 24 of iron sulphate, and 288 of sugar [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; 72 of myrrh, 25 of potassium carbonate, 24 of iron sulphate, 432 of tincture of *Lavandula vera,* 3,744 of water of *Mentha piperita,* and 144

of simple syrup [Swed. Ph., 1817]; or 72 of myrrh, 3,744 of *aqua alexiteria simplex*, 36 of potassium carbonate, 72 of iron sulphate, and 144 of simple sugar [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's Notes)]. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Mistura ferri composita.*—**Extractum ferri** [Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Fr., *extrait de fer* (ou *de mars*). Syn.: *extractum martis.* An extract made by digesting for three days 1 part of iron filings in 3 parts of vinegar, filtering, pouring upon the residue 3 of vinegar, continuing in this way until the iron filings are dissolved, uniting the colatures, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Extractum ferri cum tartaro** [Fr. Cod., 1818, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Syn.: *extractum martis cum tartaro.* Tartarized extract of iron, made by boiling 1 part of pure iron filings and 2 parts of acid potassium tartrate in 30 of water, adding more water as it becomes necessary, decanting, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by evaporating the tartarized tincture of iron to the consistence of an extract [Fr. Cod., 1818]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Extractum ferri cydoniatum** [Dutch Ph., 1811, Belg. Ph., 1823, Bruns. Disp., 1777, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würt. Ph., 1798]. An extract made by digesting with heat for several days 1 part of pulverized iron filings in 4 parts, or, according to some pharmacopœias, 3, of recently expressed and depurated juice of quinces, boiling down to one half, straining, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Extractum ferri pomati** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **pomatum** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]). **Extractum malatis ferri** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum pomi ferratum* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *pomorum ferratum* [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *succus pomorum ferrarius inspissatus* [Gr. Ph.]. Impure iron (ferrous and ferric) malate, made by digesting the pulp or the expressed juice of sour apples with varying quantities of iron filings, iron powder, or iron wire, until the reaction has ceased, filtering, and evaporating. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum malti cum ferro jodato** [Swiss Ph.]. See under Maltum.—**Ferri acetas.** See Iron *acetate.*—**Ferri albuminas.** See Iron *albuminate* and *F. albuminatum siccum.*—**Ferri ammonio-citras.** See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**Ferri ammonio-sulphas.** See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ferri ammonio-tartras.** See Iron *and ammonium tartrate.*—**Ferri arsenias** [Br. Ph.]. See Iron *arsenate.*—**Ferri benzoas.** See Iron *benzoate.*—**Ferri bromidum.** See Iron *bromide.*—**Ferri carbonas.** See Iron *carbonate.*—**Ferri carbonas saccharata** [Br. Ph.] (seu **saccharatus** [U. S. Ph.]). Saccharated iron carbonate, consisting of extemporaneously prepared ferrous carbonate mixed with sugar to preserve it from oxidation. The former is obtained, in the process of the U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph., by adding an aqueous solution of 10 parts of ferrous sulphate to an aqueous solution of 7 parts of sodium bicarbonate, and separating the precipitated ferrous carbonate from the dissolved sodium sulphate by repeated decantation. The precipitate is then mixed with 16 parts of cane-sugar [U. S. Ph.], or with 2 of milk-sugar and 8 of cane-sugar [Ger. Ph.]. In the process of the Br. Ph., the ferrous carbonate is made by precipitating an aqueous solution of 10 parts of ferrous sulphate with a solution of 6¼ of ammonium carbonate, and mixing with 5 of sugar. [B.]—**Ferri carburetum.** See Iron *carbide.*—**Ferri chloridum** [U S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure ferrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *ferri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.], *f. sesquichloratum* [Ger. Ph.], *chloruretum ferricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride (of the U. S. Ph., the hydrated salt, $Fe_2Cl_6+12H_2O$; of the Fr. Cod., the anhydrous, Fe_2Cl_6). [B.] See Iron *sesquichloride.*—**Ferri citras** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de sesquioxyde de fer.* Ger., *citronensaures Eisenoxyd.* Syn.: *ferrum citricum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Iron (ferric) citrate, $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Fe_2+6H_2O$. [B.] See Iron *citrate.*—**Ferri deutoxidum nigrum.** Magnetic iron oxide. [A, 273 (a, 21).]—**Ferri et aluminæ sulphas.** Aluminum and iron sulphate. [a, 27.]—**Ferri et ammonii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**Ferri et ammoniæ murias.** See Ammonium *muriaticum ferratum.*—**Ferri et ammonii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ferri et ammonii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium tartrate.*—**Ferri et magnesii citras.** See Iron *and magnesium citrate.*—**Ferri et potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**Ferri et quiniæ** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870] (seu **quininæ** [U. S. Ph.]) **citras.** See Iron *and quinine citrate.*—**Ferri et sodæ pyrophosphas, Ferri et sodii pyrophosphas.** Pyrophosphate of iron and sodium, made by adding to a solution of 50 parts of sodium pyrophosphate in 100 of water sufficient ferric chloride in aqueous solution so that a permanent precipitate is not produced, then adding 250 parts of alcohol and collecting the precipitate. [Remington (a, 21).]—**Ferri et sodii citrophosphas.** See *Ferri phosphas* (2d def.).—**Ferri et strychninæ citras** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *and strychnine citrate.*—**Ferri ferricyanidum.** See Iron *ferricyanide.*—**Ferri ferrocyanas** (seu **ferrocyanidum,** seu **ferrocyanuretum**). See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**Ferri filum** [U. S. Ph, 1850]. Iron wire. [B.]—**Ferri hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *hypophosphite.*—**Ferri iodidum** [Br. Ph.]. Iron (ferrous) iodide. [B.]—**Ferri iodidum saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodeisensaccharat.* Syn.: *f. jodatum* [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *iodatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *saccharatum, jodetum ferrosum saccharatum* [Finn. Ph.]. Saccharated iron iodide, consisting of 1 part of ferrous iodide and 4 parts of milk-sugar. The ferrous iodide is prepared extemporaneously by treating 6 parts of iron wire with 17 of iodine and 20 of distilled water, and filtering. The filtrate is mixed with the sugar, and evaporated. [B, 5.]—**Ferri lactas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *lactate.*—**Ferri lamina.** Sheets or plates of iron. [a, 21.]—**Ferri limatura purificata.** Iron filings. [L, 84 (a, 21).]—**Ferri malas.** See Iron *malate.*—**Ferri nitras.** See Iron *nitrate.*—**Ferri oxalas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *oxalate.*—**Ferri oxidati citras.** Ferric citrate. [B.]—**Ferri oxidum.** See Iron *oxide.*—**Ferri oxidum fuscum.** See *F. oxydatum fuscum.*—**Ferri oxidum hydratum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sesquioxyde de fer bihydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenoxydflüssigkeit.* Syn.: *f. oxydatum fuscum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *ferri peroxidum hydratum* [Br. Ph.], *f. oxydatum* [Swiss Ph.], *f. oxydatum hydratum* [Russ. Ph.], *hydras ferricus* [Norweg. Ph.]. Hydrated oxide of iron; freshly prepared ferric hydroxide (or a hydrated ferric oxide containing 1, 2, or 3 molecules of water), prepared by precipitating a solution of ferric sulphate (ferric chloride [Swiss Ph.]) with ammonia. It is a reddish-brown magma, used as an antidote to arsenic, for which purpose it should always be freshly prepared. [B, 95.]—**Ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *antidotum arsenici* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *f. oxydatum hydricum in aqua, hydras ferrico-magnesicus* [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885], *mixtura hydratis ferrici et magnesici* [Finn. Ph., 1863]. A preparation made by precipitating 20 parts of the solution of ferric sulphate (*liquor ferri tersulphatis* [U. S. Ph.]), diluted with twice its weight of water, with 3 parts of magnesia, or, according to some pharmacopœias, by precipitating the solution of ferric chloride with magnesia. It consists of ferric hydroxide mixed with magnesium sulphate and hydroxide. [B.]—**Ferri oxidum magneticum** [Br. Ph.], **Ferri oxidum nigrum** [Ed. Ph.]. Magnetic iron oxide. [A, 430 (a, 21).]—**Ferri oxidum rubrum.** Red iron oxide, iron sesquioxide, or its hydrate, hydrated iron peroxide. [B.]—**Ferri perchloridum** [Br. Ph.]. Iron perchloride, ferric chloride. [B.] See Iron *chloride.*—**Ferri percyanidum** [Lond. Ph.]. See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**Ferri pernitras.** Ferric nitrate. [B.] See Iron *nitrate.*—**Ferri peroxidum** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Iron sesquioxide. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**Ferri peroxidum humidum** (seu **hydratum** [Br. Ph.]). See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.*—**Ferri persulphas.** Ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**Ferri phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. phosphoricum oxydulatum* (seu *oxydatum cum natrio citrico*) [Russ. Ph.]. Iron phosphate, soluble ferric (or sodio-ferric citro-) phosphate. 1. Of the Br. Ph., ferrous phosphate precipitated from a solution of iron sulphate by the addition of sodium phosphate and acetate. It is a white powder which in time becomes slate-colored, owing to a conversion of a portion of the ferrous phosphate into ferric phosphate. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by adding 6 parts of sodium phosphate to a solution of 5 of ferric citrate in 10 of water, and evaporating. It forms bright-green, transparent scales, having an acidulous taste, and dissolving readily in water. It is a mixture of phosphate and citrate of iron and sodium. It is used as a chalybeate. [B.]—**Ferri phosphas albus.** Ferric phosphate. [B.] See Iron *phosphate.*—**Ferri potassiotartras.** See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**Ferri pulvis** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Reduced* iron.—**Ferri pyrophosphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *pyrophosphate.*—**Ferri ramenta** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Iron filings. [B, 5, 119.]—**Ferri rubigo** [Dubl. Ph.]. See *Rubigo ferri* and *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**Ferri scobs.** Iron filings. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Ferri sesquichloridum.** Ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6. [B.]—**Ferri sesquinitras.** Ferric nitrate. [B.]—**Ferri sesquioxidum.** Ferricoxide, Fe_2O_3. [B.]—**Ferri squamæ.** Scales of iron; a preparation formerly official in the Dubl. Ph., made by washing the scales from a blacksmith's anvil with water, separating the iron from its impurities by means of a magnet, and pulverizing. It consisted of a mixture of metallic iron and its oxides. [B, 5.]—**Ferri subcarbonas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *safran de Mars apéritif* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *azafrán de Marte aperitivo* [Sp. Ph.], *carbonato de hierro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. carbonicum, f. hydricum* [Swiss Ph., 6th ed.], *f. subcarbonicum* [Gr. Ph.], *carbonas ferri* [Belg. Ph.], *hydras ferricus* [Finn. Ph.], *crocus Martis* [Netherl. Ph.]. An amorphous, brownish, odorless, and tasteless powder, consisting mainly of ferric hydroxide, made by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with sodium carbonate, washing the precipitate, and drying with exposure to the air. Under a great variety of names this preparation has been official in numerous pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 119.]—**Ferri subsulphas.** See Iron *subsulphate.*—**Ferri succinas.** See Iron *succinate.*—**Ferri sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ferrosulfat.* Syn.: *f. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (et *oxydulatum purum* [Russ. Ph.]), *sulfas ferrosus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *ferri*), *sulphas ferrosus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *ferri* [Belg. Ph.], seu *ferri viridis*), *sulphas oxyduli ferri, vitriolum ferri.* Ferrous sulphate, $Fe_2SO_4+7H_2O$. The Fr. Cod. and the Ger. Ph. distinguish as special varieties *commercial ferrous sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferreux du commerce* [Fr. Cod.], *f. sulfuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]), and *pure ferrous sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferreux officinal* [Fr Cod.], *f. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]). The latter is prepared by dissolving iron-wire in sulphuric acid. [B.] See also *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Ferri sulphas calcinatum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Ferri sulphas exsiccata** [Br. Ph.] (seu **exsiccatus** [U. S. Ph.]). Ger., *entwässertes Ferrosulfat.* Syn.: *f. sulfuricum* (*oxydulatum* [Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) *siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *f. vitriolatum* (seu *vitriolicum*) *exsiccatum, sulphas ferri exsiccatus* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *siccatus* [Dan. Ph.], seu *siccus* [Belg. Ph.]). Iron (ferrous) sulphate deprived of all but one of its molecules of water of crystallization, and reduced to a white powder. [B, 81.]—**Ferri sulphas granulata** [Br. Ph.] (seu **præcipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]). Ferrous sulphate obtained in the form of an efflorescent, green, crystalline powder by precipitating it with alcohol from a solution in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The salt may be taken already formed and dissolved in the acid liquid [U. S. Ph.], or it may be prepared extemporaneously by the action of sulphuric acid and water upon metallic iron [Br. Ph.]. [B.]—**Ferri sulphidum** (seu **sulphuretum**). See Iron *sulphide.*—**Ferri tannas, Ferri tannicum.** See Iron *tannate.*—**Ferri tartarum** [Ed. Ph.]. See *Ferri et potassii tartras.*—**Ferri valerianas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Iron *valerianate.*—**F. aceticum.** See Iron *acetate.*—**F. aceticum liquidum.** See *Liquor ferri acetatis.*—**F. aceticum (oxydatum [solubile (Swiss Ph.)]).** See Iron *acetate.*—**F. aceticum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri acetatis.*—**F. albuminatum siccum (solubile).** A golden-yellow or reddish substance, transparent, hygroscopic, and tasting like licorice, obtained by evaporating the liquor ferri albuminati to the consistence of syrup, and

drying on glass plates. [A, 319 (α, 21).] See also Iron *albuminate.* —**F. albuminatum solutum.** See *Liquor ferri albuminatis.*—**F. alcoholisatum.** See *F. præparatum.*—**F. ammoniacale** (seu **ammoniacatum**). See Iron *and ammonium chloride.*—**F. ammoniaco-citricum.** See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**F. ammoniatum.** See Iron *and ammonium chloride.*—**F. ammonio-sulphuricum.** See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.*—**F. arseniatum, F. arsenicicum, F. arsenicicum oxydulatum, F. arsenicum.** See Iron *arsenate.*—**F. borussicum.** See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**F. bromatum, F. bromuretum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Iron *bromide.*—**F. calcinatum nigrum.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. candens.** A heated cautery iron.—**F. carbonatum, F. carbonicum.** See Iron *carbonate* and *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**F. carbonicum oxydulatum.** See *F. hydricum.*—**F. carbonicum saccharatum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Ferri carbonas saccharatus.*—**F. catalysatum.** See *Dialyzed* iron and *Liquor ferri dialysatus.*—**F. catalyticum.** See *Liquor ferri oxychlorati.*—**F. chloratum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Iron *sesquichloride.*—**F. citricum.** See Iron *citrate.*—**F. citricum ammoniatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu **cum ammonio citrico**). See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**F. citricum cum magnesia.** See *F. oxydatum citricum cum magnesia.*—**F. citricum cum strychnino.** See Iron *and strychnine citrate.*—**F. citricum effervescens.** A granulated mixture of iron and sodium pyrophosphate, sodium carbonate, and citric and tartaric acids, containing about 7 per cent. of iron. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**F. citricum oxydatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Iron *citrate.*—**F. citricum oxydatum ammoniatum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**F. cyanatum, F. cyanogenatum.** See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**F. dialysatum.** See *Dialyzed* iron and *Liquor ferri dialysati.*—**F. equinum.** The genus *Hippocrepis.* [α, 24.]—**F. et natrium pyrophosphoricum.** Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F. ferrocyanatum.** See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**F. hæmatites.** Red ochre ; hæmatite. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**F. hydraticum.** See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**F. hydrico-aceticum in aqua** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. A mixture of 2 parts of the *ferri oxydum hydratum* and 1 part of *liquor ferri acetatis.* [B, 95.]—**F. hydricum.** 1. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.* 2. See *Ferri subcarbonas.* [B.]—**F. hydricum in aqua** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.*—**F. hydriodatum.** See Iron *iodide.*—**F. hydrocyanicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Iron *ferrocyanide.*—**F. hydrogenio reductum** [Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Reduced* iron.—**F. hydrojodicum oxydulatum.** See Iron *iodide.*—**F. hydro-oxydatum dialysatum liquidum** [Austr. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri dialysati.*—**F. hypophosphorosum.** See Iron *hypophosphite.*—**F. imperfecte calcinatum.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119.]—**F. in filis, F. in filo tractum.** Ger., *Eisendraht.* Iron wire. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F. iodatum.** Iron (ferrous) iodide. [B.]—**F. iodatum saccharatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Austr. Ph.]. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum.*—**F. ioduretum** [Gr. Ph.], **F. jodatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Iron *iodide.*—**F. jodatum saccharatum** [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum.*—**F. jodicum oxydatum.** Ger., *jodsaures Eisenoxyd.* Ferric iodate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F. kali-tartaricum.** See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**F. lacticum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (**oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). See Iron *lactate.*—**F. limatum** [Finn. Ph.] (**præparatum**). See *F. pulveratum.*—**F. magnes attractorium.** See Magnetite.—**F. metallicum.** Fr., *fer métallique.* Iron in the metallic state, usually in the form of fine powder obtained either by filing, often followed by porphyrization, or by reducing the peroxide by means of hydrogen. [A, 290 (α, 21).]—**F. muriaticum.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. muriaticum liquidum.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**F. muriaticum oxydatum.** Ferric chloride. [B.]—**F. muriaticum oxydatum crystallisatum.** Crystallized iron chloride. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**F. muriaticum oxydatum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**F. muriaticum oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Ferrous chloride. [B, 95.] See Iron *chloride.*—**F. muriaticum sublimatum.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. nigrum oxydatum.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. nitricum (oxydatum).** See Iron *nitrate.*—**F. oleinicum.** See Iron *oleate.*—**F. ope hydrogenii paratum.** See *Reduced* iron.—**F. oxalicum.** See Iron *oxalate.*—**F. oxychloratum.** Iron oxychloride ; the form of iron existing in the solution of dialyzed iron. [B.]—**F. oxydato-oxydulatum** [Austr. Ph.]. See Æthiops *martialis.*—**F. oxydatum.** Sp., *óxido férrico anhidro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *f. oxydatum rubrum.* Iron oxide ; of the Gr. Ph., native red iron oxide ; of the Swiss Ph., ferric hydroxide. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.* [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. oxydatum aceticum liquidum.** See *Liquor ferri acetatis.*—**F. oxydatum arsenicicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Iron *arsenate.*—**F. oxydatum carbonicum fuscum.** See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**F. oxydatum citricum cum ammonia** [Gr. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**F. oxydatum citricum cum magnesia** [Gr. Ph.]. Syn. : *f. citricum cum magnesia.* A preparation occurring in shining, brown, hygroscopic laminæ, and obtained by dissolving the hydroxide obtained from 25 parts of iron sulphate in 23 of citric acid, saturating the fluid with magnesium carbonate, filtering, evaporating, and drying on glass plates. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**F. oxydatum dialysatum (solutum).** See *Dialyzed* iron and *Liquor ferri dialysati.*—**F. oxydatum fuscum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu **hydratum** [Russ. Ph.]). See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.*—**F. oxydatum hydratum liquidum.** See *Liquor ferri dialysati.*—**F. oxydatum hydricum in aqua.** See *Ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.*—**F. oxydatum hydrochlorinum.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. oxydatum magneticum.** See Æthiops *martialis.*—**F. oxydatum muriaticum.** 1. Ferrous chloride. 2. Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. oxydatum pultaceum contra intoxicationem arsenici** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum.*—**F. oxydatum rubrum.** See *F. oxydatum.* —**F. oxydatum rubrum nativum.** Hæmatite. [B, 270.]—**F. oxydatum saccharatum solubile** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisenoxydsaccharat, Eisenzucker.* A preparation of doubtful composition, obtained as a brownish-red powder of a very agreeable, sweet taste, by decomposing a mixture of a solution of ferric chloride and syrup with sodium carbonate and caustic soda, mixing the precipitate with powdered sugar, and drying. It contains about 3 per cent. of metallic iron (in the form of ferric oxide), and is soluble in 20 times its bulk of boiling water and in 5 parts of cold water). [B, 95 ; G. L. Walton, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Jan. 8, 1885, p. 34.]—**F. oxydatum salitum.** 1. Ferric chloride. 2. Ferrous chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. oxydatum solubile in saccharo et glycerino.** A dull-red. gelatinous mixture of ferric hydroxide, sugar, and glycerin ; soluble in syrup and in glycerin, but not in water. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**F. oxydulato-oxydatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See Æthiops *martialis.*—**F. oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Black iron oxide. [B, 119.]—**F. oxydulatum lacticum.** Ferrous lactate. [B, 270.]—**F. oxydulatum nigrum.** Black iron oxide. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**F. peptonatum.** See Iron *peptonate.*—**F. phosphoricum** [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Ferrous phosphate. [B, 95, 108.]—**F. phosphoricum oxydatum.** Ferric phosphate. [B, 108.]—**F. phosphoricum oxydatum cum natrio citrico** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Ferri phosphas* (2d def.).—**F. phosphoricum oxydulatum** [Russ. Ph.]. Ferrous phosphate. [B, 95.]—**F. porphyrisatum.** See *F. pulveratum.*—**F. potabile (Willisii).** See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**F. præcipitatum.** See *Ferri sulphas præcipitatus.*—**F. præparatum, F. pulveratum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *limaille de fer porphyrisée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gepulvertes Eisen.* Syn. : *limatura ferri* [Belg. Ph.] *alcoholisata* (seu *porphyrisata*), *f. limatum præparatum* [Finn. Ph.], *f. alcoholisatum, pulvis ferri alcoholisatus.* A preparation made by filing soft iron, rubbing it fine in small quantities [Fr. Cod.] in an iron mortar [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], at the same time moistening it with alcohol [Belg. Ph.], and beating [sifting (Gr. Ph.)] it through a silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Reduced* iron.—**F. pyrophosphoricum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Ferric pyrophosphate. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures Eisen mit Ammoncitrat* (oder *Natrium citrat*). Syn.: *pyrophosphas ferricus* (seu *ferri*) *citro-ammoniacalis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *cum citrate ammonico* [Netherl. Ph.]). The so-called iron pyrophosphate, prepared, as in the process of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, by dissolving ferric pyrophosphate in a solution of ammonium (or sodium) citrate. [B.]—**F. pyrophosphoricum cum natrio citrico.** See *Ferri pyrophosphas.*—**F. pyrophosphoricum natronatum.** Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [B, 95.]—**F. pyrophosphoricum oxydatum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu **oxydulatum**). Ferric pyrophosphate. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. redactum** [Br. Ph.], **F. reductum** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Reduced* iron.—**F. salitum.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. salitum liquidum.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**F. sebacinum.** See Iron *oleate.*—**F. sesquichloratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**anhydrum**, seu **crystallisatum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Ferric chloride. See Iron *sesquichloride.*—**F. sesquichloratum basicum solutum.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**F. sesquichloratum cum ammonio chlorato** [Russ. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium chloride.*—**F. sesquichloratum solutum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**F. subcarbonicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**F. succinicum.** See Iron *succinate.*—**F. sulfuratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See Iron *sulphide.*—**F. sulfuratum hydratum cum magnesia.** Of Duflos, a preparation made by adding a solution of 6 parts of crystallized ferrous sulphate to a mixture of 4 of ammonia water of a sp. gr. of 0·97 and 6 of hydrosulphuric ammonium sulphate, and, when dispensing, mixing with 2 parts of calcined magnesia ; used as an antidote for hydrocyanic acid. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F. sulfuratum via humida paratum.** See Sulfure *ferreux par voie humide.*—**F. sulfuricum** [Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. 1. Iron (ferrous) sulphate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a test solution of 1 part of ferrous sulphate in 2 parts of water. [B.]—**F. sulfuricum alcoholisatum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. sulfuricum ammoniatum.** See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.*—**F. sulfuricum calcinatum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. sulfuricum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate ferreux du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vitriolo verde* (*ó de hierro*), *caparrosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. sulfuricum oxydulatum crudum* [Russ. Ph.]. Commercial ferrous sulphate ; green vitriol. [B.]—**F. sulfuricum crystallisatum.** Pure ferrous sulphate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F. sulfuricum dehydratum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. sulfuricum granulatum.** See *Ferri sulphas præcipitatus.*—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum.** Ferric sulphate. [B, 108.]—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum ammoniatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.*—**F. sulfuricum oxydatum liquidum** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **solutum** [Russ. Ph.]). See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis.*—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 270.]—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum ammoniatum** [Russ. Ph.]. A compound, $FeSO_4 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 6H_2O$, of ferrous sulphate and ammonium sulphate, prepared by mixing these two salts in solution and evaporating the mixture. [B, 95.]—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum crudum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *F. sulfuricum crudum.*—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Ferri sulphas.*—**F. sulfuricum oxydulatum siccum** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. sulfuricum venale.** Commercial ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**F. sulphuratum.** Iron sulphide. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. sulphuricum, F. sulphuricum calcanthum.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. sulphuricum crudum.** See *F. sulfuricum crudum.*—**F. sulphuricum oxydatum ammoniatum.** See Iron *and ammonium sulphate.* —**F. sulphuricum oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Crystallized ferrous sulphate. [B, 95.]—**F. sulphuricum siccum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. tannicum.** See Iron *tannate.*—**F. tartaratum.**

See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**F. tartaricum.** See Iron *tartrate* and Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**F. tartaricum ammoniatum, F. tartaricum cum ammonio.** See Iron *and ammonium tartrate.*—**F. tartarisatum.** See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**F. valerianicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Iron *valerianate.*—**F. vitriolatum.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**F. vitriolatum exsiccatum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. vitriolatum purum.** Pure ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**F. vitriolatum ustum.** See Colcothar.—**F. vitriolicum.** See Iron *sulphate.*—**F. vitriolicum exsiccatum.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**F. zooticum.** Iron ferrocyanide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Flos ferri.** See Iron *bloom.*—**Hydrochloretum ammonii cum bichlorato ferri.** See Iron *and ammonium chloride.*—**Hydrochlorinas ferri.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Hydrocyanas ferri.** Iron ferrocyanide. [B, 119.]—**Joduretum ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Iron *iodide.*—**Lactas ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Iron *lactate.*—**Limatura ferri** [Belg. Ph.] **alcoholisata, Limatura ferri porphyrisata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *F. pulveratum.*—**Linimentum ferri nitrici** [Russ. Ph., 1803]. Fr., *baume d'acier* (ou *d'aiguilles*). Syn.: *balsamum chalybeatum.* A liniment composed of a solution of iron nitrate and olive-oil. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Liquor ferri acetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **acetici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu **acetatis fortior** [Br. Ph.]). Syn.: *f. aceticum solutum* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *liquidum*), *solutio acetatis* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *subacetatis* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *ferrici.* A reddish-brown aqueous solution of neutral [U. S. Ph.] ferric acetate, or of a basic [Ger. Ph., and most of the other Ph.'s] ferric acetate, prepared by the decomposition of ferric chloride [Ger. Ph.], or of ferric sulphate with acetic acid. It is also [U. S. Ph.] obtained by forming ferric hydroxide by precipitating 100 parts of solution of ferric sulphate (containing 29 of the salt) with ammonia-water, dissolving the precipitate in 26 of glacial acetic acid, and adding enough water to bring the whole up to 100 parts. A process in the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) is almost dientical. The liquor ferri acetatis [Br. Ph.] is prepared by diluting 1 vol. of the liquor ferri aceta is fortior (prepared as above described) with 4 vols. of water. The preparation has the sp. gr. of 1·031 [Br. Ph.], 1·081 to 1·083 [Ger. Ph.], 1·127 (*liquor ferri acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]), 1·134 to 1·138 [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1·140 to 1·145 [Roum. Ph.], and 1·160 [U. S. Ph.]. It contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of iron [Br. Ph.], 4·8 to 5 [Ger. Ph.], $6\frac{1}{4}$ (*liquor ferri acetatis fortior* [Br. Ph.]), about 8 [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and 9 [Netherl. Ph.]. The U. S. preparation contains 33 per cent. of anhydrous ferric acetate, and the present Ger. one, 20 per cent. [B.]—**Liquor ferri albuminati** [Drees]. Ger., *Eisenalbuminatflüssigkeit.* Syn.: *f. albuminatum solutum.* A German liquid preparation of iron in which all acid is said to be replaced by albumin; neutral, having no metallic or astringent taste, and readily absorbable; recommended in the treatment of round ulcer of the stomach. [Te Gempt, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1886, 15; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," June, 1886, p. 258; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 56.]—**Liquor ferri chlorati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An aqueous solution of ferrous chloride of sp. gr. 1·226 to 1·230 and containing 19·2 per cent. of the iron salt. [B, 95.]—**Liquor ferri chloridi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure ferrique dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución de cloruro férrico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor ferri perchlorati* (seu *perchloridi* [Br. Ph.] [et *perchloridi fortior* (Br. Ph.)]), *liquor ferri sesquichlorati* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *muriatici oxydati*), *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) *chloreti ferrici, f. muriaticum oxydatum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *f. sesquichloratum solutum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of ferric chloride, made either by directly dissolving the salt in water [most of the pharmacopœias], by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid [Gr. Ph.], by treating a solution of ferrous chloride with chlorine [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], by subjecting ferrous chloride [U. S. Ph. (*liquor ferri perchloridi fortior* [Br. Ph.])] or its solution [Ger. Ph.] to the combined action of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, or [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] by the successive action of aqueous hydrochloric acid and nitric acid on iron wire. In this last process the iron is first converted into a ferrous chloride, and this by the action of the nitric acid into the ferric salt; the solution so prepared contains an excess of hydrochloric acid, imparting to it a slight chlorinous odor; it is reddish-brown, and has a strong styptic, acid taste and acid reaction. The ordinary preparation is a clear, yellowish-brown liquid of sp. gr. 1·11 [Br. Ph.], 1·26 [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 1·261 [Sp. Ph.], 1·280 to 1·282 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 1·290 to 1·300 [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 1·298 to 1·302 [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1·405 [U. S. Ph.], 1·42 (*liquor ferri perchloridi fortior* [Br. Ph.]), 1·480 to 1·484 [Netherl. Ph.], 1·500 [Gr. Ph.], and containing 8 per cent. of iron [Br. Ph.], or 9 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], 9·3 [Sp. Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.], 10·33 [Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 10·5 [Swiss Ph.], 13 [U. S. Ph.], 14 (*liquor ferri perchloridi fortior* [Br. Ph.]), 15 [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Liquor ferri citratis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **citrici**). Fr., *citrate de fer liquide.* Ger., *flüssiges Eisencitrat.* An aqueous solution of ferric citrate, a dark-brown liquid of slight chalybeate taste, containing about 35·5 per cent. of the anhydrous salt; made by precipitating iron oxide from 105 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate (previously diluted with 1,000 of water) by means of a solution of 84 of water of ammonia in 200 of water; the precipitate is repeatedly washed with water, and mixed with 30 of citric acid till solution takes place, filtered and evaporated down to 100 parts by weight. [B.]—**Liquor ferri dialysatus** [Br. Ph.]. Roum., *feru oxydatu dialysatu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *f. hydro-oxydatum dialysatum liquidum* [Austr. Ph.]. Dialyzed iron; solution of dialyzed iron. A solution of strongly basic iron oxychloride from which the greater part of the acid has been removed by dialysis, made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of liquor ferri perchloridi fortior with 40 oz. of distilled water, stirring in diluted ammonia, straining through linen, washing the precipitate of ferric hydroxide with distilled water, expressing the moisture, mixing with 1 fl. oz. of liquor ferri perchloridi fortior, stirring at a gentle heat until it becomes quite or nearly liquid, filtering, placing in a covered dialyzer, treating it in the same manner with water until the solution is nearly tasteless; it should measure 28 fl. oz., is a clear, dark-brownish red, free from any perceptible ferruginous taste, and has a neutral reaction and a specific gravity of about 1·407. The formulæ of the other pharmacopœias differ but slightly from that of the British. Dialyzed iron is used as a ferruginous tonic and as an antidote to arsenic. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Liquor ferri et chinini citrici, Liquor ferri et quininæ citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Ferrichinincitratlösung.* Fr., *citrate de fer et de quinine liquide, soluté de citrate de fer et de quinine.* Syn.: *liquor chinini ferro-citrici.* A preparation made by adding successively 28 parts of citric acid and 12 of dried quinine to a solution of 65 of iron and ammonium citrate in 200 of water, evaporating to 160, cooling, adding 30 of alcohol, and water up to 200 par s. It is a dark-yellow fluid, having a greenish or brownish tinge, devoid of odor, and has a bitter taste. It contains 50 per cent. of iron and quinine citrate and 6 per cent. of quinine. [B, 5.]—**Liquor ferri jodati.** See Jodetum *ferrosum.*—**Liquor ferri muriatici oxydati, Liquor ferri muriatosi.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Liquor ferri nitratis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **nitrici**). Syn.: *liquor ferri pernitratis* [Br. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of extemporaneously prepared ferric nitrate. In the U. S. preparation, ferric hydroxide is first made by precipitating with ammonia-water 18 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate, previously diluted with water. To the hydroxide so formed, 7 parts of nitric acid are added, with water up to 100 parts. In the Br. preparation $19\frac{1}{4}$ parts of nitric acid diluted with water are added to 3 of metallic iron, and, after solution of the latter, the whole is brought up to 100 parts by the addition of water. The U. S. preparation, which is a clear amber or reddish liquid, of styptic taste and acid reaction, contains 6 per cent. of anhydrous ferric nitrate. The Br. preparation contains 13 per cent. of the anhydrous salt. [B.]—**Liquor ferri oxychlorati** [Ger. Ph.] (seu **oxydati dialysati**). A preparation similar to the liquor ferri dialysati, made by mixing a solution of 35 parts of solution of ferric chloride in 160 of distilled water with 35 parts of ammonia-water and 320 of distilled water, washing the precipitate, redissolving by the aid of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid, and adding water to a sp. gr. 1·050. [B, 95.]—**Liquor ferri perchlorati.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Liquor ferri perchloridi.** A preparation consisting of the liquor ferri perchloridi fortior (*liquor ferri chloridi* of the U. S. Ph.) diluted with 3 parts by volume ($=2\frac{1}{4}$ parts by weight) of distilled water. It contains about 11 per cent. of anhydrous ferric chloride. [B.]—**Liquor ferri perchloridi fortior** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Liquor ferri pernitratis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri nitratis.*—**Liquor ferri persulphatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to the liquor ferri tersulphatis of the U. S. Ph. It is sometimes improperly considered as equivalent to the liquor ferri subsulphatis. [B.]—**Liquor ferri sesquichlorati** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Liquor ferri subsulphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati basici.* Solution of iron subsulphate, solution of basic ferric sulphate, Monsel's solution. An aqueous solution of iron subsulphate (often erroneously called the persulphate); prepared by treating 77 parts of hydrated ferrous sulphate with a mixture of 7 of sulphuric acid, 11 of nitric acid, and 50 of water, adding nitric acid, if necessary, till nitrous vapors cease to be given off, and bringing the whole amount up to 114 parts by the addition of water. The solution is a dark-red or brownish liquid, of thick, almost syrupy consistence, having a very styptic taste and an acid reaction. Its sp. gr. is 1·555, and it contains 43·7 per cent. of iron subsulphate. It is much used externally as a styptic. [B.]—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis.*—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati basici.** See *Liquor ferri subsulphatis.*—**Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydulati.** A solution of ferrous sulphate. [B. 95.] See *Solution au sulfate de* fer.—**Liquor ferri tersulphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor ferri persulphatis* [Br. Ph.] (seu *sulfurici oxydati* [Ger. Ph.]), *solutio sulphatis ferrici* [Dan. Ph.], *liquor sulfatis ferrici* [Finn. Ph.], *f. sulfuricum oxydatum liquidum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *solutum* [Russ. Ph.]). Solution of iron tersulphate (persulphate), solution of normal ferric sulphate. A solution of ferric sulphate, made by dissolving ferrous sulphate in water with the addition of sulphuric acid, heating the mixture with nitric acid till nitrous fumes are no longer evolved, and adding water up to the required amount. The U. S. preparation is made with 40 parts per hundred of the hydrated ferrous sulphate, corresponding to 8 of iron, which by this process are converted into 28·7 parts of ferric sulphate. The Br. preparation contains originally 50 parts of the ferrous sulphate, corresponding to 10 of iron, which are converted into 36 of ferric sulphate. The Ger. preparation is of the same strength as the Br. The solution is a clear, dark-reddish or yellowish-brown, strongly astringent liquid, of acid reaction, and of the sp. gr. of 1·317 to 1·319 [Swiss Ph.], 1·320 [U. S. Ph.], 1·395 to 1·405 [Dan. Ph.], 1·400 [Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 1·428 to 1·430 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 1·441 [Br. Ph.]. It contains 8 per cent. of iron [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 9·5 [Russ. Ph.], 10 [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 10 to 16 [Br. Ph.]. It is not itself used medicinally, but is employed as a source of other ferruginous preparations, and especially the ferri oxidum hydratum. [B, 95.]—**Liquor muriatis ferri.** See *Tinctura* Martis *adstringens.*—**Liquor sesquichloreti** (seu **subbichloreti**) **ferri.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Malas ferri.** Iron malate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Massa ferri carbonatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de carbonate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilula ferri carbonatis* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *pilulæ cum carbonato ferroso* [Fr. Cod.], *pilulæ ferri carbonici* [Ger. Ph.]. Mass or pill of iron carbonate, Vallet's mass; a preparation consisting of ferrous carbonate mixed with saccharine material to preserve it from oxidation. The process of Vallet is followed in the Fr. Cod. and the U. S. Ph. In this process the ferrous carbonate is freshly prepared by precipitating a saccharine aqueous solution of ferrous sulphate with a solution of sodium carbonate. The precipitate is freed from the supernatant liquid by decantation, is repeatedly washed with saccharine water, is then freed from water by expression, and made into a pill mass with honey and sugar.

The mass contains about half its weight of ferrous carbonate. In the Fr. process the mass is divided into pills, one third its weight of licorice powder being first added, and each pill is made to weigh 25 centigrammes, corresponding to 9 centigrammes (1⅓ grain) of ferrous carbonate. The Br. preparation is made by mixing 4 parts of saccharated iron carbonate with 1 part of confection of rose. It has about the same amount of iron as the U. S. preparation, but part of the ferrous carbonate is replaced by ferric oxide. The Ger. preparation resembles the U. S. and Fr. preparations, but sodium bicarbonate is employed instead of the carbonate, is made up with honey, sugar, and marsh-mallow (*Althœa*) root into pills each of which contains 2½ centigrammes of iron (*i. e.*, about 5 centigrammes [¾ grain] of ferrous carbonate). [B.]—**Mistura ferri aromatica** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixtura ferri aromatica.* A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. (av.) of pale cinchona-bark, ¼ oz. (av.) of cloves, 1½ oz. of powdered calumba-root, and ½ oz. (av.) of iron wire in 12 fl. oz. of peppermint-water, filtering, adding peppermint-water up to 12½ fl. oz., together with 3 fl. oz. of compound tincture of cardamoms and half an ounce of tincture of orange-peel. [B.]—**Mistura ferri composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixtura ferri composita* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Griffith's mixture; a mixture of 6 parts of ferrous sulphate, 8 of potassium carbonate, 18 each of sugar and myrrh, 50 of spirit of lavender, and rose-water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation has almost the same strength, the proportions being 5½ parts of ferrous sulphate, 6⅔ of potassium carbonate, 13 each of sugar and myrrh, and about 44 of spirit of nutmeg, with rose-water up to 1,000 parts. In both, the ferrous sulphate is decomposed with the formation of ferrous carbonate, and the addition of the myrrh and sugar is made to prevent further chemical change. [B.] Cf. *Emulsio ferri composita.*—**Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **acetici**). Basham's mixture; a preparation made by mixing 2 parts of tincture of iron chloride with 20 of solution of ammonium acetate and 3 of dilute acetic acid, and adding 10 parts of elixir of orange, 15 of syrup, and 50 of water. It forms a clear, bright-red liquid, consisting essentially of a solution of iron and ammonium acetate. [B.]—**Mixtura ferri aromatica.** See *Mistura ferri aromatica.*—**Mixtura ferri composita.** 1. Of the Dan. and Norw. Ph.'s, see *Mistura ferri composita.* 2. See *Emulsio ferri composita.*—**Mixtura ferri et ammonii acetici.** See *Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis.*—**Murias ammoniæ et ferri.** See Iron *and ammonium chloride.*—**Murias ferri.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Murias ferri liquidus.** See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Murias ferri sublimatus** (seu **viridis**). Ferrous chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxidum ferri rubrum.** Red iron oxide.—**Oxodes ferri.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxydulum ferri fuscum.** See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**Oxydutum ferri muriaticum.** Ferrous chloride. [B. 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxydulum ferri nigrum** [Belg. Ph.]. Black iron oxide.—**Oxydum ferri muriaticum.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxydum ferri nigrum.** Black iron oxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxydum ferri rubrum.** Red iron oxide; iron sesquioxide. [B, 119.]—**Oxydum ferri rubrum per præcipitationem.** See *Ferri subcarbonas.*—**Percarburetum ferri.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Pilulæ ferri antichloroticæ Blaud.** Fr., *pilules ferrugineuses de Blaud* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulœ D. Blaud* [Fr. Cod.]. Blaud's pills; composed of 10 grammes each of iron sulphate and potassium carbonate, 5 grammes of sugar, and a quantity of *Althœa*-root sufficient to make 150 pills. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. consists of pills containing 15 centigrammes each of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate, made up with acacia and syrup. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Massa ferri carbonatis* and Pilulæ *ferratœ.*—**Pilula ferri carbonatis** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.], **Pilulæ ferri carbonici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Massa ferri carbonatis.*—**Pilulæ ferri carbonici Blaud.** See *Pilulœ ferri antichloroticœ Blaud.*—**Pilulæ ferri compositæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Griffith's pills; each pill contains ½ grain each of sodium carbonate and ferrous sulphate, rubbed up with 1½ grain of myrrh, and made into a pilular mass with syrup. In this preparation the iron sulphate is decomposed with the formation of ferrous carbonate, which is kept from oxidation by the myrrh and syrup. [B.]—**Pilulæ** (seu **Pilula** [Br. Ph.]) **ferri iodidi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'iodure ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulœ cum iodureto ferroso* [Fr. Cod.]. Blancard's pills; pills containing ferrous iodide with an excess of metallic iron, and sufficient saccharine matter to act as a preservative against oxidation. In the U. S. preparation the ferrous iodide is formed by the action of iodine (60 parts) upon an excess of reduced iron (40 parts) in the presence of water, and the pills are made up with 50 parts each of sugar and licorice powder and 12 each of extract of licorice and gum arabic, and are coated with balsam of Tolu. Each pill contains about 1 grain of ferrous iodide and ⅔ grain of reduced iron. In the Fr. preparation 41 parts of iodine and 20 of iron filings are used, and are made into pills with 50 of honey. The pills are rolled in powdered iron filings and coated with mastic and balsam of Tolu. Each pill contains 5 centigrammes (¾ grain) of ferrous iodide and about 1 centigramme (⅙ grain) of metallic iron. The Br. preparation is a pill-mass consisting of 4 parts of metallic iron, 8 of iodine, 7 of sugar, and 14 of powdered licorice-root. It contains about 30 per cent. of ferrous iodide and about 6 per cent. of metallic iron. [B.]—**Protosulphas ferri.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Pulvis ferri alcoholisatus.** See *F. prœparatum.*—**Pyrites ferri artificialis.** See Iron *sulphide.*—**Pyrophosphas ferri citro-ammoniacalis.** See *F. pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico.*—**Pyrophosphas ferri et sodæ.** Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Rubigo ferri.** Syn.: *ferri rubigo* [Dubl. Ph.]. Iron rust; formerly official in the Dubl. Ph., and mentioned as an ingredient of the cerevisia ad melancholiam. [B, 117.]—**Sal ferri muriaticum sublimatum.** Ferrous chloride. [B. 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Scobs ferri.** Iron filings. [B. 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Solutio muriatis ferri.** 1. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.* 2. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati.*—**Spiritus ferri chlorati** (seu **sesquichlorati**) [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] **æthereus.** See *Tinctura ferri chlorati œtherea.*—**Squama ferri.** Iron scale; iron rust. [B.]—**Sulfas ferri.** See *Ferri sulphas.*—**Sulfuretum ferri** [Fr. Cod.]. Iron sulphide (monosulphide), obtained by precipitation. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Sulphas ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Iron *sulphate.*—**Sulphas ferri calcinatus** (seu **exsiccatus** [Netherl. Ph.], seu **siccatus** [Dan. Ph.], seu **siccus** [Belg. Ph.]). See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Sulphas ferri viridis** (seu **oxyduli ferri**). See *Ferri sulphas.*—**Sulphuretum ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Iron *sulphide.*—**Supercarburetum ferri.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Syrupus ferri bromidi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 30 parts of iron wire with a mixture of 75 of bromine and 200 of water. By this process a green, aqueous solution of ferrous bromide is formed. This is then filtered and added to 600 parts of sugar, and the whole is brought by the addition of distilled water up to 1,000 parts. It contains 10 per cent. of ferrous bromide. [B.]—**Syrupus ferri iodidi** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **jodati** [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *sirop d'iodure de fer* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *syrupus cum iodureto ferroso* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of iodide of iron; a preparation consisting of ferrous iodide, extemporaneously prepared by the action of iodine on an excess of metallic iron in the presence of water, dissolved in a saccharine menstruum. The U. S. preparation contains 10 per cent. of ferrous iodide made up with 60 parts of sugar and 30 of water. It is a transparent, pale-green solution, having a sweet chalybeate taste. The Br. preparation contains 5·6 per cent. of ferrous iodide, made up with 63·4 parts of sugar and 30 of water. That of the Ger. Ph. contains 5 per cent. of ferrous iodide, made up with sugar and water in about the same proportions as the Br. Ph. The Fr. preparation contains only ½ per cent. of ferrous iodide, the rest being made up of 1 part of distilled water, 78½ parts of syrup of gum arabic (*sirop de gomme*), and 20 of syrup of orange-flower (*sirop de fleur d'oranger*). This preparation is much used as an alterative in scrofulous conditions, as well as a chalybeate tonic for children. [B.]—**Syrupus ferri oxydati solubilis** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisensyrup.* A mixture of equal parts of ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile, water, and syrup. It contains 1 per cent. of iron. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus ferri phosphatis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de phosphate de fer.* Ger., *Eisenphosphatsyrup.* A preparation consisting of ferrous phosphate (extemporaneously prepared by precipitation from a solution of ferrous sulphate by the action of sodium acetate and phosphate), dissolved in dilute phosphoric acid, and mixed with sugar. Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate. [B.]—**Syrupus ferri phosphorici cum chinino et strychnino, Syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop tonique d'Eaton.* Ger., *Eaton's Syrup.* Syn.: *syrupus Eatoni.* A syrup composed of 133 parts each of iron phosphate (*ferri phosphas* [U. S. Ph.]) and quinine, 4 of strychnine, 800 of phosphoric acid, 6,000 of coarsely powdered sugar, and a quantity of distilled water sufficient to yield 10,000 parts. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Tartarus ferri, Tartras lixivæ** (seu **potassæ**) **et ferri.** See Iron *and potassium tartrate.*—**Tinctura ætherea ferri muriatici, Tinctura chlorureti ferri ætherea** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati œtherea.*—**Tinctura ferri acetatis.** Fr., *teinture d'acétate de fer.* Ger., *ätherische Eisenacetattinctur.* Syn.: *tinctura ferri acetici œtherea* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *acetatis ferrici œtherea* [Netherl. Ph.]), *œther acetico-alcoholicus ferruginosus* [Gr. Ph.], *solutio subacetatis ferrici spirituoso-œtherea* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 50 parts of liquor ferri acetatis, 20 of acetic ether, and 30 of alcohol, and containing about 4 per cent. of iron. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias are essentially similar, but contain 6 per cent. of iron, with the exception of the preparation of the Gr. Ph., which contains also 4 per cent. It is a clear, dark-brownish liquid of aromatic odor and acid, astringent taste. 2. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 5 parts by volume of the liquor ferri acetatis fortior, 1 part of acetic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, and 9 of distilled water, and, after shaking, bringing the mixture up to 20 parts by the addition of water. [B, 81, 95.]—**Tinctura ferri acetici.** See *Tinctura ferri acetatis* (2d def.).—**Tinctura ferri acetici ætherea** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri acetatis* (1st def.).—**Tinctura ferri acetici Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 23 parts of pure ferrous sulphate with 24 of lead acetate, boiling the mixture with 48 parts of distilled water and 96 of vinegar, adding, after cooling, 80 of alcohol, macerating the resultant liquid till it has acquired a red color, and filtering. It is a clear liquid of the color and odor of Malaga wine. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura ferri ammoniati** (seu **aperitiva**). Fr., *teinture de Mars de Mynsicht.* Syn.: *tinctura hœmatitis* (seu *florum salis ammoniaci martialium*). A solution of iron and ammonium chloride; official in varying degrees of strength in several old pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura ferri chlorati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura ferri muriatici oxydulati* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *ferri muriatis*). A solution of ferrous chloride in alcohol with or without the addition of a little hydrochloric acid. It is a greenish or yellowish liquid (the color becoming more pronounced with age), containing from 10 to 12·5 per cent. of ferrous chloride. Similar preparations, in which usually the ferrous chloride was made extemporaneously, were formerly official under a great variety of names. [B, 95, 119.]—**Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea** [Ger. Ph.]. Roum., *spirtu etheriu de feru sesquichloratu crystalisatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *œther sulphurico-alcoholicus ferruginosus* [Gr. Ph.], *solutio chloreti ferrici spirituoso-œtherea* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *spiritus œthereus ferratus* [Swiss Ph.], *spiritus ferri sesquichlorati œthereus* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *tinctura chloreti ferrosi œtherea* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *chlorureti ferri œtherea* [Belg. Ph.], seu *ferri sesquichlorati œtherea* [Russ. Ph.], seu *nervina Bestuscheffii* [Netherl. Ph.]). Ethereal tincture of ferric chloride; a preparation made up of ferric chloride (or solution of ferric chloride), ether, and alcohol in varying proportions. It is a colorless or yellowish liquid, of ethereal odor and burning styptic taste, containing 1 [Ger. Ph.] or more parts of iron in 100 parts. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura ferri chloridi** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura ferri perchloridi* [Br. Ph.] (seu *ferri sesquichlorati*, seu *chloreti ferrici* [Finn. Ph.]), *solutio chloreti ferrici spirituosa* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Tincture of chloride of iron; a prep-

aration made by dissolving 35 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 37·5 [Dan. Ph.] of the liquor ferri chloridi in 65 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 62·5 parts [Dan. Ph.] of alcohol; or by dissolving 25 volumes of the liquor ferri perchloridi in 25 volumes of alcohol and 50 volumes of distilled water [Br. Ph.]; or by dissolving 10 parts of ferric chloride in 90 of alcohol [Finn. Ph.] or dilute alcohol [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs that it should be kept in a tightly closed vessel at least three months. It is a clear, yellowish, or, as prepared according to the U. S. Ph., a brownish liquid of styptic taste. It is considered a very valuable chalybeate tonic, and, as prepared by the method of the U. S. Ph., contains also certain ethers, due to the decomposition of the alcohol, which are said to impart diuretic and stimulant properties, making it a useful remedy in erysipelas, diphtheria, rheumatism, and nephritis. [B, 5, 95.]—**Tinctura ferri cydoniata** [Netherl. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of pulverized iron with 30 of fresh quince juice, boiling down to one half, straining, and adding 1 part of spirit of cinnamon. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura ferri muriata, Tinctura ferri muriatici.** 1. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati.* 2. See *Liquor ferri chloridi.*—**Tinctura ferri muriatici oxydulati** [Gr. Ph.], **Tinctura ferri muriatis.** See *Tinctura ferri chlorati.*—**Tinctura ferri nitro-sulphatis.** A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1 pound each of ferri sulphas exsiccatus and nitric acid, and adding 1 scruple of diluted alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (*a*, 14).]—**Tinctura ferri perchloridi** [Br. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi.*—**Tinctura ferri pomata** [Ger. Ph.] (seu **pomati** [Swiss Ph.]). Ger., *äpfelsaure Eisentinctur.* Syn.: *tinctura malatis ferri* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *tinctura extracti pomorum ferrati* [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *tinctura ferri pomati* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *pomi ferrata* [Dan. Ph.]), *elixir e succo pomorum ferrario* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 1 part of extractum ferri pomatum and 5 to 9 parts of cinnamon-water or 3 of cinnamon-water and 2 of dilute alcohol [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95, 205 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura ferri sesquichlorati.** See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*—**Tinctura ferri sesquichlorati aetherea** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati œtherea.*—**Tinctura ferri tartarici** [Swiss Ph.], **Tinctura ferri tartarisata.** Fr., *teinture de Mars apéritive.* Syn.: *tinctura martis aperiens* (seu *tartarisata*). A filtered mixture of 2 parts of iron and potassium tartrate, 2 of dilute alcohol, and 16 of distilled water. Similar preparations, in which the iron and potassium tartrate was, as a rule, extemporaneously prepared, were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B.]—**Tinctura malatis ferri.** See *Tinctura ferri pomata.*—**Tinctura muriatis ferri.** See *Tinctura ferri chloridi* and *Tinctura ferri chlorati.*—**Tritoxydum ferri.** Iron sesquioxide. [*a*, 21.]—**Trochisci ferri** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *trochisci ferri subcarbonatis* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Troches each containing 5 grains of ferric hydroxide (hydrated iron oxide), $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of vanilla, and 15 grains of sugar, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B.]—**Trochisci ferri redacti** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Eisenpastillen.* Troches each containing 1 grain of reduced iron, 15 grains of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of gum arabic, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage and water. [B.]—**Trochisci ferri subcarbonatis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Trochisci ferri.*—**Vinum ferri** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 30 days 1 oz. of fine iron wire in a pint of sherry wine, and filtering. It contains an uncertain amount of iron and potassium tartrate, derived from the action of the acid potassium tartrate present in the wine on the oxidized iron. [B, 5.]—**Vinum ferri amarum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made of 8 parts of solution of iron and quinine citrate, 12 of tincture of sweet-orange peel, 36 of syrup, and 44 of stronger white wine. It contains 4 per cent. of iron and quinine citrate. A somewhat similar preparation is the Fr., *vin de quinquina ferrugineux.* [B.]—**Vinum ferri citratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *vin chalybé* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vinum chalybeatum.* A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of iron and amonium citrate in 12 each of tincture of sweet-orange peel and syrup and 72 of stronger white wine [U. S. Ph.], or by dissolving about 2 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 98 of orange wine [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation is much weaker, containing only 5 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of wine. [B.]—**Vitriolum ferri.** See IRON *sulphate.*

FERRUMINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}r-ru^2(ru)-mi^2-na(na^3)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See ADPLUMBATUM.

FERRURETED, adj. Fe^{2}r'u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Fr., *ferruré.* Containing or combined with iron. [B, 119.]

FERSÆ (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{6}r(fe^{2}r)'ze(sa^3-e^2). An old name for measles. [A, 325.]

FERSE (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r'ze^2. The heel. [A. 521.]—**F'nbein.** See CALCANEUM.—**F'nbeinkörper.** The body of the calcaneum. [L.]—**F'nhöcker.** See TUBEROSITAS *calcanei.*—**F'nknochen.** See CALCANEUM.

FERTILE, adj. Fu^{6}r'ti^{2}l. Lat., *fertilis.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *fruchtbar.* Productive; of an animal, capable of producing young; of a flower, bearing fruit; of an anther, having pollen; of a seed, having an embryo. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24); L.]

FERTILITY, n. Fu^{6}rt-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *fertilitas.* Fr., *fertilité.* Ger., *Fertilität, Fruchtbarkeit.* The state of being fertile.

FERTILIZATION, n. Fu^{6}r-ti^{2}l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fertilisatio.* Fr., *fertilisation.* Ger., *Befruchtung.* See FECUNDATION.—**Close f.** The fecundation of a flower by its own pollen. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Cross-f.** The fecundation of a flower by the pollen of another plant of the same species. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Self-f.** 1. The f. which occurs sometimes in hermaphrodites. [L, 322.] 2. See *Close f.*

FERTIT, n. The *Dracunculus medinensis.* [Pruner (L, 17).]

FERU, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

FERULA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^2'ru^2(ru^4)-la^3. Fr., *férule.* Ger., *Schiene* (1st def.), *Steckenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An iron band used as a splint. See FANON. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Peucedaneæ*; by some authors made a section of the genus *Peucedanum.* [A, 326 (*a*, 21); B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. africana galbanifera.** The *Bubon galbanum.* [*a*, 24.]—**F. alliacea.** A species found in China, Persia, and India; the root yields a sort of asafœtida called *hing* or *hinga*, which, after being fried, is used as a condiment, and as an antispasmodic, carminative, aphrodisiac, and hypnotic. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, xxxviii (*a*, 14).]—**F. ammonifera.** The *Dorema ammoniacum.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**F. asafœtida.** Fr., *cyrène.* 1. Of Linnæus, see *F. scorodosma.* 2. Of Willdenow, see *F. narthex.* 3. Of Boissier and Buhee, the *F. alliacea.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**F. communis.** Fr., *férule commune.* Ger., *gemeines Steckenkraut.* Giant-fennel; a species found in southern Europe, the νάρθηξ of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The aromatic fruits were formerly used as a stomachic, the pith of the fresh stem as a styptic, and the roots as a remedy for snake-bites. In Sicily the pith of the stem is used as a substitute for amadou. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. erubescens.** See *F. rubricaulis.*—**F. fœmina.** See *F. communis.*—**F. ferulago.** A species found in southern and eastern Europe, once supposed to be the source of galbanum. The roots yield a milky juice which has been used in intermittent fevers. [B, 5, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. fœtida.** A species found in Afghanistan, yielding a species of asafœtida, called in India *hing.* Cf. *F. alliacea.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. fœtidissima.** A species yielding asafœtida. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. galbanifera, F. galbaniflua.** A Persian species, the principal source of galbanum (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. graveolens.** The *Peucedanum graveolens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. gummosa.** See *F. rubricaulis.*—**F. hooshee.** A species said to furnish some of the opopanax of commerce. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. minor.** The small giant-fennel. [B, 307 (*a*, 24).]—**F. narthex.** Fr., *férule asafœtida, laser cyrenaïque.* Ger., *stinkendes Steckenkraut.* A species indigenous to Persia and Afghanistan, which yields asafœtida. The young plant is said to be edible. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. nodifera, F. nodiflora.** See *F. ferulago.*—**F. opopanax.** The *Opopanax cheironium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. orientalis.** A species indigenous to Greece and the East. The root yields a variety of gum ammoniac. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**F. persica.** Fr., *férule de Perse.* Ger., *persisches Steckenkraut.* A species formerly recognized in the Edinb. Ph. as yielding asafœtida. According to Holmes, it is one of the principal sources of the drug. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. rubricaulis.** A species found in Persia, either a variety of, or identical with, *F. galbanifera.* It yields galbanum. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); Borszczow, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. sagapenum.** The *F. persica.* [*a*, 24.]—**F'säure** (Ger.). See FERULIC ACID.—**F. Schair** [Borszczow]. A species found in the Kirgheez country, yielding a gum resin similar to galbanum. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**F. scorodosma.** A Persian species resembling *F. narthex*, but smaller; it yields asafœtida. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**F. suaveolens.** Of Atchison and Hemsley, a species found in Afghanistan. The scented root, called *sumbul*, is exported. It also yields a gum resin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]—**F. sulcata.** A species found in southern and eastern Europe; it was formerly supposed to be one of the sources of galbanum. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sumbul.** A species indigenous to the mountains between Russian Turkestan and Bucharia. Its root furnishes sumbul (*q. v.*). [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**F. silvatica.** A species growing in Podolia, where it is used as a remedy for gout and scrofula. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. szowitziana.** One of the Persian species supposed to be sources of sagapenum. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. teterrima.** A Persian species, yielding asafœtida. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. tingitana.** A species found in northern Africa, yielding a gum supposed to be the ammoniacum of the ancients; the μαγύδαρις of Dioscorides. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).] See also AMMONIACUM.



FERULA NARTHEX. [A, 327.]

FERULACEA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^2-ru^2(ru^4)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Of Raus, the *Ferula galbanifera.* [L. 94 (*a*, 21).]

FERULÆFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^2-ru^2(ru)-le(la^3-e^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'-i^2-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *ferula* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of the genus *Ferula.* [B.] See BUNIUM *ferulæfolium.*

FERULAGO (Lat.), n. f. Fe^2-ru^2(ru^4)-la(la^3)'go. Gen., *-lag'inis.* Of Koch, the genus *Ferula.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Dodonæi.** See FERULA *f.*—**F. galbanifera.** The *Ferula galbanifera.* [B, 18, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**F. nodiflora.** See FERULA *sulcata.*

FERULAIC ACID, n. Fe^{2}r-u^2-la'i^{2}k. See FERULIC ACID.

FERULANA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2r-u2(u4)-la(la3)'na3. Of Boerhaave, a species of *Ferula*. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

FERULIC ACID, n. Fe2-ru2'li2k. Fr., *acide férulique*. Ger., *Ferulasäure*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from asafœtida; melting at 154° C., and nearly insoluble in water. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

FERVOR (Lat.), n. m. Fu5r(fe2r)'vo2r(wo2r). Gen., *-vo'ris*. From *fervere*, to be hot. A violent and scorching heat. [L, 107.]

FESE, n. A form of elephantiasis peculiar to inhabitants of the islands of the South Pacific. [L, 41, 87.]

FESHOOK, n. A plant found in Morocco; according to Falconer, the *Ferula tingitana*; said to yield a variety of gum ammoniac. [B, 5, 121 (α, 24).] See FASOGH.

FESSE (Fr.), n. Fe2s. See BUTTOCK.

FESSEL (Ger.), n. Fe2s'se2l. See PASTERN.

FESSIER (Fr.), adj. Fe2s-se-a. Pertaining to the breech; as a n., a muscle of the gluteal region. [L.]—**F. moyen.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius*.—**F. profond.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *parvus*.—**F. superficiel.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius*.—**Grand f.** See GLUTÆUS *maximus* and ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *magnus*.—**Moyen f.** See GLUTÆUS *medius* and ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius*.—**Petit f.** See GLUTÆUS *minimus*, ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius*, and ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *parvus*.—**Petit f. antérieur.** The anterior portion of the glutæus minimus which is occasionally separate from the rest of the muscle. [α, 29.]

FESTERED, FESTERING, adj's. Fe2st'u5rd, -u5r-i2n2. Inflamed and suppurating (said of wounds).

FESTINATION, n. Fe2st-i2-na'shu3n. Lat., *festinatio*, *festinantia*. Fr., *hâte*, *précipitation*. Ger., *Eile*. A morbid tendency to hurry, symptomatic of certain nervous diseases. [D, 34.]

FESTIVIEN (Fr.), adj. Fe2s-te-ve-a3n2. Of insects, flying, during the whole day, from flower to flower. [L, 41.]

FESTONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Fe2s-to2n-na. See SPANDUS.

FESTOONED, adj. Fe2st-und'. Fr., *festonné*. Arranged in wavy hanging curves. [A, 301.]

FESTUCA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2s-tu2(tu)'ka3. Fr., *fétuque*. Of Linnæus, a genus of grasses; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Festuceæ*. The *Festucaceæ* (Fr., *festucacées*) are: 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section (of Nees, a family) of grasses, comprising the *Avenaceæ*, *Arundinaceæ*, and the true *F.* (*Bromus*, *Festuca*, *Triodia*, *Poa*, and *Melica*), or (Nees) the *Avenaceæ*, *Arundinaceæ*, and *Festuceæ*. 2. Of Sprengel, an order (of Agardh and others, a tribe) of grasses, comprising *Festuca*, *Triodia*, *Glyceria*, *Bromus*, *Poa*, etc., or, according to Endlicher and others, comprising the *Bromeæ* and *Bambuseæ*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of grasses, comprising the *Festuceæ* and *Bambuseæ*, or, subsequently, the *Triticeæ*, *Poaceæ*, and *Festuceæ*. The *Festuceæ* (Fr., *festucées*) are: 1. Of Nees, a section of the *Festucaceæ*, or, subsequently, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Festucaceæ*; of Grisebach, a subtribe of the *Poaceæ*; and of Lindley, a tribe of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising (Nees) *Cynosurus*, *Bromus*, *Festuca*, *Poa*, etc., or, subsequently, the *Poëæ* and *Bromeæ*, or (Reichenbach) the *Seslerieæ*, *Cynosureæ*, and *Bromeæ*, or (Grisebach) *Catapodium*, *Scleropoa*, *Festuca*, *Molinia*, *Arundo*, *Glyceria*, *Poa*, *Bromus*, *Triodia*, etc., or (Lindley) the *Bromidæ* and *Bambusidæ*. The *Festucineæ* of Miquel are a subtribe of the *Poaceæ*, consisting of *Eragrostis*, *Poa*, *Festuca*, *Briza*, *Bromus*, *Centotheca*, etc. [B, 34, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**F. aurea.** Fr., *coutille*. The *F. spadicea* or *Poa triflora*, a species growing in middle Europe. [α, 24.]—**F. cærulea.** The *Molinia cærulea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. cristata.** The *Poa cristata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. decumbens.** The *Danthonia decumbens*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. domingensis.** The *Cynosurus domingensis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. fluitans.** The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. glomerata.** The *Dactylis glomerata*.—**F. quadridentata.** Fr., *fétuque à quatre dents*. The pigonil of Quito; a species found in Peru. It is said to poison animals that eat it. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]

FESTUCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2s-tu2(tu4)-ka(ka3)'ri2-a3. See DISTOMA.—**F. lentis.** See DISTOMA *ophthalmobium*.

FESTUCINE, adj. Fe2s'tu2-si2n. From *festuca*, a straw. Of a straw color. [B, 116 (α, 24).]

FESTUCOUS, adj. Fe2s'tu2-ku3s. Formed of straw. [B, 116 (α, 24).]

FESTWEICH (Ger.), adj. Fe2st'vich2. Semi-solid. [K, 16.]

FETAL, adj. Fet'a2l. See FŒTAL.

FETATION, n. Fe-ta'shu3n. See FŒTATION.

FETCH, n. Fe2ch. The *Vicia sativa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild f'es.** The *Vicia cracca*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FETICIDE, n. Fe2t'i2-sid. See FŒTICIDE.

FETID, adj. Fet'i2d. See FŒTID.

FÉTIDIER (Fr.), n. Fa-te-de-a. See FŒTIDIA.

FÉTIDITÉ (Fr.), n. Fa-te-de-ta. The state of being fœtid. [L, 43.]

FETIFEROUS, adj. Fe-ti2f'e2r-u3s. See FŒTIFEROUS.

FETLOCK, n. Fe2t'lo2k. A corruption of *foot-lock*. The long tuft of hair in horses just above the hoof, on the posterior aspect of the foot. [L, 13.]

FETOR (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa)'to2r. See FŒTOR.

FETT (Ger.), n. Fe2t. See FAT and ADEPS. In the pl., *F'e*, see *Fixed* OILS.—**Aeschenf'.** See AXUNGIA *aschiæ*.—**Amberf'.** See AMBERIN.—**Dachsf'.** See ADEPS *taxi*.—**Faserstoff'.** The fat contained in the connective tissue of flesh and the muscular tissue. [α, 14.]—**Feinf'.** See EUPION.—**F'ablagerung.** A fatty deposit. [D, 4.]—**F'aggregatkugeln.** Cells so far degenerated as to appear like a ball of fatty granules. [Virchow, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," 1851 (J).]—**F'ähnlich.** Adipose.—**F'anhänge.** The appendices epiploicæ. [L, 80.]—**F'artig.** See ADIPOSE.—**F'äste.** Branches from a large blood-vessel to fat lobules lying alongside its path. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xii, p. 438 (J).]—**F'auslaufen.** See ACMÆOPIMELORRHŒA.—**F'balg.** See LIPOMA and STEATOMA.—**F'beule.** See LIPOMA.—**F'bildung.** The formation of fat. See also ADIPOSIS. [J.]—**F'bläschen.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**F'bruch.** See LIPOCELE and STEATOCELE.—**F'darm.** See RECTUM.—**F'degeneration.** Fatty degeneration. [D, 4.]—**F'drüsen.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**F'embolie.** See *Fatty* EMBOLISM.—**F'entartung.** See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.—**F'entzündung.** See PIMELITIS.—**F'fütterung.** Fatty diet.—**F'gewebsläppchen.** See *Fat* LOBULES.—**F'haltig.** Containing fat. [L, 31.]—**F'haut.** See PANICULUS *adiposus*.—**F'heit.** See CORPULENCE.—**F'herd.** A collection of fat. [B.]—**F'igzellig.** See ADIPO-CELLULAR.—**F'infiltration.** See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.—**F'insel.** The isolated collections or nests of fat cells as seen around the sebaceous follicles of the sweat glands. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xii, p. 438 (J).]—**F'klumpen.** See PLICÆ *adiposæ*.—**F'körnchen.** Granules of fatty matter found in the various tissues and fluids of the body. [J, 67.]—**F'körnchenzellen.** Degenerating cells filled with fat granules. [Virchow, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med." (J).]—**F'läppchen.** See FAT *lobule*.—**F'leibig.** See CORPULENT.—**F'leibigkeit.** See CORPULENCE.—**F'säure.** See OLEIC ACID and *Fatty* ACID.—**F'strasse.** The course or path taken by the absorbed fat at the base of the Lieberkühnian glands [Gruenhagen]. ["Arch. f. Mikr. u. Anat.," 29 Bd., p. 143 (J).]—**F'sucht.** See ADIPOSIS.—**F'zellenbildung.** The development of fat-cells. [J, 80.]—**F'zerlegend.** Fat-decomposing.—**F'zipfel.** See *F anhänge*.—**Gallenf'.** See CHOLESTERIN.—**Gänsef'.** See ADEPS *anserinus* and AXUNGIA *anseris*.—**Gehirnf'e.** Fatty substance contained in the brain. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Hammelf'.** See ADEPS *ovillus*.—**Hirnf'e.** See *Gehirn-f.*—**Hundef'.** See ADEPS *caninus*.—**Kammf'.** See ADEPS *colli equini*.—**Krankhafte Beschaffenheit des F'es.** See DYSPIONIA.—**Kuckukf'.** See AXUNGIA *cuculi*.—**Markf'.** The yellow or fatty marrow of bone. [J, 140.]—**Murmelthierf'.** See ADEPS *muris alpini*.—**Nahrungsf'.** Nutritious fat. [α, 14.]—**Neutralf'.** See *Neutral* FAT.—**Rindsklauenf'.** See *Neats-foot* OIL.—**Rindsmarkf'.** See ADEPS *medullæ bovis*.—**Schlangenf'.** See AXUNGIA *serpentum*.—**Schweinef'.** See ADEPS *suillus*.—**Seröse F'zellen, Serumhaltige F'zellen.** See SERUM-CELLS.—**Speckf'.** The hard layer of fat between the outer skin and the flesh of some animals, such as whales, pigs, etc. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]—**Subcutanf', Unterhautf'.** Subcutaneous fat. [J.]

FETTERWORT, n. Fe2t'e2r-wu5rt. The *Helleborus fœtidus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FETTHENNE (Ger.), n. Fe2t'he2n-e2. The genus *Sedum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Breitblätterige F., Grosse F.** The *Sedum maximum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kleine F.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Knollige F.** The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kriechende F.** The *Sedum anacampseros*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Scharfe F.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weisse F.** The *Sedum album*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Zurückgekrümmte F.** The *Sedum reflexum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FETTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fe2t'kra3-u4t. The genus *Pinguicula*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeines F.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FÉTU (Fr.), n. Fa-tu6. The *Bromus secalinus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FÉTUQUE (Fr.), n. Fa-tu6k. See FESTUCA.—**F. flottante, F. penchée.** The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FETUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa)'tu3s(tu4s). See FŒTUS.

FEU (Fr.), n. Fu5. 1. Fire, combustion. 2. A burning sensation. 3. The application of the actual cautery. 4. A popular name for certain skin diseases characterized by redness, itching, etc., such as acne and erysipelas. [A, 385.]—**F. anglais.** A mixture of essence of lavender, oil of cloves, powdered cantharides, and euphorbia; sometimes croton-oil is added. [L, 49 (α, 34).]—**F. ardent.** See BRYONIA *alba*.—**F's au visage.** Facial cutaneous eruptions. [L, 43.]—**F. belge.** See *Oleum* MORRHUÆ *vesicans*.—**F. céleste.** See ERYSIPELAS *grangrænosum*.—**F. de dents.** A cutaneous eruption in children during dentition. [L, 34.]—**F. de Saint-Antoine.** 1. See ERYSIPELAS. 2. Epidemic gangrenous ergotism. [A, 518.]—**F. des ardents.** See MAL *des ardents*.—**F'x liquides.** Syn.: *médicaments résolutifs*. Preparations for external use containing various volatile oils, alcohol, cantharides, euphorbia, alum, and mineral acids. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**F. liquide ordinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by digesting for two hours at a gentle heat 1 part of powdered euphorbia and cantharides in 10 parts of olive-oil, and adding 20 of oil of *Lavandula vera*. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**F. nu.** The application of the actual cautery. [A, 385.]—**F. persique.** See HERPES *zoster*.—**F. rouge.** Roseola.—**F. sacré.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**F. Saint-Antoine.** See *F. de Saint-Antoine*.—**F. Saint-Marcel.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**F. sauvage.** Syn.: *ignis silvaticus*. An eruption that affects the face, particularly of children; the term was applied to herpes, impetigo, and porrigo. [α, 34.]—**F'x vétérinaires.** See *F'x liquides*.—**F. volage.** An ephemeral redness appearing first on one portion of the body, then on another. [α, 34.]

FEUCHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Foich2t'i2g-kit. See HUMIDITY, HUMOR, FLUID, and LIQUOR.—**Absolute F.** See *Absolute* HUMIDITY.—**Amnische F.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**Ausgetretene F.** An extravasation. [L, 80.]—**Crystallische F.** The crystalline lens. [L, 80 (α, 29).]—**F'smesser.** See HYGROMETER.—**Glaserne F., Glasf'.** The vitreous humor of the eye. [α, 29.]—**Krystallene F.** The crystalline lens. [α, 29.]—**Lymphatische F'en.** See LYMPH.—**Morgani'sche F.** See HUMOR *Morgagnii*.—**Mucilaginöse F.** See HUMOR *mucilaginosus*.—**Nährende F.** See HUMOR

alimentarius.—**Nützliche F'en.** See Humores *utiles.*—**Oelichte F'en.** See Humores *oleosi.* [L, 80.]—**Relative F.** See *Relative* humidity.—**Thierische F'en.** The animal juices. [L, 80.]—**Unnützliche F.** See Humores *inutiles.*—**Wässerige F.** 1. The aqueous humor. 2. A watery humor of the body.

FEUCHTTANNE (Ger.), n. Foich^{2}t'ta^{3}n-e^{2}. The *Picea vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FEUER (Ger.), n. Foi'e^{2}r. Fire.—**F'ähnlich.** Febrile. [L, 80.]—**F'bestattung.** Cremation. [A, 521.]—**F'beständig.** See Apyrous.—**F'bohne.** The *Phaseolus multiflorus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'busch, F'dorn, F'dornmispel.** See Cotoneaster *pyracantha.*—**F'eifer.** See Ardor.—**F'erzeugend.** Pyrogenic. [L, 80.]—**F'fest.** See Apyrous.—**F'flecken.** German measles. [D.] See Rötheln.—**F'gürtel.** See Zoster.—**F'ig.** Igneous. [L, 80.]—**F'kraut.** The *Cladonia coccifera*, the herb of *Clematis erecta*, and the *Epilobium angustifolium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'mal.** A vascular nævus. [A, 523.]—**F'masern.** 1. Roseola. 2. Rubeola. [G.]—**F'pflanzen.** See Emproophyta.—**F'pilz.** See Boletus *lupinus.*—**F'puppe.** See Moxa.—**F'salamander.** See Salamandra *maculosa.*—**F'schwamm.** See Amadou.—**F'stoff.** See Phlogiston.—**F'strauch.** See Cotoneaster *pyracantha.*—**F'wurm.** The *Lucanus cervus.* [B, 180.]—**F'wuth.** See Pyromania.—**Heiliges F.** See Erysipelas.—**Persisches F.** See Herpes *zoster.*

FEUILLADE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-ya^{3}d. See Frond.

FEUILLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{2}-i^{2}l-le(la^{3}'e^{2})-a^{2}. See Fevillea.

FEUILLAGE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-ya^{3}zh. See Foliage.

FEUILLAISON (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-ye^{2}-zo^{2}n^{2}. See Foliation.

FEUILLE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-y'. See Leaf.—**F. de crocodile.** The *Desmodium umbellatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Inde.** The *Laurus malabathrum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. d'or.** The *Chrysophyllum ccinito.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. du ciel.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. du diable.** The *Urtica urentissima.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. grasse.** The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F's indiennes.** The leaves of *Laurus cassia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F.-morte.** The *Hypholoma lacrimabundus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F's orientales.** The leaves of *Cassia acutifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. perlée.** The *Dracontium pertusum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. raméale.** A leaf inserted on the branches. [B, 104, 123 (a, 24).]—**F. séminale.** See *Primordial* leaf.—**F. stipulaire.** See *Stipulary* leaf.

FEUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Fu^{5}-el-ya. See Foliate.

FEUILLEA (Lat.), n. Fu^{2}-i^{2}l-le(la)'a^{2}. See Fevillea.

FEUILLET (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-ya. See Layer, Lamina, and Psalterium.—**F. animal du blastoderme.** See Epiblast.—**F. blanc semblable.** A nameless lamina of white substance which separates the claustrum from the island of Reil. [I, 28 (K).]—**F. corné.** The part of the ectoderm giving rise to the epidermis. [J, 28.]—**F. du cervelet.** See Lamina *of the cerebellum.*—**F's fondamentaux.** See *Fundamental* layers.—**F. germinatif supérieur.** See Epiblast.—**F's germinatives.** The germinal membranes or layers. [J.]—**F. glandulaire (intestinal [Remak]).** The hypoblast. [H.]—**F. médullo-épidermique.** See Somatopleure.—**F. moto-germinatif.** Of Remak, the mesoblast.—**F. moyen.** See Mesoderm.—**F. muqueux.** The hypoblast. [J, 36 (K).]—**F. nervoso-cutané.** Of Remak, the epiblast.—**F. primordial ectodermique.** The ectoderm before it has given rise to any part of the mesoderm. ["Ann. d. sci. nat.," Zool., 7 sér., t. vi, p. 271 (J).]—**F. primordial entodermique.** The primordial entoderm. ["Ann. d. sci. nat.," Zool., 7 sér., t. vi, p. 271 (J).]—**F's primitifs.** See *Primitive* layers.—**F's primordiaux.** See *Primordial* layers.—**F. proligère externe.** The primordial ectoderm. [J, 28.]—**F. proligère interne.** The primordial entoderm. [J, 28.]—**F. sensoriel.** Of Huguier, the epiblast. [J, 28 (K).]—**F. vasculaire.** The mesoderm. [J, 23, 28.]

FEUILLETÉ (Fr.), adj. Fu^{5}-el-y'-ta. See Laminated.

FEUILLETTE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-ye^{2}t. The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FEUILLIN, n. Fu^{2}-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *feuilline.* A bitter principle found in the seeds of *Fevillea cordifolia.* [A, 518.]

FEUILLOTTE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-el-yo^{2}t. See Feuillette.

FEUILLU (Fr.), adj. Fu^{5}-el-yu^{5}. See Foliose.

FEURS (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}r. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a cold chalybeate spring spouting from the trunk of a tree. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14).]

FEUTRAGE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-tra^{3}zh. A felt-like interlacement of filaments. [A, 385.]

FEUTRE (Fr.), n. Fu^{5}-tr'. See Felt.

FÈVE (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}v. 1. See Bean (1st def.). 2. Any leguminous plant. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 3. In entomology, a chrysalis. 4. The disease of horses termed lampass or lampers. [A, 301.]—**Collyre à l'extrait de f. de Calabar.** A collyrium composed of 1 part of extract of physostigma and 100 parts of distilled water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Extrait de f's de Calabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* physostigmatis.—**F. à cochon.** The *Hyoscyamus niger.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à longues gousses.** See Faba *longisiliqua.*—**F. à visage.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. cultivée.** The *Vicia faba.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Bengale.** The fruit of *Terminalia citrina.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Calabar.** The Calabar bean (seed of *Physostigma venenosum*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de Carthagène.** The seed of a tree called *haliba* in eastern Central America; referred to *Hippocratea scandens* and to *Hippocratea grandiflora.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] See also *Pichurim* bean.—**F. de cheval.** The horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris*, var. *equina*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Égypte.** The *Nelumbium speciosum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de l'Inde.** The *Strychnos Ignatii.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] See also *Indian* bean.—**F. de loup.** The *Helleborus fœtidus* and the *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Malac (ou Malacca).** The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de marais.** The *Vicia faba.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de mer.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de porc.** The *Hyoscyamus albus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Pythagore.** The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F's de Saint-Ignace** [Fr. Cod.]. See Ignatia and *St. Ignatius's* bean.—**F. des champs.** The *Faba minor.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de terre.** The *Arachis africana.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Tonka.** The *Coumarouna odorata.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**F. de Windsor.** See Faba *rotunda.*—**F. du Calabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See Physostigma (2d def.).—**F. du diable.** See Capparis *breynia.*—**F's du Mexique.** The seeds of *Theobroma cacao.* [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**F. épaisse.** The *Sedum anacampseros* and the *Sedum telephium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. grasse.** The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. igasurique.** Ignatia. [B.]—**F. julienne.** See Faba *julianna.*—**F. lovine.** The *Lupinus albus*, or its fruit. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. lupine.** The *Securigera coronilla.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. marine.** The *Umbilicus pendulinus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. pichurim.** See *Pichurim* bean.—**F. peinte.** See *F. de mer.*—**F. pontique.** The *Nymphœa lotus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F's puantes.** A kind of peas (believed to be the seeds of *Mucuna pruriens*) growing in Java; so called from the odor they communicate to one who eats them. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**F. tonga, F. tongo.** See *F. de Tonka.*—**F. verte.** See Faba *viridis.*—**Petit f.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Poudre de f. de St.-Ignace** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii* in cold water, steaming until quite soft, slicing, triturating, and passing through a No. 120 sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Teinture de f. de Calabar** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating for ten days 1 part of the seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, agitating from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

FEVER, n. Fe'vu^{5}r. Gr., πυρετός. Lat., *febris* (from *fervere*, to glow). Fr., *fièvre.* Ger., *Fieber.* It., *febbre.* Sp., *fiebre, calentura.* A morbid condition of the system characterized by a more or less enduring elevation of the bodily temperature, usually with acceleration of the heart's action, often associated with chills or chilly sensations, pains in various parts of the body, loss of appetite, and restlessness, and, when severe or long continued, with delirium and progressive feebleness and emaciation.—**Abdominal f.** See *Enteric f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Abdominal typhus f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Abortive typhoid f.** Typhoid f. that begins suddenly, the temperature being high from seven to twelve days, and defervescence occurring by the sixteenth day. The usual symptoms are present. [a, 34.]—**Acclimation f.** Fr., *fièvre d'acclimatement.* A f. occurring among recent immigrants and due to change of climate. [a, 34.]—**Acclimatization f. of the West Indies.** 1. Typhomalarial f. 2. Mild yellow fever. [a, 34.]—**Acute continual f.** [Langrish]. Simple continued f. [a, 34.]—**Acute infantile remittent f.** See *Infantile gastric remittent f.*—**Adeno-meningeal f.** Lat., *febris adenomeningealis.* Fr., *fièvre adéno-méningée.* Ger., *adenomeningeïsches Fieber.* 1. Of Gardien, a form of puerperal f. characterized by "slow f. with cerebral disturbance." [A, 43.] 2. See *Typhoid f.* 3. See *Catarrhal f.*—**Adeno-nervous** (or **neurotic**) **f.** Lat., *febris adenonervosa.* Fr., *fièvre adéno-nerveuse.* Ger., *adenoneurotisches Fieber.* Of Pinel, the plague of the Levant; so called because of the nervous symptoms and the engorgement of the lymphatic glands. [A, 306.]—**Adynamic f.** Lat., *febris adynamica.* Fr., *fièvre adynamique.* Ger., *adynamisches Fieber.* A term formerly applied indiscriminately to typhus and typhoid f's, and at the present time to any f. characterized by marked prostration. [a, 34.]—**Adynamic remittent f.** See *Aquamalarial f.*—**Adynamo-ataxic f.** See *Ataxo-adynamic f.*—**African f.** Lat., *febris africana.* An intermittent, remittent, or pernicious malarial f. occurring on the African coast. [a, 34.]—**Agrypnoid f.** See Agrypnodes.—**Albumose f.** Of Ott, f. produced by injecting proto-albumose or deuto-albumose into the circulation of a rabbit. [a, 34.]—**Algid congestive f.** A variety of congestive f. characterized by a persistent chill, and sometimes accompanied by vomiting and choleraic diarrhœa. [D, 25.]—**Algid f.** Lat., *febris algida.* Fr., *fièvre algide* (ou *hypothermique*), *hypothermie* (3d def.). Ger., *kaltes Fieber.* 1. A f. in which the extremities, face, and trunk rapidly become cold; the heart's action is slow, feeble, and struggling; the skin is livid, and the general appearance is that of impending dissolution. 2. An intermittent f. in which the cold stage is exaggerated. [a, 34.] 3. An abnormal lowering of the bodily temperature. [Paul, "Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1887, p. 268 (a, 18).]—**Algid yellow f.** Of Lyons, a variety of yellow f. presenting the most rapid course of all, and the earliest and most intense prostration. [D, 1.]—**Alterdian f.** A term proposed for tertian intermittent f. [Schauffler (A, 473).]—**Ambulatory typhoid f.** Fr., *fièvre typhoide ambulatoire.* Typhoid f. in which the usual symptoms are slight or absent, and the patient is able to walk about until sudden prostration occurs. [a, 34.]—**Amphemerine f.** See Amphemerina.—**Angeiocardiac f.** Fr., *fièvre angiocardique.* The fever of endocarditis. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**Angeiothenic f.** See Febris *angeiothenica.*—**Anginous scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina anginosa.* Fr., *fièvre rouge.* A severe form of scarlet f., with angina, often of a phlegmonous sort. [D, 1.]—**Anomalous f.** Lat., *febris anomala.* Fr., *fièvre anomale.* Ger., *anomalisches Fieber.* A remittent or intermittent f. accompanied by nervous or other phenomena rendering its classification uncertain. [a, 34.]—**Anomalous scarlet f.** Scarlet f. presenting certain anomalous symptoms, particularly as to the eruption, the desquamation alone being similar to that occurring in ordinary scarlet f. [Squire, "Practitioner," p. 144, 1888, xl, (a, 34).]—**Anticipating intermittent f.** Lat., *febris anticipans.* Ger., *anticipirendes* (oder *vorsetzendes*) *Fieber.* An intermittent f. in which each paroxysm occurs earlier in the day than the preceding paroxysm did. [D, 1.]—**Aphonic f.** Lat., *febris aphonica.* Fr., *fièvre aphonique.* A form of pernicious intermittent f. in which aphonia is a prominent symptom. [D, 74.]—

Aphthous f. Lat., *febris aphthosa.* Fr., *fièvre* (ou *stomatite*) *aphtheuse*, *cocotte.* Ger., *Aphthenfieber.* See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ.* —**Apoplectic cerebral typhus f.** See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS. —**Apoplectic f.** See *Comatose f.*—**Aqua-malarial f.** A malarial remittent f. due to the drinking of water containing the malarial poison. [A. A. Gore, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Apr., 1884, p. 306 (D).]—**Ardent continued f.** [Morehead]. See *Continued f.* —**Ardent f.** Lat., *febris ardens.* Fr., *fièvre ardente.* Ger., *Brennfieber.* 1. A f. with symptoms like those of typhoid f. 2. Of Boerhaave, an intensified remitten f. 3. Thermic f. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (α, 34).] 4. Of Burnett, simple continued f. 5. Of Gillespie, yellow f. [α, 34.]—**Army f.** Typhus f. epidemic in an army. [α, 34.]—**Arracan f.** Various forms of malarial f. [α, 34.]—**Arterial f.** Of Marcus, a f. proceeding from the arterial system. [D, 3.]—**Arthritic f.** Lat., *febris arthritica.* Fr., *fièvre arthritique.* 1. A f. with inflammation of the joints. 2. The symptomatic f. of gout. [α, 34.]—**Articular f.** Of Thaly, dengue. [α, 34.]—**Artificial f.** F. produced by the use of some exciting agent by malingerers. [α, 34.]—**Aseptic f.** Ger., *aseptisches Fieber.* A traumatic f. not due to sepsis. [Horsley, "Lancet," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 1133.]—**Asodic f.** Asodes. [α, 34.]—**Asthenic f.** Lat., *febris asthenica.* Fr., *fièvre asthénique.* Ger., *asthenisches Fieber.* Syn.: *low f.* A term applied to any continued f., but particularly typhus, characterized by increasing feebleness, with great cardiac depression, a pinched expression of the face, and cold perspiration. [A, 2.]—**Asthenic simple f.** A simple continued f. in which there are, besides slight elevation of temperature and rapidity of pulse, anorexia, debility, headache, insomnia, furred tongue, and an asthenic condition for fourteen days or more. [Murchison (α, 34).]—**Asthmatic f.** Lat., *febris asthmatica.* Fr., *fièvre asthmatique.* A form of pernicious malarial f. accompanied by asthmatic breathing. [L, 116.]—**Ataxic f.** Lat., *febris atacta.* Fr., *fièvre ataxique.* Of Pinel, a general term for pernicious, malignant, typhus, and nervous f's. [α, 34.]—**Ataxo-adynamic f.** Lat., *febris atacto-adynamica.* Fr., *fièvre ataxo-adynamique.* Of Pinel, a febrile disorder that probably was typhoid f. [D, 72.]—**Atrabiliary f.** Lat., *febris atrabilaria.* Fr., *fièvre atrabiliaire.* Ger., *atrabiliarisches* (oder *schwarzgalliges*) *Fieber.* Hæmorrhagic malarial f. [Maillot (α, 34).]—**Atrabilious hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica atrabilaria.* F. produced by chronic congestion or obstruction of the liver. [α, 34.]—**Atypical f.** Ger., *atypisches Fieber.* See *Anomalous f.*—**Atypical typhoid f.** 1. Of Greenley, typho-malarial f. 2. Typhoid f. with symptoms that do not conform to those usually present in that disease. [α, 34.]—**Auriginous f.** See FEBRIS *auriginosa.*—**Autumnal f.** Fr., *fièvre automnale.* A f. that prevails largely in the autumn, such as typhoid, typho-malarial, and malarial f's. [α, 34.]—**Awal f.** A form of malarial or climatic f. of an intermittent or remittent character, which prevails in the Kumaon hill-ranges in northwestern Bengal. [A. A. Gore, *l. c.* (D).] —**Ballast f.** F. from emanations from foul ballast.—**Barbadoes f., Barcelona f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bastard f.** See *Anomalous f.* —**Bath f.** Ger., *Badsturm.* A febrile condition due to a too prolonged use of warm baths. [B, 15.]—**Bengal f.** The remittent f. of Bengal. [α, 34.]—**Benign f.** Lat., *febris benigna.* Ger., *gutartiges Fieber.* A f. that pursues a mild course. [α, 34.]—**Benign scarlet f.** See *Simple scarlet f.*—**Besika Bay f.** The pernicious malarial f. of Besika Bay. [α, 34.]—**Bight of Benin f.** The remittent f. of the Bight of Benin. [α, 34.]—**Biliary f.** Relapsing f. with jaundice. [α, 34.]—**Bilio-gastric f.** [Copland]. See *Typhoid f.*—**Bilio-inflammatory f.** See FEBRIS *biliosa inflammatoria.*—**Bilious continued f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Bilious f.** Lat., *febris cholepyretica.* Fr., *fièvre bilieuse.* 1. Of Tissot, see *Typhoid f.* 2. Remittent f. supposed to be caused by biliary troubles. 3. Simple gastritis. [α, 34.]—**Bilious hæmaturic f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse hématurique.* Hæmorrhagic malarial f. with hæmaturia. [α, 34.]—**Bilious relapsing f.** [Steele]. Relapsing f. with jaundice. [α, 34.]—**Bilious remittent f.** A remittent f. with vomiting of bile, jaundice, and pronounced mental and physical prostration, but without hæmaturia or albuminuria. [α, 34.]—**Bilious remittent yellow f.** [Rush]. See *Yellow f.*—**Bilious typhoid f.** [Griesinger]. Lat., *typhus biliosus.* Fr., *fièvre bilieuse typhoïde.* Ger., *biliöser Typhus.* Relapsing f. with jaundice. [α, 34.]—**Black f.** [Lyons]. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. [α, 34.]—**Black-water f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse mélanurique* (ou *hématurique*). A form of tropical f. attacking persons already suffering from malarial f., and occurring on the western coast of Africa; characterized by a sudden onset, melanuria, vomiting of a clear green fluid, icterus, and an irregular febrile movement. [J. F. Easmon, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 29, 1885, p. 277 (α, 17).]—**Bladdery f.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus.*—**Boa Vista f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Bona f.** Pernicious malarious f. of Bona, Algeria. [α, 34.]—**Bone f.** Septic f. from wounds of the fingers in workers in bone. [α, 34.]—**Boo Khar f.** The thermic f. of India. [Condict, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxviii, p. 665 (α, 34).]—**Bouquet f.** Dengue. [α, 34.]—**Brain f.** Any febrile disease with inflammation of the brain or its membranes or with severe cerebral disturbance.—**Brain-water f.** F. accompanying hydrocephalus. [α, 34.]—**Break-bone f.** Fr., *fièvre brisant les os.* See DENGUE.—**Breslau f.** Lat., *tritæophyia vratislaviensis* [Sauvages]. An epidemic f. which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslau in the middle of the last century. [L, 107.]—**Broken-wing f.** See DENGUE.—**Bubonic typhus f.** Typhus f. with inflammatory swellings in the parotid, submaxillary, axillary, mammary, or inguinal region. The swellings may appear in the first week of the f., or during defervescence; they usually suppurate rapidly. [α, 34.] —**Bucket f.** Dengue. [α, 34.]—**Bukowina f.** The pernicious malarial f. of Bukowina. [α, 34.]—**Bulam f.** [Pym]. Fr., *fièvre de Boulam.* Ger., *Bulamfieber.* See *Yellow f.*—**Bullous f.** See PEMPHIGUS *acutus.*—**Bullous scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina pemphigoides* (seu *pustulosa*). Scarlet f. attended with a bullous or pustular eruption. [Bramwell, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 10, 1887, p. 517.]—**Burdwan f.** 1. Of Roy, the typho-malarial f. of lower Bengal. 2. Relapsing f.—**Burning f.** A f. in which the skin is very hot to the touch. [α, 34.]—**Cacochymic f.** See FEBRIS *cacochymica.*—**Caisson f.** See *Caisson* DISEASE.—**Calving f.** Puerperal f. in cows. [T. D. Hinebauch, "Am. Vet. Rev.," Apr., 1889, p. 28.]—**Camp-f.** Lat., *febris castrensis.* Fr., *fièvre des camps.* A general term for typhoid and typho-malarial f's occurring during a campaign. [α, 34.]—**Carbuncular f.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Cardialgic f.** Lat., *febris cardialgica.* Fr., *fièvre cardialgique.* A f. that is accompanied by paroxysms of cardialgia. [α, 34.]—**Carditic f.** Fr., *fièvre carditique.* A severe intermittent f. with acute pain in the præcordium, great palpitation, extreme feebleness of the pulse, and syncope. [α, 34.]—**Cataleptic f.** Fr., *fièvre cataleptique.* A form of pernicious malarial f. marked by the occurrence of convulsions. [D, 74.]—**Catamenial f.** The chill, pallor, and mild f. that sometimes precede the first menstruation, and may occur at the change of life. Occurring during regularly established menstruation, it may be due to inflammation of the oviducts or ovaries. [α, 34.]—**Catarrhal f.** Lat., *febris catarrhalis.* Fr., *fièvre catarrhale* (ou *catarrheuse*). Ger., *Schleimfieber.* 1. F. caused by catarrh, especially of the nose, larynx, or bronchi. 2. Influenza. [α, 34.]—**Catarrhal typhus f.** Typhus f. complicated with bronchitis and hypostatic consolidation. [α, 34.]—**Cathemerine f.** See *Quotidian intermittent f.*—**Catheter f.** Of Sir A. Clark, a form of urethral f. due to the introduction of a catheter.—**Cattle-plague f.** F. occurring where rinderpest exists; the incubation period varies from seven to twenty-one days; the initial symptoms are a sensation of fullness over the eyebrows, oppression of the chest, listlessness, anxiety, staggering gait, trembling, anorexia, and rigors with spinal tenderness. The pulse is small and frequent; the tongue swollen and furred; the urine scanty; dysenteric stools of a putrid odor occur by the third day; the skin is wrinkled and covered with purpuric blotches followed by an herpetic eruption; in convalescence there is desquamation; there are arthritic pains; and vision is impaired. In favorable cases the eruption disappears and the f. ceases between the seventh and twenty-first days. In fatal cases a necropsy has shown lesions similar to those found in cattle that died of rinderpest. [Harbard, "Med. Times and Gazette," May 19, 1886, p. 519 (α, 34).]—**Cephalalgic f.** Lat., *febris cephalalgica.* Fr., *fièvre céphalalgique.* A f. accompanied by severe cephalalgia. [L, 116.]—**Cephalic f.** See FEBRIS *cephalica.*—**Cerebral f.** Fr., *fièvre cérébrale.* 1. An ataxic typhus f. 2. Brain f. [α, 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal f.** See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS. —**Cesspool f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Chagres f.** A severe form of malarial f. acquired on the Isthmus of Panama, often developing into the pernicious or hæmorrhagic form of malarial f. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," xxxi, p. 319 (α, 34).]—**Chickahominy f.** A severe and peculiar form of typho-malarial f. which prevailed extensively among the soldiers of the United States army during the Peninsula campaign of the War of the Rebellion when they were stationed for a long period in the Chickahominy swamps. [D, 25.] —**Childbed f.** Ger., *Kindbetterinfieber.* See *Puerperal f.*—**Chlorotic f.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Choleric f.** Lat., *febris cholerica.* Fr., *fièvre cholérique.* A malarial f. in which the paroxysms are accompanied by choleraic symptoms. [L, 116.]—**Choleric f. of infants** [Copland]. See CHOLERA *infantum.*—**Chronic f.** Lat., *febris chronica.* Fr., *fièvre chronique.* A f. which lasts for weeks or months. It is usually of an intermittent or a remittent form, as in pulmonary phthisis. [D, 3.]—**Chronic infantile remittent f.** Typhoid f. in children. [α, 34.]—**Chronic remittent f.** Remittent f. that is protracted for six or eight weeks. [α, 34.]—**Climate f.** See *Acclimation f.*—**Colliquative f.** Lat., *febris colliquativa.* Fr., *fièvre colliquative.* A f. attended with rapid and excessive emaciation, either from the intensity of the f. itself or from exhaustive diarrhœa and sweating. [B, 117.]—**Colonial f.** Of Hunt, the pernicious malarial f. of Australia. [α, 34.]—**Colo-typhus f.** [Louis]. A variety of typhoid f. in which the solitary glands of the colon undergo the same changes as those of the small intestine. [D, 1.]—**Comatose f.** Lat., *febris apoplectica* (seu *comatosa*). Fr., *fièvre comateuse.* A pernicious malarial f. with coma. [α, 34.]—**Common continued f.** Simple continued, ephemeral, or irritative f. [α, 34.]—**Complicated f.** Lat., *febris complicata.* Fr., *fièvre compliquée.* Ger., *Mischfieber.* 1. A f. in which there are disturbances of other nervous centres besides the thermic centre. [Samuel (A, 319 [α, 34]).] 2. Of the old nosologists, a mixed f. [α, 34.]—**Congestive continued f.** A f. of the tropics ushered in by dryness of the skin and epigastric oppression for a few days, when suddenly there are headache, acceleration of the pulse and respiration, anorexia, restlessness, and afterward delirium, jaundice, and cerebral or visceral congestion that may end fatally. [α, 34.]—**Congestive f.** 1. A form of malarial f. that may begin as either an intermittent or a remittent f.; during the course of the disease there are a rigor, with coldness of the body and limbs, a death-like hue of the face, and sometimes vomiting and purging. The respiration is rapid and superficial, the pulse is rapid and thready, and a clammy sweat often appears. Sometimes, with stimulating treatment, these symptoms disappear, though usually coma rapidly supervenes, ending in death. 2. Of Squire, cerebro-spinal meningitis. [α, 34.]—**Congestive puerperal f.** Of Copland, puerperal f. caused by inflammation of the uterus or its appendages or of the blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels. [α, 34.]—**Congestive typhus f.** Of Armstrong, typhus f. with symptoms of cerebral cardiac or pulmonary congestion. [α, 34.]—**Contagious f.** Lat., *febris contagiosa.* Fr., *fièvre contagieuse.* Of Bateman, see *Typhus f.*—**Contagious nervous f.** Typhus f. [α, 34.]—**Continent f., Continual f., Continued f.** Lat., *febris continua* (seu *acmastica*). Fr., *fièvre continuée* (ou *continente*). Ger., *anhaltendes Fieber.* A f. in which the daily variations of temperature are slight and the f. continues seven days or more. [D, 3; α, 34.]—**Continued thermic f.** Of Guitéras, see *Thermic f.* (1st def.).—**Convulsive f.** Lat., *febris convulsiva.* Fr., *fièvre convulsive.* Intermittent or remittent f. with convulsions. [α, 34.]—**Country f.** An endemic malarial f., usually of long duration. [α, 34.]—**Creole yellow f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Crete f.** The malarial f. of the island of Crete. [α, 34.]—**Critical f.** See FEBRIS *critica.*

—**Cutaneous f.** Of Bailly, an exanthematous f. [a, 34.]—**Cutaneous hectic f.** Of Broussais, a gastric hectic f. with cutaneous erythema, or urticaria, consequent on indigestion. [a, 34.]—**Cyprus f.** A pernicious malarial f. of Cyprus, with apoplectoid, epileptoid, or comatose symptoms. ["Lancet," 1878, ii, p. 879 (a, 34).]—**Dandy f.** Dengue; so called on account of the stiffness of the joints of the lower limbs, with consequent peculiarity of gait which accompanies it. [D, 20.]—**Date f.** [Vauvray]. A form of f. (supposed to be dengue) occurring in Egypt about the time of the date harvest. [D, 46.]—**Day f.** The sweating sickness; so called because it proves fatal in a few hours. [L, 73.]—**Deccan f.** Pernicious malarious f. [a, 34.]—**Decimal f., Deciman f.** Lat., *febris decimana.* Fr., *fièvre décimale* (ou *décimane*). A f. in which an exacerbation occurs every ninth day. [L, 116.]—**Delirious f.** Lat., *febris cum delirio.* Fr., *fièvre délirante.* F. accompanied with delirium. [L, 116.]—**Dengue f.** See Dengue.—**Dental f.** Fr., *fièvre dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnfieber.* A f., fleeting in character, with irregular crises, that may develop severe meningeal congestion; it appears during the first dentition, and seems to be of reflex nervous origin. [a, 34.]—**Depurative f., Depuratory f.** Lat., *febris depuratoria* (seu *depurativa*). Fr., *fièvre dépuratoire.* Ger., *reinigendes Fieber.* An old term for a f. lasting from fourteen to twenty-one days, with considerable prostration, and often associated with diarrhœa; probably typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Diamond-field f.** A typho-malarial f. occurring among laborers in the South African diamond fields. [a, 34.]—**Diaphoretic f.** Lat., *febris diaphoretica.* Fr., *fièvre diaphorétique.* Malarial f. with profuse sweating during the exacerbations. [L, 116.]—**Diary f.** Fr., *fièvre diaire.* Ger., *Eintagsfieber.* See *Ephemeral f.*—**Diathetic f.** Fr., *fièvre diathésale.* A f. that results from some diathesia. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**Digestive f.** A f. due to indigestion, presenting symptoms similar to those of gastritis. [a, 34.]—**Diphtheritic f.** Fr., *fièvre diphthéritique.* F. accompanying diphtheria. [a, 34.]—**Diphtheroid f.** See Febris *diphtheroides.*—**Divergent enteric f.** Typhoid f. with pronounced symptoms of affection of the nerve centres or of the gastro-intestinal, hepatic, respiratory, renal, or integumentary systems. [Neve, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1890, p. 358 (a, 24).]—**Double quartan intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double quarte* (ou *quarte doublée*). Ger., *doppeltviertägiges Fieber.* Intermittent f. in which two paroxysms occur every fourth day. [D, 72.]—**Double quotidian intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double quotidienne.* Malarial f. with two paroxysms each day. [a, 34.]—**Double tertian intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre double tierce* (ou *tierce doublée*): Ger., *doppeltdreitägiges Fieber.* 1. A malarial f. having two paroxysms every second day, and none on the intervening day. 2. A malarial f. having a daily paroxysm, in which that on the first and third and the second and fourth days are at the same hour. [a, 34.]—**Double unequal tertian intermittent f.** A double tertian f. in which one set of paroxysms has a more perfect intermission than the other. [D, 90.]—**Duodecimane f.** See Febris *duodecimana.*—**Duplicated quartan intermittent f.** See *Double quartan intermittent f.* (1st def.).—**Dynamic f.** 1. A sthenic f. 2. Of Stoker, relapsing f. [a, 34.]—**Dysenteric f.** Lat., *febris dysenterica.* Fr., *fièvre dysentérique.* The f. associated with dysentery. [a, 34.]—**Dysenteric typhus f.** Typhus f. complicated by dysentery; in fatal cases no lesions of the ileum are found. [a, 34.]—**Emotional f.** A f. with no distinct prodromes, occasionally ushered in by a chill, with photophobia and hysterical symptoms during the pyrexia. It is due to excessive emotion. [Fleming, "Trans. of the Med. Soc. of Pa.," 1879, 2, p. 621 (a, 34).]—**Endemial f., Endemic f.** See Endemic.—**Endemico-epidemic f.** Of W. M. Wood, a sickness observed in twenty-two men of the garrison at Indian Keys, who were attacked suddenly, after eating spoiled beef, with high f., delirium, and pulmonary congestion. ["Am. Med. Intell.," 1839, p. 309 (a, 24).—**Endemic remittent f.** Of Cragie, a form of remittent f. chiefly met with in tropical climates. [D, 1.]—**Enteric f.** Lat., *febris enterica.* Fr., *fièvre entérique* (ou *intestinale*). 1. The f. of enteritis, also any f. with prominent enteric symptoms. 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Enteritic f.** [Mills]. Typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Entero-malarial f.** A f. in which the *Plasmodium malariæ* of Laveran is found in the blood, and the typhoid bacillus in the stools. [J. J. Kinyoun, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 475 (a, 34).]—**Entero-mesenteric f.** Fr., *fièvre entéro-mésentérique, entéro-mésentérite typhoïde.* See *Typhoid f.*—**Ephemeral arthritic f.** Of J. A. Ore, a form of f. observed on shipboard after leaving India; probably dengue. ["Edinb. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1827, p. 229 (a, 24).]—**Ephemeral f.** Lat., *febris ephemera.* Fr., *fièvre éphémère.* A f. of very brief duration, usually completing its course within twenty-four hours. [a, 34.]—**Epidemical epidemic f.** [Rogers]. See *Typhus f.*—**Epidemic eruptive rheumatic f.** Dengue. [a, 34.]—**Epidemic erysipelatous f.** A f. accompanied by sore throat and enlarged tonsils, pain in the back and joints, nausea, constipation, and chills at the end of twenty-four hours. The cervical lymphatic glands are enlarged, and there is occasionally an erysipelatous eruption on the face or body, with subsequent subcutaneous suppuration. The danger of the disease depends upon the formation of sloughs in the throat or exhaustion from suppuration and gangrene elsewhere in the body. [Bennet, "N. Y. Jour. of Med.," July, 1853, p. 9 (a, 34).]—**Epidemic f.** Fr., *fièvre épidémique.* Of the old writers, typhus, typhoid, or relapsing f. [a, 34.]—**Epidemic f. of Edinburgh** [Welsh]. See *Relapsing f.*—**Epidemic f. of Gibraltar** [Halford]. See *Gibraltar f.*—**Epidemic f. of Ireland** [Barker]. See *Relapsing f.*—**Epidemic gastric f.** [Cheyne]. See *Typhoid f.*—**Epidemic gastro-rheumatic f.** Ger., *epidemischesgastrischrheumatisches Fieber.* An epidemic f. that prevailed at Blankenburg from 1859 to 1862, characterized by gastro-enteritis and œdema of the subcutaneous tissue and muscles. [Scholz, "Dtsch. Klin.," xiv, p. 485 (a, 34).]—**Epidemic inflammatory f. of Calcutta.** See Dengue.—**Epidemic petechial f.** Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale épidémique.* Of Fracastor (1505 to 1528), typhus f. [D, 74.]—**Epidemic remittent f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Epigastralgic f.** A pernicious intermittent fever with severe epigastric pains due to gastro-enteritis. [Bailly (a, 34).]—**Epileptic f.** Lat., *febris epileptica.* Fr., *fièvre épileptique.* A malarial f. with epileptic symptoms during the paroxysms. [L, 116.]—**Epithelial f.** Of Bailly, f. supposed to originate from disease of the epithelial surfaces. [a, 34.]—**Equine relapsing** (or **spirillum**) **f.** An epizootic f. affecting horses, camels, and mules in India; it may be caused by a fusiform organism, flagellated at either end, similar to the *Hæmatomonas* of fishes, that is found in the blood of affected animals. ["Lancet," Dec. 11, 1886, p. 1130 (a, 34).]—**Erethetic f.** Of Schönlein, irritative f. [a, 34.]—**Erethitic scarlet f.** Ger., *erethisches Scharlach.* Ordinary mild scarlet f. [D, 39.]—**Erotic f.** Lat., *febris erotica.* Fr., *fièvre érotique.* A slow f. that sometimes accompanies erotomania. [a, 34.]—**Erratic f.** Lat., *febris erratica.* Fr., *fièvre erratique.* A f. with irregular paroxysms; properly septan, octan, nonan, or deciman. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**Eruptive articular f., Eruptive epidemic f. of India.** See Dengue.—**Eruptive f.** Fr., *fièvre éruptive.* Ger., *Eruptionsfieber.* A f. following a period of incubation varying from a few hours to a few days, pursuing a definite course, with an associated eruption on the skin or mucous membrane or both; usually infectious. [a, 34.]—**Erysipelatous f.** Fr., *fièvre érysipélateuse.* Of Hall and Dexter, see *Epidemic erysipelatous f.*—**Essential f.** Lat., *febris essentialis.* Fr., *fièvre essentielle.* Ger., *essentielles Fieber.* A f. constituting a disease by itself, as distinguished from a symptomatic f.—**Exacerbating f.** Remittent f. [a, 24.]—**Exanthematic f.** See *Eruptive f.*—**Exanthematic typhus f.** Lat., *typhus exanthematicus.* Ger., *exanthematisches Nervenfieber.* Typhus f. in which the petechiæ are well marked. [a, 34.]—**Exanthematous f.** See *Eruptive f.*—**Exotic red f.** Of Bornier, dengue. [a, 34.]—**Fæco-malarial f.** [Donaldson]. See *Malta f.*—**Fainting f. of Persia.** A f. initiated by a chill, with early appearance of coma and the symptoms attending congestive f. [Bell, "Brit. and For. Med. Rev.," 1843, p. 558 (a, 34).]—**Fall f.** See *Autumnal f.*—**Famine f.** Lat., *febris a fame.* Fr., *fièvre de famine.* Ger., *Hungerpest.* See *Relapsing f.* and *Typhus f.*—**Fatigue f.** Lat., *febris a fatigatione.* Fr., *courbature fébrile de fatigue.* F. following protracted and unusual exertion. It is first manifested by a feeling of fatigue, with a chill subsequently if the patient exposes himself, and a f. attaining 103° or 104° F., with loss of appetite and general febrile symptoms. A few days' rest mitigates the severer symptoms, but if work is begun again the pulse remains quickened, there is f. each evening, and there are constipation and loss of appetite. The strength fails, and the patient is obliged to remain in bed. If there is pulmonary weakness, phthisical symptoms commence. The patient is usually obliged to keep his bed during the winter, in the spring grows weaker, and dies in the fall. [Knott, "Trans. of the Roy. Acad. of Med. in Irel.," vi, 1888 (a, 34).]—**Feigned f.** A semblance of f. produced by accelerating the heart's action by striking the elbow against a wall, artificially coloring the tongue, etc., by malingerers. [a, 34.]—**Fermentation f.** See Sapræmia.—**Fernando Po f.** The malarial f. of Fernando Po. [a, 34.]—**F.-bush.** See Benzoin *odoriferum.*—**F. gum-tree.** The *Eucalyptus globulus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. of convalescence.** A febrile paroxysm of variable duration, occurring during convalescence from an infectious or exanthematic f. [a, 34.]—**F. of dentition.** See *Dental f.*—**F. of over-exertion.** See *Fatigue f.*—**F. of the New Constitution** [O'Brien]. See *Relapsing f.*—**F. of the spirits** [Quincy]. Grave typhus f. [a, 34.]—**F.-plant.** The *Datura arborea, Pæderia fœtida,* and *Ocimum viride.* [B, 275 (a, 24); a, 14.]—**F. poison.** Of authors, the principle that causes infection; now known to be microbic. [a, 34.]—**F.-root.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum* and the *Pterospora andromeda.* [B, 81 (a, 21); 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus globulus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-twig.** The *Celastrus scandens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-weed.** The *Gerardia pedicularia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-wort.** See the major list.—**Fifteen-day f.** Relapsing f. in which there is a relapse on that day. [a, 34.]—**Five-day f.** Of Rutty, relapsing f. [D, 1.]—**Fulminating urethral f.** Urethral f. initiated by a chill, followed by a high temperature within a few hours after the introduction of an urethral instrument. [a, 34.]—**Gall f.** Ger., *Gallenfieber.* In the Netherlands, remittent f. [D, 52.]—**Ganglionic f.** See *Glandular f.*—**Gangrenous f.** Lat., *febris gangrænosa.* Fr., *fièvre gangréneuse.* 1. A f. accompanied by local gangrene, as in some cases of typhoid f. 2. Pernicious malarial f. with gangrene during convalescence. [a, 34.]—**Gaol f.** See *Jail f.*—**Gastralgic f.** Intermittent f. with gastralgia. [a, 34.]—**Gastric f.** Lat., *febris gastrica.* Fr., *fièvre gastrique.* Ger., *gastrisches Fieber.* 1. See *Abortive typhoid f.* 2. Acute dyspepsia. [Flint (D, 5).] 3. See *Simple continued f.*—**Gastric hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique gastrique.* Of Broussais, a f. from chronic irritation of the stomach; there are thirst, dryness of the mouth, a coated tongue, heartburn, acid eructations, and constipation, with moderate elevation of temperature. [a, 34.]—**Gastric intermittent f.** Of A. E. Beresford, intermittent f. with grave gastro-intestinal disorder. ["South. Pract.," May, 1881, p. 138 (a, 24).]—**Gastric remittent f.** Of Craigie and Marston, a f. occurring in and about the Mediterranean, having characteristics in common with some of the forms of continued f. [D, 1.]—**Gastro-adynamic f.** See Febris *gastro-adynamica.*—**Gastro-angeiotenic f.** An acute form of bilious f. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-ataxic f.** A form of ataxic f. with dryness of the tongue, excessive thirst, vomiting, diarrhœa, or constipation; actually, typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-bilious f.** Gastric f. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-cephalic f.** Fr., *fièvre gastro-céphalique.* See *Simple continued f.*—**Gastro-enteric f.** 1. A variety of congestive f. prevalent in the southwestern United States, characterized by vomiting, dysentery, thirst, dyspnœa, restlessness, burning heat in the stomach, a weak pulse, and cold extremities. [D, 25.] 2. Of Craigie, typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-hepatic f.** Of Ritchie, relapsing f. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-splenic f.** Of Craigie, typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Genital hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique génitale.* Of Broussais, f. with debility, from excessive sexual indulgence or masturbation. [a, 34.]—**Georgia**

f.-tree. The *Pinckneya pubens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Gibraltar f.** An infectious epidemic f. prevalent in Gibraltar in the early autumn, that presented symptoms similar to those of yellow f., and was so called, though the disease resembled hæmorrhagic malarial f. [α, 34.]—**Glandular f.** Fr., *fièvre ganglionnaire.* Ger., *Drüsenfieber.* An acute f. accompanied by a swollen condition of the cervical or intestinal lymphatic glands, with uneasiness, anorexia, and nausea. There is dysphagia or diarrhœa, according to the glands affected. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 28, 1889, p. 355 (α, 34).]—**Gouty f.** Fr., *fièvre goutteuse.* Ger., *Gichtfieber.* The f. of acute gout. [L, 49 (α, 34).]—**Grain-gaugers' f.** Fr., *fièvre des jaugeurs de blé.* A disease with malarial symptoms, affecting individuals charged with measuring foreign grain in the docks of Marseilles; attributed to a fine dust that rises from the grain during the process of handling. [Maurans, "Semaine méd.," quoted in "Prog. méd.," Mar. 4, 1882.]—**Grave anginose scarlet f.** Of Meigs and Pepper, a variety of scarlet f. characterized by pseudo-membranous, ulcerative, or gangrenous angina. [D, 40.]—**Grave cerebral scarlet f.** Of Meigs and Pepper, a variety of scarlet f. in which acute cerebral symptoms appear early. [D, 40.]—**Growing f.** Fr., *fièvre de croissance.* Febricula occurring occasionally during rapid growth in youth. [α, 34.]—**Hæmatemesic paludal f.** Of Faget, hæmorrhagic malarial f. with hæmatemesis. [α, 34.]—**Hæmaturic bilious (or malarial) f.** Fr., *fièvre bilieuse hématurique.* A form of pernicious malarial f., of rapid onset, in which the chill may be moderate but the subsequent pyrexia is very high, and on the second day the urine is reddish-brown or black, and icterus appears. The urine is albuminous, and, microscopically, crenated red corpuscles and crystals of hæmoglobin are found; the presence of the latter seems to be due to the rapid destruction of the red corpuscles by the malarial micro-organism. The disease is of brief duration; energetic treatment may stop the destruction of the red corpuscles and the microbial ptomaine formation; otherwise death ensues a few days after the appearance of the hæmaturia. [α, 34.]—**Hæmogastric f.** Yellow f. [α, 34.]—**Hæmoptoic f.** See FEBRIS *hæmoptoica.*—**Hæmorrhagic hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique hémorrhagique.* Of Broussais, a f. that results from hæmorrhage. [α, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic malarial f.** Pernicious malarial f. in which there is hæmorrhage from the nose, stomach, or kidneys. That from the stomach is similar to the black vomit of yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic putrid f.** Typhoid f. with hæmorrhage from a mucous membrane. [α, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic yellow f.** [Lyons]. A variety of yellow f. characterized by early, profuse, and generally fatal hæmorrhages from various tissues and organs. [D, 1.]—**Harvest f.** Gastric f. occurring in harvesters. [α, 34.]—**Hay f.** Fr., *fièvre de foin* (ou *des foins*), *coryza idiosyncrasique.* Ger., *Heufieber.* It., *catarro* (o *febbre*, o *asma*) *del fieno.* A periodical hyperæsthetic rhinitis, due to pollen or other exciting agents. It occurs principally in neurotic individuals, usually in the spring or in the middle of August; there is constant discharge from the nose, with malaise, injected conjunctivæ moderate f., and often asthmatic symptoms. [α, 34.]—**Heat f.** See INSOLATION.—**Hebdomadal (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris hebdomadana.* Fr., *fièvre hebdomadaire.* 1. An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every seven days. 2. Seven-day f.; simple continued f. [D, 74.]—**Hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica.* Fr., *fièvre hectique.* Ger., *hektisches Fieber.* A type of f. associated with prolonged suppuration or some analogous condition involving an undue drain on the system. It is distinguished by its remarkable intermissions, which are usually periodical, a remission and an exacerbation occurring once, and sometimes twice, in the twenty-four hours; by excessive wasting of the tissues; and by the exhausting sweats that attend the paroxysms. It is generally of long duration. [α, 34.]—**Hepatic f.** Lat., *febris hepatica.* Fr., *fièvre hépatique.* 1. A form of pernicious intermittent f. in which hepatic disorder is a prominent symptom. [D, 2, 14.] 2. A f. due to inflammation of the liver, manifested by chills, pyrexia, jaundice, and hepatic tenderness. [α, 34.]—**Hepatic intermitting f.** A f. occurring in cases of obstruction of the bile-ducts; caused by the absorption of ptomaines contained in the bile. [Charcot (α, 34).]—**Herpetic f.** A continued f., lasting a few days, in which defervescence is accompanied by herpes on the nose or lips. [α, 34.]—**Hidrotic f.** See HIDROSIS.—**Hill f.** The pernicious and continued malarial f. of the hilly regions of India. [α, 34.]—**Homotonic f.** Simple continued f. [α, 34.]—**Horrific f.** Lat., *febris horrifica.* Fr., *fièvre horrifique.* See *Algid* (*congestive*) *f.*—**Hospital f.** Fr., *fièvre des hôpitaux* (ou *d'hôpital*). See *Typhus f.*—**Humoral f.** Lat., *febris humoralis.* Fr., *fièvre humorale.* A f. supposed to be due to a corruption of the humors. [α, 34.]—**Hungarian f.** Lat., *febris hungarica.* Fr., *fièvre hongroise* (ou *de Hongrie*). Ger., *ungarisches* (oder *hungarisches*) *Fieber.* A typhus f. that devastated the army of Maximilian II in Hungary in 1556. [α, 34.]—**Hybrid typhoid f.** See *Typhomalarial f.*—**Hydrophobic f.** A form of malarial f. in which there is an aversion that may become a horror for fluids. [α, 34.]—**Hyperpyretic f., Hyperthermic f.** Fr., *fièvre hyperthermique.* Fever with excessive elevation of the bodily temperature. [α, 18.]—**Hysterical f.** Lat., *febris hysterica.* Fr., *fièvre hystérique.* Real or apparent f. that depends upon the hysterical neurosis. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 5, 1883, p. 661 (D).]—**Icteric f.** F. accompanied by jaundice. [α, 34.]—**Icterode pernicious f., Ictero-hæmaturic f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Idiopathic f.** A f. that is not dependent upon infectious material, or visceral inflammation, or traumatism, but is apparently due to reflex action on the thermic centres. [α, 34.]—**Ileo-typhus f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Illegitimate f.** Fr., *fièvre illégitime.* Irregular malarial f. [L, 49 (α, 34).]—**Imputrid continent f.** See *Continued f.*—**Infantile f.** The tubercular meningitis of children. [Leonard, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1844, p. 292 (α, 34).]—**Infantile gastric f.** Typhoid f. in children. [α, 34.]—**Infantile gastric remittent f.** Gastric or typhoid f. in children. [α, 34.]—**Infantile hectic f.** Typhoid f. in infants. [α, 34.]—**Infantile remittent f.** 1. Of Evanson, typhoid f. occurring in children. [D, 1.] 2. Gastro-enteritis in infants from food fermentation or worms. [α, 34.]—**Infection f., Infectious f.** Fr., *fièvre d'infection.* Ger., *Infectionsfieber.* 1. A f. due to the entrance of infectious matter into the system. [D, 3.] 2. See *Typhus f.*—**Infectious ship f.** [Blaine]. See *Typhus f.*—**Inflammatory f.** Lat., *febris symptomatica* (seu *continua inflammatoria*). Fr., *fièvre inflammatoire.* Ger., *entzündliches Fieber, Entzündungsfieber.* A f. symptomatic of inflammation. [D, 1.]—**Inflammatory intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente inflammatoire.* Intermittent f. marked by a short chill, a long period of f., elevated temperature, headache, somnolence, and a hard and full pulse. [B, 74.]—**Inflammatory remittent f.** Of Copland, an adynamic remittent f. usually classed as bilious remittent f. or hæmorrhagic malarial f. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory seasoning f.** See *Acclimation f.*—**Inirritative f.** [Darwin]. Lat., *febris inirritativa.* See *Typhus f.*—**Insidious f.** Ambulatory typhus f. [α, 34.]—**Intercurrent f.** See FEBRIS *intercurrens.*—**Intermittent ataxic f.** Pernicious malarial f. [α, 34.]—**Intermittent f.** Lat., *febris intermittens.* Fr., *fièvre intermittente* (ou *d'accès*, ou *récurrente*). Ger., *kaltes Fieber, Intermittens, Wechselfieber.* It., *febbre intermittente.* Sp., *fiebre intermitente.* Syn.: *ague.* A form of malarial f. in which the premonitory symptoms are a feeling of malaise and restlessness with yawning and finally facial pallor, blue lips, cold skin, and a chill that is more or less pronounced in conformity with the physical character of the person affected. Succeeding the chill there are high f., a rapid pulse, and muscular pains, especially severe in the loins and the calves of the legs; this condition continues for some hours, when defervescence occurs and perspiration indicates a return of the system to an apparently normal condition. In cases that are not treated there is a return of the febrile paroxysm in one day (quotidian f.), two days (tertian f.), three days (quartan f.), four days (quintan f.), five days (sextan f.), six days (septan f.), seven days (octan f.), eight days (nonan f.), or nine days (deciman f.); and irregular types occur in which there are double paroxysms on certain days. There is also a masked form, in which, instead of a chill, there is a neuralgia, as of the supra-orbital nerve in brow-ague, or of the intercostal nerve in pleurodynia, or of the sacral nerves in lumbago; or there is some other manifestation of periodical irritation, such as vomiting, the f. following these paroxysms as usual; or in some cases, with malarial intermittent neuralgia, f. is either mild or absent. The f. lasts a variable time, in proportion to the thoroughness of quinine medication. Many supposed cases of reinvasion of the malarial poison are manifestations of increased activity of the malarial organism that has not been destroyed in the blood. [α, 34.]—**Intermittent f. from morphine.** An intermitting pyrexia, of quotidian or tertian type, that occurs occasionally in morphine-eaters. Though the spleen is enlarged and neuralgias (supra-orbital, intercostal, etc.) are present, quinine does not cure the patient; the disease persists until the use of morphine is discontinued. [Murchison, "Lancet," May 3, 10, 1879 (α, 34).]—**Intestinal f.** 1. Of R. U. West, a state of f. with diarrhœa in a lying-in woman. [A, 39.] 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Irish f.** 1. Typhus f. 2. Probably an asthenic variety of relapsing f. [α, 34.]—**Irish immigrants' f.** A typhoid condition developed in a case of relapsing f. [Drake, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1847, p. 149 (α, 34).]—**Irregular low nervous f.** [Fordyce]. See *Typhoid f.*—**Irritative f.** Fr., *fièvre d'irritation.* 1. A form of continued f. resulting from exposure, change of climate, or mental strain. 2. A symptomatic f., also called *constitutional irritation*, in which the nervous system is much affected. [D, 52; F. P. Porcher, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 412 (α, 17).]—**Irritative f. of the puerperal state** [D. D. Davis]. A form of puerperal f. characterized by: "1. An excited state of the heart and arteries for an uncertain period before the accession of labor. 2. An unusual apprehension of danger, or rather the confident belief of an approaching fatal event, also entertained for an uncertain period of several weeks before the declaration of the process of parturition. 3. An obstinate continuance of the same symptoms, both during labor and subsequent to that result. 4. Proofs of much morbid determination of blood to the head both before and after delivery, but without delirium. 5. Perfect vigilance. 6. A disease of about eight or ten days' duration subsequent to the delivery, but with full possession of the intellectual powers throughout the whole course of the malady. 7. A fatal termination, with rare, if with any, exceptions." [A, 42.]—**Jail f.** Lat., *febris carceraria* (seu *carceris*). Fr., *fièvre des prisons.* Typhus f. occurring among the inmates of jails or prisons.—**Jungle f.** Fr., *fièvre des jungles.* The pernicious malarial f. of the East Indian jungles. [α, 34.]—**Kendal f.** [Hughes]. See *Yellow f.*—**Kollas f.** See FIÈVRE *des Kollas.*—**Lake f.** In the lake region of the United States, remittent f. [D, 1.]—**Latent scarlet f.** A mild form of scarlet f., marked by the absence of the characteristic exanthem and angina. [D, 1.]—**Latent typhoid f.** See *Ambulatory typhoid f.*—**Lazaret f.** Typhus and typhoid f's occurring among persons confined in a lazaretto. [α, 34.]—**Leghorn f.** Fr., *fièvre de Livourne.* See *Yellow f.*—**Lent f.** Of Strother, typhoid f. [α, 34.]—**Lenticular f.** See *Miliary f.*—**Levant f.** [Irvine]. A severe malarial f. of the Levant. [α, 34.]—**Lipyrian f.** See FEBRIS *leipyria.*—**Littoral f.** Malarial f. that occurs on a coast. [α, 34.]—**Local f.** See FEBRIS *localis.*—**Lochial f.** Lat., *febris lochialis.* Fr., *fièvre lochiale.* A febricula accompanying the lochial discharge. [α, 34.]—**Low continued f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Low f.** See *Asthenic f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Low f. of the puerperal state** [J. Clarke]. An old term for an adynamic type of puerperal f. [A, 42.]—**Low nervous f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Lung f.** Acute pneumonia.—**Lying-in f.** See *Puerperal f.*—**Lymphatic f.** Lat., *febris lymphatica.* Fr., *fièvre lymphatique.* A f. due to deficient or abnormal secretion from the "conglomerate (secreting) glands" (*e. g.*, the parotid gland and pancreas). [B, 117.]—**Maculated f.** See *Typhus f.*—**Malarial f.** Fr., *fièvre palustre* (ou *paludienne*, ou *paludique*). Ger., *Malariafieber.* A f. due to malaria. [α, 34.] See *Intermittent f.* and *Remittent f.*—**Ma-**

larial typhoid f., **Malario-typhoid f.** See *Typho-malarial f.*—**Malarious f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Malarious yellow f.** A variety of malarial f. in which there is decided yellowness of the skin. [D.]—**Malignant bilious f. of America.** See *Yellow f.*—**Malignant bilious typhus f.** Of Russegger, a form of f. peculiar to Nubia. [a, 34.]—**Malignant f.** Lat., *febris maligna.* Fr., *fièvre maligne.* Typhus f.; also a f. resembling in symptoms the severer forms of that disease. [B, 117; L.]—**Malignant f. of hospitals.** Of Pringle, typhus f. [a, 34.]—**Malignant f. of ships.** See *Ship f.*—**Malignant f. of the tropics.** Pernicious malarial f. [a, 34.]—**Malignant intermittent f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Malignant nervous f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne nerveuse.* Of Huxham, typhoid f. [D, 72.]—**Malignant pestilent f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne pestilentielle.* 1. One of the complications of the plague. [B, 117.] 2. Of Chisholm, yellow f. [a, 34.]—**Malignant puerperal f.** Puerperal f. with adynamia. [a, 34.]—**Malignant purple f., Malignant purpuric f.** Fr., *fièvre purpurine* (ou *pourprée maligne.* Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis. [D, 1.]—**Malignant putrid f.** Fr., *fièvre maligne putride.* Of Buchan, typhus f. [D, 74.]—**Malignant remittent f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Malignant scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina maligna* (seu *gravior*). A severe form of scarlet f. in which the throat tends to slough, the exanthem is scarcely developed, petechiæ often appear, and the f. is adynamic. [D, 1.]—**Malta f.** A specific continued endemic f. of the Island of Malta, apparently due to a micro-organism; characterized by profuse perspiration and sudamina, constipation, swelling of the joints, and usually an enlarged spleen. In fatal cases no affection of Peyer's glands is found. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 18, 1889, p. 1101 (a, 34).]—**Marsh f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Martinique f.** Fr., *fièvre de la Martinique.* Of Hubert, a pernicious malarial f. observed at Martinique.—**Masked (malarial) f.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**Masked scarlet f.** Scarlet f. with a lack of prominence of the usual symptoms; commonly the anginous symptoms are most prominent and desquamation suggests the real nature of the disease. [Squire, "Lancet," 1888, i, p. 875 (a, 34).]—**Mediterranean f.** [Burnett]. Fr., *fièvre méditerranée* (ou *méditerranéenne*). Pernicious malarial f. occurring on the Mediterranean coast, presenting either continued or ictero-hæmaturic symptoms. [a, 34.]—**Mediterranean gastric remittent f.** [Chartres]. See *Mediterranean f.*—**Melanious f.** Of Jones, typhoid f. ["Lancet," 1858, ii, p. 117 (a, 34).]—**Melanuric (remittent) f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Membranous f.** Fr., *fièvre membraneuse.* F. from inflammation of a serous or mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**Meningo-gastric f.** Fr., *fièvre méningogastrique.* 1. Of Gardien, a form of puerperal f. accompanied with biliary derangement. [A, 43.] 2. See *Typhoid f.*—**Menorrhagic f.** Fr., *fièvre ménorrhagique.* A febricula sometimes accompanying menstruation. [a, 34.]—**Mental hectic f.** See *Moral hectic f.*—**Mercurial f.** Fr., *fièvre mercurielle.* A febricula that results from irritation caused by mercury poisoning. [a, 34.]—**Mesenteric f.** Lat., *febris mesenterica.* Fr., *fièvre mésentérique.* See *Typhoid f.*—**Miasmatic f.** See *Malarial f.*—**Miasmatic typhoid f.** [Levick]. Typho-malarial f. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," xlvii, p. 401 (a, 34).]—**Mild yellow f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Miliary f.** Lat., *febris miliaris.* Fr., *fièvre miliaire.* Of the old authors, a f. in which miliaria appeared on the body; indiscriminately applied to contagious and non-contagious f's. [a, 34.]—**Military f.** Typhus f. [a, 34.]—**Milk f.** Lat., *febricula puerperalis, febris lactea.* Fr., *fièvre* (ou *montée*) *de lait* (ou *laiteuse*). Ger., *Milchfieber.* An old term for a febricula sometimes accompanying the establishment of the secretion of milk in lying-in women; now thought to be only a mild form of septic f. [a, 34.]—**Mixed continued f.** Typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Mixed f.** Ger., *Mischfieber.* A f. in which there is a complication of diseases, such as entero-malarial f. [a, 34.]—**Moral hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique morale.* Of old authors, a f. with pallor, emaciation, anorexia, insomnia, dyspnœa, and general malaise, dependent upon profound mental emotion. [a, 34.]—**Morbillous f.** Of Sydenham, a f. occurring during an epidemic of measles but with no associated eruption. [a, 34.]—**Mountain f.** 1. Of Wise, a mild f. with cardiac and respiratory irritability, lasting about a week; it is supposably due to sudden exposure to diminished atmospheric pressure and consequent rarefaction of the air. 2. Malarial, typho-malarial, or typhoid f. occurring in mountainous regions. The cases present no symptoms that are unusual in lower localities. [a, 34.]—**Mucous epithelial f., Mucous f.** Lat., *febris mucosa.* Fr., *fièvre muqueuse.* Ger., *Schleimfieber.* 1. Of Roederer, see *Typhoid f.* 2. See *Catarrhal f.*—**Mysore f.** Various forms of malarial f. at Mysore, India. [a, 34.]—**Nagpore f.** Various forms of malarial f. at Nagpore, India. [a, 34.]—**Nautical f.** Lat., *febris nautica.* See *Ship f.*—**Neapolitan f.** A f. observed in Naples, corresponding in its symptoms with typho-malarial f. [a, 34.]—**Necrosial f.** Of Simon, f. symptomatic of necrosis of bone. [a, 34.]—**Nephritic f.** Lat., *febris nephritica.* Fr., *fièvre néphritique* (ou *néphrétique*). A variety of pernicious malarial f. in which nephritis is a prominent symptom. [D, 74.]—**Nervous f.** Lat., *febris nervosa.* Fr., *fièvre nerveuse, courbature fébrile par émotion* (2d def.). 1. Any f. characterized by decided derangement of the nervous system, especially typhus f. and typhoid f. 2. A febricula due to emotional excitement.—**Nervous hectic f.** See *Hysterical f.*—**Neuralgic f.** See *Dengue.*—**Neuro-purpuric f.** Of Mopother, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. [a, 34.]—**Neurotic f.** A f. of neurotic origin (*e. g.*, according to some writers, urethral f.). [Horsley, "Lancet," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 1133.]—**New f.** See *Malta f.*—**Niger f.** Pernicious malarial f. affecting Europeans on the River Niger. [a, 34.]—**Night-soil f.** [Brown]. Typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Nonan intermittent f.** Lat., *febris nonana.* Fr., *fièvre nonane.* Intermittent f. in which the exacerbations recur every eighth day. [D, 72.]—**Non-contagious nervous f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Non-infective f.** A f. produced by local inflammation, such as some forms of traumatic f. [a, 34.]—**Nosocomial f.** Lat., *febris nosocomialis.* Fr., *fièvre nosocomiale.* Typhus f. occurring in hospitals. [L, 116.]—**Nudden f.** An adynamic intermittent f. of Nudden, Lower Bengal. [a, 34.]—**Ochlotic f.** [Laycock]. Typhus f. [a, 34.]—**Octan intermittent f.** Lat., *febris octana.* Fr., *fièvre octane.* Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every seventh day. [D, 72.]—**Oroya f.** A febrile stage of verruga. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 2, 1887, p. 17 (a, 34).]—**Paludal f.** Fr., *fièvre paludéenne* (ou *paludique*). See *Malarial f.*—**Paludal f. of Mauritius.** A pernicious f. of the island of Mauritius. [a, 34.]—**Panama f.** See *Chagres f.*—**Paroxysmal f.** A f. in which there are varying intervals of apyrexia between the different febrile paroxysms; the latter consist of three stages, "cold," "hot," and "sweating." The f. may be from malaria, from ulcerative endocarditis, from lymphadenoma, etc. [Murchison, "Lancet," May 3, 1879, p. 617 (a, 34).]—**Pectoral hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique pectorale.* Of Broussais, hectic f. from inflammation of the larynx, bronchi, lungs, or pleura. [a, 34.]—**Peculiar f.** Of Armstrong, f. with certain peculiar effects, such as the efflorescence of scarlet f., the rash of measles, etc. [a, 34.]—**Peptone f.** Of Ott, f. produced by injecting antipeptone or amphopeptone into the blood of an animal. [a, 34.]—**Periodical f.** A f. in which there is a periodicity in the recurrence of the paroxysms. [a, 34.]—**Peripneumonic f.** Fr., *fièvre péripneumonique.* See *Pneumonic f.* (1st def.).—**Peritoneal f.** Puerperal peritonitis. [A, 39.]—**Pernicious cardialgic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse cardialgique.* Pernicious malarial f. characterized by intense pain in the precordial region. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious catarrhal intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse catarrhale.* Of Torti and Morton, see *Pernicious peripneumonic intermittent f.*—**Pernicious comatose f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse comateuse* (ou *soporeuse*). Pernicious malarial f. in which profound or fatal coma occurs during an exacerbation. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious convulsive intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse convulsive* (ou *tétanique*). Pernicious malarial f. characterized by tonic or clonic convulsions. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious delirious intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse délirante.* Pernicious malarial f. characterized by delirium, preceded perhaps by hallucinations, beginning in the cold stage, increasing in intensity during the f., and finally disappearing after the sweating period has ended. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious dysenteric intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse dysentérique.* Pernicious malarial f. with complications of a dysenteric character, [D, 72.]—**Pernicious epileptic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse épileptique.* Pernicious malarial f. characterized by epileptoid convulsions. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious f.** See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Pernicious gastralgic intermittent f.** Fr., *fievre pernicieuse gastralgique.* Pernicious malarial f. in which a most painful gastralgia occurs during the paroxysms. The pain may be followed by the vomiting of mucous or bilious matter. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious hæmorrhagic intermittent f.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial f.*—**Pernicious icteric f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse ictérique.* Of Daulle, pernicious icteric remittent f. as occurring in Madagascar. [D, 74.]—**Pernicious intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre intermittente pernicieuse.* Ger., *perniciöses Wechselfieber.* See *Pernicious malarial f.*—**Pernicious lethargic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse léthargique.* Pernicious malarial f. accompanied by lethargy. [D, 72.] Cf. *Pernicious comatose intermittent f.*—**Pernicious malarial f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse.* A form of malarial f. in which the rapid destruction of the red corpuscles and the accumulation of ptomaines, in consequence of the presence of the malarial parasite, produce a profound impression on the central nervous system. The attacks begin as usual in malarial f's, when suddenly a chill is succeeded by coma (the old *febris comatosa*, seu *apoplectica*), or delirium (*febris epileptica, convulsiva*, etc.), or difficulty of respiration (*febris asthmatica*), or hæmorrhage; it is not unusual, in marshy countries in hot latitudes, to see several of the varieties combined, the algid passing into the comatose form, for instance. The disease usually occurs in persons that have had previous attacks of malarial f., and it has a high rate of mortality. [a, 34.]—**Pernicious peripneumonic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse péripneumonique.* Pernicious malarial f. in which the paroxysms are marked by severe dyspnœa and catarrhal bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious pleuritic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse pleurétique.* Pernicious malarial f. characterized by severe pain in the pleura. [D, 72.]—**Pernicious scorbutic intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse scorbutique.* An old variety of pernicious malarial f. associated with scorbutic symptoms. [a, 34.]—**Pernicious syncopal intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre pernicieuse syncopale.* Pernicious malarial f. in the exacerbations of which dangerous attacks of syncope are apt to occur. [Trousseau (D, 72).]—**Pernicious yellow f.** An epidemic f. of great virulence which occurred in Nauplia, Greece (where it was called "yellow typhus"). The skin became of a deep yellow, changing to black soon after death. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 4, 1886, p. 1111.]—**Peshawur f.** Typho-malarial f. of Peshawur, India. [a, 34.]—**Pestilential f.** Lat., *febris pestilens.* Fr., *fièvre pestilentielle.* 1. Of Stoker, typhus fever. 2. The plague. [D, 72; L, 116.]—**Pestilential yellow f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Petechial contagious f.** Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale contagieuse.* Of Chauffard (1856), typhus f. [D, 74.]—**Petechial f.** Lat., *febris petechialis.* Fr., *fièvre pétéchiale.* See *Typhus f.* and *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**Peyerian f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Pharyngeal f.** Of Flint and H. E. Brown, a f. of brief duration, accompanied with pharyngitis; probably an epidemic erysipelatous f. [D, 25.]—**Phlogistic f.** See *Local f.*—**Phlyctænoid scarlet f.** A form of scarlet f. in which the exanthem is accompanied by the formation of vesicles filled with serum, or a cloudy, yellow liquid. [D, 1.]—**Phthisical f.** Lat., *febris phthisica.* Fr., *fièvre phthisique.* Ger., *phthisisches Fieber.* The hectic f. produced by tuberculosis; it appears early in the disease, the height of the temperature depending upon the extent of the tuberculous deposit. [a, 34.]—**Pituitary f.** [Ettmüller], **Pituitous f.** [Copland]. Lat., *febris pituitosa.* Fr., *fièvre pituiteuse.* Of Ettmüller, a slow f. supposed to be due to obstruction "in the pituitous glands." [B, 117.]—**Pituitous hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica pituitosa.* Of Broussais, a gastric hectic f. with mucous diarrhœa. [a, 34.]—

Pleuritic f. The f. of pleurisy. [a, 34.]—**Pleuro-pneumonic f.** An infectious disease characterized by a sudden chill, pyrexia, pain in the side, vomiting or diarrhœa, or both; with delirium usually on the second or third day, and a cough with "prune-juice" expectoration. The physical signs of pleuro-pneumonia are usually quickly developed; the pleuro-pneumonia may affect one or both sides, and relapses may sometimes occur. The crisis usually occurs on the seventh day. Klein has found a specific bacillus in fatal cases. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 899 (a, 34).]—**Pneumonic f.** Fr., *fièvre pneumonique* (ou *péri-pneumonique* [Cayol], ou *synoque pneumonique* [Marrotte]), *érysipèle du poumon* [Marrotte]. 1. The fever of pneumonia. [a, 34.] 2. A form of pernicious malarial f. in which pneumonia is a prominent symptom. [D, 72.]—**Postponing intermittent f.** Ger., *nachsetzendes Fieber.* An intermittent f. in which each paroxysm occurs later in the day than the preceding paroxysm did. [D, 90.]—**Primary f.** 1. See *Idiopathic f.* 2. The f. accompanying the onset of an acute disease.—**Primary suppurative f.** F. occurring in the course of ordinary acute suppuration. [a, 34.]—**Prison f.** Fr., *fièvre carcéraire* (ou *des prisons*). See *Typhus f.* and *Typhoid f.*—**Prolonged ephemeral f.** Fr., *fièvre éphémère prolongée.* A febricula lasting three days or longer. [D, 74.]—**Protracted intermittent f.** An intermittent f. that usually returns on the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, or twenty-eighth day. [a, 34.]—**Pseudo-continued f.** Fr., *fièvre pseudo-continuée.* A remittent f. in which the remissions are not pronounced in character. [a, 34.]—**Pseudo-hay f.** Symptoms simulating those of hay f. produced by definite hypertrophic changes in the nasal mucous membrane. [Bronner, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 23, 1889, p. 656 (a, 34).]—**Pseudo-typhoid f.** Of McNutt, remittent bilious f. ["East Tenn. Rec. of Med. and Surg.," 1852-'53, p. 143 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal f.** Lat., *febris puerperalis.* Fr., *fièvre puerpérale.* Ger., *Puerperalfieber, Kindbettfieber, Kindbetterinfieber.* Sp., *fiebre puerperal.* Syn.: *childbed f., puerperal septicæmia.* A f., formerly supposed to be specific, appearing in puerperal women between the second and sixth days after delivery. It is now known that the disease is due to septic infection. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal hectic f.** Fr., *fièvre hectique puerpérale.* See *Milk f.*—**Puerperal intermittent f.** A form of puerperal f. with paroxysms recurring at intervals of from fifteen to thirty hours; "always," says D. D. Davis, "accompanied and followed by severe inflammation and suppuration of membrano-tendinous tissues." [A, 66.]—**Puerperal malarial f.** Malarial f. that attacks women after delivery, and may be considered to be a form of puerperal f. It usually appears about the fifth day after confinement. The temperature is quite high, the malaise is pronounced, and the remissions are marked. Occasionally secondary uterine hæmorrhage occurs during its course. [F. Barker, "Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Apr., 1880 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina puerperalis.* Fr., *scarlatine puerpérale.* Ger., *Puerperalscharlach.* Scarlet f. occurring during the puerperal period; according to some authors, a form of true puerperal f. due to the infection of scarlet f. The term has been applied to cases that were doubtless not scarlet f. at all, but only a dermatitis symptomatic of septicæmia. [A, 22, 57.]—**Puka f.** In the East Indies, remittent f. [D, 1.]—**Puking f.** See FEBRIS *vomitoria.*—**Pulicular f., Puncticular f., Puncticulated f.** See *Petechial f.*—**Purple f., Purpuric f.** [Benson]. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. [a, 34.]—**Purpuric yellow f.** Of Lyons, a form of yellow f. characterized by purpuric patches, surrounded in some cases by œdema. [D, 1.]—**Purulent f.** See *Pyogenic f.*—**Putrid adynamic typhoid f.** See *Putro-adynamic f.*—**Putrid continued f.** Fr., *fièvre continuée putride.* Of Macbride, typhus f. [a, 34.]—**Putrid f.** Lat., *febris putrida.* Fr., *fièvre putride.* Ger., *fauliges Fieber.* Formerly, a f. that lasted from fifteen to twenty-one days, with offensive-smelling sweat, urine, and stools. The symptoms described by the old nosologists under this term closely resemble those of typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Putrid hectic f.** Lat., *febris hectica putrida.* Of Hildenbrand, a f. produced by unwholesome food or by scurvy. [a, 34.]—**Putrid malignant f.** Of Huxham, typhus f. [a, 34.]—**Putro-adynamic f.** 1. Typhoid f. in which the petechiæ are numerous, and very dark, local gangrene occurs, the temperature may be subnormal, and there are hæmorrhages from mucous surfaces. 2. Relapsing f. [a, 34.]—**Putro-adynamic puerperal f.** See *Malignant puerperal f.*—**Putro-adynamic typhoid f.** Of the old authors, typhoid f. exhibiting symptoms of decomposition of the fluids and tissue of the body. [a, 34.]—**Pyæmic f.** F. associated with pyæmia. [a, 34.]—**Pyogenic f.** Fr., *fièvre pyogénique.* Of Sir W. Jenner, a febrile disorder resembling pyæmia, particularly in the formation of multiple abscesses. [D, 1.]—**Pythogenetic f., Pythogenic f.** Lat., *febris pythogenes.* Of Murchison, typhoid f. [D, 1.]—**Quartan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quartana* (seu *quarta*). Fr., *fièvre quarte* (ou *quartre*). Ger., *Quartanfieber, viertägiges Fieber.* An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every third day. [D.]—**Quinine f.** Lat., *febris chinica.* Fr., *fièvre quinique.* Syn.: *Tommaselli's disease.* Pyrexia caused by the administration of quinine; the urine becomes black (hæmaturia) and is passed with difficulty, the face presents a cadaveric appearance, there are chills, cold sweats, and difficulty of respiration. All the symptoms cease when the use of quinine is discontinued. ["Union méd.," March 14, 1889, p. 402 (a, 34).]—**Quintan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quintana.* Fr., *fièvre quintane.* Ger., *Quintanfieber, fünftägiges Fieber.* An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day. [D, 72, 90.]—**Quotidian (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris quotidiana.* Fr., *fièvre* (*intermittente*) *quotidienne.* Ger., *Quotidianfieber, tägliches Fieber.* An intermittent f. in which a paroxysm occurs every day. [D.]—**Recurrent f., Recurring f.** Fr., *fièvre récurrente.* See *Relapsing f.*—**Red-tongued f.** In Kentucky, typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Regular intermittent f.** Lat., *febris regularis.* Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms return at a regular time. [a, 34.]—**Relapsing f.** Lat., *febris recidiva* (seu *recurrens*). Fr., *fièvre à rechutes* (ou *de famine*). Ger., *recidives Fieber.* An infectious f., produced by the *Spirillum Obermeieri*, that occurs epidemically in overcrowded and underfed communities. The stage of incubation lasts about five days, a chill ushering in a f., with violent headache, pain in the loins and extremities, anorexia, nausea, and general malaise. The f. is high, reaching 106° F.; the skin is dry and becomes of a dirty-yellow color, and patches of purpura may form in severe cases. The tongue is dry and thickly coated; the liver and spleen enlarge. These symptoms persist for from five to seven days, when the temperature falls, perspiration is free, and the patient feels well. But in an interval of about a week a second attack occurs, lasting about five days, and subsequent relapses may occur several times. In the severe form, known as bilious typhoid f., the icterus is more intense, and petechiæ are found on the skin. In ordinary cases the disease is benign; fatal cases seem due to bad hygienic surroundings, lack of treatment, or pulmonic or renal complications. [a, 34.]—**Relapsing intermittent f.** An intermittent f. in which the paroxysms cease as a result of treatment, but slight exposure or excitement causes a recurrence of the f. [a, 34.]—**Relapsing remittent f.** Remittent f. that returns within a few weeks of the first attack. [a, 34.]—**Remittent African f.** See *African f.*—**Remittent f.** Lat., *febris remittens.* Fr., *fièvre rémittente* (ou *bilieuse des climats intertropicaux*). Ger., *remittirendes* (oder *nachlassendes*, oder *bösartiges endemisches* [oder *locales*]) *Fieber.* A form of malarial f. ushered in by a chill, succeeded by a f. of high temperature, with rapid pulse and respiration, pain in the head and muscles, injection of the capillaries of the cheeks and of the conjunctiva, a tongue coated grayish-white, great thirst and vomiting of any liquid shortly after drinking, and general mental and physical malaise. This condition persists as long as sixteen hours, when defervescence gives a few hours' relief from the more active symptoms, to be succeeded by their recurrence. In the progress of the f. the remissions may be so brief that the f. resembles continued f., or they may become so long that it simulates intermittent f. Besides the interference with the functions of the stomach, the liver is congested, and there may be vomiting of biliary matter, or bile-pigment in the urine, or jaundice. The spleen is enlarged and tender on percussion. The urine is decreased in quantity, but increased in specific gravity. In the early stages of the disease there is usually constipation; but, especially in marshy regions, diarrhœa and subsequently dysentery from an acute entero-colitis may supervene. Without the slightest intimation, and not infrequently, in paludal localities the disease passes into congestive or pernicious malarial f., or into hæmorrhagic or hæmaturic malarial f., and malarial cachexia may follow in any case. The average duration of the f. in ordinary cases under treatment is from ten to fifteen days, though some uncomplicated cases may last over thirty days. There is a susceptibility to frequent recurrences of the f. in those that have once had it and remain exposed to the same influences. [a, 34.]—**Remitting icteric f.** Relapsing f. with jaundice. [a, 34.]—**Remittent marsh f.** See *Remittent f.*—**Remitto-typhous f.** Of Drake, typhoid symptoms developing in the second week of an autumnal f. The morning remission shortens, the moist, white tongue becomes dry and brown, the cheeks are dusky, there is subsultus tendinum, a low delirium begins, and the passages become watery; the jaundiced hue characteristic of the remittent f. may increase. The description of the f. corresponds to that of typho-malarial f. [a, 34.]—**Retarding intermittent f.** See *Postponing intermittent f.*—**Rheumatic f.** Lat., *febris rheumatica inflammatoria.* Fr., *fièvre rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*, ou *rhumatoïde*). Ger., *Flussfieber, rheumatisches Fieber.* Febrile symptoms which are developed in connection with acute rheumatism. No well-defined type of f. is indicated by the term. A marked feature of this condition is a systolic apex heart-murmur which is usually developed early in the disease. [D, 68.]—**River Congo f.** Of Hunter, the pernicious malarial f. of the Congo River.—**Rock f.** A typho-malarial f. said to be very common at Gibraltar and along the Mediterranean. [R. W. Greenish, "Lancet," Nov. 14, 1885, p. 932.] See *Malta f.* and FEBRIS *comitata.*—**Rocky Mountain f.** A continued f. of one or two weeks' duration, presenting occasionally symptoms resembling typho-malarial f. The term has been applied to several varieties of f. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 8, 1887, p. 29 (a, 34).]—**Roman f.** A pernicious malarious, possibly entero-malarial, f. that occurs in the Roman Campagna. [Sullivan, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1878, 1, p. 32 (a, 34).]—**Rose f.** A form of hay f. occurring in the late spring or early summer, commonly associated with the flowering period of roses. [D.]—**Rubeoloid f.** Of the Middlesex Hospital, typhus f. in which the rash resembles that of measles. [a, 34.]—**Sailor's f.** Fr., *fièvre des navigateurs.* See *Yellow f.* and *Typhus f.*—**Sanguineous continued f.** Of Hoffmann, continued f. [a, 34.]—**Sapræmic f.** F. associated with sapræmia. [a, 34.]—**Scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina, febris rubra.* Fr., *fièvre rouge, scarlatine.* Ger., *Scharlachfieber.* One of the eruptive or exanthematous f's that is contagious, the vitality of the organic ferment having been preserved for several years in packed-up clothing or toys, though so far the micro-organism that causes the disease has not been isolated. The period of incubation rarely exceeds a week, the pyrexia is high, the pulse is very rapid, the skin is dry and rough, and there is nausea. On the second day there is a red eruption appearing first on the breast and spreading rapidly over the entire body; it is most intense about the joints. There are considerable irritation and circumscribed tumefaction of the skin. With the cutaneous eruption there are redness of the pharyngeal region and pain on swallowing, and a diphtheroid membrane with superficial ulcerations may be observed in the fauces; the membrane may extend into the larynx. The tongue, at first thickly coated, becomes very red, with prominent papillæ; in severe cases it becomes dry, and eventually brownish. There may be delirium and convulsions from the beginning of the f. The eruption grows fainter on the fourth or fifth day, desquamation ensuing shortly; in some cases the eruption may be absent, only congested fauces occurring with the f., though desqua-

mation will occur as usual. With desquamation there are great physical prostration and often diarrhœa that lasts for some time. The cervical lymphatic glands enlarge during the pharyngeal inflammation, and they may suppurate during desquamation. The extension of the false membrane from the throat into the Eustachian tube may result in otitis media or mastoiditis. Œdema of the glottis, pleurisy, and renal complications are not unusual. Convalescence is slow and the complications of the disease may affect the patient for life. The contagiousness is greatest during desquamation. [a, 34.]—**Scinde f.** Both the pernicious malarial and typho-malarial f. of Scinde. [a, 34.]—**Scorbutic f.** Lat., *febris scorbutica.* Fr., *fièvre scorbutique.* See *Lymphatic f.*—**Scorbutic typhus f.** Typhus f. with extensive subcutaneous hæmorrhages, epistaxis, hæmorrhage from the gums, hæmatemesis, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, or hæmaturia; it occurs in those having scurvy. [a, 34.]—**Scrofulous secondary f.** Of Graves, a fatal f. that begins when inflammatory, nervous, bilious, or typhoid f. should cease and convalescence begin. [a, 34.]—**Seasoning f.** See *Acclimation f.* —**Secondary f.** 1. See *Symptomatic f.* 2. A f. occurring after the subsidence of the initial f. of a febrile disease. 3. See *Suppurative f.* (2d def.).—**Secondary suppurative f.** Hectic f., as in caries of vertebræ, etc. [a, 34.]—**Secondary traumatic f.** See *Traumatic f.*—**Secondary typhus f.** See *Remitto-typhous f.*—**Secundan f.** A term proposed for tertian intermittent f. [Schauffler (A, 473).]—**Semitertian (intermittent) f.** See FEBRIS *semitertiana.*—**Septan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris septana.* Fr., *fièvre septane.* Ger., *siebentägiges Fieber.* Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every sixth day. [D, 72.]—**Septicæmic f.** F. associated with septicæmia. [a, 34.]—**Septic f.** A f. due to septicæmia.—**Septic scarlet f.** Ger., *septisches Scharlach.* A grave form of scarlet f. in which the eruption is usually absent, gangrene of the mouth often occurs, and internal hæmorrhages and death quickly supervene. [D, 39.]—**Serous epithelial f.** Of Bailly, f. accompanying inflammation of serous epithelial surfaces, such as rheumatism, meningitis, etc. [a, 34.]—**Seven-day f.** See *Relapsing f.* and *Septan (intermittent) f.*—**Seventeen-day f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Sewage-farm f.** Of Seaton, a f. that commences suddenly with rigors, frontal headaches, vomiting, and scantiness of urine, with absence of the chlorides. The fatal cases terminated in twenty-four hours; in other cases defervescence usually occurred in from two to five days. Otorrhœa or pneumonia might occur as a complication. The disease was observed among boys only in a school of six hundred pupils in which the earth-closet system was employed for fertilizing six acres of land. [a, 34.]—**Sextan (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris sextana.* Fr., *fièvre sextane.* Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms recur every fifth day. [D, 72.]—**Ship f.** Lat., *febris nautica.* Fr., *fièvre des vaisseaux.* Of Lind, typhus f., formerly very prevalent on shipboard. [a, 34.]—**Short f.** See *Relapsing f.*—**Siam f.** Fr., *fièvre de Siam.* Yellow f.; so called because it was supposed to have originated in Siam. [a, 34.]—**Sierra Leone f.** The remittent f. of Sierra Leone. [a, 34.]—**Silesian f. (of 1847).** Relapsing f. [a, 34.] —**Simple asthenic f., Simple continued** (or **inflammatory** [Fordyce]) **f.** Lat., *febris continua simplex.* Fr., *fièvre continue simple, f. continente aigue simple* (ou *inflammatoire simple*). Ger., *Fieber von unbestimmtem Character.* A continued f. having no specific character. [a, 34.]—**Simple f.** Lat., *febris simplex.* Fr., *fièvre simple.* See FEBRICULA.—**Simple scarlet f.** Lat., *scarlatina simplex.* Scarlet f. in which the exanthem and redness, but no ulceration, of the throat are present. [D, 1.]—**Simple traumatic f.** Pyrexia occurring soon after an injury. [a, 34.]—**Singultous f.** Lat., *febris singultuosa.* Fr., *fièvre singultueuse.* A f. accompanied with hiccough. [L, 116.]—**Slow f.** Lat., *febris lenta.* Fr., *fièvre lente.* 1. Any f. of long duration. 2. An old term for typhoid f. [a, 34.]—**Slow nervous f.** Of Hilary and Huxham, probably typhoid f. [D, 46; a, 34.]—**Smyrna f.** The malarial f. of Smyrna. [a, 34.]—**Solar f.** See DENGUE.—**Soporose f.** Lat., *febris soporosa.* Fr., *fièvre soporeuse.* See *Comatose f.*—**Specific enteric f.** See *Typhoid f.*—**Specific f.** See *Essential f.*—**Specific yellow f.** See *Yellow f.*—**Spirillum f.** [Carter]. See *Relapsing f.*—**Splenic f.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Spotted f.** Lat., *febris petechialis.* See *Typhus f.* and *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**Spring f.** See FEBRIS *vernalis.*—**Spurious worm f.** See *Infantile remittent f.*—**Spurious yellow f.** A f. with articular pains, with occasionally an eruption of but a few days' duration, occurring during an epidemic of yellow f. It has been supposed to be dengue, but is probably a malarial f. [a, 34.]—**Starvation f.** Of Da Costa, continued f. due to want and starvation. ["Chem. News," 1880, p. 217 (a, 24).]—**Station f.** Malarial f. affecting British troops on colonial stations. [a, 34.]—**Stercoral f.** See FEBRIS *stercoralis.*—**Sthenic f.** See FEBRIS *sthenica.*—**Sthenic yellow f.** Of Lyons, a variety of yellow f. in which the f. is intense. It occurs in persons of full muscular development. [D, 1.] —**Stiffnecked f.** See DENGUE.—**Stomachic f.** See *Gastric f.*—**Strangers' f.** A f. affecting an immigrant; either malarial or yellow f. [a, 34.]—**Subcontinuous f.** Lat., *febris subcontinua.* A f. having slight intermissions. [a, 33.]—**Subintrant f.** See FEBRIS *subintrans.*—**Sudatory f., Sudoral f.** Lat., *febris sudatoria.* Fr., *fièvre sudatoire* (ou *sudorale*). See *Sweating f.*—**Summer and autumn remittent f.** Of Craigie, the form of intermittent f. chiefly met with in warm countries. [D, 1.]—**Summer f.** See *Hay f.*—**Sun f.** 1. In Burmah and India, a febricula. [D, 1.] 2. See DENGUE. 3. See INSOLATION.—**Suppurative f.** Fr., *fièvre suppurative* (ou *de suppuration*). 1. Of Braidwood, pyæmia. 2. A f. associated with suppuration, as in small-pox.—**Surgical f.** The pyrexia consequent upon a surgical operation; there may be rigors or chilliness, with the usual signs of f., or simply a slight elevation of temperature. [a, 34.]—**Sweating f.** Lat., *febris diaphoretica.* Fr., *fièvre sudorale.* Ger., *Schweissfieber.* 1. A form of intermittent f. in which the sweating stage of the paroxysms is very pronounced. [D, 72.] 2. See MILIARIA.—**Swine f.** Fr., *rougel.* Ger., *Schweinseuche, Schweinsepticämie.* A fatal infectious epidemic prevailing among hogs; due to a microbe and characterized by extensive lesions of the intestines and lungs. [a, 24; a, 34.]—**Sympathetic f., Symptomatic f.** See *Inflammatory f.*—**Syncopal f.** Lat., *febris syncopalis.* Fr., *fièvre syncopale.* A f. characterized by fainting spells. [L, 116.]—**Synochal f.** Fr., *fièvre synoque* (*simple*). See *Simple continued f.*—**Synochal scarlet f.** Ger., *synochales Scharlach.* A form of scarlet f. distinguished by the rapidity of the invasion and the intensity of the f., eruption, angina, and cerebral symptoms. [D, 39.]—**Synochoid f.** [Copland]. Common continued f. [a, 34.]—**Synochoid puerperal f.** See *Congestive puerperal f.*—**Syphilitic f.** Fr., *fièvre syphilitique.* The fever that may occur as the result of constitutional syphilis, especially in its early stages. It often precedes the first appearance of general symptoms by a week or ten days. It may be either continuous, remittent, or sometimes intermittent, the exacerbations usually occurring toward night. [G.]—**Terai f.** A form of remittent f. of great intensity which prevails in India. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**Tertian (intermittent) f.** Lat., *febris tertiana.* Fr., *fièvre tierce.* Ger., *Tertianfieber, dreitägiges Fieber.* Intermittent f. in which the paroxysms occur every second day. [a, 34.]—**Tetanic intermittent f.** See FEBRIS *intermittens tetanica.*—**Tetanoid f.** [Rodenstein]. Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. [a, 34.]—**Thermic f.** Fr., *fièvre thermal* (ou *thermique*). 1. A f. produced by excitation of the thermic nervous centres, or possibly by paralysis of the heart-inhibiting centres in consequence of prolonged exposure to the influence of continued atmospheric heat; it is seen in semi-tropical or tropical climates. The face is red, the conjunctivæ are often injected, the pupils are dilated, and there is a temperature of 104° F.; gastric irritability may be present or absent; sometimes there is diarrhœa, and often delirium. Adynamia often occurs, and the patient dies within a few days or about the second week. [a, 34.] 2. See INSOLATION.—**Third-day (intermittent) f.** See *Tertian (intermittent) f.*—**Three-day f.** In India, dengue. [a, 34.]—**Thoracic (congestive) f.** A variety of congestive f. characterized by intense pulmonary congestion and by dyspnœa. [D, 25.]—**Tonic f.** Lat., *febris tonica.* Fr., *fièvre tonique.* See *Sthenic f.*—**Tonkin f.** The bilious remittent f. of Tonkin. [a, 34.]—**Torpid scarlet f.** Ger., *torpides Scharlach.* That form of scarlet f. in which the phenomena of nervous disturbance are most prominent. The angina accompanying it is prone to take on a diphtheritic form, and the eruption comes out imperfectly. Death often occurs, and, when it does not, the sequelæ are apt to be severe. [D, 39.]—**Toxæmic malarial f.** Hæmorrhagic malarial f. [Williams, "Coll. and Clin. Rec.," 1889, x, 103 (a, 34).]—**Traumatic f.** Lat., *febris traumatica.* Fr., *fièvre traumatique.* Ger., *Wundfieber.* According to some writers, any febrile state due to an injury; according to others, a f. due to traumatism, but exclusive of puerperal, urethral, septicæmic, and pyæmic f's. [Horsley, "Lancet," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 1133.]—**Trembling f.** Malarial f. in which the ague is severe. [a, 34.]—**Triple quartan intermittent f.** Fr., *fièvre triple-quarte.* Quartan intermittent f. in which the paroxysms are repeated daily, or in which, in addition to the regular attack, there is a mild one on each intervening day. Sometimes the three paroxysms recur on the same, sometimes on different days; in that case the first corresponds to the fourth, the second to the fifth, and the third to the sixth. [D, 72, 90; a, 34.]—**Triple quotidian (intermittent) f.** Fr., *fièvre triple-quotidienne.* An intermittent f. in which there are three paroxysms every day. [D.]—**Triple tertian (intermittent) f.** An intermittent f. in which two paroxysms occur on alternate days, and one on the intermediate days. [A, 473.]—**Triplicated quartan (intermittent) f.** A quartan intermittent f. in which three paroxysms occur on the appropriate day, with a normal interval. [D, 90.]—**Tropical enteric f.** A form of typhoid f. met with in the tropics; characterized by suddenness of onset, high evening temperature, and the general absence of rose spots and of pea-soup evacuations, the latter being often of a bright orange-color. [G. H. Younge, "Med. Press and Circ.," June 29, 1887, p. 613 (a, 24).]—**Tropical f.** Lat., *febris tropicalis.* Fr., *fièvre tropicale.* See *Yellow f.*—**Tuberculous f.** Fr., *fièvre tuberculeuse.* See *Phthisical f.*—**Typhic f.** Of R. Chambers, typhus and typhoid f's. [a, 34.]—**Typhoid f.** Lat., *febris typhodes.* Fr., *fièvre typhoïde.* Ger., *Abdominaltyphus, Abdominalnervenf'.* 1. Any f. characterized by adynamic symptoms. 2. A continued infectious f. due to the introduction into the organism, by the respiratory passages or by food or drink, of the typhoid bacillus. The multiplication of this organic ferment produces in susceptible individuals, of any age or social station, an initial stage of languor, anorexia, and general nervous depression, culminating in a chill followed by f., which gradually increases during the first week (stage of increase), then remains at about the same height for a week or more (stage of acme), and then begins gradually to decline (stage of decrease [or defervescence]). The f. shows a morning remission and evening exacerbation. Shortly after the seventh day of the f. a red macular eruption resembling flea-bites usually appears on the abdomen, there is tympanites, and pressure over the right iliac region produces pain and a gurgling sound. The anorexia may be associated with nausea, the intestinal evacuations become watery and assume the appearance of pea-soup, and there is great debility. There are stupor and mental dullness and confusion; occasionally asthmatic, apoplectoid, or epileptoid symptoms are present, the entire nervous system manifesting the toxic influence of the ptomaines that are formed. There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, stomach, or bowels. The spleen is enlarged. At about the twenty-first day of the disease the pyrexia has disappeared in favorable cases, and an improvement in the nervous and gastro-intestinal symptoms begins. In some cases the f. is protracted for some weeks, while in others there seems to be no resistance, and a fatal termination occurs early. Before the discovery of the typhoid bacillus, typhoid f., as an entity, rested on definite lesions of the closed follicles of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the ileum. The bacilli seem to have a special affinity for these lymphatic structures, producing cell-infiltration, necrobiosis of tissue, and eventually the production of ulcers that may, instead of cica-

trizing, perforate the peritoneal coat of the intestine and produce fatal peritonitis. During the third or fourth week abscesses and even gangrene may appear, and albuminuria and cardiac and pulmonary affections are occasional sequelæ. [α, 34.]—**Typhoid f. of India.** Asiatic cholera. [α, 34.]—**Typhoid f. of the tropics.** Pernicious malarial f. in tropical latitudes in which there is inflammation of Peyer's glands. [α, 34.]—**Typhoid malarial f.** See *Typho-malarial f.*—**Typho-malarial f.** Fr., *fièvre typhoïde palustre* (ou *des tropiques*, ou *thermique continue*), *typhus malarique*. 1. Of J. J. Woodward, a f. initiated by a chill that is succeeded by pyrexia remittent in character at first, but gradually becoming continuous toward the end of the first week; there are nausea, bilious vomiting, diarrhœa, and mental lethargy present at an early date. The face becomes pale, sallow, jaundiced, and emaciated; the tongue is moist, sometimes dry; the spleen is enlarged; the debility increases, and toward the end of the third week the patient enters upon a protracted convalescence, unless death from exhaustion has terminated the case earlier. The rose-colored eruption of typhoid f. is not present, and in fatal cases the usual lesions present in malarial cases are found, while the solitary and agminated glands of the ileum are simply enlarged. It was believed that the micro-organisms of typhoid and malarial f's were present in the same individual, and recent bacteriological research seems to confirm the correctness of this supposition. The disease was described by Drake and others (see *Remittent typhus f.*). 2. An asthenic form of remittent f. in which the typhoid bacillus is not present in the blood. [α, 34.]—**Typho-typhus f.** Mild typhus f., presenting such typhoid symptoms as looseness of the bowels, tympanites, epistaxis, and some bronchial irritation. The eruption appears on the fourth day, and the crisis occurs from the tenth to fourteenth day. [Pepper, "Phila. Med. Times," 1879, x, 189 (α, 34).]—**Typhous f.** See *Typhus f.*—**Typhous yellow f.** Of Lyons, yellow f. in which some of the symptoms of typhoid f. are present, and internal hæmorrhages sometimes occur. [D, 1.]—**Typhus f.** Lat., *febris typhus*. Fr., *typhus, fièvre carcéraire*. Ger., *exanthematischer Typhus, Fleckfieber*. It., Sp., *tifo*. A contagious, continued f.; formerly epidemically prevalent in camps, hospitals, jails, and a crowded population. The symptoms are a brief prodromal stage with lassitude, dejection, and occasional chilliness; at the invasion the f. is high, the pulse full at first but subsequently frequent and compressible, the skin dry; the tongue is furred, subsequently brown and dry, the face flushed; the patient is drowsy and in a state of mental hebetude, and there is a very unpleasant odor from the body. A red eruption appears on the skin between the fourth and seventh day, the spots at first disappearing on pressure, but subsequently being persistent until the fourteenth day. The flushed face, injected conjunctivæ, contracted pupils, mental obtuseness with a tendency to coma, tremors, subsultus, and general physical and mental prostration, indicate the profound impression the materies morbi makes upon the organism. The duration of the f. is from ten to twenty-one days, the temperature usually ranging above 104° F., with but little difference between the morning and evening temperature until defervescence is reached. The latter occurs suddenly (by crisis). The f. is not infrequently complicated with other diseases. In the dead body no specific lesions are found. From the eruption the f. derived its old names of spotted f., lenticular f., pulicular f., etc.; and the constant affection of the nervous system gave it the name of nervous f., low nervous f., etc. [α, 34.]—**Uniform f.** *Simple continued f.*—**Uræmic f.** Fr., *fièvre urémique*. Of Malherbe, an acute or prolonged f. occurring in diseases of, or after operations on, the urinary passages. It is caused by poisoning from retention of urinary ptomaines. [α, 34.]—**Urethral f.** Lat., *febris urethralis*. Ger., *Urethralfieber*. F. due to an operation upon the urethra; usually the result of septic infection, but occasionally due to reflex action of the sympathetic system on the thermic centres. [Horsley, "Lancet," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 1133 (α, 34).]—**Urinary intermittent f., Urinous f.** A f. that occurs in persons having obstruction of the urethra from an hypertrophied prostate or a stricture, or from a calculus obstructing a ureter, or from extravasation of urine. The pyrexia is caused by the absorption of products of excretion or by septic material introduced into the urine. [α, 34.]—**Uterine f.** Lat., *febris uterina*. Fr., *fièvre utérine*. The f. of uterine inflammation.—**Vaccinal f.** The symptomatic f. of vaccinia.—**Varicellar f.** The f. that occurs during varicella. [α, 34.]—**Varioloid f.** A continued f., preceded by a chill, that occurs during varioloid. [α, 34.]—**Variolous f.** Lat., *febris variolosa*. Fr., *fièvre varioleuse*. Of Sydenham, a febrile disease prevailing during an epidemic of variola, and regarded by him as a form of *variola sine eruptione*. [D.]—**Venous f.** Lat., *febris venosa*. Ger., *venöses Fieber*. Of Marcus, a f. which proceeds from the venous system. [D, 3.]—**Verminous f.** Lat., *febris verminosa*. Fr., *fièvre vermineuse*. Ger., *Wurmfieber*. 1. See *Worm f.* 2. Typhoid f. [α, 34.]—**Verminous hectic f.** See FEBRIS *hectica verminosa*.—**Vernal f.** See FEBRIS *vernalis*.—**Vesicular f.** Fr., *fièvre vésiculaire* (ou *vésiculeuse*). See PEMPHIGUS *acutus*.—**Vesicular scarlet f.** See *Phlyctænoid scarlet f.*—**Vittoria f.** Typhus f. epidemic among the British troops at Vittoria, Spain. [Lambton, "Lancet," 1831, i, p. 650 (α, 34).]—**Vitular f., Vitulary f.** Fr., *fièvre vitulaire*. Syn.: *parturient apoplexy*. A disease of cows, analogous to the puerperal f. of women. [A. Roux, "Am. Vet. Rev.," Apr., 1886, p. 11.]—**Walcheren f.** Ger., *Fieber zu Walcheren*. A malarial f. affecting the British troops in the island of Walcheren; it was often associated with entero-colitis. [α, 34.]—**Walking typhoid f.** See *Ambulatory typhoid f.*—**Water-brain f.** See *Brain-water f.*—**White f.** Lat., *febris alba*. Fr., *fièvre blanche*. Ger., *Bleichsucht*. A febricula accompanying chlorosis, to which it was attributed. [α, 34.]—**Winter f.** In southern Illinois and other malarious parts of the United States, pneumonia. [J. M. G. Carter, "Med. Record," July 5, 1890 (α, 17).]—**Winter malarial f.** Malarial f. occurring in winter. [Greenley, "Am. Pract. and News," 1889, viii, 67 (α, 34).]—**Worm f.** Syn.: *verminous f.* A continued f., with symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation, that is produced by worms in the intestinal canal. [α, 34.]—**Wound f.** See *Traumatic f.*—**Yellow f.** Lat., *febris flava* (seu *icterodes*). Fr., *fièvre jaune* (ou *d'Amérique*, ou *bilieuse d'Amérique*). Ger., *Gelbfieber, gelbes* (oder *amerikanisches*) *Fieber*. It., *febbre gialla*. Sp., *fiebre amarilla, vómito prieto*. An acute infectious f. occurring endemically in the West India islands and Central and South America during the warm months, although sporadic cases may appear at any time during the year. It appears to be due to a specific organism, not yet discovered, that is transmitted by air, water, ballast, food, or clothing. The active manifestation of the disease is preceded by malaise of brief duration; the initial chill is rarely severe, and the temperature subsequently rises to about 104° F.; as a rule, the pulse is slow and not commensurate with the pyrexia, there are headache and lumbago, the tongue is usually clean, the stomach is irritable, and the vomitted matter, at first mucus, becomes black, resembling coffee-grounds. The urine early in the disease becomes albuminous. As the f. progresses, there may be hæmorrhage from the eyes, nose, gums, bowels, kidneys, or uterus. Jaundice comes on, and there is decided physical prostration. Suppression of urine occurs in severe cases, with the usual uræmic convulsions; where these and free black vomit are observed, the result is apt to be fatal. Convalescence is slow, and indiscretion in diet, exposure, or gratification of the exaggerated sexual desire that is sometimes present in adults, will bring on a serious relapse. One attack of the disease does not always prevent a second. [α, 34.]—**Yellow remittent f.** See *Bilious remittent f.*

FEVERFEW, n. Fe′vu^{5}r-fu^2. See MATRICARIA *parthenium*.—**Bastard f.** The *Parthenium hysterophorus*. [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Common f.** See *F.*—**Marsh f.** The *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum*) *lacustre*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved f.** The *Pyrethrum achilleæfolium*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FEVERISH, adj. Fe′vu^{5}r-i^{2}sh. Lat., *febrilis*. Fr., *fiévreux, fébricitant*. Ger., *fieberisch, fieberhaft*. Suffering from fever; febrile. [D.]

FEVERISHNESS, n. Fe′vu^{5}r-i^{2}sh-ne^{2}s. The state of being feverish.

FÉVEROLE (Fr.), n. Fe^{2}v-rol. The *Vicia faba*, var. *minor*, and the *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B. 173 (α, 24).]

FEVEROUS, adj. Fe′vu^{5}r-u^{3}s. See FEVERISH.

FEVERWORT, n. Fe′vu^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The *Erythræa centaurium* and the *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [B, 81 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American f.-w.** The genus *Triosteum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FÉVIER (Fr.), n. Fa-ve-a. The genus *Gleditschia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. à trois points, F. d'Amérique.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. lisse.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos*, var. *inermis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Gros f.** The *Gymnocladus dioica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FEVILLEA (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa)-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)′e^2-a^3. Fr., *f.* A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, tribe *Fevilleæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. à feuilles de lierre** (Fr.). See *F. trilobata*.—**F. cordifolia.** Fr., *f. à feuilles en cœur*. The cacoon, a species found in the West Indies and Brazil. The fruit (Fr., *boite à savonettes, noix de serpents, antidote cacoon*) yields a seed containing an emetic and purgative oil, which is used externally as a vulnerary, internally as an antidote in snake bites and for vegetable poisons, and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. grimpant** (Fr.). See *F. scandens*.—**F. hederacea.** See *F. trilobata*.—**F. javilla.** A New Granada species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. monosperma.** A species found in Brazil, where the seeds are used as a cathartic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 14).]—**F. scandens.** Fr., *f. grimpant, liane à calabasse* (ou *à couleuvre*, ou *à savonette*, ou *contre-poison*). A species found in the West Indies, of which *F. cordifolia* and *F. trilobata* are varieties. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. trilobata.** Fr., *f. à feuilles de lierre*. A species found in Brazil. The seed, *nhandiroba* seed, yields an oil used externally in rheumatism and gout. According to Martius, the fruit is the *fava do Santo Ignacio* of the Brazilians. [B, 46 (α, 14), 180 (α, 24).]

FEWS, n. Fu^{2}z. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FEZ, n. Fe^{2}z. A place in Morocco where there is a warm sulphurous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

FEZIQUE, n. In Saintonge, France, the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FIAFIATULI, n. In Samoa, the *Portulaca quadrifida*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FIALOWY-KOREN, n. In Bohemia, the *Iris florentina*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FIBER, n. Fi′bu^{5}r. See FIBRE.

FIBER (Lat.), n. m. Fib(fi^{2}b)′u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *fib′ri*. See CASTOR.—**F. zibethicus.** The musk-rat; an aquatic species of strong musky odor, found throughout North America. [B, 138.]

FIBER (Ger.), n. Fe′be^{2}r. See FIBRE.—**Bogenförmige F'n.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.

FIBICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^2-bi^{2}k(bi^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. See CYNODON.—**F. umbellata.** See CYNODON *dactylon*.

FIBIG, n. In Provence, the *Lagenaria pyrotheca*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FIBIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^2-bi^{2}j(bi^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See FARSETIA.—**F. clypeata.** See FARSETIA *clypeata*.

FIBRA (Lat.), n. f. Fı(fi^2)′bra^3. 1. A fibre. 2. A lobe. 3. In the pl., *fibræ*, of Martius, the receptacle of certain *Mucedineæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 349.]—**Fibræ accelerantes.** See *Augmentor* FIBRES.—**Fibræ accessoriæ.** See *Accessory* FIBRES.—**Fibræ adamantinæ.** See *Enamel* FIBRES.—**Fibræ ad nervum facialem accessoriæ.** The fibres forming the accessory root of the facial nerve. [I, 3; K.]—**Fibræ arciformes.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**Fibræ arciformes cerebelli.** Curved or arching fibres in the cerebellum. [α, 29.]—**Fibræ arciformes externæ.** See *Exter-*

nal arciform FIBRES.—**Fibræ arciformes horizontales.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**Fibræ arciformes internæ olivares.** The internal arciform fibres which pass through the olivary bodies. [I, 17; K.]—**Fibræ arciformes transversæ.** Of Arnold, the transverse fibres of the stratum zonale. [L. 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ arcuatæ, Fibræ arcuatæ gyrorum cerebri.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**Fibræ arcuatæ internæ.** Bundles of transverse fibres in the tegmental region of the crus cerebri, which, together with the longitudinal fibres, compose the formatio reticularis. [I, 7; K.]—**Fibræ arcuatæ orbitales nervi optici.** The fibres which lie with their concavity forward in the anterior angle of the chiasm of the optic nerve. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ arcuatæ tegmenti.** See *Arcuate* FIBRES *of the tegmentum.*—**Fibræ arcuatæ transversales.** See *Fibræ arcuatæ internæ.*—**F. aurea.** See FIBRAUREA.—**F. auriculæ.** The lobe of the ear. [L, 7.]—**Fibræ circulares.** The median layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach.—**Fibræ circulares iridis externæ.** A band of muscular fibres near the ciliary border of the iris, described by Pappenheim and Valentin. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ circulares iridis internæ.** The sphincter pupillæ. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ collaterales.** See *Intercolumnar* FIBRES.—**Fibræ decussatæ.** The fibres of the pyramids which decussate. [*a*, 29.]—**Fibræ dentales.** See *Denticulated* FIBRES.—**Fibræ elasticæ.** See *Elastic* FIBRES.—**Fibræ elasticæ longitudinales tracheæ.** Fibres of elastic tissue found running longitudinally in and beneath the mucous membrane of the trachea. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ explementoriæ.** Fibres which pass from one cerebral lobe to the other. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ heterodesmoticæ.** Of Obersteiner, nerve-fibres connecting primary nerve-centres with peripheral organs or with secondary centres. [I.] Cf. *Projection* FIBRES.—**Fibræ homodesmoticæ.** Of Obersteiner, nerve-fibres connecting nerve-centres or ganglia of the same rank, such as different convolutions of the cerebrum. [I.] Cf. *Association* FIBRES.—**Fibræ horizontales.** The rhaphe of the medulla oblongata. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ intercolumnares.** See *Intercolumnar* FIBRES.—**Fibræ lentis.** See *Lens* FIBRES.—**Fibræ longitudinales iridis.** The radiating muscular fibres of the iris. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ longitudinales.** The external layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach. [*a*, 29.]—**Fibræ mediæ ventriculi.** The circular fibres in the muscular coat of the stomach. [L, 80 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ medullares.** See STRIÆ *acusticæ.*—**Fibræ motoriæ.** Motor nerves. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**F. muscularis (primaria).** See *Muscle* FIBRE.—**Fibræ nasi** [Falloppius]. The pinnæ of the nose. [L, 349.]—**Fibræ nerveæ.** See NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ nervosæ organicæ.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ nervosæ primitivæ.** See NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ nervosæ varicosæ.** See *Varicose* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ nervosæ vegetativæ.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ obliquæ.** The innermost layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach.—**Fibræ pallidæ.** The ciliary processes. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ periphericæ cerebri et medullæ spinalis.** Cerebro-spinal nerve-fibres outside the central nervous system. [J.]—**F. primitiva.** See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**Fibræ primitivæ pyramidum.** Of Burdach, the fibres of the pyramids in the medulla oblongata which do not decussate. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ propriæ.** Of Meynert, the fibres in the cortex cerebri belonging to the association system (corona radiata). [I, 11 (K).]—**Fibræ propriæ cerebelli.** Of Burdach, Arnold, and Stilling, those bundles of nerve-fibres in the cortex cerebelli which extend from one convolution to another. Other *fibræ propriæ* connect distant parts of the cerebellum, such as the vermiform process, and different convolutions (median fasciculi). Meynert also speaks of commissural fibres which unite the hemispheres. [I, 11; K.]—**Fibræ propriæ gyrorum cerebri.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**Fibræ pulmonum** [Celsus]. The lobes of the lungs. [L, 349.]—**Fibræ pyramidum decussantes.** See DECUSSATION *of the pyramids.*—**Fibræ pyramidum primitivæ** [Burdach]. Those fibres of the pyramids which form the posterior wall of the anterior median fissure of the cord. [J, 3; K.]—**Fibræ radiatæ iridis.** The radiating muscular fibres of the iris. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ rectæ.** Fibres which extend directly from one point to another. [L, 80 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ rectæ mediales pedunculi.** The middle tract of direct fibres in the crus cerebri. [I, 73; K.]—**Fibræ rectæ of the rhaphe, Fibræ rectæ rhaphes** (seu **septi mediani tegmenti**). The vertical fibres in the rhaphe of the medulla oblongata. They are continuous posteriorly with the funiculi graciles, and have in their meshes numerous multipolar nerve-cells. [I, 15; K.]—**F. sanguinis.** See FIBRIN.—**Fibræ semicirculares cerebelli.** See *Semicircular* FIBRES *of the cerebellum.*—**Fibræ sensitivæ.** See *Sensory* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Fibræ spirales.** Fibres which follow a spiral direction. [L, 80 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ tendineæ.** The white shining fibres of which tendons are composed. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ transversæ arciformes.** The fibres which form the stratum zonale medullæ oblongatæ. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Fibræ transversæ externæ.** See STRATUM *transversale.*—**Fibræ transversæ (seu transversales) pontis** (seu **strati zonalis**). The transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [J, 17, 31; K.]

FIBRALBUMINE (Fr.), n. Fe-bra^{3}l-bu^6-men. The globulin of the blood modified by agents used to extract or separate it. [L, 49.]

FIBRAUREA (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-bra^4′(bra^3′u^4)-re^2-a^3. Fr., *fibraurée.* Of Loureiro, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, tribe *Pachygoneæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**F. tinctoria.** See COCCULUS *f.*

FIBRE, n. Fi′b′r. Gr., ἴς. Lat., *fibra.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fiber, Faser, Fädchen.* It., Sp., *fibra.* A filament or a filamentous structure; in particular, an anatomical element greatly elongated, and usually having its cellular character or origin obscured. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); J, 30, 31.]—**Accelerans f's, Accelerating f's.** See *Augmentor f's.*—**Accessory f's.** Ligamentous f's which extend from the posterior ligament of the wrist-joint to the dorsal surfaces of several of the carpal bones. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Achromatic f's.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Actinotrichial f's.** The primary fibrous fin-rays of fishes. [Ryder, "Am. Nat.," 1890, p. 489 (J).]—**Albugineous f's.** Fr., *f's albuginées* [Chaussier]. Bundles of fibrous tissue. [L, 49.]—**Anastomosing f's.** Lat., *fibræ anastomoticæ.* Fr., *f's anastomotiques.* Ger., *anastomosirende Fasern.* F's of any kind (*e. g.*, nerve, muscle, or connective-tissue f's) which anastomose. [J, 28, 55, 57.]—**Annular f's.** Ger., *Ringfasern.* F's forming a ring around an organ or part, as the annular f's of the heart. [J, 28, 30, 140.]—**Annular f's of the heart.** Those muscle f's which encircle the auricular appendages, also the fossa ovalis. [C.]—**Arciform f's, Arcuate f's.** Lat., *fibræ arciformes* (seu *arcuatæ*). Fr., *f's* (ou *faisceaux*) *arciformes, couche des f's arciformes.* Ger., *Bogenfasern, Gürtelfasern, bogenförmige Fibern.* A collection of nerve-f's, occurring in curved bundles, situated at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, and divided into superficial and deep sets. The superficial f's emerge from the anterior median fissure of the medulla, and cross the olivary bodies and pyramids to reach and mostly end in the restiform bodies. The deep f's come from the rhaphe (probably originating in the formatio reticularis), cross through the rhaphe to the opposite half of the medulla, and reach (or extend toward) the olivary and restiform bodies. Those deep f's which extend anterior to the olivary bodies are joined by the superficial arciform f's. [J, 14, 15; K.]—**Arcuate f's of the tegmentum.** Lat., *fibræ arcuatæ tegmenti.* Fr., *f's arciformes de la coiffe.* Ger., *Bogenfasern der Haube.* Certain decussating f's derived from the peduncles of the cerebellum, together with a few from the fillet. According to Quain, some of the f's may come from the Sylvian aqueduct. [I, 15; K.]—**Arnold's spiral f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Arterial muscular f's.** Muscular f's or f.-cells in the arteries. [J, 19.]—**Ascending f's of the cerebrum.** See *Peduncular f's of the cerebrum.*—**Association f's** [Meynert]. Fr., *f's d'association.* White nerve-f's connecting adjacent cerebral convolutions; described as situated just beneath the cortical substance. [I, 15; K.] Cf. *Longitudinal f's.*—**Augmentor f's.** Lat., *fibræ accelerantes.* Fr., *f's accélératrices.* Ger., *accelerirende* (oder *beschleunigende*, oder *herzbeschleunigende*) *Fasern.* Nerve-f's conveying impulses which accelerate the rapidity and augment the force of the heart beat. They leave the central nervous system through the ventral or motor roots of the 2d and 3d (perhaps also the 4th and 5th) thoracic nerves, join the sympathetic ganglia, where they lose their myeline, and then pass to the heart as non-medullated f's, in one or more of the nerve-branches from the annulus of Vieussens, or from the lower and middle cervical sympathetic ganglia. [J, 19, 28, 57.]—**Auxiliary f's.** See *Secondary f's.*—**Axial-f. of a nerve-f.** See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**Bast f.** Lat., *sclerenchyma.* Ger., *Bastfaser.* The variety of vegetable f. found in the inner layer of bark, and in other situations where toughness and flexibility are required, especially in dicotyledons and gymnosperms. It consists of elongated, tough, and air-conducting cells, tapering, and sometimes forked at both ends. Bast f's are commonly more elastic and flexible than wood-f's, and contain but little wood-tissue, although frequently an abundance of crystals. They also have a greater length and thicker walls. Their length and toughness make them of value for textile purposes. [B, 77, 229, 270, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Beale's spiral f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Bone-f's.** Sharpey's f's.—**Bühlmann's f's.** Ger., *Bühlmannischen Fasern.* Lines found in the carious parts of teeth, formed by rows of a bean-shaped micro-organism, the *Bacterium lineola*, lying upon one another. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Cambium f's.** F's immediately derived from cambium (2d def.). [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Cardiac f's.** F's, as of muscle or nerve, belonging to the heart. [J, 57.]—**Cardiac muscular f's.** Fr., *f's du cœur* (ou *du myocarde*), *f's musculaires cardiaques* (ou *du cœur*). Ger., *Herzmuskelfasern.* The striated involuntary f's forming the muscular substance of the heart. They have the general appearance, and seem to possess the structure, of ordinary striated muscle, with these differences: There has been no sarcolemma demonstrated; the nuclei are more numerous and are imbedded in the muscular substance; the f's branch and anastomose so as to form a network; finally, the f's are composed of quadrangular cells (cardiac muscular f.-cells) placed end to end, and often branched or forked at one extremity. [J, 24, 30, 31, 34, 35.]—**Cardio-inhibitory f's.** Inhibitory nerve-f's from the vagus to the heart. [J, 124.]—**Carneous f.** See *Muscular f's.*—**Cell-f's.** 1. See CELL-*f's.* 2. The cells in plastic lymph. [J, 16, 19.]—**Cellular f's.** 1. See CELL-*f's.* 2. See *Connective-tissue f's.*—**Central f.** Ger., *Centralfaden, Centralfaser.* 1. In general, a f. surrounded by other f's or tissues. 2. The nerve-f. within a Pacinian corpuscle. [J, 30, 67.]—**Centripetal f's.** 1. See *Afferent* NERVE-F'S. 2. Nerve-f's serving to connect ganglia or nerve-centres of a lower order with those of a higher order. [H. Spencer (J, 189).]—**Cerebral f's.** Nerve-f's of the cerebrum. [J.]—**Cerebro-spinal f's.** Nerve-f's from the brain or spinal cord in contradistinction to those from the sympathic system. [J, 189.]—**Coiled f., Coil f.** See *Spiral f.*—**Collateral f's of the cerebrum.** See *Association f's* and *Longitudinal f's.*—**Commissural f's.** Nerve-f's in or forming a commissure. [J, 189.]—**Commissural f's of the cerebrum.** See *Transverse f's of the cerebrum.*—**Connecting f's.** F's serving to connect other f's or parts. [J.]—**Connective-tissue f's.** Fr., *faisceaux conjonctifs.* Ger., *Bindegewebsbündel, Bindegewebsfasern.* Syn.: *connective-tissue bundle* (or *fasciculus*). The f's forming the principal part of the ordinary soft connective tissues. They may be elastic, as in elastic tissue, or may be glue-yielding, and composed of fine fibrillæ, as seen especially well in fascia and tendon. [J, 30, 31, 175.] Cf. *Connective* TISSUE.—**Cortico-muscular f's.** Ger., *Rindenmuskelfasern.* Those nerve-f's which extend from the cerebral cortex and convey voluntary motor impulses. [Landois (K).]—**Corti's f's.** Fr., *f's de Corti.* The rods or pillars of Corti. [J, 28.]—**Crystalline f's.** See *Lens-f's.*—**Dartoic f's.** The muscular-f. cells or plain muscular f's in the dartos. [J, 30.]—**Decussating f's.** Of Sharpey, minute bundles, apparently of the nature of white fibrous tissue, which form a considerable part of the lamellæ of bone. They extend in a direction parallel with the surface of the lamellæ, and cross each other in such a way as to form a delicate network with fine meshes, the meshes being in some cases

square, in others diamond-shaped. These f's are supposed to remain uncalcified, the deposit of calcified matter being limited to the matrix in which they are imbedded. [J, 30.]—**Dental f's.** Fr., *f's dentaires* (ou *de la dentine*). Ger., *Dentinfortsatz*, *Zahnfasern*. Of Tomes, the minute protoplasmic processes extending into the dentinal canals from the odontoblasts. ["Phil. Trans.," 1846 (J, 26, 30, 35).]—**Denticulated f's.** Lens-f's with serrated edges. [J, 30.]—**Dentin f's.** See *Dental f's*.—**Depressor f's.** Ger., *depressorische Fasern*. F's of a depressor nerve whose stimulation has an inhibitory action on the vaso-motor nerve-centre, with a consequent dilatation of some part of the vascular system. [J, 19, 57.]—**Diverging f's.** The radiating f's of the corona radiata. [a, 29.]—**Double-contour f's.** Fr., *f's à double contour*. See *Medullated* NERVE-F's.—**Elastic f's.** Fr., *f's élastiques*. Ger., *elastische Fasern*. Branched and anastomosing f's of elastic tissue, found in nearly every part of the body, forming networks, as between the bundles of white fibrous tissue, in the corium of the skin, and mucous membranes. They form an essential part of areolar tissue and of the blood-vessels, and appear as ligaments in the ligamenta subflava of man and the ligamentum nuchæ of the ox. [J, 30, 32, 35.] See also *Elastic* TISSUE.—**Elementary f.** Ger., *Elementarfiber*. 1. In botany, the thread turned around the interior of the tubes in spiral vessels. [B, 19 (a, 24).] 2. One of the anatomical elements of a tissue composed mainly of f's. 3. Imaginary fibrous elements supposed by the ancients to make up the entire body. [J, 16.]—**Elementary cardiac muscular f.** A cardiac muscular f. consisting of a single row of united cardiac muscle-cells. [J, 19.]—**Elementary muscular f.** See *Muscular f*.—**Enamel-f's.** Lat., *fibræ* (seu *fibrillæ*) *adamantinæ*. Ger., *Schmelzfasern*. Syn.: *enamel prisms*. The hexagonal rods of which the dental enamel is composed. [L, 115.] See ENAMEL.—**Excito-vaso-motor f's.** See *Pressor f's*.—**External arciform f's.** Lat., *fibræ arciformes externæ*. A set of nerve-f's which emerge from the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, extend outward, crossing the olivary body and anterior pyramid, and finally terminate at the restiform body. [I, 24.]—**External transverse f's.** F's which form the outer muscular tunic in the *Entozoa*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1836, p. 126 (a, 29).]—**Extrinsic f's of the uterus.** Fr., *f's extrinsèques*. A loose network (in some of the lower animals a complete investment) of muscular f's described by Rouget as surrounding the uterus and extending between the layers of the broad ligament to the round ligament, the ovarian ligament, the oviduct, etc. [A, 15.]—**Fasciculated muscular f.** Striated muscular tissue. [J.]—**F's accélératrices** (Fr.). See *Augmentor f's*.—**F's accessoires du triangulaire** (Fr.). See CORRUGATOR *labii inferioris*.—**F's à double contour** (Fr.). See *Medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's albuginées** (Fr.). See *Albugineous f's*.—**F's à moelle** (Fr.), **F's à myéline.** The naked axis-cylinders seen in the gray substance of the central nervous system. [I, 28; K.] See *Medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F. annulaire** (Fr.). See *Spiral f*.—**F's à noyaux du tissu de la lentille** (Fr.). Lens-f's possessing a distinct nucleus. [J, 33.]—**F's arciformes de la coiffe** (Fr.). See *Arcuate f's of the tegmentum*.—**F's arquées** (Fr.). See *Arciform f's*.—**F's arrestatrices** (Fr.). See *Inhibitory f's*.—**F's artérielles** (Fr.). See *Arterial muscular f's*.—**F's cardiaques embryonnaires** (Fr.). See *F's of Purkinje*.—**F.-cellule** (Fr.). See *F.*-CELL and *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**F.-cellule contractile** (Fr.). See *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**F's centrifuges** (Fr.). See *Motor* NERVE-F's.—**F's centripètes.** See *Afferent* NERVE-F's.—**F's charnues du cœur** (Fr.). See *Cardiac muscular f's*.—**F's conjonctives** (Fr.). See *Connective-tissue f's*. [L, 49.]—**F's corticales directes** (Fr.). The f's of the internal capsule which pass directly from the crus cerebri. [L, 88 (a, 29).]—**F's cortico-optiques** (Fr.). The nerve-f's which connect the optic thalamus with the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.] Cf. *First association* SYSTEM.—**F's cortico-striées** (Fr.). The nerve f's which radiate from the corpus striatum to the cortex cerebri. [I, 41; K.] See CORONA *radiata*.—**F's d'association** (Fr.). See *Association f's*.—**F's de la dentine** (Fr.). See *Dentinal f's*.—**F's de noyaux** (Fr.). See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**F's dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental f's*.—**F. droite** (Fr.). See *Straight f*.—**F's extrinsèques** (Fr.). See *Extrinsic f's of the uterus*.—**F's gustatives** (Fr.). F's of a nerve of taste. [J, 28.]—**F's intertubulaires** (Fr.). Ger., *intertubulare Fasern*. Neuroglia f's between the nerve-f's in the central nervous system, but especially in the spinal cord. [J, 31.]—**F's intrinsèques.** See *Intrinsic f's of the uterus*.—**F's lisses** (Fr.), **F's musculaires de la vie organique** (Fr.), **F's musculaires fusiformes (ou lisses, ou rubanées)** (Fr.). See *Muscular f.*-CELLS.—**F's nerveuses** (Fr.). See NERVE-F's.—**F's nerveuses à myéline** (Fr.). See *Medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's nerveuses excito-toniques** (Fr.). Nerve f's conveying the impulses necessary for the preservation of the tonus of a sphincter, etc. [J, 28.]—**F's nerveuses sans myéline.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's nerveuses variqueuses** (Fr.). See *Varicose* NERVE-F's.—**F's nutritives.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's of Purkinje.** Fr., *f's de Purkinje*, *f's cardiaques embryonnaires*. Ger., *Purkinje'sche Fäden* (oder *Fasern*). Syn.: *Purkinje's filaments*. Thin, transversely striped muscular f's, having a centre of protoplasm with regularly disposed nuclei found in the subendocardial areolar tissue of birds and some mammals. The periphery of the f's appears like striated muscular tissue, but the central part consists of clear nucleated cells placed end to end. These are thought to be cardiac muscular f's in an embryonic condition. [Purkinje, "Arch. f. Anat.," 1845, p. 281 (J, 30, 31, 35); L, 351.]—**F's of Remak.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's of Tomes.** See *Dentinal f's*.—**F's organiques** (Fr.). See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's radiculaires du corps calleux** (Fr.). Of Gratiolet, the radiating f's of the corpus callosum. [I, 35; K.]—**F's transverses moyennes de la protubérance** (Fr.). The transverse f's of the pons Varolii. [I, 55; K.]—**F's transverses profondes de la protubérance.** The deep transverse f's of the pons Varolii. [I, 55 (K).]—**F's transverses superficielles de la protubérance.** The superficial transverse f's of the pons Varolii. [I, 55; K.]—**F's unitives du cœur** (Fr.). Muscular f's of the heart passing from one side to the other; *i. e.*, f's common to the two sides. [J, 28, 30.]—**F's variqueuses** (Fr.). See *Varicose* NERVE-F's.—**F's végétatives** (Fr.). See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**F's verticales moyennes de la protubérance** (Fr.). The longitudinal f's of the pons Varolii. [I, 55; K.]—**F's verticales superficielles de la protubérance** (Fr.). The superficial layer of the pons Varolii. [I, 55; K.]—**Fibrillated f's.** F's as in connective tissue, evidently composed of a bundle of fibrils. [Prudden (J, 55).]—**Figure-of-eight f's.** F's arranged in the form of the figure eight, like some of the muscular f's or fascicles of the heart. [J, 150.]—**Fleshy f.** See *Muscular f*.—**Ganglionic f's** [Remak]. Fr., *f's ganglionnaires*. Non-medullated nerve-f's, especially those of the sympathetic nervous system. [J, 24, 35.]—**Gelatiniform (or Gelatinous) nerve-f's.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F's.—**Gottstein's external radiatory f's.** The external ciliated cells, and the fine, knotty nerve-f's connected with them, which constitute a portion of the expansion of the auditory nerve in the cochlea. [F.] See under ORGAN *of Corti*.—**Hair-f's.** Fr., *f's pileuses*. Ger., *Haarfasern*. Fibrous masses composed of flattened spindle-shaped cells, into which the principal or cortical portion of a hair may be separated. [J, 24, 30, 35, 83, 175.]—**Henle's nucleated f's.** Fr., *f's nucléées de Henle*. Ger., *Henle'sche kernhaltige Fasern*. Elastic, nucleated f's in the embryonic state. Each f. is supposed to be developed from a single cell. According to Virchow, Ranvier, and others, elastic f's are not developed directly from cells, but by a deposition in the ground substance. [J, 30, 31, 83.]—**Homogeneous f.** A f. having a uniform structure throughout, as in the skeletal frame-work of some sponges. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 509 (J).]—**Horny f's.** Ger., *Hornfasern*. F's or filaments composed of horny substance, as in horny sponges on the opercula of molluscs, etc. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1850, p. 50 (J).]—**In-coming f's.** See *Afferent* NERVE-F's.—**Inhibitory f's.** Fr., *f's arrestatrices*. Ger., *hemmende Fasern*. Nerve-f's which convey inhibitory or depressor impulses (*e. g.*, to the vaso-motor or respiratory centre or to the heart). [J, 19, 28, 57.]—**Intercellular f's.** Fr., *f's intercellulaires*. Ger., *Intercellularfasern*. The f's between the cells (in connective and other tissues, composed of cells and f's). [Prudden (J, 55).]—**Intercolumnar f's.** Lat., *fibræ intercolumnares*. Slender bundles of cross f's on the surface of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which bind the pillars of the external abdominal ring together.—**Internal arcuate f's.** See *Fibræ arcuatæ internæ* and *Arciform f's*.—**Intracellular f's.** Ger., *Wurzelfasern*, *Wimperwurzeln*. Syn.: *rootlets of cilia*. Doubly refracting f's traversing the body of a ciliated cell, and connected through intermediate portions with the cilia. They unite toward the attached end to form the originating f. [Engelmann, Pflüger's "Arch. f. Physiol.," 1880, p. 505 (J).]—**Intrinsic f's of the uterus.** Fr., *f's intrinsèques*. The muscular structure of the uterus proper, as distinguished from the extrinsic f's.—**Involuntary muscular f's.** See *Muscular f.*-CELLS.—**Keratose f.** A f. composed largely of a horny matrix, as in the skeletal frame-work of sponges. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 302 (J).]—**Kleinenberg's f's.** Delicate processes of the inner ends of the cells of the ectoderm of *Hydra*; regarded as either neuro-muscular or simply nervous in function. [L, 11.]—**Lamellar f's, Laminar f's.** Fr., *f's lamineuses*. The f's of white fibrous tissue. [J, 33, 174.]—**Lens-f's.** Lat., *fibræ lentis*. Fr., *f's cristallines*. Ger., *Linsenfasern*. Syn.: *crystalline f's*. The greatly elongated, band-like f's making up the major part of the crystalline lens of the eye. They are mostly hexagonal in section, and originate from the columnar cells forming the back or ental part of the embryonic lens-follicle or vesicle; the cells at the front or ectal part retain their cellular character, but become somewhat flattened, and are often spoken of as the epithelium of the lens-capsule. At the point of transition these cells gradually merge into the lens-f's, which at the surface of the lens are mostly nucleated and have smooth edges, while the deeper f's are mostly devoid of a nucleus, and have dentated or serrated edges which join neighboring f's. [J, 23, 30, 69, 83.]—**Libriform f.** See *Libriform* CELL.—**Longitudinal f's of the cerebrum.** Those groups of association f's in the brain which have an antero-posterior direction. [I, 15; K.]—**Looped f's.** F's forming a loop, such as the muscular f's or fascicles of the heart passing over the entire auricle and becoming attached by both extremities to the auriculo-ventricular rings. [J, 30.]—**Medullary f's.** Fr., *f's médullaires*. Of De Candolle, circular f's disposed in the medulla of plants upon the exterior of the central canal (*e. g.*, in the genus *Ferula*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Medullated nerve-f's.** See under NERVE-F.—**Motor f.** See *Motor* NERVE-F.—**Müller's f's.** Finely striated f's whose bases form the internal limiting membrane of the retina, and which pass vertically to the external limiting membrane, and give off numerous small branches which by their anastomosis form a matrix for the retinal elements. [L, 351.]—**Muscle f., Muscular f.** Lat., *fibra muscularis* (*primaria*). Fr., *f. musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelfiber*, *muskulöse Fiber*, *Muskelfaser*, *Muskelfaden*. Any elongated anatomical element composed of muscular substance. [J.] See *Voluntary muscular f.* and *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**Muscular f.-cells** [Kölliker], **Muscular f's of organic life.** See *Muscular f.*-CELLS.—**Nerve-f.** See the major list.—**Neuroglia f's.** Ger., *Neurogliafasern*. F's of the supporting tissue of the central nervous system. [J, 31, 55.] See NEUROGLIA.—**Neuromuscular f's.** Ger., *Neuromuskelfasern*. See *Muscle*-EPITHELIUM.—**Non-striated (or -striped) muscular f.** See *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**Nuclear f's, Nucleated f's, Nucleoplasmic f's.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Nucleus f's.** Ger., *Kernfasern*. F's of connective tissue supposed to be formed by the elongation and fibrillation of nuclei. [J, 70, 143.]—**Organic muscular f.** See *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**Origin f's.** Ger., *Ursprungsfasern*. Of Daae, the minute branches of a nerve-f. joining a spinal ganglion, all within the capsule of the cell. ["Arch. f. Mikr. u. Anat.," xxxi, p. 223; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 556 (J).]—**Originating f.** Ger., *Stammfaser*. Syn.: *trunk-f*. A structure formed by the union of the intracellular fibrils of a ciliated cell; it extends toward the attached end of the cell. [Engelmann, "Arch. d. Physiol.," 1880, p. 505 (J).]—**Osteo-**

genic f's. Fr., *f's arciformes.* The soft, pliant bundles of fibrils which form the termination of the growing osseous rays in developing periosteal bone. With the advance of ossification they and the ground-substance connecting them become calcified. [J, 30, 31.]—**Out-going f's.** See *Efferent* NERVE-F'S.—**Parietal f.** A f. in the wall or side of an organ or structure. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1811, p. 5 (J).]—**Peduncular f's of the cerebrum.** Those f's which connect the cerebrum with the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii. [I, 15; K.]—**Penniform f's.** F's arranged in a penniform manner (said especially of the f's of a penniform muscle). [J.]—**Perforating f's.** See *Sharpey's f's.*—**Perivascular f's.** Fr., *f's périvasculaires.* Ger., *perivasculare Fasern.* F's surrounding a blood-vessel, but not forming a part of it (*e. g.*, the network of neuroglia f's surrounding the blood-vessels in the central nervous system). [J. 31.]—**Pressor f's.** Ger., *pressorische Fasern.* Syn.: *excito-vaso-motor f's.* F's of a pressor nerve (*i. e.*, nerve-f's conveying impulses to the vaso-motor centre which increase its activity). [J, 19, 57.]—**Primary chromatic** (or **chromatin**) **f's, Primary** (**nuclear**) **f's.** Ger., *Hauptfäden.* The larger and more persistent chromatin fibrils in the nucleus. ["Arch. f. Mikr. Anat.," xxxii, p. 26; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 164 (J).]—**Primitive f.** One of the anatomical elements of a tissue composed of f's, such as a muscular f. [J.]—**Psalterial f's** [Owen]. Those f's "which connect the posterior genu of the corpus callosum with the tænia hippocampi." [I, 14; K.] Cf. LYRA.—**Psycho-motor f's.** See *Cortico-muscular f's.*—**Pulmonary f's.** Ger., *Lungenfasern.* Nerve-f's, especially from the vagus supplying the lungs. [J, 57.]—**Radial f's, Radiating f's.** Ger., *Radiärfasern.* F's arranged in the form of radii. [J.]—**Recurrent f.** Fr., *f. récurrente.* Ger., *zurücklaufende Faser.* A nerve-f. arising from a ganglion, and joining a nerve of a character opposite to its own (*e. g.*, the fourth cranial nerve, which is purely motor, but receives recurrent or sensory twigs from the fifth cranial nerve). [K.]—**Reticulate f., Reticulation f.** A f. or fascicle forming, with others, a reticulation or network; one of the f's of a network. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 4 (J).]—**Secondary chromatic** (or **chromatin, or nuclear**) **f's.** Ger., *Nebenfäden.* The smaller anastomosing chromatin fibrils in a nucleus. They connect the primary nuclear f's by a kind of network. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxii, p. 26; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 164 (J).]—**Secondary f's.** F's of secondary importance or size in a fibrous structure. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 508 (J).]—**Secretory f's.** Fr., *f's sécrétoires.* Those f's of the sympathetic nerve which enter glands, and are supposed to influence their secretion. [K, 31.]—**Semicircular f's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *fibræ semicirculares cerebelli.* A semicircular layer of fibres, 2 to 3 mm. thick, between the upper border of the nucleus cerebelli and the outer branches of the arbor medullaris. They form a part of the anterior peduncles, and become mingled with intranuclear f's which come from within the nuclei cerebelli. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Sharpey's f's.** Fr., *f's perforantes* (ou *de Sharpey*). Ger., *durchbohrende* (oder *Sharpey'sche*) *Fasern.* Syn.: *perforating f's.* Bundles of connective-tissue f's in bone, either branched or simple, agreeing in character with bundles of white fibrous tissue, and serving to bind the various lamellæ together. They originate either at the surface or in the substance of the bone, perforate a variable number of lamellæ obliquely or at right angles, and finally taper to a point. They are usually calcified, but may remain uncalcified, or may consist of elastic tissue. They were described by Sharpey in 1856, and, according to Heitzmann, by Troja in 1814. [J, 26.]—**Silicious f's.** Ger., *Kieselfasern.* The f.-like spicules in the skeletal frame-work, as in sponges. [J, 11.]—**Skeleton-f's.** The f's in a skeletal frame-work, as in sponges. [J.]—**Smooth muscular f.** See *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**Soft f's.** See *Non-medullated* NERVE-F'S.—**Spiculo-f's.** The f's mixed with spicules making up the skeletal frame-work of some sponges. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1887, p. 524 (J).]—**Spindle f's.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Spiral f.** Fr., *f. spirale, f. annulaire.* Ger., *Spiralfiber, Spiralfaser, Schraubenfaser, Schraubenfaden.* 1. The comparatively small or thin f. or process of nervous substance arising in the substance of a sympathetic ganglion cell, and winding spirally around the thicker straight process for a considerable distance. On leaving the latter, it becomes ensheathed with myelin, and is continued as a medullated nerve, while the straight process is continued as a non-medullated nerve. By Rawitz the appearance presented by a spiral f. is attributed to an optical phenomenon arising from a folding of the sheath. It was first found by Beale (1865) in the sympathetic ganglia of the frog, and has since been found in the sympathetic ganglia of mammals. 2. The annular or spiral constriction sometimes seen in bundles of connective tissue, especially after subjection to the action of acetic acid, or in cases of œdema; thought to be caused by an elastic f. that surrounds the bundle. [J, 30, 31, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1880, p. 297 (J).]—**Straight f.** Fr., *f. droite.* Ger., *gerade Faser.* The large, straight f. of a spiral f. nerve-cell around which the small or spiral f. is wound. [J, 2, 35.]—**Striated** (or **striped**) **muscular f.** See *Voluntary muscular f.*—**Sympathetic f's.** Fr., *f's sympathiques.* Ger., *Sympathicusfasern.* F's of the sympathetic nerve. [J, 19.]—**Terminal f's.** Ger., *Terminalfasern.* F's at their termination, especially naked axis-cylinders at their termination in a nerve end-organ. [J, 67.]—**Textile f.** Fr., *f. textile.* Any f. or fibrous substance capable of being spun, woven, or felted. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Trophic nerve-f's.** See *Trophic* NERVE-F'S.—**Trunk f.** See *Originating f.*—**Ultimate f.** See *Primitive f.*—**Unstriated** (or **unstriped**) **muscular f.** See *Muscular f.*-CELL.—**Vagus f's.** Ger., *Vagusfasern.* F's of the vagus nerve. [J.]—**Vaso-constrictor f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-constrictrices* (ou *contractrices*). Ger., *constrictorische* (oder *vaso-constrictorische*, oder *gefässverengende*) *Fasern.* F's of a vaso-constrictor nerve conveying impulses that produce a constriction or narrowing of some part of the vascular channel. Cf. *Vaso-dilator f's.*—**Vaso-dilator f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-dilatrices.* Ger., *dilatirende Fasern, vaso-dilatorische Fasern.* Nerve-f's of a vaso-dilator nerve conveying impulses which produce dilatation or widening of some part of the vascular channel. [J, 19, 52, 57.]—**Vaso-motor f's.** Fr., *f's vaso-motrices.* Ger., *vaso-motorische Fasern.* The f's of a vaso-motor nerve conveying impulses from a vaso-motor centre to the blood-vessels and causing either constriction with consequent narrowing, or dilatation with consequent widening of the vascular channel. With many German writers the expression is synonymous with vaso-constrictor f's. [J, 19, 28, 52, 57, 106.]—**Voluntary muscular f.** A cylindrical, striated anatomical element, forming the contractile substance of voluntary or striated muscular tissue. The f's vary in diameter from 10 to 80 μ, and often attain a length of 3·5 mm. In vertebrates they rarely branch or anastomose except in the tongue, but in invertebrates they often branch and anastomose (see also *Cardiac muscular f.*-CELL). Each f. is composed of a continuous sheath (sarcolemma) apparently of elastic tissue, inclosing the soft contractile substance proper. There are also present the so-called muscle-nuclei or muscle-corpuscles, which in mammalian muscle are situated on the inner surface of the sarcolemma, but in other animals are scattered throughout the contractile substance. The structure of the proper contractile substance is still unsettled, but since the time of Bowman ["Phila. Trans.," 1840] it has been taught that it is made up of minute quadrangular particles (sarcous elements) united at their ends and sides by a clear cementing substance. Under some conditions the sarcous elements adhere more firmly by their ends than by their sides; then the f. may be separated into longitudinal fibrillæ; under other conditions they seem to adhere more firmly by their sides, when the muscle may be broken into transverse discs (see *Bowman's* DISCS). [J, 24, 30, 31, 32, 34.]—**White f's of connective tissue.** Exceedingly fine, transparent, and apparently homogeneous filaments which run in small waves or bundles through connective tissue. They never divide or anastomose. [C.]—**Woody f's.** Fr., *f's ligneuses.* Wood or libriform tissue, the libriform cells constituting in plants the portion between the pith and bark. [B, 1, 229, 291 (α, 24).] See *Wood*-CELLS and *Libriform* CELLS.—**Yellow elastic f.** One of the f's of yellow or elastic tissue. [J.]

FIBREUX (Fr.), adj. Fe-bru^5. See FIBROUS.

FIBRIFORM, adj. Fi^{2}b'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *forma*, shape. Fibre-shaped. [A, 66.]

FIBRIFICATION (Fr.), n. Fe-bre-fe-ka^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The formation of fibres, the process of becoming a fibril. [A, 385.]

FIBRIL, n. Fi'bri^{2}l. Lat., *fibrilla* (dim. of *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibrille.* Ger., *Fibrille, Fäserchen, Primitivfibrille.* It., *fibrilla.* One of the ultimate, fibre-like divisions composing a fibre or bundle; also any very minute fibre. [α, 17.]—**Achromatic f's.** Fr., *fibrilles de noyaux, fils achromatiques* (ou *connectifs*), *filaments bipolaires* (ou *intranucléaires*). Ger., *Cytoplasma'* (oder *Kernspindel'*, oder *Spindel'*) *fasern, achromatische* (oder *blasse*, oder *intranucleäre*) *Fäden, Zellfäden.* Syn.: *cell-threads, interstellate lines.* F's of achromatic, nuclear, or cell-substance, forming lines which extend from pole to pole in a dividing nucleus, in such a way as to form a spindle-shaped or barrel-shaped figure. The latter incloses partly or wholly the chromatic nuclear f's which are separating to form the daughter-nuclei. In the diaster stage these achromatic f's form a kind of bridge between the daughter-nuclei. It has been suggested that the achromatic f's serve as lines along which the chromatic f's travel, and that the poles or ends of the achromatic f's represent the position of the fully developed daughter-nuclei. [Flemming and Strasburger, "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1878-1884 (J, 30).]—**Chromatic f's, Chromatin f's.** See *Nuclear f's.*—**Connective-tissue f's.** Fr., *fibrilles du tissu conjonctif.* Ger., *Bindegewebsfibrillen.* F's which, being collected in bundles, form the fibres or fasciculi of white fibrous connective tissue. [J, 55, 83.]—**Elementary f's.** See *Primitive f's.*—**Intermuscular f's.** Small branches of the intermediate plexus of nerve-fibres in unstriped muscular tissue which run between the muscle cells. [L, 351.]—**Intracellular f's.** The delicate, thread-like masses composing the more solid part of the protoplasm of the cell-body. [J, 26, 32.]—**Intranuclear f.** See *Nuclear fibril.*—**Moniliform f.** See *Varicose* NERVE-FIBRIL.—**Nuclear f's, Nucleoplasmic f's.** Fr., *boyaux* (ou *filaments*) *nucléiniens, reseaux nucléine, reticulum nucléaire* (ou *de chromatine*), *fibrilles nucléaires.* Ger., *intranucleäres Gerüst* (oder *Netz*), *Kern-Fäden* (*-Fasern, -Gerüst*, oder *-Netz*). The thread-like fibres consisting of the more solid substance or chromatin in a cell-nucleus. According to some authors, they are all connected so that in reality there is but one long complexly coiled filament. According to others, there are many closely intertwined f's forming a network. There seems to be reason for believing also that the nuclear f's are of two kinds: coarse f's, forming a comparatively wide mesh-work, and very fine f's, forming an exceedingly fine network in the meshes of the coarse network. To distinguish these two forms of nuclear network the term primary nuclear f's is sometimes restricted to the coarse, and secondary nuclear f's to the fine network. [J, 15, 30; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1878-1884; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884 (J).] Cf. CARYOCINESIS, *Primary* FIBRES, and *Secondary chromatic* FIBRES.—**Primitive f's** [Rüdinger]. Lat., *axis-fibrillæ.* Fr., *fibrilles primitives* (ou *élémentaires*, ou *nerveuses*). Ger., *Axenfibrillen, Primitivfibrillen.* 1. The ultimate or elementary f's of which the axis-cylinder is composed. [J, 26, 30, 31, 35.] 2. Of the older anatomists, an expression frequently employed for that which is now only designated as a fibre. ["Anat. u. Phys.," 1849, p. 260 (J).]—**Protoplasmic f.** A f. or thread of protoplasm. [J.]—**Ultimate f's.** See *Primitive f's.*

FIBRILE, adj. Fi'bri^{2}l. See FIBRILLAR.

FIBRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-bri^{2}l'la^3. See FIBRIL.—**Axis** (or **elementary**) **fibrillæ.** See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**Fibrillæ adamantinæ.** See *Enamel* FIBRES.—**Fibrillæ elasticæ.** Fibrils of elastic tissue. [J.]—**Fibrillæ musculares.** The fibrils composing a muscular fibre. [J.]—**Fibrillæ tendineæ.** The connective-tissue fibrils forming the fibres or bundles of a tendon. [J.]—**Gela-**

tiniferous fibrillæ. Connective-tissue fibrils which are changed to gelatin on boiling. [J, 19.]—**Primitive fibrillæ** [Schultze]. See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**Ultimate fibrillæ.** See *Primitive* FIBRILS.

FIBRILLAR, adj. Fi'bri^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *fibrillaris.* Fr., *fibrillaire.* Ger., *fibrillär.* Pertaining to or consisting of fibrils.

FIBRILLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fi(fi^2)-bri^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *fibrilla*, a fibril. Of Persoon, the mycelia of various *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FIBRILLARY, adj. Fi'bri^{2}l-a-ri^2. See FIBRILLAR.

FIBRILLATED, adj. Fi'bri^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. See FIBROUS and FIBRILLOUS.

FIBRILLATION, n. Fi-bri^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fibrillatio* (from *fibrilla*, a fibril). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Faserung.* 1. The formation of, or the division into, fibres or fibrillæ. 2. The tendency of the so-called periplastic substance to break up into certain definite lines. [Huxley (J).]—**Muscular f.** See FIBRO-MYITIS.

FIBRILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Fe-brel-y', -brel'le^2. See FIBRIL.—**Axenf'n** (Ger.). See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**Bindegewebef'n** (Ger.), **Bindegewebsf'n** (Ger.). See *Connective-tissue* FIBRILS.—**Chromatische F'n** (Ger.). See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Elementarf'n** (Ger.). See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**F'nbalken** (Ger.). Bundles of fibre fibrils in the form of trabeculæ, as in the arachnoidea spinalis. [J, 66.]—**F'band** (Ger.), **F'nbündel** (Ger.). A bundle of f's; a muscle-column. [J, 175.] See FASCICULUS.—**F'ncylinder** (Ger.). A bundle of fibres or fibrils. [J.]—**F's du tissu conjonctif** (Fr.). See *Connective-tissue* FIBRILS.—**F'nhäutchen** (Ger.). See *Fibril*-SHEATH.—**F's nerveuses** (Fr.). See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**F'nscheide** (Ger.). See *Fibril*-SHEATH.—**Haarf'n** (Ger.). See *Hair*-FIBRES.—**Hornf'n** (Ger.). Fine, horny fibrils differentiated in the cortical cells of hair. [Waldeyer (J, 140).]—**Knötchenf'n** (Ger.). See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Muskelnervenf'n** (Ger.). The fibres or fibrillæ of a nerve innervating a muscle. [J.]—**Primitivf'n** (Ger.). See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**Stammf'** (Ger.). A nerve-fibre or fibril which gives off branches. [J.]—**Zellstofff'n** (Ger.). See *Connective-tissue* FIBRILS.

FIBRILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Fe-brel-ya. See FIBRILLATED.

FIBRILLEUX (Fr.), adj. Fe-brel-yu^5. See FIBROUS and FIBRILLOUS.

FIBRILLITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)-bri^{2}l-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fibrilla*, a fibril. Of von Mohl, the filaments formed in palms by the splitting up of the foliaceous petioles. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FIBRILLOSE, FIBRILLOUS, adj's. Fi'bri^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *fibrillosus* (from *fibrilla*). Fr., *fibrillaire, fibrillé, fibrilleux.* Pertaining to, composed of, or furnished with fibrils. [J.]

FIBRIN, n. Fi'bri^{2}n. Lat., *fibrinum, fibrina, fibra sanguinis, materia fibrosa, lympha plastica.* Fr., *fibrine, matière fibreuse du sang.* Ger., *F., Faserstoff.* It., Sp., *fibrina.* A body obtainable from several of the natural fluids of the system and in inflammatory exudations by the process of coagulation. It is filamentous in character, is insoluble in water, and may be best obtained from the blood by whipping that fluid with a bundle of twigs. [K.]—**F.-factor.** A term for substances in the blood supposed to yield f. by coagulation. [K.] See FIBRINOGEN and FIBRINOPLASTIN.—**F'schwarte** (Ger.). F. layer. [*a*, 34.]—**Plate-f.** Of Löwit, a form of f. produced by the transformation of blood-plates. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 126.]—**Vegetable f.** See GLUTEN.

FIBRINE (Fr.), n. Fe-bren. See FIBRIN.—**F. concrète globutine.** Of Denis, a variety of fibrin obtained by pressing out the coagulum from blood which has clotted spontaneously. It swells up in a ten-per-cent. solution of common salt. According to Hammarsten, an impure variety of fibrin. [B.]—**F. concrète modifiée.** Of Denis, a modification of fibrin obtained from arterial blood, coagulated by heating. According to Hammarsten, an impure variety of fibrin. [B.]—**F. concrète pure.** Of Denis, fibrin obtained with special precautions from venous blood. It is pure fibrin.

FIBRINOGEN, n. Fi-bri^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. From *fibrin*, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *fibrinogène.* Ger., *F.* A proteid substance, first described by Schmidt (Pflüger's "Archiv," vi, p. 413 [1872]), existing in blood-serum and serous transudations, and by its union with parglobulin, under the influence of the fibrin ferment, forming fibrin. Wooldridge ("Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," April 6, 1886) describes four varieties of f.: *A-f.*, a proteid-lecithin compound, separable under the form of rounded granules from the blood-plasma by cooling; *B-f.*, a proteid-lecithin compound forming the bulk of the f. of the blood and coagulable by the addition of lecithin or of leucocytes from the lymphatic glands; *C-f.*, the f. of Schmidt, which is the only variety coagulable by the fibrin-f., but which exists in the blood in very minute quantities; a variety found in the lymph-serum of the lymphatic glands, closely related to *A-f.*, and differing from it in having the power of causing coagulation of the blood while in the vessels. According to Wooldridge, coagulation is a physical process allied to crystallization, consisting essentially in a loss of lecithin by *A-f* to *B-f.*, which is thus converted into fibrin. [B; K.]

FIBRINOGENIC, FIBRINOGENOUS, FIBRINOPLASTIC, adj's. Fi-bri^{2}n-o-je^{2}n-i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s, -pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. See FIBRINOGENOUS.

FIBRINO-PLASTIN, n. Fi-bri^{2}n-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}n. See PARAGLOBULIN.

FIBRINOUS, adj. Fi'bri^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *fibrinosus* (from *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibrineux.* Ger., *fibrinös.* Of or pertaining to fibrin.

FIBRINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fl(fl^2)-bri^{2}n-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *fibra*, a fibre, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Fibrinurie.* Chyluria in which the urine coagulates spontaneously. [Baumüller, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxxii, 1880, p. 261 to 268 (*a*, 33).]

FIBRO-AREOLAR, adj. Fi''bro-a^{2}r-e'o-la^{3}r. Lat., *fibro-areolaris* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *areola*, a small open space), *fibro-cellularis.* Fr., *fibrocellulaire.* Pertaining to a tissue composed of white fibrous and areolar tissue. [J, 43.]

FIBROBLAST, n. Fi'bro-bla^{2}st. From *fibra*, a fibre, and βλαστός, a germ. A cell or corpuscle giving rise to connective tissue. [J, 109, 129.]

FIBROBLASTIC, adj. Fi-bro-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or developed from fibroblasts. [J, 109, 129.]

FIBRO-BRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fi^2)''bro(bro^3)-bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *bronchite fibrineuse.* See *Croupous* BRONCHITIS.

FIBRO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Fi''bro-ka^{2}l-ka're^2-u^{3}s. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *calx*, lime. Fibrous and having undergone calcareous degeneration (said of tumors). [Paget (*a*, 34).]

FIBRO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)''bro(bro^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *fibrocarcinome.* A carcinoma in which the trabeculæ are thick and resistant, with more or less granular degeneration of the cells in the trabeculæ. [*a*, 34.]—**F.-c. cysticum.** A f.-c. (scirrhus) with inclosed cysts. [*a*, 34.]

FIBRO-CARTILAGE, n. Fi''bro-ka^{3}rt'i^{2}l-aj. Lat., *fibro-cartilago.* Fr., *f.-c., cartilage fibreux.* Ger., *Faserknorpel, Fibro-Knorpel.* It., *cartilagine fibrosa.* Sp., *fibro-cartilago.* Cartilage in which the matrix or intercellular substance contains a greater or less number of fibres of elastic or white fibrous connective tissue. [J.] See *Elastic* CARTILAGE and *White f.-c.*—**Acromio-clavicular f.-c.** Fr., *f.-c. acromio-claviculaire.* See CARTILAGE *of Weitbrecht.*—**Basilar f.-c.** A f.-c. which occupies the larger part of the foramen lacerum medium. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Central f.-c. of the heart.** A f.-c. found in the heart in certain animals, situated in the angle between the aortic and the two auriculo-ventricular openings. From it processes pass in various directions to form the basis of the fibrous or tendinous rings of the cardiac orifices. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**Circumferential f.-c's.** F.-c's which surround the margins of certain of the articular cavities. [L, 172.]—**Connecting f.-c.** A f.-c. interposed between osseous surfaces where there is but little motion (*e. g.*, the interpubic f.-c.). [L, 172.]—**External semilunar f.-c.** Lat., *meniscus lateralis.* See *Semilunar f.-c's.*—**Falciform f.-c's.** See *Semilunar f.-c's.*—**F.-c's glénoïdiens des doigts** (Fr.). See *Glenoid* LIGAMENTS *of Cruveilhier.*—**F.-c's of Wrisberg.** See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**F.-c's péri-articulaires** (Fr.). See *Circumferential f.-c's.*—**Interarticular f.-c's of the knee.** See *Semilunar f.-c's.*—**Interarticular f.-c. of the temporo-maxillary articulation.** A thin oval plate of f.-c. interposed between the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. [L, 142, 172.]—**Intercoccygean f.-c's.** Ring-like f.-c's between the segments of the coccyx. [L, 31, 172.]—**Intermediary f.-c., Intermediate f.-c.** A f.-c. situated between the radius and ulna at the carpal end, binding them firmly together. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**Internal semilunar f.-c.** Lat., *meniscus medialis.* See under *Semilunar f.-c's.*—**Interosseous f.-c.** See *Connecting f.-c.*—**Interpubic f.-c.** A layer of f.-c. or cartilage attached to the surface of each pubic bone, and united by a layer of fibrous tissue and f.-c. At the upper and back part of the intermediate layer is a fissure in the median line which is larger in the female than in the male. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Intervertebral f.-c's.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Marginal f.-c.** See *Circumferential f.-c.*—**Navicular f.-c.** A fibro-cartilaginous structure connected with the inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament, over which the tendon of the tibialis posticus glides. [L, 332.]—**Pubic f.-c.** See *Interpubic f.-c.*—**Radio-ulnar f.-c.** Lat., *fibrocartilago* (*intermedia*) *triangularis.* A triangular f.-c. attached by its apex at the base of the styloid process of the ulna, by its base to the edge of the radius, its upper surface resting on the head of the ulna, and its lower on the cuneiform bone. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Sacro-coccygean f.-c.** A f.-c. interposed between the contiguous surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx. It is thinner than the other intervertebral f.-c's, and its central part is firmer in texture. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Scapulo-clavicular f.-c.** See CARTILAGE *of Weitbrecht.*—**Semilunar f.-c's.** Lat., *fibrocartilagines semilunares menisci.* Two crescent-shaped interarticular f.-c's interposed between the head of the tibia and the condyles of the femur. Their convex outer borders are thick, while the concave inner borders are thin. Each covers about the outer two thirds of the surface on either side of the spine of the tibia, and is invested on both surfaces by a synovial membrane. They are attached by their convex margins to the head of the tibia. Their upper surfaces are concave, the lower being flat. Their circumferences are continuous with the capsular ligament of the joint. They are termed internal and external according to their situation. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Sesamoid f.-c's.** See *Sesamoid* CARTILAGES.—**Sterno-clavicular f.-c.** Lat., *fibrocartilago sterno-clavicularis.* A flat disc of f.-c. between the sternum and the clavicle. [L. 172, 332.]—**Stratiform f.-c's.** F.-c's lining the grooves in bones in which the tendons of some muscles play. [L, 172.]—**Tarsal f.-c's.** See *Tarsal* CARTILAGES.—**Triangular (Interarticular) f.-c.** See *Radio-ulnar f.-c.*—**White f.-c.** Ger., *Bindegewebeknorpel, faseriger Knorpel.* It., *cartilagine connettiva.* Cartilage in which the matrix or intercellular substance is composed largely of white fibrous tissue arranged mostly in bundles of parallel fibres. The hyaline chondrogenous substance is relatively small in amount and directly surrounds the cells. This form of cartilage is found between the vertebræ and in amphiarthrodial joints generally. It yields both chondrin and gelatin upon boiling. [J, 24, 30, 31, 35.]—**Yellow f.-c.** The variety that constitutes the cartilaginous structure of the ear, the epiglottis, etc., being of a yellow color and very elastic, and having its intercellular substance made up of long, interlacing, wavy fibres. [A, 70.]

FIBRO-CARTILAGINOUS, adj. Fi'bro-ka^{3}rt-l^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *fibro-cartilagineux.* Ger., *faserknorpelig.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing fibro-cartilage.

FIBROCARTILAGO (Lat.), n. Fi(fl^2)''bro^3-ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-la'ginis.* See FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**F. basilaris.** The fibro-cartilage which fills in the foramen lacerum anterius. [L, 332.]—**Fibrocartilagines falcatæ** (seu **falciformes**). See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**F. intermedia triangularis (carpi).** See *Radio-ulnar* FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**Fibrocartilagines lunatæ.** See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**F. navicularis.** See *Navicular* FIBRO-CARTILAGE.

FIBRO-CELLULAR, adj. Fi''bro-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *fibro-cellularis* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *cellula*, a little cell). 1. See FIBRO-AREOLAR. 2. Of a tissue, composed in part of fibres and in part of cells. [J, 124.]

FIBRO-CELLULE (Fr.), n. pl. Fe-bro-se^{2}l-u^{6}l. See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.

FIBRO-CHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fl^2)''bro(bro^3)-ko^{2}nd-(ch^{3}o^{2}nd)'ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ri'tidos* (-*is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *fibro-chondrite.* Inflammation of fibro-cartilage. [E, 24.]

FIBRO-CHONDROSTEAL, adj. Fi''bro-ko^{2}nd-ro^{2}st'e^2-a^{2}l. From *fibra*, a fibre, χόνδρος, cartilage, and ὀστέον, a bone. Of a mixture of fibrous tissue, cartilage, and bone. [J.]

FIBRO-CONNECTIVE, adj. Fi''bro-ko^{2}n-e^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Connecting and of fibrous structure. [J, 180.]

FIBRO-CYST, n. Fi'bro-si^{2}st. From *fibra*, a fibre, and κύστις, a cyst. Fr., *fibro-cyste.* Syn.: *mucoid fibroma.* A fibrous tumor that has undergone cystic degeneration, or one in which fluid has accumulated in the connective-tissue interspaces. [Paget (*a*, 34).]

FIBRO-CYSTIC, adj. Fi-bro-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. Fr., *fibro-cystique* (ou *kystique*). 1. Fibrous, and having undergone cystic degeneration. 2. Consisting of fibro-cysts. [Paget, Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]

FIBRO-CYSTOID, adj. Fi''bro-si^{2}st'oid. Having the formation of a fibro-cyst. [*a*, 34.]

FIBRO-ELASTIC, adj. Fi-bro-e-la^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Fr., *fibro-élastique.* Ger., *fibrös elastisch.* 1. Composed in part of white fibrous tissue and in part of elastic tissue. 2. Containing elastic fibres. [Prudden (J, 55, 123).]

FIBRO-ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)''bro(bro^3)-e^{2}n^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *-rom'atos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, ἐν, in, and χόνδρος, cartilage. An enchondroma partially composed of strong and broad bands of fibrous tissue. [Wilkes, Moxon (*a*, 34).]

FIBRO-FATTY, n. Fi''bro-fa^{2}t'i^2. Composed of fibrous tissue and fat-corpuscles. [*a*, 34.]

FIBROGEN, n. Fi'bro-je^{2}n. See FIBRINOGEN.

FIBROGLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)-bro(bro^3)-gli(gle)-o'ma^3. Fr., *fibro-gliôme.* Ger., *Fibrogliom.* A tumor of mixed form of fibroma and glioma. [*a*, 34.]

FIBROID, adj. Fi'broid. From *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *fibroïde.* Resembling fibrous tissue; as a n., a tumor composed of fibrous tissue. [E.]—**Interstitial f.** A f. developing within the parietes of an organ. [*a*, 34.]—**Pedunculated f.** A f. attached by a pedicle. [*a*, 34.]—**Submucous f.** A f. developed beneath a mucous membrane. [*a*, 34.]

FIBROIN, n. Fi'bro-i^{2}n. Fr., *fibroïne.* Ger., *Fibroïn.* A nitrogenous substance, perhaps $C_{48}H_{78}N_{18}O_{17}$, which constitutes the essential principle of silk and of spider's-web. [B, 2, 93.]

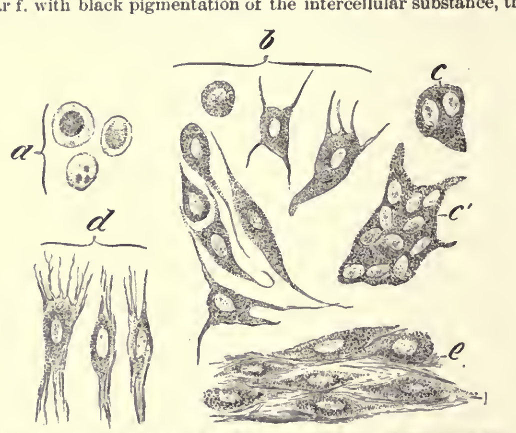
FIBRO-KNORPEL (Ger.), n. Fe-bro-knorp'e^{2}l. See FIBRO-CARTILAGE.

FIBRO-LAMINAR, adj. Fi''bro-la^{2}m'i^2-na^{3}r. Lat., *fibro-laminaris* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and *lamina*, a thin piece of metal). Fr., *fibro-laminaire.* Fibrous and laminar. Pertaining to a fibrous lamina. [C, 3.]

FIBRO-LIPOMA. Fi(fi^2)''bro(bro^3)-li^{2}p-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos.* A lipoma in which connective tissue is very abundant. [*a*, 34.]

FIBROM (Ger.), n. Fe-brom'. See FIBROMA.—**Hautf'.** Cutaneous f. formed by hyperplasia or degeneration of a sebaceous cyst. [*a*, 34.]—**Parosteales F.** F. developing from the periosteum. [*a*, 34.]—**Periglandulären F.** Hyperplasia of a sebaceous gland. [Klebs (*a*, 34).]—**Perisebaschisches F.** Fibro-calcareous degeneration of a sebaceous gland. [Klebs (*a*, 34).]—**Weiches F.** See FIBROMA *molluscum.*

FIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fe)-bro'ma^3. Gen., *-ro'matos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *fibrome.* Ger., *Fibrom.* A generic term for fibrous tumors developed from proliferous connective-tissue cells. Hence they are found in the skin, nerves, fasciæ, periosteum, and glandular organs. Though multiple, they do not give rise to metastatic tumors. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]—**Adult f.** Fr., *fibromes adultes.* Of Lancereaux, a tumor in which there is a complete development of ordinary connective tissue in the new formation. [*a*, 34.]—**Amorphous f.** A f. in which there is but moderate fibrillation. [*a*, 34.]—**Areolar f.** Fr., *fibrome mou.* See *F. molluscum.*—**Corneal f., Corneous f.** [Rindfleisch]. See *Lamellar f.*—**Cystic f.** A f. that has undergone cystic degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**Diffuse f.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**Embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome embryonnaire.* Ger., *Fibro-blastome.* A tumor composed of round or spindle-shaped cells, united by an intermediate substance. It was supposed to be due to an incomplete development of the embryonal globular into fusiform cells, and thence into connective-tissue fibres. [*a*, 34.]—**Fasciculated f.** Fr., *fibrome fasciculé.* A f. formed of bundles of intersecting connective tissue, with young connective-tissue cells in the interfascicular spaces. [Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]—**F. areolare.** See *F. molluscum.*—**F. congenitum.** See NÆVUS *verrucosus.*—**F. cutis.** F. of the skin. It may occur either as a hard or as a soft tumor, depending on the compactness of the fibrous structure. The soft variety is known as f. molluscum (*q. v.*). The hard variety may develop either from the connective-tissue layer of the skin or from the fibrous sheaths of muscles or of nerves (see NEUROMA *cutis*). It is of very slow growth, varies greatly in size, and usually occurs as a solitary tumor. [G.] Cf. KELOID.—**F. densum.** Fr., *fibrome dur.* Ger., *festes Fibrom.* A f. with dense fibrous structure like that of a tendon. [*a*, 34.]—**F. disseminatum.** See *F. molluscum.*—**F. dolorosum.** Of Dupuytren, fibro-neuroma. [*a*, 34.]—**F. endothelioideum.** Of Bozzolo, f. of the dura mater with cells resembling endothelial cells. [*a*, 34.]—**F. fungoides.** See GRANULOMA *fungoides.*—**F. keloides.** See KELOID.—**F. lipomatodes.** See XANTHOMA.—**F. molluscum** [Virchow]. Fr., *verrue charnue.* Ger., *weiches Fibrom.* A soft, flaccid, painless tumor of the skin, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of a loose network of connective tissue containing more or less serous fluid in its meshes [Birch-Hirschfeld], and covered by epidermis of normal appearance. It is most commonly situated on the face, scalp, scrotum (or, in females, the labia pudendi), although the tumors may be disseminated over the whole cutaneous surface. The disease is often congenital. [G.]—**F. molluscum congenitum.** See NÆVUS *mollusciformis.*—**F. molluscum planum.** A variety of f. molluscum characterized by a flat elevation or thickening of the skin. [G.]—**F. ossificum.** Fr., *fibrome ossifié.* F. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**F. papillare conjunctivæ.** Fr., *fibrome papillaire de la conjonctive.* Ger., *Bindehautpapillarfibrom.* A true conjunctival growth occurring almost always near the corneal margin and overlapping the cornea. These tumors are rare, are typical specimens of the papillary f., and are apt to recur when removed. [F.]—**F. periarticulare diffusum.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**F. scleroticæ.** Fr., *fibrome de la sclérotique.* Ger., *Skleralfibrom.* A fibromatous tumor of the sclerotic proper, in which the normal fibrous structure of the latter is hypertrophied, sometimes enormously. [F.]—**F. sublinguale dei bambini** (It.). A disease of infants characterized by the formation of a globular, elongated, or membranous neoplasm under the point of the tongue. It is accompanied by adynamia, and followed by hydræmia, cachexia, and generally death. ["Gazz. deg. Ospit.," May 21, 1882, p. 326 (*a*, 34).]—**F. teleangeictaticum.** A highly vascular f. with wide and dilated blood-vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**Firm f.** See EPULIS and *F. sublinguale dei bambini.*—**Fuso-cellular embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome fuso-cellulaire.* Of Lancereaux, a tumor composed of spindle cells united by an intermediate embryonal substance. The fibro-plastic tumor of Liebert. [*a*, 34.]—**Fuso-cellular melanic f.** Fr., *fibrome-cellulaire mélanique.* Of Lancereaux, a fuso-cellular f. with black pigmentation of the intercellular substance, the



FIBROMA TISSUE ELEMENTS. (FROM WOODHEAD, AFTER ZIEGLER.)

a, leucocytes; *b*, formative cells of various shapes; *c*, connective-tissue cells, with two nuclei; *c'*, the same, with giant cells; *d*, formative cells with developing fibrillar periplast; *e*, developed connective or fibrous tissue.

color of the cells being less intense. These f's are often found in white or white-spotted horses. [*a*, 34.]—**Globe-cellular embryonal f.** Fr., *fibrome embryonnaire globo-cellulaire.* Of Lancereaux, a tumor composed of small globular cells, united by a soft and amorphous (embryonal) connective tissue and supplied by blood-vessels. It is the round-celled sarcoma of Billroth, the embryo-plastic tumor of Robin, or the encephaloid sarcoma of Cornil and Ranvier. [*a*, 34.]—**Lacunar f.** Fr., *fibrome lacunaire.* A f. that is formed in the lacuna of the mamma; a nearly solidified proliferous cyst. [*a*, 34.]—**Lamellar f.** Fr., *fibrome lamelleux.* A flattened or lobular tumor formed on serous membranes, and composed of cells with flat nuclei. Microscopic sections resemble perpendicular sections of the cornea. [Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]—**Molluscoid f.** Fr., *fibrome molluscoïde.* A fasciculated f. in which the connective-tissue bundles are infiltrated with serous fluid. [Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]—**Mucoid f., Mucous f.** Fr., *fibrome muqueux.* A fasciculated f. in which the fibres have undergone mucoid degeneration. [Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]—**Papillary f.** A fibrous hyperplasia of the cutaneous papillæ. See PAPILLOMA. [*a*, 34.]—**Soft f.** See *F. molluscum* and WEN.

FIBROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-bro-ma^3-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-o'seos* (*-is*). Ger., *F.* See FIBROSIS.

FIBROMATOUS, adj. Fi-brom'a^3-tu^{3}s. Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma. [E.]

FIBRO-MEMBRANOUS, adj. Fi''bro-me^{2}m'bra-nu^{3}s. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *membrana*, a membrane. Fibrous and membranous. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1873, p. 26 (L).]

FIBRO-MUCOUS, adj. Fi″bro-mu^2′ku^{3}s. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *mucus*, mucous. Fr., *fibro-muqueux.* Composed in part of a mucous membrane and in part of fibrous tissue. [J.]

FIBRO-MUSCULAR. Fi″bro-mu^{2}sk′u^2-la^{3}r. Composed of connective tissue and muscle. [J.]

FIBRO-MYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fi^2)″bro(bro^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). An inflammation of the muscular system that is followed by atrophy and fibrous degeneration of the muscular fibres, with consequent diminution of motility of the muscle. [α, 34.]

FIBRO-MYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)-bro(bro^3)-mi(mu^6)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-o′matos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *fibro-myome.* Syn.: *myo-fibroma.* Strictly, a tumor (as of the uterus) composed of fibrous and unstriped muscular tissue; as commonly used, it is synonymous with *fibrous tumor*, *fibroma*, *myoma*, *leio-myoma*, and *fibroid*.—**Lymphangiectatic f.-m.** A f. with enlargement and free formation of lymphatic vessels. [Rein, "Arch. f. Gyn.," 1876, p. 414 (α, 34).]—**Malignant f.-m.** Lat., *f.-m. malignum.* Fr., *fibro-myome malin.* Of Jürgens, a term for cases of f.-m. in which the lymphatic glands in connection with the part affected become the seat of fibro-myomatous degeneration. [Jürgens, "Berl. kl. Wchnschr.," Aug. 22, 1881, p. 492; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 232.]

FIBRO-MYOMOTOMY, n. Fi″bro-mi-om-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. A cutting operation for the removal of a fibro-myoma. [α, 33.]

FIBRO-MYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fe)″bro(bro^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-is*). A fibroma that has partially undergone myxoid degeneration. [α, 34.]

FIBRO-MYXO-SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fe)″bro(bro^3)-mi^{2}x-(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o′ma^3. Gen., *-co′matos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, μύξα, mucus, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. 1. A fasciculated sarcoma that has undergone mucoid degeneration. 2. A tumor in which sarcomatous and myxoid tissue are found combined. [Ziegler (α, 34).]

FIBRO-NEUROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fi^2)″bro(bro^3)-nu^2-ro′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Ger., *Fibroneurom.* See under NEUROMA.

FIBRO-NUCLEAR, FIBRO-NUCLEATED, adj's. Fi″bro-nu^2′kle-a^{3}r, -at-e^{2}d. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *nucleus*, a kernel. Of a tissue, showing many nuclei and fibres. [J, 30.]

FIBRO-PERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)″bro(bro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). See *Fibrinous* PERICARDITIS.

FIBRO-PLASTIC, adj. Fi″bro-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Lat., *fibroplasticus* (from *fibra*, a fibre, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *fibro-plastique.* Ger., *fibroplastisch.* Characterized by the formation of fibres (said of neoplasms); of Lebert, fibro-sarcomatous. ["Arch. gén. de méd.," Jan., 1853, p. 105.] According to Ziegler, the term was formerly applied erroneously to actinomycotic tumors. [α, 34.]

FIBRO-RETICULATE, adj. Fi″bro-re^{2}t-i^{2}k′u^2-lat. Marked with interlacing fibres, or composed of fibrous network. [B.]

FIBRÖS (Ger.), adj. Feb′ru^{5}s. See FIBROUS.

FIBRO-SARCOMA (Lat.), n. Fi(fi^2)″bro(bro^3)-sa^{3}rk-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-is*). From *fibra*, a fibre, and σάρκωμα (see SARCOMA). Fr., *fibro-sarcome.* Ger., *Fibrosarkom*, *Fasersarkom.* The fibro-plastic tumor of Lebert; a fasciculated or spindle-celled sarcoma in which the embryonic tissue has attempted the evolution of connective tissue, the cell processes apparently starting from the nuclei and producing a fibrillated structure resembling that of fibroma. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**F. endothelioideum.** See FIBROMA *endothelioideum.*

FIBRO-SARCOMATOUS, adj. Fi″bro-sa^{3}r-ko^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Of the nature of a fibro-sarcoma.

FIBROSE, adj. Fi′bros. See FIBROUS.

FIBRÖSELASTISCH (Ger.), adj. Fe-bru^{6}s″e^{2}l-a^{3}s′tish. See FIBRO-ELASTIC.

FIBRO-SEROUS, adj. Fi″bro-se′ru^{3}s. Fr., *fibro-séreux.* Made up of a serous membrane resting upon a fibrous stratum. [J, 33.]

FIBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fi^2)-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-o′seos* (*-eis*). Fibroid degeneration or proliferation. [Gull, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1872, ii, p. 673 (α, 34).] Cf. *Arterio-capillary f.*—**Arterio-capillary f.** Ger., *Arteriosclerose.* A primary and general fibroid degeneration of the arterioles and capillaries that develops about the middle of life; characterized by diminished calibre and elasticity of the diseased vessels, atrophy of the adjacent tissue (especially in the kidneys), and hypertrophy of the heart. Often the intima is most involved, though in some cases the muscular layer or adventitia is affected. [Gull, *l. c.* (α, 34).]

FIBROUS, adj. Fi′bru^{3}s. Lat., *fibrosus*, *fibrillatus* (from *fibra*, a fibre). Fr., *fibreux*, *fibrose*, *fibrillé*, *fibrillaire.* Ger., *faserig*, *fibrös.* Syn.: *fibrillar*, *fibrillated.* Containing or composed of fibres; of shells, consisting of successive layers of prismatic cells; of plant-organs, dividing into thin, nearly equal fibrils, or containing much woody fibre; in pathology, due to or characterized by the formation of adventitious f. tissue. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24); S. D. Gross (D); L, 147.]

FIBRO-VASCULAR, adj. Fi″bro-va^{2}sk′u^2-la^{3}r. From *fibra*, a fibre, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Fibrous and abundantly supplied with vessels. [B, 19, 291 (α, 24); J.] Cf. *F.-v.* BUNDLE.

FIBULA (Lat.), n. f. Fib(feb)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Gr., περόνη. Fr., *fibule.* Ger., *Wadenbein.* It., Sp., *perone.* 1. The smaller of the bones of the leg, lying on its outer side, and of nearly the same length as the tibia. Its upper extremity or head articulates with the external tuberosity of the tibia. The shaft or portion intermediate between the upper and lower extremities is triangular and twisted. The lower extremity, larger than the upper, constitutes the external malleolus, and articulates with the astragalus. 2. A clasp used for uniting the lips of wounds or the opening of a canal, as of the vagina. Cf. INFIBULATION. [E, 9; L, 31, 115, 142, 332.]

FIBULAD, adv. Fi^{2}b′u^{2}l-a^{2}d. Toward the fibular aspect. [L, 141.]



THE FIBULA.

FIBULÆUS. Fib(feb)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). The peronæus longus muscle. [L, 5 (α, 29).]

FIBULAR, adj. Fi^{2}b′u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *fibularis*, *peronæus.* Fr., *péronier.* Ger., *wadenbeinähnlich.* Syn.: *peroneal.* Relating to or situated near the fibula. [C.]

FIBULARE (Lat.), n. n. Fib(feb)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′re(ra). Of Gegenbaur, see CALCANEUM.

FIBULARIS (Lat.), adj. Fib(feb)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. See FIBULAR; as a n., a peroneal muscle.—**F. brevis.** The peroneus brevis muscle. [L, 10 (α, 29).]—**F. longus, F. primus.** The peroneus longus muscle. [α. 29.]—**F. secundus.** The peroneus brevis muscle. [L, 10 (α, 29).]

FIBULATION, n. Fi^{2}b-u^2-la′shu^{3}n. See INFIBULATION.

FIBULEN (Ger.), adj. Feb′u-le^{2}n. Related to, or connected with, the fibula. [L, 141.]

FIC (Fr.), n. Fek. 1. See FICUS. 2. A fig-like, fleshy growth. [L, 87 (α, 14).] See CONDYLOMA.

FICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *ficus*, a fig. Fr., *ficaire.* Ger., *Feigwarzenkraut.* Of Dillenius, a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*; of other authors, a section of the genus *Ranunculus.* The *Ficarieæ* (Fr., *ficariées*) are: 1. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Torosepalæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ranunculeæ genuinæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. aquatica.** The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. communis, F. minor, F. ranunculoides, F. verna.** See RANUNCULUS *f.*—**Herba ficariæ.** The herb of *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Radix ficariæ.** The root of *Scrophularia nodosa* and of *F. ranunculoides.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FICARIC ACID, n. Fi^{2}k-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ficarique.* A volatile acid obtained from *Ficaria ranunculoides* (*Ranunculus ficaria*). [B.]

FICARIN, n. Fi^{2}k′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *ficarine.* A neutral light-yellow substance, obtained from *Ficaria communis* (especially the root) by treating with alcohol; first sweetish and afterward astringent in taste, soluble in water and in diluted alcohol, insoluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, and in oils; employed internally and externally for hæmorrhoids. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

FICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}k(fek)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o′nis.* See FICUS and SYCOSIS.

FICATUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}k(fek)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ficus*, a fig. Gr., συκωτός. Of Galen, derived from animals fattened on dry figs (said of viscera and flesh). [L, 94 (α, 17).]

FICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fi(fe)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *ficus*, a fig. Fr., *ficées.* Of Gaudechaud, a division of the *Urticeæ*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Facineæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Dorstenieæ* (of Trécul and others, a tribe of the *Artocarpeæ*), consisting of the genus *Ficus*; of Miquel, a suborder (afterward a subtribe) of the *Artocarpeæ*, comprising *Pharmacosycea*, *Urostigma*, and *Ficus*; and of Engler, a tribe of the *Moraceæ*, suborder *Artocarpoideæ.* [B, 170, 245 (α, 24).]

FICHTE (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}ch^{2}t′e^2. The *Picea vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Canadische F.** The *Pinus canadensis.* [L, 80.]—**F′napfel.** A pine cone; a cone of *Pinus silvestris.* [α, 24.]—**F′nbaum.** The genus *Abies.*—**F′nharz.** See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**F′nknospen.** See *Turiones* PINI.—**F′nknospenextract.** See *Extractum gemmæ* PINI.—**F′nknospentinctur.** See *Tinctura gemmæ* PINI.—**F′nnadelbad.** A fir-needle bath. [B, 49.]—**F′nnadelöl.** See PINE-*needle oil.*—**F′nöl.** An oil pressed from the seeds of *Pinus silvestris* and mixed with rape-seed. It is extensively used in the south of Germany as illuminating oil. It is also edible when fresh. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**F′nsäure.** Pinic acid. [A, 324.]—**F′nsprossen.** See *F′napfel.*—**F′ntheer.** Pine-tar. [B, 205 (α, 21).]—**F′nwolle.** A fibre made from the needles of the *Pinus silvestris.* The finest quality, mixed with cotton fibre and woven into a cloth, is used for wrapping the limbs when affected with rheumatism. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**F′nzapfen.** See *F′napfel.*—**F′nzapfenähnlich.** Cone-like, pineal. [L, 80.]—**Gemeine F.** The *Picea vulgaris* and the *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Nordamerikanische F.** The *Abies canadensis.* [L, 43.]—**Norfolksf′.** The *Araucaria excelsa.* [B, 49 (α, 24).]

FICIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fi(fe)-si^2(ki^2)-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *ficus*, a fig, and *forma*, form. Fr., *ficiforme.* Fig-shaped. [L, 180.]

FICKI-TAGAR (Hind.), n. The *Tabernæmontana coronaria.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FICOID, FICOIDAL, adj's. Fi′koid, fi-koid′a^{2}l. Lat., *ficodes*, *ficoides*, *ficoideus* (from *ficus*, a fig, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *ficoïde*, *ficoïdé.* Ger., *feigenähnlich.* 1. See FICIFORM. 2. Resembling the genus *Ficus*, having the flowers enveloped in a thick, succulent receptacle, as in that genus. The *Ficoideæ* are: Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons; of De Candolle, an order of the *Calyciflorœ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, consisting of the genus *Mesembryanthemum.* The *Ficoidales* (*nixus ficoidalis*) are: 1. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Apocarpæ*, comprising the *Ficoideæ*, and subsequently an alliance of perigynous exogens, consisting of the *Basellaceæ*, *Mesembryaceæ*, *Tetragoniaceæ*, and *Scleranthaceæ.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calyciflorœ*, comprising the *Cacteæ* and *Ficoideæ.* The

Ficoideæ (Fr., *ficoïdées* ; Ger., *Ficoideen*) are the *Mesembryaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 70, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FICOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Fe-ko-ed. See Ficoid ; as a n., the genus *Mesembryanthemum*. — **F. glaciale.** The *Mesembryanthemum cristallinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FICOIN, n. Fi'ko-i^{2}n. Fr., *ficoïne*. A form of papayin derived from plants of the genus *Ficus*. [A, 385.]

FICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-ko^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-sis*). See Sycosis.

FICOUS, adj. Fi'ku^{3}s. Lat., *ficosus* (from *ficus*, a fig). Pertaining to the disease ficus. [E.]

FICUS (Lat.), n. m. (1st def.) and f. Fi(fe)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *fi'ci* (*-us*). Gr., *συκέα* (2d def.), *κράδη* (2d def.). Fr., *fic* (1st def.), *figue* (2d def.), *figuier* (3d def.). Ger., *Feige* (2d def.), *Feigenbaum* (3d def.). It., *fico* (2d def.). Sp., *higo* (2d def.). 1. Of the old writers, a tumor having the form, volume, and consistence of a fig ; of Paracelsus, a hæmorrhoidal tumor ; of later writers, a condyloma. 2. The fig ; the receptacle, or fruit, of the genus *F.* ; of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the receptacle of *F. carica*, the caricæ of other pharmacopœias. 3. The fig-tree ; of Linnæus, a genus of urticaceous trees or shrubs, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the *Artocarpeæ*. [B, 5, 42, 170 (*a*, 24) ; E ; H.]—**F. ægyptiaca.** Of Theophrastus, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. amboinensis.** A Molucca Island species. The milky sap is used as an expectorant, and the bark as an astringent and febrifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. americana.** Laurel-leaved South American fig, a species found in Jamaica, Guiana, and Guadeloupe, having a pale-yellow, globose fruit. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ampelas.** A species found in the East Indies, where the root, infused in vinegar, is given in cholera. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. anthelminthica.** Fr., *f. anthelmintique*. A species growing in Peru and yielding caoutchouc. The acrid juice is used as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. arbutifolia.** Fr., *figuier à petit fruit*. A species found in India and Mexico. The juice of the branches is applied to poisoned wounds, and is used as a resolvent. [B, 173 (*a*, 24) ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 76 (*a*, 17).]—**F. aspera.** The tongue fig ; a species growing in New Holland, where the leaves and fruit are eaten. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. atrox.** A species found in South America, said to furnish one of the ingredients of curare. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. auriculata.** A species growing in Cochin-China ; the fruit is eaten as a substitute for cucumber. [*a*, 24.]—**F. bengalensis.** Fr., *arbre des banians* (ou *des pagodes*), *figuier du Bengal*. The common banyan-tree, a very large and spreading species, furnishing East Indian lac. The seeds are considered cooling and tonic ; the white juice is used as an odontalgic, and the bark as a tonic and diuretic. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. benjamina.** Sp., *amate*. See *F. arbutifolia*, and Cf. *F. complicata*.—**F. candida.** Fr., *figuier blanc*. Ger., *französischer Feigenbaum*. A variety of *F. carica* furnishing Marseilles figs. [B, 173.]—**F. carica.** Fr., *figuier commun* (ou *cultivé*). Ger.,



FICUS CARICA. [A, 327.]

gemeiner Feigenbaum. Sp., *higuera*. A species known from the earliest ages, and supposed to be indigenous to Caria, Asia Minor, but now growing wild in the tropics and cultivated in sheltered situations in temperate climates. It is from 12 to 20 feet high, with spreading branches, large, palmately lobed leaves, flowers small and inclosed within the fleshy receptacle, called the fruit (or fig), a term which properly belongs to the small seed on the inside of the receptacle. The dried figs (Lat., *caricæ* ; Fr., *figues* ; Ger., *Feigen* ; It., *fichi* ; Sp., *higos*) are official in the U. S. and Br. Ph's. They are nutritious and laxative, and are used externally in cataplasms. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. cerifera.** A species growing in Sumatra, yielding a sort of wax called *getah-lahoë*. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**F. citrifolia.** A species found in the East and West Indies and in Mexico. The root is used in fevers and pectoral complaints, and in large doses as an emetic and purgative. An infusion of the bark is used in aphthous affections, and externally in leprosy, and as an embrocation. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. columnaris.** The banyan-tree of Lord Howe's Island. It yields a gum resembling gutta-percha. [*a*, 24.]—**F. communis.** See *F. carica*.—**F. complicata.** Sp., *samatito* [Mex. Ph.]. A species growing in hot districts in Mexico. The milky juice is used as a resolvent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (*a*, 17).]—**F. conglomerata.** A species the fruit of which is used in the East Indies in aphthous complaints and, boiled in milk, in visceral obstruction. A bath made from the fruit or bark is considered useful in elephantiasis. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. crassinerva.** A species found in Jamaica, Cuba, and Guadeloupe, with velvety, globose figs. [*a*, 24.]—**F. cunia.** See *F. conglomerata*.—**F. Cunninghamii.** A very large species growing in Queensland, and yielding caoutchouc. [*a*, 24.]—**F. cyprica.** See *F. sycomorus*.—**F. dæmona.** See *F. oppositifolia*.—**F. dimidiata.** A new species found in Jamaica, bearing globose, glabrate, and subsessile figs. [*a*, 24.]—**F. doliaria.** A species growing in Brazil, the juice of which contains doliarin. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24) ; L, 49.]—**F. elastica.**



FICUS ELASTICA. [A, 327.]

Fr., *figuier élastique*. Indian caoutchouc-tree, Assam rubber-tree, a species indigenous to India. The juice contains 30 per cent. of caoutchouc. [B, 5, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. elliptica.** Fr., *figuier élliptique*. A species growing in Colombia, and yielding caoutchouc. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. excelsa.** A species found in the East Indies. A decoction of the root is used in hepatic and aphthous complaints, and an infusion of the leaves in fever and diarrhœa. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. glomerata.** Cluster-fig ; a species found in the East Indies. The root is used in pectoral complaints and in dysentery ; the bark is applied to ulcers ; the fruit is edible, but insipid. [B, 172, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. glumosa.** Fr., *figuier sans épiderme*. A species found in Egypt, where the fruits are eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. gonia.** A tall species growing in the East Indies. A decoction of the bark is used in aphthæ and toothache, and in nephritic and vesical complaints. The root and bark are used in baths. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. granatum.** A species growing in the Isle of Tauna ; the fruit is red and has an insipid taste. [*a*, 24.]—**F. gummiflua.** A species growing in Java. It yields a variety of wax. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**F. heterophylla.** A species found in the East Indies. The juice of the root is used in colic and, mixed with milk, in dysentery. The bark of the root mixed with aromatics is used in asthma and pectoral complaints. [B, 172, 182 (*a*, 24).]—**F. hispida.** A species found in the East Indies and in Java, yielding caoutchouc, and used in hepatic, aphthous, and cutaneous diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. indica.** Fr., *figuier de l'Inde*. 1. Of Roxburgh, see *F. bengalensis*. 2. Of Willdenow, see *F. tsjela*.—**F. infernalis.** 1. The fruit of *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. See Argemone *mexicana*. Cf. *Infernal* fig.—**F. lancifolia.** See *F. bengalensis*.—**F. laurifolia.** The black fig ; a species found in Jamaica and Dominica. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. lutea.** A variety of *F. carica*, yielding the angelic or oily figs of commerce. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. martinicensis.** See *F. laurifolia*.—**F. mauritiana.** Fr., *figuier de l'Île-de-France*. See *F. nautarum*.—**F. microcarpa.** See *F. arbutifolia*.—**F. nautarum.** A species found in the Mauritius, having a globose receptacle, red when ripe. [*a*, 24.]—**F. nitida.** A species found in the East Indies. A decoction of the rind of the fruit is used as a vulnerary, and in aphthæ and scrofulous affections. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. nymphæifolia.** A large species growing in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, furnishing tescalama (*q. v.*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**F. ochroleuca.** See *F. americana*.—**F. oppositifolia.** Syn. : *Covellia oppositifolia*. A species growing in the East Indian peninsula and Bengal. The fruit, seeds, and bark are used as emetics, and the bark is also antiperiodic and tonic. The milky juice is poisonous. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. padana.** Fr., *figuier vénéneux*. A species found in the East Indies yielding caoutchouc. The fruit is poisonous. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pallida.** A species growing in New Granada and the West Indies. [B, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pandana.** See *F. padana*.—**F. panifica.** The choddo ; a species found in Africa. In Abyssinia the interior bark is used as food. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. passæ.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. pedunculata.** The broad- (or willow-) leaved fig, red fig, Jamaica cherry ; a species yielding globose, glabrous, red figs. [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pertusa.** See *F. americana*.—**F. populnea.** A species found in Antigua and Colombia, yielding caoutchouc and red, globose figs. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. prinoides.** A species found in New Granada and English Guiana. It yields caoutchouc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pseudo-carica.** A species found in Abyssinia, and called by the natives *bellas*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pyriformis.**

Fr., *figuier pyriforme.* A variety of the *F. carica* furnishing Bordeaux figs. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. racemosa.** Fr., *figuier rameux.* Redwooded (or country) fig-tree; a species found in the East Indies. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a tonic, and in hæmaturia and menorrhagia. An infusion of the bark is used in diabetes and as a cholagogue. The fruit is edible. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. radula.** See *F. anthelminthica.*—**F. religiosa.** Fr., *figuier* (ou *arbre*) *des pagodes* (ou *de Dieu*, ou *des conseils*, ou *du diable*), *bogon.* Ger., *religiöser Feigenbaum.* Sacred fig. poplar-leaved fig-tree, a common tree of India, yielding Indian lac. The seeds are cooling and alterative, the leaves are astringent and purgative, and an infusion of the bark is used in scabies. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rubescens.** See *F. heterophylla.*—**F. rubra.** See *F. nautarum.*—**F. Rumphii.** A species found in the islands of southeastern Asia. The bark and leaves are used in infusion in pectoral complaints and in catarrhs, and the bark and fruits in skin diseases. The fruit is edible. [B, 180 (*a*, 21).]—**F. septica.** Fr., *figuier septique.* A species found in the Moluccas and neighboring islands, and used as a diuretic and vulnerary. The leaves are employed as a vermifuge, and the fruit as an expectorant and purgative. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sycomora, F. sycomorus.** Gr., συκόμορος. Fr., *figuier sycomore* (ou *de sycomore*, ou *de Pharaoh*). Egyptian or Pharaoh's fig; a large, bushy species found in Syria and Egypt. The small but abundant fruit is used for food, and its juice as an application to abscesses and ulcers. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**F. terragena.** See *F. nautarum.*—**F. terebrata.** A species found in the Mauritius. [*a*, 24.]—**F. tinctoria.** Fr., *figuier des teinturiers.* A Tahiti species yielding a yellow dye. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. toka.** Fr., *figuier toka.* A species found in Arabia. It yields caoutchouc. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. tomentosa.** The *conti-pela* of the East Indians, who use the root-bark as a medicine. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. toxicaria.** See *F. padana.*—**F. tsjela.** A species found in the East Indies. It is used, mixed with pepper, in pectoral complaints, and the juice of the fruit is employed in ophthalmia. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. undulata.** A species found in the East Indies. The astringent bark is employed in aphthæ and as a vulnerary, and an infusion of the root in baths. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. vasculosa.** A species found in eastern India. The fruit is of the size of a pea. [*a*, 24.]—**F. vasta.** See *F. bengalensis.*—**F. venenata.** A species growing in Guiana, containing a poisonous juice. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**F. venerea.** A venereal wart. [B.] See CONDYLOMA.—**F. venosa.** An East Indian species used like *F. glomerata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. verrucosa.** Fr., *figuier verruqueux.* A species found in India, yielding caoutchouc. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. violacea.** Fr., *figuier violet.* A variety of *F. carica* yielding the violet figs of commerce. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. virens.** See *F. laurifolia.*—**F. vulgaris.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Pulpa ficorum** [Fr. Cod., 1818]. Pulp of figs; made by boiling dried figs in a sufficient quantity of water, straining the pulp through a hair sieve, adding the water of the decoction, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

FIDA, n. Of the alchemists, gold or silver. [Ruland (A, 325).]

FIDDLE, n. Fi^{2}d'l. The *Daucus carota* and the *Rumex pulcher.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); L, 86.]—**F.-cases.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-shaped.** Lat., *panduriformis.* Fr., *panduriforme.* Ger., *geigenförmig.* Obovate, with deep indentations in each side. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-wood.** The genus *Citharexylon* and the *Scrophularia aquatica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow f.-wood.** The *Petitia domingensis.* [B, 282.]

FIDDLES, n. Fi^{2}d'lz. The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Snake's-f.** The *Iris fœtidissima.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FIDERIS (Fr.), n. Fe-da-res. A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there are cold and gaseous springs containing iron bicarbonate and sodium sulphate. [L, 49, 105, 135 (*a*, 41).]

FIDGEL (Ar.), n. See FIDJEL.

FIDGETS, n. Fi^{2}j'e^{2}ts. General restlessness. [L, 107.]

FIDICINALES (Lat.), n. Fid(fi^{2}d)-i^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-al(a^{3}l)'ez(as). The lumbricales muscles of the hand. [L, 34 (*a*, 29).]

FIDISPINALIS (Lat.), n. f. Fid(fi^{2}d)-i^2-spin(spen)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Of E. Coues, see MULTIFIDUS *spinæ.*

FIDJEL (Ar.), n. The *Rumex spinosus* and the *Rhaphanus sativus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. el Djemal.** The *Isatis silvestris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FIDLOKKUM, n. In Malta, the *Borago officinalis*, used there as a pectoral remedy. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

FIDO, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver, sometimes gold. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

FIDOUS, adj. Fi'du^{3}s. Lat., *fidus* (from *findere*, to cleave). See CLEFT (adj.).

FIDUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-du^2(du)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *fidere*, to confide in. Gr., θάρσος. Confidence, as of a patient in his physician. [A, 325.]

FIEBER (Ger.), n. Feb'e^{2}r. See FEVER.—**Abdominalnervenf'.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**Abweichendes F.** See *Anomalous* FEVER.—**Adenomeningeïsches F.** See *Adeno-meningeal* FEVER.—**Alltägiges F.** See *Quotidian* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Amerikanisches F.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**Anhaltendes F.** See *Continued* FEVER.—**Ansteckendes F.** An infectious fever. [L, 80.]—**Anthraxf'.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Auszehrendes F.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**Blaues F.** See FEBRIS *cœrulea.*—**Bösartiges endemisches** (oder **locales**) **F.** See *Malignant* FEVER.—**Brechf'.** See FEBRIS *vomitoria.*—**Brennf'.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**Brustf' mit Keuchen.** See *Asthmatic* FEVER.—**Cardinalf'.** See *Essential* FEVER.—**Consecutives Entzündungsf'.** See *Secondary* FEVER (1st def.).—**Darmentzündungsf'.** See *Enteric* FEVER (1st def.).—**Darmf'.** See *Enteric* FEVER.—**Darrf'.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**Dazwischenlaufendes F.** See *Intercurrent* FEVER.—**Doppeltes Wechself'.** See *Double* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Dreitägiges F.** See *Tertian* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Drüsenf'.** See *Ganglionic* FEVER and *Glandular* FEVER.—**Einfaches F.** See FENRICULA and *Simple* FEVER.—**Einfallendes F.** See FEBRIS *subintrans.*—**Einheimisches F.** See *Endemic* FEVER.—**Eintagsf'.** See FEBRICULA.—**Eisf'.** See CRYMODES.—**Eiterf', Eiterungsf'.** See *Purulent* FEVER.—**Entwickelungsf'.** See ANAPHYTOPYRA.—**Entzündliches F., Entzündungsf'.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**Erkältungsf'.** Fever due to exposure to cold.—**Faulf'.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**Fauliges F.** See *Putrid* FEVER.—**Fauliges Nervenf'.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**Feststehendes F.** See *Continued* FEVER.—**F'anfall.** An attack of fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F'artig.** See FEBRILE.—**F'arznei.** A febrifuge.—**F'baum.** See FEVER-*tree.*—**F'beschreibung.** See PYRETOGRAPHY.—**F'beule.** A nodular cutaneous swelling following fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F'bewegung.** A febrile movement.—**F'bläschen.** See *Fever*-BLISTER.—**F'blatter.** Ecthyma accompanying fever. [*a*, 34.]—**F'brand.** Fever heat.—**F'delirium.** See *Febrile* DELIRIUM.—**F'erregend, F'erzeugend.** See PYRETOGENOUS.—**F'fest.** See AGUE-*proof.*—**F'frei.** See APYRETIC.—**F'haft.** Feverish. [*a*, 34.]—**F'haftigkeit.** See FEVERISHNESS.—**F'höhe.** The acme of a fever. [A, 521.]—**F'isch.** See FEVERISH.—**F'klee.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**F'kleeextract.** See *Extractum* MENYANTHIS.—**F'krank.** Feverish. [L, 80.]—**F'kraut.** The *Cladonia pyxidata* and the *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**F'lehre.** See PYRETOLOGY.—**F'los.** See APYRETIC.—**F'losigkeit.** See APYREXIA.—**F'mittel.** An antipyretic. [*a*, 34.]—**F'rinde.** See the major list.—**F'schmerz.** Pain accompanying fever. [L, 80 (*a*. 34).]—**F'sturz.** A violent onset of fever. [A, 521.]—**F'tag.** The day for a paroxysm of fever. [A, 521.]—**F'vertreibend.** See ANTIPYRETIC.—**F'wechsel.** The alternation of fever and freedom from fever manifested in intermittent and remittent fevers. Cf. *Intermittent* FEVER.—**F'weide.** The *Salix fragilis* and the *Salix pentandra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'widrig.** See ANTIPYRETIC.—**F'zaubermittel.** See AGUE-*spell* (2d def.).—**F'zufall.** An attack or paroxysm of fever. [A, 521.]—**Fixes F.** See FEBRIS *fixa.*—**Fleckf'.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**Flussf'.** See *Rheumatic* FEVER.—**Fressf'.** See FEBRIS *famelica.*—**Frostf'.** See *Algid* FEVER.—**Frühlingsf'.** See FEBRIS *vernalis.*—**Fünftägiges F.** See *Quintan* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Gallenf'.** See *Bilious* FEVER.—**Gefängnissf'.** See *Jail* FEVER.—**Gefässf'.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**Gelbes F., Gelbf'.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**Gichtf'.** See *Gouty* FEVER.—**Gutartiges F.** See *Benign* FEVER.—**Halbanhaltendes F.** See *Subcontinuous* FEVER.—**Halbdreitägiges F.** See AMPHEMERINA *hemitritæus.*—**Halbhitziges F.** A subacute fever. [L, 80 (*a*, 34).]—**Herzf'.** See FEBRIS *cardiaca.*—**Heuf'.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**Hitziges F.** See *Ardent* FEVER.—**Insontes F.** See *Aseptic* FEVER.—**Jährliches F.** See *Annual* FEVER.—**Kaltes F.** See *Algid* FEVER, *Intermittent* FEVER, and BRYCHETOS.—**Kindbetterinf', Kindbettf'.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**Kleines F.** See FEBRICULA.—**Krankheitsf'.** The fever symptomatic of a disease, as distinguished from that due to the action of a drug or of some accidental disturbing agency.—**Kurzes F.** See FEBRIS *brevis.*—**Kurzes nervöses F.** A fever induced by severe fright, or an epileptoid paroxysm. [*a*, 34.]—**Landf'.** See *Endemic* FEVER.—**Langsames F.** See *Slow* FEVER.—**Langwieriges F.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**Larvirtes Wechself'.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**Leichtes F.** See FEBRICULA.—**Milzbrandf'.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Mischf'.** See *Complicated* FEVER.—**Nachlassendes F.** See *Remittent* FEVER.—**Nachsetzendes F.** See *Postponing intermittent* FEVER.—**Oertliches F.** See FEBRIS *localis.*—**Phthisisches F.** The hectic fever of consumptives. [*a*. 34.]—**Purgirf'.** See FEBRIS *caccatoria.*—**Recidives F.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**Reines F.** See FEBRICULA.—**Reinigendes F.** See *Depurative* FEVER.—**Reizf'.** See *Irritative* FEVER.—**Scheissf'.** See FEBRIS *caccatoria.*—**Schleichendes F.** See *Slow* FEVER.—**Schleimf'.** 1. See *Catarrhal* FEVER. 2. Of some writers, see FEBRIS *typhoides* (2d def.).—**Schluckf'.** See *Singultous* FEVER.—**Schwarzgalliges F.** See *Atrabiliary* FEVER.—**Schweissf'.** See *Sweating* FEVER.—**Siebentägiges F.** See *Septan* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Stickf'.** See FEBRIS *præfocans.*—**Tägliches F.** See *Quotidian* (*intermittent*) FEVER. [L. 80.]—**Typisches F.** See FEBRIS *typica.*—**Unbedeutendes F.** See BLECHROPYRA.—**Ungarisches F.** See *Hungarian* FEVER.—**Ungleiches F., Unregelmässiges F.** See *Irregular* FEVER.—**Venöses F.** See *Venous* FEVER.—**Verlarvtes F.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**Verwickeltes F.** See *Complicated* FEVER.—**Viertägiges F.** See *Quartan* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Vorsetzendes F.** See *Anticipating intermittent* FEVER.—**Wachsf'.** See ANAPHYTOPYRA.—**Wechself'.** See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**Westindisches F.** See *Yellow* FEVER. [L, 80.]—**Wiederkehrendes F.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**Wundf'.** See *Traumatic* FEVER.—**Wurmf'.** See *Verminous* FEVER.—**Zahnf'.** See FEVER *of dentition.*—**Zusammengesetztes F.** See FEBRIS *composita.*—**Zwischenlaufendes F.** See *Intercurrent* FEVER.

FIEBERN (Ger.), v. intr. Feb'e^{2}rn. To become feverish, to be attacked with fever.

FIEBERND (Ger.), adj. Feb'e^{2}rnd. Feverish. [*a*, 34.]

FIEBERRINDE (Ger.), n. Feb'e^{2}r-ri^{2}nd-e^2. Any febrifuge bark. [*a*. 24.]—**Falsche F.** See CASCARILLA-*bark.*—**F'nbaum.** See the major list.—**F'nkrugflechte.** The *Urceolaria cinchonarum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Graue F.** See CASCARILLA-*bark.*—**Jamaikanische F.** See *Cortex* CINCHONÆ *succedaneus.*—**Rothe F.** See *Red* CINCHONA.

FIEBERRINDENBAUM (Ger.), n. Feb'e^{2}r-ri^{2}nd-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. See CINCHONA (1st def.).—**Aechter F.** See CINCHONA *condaminea.*—**Bergen's F.** The *Remijia* (*Cinchona*) *bergeniana.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**Condaminescher F.** See CINCHONA *condaminea.*—**Dickblättriger F.** See CASCARILLA *calyptrata.*—**Drüsentragender F.** See CINCHONA *glandulifera.*—**F. mit feingrubigen Blättern.** See CINCHONA *scrobiculata.*—**F. mit hinfälligen Blüthen.** The *Cinchona caduciflora.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gabelspaltiger F.** See CINCHONA *dichotoma.*—**Grossblättriger F.** See CINCHONA *magnifolia.*—**Grossfrüchtiger F.** See CINCHONA

ovalifolia.—**Grosskelchiger F.** See CINCHONA *macrocalyx.*—**Humboldt's F.** See CINCHONA *humboldtiana.*—**Kleinblüthiger F.** See CINCHONA *micrantha.*—**Lambert's F.** The *Cinchona* (*Cascarilla*) *lambertiana.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Langschieniger F.** The *Cinchona* (*Remijia*) *macrocnemia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Lanzettblättriger F.** See CINCHONA *lancifolia.*—**Ovalblättriger F.** See CINCHONA *ovalifolia.*—**Purpurrother F.** See CINCHONA *purpurea.*—**Rosenrothblühender F.** The *Macrocnemum roseum.* [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**Spitzblättriger F.** See CASCARILLA *acutifolia.*—**Weichhaariger F.** See CINCHONA *pubescens.*

FIEDER (Ger.), n. Fed'e^{2}r. A foliole (pinna) of a compound leaf. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**F'chen.** See PINNULA.—**F'nervig.** See *Feather*-VEINED.—**F'schnittig.** See PINNATISECT.—**F'theilig.** See PINNATIFID.

FIEL (Fr.), n. Fe-e^{2}l. From *fel*, gall. Gall, bile. [B.]—**Extrait de f. de bœuf** [Fr. Cod.]. A hard extract made by straining fresh ox-gall. and evaporating. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**F. de bœuf.** See FEL *bovis.*—**F. de bœuf purifié.** See FEL *bovis purificatum.* —**F. de terre.** The *Fumaria centaurium* and *Chironia centaurium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. épaissi.** See FEL *bovis inspissatum.*

FIELAGNO, n. In Provence, the *Rhamnus alaternus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIELD, n. Feld. Gr., κῆπος. Lat., *campus.* Fr., *champ.* Ger., *Feld.* It., Sp., *campo.* 1. An inclosed tract of cultivated land; as an adj., in botany, growing on such laud. 2. Any definite circumscribed area.—**Antipole f.** Ger., *Gegenpolseite.* The parts of a dividing cell nearest the equator, and away from which the daughter-nuclei move. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1889, p. 180; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxii, p. 26 (J).]—**Auditory f.** That portion of the space surrounding the ear in every part of which a given sound is audible by the ear. The *binaural auditory f.* is that portion of space in which a given sound is audible when both ears are used. [B.]—**Binocular f. of vision.** That portion of space in which the f's of vision of the two eyes overlap, *i. e.*, in which binocular vision is possible. [B.]—**Cohnheim's f's.** See *Cohnheim's* AREAS. —**Deaf f's of the ear.** Fr., *champs sourds de l'oreille.* Ger., *Taubfelde des Ohres.* Two small triangles, the first of which lies in front and above, the other behind and above the ear. The apex of the anterior triangle lies at the lower end of the tragus, from which point the sides diverge gradually toward the frontal and parietal bones. The apex of the second triangle is at the lobule of the auricle, or near the lower part of the helix, and the sides diverge in the direction of the lateral surface of the parietal and occipital bones. A sonorous object, when entering either of these regions, is heard much less distinctly than outside of them. [F, 33.]—**F. of a lens.** Fr., *champ d'une lentille.* The area from which rays coming to a lens are brought to a focus by the latter; the range of surface distinct through a lens. [B.]—**F. of a microscope.** See *F. of view.*—**F. of audition.** See *Auditory f.*—**F. of fixation, F. of regard.** See *Visual f.*—**F. of view.** Ger., *Gesichtsfeld des Mikroskops.* The area visible through the microscope when it is in focus. When properly lighted and there is no object under the microscope, the f. appears as a circle of light. When examining an object it appears in a part or the whole of the light circle, and by moving the object, if of sufficient size, different parts are brought into the f. of view. In general, the greater the magnification of the entire microscope, whether the magnification is produced mainly by the objective, the ocular, or the lengthening of the tube of the microscope, or by a combination of these, the smaller is the f. The exact size of the f. of view may be determined directly by the use of a stage micrometer. [J, 200.] —**F. of vision.** See *Visual f.*—**F'wort.** The *Gentiana amarella.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Magnetic f.** The range of influence of a magnet. [B.]—**Pole f.** Ger., *Polfeld.* The part of a dividing cell nearest the pole toward which the daughter-nuclei move. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1889, p. 180; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxii, p. 26 (J).] —**Unilateral** (or **uniocular**) **f. of vision.** The visual f. taken for one eye only. [B.]—**Visual f.** Fr., *champ visuel* (ou *de fixation*). Ger., *Sehfeld, Gesichtsfeld.* It., *campo visuale.* Sp., *campo visual.* The entire surface from which, at a given distance, light reaches the retina, the eye being fixed. It is usually measured upon a spherical surface, of which the eye occupies the centre of curvature, the limits of the f. being expressed in degrees, which measure the extent of the arc that the f. includes upon each meridian. The ordinary limits of the visual f. for white light are, internally, 55° to 60°, externally, 90° to 100°, upward, 55°, downward, 60°. The visual f. for colors is smaller than that for white light, that for blue having the widest limits, and then in succession the f's for yellow, orange, red, green, and violet. [F.]

FIENTE (Fr.), n. Fe-a^{3}n^{2}t. See DUNG.

FIESTEL (Ger.), n. Fest'e^{2}l. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there are gaseous springs containing calcium and potassium sulphates and hydrogen sulphide. [L, 49, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

FIÈVRE (Fr.), n. Fe-e^{2}v-r'. See FEVER.—**F. abdominale.** Of Bordeu, enteritis. [a, 34.]—**F. amygdalienne.** The fever indicative of systemic intoxication in acute amygdalitis. [Landouzy, "Gaz. des hôp.," Dec. 3, 1885, p. 1114 (a, 34).]—**F. angiocardique.** See *Angeiocardiac* FEVER.—**F. aphtheuse des herbivores.** See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ.*—**F. à quinquina.** Of Monneret, a class of fevers including continued, pernicious, intermittent, and remittent fevers; curable with quinine. [a, 34.]—**F. à rechutes.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**F. bâtarde.** Irregular fever. [a, 34.]—**F. bilieuse des Pays-Bas.** The swamp fever of the Netherlands. [L, 132.]—**F. bilieuse d'Amérique.** Yellow fever. [D, 74.]—**F. bilieuse des climats intertropicaux** [Dutroulan] (ou **grave des pays chauds**). Malarial hæmaturia and pernicious malarial fever. [a, 34.]—**F. bilieuse hémosphérinurique palustre.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. ["Prog. méd.," July 7, 1888, p. 3 (a, 34).]—**F. bilieuse mélanurique.** Of Latière, malarial hæmaturia.—**F. biosique ataxique.** Of Récamier, see *F. grave.*—**F. biquotidienne.** A fever in which there are two paroxysms daily. [a, 34.]—**F. blanche.** See CHLOROSIS.—**F. brisant les os.** Dengue. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. bromique.** A term proposed, in a spirit of raillery, by Fonssagrives, in 1869, on account of the lay and professional enthusiasm for potassium bromide. [J. Simon, "Prog. méd.," Feb. 2, 1884, p. 81 (D).]—**F. bulleuse.** Pemphigus. [A, 523.]—**F. cacochymique.** Hectic fever. [A, 523.]—**F. cérébrale des enfants.** See HYDROCEPHALUS *internus.*—**F. charbonneuse.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX. —**F. chaude.** 1. Meningitis. 2. A common term for acute mania. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. clavelée.** Sheep-pox. [a, 34.]—**F. comitée.** A fever due to another disease or by injury. [a, 34.]—**F. contagieuse des misseaux.** Typhus fever. [a, 34.]—**F. curarique.** Fever produced by the administration of curare. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**F. d'accès.** A febrile paroxysm. [a, 34.]—**F. d'Amérique.** Yellow fever. [D, 74.]—**F. d'amour.** See *Erotic* FEVER. —**F. de barras.** A malignant form of bilious remittent fever met with among children in the West Indies.—**F. de Bombay.** A term for typhoid, typho-malarial, and pernicious malarial fevers in Bombay in 1866, 1867, and 1868. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**F. de chaleur.** See INSOLATION.—**F. de consomption.** The hectic fever of consumption. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. de convalescence.** See *F. de retour.*—**F. de croissance.** See FEBRIS *paracmastica.*—**F. de foin.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**F. des gens de lettres.** A febricula affecting literary men and people leading a sedentary life; it is characterized by dryness and heat of the skin, a quick, frequent pulse, insomnia, fatigue, a dry and pasty tongue, and general malaise. [Bailly, (a, 34).]—**F. de lait (des accouchées).** See *Milk* FEVER.—**F. de lait maligne.** Of Leroy, a form of puerperal fever supposed to be due to a metastasis of milk. [A, 89.] —**F. de la Martinique.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. de la moisson.** Gastric fever. [a, 34.]—**F. de Livourne.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. de Macacu.** A pernicious malarial fever of Macacu, Brazil. [a, 34.]—**F. demi-quarte.** A quartan fever in which one of the two days intervening between the paroxysms is marked by a slight paroxysm. [a, 34.]—**F. demi-tierce.** See FEBRIS *semi-tertiana.* —**F. de retour.** A fever that follows, after a few days of apyrexia, in convalescence from typhoid fever. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Jan. 5, 1886, p. 13 (a, 34).]—**F. des armées.** See *Camp* FEVER.—**F. des bois.** Pernicious malarial fever among the French in Tonquin. ["Union méd.," June 1, 1886, p. 893, feuilleton (a, 34).] —**F. des camps.** See *Camp* FEVER.—**F. de Siam.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. des jaugeurs de blé.** See *Grain-gaugers'* FEVER.—**F. des jungles.** See *Jungle* FEVER.—**F. des Kollas.** A pernicious intermittent fever observed in Abyssinia. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. des marais.** Swamp fever. [D, 74.]—**F. des navigateurs.** Typhus fever in sailors. [a, 34.]—**F. des Pays-Bas.** The pernicious malarial fever of the Netherlands. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. des prisons.** See *Jail* FEVER.—**F. de surmenage.** A fever, presenting symptoms similar to those of typhoid fever, that occurs in overworked persons. [Rendon, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," July 26, 1888, p. 483 (a, 34).]—**F. des vaisseaux.** See *Ship* FEVER.—**F. d'hôpital.** See *Hospital* FEVER.—**F. diaire.** Ephemeral fever. [L, 41.]—**F. diathésale.** See *Diathetic* FEVER. —**F. d'infection syphilitique.** The fever of constitutional syphilis. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**F. dothiénentérique.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. doublée.** Intermittent fever, especially of the quotidian, tertian, or quartan type, in which two paroxysms occur on the same day, instead of one. [D, 72.]—**F. du Levant.** The plague. [a, 34.]—**F. entérique, F. entéro-mésentérique typhoïde.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**F. éphémère étendue.** See *F. éphémère prolongée*—**F. éphémère maligne.** See *Sudatory* FEVER.—**F. éphémère prolongée.** An ephemeral fever, accompanied by no other symptoms, lasting from three to seven days. [a, 34.]—**F. essera.** See URTICARIA.—**F. exanthémateuse bulleuse.** Acute pemphigus. [P. Spillmann, "Rev. méd. de l'Est," Nov., 1885; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 11, 1885, p. 820 (a, 34).]—**F. furieuse.** See *F. des bois.*—**F. goutteuse.** See *Gouty* FEVER.—**F. grave.** Of Récamier, adynamic fever. [a, 34.] —**F. gastro-hépatique.** Yellow fever. [a, 34.]—**F. habituelle.** See *Hectic* FEVER.—**F. hémitritée fausse.** Malarial fever with mingled tertian and quotidian symptoms. [a, 34.]—**F. hémitritée vraie.** A mixed tertian and quotidian fever that ordinarily terminates in seven days. [a, 34.]—**F. hémorrhagique.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. hépatique.** Of Bordeu, hepatitis. [a, 34.]—**F. homotone.** See FEBRIS *acmastica.*—**F. hypothermique.** See *Algid* FEVER.—**F. ictérique.** Pernicious malarial fever. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. ictéro-hématurique de quinine.** See *Quinine* FEVER.—**F. illégitime.** See *Illegitimate* FEVER. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**F. intercurrente.** See *Intercurrent* FEVER.—**F. intermittente à forme cholérique.** See FERRIS *perniciosa cholerica.*—**F. intermittente palustre.** See *Malarial intermittent* FEVER.—**F. intermittente saisonnière.** An intermittent fever occurring at a particular season, as in spring or autumn. [a, 34.]—**F. iodique.** Fever due to the use of iodine. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**F. irritative.** See *Irritative* FEVER.—**F. jaune.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**F. jaune des acclimatisés et des Créoles.** Of Dutroulan, remittent fever. [D, 74.]—**F. jaune d'Irlande.** Malignant icterus. [D, 72.]—**F. jaune foudroyante.** Fulminant yellow fever. [D, 74.]—**F. jaune nostras.** Malignant icterus. [D, 72.]—**F. laiteuse.** See *Milk* FEVER.—**F. larvée.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**F. maligne des Antilles.** See *F. des barras.*—**F. maremmatique.** See *Paludal* FEVER.—**F. masquée.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**F. matelote.** Ship fever. [a, 34.]—**F. membraneuse.** See *Membranous* FEVER.—**F. non-putride.** Simple continued fever. [D, 74.]—**F. ortiée.** 1. Urticaria. [a, 34.] 2. According to Brisac, pseudo-rhumatisme infectieux. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 24, 1883, p. 558 (D).]—**F. paludéenne larvée.** See *Masked* AGUE.—**F. parenchymateuse.** Fever from inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ. [a, 34.]—**F. péripneumonique.** See *Pneumonic* FEVER (1st def.).—**F. pernicieuse hématémésique.** Pernicious malarial fever with hæmatemesis. [a, 34.]—**F. pernicieuse ictérique.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [a, 34.]—**F. pernicieuse ictéro-hémorrhagique.** Hæm-

orrhagic malarial fever with jaundice. [a, 34.]—**F. pestilentielle des vaisseaux.** See *Ship* FEVER.—**F. pétéchiale inflammatoire.** Sthenic typhus fever. [a, 34.]—**F. pourpre (ou pourprée).** 1. See *Scarlet* FEVER. 2. Of Buchan, see *Typhus* FEVER.—**F. putride continue.** Of Pugnet, yellow fever. [a, 34.]—**F. putride des Pays-Bas.** The malignant paludal fever of the Netherlands. [L, 132.]—**F. putride des vaisseaux.** See *Ship* FEVER.—**F. quarte.** See *Quartan intermittent* FEVER.—**F. redoublée.** Intermittent fever in which two attacks instead of one occur for each period, but on consecutive days. [D, 72.]—**F. rémittente lente.** Of Burserius, probably typhoid fever.—**F. rémittente maligne (ou nerveuse).** Of Burserius, typhus fever. [a, 34.]—**F. rémittente soporeuse.** Of Burserius, probably typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—**F. rouge.** Scarlet fever. [A, 523.]—**F. splénique.** 1. See FEBRIS *quartana splenetica.* 2. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**F. stomacale.** Of Bordeu, gastritis. [a. 34.]—**F. thermique continue.** See *Typho-malarial* FEVER.—**F. tierce.** A tertian intermittent fever. [A, 523.]—**F. typhoïde adynamique.** Typhoid fever in its adynamic form. [D, 72.]—**F. typhoïde anomale.** Enteric fever presenting during its course symptoms of other diseases. [a, 34.]—**F. typhoïde des anciens.** A fever symptomatic of bilious inflammation. [a, 34.]—**F. typhoïde des tropiques (ou palustre).** See *Typho-malarial* FEVER.—**F. vaccinale.** The fever of vaccinia. [D, 74.]—**F. vésicatoire.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**F. vitulaire.** Puerperal fever in cows. [a, 34.]

FIÈVREUX (Fr.), adj. Fe-e²v-ru⁵. Feverish.

FIFEL, n. The *Areca catechu.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIFI, n. In Provence, the *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIFLEF, n. Probably the *Potentilla reptans* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FIG, n. Fi²g. Gr., σῦκον. Lat., *ficus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; in the pl., *caricæ* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *figue* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Feige.* It., *fico.* Sp., *higo.* 1. The dried fleshy receptacle of *Ficus carica* and other allied species of *Ficus.* 2. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [B, 19, 88; L, 77.]—**South American laurel-leaved f.-tree.** See FICUS *americana.*—**Adam's f.-tree.** Fr., *figuier d'Adam.* The *Musa paradisiaca.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Angelic f's.** The fruit of *Ficus lutea.* [B, 173.]—**Balsam f. of the West Indies.** The *Clusia rosea* and other species of *Clusia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Barbary f.-tree.** The *Opuntia vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bastard f.-tree.** The genus *Opuntia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black f.** See FICUS *laurifolia.*—**Broad-leaved f.** See FICUS *pedunculata.*—**Cluster-f.** See FICUS *glomerata.*—**Common f.-tree.** The *Ficus carica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Country f.-tree.** The *Ficus racemosa.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Creeping dwarf-f.** The *Ficus repens,* var. *minima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cyprus f.** The *Ficus cyprica.* [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Devil's f.** The *Ficus infernalis* and *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 275, 307 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf-f.** The genus *Chamæficus.* [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Early blue f.** The *Ficus nigra* (seu *præcox*). [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Egyptian f.** See FICUS *sycomorus.*—**Eleme f's.** A term applied to dried figs; probably a corruption of the Turkish *ellémé,* signifying hand-picked. [L, 78 (a, 21).]—**Fat f's.** See *Smyrna f's.*—**F. coffee.** A brown substance having a bitter taste and containing white seeds, prepared from roasted f's; much used in southern Germany, whither it is exported in large quantities from the Tyrol. [Loebisch (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**F. of hell.** See FICUS *infernalis.*—**F. of the Christian.** Ar., *kermous-el-Nesara.* In the East, the fruit of *Opuntia vulgaris.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 14).]—**F.-tree.** See FICUS (2d def.).—**F'wort.** See the major list.—**Hottentot's f.** The *Mesembryanthemum edule.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Indian f.-tree.** 1. The *Ficus indica.* 2. A popular name for the *Opuntia vulgaris.* [A, 511; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Infernal f.** Fr., *figue infernale.* See ARGEMONE *mexicana.*—**Jamaica f.-tree.** The *Ficus laurifolia.* [B, 282 (a, 24).]—**Keg-f. of Japan.** The *Diospyros kaki.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Laurel-leaved South American f.** See FICUS *americana.*—**Mangrove f.** The *Rhizophora mangle.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Marseilles f's.** F's derived from *Ficus candida.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Oily f's.** See *Angelic f's.*—**Pharaoh's f.** See FICUS *sycomorus.*—**Poplar-leaved f.** See FICUS *religiosa.*—**Pulp of f's.** See *Pulpa* FICORUM (under FICUS).—**Red f.** See FICUS *pedunculata.*—**Sacred f.** See FICUS *religiosa.*—**Small-leaved red f.** The *Ficus pallida.* [B, 282.]—**Small-leaved white f.** See FICUS *americana.*—**Smyrna f's.** Lat., *caricæ pingues.* The largest, most juicy, and sweetest f's; they are distinguished into pulled and flat. [L, 130 (a, 21).]—**Sycamore f.-tree.** The *Ficus sycomorus.*—**Tongue f.** See FICUS *aspera.*—**Turkey f's.** See *Smyrna f's.*—**West Indian laurel-leaved f.-tree.** The *Ficus laurifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White f.** See FICUS *americana.*—**Wild f.** The genus *Caprificus.* [B, 307 (a, 24).]—**Wild West Indian f.** The *Clusia flava.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Willow-leaved f.** See FICUS *pedunculata.*

FIGL, n. In Egypt, the genus *Rhaphanus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGLUC (Ar.), n. The *Pistachia vera.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGO D'ANTIBO, n. In Provence, the genus *Opuntia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGOULEIROU, n. In Languedoc, the *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGUE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Feg. See FIG.—**Décoction de f's.** See *Decoctum* CARICARUM, in Supplement.—**F. angélique.** See *Angelic* FIGS.—**F. bacove, F. banane.** The *Musa sapientium* or its fruit. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. caque.** The fruit of *Diospyros kaki.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Barbarie.** The fruits of *Opuntia vulgaris, Opuntia ficus indica,* and other species. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de Bordeaux.** The fruit of *Ficus carica,* var. *pyriformis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'enfer.** The *Jatropha curcas* or its fruit. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Espagne.** The fruit of *Cactus opuntia* (*Opuntia vulgaris*) and its varieties. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Surinam.** The fruit of *Cecropia peltata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Inde.** The fruits of *Opuntia vulgaris* and of *Opuntia ficus indica.* [B, 121 (a. 24).]—**F. grasse.** See *F. angélique.*—**F. gyrolle.** Of Paulet, an agaric. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. infernale.** See ARGEMONE *mexicana.*—**F. marine.** The *Mesembryanthemum edule.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. marseillaise.** See *Marseilles* FIGS.—**F. poison.** The fruit of *Ficus padana.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. violette.** The fruit of *Ficus violacea.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FIGUEIRINHA (Port.), n. Fe-ga-e-ren'ya³. In Brazil, the *Inga cochliocarpus.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FIGUIER (Fr.), n. Fe-ge-a. See FICUS (3d def.).—**Feuille de f.** A deep groove on the inner surface of the parietal bone. [L, 41.]—**F. anthelmintique.** See FICUS *anthelminthica.*—**F. à petit fruit.** See FICUS *arbutifolia.*—**F. bananier.** See BANANIER *figuier.*—**F. blanc.** See FICUS *candida.*—**F. carica, F. commun, F. cultivé.** See FICUS *carica.*—**F. d'Adam.** The *Musa paradisiaca.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Barbarie.** The *Opuntia ficus tuna.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Egypte.** The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de l'Île-de-France.** See FICUS *mauritiana.*—**F. de l'Inde.** See FICUS *indica.*—**F. d'enfer.** The *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. des Hottentotes.** The *Mesembryanthemum edule.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Pharaon.** See FICUS *sycomorus.*—**F. des Îles.** The *Carica papaya.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des Indes.** The *Musa paradisiaca* and various species of *Opuntia.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des marais.** The FICUS *paludosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des nègres.** The *Carica papaya.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des pagodes.** See FICUS *religiosa.*—**F. de Surinam.** The *Cecropia peltata.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. des teinturiers.** See FICUS *tinctoria.*—**F. d'Inde.** The *Opuntia ficus indica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. du Bengale.** See FICUS *bengalensis.*—**F. élastique.** See FICUS *elastica.*—**F. elliptique.** See FICUS *elliptica.*—**F. infernal.** See ARGEMONE *mexicana.*—**F. jaune.** The *Ficus lutea.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. maudit.** The *Clusia rosea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. pyriforme.** See FICUS *pyriformis.*—**F. rameux.** See FICUS *racemosa.*—**F. sans épiderme.** See FICUS *glumosa.*—**F. sauvage.** The wild variety of *Ficus carica.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. septique.** See FICUS *septica.*—**F. sycomore.** See FICUS *sycomorus.*—**F. toka.** See FICUS *toka.*—**F. vénéneux.** 1. The *Ficus padana.* 2. The *Hippomane mancinella.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. verruqueux.** See FICUS *verrucosa.*—**F. violet.** See FICUS *violacea.*

FIGUIERO, n. In Provence, the fig (*Ficus carica*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGUIEYRA, n. In Languedoc, the fig-tree. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIGUR (Ger.), n. Fe-gur'. See FIGURE.—**Asterf'.** See *Polar* FIGURE.—**Chromatinhaltige Fadenf', Chromatische F.** (oder **Kernf'**). See *Chromatin* FIGURE.—**Erste Knäuelf', Fadenf'.** See SPIREM.—**Karyokinetische F.** (oder **Kernf'**), **Kernf', Kerntheilungsf'.** See *Nuclear* FIGURE.—**Knäuelf'.** See SPIREM.—**Mitotische Kernf'.** See *Kinetic* FIGURE.—**Polare Strahlungsf'.** See *Polar* FIGURE.—**Purkinje's Kreuzspinnengewebef'.** See *Purkinje's* (*cross-cobweb*) FIGURE.—**Richtungsf'.** See *Achromatic* FIGURE.—**Sonnenf'.** See *Polar* FIGURE.—**Spindelf'.** See *Achromatic* FIGURE.—**Sternf'.** See *Star* FIGURE.—**Strahlenf'.** See *Polar* FIGURE.—**Theilungsf'.** See *Kinetic* FIGURE.—**Y-F.** See *Ypsiliform* FIGURE.

FIGURA (Lat.), n. f. Fi²g-u²(u)'ra³. See FIGURE.—**F. venosa.** See SINUS *terminalis.*

FIGURATE, adj. Fi²g'u²r-at. Lat., *figuratus* (from *fingere,* to shape). Fr., *figuré* [Buffon]. Ger., *ausgebildet.* Having a definite and fixed shape which is always the same in the same species of plant or animal (said of anatomical elements); of a cutaneous eruption, arranged in a definite shape. [A, 301; B, 198.]

FIGURE, n. Fi²g'u²r. Gr., σχῆμα. Lat., *figura* (from *fingere,* to touch, shape, fashion). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Figur.* It., Sp., *figura.* The outline of an organ or part. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Achromatic (spindle-) f., Achromatin f.** Ger., *achromatische Figur* (oder *Kernfigur*). A spindle shaped or cylindrical f. formed by achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. The filaments traverse the nucleus, and the daughter-nuclei are finally formed at the outer or polar ends of the filaments. [J, 64. 124.] Cf. *Nuclear* SPINDLE and *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Bistellate f.** See AMPHIASTER.—**Chladni's f's.** F's found in sand or other loose material strewn upon vibrating plates. Since the plates contain certain nodal lines, or lines of no vibration, the sand which is displaced from other portions of the plate by the vibration will tend to accumulate at the nodal lines, the f's so formed being hence called *nodal f's.* [B.]—**Chromatic (nuclear) f., Chromatin f.** Fr., *f. chromatique.* Ger., *chromatische Figur, chromatinhaltige Fadenfigur.* Of Flemming, any one of the various forms or f's assumed by the chromatic fibrils of a nucleus during caryocinetic division. [J, 64, 124.] Cf. *Nuclear f.* and *Nuclear* SPINDLE.—**Coiled f.** See CONVOLUTION.—**Division f.** See *Nuclear f.*—**Eberth's f's.** Sheaths for intracellular nerve-terminations in the cutaneous epithelium of tadpoles; supposed by Eberth to be nerve terminations. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]—**F. cinétique** (Fr.). See *Nuclear f.*—**F. croisée à toile d'araignée** (Fr.). See *Purkinje's* (*cross-cobweb*) *f.*—**Kinetic f.** See *Nuclear* (*spindle*) *f.*—**Lichtenberg's f's.** F's produced on a resinous or vulcanite cake which is charged in succession with the knob and with the outer coating of a positively electrified Leyden jar. The f's are rendered evident by throwing upon the cake a mixture of red lead and sulphur, when the latter will attach itself to the positively-electrified and the former to the negatively-electrified lines traced upon the plate. [B, 21.]—**Magnetic f's.** The f's produced in a layer of iron-filings held in the vicinity of a magnet. [B.]—**Mitotic f.** See *Nuclear* (*spindle*) *f.*—**Nodal (sound) f's.** See *Chladni's f's.*—**Nuclear (spindle, or division) f.** Fr., *f. cinétique.* Ger., *Kernfigur, mitotische* (oder *karyokinetische*) *Kernfigur, Kerntheilungsfigur, Theilungsfigur, Kernspindelfigur.* 1. Of Flemming, any one of the phases which a nucleus assumes during indirect or caryocinetic division. The set of appearances produced by the achromatic fibrils is known as the achromatic f., and by the chromatin as the chromatic f. 2. Of

Strassburger, the middle or spindle stage of indirect nuclear division. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xviii, 1880, p. 156 (J, 64, 89, 140, 175).] Cf. *Nuclear* SPINDLE.—**Polar f.** Ger., *Kernpol, Polstrahlung, Sonnenfigur, Asterfigur, Strahlenfigur, Polarstrahlung.* The points or poles in the dividing cell which are ultimately occupied by the daughter-nuclei. The achromatic fibrils converge at these poles, and in ova there is often a radiate appearance (polar sun) around them. [J, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 215 (J).] See CYTASTER.—**Primary nuclear f.** Ger., *erste Knäuelfigur.* See SPIREM.—**Purkinje's (cross-cobweb) f.** Fr., *arbre vasculaire* (ou *f. croisée à toile d'araignée*) *de Purkinje.* Ger., *Purkinje's Kreuzspinnengewebefigur, Purkinje'sche Aderfigur.* The image (shadow) of the retinal blood-vessels of one's own eye, perceived when a concentrated light is directed obliquely into the eye and the source of the light is moved. [A, 429; Helmholtz, "Encyc. d. Physik," ix, p. 156.]—**Radiating f., Ray f.** See *Polar f.*—**Star f., Stellate f.** Ger., *Sternfigur.* See ASTER, AMPHIASTER, DIASTER, and MONASTER.—**Thread-f.** See *Chromatic f.* and *Nuclear f.*—**Ypsiliform f., Y-shaped f.** Fr., *f. ypsiliforme.* Ger., *Y-Figur.* Of Van Beneden, the peculiar form acquired by the germinal vesicle of *Ascaris megalocephala* preparatory to throwing off the extrusion globule. It is supposed by some authors to be only a special form of the nuclear spindle (*i. e.*, a division at the upper pole). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxx, p. 149 (J); J, 124, 187.]

FIGURÉ (Fr.), adj. Fe gu^6-ra. See FIGURATE.

FIGWORT, n. Fi^{2}g'wu^{5}rt. Ger., *Feigenkraut.* The genus *Scrophularia* and the *Ranunculus ficaria;* in the pl., *f's*, the *Scrophulariaceæ.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275, 307 (a, 24).]—**Balm-leaved f.** The *Scrophularia scorodonia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Barbary f.** The *Scrophularia mellifera.* [B, 275 (a, 21).]—**Cape f.** The *Phygelius capensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. family.** The *Scrophulariaceæ.* [a, 24.]—**Knot-rooted f.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Water-f.** The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Yellow-flowered f.** The *Scrophularia vernalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FIJI, n. In Japan, the *Wistaria sinensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FIJJIL, n. In Morocco, the *Rhaphanus sativa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIL (Fr.), n. Fel. See FILUM.—**F's achromatiques, F's connectifs.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**F. d'araignée.** A term for various species of *Sempervivum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Florence.** Silkworm gut. [A, 385.]—**F. de mer.** The *Chorda filum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. galvano-caustique.** See ANSA *galvanocaustica.*—**F. induit.** The wire by which an induced electrical current is conveyed. [a, 27.]—**F. inducteur.** The wire by which an inducing electrical current is conveyed. [a, 27.]

FILACEOUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. From *filum*, a thread. Furnished with a great number of filaments (said of roots). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FILÆRA, n. f. Fil(fel)-e'(a^3'e^2)-ra^3. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [A, 505 (a, 21)]

FILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fe)-la(la^3)'go. Gen., *-a'ginis.* Perhaps from *filum*, a thread. Fr., *cotonnière, filage, filagine.* Ger., *Filzkraut.* The cotton-rose; of Cassini, a section of the genus *Evax;* of Gärtner, a section of the genus *Gnaphalium;* of Linnæus, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Inuloideæ.* The *Filagineæ* are: of Cassini, a division of the *Inuleæ Archetypæ;* of Fenzl, a subdivision of the *Cassinieæ;* and of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Inuloideæ.* The *Filaginoideæ* of Schrank are a division of composite plants, of the *Gnaphaloideæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. arvensis.** The *Gnaphalium arvense.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**F. cæspitosa.** The *F. germanica.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**F. germanica.** Downweed, cudwort, owl's crown; a species found in Persia, Europe, and North America. The herb (*herba filaginis* [seu *impiæ*]) was once used as an astringent. [B, 42, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. leontopodium.** The *Gnaphalium leontopodium.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**F. maritima.** See DIOTIS *candidissima.*—**F. minima.** Filewort, the commonest British species; astringent. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. montana.** The *Gnaphalium montanum.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**F. paniculata.** The *F. arvensis.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**F. pygmæa.** The pigmy cotton-rose, a species growing in Europe; usually found where the soil is moist. [a, 24.]—**F. rotundata, F. vulgaris.** See *F. germanica.*

FILAIRE (Fr.), n. Fe la^{2}r. See FILARIA.—**F. de l'œil.** See FILARIA *oculi.*—**F. de Médine.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**F. du cheval.** See FILARIA *papillosa.*—**F. du sang.** See FILARIA *sanguinis.*—**F. hématique.** See FILARIA *immitis.*—**F. sous-conjonctival.** See FILARIA *conjunctivæ.*

FILAMENT, n. Fi^{2}l'a^2-me^{2}nt. Lat., *filamentum* (from *filum*, a thread). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fäserchen* (1st def.), *Staubfaden* (2d def.), *Staubträger* (2d def.), *Fädchen* (2d def.). 1. Any thread-like body or slender fibre. 2. In botany, the stalk which supports the anther. [B, 19, 77, 291 (a, 24).]—**Achromatic f's.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Appendiculate f.** A f. (2d def.) having scaly appendages at its base. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Bipolar f's.** Fr., *f's bipolaires* (ou *reunissants*), *fils connectivs.* Ger., *Verbindungsfäden, Spindelfasern.* Fibrils of achromatic substance extending between the two poles of the nuclear spindle and forming the achromatic figure. When the daughter-nuclei are separating, the remnants of these fibrils serve for a while to bridge the space between them. [J, 30, 64, 175.] Cf. *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Chromatic f's.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Cleft nuclear f's.** Ger., *Zwillungsfäden, Zwillungssegmente.* The longitudinally divided nuclear fibrils seen in caryocinesis just before the fibrils are arranged into sets to form the daughter-nuclei. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1879-1884 (J).]—**F's axile des tubes nerveux** (Fr.). See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**F. coudé** (Fr.), **F. dodu** (Fr.). Two varieties of mico-organisms found by Duclaux in the process of formation of cheese along with other forms called *f. effilé, f. granuleux*, and *f. ténu.* [B, 30.]—**F. d'œil** (Fr.). See *Muscæ volitantes.*—**F's divergents** (Fr.). Of Gall, the fibres of the corona radiata. [I.]—**F's d'union** (Fr.). Ger., *Intercellularbrücken.* Of Ranvier, the protoplasmic processes connecting cells, especially prickle-cells. [J, 31.]—**F. effilé** (Fr.). See under *F. coudé.*—**F. fécondateur** (Fr.). See SPERMATOZOOID.—**F. granuleux** (Fr.). See under *F. coudé.*—**F's intranucléaires** (Fr.). See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**F's noueux** (Fr.). See *F's divergents.*—**F. nucléerien** (Fr.). See *Uncolored* DISC.—**F. nucléinien** (Fr.). Of Carnoy, a term for the fibrils in the nucleus of cells. He assumes the existence of but a single f., wound in a complicated manner. [J, 15.] See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**F's of Müller.** See FIBRES *of Müller.*—**F's sortants** (Fr.). See *F's divergents.*—**F. spermatique** (Fr.). See SPERMATOZOOID.—**F. suspenseur d'embryon.** See SUSPENSEUR.—**F. ténu** (Fr.). See under *F. coudé.*—**F. testiculaire** (Fr.). See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Moving f's of Needham.** The spermatophores of the *Cephalopoda.* [L, 147, p. 325.]—**Nuclear f's, Nucleoplasmic f's.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Olfactory f's.** See *Olfactory* HAIRS.—**Protoplasmic f.** A f. or fibril of protoplasm; a fibril in the cell-body, in contradistinction to one in the nucleus. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 250 (J).]—**Purkinje's f's.** See FIBRES *of Purkinje.*—**Seminal f., Spermatic f.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Terminal f.** Lat., *filum terminale.* Fr., *fil* (ou *filet*) *terminal.* Syn.: *central ligament of the spinal cord.* The delicate process which forms the inferior termination of the spinal cord. Its upper half consists of gray matter covered by pia. At its lower end it is made up of a bundle of connective-tissue fibres, inclosing blood-vessels, and fine medullary nerve-fibres. It is attached to the back of the coccyx. [I, 29; K.]—**Unipolar f's.** Fr., *f's unipolaires.* Ger., *Polstrahlung.* Syn.: *polar rays, cytaster.* The radiating, star-like or sun-like rays of achromatin or specialized cell protoplasm, extending from the poles of a nuclear spindle or amphiaster. [J, 83.]

FILAMENTARY, adj. Fi^{2}l-a^2-me^{2}nt'a-ri^2. See FILAMENTOUS.

FILAMENTOSA (Lat.), n. f. Fil(fel)-a^3-me^{2}nt-o'sa^3. From *filamentum*, a filament. 1. See ENAMEL. 2. In the pl., *Filamentosæ*, of Scopoli, a genus of the *Incompletæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

FILAMENTOSE, FILAMENTOUS, adj's. Fi^{2}l-a^2-me^{2}nt'os. -u^{3}s. Lat., *filamentosus* (from *filamentum*, a filament). Fr., *filamenteux.* Ger., *fadig, faserig.* 1. Filiform. 2. Composed of filaments. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24); J.]

FILAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fil(fel)-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *filum*, a thread. 1. A filament. 2. A filiform and viscid urinary deposit. 3. In the pl., *filamenta*, of Marsili, the mycelium of *Fungi.* [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Filamenta fibrosa.** Of Bergmann, the superficial fibres in the recess between the middle and anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 30.]—**Filamenta lateralia cerebelli.** The fibrous appearance in the prepeduncular fossa, between the anterior and middle peduncles. [I.]—**Filamenta nervea foveæ acusticæ inferioris.** Delicate medullary fibres sometimes seen in the inferior acoustic fovea. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**F. nerveum.** See NERVE-FIBRES.—**Filamenta noduli perpendicularia.** Of Bergmann, the fibrous appearance at the sides of the nodulus of the cerebellum. [I, 30.]—**Filamenta pontis lateralia.** See TÆNIA *pontis.*—**F. terminale.** See *Terminal* FILAMENT.

FILANDRE (Fr.), n. Fe-la^{3}n^2-dr'. A string of detached or dead tissue. [A, 301.]

FILANDREUX (Fr.), adj. Fe-la^{3}n^2-dru^3. 1. Stringy, filamentous. [A, 301.] 2. In botany, fibrous. [a, 24.]

FILANGA, n. In Madagascar, the seed of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, used as dice. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FILAO, n. The *Casuarina.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FILARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fil(fel)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *filum*, a thread. Fr., *filaire.* Ger., *F.* It., Sp., *f.* 1. Of Müller, a genus of the *Filaridæ;* of Rudolphi, a genus of the *Nematoidea.* 2. In botany, the genus *Phillyrea.* The *Filariadæ*, or *Filaridæ* (Fr., *filariens*), are a parasitic order or family of the *Nematoda*, characterized by a filiform body, smooth or transversely striated, a round or triangular mouth, surrounded by papillæ, a head continuous with the body, and an anus terminable or nearly so. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 16, 27.]—**F. ægyptiaca** [Sonsino]. See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia.*—**F. Bancrofti.** See *F. medinensis.*—**F. bronchialis** [Rudophi]. Fr., *filaire bronchial.* A species about 27 mm. long, of a dark-brown color spotted with white, and having a semi-transparent posterior end; found in the enlarged bronchial glands of a patient dead of phthisis. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 340.]—**F. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *filaire sous-conjonctivale* (ou *de l'œil*). Ger., *Fadenwurm des Augapfels.* A species found under the conjunctivæ of negroes in Africa, and possibly in America. It is about 30 mm. in length, and of the diameter of a small violin-string. It resembles a varicose vein, and sometimes causes intense pain. [F; T. G. Morton, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," lxxiv, 1877, p. 113; R. Blanchard, "Prog. méd.," July 17, 1886, p. 591; L, 17, 340.]—**F. cystica.** The sexually immature *Eustrongylus gigas.* [L, 24.]—**F. dermathemica** [O'Neile]. A species probably identical with *F. medinensis.* [G.]—**F. Disticl marginalis.** See GORDIUS *aquaticus.*—**F. dracunculus.** See *F. medinensis.*—**F. equi** [Gmelin]. See *F. papillosa.*—**F. Evansi.** A species discovered in the camel by Griffith Evans; the brood in the general circulation, and the parental form in the vessels of the lungs and mesentery. The embryonal form is indistinguishable from that of the f. sanguinis hominis, but the mature form differs from the human parasite in size and structure. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," April, 1882.]—**F. Grylli.** See GORDIUS *aquaticus.*—**F. hominis bronchialis.** See *F. bronchialis.*—**F. hominis oris.** A species found in the mouth of a child; probably accidental, and an immature form of some known species. [L, 24.]—**F. immitis.** Fr., *filaire hématique.* A viviparous species found frequently in the right ventricle of the dogs of eastern Asia. It passes into the blood, where its development is arrested. [B, 206 (a, 27); L, 17.]—**F. labialis.** A thread-like, cylindrical species 30 mm. long, with four papillæ surrounding the mouth in a cru-

cial form, a slender head, a blunt tail, and the vaginal aperture near the anal. Males are not known. Found in one case (in Naples) in a pustule of the upper lip. [A, 319 (α, 21); L, 24, 340.]—**F. lacrimalis.** See *F. conjunctivæ.*—**F. lentis** [Diesing]. Fr., *filaire du cristallin.* Ger., *F. der Linse.* A species the female of which has been found in several instances in cataractous lenses. It is from 1 to 3 mm. long, is coiled spirally, and is probably the immature form of some known species. The term has also been applied to a nematode found in a similar location, but which is probably a species of *Trichosoma.* [L, 16, 340.]—**F. Loa** [Guyot]. See *F. conjunctivæ.*—**F. locustæ.** See GORDIUS *aquaticus.*—**F. lymphatica.** See STRONGYLUS *bronchialis.*—**F. medinensis.** Fr., *filaire* (ou *veine*) *de Médine* (ou *de Guinée*), *ver de Guinée* (ou *cutanée des marchais*), *dragonneau.* Ger., *Medinawurm, Fadenwurm, Hautwurm, Beinwurm, Pharaohswurm, Guineawurm, medinensischer* (oder *guineischer*) *Fadenwurm.* Sp., *dragoncillo.* Pers., *pejunk, naru.* Hind., *narambo, narapoo chalandy.* 1. The Guinea worm; an animal parasite of the human body indigenous to the western coast of Africa, to Guinea, Senegal, India, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, and occasionally elsewhere. The female alone is known, and is from 1 to 12 feet in length, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, cylindrical throughout its length, with a flat head, a blunt tail, and an oral aperture surrounded by four crucially placed papillæ. Its seat is in the subcutaneous cellular tissue in various parts of the body, most commonly of the feet or legs. Formerly it was supposed that it gained entrance to the skin by boring from without; but, according to late authorities, the parasite is introduced into the system probably by drinking impure water containing minute *Crustacea,* in which the embryos of the filaria pass through the larval state. From the alimentary canal the young worm is supposed to make its way to the cellular tissue. By some its parasitism is regarded as accidental. The presence of the worm in the skin manifests itself by the production of a painful tumor, blister, or furuncle. Sometimes severe inflammation, with ulceration or gangrene, occurs, accompanied with constitutional disturbance. It is supposed to be the fiery serpent which attacked the Israelites in the vicinity of the Red Sea (Numb., xxi, 6). 2. The disease caused by the *F. medinensis.* [Tenekart, "Mensch. Parasit.," xi, 1876, p. 284 (J); L.]—**F. oculi.** Fr., *filaire de l'œil.* Ger., *F. des Auges.* 1. Of Van Beneden, see *F. conjunctivæ;* of Owen, see *F. lentis.* 2. A species found in the aqueous humor in horses. [J. Mills, "Vet. Jour.," quoted in "Am. Vet. Rev.," Feb., 1886, p. 470.] Cf. *F. papillosa.*—**F. oculi humani** [Von Ammon]. See *F. lentis.*—**F. papillosa.** Fr., *filaire du cheval.* A species found in the peritonæum of the horse, donkey, mule, ox, and buffalo, and also in their thoracic cavity and aqueous humor. It is frequently epidemic, and is accompanied by meningitis and paralysis of the posterior legs. [L, 17, 87, 182 (α, 27).]—**F. peritonæi hominis** [Babesin]. A variety about 14 ctm. long, found, in one instance, in the gastro-splenic ligament. [L, 340.]—**F. piscium.** See SPIROPTERA *hominis.*—**F. Salisburyi, F. sanguinis (hominis).** A species indigenous to Brazil, India, eastern and southern Africa, Australia, China, the West Indies, and the Southern States. The adult female and the



FILARIA SANGUINIS (HOMINIS.)

embryos are alone known. The former is 5 to 6 ctm. in length, the body hair-like and of uniform diameter, the neck narrow, the head with a circular oral aperture, and the vulva near the head. They have been found, in several instances, in glandular swellings and in water. The embryos are less than 0·35 mm. long, with a rounded head and sharp tail, and are found in the urine and blood of patients affected with chyluria and hæmaturia. They are said to occur in the blood only at night. Their development is not clear, but it is believed that mosquitoes, in extracting blood from man, ingest at the same time these embryos, which, after becoming somewhat developed, escape into water at the time the mosquitoes deposit their eggs; and then, again entering the alimentary canal of man with the water, pass into the circulation, and thence escape into the connective tissue, where they attain their adult form. [L, 16, 147, 182, 340; W. M. Mastin, "Ann. of Surg.," Nov., 1888, p. 321.]—**F. sanguinis hominis ægyptiaca.** Of Sonsino, the *F. sanguinis hominis* met with in Egypt, afterward considered by him to be identical with the *F. sanguinis hominis.* ["Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 494.]—**F. trachealis.** A parasite, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length, found in the trachea and larynx in one case; possibly a species of *Ascaris.* [L, 16.]—**F. Wuchereri.** A species found by Wucherer in Brazil, in 1818, in the urine of persons suffering from hæmaturia, and believed by Lewis to be identical with the *F. sanguinis hominis* described by him. [L, 87 (α, 27).]—**F. zebra.** A supposititious species found in the saphena vein; ascertained to be a blood-clot. [L, 16.]

FILARIAL, adj. Fi^{2}l-a'ri^2-a^{2}l. From *filaria.* Fr., *filarien.* Pertaining to or caused by *Filariæ.*

FILARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fel)-a(a^3)-ri^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rias'eos* (*-is*). A chronic disease, often terminating in spontaneous recovery, caused by the presence in the system of the *Filaria sanguinis;* characterized by soft tumefaction of the inguinal glands, hæmaturia or chyluria, and the periodical presence of the parasites in the blood. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 7, 1888, p. 572 (α, 34).]

FILARIO, n. In Provence, the *Phillyrea angustifolia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FILARMASSE (Ger.), n. Fel-a^{3}r'ma^{3}s-se^2. See CYTOHYALOPLASMA.

FILASSE (Fr.), n. Fe-la^{3}s. From *filum,* a thread. A bundle of fibres (as of tow, oakum, or the like). [A, 385; B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de montagne.** See *Flexible* ASBESTOS.

FILBERT, n. Fi^{2}l'bu^{5}rt. 1. The nut of *Aleurites triloba.* 2. The nut of *Corylus avellana.* [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 34, 77, 173 (α, 24).] See HAZEL.—**Common f.** The nut of *Corylus avellana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Purging f.** The fruit of *Jatropha multifida.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**West Indian f's.** The seeds of *Entada scandens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FILEA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fel)'e^2-a^3. See FILARIA.—**F. dermathemica** [O'Neile]. Probably the *Filaria medinensis.* [G.]

FILELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l(fel)-e^{2}l'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CANIS (3d def.).

FILET (Fr.), n. Fe-la. From *filum,* a thread. 1. The filament of an anther. 2. See FRENUM. 3. A flagellum. 4. Of Vaillant, the filamentous receptacle of certain *Fungi.* [B, 121 (α, 24); E.] 5. See FILLET.—**F. longitudinaux.** The bundles of longitudinal nerve-fibres on the dorsal aspect of the corpus callosum at either side of the rhaphe. [I, 18.]—**F. terminal.** See *Terminal* FILAMENT.

FILETTA (It.), n. Fe-le^{2}t'ta^3. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there is a thermal mineral spring. [L, 49.]

FILETUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l(fel)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *filum,* a thread. See FRENUM.

FILEWORT, n. Fil'wu^{5}rt. The *Filago minima.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FILEY, n. Fi'li^2. A place in the County of York, England, where there is a cold, saline, mineral spring. [L. 49.]

FILFIL (Ar., Pers.), n. See CAPSICUM and PIPER.—**F. achmar** (Ar.). See CAPSICUM.—**F. burree.** In the East Indies, the fruits of *Vitex trifolia.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**F. siah** (Pers.), **F. uswad** (Ar.). See PIPER *nigra.*

FILIATION (Fr.), n. Fe-le-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From *filius,* a son. A regular succession, as from father to son; the establishment of a series of conditions each of which, after the first, is rendered possible by the occurrence of one or more of the preceding ones. [A, 385.]

FILICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fi^{2}l-i^2-ka(ka^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *filix,* a fern. Of Presl, an order of the *Filicineæ,* comprising the *Helicogyratæ* and *Cathetogyratæ,* and subsequently a subclass of the *Filicineæ,* consisting of the same divisions as before, and, in addition, the *Pleurogyratæ.* The *Filicaceites* of Sternberg are an order of fossil ferns consisting of the *Gleicheniacites, Aspidiaceites, Adiantaceites, Polypodiacites,* etc. The *Filicarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Dermogynæ,* consisting of the *Ophioglossineæ* and *Filices.* The *Filiceæ* are: 1. Of Necker, an order of plants including *Equisetum, Acrostichum,* etc.; of Dumortier, a family of the *Arcania,* including *Pteris,* etc. 2. Of Bridel, a tribe of *Musci,* consisting of the genus *Fissidens.* The *Filices* (Fr., *fougères;* Ger., *Farne, Farren, Farnkräuter, Farrnkräuter, Farrenkräuter*) are: 1. The ferns, one of the principal groups of cryptogams; of Linnæus, a group comprising *Ophioglossum, Osmunda, Pteris, Trichomanes, Adiantum, Lonchitis, Asplenium,* etc., or (Roth) the *Exannulatæ* (*Osmunda* and *Ophioglossum*) and *Annulatæ* (*Onoclea, Polypodium, Pteris,* etc.). The ferns are plants with solid, mostly unbranching, or but sparingly branching, stems, which increase in length by the division of a single apical cell. The leaves are more highly developed than in the other vascular cryptogams; the fibro-vascular bundles are of the concentric type; the sporangeia are always borne on the leaves, either at the margins or on the lower surface, generally in groups or clusters called *sori.* The sporangeia are cellular sacs inclosing usually a considerable number of spores. The ferns are variously classed by modern botanists. In Hooker's system they are divided into the *Gleicheniacheæ, Polypodiaceæ, Osmundaceæ, Schizaceæ, Marattiaceæ,* and *Ophioglossaceæ;* by others into the *Ophioglossaceæ, Marattiaceæ,* and *Polypodiaceæ,* of which the first two, known as pseudo-ferns, have the spore-cases ringless, while the latter, with the spore-cases having a jointed ring, contain the true ferns, and include the greater portion of all the known species. In some modern classifications the *Filices* are a group of the *Filiciniece,* and represent the true ferns. 2. Of Wiggers (1780), an order of cryptogams restricted to the *Epiphyllospermæ,* including *Ophioglossum* and *Osmunda.* The *Filicina* of Batsch are a family of the *Chlorophylla,* comprising *Osmunda, Acrostichum, Asplenium,* etc. The *Filicinæ* of Gleditsch are a class of plants including *Equisetum, Osmunda, Ophioglossum, Pteris, Lonchites, Adiantum, Asplenium, Polypodium, Trichomanes, Blechnum,* etc., or in Perleb's system including the *Diclidopterides, Epiphyllospermæ,* and *Thylacopterides,* or (Leunis) the *Lycopodiaceæ* and *Filices.* The *Filicineæ* are: Of Presl, a class of plants including the *Filicaceæ, Hymenophyllaceæ, Marattiaceæ, Osmundaceæ,* and *Ophioglossaceæ;* of Brongniart, a class of acrogens, including the *Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Equiseta-*

ceæ, and *Characeæ*. The *Filicites* of Sternberg are an order of fossil plants, or a tribe of the *Filicaceites*.

FILICAL, adj. Fi2l'i2-ka2l. Lat., *filicalis* (from *filix*, a fern). Fr., *filiciné*. Belonging to the ferns. The f. alliance of Lindley (*Filicales*) consisted at first of *Polypodiaceæ*, *Gleichenieæ*, *Osmundaceæ*, *Danæaceæ*, and *Ophioglosseæ*; subsequently of the *Ophioglossaceæ*, *Polypodiaceæ*, and *Danæaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

FILICAULINE, adj. Fi2l-i2-ka4l'i2n. Lat., *filicaulis* (from *filum*, a thread, and *caulis*, a stem). Fr., *filicaule*. Having a filiform stem. [L, 180.]

FILICIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2s'i2k. From *filix*, a fern. Fr., *acide filicique*. Ger., *Filixsäure*. A light-yellow, nearly insoluble, crystalline powder, $C_{28}H_{36}O_9$, obtained from the ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

FILICIFORM, adj. Fi2l-i2s'i2-fo2rm. See FILICOID.

FILICIN, n. Fi2l'i2-si2n. From *filix*, a fern. Fr., *filicine*. Ger., *F*. 1. The active principle of the root of *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. Of Tromsdorf, filicic acid. [B, 46 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]

FILICINÉ (Fr.), adj. Fe-le-sen-a. See FILICAL.

FILICINIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2-si2n'i2k. See FILICIC ACID.

FILICINUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l-i2-sin(ken)'u2s(u4s). Fr., *filicin*. Fern-shaped. [L, 180.]

FILICITANNIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2s-i2-ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide filicitannique*. Ger., *Filixgerbsäure*. Of Malin (1867), a variety of tannin found in *Aspidium filix mas*. On being boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it is split into sugar and filix-red. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

FILICOID, adj. Fi2l'i2k-oid. Fr., *filicoïde*. Syn.: *filiciform*. Resembling a fern, or the folioles of a fern (said of the impressions on fossil ferns). The *Filicoideæ* are: Of Wahlenberg, a division of the *Filices*, including *Lycopodium*, *Isoëtes*, *Pilularia*, *Equisetum*, and *Chara*; of Lindley, a division of the *Cellulares*; of Genth, the first family of the *Cryptogamæ*; of Kunth, an order of the *Cryptogamæ*; and of Rabenhorst, an order of the *Chlorophytes*, comprising (Lindley) the *Equisetaceæ*, *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, and *Marsileaceæ*, or (Genth) the *Equisetinæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Ophioglosseæ*, *Osmundaceæ*, *Polypodiaceæ*, *Rhizocarpeæ*, and *Characeæ*, or (Kunth) the *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Hydropterides*, or (Rabenhorst) the *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ*. The *Filicoidei* of Bridel are a single family of the *Entophyllocarpi*, comprising *Schistostega*, etc. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (a, 24).]

FILICOLOGY, n. Fi2l-i2k-o2l'o-ji2. From *filix*, a fern, and λόγος, understanding. The botany, etc., of ferns. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

FILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)-i2-ko2rn'i2s. From *filum*, a thread, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *filicorne*. Having long, slender antennæ. The *Filicornæ* (Fr., *filicornées*) are: Of Lamarck, a family of the *Coleoptera*; of Latreille, a family of the *Neuroptera*; of Duméril, a family of the *Lepidoptera*. [A, 301, 385; L, 180.]

FILICULA (Lat.), n. f. Fi2l-i2k'u2l(u4l)-a2. Dim. of *filix*. Fr., *filicule*. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cystopteris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. dulcis.** In old pharmaceutical works, the *Polypodium vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FILICULE (Fr.), n. Fe-le-ku6l. See FILICULA.—**F. frêle.** The *Aspidium fragile*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FILIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fe-le-e2r. From *filum*, a thread. Ger., *Maasstab* (2d def.). 1. See SPINNERET. 2. A catheter gauge, consisting of a plate pierced with numerous circular apertures of varying diameter. [L, 180, 216; a, 34.]

FILIFEROUS, adj. Fi2l-i2f'e2r-u2s. Lat., *filiferus* (from *filum*, a thread, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *filifère*. Bearing filaments. [L, 180.]

FILIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)-i2-fol(fo2l)'i2 u2s(u4s). From *filum*, a thread, and *folium*, a leaf. Having filiform leaves. [B.] See ARTEMISIA *filifolia*.

FILIFORM, adj. Fi2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *filiformis* (from *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form). Fr., *filiforme*. Ger., *fadenförmig*, *fadenähnlich*, *fadenartig*. Thread-like. [a, 24.]

FILIGERUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)-i2j(i2g)'e2r-u2s(u4s). From *filum*, a thread, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *filigère*. Ger., *fadentragend*. See FILIFEROUS.

FILIMINILIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2-mi2n-i2l'i2k. Of Luck, an amorphous product of earthy appearance, obtained by treating filicinic acid with weak ammonia-water. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

FILIPENDELWURZ (Ger.), n. Fe-le-pe2nd'e2l-vurtz. The *Spiræa filipendula*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

FILIPENDULA (Lat.), n. f. Fi2l(fel)-i2-pe2nd'u2l(u4l)-a2. From *filum*, a thread, and *pendulus*, hanging down. Fr., *filipendule*. Ger., *Filipendel*. Of Tournefort, the genus *Spiræa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. aquatica.** The *Œnanthe fistulosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. tenuifolia.** The *Spiræa f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. ulmaris.** See SPIRÆA *ulmaria*.—**F. vulgaris.** The *Spiræa f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Folia filipendulæ (seu tenuifoliæ).** The leaves of *Spiræa f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FILIPENDULOUS, adj. Fi2l-i2-pe2nd'u2l-u2s. Lat., *filipendulus*, *filipendulatus* (from *filum*, a thread, and *pendulus*, hanging down). Fr., *filipendulé*. Ger., *fadenhängig*. Suspended by a filament (said of the radicles carrying tubers at their extremity, as in *Solanum tuberosum*). [a, 24.]

FILIPES (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)'i2-pez(pas). From *filum*, a thread, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *filipède*. Having very long, slender feet. [L, 180.]

FILIPODE (Fr.), n. Fe-le-pod. From *filum*, a thread, and πούς, the foot. The *Asplenium filix fœmina*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FILIPUNCTURE, n. Fi2l'i2-pu2n2k-tu2r. From *filum*, a thread, and *punctura*, a pricking. Fr., *f*. [Verneuil]. The operation of inserting into an aneurysmal sac fine wire, catgut, horse-hair, or the like, and leaving it there coiled up, in order to cause coagulation of the blood in the sac; first proposed by C. H. Moore. ["Med.-chir. Trans.," xlvii, p. 129; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," July 13, 1888, p. 444 (a, 34).]

FILIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)-i2-ro2s(ros)'tri2s. From *filum*, a thread, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *filirostre*. Having a filiform beak. The *Filirostres* of Schaeffer are an order of birds so characterized. [L, 180.]

FILITANNIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2-ta2n'i2k. See FILICITANNIC ACID.

FILITARSIS (Lat.), adj. Fi2l(fel)-i2-ta2r'si2s. From *filum*, a thread, and ταρσός (see TARSUS). Fr., *filitarse*. Having long and slender tarsi. [L, 180.]

FILIUS (Lat.), n. m. Fil(fel)'i2-u2s(u4s). A son.—**F. ante patrem.** Lit., the son before the father; an old term for a plant in which the flowers appear before the leaves, especially the *Colchicum autumnale* and *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14); B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

FILIX (Lat.), n. f. Fil(fi2l)'i2x. Gen., *fi'licis*. Gr., πτέρις. Fr., *fougère*. Ger., *Farnkraut*. A fern; of Tournefort, the genus *Aspidium*; of Haller, the genus *Pteris*; of Rupp, the genus *Polypodium*. In the pl., *Filices*, a division of cryptogams. See under *Filicaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Balsamum filicis.** See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.—**Decoctum filicis maris** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating for one hour 1 part of the root of *F. mas*, and straining with slight pressure so as to obtain 20 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum filicis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (et **æthereum** [Swiss Ph.], seu **liquidum** [Br. Ph.], seu **maris** [Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu **maris æthereum** [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.—**F. acid.** See FILICIC ACID.—**F. aculeata.** The *Aspidium aculeatum*. [a, 24.]—**F. aquatica, F. florida.** The *Spiræa filipendula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. fœminea.** Ger., *Adlerkraut*. See ASPLENIUM *f. fœmina*.—**F'gerbsäure** (Ger.). See FILICITANNIC ACID.—**F. mas** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. See ASPIDIUM *f. mas*.—**F. non-ramosa dentata.** The *Aspidium f. mas*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. non-ramosa zeylanica.** The *Asplenium falcatum*. [B, 242.]—**F.-red.** Ger., *F'roth*. A substance (coloring principle?) found in *Aspidium f. mas*. [B, 33.]—**F'säure** (Ger.). See FILICIC ACID.—**F. Veneris.** The *Adiantum pedatum*. [a, 24.]—**Oleoresina filicis** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Oleum filicis maris.** Fr., *huile de fougère mâle*. See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.—**Oleum filicis maris.** Fr., *huile de fougère mâle*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of powdered rhizome of aspidium for 24 hours in 8 of alcohol, straining, repeating the operation with the residue and 5 parts of alcohol, mixing the liquors, and distilling off the alcohol. The residue is diluted with 3 parts of water, and the oleoresin that settles is washed with pure water. [Sax. Ph., 1820; Tur. Ph., 1833.] For the oil of the Gr. Ph., 1837, and Hamb. Ph., 1804, see *Oleoresina* ASPIDII. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Pulvis filicis maris** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* FOUGÈRE *mâle*.

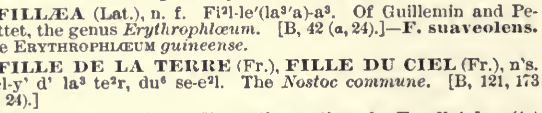
FILIXOID ACID, n. Fi2l-i2x'oid. Of Luck, a liquid fatty acid obtained by the saponification of the ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

FILIXOLINIC ACID, n. Fi2l-i2x-o-li2n'i2k. Fr., *acide filixolinique*. Of Luck, an acid obtained by the saponification of the ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

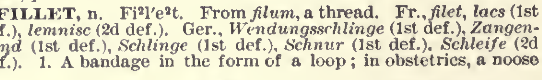
FILLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Fi2l-le'(la3'a)-a3. Of Guillemin and Perottet, the genus *Erythrophlœum*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**F. suaveolens.** See ERYTHROPHLŒUM *guineense*.

FILLE DE LA TERRE (Fr.), **FILLE DU CIEL** (Fr.), n's. Fel-y' d' la3 te2r, du6 se-e2l. The *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FILLET, n. Fi2l'e2t. From *filum*, a thread. Fr., *filet*, *lacs* (1st def.), *lemnisc* (2d def.). Ger., *Wendungsschlinge* (1st def.), *Zangenband* (1st def.), *Schlinge* (1st def.), *Schnur* (1st def.), *Schleife* (2d def.). 1. A bandage in the form of a loop; in obstetrics, a noose



TARNIER'S FILLET. (MODIFIED BY OLIVIER.)



WILMOT'S FILLET.

or snare for passing around some part of the fœtus for the purpose of making traction. 2. See LEMNISCUS.—**F. of the corpus callosum.** Lat., *cingula*, *cingulum*. Of Mayo, the fibres forming the white substance of the gyrus fornicatus, extending from the anterior perforated space to the tip of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, and passing around the splenium of the corpus callosum. [I, 15 (K).]—**Lemniscus f.** See LEMNISCUS.—**Lower f.** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**Superior f., Upper f.** See *Superior* LEMNISCUS.

FILLING, n. Fi^{2}l'li^{2}n^2. The thorough removal of disorganized substances from a carious tooth, disinfection of the cavity, and placing therein of a substance that restores the normal contour of the tooth and prevents the access of micro-organisms to the healthy dentin. [α, 34.]—**Permanent f.** A material used to close a tooth-cavity permanently, such as gold and amalgam. [α, 34.]—**Root canal f.** A f., preferably of tin-foil, for occluding the canals in teeth roots. [α, 34.]—**Temporary f.** A material used to close a tooth cavity temporarily, such as gum mastic on cotton, gutta-percha, and oxychloride of zinc. [α, 34.]

FILLYFINDILLAN, n. Fi^{2}l-i^2-fi^{2}n-di^{2}l'a^{2}n. The *Spiræa filipendula*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FILOID, adj. Fil'oid. From *filum*, a thread, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a fibril or thread. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 229 (J).]

FILOIR (Fr.), n. Fel-wa^{3}r. See FILIÈRE.

FILONIO (Sp.), n. Fe-lo'ne-o. A kind of opiate. [B, 127 (α, 14).]—**F. romano** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Electuarium* HYOSCYAMI *opiatum*.

FILOPES (Lat.), adj. Fil(fel)-o(o^3)'pez(pas). From *filum*, a thread, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *filopède*. Having the foot or stipes filiform. [L, 180.]

FILOPLUMACEOUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-o-plu^2-ma'shu^{3}s. From *filum*, a thread, and *pluma*, a feather. Having the structure of a filoplume. [L, 221, 343.]

FILOPLUMES, n. pl. Fil'o-plu^{2}mz. Lat., *filoplumæ* (from *filum*, a thread, and *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fadenfedern*. Syn.: *thread-feathers*. Long feathers with a very slender, scarcely distinguishable scape, and rudimentary, deficient, or very small vanes, composed of barbs and barbules. They are the ones which are removed from fowls by singeing. [L, 221, 343.]

FILOPLUMOUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-o-plu^{2}m'u^{3}s. See FILOPLUMACEOUS.

FILOPRESSURE, n. Fil'o-pre^{2}s-su^{2}r. The occlusion of an artery by a ligature. [α, 34.]

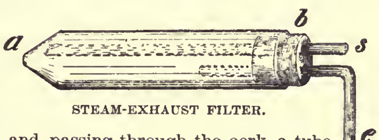
FILOSE, adj. Fil'os. From *filum*, a thread. Ending in a thread-like process. [L, 56.]

FILOSMYLIC ACID, n. Fi^{2}l-o^{2}s-mi^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide filosmylique*. Of Luck, a volatile acid derived from *Aspidium filix mas* by the saponification of its ethereal extract. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

FILOUSO, n. In Provence, the *Typha latifolia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FILOVARICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-o(o^3)-va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From *filum*, a thread, and *varix* (*q. v.*). Of Adamkiewicz, a thickening of the axis-cylinder of nerves. [α, 34.]

FILTER, n. Fi^{2}l'tu^{5}r. From *filtrum*, *feltrum*, fulled wool. Gr., ἠθμός. Fr., *filtre*. Ger., *Filtrirmaschine*. It., *filtro*, *feltro*. Sp., *filtro*. An apparatus containing some porous substance (unsized paper, sand, charcoal, etc.) through which a liquid is passed, in order to separate the substances held in suspension, which can not pass through the interspaces of the f., from the dissolved substances which pass through with the liquid. [B.]—**Asbestos f.** Ger., *Asbestf'. Glaswollenf'*. 1. Of C. Bovet, a f. consisting of equal parts of powdered asbestos and glass-wool. 2. Of K. Trobach, a f. having in the neck or top a perforated cone lined with asbestos. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxviii (α, 14).]—**Chamberland-Pasteur f., Chamberland's microbe f.** Fr., *bougie Chamberland*. A f. designed to remove the most minute organisms from drinking-water. It consists of a candle-shaped vessel of biscuitware fastened into the lower part of a metallic receiver filled with water under pressure, and supplied from a pipe. The water passes through the pores of the vessel from without inward and escapes inferiorly from the orifice of the vessel. [L, 164 (α, 27).]—**Chanoit's f.** A f. in which ground slag is the straining medium, a pressure of 5 ctm. being necessary to force a liquid through it. [α, 34.]—**Compressed charcoal f.** A cake of compressed charcoal filling the bottom of a suitable vessel; used to deodorize and clarify. [α, 34.]—**Ephemeral f.** A porous surface or medium, suitable for filtration, that can easily be disposed of without physically or chemically affecting the precipitate, deposit, or separated substance it has collected. Cellulose and camphorated naphthaline are of this class. [W. Lascelles-Scott, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," June 12, 1886, p. 431 (α, 34).]—**Faltenf'** (Ger.). See *Folded f.*—**F.-bed.** A f. on a large scale for purifying a water-supply, consisting of a bed of sand or porous masonry, either constructed in the bank or bed of a river or in connection with artificial reservoirs. [B, 77.]—**F. pulp.** See *Paper-pulp f.*—**Finely divided charcoal f.** Powdered charcoal poured on asbestos cloth and placed in a suitable vessel. [α, 34.]—**Folded f.** Ger., *Faltenf', Sternf'*. A f. composed of folded paper. It is preferable to the ordinary f. for filtering large masses of liquid, because it has a larger filtering surface, and the liquid must pass through one thickness only. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Fonvielle's f.** An hermetically closed wooden cylinder, 2·2 metres high and one metre in diameter, containing nine compartments; in the first and second is sponge divided into fragments of variable size; in the third, gravel, then sand, and thus alternately until the ninth layer. Between the adjacent layers of sand and gravel is a perforated diaphragm of zinc and wood. The water is filtered from either the top or the bottom. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**Glass f.** Ger., *Glaswollenf'*. A f. consisting of glass-wool (fine threads of glass, felted). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**Maignen's f.** Asbestos cloth stretched over a frame or a perforated porcelain cone. [α, 34.]—**Paper-pulp f.** Unsized paper beaten into a pulp with water, strained, mixed with the filtering fluid, and poured on an asbestos cloth placed in a suitable filtering vessel. [α, 34.]—**Platinum f.** A funnel made of platinum foil with radial, linear, or punctiform perforations. [Parsons, "New Remedies," March, 1879, p. 77 (α, 34).]—**Porous stone f.** A piece of sandstone, about ⅓ inch thick, fitted as the bottom of a cylinder. [α, 34.]—**Pressure f.** Of Bunsen, the neck of a funnel containing a f. passed through a caoutchouc stopper in a two-necked flask; a bent tube, connected with a glass water-pump or any exhausting apparatus, passes through a stopper in the second neck. The air is exhausted from the bottle, and the pressure of the external air on the fluid in the filter hastens filtration. *Réal's pressure-f.* consists of two metallic cylindrical vessels end to end, one above the other, separated by a perforated diaphragm. The lower vessel contains a water-cock; the upper one is closed, the cover containing a tube 10 to 13 metres high, terminating in a reservoir. The diaphragm is covered with a filtering layer of cotton, sponge, charcoal, and sand. The weight of the fluid in the tube and f. hastens the filtration. [α, 34.]—**Respiratory f.** See RESPIRATOR.—**Silicated carbon f.** A f. composed of 75 per cent. of charcoal, 22 per cent. of silica, and a little iron oxide and alumina; these materials are compressed in suitable shapes, dried, and heated. [α, 34.]—**Spongy iron f.** A vessel on the perforated bottom of which a layer of coarse gravel is placed, on this a layer of fine quartz sand, then a layer of pyrolusite as thick as the first two layers, and, finally, a layer of spongy iron as deep as all the other layers. The spongy iron removes organic matter, and the dissolved iron is oxidized in the pyrolusite and deposited in the sand. [α, 34.]—**Souchon's f.** A wooden case containing bars of galvanized iron on which layers of felt are placed; a galvanized iron frame rests on the latter. [α, 34.]—**Steam-exhaust f.** A f. consisting of a wide tube *a b*, drawn to a small opening at *a*, and closed by a cork at *b*, and, passing through the cork, a tube (*s*) terminating in a fine opening near *a*. When steam under pressure is passed through *s*, the air is exhausted in *a b* if the openings of the tubes are properly adjusted. By means of the tube *e* the f. can be applied to a double-necked f.-bottle. [Draper (α, 34).]—**Sternf'** (Ger.). See *Folded f.*—**Taylor's f.** A long bag of drilling placed in a narrow and high cylindrical vessel of tinned copper; used for filtering syrups. [α, 34.]



STEAM-EXHAUST FILTER.

FILTERED, adj. Fi^{2}l'tu^{5}rd. Fr., *filtré*. Ger., *filtrirt*, *gefiltert*. Strained through a filter.

FILTRAGE (Fr.), n. Fel-tra^{3}zh. See FILTRATION.

FILTRATE, n. Fi^{2}l'trat. Ger., *Filtrat*. In filtration, that portion of the fluid which passes through the filter, opposed to the precipitate, which is left behind. [B.]

FILTRATION, n. Fi^{2}l-tra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *filtratio*. Fr., *f. filtrage*. Ger., *F., Filtrirung, Filterung, Seihung. Durchseihung, Durchseihen*. It., *filtrazione*. Sp., *filtración*. The process of passing fluids through porous media (filters), to separate the insoluble suspended contents from the substances held in solution. [B.]—**Automatic f.** A process occurring when liquid is put into a bottle closed by a twice perforated cork, into one opening of which a siphon is inserted, the outer arm being much longer than the inner, and ending in a funnel lined with the filtering material. A straight tube open at both ends is inserted through the second opening, and its lower end placed on a level with the height of the liquid to be reached in the funnel. The siphon is filled by carefully blowing through the straight tube, after which f. proceeds without further attention. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1887, p. 291 (α, 21).]—**Elective f.** Fr., *f. électif*. The f. of the serum of the blood through organic membranes, due to the fact that the power of adhesion of the capillary cavities of organic membranes to adjacent substances is greater for material charged with saline matter than for albuminoid substances mixed with the water or salts in the serum. [L, 158 (α, 21).]—**F'srückstand** (Ger.). The undissolved substances which remain after the process of filtering. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Membranf'** (Ger.). F. through a moist animal membrane (*e. g.*, a portion of intestine, bladder, or pericardium). Morphotic substances in solution do not usually pass through; crystalloid substances in solution pass through readily if the pressure is somewhat augmented, while in the case of colloid substances the strength of the filtrate is diminished. [A, 319 (α, 14).]

FILTRUM (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}l'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). See FILTER.—**F. laryngis.** Of Merkel, a groove lying between two small ridges which run parallel to each other on the posterior part of the lateral wall of the upper portion of the larynx. [L, 20 (α, 29).]

FILUM (Lat.), n. n. Fil(fel)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *fil*. Ger., *Faden*. A thread, wire, cord, filament, fibre, or fibril. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Æreum f.** Copper wire. [B, 50.]—**Æreum f. inauratum.** Gilded copper wire. [B, 50.]—**Æreum f. argentatum.** Silvered copper wire. [B, 50.]—**Cupreum f.** Copper wire. [B.]—**Fila adductoria.** See PROSPHYSES.—**F. arsenicale.** Sublimed arsenic. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**F. carneum.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**F. cupreum.** Copper wire.—**F. duræ matris externum.** The dura covering the terminal filament of the spinal cord. [L, 332.]—**F. musculare.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**Fila nervea.** Nerve-fibres. [J.]—**Fila pontis lateralia.** The lateral fibres of the pons Varolii. [I, 17 (K).]—**F. spermaticum.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**F. tæniaforme.** Any band-like fibre. [J, 16.]—**F. terminale.** See *Terminal* FILAMENT.—**F. terminale exterius** (seu **externum**). See *F. duræ matris externum*.—**F. terminale medullæ spinalis.** See *Terminal* FILAMENT.

FILZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}lts'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Cuscuta epilinum* and the *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Knolliges F.** The *Phlomis tuberosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FILZ (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}ltz. See FELT.—**F'dosten.** The *Origanum maru*. [L, 80.]—**F'gewebe.** Of Schleiden and Unger, the filamentous tissue composing the thallus of *Fungi*. [B, 54.]—**F'ig.** See TOMENTOSE.—**F'kraut.** See the major list.—**F'krebs.** See PILOMA.—**F'schwamm.** See SPONGIO-PILINE.—**F'überzug.** See TOMENTUM.

FIMA (Jap.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 88 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIMBLE, n. Fi^{2}mb'l. The male plant of *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FIMBRIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m'bri^2-a^3. Fr., *frange.* Ger., *Franse, Fimbrie.* 1. A border. 2. A fringe. 3. A fibre. 4. See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Fimbriæ carnosæ coli.** See APPENDICES *epiploicæ.*—**Fimbriæ linguæ.** See PAPILLÆ *foliatæ.*—**F. cornu Ammonis, F. fornicis.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**F. medullaris hippocampi** (seu **transparens**). See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Fimbriæ of the oviduct.** Ger., *Fimbrien des Eileiters.* Syn.: *morsus diaboli.* A number of ragged, fringe-like processes which surround the abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**F. ovarica.** That one of the fimbriæ of the oviduct which extends along the infundibulo-ovarian ligament to the ovary.—**Fimbriæ synoviales.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Fimbriæ tubarum (Fallopii).** See *Fimbriæ of the oviduct.*

FIMBRIATE, FIMBRIATED, adj's. Fi^{2}m'bri^2-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *fimbriatus, craspedodes.* Fr., *fimbrié, frangé.* Ger., *gefranst, fransig.* It., *frangiato.* Sp., *franjeado.* Fringed; provided with fimbriæ. The *Fimbriatæ* of Batsch are a family of the *Difformariæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

FIMBRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m-bri^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *fimbria.* Fr., *fimbrille.* Ger., *Spreuborste, Spreuhaar.* A little fringe. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

FIMBRILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m-bri^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *fimbria*, a border, fringe. The genus *Conyza.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. baccharoides.** The *Conyza ivæfolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FIMBRILLATE, FIMBRILLIFEROUS, FIMBRILLOSE, adj's. Fi^{2}m'bri^{2}l-at, fi^{2}m-bri^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, fi^{2}m'bri^{2}l-os. Lat., *fimbrillatus, fimbrillifer, fimbrilliferus* (from *fimbrilla*, a little fringe, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *fimbrillifère.* Ger., *spreuborstentragend.* Finely fringed. [B, 1, 19, 291 (a, 24).]

FIMBRIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m-bri^2-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., fi^{2}m'bri^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From *fimbria*, a border, fringe, and κήλη, a tumor. A hernia containing fimbriæ of the oviduct. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

FIMEFAGI (Jap.), n. The *Polygala vulgaris.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FIMETARIOUS, adj. Fi^{2}m-e^2-ta'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *fimetarius* (from *fimus*, dung). Fr., *fimétaire.* Living in excrement; of plants, growing on manure heaps. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 80.]

FIMICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}m-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fimus*, dung, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *fimicole.* See FIMETARIOUS.

FIMPI, n. In Madagascar, the *Canella alba.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

FIMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fim(fi^{2}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EXCREMENT and FÆCES.—**F. anseris.** Goose's dung. [a, 21.]—**F. equinus.** Horse's dung. [a, 21.]—**F. vaccæ.** Cow's dung. [a, 21.]

FIN, n. Fi^{2}n. Gr., πτέρος. Lat., *pinna* (1st def.). Fr., *nageoire* (1st def.). Ger., *Flosse* (1st def.), *Finne* (1st def.). It., *pinna* (1st def.). Sp., *aleta* (1st def.). 1. In fishes, the expansion of the integument strengthened by a bony or cartilaginous frame-work, which serves as an organ of locomotion and aids in maintaining the balance. 2. The *Ononis arvensis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); L, 147, 207.]—**Abdominal f's.** See *Ventral f's.*—**Adipose f.** Lat., *pinna adiposa.* Fr., *nageoire adipeuse.* A small unpaired f. containing fat within its fold, situated in the dorsal median line behind the dorsal f. [L, 207.]—**Anal f.** Lat., *pinna analis.* Fr., *nageoire anale.* Ger., *Afterflosse.* An unpaired f. situated in the median line behind the anus. [L, 147, 207.]—**Azygos f's.** See *Unpaired f's.*—**Caudal f.** Lat., *pinna caudalis.* Fr., *nageoire caudale.* The f. forming the termination of the tail of a fish. [L, 207.]—**Dorsal f.** Lat., *pinna dorsalis.* Fr., *nageoire dorsale.* An unpaired f. inserted in the median line of the back. [L, 147, 207.]—**F.-ray.** See *F.* (1st def.).—**F'weed.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Horizontal f's.** See *Paired f's.*—**Impar f's.** See *Unpaired f's.*—**Jugular f's.** Lat., *pinnæ jugulares.* Fr., *nageoires jugulaires.* See under *Ventral f's.*—**Paired f's.** Fr., *nageoires paires.* F's which occur in pairs, one on each side of the body. [L, 147, 207.] See *Pectoral f's* and *Ventral f's.*—**Pectoral f's.** Lat., *pinnæ pectorales.* Fr., *nageoires pectorales.* The homologues of the anterior extremities of higher vertebrates. They are inserted, one on each side, on the lateral surfaces of the body, immediately behind the gill-openings. [L, 147, 207.]—**Pelvic f's.** See *Ventral f's.*—**Soft dorsal f.** The posterior part of the dorsal f. when composed of soft rays. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Spinous dorsal f.** The anterior part of the dorsal f., when composed of spinous rays. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Thoracic f's.** Lat., *pinnæ thoracicæ.* Fr., *nageoires thoraciques.* See under *Ventral f's.*—**Unpaired f's.** Fr., *nageoires impaires.* The f's which occupy the middle line of the body, and do not occur in pairs. [L, 147, 207.] See *Anal f., Caudal f.*, and *Dorsal f.*—**Ventral f's.** Lat., *pinnæ ventrales.* Fr., *nageoires abdominales.* Ger., *Bauchflossen.* The homologues of the posterior extremities. They are paired, and are inserted on the abdominal surface, being termed abdominal, thoracic, or jugular, according as they are behind, below, or in front of the pectoral f's. [L, 147, 207.]—**Vertical f's.** See *Unpaired f's.*

FINCKLE, n. Fi^{2}n^{2}k'l. See FINKLE.

FINDELANSTALT (Ger.), **FINDELHAUS** (Ger.), n's. Fi^{2}nd'e^{2}l-a^{3}n-sta^{3}lt, -ha^3-u^{4}s. A foundling asylum.

FINDELKIND (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}nd'e^{2}l-ki^{2}nd. A foundling. [L, 80.]

FINDELPFLEGER (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}nd'e^{2}l-pflag-e^{2}r. A person intrusted with the care of foundlings. [A, 319, 450 (a, 21).]

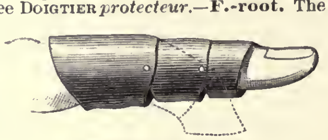
FINDER, n. Find'u^{5}r. Ger., *F.* In microscopy, any device enabling one to find easily some object or part in a microscopical preparation. It may consist simply of a ring painted around the object, of verniers on the stage of the microscope, or of a glass slide ruled in squares for registering the position of the microscopical specimen when the object is in the field. Then by putting the slide back in the same position on the stage of the microscope the object will be in the field. Frequently, as with a telescope, an objective of low power is used to find the object and get it into the middle of the field, where it can be found easily by the high objective. [J, 113.]

FIÑDUK-I-HIÑDI (Ar.), n. The nut of *Sapindus emarginatus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FINE JOHN, n. Fin'jo^{2}n. The *Agrostis vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FINE LEAF, n. Fin'lef. A violet. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FINGER, n. Fi^{2}n^2'gu^{5}r. Gr., δάκτυλος. Lat., *dactylus, digitus manus.* Fr., *doigt.* Ger., *F.* It., *dito.* Sp., *dedo.* Any one of the prehensile members (except, in common parlance, the thumb) forming the termination of the hand. [C.]—**Annular f.** See *Ring f.*—**Bloody-f's, Bloody-man's f's.** The *Digitalis purpurea*, the *Orchis mascula*, and the *Arum maculatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Clubbed f.** Fr., *doigt hippocratique.* Ger., *trommelschlägelförmige Fingerendphalangen.* A knob-like deformity of the ends of the f's attended with curvature of the nails, and associated usually with pulmonary phthisis, or cardiac disease, probably in connection with the chronic congestion produced by these diseases, and not merely resulting from emaciation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Contracted f's.** See *Dupuytren's* CONTRACTION.—**Dead f's.** See ASPHYXIA *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Dead-men's f's.** See DEAD-MAN'S F'S.—**Devil's f's.** See DEVIL'S F'S.—**Dog-f's.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ear-f.** See *Little f.*—**Fairy-f's.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Federnder F.** (Ger.). See *Trigger-f.*—**Fifth f.** See *Little f.*—**F'ähnlich** (Ger.). See DACTYLOID.—**F's-and-thumbs.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F's-and-toes.** 1. The *Lotus corniculatus.* 2. A diseased turnip. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F'artig** (Ger.). See DACTYLOID.—**F'beere.** The pulp of a f. [J.]—**F'beuger** (Ger.). See the major list.—**F'blättrig** (Ger.). See DIGITIFOLIATE.—**F'chen** (Ger.). See DIGITULE.—**F'druck** (Ger.). Digital pressure. [A, 521.]—**F'eindruck** (Ger.). A digitate impression. [L, 80.]—**F'entzündung** (Ger.). See DACTYLITIS.—**F'förmig** (Ger.). See DACTYLOID.—**F'flossig** (Ger.). See DACTYLOPTEROUS.—**F.-flower.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F'flügelig.** See DACTYLOPTEROUS (1st def.).—**F'förmig** (Ger.). See DIGITATE.—**F'gras** (Ger.), **F'hut** (Ger.). See the major list.—**F'ig-gefiedert** (Ger.). See DIGITIPINNATE.—**F'impressionen** (Ger.). Digitate impressions. [L, 80.]—**F'krant** (Ger.). See the major list.—**F'lappig** (Ger.). See DACTYLOBUS.—**F'ling** (Ger.). See DACTYLOTHECA (1st def.).—**F'mangel.** The state of having one or more f's lacking. [L, 57.]—**F'nervig** (Ger.). See DIGITINERVATE.—**F.-parted.** See DIGITATE.—**F.-protector.** Ger., *F'schützer.* See DOIGTIER *protecteur.*—**F.-root.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F'schmerz** (Ger.). An obscure disease with short and frequent paroxysms of pain in a f. and absorption of tissue. [L, 135, p. 192 (a, 34).]—**F'schützer** (Ger.). See DOIGTIER *protecteur.*—**F'spitze** (Ger.). The tip of a f. [L, 80.]—**F'sprache** (Ger.), **F'sprechen** (Ger.). See DACTYLOLOGY.—**F.-stall.** See DACTYLOTHECA (1st def.).—**F'strecker** (Ger.). See the major list.—**F'streckmaschine** (Ger.). See *F'strecker* (2d def.).—**F'ung** (Ger.). See DIGITATION.—**F'verwachsung** (Ger.). See SYNDACTYLISM.—**F'wurm** (Ger.). See PARONYCHIA.—**F'zeig** (Ger.). A diagnostic sign to be recognized by digital examination.—**First f.** 1. The index f. 2. The thumb. [L.]—**Fourth f.** 1. The little f. 2. The ring f. [L.]—**Fox-f's.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Glossy f's.** A red, moist, and glossy state of the f's due to injury or disease of a nerve.—**Hippocratic f.** See *Clubbed f.*—**Index f.** Lat., *index.* Fr., *indicateur.* Ger., *Zeigef'.* The f. nearest the thumb; so called from its use in pointing. [L.]—**Jerk-f.** See *Trigger-f.*—**King's-f's.** See the major list. [a, 21.]—**Kleinf'** (Ger.), **Kleinster F.** (Ger.). See *Little f.*—**Lady's-f's.** See the major list.—**Little f.** Lat., *digitus minimus manus* (seu *auricularis*). Fr., *doigt auriculaire.* Ger., *Ohrf', Kleinf', kleinster F., letzer F.* The fifth f. in five-fingered animals; the f. on the extreme ulnar side of the hand. [L.]—**Lords'-and-ladies'-f's.** The *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Middle f.** Lat., *digitus medius.* Fr., *doigt médius.* Ger., *Mittelf'.* The f. on the ulnar side of the index f. [L.]—**Ohrf'** (Ger.). See *Little f.*—**Purple-f's.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ring f.** Lat., *digitus annularis.* Fr., *doigt annulaire.* Ger., *Ringf', vierter F.* The f. on the ulnar side of the middle f. [L.]—**Schmerzhafte F'beugung** (Ger.). See DACTYLOCAMPSODYNIA.—**Schnellender F.** (Ger.). See *Trigger f.*—**Second f.** 1. The middle f. 2. The index f. [L.]—**Snap-f., Spring-f.** See *Trigger-f.*—**Third f.** 1. The ring f. 2. The middle f. [L.]—**Trigger-f.** Fr., *doigt à ressort.* Ger., *schnellender* (oder *federnder*) *F.* It., *dito a scatto.* Syn.: *jerk-f., snap-f., spring-f.* A disease of a f. characterized by occasional obstruction to its flexion or extension, followed by a sudden, jerky completion of the movement. [G. W. Jacoby, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 19, 1886, p. 684.]—**Trommelschlägelförmige F'endphalangen** (Ger.). See *Clubbed f's.*—**Vierter F.** (Ger.). See *Ring f.* and *Little f.*—**Webbed f's.** See SYNDACTYLISM.—**Zeigef'** (Ger.). See *Index f.*—**Zweiter F.** (Ger.). See *Index f.* and *Middle f.*



A FINGER-PROTECTOR.

FINGERBEUGER (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-boig-e^{2}r. A flexor muscle of the fingers. [L.]—**Durchbohrter F., Hochliegender F., Oberflächlicher F.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus sublimis.*—**Tiefer F., Tiefliegender F.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus profundus.*

FINGERED, adj. Fi^{2}n^2'gu^{5}rd. See DIGITATE.

FINGERGRAS (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. A popular name for various plants having finger-shaped parts.—**Gemeines F.** The *Digitaria sanguinalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sprossendes F.** The *Digitaria stolonifera.* [L, 80.]—**Wucherndes F.** The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FINGERHUT (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-hut. 1. See DIGITALIS. 2. See DACTYLOTHECA (1st def.).—**Aetherische F'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS *ætherea.*—**Einfache F'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS.—**F'aufguss.** See *Infusum* DIGITALIS.—**F'blätter.** See DIGITALIS-*leaves.*—**F'blüthen.** See DIGITALIS-*flowers.*—**F'essig.** See *Acetum* DIGITALIS.—**F'extract.** See *Extractum* DIGITALIS.—**F'kraut.** The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'salbe.** See *Unguentum* DIGITALIS.—**F'syrup.** See *Syrupus* DIGITALIS.—**F'tinktur.** See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS.—**Flüssiges F'extrakt.** See *Extractum* DIGITALIS *fluidum.*—**Grossblüthiger F.** The *Digitalis grandiflora.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Purpurf'.** See DIGITALIS *purpurea.*—**Rostfarbiger F.** The *Digitalis ferruginea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rother F.** See DIGITALIS *purpurea.*

FINGERKAMMGRAS (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-ka^{3}m-gra^{3}s. The genus *Dactyloctenium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aegyptisches F.** The *Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FINGERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Potentilla.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See DIGITALIS *purpurea.*—**Felsenf'.** The *Potentilla rupestris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Frauenf'.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kriechendes f.** The *Potentilla reptans.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Purpurrothes F.** The *Potentilla palustris.* [L, 80.]—**Silberweisses F.** The *Potentilla argentea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weissblühendes F.** The *Potentilla alba.* [L, 80.]

FINGERSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-stre^{2}k-e^{2}r. 1. An extensor muscle of the fingers. 2. An apparatus for extending a contracted finger.—**Gemeinschaftlicher F.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis.*

FINGIRT (Ger.), adj. Fi^{2}n^2-gert'. Feigned, simulated. [a, 14.]

FINGOSAKE (Jap.), n. The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FINGRIGO, n. In Jamaica, the *Pisoria aculeata.* [B, 121, 282 (a, 24).]

FIN-HOUSSY, n. The *Trifolium repens.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FININGS, n. pl. Fin'i^{2}n^{2}z. From *finire,* to finish. Substances used for clarifying infusions, etc., by reason of their property of engaging the suspended matter and carrying it to the bottom. The most common of them are isinglass, gelatin, white of egg, blood serum, carragheen, and the dried stomach of the cod. [A, 1.]

FINIS (Lat.), n. f. Fin(fen)'i^{2}s. Gen., *fin'is.* Fr., *fin.* See END.—**F. asperæ arteriæ.** The larynx. [a, 29.]

FINK (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n^{2}k. See FRINGILLA.

FINKEL, n. Fi^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}l. See FINKLE.

FINKLE, n. Fi^{2}n^{2}k'l. The *Fœniculum vulgare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Dog-f.** See DOG-*f.*

FINNA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}n'na^3. Ger., *Finne.* See CYSTICERCUS.—**F. humana.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*

FINNE (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n'ne^2. 1. See FIN. 2. See CYSTICERCUS. 3. In the pl., *F'n,* see ACNE.—**Afterf'.** See *Anal* FIN.—**F'nausschläge.** In Hebra's classification of skin diseases, a group of affections of the skin "due to exudation," including acne, sycosis, and gutta rosacea. [G, 3.]—**F. der Schweine.** Cysticercus cellulosæ in swine. [a, 34.]—**Gewöhnliche F.** See ACNE *vulgaris.*—**Kupferf'.** See ACNE *rosacea.*

FINNIG (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}n'i^{2}g. Of swine, measly. [L, 215.]

FINTIGA, n. In Dongola, the date. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FINTOCK, n. Fi^{2}n'to^{2}k. The *Rubus chamæmorus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FINZACH, n. Fi^{2}n'za^{2}k. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FIOLE (Fr.), n. Fe-ol. See PHIAL.

FIORIN (Fr.), n. Fe-o-ra^{2}n^2. See *F.*-GRASS.

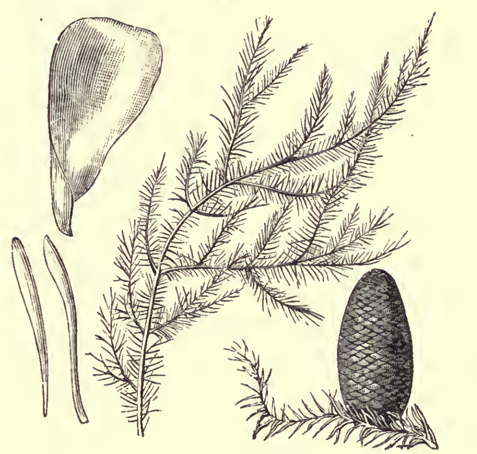
FIQUE (Fr.), n. Fek. Of the veterinarians, a furuncle over the pastern in ruminants. [A, 518.]

FIR, n. Fu^{5}r. Gr., ἐλάτη. Lat., *abies.* Fr., *sapin.* Ger., *Tanne.* It., *abete.* Sp., *abeto.* A general name for various species of *Abies, Picea, Pinus, Larix,* etc.; more recently, restricted to the genera *Abies* and *Picea.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American black** (or **double**) **spruce-f.** The *Picea nigra.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American silver-f.** The *Abies balsamea.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American single** (or **white**) **spruce-f.** The *Picea alba.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Balm of Gilead f., Balsam f.** The *Abies balsamea.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Balsam of f.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Black mountain-f.** The *Abies cephalonica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black spruce-f.** The *Picea nigra.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Californian f.** The *Abies concolor.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Canada balsam-f.** The *Abies balsamea.* [B, 14 (a, 24).]—**Common f.** 1. Of the spruce f's, the *Abies excelsa.* 2. Of the silver f's, the *Abies pectinata.* [B, 77, 180 (a, 24).]—**Dantzic f.** The *Picea excelsa.* [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Double spruce-f.** The *Picea nigra.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**European silver-f.** The *Picea excelsa.* [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**F. apples, F. balls, F.-bobs, F. cones.** The cones of any species of f. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. flout.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-tree.** See *F.*—**F.-wool.** See the major list.—**Giant silver-f., Great Californian silver-f.** The *Picea* (*Pinus*) *grandis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great silver-f.** The *Abies grandis.* [L, 86.]—**Ground-f.** The *Lycopodium sabinæfotium.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Hemlock (spruce) f.** The *Tsuga canadensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Joint f's.** The *Gnetaceæ.* [Lindley (B, 19).]—**Norway spruce-f.** The *Picea excelsa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Noble silver-f.** The *Abies nobilis.* [L, 86.]—**Oxamel f.** The *Pinus religiosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Parasol-f.** The genus *Sciadopitys.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pitch silver-f.** The *Abies pichta.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Plum-f.** The *Podocarpus andina* and the *Prumnopitys elegans.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—



BALSAM FIR. [A, 327.]

Prussian f. The *Picea excelsa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sacred silver-f.** The *Picea religiosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sapindus f.** The *Pinus orientalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scotch f.** The *Pinus silvestris.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Siberian silver-f.** The *Abies pichta.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silver-f.** The genus *Picea,* the *Abies alba* and



GREAT SILVER-FIR. [A, 327.]

Abies balsamea. [B, 19.]—**Single spruce-f.** The *Picea alba.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spanish silver-f.** The *Abies pinsapo.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spruce-f.** The *Picea excelsa;* also the various other species of *Picea* and *Abies.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Umbrella-f.** See *Parasol-f.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FIRAGGI, n. In Japan, the *Olea aquifolium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FIRE, n. Fir. Gr., πῦρ. Lat., *ignis.* Fr., *feu.* Ger., *Feuer.* It., *fuoco.* Sp., *fuego.* 1. Combustion. 2. A popular name with various qualifying or supplementary words for inflammation, and especially for certain inflammatory affections of the skin. [G.]—**F.-blast.** The popular name for the burnt appearance of vegetation destroyed by plant parasites. [a, 24.]—**F.-bush.** The *Cratægus pyracantha.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-damp.** See METHANE.—**F.-leaves.** See the major list.—**F.-o'-gold.** The *Caltha palustris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-root.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F'weed.** 1. The *Erechthites hieracifolia.* 2. See FIRE-LEAVES (2d def.). 3. The *Epilobium angustifolium.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B.]—**Jamaica f.-flower.** The *Euphorbia punicea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand f.-tree.** The *Metrosideros tormentosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Persian f.** See IGNIS *persicus.*—**Saint Anthony's f.** See IGNIS *Sancti Antonii.*—**Wild f.** See ERYSIPELAS.

FIRE-LEAVES, n. Fir'levz. 1. The leaves of plantains. 2. The *Plantago media* and the *Scabiosa succisa.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American f.-l.** The *Erechthites hieracifolia* and the *Lactuca elongata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FIREX, n. According to Ruland and Johnson, oil. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FIRFIR, n. According to Ruland and Johnson, a red color. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FIRING, n. Fir'i^{2}n^2. Of the veterinarians, the application of the actual cautery. [a, 34.]

FIRMIANA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{5}rm(fi^{2}rm)-i^{2}-an(a^{3}n)'a^{3}. From *Firmius*, a Roman proper name. The genus *Sterculia*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**F. chinensis, F. platanifolia.** The *Sterculia platanifolia*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FIRMISTERNIAL, adj. Fu^{5}rm-i^{2}-stu^{5}rn'i^{2}-a^{2}l. From *firmus*, firm, and *sternum*, the breast-bone. Having a fixed sternum; of or pertaining to the *Firmisternia*, which are a division of the *Batrachia salientia*, comprising the true frogs; so called because the cartilaginous bands between the adjacent ends of the coracoid and precoracoid bones are firmly united. [D. S. Jordan (B).]

FIRNISS (Ger.), n. Fer'ni^{2}s. See VERNIX.—**F. des Fötus.** See VERNIX *caseosa*.—**F'sumach.** The *Rhus typhina*. [L, 80.]

FIRSTE (Ger.), n. Ferst'e^{2}. A crest. [L, 31.]

FIRST-OF-MAY, n. Fu^{5}rst-o^{2}v-ma. The *Saxifraga granulata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FIRSUN, n. Fu^{5}r'su^{3}n. The *Ulex europæus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FIR-WOOL, n. Fu^{5}r-wu^{4}l'. Ger., *Fichtenwolle*. The leaves of *Pinus silvestris* and other European firs and pines converted into a fibrous substance by pounding; used in Germany as a local application in chronic rheumatism. It is sometimes made into clothing for rheumatic persons. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-w. extract.** An extract made from the leaves of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-w. oil.** See PINE-*needle oil*.

FIS, n. In Japan, the genus *Trapa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISARUM, n. Of Ruland and Johnson, a confection of an ammoniacal salt. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

FISBEAELTO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Woodfordia floribunda*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISCH (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}sh. See FISH.—**F'bein.** See the major list.—**F'beschreibung.** See ICHTHYOGRAPHY.—**F'blase.** See *Air*-BLADDER.—**F'blasepräservativ.** A condom made of a fish's bladder.—**F'erwelde.** The *Salix viminalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'essen.** See ICHTHYOPHAGY.—**F'gallerte.** See GELATIN.—**F'gift.** Fish poison. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**F'haut.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**F'kiemen.** See GILLS and BRANCHIÆ.—**F'körner.** See the major list.—**F'lehre.** See ICHTHYOLOGY.—**F'öl.** Fish-oil. Cf. ICHTHYOL.—**F'reiher.** See ARDEA *cinerea*.—**F'schuppenansatz, F'schuppenausschlag, F'schuppenkrankheit.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**F'thran.** 1. Whale-oil. 2. Fish-oil, especially cod-liver oil. [B, 180 (*a*, 21); L, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**F'wurzel.** The *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Lanzettf'.** See AMPHIOXUS *lanceolatus*.—**Schellf'.** See GADUS *æglefinus*.—**Stockf'.** Dried cod-fish. [*a*, 14.]

FISCHBEIN (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}sh'bin. See WHALEBONE and *Os* SEPIÆ.—**Gebranntes F.** See *Os* SEPIÆ *ustum*.—**Weisses F.** See *Os* SEPIÆ.

FISCHKÖRNER (Ger.), n. pl. Fi^{2}sh'ku^{5}rn-e^{2}r. The dried fruits of *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'strauch.** The genus *Anamirta*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FISCHLEIM (Ger.), n. Fi^{2}sh'lim. 1. Isinglass. 2. A gum exuded by *Penœa sarcocolla* and *Penœa squamosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'gummi.** See *F.* (2d def.) and SARCOCOLLA.—**F'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**F'strauch.** The genus *Penœa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'zungen.** A variety of isinglass. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeiner F'strauch.** The *Penœa sarcocolla*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Krantzstacheliger F'strauch.** The *Penœa mucronata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Schuppiger F'strauch.** The *Penœa squamosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 21).]

FISETIC ACID, FISETIN, n's. Fi^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, fi^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *acide fisétique, fisétine*. Ger., *Fisetinsäure, Fisetin*. Of Chevreul, quercitin (obtained from *Rhus cotinus*). [B, 5, 244 (*a*, 27).]

FISH, n. Fi^{2}sh. Gr., ἰχθύς. Lat., *piscis*. Fr., *poisson*. Ger., *Fisch*. It., *pesce*. Sp., *pez*. One of a class of the *Vertebrata* which live in water, respire by means of gills, have a heart (when it exists) with a single auricle and a single ventricle (with one exception, the *Lepidosiren*, which has two auricles and a single ventricle), cold blood, limbs (when present) modified into fins, and a skin either naked or covered with scales or bony plates. As a rule, they are oviparous, a few, however, being viviparous. By Linnæus they were divided into *Amphibia nantia*, *Pisces apodes*, *Pisces jugulares*, *Pisces thoracici*, and *Pisces abdominales*; by Cuvier into the *Acanthopterygii*, *Chondropterygii*, and *Malacopterygii*; by Agassiz into the *Cycloidei*, *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*, according to the shape of their scales; by Müller into the *Leptocardia*, *Cyclostomata*, *Teleostei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Selachia*; by Günther into the *Palæichthyes*, *Teleostei*, *Cyclostomata*, and *Leptocardii*; by Huxley into the *Pharyngobranchii*, *Marsipobranchii*, *Elasmobranchii*, *Ganoidii*, *Teleostei*, and *Dipnoi*; by Cope into the *Holocephali*, *Selachii*, *Dipnoi*, *Crossopterygii*, and *Actinopteri*. Hæckel and Gill exclude from the f'es proper the *Marsipobranchii*, *Pharyngobranchii*, and *Dipnoi* of Huxley. [L.]—**Bony f'es.** See *Osseous f'es*.—**Cartilaginous f'es.** See CHONDROPTERYGII.—**Ctenoid f'es.** See CTENOIDEI.—**Cycloid f'es.** See CYCLOIDEI.—**File-f'es.** See BALISTIDÆ.—**F.-belly.** The *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F'berries.** The *Cocculus indicus*. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**F. leaves.** The *Potamogeton natans*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-man.** See *Air*-BLADDER.—**F.-mint.** The *Mentha aquatica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-poison.** See COCCULUS *indica* and F.-POISON-PLANT.—**F.-poisoning.** Fr., *intoxication par des poissons*. Ger., *Fischvergiftung*. 1. A local irritation produced by a wound from certain f'es, such as the sting-ray, etc.; this is septic from slime, etc., on the f. In other f'es (*Thalassophryne*) a projecting spine is associated with a poison-secreting gland, and the contents of the latter are forced into any wound made by the spine. 2. Poisoning by eating the flesh of some f'es at certain localities and seasons of the year. 3. The toxic effects of certain ptomaines formed in decomposing f. The symptoms are choleraic, paralytic, or exanthematic. With the first there are vertigo, headache, pallor, thirst, abdominal pain, diarrhœa, and anuria; with the second the preceding symptoms are present, as well as mydriasis, ptosis, decrease of body temperature, weakness of the heart's action, and eventually coma and death. In the exanthematic form there are fever and an erysipelatous eruption, followed by desquamation. [*a*, 34.]—**F.-poison-plant.** See the major list.—**Ganoid f'es.** See GANOIDEI.—**Jelly-f'es.** See MEDUSIDÆ.—**Osseous f'es.** Fr., *poissons osseux*. Of Cuvier, an order of f'es closely corresponding to the *Teleostei*. [L.]—**Star-f'es.** The *Asteroidea*. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

FISH-POISON-PLANT, n. Fi^{2}sh'poiz'n-pla^{3}nt. A term for various plants used for poisoning fish.—**Brazilian f.-p.-p.** The *Serjania lethalis* and the *Paullinia pinnata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ceylon f.-p.-p.** The *Hydnocarpus venenatus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian f.-p.-p.** The *Walsura piscidia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Jamaica f.-p.-p.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 19.]—**South Sea Islands f.-p.-p.** The *Lepidium piscidium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Timboe f.-p.-p.** The *Serjania lethalis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian f.-p.-p.** The *Tephrosia* (*Galega*) *toxicaria*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FISKI-TSAO (Chin.), n. The finest grade of tea obtained from the leaf-buds. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]

FISLUC (Ar.), n. The *Pistaccia vera*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FISMA, n. In Bokhara, the *Morus alba*, var. *tatarica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISO, n. At Samoa, the *Saccharum floridulum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISOA, n. At Samoa, the *Colubrina asiatica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISSICOSTATE, adj. Fi^{2}s-i^{2}-ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *fissicostatus* (from *findere*, to cleave, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *fissicoté*. Multicostate (said of leaves). [A, 316 (*a*, 24).]

FISSICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}k-u^{2}(u^{4})-la(la^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. From *fissiculare*, to open upon the entrails [Apuleius]. Fr., *f*. An incision exposing a part (obs.). [L, 41, 94.]

FISSIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-flo'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *findere*, to cleave, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *fissiflore*. Ger., *gespaltenblüthig*. Composed of flowers with fissured corollas. The *Fissifloræ* of Reichenbach are an order of the *Synblastæ* so characterized. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

FISSIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *findere*, to cleave, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *fissifolie*. Having linear or pinnatifid leaves. [L, 80.]

FISSIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2} fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *findere*, to cleave, and *forma*, form. Fr., *fissiforme*. Ger., *spaltförmig*. Having a cleft form. [L.]

FISSILABRUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-lab(la^{3}b)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *findere*, to cleave, and *labrum*, the lip. Fr., *fissilabre*. Ger., *spaltlippig*. Having cleft lips. The *Fissilabra* are a tribe of the *Coleoptera* so characterized. [L, 180.]

FISSILE, adj. Fi^{2}s'si^{2}l. Lat., *fissilis* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f*. Ger., *spaltig*. Susceptible of cleavage or of fissiparity. [A, 301, 385.]

FISSILINGUIS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-li^{2}n^{2}'gwi^{2}s. From *findere*, to cleave, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *fissilingue*. Ger., *spaltzungig*. Having the tongue cleft. The *Fissilinguia* are a group of the *Lacertilia* so characterized. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 147.]

FISSINERVIUS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^{2}(wi^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *findere*, to cleave, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *fissinerve*. Having the folioles furnished with three nerves, the two lateral ones being bifid. [L, 180.]

FISSION, n. Fi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *fissio* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f*. Ger., *Zweitheilung*. A mode of generation or of cell-division in which the organism separates into two or more equal parts, each of which becomes developed to the size and form of the original. [A, 12; B, 291 (*a*, 24); J, 87, 121; L, 11.]—**Binary f.** F. into two parts. [L, 121, 322 (*a*, 27).]

FISSIPARISM, FISSIPARITY, n's. Fis-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-i^{2}z'm, -i^{2}p-a^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^{2}. From *findere*, to cleave, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *fissiparité, fissiparie*. See *Fissiparous* GENERATION.

FISSIPAROUS, adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *fissiparus*. Fr., *fissipare*. Multiplying or propagating by fission. [J.]

FISSIPATION, n. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-pa'shu^{3}n. See FISSION.

FISSIPED, FISSIPEDAL, FISSIPEDATE, adj's. Fi^{2}s'-si^{2}-pe^{2}d, fi^{2}s-si^{2}p'e^{2}d-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *fissipes* (from *findere*, to cleave, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *fissipède*. Ger., *spaltfüssig*. Having the feet cleft into separate toes. The *Fissipedes* are: Of Blumenbach, an order of the *Mammifera*; of Latreille and others, a family of the *Pachydermata*. The *Fissipedia* are a suborder of the *Carnivora*. [L, 153, 180, 354.]

FISSIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s-si^{2}-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *findere*, to cleave, and *penna*, a feather. Fr., *fissipenné*. Ger., *spaltflügelig*. Having cleft wings. The *Fissipennes* are a tribe of diurnal *Lepidoptera* so characterized. [L, 180.]

FISSIPES (Lat.), adj. Fi^{2}s'si^{2}pez(pas). Gen., *-sip'edis*. See FISSIPED.

FISSIROSTRAL, FISSIROSTRATE, adj's. Fi^{2}s-i^{2}-ro^{2}st'-ra^{2}l, -rat. From *findere*, to cleave, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *fissirostre*. Having the bill cleft far beyond the base of its horny part. The *Fissirostres* of Cuvier are a family of the *Passeres* so characterized. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 180, 221, 343.]

FISSLE, n. Fi^{2}s'l. A thistle. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FISSUR (Ger.), n. Fes-sur'. See FISSURE.—**Afterf.**—See FISSURE *of the anus*.—**Obere F. der Augenhöhle.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**Untere F. der Augenhöhle.** See *Infra-orbital* FISSURE.

FISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s-su^{2}(su)'ra^{3}. See FISSURE.—**F. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchspalte*. A congenital deficiency in the

abdominal wall through which the contents of the abdomen protrude. [Förster (α, 29).]—**F. abdominalis completa.** Ger., *vollständige Bauchspalte.* A congenital deficiency in the anterior abdominal wall from the thorax to the pelvis. [*l. c.* (α, 29).]—**F. ani.** See FISSURE *of the anus.*—**F. anterior.** See *Anterior* FISSURE. [I, 3.]—**F. anterior cerebri, F. anterior inferior et externa.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius* and *Anterior* FISSURE.—**F. anterior mediana medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *af the medulla oblongata.*—**F. antitragohelicina.** A f. in the cartilage of the external ear between the processus helicis caudatus and the antitragus. [F.]—**F. Bichatii.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE. —**Fissuræ branchiales.** See *Visceral* CLEFTS.—**F. calcarina.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**F. calloso-marginalis.** See *Callosomarginal* FISSURE.—**F. canalis Falloppii.** See HIATUS *Falloppii.* —**F. capillaris.** A condition in which the hairs become cleft at their free extremities.—**F. centralis.** 1. See *Central* FISSURE. 2. See FISSURE *of Sylvius.* 3. See *Median* FISSURE. 4. See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**F. centralis cerebelli.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS. —**F. cerebelli longitudinalis.** A broad, shallow groove on the inferior surface of the cerebellum separating the hemispheres. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**F. cerebelli transversa.** See *Inferior transverse* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri.** See FISSURE *of the cerebrum.*—**F. (cerebri) centralis.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri collateralis.** See *Callateral* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri horizontalis.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri longitudinalis.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri inferior.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. cerebri inferior externa.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. cerebri lateralis.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. cerebri lateralis anterior.** The anterior or ascending branch of the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**F. cerebri lateralis posterior.** The posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**F. cerebri magna.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri parieto-occipitalis.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri parva.** See *Inferiar transverse* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri posterior.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri superior.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.* —**F. cerebri transversa.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**F. cerebri transversa anterior** (seu **magna**). See *Great transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**F. cerebri transversa parva.** See *Inferior transverse* FISSURE.—**F. cerebri transversa posterior** [Schwalbe]. See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**F. chorioidea.** See RIMA and *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**F. collateralis.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**F. contrajacens.** See CONTRAFISSURA.—**F. cruciata.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**F. cruciata of the præcuneus.** See *Precuneal* FISSURE.—**F. dorsi mesalis.** In teratology, a fissure in the middle line of the back. [L.]—**F. endomesognathica.** A fissure occasionally found in the superior maxilla between the endognathion and the mesognathion. [L, 332.] —**F. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* FISSURE.—**F. fimbriæ.** See *Fimbrial* FISSURE.—**F. fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.** A slight median groove in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**F. fossæ Sylvii anterior** (seu **ascendens**). See *Presylvian* FISSURE.—**F. fossæ Sylvii horizontalis** (seu **posterior**). The posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius. [α, 29.]—**F. foveæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis** (seu **media**). See *F. fossœ rhambaidalis longitudinalis media.*—**F. frontalis primus.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**F. frontalis secundus.** See *Inferior frontal* FISSURE.—**F. frontalis tertius.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**F. genitalis.** A fissure of the genitals, producing when complete the condition known as hermaphrodism.—**F. genualis.** A fissure on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum of Ungulates, near the genu of the callosum, and homologized by Krause with his sulcus fornicatus superior (the callosal fissure of Wilder). [I, 94.]—**F. Glaseri.** See *Glaserian* FISSURE.—**F. hippocampi.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**F. horizontalis cerebri.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**F. incisiva.** See *Incisor* FISSURE.—**F. incisiva facialis.** A fissure sometimes found on the outer surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the incisor fissure. [L, 332.]—**F. incisiva intermedia.** See *F. endomesognathica.*—**F. incisiva lateralis.** See *F. meso-exognathica.*—**F. incisiva medialis.** See *F. endomesognathica.*—**F. incisiva palatina.** See *Incisor* FISSURE.—**F. inferior (cerebri).** See *Basisylvian* FISSURE.—**F. interinsularis.** See *Transinsular* FISSURE.—**Fissuræ interlobulares hepatis.** Fissures which separate the lobes of the liver. [α, 29.]—**F. interparietalis.** See *Intraparietal* FISSURE.—**F. intervertebralis.** See FORAMEN *intervertebrale posterius.*—**F. iridis.** See COLOBOMA *iridis.*—**F. laryngea pharyngis.** The pharyngeal opening of the larynx. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**F. lateralis** [Henle]. The fissure of Sylvius. [I, 17 (K).]—**F. lateralis anterior (cerebri).** See *Presylvian* FISSURE.—**F. lateralis posterior (cerebri).** The posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. limbica.** Fr., *scissure limbique.* Of Broca, the supercallosal, precuneal, and collateral fissures surrounding his *grand lobe limbique.* [I, 15, 17, 100.]—**F. longitudinalis anterior.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. longitudinalis anterior cerebri.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**F. longitudinalis anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal card.*—**F. longitudinalis cerebelli.** See VALLICULA.—**F. longitudinalis cerebri.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**F. longitudinalis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal mesal* FISSURE *af the spinal cord.*—**F. longitudinalis fossæ rhomboideæ.** See *F. fossœ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**Fissura longitudinalis major.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**F. longitudinalis posterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Dorsal mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. longitudinalis superior.** See *Superior longitudinal* FISSURE.—**F. longitudinalis ventralis medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the oblongata.*—**F. magna (cerebri).** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE. —**F. magna posterior.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**F. magna Sylvii.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Fissura marsupialis.** See INCISURA *marsupialis.*—**F. mastoidea squamosa.** A small fissure in the line of junction of the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone. [α, 29.]—**F. media fossæ rhomboideæ.** See *Dorsal mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. mediana anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. mediana posterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Darsal mesal* FISSURE *af the spinal cord.*—**F. medullæ oblongatæ longitudinalis anterior.** The ventral mesal fissure of the oblongata. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**F. medullæ oblongatæ longitudinalis posterior.** The dorsal mesal fissure of the oblongata. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**F. medullæ spinalis (longitudinalis) [seu mediana] anterior.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. medullæ spinalis (longitudinalis) [seu mediana] posterior.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. meso-exognathica.** A fissure occasionally found in the superior maxilla between the exognathion and the mesognathion. [L, 332.]—**F. occipitalis.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. occipitalis externa.** See *Exoccipital* FISSURE—**F. occipitalis horizontalis.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**F. occipitalis interna** [Pansch]. See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. occipitalis minor.** See *Inferior occipital* FISSURE.—**F. occipitalis perpendicularis externa, F. occipitalis perpendicularis interior, F. occipitalis posterior** [Wagner]. See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. olfactoria.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**F. orbitalis.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**F. orbitalis inferior.** See *Sphena-maxillary* FISSURE and *Infra-arbital* FISSURE. —**F. orbitalis superior.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**F. oris.** The mouth in its restricted sense. [L, 332.]—**F. ossium.** A traumatic fissure of a bone. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. palatina.** See *Cleft* PALATE. —**F. pallii.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**F. palpebrarum.** The cleft between the eyelids. [L, 332.]—**F. parallela.** See *Supertemporal* FISSURE.—**F. parieto-occipitalis, F. parieto-occipitalis interior.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. perpendicularis externa.** The lateral part of the occipital fissure. [I.]—**F. perpendicularis interna.** The mesal part of the occipital fissure. [I.]—**F. petrobasilaris.** A fissure, partly filled by connective tissue or ossicles, between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital and sphenoid bones. It unites the foramen lacerum medius and the jugular foramen. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. petrosa superficialis.** See HIATUS *Fallappii.*—**F. petroso-angularis.** A fissure between the apex of the pyramidal portion of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. petroso-mastoidea.** See *F. tympanico-mastoidea.*—**F. petrososquamosa, F. petro-squamosa (ossis temporis).** See *Petrosquamous* FISSURE.—**F. petro-tympanica (ossis temporis).** See *Glaserian* FISSURE.—**F. pilaris.** See *F. capillaris.*—**F. posterior** [Burdach]. Ger., *Hinterspaltc.* The occipital surface of the cerebral hemisphere, nearly corresponding to the calcarine fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. posterior cerebri.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**F. pterygoidea, F. pterygopalatina.** The space between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the ethmoid bone, into which the pterygoid process of the palate bone fits. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. pudendi.** See CLEFT *of the vulva.*—**F. Rolandi.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**F. rostralis.** A fissure on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum of Ungulates, near the rostrum of the callosum. [I, 94.]—**F. semilunaris.** See *Calcarine f.*—**F. sphenoidalis (superior).** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**F. sphenomaxillaris.** See *Sphena-maxillary* FISSURE.—**F. spheno-petrosa.** See *F. petroso-angularis.*—**F. spinalis.** See SPINA *bifida.*—**F. sterni, F. sterni congenita.** See *Congenital* FISSURE *of the sternum.*—**F. superior (cerebri).** Ger., *Oberspalte.* Of Burdach, the space between the lateral surface of the insula and the ental surface of the operculum. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. Sylvii.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. tegmenti tympani.** A fissure occurring occasionally in the temporal bone between the petroso-squamous fissure and the hiatus Falloppii. [L, 332.]—**F. temporalis inferior.** See *Subtemporal* FISSURE.—**F. temporalis superior.** See *Supertemporal* FISSURE.—**F. thoracis.** In teratology. a congenital deficiency in the chest-wall. [α, 29.]—**F. transversa anterior (cerebri).** See *Transverse* FISSURE *af the brain.*—**F. transversa cerebelli.** See *Peduncular* FISSURE.—**F. transversa cerebri.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**F. transversa magna.** See *Grcat transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**F. transversa parva.** See *Peduncular* FISSURE.—**F. tympanico-mastoidea.** A small fissure between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the posterior margin of the external auditory meatus, in which are the openings of the canalis mastoideus. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. tympano-squamosa.** See *Glaserian* FISSURE.—**F. urethræ completa.** See EPISPADIAS *penis.*—**F. urethræ incompleta.** See EPISPADIAS *glandis.*—**F. urethræ superior.** See ANASPADIAS.—**F. urethræ superior cum inversione.** See EPISPADIAS.—**F. ventri lateralis.** In teratology, a fissure on the side of the abdomen. [L.]—**F. ventralis.** See *Ventral mesal* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**F. ventri mesalis.** In teratology, a fissure in the median line of the belly. [L.]—**F. vesicæ congenita.** See *Congenital* FISSURE *of the bladder.*—**F. vesicogenitalis.** Fissure of the bladder and genitals. [α, 34.]—**F. vulvæ.** See CLEFT *of the vulva.*—**F. zygomatico-sphenoidalis.** A space sometimes found between the orbital surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone and that of the malar bone. [L, 332.]

FISSURAIRE (Fr.), adj. Fes-su^6-ra^{2}r. Fissure-like. [A, 385.]

FISSURAL, adj. Fi^{2}s′su^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to a fissure.

FISSURATION, n. Fi^{2}s-su^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *f., fendillement.* Ger., *Spaltung.* The formation of a fissure.

FISSURE, n. Fi^{2}s′su^{2}r. Gr., ῥαγάς, ῥῆγμα. Lat., *fissura* (from *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *f., scissure, sillon, gerçure.* Ger., *Fissur, Spalte, Einriss, Furche.* It., *fessura.* Sp., *cisura, fisura.* A cleft or narrow slit, made by the parting or division of a structure or by a narrow infolding of its surface. [A, 326 (α, 21); C, 1.]—**Abdominal f.** Lat., *fissura abdominalis.* Ger., *Nabelschnurbruch, Bauchfurche.* A separation of the recti abdominales above and below the umbilicus. with separation of the cutaneous edges and exposure of the peritonæum. Actually a large umbilical hernia. [α, 34.] —**Accessory f.** Fr., *f. accessoire.* Ger., *Hilfsspalte.* The inferior end of the canal of the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube. [F.]—**Adoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. inconstant, but deep when present, across the caudal part of the præcuneus, forming an acute angle with the occipital f., and sometimes concealed within

its depths. [I, 98.]—**Ammon's f.** A pyriform f. or opening in the lower portion of the sclerotic during the early fœtal period, with its broader extremity toward the optic nerve and its smaller extremity directed forward. When this f. becomes closed, the globe is supposed to execute a movement of rotation from within outward and to retain for some time, on the outer side of its posterior pole, a protuberance covered by a thin membrane which closes the sclerotic f. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," iv, l, p. 1, 1858 (F).]—**Amygdaline f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. on the mesal aspect of the tip of the temporal lobe, collocated with the amygdala; it probably represents the relatively more extensive basirrhinal f. in animals, part of Broca's *scissure limbique.* ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," p. 351 (I, 98).]—**Anal f.** See *F. of the anus.*—**Anterior f.** Lat., *fissura anterior.* Ger., *Vorderspalte.* Of Burdach, a cerebral f. vaguely indicated, probably the presylvian f. [I, 3.]—**Anterior (longitudinal) f. of the spinal cord.** See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.*—**Anterior lateral f. of the spinal cord.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**Anterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *fissura anterior mediana* (seu *longitudinalis ventralis*) *medullæ oblongatæ.* Fr., *scissure médiane antérieure de la moelle allongée.* The continuation of the ventral f. of the cephalad into the oblongata, where it terminates at the pons Varolii in the foramen cæcum. It is partly interrupted below by the decussating bundles of the pyramids. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura longitudinalis anterior medullæ spinalis.* Fr., *scissure longitudinale antéricure de la moelle épinière.* Ger., *vordere Medianspalte* (oder *mittlere Spalte*) *des Rückenmarks.* A deep longitudinal groove which occupies the median line of the ventral aspect of the spinal cord. It is broad and shallow. its depth is one third that of the cord, and it is lined by a fold of pia. [K.]—**Anterior occipital f.** See INCISURA *præoccipitalis*.—**Anterior orbital f.** The spheno-maxillary f. [*a*, 29.]—**Antero-lateral f.** A slightly marked depression along the ventro-lateral column of the spinal cord, which separates it into the ventral and lateral columns. [I, 1 (K).]—**Antero-median f.** See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.*—**Antero-parietal f.** See *Precentral f.*—**Antorbital f.** Of Owen, a transverse f. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe, near its cephalic margin. [I, 14.]—**Ape f.** Ger., *Affenspalte.* Under this name have been included at least three different human f's or fissural combinations, in addition to the pomatic f. of apes, which they superficially resemble, viz.: 1. The dorsal outcrop of an unusually deep occipital f. 2. An independent f. on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum between the occipital and temporal regions (the *vordere Occipitalfurche* of Wernicke; the exoccipital f. of Wilder). 3. The combination of these on account of a supergyre which covers the adjacent ends of the occipital and exoccipital f's, so as to connect them superficially, as in a mulatto's brain. [I, 98.]—**Auricular f.** An opening on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, situated between the vaginal and mastoid processes, through which passes the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Basirrhinal f.** Of Owen, a short f. near the tip of the temporal lobe, constituting the continuation of the olfactory f. beyond the basisylvian f.; it probably represents the amygdaline f. [I, 14.]—**Basisylvian f.** Of Wilder, the basal or stem-portion of the Sylvian f. on the ventral aspect of the cerebrum. [I, 98.]—**Branchial f.** See *Visceral* CLEFTS.—**Calcarine f.** Lat., *fissura calcarina* (seu *horizontalis cerebri*). Fr., *f. calcarine.* Ger., *grosse horizontale Furche.* A f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum, extending from near the occipital end and joining the occipital f. It forms the ventral boundary of the cuneus, and is collocated with the calcar. [I, 15.]—**Callosal f.** Fr., *sinus du corps calleux.* Of Owen, the interspace between the dorsal surface of the callosum and the overhanging cortex; it differs from most cerebral f's in having only one wall of gray matter, the other wall, the callosum, consisting of white matter, originally continuous with the hippocampal f.; it is demarcated therefrom in the adult mammal by the splenium. [I, 14, 64, 98, 100.]—**Calloso-marginal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *calloso-marginalis* (seu *medialis fronto-parietalis*). Fr., *scissure sous-frontale, grand sillon du lobe fronto-pariétal.* A f. on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts, but turning dorsad opposite the splenium. It constitutes the longer part of Broca's limbic f., but, according to Wilder, itself represents two fissural integers, the supercallosal and the paracentral. [I, 15, 98, 100.]—**Central f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *centralis, sulcus rolandica.* Fr., *scissure* (ou *sillon*) *rolandique.* Ger., *Centralfurche Rolando'sche Furche.* A deep and constant f. which crosses the lateral aspect of the cerebrum at about the middle of its length. It begins at or near the dorsal margin and extends ventro-cephalad at an angle of about 67° with the median plane; it extends upon the operculum, and sometimes enters the Sylvian f. [I, 98: Clevenger, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," April, 1889; Cunningham, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," 1890 (I).]—**Cephalic f.** Ger., *Kopfspalte.* A longitudinal slit on each side of the head in all *Schizonemertines.* It varies in length, but is usually of considerable depth, and at its bottom the dark-red brain is visible.

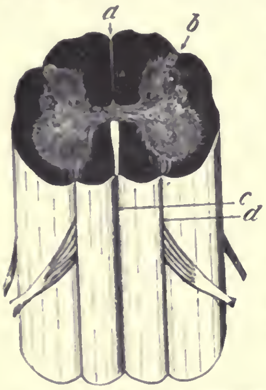
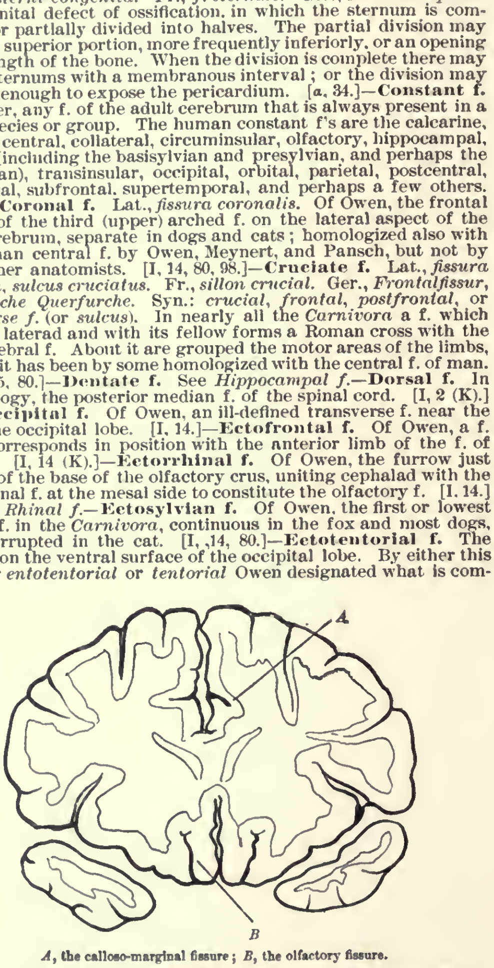


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FISSURES OF THE SPINAL CORD.

a, the posterior median fissure; *b*, the posterior lateral fissure; *c*, the anterior median fissure; *d*, the anterior lateral fissure.

They are continued into the ciliated duct and are strongly ciliated. During life they are commonly rhythmically opened and shut by a wavy movement. [L, 121 (*a*, 29).]—**Cervical f.** Fr., *f. cervicale.* A cleft, or fistula, produced by a failure of union of the respiratory or visceral clefts that appears in the cervical region. [*a*, 34.]—**Chorioidal f.** See RIMA and *Transverse cerebral f.*—**Circuminsular f.** Of Wilder, the furrow surrounding the base of the insula and, like it, concealed within the Sylvian f. [I, 98.]—**Collateral f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *collateralis.* Fr., *scissure collatérale.* Ger., *Collateralfurche.* A f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum ventrad of the calcarine f., between the subcalcarine (lingual) and subcollateral (fusiform) gyri; it extends upon the temporal lobe, and was named by Huxley from its collocation with the entocœlian (intraventricular) elevation, *eminentia collateralis.* [I, 15, 98.]—**Complete f.** See *Total f.*—**Congenital f.** A defect of development usually manifested by a solution of continuity, or cleft, in an organ or part of the body. [*a*, 34.]—**Congenital f. of the bladder.** Lat., *fissura vesicæ congenita.* Fr., *bifurcation de la vessiè.* Ger., *Blasenspalte.* A bladder divided into two pouches, such as is found in large land turtles. [*a*, 34.]—**Congenital f. of the cheek.** Fr., *f. congénitale des joues.* A single or double cleft of the cheek, that may be short or may extend from the orbit to the commissure of the lips. It depends upon a failure of union between that upper portion of the first visceral arch from which the superior maxilla is developed. Operative interference is usually successful in the second or third year. [*a*, 34.]—**Congenital f. of the sternum.** Lat., *fissura sterni congenita.* Fr., *f. sternale.* Ger., *Brustbeinspalte.* A congenital defect of ossification, in which the sternum is completely or partially divided into halves. The partial division may be in the superior portion, more frequently inferiorly, or an opening in the length of the bone. When the division is complete there may be two sternums with a membranous interval; or the division may be large enough to expose the pericardium. [*a*, 34.]—**Constant f.** Of Wilder, any f. of the adult cerebrum that is always present in a given species or group. The human constant f's are the calcarine, callosal, central, collateral, circuminsular, olfactory, hippocampal, Sylvian (including the basisylvian and presylvian, and perhaps the subsylvian), transinsular, occipital, orbital, parietal, postcentral, precentral, subfrontal, supertemporal, and perhaps a few others. [I, 98.]—**Coronal f.** Lat., *fissura coronalis.* Of Owen, the frontal portion of the third (upper) arched f. on the lateral aspect of the fox's cerebrum, separate in dogs and cats; homologized also with the human central f. by Owen, Meynert, and Pansch, but not by most other anatomists. [I, 14, 80, 98.]—**Cruciate f.** Lat., *fissura cruciata, sulcus cruciatus.* Fr., *sillon crucial.* Ger., *Frontalfissur, Leuret'sche Querfurche.* Syn.: *crucial, frontal, postfrontal,* or *transverse f.* (or *sulcus*). In nearly all the *Carnivora* a f. which extends laterad and with its fellow forms a Roman cross with the intercerebral f. About it are grouped the motor areas of the limbs, whence it has been by some homologized with the central f. of man. [I, 14, 35, 80.]—**Dentate f.** See *Hippocampal f.*—**Dorsal f.** In embryology, the posterior median f. of the spinal cord. [I, 2 (K).]—**Ectoccipital f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined transverse f. near the tip of the occipital lobe. [I, 14.]—**Ectofrontal f.** Of Owen, a f. which corresponds in position with the anterior limb of the f. of Sylvius. [I, 14 (K).]—**Ectorrhinal f.** Of Owen, the furrow just laterad of the base of the olfactory crus, uniting cephalad with the entorrhinal f. at the mesal side to constitute the olfactory f. [I, 14.] See also *Rhinal f.*—**Ectosylvian f.** Of Owen, the first or lowest arched f. in the *Carnivora,* continuous in the fox and most dogs, but interrupted in the cat. [I, 14, 80.]—**Ectotentorial f.** The outer f. on the ventral surface of the occipital lobe. By either this name or *entotentorial* or *tentorial* Owen designated what is com-



A, the calloso-marginal fissure; *B*, the olfactory fissure.

monly called the collateral f., but by which the figures and descriptions do not make clear. [I, 14.]—**Entoccipital f.** Of Owen, an an ill-defined f. on the occipital lobe. [I, 14.]—**Entolambdoidal f.** See *Adoccipital f.*—**Entorbital f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. between the olfactory and orbital f's. [I, 14.]—**Entorrhinal f.** See *Ectorrhinal f.*—**Entotentorial f.** See *Ectotentorial f.*—**Episylvian f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant dorsal branch of the Sylvian f. [I, 98.]—**Ethmoidal f.** The superior meatus of the nares. [*a*, 29.]—**Exoccipital f.** Of Wilder, the ape f.; the *vordere Occipitalfissur* of Wernicke. [I, 98.]—**External parieto-occipital f., External parieto-occipital f. of the cerebrum, External perpendicular f.** The lateral portion of the occipital f. [L, 142, 149, 172.]—**Falcial f.** Of Owen, a f. on the mesial surface of the frontal lobe, sometimes continuous with the supercallosal f. [I, 14, 80.]—**Fimbrial f.** Lat., *fissura fimbriæ.* A small and constant

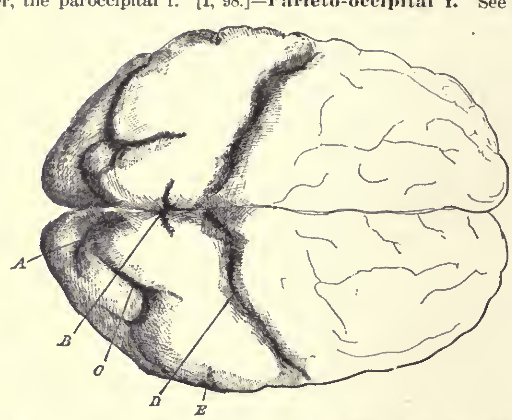
depression between the fasciola and the fimbria. [I, 80.]—**First frontal f.** See *Superior frontal f.*—**First temporal** (or **temporo-sphenoidal**) **f.** See *Supertemporal f.*—**F. de la voûte du palais** (Fr.). See *F. of the palate* and *Cleft* PALATE.—**F. for the gall-bladder.** Lat., *fossa cystidis felleæ.* A shallow depression on the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver which contains the gall-bladder. [L, 142, 172.]—**F. glenoïdale** (Fr.). See *Glaserian f.*—**F. in the enamel.** A solution of continuity in the enamel of a tooth, that is usually filled with the modification of cementum that constitutes Nasmyth's membrane. [Tomes (α, 34).]—**F. lateralis.** In the *Sus salvanius*, a straight f. lying between the suprasylvian f. and the longitudinal f. [B.]—**F. of a leaf.** The line of separation between the segments of a cleft leaf, when the division extends about half through its length. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**F. of Bichat.** See RIMA and *Transverse cerebral f.*—**F. of bone.** Fr., *f. des os.* Ger., *Knochenfurche.* A forcible separation of the osseous fibres that may extend through the entire thickness of the bone through the outer table, or only the compact and areolar tissues, but not passing completely through them. It may be straight, curved, or angular. [Gross, "Surgery," vol. i, p. 926 (α, 34).]—**F. of Glaser, F. of Glaserius.** See *Glaserian f.*—**F. of Rolando.**



A, the fissure of Rolando; *B*, the parietal fissure; *C*, the transverse occipital fissure; *D*, the fissure of Sylvius.

See *Central f.*—**F's of Santorini.** F's, usually two in number, which traverse the cartilaginous meatus auditorius transversely. They are filled up by a fibrous tissue, and are of importance from their favoring the straightening of the meatus during examination of the membrana tympani. [F.]—**F. of Sylvius.** Lat., *fissura Sylvii* (seu *anterior cerebri*, seu *anterior inferior et externa*). Fr., *scissure de Sylvius.* Ger., *sylvische Spalte.* A deep f. of the brain which begins on the outer side of the anterior perforated space, extends outward to the surface of the hemisphere, and divides into a short anterior limb, which ascends to terminate in the lower frontal convolution, and a long posterior one, which forms the boundary between the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. The island of Reil is situated between the two divisions. [I, 15 (K).]—**F. of the anus.** Lat., *fissura ani.* Ger., *Afterfissur, Mastdarmspalte.* A solution of continuity involving the skin and mucous membrane of the anus, forming inflamed edges and a suppurating groove; it may extend to the sphincter muscle; the irritation of the peripheral nerves often causes excruciating pain, with spasm of the sphincters. [α, 34.]—**F. of the bladder.** Lat., *fissura vesicæ.* 1. A faulty development of the bladder, in which the anterior wall is more or less completely lacking, and the posterior wall is continuous with the skin of the abdomen. The ureters are exposed, as may be the neck of the uterus. There is usually f. or faulty development of the genitals. 2. A superficial ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bladder that may involve the fibrous and muscular coat. [α, 34.]—**F. of the calamus scriptorius.** Lat., *fissura calami scriptorii.* Fr., *scissure de la plume à écrire.* Ger., *Furche der Schreibfeder.* The termination of the mesal f. of the fourth ventricle, at the point corresponding to the apex of the calamus. [I, 47 (K).]—**F. of the cerebrum.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *cerebri.* Fr., *scissure cérébrale.* Ger., *Hirnspalte.* Any one of the linear depressions of the surface of the cerebrum circumscribing the convolutions more or less completely. They vary in depth from 1 to 30 mm., and in length from 1 to 10 ctm. An adult brain seldom presents an unfissured area more than 22 mm. wide. [I, 15, 98.]—**F. of the chorioid.** A congenital cleft of the chorioid. See COLOBOMA *chorioideæ.* [α, 34.]—**F. of the clitoris.** Fr., *f. du clitoris.* A cleft of the clitoris, resembling f. of the penis. [Arnould, "Mém. de chirur.," t. i, p. 374 (α, 34).]—**F. of the cranium.** A cleft that may involve the skin, cranium, and meninges, exposing the brain in a more or less atrophied condition; or involve the cranial bones alone, forming a hernia cerebri when the cleft is large. [α, 34.]—**F. of the ductus venosus.** Lat., *fossa ductus venosi.* The posterior portion of the longitudinal f. of the liver. It lies between the lobus Spigelii and the left lobe, and lodges the ductus venosus of the fœtus and its remains in the adult. [L, 142, 172.]—**F. of the ear.** A cleft in the lobe of the ear, as from an earring being torn out. [Gross, "Surgery," vol. ii, p. 241 (α, 34).]—**F. of the eyelid.** Fr., *f. palpébrale.* A congenital cleft of the eyelid. [α, 34.]—**F. of the helix.** A slit in the helix of the external ear, above the insertion of the attrahens aurem. [F.]—**F. of the iris.** Fr., *f. iridienne.* A congenital cleft of the iris. See COLOBOMA *iridis.* [α, 34.]—**F. of the lip.** See HARE-LIP.—**F's of the liver.** Clefts in the tissue of the liver which divide that organ into lobes. [α, 29.]—**F's of the lungs.** Clefts which divide the lungs into lobes. [α, 29.]—**F's of the medulla oblongata.** Continuations of the ventral and dorsal mesal f's of the spinal cord, the former ending at the pons Varolii, and the latter terminating in the fourth ventricle. [I, 15 (K).]—**F. of the neck.** See *Cervical f.*—**F. of the nipple.** Fr., *f. du mamelon.* The formation of f's radiating from the nipple to the breast during lactation. It may be superficial or deep, according to the extent of the ulcerative process. [α, 34.]—**F. of the palate.** Fr., *f. palatine, f. de la voûte du palais.* 1. In the embryo, the cleft existing in the hard palate before the union of the two superior maxillæ. [A, 385.] 2. See *Cleft* PALATE.—**F. of the penis.** Fr., *division de la verge.* Ger., *Spaltung des Penis.* A more or less complete cleft from that of the glans to that of the entire organ. In the latter case it is called double penis. [α, 34.]—**F. of the prepuce.** Fr., *f. du prépuce.* Ger., *Vorhautspaltung.* A cleft of the prepuce extending from the corona to the preputial meatus. [α, 34.]—**F. of the rectum.** Lat., *fissura recti.* Ger., *Fissur des Mastdarms.* See *F. of the anus.*—**F. of the scrotum.** Fr., *f. du scrotum.* A cleft of the scrotum that may divide it into two distinct pouches, or may extend so far into the perinæum as to produce the appearance of labia majora and a vagina or hermaphroditism. [α, 34.]—**F. of the soft palate.** Fr., *f. du voile du palais.* A cleft of the soft palate; it may be partial or complete, and is usually associated with f. of the hard palate. [α, 34.]—**F. of the spleen.** Fr., *f. de la rate.* See HILUM *of the spleen.*—**F's of the spinal cord.** See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord, Lateral f. of the spinal cord*, and *Posterior median f. of the spinal cord.*—**F. of the thorax.** Lat., *fissura thoracis.* A defective development in which there is a median cleft of the sternum. The ribs on one side are widely separated from the sternum; the defective ribs may be free or connected. [α, 34.]—**F. of the tongue.** Fr., *f. de la langue.* 1. A rare cleft of the tongue resembling that of serpents. 2. A f. of the dorsum or side of the tongue reaching into the tissue of that organ; it may be caused by syphilis. [α, 34.]—**F. of the urethra.** Fr., *f. uréthrale.* See EPISPADIAS and HYPOSPADIAS.—**F. of the uterus.** Fr., *division de la matrice.* A more or less complete cleft of the uterus. [α, 34.]—**F. of the uvula.** Ger., *Spaltung der Uvula.* A cleft of the uvula more or less complete; if the latter, the condition is called double uvula. [α, 34.]—**F. of the vena cava.** Lat., *fossa venæ cavæ.* A short f. upon the posterior surface of the liver between the Spigelian and right lobes, which contains the inferior vena cava. [L, 142, 172.]—**F. of the vertebræ.** Fr., *division des vertèbres.* See SPINA *bifida.*—**F. of the vulva.** A solution of continuity of the nymphæ or fourchette resulting from coitus or labor. [α, 34.]—**F. ombilicale** (Fr.). See *Umbilical f. of the liver.*—**F. palatine** (Fr.). See *F. of the palate* and *Cleft* PALATE.—**F. sphinctéralgique** (Fr.). F. of the anus involving the sphincter. [Chassaignac (α, 34).]—**F. tolérable de l'anus** [Mollière] (Fr.), **F. tolérante de l'anus** (Fr.). Of Gosselin, a f. of the anus with comparatively little pain or irritability. [α, 34.]—**Fœtal ocular f.** Fr., *f. oculaire fétale.* Ger., *fötale Augenspalte.* A cleft or interruption in the thick wall which surrounds the lens in the embryonic eye and which consists of the two leaves or laminæ of the secondary ocular vesicle. This f. varies in depth at different periods and in different animals, and reaches sometimes as far as the margin of the lens. When it is not closed in the process of development, it gives rise to a coloboma. [F.]—**Frontal f.** Of Owen, the precentral and supercentral f's of man, the cruciate f. of the *Carnivora.* [I, 14, 80, 98.]—**Glaserian f., Glenoid f.** Lat., *fissura Glaseri* (seu *tympano-squamosa*). Fr., *f. de Glaser.* Ger., *Glaser'sche Fissur* (oder *Ritze*). A small f. in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity, opening into the glenoid fossa. It lodges the processus glacilis of the malleus, and transmits the laxator tympani muscle and the anterior tympanic artery. [F, 31.]—**Great cerebral f.** See RIMA and *Great transverse f. of the brain.*—**Great horizontal f. of the brain.** See *Calcarine f.*—**Great horizontal f. of the cerebellum.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Great interlobular f.** See *Sylvian f.*—**Great longitudinal f. of the brain.** Lat., *fissura longitudinalis* (seu *dorsalis*, seu *magna*, seu *anterior*) *cerebri.* Fr., *grande scissure longitudinale.* Ger., *grosse Längespalte, längliche Furche.* The deep mesal f. which divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres. [I, 15 (K).]—**Great transverse f. of the brain.** Lat., *fissura cerebri transversa magna.* See *Transverse cerebral f.*—**Hippocampal f.** Lat., *fissura hippocampi* (seu *occipitalis horizontalis*). Fr., *scissure* (ou *partie antérieure de la scissure*) *de l'hippocampe.* Ger., *Hippocampalfurche, Bogenfurche, Ammonsfurche, Ammonshornspalte, gezähnte Spalte.* The cerebral f. which extends from the splenium to near the tip of the temporal lobe and is collocated with the hippocampus major in the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. It is constant in mammals, exists in some, if not all, birds and reptiles, and appears very early, being originally continuous with the callosal f. [I, 15, 98.]—**Horizontal f.** See *Calcarine f.*—**Horizontal f. of the cerebellum.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Hyposylvian f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant ventral branch of the Sylvian f. [I, 98.]—**Incisor f.** Lat., *fissura incisiva* (*palatina*). Syn.: *sutura incisiva.* A f. separating the intermaxillary portion from the remainder of the superior maxillary bone. [L, 332.]—**Inconstant f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. which is not always present in a given species or group, *e. g.*, the subcentral f. [I. 98.]—**Inferior cerebral f.** Lat., *fissura cerebri transversa parva.* See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Inferior collateral f.** In the lower animals, the very slight depression at the emergence of the ventral roots of the spinal nerves, which corresponds to the ventro-lateral groove in man. [L, 13 (α, 29).]—**Inferior frontal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *frontalis inferior.* Fr., *scissure frontale inférieure.* Ger., *untere Frontalfurche* (oder *Stirnspalte*). The subfrontal f. [I.]—**Inferior occipital f.** Lat., *fissura occipitalis minor.* Of Clevenger, a small f. which lies between the second and third occipital convolutions. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Oct., 1879, p. 658 (K).]—**Inferior temporal** (or **temporo-sphenoidal**)

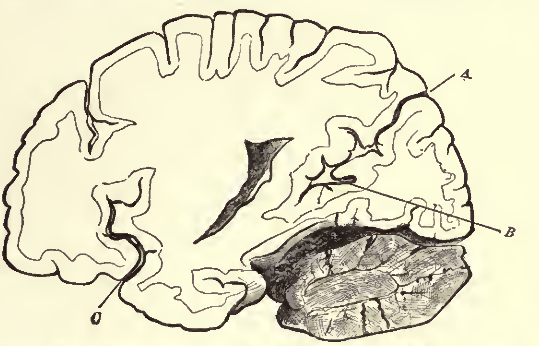
f. Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *temporalis inferior.* The subtemporal f. [I.]—**Inferior transverse f.** A f. between the cerebellum and the oblongata through which a fold of the pia enters the fourth ventricle. [L, 31, 332 (a, 29).]—**Infero-lateral f.** See *Calcarine f.*—**Inflected f.** Lat., *fissura inflecta.* A nearly constant f., described by Lausana and Lemoigne, indenting the margin of the cerebrum a little cephalad of the central f. [I, 26, 98.]—**Infra-orbital f.** Lat., *fissura infra-orbitalis* (seu *orbitalis inferior* [2d def.]). Fr., *f. sous-orbitaire* (1st def.). Ger., *untere Fissur der Augenhöhle* (2d def.), *Infra-orbitalspalte* (1st def.). 1. See *Suborbital f.* 2. See *Spheno-maxillary f.*—**Insular f.** Of Wilder, any of the f's crossing the insula. [I, 98.] See *Transinsular f.*—**Intercerebral f.** Of Wilder, the great longitudinal f. of the brain. [I, 98.]—**Intergyral f.** Of Wilder, a cerebral f. demarcating two convolutions. [I, 98.]—**Interhemispheral f., Interhemispheric f.** See *Great longitudinal f. of the brain.*—**Interlamellar f.** One of the sulci which separate the lamellæ of the cerebellum. [I, 14 (K).]—**Interlobar f.** Of Wilder, one of the f's that demarcate the cerebral lobes, they are the central, Sylvian, callosal, hippocampal, occipital, and circuminsular f's. [I, 98.]—**Interlobular f.** See *Longitudinal f.*—**Interlobular f. of the cerebrum.** The great longitudinal f. of the cerebrum. [a, 29.]—**Intermedial f.** Lat., *fissura intermedia.* Of Jensen, an inconstant f. near the end of the Sylvian f. Perhaps homologous with the f. described under the same name in the *Carnivora* by Krueg. ["Ztsch. f. wissensch. Zool.," xxxiii, 1880 (I).]—**Internal parieto-occipital f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Internal perpendicular f.** The portion of the occipital f. which is to be found on the mesal surface of the hemisphere. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Interpalpebral f.** See *Palpebral f.*—**Interparietal f.** See *Parietal f.*—**Interpeduncular f.** The depression between the crura cerebri, including the posterior perforated space. [L, 13 (a, 29).]—**Intragyral f.** Of Wilder, one of the smaller cerebral f's that are sometimes developed between the larger f's. [I, 98.]—**Intra-orbital f.** A f. in the dog's brain, between the olfactory bulb and the superorbital f., which Turner has homologized with the orbital or triradiate f. of man. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxii, p. 580 (a, 29).]—**Intraparacentral f.** Of Wilder, a nearly constant depression in the paracentral convolution or lobule. [I, 98.]—**Intraparietal f.** See *Parietal f.*—**Lambdoidal f.** 1. Of Owen, the occipital f. 2. Of Wilder, a perhaps transitory, but sharply defined, depression near the occipital end of the cerebrum of three to seven months' fœtuses collocated accurately with the lambdoidal suture. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Aug., 1880 (I); I, 98.]—**Lateral f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. crossing the mesal surface of the frontal lobe between its margin and the supercallosal or fronto-marginal f.; regarded by Owen as the homologue of a constant f. on the lateral surface of the cerebrum in the dog and cat, near the margin. [I, 14, 80, 98.]—**Lateral f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura lateralis medullæ spinalis.* See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**Longitudinal f. of the brain.** See *Great longitudinal f. of the brain.*—**Longitudinal f. of the liver.** Lat., *fossa longitudinalis sinistra.* Ger., *linke Sagittalfurche.* A deep groove upon the lower surface of the liver, separating its right and left lobes. At about one third the distance from its posterior extremity it is joined, nearly at a right angle, by the transverse f. The portion anterior to the junction of the transverse f. is called the umbilical f., and that posterior the f. of the ductus venosus. [L, 142, 172.]—**Mamillary f.** Syn.: *mamillary pouch.* A f. in the skin of the *Megaptera longimana* in which the mamillary gland is situated. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxii, p. 17 (a, 29).]—**Marginal f.** Lat., *sulcus paracentralis.* Of Owen, a f. on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum parallel with the callosum in most animals, but in man nearly at right angles thereto, and forming the cephalic boundary of the paracentral convolutions, these representing part of the paracentral f. of Wilder. [I, 14, 98.]—**Maxillary f.** A f. on the internal surface of the superior maxilla which runs from the lower part of the orifice of the antrum obliquely downward and forward, and receives the maxillary process of the palate bone. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Medial f.** A sulcus parallel with and posterior to the f. of Rolando. It is said by Owen to be well marked in the *Carnivora.* [I, 14 (K).]—**Medifrontal f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. subdividing the medifrontal convolutions. [I, 14, 98.]—**Medilateral longitudinal f.** See *Intercerebral f.*—**Meditemporal f.** Of Wilder, the inconstant and irregular f's ventrad of the supertemporal f.; included by Ecker under the *sulcus temporalis* and *sulcus temporalis inferior.* [I, 58, 98.]—**Midfrontal f.** See *Medifrontal f.*—**Midoccipital f., Midorbital f.** See *Orbital f.* (1st def.).—**Occalcarine f.** Of Wilder, the common stem of which the occipital and calcarine f's are, as it were, branches. In different fœtal brains this stem seems to be formed sometimes from one f. and sometimes from the other, and sometimes from both, but the recent observations of Turner ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 14] indicate that the calcarine f. is primary and more constant. [I, 98.]—**Occipital f., Occipito-parietal f.** 1. Of Owen, the midoccipital f., an ill-defined and inconstant small f. on the dorso-caudal slope of the occipital lobe. In this sense the term has not been used by other anatomists. 2. Of Pansch, the constant and deep interlobar f., more commonly called *occipito-parietal, parieto-occipital,* or *internal* or *external perpendicular f.,* situated between the occipital and parietal lobes of the cerebrum, mainly on the mesal aspect, where it forms an acute angle with the calcarine f. so as to include the cuneus, but extends also for a greater or lesser distance upon the dorsal aspect, whence the common but undesirable names *external* and *internal perpendicular,* etc. (Cf. *Ape f.* and *Occalcarine f.*). In the fœtus (as shown by Wilder, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," xvii, Aug., 1886) the occipital is a total f., its entocœlian correlative being the *occipital eminence* just dorsad of the calcar; much less distinct in the adult, it has been described by Henle as the *bulbus postcornu,* and by Wilder as the *eminentia splenialis.* ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 5, 1884, p. 373 (I); I, 6, 15, 98.]—**Occipito-temporal f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Ocular f.** See *Ocular* CLEFT.—**Olfactory f.** Lat., *fissura olfactoria.* The linear depression on the ventral aspect of the frontal lobe in which rest the olfactory bulb and its crus. Its diverging roots at the origin of the crus are called by Owen the *entorrhinal* and the *ectorrhinal f's;* the latter also the *rhinal f.* [I, 14, 98.]—**Orbital f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *orbitalis.* Fr., *scissure orbitaire, sillon de face orbitaire du lobe frontal.* A triradiate or quadrifurcate f. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe laterad of the olfactory f. It includes Owen's orbital or postorbital f. and midorbital f. [I, 14, 15, 98.]—**Palpebral f.** The opening between the upper and lower lids extending from the internal to the external canthus. This f. is closed by an approximation of the ciliary margin of the lids. In the fœtal state it does not exist in the early stages, the lids being united. [F.]—**Paracentral f.** Of Wilder, the f. on the mesal surface of the cerebrum more or less completely circumscribing the paracentral lobule. It represents the caudal part of the calloso-marginal f. of most writers, together with the *sulcus paracentralis* of Schwalbe (the *marginal f.* of Owen), and is less complete in the ape than in man. [I, 14, 17, 98.]—**Parallel f.** Lat., *sulcus temporalis superior.* Fr., *scissure parellèle.* Ger., *Parallelfurche.* A constant f. of the temporal lobe which has a general direction parallel to the Sylvian f. It separates the superior from the middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 4 (K).]—**Parietal f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *parietalis.* Fr., *scissure pariétale.* Ger., *Parietalfurche.* 1. Of Pansch and Dalton, the interparietal or intraparietal f. which begins near the ventral end of the central f., often connected there with the postcentral f., and extends as a gentle curve dorso-caudad to near the tip of the occipital lobe, joining the occipital f. of Ecker. [I, 15, 23, 57, 58; Turner, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of Edinb.," 1886, p. 578 (I).] 2. Of Wilder, the parietal portion of the f. indicated in the 1st def., the occipital portion, together with the "transverse occipital," constituting another fissural integer, the paroccipital f. [I, 98.]—**Parieto-occipital f.** See *Oc-*



A, the parieto-occipital fissure; *B*, the calloso-marginal fissure; *C*, the parietal fissure; *D*, the fissure of Rolando; *E*, the upper end of the fissure of Sylvius.

cipital f.—**Paroccipital f.** Of Wilder, the occipital portion of the intraparietal f. with the transverse occipital f. [B. G. Wilder, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," June, 1886, p. 301 (a, 29).]—**Partial f's.** Ger., *Rindenfurchen.* The cerebral f's that do not involve the entire thickness of the parietes so as to be collocated with entocœlian elevations; some, however, have other structural correlatives, e. g., the olfactory f. with the olfactory crus and bulb. [I, 57, 98.] Cf. *Total f's.*—**Peritoneal f.** Ger., *Peritonealspalte.* A f. or cleft, of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo, constituting the rudiment of the great visceral cavity of the abdomen. [A, 8.]—**Permanent f's.** The cerebral f's that persist, as distinguished from the *transitory f's.* [I, 98.]—**Perpendicular f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Petro-squamosal f., Petro-squamous f.** Lat., *fissura petroso-* (seu *petro-*) *squamosa.* A narrow f. between the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the internal surface of its squamous portion. [C.]—**Petrotympanic f.** Lat., *fissura petrotympanica.* Fr., *f. pétrotympanique, scissure glénoïdale.* Ger., *petrotympanische Spalte.* A groove or f. in the tympanic ring for the reception of the long process, or processus foliarus, of the malleus, and for transmitting various soft parts. [F.] See under *Glaserian f.*—**Pomatic f.** Of Wilder, the f. in apes and monkeys that crosses the cerebrum opposite the dorsal end of the occipital f., with which it is sometimes continuous. It represents the free margin of the poma, or occipital operculum. [I, 98.]—**Portal f.** See *Transverse f. of the liver.*—**Postcalcarine f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant, usually vertical f. at the occipital end of the cerebrum, sometimes joined by the calcarine f. and often branched at each end so as to be a zygal f. It may represent the postseptal f. of Owen. [I, 98.]—**Postcentral f.** Lat., *fissura centralis* (seu *retrocentralis,* seu *postrolandica*). A f. just caudad of the central f., nearly parallel to it, and often united with the parietal f. [I, 17, 98.]—**Posterior longitudinal** (or **median**) **f. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *fissura medullæ spinalis mediana* (seu *longitudinalis*) *posterior.* Fr., *scissure médiane postérieure de la moelle allongée.* Ger., *hintere Längsspalte* (oder *Rückenmarksspalte*). An apparently deep, narrow sulcus which extends the whole length of the cord, occupying the middle of its dorsal surface. On cross-section it is seen to be not a true f., but merely a connective-tissue septum prolonged from the pia mater. [I, 1 (K).]—**Posterior orbital f.** The sphenoidal f. [a, 29.]—**Postero-intermediary f.** A slight depression in the dorsal column of the cervical portion of the spinal cord. It extends from the lower part of the cervical enlargement to the oblongata. Between this f. and

the postero-median f. is included the dorsal median column. [I, 1 (K).]—**Postero-lateral f., Posterior lateral f. of the spinal cord.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE. [I, 38.]—**Postero-median f. of the spinal cord.** See *Posterior median f. of the spinal cord.*—**Postfrontal f.** Of Owen, his frontal f. [I.]—**Posthippocampal f.** Of Owen, see *Calcarine f.*—**Postoccipital f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. which forms the anterior boundary of the



A, the parieto-occipital fissure; *B*, the calcarine fissure; *C*, the fissure of Sylvius.

superior occipital convolution. Its direction is mainly vertical. [I, 14 (K).]—**Postorbital f.** Lat., *fissura orbitalis.* Of Owen, a part of the orbital f. [I, 14, 98.]—**Postparoccipital f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant f. in the occipital part of the paroccipital convolution. [I, 98.]—**Postseptal f.** A small vertical f. in the posterior part of the occipital lobe on its mesal surface. It may be identical with the postcalcarine f. of Wilder. [I, 14 (K).]—**Postsylvian f.** Of Owen, the supertemporal or parallel f. [I, 14.]—**Precentral f.** Lat., *sulcus præcentralis inferior.* Fr., *scissure précentrale* (ou *prérolandique*). Ger., *Präcentralfurche.* A f. running parallel with the ventral part of the central f. and often joined by the subfrontal f. [I, 17, 98.]—**Precuneal f.** Lat., *fissura præcunea* (seu *subparietalis.* A f. in the præcuneus, consisting usually of one part parallel with the cerebral margin and of a second at right angles to it. [I, 17, 98.]—**Preorbital f.** Lat., *fissura preorbitalis* (seu *orbito-frontalis*). A transverse f. on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe cephalad of the orbital f.; the antorbital f. of Owen. [I, 15, 98.]—**Preparoccipital f.** Of Wilder, a f. in the parietal part of the paroccipital convolution. [I. 98.]—**Presylvian f.** Lat., *fissura præsylviana.* Of Wilder, the anterior limb of the Sylvian f. forming the frontal boundary of the operculum. It may represent the superorbital f. of the *Carnivora,* which was formerly called presylvian f. by Wilder, and is still named *fissura præsylvii* by Meynert. [I, 76, 98.]—**Primary f's, Primitive f's, Principal f's.** Ger., *Totalfurchen* (2d def.). 1. Of Owen, the more regular, or symmetrical, sulci of the brain, as distinguished from the irregular or secondary ones. 2. Of His and Pansch, the true cerebral f's (*i. e.*, those developed before the sixth month of fœtal life). [I, 14, 15 (K).] Cf. *F's of the cerebrum, Secondary f.,* and *Cerebral* SULCUS.—**Pterygomaxillary f.** A vertical slit in the zygomatic fossa. Superiorly it opens into the spheno-maxillary fossa, but is closed internally by the vertical plate of the palate bone. [C.]—**Purse-like f.** Of Reil, the vallicula. [I, 47 (K).]—**Reticular f.** See *Postcentral f.*—**Rhinal f.** Lat., *fissura rhinalis.* Of Owen (by whom, however, it is more commonly called ectorrhinal), the f. demarcating the olfactory crus and tract from the cerebrum proper, or pallium. Great morphological significance is ascribed to it by Turner ("Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," xxv, p. 107, 1890); the temporal extension of it in man is probably the amygdaline f. of Wilder. [I, 14, 98.]—**Rolando's f.** See *Central f.*—**Sagittal f.** See *Intercerebral f.*—**Secondary f's.** Ger., *Rindenfurchen* (2d def.). 1. Of Owen, the asymmetrical, or inconstant, sulci of the brain. 2. Of His and Pansch, the cerebral sulci (*i. e.*, the so-called f's which are not developed until after the sixth month of fœtal life). [I, 14, 15 (K).] Cf. *F's of the cerebrum, Primary f.,* and *Cerebral* SULCUS.—**Semilunar f.** See *Calcarine f.*—**Septal f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. in the cuneus just dorsad of the calcarine f. [I, 14.]—**Small cerebral f.** Lat., *fissura cerebri parva.* See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Sphenoidal f.** Lat., *fissura sphenoidalis* (seu *orbitalis superior*), *foramen lacerum anterius.* Fr., *f. sphénoïdale.* Ger., *obere Fissur der Augenhöhle.* A triangular f. bounded internally by the body of the sphenoid bone, superiorly by its lesser wing, and inferiorly by the orbital surface of its greater wing. It transmits the two divisions of the third, the fourth, sixth, and the three main branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. [A, 478 (α, 17).]—**Spheno-maxillary f.** Lat., *fissura sphenomaxillaris* (seu *orbitalis inferior*). Ger., *Keilbein-kieferspalte.* A f. between the lateral margin of the superior maxilla and the orbital plate of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Spinal f.** See SPINA *bifida.*—**Splenial f.** A f. found in the brain of the dog which Turner homologizes with the collateral and calloso-marginal f's of the monkey. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxii, p. 580 (α, 29).]—**Subcentral f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant f. at the ventral end of the postcentral f. [I, 98.]—**Subfalcial f.** Of Owen, a small f. on the mesal surface of the frontal lobe. [I, 14 (K).]—**Subfrontal f.** A f. between the middle and inferior frontal convolutions. [I, 14 (K).]—**Suborbital f.** Fr., *fissure sousorbitaire.* Ger., *Infraorbitalspalte.* A f. in the floor of the orbit in the superior maxillary bone, forming the upper or posterior end of the infra-orbital canal. [F.]—**Subseptal f.** A f. on the cuneus, between the calcarine and collateral f's. [I, 14.]—**Subsylvian f.** 1. Of Owen, an inconstant f. on the ventral aspect of the temporal lobe. 2. Of Wilder (overlooking its prior application), the constant, or nearly constant, "horizontal branch" of the Sylvian f., sometimes so short and so completely covered by the postoperculum as to be ignored and homologized with what is probably a branch of the presylvian f. [I, 14, 98; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Nov., 1890 (I).]—**Supercallosal f.** Lat., *fissura supercallosalis.* 1. Of Owen, the calloso-marginal f. of most writers. 2. Of Wilder, the calloso-marginal f. less the portions ventrad and caudad of the paracentral convolution. [I, 14, 15, 17, 98.]—**Supercentral f.** Lat., *fissura* (seu *sulcus*) *supercentralis.* Ger., *obere Centralfurche.* Of Schwalbe, the f. cephalad of the dorsal portion of the central f. and parallel therewith; often joined by the superfrontal f. [I, 17, 98.]—**Superfrontal f.** Lat., *fissura superfrontalis, sulcus frontalis superior.* The f. on the lateral aspect of the frontal lobe not far from the dorsal margin, parallel therewith, and demarcating the second frontal convolution. [I, 14, 98.]—**Superior collateral f.** In the lower vertebrates, the groove in the spinal cord at the emergence of the dorsal nerve-roots corresponding to the postero-lateral groove in man. [L, 13 (α, 29).]—**Superior frontal f.** See *Superfrontal f.*—**Superior longitudinal f.** See *Intercerebral f.*—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal f.** See *Superfrontal f.*—**Superior transverse f.** See *Transverse f. of the brain.*—**Superoccipital f.** An irregular f. in the upper part of the occipital surface of the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. [L, 14 (α, 29).]—**Superseptal f.** A f. situated in the cuneus, nearly parallel with the occipital f. [I, 14 (K).]—**Supersylvian f.** Lat., *fissura supersylviana* (seu *suprasylviana*). Of Owen, in the *Carnivora,* the second arched f. on the lateral surface of the cerebrum, apparently homologized by him with the human parietal f. [I, 14.]—**Supertemporal f.** Lat., *fissura supertemporalis* (seu *temporalis,* seu *temporo-sphenoidalis superior*). Ger., *Parallelfurche.* The constant f. caudad of and parallel with the Sylvian f.; very deep and long in most apes and monkeys. [I, 15, 17, 98.]—**Suprasylvian f.** See *Supersylvian f.*—**Sylvian f.** See *F. of Sylvius.*—**Temporary f's.** See *Transitory f's.*—**Temporo-occipital f., Tentorial f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Transinsular f.** Of Wilder, the deepest and earliest of the f's crossing the insula. [I, 98.]—**Transitory f's.** Ger., *vorübergehende Rinnen, temporäre Furchen.* The cerebral depressions during the earlier months of fœtal life which represent corrugations of the entire thickness of the thin parietes, and are supposed to disappear at the sixth or seventh month. Sometimes they occur on one hemisphere and not on the other. [I, 98.]—**Transtemporal f's.** Inconstant, short f's on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, perhaps representing a meditemporal f. [I, 98.]—**Transverse cerebral f., Transverse f. of the brain.** Lat., *fissura transversa anterior* (seu *magna*) *cerebri, fissura chorioidea* (seu *magna posterior*). Fr., *scissure transverse du cerveau, grande fente de Bichat.* Ger., *grosse quere* (oder *vordere*) *Hirnspalte, Querspalte.* The transverse cleft separating the anterior from the posterior and middle portions of the brain, and transmitting the folds of pia which are prolonged into the lateral ventricles and form the chorioid plexuses. By detaching these folds, an opening is made limited above by the corpus callosum and fornix, laterally by the corpora fimbriata, and below by the corpora quadrigemina (in the median line), and the posterior extremities of the thalami (laterally). [I, 15 (K).] See RIMA.—**Transverse f. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *fissura transversa cerebelli.* See *Horizontal f. of the cerebellum.*—**Transverse f. of the cerebrum.** See *Transverse cerebral f.*—**Transverse f. of the liver.** Lat., *fossa transversa hepatis.* A f., about two inches in length, which passes transversely across the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, joining the longitudinal f. at nearly a right angle. In it are found the portal vein, hepatic artery and nerves, and hepatic duct. [L, 142, 172.]—**Transverse occipital f.** Lat., *sulcus occipitalis transversus.* Of Ecker, a f. on the dorsal aspect of the occipital lobe, which Wilder regards as the occipital portion of the paroccipital f. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," June, 1886; I, 59, 98.]—**Triradiate f.** The orbital f. [I.]—**Umbilical f. of the liver.** Lat., *fossa umbilicalis.* Fr., *f. ombilicale.* Ger., *Nabelfurche.* The anterior portion of the longitudinal f. of the liver. It is situated between the left lobe and the lobus quadratus, and contains the umbilical vein in the fœtus (the round ligament in the adult). [L, 142, 172.]—**Uncinate f.** See *Collateral f.*—**Ventral f.** See *Anterior median f. of the spinal cord.*—**Vertical frontal f.** See *F. of Rolando.*—**Wernicke's f.** An inconstant f. on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum, having in general a vertical direction, about midway between the end of the Sylvian f. and the occipital end of the cerebrum; the ape f. of many authorities; the occipital of Wilder. ["Arch. f. Psych.," vi, p. 298 (I).]—**Zygal f's.** Lat., *fissuræ zygales.* Of Wilder, f's which present a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar. [B. G. Wilder, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," June, 1886, p. 301 (α, 29).]

FISSURED, adj. Fi²s'yu²rd. Lat., *fissus* (from *findere,* to cleave). Fr., *fendu.* Ger., *spaltig, gespalten.* It., *fesso.* Sp., *hendido.* Cleft, split; in botany, divided for about half the length (said of leaves, sepals, petals, etc.). [B, 123 (α, 24).] Cf. BIFID, TRIFID, etc.

FIST, n. Fi²st. A.-S., *fyst.* Gr., πυγμή, κόνδυλος. Fr., *poing.* Ger., *Faust.* It., *pugno.* Sp., *puño.* The clenched hand.—**F.-balls.** The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FISTEL (Ger.), n. Fi²st'e²l. 1. See FISTULA. 2. See FALSETTO.—**Aderf'.** See under ADER.—**Afterf'.** See FISTULA *in ano.*—**Angeborene Halsf'.** See *Congenital cervical* FISTULA.—**Angeborene Ohrenf'.** See *Congenital* FISTULA *of the ear.*—**Blasengebärmutterf'.** See *Vesico-uterine* FISTULA.—**Blasenscheidenf'.** See *Vesico-vaginal* FISTULA.—**Blinde F.** See *Incomplete* FISTULA.—**Brustf'.** See *Thoracic* FISTULA.—**Canalförmige F.** A fistula having two mouths or openings, one outer and one inner, and a clearly defined canal between the two openings. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Communicationsf'.** A fistula connecting two internal cavities. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Complicirte F.** See FISTULA *complicata.*—**Darmf'.** An intestinal fistula. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Dauerf'.** A permanent fistula (*e. g.*, one established in a secreting

organ of an animal, with the object of obtaining a supply of the secretion for purposes of experiment. [K, 16.]—**Doppelmündige F., Eigentliche F.** See *Complete* FISTULA.—**Eiterf'.** A fistula secreting pus. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Ernährungsf'.** A fistula of the alimentary canal established for the purpose of feeding the patient. [a, 18.]—**F'artig.** See FISTULOUS.—**F'aufschneiden.** See SYRINGOTOMY.—**F'bildung.** The formation of a fistula. [D, 129.]—**F. der Harnröhre.** A urethral fistula.—**F'gang.** A fistulous passage; the tract of a fistula.—**F'geschwür.** A fistulous ulcer. [E.]—**F'kraut.** The genus *Pedicularis.* [L, 43.]—**F'stimme, F'ton.** See FALSETTO.—**Gallenblasencolonf'.** A fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and the colon. [a, 34.]—**Gallenblasenf'.** A fistula of the gall-bladder. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1841, p. 131.]—**Gallengefässf'.** See *Gefässgallenf'.*—**Gallenf'.** See *Biliary* FISTULA.—**Gebärmutterdarmf'.** A utero-intestinal fistula. [A, 321.]—**Gefässgallenf'.** A fistulous communication between a blood-vessel and the gall-bladder or a bile-duct. [A, 521.]—**Gelenkf'.** A fistula communicating with the cavity of a joint. [E.]—**Halsf'.** See *Cervical* FISTULA.—**Halskiemenf'.** See *Branchial* FISTULA.—**Harnblasenf'.** See *Vesical* FISTULA.—**Harnleiterf'.** See *Ureteric* FISTULA.—**Harnleiterscheidenf'.** See *Uretero-vaginal* FISTULA.—**Harnröhrenf'.** See *Urethral* FISTULA.—**Harnröhrenmutterscheidenf'.** See *Urethro-vaginal* FISTULA.—**Kiemenf'.** See *Branchial* FISTULA.—**Kothf'.** See *Fœcal* FISTULA.—**Kreuzbeinf'.** See *Sacral* FISTULA.—**Leberlungenf'.** See *Hepatico-bronchial* FISTULA.—**Luftröhrenf'.** See *Aerial* FISTULA.—**Lungenf'.** See *Pulmonary* FISTULA.—**Lungenrückenf'.** See *Dorsal* FISTULA.—**Magenf'.** See *Gastric* FISTULA.—**Mastdarmf'.** Rectal or anal fistula. [D, 81.]—**Mastdarmharnblasenf'.** See *Recto-vesical* FISTULA.—**Mastdarmharnblasenmutterscheidenf'.** See *Recto-vesico-vaginal* FISTULA.—**Mastdarmharnröhrenf'.** See *Recto-urethral* FISTULA.—**Milchf'.** See *Milk* FISTULA.—**Nabeldarmf'.** See *Omphalo-enteric* FISTULA.—**Nabelf'.** See *Umbilical* FISTULA.—**Nierenf'.** See *Renal f.*—**Oesophagotrachealf'.** See *Tracheo-œsophageal* FISTULA.—**Schlundf'.** See *Pharyngeal* FISTULA.—**Speichelf'.** See *Salivary* FISTULA.—**Steissf'.** See FISTULA *in ano.*—**Stirnhöhlenf'.** See *Frontal* FISTULA.—**Thiry'sche F.** See *Thiry's* FISTULA.—**Thränenf'.** See *Lacrymal* FISTULA.—**Thränensackf'.** See FISTULA *sacci lacrimalis.*—**Unvollkommene F.** See *Incomplete* FISTULA.—**Vollkommene F.** See *Complete* FISTULA.—**Zusammengesetzte F.** A compound fistula. [a, 34.]

FISTULA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}st'u^{2}l(u^{4}l) a^2. Gr., σύριγξ. Fr., *fistule.* Ger., *Fistel.* It., *fistola.* Sp., *fistula.* 1. A pipe, a tube. 2. An unnatural channel leading from a cutaneous or mucous surface to another free surface or terminating blindly in the substance of an organ or part. Cf. SINUS. 3. See CASSIA *f.*—**Abdominal f.** A f. of the abdominal wall.—**Aerial f.** Fr., *fistule aérienne.* Ger., *Luftröhrenfistel.* A f. of the air-passages.—**Alveolar f.** Lat., *f. dentis, f. maxillaris.* Fr., *fistule alvéolaire* (ou *maxillo-dentaire*). A f. produced by necrosis of an alveolus in consequence of septic infection from the mouth or from decayed teeth. [a, 34.]—**Anal f.** See *F. in ano.*—**Biliary f.** Lat., *f. biliaris.* Fr., *fistule biliaire.* Ger., *Gallenfistel.* A f. involving the biliary passages. See *Internal biliary f.* and *Cutaneo-biliary f.*—**Bi-mucous f.** Lat., *f. bimucosa.* A complete f. leading from one mucous surface to another. [" Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 89.]—**Blind f.** See *Incomplete f.*—**Branchial f.** Lat., *f. branchialis.* Fr., *fistule branchiale.* Ger., *Halskiemenf', Kiemenfistel.* It., *fistola branchiale.* Sp., *fistula branquial.* A congenital f. of the neck, usually communicating with the pharynx; due to imperfect closure of one of the visceral clefts of the embryo. [A, 63.]—**Bronchial f.** Fr., *fistule bronchiale.* Ger., *Bronchialfistel.* A fistulous opening into a bronchus, especially a fistulous communication between the bronchus and the skin. [a, 34.]—**Broncho-intestinal f.** A f. leading from a bronchus to the intestine.—**Canaliform f.** A long, narrow f. [a, 34.]—**Cervical f.** Lat., *f. colli.* Fr., *fistule cervicale.* Ger., *Halsfistel.* 1. A f. opening on the surface of the neck (usually a branchial f.). 2. A f. opening into the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Cervico-pulmonary f.** Fr., *fistule cervico-pulmonaire.* A f. leading from the surface of the neck into the pulmonary bronchial tubes or into a pulmonary cavity. [H. Morin, "Progr. méd.," 1885, No. 32; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," May 15, 1886, p. 356.]—**Cervico-vaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the canal of the cervix uteri.—**Cicatricial f.** A f. lined with a cicatricial membrane. [a, 34.]—**Coccygeal f.** Fr., *fistule paracoccygienne.* See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Complete f.** Lat., *f. completa.* Fr., *fistule complète.* Ger., *vollkommene Fistel.* It., *fistola compiuta.* Sp., *fistula completa.* A f. by which one internal cavity communicates with another or with the external surface.—**Confectio fistulæ.** See *Confectio* CASSIÆ.—**Congenital cervical f.** Lat., *f. colli congenita.* Fr., *fistule cervicale congénitale.* Ger., *angeborene Halsfistel.* A branchial f. opening on the neck.—**Congenital f. of the ear.** Lat., *f. auris congenita.* Fr., *fistule congénitale de l'oreille.* Ger., *angeborene Ohrenfistel.* A rare form of malformation or arrested development in the ear, consisting of a small fistulous opening close in front of the tragus, which may extend as far as the tympanic cavity. It may be symmetrical. Its cause is considered to be an arrest of development in the first visceral cleft. [F, 33.]—**Congenital lumbo-sacral f.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Corneal f.** Lat., *f. corneæ.* A small opening through the cornea, usually the result of a perforating ulcer, establishing a communication with the anterior chamber. [F.]—**Cutaneo-biliary f.** A f. leading from the external surface into the gall-bladder or a bile-duct.—**Cutaneo-pharyngeal f.** A f. (usually branchial) leading from the cutaneous surface of the neck into the pharynx.—**Cystico-colic f.** A f. leading from the gall-bladder to the colon.—**Cystico-cutaneous f.** A f. leading from the external surface into the gall-bladder.—**Cystico-duodenal f.** A f. leading from the gall-bladder to the duodenum.—**Cystico-gastric f.** A f. leading from the gall-bladder to the stomach.—**Cystico-intestinal f.** A fistulous opening between the gall-bladder and an intestine.—**Cystico-urinary f.** A fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and the urinary tract.—**Dental f.** See *Alveolar f.*—**Diabetic f.** A f. in a diabetic person, supposed to be caused by that disease. [a, 34.]—**Diverticular entero-umbilical f.** Fr., *fistule entéro-ombilicale diverticulaire.* A fistulous communication between an intestinal diverticulum and the umbilicus. [a, 34.]—**Dorsal f.** Lat., *f. dorsalis.* A f. opening in the dorsal region, due to empyema or spinal caries. [a, 34.]—**Duodenal f.** A f. leading into the duodenum.—**Duodeno-colic f.** Of Sanderson, a fistulous communication between the duodenum and the colon. [a, 34.]—**Entero-umbilical f.** Lat., *f. entero-umbilicalis.* A fistulous communication between the umbilicus and an intestine. [a, 34.]—**Entero-vaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the intestine and the vagina.—**Entero-vesical f.** A f. leading from the vagina to the intestine.—**External biliary f.** See *Cutaneo-biliary f.*—**External blind f.** See *External incomplete f.*—**External complete f.** A complete f. leading from a cutaneous surface.—**External f.** A f. opening on the external surface of the body.—**External incomplete f.** An incomplete f. opening on the cutaneous surface.—**Fæcal f.** Fr., *fistule stercorale.* Ger., *Kothfistel.* It., *fistola stercoracea.* Sp., *fistula stercoral.* A fistulous communication between the intestinal canal and the outer surface of the body, or the connective tissue, or an abscess cavity.—**F. ani.** See *F. in ano.*—**F. ani completa.** A complete f. in ano.—**F. ani incompleta.** An incomplete f. in ano.—**F. ani et vesicæ.** F. of the anus and of the urinary bladder. [D, 81.]—**F. ani, vesicæ et vaginæ.** F. of the anus, bladder, and vagina. [D, 81.]—**F. antri Highmori.** A fistulous communication between the antrum of Highmore and the mouth, following an operation on the maxillary sinus, or in consequence of a diseased tooth. [a, 34.]—**F. armata.** A clyster-pipe. [L, 107.]—**F. auris congenita.** See *Congenital f. of the ear.*—**Fistulæ bellinianæ.** See *Excretory* TUBULES *of the kidney.*—**F. biliaris.** See *Biliary f.*—**F. bimucosa.** See *Bi-mucous f.*—**F. canaliculi lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. cibalis.** The œsophagus. [A, 318, 322.]—**F. colli congenita.** See *Congenital cervical f.*—**F. completa.** See *Complete f.*—**F. corneæ.** See *Corneal f.*—**F. dentis.** See *Alveolar f.*—**F. ductus stenoniani.** A f. from Stenson's duct to the skin. [a, 34.]—**F. fissuræ branchialis primæ congenita.** See *Congenital f. of the ear.*—**F. frontalis.** See *Frontal f.*—**F. gastrico-abdominalis.** See *Gastric f.*—**F. gingivalis.** See *Alveolar f.*—**F. glandulæ lacrimalis.** A f. opening into the lacrymal gland. [B.]—**F. hepatico-bronchialis.** A f. leading from the biliary passages to a bronchus.—**F. in ano.** Fr., *fistule à l'anus.* Ger., *Afterfistel, Mastdarmfistel.* It., *fistola anale.* Sp., *fistula anal.* A f. leading from the rectum or the anal canal to the cutaneous surface (complete f.), or into the substance of the surrounding tissue (internal incomplete), or from the skin near the anus into the substance of the tissue (external incomplete).—**F. incompleta.** See *Incomplete f.*—**F. incompleta externa.** See *External incomplete f.*—**F. incompleta interna.** See *Internal incomplete f.*—**F. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. lactea.** See *Milk f.*—**F. laryngis congenita.** A congenital (branchial) f. leading into the larynx. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**F. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic f.*—**F. mammæ.** See *Milk f.*—**F. nephro-gastrica.** See *Nephro-gastric f.*—**F. perinæi.** See *Perineal f.*—**F. pharyngis.** See *Pharyngeal f.*—**F. pulmonalis.** Fr., *trachée-artère* (1st def.). Ger., *Luftröhre* (1st def.). 1. The trachea. [L.] 2. See *Pulmonary f.*—**F. recti.** See *F. in ano.*—**F. recto-urethralis.** See *Recto-urethral f.*—**F. recto-vaginalis.** See *Recto-vaginal f.*—**F. recto-vesicalis.** See *Recto-vesical f.*—**F. renalis.** See *Renal f.*—**F. sacci lacrimalis.** Fr., *fistule du sac lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränensackfistel.* A passage through the skin of the face leading into the lacrymal sac; the result of an abscess of the sac, which began as a phlegmonous inflammation, and opened externally upon the cheek. [F.]—**F. sacra.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**F. salivalis.** See *Salivary f.*—**F. spiritualis.** See *F. pulmonalis.*—**F. stercoralis.** See *Fæcal f.*—**F. thoracis periodica.** Of Panarolus, a thoracic f. opening and closing at irregular intervals; due to empyema. [a, 34.]—**F. trachealis.** See *Tracheal f.*—**F. tuberculosa pulmonalis.** Of Lidell, a thoracic f. caused by tubercular empyema. [a, 34.]—**F. urachi.** See *Urachal f.*—**F. ureterica.** See *Ureteric f.*—**F. urethralis.** See *Urethral f.*—**F. urethro-cutanea penis.** See *Urethro-cutaneous f. of the penis.*—**F. urethro-vaginalis.** See *Urethro-vaginal f.*—**F. urinaria** [Celsus]. See URETHRA.—**F. ventriculi.** See *Gastric f.*—**F. vesicalis.** See *Vesical f.*—**F. vesico-cervicalis.** See *Vesico-cervical f.*—**F. vesico-vaginalis.** See *Vesico-vaginal f.*—**Frontal f.** Lat., *f. frontalis.* Ger., *Stirnhöhlenfistel.* A f. leading into the frontal sinus. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**Gastric f.** Lat., *f. ventriculi.* Fr., *fistule stomacale* (ou *gastrique*). Ger., *Magenfistel.* A f. of the stomach that opens on the skin of the abdomen. [a, 34.]—**Gastro-colic f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the colon.—**Gastro-cutaneous f.** A f. leading from the stomach to the exterior of the abdominal wall.—**Gastro-duodenal f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the duodenum.—**Gastro-intestinal f.** A f. leading from the stomach into an intestine.—**Gastro-pulmonary f.** A f. leading from the stomach into the lung.—**Gastro-vaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the vagina, a large abdominal abscess, and the stomach. [Chadwick, " Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," June 3, 1886 (a, 34).]—**Genito-urinary f.** See *Uro-genital f.*—**Hepatic f.** See *Biliary f.*—**Hepatico-bronchial f.** Ger., *Leberlungenfistel.* A fistulous communication between the liver and the lung, produced by abscess of the former. [a, 34.]—**Horse-shoe f.** An anal f. that has a cutaneous opening on one side of the median line, while the mucous opening is on the opposite side, the passage surrounding the anus. [a, 34.]—**Hypogastric f.** A f. having the external aperture in the hypogastric region. [a, 34.]—**Incomplete f.** Lat., *f. incompleta.* Fr., *fistule incomplète.* Ger., *unvollkommene Fistel.* Syn.: *blind f.* A f. having only one opening. [A, 301.]—**Inferior paravertebral f.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Inguinal f.** A f. in the inguinal region. [a, 34.]—**Internal f.** A f. having no cutaneous opening.—**Internal biliary f.** A f. leading from the gall-bladder or a

bile-duct into the cavity of another organ, such as the stomach or an intestine.—**Internal blind** (or **incomplete**) **f.** An incomplete f. opening on an internal surface.—**Intestinal f.** A f. opening into the intestine.—**Intestinal cholecystic f.** A f. leading from the gall-bladder into the intestine.—**Intestino-tubal f.** A f. leading from the oviduct into the intestine.—**Intestino-uterine f.** A f. leading from the uterus into the intestine.—**Intestino-vaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the intestine.—**Intestino-vesical f.** A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the intestine. —**Labiform f.** A f. with protruding lips at the outer margin. [α, 34.]—**Lacrymal f.** Lat., *f. lacrimalis.* Fr., *fistule lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränenfistel.* A f. of the lacrymal passages. [F.] See *F. glandulæ lacrimalis* and *F. sacci lacrimalis.*—**Lacteal f.** See *Milk f.*—**Laryngeal f.** A f. of the larynx.—**Laryngo-pharyngeal f.** A f. leading from the larynx into the pharynx.—**Lipped f.** See *Labiform f.*—**Lymphatic f.** Lat., *f. lymphatica.* Fr., *fistule lymphatique.* Ger., *Lymphfistel.* A f. leading into a lymphatic vessel. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Mammary f.** See *Milk f.*—**Mastoid f.** A fistulous communication between the skin covering the mastoid process and the cells of the mastoid, which may communicate with the cavity of the tympanum. The result of suppuration and caries of the bone. [F.]—**Metro-peritoneal f.** Of Tait, a persistent communication between the cavity of the uterus and the peritonæum, diagnosticated by the passage of a sound through the uterine canal for some seven inches. [α, 34.]—**Milk f.** Lat., *f. lactea.* Fr., *fistule galactophore* [Duval]. Ger., *Milchfistel.* A f. communicating with a milk duct.—**Muco-cutaneous f.** A f. leading from a mucous to a cutaneous surface.—**Muscular f.** Fr., *fistule musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelfistel.* A f. remaining after an abscess in a muscle. [α, 34.]—**Nephro-abdominal f.** A f. of the abdominal wall communicating with the kidney.—**Nephro-gastric f.** Lat., *f. nephro-gastrica.* A f. leading from the pelvis of the kidney into the stomach. [A, 319.]—**Non-urinary urethral f.** Fr., *fistule uréthrale non-urinaire.* A recto-urethral or a urethro-cutaneous f. through which urine does not escape. [Reliquet, "Union méd.," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 525.—**Œsophageal f.** A f. of the œsophagus.—**Œsophago-tracheal f.** A f. leading from the œsophagus into the trachea.—**Omphalo-enteric f.** Ger., *Nabeldarmfistel.* [E.]—**Ostial f.** See *Labiform f.*—**Pancreatic f.** A f. of the pancreatic duct.—**Penile f.** A urethral f. opening on the penis.—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinœi.* A f. leading from the skin of the perinæum into the rectum, the anal canal, the vagina, the urethra, or the bladder.—**Perineo-vaginal f.** A f. leading from the vagina to the outer surface of the perinæum.—**Peritoneal f.** See *Metro-peritoneal f.*—**Peritoneo-vaginal f.** A fistulous communication between the vagina and the peritonæum. [α, 34.]—**Pharyngeal f.** Lat., *f. pharyngis.* Ger., *Schlundfistel.* A f. (usually branchial) leading into the pharynx.—**Phthisical f.** An anal f. in tuberculous patients. [α, 34.]—**Pleuro-cutaneous f.** A f. leading from the pleural cavity to the external surface.—**Pleuro-pulmonary f.** Of McSherry, thoracic f. in empyema. [α, 34.]—**Pulmonary f.** Lat., *f. pulmonalis.* Fr., *fistule pulmonaire.* Ger., *Lungenfistel.* Adhesion of the pulmonary and costal pleura, with fistulous communication between the surface of the chest and the lung. [α. 34.]—**Purulent f.** A f. that discharges pus only. [α, 34.] —**Rectal f.** A f. of the rectum.—**Recto-labial f.** A f. leading from the rectum to the surface of a labium pudendi. [I. E. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1885, p. 616.]—**Recto-urethral f.** Lat., *f. recto-urethralis.* Fr., *fistule recto-uréthrale.* Ger., *Mastdarmharnröhrenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the urethra. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Recto-vaginal f.** Lat., *f. recto-vaginalis.* Fr., *fistule recto-vaginale.* Ger., *Mastdarmmutterscheidenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the vagina.—**Recto-vesical f.** Lat., *f. recto-vesicalis.* Fr., *fistule recto-vaginale.* Ger., *Mastdarmharnblasenfistel.* A f. leading from the rectum into the urinary bladder.—**Recto-vesico-vaginal f.** Ger., *Mastdarmharnblasenmutterscheidenfistel.* A double f. giving rise to communication of the rectum, the vagina, and the urinary bladder.—**Recto-vestibular f.** A f. leading from the rectum to the vestibule of the vulva. ["Wien. klin. Woch.," Mar. 6, 1890, p. 183.]—**Recto-vulvar f.** A rectal f. opening at the vulva.—**Renal f.** Lat., *f. renalis.* Fr., *fistule rénale.* Ger., *Nierenfistel.* A f. communicating with the pelvis of the kidney. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Sacral f.** Lat., *f. sacralis.* Fr., *fistule sacrale.* Ger., *Kreuzbeinfistel.* A congenital f. or fissure occurring in the lumbo-sacral region. [α, 34.] Cf. Foveola *coccygea.*—**Salivary f.** Lat., *f. salivalis.* Fr., *fistule salivaire.* Ger., *Speichelfistel.* A f. of a salivary duct. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Scrotal f.** A urethral f. opening on the scrotum.—**Spermatic f.** A sinus resulting from chronic orchitis and discharging semen with the pus. [E, 16.]—**Stercoraceous f., Stercoral f.** See *Fæcal f.*—**Superficial f.** Fr., *f. superficielle.* A f. that does not penetrate to great depth, and that is either subcutaneous or submucous. [α, 34.]—**Synovial f.** A f. communicating with a joint. [E.]—**Thiry's f.** Ger., *Thiry'sche Fistel, Darmfistel.* A f. of the intestine, especially of the small intestine (suggested by Thiry, 1864), for obtaining the intestinal juices unmixed with the other digestive fluids. It is made by opening the abdomen and cutting out a segment of the intestine from 10 to 40 ctm. long, leaving its mesenteric vascular and nervous connections intact. The upper or cephalic end of the isolated segment is stitched to the wound in the abdomen so that it will remain open; the other end is closed. The two ends of the intestine from which the segment were cut are sutured together, thus making a continuous alimentary tube again. The intestinal juices flow spontaneously from such a f. and are increased during digestion. [Thiry (J); J, 18, 19, 57.]—**Thoracic f.** Lat., *f. thoracis.* Fr., *fistule thoracique.* Ger., *Thoraxfistel, Brustfistel.* A fistulous communication between the cavity and parietes of the thorax; often spontaneously formed in neglected cases of empyema, or remaining after operative measures for the relief of that disease. [α, 34.]—**Thyreo-hyoid f.** Fr., *fistule thyréo-hyoïdienne.* A f. extending from the hyoid bone to the skin over the thyreoid cartilage. [α, 34.] —**Tracheal f.** Lat., *f. trachealis.* Fr., *fistule trachéale.* Ger., *Luftröhrenfistel.* A f. between the trachea and the skin. [A, 319 (α, 21); α, 34.]—**Tracheo-œsophageal f.** Fr., *fistule œsophago-trachéale.* Ger., *Oesophagotrachealfistel.* A congenital or acquired fistulous communication between the trachea and the œsophagus. [α, 34.]—**True f.** A f. that communicates with a gland or duct, discharging a natural product, such as a biliary f. [α, 34.] —**Umbilical f.** Fr., *fistule ombilicale.* Ger., *Nabelfistel.* A fistulous communication having the external opening at the umbilicus; it may be congenital from a patent urachus, or inflammatory from adhesion and suppuration of the abdominal viscera in the retro-umbilical region. [α, 34.]—**Umbilico-ovarian f.** A f. communicating between the umbilicus and the ovary. [α, 34.]—**Urachal f.** Lat., *f. urachi.* A f. at the umbilicus communicating with an open urachus. The term *incomplete urachal f.* has been applied to a distended state of the umbilicus due to accumulation of urine in the urachus, there being no external opening.—**Ureteral f., Ureteric f.** Lat., *f. ureterica.* Ger., *Harnleiterfistel.* A f. of the ureter. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Uretero-rectal f.** A fistulous communication between the ureter and the rectum.—**Uretero-uterine f.** A f. leading from the ureter into the uterus. —**Uretero-vaginal f.** Fr., *fistule urétéro-vaginale.* Ger., *Harnleiterscheidenfistel.* A fistulous communication between the ureter and the vagina.—**Urethral f.** Lat., *f. urethralis.* Fr., *fistule uréthrale.* Ger., *Harnröhrenfistel.* A f. opening into the urethra.—**Urethro-cutaneous f. of the penis, Urethro-penic f.** Lat., *f. urethro-cutanea penis.* Fr., *fistule uréthro-pénienne.* A f. leading from the urethra to the skin of the penis.—**Urethro-perineal f.** Fr., *fistule uréthro-périnéale.* A f. leading from the urethra to the outer surface of the perinæum.—**Urethro-rectal f.** See *Recto-urethral f.*—**Urethro-scrotal f.** See *Scrotal f.*—**Urethro-vaginal f.** Lat., *f. urethro-vaginalis.* Fr., *fistule uréthro-vaginale.* Ger., *Harnröhrenmutterscheidenfistel.* A f. leading from the urethra into the vagina.—**Urinary f.** A f. of the urinary tract. Some writers apply the term only to those fistulæ that actually give passage to urine. See *Non-urinary urethral f.*—**Uro-genital f.** A f. leading from the urinary to the genital tract.—**Uterine f.** A f. of the uterus.—**Utero-peritoneal f.** See *Metro-peritoneal f.*—**Vaginal f.** A f. of the vagina.—**Vagino-intestinal f.** A f. leading from the vagina into the intestine.—**Vascular biliary f.** A f. of a bile-duct.—**Vella's f.** A modification of Thiry's f. in which the isolated segment of intestine has both ends stitched to the abdominal wound so that both ends shall remain open instead of but one end. [J, 57.]—**Vesical f.** Lat., *f. vesicalis.* Fr., *fistule vésicale.* Ger., *Harnblasenfistel.* A f. of the urinary bladder. [L, 135 (α, 14).] —**Vesico-abdominal f.** A f. leading from the exterior of the abdomen into the urinary bladder.—**Vesico-cervical f., Vesico-cervico-uterine f.** Lat., *f. vesico-cervicalis.* A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the canal of the cervix uteri. ["Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," June 9, 1888, p. 377.]—**Vesico-ovarian f.** A fistulous communication established by the adhesive inflammation of a suppurating ovary to the vesical peritonæum, with destruction of the intervening tissue. [α, 34.]—**Vesico-rectal f.** A fistulous communication between the urinary bladder and the rectum.—**Vesico-urethro-vaginal f.** A f. establishing a communication between the urinary bladder, the urethra, and the vagina.—**Vesico-uterine f.** A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the uterus. —**Vesico-utero-vaginal f.** Fr., *fistule vésico-utéro-vaginale.* Ger., *Blasengebärmutterscheidenfistel.* A f. involving the urinary bladder, the uterus, and the vagina.—**Vesico-vaginal f.** Lat., *f. vesico-vaginalis.* Fr., *fistule vésico-vaginale.* Ger., *Blasenscheidenfistel.* A f. leading from the urinary bladder into the vagina.—**Vesico-visceral f.** A fistulous communication between the urinary bladder and the interior of another organ.—**Vulvar f.** A f. opening at the vulva.—**Vulvo-rectal f.** See *Recto-vulvar f.*

FISTULAR, adj. Fi^{2}st'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *fistularis.* Fr., *fistulaire.* Ger., *röhrig.* Tubular. [B, 19, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

FISTULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}st-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. The genus *Pedicularis.* [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Herba fistulariæ.** The herb of *Pedicularis palustris* and *Pedicularis silvatica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FISTULE (Fr.), n. Fi^{2}s-tu^{6}l. See Fistula.—**F. à l'anus.** See Fistula *in ano.*—**F. ano-périnéale.** An anal fistula that opens on the perinæum. [α, 34.]—**F. à trajets multiples.** A branching fistula.—**F. à trajet unique.** A fistula consisting of a single channel.—**F. borgne.** See *Incomplete* fistula.—**F. borgne cutanée** (ou **externe**). See *External incomplete* fistula.—**F. borgne interne** (ou **muqueuse**). See *Internal incomplete* fistula.—**F. de la mamelle.** See *Milk* fistula.—**F. dentaire.** See *Alveolar* fistula.—**F. des voies respiratoires.** See *Aerial* fistula.—**F. du cou.** See *Cervical* fistula. [L, 88, v. 9, pp. 659, 662.]—**F. en arrosoir.** A fistula having several external openings and only one internal opening. [A, 385.]—**F. intra-sphinctérienne.** An anal fistula within the sphincter muscle. [α, 34.]—**F. juxta-uréthrale.** A fistula close to the urethra, formed by the specific infection and suppuration of a mucous follicle of the urethra. [α, 34.]—**F. lombo-sacrée congénitale, F. paravertébrale inférieure.** See Foveola *coccygea.*—**F. pelvienne.** A fistulous communication with the pelvis produced by suppuration of some of the pelvic or abdominal viscera. [α, 34.]—**F. pelvi-fessière.** A gluteal fistula communicating with the pelvis. [α, 34.]—**F. pelvi-rectale.** A pelvic fistula communicating with the rectum. [α, 34.]—**F. pharyngienne bilatérale.** Of Serres, a bilateral branchial fistula. [α, 34.]—**F. recto-anale.** A fistula extending from the rectal parietes to the anus. [α, 34.]—**F. sous-cutanée congénitale.** See Foveola *coccygea.*—**F. sterco-purulente** [Verneuil]. A fæcal fistula opening not directly on the cutaneous surface, but into a pus-secreting cavity. [A, 385.]—**F. stercorale.** See *Fæcal* fistula.—**F. superficielle.** See *Superficial* fistula. —**F. sus-sphinctérienne.** A fistula of the anus external to the sphincter. [α, 34.]—**F. urétrale.** A fistulous communication between the skin and the ureter, caused by traumatism. [α, 34.]

FISTULÉ (Fr.), adj. Fi^{2}s-tu^{6}-la. See Fistular.

FISTULEUX (Fr.), adj. Fi^{2}st-u^{6}-lu^{5}. See Fistulous.

FISTULIFORM, adj. Fi2st-u2l'i2-fo2rm. See FISTULAR and FISTULOUS.

FISTULINA (Lat.), n. f. Fi2st-u2l(u4l)-in(en)'a3. Fr., *fistuline.* Of Bulliard, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, of the *Polyporeæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. buglossoides, F. hepatica.** Fr., *glu de chêne, langue* (ou *foie*) *de bœuf.* An edible species growing on old tree-trunks, especially of oaks. [B, 105, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FISTULIVALVOUS, adj. Fi2st-u2l-i2-va2lv'u3s. Lat., *fistulivalvus* (from *fistula*, a pipe, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *fistulivalve.* Ger., *röhrenklappig.* In zoology, of Tournefort, having tubular shell-valves. [L, 41.]

FISTULOSE, FISTULOUS, adj's. Fi2st'u2l-os, -u3s. Lat., *fistulosus.* Fr., *fistuleux.* Ger., *fistulös.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a fistula. [E.] 2. In botany, see FISTULAR.

FIT, n. Fi2t. An attack of disease or of any morbid manifestation; in common parlance, a convulsion.—**F.-plant.** The *Monotropa uniflora.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F'weed.** See FITT-WEED.—**Nine-day f's.** See TRISMUS *nascentium.*

FITCH, n. Fi2ch. 1. The *Vicia sativa.* 2. In the pl., *f's*, of the Scriptures, the seeds of *Nigella sativa.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue tar-f.** The *Vicia cracca.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Medick f.** The *Onobrychis sativa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Yellow tar-f.** The *Lathyrus pratensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FITERO (Sp.), n. Fe-ta'ro. A place in Pampeluna, Spain, where there are feebly ferruginous springs containing potassium and calcium chlorides. [A, 518; L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

FITHERFEW, n. Fi2th2'u5r-fu2. See MATRICARIA *parthenium.*

FITT-WEED, n. Fi2t'wed. The *Eryngium fœtidum.* [B, 19, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]

FITURASALIYUN, n. According to the Arabic physician Meer Mohammed Hussain, a Greek name for the seeds of *Apium graveolens.* In the bazaars of Bombay the name is now given to the fruit of *Prangos pabularia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

FIUMORBO (It.), n. Fe-u-mor'bo. See PIETRAPOLA.

FIVEFINGER, n. Fiv'fi2n2-gu5r. The *Potentilla canadensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FIVE-FINGERS, n. Fiv'fi2n2-gu5rz. 1. The *Potentilla reptans.* 2. The *Potentilla tormentilla.* 3. The *Lotus corniculatus.* 4. Oxlips, probably including the *Primula elatior*, and the caulescent forms of *Primula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Canadian f.-f.** The *Potentilla canadensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian f.-f.** The *Syngonium auritum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FIVE-LEAF, n. Fiv'lef. The *Potentilla reptans.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FIVE-LEAVES, n. Fiv'levz. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FIX, v. tr. Fi2x. In photography, to heat a plate or print with some agent which removes the silver which exposure to actinic rays would blacken, *e. g.*, by treatment with a solution of sodium hyposulphite. [L.]

FIXATEUR (Fr.), n. Feg-za3-tu5r. See FIXATOR.—**F. à gaîne.** An instrument invented by Lüer for retroverting the coats of a divided artery, and thus closing it. It consists essentially of a pair of fine hooks inclosed in a sheath. [E, 4.]

FIXATIVE, adj. Fi2x'a2t-i2v. Fixing; in microscopy and histology, serving to fix tissues in the structural condition and form found in life (said of reagents), or to fasten microscopic sections or preparations to a slide or cover-glass so that they will not be disturbed either wholly or in part during washing, staining, mounting, etc; as a n., a substance or agent serving such purposes. [J.]

FIXATION, n. Fi2x-a'shu3n. Lat., *fixatio* (from *figere*, to fasten). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fixiren.* 1. The state of being fixed. 2. The act of fixing. 3. Of a displaced or floating organ, the operation of rendering it fixed by means of sutures. See HYSTERORRHAPHY, NEPHRORRHAPHY, etc.—**Vagino-f.** Of Péan, the operation of fixing the uterus to the side of the vagina. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 18, 1889, p. 549.]—**Ventro-f.** The operation of fixing an organ to the abdominal wall.

FIXATOR (Lat.), n. m. Fi2x(fex)-a(a3)'to2r. Gen., *-tor'is.* Fr., *fixateur.* 1. An immobilizer. 2. A muscle that serves to fix a movable part, such as the diaphragm, which holds the abdominal contents fixed (*i. e.*, prevents their ascent), and thus enables the abdominal muscles to exert an expulsive action.—**F. baseos stapedis.** A structure on the tympanic surface of the stapes, first described by Rüdinger. It consists of unstriped muscular fibres arising from a small bony ridge, about 1 mm. from the upper and posterior border of the oval window, and inserted into the angle formed by the leg of the stapes and its somewhat projecting foot-plate. It is supposed to be an antagonist of the voluntary muscle, the stapedius. [F, 37.]—**F. labii superioris.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi.*

FIXED, adj. Fi2xt. Lat., *fixus* (from *figere*, to fasten). Fr., *fixe.* Ger., *fixirt, fest.* 1. Fastened, motionless, immovable. 2. Insusceptible of volatilization. See *F.* OIL.

FIXITY, n. Fi2x'i2t-i2. Fr., *fixité.* The state of being fixed.

FIXURÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fi2x(fex)-u2(u)'re(ra3-e2). From *figere*, to fix. Fr., *crampons.* Delicate fibrous expansions which fix a lichen on the substratum to which it grows (said of the thallus of lichens). See CRAMPON and RHIZINÆ. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FIXUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2x(fex)'u3s(u4s). See FIXED.

FLABELL, n. Fla-be2l'. Of B. G. Wilder, see FLABELLUM.

FLABELLATE, adj. Fla-be2l'at. Lat., *flabellatus* (from *flabellare*, to fan). Fr., *flabellé.* Ger., *fächerförmig.* Of leaves, flabelliform, fan-shaped. [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

FLABELLATION, n. Fla2b-e2l-a'shu3n. Lat., *flabellatio* (from *flabellare*, to fan). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Anfächeln.* The process of keeping wounds cool by causing a free circulation of air around them. [E.]

FLABELLICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fla(fla3)-be2l-li2-ko2rn'i2s. From *flabellum*, a fan, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *flabellicorne.* Ger., *fächerhornig.* Of insects, having fan-like antennæ. [L.]

FLABELLIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fla(fla3)-be2l-li2-fol(fo2l)'i2-u3s(u4s). From *flabellum*, a fan, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *flabellifolié.* Ger., *fächerblättrig.* Having fan-shaped leaves. [L, 180.]

FLABELLIFORM, adj. Fla-be2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *flabelliformis* (from *flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, form). Fr., *flabelliforme.* See FLABELLATE.

FLABELLINERVED, adj. Fla-be2l'i2-nu5rvd. From *flabellum*, a fan, and *nervus*, a nerve. Ger., *fächernervig.* Palminerved, as in the fan-palm, in which the veins of the leaf are straight and radiate from the petiole to the margin of the blade. [*a*, 24.]

FLABELLIPES (Lat.), adj. Fla(fla3)-be2l'li2-pez(pas). From *flabellum*, a fan, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *flabellipède.* Ger., *fächerfüssig.* Of birds, having fan-like feet. [L, 41.]

FLABELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fla(fla3)-be2l'lu3m(lu4m). Gr., ῥιπίδιον. Lit., a fan; any fan-shaped organ.

FLACCESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fla2k(fla3k)-se2s(ke2s)-se2n-(ke2n)'shi2(ti2)-a3. See FLACCIDITY.—**F. paralytodes.** Suffocative catarrh (obs.). [A, 322.]

FLACCID, adj. Fla2k'si2d. Lat., *flaccidus.* Fr., *flaccide, flasque.* Ger., *schlaff, schwank* (2d def.). 1. Flabby, lacking in stiffness. 2. Wilted from loss of moisture. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FLACCIDITY, n. Fla2k-si2d'i2t-i2. Gr., μάρανσις. Lat., *flacciditas, flaccescentia.* Fr., *flaccidité.* Ger., *Schlaffheit.* It., *flaccidezza.* Sp., *flaccidez.* The state of being flaccid. [L, 43.]

FLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Flach2'e2. A surface.—**Gelenkf'.** An articular surface.

FLACHERIE (Fr.), n. Fla3sh-e2-re. A contagious disease of silkworms, caused by the *Micrococcus bombycis* of Cohn, and particularly localized in the digestive system. The worms suddenly cease to feed, become torpid, and perish while still retaining an appearance of vitality. In this state they are called *morts-flats.* [*a*, 27.]

FLACHS (Ger.), n. Fla3ch2s. The genus *Linum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]—**F'baum.** The genus *Antidesma.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'dotter.** See CAMELINA *sativa.*—**F'kraut.** See the major list.—**F'saite.** See FLACHSSEIDE.—**F'samen.** Flaxseed. [*a*, 24.]—**F'seide.** See the major list.—**F'stein.** See ASBESTOS.—**Gemeiner F.** The *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Laxirf', Purgirf', Wiesenf'.** The *Linum catharticum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FLACHSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fla3ch2s'kra3-u4t. See LINARIA.—**Gelbes F.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FLACHSSEIDE (Ger.), n. Fla3ch2s'sid-e2. The genus *Cuscuta.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aechte F.** The *Cuscuta epilinum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'nkraut.** See *F.*—**Frauenf'.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine F.** See CUSCUTA *europæa.*—**Quendelf'.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FLACHVERTIEFT (Ger.), adj. Fla3ch2'fe2r-teft. See GLENOID.

FLACHWERDEN (Ger.), n. Fla3ch2've2rd-e2n. See APPLANATIO.

FLACON (Fr.), n. Fla3-ko2n2. A bottle.—**F. de lavage.** See *Wash*-BOTTLE.

FLACOURTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fla3-kurt'i2-a3. Of Commerson, a genus of the *Bixineæ.* The *Flacourteæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Flacourtiaceæ.* The *Flacourtiaceæ* of Dumortier and others are the *Bixineæ*, and the *Flacourtiæ* are the *Flacourtieæ.* The *Flacourtianæ* of Agardh are an order of the *Valvisporæ;* of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ;* of Reichenbach (1827), a division of the *Samydeæ*, and subsequently a division of the *Cappariideæ;* of Bartling and others, a division of the *Cistifloræ;* of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Bixaceæ;* of Jussieu, a division of the *Flacourtiaceæ*, comprising (De Candolle) the *Patrisieæ, Flacourtieæ, Kiggelarieæ*, and *Erythrospermeæ;* or (Reichenbach) *Ryamia, Flacourtia, Erythrospermum*, etc.; or subsequently the *Melicyteæ, Flacourtieæ*, and *Kiggelarieæ;* or (Clos) the *Flacourtieæ, Azareæ, Lætieæ, Bixeæ*, and *Pangieæ.* The *Flacourtieæ* (Fr., *flacourtiées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Flacourtianeæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cappariideæ;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Flacurtiaceæ;* of Bartling, a division of the *Flacourtianeæ*, and of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Bixineæ* or *Bixaceæ.* The *Flacourtiaceæ* of Dumortier are the *Flacourtiaceæ;* the *Flacurtianæ*, or *Flacurtianeæ*, of Richard are a family of the *Exorhizæ*, corresponding to the *Flacourtianeæ* of De Candolle; and the *Flacurtieæ* of Reichenbach are the *Flacourtieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. cataphracta.** A species found in India. The bitter and astringent leaves and young shoots are given in diarrhœa, dysentery, fevers, and sometimes in phthisis. The bark in infusion is employed as a remedy for hoarseness. The fruit is eaten. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. inermis.** A species found growing in Asia, having edible fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Ramontchi.** The Mauritius plum; a species similar in its properties to *F. sapida.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rhamnoides.** A species found growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with elliptical leaves, small, axillary flowers, and ovate red berries. [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sapida.** An East Indian species the fruit of which is eaten but is not very palatable. Its thorns are used to open the pustules of small-pox on the ninth or tenth day. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sepiaria.** A very common species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and roots are given in infusion for snake bites, and the bark, fried in oil, is used externally in rheumatism. On the Malabar coast the bark is rubbed with oil, and used as a liniment in gout. The fruits are edible. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

FLAG, n. Fla^{2}g. 1. The genus *Iris*, especially *Iris pseudacorus.* 2. The leaves of *Typha latifolia.* [A, 505 (a, 21) ; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—(**American**) **blue f.** The *Iris versicolor.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Corn-f.** The genus *Gladiolus.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Crimson f.** The *Schizostylis coccinea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf-f.** The *Iris pumila* ; also *Iris verna.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Myrtle-f.** The *Acorus calamus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pyrenean f.** The *Iris xiphioides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Slender (American) blue f.** The *Iris virginica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet f.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 24).] See CALAMUS.—**Virginian f.-flower.** The *Vexillaria virginica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Water-f.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White f.** The *Iris florentina.* [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Yellow (water-) f.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FLAGELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Fla^3-zhe^{2}l-a^{2}r. Resembling a whip ; as a n., see FLAGELLARIA. [L, 41 (a, 24).]—**F. de l'Inde.** See FLAGELLARIA *indica.*

FLAGELLANT, n. Fla^{2}j'e^{2}l-a^{2}nt. From *flagellare*, to scourge. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Geisseler.* A maniac given to scourging himself. [A, 301.]

FLAGELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *flagellare*, to scourge. Of Lindley, a small genus of the *Flagellarieæ.* The *Flagellariaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Liliarieæ*, consisting of *Flagellarieæ* and *Methonieceæ.* The *Flagellarieæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Flagellariaceæ* ; of Endlicher, a family related to the *Juncaceæ* ; of Reichenbach, a subdivision (of Meissner, a suborder, of Steudel, a family) of the *Junceæ*, consisting, for all the authors, of the genus *Flagellaria.* [B, 42, 170, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. filum.** See CHORDA *filum.*—**F. indica.** Fr., *flagellaire de l'Inde.* A species having edible roots.

FLAGELLATE, FLAGELLATED, adj's. Fla^{2}j'e^{2}l-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *flagellatus* (from *flagellare*, to scourge). Fr., *flagellé.* Provided with a flagellum. Of plants, producing slender runners. The *Flagellata* (Fr., *flagellées* ; Ger., *Geisslinge*) comprise the *Lissoflagellata, Choanoflagellata, Dinoflagellata*, and *Rhynchoflagellata.* [L, 121.]

FLAGELLATION, n. Fla^{2}j-e^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., μαστίγωσις. Lat., *flagellatio* (from *flagellare*, to scourge). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Geisselung.* The process of scourging ; used formerly to improve the nutrition and as a local stimulant or counter-irritant, and recently recommended by I. E. Taylor to check post-partum hæmorrhage, the hypogastrium being scourged with a damp towel.

FLAGELLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *flagellum*, a whip, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *flagellifère.* Ger., *geisseltragend, ausläufertreibend.* See FLAGELLATE.

FLAGELLIFORM, adj. Fla-je^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *flagelliformis, flagellaceus* (from *flagellum*, a whip, and *forma*, form). Fr., *flagelliforme.* Ger., *ausläuferartig, peitschenartig.* Long and tapering, like the thong of a whip. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

FLAGELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *flagellum*, a whip. One of the spores of certain of the *Protozoa*, provided with vibratile processes extending from their bodies ; so called on account of its resemblance to the *Flagellata.* [L, 121.]

FLAGELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *flagellare*, to scourge. Fr., *f.*, *coulant, fléau* (4th def.). Ger., *Ausläufer.* Syn.: *claveola* (4th def.). 1. A whip-like, protoplasmic process attached to some cells and serving as an organ of locomotion ; especially a long vibratile filament found in the *Flagellata*, which serves as an organ of locomotion. 2. A twig or small branch ; also a runner like that of the strawberry. 3. A broad membranous plate attached to the coxopodite of the first maxillipede of the *Crustacea* ; regarded as a metamorphosed podobranchia. 4. The terminal and usually larger portion of the antennæ of *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera.* [B, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 24) ; L, 147, 168, 196.]

FLAGEOLET (Fr.), n. Fla^3-zhe^2-o-la. The *Phaseolus sphæricus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FLAGGAN, n. Fla^{2}g'a^{2}n. The *Iris pseudacorus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FLAGRUM (Lat.), n. n. Flag(fla^{3}g)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *f.* See FLAGELLUM (4th def.).

FLAMBE (Fr.), n. Fla^{3}n^{2}b. The *Iris germanica.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fausse f., F. bâtarde, F. d'eau, F. des marais.** The *Iris pseudo-acorus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petite f.** The *Gladiolus communis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FLAMBÉ (Fr.), adj. Fla^{3}n^2-ba. See FLAMMEOUS.

FLAMBOISE (Fr.), n. Fla^{3}n^2-bwa^{3}z. The *Ignis silvaticus.*

FLAMBOISIER (Fr.), n. Fla^{3}n^2-bwa^{3}z-e-a. The *Rubus idæus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FLAMBOYANT (Fr.), n. Fla^{3}n^2-bwa^3-ya^{3}n^2. The *Amyris silvatica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FLAME, n. Flam. Gr., φλέγμα, φλόξ. Lat., *flamma* (from *flammare*, to burn). Fr., *flamme.* Ger., *Flamme.* It., *fiamma.* Sp., *flama, llama.* A common phenomenon of rapid combustion, due to the giving off of gases and particles of solid matter heated to such a degree as to become luminous.—**F.-flower.** The genus *Tritoma.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-manometer.** An instrument devised by Koenig for comparing the notes and methods of vibration of organ pipes or other vibrating mechanisms by means of the fluctuations which they produce upon a f. connected with them. [B.]—**Manometric f's.** The f's of a f.-manometer. [B.]—**Musical f.** A f., whether inclosed in a tube or naked, which limits a musical tone. [B.]—**Sensitive f.** A f. which is caused to fluctuate by the impact of sonorous vibrations. [B.]—**Vital f.** Lat., *flamma vitalis* (seu *cordis*). Fr., *flamme vitale.* Ger., *Lebenswärme, Lebenskraft.* An old name for the principle of life. [A, 322.]

FLAMINGO, n. Fla-mi^{2}n^2'go. The *Phœnicopterus antiquorum.* [B.]

FLAMMA (Lat.), n. f. Fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)'a^3. See FLAME.—**F. cordis, F. vitalis.** See *Vital* FLAME.—**F. volans.** See ERYTHEMA *volaticum.*

FLAMME (Fr., Ger.), n. Fla^{3}m, fla^{3}m'me^2. 1. See FLAME. 2. (Fr.). The *Iris germanica.* [B, 173 (a, 24).] 3 (Fr.). See FLEAM.—**F'nblume** (Ger.). The genus *Phlox.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F'nscheu** (Ger.). See PHOTOPHOBIA.—**F'nsehen** (Ger.). See PHOTOPSIA.—**F. nue** (Fr.). The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Petite f.** (Fr.). The *Ranunculus declinatus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FLAMMEOUS, adj. Fla^{2}m'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *flammeus.* Fr., *flambé.* Ger., *flammigt.* 1. Fiery, flaming. 2. Flame-colored. [A, 318 ; a, 24.]

FLAMMETTE (Fr.), n. Fla^{3}m-e^{2}t. 1. See FLEAM. 2. The *Ranunculus declinatus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24) ; L, 41.]

FLAMMICEPS (Lat.), adj. Fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)'i^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *-cip'itis.* From *flamma*, a flame, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *f.* Ger., *rothköpfig.* Having a red head. [L, 180.]

FLAMMIGT (Ger.), adj. Fla^{3}m'mi^{2}gt. See FLAMMEOUS.

FLAMMULA (Lat.), n. f. Fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)'mu^{2}l(mu^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *flamma*, a flame. Fr., *flammule.* Ger., *Flämmchen.* 1. A little flame. 2. See AGARICUS, subgenus 22. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Clematis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Extractum flammulæ Jovis** [Fuld. Disp., 1791, Genev. Ph., 1780, Russ. Ph., 1803]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de clématite.* 1. The evaporated juice of *Clematis erecta.* 2. Of the Würzb. Ph., 1796, a preparation made by digesting for 3 days at a moderate temperature 1 part each of *Clematis erecta* and alcohol in 8 parts of water, expressing and decanting, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the required consistence. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. cordis.** See *Vital* FLAME.—**F. Jovis.** The *Clematis erecta.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**F. major.** The *Ranunculus lingua.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. minor.** The *Ranunculus f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. sæpium foliis integris.** The *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 200, 211.]—**F. vitalis.** See *Vital* FLAME.—**Herba flammulæ.** The herb of *Ranunculus f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Infusum flammulæ Jovis** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, Frankf. Disp., 1791, Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de clématite.* A preparation made by macerating 3 or 4 parts of *Clematis erecta* in 16 of boiling water, and straining ; employed in secondary syphilis. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

FLAMY, n. Flam'i^2. The *Viola tricolor.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FLANK, n. Fla^{2}n^{2}k. Probably from *flaccus*, flabby. Gr., λαγών. Latin, *ilium, latus.* Fr., *flanc.* Ger., *Flanke, Seite.* It., *fianco.* Sp., *ijar, ijada.* The lateral part of the trunk between the lower ribs and the pelvis. [A, 301.]

FLANNEL, n. Fla^{2}n'e^{2}l. Lat., *lana texta.* Fr., *flanelle.* Ger., *Flanell.* It., *flanella.* Sp., *franela.* 1. A soft and loosely woven variety of woolen cloth. 2. The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Adam's f.** 1. The *Verbascum thapsus.* 2. The *Dipsacus silvestris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Canton f., Cotton f.** A variety of thick cotton cloth so woven as to be fluffy on one side.—**F.-flower, F.-jacket, F.-plant.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Our Lord's** (or **Saviour's**) **f.** The *Echium vulgare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Poorman's-f.** See *F.* (2d def.).

FLAP, n. Fla^{2}p. Lat., *panniculus, pars pendula.* Fr., *lambeau, lèvre.* Ger., *Lappen.* A more or less sheet-like pendulous mass of tissue detached in great part from the adjacent tissue ; in the pl., *f's*, the *Agaricus arvensis* and the *Peziza cochleata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Amputation f.** A f. made by the incision through the soft parts in amputating. [B.]—**Anaplastic f.** Fr., *lambeau anaplastique.* A skin f. made to assist in the restoration of a neighboring part. [a, 34.]—**Autoplastic f.** Fr., *lambeau autoplastique.* A f. that is made to replace a destroyed part. [a, 34.]—**Corneal f.** A f. consisting of the cornea, made in the course of a cataract extraction. [B.]—**Cutaneous f.** A f. that includes only the skin and fascia. [a, 34.]—**F. amputation, F. extraction, F. operation.** See under AMPUTATING, EXTRACTION, and OPERATION.—**F.-splitting.** Splitting, with the knife, the margin of a fistula all round so as to form f's that may be brought together and sutured. [Colles, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1861 (a, 34).]—**Periosteal f.** An amputation f. consisting of periosteum, as in subperiosteal amputations.—**Rectangular f.** A f. of rectangular shape, which is made by cutting parallel to the long axis of a limb. [B.]—**Skin f.** See *Cutaneous f.*—**Solid f.** An amputation f. consisting of both skin and muscle. [B.]—**Tegmentary f.** See *Cutaneous f.*

FLAPPER-BAGS, n. Fla^{2}p'u^{5}r-ba^{2}gz. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FLÄSCH (Ger.), n. Flash. A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

FLASCHE (Ger.), n. Fla^{3}sh'e^2. See FLASK and BOTTLE.—**Abziehf'.** A cucurbit. [A, 315.]—**F'nbouillon.** Of Uffelmann, a sort of bouillon ; made by heating upon a water-bath a stoppered flask containing cut-up beef or veal, to which no water has been added. [B, 270.]—**F'nförmig.** See AMPULLATE.—**F'nkautschuk.** Crude caoutchouc occurring under the form of differently shaped hollow bodies. [B, 270.]—**F'nzug.** See ACHSELZUG.

FLASCHENBAUM (Ger.), n. Fla^{3}sh'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Anona.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Dorniger F.** The *Anona spinescens.* [L, 80.]—**Dreilappiger F.** The *Anona triloba.* [L, 80.]—**Schuppiger F.** The *Anona squamosa.* [L, 80.]—**Stacheliger F., Weichstacheliger F.** The *Anona muricata.* [B, 180 (a, 24) ; L, 180.]

FLASK, n. Fla^{3}sk. Fr., *flacon.* Ger., *Flasche.* It., *fiasco.* Sp., *frasco.* A small bottle, especially one that is larger about the middle than at the bottom.—**Culture f's.** Sterilized f's used in bacteriological research for the reception of culture liquids, etc. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Pasteur's f.** A glass f. the neck of which is drawn out into a long, variously bent tube used for the reception of culture

fluids in the study of microbes. [B.]—**Specific-gravity f.** A f. for determining the specific gravity of liquids. The f., which is of known weight capacity, is filled with the liquid to be examined and weighed. The ascertained weight, less the weight of the f., gives the weight of a known volume of the liquid, and hence gives the specific gravity. [B.]—**Sterilized f.** A glass f. used in bacteriological research, with its neck drawn out so as to form a long capillary tube which is bent in various directions, and exhausted of air by the application of heat. [*a*, 27.]

FLAT-FOOT, n. Fla^{2}t'fu^{4}t. Lat., *pes planus.* Fr., *pied plat.* Ger., *Plattfuss.* A spurious valgus in which there is a depression of the inner half of the plantar arch without eversion of the sole. It may be due to dèfective osseous development, to the weight of the child's body in walking, flattening the arch, or to rheumatism or gout. [*a*, 34.]

FLATTERFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Fla^{3}t'te^{2}r-fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. See CHEIROPTEROUS.

FLAT-TOPS, n. Fla^{2}t'to^{2}ps. The *Vernonia noveboracensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLATUEUX (Fr.), adj. Fla^3-tu^6-u^8. See FLATULENT (2d def.).

FLATULENCE, n. Fla^{2}t'u^{2}l-e^{2}ns. Gr., πνευμάτωσις. Lat., *flatulentia* (from *flatus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Blähung, Blähsucht, Flatulenz.* The state of being flatulent.—**Convulsive f.** F. associated with respiratory difficulty and loss of consciousness. [*a*, 34.]—**F. acide** (Fr.). See PYROSIS.—**F. hypochondriaque** (Fr.). Lat., *flatulentia hysterica.* F. occurring in hysterical persons; sometimes simulating, by distending the intestines, abdominal tumors. [*a*, 34.]—**F. lochiale** (Fr.). Lat., *flatulentia lochialis.* F. in lying-in women. [*a*, 34.]

FLATULENT, adj. Fla^{2}t'u^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Gr., ἐρυγματώδης. Lat., *flatulentus* (1st def.), *inflans* (2d def.). Fr., *f.*, *flatueux* (2d def.). Ger., *blähend, blähsüchtig.* 1. Affected with or subject to accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal. 2. Tending to cause such a condition (said of food).

FLATUOSITY, n. Fla^{2}t-u^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *flatuosité.* See FLATULENCE.

FLATUS (Lat.), n. m. Fla(fla^3)'tu^{2}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *-tus.* From *flare*, to blow. Gr., πνεῦμα. Ger., *Blähung, Wind.* Gas within the body, especially in the alimentary canal.—**F. furiosus.** See AMBULO.—**F. spinæ.** See SPINA *ventosa.*—**F. vaginalis.** Gas in the vagina. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

FLAUM (Ger.), n. Fla^3'u^{4}m. See LANUGO.

FLAVEDO (Lat.), n. f. Fla(fla^3)-ve(wa)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis.* From *flavere*, to be yellow. 1. Yellowness. [A, 322.] 2. A yellow fruit rind, especially the yellow outer rind of oranges and lemons. 3. A disease in plants in which the green parts assume a yellow color. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. a sugillatione.** See SUGILLATION.—**F. icteritia.** The yellow coloration caused by jaundice. [G, 11.]—**F. nativa.** The normal yellow complexion of certain races of Africa. [G, 11.]

FLAVEQUISETIN, n. Fla^{2}v-e^{2}k''wi^2-se'ti^{2}n. From *flavus*, yellow, and *equisetum.* Fr., *flavéquisétine.* A crystalline coloring matter obtained from *Equisetum fluviatile.* It dyes cotton yellow. [B, 46 (*a*, 14); B, 270.]

FLAVER, n. The *Avena fatua.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLAVERIA (Lat.), n. f. Fla(fla^3)-ve(wa)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *flavérie.* A genus of composite herbs of the *Helenioideæ.* The *Flaverieæ* are a subtribe of composite plants, of the *Senecionideæ* (Lessing and others), or of the *Calendulariæ* (Reichenbach), or of the *Helenioideæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. angustifolia, F. chilensis.** Fr., *flavérie à feuilles étroites.* A species found in Chili, where it is used as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. contrayerba, F. contrayerva.** Fr., *flavérie contrayerba.* A species found in Peru; used as a remedy in snake-bites. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. dauda.** A species found in Victoria, Chili; used like *F. angustifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**F. peruviana.** The *F. contrayerba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FLAVÉRIE (Fr.), n. Fla^3-va-re. See FLAVERIA.—**F. à feuilles étroites.** See FLAVERIA *angustifolia.*

FLAVESCENT, adj. Fla-ve^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *flavescens, flavidus, flavus, flaveus* (from *flavere*, to be golden yellow). Fr., *jaune un peu pale, jaunâtre, f.* Ger., *hellgelb.* Of a pure, pale-yellow color. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FLAVESCIN, n. Fla-ve^{2}s'i^{2}n. A transparent, light-brown substance, obtained from the distillation of oak, and forming with the alkalies yellow compounds, which are decolorized by the action of acids. [Lux, "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," March, 1881 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]

FLAVENS (Lat.), **FLAVIDUS** (Lat.), adj's. Fla(fla^3)'ve^{2}nz-(wans), -vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FLAVESCENT.

FLAVIN, n. Flav'i^{2}n. An extract containing quercetin and quercitron, obtained from quercitron-bark. [B, 270.]

FLAVINE, n. Flav'en. Diphenylurea. [B.]

FLAVOPHENINE, n. Fla^{2}v-o-fe^{2}n'en. Fr., *flavophénine.* Ger., *Flavophenin.* Syn.: *chrysamine.* A yellow coloring matter, $C_{26}H_{18}N_4O_6 = [C_6H_4 - N : N - C_6H_2(OH) - CO.OH]_2$. [B, 270.]

FLAVOPURPURIN, n. Flav-o-pu^{6}rp'u^2-ri^{2}n. From *flavus*, yellow, and *purpura*, the purple-fish. A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3$, or trioxyanthraquinone, prepared from anthraflavic acid. It occurs in golden, acicular crystals, isomeric with (and closely resembling) anthrapurpurin and with purpurin. [B, 2.]

FLAVOR, n. Flav'o^{2}r. Fr., *arome, saveur.* Ger., *Wohlgeruch, Wohlgeschmack.* 1. That quality of anything which affects the smell or taste. [L, 56.] 2. A preparation for imparting such a quality.—**Curaçoa f.** A preparation containing 4 parts of compound tincture of curaçoa, 8 of tincture of fresh orange-peel, 6 of orange-flower water, 27 of syrup, 28 of alcohol, and 12 of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

FLAVOVIRENS (Lat.), adj. Fla(fla^3)-vo(wo^3)-vir(wer)'e^{2}nz-(ans). From *flavus*, yellow, and *virere*, to be green. Of a yellowish-green color. [L.]

FLAVOUS, adj. Flav'u^{3}s. Lat., *flavus.* Ger., *hellgelb.* Light-yellow or ochre-yellow. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FLAW-FLOWER, n. Fla^4'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLAX, n. Fla^{2}x. A.-S., *fleax.* Gr., λίνον. Lat., *linum.* Fr., *lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Flachs, Lein.* It., Sp., *lino.* 1. A plant of the genus *Linum.* 2. See *F.-fibre.*—**American bog-f.** The *Linum striatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American false f.** The *Camelina sativa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bright-blue perennial f.** The *Linum provinciale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common f.** The *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Crimean f.** The *Linum tauricum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf f.** The *Linum catharticum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**East Indian f.** The *Linum trigynum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Evergreen f.** The *Linum arboreum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fairy-f.** The *Linum catharticum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**False f.** In America, the genus *Camelina.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**F. family.** The *Linaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**F.-fibre.** The fibre obtained from the rind and inner portion of the stalks of *Linum usitatissimum* and several other species of *Linum*; used in making linen, lint, etc. [B, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-lily.** See the major list.—**F.-plant seeds.** The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**F'seed.** See the major list.—**F.-star.** See ASTEROLINUM *stellatum.*—**F.-tail.** The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F'weed.** 1. The *Sisymbrium Sophia.* 2. The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 5, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F'worts.** The *Linaceæ.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Large yellow-flowered American f.** The *Linum sulcatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Larger blue f. of North America.** The *Iris versicolor.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mountain f.** 1. The *Linum catharticum.* 2. The *Erythræa centaurium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).] 3. See ASBESTOS.—**Native f. of New Zealand.** The *Phormium tenax* and the *Phormium Colensoi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Orange-flowered f.** The *Linum Macræi* (seu *Chamissonis*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pale-flowered f.** The *Linum angustifolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purging f.** The *Linum catharticum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Spurge-f.** See the major list.—**Toad-f.** See the major list.—**Virginian yellow-flowered f.** The *Linum virginianum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-flowered f.** The *Linum monogynum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-flowered dwarf f.** The *Linum alpinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild dwarf f.** The *Linum catharticum silvestre.* [*a*, 24.]—**Wild f.** 1. The *Linaria vulgaris.* 2. The *Cuscuta epilinum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Winter-flowering f.** The *Linum trigynum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLAX-LILY, n. Fla^{2}x'li^{2}l-i^2. The *Phormium tenax.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Australian f.-l.** The genus *Dianella.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Smaller f.-l.** The *Phormium Colensoi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLAXSEED, n. Fla^{2}x'sed. Lat., *linum* [U. S. Ph.], *lini semina* [Br. Ph.], *semen lini* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *grains* (ou *semence*) *de lin* (1st def.). Ger., *Leinsamen* (1st def.), *Flachssamen* (1st def.). It., *semi de lino* (1st def.). Sp., *linaza* (1st def.). 1. The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*; linseed. 2. The genus *Radiola* and the *Radiola millegrana.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound infusion of f.** See *Infusum* LINI.—**F. meal.** See LINI *farina.*—**F. oil.** See *Oleum* LINI.—**F.-oil cake.** See *Placenta seminis* LINI.—**F. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* LINI.—**F. tea.** See *Infusum* LINI.—**Ground f.** See LINI *farina.*—**Oil of f.** See *Oleum* LINI.

FLEA, n. Fle. A.-S., *fleá.* Gr., ψύλλα. Lat., *pulex.* Fr., *puce.* Ger., *Floh.* It., *pulce.* Sp., *pulga.* See PULEX *irritans.*—**Common f.** The *Pulex irritans.* [B.]—**F'bane.** See the major list.—**F'bites.** 1. Red spots caused by the bite of a f. [*a*, 34.] 2. The *Lychnis diurna.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-seed.** The seed of *Plantago psyllium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-weed.** The *Galium verum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F'wort.** See FLEABANE (3d, 4th, and 5th def's).—**Sand-f.** Ger., *Sandfloh.* Sp., *nigua.* The *Sarcopsylla penetrans.* [B.]

FLEABANE, n. Fle'ban. Fr., *herbe aux puces* [Fr. Cod.] (4th def.). 1. The genus *Erigeron* and the *Erigeron acris.* 2. The genus *Conyza.* 3. The *Inula pulicaria.* 4. The *Plantago psyllium.* 5. The *Pulicaria vulgaris* and the *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**African f.** The genus *Tarchonanthus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American f.** The *Erigeron philadelphicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Australian f.** The *Erigeron mucronatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue-flowered f.** The *Erigeron acris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**California f.** The *Conyza salicifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**Canada f.** The *Erigeron canadensis.* [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Common f.** See *F.* (5th def.).—**Daisy f.** The *Erigeron annuus* and the *Erigeron strigosus.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. powder.** The powdered dried flowers of *Pyrethrum carneum*, *Pyrethrum roseum*, and *Pyrethrum purpureum.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Georgian f.** The *Inula glandulosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Glutinous f.** The *Jasonia glutinosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Larger f.** The *Conyza squarrosa.* [*a*, 24.]—**Marsh f.** The genus *Pluchea.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Middle-sized f.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [*a*, 24.]—**Mountain f.** The *Erigeron alpinus* (seu *uniflorus*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil-of-Canada f.** Oil of erigeron. [B.]—**Pyrenean f.** The *Inula montana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Saint Helena f.** The *Conyza rugosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Salt-marsh f.** The *Pluchea camphorata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Showy f.** The *Erigeron speciosus* (*Stenactis speciosa*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Shrubby African f.** The *Tarchonanthus camphoratus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Skevish f.** The *Erigeron heterophyllus.* [*a*, 24.]—**Small f.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris*, also the *Erigeron pusillus* (a variety of the *Erigeron canadensis*). [A, 511 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian f.** The *Vernonia arborescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White f.** The *Inula candida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLEAM, n. Flem. Dutch, *flym.* Lat., *phlebotomum.* Fr., *flamme, flammette.* Ger., *Lasseisen, Fliete.* 1. A spring-lancet used for venesection. 2. Of the veterinarians, a phlebotome shaped like a gum-lancet. [A, 301.]

FLÉAU (Fr.), n. Fla-o. From *flagellum*, a whip. 1. A plague. 2. The genus *Phleum*. 3. See FLAGELLUM (5th def.).

FLECHA DE AGUA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Fla'cha^3 da a^{3}g'wa^3. The *Sagittaria sagittifolia*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

FLÈCHE (Fr.), n. Fle^{2}sh. A dart or arrow.—**F's caustiques.** See *Caustic* DARTS.—**F. d'eau.** The *Sagittaria aquatica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. rouge.** A red variety of *Hygrophorus conicus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FLÉCHIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fla-she-e^{2}r. The genus *Sagittaria*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. aquatique, Petite f.** The *Sagittaria aquatica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FLÉCHISSEUR (Fr.), n. Fla-shi^{2}s-su^{5}r. See FLEXOR.—**F. court du gros orteil.** See FLEXOR *pollicis pedis brevis*.—**F. court du petit doigt.** See FLEXOR *digiti minimi manus brevis*.—**F. court du petit orteil.** See FLEXOR *digiti pedis brevis*.—**F. court du pouce.** See FLEXOR *pollicis manus brevis*.—**F. de la cuisse.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cruris*.—**F. des doigts profonde.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. des doigts superficiel.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. du coccyx.** The curvator coccygis muscle. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**F. du cubitus.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris*.—**F. du radius.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis*.—**F. externe du métacarpe.** See EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS.—**F. grand commun des orteils.** See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. intra-utérin.** See *Uterine* ELEVATOR.—**F. long commun des orteils.** The flexor digitorum pedis longus. [L, 32, 43.]—**F. long du cou sous-dorso atloïdien.** See DORSO-ATLOIDEUS.—**F. long du gros orteil.** The flexor hallucis longus. [L, 42, 43.]—**F. long du pouce.** The flexor pollicis manus longus. [L, 32, 43.]—**F. oblique du métacarpe.** See *Epitrochleo-supercarpeus*.—**F. perforé.** The flexor digitorum manus sublimis. [L, 35 (α, 29).]—**F. profond des phalanges.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. propre du pouce.** The flexor longus pollicis manus. [α, 29.]—**F. sublime (ou superficiel) des doigts.** See FLEXOR *digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. tibial.** See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

FLECHO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Sagittaria aquatica*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FLECHSE (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}ch^2'ze^2. See TENDON.—**F'nähnlich, F'nartig.** Tendon-like, tendinous. [A, 521.]—**F'nbein.** A sesamoid bone. [L, 80.]—**F'nhaut.** See APONEUROSIS.—**F'nscheide.** The sheath of a tendon. [L, 135, p. 297.]

FLECHSIG (Ger.), adj. Fle^{2}ch^{2}z'i^{2}g. See APONEUROTIC and TENDINOUS.

FLECHTE (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}ch^{2}t'e^2. 1. Tetter; a popular term for various common eruptions; in the pl., *F'n*, eczema. [G.] 2. A lichen. [B.]—**Borkenartige F.** Incrusted herpes. [L, 43, 80.]—**Bösartige F.** See LUPUS.—**Einfache F.** Ordinary herpes. [L, 80.]—**Eiterige F.** Ulcerative herpes. [L, 43.]—**Feuchte F.** Humid herpes. [L, 80.]—**F'nausschläge.** Herpetic eruptions, [A, 521.]—**F'nbitter.** Cetraric acid. [B, 270.]—**F'nbläschen.** A herpetic vesicle. [A, 521.]—**F'nbräune.** See *Herpetic* ANGINA (1st def.).—**F'nbrod.** Iceland-moss bread. [A, 521.]—**F'ngrün.** Thallochlor. [B, 270.]—**F'nkoralle.** See the major list.—**F'nsalbe.** An ointment used for eczema, etc.; especially the unguentum zinci oxidi, unguentum picis liquidæ, etc. [B, 270.]—**F'nsäure.** Any acid obtained from lichens, *e. g.*, licanoric acid, evernic acid. [B, 270.]—**F'nseife.** See SAPO *piceus*.—**F'nstärke.** See LICHENIN.—**Fressende F.** Lupus exedens. [G.]—**Frieselartige F.** Purulent herpes. [L, 43.]—**Irländische F.** Irish moss. [α, 24.]—**Isländische F.** Iceland moss (the *Cetraria islandica*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Juckende F.** Prurigo. [A, 521.]—**Kahlmachende F.** Trichophytosis decalvans. [A, 521.]—**Kleienartige F.** Furfuraceous herpes. [L, 80.]—**Mehlige F.** Furfuraceous herpes. [L, 43.]—**Nässende F.** Eczema.—**Scheerende F.** Ringworm of the scalp. [G.]—**Trockene F.** Psoriasis. [G.]

FLECHTENKORALLE (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}n-ko^{2}r-a^{3}l-le^2. The genus *Corallina*.—**Officinale F.** See CORALLINA *officinalis*.

FLECHTWEIDE (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}ch^{2}t'vid-e^2. The *Salix viminalis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLECK (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}k. 1. A spot; a macula. 2. See NÆVUS.—**Blaue F'en.** See ECCHYMOSIS.—**Blinder F.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Embryonalf'.** See *Embryonic* AREA.—**Feuerf'.** See MACULA.—**Feuerf'en.** Rötheln, rubeola. [D.]—**Fieberf'en.** An eruption in a fever. [L, 80.]—**F'blume.** See the major list.—**F'enaussatz.** Macular leprosy. [A, 521.]—**F'enausschlag.** A macular eruption. [A, 521.]—**F'enbildung.** The formation of maculæ. [A, 521.]—**F'enkraut.** See the major list.—**F'enmal.** See NÆVUS *pigmentosus*.—**F'ensehen.** The subjective sensation of scotomata or of muscæ volitantes. [A, 521.]—**F'fieber.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**F'ig.** Spotted; macular.—**F'sucht.** See SPILOSIS.—**F'typhus.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**Gelber F.** See MACULA *lutea*.—**Keimf'.** See *Germinal* SPOT.—**Pupillenf'.** A round, movable, black spot observed in the pupil of the eye in the *Limulus polyphemus*. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1855, p. 431 (α, 29).]—**Schorfartige F'en.** Macular leprosy. [L, 80.]—**Schwarzer F.** See MELASMA.—**Siebf'.** See MACULA *cribrosa*.—**Stirnf'.** A small, white spot found upon the forehead of the *Rana temporaria*. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1865, p. 52 (α, 29).]—**Wagner'scher F.** See *Germinal* SPOT.—**Weisser F. der Nägel.** The lunula of the nails. [L, 80.]

FLECKBLUME (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}k'blum-e^2. See SPILANTHES.—**Falsche F.** The *Spilanthes pseudo-acmella*. [B, 180 (α, 24); L, 77.]—**Gemüsef'.** The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [L, 80.]—**Kressenartige F.** The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wahre F.** The *Spilanthes acmella*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weisse F.** The *Spilanthes alba*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLECKEN (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}k'e^{2}n. See FLECK.—**Gehörf'.** See OTOLITH.

FLECKENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}k'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See SCUTELLARIA *galericulata*.—**Geiskleef'.** The *Galega officinalis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLECKSTORCHSCHNABEL (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}k'storch^2-shna^{3}b-e^{2}l. See GERANIUM *maculatum*.—**Flüssiges F'extrakt.** See *Extractum* GERANII *fluidum*.

FLECTENS (Lat.), adj. Fle^{2}k'te^{2}nz(tans). From *flectere*, to bend. Effecting flexion; as a n., a flexor muscle.—**Carpum flectentium interior.** The flexor carpi ulnaris. [α, 29.]—**F. par lumborum.** See QUADRATUS *lumborum*.—**Primus cubitum f.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cubiti*.—**Secundus cubitum f.** See BRACHIALIS *anticus*.

FLECTION, n. Fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. See FLEXION.

FLECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Fle^{2}k'to^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris*. See FLEXOR.

FLEDERFLÜGELFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Flad'e^{2}r-flu^{6}g-e^{2}l-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. Bat-wing-shaped. [L, 43.]

FLEDERMAUS (Ger.), n. Flad'e^{2}r-ma^3-u^{4}s. The bat; in the pl., *Fledermäuse*, the *Cheiroptera*. [L.]—**F'flügel.** See ALÆ *vespertilionis*.

FLEECE, n. Fles. Ger., *Vliess*. Of Stilling, the periphery of the corpus dentatum cerebelli, so called from its wooly aspect. [I, 99.]

FLEEDOD, FLEENURT, n's. Fle'do^{2}d, -nu^{5}rt. The *Senecio jacobœa*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FLEISCH (Ger.), n. Flish. See FLESH.—**F'ansatz.** See HYPERSARCOSIS.—**F'ansetzend.** Tending to produce corpulence. [A. 521.]—**F'auswuchs.** See CARNOSITY and CONDYLOMA.—**F'bauch.** The fleshy portion of a muscle, in contradistinction from the tendinous portion. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1878 (Anat.), p. 441 (α, 29).]—**F'beschau.** Meat-inspection. [α, 14.]—**F'bildung.** See CARNIFICATION and INCARNATION.—**F'blume.** See the major list.—**F'bruch.** See the major list.—**F'brühe.** Meat-broth. [A, 521.]—**F'conserven.** Preserved meats. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F'controle.** Meat-inspection by government or municipal employees. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**F'drüschen.** See CARUNCLE.—**F'ern.** Fleshy.—**F'erzeugend.** See SARCOTIC.—**F'essend.** Carnivorous. [L, 80.]—**F'extract.** See BEEF-*extract* and OSMAZOME.—**F'fressend.** See CARNIVOROUS.—**F'gallerte.** Meat-jelly. [A, 521.]—**F'gewächs.** See SARCOMA.—**F'gräten.** Osseous formations in muscular tissue. [α, 29.]—**F'icht, F'ig.** Fleshy, sarcous. [A, 521.]—**F'kamm.** See CARUNCLE.—**F'klystiere.** Nutrient enemata of meat-extract or broth. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**F'kohle.** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**F'krone.** See the major list.—**F'lauch.** See ALLIUM *porrum*.—**F'lehre.** See SARCOLOGY.—**F'leim, F'leimgummi.** The gum of *Penœa sarcocolla*. [B, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. SARCOCOLLA.—**F'los.** Emaciated. [L, 80.]—**F'losigkeit.** See EMACIATION. [L, 80.]—**F'machend.** Flesh-forming. [A, 521.]—**F'mangel.** See ASARCIA.—**F'massen.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.—**F'milchsäure.** Sarcolactic acid. [B, 270.] See LACTIC ACID.—**F'nabelgewächs.** See SARCOMPHALON.—**F'prismen.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.—**F'quetschung.** See SARCOTHLASMA.—**F'saft.** Meat-juice. [α, 21.]—**F'säure.** Sarcolactic acid. [K.]—**F'schwamm.** The *Fistulina hepatica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'stoff.** See CREATIN.—**F'suppe.** Meat-juice. [L, 80.]—**F'thee.** Beef-tea.—**F'theilchen.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.—**F'überfluss.** Corpulence. [L, 80.]—**F'verbindung, F'vereinigung.** See SYSSARCOSIS.—**F'vergiftung.** Poisoning by ptomaine from meat. [α, 34.]—**F'verknöcherung.** See SARCOSTOSIS.—**F'werdung.** See CARNIFICATION.—**F'wucherung.** The formation of exuberant granulations. [L, 80.]—**Liebig'sche F'brühe, Liebig's F'extract.** See BEEF-*extract*.—**Mäusliches F., Muskelf'.** Muscle. [L, 80.]—**Schwammichtes F., Schwammiges F., Wildes F.** Exuberant granulations. [L, 80.] See HYPERSARCOMA and FUNGOSITY.—**Zahnf'.** The gum of a tooth.

FLEISCHBLUME (Ger.), n. Flish'blum-e^2. The genus *Sarcochilos*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Abgebissene F.** The *Sarcochilos præmorsum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLEISCHBRUCH (Ger.), n. Flish'bruch^2. See SARCOCELE.—**Bösartiger F.** See SCIRRHOCELE.

FLEISCHKRONE (Ger.), n. Flish'kron-e^2. The genus *Sarcostemma*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Meergrüne F.** The *Sarcostemma glaucum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Windende F.** The *Sarcostemma viminale*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLEMA SALADA (Sp.), n. Fla'ma^3 sa^{3}l-a^3'da^3. Lit., salty phlegm; in the north of Spain, an epidemic disease formerly supposed to be pellagra, but having the features of acrodynia, and now attributed to eating diseased grain. [Costallat (A, 301); L, 88.]

FLEMEN (Lat.), n. n. Flem(fle^{2}m)'e^{2}n. Gen., *flem'inis*. From φλέγμα, a burning. 1. A swelling (Gr., κέδμα τοῦ ποδός) of the foot due to over-exertion. Cf. CEDMA. 2. Of F. Caper, sanguineous congestion of the lower limbs. 3. Of Keuchenius, a callous furrow of the hand or foot. [A, 325.]

FLENNEN (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}n'ne^{2}n. See LACRYMATION.

FLÉOLE (Fr.), n. Fla-ol. The genus *Phleum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. allongée.** The *Phleum pratense*, var. *elongatum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. des Alpes.** The *Phleum alpinum*. [A, 385.]—**F. des prés.** The *Phleum prateuse*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. noueuse.** The *Phleum pratense*, var. *nodosum*. [B, 173 (α, 29).]

FLERECIN, FLERESIN, n's. Of Blancardus, the gout. [L, 94.]

FLÉRINS-SAINT-ANDRÉ (Fr.), n. Fla-ra^{2}n^2-sa^{2}n^{2}t-a^{3}n^2-dra. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

FLESH, n. Fle^{2}sh. A.-S., *flæsc*. Gr., σάρξ. Lat., *caro*. Fr., *chair*. Ger., *Fleisch*. It., Sp., *carne*. Of the animal organism, the bulky soft parts, especially the muscular tissue; of plants, fruits, etc., the soft parts. [B. 19 (α, 24).]—**Extract of f.** See *Extract of* MEAT.—**F.-and-blood.** The *Potentilla tormentilla*. [A,

505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-juice.** See MEAT-*juice.*—**Goose-f.** See CUTIS *anserina.*—**Proud f.** A popular term for exuberant granulations in a wound or ulcer.

FLESHY, adj. Fle^{2}sh'i^2. Gr., σαρκώδης. Lat., *carnosus.* Fr., *charnu.* Ger., *fleischig.* 1. Well-nourished, plump. 2. Of a muscle, consisting wholly or largely of muscular fibres, not tendinous. 3. Of plant-organs, thick and succulent. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FLETSCHEN (Ger.), n. Fle^{2}t'she^{2}n. A grating or gnashing of the teeth. [A, 521; L, 80.]

FLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Flet(flat)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *flet'us.* See LACRYMATION.

FLEUNEUNETTE (Fr.), n. Flu^8-nu^5-ne^{2}t. The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FLEUR (Fr.), n. Flu^{8}r. 1. See FLOWER. 2. In the pl., *f's*, the menses. [L, 41.]—**Fausse f.** Of Vaillant, a flower of which the generative organs are not surrounded by petals. [A, 4.]—**F. admirable.** The *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. aiglantine.** The *Aquilegia alpina.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ambrevale.** The *Polygala vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F's ammoniacales cuivreuses.** Ammonium and copper chloride. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**F's ammoniacales hématisées** (ou **martiales**). Ammonium and iron chloride obtained by sublimation. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**F. aux dames.** The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B. 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F's béchiques.** In pharmacy, the flowers of *Borrago officinalis, Anchusa officinalis, Papaver rhœas, Viola odorata*, etc. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**F's blanches.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 44.]—**F's carminatives.** In pharmacy, the flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla, Pyrethrum (Matricaria) parthenium, Melilothus officinalis*, etc. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**F. complète.** See *Complete* FLOWER.—**F's cordiales.** In pharmacy, the flowers of sage, thyme, wild thyme, marjoram, lavender, rosemary. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**F. d'amour.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'araignée.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'Asie.** Native sodium carbonate. [L, 41, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**F. de bouillon blanc.** The flowers of the *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**F. de cannelle.** The buds of *Cinnamomum cassia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de chair.** The *Melampyrum arvense*, the *Lychnis flos cucculi*, and the *Trifolium incarnatum.* [A, 385.]—**F. de Constantinople.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de coucou.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, the *Primula officinalis*, and the *Lychnis flos cuculi.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de crapaud.** The *Stapelia variegata.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de douze heures.** The *Ornithogalium umbellatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de feu.** The *Euphorbia punicea.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de jalousie.** The *Amarantus albus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Jupiter.** The *Lychnis flos Jovis.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de kali.** See *F. de Turquie.*—**F. de la passion.** The *Passiflora cœrulea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de la Saint-Jean.** The *Rubia vera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de la Trinité.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de lis.** The *Lilium candidum*, the *Phalangium liliago*, and the *Iris germanica.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de luce.** The *Iris germanica.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de midi.** The *Mesembryanthemum postmeridianum.* [A, 385.]—**F. de miel.** The *Melianthus major.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de mollet.** The *Pæonia officinalis.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de muscade.** The aril of *Myristica aromatica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Noël.** The *Helleborus grandiflorus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de paille.** The *Helichrysum bracteatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de paon.** The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Pâques.** The *Bellis perennis* and the *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Paradis.** The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de printemps.** The *Primula officinalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de quatre heures.** The *Convolvulus mechoacanha* and the *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Sainte-Catherine.** The *Nigella arvensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Saint-Jacques.** The *Senecio elegans.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Saint-Jean.** The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Saint-Joseph.** The *Nerium oleander.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Saint-Martin.** See ALSTRŒMERIA *pelegrina.*—**F. de sang.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. des dames.** The *Heliotropium peruvianum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F's des femmes.** An old term for the menstrual blood. [A, 44.]—**F. des morts.** The *Tagetes erecta.* [A, 385.]—**F. de soleil.** The *Nostoc commune* and the *Cistus helianthemum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14); 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. des teinturiers.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. des veuves.** The *Scabiosa atropurpurea.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de terre.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 121 (*a*, 29).]—**F. de tous les mois.** See CALENDULA *officinalis.*—**F. de Turquie.** The flowers and dried leaves of *Aizoon canariense.* [D, 92.]—**F. de veuve.** The *Scabiosa atropurpurea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Zacharie.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'hiver.** The *Helleborus hyemalis.*—**F. d'or et d'argent.** The *Lonicera confusa.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du ciel.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du diable.** The *Iris susiana.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du grand seigneur.** The *Centaurea amberboi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'une heure.** The *Hibiscus vesicarius*, and other species of *Hibiscus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'un jour.** The *Tradescantia virginica.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du Péron.** The *Cereus flagelliform.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du Saint-Esprit.** In Guatemala, the *Peristeria elata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du tan.** The *Fuligo varians.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du vent.** The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du vin.** See WINE-*flowers.*—**F. effleurée.** See *Fausse f.*—**F. en casque.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. en feuille.** The *Salvia horminum.* [A, 385.]—**F. en ombelle composé.** See *Compound umbellate* FLOWER.—**F. épanouie.** See *Expanded* FLOWER.—**F. feuille.** The *Salvia horminum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. hépatique.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [A, 385.]—**F. nue.** A flower destitute of bracts, involucre, etc. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**F's pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Species* FLORUM *pectoralium*, under FLOS.—**F. pleurétique.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 385.]—**F. royale.** See DELPHINIUM *Ajacis.*—**F. sanguine.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 173.]—**Passe-f.** See ANEMONE *pulsatilla.*—**Tisane de f's pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of *species florum pectoralium* in 200 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Vraie f.** Of Vaillant, a flower provided with petals. [A, 4.]

FLEURAISON (Fr.), n. Flu^5-re^2-zo^{2}n^2. See INFLORATION.

FLEURON (Fr.), n. Flu^5-ro^{2}n^2. The flower-head of a composite plant when the florets are regular. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

FLEWORT, n. Fle'wu^{6}rt. The *Ippia minor.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FLEXIBILITAS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}x-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-ta'tis.* See FLEXIBILITY.—**F. cerea.** Ger., *wächserne Biegsamkeit.* Wax-like flexibility; a condition observed in catalepsy, in which the limbs may be placed by an experimenter in any possible attitude without any perceptible resistance, and maintain that attitude for a long time.

FLEXIBILITY, n. Fle^{2}x-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *flexibilitas* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *flexibilité.* Ger., *Biegsamkeit.* It., *flessibilità.* Sp., *flexibilidad.* The property of being flexible. [C.]—**Waxen f.** See FLEXIBILITAS *cerea.*

FLEXIBLE, adj. Fle^{2}x'i^2-b'l. Lat., *flexibilis.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *biegsam.* Easily bent. [*a*, 24.]

FLEXICAULIS (Lat.), adj. Fle^{2}x-i^2-ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-i^{2}s. From *flectere*, to bend, and *caulis*, a stem. Fr., *flexicaule.* Ger., *biegstämmig.* Having a flexible stem. [L, 41.]

FLEXICOSTATE, adj. Fle^{2}x-i^2-co^{2}st'at. From *flectere*, to bend, and *costa*, a rib. Having bent or curved ribs. [L, 56.]

FLEXIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fle^{2}x-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *flectere*, to bend, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *flexifolie.* Ger., *biegblättrig.* Having flexible leaves. [L.]

FLEXILE, adj. Fle^{2}x'i^{2}l. Lat., *flexilis.* See FLEXIBLE.

FLEXION, n. Fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *flexio* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F.*, *Beugung.* 1. A bending; also the state of being bent: the opposite of extension. 2. In the lobster, etc., the movement which increases the ventral curvature. [L.]—**Dorsal f.** Ger., *Ueberstreckung.* The bending backward of the hand at the wrist joint so as to form an angle between the dorsal surfaces of the hand and forearm. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**F. angulaire de la colonne vertébrale** (Fr.). See *Angular* CURVATURE *of the spine.*—**F. latérale de la colonne vertébrale** (Fr.). See *Lateral* CURVATURE *of the spine.*—**F. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *Heruntersteigen des Schädels.* A forward inclination of the head by which it is approximated to the sternum.—**F. permanente des doigts** (Fr.). See *Dupuytren's (finger)* CONTRACTION.—**F'sebene** (Ger.). A ginglymoid joint. [*a*, 29.]—**Forced f., Forcible f.** Fr., *f. forcée.* Ger., *forcirte F.* Extreme f. of a limb at a joint for the purpose of checking the flow of blood through its arteries (to restrain hæmorrhage or to promote coagulation in an aneurysm), to stretch a nerve on the extensor aspect, or to break up false ankylosis. [*a*, 34.]

FLEXOR (Lat.), n. m. Fle^{2}x'o^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris.* From *flectere*, to bend. Fr., *fléchisseur.* Ger., *Beuger, Beugemuskel.* It., *flessore.* Sp., *f.* A muscle that by its contraction produces flexion. [C.]—**Accessory f. of the foot.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**Biceps f. brachii** (seu **cubiti**). Ger., *zweiköpfiger Armmuskel, Beuger des Vorderarmes.* The large muscle which occupies the anterior surface of the arm. It arises by two tendons, the one (the short, or inner, head) from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, and the other (the long, or outer, head) from the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the glenoid ligament, passing through the joint inclosed in a sheath of synovial membrane, and perforating the capsular ligament to descend in the bicipital groove. The two muscular prolongations of the tendons unite about the middle of the arm to form a fleshy fusiform mass, which terminates above the elbow in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the posterior portion of the tuberosity of the radius. Opposite the elbow a flat fibrous process is given off, which unites with the fascia of the forearm. By some anatomists it is regarded as being made up of four distinct muscles—the coraco-radialis, the coraco-ulnaris, the gleno-radialis, and the gleno-ulnaris. [L.]—**Biceps f. cruris.** Fr., *fléchisseur de la cuisse.* The f. of the knee which has for its origin two heads, one of which, the long head, arises from the upper part of the ischial tuberosity, and the other, or short head, from the linea aspera and upper portion of the external supracondylar line. It terminates in a tendon which is inserted into the outer side of the head of the fibula and the outer tuberosity of the tibia. [L.]—**Deep f. of the phalanges.** See TIBIO-PHALANGEUS.—**External f. of the metacarpus.** See EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS.—**F. accessorius.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**F. accessorius a cauda ad tibiam tendens.** A muscle of some of the lower animals arising from the transverse processes of the anterior caudal vertebræ and inserted into the tibia. [L.]—**F. accessorius digitorum longus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus accessoria.*—**F. accessorius digitorum pedis.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**F. accessorius longus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius.*—**F. accessorius pedis.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**F. accessorius plantæ.** See *F. accessorius digitorum pedis.*—**F. antibrachii radialis.** See *Biceps f. cubiti.*—**F. antibrachii ulnaris.** The brachialis anticus muscle. [*a*, 29.]—**F. brachii.** See CORACO-RADIALIS.—**F. brachii longus.** The long f. of the fore leg in the horse, corresponding to the biceps f. cubiti in man. [L, 13 (*a*, 29).]—**F. brevis capitis.** See ATLOIDO-SUBOCCIPITALIS.—**F. brevis digitorum, F. brevis digitorum pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**F. brevis digiti quinti.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis.*—**F. brevis hallucis.** See *F. hallucis brevis.*—**F. brevis minimi digiti accessorius.** An anomalous muscle lying beneath the f. digiti minimi brevis. [L, 332.]—**F. brevis minimi digiti manus.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis.*—**F. brevis minimi digiti pedis.** See *F. digiti minimi pedis brevis.*—**F. brevis pollicis manus.** See *F. pollicis longus.*—**F. brevis pollicis pedis.** See *F. hallucis brevis.*—**F. capitis.** The

rectus capitis anticus major. [L, 94 (*a*, 29).]—**F. capitis brevis.** See Atloido-suboccipitalis.—**F. capitis parvus.** See Atloido-styloideus.—**F. carpi exterior.** See *F. carpi radialis.*—**F. carpi interior.** See *F. carpi ulnaris.*—**F. carpi radialis.** Ger., *innerer Speichenmuskel, Speichenbeuger der Hand.* A spindle-shaped muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, and the intermuscular septa between it and the pronator radii teres, the palmaris longus, and the f. digitorum sublimis. A little below the middle of the forearm it ends in a flat tendon, which passes through a separate compartment in the anterior annular ligament of the wrist to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the index-finger, and occasionally into that of the middle finger. It flexes the wrist and assists in pronation of the hand. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. carpi radialis brevis, F. carpi radialis profundus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the radius between the insertion of the pronator radii teres and the supinator longus muscles and inserted into the trapezium. [L, 332.]—**F. carpi ulnaris.** Ger., *innerer Ellenbogenmuskel, innerer Ellenbogenbeuger.* The innermost f. of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It arises by two heads, the one from the inner condyle of the humerus, the other from the inner margin of the olecranon; from the upper two thirds of the posterior surface of the ulna, by means of a dense aponeurosis, and from the intermuscular septum, between it and the f. digitorum sublimis. The two heads are separated by a tendinous arch, beneath which are the ulnar nerve and the posterior ulnar recurrent artery. Upon the lower third of its anterior surface the muscular fibres are inserted into its tendon, which is inserted into the pisiform bone, the anterior annular ligament, and the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. The ulnar artery is situated upon the outer side of the tendon in the lower two thirds of the forearm. It flexes the wrist and aids in its adduction. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. carpi ulnaris brevis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the ulna and inserted into the uncinate bone. [L, 332.]—**F. cruris biceps, F. cruris externus, F. cruris fibularis.** See *Biceps f. cruris.*—**F. cubiti.** See *Biceps f. cubiti.*—**F. digiti minimi accessorius.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower surface of the tendon of the f. digitorum pedis longus and is inserted into the little toe. [L, 332.]—**F. digiti minimi brevis.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis.*—**F. digiti minimi manus brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du petit doigt.* Ger., *kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers.* A small muscle which arises from the processus hamatus of the unciform bone and the front of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the little finger, in common with the tendon of the abductor minimi digiti. Between it and this muscle are found the deep palmar branches of the ulnar nerve and artery. It flexes and abducts the first phalanx of the little finger. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**F. digiti minimi pedis accessorius.** An occasional slip from the lower surface of the tendon of the f. digitorum pedis longus, behind its joint of division, inserted into the little toe, at which point it is perforated by the tendon of the f. digitorum brevis. [*a*, 29.]—**F. digiti minimi pedis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du petit orteil.* Ger., *kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe.* 1. A small muscle which arises from the base of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, the plantar tarso-calcaneal ligament, and the sheath of the peroneus longus, and is inserted by a tendon into the base of the first phalanx of the little toe of which it is a f. 2. The preceding muscle and the opponens digiti minimi regarded as one, each considered, respectively, as its outer and inner heads. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**F. digiti parvus minimi.** See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis.*—**F. digiti secundi pedis proprius.** Of Bahnsen, a muscular slip arising from the back of the tibia and inserted into the terminal phalanx of the second toe. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**F. digiti secundi proprius.** An anomalous muscle formed by the separation from the f. digitorum pedis longus of the portion connected with the tendon of the second toe. [L, 332.]—**F. digitorum.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*—**Flexores digitorum brevis, Flexores digitorum interossei.** The interossei muscles. [*a*, 29.]—**F. digitorum fibularis.** See *F. hallucis longus.*—**F. digitorum manus communis profundus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus.*—**F. digitorum manus communis sublimis.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*—**F. digitorum manus perforans.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus.*—**F. digitorum manus perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*—**F. digitorum manus profundus.** Fr., *fléchisseur profond des doigts.* Ger., *tiefer Fingerbeuger.* A thick muscle lying beneath the f. carpi ulnaris and the f. digitorum sublimis muscles. It arises from the coronoid process of the ulna, the upper two thirds or three fourths of the inner and anterior surface of the ulna, the interosseous membrane, and the aponeurosis of origin of the f. carpi ulnaris. It divides into four bellies which shortly become tendinous; the tendons pass through the same compartment of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist in company with and beneath those of the f. digitorum sublimis. Opposite the first phalanges the tendons perforate those of the f. digitorum sublimis and are inserted into the bases of the last phalanges of the fingers. It flexes the distal phalanges of the fingers. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. digitorum manus profundus accessorius.** An occasional muscle which arises from the radius and joins one or more of the tendons of the f. digitorum profundus. [*a*, 29.]—**F. digitorum manus sublimis.** Fr., *fléchisseur superficiel des doigts.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Fingerbeuger, durchbohrter Fingerbeuger.* A broad, flat muscle situated in the middle of the forearm beneath the f. carpi ulnaris, f. carpi radialis, and the f. palmaris longus and pronator radii teres. It arises by three heads, the one from the internal condyle of the humerus, the internal lateral ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular septa; the second arises from the inner margin of the coronoid process of the ulna; and the third from the oblique line of the radius above the pronator radii teres. By some authorities the radial origin is regarded as one head, and the others as a second. About the middle of the forearm it divides into four tendons which are arranged in pairs, the most anterior going to the middle and ring fingers, and the posterior to the index and little fingers. They pass through the same compartment of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, with and above the tendons of the f. digitorum manus profundus. Upon the palm of the hand they diverge to pass to their appropriate insertions, each being contained together with the corresponding tendon of the f. digitorum profundus in a fibrous sheath. Opposite the first phalanges each divides into two parts, which embrace the corresponding tendon of the f. digitorum profundus and unite posterior to it. Shortly after their union they again separate and are inserted on each side into the margins of the second phalanges. It is a f. of the second phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. digitorum pedis brevis, F. digitorum pedis communis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court des orteils.* Ger., *kurzer Zehenbeuger.* A flat, thin muscle of the sole of the foot lying immediately beneath the plantar fascia. It arises from the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, the deep surface of the plantar fascia, and the septa between it and the adjacent muscles. About opposite the middle of the sole of the foot it divides into four bellies which shortly become tendinous. Opposite the middle of the first phalanges each tendon is pierced by the tendon of the f. digitorum pedis longus going to the same toe; it then divides into two slips, which are inserted into the sides of the second phalanges of the four smaller toes. It is a f. of the second phalanges of the toe. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. digitorum pedis communis longus, F. digitorum pedis longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur tibial, fléchisseur long des orteils.* Ger., *langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehenbeuger.* A f. muscle of the toes and an extensor of the foot upon the leg. It arises from the middle two fourths of the posterior surface of the tibia internal to the tibial origin of the tibialis posticus and from the septum between it and the last muscle, becoming tendinous at the lower part of the leg. Its tendon passes behind the internal malleolus in common with that of the tibialis posticus and crosses the sole of the foot in a forward and outward direction, to divide into four tendons which pierce those of the f. digitorum brevis and are inserted into the bases of the distal phalanges of the four smaller toes. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius.** An anomalous muscle of the foot which may arise from any portion of the lower part of the leg and is inserted into the tendons of the f. digitorum pedis longus or in common with them. [L, 332.]—**F. digitorum pedis perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis communis longus.*—**F. digitorum pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**F. digitorum pedis profundus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*—**F. digitorum pedis sublimis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**F. digitorum perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*—**F. digitorum profundus accessorius.** An anomalous offshoot from the muscular portion of the f. digitorum manus profundus which sends a tendon or tendons inserted into one or more of the fingers. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. digitorum superficialis.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*—**F. digitorum tibialis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*—**F. femoris.** See *Biceps f. cruris.*—**F. femoris magnus.** See Iliacus.—**F. hallucis.** See *F. hallucis longus.*—**F. hallucis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du gros orteil.* Ger., *kurzer Beuger der grossen Zehe.* A f. muscle of the great toe situated between the adductor and abductor hallucis muscles. It arises from the inner border of the cuboid bone, the external cuneiform bone, the plantar tarso-calcanean ligament and the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle, and is inserted by two tendons into the inner and outer sides of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, being blended with the insertions of the adductor and abductor hallucis respectively. By some authorities the outer portion of the muscle is regarded as a portion of the abductor hallucis, the name being restricted to the inner head. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. hallucis longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur long du gros orteil.* Ger., *langer Beuger der grossen Zehe.* A long muscle which arises from the lower two thirds of the posterior surface and lateral angle of the fibula, from the septum between it and the peronei muscles, from the fascia covering the tibialis posticus muscle, and the lower part of the interosseous membrane. Its fibres extend downward and backward and terminate in a tendon which passes through a groove upon the posterior surface of the tibia external to the one occupied by the tibialis posticus and f. digitorum pedis longus, out upon the sole of the foot to the interval between the two portions of the f. hallucis brevis, between which it passes, to be inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the great toe. In the sole of the foot it gives off a tendon to the f. digitorum pedis longus. It flexes the distal phalanx of the great toe and extends the foot upon the leg. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**F. internodii primi digitorum.** See Lumbricalis *manus.*—**F. internodii primi pollicis manus.** Of Douglas, the opponens pollicis. [L, 84 (*a*, 29).]—**F. internodii primi et secundi pollicis.** The f. pollicis manus brevis. [*a*, 29.]—**F. internodii secundi digitorum manus.** The f. digitorum manus sublimis. [*a*, 29.]—**F. internodii secundi pollicis manus.** The f. pollicis manus brevis. [L, 84 (*a*, 29).]—**F. internodii tertii digitorum manus.** The f. digitorum manus profundus. [L, 84 (*a*, 29).]—**F. internodii tertii pollicis.** The f. pollicis manus longus. [L, 84 (*a*, 29).]—**F. longus colli.** See Dorso-atloideus.—**F. longus digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*—**F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans accessorius.** See Accessorius *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**F. longissimus pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus.*—**F. longus digitorum pedis, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*—**F. longus pollicis.** See *F. pollicis manus longus.*—**F. longus pollicis manus.** See *F. pollicis longus.*—**F. longus pollicis pedis.** See *F. hallucis longus.*—**F. manus medius.** See Palmaris *longus.*—**F. manus radialis.** See *F. carpi radialis.*—**F. manus ulnaris.** See *F. carpi ulnaris.*—**F. metacarpi externus.** See Epicondylo-supracarpeus.—**F. metacarpi medius.** See Epitrochleo-supercarpeus.—**F. metatarsi.** See Peroneus *tertius.*—**F. metatarsi parvus.** See Tarso-præphalangeus.—**F. minimi digiti manus parvus, F. minimi digiti parvus.** See *F. digiti minimi brevis.*—**F. ossis metacarpi pollicis.** See Opponens *pollicis.*—**F. palmaris.**

See PALMARIS *longus*.—**F. pedis.** See TIBIO-PHALANGEUS.—**F. pedis accessorius.** See PERONEO-PHALANGEUS.—**F. pedis perforans.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. pedis perforatus.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforans, F. perforans digitorum.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus* and *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforans digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. perforans tertii internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforatus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis* and *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. perforatus digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. perforatus digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. perforatus pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. phalangeus profundus.** See RADII-PHALANGEUS.—**F. plantæ accessorius.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**F. pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. pollicis brevis.** Fr., *fléchisseur court du pouce*. Ger., *kurzer Daumenbeuger*. 1. A two-headed muscle of the ball of the thumb. Its superficial head arises from the outer two thirds of the annular ligament and the trapezium, the deep head from the trapezium, the trapezoid, cuneiform, and uncinate bones, and the first and second metacarpal bones. The two portions unite, after allowing the tendon of the f. pollicis longus to pass between them, into one which again divides into two, which are inserted one on either side of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb, blending, respectively, with the adductor and abductor pollicis. 2. By some authorities the term is restricted to the two small slips on each side of the tendon of the f. pollicis longus, the more internal and external being regarded, respectively, as portions of the adductor and abductor pollicis. [L, 31, 144, 172, 332.]—**F. pollicis longissimus** [Cowper], **F. pollicis longus, F. pollicis manus longus.** Fr., *fléchisseur long du pouce*. Ger., *langer Daumenbeuger*. A deeply seated muscle in the anterior part of the forearm. It arises from the anterior surface of the radius between the oblique line and the attachment of the pronator quadratus, from the adjacent part of the interosseous membrane and occasionally from the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, and terminates in a round tendon which passes beneath the annular ligament and through the palm of the hand between the two heads of the f. brevis pollicis, to be inserted into the terminal phalanx of the thumb. [L, 142, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**F. pollicis pedis brevis.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**F. pollicis pedis longus.** See *F. hallucis longus*.—**F. primi et secundi pollicis.** See *F. pollicis brevis*.—**F. primi internodii.** See OPPONENS *pollicis*.—**F. primi internodii digitorum pedis.** See LUMBRICALIS *pedis*.—**F. primi internodii minimi digiti.** See OPPONENS *minimi digiti*.—**F. primus secundi internodii pollicis.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.—**F. profundus digitorum.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. profundus perforans.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. radialis.** See *F. carpi radialis*.—**F. radii.** See *Biceps f. cubiti*.—**F. secundi internodii.** See *F. pollicis brevis*.—**F. secundi internodii digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. secundi internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. sublimis digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.—**F. sublimis digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**F. superficialis.** See EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGEUS.—**F. tarsi** [E. Coues]. See TIBIALIS *anticus*.—**F. tertii internodii.** The f. pollicis longus. [L, 94 (*a*, 29).]—**F. tertii internodii digitorum manus.** See *F. digitorum manus profundus*.—**F. tertii internodii digitorum pedis.** See *F. digitorum pedis longus*.—**F. tertii internodii pollicis.** See *F. pollicis longus*.—**F. ulnaris** [E. Coues]. See *F. carpi ulnaris*.—**Long. f. of the great toe.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**Long f. of the head.** See TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS.—**Oblique f. of the forearm.** See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS.—**Oblique f. of the phalanges.** See PERONEO-PHALANGEUS.—**Short f. of the forearm.** See HUMERO-RADIALIS.—**Short f. of the great toe.** See *F. hallucis brevis*.—**Superficial f. of the phalanges.** See FEMORO-PHALANGEUS.

FLEXUOSE, FLEXUOUS, adj's. Fle^{2}x'u^2-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *flexuosus*. Fr., *flexueux*. Ger., *vielbeugig, zickzackig*. Zigzag; bending alternately inward and outward. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FLEXURA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}x-u^2(u)'ra^3. See FLEXURE.—**Flexuræ cephalicæ.** See *Cranial* FLEXURES *(of the embryo)*.—**F. coli dextra (seu hepatica).** See *Hepatic* FLEXURE *of the colon*.—**F. coli iliaca.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*.—**F. coli inferior.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*. [A, 316.]—**F. coli lienalis.** See *Splenic* FLEXURE *of the descending colon*.—**F. coli prima.** See *Hepatic* FLEXURE *of the colon*. [L, 7.]—**F. coli secunda.** See *Splenic* FLEXURE *of the descending colon*.—**F. coli sigmoidea.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*.—**F. coli sinistra (seu splenica).** See *Splenic* FLEXURE *of the descending colon*.—**F. duodeni inferior.** See *F. duodeni secunda*.—**F. duodeni prima.** The curve described at the junction of the ascending and descending portions of the duodenum. [L, 7, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**F. duodeni secunda.** The curve described at the junction of the descending and transverse portions of the duodenum. [L, 7, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**F. duodeni superior.** See *F. duodeni prima*.—**F. duodeni tertia, F. duodeno-jejunalis.** The curve described at the junction of the duodenum and the jejunum. [L, 7, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**F. iliaca coli.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*.—**F. ossis.** A bending of a bone forming an incomplete (greenstick) fracture. [*a*, 34.]—**F. sigmoidea.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*.—**Flexuræ transversæ.** Of Purkinje, the transverse arches formed by the rows of papillæ on the pulps of the fingers. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]

FLEXURE, n. Fle^{2}x'u^{2}r. Lat., *flexura, flexio* (from *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Krümmung*. It., *flessura*. Sp., *flexión*. A bending, a curve.—**Anterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See GENU *of the corpus callosum*.—**Basi-cranial f.** The forward f. of the embryo at the base of the skull.—**Caudal f.** The forward f. of the embryo at the caudal portion.—**Cephalic f's, Cranial f's, Encephalic f's.** Lat., *flexuræ* (seu *flexiones*) *cephalicæ*. Fr., *f's craniennes*. Ger., *Kopfkrümmungen, Hirnkrümmungen*. Certain f's of the cranial portion of the embryo which take place at an early period of development, the earliest and most important of which is the one that occurs at the anterior extremity of the notochord, at which place the medullary tube, and especially the substance forming the wall of the cranium, undergo a decided bending forward, so as to cause a marked projection of the thickened cranial base posteriorly. To this mesencephalic f. alone is the name *cranial* applied by H. F. Osborn. [A. 5; I, 98.]—**Diencephalic f.** Of Wilder, the change in the level of the encephalic segments by which in man, other mammals, birds, and reptiles, the mesal division of the prosencephalic cavity comes to lie dorsad of the diencephalic cavity, instead of cephalad of it, and on nearly the same plane as in the *Amphibia* and fishes. [I, 98.]—**Hæmal f.** In the *Branchiogasteropoda*, a f. of the alimentary canal away from the neural face of the body. [B, 100 (*a*, 29).]—**Hepatic f. of the colon.** Lat., *flexura coli dextra* (seu *hepatica*, seu *prima*). An abrupt bend in the ascending colon, situated at the under surface of the liver, on the right of the gall-bladder, where it passes inward and to the left, to become the transverse colon. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]—**Neck f.** Of H. F. Osborn, the angle between the spinal cord and the oblongata, strongly marked at certain stages of development, but nearly obliterated in the adult. [I, 98.]—**Neural f.** In the *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda*, a f. of the alimentary canal toward the neural face of the body. [B, 100 (*a*, 29).]—**Pons f.** Of H. F. Osborn, the sharp ventral angle in the embryo corresponding nearly with the caudal margin of the pons. [I, 98.]—**Posterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See SPLENIUM.—**Principal cephalic f.** A decided angular flexion of the cranial cavity of the embryo in a ventral, or downward, direction in the region of the midbrain and sella turcica; the cranial f. of H. F. Osborn. [A. 5.]—**Sigmoid f. of the colon.** Lat., *flexura* (*coli*) *sigmoidea* (seu *iliaca*), *curvatura sigmoidea*. Fr., *S iliâque*. An S-shaped f. of the colon (the curve passing at first upward, then vertically downward, and to one or the other side) situated in the left iliac fossa. It begins at the termination of the descending colon, at the margin of the crest of the ilium, and ends at the beginning of the rectum, opposite the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis.—**Splenic f. of the descending colon.** Lat., *flexura coli lienalis* (seu *secunda*, seu *sinistra*). An abrupt bend connecting the transverse with the descending colon, and situated beneath the lower end of the spleen. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]—**Suprasternal f.** A f. in the colon of a horse which rests upon the abdominal prolongation of the sternum. [L, 13 (*a*, 29).]

FLEXUS (Lat.), adj. Fle^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *fléchi*. Bent. [*a*, 24.]

FLIEDER (Ger.), n. Fled'e^{2}r. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Blauer F.** The *Syringa vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'baum.** See *F.*—**F'beeren.** See *Baccæ* SAMBUCI.—**F'beerensaft.** See *Succus* SAMBUCI *inspissatus*.—**F'blumen.** See *Flores* SAMBUCI.—**F'blumenwasser.** See *Aqua florum* SAMBUCI.—**F'mus.** See *Succus* SAMBUCI *inspissatus*.—**Gänsef'.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 270.]—**Wilder F.** The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FLIEGE (Ger.), n. Fleg'e^2. A fly. [*a*, 14.]—**Aasf'.** See MUSCA *cadaverina*.—**F'nfalle.** The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. [L, 105.]—**F'nfänger.** 1. The *Dionæa muscipula*. 2. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. [B, 49; L, 43.]—**F'nfressend.** Muscivorous. [L, 43.]—**F'ngift.** Arsenic.—**F'nholz.** Quassia-wood. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'nkraut.** The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'npfeffer.** See PIPER *longum*.—**F'npflaster.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**F'npilz.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**F'npulver.** Metallic arsenic. [A, 319 (B).]—**F'nschwamm.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**F'nstein, F'ntod.** Arsenic; because used as a fly-poison. [B, 180.]—**F'nwulst.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**Gewitterf'.** See ANTHOMYIA *meteorica*.—**Grauer F'nschwamm.** See AGARICUS *rubescens*.—**Grubenf'.** See ANTHOMYIA *cuniculina*.—**Spanische F.** See CANTHARIS (2d def.).—**Spanischef'n-papier.** See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.

FLIEGEND (Ger.), adj. Fleg'e^{2}nd. See VOLATILE and EPHEMERAL.

FLIEHKRAFT (Ger.), n. Fle'kra^{3}ft. Centrifugal force. [B.]

FLIESSBLATTERN (Ger.), n. Fles'bla^{3}t-te^{2}rn. Confluent small-pox. [A, 521.]

FLIESSEN (Ger.), n. Fles'se^{2}n. A flow. [L, 80.]

FLIETE (Ger.), n. Flet'e^2. See FLEAM.

FLIGGERS, n. Fli^{2}g'u^{5}rz. Probably the *Iris pseudacorus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FLIMMER (Ger.), n. Fli^{2}m'me^{2}r. A glittering; in comp., ciliary or ciliated.

FLINSBERG, n. A place in Silesia, near Bohemia, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]

FLINT'S SPRINGS, n. Fli^{2}nts spri^{2}n^{2}z. Mineral springs situated at Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Michigan. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

FLIX, n. Fli^{2}x. 1. A flux; dysentery. [L, 56.] 2. The *Linum usitatissimum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Bloody f'wort.** The *Filago minima*. [L, 73.]—**F'weed.** The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FLOATING, adj. Flot'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *fluctuans*. Fr., *flottant*. Lying free; unattached or loosely connected. See *F.* RIBS, *F.* KIDNEY, etc.

FLOCCILLATION, FLOCCITATION, n's. Flo^{2}k-si^{2}l-a'-shu^{3}n, -si^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *floccilatio, floccitatio* (from *floccus*, a flock of wool), *floccilegium*. See CARPHOLOGY.

FLOCCOSE, adj. Flo^{2}k'kos. Lat., *floccosus*. Fr., *floconneux*. Ger., *flockig*. Woolly, covered with tufts of hairs. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FLOCCULAR, adj. Flo^{2}k'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. 1. See FLOCCULENT. 2. Pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum.

FLOCCULENCE, n. Flo^{2}k'ku^{2}l-e^{2}ns. The state of being flocculent.

FLOCCULENT, FLOCCULOSE, adj's. Flo^{2}k'ku^{2}l-e^{2}nt, -os. From *floccus*, a flock of wool. Fr., *cotonneux*. Ger., *flockig*. 1. Consisting of or containing flocculi; flaky. 2. Pertaining to or resembling the floccus of unfledged birds. [L, 343; α, 17.]

FLOCCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Flo^{2}k'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *floccus*, a flock of wool. Fr., *flocon, touffe* (ou *lobule, du pneumogastrique*) (2d def.). Ger., *Flöckchen*. 1. A little floccus. 2. A small foliated mass attached to the middle peduncle and perhaps representing the relatively larger appendicular lobe of the cerebellum in the lower mammals; it varies in the number of lobules and folia; its dorsal aspect forms the floor of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle. [I, 15, 98.]—**F. cerebelli.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Associated f.** Lat., *f. secundarius*. Ger., *Nebenflöckchen*. Of Henle, a smaller foliated lobule dorso-cephalad of the f.; the paraf' of Wilder. [I, 6, 98.]—**F. secundarius, F. succenturiatus.** See *Associated f.*

FLOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Flo^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., κροκίς, κροκύς. Fr., *flocon*. Ger., *Flocke*. Lit., a lock of wool. 1. A tuft of filaments. Cf. VILLUS. 2. The fine, downy plumage of a newly hatched bird. [L, 343.] 3. See FLOCCULUS (2d def.). 4. In the pl., *flocci*, the hypha. [B, 121 (α, 21).]—**F. laminosus.** The flocculus (2d def.); so called from its division into laminæ. [I, 3 (K).]—**Flocci volitantes.** See MUSCÆ *volitantes*.—**Floccorum venatio.** See CARPHOLOGY.

FLOCK, n. Flo^{2}k. From *floccus*, a flock of wool. A flocculent collection of matter.

FLOCKE (Ger.), n. Flo^{3}k'e^2. See FLOCCUS.—**F. des kleinen Gehirns, F. des Kleinhirns.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**F'nblume.** See the major list.—**F'nlesen.** See CARPHOLOGY.—**F'nsehen.** The condition of seeing muscæ volitantes. [A, 521.]—**F'nstiel.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**F'nstreuling.** The genus *Lycoperdon*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner F'nstreuling.** The *Lycoperdon bovista*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kleine F.** See FLOCCULUS.

FLOCKENBLUME (Ger.), n. Flo^{3}k'e^{2}n-blum-e^2. The genus *Centaurea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Blaue F.** The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine F.** The *Centaurea jacea*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Grosse F.** The *Centaurea centaurium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Schwarze F.** See CENTAUREA *jacea*.

FLOCKIG (Ger.), adj. Flo^{3}k'i^{2}g. See FLOCCOSE.

FLOCON (Fr.), n. Flo-ko^{2}n^2. See FLOCCUS and FLOCCULUS.

FLOCONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Flo-ko^{2}n-nu^5. See FLOCCOSE.

FLOGGING, n. Flo^{2}g'i^{2}n^2. See FLAGELLATION.

FLOH (Ger.), n. Flo. See PULEX.—**F'biss.** A flea-bite.—**F'kraut.** See the major list.—**F'samen.** The seed of *Plantago arenaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'stich.** A flea-bite.—**F'sucht.** See PULICATIO.

FLOHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Flo'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Mentha pulegium* and the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ampferblätteriges F.** The *Polygonum lapathifolium*. [L, 80.]—**Blaues F.** The *Erigeron acris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Brennendes F.** The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'samen.** The seed of *Plantago arenaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeines F.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grosses F.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Immergrünes F.** The *Plantago cynops*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Mildes F.** The *Polygonum persicaria*. [L, 80.]—**Ruhrwidriges F.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wellenblätteriges F.** The *Pulicaria undulata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wohlriechendes F.** The *Pulicaria odora*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLOODING, n. Flu^{3}d'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *ménorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterblutfluss*. Profuse uterine hæmorrhage.

FLOOR, n. Flor. A.-S., *flôr*. Gr., πέδον. Lat., *solum*. Fr., *plancher*. Ger., *Boden, Grund*. The lower wall of a cavity, as of the bladder, the pelvis, the orbit, etc.

FLOQUET (Fr.), n. Flo-ka. The *Silene inflata* and the *Lychnis alba*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FLOR (Sp.), n. Flor. See FLOWER and FLOS.—**F. de aroma.** The *Acacia farnesiana*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**F. de corpus (Christi).** An unclassified herb found in the province of San Luis, Argentine Republic; employed as a vulnerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**F. de cera.** In Caracas, the *Sperlingia carnea*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de encino de Puebla** [Mex. Ph.]. The male flowers of the genus *Quercus*, popularly supposed to be antispasmodic. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de fuego** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de gallinazo.** In Peru, the *Pleroma sarmentosa*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de Guillermo.** In Caracas, the *Ipomœa quamoclit*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de Jesús.** The *Lælia acuminata*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**F. de la campaña.** The tops of *Cobæa scandens*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de la noche.** An unclassified medicinal herb found in the province of Catamarca, Argentine Republic. The fragrant flowers are used for perfumery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**F. del camarón** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del chupamirto** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Hoitzia coccinea*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del clavo** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Juliana caryophyllata*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del corazón** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Magnolia mexicana*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del cuervo** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Plumiera alba* and the *Plumiera rubra*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del Espíritu-Santo.** In Panama, the *Peristeria elata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de luna.** In Caracas, the *Datura suaveolens*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. del látigo** [Mex. Ph.]. See CEREUS *flagelliformis*.—**F. del muerto** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Tagetes erecta*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. del paraíso.** In Caracas, the *Alpinia nutans*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. del tigre** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Tigridia pavonia*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de mácias** [Mex. Ph.]. Mace. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de Mayo** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Plumiera rubra*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de muertos** [Mex. Ph.]. See BLETTIA *campanulata* (in Supplement).—**F. de nieve** [Mex. Ph.]. The snow-flower of Mexico. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.] See GENTIANA *calyculata*.—**F. de noche-buena** [Mex. Ph.], **F. de Pascua** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de perdiz.** In Valparaiso, the *Tropæolum brachyceras*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F'es de piedra.** The genus *Hoya*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de piedra** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Lycopodium nidiforme*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de San Juan.** See BOUVARDIA *longiflora* (in Supplement).—**F. de Santiago** [Mex. Ph.]. See SPREKELIA *formosissima*.—**F. de Santo Domingo** [Mex. Ph.]. See GENTIANA *calyculata*.—**F. de vinagre** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Saccharomyces mycoderma*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**F. de Yucatán** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Plumiera rubra*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

FLORA (Lat.), n. f. Flo'ra^3. Fr., *flore*. Ger., *F.* Lit., the goddess of flowers (from *flos*, a flower); the botany of a given geographical division. [B, 121, 128 (α, 24); α, 27.]—**F. medica.** Fr., *flore médicale*. A f. restricted to medicinal plants.

FLORAISON (Fr.), n. Flo-re^2-zo^{2}n^2. See INFLORESCENCE.

FLORAL, adj. Flo'ra^{2}l. Gr., ἀνθώδης. Lat., *floralis* (from *flos*, a flower). Fr., *f.* Ger., *zur Blüthe gehörig, blüthenständig*. Pertaining to a flower. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

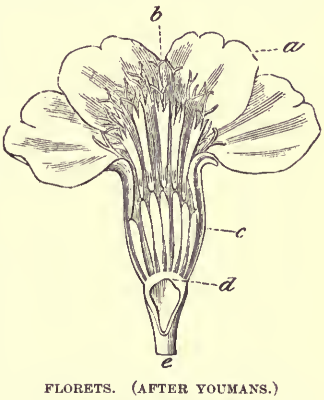
FLORAMOR, FLORIMER, n's. The *Amarantus caudatus* and the *Amarantus tricolor*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FLORENS (Lat.), adj. Flo're^{2}nz(rans). From *florere*, to bloom. 1. Blooming. 2. Adolescent.

FLORENTINE, adj. Flo^{2}r'e^{2}nt-en. Lat., *florentinus*. Fr., *florentin*. 1. Indigenous to the neighborhood of Florence. 2. Imported from Florence.

FLORESCENCE, n. Flo-re^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *florescentia* (from *florescere*, to begin to blossom). Fr., *fleuraison, floraison*. Ger., *Floreszenz, Blüthezeit*. See INFLORESCENCE.

FLORET, n. Flor'e^{2}t. Lat., *flosculus* (dim. of *flos*, a flower). Fr., *florette, fleuron*. Ger., *Blümchen, Blüthchen*. One of the small flowers on the receptacle of heads of flowers, as in the *Compositæ*. [B, 19, 77 (α, 24).]—**Disc-f's.** The f's occupying the centre of the head of a composite flower. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Involucre f's.** The f's encircling the disc. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Ray f's.** The f's occupying the circumference of the head of a composite flower. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Syngenesious f's.** The f's of a composite flower. [α, 24.]



FLORETS. (AFTER YOUMANS.)
a, the ray florets; *b*, the disc florets; *c*, the involucre; *d*, the receptacle; *e*, the peduncle.

FLORIBUND, adj. Flo^{2}r'i^2-bu^{3}nd. Lat., *floribundus* (from *florere*, to bloom). Fr., *floribond*. Ger., *vollblüthig, vielblüthig*. Having the flowers very numerous. The *Floribundi* of Linnæus are the 7th order of his calycinal method (*Methodus calycina*), comprising *Elæagnus, Isnarda*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

FLORICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Flor-i^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *flos*, a flower, and *colere*, to dwell in. Fr., *floricole*. Ger., *blumenbewohnend*. Of insects, living on flowers. [L, 41.]

FLORICUERNO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Flo-re-kwe^{2}r'no. The *Cereus flagelliformis*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

FLORID, adj. Flo^{2}r'i^{2}d. Lat., *floridus* (from *flos*, a flower). Fr., *floride*. Ger., *blühend*. 1. In botany, abounding in flowers. 2. Reddish in color. The *Florideæ* (Fr., *floridées*; Ger., *Florideen*) are: *a*. The *Floridæ*; the rhodosperms; a large group of red or violet-colored *Algæ*, popularly known as sea-mosses; of Lamouroux, an order of the *Thalassiophyti non articulati*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ascophyceæ*; of Schulz, a family of the *Parenchymaphyllospori*; and of Sachs and others, a division of the *Carposporeæ*. *b*. Of Wood, a cohort of monocotyledons consisting of the *Alismaceæ, Hydrocharidaceæ*, and other orders, with the flowers usually perfect, the perianth 3-parted and consisting of 2 segments, of which the outer often, and sometimes both, are green. The *Floridei* of Bory are an order of the *Hydrophyti*, comprising the *Gigartineæ, Halymenieæ, Delesseriæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*. The *Floridoites* of Sternberg are a suborder of fossil plants of the *Algacites*, including the *Rhodomelites, Chondrites*, etc. [B, 19, 34, 77, 121, 170, 291 (α, 24).]

FLORIDCINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Flo-red-the'na^3. Phloridzin. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

FLORIFEROUS, adj. Flor-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *florifer* (from *flos*, a flower, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *florifère*. Ger., *blüthentragend*. Flower-bearing; having an abundant inflorescence. [B, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

FLORIFICATION, n. Flo^{2}r-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *flos*, a flower, and *facere*, to make. See EFFLORESCENCE (3d def.).

FLORIFORM, adj. Flo'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *floriformis* (from *flos*, a flower, and *forma*, form). Fr., *floriforme*. Ger., *blumenförmig*. Flower-shaped.

FLORIGER (Lat.), adj. Flor'i^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r). See FLORIFEROUS.

FLORIGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Flo^{2}r(flor)-i^2-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From *flos*, a flower, and γράφειν, to write. See ANTHOLOGY.

FLORINS-SAINT-ANDRÉ (Fr.), n. Flo-ra^{2}n^2-sa^{2}n^{2}t-a^{3}n^2-dra. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a gaseous and weakly sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

FLORIPAROUS, adj. Flo^{2}r-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *floriparus* (from *flos*, a flower, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *floripare*. Ger., *blüthenhervorbringend*. Producing flowers (said of a bud which contains only the flower). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

FLORIPONDIO (Sp.), n. Flor-e-pon'de-o. See DATURA *sanguinea* and DATURA *suaveolens*.

FLORITIO (Lat.), n. f. Flor-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-o. Gen., *-tion'is*. From *florere*, to blossom. 1. A blossom; a flowering. 2. The full development of an eruption. [G.] See STADIUM *floritionis*.

FLORULA (Lat.), n. f. Flor'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *flos*, a flower. Fr., *florule*. See FLORET.

FLORULENT, adj. Flo^{2}r'u^{2}l-e^{2}nt. See FLORIBUND.

FLOS (Lat.), n. m. Flo^{2}s(flos). Gen., *flor'is*. 1. A flower. 2. In chemistry, a term for various pulverulent substances obtained by sublimation. [B.]—**Farnesianus solis f.** The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**Florum fasciculus.** The *Polyporus frondosus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. abortiens.** An abortive flower. See under ABORTIVE. [*a*, 24.]—**Flores accipitrini.** The bloom of *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores africani.** The flowers of *Tagetes patula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. amoris.** The *Delphinium consolida* and the *Amarantus albus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores apostematici.** The flowers of *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. arborum** [Lœsel]. The *Polyporus sulphureus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. barbatus.** A flower having long and weak hairs on some of its organs. [*a*, 24.]—**F. capitatus.** A term for many flowers connected on the summits of the foot-stalks so as to form a head. [L, 97.]—**F. cardinalis.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit* and the *Lobelia cardinalis*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. clitorius.** The genus *Clitoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. constantinopolitanus.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F. cuculi.** The cuckoo flower. [*a*, 24.]—**F. Februarii.** A flower blooming in the month of February in a certain locality. [*a*, 24.]—**F. fœmineus.** A pistillate flower. [*a*, 24.]—**Flores fugæ-dæmonum.** The flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. globosus.** The *Gomphrena globosa*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores immortales.** The flowers of *Helichrysum arenarium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores intense rubrarum (seu optimarum).** The rose-leaves of *Rosa gallica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Jovis.** The *Lychnis f. Jovis*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores Jovis.** Dioxide of tin obtained as a fine powder by the combustion of the metal. [B, 3.]—**Flores keyri.** The flowers of *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flos lactis.** See CREAM.—**Flores linguæ bovis.** The flowers of *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores martiales.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**F. masculus.** A staminate flower. [*a*, 24.]—**Flores muliebres.** An old term for the menses.—**Flores oculi Christi.** The flowers of *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores paralyseos.** The flowers of *Primula*. [B, 270.]—**F. passionis.** The *Passiflora cœrulea* and other species of *Passiflora*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores perforati.** The flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. plenus.** A double flower in which the petals are abnormally increased. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores Rivini.** The flowers of *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. solis.** The *Helianthus annuus* and the *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. solis pyramidalis.** The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**F. stamineus.** A staminate flower. [B, 1, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores sternutatorii.** The flowers of *Convallaria majalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sterilis.** A flower destitute of pistils or of stamens. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Trinitatis.** The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. virginalis, F. virginitatis.** See HYMEN.—**Infusum florum cordialium.** Sp., *infusion de flores cordiales* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion made with 5 parts of species cordiales and 345 of boiling water. [B, 95.]—**Infusum florum pectoralium.** See *Tisane de* FLEURS *pectorales*.—**Species florum pectoralium.** Fr., *espèces pectorales avec les fleurs, fleurs pectorales*. Syn.: *species pectorales* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of *Verbascum thapsus, Papaver rhœas, Althæa officinalis, Malva silvestris, Antennaria dioica, Tussilago farfara*, and *Viola odorata*. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Tisane florum pectoralium.** See *Tisane de* FLEURS *pectorales*.

FLOSCULE, n. Flo^{2}s'ku^{2}l. Lat., *flosculus, floscellus* (dim. of *flos*, a flower). Fr., *f*. See FLORET.

FLOSCULOSE, FLOSCULOUS, adj's. Flo^{2}s'ku^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *flosculosus* (from *flosculus*, a floret). Fr., *flosculeux*. Composed of florets (said of the calathidium of the *Compositæ*). The *Flosculosæ* (*Flosculosi*; Fr., *flosculeuses*) of Tournefort are a class of the *Compositæ* so characterized. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

FLOSCULUS (Lat.), n. Flo^{2}s(flos)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *flos*, a flower. See FLORET.

FLOSS, n. Flo^{2}s. 1. Silk that has not been twisted; of a plant, a collection of downy filaments. 2. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FLÖSSCHEN (Ger.), n. Flu^{8}s'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A fin.—**Bauchf'.** See *Ventral* FIN.

FLOSS-DOCKEN, n. Flo^{2}s'do^{2}k-e^{2}n. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FLOSSE (Ger.), n. Flos'e^2. See FIN.—**Afterf'.** See *Anal* FIN.—**Bauchf'.** See *Ventral* FIN.—**Brustf'.** See *Pectoral* FIN.—**Rückenf'.** See *Dorsal* FIN.—**Schwanzf'.** See *Caudal* FIN.—**Steissf'.** See *Anal* FIN.

FLOSSIFICATION, n. Flo^{2}s-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *flos*, a flower, and *facere*, to make. See INFLORESCENCE.

FLOSS-SEAVE, n. Flo^{2}s'sev. The genus *Eriophorum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FLOTOVIA (Lat.), n. f. Flo-to'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. A genus of the *Compositæ*.—**F. diacanthoides.** A species found in southern Chili, where it is called *palo mato* or *fallu*. A decoction of the bark is employed as an antispasmodic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (*a*, 14).]

FLOTTANT (Fr.), adj. Flot-ta^{3}n^2. See FLOATING.

FLÖTZ (Ger.), n. Flu^{5}ts. See STRATUM.

FLOUNDER, n. Flu^5'u^{4}nd-u^{5}r. The *Pleuronectes flesus*. [B.]

FLOUR, n. Flu^5'u^{4}r. Gr., ἄλφιτον, κρίμνον. Lat., *farina* (from *far*, a sort of grain). Fr., *farine*. Ger., *Mehl*. It., *farina*. Sp., *harina*. A fine powder, especially of a cereal grain.—**Baked f.** Lat., *farina tosta, farina tritici tosta*. A preparation made by baking wheat f. in a slack oven until it acquires a pale-buff hue; used as food for infants troubled with diarrhœa. [B, 199 (*a*, 21).]—**Boiled f.** Lat., *farina preparata, triticina*. A preparation made by tying fine f. up in a linen cloth as tightly as possible, and, after dipping frequently in cold water, dredging over the outside of the cloth with f. until a crust is formed around it to prevent the water from soaking into it, boiling for a long time, and, when cold, dividing into small, oblong pieces. For use it should be reduced to powder and prepared like arrow-root. [B, 199 (*a*, 21).]—**Cold-blast extra f.** A trade name for a kind of f. made from choice wheat by peculiar processes which lessen the normal proportion of starch and increase the percentage of gluten; said to contain an amount of phosphates greater than that of the best commercial f. [*a*, 21.]—**Poison f.** Ger., *Giftmehl*. Crude arsenic.—**Special diabetic f.** A trade name for a f. left after washing out most of the starch from peeled wheat f.; used in diabetes. [*a*, 21.]

FLOURENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Flur-a^{3}ns'i^2-a^3. 1. Of Cambessi. the genus *Thylacospermum*. 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of resiniferous composite plants, by some authors referred to the genus *Helianthus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. cernua, F. laurifolia.** Of De Candolle, species found in and near New Mexico. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**F. thurifera.** The *tlalpopolotl* of the Mex. Ph.; a species found in Chili, where it is also called *maravilla* (or *matavilla*) *del campo*. The root is pectoral and vulnerary, and the resin is used as a substitute for frankincense. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (*a*, 17).]

FLOUVE (Fr.), n. Fluv. See ANTHOXANTHUM.—**F. des bressants.** See ANTHOXANTHUM *odoratum*.—**F. naine.** A variety of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. odorante.** See ANTHOXANTHUM *odoratum*.—**F. sous-rameuse, F. velue.** Varieties of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FLOW, n. Flo. Gr., ῥεῦμα, ἀποῤῥοιή. Lat., *fluxus*. Fr., *écoulement*. Ger., *Fluss, Ausfluss*. It., *flusso*. Sp., *flujo*. Motion of a liquid (as of the blood in the vessels or away from the body), a free discharge of liquid, also the liquid so discharged.—**Menstrual f.** Fr., *flux menstruel, flux, écoulement cataménial, menstrues, règles, mois, époques, hémorrhagie* (ou *perte*, ou *évacuation*) *menstruelle, éruption des règles*. Ger., *Menstruolfluss, Menstruolblutung*. Sp., *flujo menstrual* (ó *menstruo*). A menstrual discharge of blood.

FLOW, v. intr. Flo. Gr., ῥεῖν, φλύειν. Lat., *fluere*. Fr., *couler*. Ger., *fliessen*. It., *scorrere, scolare*. Sp., *correr, fluir*. 1. To move as a whole in a given direction (said of liquids). 2. To be affected with uterine hæmorrhage.

FLOWER, n. Flu^5'u^4-u^{5}r. Gr., ἄνθος. Lat., *flos*. Fr., *fleur*. Ger., *Blüthe*. It., *fiore*. Sp., *flor*. 1. The assemblage of reproductive organs in a plant, of which the stamens, or pistils, or both, form an essential part, together with the protective envelopes, including the calyx and corolla. Besides the varieties defined below, f's are spoken of as abortive, acyclic, anemophilous, anisomerous, apetalous, asymmetrical, autogamous, axiliary, barren, cleistogamous, composite, compound, cyclic, diclinous, dimerous, diœcious, double, entomophilous, eucyclic, female, hermaphrodite, hemicyclic, heteromerous, imperfect, incomplete, irregular, isomerous, male, monoclinous, monosymmetrical, naked, neutral, pentamerous, perfect, perianthous, pistillate, polygamous, polysymmetrical, regular, spiral, staminate, sterile, symmetrical, terminal, tetramerous, trimerous, unisexual, etc. (See under those words.) [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).] 2. In the pl., *f's*, a fine powder obtained by sublimation. [B.] 3. In the pl., *f's* (perhaps a corruption of Fr. *flueurs*), the menstrual flow.—**Collinson's f.** The *Collinsonia canadensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Complete f.** Fr., *fleur complète*. A f. having calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. 2. According to some botanists, a f. having calyx and corolla even though unisexual. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound umbellate f.** Fr., *fleur en ombelle composée*. A f. having umbels or umbellets in an umbel as in most of the *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 1, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Constantinople f.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**David's f.** The *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**Day-f.** The genus *Commelyna* and the *Commelyna virginica*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxix, p. 441 (*a*, 21).]—**Double f.** See FLOS *plenus*.—**Equinoctial f's.** Lat., *flores æquinoxiales*. Fr., *fleurs équinoxiales*. Ger., *Aequinoctialblumen*. F's that open and close at stated hours. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Expanded f.** Fr., *fleur épanouie*. A f. in which the petals are perfectly developed or expanded. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-de-luce.** See the major list.—**F.-fence.** See the major list.—**F.-of-a-day.** The *Tradescentia virginica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-of-an-hour.** The *Hibiscus* (*Ketmia*) *trionum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. of Bristow, F. of Constantinople.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F. of Crete.** The *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**F. of the axe.** The *Lobelia urens*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-of-the-dead.** The *Oncidium tigrimum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-of-Tigris.** The *Tigridia pavonia*. [B, 278 (*a*, 24).]—**F's of wine.** The *Saccharomyces mycoderma*. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-pride.** The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*. [B, 282.]—**Frog-f.** The genus *Ranunculus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gentle f.** The *Amarantus caudatus* and the *Amarantus tricolor*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gipsy f.** 1. The *Cynoglossum officinale*. 2. The *Scabiosa arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Mountain-globe f.** The *Trollius europæus*. [*a*, 24.]—**Passion-f.** See the major list.—**Quinine f.** See SABBATIA *Elliottii*.—**Tiger-f.** See TIGRIDIA *pavonia*.—**Trumpet-f.** See TECOMA *radicans*.—**Venus's f.-basket.** The *Begonia speciosa*. [*a*, 24.]—**Wall-f.** See CHEIRANTHUS *cheiri*.—**White-f's.** See LEUCORRHŒA.—**Wine-f's.** See WINE-*f's*.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, n. Flu^5'u^4-u^{5}r-d'-lu^{2}s. Fr., *fleur-de-lis.* The genus *Iris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).—**Yellow-f.-d.-l.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FLOWERET, n. Flu^5'u^4-u^{5}r-e^{2}t. See FLORET.

FLOWER-FENCE, n. Flu^5'u^4-u^{5}r-fe^{2}ns. In India, the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bastard f.-f.** The genus *Adenanthera.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FLOWERING, adj. Fln^5'u^4-u^{5}r-i^{2}n^2. See PHANEROGAMOUS.

FLOWK-WORT, n. Flu^5'u^{4}k-wu^{5}rkt. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [B, 275 (α, 27).]

FLOX, n. Flo^{2}x. From φλόξ, a flame. 1. An old English name for hæmorrhagic small-pox. [D, 52.] 2. See FLAX.—**Mountain f.** See *Mountain*-FLAX.

FLUATE, n. Flu^2'at. A fluoride. [B.]

FLUAVIL, n. Flu^2'a^2-vi^{2}l. Fr., *fluavile.* Of Payen, a yellow, amorphous oxygenation product, $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, obtained, along with alban, from gutta-percha by boiling the latter with absolute alcohol. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 388 (B).]—**Madar f.** A substance obtained from the juice of madar (*Calotropis gigantea*), resembling f. in physical properties but not in chemical composition. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 388 (B).]

FLUCHTFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Fluch^{2}t'fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. See CURSORIPES.

FLÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Flu^{6}ch^{2}t'i^{2}g. See VOLATILE.

FLÜCHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}ch^{2}t'i^{2}g-kit. See VOLATILITY.

FLUCTICULI (Lat.), n. n. pl. Flu^{3}k(flu^{4}k)-ti^{2}k'u^2.u^4)-li(le). Ger., *Wellen.* Of Bergmann, the fine undulations in the surface of the lateral wall of the third ventricle just ventrad of the anterior commissure. [I, 30.]

FLUCTUATE, v. intr. Flu^{3}kt'u^2-at. Lat., *fluctuare* (from *fluctus*, a wave). Fr., *fluctuer.* Ger., *schwanken.* 1. To move in waves. 2. To vary between certain limits. 3. To communicate to an examiner the sensation of fluctuation.

FLUCTUATIO (Lat.), n. f. Flu^{3}k(flu^{4}k)-tu^2(tu^4)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See FLUCTUATION.—**F. aurium.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*

FLUCTUATION, n. Flu^{3}kt'u^2-a-shu^{3}n. Lat., *fluctuatio* (from *fluctuare*, to move in the manner of waves). Fr., *f.*, *ondulation.* Ger., *Schwanken, Schwankung.* 1. The act or process of fluctuating. 2. A wave-like movement communicated to a pent-up liquid by tapping upon some point of the parts overlying it, felt in the form of an impulse by the fingers held lightly against another point.—**False f.** Fr., *fausse f.* Undulation obtained by palpation in certain tumors, such as lipomata, in which the contents are found to be but partially fluid when an incision is made. [α, 34.]—**F. by succussion.** The undulation of fluid obtained by shaking the body. [α, 34].—**Gastric f.** Undulation of fluid in the stomach. [α, 34.]—**Pericardial f.** The motion of fluid in the pericardial sac. [α, 34.]—**Pleural f.** The oscillation of pleural fluid felt on palpating an intercostal space. [α, 34.]—**Rhonchal f.** A fremitus produced by respiration where there are cavernous rhonchi. [α, 34.]—**Simple f.** The undulation of an inclosed fluid appreciated by placing a finger against one side of the swelling or cavity and pressing upon the opposite side for a moment with another finger. [α, 34.]—**Thoracic f.** See *Pleural f.*—**Visible f.** F. perceptible to sight, as in ascites. [α, 34.]

FLÜE (Ger.), n. Flu^5'e^2. A place in the Canton of Soleure, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

FLUELLEN, FLUELLIN, n's. Flu^2-e^{2}l'e^{2}n, -i^{2}n. The *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Female f.** The *Veronica chamœdrys.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Male f.** The *Linaria spuria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sharp-pointed f.** The *Antirrhinum* (*Linaria*) *elatine.* [α, 24.]—**Smallest f.** The *Antirrhinum minus.* [α, 24.]

FLUEUR (Fr.), n. Flu^6-u^{5}r. See FLOW.—**F's blanches.** Leucorrhœa. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

FLUFFWEED, n. Flu^{3}f'wed. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FLUG (Ger.), n. Flug. 1. See FLIGHT. 2. See LICHEN (2d def.).—**F'beulen.** Urticaria porcellana. [L, 80.]—**F'brand.** The *Ustilago carbo.* [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**F'federn.** Quill feathers. [L.]—**Tropischer F.** See LICHEN *tropicus.*

FLUGACURU, n. See BERNE (2d def.).

FLUGBRAND (Ger.), n. Flug'bra^{3}nd. See USTILAGO.

FLÜGEL (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}g'e^{2}l. A wing. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**Aeusserer F.** See *External pterygoid* MUSCLE.—**Aeusserst kurzer F.** See ALA *perquam brevissima.*—**Aeusserst langer F.** See ALA *longissima.*—**Fast langer F.** See ALA *sublonga.*—**Fledermausf'.** See ALÆ *vespertilionis.*—**Flossenf'.** See *Caudal* FIN.—**F'ähnlich, F'artig.** Wing-like, pterygoid.—**F'decke.** See ELYTRON (1st def.).—**F'deckenstoff.** See CHITIN.—**F. der Brücke.** See ALA *pontis.*—**F. der Nase.** See ALÆ *narium.*—**F. des Centralläppchens.** 1. See ALÆ *processus vermiformis lobuli centralis.* 2. See ALA *uvulæ.*—**F. des Keilbeins.** See ALÆ *ossis sphenoidalis.*—**F. des Nasencheidewandknorpels.** See ALÆ *septi cartilagineæ narium.*—**F. des Sphenoidalknochens.** See ALÆ *ossis sphenoidalis.*—**F'eichel.** See the major list.—**F'farren.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [L, 80, 88, 135 (α, 14).]—**F'fell.** See PTERYGIUM.—**F'förmig.** See ALAR (1st, 2d, and 3d def's) and ALIFORM.—**F'frucht.** See the major list.—**F'ig.** See ALATUS.—**F'kern.** See FLÜGELSAMEN.—**F'los.** See APTEROUS.—**F'samen.** See the major list.—**F'scheidenapparat.** See ELYTROPTERYGOÏDE.—**F'schnecke.** See the major list.—**Gaumenf'.** See *Pterygoid* PLATES and *Pterygoid* PROCESS.—**Grauer F.** See ALA *pontis.*—**Grosser F. des Keilbeins.** See ALÆ *magnæ ossis sphenoidalis.*—**Grosser F. des kleinen Hirns.** The hemispheres of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Innerrer F.** See *Internal pterygoid* MUSCLE.—**Keilbeinsf'.** See ALÆ *ossis sphenoidalis.*—**Kleiner F. des Keilbeins.** See ALÆ *parvæ Ingrassiæ.*—**Kleiner F. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**Kreuzbeinf'.** See ALÆ *of the sacrum.*—**Kurzdeckf'.** Short elytra. [L, 353.]—**Kurzer F.** See ALA *brevis.*—**Langer F.** See ALA *longa.*—**Lungenf'.** See ALÆ *pulmonum.*—**Nasenf'.** See ALÆ *narium.*—**Obere F. des Keilbeines.** See ALÆ *parvæ Ingrassiæ.*—**Pterygoidalf'.** The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Sehr langer F.** See ALA *perlonga.*—**Schläfenf', Temporalf'.** See ALÆ *magnæ ossis sphenoidei.*

FLÜGELEICHEL (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}g'e^{2}l-ich^2-e^{2}l. See DRYOBALANOPS.—**Kampherhaltige F.** The *Dryobalanops camphora.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLÜGELFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}g'e^{2}l-fruch^{2}t. The genus *Pterocarpus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Amerikanische F.** The *Pterocarpus draco.* [L, 80.]—**Ausgerandete F.** The *Pterocarpus marsupium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Dunkelrothe F.** The *Pterocarpus santalinus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gelbe F.** The *Pterocarpus flavus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indische F.** The *Pterocarpus indicus.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Rothsaftige F.** The *Pterocarpus draco.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Senegalische F.** The *Pterocarpus senegalensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLÜGELSAMEN (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}g'e^{2}l-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The genus *Pterospermum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ahornblättriger F.** The *Pterospermum acerifolium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Heyne's F.** The *Pterospermum heyneanum.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Kahlwerdender F.** The *Pterospermum glabescens.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Korkeichenblättriger F.** The *Pterospermum suberifolium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FLÜGELSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}g'e^{2}l-shne^{2}k-e^2. The genus *Strombus*; in the pl., see STROMBIDÆ. [B, 180.]—**Fleckige F., Gefleckte F.** The *Strombus lentiginosus.* [B, 180 ; L, 80.]

FLUGFEUER (Ger.), n. Flug'foi-e^{2}r. See STROPHULUS *volaticus*, LICHEN *agrius*, and ERYSIPELAS.

FLUGGEA (Lat.), n. f. Flug'e^2-a^3. Fr., *f.* 1. Of Willdenow, a genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs, by some made a section of *Securinega.* 2. Of L. C. Richard, the genus *Ophiopogon.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. abyssinica.** A species found in eastern tropical Africa. The berries are edible. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**F. japonica.** The *Ophiopogon japonicus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. leucopyrus.** Fr., *f. à flamme blanche.* A species found in the East Indies, where the root is employed as an astringent. The fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. virosus.** Of Roxburgh, a species the bark of which is highly astringent, and is said to be used as a fish poison. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FLUGHAFER (Ger.), n. Flug'ha^{2}f-e^{2}r. See AVENA *fatua.*

FLUGHAUT (Ger.), n. Flug'ha^3-u^{4}t. See PATAGIUM.

FLUID, adj. and n. Flu^2'i^{2}d. Lat., *fluidus* (adj.), *fluidum* (n. [from *fluere*, to flow]). Fr., *fluide.* Ger., *flüssig* (adj.), *Flüssigkeit* (n.). It., Sp., *fluido.* Having the property of fluidity ; as a n., a body whose molecules move easily among themselves, and change their relative positions without loss of cohesion (*q. v.*) or mutual attraction and repulsion, so that the mass immediately takes the form of a vessel containing it. [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**Aeriform f.** See GAS.—**Albuminous f.** An old term for the serum of the blood. [L, 84.]—**Allantoic f.** See under ALLANTOIC.—**Amniotic f.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**Aqueous f.** See *Aqueous* HUMOR.—**Burnett's disinfecting f.** See *Burnett's* DISINFECTANT.—**Cellular f's.** Fr., *fluides cellulaires.* Ger., *Flüssigkeiten des Zellengewebes.* Of Bichat, the lymph and fat of connective tissue. [J, 146.]—**Cerebro-spinal f.** Lat., *fluidum cerebro-spinale, liquor cerebro-spinalis.* Fr., *liquide céphalo-rhachidien* (ou *cérébro-spinal*), *liquide arachnoïdien.* Ger., *Cerebrospinal-Flüssigkeit.* The liquid in the subarachnoid space and in the cœles or ventricles and central canal of the central nervous system. In man there is direct communication for this liquid between the subarachnoid space and the cerebral ventricles through the foramen of Magendie, and in all the higher animals the fluid extends out with the cranial and spinal nerves in the sheaths of the nerves. It is a form of lymph, and in all animals communicates with the lymphatic system more or less directly. In man the normal amount is supposed to be from 60 to 100 c. c., and probably serves to preserve the cerebral pressure under varying conditions of blood-pressure in the brain. Its specific gravity is about 1·005 ; it does not coagulate spontaneously, as a rule, nor upon the addition of fibrin ferment, hence it is supposed not to contain fibrinogen. It becomes opalescent but does not coagulate by heat. According to Turner, it contains a body which, like glucose, reduces cupric oxide. The composition of the fluid obtained at the second puncture in a case of spina bifida was, according to Hoppe-Seyler, as follows: Water, 986·88 ; solids, 13·12 ; albumin, 2·64 ; extractives, 2·83 ; inorganic salts, soluble in water, 7·52 ; inorganic salts, insoluble, 1·15. [Turner, "Proc. of the Royal Soc.," vii, 1854, 1855, p. 89 (J, 55, 57, 99, 190).]—**Chylaqueous f.** A f. consisting partly of water and partly of chyle, found in the body-cavity of many invertebrate animals (*e. g.*, in annelids, echinoderms, and rotifers). [L, 121.]—**Cœlian f.** The cerebro-spinal f. in the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. [J, 55.]—**Cœlomic f.** The f. or lymph in the cœlomic or pleuro-peritoneal space. [J, 97.]—**Cohn's f.** A solution of 0·5 gramme each of potassium phosphate, crystallized magnesium sulphate, and tribasic calcium phosphate, and 1 gramme of ammonium tartrate, in 100 c. c. of distilled water. [A, 510.]—**Colostric f.** See COLOSTRUM.—**Condy's f.** See *Condy's* DISINFECTANT.—**Cotunnius's f.** See PERILYMPH.—**Darby's prophylactic f.** A solution of potassium hypochlorite similar to the liquor sodii chlorati of the Br. Ph. [Proctor, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (α, 14).]—**Electric f.** Lat., *fluidum electricum.* Fr., *fluide électrique.* See under ELECTRICITY.—**Enteric f.** See *Enteric* JUICE.—**Exudation f.** See *Coagulable* LYMPH.—**F. of Cotunnius.** See PERILYMPH.—**Formative f.** See CYTOBLASTEMA.—**Galvanic f.** Lat., *fluidum galvanicum.* Fr., *fluide galvanique.* See under ELECTRICITY.—**Impon-**

derable f., Interstellar f. See ETHER (2d def.).—**Intestinal f.** See *Enteric* JUICE.—**Intracellular f.** See CELL-*f.*—**Labyrinthine f.** Fr., *fluide du labyrinthe.* Ger., *Labyrinthwasser.* See PERILYMPH.—**Lacteal f.** Any white fluid of the body (*e. g.*, the milk, the secretion of the prostate and thymus glands, or the chyle). [L, 84.]—**Ledoyen's disinfecting f.** See *Ledoyen's* DISINFECTANT.—**Lymphatic f.** See LYMPH.—**Magnetic f.** Lat., *fluidum magneticum.* Fr., *fluide magnétique.* A supposititious imponderable f. by whose agency the phenomena of magnetism manifest themselves. [*a*, 27.]—**Müller's f.** A solution of 1 part of sodium sulphate and 2 parts of potassium bichromate in 100 of distilled water; used in hardening objects for examination under the microscope. [*a*, 21.]—**Nervous f.** Lat., *fluidum nerveum.* Fr., *fluide nerveux.* Ger., *Nervenfluidum.* The supposed f. which circulates throughout the nervous system, and is concerned in motion and sensation. It is entirely hypothetical. [K.]—**Nuclear f.** See ACHROMATIN.—**Nutritive f.** See BLOOD, LYMPH, and CHYLE.—**Oleous f.** The oily element of adipose tissue. [L, 84.]—**Ovarian f.** The liquid contained in an ovarian cystoma.—**Parenchymatous f.** See *Tissue* LYMPH.—**Pasteur's f.** A culture solution of 1 gramme of ammonium tartrate and 10 grammes of sugar candy in 100 c. c. of distilled water, the ash of 1 gramme of yeast being added. [A, 510.]—**Periaxial f.** Ger., *periaxiale Flüssigkeit.* Of Klebs, the f. immediately surrounding the axis-cylinder of nerve-fibres. [J, 21.]—**Respiratory f.** See BLOOD and LYMPH.—**Scarpa's f.** See ENDOLYMPH.—**Seminal f., Spermatic f.** See SEMEN.—**Stagnant f.** In the body, a f., partially or wholly excrementitious, which remains stationary for a time in a hollow viscus. [L, 84.]—**Subarachnoid f.** See *Cerebro-spinal f.*—**Transudative f.** The lymph which is derived from the blood-vessels. [J, 124.]—**Universal f.** See ETHER (2d def.).

FLUIDIFIANT, adj. Flu^2-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'i^2-a^{2}nt. Fr., *f.*, *fluidificateur.* 1. Causing liquefaction. 2. Producing an eschar which is soft and moist (said of alkaline caustics, in contradistinction to acids, which are said to be coagulant). [Tripier (*a*, 18).]

FLUIDIFICATION, n. Flu^2-i^{2}d'i^2-fi^2-ka-shu^{3}n. From *fluidus*, flowing, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Verflüssigung.* The reduction of a substance to a state of fluidity. [L, 43.]

FLUIDITY, n. Flu^2-i^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *fluiditas.* Fr., *fluidité.* Ger., *Fluidität.* A fluid condition. [*a*, 27.]

FLUIDOUNCE, n. Flu^2-i^{2}d-u^3'u^{4}ns. From *fluidus*, flowing, and *uncia*, an ounce. Fr., *fluidonce.* A measure equal approximately to the bulk of an ounce of water. The f. of the United States contains 1·8047 cu. in., and corresponds to the bulk of 455·69 grains of water. The English f. is the bulk of 1 av. oz. (437·5 grains of water). [B, 81.]

FLUIDRACHM, n. Flu^2-i^2-dra^{2}m'. Lat., *fluidrachma* (from *fluidus*, flowing, and δραχμή, a drachm). Fr., *fluidrachme.* A measure equal to the bulk of a drachm of water. The f. of the United States is 0·2256 cu. in., or the bulk of 56·96 grains of water; the English f. is the bulk of 54·7 grains of water. [B, 81.]

FLUIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Flu^2(flu)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FLUID.—**Ernährungsf'** (Ger.). A nutritive fluid.—**F. cerebrospinale.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**Fluida majoris usus.** Lit., fluids of greater utility; a term among the ancients for the air, the blood, the animal spirit (see SPIRIT), and nerve-juice. [Lancisius (H, 13).]—**F. nerveum.** See *Nervous* FLUID.

FLUIDUNCIA (Lat.), n. f. Flu^2(flu)-i^{2}d-u^{3}n(u^{4}n^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See FLUIDOUNCE.

FLUIGRAMME (Fr.), n. Flu^6-e-gra^{3}m. A cubic centimetre.

FLUITANS (Lat.), adj. Flu^2(flu^4)'i^2-ta^{2}nz(ta^{3}ns). From *fluitare*, to float. Fr., *flottant.* Ger., *fluthend, schwimmend.* Floating either at the surface or beneath it (said of certain marine *Algæ*). [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FLUKE, n. Flu^{2}k. 1. One of the points of a whale's tail. 2. See DISTOMA.—**F.-worm, Liver-f.** See DISTOMA *hepaticum.*

FLUMATIQUE (Fr.), n. Flu^6-ma^3-tek. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FLUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Flu^2(flu)'me^{2}n. Gen., *flu'minis.* 1. A flow. [A, 318.] 2. Of Duret, the principal fissures of the brain. [*a*, 29.]—**F. dysentericum.** A copious dysenteric discharge. [*a*, 31.]—**Flumina rolandiana.** The fissure of Rolando. [Duret (*a*, 29).]—**Flumina sylviana.** The fissure of Sylvius. [Duret (*a*, 29).]

FLUOBENZENE, n. Flu^2-o-be^{2}n'zen. Ger., *Fluobenzol.* A crystalline substance, C_6H_5F, compounded of benzene and fluorine. [B, 158.]

FLUOBENZOIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o-be^{2}n-zo'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fluobenzoïque.* A monobasic acid, $C_7H_5FlO_2$, forming colorless, prismatic crystals, and much resembling benzoic acid. [B, 2.]

FLUOBORATE, n. Flu^2-o-bor'at. Fr., *f.* Ger., *flussboraxsaures Salz.* A salt of fluoboric acid. [L, 27.]

FLUOBORIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o-bor'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fluoborhydrique.* Ger., *Fluorwasserstoffboraxsäure.* A monobasic acid, HBF_4, obtained in aqueous solution. [B, 3.]

FLUOBORIDE, n. Flu^2-o-bor'id. Fr., *fluoborure.* A salt of fluoboric acid. [B.]

FLUOCHROMATE, n. Flu^2-o-krom'at. A salt of fluochromic acid. [B.]

FLUOCHROMIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o-krom'i^{2}k. 1. A monobasic acid, HCrOF, formed by replacing a molecule of hydroxyl in chromic acid by an atom of fluorine. It is known only through its derivatives, the fluochromates. 2. Of Unverderben, a volatile compound obtained as a fuming gas (which is condensed by cold to a blood-red liquid) by distilling a mixture of an anhydrous chromate and calcium fluoride, with fuming sulphuric acid. Its exact composition is undetermined. [B; B, 241 (*a*, 27).]

FLUOHYDRIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o-hi'dri^{2}k. See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

FLUOR (Lat.), n. m. Flu^2(flu^4)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris.* From *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *flueur* (1st def.), *fluide* (2d def.), *f.* (3d def.). Ger., *Fluss* (1st def.), *Flüssigkeit* (2d def.), *F.* (3d def.). 1. A flow. 2. A liquid. 3. See FLUORINE.—**Fluores acidi.** Liquid acids. [B, 99.]—**F. albus (anterior, seu benignus).** Leucorrhœa. [Juncker (A, 42).]—**F. albus intestinorum.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**F. albus malignus.** Gonorrhœa in women. [*a*, 34.]—**F. albus posterior.** Ger., *Afterfluss.* A muco-purulent discharge from the anus. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F'anthene.** A compound, $C_{16}H_{10}$, obtained from coal-tar. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]—**F'calcium** (Ger.). See CALCIUM *fluoride.*—**F'kalium** (Ger.). Potassium fluoride. [B, 270.]—**F'kiesel** (Ger.). Silicon fluoride. [B, 270.]—**F'natrium** (Ger.). Sodium fluoride. [B, 270.]—**F. metricalis.** Uterine leucorrhœa. [*a*, 34.]—**F. mineralis.** See *F.-spar.*—**F. muliebris.** Leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**F. muliebris gallicus.** Gonorrhœa in women. [*a*, 34.]—**F. muliebris non-gallicus.** Leucorrhœa. [*a*, 34.]—**F. regeneratus.** See *F.-spar.*—**F. sanguinis pulmonum.** See BRONCHORRHAGIA and HÆMOPTYSIS.—**F. sanguinis vesicæ.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**F'säure** (Ger.). See FLUORIC ACID.—**F.-spar, F. spathosus.** Fr., *chaux fluatée.* Ger., *Flussspath, spathiger Fluss.* Nearly pure calcium fluoride, so called from being used in fluxing ores.—**F. uterinus.** Uterine leucorrhœa.—**F'wasserstoff** (Ger.), **F'wasserstoffsäure** (Ger.). Hydrofluoric acid. [B.]

FLUORATUM (Lat.), n. n. Flu^2(flu^4)-o^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FLUORIDE.—**F. calcareum.** See CALCIUM *fluoride.*

FLUORATUS (Lat.), adj. Flu^2(flu^4)-o^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *fluoré.* Combined with, or containing, fluorine. [B.] See CALX *fluorata.*

FLUORENE, n. Flu^2'o^{2}r-en. From *fluor*, a flowing. Fr., *fluorène.* Ger., *Fluoren.* Orthodiphenylenemethane, $C_{13}H_{10} = C_6H_4 - CH_2 - C_6H_4$, obtained from coal-tar and the tar-oils. It forms colorles , fluorescent laminæ, melting at 112° to 113° C., and boiling at 234° to 235° C. [B, 2; B, 270 (*a*, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 14).]—**F. alcohol.** Diphenylene carbinol. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

FLUORENIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Fluorensäure.* A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_6H_4 - CH_2 - C_6H_3 - CO.OH$, derived from fluorene. [B, 270.]

FLUORESCEIN, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'se-i^{2}n. Fr., *fluorescéine.* Ger., *F.* Resorcinphthalein. [B, 7 (*a*, 27).]

FLUORESCENCE, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fluorescenz.* The property possessed by some transparent bodies of giving surface reflections of light differing in color from that of their own mass; a phenomenon due to the fact that the light which falls upon the substance is transformed into rays of a greater wave-length. This change affects not only the visible rays, but also the invisible rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum, which are thus transformed into visible rays. F. is produced by concentrating light strongly upon the substance or by the action of heat and electricity. It persists some time after the producing cause is withdrawn (see PHOSPHORESCENCE). An analogous phenomenon to f., by which, however, rays of greater wave-length (ultra-red rays) are transformed into those of less wave-length (visible rays within the red), is *calorescence* (*q. v.*). [B, 21, 270.]

FLUORESCENT, adj. Flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. From *fluor*, a flowing. Fr., *f.* Ger., *fluorescirend.* Having the property of fluorescence. [*a*, 27.]

FLUORESCIN, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'i^{2}n. Fr., *fluorescine.* Ger., *F.* A reduction product of fluorescein; a colorless acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_5$, which forms a varnish soluble in ether. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

FLUORESCOPE, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r'e^{2}s-kop. Ger., *Fluoreskop.* Of Kerner, an instrument for determining the presence of quinine in the urine by observing the fluorescence produced by this substance in solution. [B, 270.]

FLUORHYDRIC, adj. Flu^2-or-hid'ri^{2}k. See HYDROFLUORIC.

FLUORIC ACID, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum fluoricum.* Fr., *acide fluorique.* Ger., *Fluorsäure, Spathsäure.* Hydrofluoric acid in aqueous solution. [A, 385 (*a*, 27).]

FLUORIDE, n. Flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *fluoratum* (from *fluor*, a flowing), *fluoruretum, fluoridum.* Fr., *fluorure, fluorhydrate.* Ger., *Fluorür, Fluorid.* It., Sp., *fluoruro.* A compound of fluorine with an element or radicle. [B.]

FLUORINE, n. Flu^2'o^{2}r-en. Lat., *fluorinum* (from *fluor*, a flowing), *fluorum.* Fr., *fluore.* Ger., *Fluor.* A non-metallic element which has never been perfectly isolated, but is conjectured to be a colorless gas. It occurs in nature in composition in the form of fluor-spar and other minerals, and in minute quantities in the bones, blood, brain, and enamel of the teeth. It was formerly supposed to occur in the free state in the fluor-spar of Wösendorf, but this is now known to be untrue. F. combines with hydrogen to form hydrofluoric acid, and unites directly with many other elements to form a series of compounds called fluorides. In composition it is univalent, replacing one atom of hydrogen. Atomic weight, 19·1; symbol, F. Its existence was first demonstrated by Ampère in 1810. [B, 3, 270; J. Lucas, "Lancet," May 22, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 12, 1886, p. 678; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]

FLUORÜR (Ger.), **FLUORURE** (Fr.), n's. Flu-or-u^{6}r', -u^{6}r. See FLUORIDE.

FLUORURET, n. Flu^2-o^{2}r'u^2-re^{2}t. See FLUORIDE.

FLUOSEL (Fr.), n. Flu^6-o-se^{2}l. An oxygen salt in which a part of the oxygen has been replaced by fluorine. [*a*, 27.]

FLUOSILICATE, n. Flu^2-o-si^{2}l'i^2-kat. Fr., *f.* A silico-fluoride. [B.]

FLUOSILICIC, adj. Flu^2-o-si^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *fluosilicié, fluosilicique.* Containing both fluorine and silicon in combination. [*a*, 27.]—**F. acid.** Hydrofluosilicic acid. [*a*, 27.]

FLURREN (Ger.), n. pl. Flur're^{2}n. The *Orobanchaceæ*. [B.]

FLUSH, n. Flu^{3}sh. Gr., ἐρυθρότης. Lat., *rubescentia*, *rubor*. Fr., *rougeur*. Ger., *Erröthung*. A reddening of the surface, a state of temporary redness. [L, 107.]—**Hectic f.** The congestion of the capillaries, due to vaso-motor paresis, that is seen in a protracted disease, such as consumption. [a, 34.]

FLUSS (Ger.), n. Flus. See FLOW, RHEUM, CATARRH, FLUX, and FLUOR-*spar*.—**Afterf'.** See PROCTORRHŒA.—**Blutf'.** See HÆMORRHAGE.—**F'artig.** Catarrhal, rheumatic. [L, 80.]—**F'bad.** A river bath. [B.]—**F'barbe.** See CYPRINUS *barbus*.—**F'boraxsäure.** Fluoboric acid. [A, 324.]—**F'blumen.** The flowers of the *Lavandula stœchas*. [B, 270.]—**F'erde.** Earthy fluor-spar. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'fieber.** Any fever supposed to be due to vitiation of the humors or to "rheum"; rheumatic fever, influenza. [B, 131.]—**F'galle.** A vessicnon; a sort of swelling on a horse's leg. [B, 131.]—**F'geist.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 270.]—**F'harz.** See ANIME.—**F'kieselsäure.** Hydrofluosilicic acid. [B, 131.]—**F'körner.** The seeds of the peony (*Pæonia*). [B, 270.]—**F'mittel.** 1. In chemistry and mineralogy, a flux. [a, 14.] 2. An anticatarrhal remedy. [B, 131.]—**F'papier.** See CHARTA *picea*.—**F'pflanze.** An aquatic plant. [B, 131.]—**F'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS and *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum*.—**F'pulver.** 1. (Chem.) a powder used as a flux. 2. (Pharm.) an anticatarrhal powder; especially the pulvis purificans. [B, 131, 270.]—**F'räucherung.** See SPECIES *ad sufficiendum*.—**F'säure.** See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.—**F'schachtelhalm.** The *Equisetum fluviatile*. [B, 131.]—**F'spath.** See FLUOR-*spar*.—**F'spathsauer.** Hydrofluoric, fluoric. [B, 131.]—**F'spathsäure.** See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.—**F'spiritus.** Liquid opodeldoc. [B, 270.] See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**F'stoff.** Rheum, morbid humor. [B, 131.]—**Gallenflüsse.** See CHOLERA.—**Gebärmutterf'.** See METRORRHŒA.—**Grauer F.** See *Gray* FLUX.—**Monatsblutf'.** See MENSTRUATION.—**Salzf'.** See FLUXUS *salinus*.—**Samenf'.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**Schwarzer F.** See *Black* FLUX.—**Spathiger F.** See FLUOR-*spar*.—**Weiblicher F.** See MENSTRUATION.—**Weisser chylöser F.** See CHYLOLEUCORRHŒA.—**Weisser F.** 1. See LEUCORRHŒA. 2. See *White* FLUX.

FLÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Flu^{6}s'i^{2}g. Fluid, liquid. [a, 30.]—**Afterf'.** See HÆMORRHOIDAL.—**F'keit.** See the major list.—**F'werdend.** See COLLIQUESCENS.

FLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Flu^{6}s'si^{2}g-kit. See FLUID and FLUIDITY.—**Allantoïsche F., Allantoïsf'.** See ALLANTOIC *fluid*.—**Ammoniakf'.** See under AMMONIAK.—**Amnionf', Amniosf'.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**Augenf'.** The humors of the eyeball. [J, 57.]—**Aushauchende F.** Respiratory exhalation. [a, 34.]—**Bauchf'.** The lymph or serous fluids of the abdomen, or, in general, of the entire cœlome. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1853, p. 443 (J).]—**Bildungsf'.** See BLASTEMA and CYTOBLASTEMA.—**Blastemf'.** See BLASTEMA.—**Cadet's rauchende F.** See ALKARSINE.—**Cerebrospinalf'.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**Chylusf'.** See CHYLE.—**Dotterf'.** The clear and more fluid portion of an ovum as distinguished from the fat-globules and other nutritive particles. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 207 (J).]—**Ernährungsf'.** The blood of invertebrates and the blood, but especially the lymph and chyle, of vertebrates. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1853, Bericht Reichert, p. 22; 1856, p. 239 (J).]—**Gallenf'.** See BILE. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, Bericht Siebold, p. 28 (J).]—**Gehirnf'.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**Gehirnrückenmarkf'.** The cerebro-spinal fluid.—**Gewebsf'en.** See *Tissue* LYMPH.—**Gläserne F., Glasf'.** See *Vitreous* HUMOR.—**Herzbeutelf'.** The pericardial fluid.—**Holländische F.** See ETHYLENE *dichloride*.—**Intercellularf'.** See LYMPH.—**Kernf'.** The hyaline and more fluid portion of a cell nucleus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1863, p. 243 (J).]—**Krebsf'.** See CANCER *juice*.—**Labarraque'sche F.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ*.—**Leibesf', Leibeshöhlenf'.** The lymph or serous fluid in the cœlome or pleuroperitoneal spaces. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1851, p. 368.]—**Morgagni'sche F.** See AQUA *Morgagni*.—**Müller'sche F.** See *Müller's* FLUID.—**Muskelf'.** See *Muscle* PLASMA.—**Mutterf'.** See *Mother*-LIQUOR.—**Nährf'.** 1. See *Ernährungsf'*. 2. A nutritive fluid (such as bouillon) suitable for the cultivation of micro-organisms. [J, 57, 137.]—**Nervenf'.** See *Nervous* FLUID.—**Samenf'.** See SEMEN.—**Spinalf'.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**Verdauungsf'.** See *Digestive* FLUID.—**Zellenf'.** The more fluid portion of a cell-body. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1857, p. 513 (J).]—**Zeugungsf'.** See SEMEN.

FLÛTE DE BERGER (Fr.), n. Flu^{6}t-d'-be^{2}r-zha. See DAMASONIUM *stellatum*.

FLUTEAU (Fr.), n. Flu^6-to. The *Alisma plantago* and the *Butomus umbellatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à feuilles étroites.** The *Alisma graminifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. étoilé.** The *Damasonium stellatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. plantaginé.** The *Alisma plantago*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. renonculier.** The *Alisma* (*Echinodorus*) *ranunculoides*.

FLUTEN, n. In Provence, the *Alisma plantago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FLUVIALIS (Lat.), adj. Flu^2(flu)-vi^2(wi^2)-al(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. From *fluvius*, a river. Fr., *fluvial*. Pertaining to a river. As a n., in the m. pl., *Fluviales*, of Ventenat, an order of monocotyledonous aquatic plants now referred to the *Naiadaceæ*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 24).]

FLUVIATILE, adj. Flu^2'vi^2-at-i^{2}l. Lat., *fluvialis*, *fluviatilis* (from *fluvius*, a river). Fr., *f.* Ger., *flussbewohnend*. Growing in running water. The *Fluviatiles* of Gray are a family of endogenous phanerogams. [B, 1, 121, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

FLUX, n. Flu^{3}x. Lat., *fluxus* (from *fluere*, to flow). Fr., *f.*, *fondant* (2d def.). Ger., *Fluss*. It., *flusso*. Sp., *flujo*, *fluxo*. 1. An old term for a profuse morbid flow or discharge. [D.] 2. An easily fusible substance which, added to an infusible substance or one difficult of fusion, renders it easy of fusion. [A, 301.]—**Bilious f.** See *Bilious* DIARRHŒA.—**Black f.** Ger., *schwarzer Fluss*. A f. (2d def.) characterized by its strong reducing action, made of 1 part of nitre and 3 parts of crude potassium tartrate. These, when deflagrated together, form potassium carbonate and charcoal. [B, 270.]—**Bloody f.** See DYSENTERY.—**Bronchial f.** See BRONCHORRHŒA.—**Cardiac f.** Watery diarrhœa occurring in cases of heart disease. [a, 34.]—**F. catarrhaux** (Fr.). Of Vogel, a division of diseases in which discharges of mucus occur, as in coryza and diarrhœa. [a, 34.]—**Catamenial f.** Fr., *f. cataménial*. The menstrual flow. [A, 385.]—**Chemical f.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Cœliac f.** Lat., *fluxus chylosus*. 1. An old term for chronic dysentery. [D, 48.] 2. See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA and CHYLORRHŒA (2d def.).—**Cornish refining f.** See *White f.*—**Crude f.** Fr., *fondant cru*. The black f. before it is deflagrated. [B, 199.]—**Deflagrating f.** Of Bloxam, a f. for such substances as are soluble in water and in acids; composed of 1 part of charcoal and 6 parts of potassium nitrate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (a, 27).]—**F. bilieux** (Fr.). See *Bilious* DIARRHŒA.—**F. blanc** (Fr.). See *White f.*—**F. de salive.** Ptyalism. [a, 34.]—**F. de sang** (Fr.). See DYSENTERY.—**F. de sang du ventre.** Diarrhœa. [a, 34.]—**F. de sperme** (Fr.). See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**F. de ventre** (Fr.). See DIARRHŒA.—**F. d'urine** (Fr.). Enuresis. [a, 34.]—**F. fondant** (Fr.). See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. hémorrhagiques** (Fr.). Of Vogel, a division of diseases in which discharges of blood occur, as in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, etc. [a, 34.]—**F. of the belly.** See DIARRHŒA.—**F.-root.** The *Asclepias decumbens*. [a, 24.]—**F. séreux.** See EPHIDROSIS.—**F.-weed.** The *Sisymbrium sophia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gastric f.** See GASTRORRHŒA.—**Gray f.** Ger., *grauer Fluss*. A f. (2d def.) made of 3 parts of potassium tartrate and 2 of nitre. [B, 270.]—**Hæmorrhoidal f.** Fr., *f. hémorrhoïdal*. The flow of blood induced by hæmorrhoids. [A, 385.]—**Hepatic f.** See HEPATORRHŒA.—**Menstrual f.** Fr., *f. menstruel*. The menses. [A, 385.]—**Mucous f.** Fr., *f. muqueux*. Diarrhœa with abundant mucous discharges. [A, 385.]—**Palpebral f.** Fr., *f. palpébral*. Ger., *Augenlidfluss*. An old term for the sebaceous discharge from inflamed Meibomian glands. [F.]—**Passive f.** A watery diarrhœa apparently independent of any organic disease. [a, 34.]—**Saline f.** See FLUXUS *salinus*.—**Sebaceous f.** Lat., *fluxus sebaceus*. See SEBORRHŒA.—**White f.** Ger., *weisser Fluss*. A f. (2d def.) made of 1 or 2 parts of nitre and 1 part of potassium tartrate. [B, 270.]

FLUXIO (Lat.), n. f. Flu^{3}x(flu^{4}x)'i^2-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See FLUXION.—**F. alba.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**F. arthritica.** An accumulation of fluid in a joint. [a, 34.]—**F. lunaris.** The menstrual flow. [a, 34.]—**F. matricis, F. vulvæ.** See LEUCORRHŒA.

FLUXION, n. Flu^{3}x'yu^{3}n. Gr., ῥύσις. Lat., *fluxio*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fluss*. It., *flussione*. Sp., *fluxión*. 1. A determination of blood to a part; active congestion. [A, 326 (a, 21); A, 365 (D).] 2. Of the French, a popular term for the engorgement of the gums and adjacent parts consequent on dental inflammation. [A, 301.]—**F. dentaire** (Fr.). See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. de poitrine** (Fr.). Pneumonia. [A, 385.]—**F. des gencives** (Fr.). See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. hémorrhoidale** (Fr.). See *Hæmorrhoidal* FLUX.—**F. pulmonaire** (Fr.). Pulmonary congestion. [A, 301.]—**F. rhumatismale.** An attack of rheumatic or gouty inflammation of a joint. [A, 385.]

FLUXUS (Lat.), n. m. Flu^{3}x(flu^{4}x)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *flux'us*. See FLUX and FLOW.—**F. albus.** See *White* FLUX.—**F. alvinus.** See DIARRHŒA.—**F. capillorum.** See ALOPECIA.—**F. chylosus, F. cœliacus.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**F. cœliacus per renes.** See CHYLURIA.—**F. colliquativus.** See *Colliquative* DIARRHŒA.—**F. cruentus, F. dysentericus.** See DYSENTERY.—**F. hepaticus.** See HEPATORRHŒA.—**F. lientericus.** See *Lienteric* DIARRHŒA.—**F. lunaris.** The menstrual flow.—**F. matricis.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**F. menstrualis.** The menstrual flow.—**F. muliebris.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**F. pilorum.** See ALOPECIA.—**F. salinus.** Ger., *Salzfluss*. Salt rheum (moist eczema). [Kaposi (A, 319).]—**F. salivæ.** See SALIVATION.—**F. sebaceus.** See SEBORRHŒA.—**F. splenicus.** Fr., *flux splénique*. A puro-sanguinolent intestinal discharge occurring in persons with hypertrophied spleens. [Frank, 1842 (a, 34).]—**F. venereus.** See GONORRHŒA.—**F. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHŒA.

FLY, n. Fli. Gr., μυῖα. Lat., *musca*. Fr., *mouche*. Ger., *Fliege*. An insect belonging to or resembling the genus *Musca*.—**Berna f.** See TRYPETA.—**Black f.** The *Simulium molestum*. [L.]—**Blue-bottle f.** See MUSCA *cæsar*.—**Buffalo f.** A species of *Simulium*, injurious by its bites to cattle and horses in the West. [L, 196.]—**Cerate of Spanish flies.** See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Chinese blistering flies.** Two species of f., the *Mylabris cichorei* and the *Mylabris phalerata*, found in eastern and southern Asia. As imported, they occur as a blackish-gray powder; used as a vesicant. [B, 81 (a, 14).] See also *Telini f.*—**Flesh f.** See SARCOPHAGA *carnaria*.—**F.-bane.** 1. The *Silene anglica* and the *Silene virginica*. 2. The *Agaricus muscarius*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-blow.** The egg of a f. [L, 56.]—**F'dod.** The *Senecio jacobœa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-flowers.** 1. All species of *Orchis* except *Orchis mascula*. 2. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-plant.** In California, the *Mimulus glutinosus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**F.-poison.** The genus *Amianthium*, especially the *Amianthium muscætoxicum*. [B, 19, 342, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-powder.** The gray pulverulent deposit (arsenic suboxide, or a mixture of metallic arsenic and arsenic trioxide) formed upon metallic arsenic when it is exposed to the air. [B, 37.]—**F.-trap.** See SARRACENIA and APOCYNUM *androsæmifolium*.—**F.-wort.** The genus *Myanthus* (*Catasetum*). [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gad-f.** See GASTROPHILUS *equi* and ŒSTRUS.—**Gall flies.** See CECIDOMIIDÆ.—**Meat f.** See MUSCA *vomitoria*.—**Ointment of Spanish flies.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Potato f.** See LYTTA *vittata*.—**Spanish f.** See LYTTA *vesicatoria*.—**Telini f.** The *Mylabris cichorei*; used in India as a poison. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1885, p. 320.]—**Tincture of Spanish flies.** See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDIS.—**Venus's f.-trap.** The *Dionæa muscipula*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Warega f.** A species of *Musca* found in Brazil which deposits its eggs beneath the skin of man and animals, causing painful swellings. [L, 196.]

FNEMP (Jap.), n. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FOAL-FOOT, FOAL'S-FOOT. Fol'fu^{4}t, foiz'fu^{4}t. 1. The *Tussilago farfara*. 2. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. 3. The *Asarum europæum*. 4. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Sea f.-f.** The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FOCAL, adj. Fo'ka^{3}l. From *focus*, a fire-place. Pertaining to a focus. [L, 56.]

FOCHA, n. Of Avicenna, an aromatic and aphrodisiac drink. [L, 94.]

FOCILE (Lat.), n. n. Fos(fo^{2}k)'i^{3}l-e(a). Gen., *-is*. From *focillare*, to revive. Fr., *f.* An old term for any bone of the forearm or the leg. [A, 325; L, 31.]—**F. inferius.** See *F. majus cruris*.—**F. majus.** See Ulna.—**F. majus cruris.** See Tibia.—**F. minus.** See Radius.—**F. minus cruris.** See Fibula.—**Grand f.** (Fr.). See *F. majus*.—**Petit f.** (Fr.). See *F. minus*.

FOCUS (Lat.), n. m. Fok'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑστία. Fr., *f.*, *foyer*. Ger., *F.*, *Brennpunkt* (1st def.). It., *fuoco*. Sp., *foco*. 1. The point at which rays (especially of light) are collected or converged by a lens or mirror. When used without qualification, the principal f. (*q. v.*) is always meant. 2. A central point, or point of departure; a nucleus; a point at which a process is manifested in great intensity. [D; F.]—**Acoustic f.** The point of meeting of sound waves reflected from a concave surface with reference to the ear. [F.]—**Anterior f.** Fr., *foyer antérieur*. Ger., *vorderer Brennpunkt*. That point in front of a system of refracting surfaces at which parallel rays impinging upon this system from behind are united; the anterior principal f. of a compound dioptric system. [B.]—**Anterior f. of the eye.** Fr., *foyer antérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *vorderer Brennpunkt des Auges*. That point in front of the eye at which rays coming from the retina and parallel in the vitreous humor are united. [B.]—**Anterior principal f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Apoplectic f.** Lat., *f. apoplecticus*. The cavity resulting from a hæmorrhage into the brain or its membranes after the absorption of the blood.—**Apparent f.** Ger., *scheinbarer Brennpunkt*. See *Virtual f.*—**Calorific f.** The point at which rays of heat (the red and ultra-red rays of the spectrum) are collected by a lens or mirror. [B.]—**Chemical f.** The point at which the luminous rays of greatest chemical intensity (*i. e.*, the violet rays) are brought together by a simple lens. [J. C. Draper (B).]—**Conjugate foci.** Fr., *foyers conjugués*. Ger., *conjugirte* (oder *zusammengehörige*) *Brennpunkte*. Two points of such a position that light-rays, heat-rays, or sonorous vibrations emanating from one are collected by a mirror or lens at the other. Conjugate foci are mutually convertible, *i. e.*, either one may be taken as the point of emanation of the rays or vibrations, and also as the point of collection of the latter. [B.]—**Depth of f.** The distance through which an image formed at the f. of a lens may be shifted without materially impairing the definition of the image. [B.]—**First f.** See *Anterior f.*—**F. apoplecticus.** See *Apoplectic f.*—**F. of a lens, F. of a mirror.** See *Principal f.*—**F. of a prism.** The point to which all the rays emanating from one point of an object are projected by a prism. In general, the distance of this f. from the prism is different from that of the object, but in the position of minimum deviation of the prism it is the same. [B.]—**F. of the eye.** Fr., *foyer de l'œil*. Ger., *Brennpunkt des Auges*. See *Anterior f. of the eye* and *Posterior f. of the eye*.—**Hæmorrhagic f.** Ger., *hämorrhagischer F.* A blood-slough; a large effusion of blood, accompanied by destruction of tissue. To be distinguished clinically from *apoplexy* (*q. v.*). [D, 3.]—**Imaginary f., Negative f.** See *Virtual f.*—**Posterior f.** Fr., *foyer postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Brennpunkt*. That point posterior to a system of refracting surfaces at which rays impinging in a parallel direction upon the anterior surface of the system are united. [B.]—**Posterior f. of the eye.** Fr., *foyer postérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *hinterer Brennpunkt des Auges*. See *Principal f. of the eye*.—**Posterior principal f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Primary f., Principal f.** Fr., *foyer principal*. Ger., *Hauptbrennpunkt*. The point at which parallel rays falling on a lens or mirror are collected, or toward which they tend to converge. In the case of a spherical mirror the principal f. is at a distance of one half the radius of curvature from the centre of the mirror; in the case of a spherical lens it is situated at the centre of curvature. The principal f. of a concave lens or of a convex mirror is virtual; of a convex lens or concave mirror, real. According to the laws of conjugate foci (see *Conjugate f.*), rays emanating from the principal f. are reflected or refracted in parallel directions. [B.]—**Principal f. of the eye, Principal posterior f.** Fr., *foyer principal de l'œil*. Ger., *Hauptbrennpunkt des Auges*. That point posterior to the dioptric media of the eye at which rays impinging upon the cornea in a direction parallel to the optic axis are united. In emmetropic eyes the principal f. is upon the retina; in myopic eyes, in front of it; in hypermetropic eyes, behind it. [B.]—**Prismatic f.** See *F. of a prism*.—**Real f.** Fr., *foyer réel*. Ger., *reeller* (oder *nahrer*) *Brennpunkt*. A point in front of a mirror or behind a lens at which rays made convergent by reflection or refraction meet. [B.]—**Second f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Sonorous f.** The point at which vibrations of sound are collected by a mirror or by a lens composed of such material as to refract them. [B.]—**Thermal f.** See *Calorific f.*—**Virtual f.** Fr., *foyer virtuel*. Ger., *virtueller Brennpunkt*. A point behind a mirror or in front of a lens at which rays made divergent by reflection or refraction would meet if prolonged. [B.]—**Visual f.** The point at which the rays of the greatest luminous intensity (*i. e.*, the yellow rays) are brought together by a single lens. [Draper (B).]

FOCUS, v. tr. Fo'ku^{3}s. Ger., *fokusiren*. To adjust a lens or mirror in such a way that the image produced at its focus is brought to the place most suitable for distinct vision. [B.]

FODINA (Lat.), n. f. Fod(fo^{3}d)-in(en)'a^3. From *fodere*, to dig. The labyrinth of the internal ear. [L, 349.]

FODOR MENTA (Mal.), n. The *Mentha crispa*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FŒCUNDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fo^2-e^2)-ku^{3}nd(ku^{4}nd)-a(a^3)'shi^2. (ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See Fecundation.

FŒDIA (Lat.), n. Fe^{2}d(fo^2-e^{2}d)'e-a(a^3). See Fedia.

FOE-LIN (Chin.), n. See Fo-lim.

FOEMINELL (Ger.), n. Fu^6-me^{2}n-e^{2}l'. Spanish saffron, especially that collected from the pale part of the stigmas. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FŒMINEUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m(fo^2-e^{2}m)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Female and Femineous.

FŒMINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}m(fo^2-e^{2}m)-i^{2}n-i^2-flo'ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From *fœmina*, a female, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *féminiflore*. Ger., *weibblumig*. Composed of female flowers (said of a disc). [L, 180.]

FŒNICULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fe^{2}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *fœniculum*, fennel. Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

FŒNICULACEOUS, FŒNICULATE, adj's. Fe^{2}n-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s, -i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Resembling or consisting of fennel. [a, 34.]

FŒNICULIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fe^{2}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^2-fol(fo^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fœniculum*, fennel, and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of fennel. [B.]

FŒNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fœnum*, fenugreek. Fr., *fenouil*. Ger., *Fenchel*. It., *finocchio*. Sp., *hinojo*. 1. Of Adanson, a genus of umbelliferous herbs; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Seselineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., fennel (the fruit of *F. vulgare*). [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).]—**Ætheroleum fœniculi** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* fennel.—**Aqua fœniculi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de fenouil* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fenchelwasser*. Sp., *agua de hinojo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of oil of fennel in 1,000 parts of water [U. S. Ph.]; or by distilling one part of fennel fruit with 20 parts of water until the distillate equals 10 parts [Br. Ph.] (or 4 parts [Fr. Cod.]) or 30 parts [Gr. Ph.]. Similar preparations are official in all the pharamacopœias. [B.]—**Aqua fœniculi extemporanea** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A solution of 2 drops of oil of fennel in 100 grammes of water. [B, 95.]—**Cortex radicis fœniculi.** Sp., *hinojo* (*corteza de la raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The root-bark of *F. vulgare*. [B, 95.]—**Essentia fœniculi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* fennel.—**Fœniculi fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Fœniculi semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. alpinum.** See Meum *athamanticum*.—**F. aquaticum.** Fr., *fenouil de l'eau*. Ger., *Wasserfenchel*. The *Œnanthe phellandrium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. asininum.** See *F. piperitum*.—**F. caballinum.** See *F. aquaticum*.—**F. capense.** A species growing in South Africa, similar to the common fennel. Its root, known as fennel-wort or fennel-root (Dutch, *Fenchelwortel*, *Fenchelwursel*), is used as food at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. capillaceum.** Of Gilibert, the *F. vulgare* (*Anethum f.*). [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**F. creticum, F. dulce.** Sweet fennel; a variety of the common fennel cultivated in Italy as a garden vegetable, and having properties similar to those of *F. vulgare* (of which, according to some, it is a variety), except that its young shoots or turiones are sweeter and edible. The fruits, *semen fœniculi cretici* (seu *dulcis*, seu *romani*), are sweeter and milder than common fennel. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. erraticum.** The *Peucedanum silaus*. [L, 116.]—**F. germanicum.** See *F. vulgare*.—**F. lusitanicum.** The *Sison ammi*. [B, 180.]—**F. marinum.** Fr., *fenouil marin*. Ger., *Meerfenchel*. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. moscoviticum.** The *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. officinale.** See *F. vulgare*.—**F. orientale.** See Cuminum *cyminum*.—**F. panmorium.** Ger., *indischer Fenchel*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it is cultivated. Its fruits taste and smell like common fennel, and are used in like manner. [B, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**F. pipe-**



Fœniculum vulgare. [A, 327.]

ritum. Ger., *pfefferartiger Fenchel*. It., *finocchio d'asino*. A species found in Sardinia, Sicily, and Portugal. Its fruits have an aromatic, peppery taste. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. porcinum.** Fr., *fenouil de porc*. Ger., *Saufenchel*. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. romanum.** See *F. dulce*.—**F. sativum.** The *F. dulce* (a var. of *F. vulgare*). [a, 24.]—**F. silvestre.** The

Seseli tortuosum. [L, 116.]—**F. sinense.** Fr., *badiane.* Ger., *Sternanis.* The *Illicium anisatum.* [L, 116.]—**F. stellatum.** See *F. moscoviticum.*—**F. tortuosum.** Fr., *fenouil tortueux, fenouil tortu.* The *Seseli tortuosum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. ursinum.** The *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. vulgare.** Fr., *fenouil commun, fenouil doux, anis de France, anis de Paris.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Fenchel.* Common fennel, the source of the fennel-seed (or fruits) of the pharmacopœias; a species indigenous to Europe, and also abundant in Asia, extending perhaps as far as China. The fruits were used in ancient times. They are aromatic and carminative, and are much used as a corrigent, especially with senna and rhubarb. In infusion they are employed as an enema for the expulsion of flatus in infants, and they yield as a galactagogue an oil, *oleum fœniculi.* The root, *radix fœniculi,* was once official but is inferior in medicinal virtue to the seed. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 14).]—**Fructus fœniculi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *F.* (2d def.).—**Gummi-resina fœniculi.** Sp., *hinojo, producto gomo-resinoso.* A gum-resin that exudes spontaneously from *F. vulgare.* [B, 95.]—**Lignum fœniculi.** The wood of *Sassafras officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Oleum fœniculi** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Oil of* FENNEL. [B.]—**Semen fœniculi.** The fruit of *F. vulgare.* [B, 205 (α, 21).]—**Syrupus fœniculi** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *sirupus feniculi* [Russ. Ph.]. A syrup made by mixing a filtered decoction of fruit of *F. vulgare* with sugar, 18 parts of the syrup representing 2 (or 3 [Russ. Ph.]) of the fennel fruit. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus fœniculi compositus** [Belg. Ph.]. A syrup made by macerating 1 part each of the roots of *Apium graveolens, Asparagus officinalis, F. vulgare, Petroselinum vulgare,* and *Ruscus aculeatus* in 12 parts of dilute acetic acid and 25 of distilled water, filtering, and adding to every 6 parts of the filtrate 13 parts of sugar and 1 part of aqua apii. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura fœniculi composita** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia ophthalmica.* Ger., *Rommershausen.* A preparation made by digesting 100 parts of the fruit of *F. vulgare* with 500 of dilute alcohol and, after straining, adding 1 part of oil of fennel. [B, 95.]

FŒNUGREEK, n. Fe^{2}n'u^2-grek. See FŒNUM *græcum.*

FŒNUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n'(fo^2'e^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From φύειν, to produce. 1. Hay. 2. See *F. græcum.*—**Emplastrum de fœnu græco** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. Fr., *emplâtre de mucilage.* Syn.: *emplastrum de mucilaginibus.* A plaster containing fenugreek and linseed mucilages, turpentine, gum ammoniac, various herbs, etc. [L, 85.]—**F. camelorum.** The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Fœni græci semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semen fœni græci.*—**F. græcum.** The genus *Trigonella.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. græcum officinale.** The *Trigonella f. græcum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Semen fœni græci** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The seed of *Trigonella f. græcum.* [B.]—**Unguentum fœni græci compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 22 parts of curcuma rhizome, 22 of fenugreek, 91 of rosin, 182 of yellow wax, and 727 of olive-oil. [B, 95.] Cf. UNGUENTUM *flavum.*

FŒTABULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}t(fo^2-e^{2}t)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *fœtere,* to have an ill smell. An old name for an encysted abscess. [A, 325.]

FŒTAL, adj. Fet'a^{2}l. Lat., *fœtalis.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *fötal.* It., *fetale.* Sp., *fetal.* Pertaining to or in the state of a fœtus.

FŒTATION, n. Fe-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fœtatio.* See GESTATION.

FŒTEO-MENORRHŒA, n. Fet(fo^2-e^{2}t)-e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Fœtor of the menstrual discharge. [α, 34.]

FŒTICIDE, n. Fet'i^2-sid. From *fœtus* (*q. v.*), and *cœdere,* to kill. Fr., *f.* See *Criminal* ABORTION.

FŒTID, adj. Fe^{2}t'i^{2}d. Gr., δυσώδης. Lat., *fœtidus.* Fr., *fétide.* Ger., *stinkend.* Having a foul odor. [B, 117; D.]

FŒTIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}t(fo^2-e^{2}t)-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. Stinkwood; of Commerson, a genus of myrtaceous trees found in the Mascarine Islands. [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**F. borbonica, F. mauritiana.** Fr., *f. de Bourbon, bois puant.* A Mauritius species having a bitter and astringent bark. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]

FŒTIFEROUS, adj. Fet-i^{2}f'e^{3}r-u^{3}s. From *fœtus* (*q. v.*), and *ferre,* to carry. Pregnant.

FŒTOR (Lat.), n. m. Fet'(fo^2'e^{2}t)-o^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris.* Fr., *f., fœtidité.* Ger., *Gestank, übler Geruch.* A fœtid odor. [D.]—**F. alarum.** F. of the arm-pits.—**F. oris.** F. of the breath.

FŒTUS (Lat.), n. m. Fet'(fo^2'e^{2}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *fœt'us.* From *fere,* to bring forth. Gr., ἔμβρυον. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fötus, Frucht, Leibesfrucht.* It., Sp., *feto.* An animal organism so far advanced in its development as to show its main future characteristics plainly, but not yet existing independently of the maternal organism. In the human subject the term is commonly applied to the embryo only after the third month of its development. [A, 15.]—**Abdominal f.** Lat., *f. ventralis.* The f. of an abdominal gestation.—**Alligator f.** See *Harlequin f.*—**Fxtra-uterine f.** The f. of an extra-uterine gestation.—**F. à cheval sur son cordon** (Fr.). A condition in which the fœtus bestrides the umbilical cord.—**F. aplati** (Fr.). See *F. compressus.*—**F. compressus.** Fr., *f. de papier* (ou *aplati,* ou *momifié aplati*). A f. which, having died at an early stage of gestation, has undergone mummification and been compressed into the form of a sheet by the growth of a twin.—**F. conduplicatus.** Fr., *enfant plié en deux.* A doubling of the body of the f. upon itself during its expulsion in a case of transverse presentation.—**F. de papier** (Fr.). See *F. compressus.*—**F. inclusus, F. in fœtu.** A form of double monstrosity in which one f. ceases to be developed, and its remains are wholly or partially buried within the substance of the other f.—**F. (momifié) aplati** (Fr.). See *F. compressus.*—**F. ovaricus, F. ovarius.** See *Ovarian f.*—**F. papyraceus.** See *F. compressus.*—**F. pseudencéphalien** (Fr.). A pseudencephalus. [α, 34.]—**F. sanguinolentus.** Of Martin and Ruge, a macerated f.; so called from its reddish-brown color. [A, 15.]—**F. septimestris.** A seven months' f. [α, 34.]—**F. sireniformis.** A f. with fusion of the lower extremities. [α, 34.]—**F. tubarius.** See *Tubal f.*—**F. ventralis.** See *Abdominal f.*—**F. vitalis.** See *Viable f.*—**F. vivus sed non vitalis.** See *Non-viable f.*—**F. zephyrius.** A mole. [α, 34.]—**Harlequin f.** A f. affected with diffuse keratosis. [J. B. Sutton, "Lancet," March 13, 1886, p. 491.]—**Hemiteratic f.** See HÆMITERATA.—**Hermaphroditic f.** See HERMAPHRODITISM.—**Heterotaxic f.** See HETEROTAXIS.—**Included f.** See *F. inclusus.*—**Monstrous f.** Fr., *f. monstrueux.* A fœtal monstrosity. [α, 34.]—**Mummified f.** Fr., *f. momifié.* Ger., *mumificirter Fötus.* See *F. compressus.*—**Non-viable f.** Lat., *f. vivus sed non vitalis.* Ger., *lebensunfähige Frucht.* A f. that has not reached a stage of development at which it is capable of surviving apart from the maternal organism.—**Ovarian f.** Lat., *f. ovaricus.* The f. of an ovarian gestation.—**Secondary f.** See *F. compressus.*—**Tubal f.** Lat., *f. tubarius.* The f. of a tubal gestation.—**Viable f.** Lat., *f. vitalis.* Ger., *lebensfähige Frucht.* A f. far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism. See VIABILITY.

FOG, n. Fo^{2}g. In the north of England, moss; also the second crop of grass. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**F.-fruit.** The *Lippia* (*Zapania*) *lanceolata.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yorkshire f.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FOHANIN, n. The herb of *Santolina fragrantissima.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FÖHRE (Ger.), n. Fu^{5}r'e^2. The *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FOIE (Fr.), n. Fwa^3. See LIVER.—**F. alcoolique.** Cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcohol. [α, 34.]—**F. amyloïde.** Amyloid degeneration of the liver. [L, 49.]—**F. botryoïde.** Chronic hepatic cirrhosis. [α, 34.]—**F. cardiaque.** Disease of the liver due to disease of the heart. [Huchard, "Union méd.," April 21, 1883, p. 669 (D).]—**F. chaud.** A supposed disease accompanied by bulimia. [L, 41.]—**F. de bœuf.** In northern and central France, the *Fistulina hepatica.* [B, 105, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. des buveurs de gin.** Gin-drinkers' liver; cirrhosis of the liver. [D, 72.]—**F.-douvé.** The rot in sheep. [L.]—**F. ficelé.** Lit., tied-up liver; a liver marked by deep, linear depressions, as if thrown into furrows by constricting cords, where bands of cicatricial tissue replace its proper substance; a result of cirrhosis. ["Bull. de la soc. anat.," June 28, 1889 (α, 18).]—**F. gras.** Fatty degeneration of the liver. [L, 49.]—**F. muscade, F. noix de muscade.** See *Nutmeg* LIVER.—**Huile de f. de morue.** See COD-LIVER OIL.—**Lavage du f.** The injection of water into the veins of the liver after its removal from the body, in order to eliminate all sugar from its vessels. [K, 31.]

FOIL, n. Foil. From *folium,* a leaf. Fr., *feuille.* Ger., *Blättchen, Folie.* It., *foglia.* Sp., *hoja.* A very thin and flexible sheet of metal. [B.]

FOILE-FOOT, n. Foil'fu^{4}t. See FOAL-FOOT.

FOIN (Fr.), n. Fwa^{2}n^2. From *fœnum,* hay. Hay; grass suitable for provender. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. blanc.** The *Agrostis stolonifera,* var. *alba.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. capillaire.** The *Agrostis capillaris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. de Bourgogne.** The *Medicago sativa* and the *Onobrychus sativa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. de mouton.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. dur.** The *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and the *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. du Thibet.** The *Prangus pabularia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. français.** The genus *Medicago.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. grec.** The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B. 173 (α, 24).]—**F. rampant.** The *Agrostis stolonifera.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. rouge.** The *Agrostis rubra.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FOIRANDE (Fr.), **FOIRELLE** (Fr.), **FOIROLE** (Fr.), **FOIROUDE** (Fr.), n's. Fwa^3-ra^{3}nd, -rel, -rol, -rud. The *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

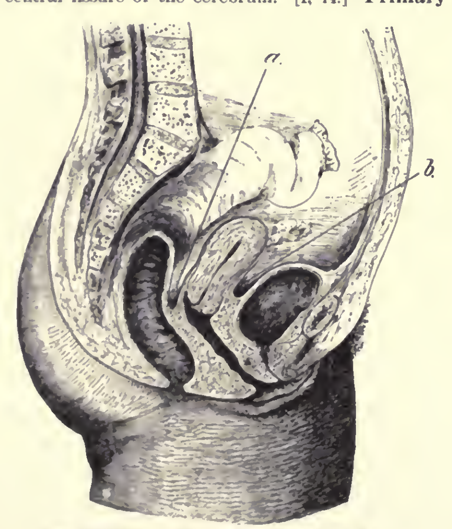
FOISEN (Ger.), n. Foiz'e^{2}n. The *Rumex alpinus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FOIST, n. Foist. The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FOLD, n. Fold. Gr., πλέκος. Lat., *plica.* Fr., *pli, repli.* Ger., *Falte.* It., *piega.* Sp., *pliegue.* A doubling of anything upon itself.—**Amniotic f.** Ger., *Amnionfalte.* A folded edge of the double amniotic membrane, where it rises over and finally incloses the embryo. [A, 5.] See *Cephalic f., Lateral f.,* and *Caudal f.*—**Anterior amniotic f., Anterior f. of the blastoderm.** See *Cephalic f.*—**Antorbital f.** See *Anterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**Arytæno-epiglottic** (or **-epiglottidean**) **f's.** Two f's of mucous membrane which inclose a few ligamentous and muscular fibres and the arytænoid cartilages, extending from the tops of the latter and of the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis. [C.]—**Basirrhinal f.** See *Basirrhinal* GYRUS.—**Callosal f.** See *Callosal* GYRUS.—**Caudal f.** Fr., *repli caudal.* Ger., *Schwanzfalte.* That f. of the blastoderm which incloses the caudal and primitive cloacal parts of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [A, 5.]—**Cephalic f.** Fr., *repli céphalique.* Ger., *Kopffalte.* A f. of all the layers of the blastoderm, including also a part of the alimentary canal and the rudimentary heart. It passes ventrad and caudad on each side. [A, 5.]—**Cerebral f's.** The convolutions of the cerebrum. [α, 29.]—**Chorioidal f.** See *Chorioidal* FISSURE.—**Ectofrontal f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined region between his ectofrontal fissure and the orbital fissure. [I, 14.]—**Ectorbital f.** See *Posterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**Ectorrhinal f.** Of Owen, the area just laterad of the olfactory fissure. [I, 14 (K).]—**Entolambdoidal f.** Of Owen, the area of the cuneus between the occipital and superseptal fissures. [I, 14.]—**Entorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital interne.* See *Internal orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**Entorrhinal f.** Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal.* See GYRUS *rectus.*—**Entosylvian f.** See INSULA.—**Exoccipital f.** The tip of the occipital lobe. [I, 14.]—**Falcial f.** Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal.* The portion of the callosal gyrus that lies ventrad of the genu of the callosum. [I. 14.]—**F's of Douglas.** See *Recto-uterine*

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

f's.—**F's of the amnion.** Fr., *replis de l'amnios, capuchons de l'amnios.* Ger., *Amnionsfalten.* See *Cephalic f., Lateral f.,* and *Caudal f.*—**F's of the axilla.** The anterior and posterior walls of the axilla.—**F's of the broad ligament.** Fr., *ailerons du ligament large.* The layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**F. of the buttock.** The cutaneous f. marking the junction of the buttock with the thigh.—**F. of the groin.** Fr., *pli de l'aine.* The cutaneous f. marking the junction of the thigh with the trunk in front.—**F's of the rectum.** F's of a semilunar form in the mucous membrane of the rectum. They are usually three in number, one near the commencement of the rectum on the right side, another opposite the middle of the sacrum extending inward from the left side, and the largest and most constant one opposite the base of the bladder, running backward from the fore part of the rectum. A fourth is sometimes present half an inch above the anus on the back of the rectum. They are about half an inch wide and overlap each other where the organ is empty. [L, 42, 172 (a, 29).]—**Frontal f.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Genital f's.** The two f.-like structures of the embryo which are converted into the lateral halves of the scrotum or into the labia pudendi majora. [A, 16.]—**Genito-enteric f.** Lat., *plica genito-enterica.* An anomalous f. of the peritonæum extending between the broad ligament and the base of the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. [L, 31.]—**Glosso-epiglottic f's.** Three f's in the mucosa of the tongue which extend from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis. [C.]—**Gluteal f.** See *F. of the buttock.*—**Head f.** See *Cephalic f.*—**Hippocampal f.** See *Hippocampal* GYRUS.—**Hypoblastic f.** A fold in the hypoblast, especially the dorsally extending f. which comes in contact with the rudiment of the central nervous system and ultimately gives rise to the notochord. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxix, p. 297 (J).]—**Intestinal f. (of the blastoderm).** See SPLANCHNOPLEURE.—**Lambdoidal f.** Of Owen, the occipital portion of the paroccipital gyrus. [I, 14.]—**Lateral amniotic f.** The f's of somatopleure rising on the sides of the embryo, and, with the cephalic and caudal amniotic f's, finally forming the complete amniotic sac. [J, 55, 188.]—**Marginal f.** See *Marginal* GYRUS.—**Medial f.** See *Postcentral* GYRUS.—**Medilateral f.** The parietal portion of the paroccipital gyrus. [I, 14.]—**Medullary f's.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Mesenteric f's.** In the *Actinozoa*, vertical partitions that divide the gastro-vascular cavity into a number of compartments. [L, 353.]—**Midfrontal f.** See *Medifrontal* GYRUS.—**Midoccipital f.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Midorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital moyen.* Ger., *mittlere Orbital-* (oder *Augenhöhlen-*) *falte.* Of Owen, a narrow area on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe, between his midorbital and ectorbital fissures. [I, 14.]—**Occipital f.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Opercular f.** See *Branchiostegal* MEMBRANE.—**Posterior amniotic f.** Ger., *hintere Amnionsfalte.* The f. of the somatopleure rising at the caudal end of the embryo and with the lateral and cephalic amniotic f's finally completely inclosing the embryo in the amniotic sac. [J, 55, 123, 191.]—**Posthippocampal f.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**Postmarginal f.** See PRÆCUNEUS.—**Postoccipital f.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Postorbital f.** Fr., *pli orbital postérieur.* Ger., *hintere Orbitalfalte.* Of Owen, the area of the orbital surface of the frontal lobe which intervenes between the basisylvian and orbital fissures. [I, 14.]—**Postseptal f.** Of Owen, the narrow strip on the mesal surface of the occipital lobe just caudad of the postseptal fissure. [I, 14.]—**Postsylvian f.** See *Medifrontal* GYRUS.—**Prefrontal f.** Of Owen, that part of the superfrontal gyrus which forms the frontal extremity of the cerebrum. [I, 14.]—**Presylvian f.** Of Owen, an ill-defined area at the ventral end of the central fissure of the cerebrum. [I, 14.]—**Primary f.** A



THE UTERINE FOLDS OF THE PERITONÆUM.
a, the recto-vaginal fold; *b*, the vesico-uterine fold.

cerebral convolution formed by primary fissures. [L, 14 (a, 29).]—**Recto-uterine f's.** Lat., *plicæ recto-uterinæ* (seu *utero-rectales,* seu *semilunares Douglasii*), *ligamenta recto-uterina* (seu *utero-rectalia*), *retractores uteri* [Luschka]. Fr., *plis de Douglas.* Ger., *Douglas'sche Falten.* Syn.: *f's of Douglas, utero-sacral ligaments.* Two folds of peritonæum, one on each side, containing muscular tissue derived from the uterus, passing from the upper part of the cervix uteri to the neighborhood of the second sacral vertebra, and inclosing the rectum between them. [A, 22.]—**Recto-vaginal f.** See POUCH *of Douglas.*—**Recto-vesical f.** A f. formed by the peritonæum as it passes from the anterior wall of the rectum to the posterior wall of the bladder. [a, 29.]—**Secondary f.** Of Owen, see *Secondary* CONVOLUTION.—**Septal f.** Of Owen, the area of the cuneus which lies between his posthippocampal (calcarine) and septal fissures. [I, 14.]—**Subfalcial f.** Of Owen, the mesal surface of his ectorrhinal f. (*gyrus rectus*). [I, 14.]—**Subfrontal f.** See *Subfrontal* GYRUS.—**Suboccipital f.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Subseptal f.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Supercallosal f.** Of Owen, so much of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum as is bounded by the supercallosal and lateral fissures, excluding his marginal f. which is the dorsal part of the paracentral gyrus. [I, 14.]—**Superfrontal f.** See *Superfrontal* GYRUS.—**Superseptal f.** Of Owen, a portion of the cuneus between his septal and superseptal fissures. [I, 14.]—**Supersylvian f.** See *Angular* GYRUS.—**Suroccipital f.** Fr., *pli occipital moyen, second pli de passage externe.* Of Owen, a small annectant convolution lying posterior to the superior occipital. [I, 14 (K).]—**Sylvian f.** Fr., *circonvolution d'enceinte de la scissure de Sylvius, pli pariétal ascendant.* See *Supertemporal* GYRUS.—**Tail f.** See *Caudal f.*—**Tentorial f.** Fr., *pli temporal inférieur.* See *Middle occipito-temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Umbilical f. of the blastoderm.** The umbilical constriction; a folding in of the blastoderm along the sides of the axile embryo, continuous with the cephalic f. above and the caudal below. [A, 5.]—**Vesico-uterine f's.** Lat., *plicæ vesico-uterinæ.* Fr., *replis vésico-utérins.* Two antero-posterior f's, one on each side, containing a few contractile fibres derived from the muscular tissue of the uterus, extending from that organ to the bladder. [A, 23.]—**Vestigial f. of the pericardium.** Of Marshall, a small f. of the serous membrane of the pericardium lying in front of the root of the left lung, marking the course of the left duct of Cuvier in the fœtus. [A, 5.]—**Visceral f's.** Thick f's in the throat of the embryo separated by the visceral or branchial clefts. [L, 201 (a, 29).]

FOLE-FOOT, n. Fol'fu⁴t. See FOAL-FOOT.

FOLESFOTH, n. Folz'fo²t. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FOLETTE (Fr.), n. Fo-le²t. 1. The *Atriplex hortensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A popular term for influenza. [A, 518.]

FOLGEERSCHEINUNG (Ger.), n. Fol'ge²-e²r-shin-u²n². See SEQUELA.

FOLGEND (Ger.), adj. Folg'e²nd. Consecutive. [L, 43.]

FOLHADEIRO (Port.), n. Fol-ya³-da'e-ro. In Madeira, the *Clethra arborea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOLIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *folium* (*q. v.*). Fol(fo²l)'i²-a³.

FOLIACEOUS, adj. Fol-i²-a'shu³s. Gr., φυλλώδης. Lat., *foliaceus* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliacé.* Ger., *blattartig.* It., *fogliaceo.* Sp., *foliáceo.* Leafy; having the appearance, consistence, or color of a leaf. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIAGE, n. Fol'i²-e²j. From *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *feuillage.* Ger., *Laubwerk.* The leaves of a plant considered collectively. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

FOLIAL, FOLIAR, adj's. Fol'i²-a²l, -a³r. Lat., *foliaris* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliaire, folial.* Ger., *blattständig.* Consisting of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIATE, FOLIATED, adj's. Fol'i²-at. Lat., *foliatus* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliaté, feuillé.* Ger., *beblättert* (1st def.), *blättrig* (2d def.). 1. Clothed with leaves. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).] 2. Made up of leaf-like layers.

FOLIATION, n. Fol-i²-a'shu³n. Lat., *foliatio* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *feuillaison, f.* Ger., *Belaubung.* It., *fogliame.* Sp., *foliación.* The act of leafing. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIE (Fr.), n. Fo-le. Insanity.—**F. acquise.** Insanity, occurring in the course of life, that has been preceded by a reasonable state of intelligence. [Voisin (a, 29).]—**F. à deux.** See *Communicated* INSANITY.—**F. à double forme** [Baillarger]. See *Circular* INSANITY.—**F. à formes alternes.** See *F. circulaire.*—**F. alcoolique.** See *Alcoholic* INSANITY.—**F. alléguée.** Delirium and hallucination from alcoholic intoxication. [a, 34.]—**F. alternante.** Of Falret, circular insanity in which the duration of each period is very brief. [a, 34.]—**F. ambitieuse.** Paranoia. [a, 34.]—**F. à quatre.** See DÉLIRE *à quatre.*—**F. à trois.** See DÉLIRE *à trois.*—**F. avec conscience.** That form of insanity in which the patent reflects upon his sensorial and psychical abnormities, and analyzes them, recognizing that they are abnormal. [Marandon de Montyel, "Arch. de neurol.," Sept., 1882, p. 1888.]—**F. brightique.** Of Dieulafoy, a mental disturbance due to uræmia, particularly when such disturbance is the chief or only noticeable symptom. ["Rev. méd. franç. et étrang.," July 18, 1885, p. 112.]—**F. cardiaque.** See *F. du cœur.*—**F. choréique.** Insanity in which there is incoherent delirium with maniacal excitement, and chorea. A second form, described by Marce, begins with hallucinations of sight, with extreme agitation, and an eventual condition simulating the delirum of fever. In a third form there are lypemania and delirium of persecution, with chorea. [a, 34.]—**F. circulaire.** See *Circular* INSANITY.—**F. communiquée.** See *Communicated* INSANITY.—**F. congénitale.** See *Congenital* INSANITY.—**F. congestive.** Of Baillarger, insanity due to encephalic congestion. [A, 301; L, 49.]—**F. convulsive.** See *F. choréique.*—**F. démonomaniaque.** See DÆMONOMANIA.—**F. de l'adolescence, F. de la puberté.** See INSANITY *of pubescence.*—**F. dépressive.** See LYPEMANIA.—**F. des actes.** See *Reasoning* MANIA.—**F. des Chinois.** See RADIX *soulin.*—**F. des dégénérés.** See *Hereditary* INSANITY.—**F. des femmes enceintes.** See *F. gravidique.*—**F. des femmes en couches.**

See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**F. des grandeurs.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum.*—**F. des ivrognes.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**F. des nourrices.** See INSANITY *of lactation.*—**F. des nouvelles accouchées.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**F. des persécutions.** Insanity in which there is the delusion of being persecuted. [a, 34.]—**F. diathésique.** Insanity caused by cerebral arterial congestion, with exudation or nuclear proliferation, in the dartrous, gouty, or rheumatic diathesis. [a, 34.]—**F. d'opposition.** A variety of insanity in which the patient obstinately refuses to do anything that he is asked to do. [Guislain, quoted by Cotard, "Arch. de neurol.," Sept., 1882, p. 152.]—**F. du cœur.** Insanity occurring in persons affected with heart disease. [a, 34.]—**F. du doute.** Ger., *Zweifelsucht.* Insanity, usually of a neurasthenic type, characterized by an inordinate desire to argue, speculate, and question upon ordinary matters, especially the personal concerns of the patient. [A, 326 (a, 21); D.]—**F. du doute avec délire du toucher.** Of Le Grand du Saulle, a form of *f. du doute* in which there are also tactile illusions. [D, 36.]—**F. du jeune age.** Insanity of children due to masturbation, intestinal worms, cranial trauma, terror, toxic agents, or imitation. [a, 34.]—**F. du suicide.** See *Suicidal* INSANITY.—**F. du toucher.** Of Falret, insanity in which there is fear of contact with external objects. [a, 34.]—**F. émotive.** See *Emotional* INSANITY. [a, 34.]—**F. épidémique.** See *Communicated* INSANITY.—**F. épileptique.** See *Epileptic* INSANITY.—**F. essentielle.** See *Idiopathic* INSANITY.—**F. extatique.** See ECSTASY.—**F. externe.** Any form of insanity in which the morbid mental manifestations are expansive, as in paranoia, and not concentrated in the person affected, as in lypemania. [a, 34.]—**F. gémellaire.** See INSANITY *of twins.*—**F. génitale.** Insanity due to genital irritation. [a, 34.]—**F. gravidique.** That form of puerperal insanity which comes on during pregnancy. [A, 15.]—**F. haschischique.** Insanity produced by the use of hasheesh. [Voisin (a, 18).]—**F. homicide.** See *Homicidal* INSANITY.—**F. hypochondriaque.** See *Hypochondriacal* INSANITY.—**F. hystérico-réligieuse.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**F. hystérique.** See *Hysterical* INSANITY.—**F. idiopathique.** See *Idiopathic* INSANITY.—**F. imposée.** A division of *f. à deux* in which one insane person imposes his insane conceptions on another person morally and intellectually feebler than himself. [a, 34.]—**F. impulsive.** See *Emotional* INSANITY.—**F. inflammatoire.** See *F. congestive.*—**F. instantanée.** See *F. transitoire.*—**F. instinctive.** See *Hereditary* INSANITY.—**F. intermittente.** See *Periodical* INSANITY.—**F. lucide.** See *Reasoning* MANIA.—**F. lypémaniaque.** See LYPEMANIA.—**F. menstruelle.** See *Menstrual* INSANITY.—**F. morale.** See *Moral* INSANITY.—**F. morphologique.** See *Congenital* INSANITY.—**F. musculaire.** See INSANITY *of the muscles.*—**F. native.** Insanity in which the intellectual troubles appear at an early age, especially in consequence of hereditary insanity. [Voisin (a, 34).]—**F. neuropathique.** Of Ball, f. secondaire. [a, 34.]—**F. nicotinique.** Mania from the excessive use of tobacco. [Voisin (a, 18).]—**F. paludéenne.** Of Erhardt, insanity ascribed to malarial poisoning. [a, 34.]—**F. paralytique.** The general paralysis of the insane. [D.]—**F. paralytique circulaire à double phase.** See *Circular* INSANITY.—**F. par athérome.** An insanity from anæmia in consequence of an atheromatous condition of the blood-vessels. [a, 34.]—**F. par imitation.** See *Communicated* INSANITY.—**F. par intoxication.** See *Toxic* INSANITY.—**F. parturéale.** Of Voisin, puerperal insanity. [a, 34.]—**F. passagère.** Transitory insanity; of Krafft-Ebing, a generic term for somnambulism, alcoholic or narcotic intoxication, lypemania, and puerperal mania. [a, 34.]—**F. pénitentiaire.** Insanity caused by isolated confinement in a penitentiary. [a, 34.]—**F. périodique.** See *Menstrual* INSANITY.—**F. post-connubiale.** Mania from excitement attending loss of virginity; it occurs in young married women immediately after their marriage. A similar form is observed after rape. [a, 34.]—**F. primitive.** See *Idiopathic* INSANITY.—**F. pubérale.** See INSANITY *of pubescence.*—**F. puerpérale.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**F. raisonnante.** See *Reasoning* MANIA.—**F. religieuse.** Religious insanity, including theomania and dæmonomania. [a, 34.]—**F. rhumatismale.** Lypemania and hypochondriasis, with or without hallucinations, occurring in a patient suffering with acute articular rheumatism. [a, 34.]—**F. saturnine.** Mania, first described by Stoll, occurring in persons poisoned by lead. [a, 34.]—**F. secondaire.** Insanity following a disease affecting the nervous system, such as epilepsy, hysteria, typhoid fever, etc. [a, 34.]—**F. sensorielle.** Insanity following hyperæsthesia or irritation of the sensory nerves; the form may be either hypochondriacal, maniacal, or hallucinatory. [a, 34.]—**F. simple.** Simple insanity. [a, 34.]—**F. simulée.** See *Feigned* INSANITY.—**F. simultanée.** A division of *f. à deux* in which two cases of insanity occur at the same time in the same family. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis." (a, 34).]—**F. sympathique.** See *Sympathetic* INSANITY.—**F. systématique (ou systématisée).** See PARANOIA.—**F. toxique.** See *Toxic* INSANITY.—**F. transitoire au moment de l'accouchement.** A form of maniacal delirium, of brief duration, sometimes seen in women at the time that the child's head is expelled; supposed to be due to the intensity of the pain.—**F. utérine.** 1. Insanity dependent on uterine disease. [A, 385.] 2. See NYMPHOMANIA.—**F. vaniteuse** [Arnold]. See AMENOMANIA.—**F. vésanique.** See *Idiopathic* INSANITY.

FOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Fo-le-a. See FOLIACEOUS.

FOLIICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-i^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *folium*, a leaf, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *folliicole.* Ger., *blattbewohnend.* Of insects, living on leaves. [L, 180.]

FOLIIFEROUS, adj. Fol-i^2-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *foliiferus* (from *folium*, a leaf, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *foliifère.* Ger., *blättertragend.* Bearing or producing leaves only (said of buds). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *folium*, a leaf, and *forma*, figure. Fr., *foliiforme.* Ger., *blattförmig.* Having the figure of a leaf. [L, 43.]

FOLIIPAROUS, adj. Fol-i^2-i^{2}p'a^{3}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *foliiparus.* Fr., *foliipare.* See FOLIIFEROUS.

FO-LIM (Chin.), n. The *Polyporus tuberaster.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOLIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i(i^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-a^3. See FOLIOLE.

FOLIOLAR, adj. Fol'i^2-ol-a^{3}r. Lat., *foliolaris.* Fr., *foliolaire.* Of or pertaining to folioles or leaflets at the base. See STIPEL. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

FOLIOLATE, adj. Fo'li^2-o-lat. Lat., *foliolatus.* Fr., *foliolé.* Ger., *blättrig.* Having folioles or leaflets (see BIFOLIOLATE and TRIFOLIOLATE). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIOLE, n. Fol'i^2-ol. Lat., *foliola, foliolum* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Blättchen.* 1. A leaflet; one of the divisions of a compound leaf. 2. A sepal, petal, etc. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**F's of the cerebellum.** The subdivisions of the convolutions of the cerebellum in the form of leaves. [L, 55 (a, 29).]—**F's of the diaphragm.** The leaflets of the central tendon of the diaphragm. [L, 55 (a, 29).]

FOLIOLEL, n. Fo'li^2-o-le^{2}l. Lat., *foliolellum* (dim. of *folium*, a leaf). A leaf smaller than a foliole, *i. e.*, a stipule. [a, 24.]

FOLIOLELLULE, n. Fo-li^2-o-le^{2}l'u^{2}l. Lat., *foliolellulum.* A leaf smaller than a foliolel, *i. e.*, a stipel. [a, 24.]

FOLIOLELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-ol(o^{2}l)-e^{2}l'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FOLIOLEL.

FOLIOLIFEROUS, adj. Fo-li^2-o-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *folioliferus* (from *folium*, a leaf, and *ferre*, to bear). Ger., *blättchentragend.* Bearing folioles or leaflets. [a, 24.]

FOLIOLOSE, adj. Fol'i^2-o-los. Lat., *foliolosus.* Bearing numerous leaflets. [a, 24.]

FOLIONEANUS (Lat.), n. m. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-on-e^2-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *folionéen.* Of Mirbel, the spine at the end of a foliole (as in *Chamærops humilis*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

FOLIOSE, adj. Fol'i^2-os. Lat., *foliosus* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *feuillé.* Ger., *blattreich.* Leafy, abounding in leaves. The *Foliosæ* of Reichenbach were a series (subsequently a formation) of the *Venosæ*, consisting of the *Aristolochieæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Laurineæ*, and *Nyctagineæ.* [B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

FOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *φύλλον.* Fr., *feuille.* Ger., *Blatt.* It., *foglia.* Sp., *hoja.* 1. A leaf or sheet. 2. An old name for the philosopher's stone. 3. The anterior fontanelle. 4. Of Arnoldus de Villanova, the relaxed uvula. [A, 325.] 5. Of Wilder, a lamina of the cerebellum. [I, 98.]—**F. accessorium.** Of Swartz, the amphigastrium (stipules) of the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 198.]—**Folia alexandrina.** See SENNA *alexandrina.*—**F. cacuminis (cerebelli).** A small lamina at the posterior extremity of the superior vermiform process. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. carpicum.** See CARPEL.—**F. centrale (cerebelli).** The central lobe of the cerebellum. [K.]—**Folia cerebelli.** See LAMINÆ *of the cerebellum.*—**Folia filii ante patrem.** The leaves of *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Folia indica.** See *Folia* MALABATHRI.—**Folia involventia.** Fr., *feuilles en berceau.* The three folioles of a compound leaf, which at night fold together and envelop the flower. [B, 1 (a, 24).—**Folia malabarica.** See *Folia* MALABATHRI.—**Folia of the cerebellar lobes.** See *Folia cerebelli.*—**Folia orientalia.** Senna-leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Folia quercina.** The leaves of *Quercus robur.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. supralunare (cerebelli).** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*

FOLLET (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}l-la. Fugacious; of hair, lanuginous. [A, 301, 385.]

FOLLETTE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}l-le^{2}t. 1. An epidermic catarrh or bronchitis, frequently accompanied by pneumonia, which was at one time prevalent in Europe. [L, 41.] 2. See FOLETTE (2d def.).

FOLLICARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}l-li^2-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *follicaire.* A fruit composed of two distinct follicles. [A, 385.]

FOLLICETUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}l-i^2-set(kat)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Dumortier, see FOLLICULODIUM. [Gray (a, 24).]

FOLLICLE, n. Fo^{2}l'i^2-k'l. Gr., *φυσημάτιον.* Lat., *folliculus* (dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows). Fr., *follicule.* Ger., *Follikel* (1st def.), *Balg* (1st def.), *Schlauch* (1st def.), *Balgfrucht* (2d def.), *Balgkarpell* (2d def.). 1. A simple sacciform crypt or gland. [A, 301.] 2. A dry monocarpellary, unilocular, many-seeded fruit, dehiscing usually by the ventral suture. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Aggregate f's.** Lat., *folliculi aggregati.* See *Aggregate* GLANDS.—**Agminate f's, Agminated f's.** Lat., *folliculi agminati.* See *Agminated* GLANDS.—**Ciliary f's.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Closed f's.** Fr., *follicules clos.* The solitary and agminated glands of the small intestine. [a, 29.]—**Dental f.** Lat., *folliculus dentium.* Fr., *follicule dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnsäckchen.* 1. The connective tissue, blood, and lymph-vessels which surround and form a kind of sac for a developing tooth. 2. An embryonic tooth, with all its parts. [J, 30, 33, 35.]—**Double f's.** See BIFOLLICULUS.—**Feather-f.** A small closed f. derived from the derma, from which a bird's feather is developed. It consists of two layers separated from each other by fine granular matter, the most external consisting of several layers of nucleated epithelial cells and the inner of a gelatinous substance. [L, 121, 221.]—**F. of De Graaf.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**F's of Lieberkühn.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**F's of Littre.** See GLANDS *of Littre.*—**F's of Peyer.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Gastric f's.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**Glandular f's of the urethra.** Clusters of minute f's opening on the free surface of the mucous membrane of the urethra or into the sinuses of Morgagni. [a, 29.]—**Glomerular f's.** Fr., *follicules enroulés.* F's the ducts of which follow a spiral course. [L, 55 (a, 29).]—**Graafian f.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Hair-f.** Lat., *folliculus pili.* Fr., *follicule pileux.* Ger., *Haarfollikel, Haarbalg, Haartasche.* A recess or cavity in the skin which contains the root or implanted part of a hair. In the case of coarse hairs it extends through all the layers of the skin into the subcutaneous tis-

sue. [J. 30, 32.]—**Lieberkühnian f's, Lieberkühn's f's.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Lymphatic f's, Lymph f's.** See *Lymphatic* GLANDS.—**Malpighian f's.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**Mucous f's.** Small glands which secrete mucus, situated in mucous membranes. [*a*, 29.]—**Nabothian f's.** Lat., *ovula Nabothi.* Fr., *glandes de Naboth.* Pathological vesicles of various sizes, but visible to the naked eye, imbedded in the mucous membrane of the canal of the cervix uteri, perhaps arising from closed and distended follicles. [A, 23.]—**Nail f.** The fold of the matrix which embraces the root of the nail. [*a*, 29.]—**Ovarian f.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Palpebral f's.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Peyerian f's, Peyer's f's.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Secreting f.** A f. producing a distinct fluid, such as a gastric f. as distinguished from one giving rise to some structures, such as the dental or hair f. [G.]—**Sebaceous f's.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**Simple f.** The solitary glands of the small intestine. [*a*, 29.]—**Solitary f's.** See *Solitary* GLANDS.—**Splenic f's.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Sudoriparous f's.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**Synovial f.** See BURSA *mucosa.*—**Tooth-f.** See *Dental f.*

FOLLICULAR, adj. Fo^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^{2}-la^{3}r. Lat., *follicularis, folliculosus.* Fr., *folliculaire, folliculeux.* Ger., *folliculär.* Pertaining to follicles or their contents. [J.] Cf. ADENOID

FOLLICULATE, FOLLICULATED, adj's. Fo^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^{2}-lat, -e^{2}d. Possessing follicles. [J.]

FOLLICULE (Fr.), n. Fo-le-ku^{6}l. See FOLLICLE.—**F's agminés.** See *Agminate* GLANDS.—**F's d'Alep.** See *F's de Tripoli.*—**F. de de Graaf.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**F's de la palte, F's de Moka, F's de sené de Syrie, F's de Tripoli.** The seeds of *Cassia acutifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F's droits.** Follicles the ducts of which pursue a direct course. [*a*, 29.]—**F's du canal auditif externes.** The small glands in the skin of the external auditory canal which secrete the cerumen. [F.]—**F's gastriques.** See GASTRIC *glands.*—**F. pileux.** See *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**F. plumeux.** See *Feather*-FOLLICLE.—**F's préuréthraux.** Skene's glands.—**F's muqueux.** See *Mucous* GLANDS.—**F's sébaeés.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.

FOLLICULIFORM, adj. Fo^{2}l-i-ku^{2}l'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *folliculiformis* (from *folliculus.* a small bag, and *forma.* form). Fr., *folliculiforme.* Ger., *balgfruchtförmig.* Pod-shaped (said of capsules when formed of a single valve). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

FOLLICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-is*). From *folliculus,* a small bag (see also *-itis**). Fr., *folliculite.* Ger., *Follikelentzündung.* Inflammation of a follicle or of the follicles of a part.—**Chancrous f.** Fr., *folliculite chancreuse.* Infection of the mouth of a follicle by syphilitic virus, with submucous inflammation and suppuration. [*a*, 34.]—**F. abscedens infantum.** The follicular furunculosis of children. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**F. barbæ** [Köbner]. See SYCOSIS.—**F. blennorrhagica.** Ger., *blennorrhagische Follikelentzündung.* An extension of gonorrhœal inflammation from the mucous membrane of the urethra to the cavities of the follicles of Morgagni ; it is characterized by a persistent gleety discharge and occasional suppuration of the follicles. [*a*, 34.]—**F. decalvans, F. epilatoria.** Fr., *folliculite décalvante* (ou *épilante*), *alopécie innominée* [Besnier], *acné décalvante* [Lailler]. An inflammatory disease of the hair-follicles attended with destruction of the hairs and atrophy or cicatrization of the skin. Brocq describes four forms: 1. *Pseudo-pelade,* in which the inflammation is very slight, the hairs are easily pulled out, and the skin becomes atrophic. 2. The *folliculite des régions velues* of Quinquaud, in which little pustules form at the bases of the hairs, which are destroyed, and the skin becomes atrophic. The disease occurs in patches. According to Quinquaud, it is due to the presence of micrococci in both the follicles and the blood-vessels of the affected parts. Lailler calls this form *acné décalvante.* 3. The *sycosis lupoïde* of Brocq ; a form similar to the second, but severer, with more pustulation and cicatrization. 4. The dermatitis papillaris capillitii of Kaposi. [Quinquaud, "Bull. de la soc. méd. des hôp.," Aug., 1888, cited in "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," ix, 1888, p. 656 (G) ; "Ann. de derm et de syph.," x, 1889, pp. 99, 467 (G).]—**F. epilatoria.** See *F.*—**F. of the beard.** See SYCOSIS.—**F. sebacea.** Acne. [G.]—**Syphilitic f.** Inflammation of mucous follicles caused by syphilitic infection ; the symptoms are the same as those of ordinary f. [*a*, 34.]—**Vulvar f.** Fr., *folliculite vulvaire* [Huguier]. An inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the vulva occurring during pregnancy, apparently in consequence of venous stasis, characterized by granular elevations of the enlarged follicles. There are itching, burning, and a thin muco-purulent discharge. [*a*, 34.]—**Urethral f.** Fr., *folliculite uréthrale.* A rare affection caused by an inflammation of the follicles of Morgagni, in consequence of urethral irritation from sexual or local excitement. The follicles enlarge, and a thin muco-purulent discharge occurs. [*a*, 34.]

FOLLICULODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^{2}k-u^{2}(u)-lod'i^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *folliculus,* a little bag. Fr., *folliculode.* Ger., *Balgkapselkranz.* Syn.: *follicetum.* Of Agardh, a fruit composed of many follicles. [L, 116.]

FOLLICULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). A follicular disease. [G.]

FOLLICULOUS, adj. Fo^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^{2}-lu^{3}s. Lat., *folliculosus.* Fr., *folliculeux.* See FOLLICULAR.

FOLLICULUS (Lat.), n. n. Fol(fo^{2}l)-li^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FOLLICLE ; of Monti, the terminal appendage to the leaves of the genus *Aldrovandia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]—**Folliculi aeris.** See *Air*-CELLS.—**Folliculi aggregati.** See *Aggregate* GLANDS.—**Folliculi agminati.** See *Agminated* GLANDS.—**F. bombycis.** A cocoon. [L, 180.]—**Folliculi ciliares.** A term sometimes used to designate the Meibomian ducts or glands in the eyelids. [F.]—**F. dentis.** See *Dental* FOLLICLE.—**F. fellis.** The gall-bladder. [L, 43.]—**F. graafianus, F. Graafii, F. ovarius.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Folliculi mucosi.** See *Mucous* FOLLICLES.—**F. pili.** See *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**Folliculi sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Folliculi sebacei.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**Folliculi sennæ.** The pods of *Senna alexandrina* and other species of *Senna.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. serici.** See *F. bombycis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Folliculi solitarii (seu sporades).** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.

FOLLIKEL (Ger.), n. Fo^{2}l'li^{2}k-e^{2}l. A follicle.—**Byssusf'.** See *Byssus* GLAND.—**Eistockf', Eierstocks-F., Eif'.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Geschlechtsdrüsenf'n.** Follicles of the sexual glands, especially of the tubular ovary of many invertebrates. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1837, p. 171 (J).]—**Graaf'sche F.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Haarf'.** See *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**Malpighi'sche F.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLE.—**Ovarial F.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Peyer'sche F'n.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Pigmentf'.** A pigment-producing follicle. [*a*, 29.]—**Schleimf'.** See *Mucous* GLAND.—**Solitärstehende Lymphf'n.** See *Solitary* GLANDS.

FOLLIS (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}l'li^{2}s. Gen., *foll'is.* A bag. [A, 325.]

FOMENT (Ger.), n. Fo-me^{2}nt'. See FOMENTATION.

FOMENTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo-me^{2}nt-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fomentare,* to foment. A tribe of the *Lycoperdaceæ,* the species of which furnish a kind of amadou. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fo-me^{2}n-ta(ta^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See FOMENTATION.—**F. aromatica.** See FOMENTATION *aromatique.*—**F. emolliens.** See FOTUS *emolliens.*—**F. frigida** [Russ. Ph.]. See FOTUS *refrigerans Schmuckeri.*

FOMENTATION, n. Fo-me^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fomentatio* (from *fomentare,* to foment), *fomentum, fotus* (2d def.) (from *fovere,* to keep warm). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Umschlag, Bähungsmittel* (2d def.). 1. The application of a liquid, usually warmed, to the surface of the body, either on sponges or on cloths. 2. A liquid designed for application in this way. [B.]—**Common f.** See FOMENTUM *discutiens.*—**Dry f.** Fr., *f. sèche.* See FOMENTUM *siccum.*—**F. anthelminthique** (Fr.). A preparation made by heating 4 parts each of aloes and colocynth and 15 each of garlic, santonica, tops of absinthium, savine, and tansy, with 2,000 parts of water. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**F. antinévralgique de Trousseau** (Fr.). A 1-to-100 aqueous solution of potassium cyanide. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F. antiseptique** (Fr.). A mixture of 1,000 parts of decoction of yellow cinchona, 15 of tincture of cinchona, and 8 of camphor dissolved in alcohol. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F. aromatique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *fotus aromaticus.* 1. Of the Fr. Cod., an infusion of species aromaticæ. 2. An infusion of equal parts of absinthium, laurel, and rosemary leaves. [B, 93, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**F. astringente** (Fr.). 1. Of the Dutch Ph. (Niemann's Notes), a solution of 1 part of camphor, 4 parts of sugar, and 8 of iron sulphate in 384 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).] 2. Of the Hamb. Ph., 1804, see LOTIO *saturnina.*—**F. astringente alunée** [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808] (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 16 parts of oak-bark in 288 of water until reduced to one half, expressing, and adding 3 parts of alum. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. calmante** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1812] (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part of tincture of opium and 2 parts of oil of amber. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. carminative** [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808, Palat. Disp., 1764]. 1. An infusion of *species vulnerariæ* [Dan. Mil. Ph.]. 2. An infusion of *species carminativæ,* containing cumin, caraway, and fennel seeds, and a little alcohol [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. contre la gangrène** (Fr.). See LIQUOR *ad gangrœnam.*—**F. discussive** (Fr.). See FOTUS *discutiens.*—**F. diurétique** [Palat. Disp., 1764] (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of species diureticæ in 144 of water until reduced to 96, and dissolving in the liquid 1 part of ammonium chloride and 3 parts of common soap [Palat. Disp., 1764]. 2. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of parietaria in 200 of water, and adding 3 parts of tincture of squills. [B, 93, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. émolliente** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See FOTUS *emolliens.*—**F. emménagogue** (Fr.). See FOTUS *emmenagogus.*—**F. excitante** (Fr.). See *Stimulant f.*—**F. humide** (Fr.). A moist f. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F's huileuses** (Fr.). Compresses moistened with olive-oil, oil of sweet almonds, etc. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**F. mercurielle** (Fr.). A weak solution of corrosive sublimate perfumed with oil of lavender. [L, 4 (*a*, 14).]—**F. narcotique** (Fr.). See FOTUS *narcoticus.*—**F. nitrique.** See FOTUS *nitricum.*—**F. réfrigérante de Schmucker.** See FOTUS *refrigerans Schmuckeri.*—**F. résolutive** (Fr.). 1. Of the Disp. fuld., 1791, a mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 3 parts of diluted alcohol, and 24 of solution of subacetate of lead. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., 1832, an infusion of 12 grammes of the flowers of *Sambucus nigra* in 1 litre of boiling water. 3. A term for numerous fluid preparations having ammonium chloride as a base. [B, 119 (*a*, 14); L.]—**F. résolutive de Trampel** [Dutch Ph., 1811, Niemann's Notes] (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of bryonia-root in 48 parts of water, straining, and adding to the product an equal quantity of vinegar and as much sodium chloride as will dissolve. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. sèche** (Fr.). See FOMENTUM *siccum.*—**F. sinapisée** (Fr.). An infusion of 1 part of powdered mustard-seed in 4 parts of warm water. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F. vinaigrée** (Fr.). A solution of 250 grammes of vinegar in 1 litre of cold water. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F. vineuse** (Fr.). A solution of 125 grammes of white honey in 1 litre of red wine. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Stimulant f.** Fr., *f. excitante.* A mixture of 75 parts of spirit of camphor (containing 3 parts of camphor dissolved in 72 of brandy) and 45 of vinegar. [Sp. Ph., 1798 (B, 97, 119).]

FOMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FOMENTATION.—**F. commune, F. discutiens.** Syn.: *liquor discutiens.* A preparation of the old pharmacopœias, containing vinegar, alcohol, camphor, and honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).] Cf. FOTUS *refrigerans Schmuckeri.*—**F. emolliens.** See FOTUS *emolliens.*—**F. nitricum.** Fr., *fomentation nitrique.* A solution of 1 part of nitric acid in 96 parts of distilled water ; used in the treatment of putrid ulcers and scabies. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. Schmuckeri.** See FOTUS *refrigerans Schmuckeri.*—**F. siccum.** A solid medicinal substance designed for external application ; usually inclosed in a sacculus. [B, 270.] Cf. SACCULUS *medicatus.*

FOMES (Lat.), n. m. Fom′ez(as). Gen., *fom′itis.* From *fovere*, to keep warm. Gr., *ἔναυσμα, ζώπυρον.* Fr., *foyer d'infection.* Ger., *Heerd.* Lit., fuel; any inanimate substance (*e. g.*, clothing or an article of merchandise) to which contagious or infectious matter has adhered. Generally used in the pl., *fomites.* [D, 5.]—**F. morbi.** The exciting cause of disease. [*a*, 34.]—**F. ventriculi.** Hypochondriasis of nervous irritability due to dyspepsia. [*a*, 34.]

FONCAUDE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-kod. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium carbonate and sodium chloride. [L, 41, 105 (*a*, 14).]

FONCIRQUE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-serk. A place in the department of Ariége, France, where is an alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FONCTION (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n^2. See FUNCTION.

FONCTIONNALITÉ (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n-na^3-le-ta. Functional activity. [A, 385.]

FONCTIONNEL (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n-ne^{2}l. See FUNCTIONAL.

FONCTIONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}k-se-on-ma^{3}n^2. Functional action. [A, 385.]

FOND (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2. See FUNDUS.

FONDAMENTAL (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n-da^3-ma^{3}n^2-ta^{3}l. See FUNDAMENTAL.

FONDANT (Fr.), adj. and n. Fo^{2}n^2-da^{3}n^2. 1. Of remedies, having the supposed property of removing obstructions by the liquefaction of inspissated or coagulated fluids. 2. See FLUX (2d def.). 3. In veterinary medicine, alterative. [L, 41, 43 (*a*, 14).]—**F's arsénicaux.** In veterinary medicine, alteratives containing arsenious acid. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F. de Rotrou.** Antimonium diaphoreticum non ablutum. [B, 119.]—**F. de Ruhland.** Nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 119.]—**F's iodurés.** In veterinary medicine, alteratives containing iodine. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**F's mercurieux.** In veterinary medicine, alteratives containing mercury. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

FONDEMENT (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}d-ma^{3}n^2. See ANUS—**F. clos.** See *Imperforate* ANUS.

FONFRÈDE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-fre^{2}d. A place in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where there is a gaseous and slightly chalybeate spring, containing also magnesium and calcium bicarbonates. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14)].

FONGA (It.), n. Fo^{2}n^2′ga^3. A place in Tuscany where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

FONGICOLE (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-zhe-kol. See FUNGICOLOUS.

FONGIFORME (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-zhe-form. See FUNGIFORM.

FONGINE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-zhen. See FUNGIN.

FONGIQUE (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-zhek. Of or pertaining to *Fungi*, fungic. [B, 121.]

FONGIVORE (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-zhe-vor. See FUNGIVOROUS; as a n., in the pl., *f's*, a group of the *Coleoptera* so characterized. [L, 41, 203.]

FONGOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-go-ed. See MYCOID.

FONGOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-go-se-ta. See FUNGOSITY.

FONGUEUX (Fr.), adj. Fo^{2}n^2-gu^5. See FUNGOUS.

FONGUS (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-gu^{6}s. See *Fungus.*—**F. articulaire.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**F. de la dure-mère.** A tumor, generally cancerous, more rarely sarcomatous, developed in the dura, particularly in the external layers, often very voluminous, perforating the bone of the cranium, and manifesting itself on the exterior in the form of a fungus. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**F. de l'ombilic.** See *Fungous* EXCRESCENCE *of the umbilicus.*—**F. hématode, F. médullaire.** See FUNGUS *hœmatodes.*

FONS (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}nz(fo^{2}ns). Gen., *font′is.* Gr., *χεῦμα, πηγή.* Fr., *source.* Ger., *Quell.* A fountain, spring, well, or source.—**F. lacrimarum.** The inner canthus of the eye. [F.]—**F. chirurgicus.** A stock of surgical supplies. [A, 325.]—**F. chymiæ.** An old name for mercury. [A, 325.]—**F. diæteticus.** A stock of nutritive supplies. [A, 325.]—**F. medicatus.** A medicinal spring. [A, 316.]—**F. pharmaceuticus.** A stock of drugs. [A, 325.]—**F. philosophorum.** Of the alchemists, a water-bath. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]—**F. pulsans, F. pulsatilis.** The anterior fontanelle. [A, 325.]—**F. salutaris.** See *F. medicatus.*—**Fontes signorum.** An old term for the data on which the signs of health and of disease were founded. [A, 325.]—**F. soteris, F. soteros.** See *F. medicatus.*—**F. vitalis.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.

FONSANCHE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n-sa^{3}n^{2}sh. A place in the department of Gard, France, where there is a feebly sulphurous spring. [A, 518.]

FONTAINE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-te^{2}n. From *fons*, a spring. 1. A fountain. 2. An old term for the anterior fontanelle, together with the frontal suture; so called, says Mauriceau, because it is the softest and most moist part, and is the last to dry and solidify. [A, 44.] 3. An issue. 4. A cautery. [A, 301.]—**F.-Bonneleau.** A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [A, 385.]—**F. de la tête.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. de Médicis.** See DENIS-SUR-LOIRE.—**F. des oiseaux.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. intermittente.** A spring that ceases to flow at certain times. [A, 301.]—**F.-sous-Cateau.** See *F.-Bonneleau.*

FONTAINEA (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}n-tan′e^2-a^3. Of Heckel, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14); B. 245.]—**F. Pancheri.** A small tree found only in New Caledonia. The seeds contain a drastic purgative oil, without emetic properties; used externally as a vesicant. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

FONTALE ACETOSUM [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}nt-a(a^3)′-le(la) a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t(at)-os′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACIDULÆ.

FONTANEL, n. Fo^{2}nt-a^{3}n-e^{2}l. See FONTANELLE.

FONTANELL (Ger.), n. Fon-ta^3-ne^{2}l. See FONTANELLE and ISSUE.

FONTANELLE, n. Fo^{2}n-ta^3-ne^{2}l′. Lat., *fontanella* (from *fons*, a fountain). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F.*, *Fontanell.* It., *fontanella.* Sp., *fontanela.* 1. A membranous interspace between the bones of the fœtal skull at a point where three or more bones meet. [A, 22.] 2. See ISSUE.—**Anterior f.** Lat., *fonticulus anterior* (seu *major*, seu *quadrangularis*, seu *frontalis*). Fr., *grande f.*, *f. antérieure* (ou *bregmatique*, ou *fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *vierseitige* (oder *vordere*, oder *grosse*) *F.*, *Medianf'.* Sp., *fontanela mayor.* Syn.: *great* (or *large*) *f.*, *bregmatic space*, *bregma.* The lozenge-shaped f. situated at the junction of the two parietal with the two frontal bones.—**Anterior lateral f.** See *Sphenoidal f.*—**Anterior median f., Bregmatic f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Dreieckige F.** (Ger.), **Dreiseitige F.** (Ger.). See *Posterior f.*—**F. bregmatique** (Fr.). See *Anterior f.*—**F. cérébelleuse** (Fr.). An abnormal f. in the squamous portion of the occipital bone. [*a*, 29.]——**F. de Casser.** See *Mastoid f.*—**F. fronto-pariétale** (Fr.). See *Anterior f.*—**F. médiane antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior f.*—**F. médiane postérieure** (Fr.). See *Posterior f.*—**F. naso-frontale** (Fr.). An abnormal f. at the junction of the nasal and frontal bones. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 528 (*a*, 29).]—**F. occipito-pariétale** (Fr.). See *Posterior f.*—**F. of Casserius, F. postéro-latérale** (Fr.). See *Mastoid f.*—**F. pulsatile** (Fr.), **Great f., Grosse f.** (Ger.). See *Anterior f.*—**F. sagittale.** An abnormal f. in the course of the sagittal suture. [*a*, 29.]—**Hintere F.** (Ger.). See *Posterior f.*—**Hintere Seitenf'** (Ger.). See *Mastoid f.*—**Hinterhauptf'** (Ger.). See *Posterior f.*—**Keilbeinf'** (Ger.). See *Sphenoidal f.*—**Kleine F.** See *Posterior f.*—**Lateral f's.** Fr., *f's latérales*, *f's de Casser.* Ger., *Seitenfontanellen.* Ordinarily, the mastoid f's; also the sphenoidal f's. [L.]—**Mastoid f.** Lat., *fonticulus mastoideus* (seu *lateralis Casseri* [seu *posterior*]). Fr., *f. postéro-latérale* (ou *de Casser*). Ger., *Warzenf'*, *hintere Seitenf'*, *Casser'sche F.* The f. at the point of union of the occipital, temporal, and parietal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**Median f's.** The anterior and posterior f's. [L, 31.]—**Median occipital f.** In certain birds, a membranous space over the foramen magnum. [L, 121.]—**Occipital f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Petite f.** (Fr.). See *Posterior f.*—**Posterior base-cranial f.** In comparative embryology, a space between anterior extremities of the parachordal cartilages. [L, 121.]—**Posterior f.** Lat., *fonticulus posterior* (seu *occipitalis*, seu *minor*, seu *triangularis*). Fr., *petite f.*, *f. postérieure* (ou *occipitale*, ou *occipito-pariétale*). Ger., *hintere* (oder *kleine*) *F.*, *Hinterhauptf'.* Sp., *fontanela menor.* Syn.: *small f.* The triangular f. situated at the junction of the occipital with the two parietal bones.—**Posterior lateral f.** See *Mastoid f.*—**Posterior median f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Pulsatile f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Seitenf'n.** See *Lateral f's.*—**Sincipital f.** See *Anterior f.*—**Small f.** See *Posterior f.*—**Sphenoidal f.** Lat., *fonticulus sphenoidalis* (seu *lateralis anterior*). Ger., *Keilbeinf'*, *vordere Seitenf'.* The f. at the junction of the parietal. temporal, sphenoid, and frontal bones. [L, 332.]—**Stirnf'** (Ger.). See *Anterior f.*—**Supra-orbital f.** In comparative embryology, a heart-shaped membranous f. between the tegmen cranii and the occipital cartilage. [L, 202.]—**Vierseitige F.** (Ger.), **Vordere F.** (Ger.), **Vordere Medianf'** (Ger.). See *Anterior f.*—**Vordere Seitenf'** (Ger.). See *Sphenoidal f.*—**Warzenf'** (Ger.). See *Mastoid f.*

FONTANES (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-ta^{3}n. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and slightly ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FONT-CAOUADA (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^2-ka^3-u-a^3-da^3. See FONCAUDE.

FONTE (Fr.), n. Fo^{3}nt. 1. See COLLIQUATION. 2. Cast-iron. [A, 385.]—**F. blanche.** Homogeneous, hard, crystalline, brittle cast-iron, made by rapidly cooling the iron when in a state of fusion. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**F. d'humeurs.** See COLLIQUATION.—**F. grise.** Cast-iron more tenacious and having a softer texture than *f. blanche.* [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**F. purulente.** A breaking down into pus. [A, 385.]—**F. truitée.** A variety of cast-iron between the *f. blanche* and the *f. grise.* [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]

FONTENELLE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}t-e^2-ne^{2}l. A place in the department of Vendée, France. where there is a ferruginous and slightly gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FONTENELLES (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}n^{2}t-e^2-ne^{2}l. A place in the department of Vienne, France, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphide. [A, 385.]

FONTES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *fons* (*q. v.*). Fo^{2}nt′ez(as).

FONTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}n-ti^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *fons*, a fountain. Fr., *fonticule.* See FONTANELLE.—**F. anterior.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE.—**F. Casserii.** See *Mastoid* FONTANELLE.—**F. frontalis.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE.—**Fonticuli laterales.** See *Lateral* FONTANELLES.—**F. lateralis anterior.** See *Sphenoidal* FONTANELLE.—**F. lateralis Casserii (seu posterior).** See *Mastoid* FONTANELLE.—**F. major.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE.—**F. mastoideus.** See *Mastoid* FONTANELLE.—**F. minor, F. occipitalis, F. posterior.** See *Posterior* FONTANELLE.—**F. quadrangularis.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE.—**F. sphenoidalis.** See *Sphenoïdal* FONTANELLE.—**F. superior anterior.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE. **F. superior posterior, F. triangularis.** See *Posterior* FONTANELLE.

FONTINALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Fo^{2}n-ti^{2}n-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *fons*, a fountain. Fr., *fontinal* (adj.), *fontinale* (n.). Ger., *quellenbewohnend* (adj.), *Quellmoos* (n). 1. (adj.) furnished by a fountain (said of water). 2. (adj.) growing near springs. 3. (n.) of Linnæus, a genus of aquatic mosses, of the *Bryaceæ*, found in the cold and temperate zones; of Müller, a section of the genus *Pilotrichum* and the genus *Octodiceras.* The *Fontinalaceæ*, *Fontinaleæ*, *Fontinalei*, or *Fontinaloideæ* are a family or group of mosses comprising *F.* and *Dichelyma.* [B, 19. 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. antipyretica, F. triangularis, F. trifaria.** Fr., *fontinale antipyrétique.* Ger.,

gemeines Quellmoos. A species found in Europe; used in baths for fever. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

FŌNUGRĀK (Ger.), n. Fu^{3}n-u-gre^{2}k'. The *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wildes F.** The *Astragalus glycyphyllus*. [L, 43.]

FOOD, n. Fud. A.-S., *foda*. See ALIMENT.—**Biedert's f. for infants.** Ger., *Biedert'sches Rahmgemenge*. A f. consisting of ⅛ litre of sweet cream, ⅜ litre of boiled water, and 15 grammes of sugar of milk, containing 1 per cent. of casein, 2·4 per cent. of butter, and 3·6 per cent. of sugar of milk; used for diluting the milk given to infants. [A, 61.]—**Accessory f.** A f. employed in small quantities to supply an element or elements of nutriment wanting in the f. chiefly relied upon. [α, 29.]—**Azotized f.** See *Nitrogenous f.*—**Brain f.** A f. supposed to be specially nourishing to the brain. Such f's include fish and various preparations rich in nitrogenous elements or in phosphorus.—**Carnrick's soluble f.** A prepared f. composed of 45 per cent. of the solid constituents of milk (the casein being partially digested with fresh pancreatin), 45 of wheat, the starch converted into soluble dextrin, and 10 of milk-sugar. In some cases a small amount of fat is added; said to be the only artificial f. which will thoroughly nourish a child without the addition of cow's milk. ["Sanitarian," Aug., 1888, pp. 126, 130 (α, 21).]—**Chemical f.** [Parrish]. See *Syrupus* PHOSPHATUM *compositus* (under PHOSPHAS).—**Combustible f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Diabetic f.** A f. destitute of sugar. See ALMOND *bread*.—**Diuretic f.** A f. that increases the elimination of urine. A proprietary article so named is made from wheat-gluten, sunflower-seed, pumpkin-seed, watermelon-seed, and other seeds. [α, 21.]—**Dynamogenous f.** A f. which generates power. [α, 29.]—**Gelatinous f.** F. of which gelatin is the principal constituent. [α, 29.]—**Flesh-forming f.** A f. the elements of which are caused to unite into new combinations to form muscular tissue. [B, 191 (α, 29).]—**Gerber's f.** A milk f. resembling Nestlé's f. ["Sanitarian," Aug., 1888, p. 126 (α, 21).]—**Health f.** A trade name for any special f. supposed to be exceptionally easy of digestion or assimilation or to supply special wants in the nutrition of the body.—**Heat-producing f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Inorganic f.** Any inorganic substance used for the nutriment of the body. [α, 29.]—**Kinesogenous f.** A f. which generates motion. [α, 29.]—**Kormann's f.** A food for nurslings and rhachitic infants, consisting of wheat-flour, condensed milk, salt, and malted barley. ["Gazz. degli ospit.," May 17, 1882, p. 319.]—**Liebig's f. for infants.** Ger., *Liebig'sche Kindernahrung*. A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 45 parts each of wheat-flour and malt-meal with 1 part of potassium, bicarbonate, and in this state sold as Liebig's dry food or Liebig's powders; for making the semi-liquid food 90 parts of water and 450 of milk deprived of cream are added, heating the liquid over a slow fire till thickening, and after 5 minutes heating again to ebullition, and straining with expression. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**Löflund's f. for infants.** Ger., *Löflund'sche Kindernahrung*. A powdered malt extract possibly containing sugar of milk. [α, 21.]—**Mellin's f.** A prepared f. consisting of a soluble, dry extract from wheat and malt, free from starch, cane-sugar, husks, indigestible inert matter, and animal germs. It contains a large amount of albuminoids and soluble phosphates and is said to be alkaline in reaction. When used, cream may be added. ["Sanitarian," Aug., 1888, p. 128 (α, 21).]—**Mixed f.** F. containing both nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous elements. [α, 29.]—**Murdock's liquid f.** A proprietary f. said to be an extract of beef, mutton, and fruits, and to contain 12·50 per cent. of albumen. [α, 21.]—**Muscle f.** A f. which produces muscular tissue; according to Liebig's theory, nitrogenous f. [B.]—**Neave's f.** A farinaceous proprietary f. for infants and invalids; to be dissolved in milk and water. [α, 21.]—**Nestlé's f. for infants.** See FARINE *lactée*.—**Nitrogenous f.** F. containing nitrogen, such as the proteids. According to Liebig's theory, the function of nitrogenous f. is to build up the tissue, hence it was called plastic f. [B; α, 29.]—**Non-azotized f., Non-nitrogenous f.** Fats and carbohydrates. According to Liebig's theory, the function of non-nitrogenous f. is to produce heat, and to be used up in respiration, being either oxidized immediately or stored up as fat and glycogen to be used up subsequently. [B; α, 29.]—**Œttli's milk f.** An English proprietary preparation, said to contain 9 per cent. of protein substances, with nearly 6 per cent. of ready-formed fat, mostly in the form of butter-fat; also sugar, soluble albuminoid matters, and cooked starchy matters. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 22, 1882.]—**Organic f.** Any organic substance used for the nutriment of the body. [α, 29.]—**Peptonized f.** A f. in which the albuminoids are digested by pepsin. [L.]—**Plastic f.** See *Nitrogenous f.*—**Respiratory f's.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Ridge's f.** A f. prepared from the best flour and thoroughly cooked so that a large part of the starch is changed into dextrin. ["Sanitarian," Aug., 1888, p. 131 (α, 21).]—**Thermogenous f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*

FOOL-SOLA (Beng.), n. The *Æschynomene aspera*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FOOSHOOK (Ar.), n. See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).

FOOT, n. Fu^{4}t. A.-S., *fōt*. Gr., πούς. Lat., *pes*. Fr., *pied*. Ger., *Fuss*. It., *piede*. Sp., *pié*. 1. In human anatomy, that portion of the lower extremity beyond the ankle. 2. In general, that portion of the limbs of a vertebrate which rests upon the ground and supports its weight; correctly speaking, it should be restricted to the pelvic extremity, the other being the manus or hand. 3. In insects, the tarsus. 4. In the *Crustacea*, an appendage having natatory or ambulatory functions; in molluscs, the structure which subserves locomotion. [L.]—**Ambulacral feet.** See *Ambulacral* TUBES.—**Branchial f.** A locomotive appendage of a crustacean, provided with filaments which have a respiratory function. [L, 121.]—**Flat-f.** See the major list.—**F.-halt.** A disease of sheep which is caused by the presence of a worm between the hoofs. [L, 56.]—**F.-lock.** See FETLOCK.—**F. of the corona radiata.** The place where the converging fibres of the corona radiata become parallel. [α, 29.]—**F. of the peduncle.** Lat., *pes pedunculi*. See CRUS *cerebri*.—**F.-rot.** An ulcer in the feet of sheep. [L, 56.]—**Fungous f.** See *Madura f.*—**Griffon's f.** A cannula containing tenacula for removing uterine moles. [α, 34.]—**Jaw-f.** See MAXILLIPED.—**Madura f.** Fr., *pied du Madure* (ou *de Madura*). Ger., *Madurafuss*. A slow and gradual increase in the volume of the f., in consequence of a fibro-fatty hypertrophy and degeneration of the bones, with cutaneous sinuses forming in all directions. There is a seropurulent discharge containing white, pink, yellow, or black granules, like fish-roe. Microscopically, the black granules contain a fungus (*Chionyphe Carteri*). The f. slowly becomes disorganized, the bones disappear or remain as shells, the arch of the foot is lost, the muscles and tendons undergo fatty degeneration, and exhaustive suppuration or gangrene may terminate the life of the patient. The disease is endemic in hot climates, and usually occurs after puberty, and there seems to be a causal relation between the fungus and the disease. [α, 34.]—**Maxilla f.** See MAXILLIPED.—**Morand's f.** A f. with eight toes. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est;" "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Protoplasmic f.** Ger., *Protoplasmafuss*. 1. Of Pflüger, a form of medullated nerve termination in the salivary glands, in which the nerve undergoes frequent division, enlarges, and contains a considerable amount of finely granular protoplasm and many nuclei. [J, 35 (K).] 2. The end of a cylindrical epithelial cell resting on the basement membrane. [J, 67.]—**Splay f.** See TALIPES *valgus*.—**Tabetic f.** Fr., *pied tabétique*. 1. Of Charcot, an affection of the f. commencing in the pre-ataxic stage of tabes, with heaviness, numbness, and formication in the affected member; in from six weeks to two months there is swelling on the dorsum of the f. from hypertrophy of the head of the astragalus, scaphoid, cuneiform and metatarsal bones; the internal border of the f. is thickened, but the skin is unchanged. Osteophytes are formed on the internal border of the bones of the tarso-metatarsal articulation. There may be elevation of temperature, trophic troubles, and absorption of the phalanges. 2. Of Joffroy, an exaggerated extension of the f. noticed in the commencement of tabes when the patient is lying down; as the tabes progresses, the contraction of the tendo Achillis may produce a talipes equinus. [α, 34.]—**Tube-feet.** See *Ambulacral* TUBES.

FOOTLING, adj. Fu^{4}t'li^{2}n^{2}. Of a foot or the feet (said of a presentation of the fœtus in parturition).

FORAMEN (Lat.), n. n. For(fo^{2}r)-a(a^{3})'me^{2}n. Gen., *-am'inis*. From *forare*, to bore. Gr., τρῆμα, ὀπή. Fr., *f.*, *trou*, *fovée*. Ger., *F.*, *Loch*, *Oeffnung*. It., *forame*. Sp., *agujero*. 1. An opening, a perforation, a pit. 2. In botany, the orifice in the coats of the ovule through which the pollen-tube penetrates; also the corresponding part in the seed. 3. See CANAL. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (α, 24).]—**Anterior condylar f., Anterior condyloid f.** Lat., *f. condyloideum anterius*. A f. to the front and to the inner side of each occipital condyle, passing downward, outward, and forward through the basilar process and transmitting the hypoglossal nerve. [A, 478 (α, 17).]—**Anterior ethmoidal f., Anterior internal orbital f.** Lat., *f. ethmoideum anterius*. Ger., *vorderes Siebbeinloch*. See *Anterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**Anterior palatine f.** Lat., *f. palatinum anterius*. See *Incisor* CANAL (1st and 2d def's).—**Anterior sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia anteriora*. Fr., *trous sacrés antérieurs*. Ger., *vordere Heiligbeinlöcher*. Foramina on the anterior surface of the sacrum, four on each side, which connect with the sacral canal, and transmit the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. [L, 142, 322.]—**Aortic f.** Lat., *f. aorticum*. Ger., *Aortenschlitz*. The opening in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta. [L, 332.]—**Bichat's f.** See *F. Bichatii*.—**Botallo's f.** See *F. of Botallo*.—**Carotic f.** The inferior aperture of the carotid canal. [L.]—**Cervical f.** See *Vertebrarterial foramina*.—**Costo-transverse f.** Lat., *f. costo-transversarium*. The space between the transverse process of a vertebra and the neck of its corresponding rib. [L, 31.]—**Dental f.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**Ethmoidal foramina.** Lat., *foramina ethmoidea* (seu *ethmoidalia*). See *Anterior ethmoidal* CANAL and *Posterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**External carotid f.** Lat., *f. caroticum externum*. The external aperture of the carotid canal. [L, 332.]—**F. acusticum.** The meatus auditorius internus. [L, 173 (α, 29).]—**F. alveolare anterius, F. alveolare inferius.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**Foramina alveolaria posteriora (ossis maxillæ).** See *Posterior dental* CANALS.—**F. amplum pelveos.** Of Bartholin, the obturator f. [Hyrtl (α, 29).]—**F. anonymum Ferreini.** The hiatus Falloppii. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**F. anterius canalis cruro-poplitei.** An aperture in the upper part of the tibio-fibular interosseus membrane which gives passage to the anterior tibial vessels. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877 (Anat.), p. 401, 1878 (Anat.), p. 456 (α, 29).]—**F. aorticum.** See *Aortic f.*—**F. aquæductus Falloppii.** See AQUEDUCT *of Falloppii*.—**F. arachnoideum.** See *F. of Magendie*.—**F. atrioventriculare commune.** An auriculo-ventricular opening common to both auricles and ventricles found in the hearts of some of the lower animals. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 33 Bd., p. 362, 372 (α, 29).]—**F. auditorium externum.** See *External auditory* CANAL.—**F. auditorium internum.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**F. Bichatii.** A supposed communication between the subarachnoid space and the cavity of the third ventricle. Its existence is denied by Schwalbe. [I, 17 (K).]—**Foramina cæca of Vicq d'Azyr.** See *F. cæcum anticum* and *F. cæcum posticum*.—**F. cæcum.** Fr., *trou borgne*. Ger., *vorderes blindes Loch*. A crypt-like depression.—**F. cæcum anterius.** Syn.: *prepontine fossa*. The depression at the cephalic margin of the pons. [I, 6.]—**F. cæcum de la langue** (Fr.), **F. cæcum linguæ** (seu **Meibomii**, seu **Morgagni**). See *F. cæcum of the tongue*.—**F. cæcum of the frontal bone.** Lat., *f. cæcum ossis frontalis*. A small f. situated at the base of the frontal crest of the front bone. [L, 142.]—**F. cæcum of the medulla oblongata.** See *F. cæcum anterius*.—**F. cæcum of the pharynx.** Fr., *f. cæcum du pharynx*. A depression in the mucosa of the posterior wall of the pharynx, in the median line, a little below the level of the orifices of the Eustachian tubes; replaced by

the orifice of the bursa of the pharynx when that structure is present. [A, 385.]—**F. cæcum of the retina.** See Fovea *centralis.*—**F. cæcum of the superior maxillary bone.** Lat., *f. cœcum ossis maxillaris superioris.* See *Incisor f.* (1st def.).—**F. cæcum of the tongue.** Lat., *f. cœcum linguæ* (seu *Meibomii*), *f. Meibomii, f. Morgagni.* A small cul-de-sac about an inch from the base of the dorsum of the tongue. at the posterior termination of the median rhaphe, into which a number of small glands open. [L, 142, 332.]—**F. cæcum ossis frontalis (seu frontis).** See *F. cœcum of the frontal bone.*—**F. cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Incisor f.* (1st def.).—**F. cæcum posterius (seu posticum).** Of Vicq d'Azyr, a depression just below the pons Varolii, in which the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord terminates. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. cæcum retro-anale.** See Foveola *coccygea.*—**F. carotico-clinoideum.** An occasional f. formed by the union of the apices of the anterior and middle clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**F. carotico-tympanicum.** See Canalis *carotico-tympanicus.*—**F. caroticum externum.** See *External carotid f.*—**F. caroticum internum.** See *Internal carotid f.*—**F. cavernosum (ossis sphenoidalis)** [Krause]. A small passage in the sphenoid bone through which the median vertebral vein communicates with the cavernous sinus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1870, p. 440 (α, 29).]—**F. central de la rétine** (Fr.), **F. centrale.** See Fovea *centralis.*—**F. centrale cochleæ.** See *F. cochleæ centrale.*—**F. centrale of Soemmerring, F. centrale retinæ** (seu **Soemmerringii**). See *F. retinæ centrale.*—**F. clinoideo-caroticum.** See *F. carotico-clinoideum.*—**F. cochleæ centrale.** The largest of several openings in the base of the modiolus. [L, 332.]—**F. conarii.** Of Wilder, the orifice of the conarial recess.—**Foramina condyloidea accessoria.** Small foramina near the anterior condylar f. [L, 332.]—**Foramina condyloidea posteriora.** See *Posterior condylar foramina.*—**F. condyloideum anterius.** See *Anterior condylar f.*—**Foramina conjugationis.** Fr., *trous de conjugaison.* The intervertebral foramina. [L, 55 (α, 29).]—**F. costo-transversarium.** See *Costo-transverse f.*—**Foramina cribrosa (ossis cribrosi).** Small openings in the lamina cribrosa of the ethmoid bone which transmit the filament of the olfactory nerves. [L, 115.]—**F. dextrum (diaphragmatos).** See *F. quadratum.*—**Foramina diploica.** Small openings in the inner plate of the cranial bones leading from the cranial cavity into the diploe. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**F. Duverneyi.** See *F. of Winslow.*—**Foramina emissaria.** Foramina in the skull transmitting the emissary veins. [L, 115.]—**F. epiploicum.** See *F. of Winslow.*—**F. ethmoidale anticum.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* canal.—**F. ethmoidale posticum.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* canal.—**Foramina ethmoidalia (seu ethmoidea).** See *Anterior ethmoidal* canal and *Posterior ethmoidal* canal.—**F. ethmoideum anterius.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* canal.—**F. ethmoideum posterius (seu posticum).** See *Posterior ethmoidal* canal.—**F. frontale.** See *Supra-orbital* canal.—**F. glandulosum Morgagni.** See *F. cæcum of the tongue.*—**F. incisivum.** See *Incisor f.*—**F. infra-maxillare.** The inferior dental canal. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 349 (α, 29).]—**F. infra-orbitale, F. infra-orbitarium.** See *Infra-orbital f.*—**F. infra-pubianum.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. infundibuli.** See Lyra.—**F. interclinoïdeum.** A canal formed by an anomalous process connecting the middle and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**F. interclinoïdeum commune.** A canal formed by an anomalous process extending between the anterior and posterior and middle clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**F. intermaxillare.** See *Incisor f.*—**F. intervertebrale posterius.** Ger., *Zwischenwirbelspalte.* The space between the articular processes of the vertebræ except the first cervical. [L, 31.]—**Foramina intervertebralia.** See *Intervertebral* foramina.—**F. ischiadicum majus.** See *Great sacro-sciatic f.*—**F. ischiadicum medium.** An open space left between an anomalous and the normal sacro-spinal ligament. [L, 332.]—**F. ischiadicum minus.** See *Small sacro-sciatic f.*—**F. ischiopubicum.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. jugulare.** See *F. lacerum posterius.*—**F. jugulare spurium.** An anomalous opening in the squamous portion of the temporal bone, which transmits a vessel uniting the external jugular vein with an intracranial vessel. [L, 31.]—**F. lacerum.** Fr., *trou déchiré.* Ger., *zerrissenes Loch.* A ragged hole.—**F. lacerum anterius (baseos cranii).** Fr., *trou déchiré antérieur.* Ger., *vorderes zerrissenes Loch.* See *Sphenoidal* fissure.—**F. lacerum inferius.** The sphenomaxillary fissure.—**F. lacerum jugulare.** See *F. lacerum posterius.*—**F. lacerum medium.** An irregular aperture between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the body and great wing of the sphenoid. In the recent state it is closed below by a mass of fibrous tissue. The carotid canal opens on its external wall, the vidian canal anteriorly. By the inner part the carotid artery enters the cranial cavity and through the external, the large superficial petrosal nerve coming from the vidian, reaches the hiatus Falloppii. [L, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**F. lacerum orbitale.** The sphenoidal fissure. [L.]—**F. lacerum posterius.** Fr., *trou déchiré postérieur.* Ger., *Drosseladerloch, Drosselloch.* The space formed by the jugular notches of the occipital and temporal bones. It is divided into two portions, sometimes separated by a spiculum of bone, the one roundish, situated externally and posteriorly, and transmitting the jugular vein; the other narrow, anterior, and internal, and serving as an exit for the 9th, 10, and 11th cranial nerves, and for the inferior petrosal sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**F. lacerum superius.** See *Sphenoidal* fissure.—**F. Magendii.** See *F. of Magendie.*—**F. magnum ischii.** The obturator f. [α, 29.]—**F. magnum (occipitale, seu occipitis).** Ger., *Hinterhauptsloch.* A large oval aperture, centrally placed, in the lower and anterior part of the occipital bone. It transmits the spinal cord and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerves, and the vertebral arteries. [A, 478 (α, 17).]—**F. mandibulare.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**F. mandibulare anterius.** See *Mental f.*—**F. mandibulare posterius.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**F. mastoideum.** See *Mastoid f.*—**F. mastoideum posterius.** See *Mastoid f.*—**F. maxillare anterius.** See *Mental f.*—**F. maxillare inferius, F. maxillare posterius.** See *Inferior dental f.*—**Foramina maxillaria superiora.** See *Posterior dental* canals.—**F. medullæ spinalis.** See *Vertebral f.*—**F. medullare.** See *Nutrient f.*—**F. medullare columnæ vertebralis.** See *Vertebral f.*—**F. Meibomii.** See *F. cœcum of the tongue.*—**F. meningeum.** An anomalous opening in the squamous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of a branch of the middle meningeal artery. [L, 332.]—**F. mentale.** See *Mental f.*—**F. Monroi (anterius), F. monroianum.** See *F. of Monro.*—**F. Monroi primitivum.** The primitive f. which connects the third with the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 68 (K).]—**F. Morgagni.** See *F. cœcum of the tongue.*—**Foramina nasalia.** Small canals which perforate the nasal bone. [L, 332.]—**Foramina nutrientia (seu nutritia) ossium.** See *Nutrient f.*—**F. nutritium ossis femorii.** The aperture near the upper part of the linea aspera of the femur which transmits its nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**F. nutritium ossis humeri.** The aperture slightly below the middle of the shaft of the os humeri which transmits its nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**F. nutritium radii.** The aperture on the anterior surface of the radius for its nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**F. nutritium ulnæ.** The aperture on the anterior surface of the ulna for its nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**F. obturator, F. obturatorium, F. obturatum.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. occipitale (magnum).** See *F. magnum.*—**F. occipitale superius.** See *Superior occipital f.*—**F. oculi.** The pupil. [L, 349.]—**F. œsophageum.** Ger., *Speiseröhrenöffnung, Speiseröhrenschlitz.* The aperture in the diaphragm which transmits the œsophagus. [L, 175.]—**F. of Bichat.** See *F. Bichatii.*—**F. of Botallo.** The opening which establishes communication between the two auricles of the heart in the fœtus. [L.]—**F. of Magendie.** Lat., *f. Magendii.* Fr., *f. de Magendie.* Ger., *F. von Magendie.* A small opening through the layer of pia mater which forms a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I. 29 (K).]—**F. of Monro.** Lat., *f. monroianum, f. Monroi anterius.* Fr., *f. de Monro.* Ger., *F. von Monro, Monroïsches F.* An opening behind the anterior pillars of the fornix, through which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate with the third ventricle. [I, 2 (K).]—**F. of Rivini.** Lat., *f. rivinianum, f. Rivinii, f. Rivini.* An opening in the tympanum the existence of which is disputed. [L, 31.]—**Foramina of Scarpa.** Lat., *foramina Scarpæ.* Bony canals opening into the incisor canal and transmitting the naso-palatine nerves. [L, 142.]—**F. of Soemmerring.** See Fovea *centralis.*—**F. of Stenson.** See *Incisor* canal (2d def.).—**F. of Tarinus.** The hiatus Falloppii. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**F. of Winslow.** Lat., *f. Winslovii, f. omenti minoris.* Ger., *Winslow'sches Loch.* An aperture formed by the folds of the peritonæum, and establishing communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritonæum. It is situated between the liver and the stomach and is bounded in front by the portal vein, hepatic artery, and duct, behind by the inferior vena cava, below by the hepatic artery, and above by the liver. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**F. omenti majoris** [Huschke]. The communication between the cavities of the greater and lesser omentum. [L, 31.]—**F. omenti minoris.** See *F. of Winslow.*—**F. oodes.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. opticum chorioideæ.** The hole in the chorioid through which the optic nerve-fibres pass to their expansion in the retina. [F.]—**F. opticum scleroticæ.** The space left in the sclerotic for the passage of the optic nerve. [L, 332.]—**F. orbitarium internum.** Fr., *trou orbitaire interne.* Ger., *inneres Orbitalf'.* See *Anterior ethmoidal* canal.—**F. orbitarium superius.** See *Supra-orbital f.*—**F. ossis pubis.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale.** Ger., *eirundes* (oder *eiförmiges*) *Loch.* 1. An ovoid aperture near the posterior margin of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, which transmits the inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve. 2. See *F. of Botallo.* 3. See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale cordis.** See *F. of Botallo.*—**F. ovale coxæ.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale of the heart.** See *F. of Botallo.*—**F. ovale of the hip bone.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale of the sphenoid bone.** See *F. ovale* (1st def.).—**F. ovale ossis pelveos.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ovale ossis sphenoidalis (seu sphenoidei).** See *F. ovale* (1st def.).—**Foramina Pacchionii.** The depressions on the inner surface of the skull for the Pacchionian bodies. [L, 115.]—**Foramina palatina posteriora.** See *Posterior palatine foramina.*—**F. palatinum anterius.** See *Incisor* canal (1st def.).—**F. palatinum posterius magnum.** The posterior palatine canal. [L.]—**Foramina papillaria.** Ger., *Harnporen.* The opening of the uriniferous tubules upon the apices of the pyramids of Malpighi. [L, 332.]—**F. parietale.** See *Parietal f.*—**F. pneumaticum.** See *Pneumatic f.*—**F. profundum.** See Iter *ad infundibulum.*—**F. pro sinu petroso inferiore** [Theile]. An anomalous, roundish opening formed by adjacent portions of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, which transmits the inferior petrosal sinus. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. pterygo-palatinum.** See *Pterygo-palatine f.*—**F. quadratum, F. quadrilaterum.** The aperture in the diaphragm for the passage of the inferior vena cava. [L, 31.]—**Foramina repugnatoria.** Apertures of cutaneous glands secreting a defensive corrosive fluid, situated in rows on each side of the back of the *Cheilognatha.* [L, 353.]—**F. retinæ centrale.** See Fovea *centralis.*—**F. Rivini, F. Rivinianum, F. Rivinii.** See *F. of Rivini.*—**F. rotundum.** Fr., *trou rond.* Ger., *rundes Loch.* A roundish opening in the great wing of the sphenoid bone, which transmits the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve. [L, 31.]—**Foramina sacralia anteriora.** See *Anterior sacral foramina.*—**Foramina sacralia posteriora.** See *Posterior sacral foramina.*—**F. saphenæ.** See *Saphenous* opening.—**F. scapulare.** The suprascapular notch when it is converted into a f. by a ligamentous or osseous structure. [L, 332.]—**Foramina Scarpæ.** See *Foramina of Scarpa.*—**F. scleroticæ anticum.** The opening in the sclerotic which is filled in by the cornea. [L, 31.]—**F. scleroticæ posticum.** See *F. opticum scleroticæ.*—**F. sinistrum inferius diaphragmatos.** See *Aortic f.*—**F. sinistrum superius diaphragmatos.** See *F. œsophageum.*—**F. Soemmerringi.** See Fovea *centralis.*—**F.**

spheno-frontale. Of Spöndli, an opening found in the cartilaginous basis of the skull between the labyrinths of the ethmoid and the alæ parvæ of the sphenoid and the anterior sphenoid. [H.]—**F. sphenoidale anterius.** A rare anomalous opening in the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone which transmits the internal maxillary artery. [L, 332.]—**F. sphenopalatinum.** See *Spheno-palatine f.*—**F. spheno-spinosum.** See *F. spinosum.*—**F. spinale.** See *Vertebral f.*—**F. spinosum.** Ger., *Dornenloch.* A small f. piercing the great wing of the sphenoid bone near its posterior angle. It transmits the middle meningeal artery. [L, 115.]—**F. Stenonis, F. Stensoni.** See *F. of Stenson.*—**F. sternal.** A f. found occasionally near the inferior termination of the sternum. [C.]—**F. stylomastoideum.** See *Stylo-mastoid f.*—**F. supra-orbitale, F. supra-orbitarium.** See *Supra-orbital f.*—**F. suturæ petro-basilaris anomalum** [W. Gruber]. See *F. pro sinu petroso inferiori.*—**F. Tarini.** See *F. of Tarini.*—**Foramina Thebesii.** Small depressions in the inner surface of the heart, especially in the right ventricle, some of which are cul-de-sacs, while others are the mouths of the venæ minimæ cordis. [L, 31, 144, 334.]—**F. thyreoideum.** See *Obturator f.*—**Foramina transversaria accessoria.** Anomalous foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ which transmit an anomalous and accessory vertebral artery. [L, 332.]—**F. transversarium.** See *Vertebrarterial f.*—**F. venæ cavæ.** See *F. quadratum.*—**F. venæ saphenæ.** See *Saphenous* OPENING.—**F. venosum.** See *F. quadratum.*—**F. vertebrale.** Ger., *Rückenmarksloch.* See *Vertebral f.*—**F. vomeris** [Tourtual]. Ger., *Pflugscharloch.* The posterior aperture of the canalis vomeris. [L. 31.]—**F. Winslowii.** See *F. of Winslow.*—**F. zygomatico-faciale.** The aperture of the malar canal on the facial surface of the malar bone. [L, 31.]—**F. zygomaticum temporale.** See *F. zygomatico-temporale.*—**F. zygomatico-temporale.** The external aperture of the malar canal on the temporal surface of the malar bone. [L, 332.]—**F. zygomaticum anterius** (seu **externum**, seu **faciale**). See *F. zygomatico-faciale.*—**F. zygomaticum internum** (seu **posterius**, seu **superius**, seu **temporale**). See *F. zygomatico-temporale.*—**Frontal f.** Lat., *f. frontale.* The supra-orbital notch (*q. v.*) when it is converted into a canal by an overlying process of bone. [L, 332.]—**Fronto-ethmoid f.** Fr., *trou-ethmoïdal* [Chaussier]. The f. cæcum in the suture between the frontal and ethmoid bones. [L, 55 (*a*, 29).]—**Great sacro-sciatic f.** Lat., *f. ischiadicum majus.* The oval space between the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament and the innominate bone. It transmits the pyriformis muscle, and the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves. [C, 3; L.]—**Incisive f., Incisor f.** Lat., *f. incisivum.* Ger., *vorderes Gaumenloch, Zwischenkieferloch.* 1. The oval aperture of the incisor canal. [L.] 2. See *Incisor canal* (1st and 2d def's).—**Inferior dental f.** Lat., *f. mandibulare* (seu *maxillare*) *posterius, f. alveolare inferius.* The external aperture of the inferior dental canal. [L.]—**Infra-orbital f.** Lat., *f. infraorbitale.* Ger., *Unteraugenhöhlenloch.* The external aperture of the infra-orbital canal. [L, 115.]—**Internal carotid f.** Lat., *f. caroticum internum.* The internal aperture of the carotid canal. [L, 332.]—**Intervertebral foramina.** Lat., *foramina intervertebralia.* Ger., *Zwischenwirbellöcher.* The aperture formed by the notches opposite to each other in the laminæ of adjacent vertebræ, which transmit the spinal nerves and blood-vessels. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Jugular f.** See *F. lacerum posterius.*—**Mastoid f.** Fr., *trou mastoïdien.* Ger., *Warzenloch.* A small f. situated behind the mastoid process, which gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus. [F.]—**Medullary f.** See *Nutrient f.*—**Mental f.** Lat., *f. mentale, f. mandibulare* (seu *maxillare*) *anterius.* Ger., *Kinnloch.* A f. in the inferior maxilla external to the incisor fossa, midway between the upper and lower border of the bone, and under the interval between the two bicuspid teeth. It transmits the mental nerve and vessels. [C.]—**Monro's f.** See *F. of Monro.*—**Nutrient f., Nutritionsf.** (Ger.). Lat., *f. nutriens* (seu *nutritium ossium*). Ger., *Ernährungsloch.* The canal communicating between the medullary cavity of a bone and its exterior surface, and transmitting the nutrient vessels. [L.]—**Obturator f.** Lat., *f. obturatorium, f. oodes, f. ovale coxæ* (seu *ossis pelvis*). Fr., *fosse obturatrice, trou souspubien* (ou *obturateur*). Ger., *Hüftbeinloch, Verstopfungsloch.* The large ovoid opening in the innominate bone, internal and inferior to the acetabulum. It is closed in by a fibrous membrane, except near its outer and upper edge, where an aperture is left for the passage of the obturator vessels and nerves. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Occipital f.** See *F. magnum.*—**Optic f.** Lat., *f. opticum.* Fr., *f.* (ou *trou*) *optique.* Ger., *optisches Loch, optische Höhle* (oder *Lücke*). The hole at the apex of the orbit, the anterior termination of the optic groove, for the passage, from the cavity of the skull into the orbit, of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. It lies in the sphenoid bone just beneath the lesser wing. [F.]—**Oval f. of the sphenoid bone.** See *F. ovale.*—**Palato-maxillary f.** See *Palato-maxillary* CANAL.—**Parietal f.** Lat., *f. parietale.* Fr., *trou pariétal.* Ger., *Scheitelbeinloch.* A f. of varying size, and not always constant, near the posterior superior angle of the parietal bone, which contains an emissary vein of the superior longitudinal sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Pneumatic f.** Lat., *f. pneumaticum.* A large aperture near one end of the long pneumatic bones of birds, communicating with the interior, allowing the entrance of air. [L, 107.]—**Posterior condylar foramina.** Lat., *foramina condyloidea posteriora.* Foramina behind the condyles of the occipital bones, giving passage to veins, and opening externally into the occipital fossa. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior ethmoidal f.** Lat., *f. ethmoidale* (seu *ethmoideum*) *posticum.* Ger., *hinteres Siebbeinloch.* See *Posterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**Posterior palatine foramina.** Lat., *foramina palatina posteriora.* The external apertures of the palato-maxillary and pterygo-palatine canals. [L, 332.]—**Posterior sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia posteriora.* Fr., *trous sacrés postérieurs.* The openings (four on each side) on the posterior surface of the sacrum, external to the articular processes which transmit the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Postglenal f., Postglenoid f.** In comparative anatomy, an opening immediately posterior to the root of the zygoma. [L, 153.]—**Postpalatine foramina.** See *Posterior palatine foramina.*—**Pre-acetabular f.** In the *Cheiroptera*, an opening included by a process extending from the iliopectineal eminence to the anterior extremity of the ilium. [L, 121, 153.]—**Pterygo-palatine f.** Lat., *f. pterygo-palatinum.* The external aperture of the pterygo-palatine canal. [L, 332.]—**Sacral anterior foramina.** See *Anterior sacral foramina.*—**Sacral foramina.** Lat., *foramina sacralia.* Ger., *Kreuzbeinlöcher.* See *Anterior sacral foramina* and *Posterior sacral foramina.*—**Small sacro-sciatic f.** Lat., *f. ischiadicum minus.* The space included between the greater and lesser sacro-sciatic ligaments and the portion of the innominate bone between the spine and tuberosity of the ischium. It transmits the internal obturator muscle, and the pudic vessels and nerve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Spheno-palatine f.** Lat., *f. sphenopalatinum.* Ger., *Flügelgaumenloch.* The space included between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate and the sphenoidal spongy bone. It opens into the nasal cavity, and transmits branches from Meckel's ganglion and the nasal branch of the internal maxillary artery. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spinal f.** See *Vertebral f.*—**Stylo-mastoid f.** Lat., *f. stylomastoideum.* Ger., *Griffelzitzenloch.* A f. between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone, constituting the external aperture of the aqueduct of Falloppius. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Suborbital f.** Fr., *trou sous-orbitaire.* Ger., *Infraorbitalf'.* The orifice at the anterior end of the infra-orbital canal, transmitting the infra-orbital artery and nerve. [F.]—**Subsacral foramina.** See *Anterior sacral foramina.*—**Supersacral f.** See *Posterior sacral foramina.*—**Supra-orbital f.** Lat., *f. supraorbitarium.* Fr., *f.* (ou *trou*) *orbitaire supérieur.* Ger., *oberes Orbitalf'.* A notch in the superior orbital margin, at the junction of the middle with the inner third, sometimes converted into a f. by a bony process, or a ligamentous band. It is the orifice of a groove in the upper wall of the orbit, which transmits the supra-orbital artery, veins, and nerve. [F.]—**Supratrochlear f.** A f. which sometimes perforates the thin plate of bone between the olecranon and the coronoid fossa of the humerus. [C, 3.]—**Thyreoid f.** Lat., *f. thyreoideum.* 1. A f. in the ala of the thyreoid cartilage, more or less completely covered by perichondrium. [L.] 2. See *Obturator f.*—**Trachelian f.** See *Vertebrarterial f.*—**Vertebral f.** Lat., *f. vertebrale, f. medullæ spinalis, f. medullare columnæ vertebralis.* Ger., *Wirbelloch.* The space included between the body and arch of a vertebra, which transmits the spinal cord and appendages. [L, 31, 332.]—**Vertebrarterial foramina.** The foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ which transmit the vertebral artery and vein. [L, 142.]

FORAMINATED, adj. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *foriminatus* (from *foramen*, an opening). Fr., *foraminé.* Ger., *löcherig.* Having small perforations. [L.]

FORAMINIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^{3}. From *foramen*, an opening, and *ferre*, to bear. An order of the *Protozoa*, having the testa usually of calcium carbonate, generally perforated by numerous foramina for the protrusion of the pseudopodia, comprising (Carpenter) the *Imperforata* and *Perforata*; or (Schultze) the *Helicoidea, Rhabdoidea*, and *Soroidea*; or (D'Orbigny) the *Monostega, Stichostega, Helicostega, Entomostega, Enallostega*, and *Agathistega.* [L, 147.]—**Nautiloid f.** The *Helicostega.* [L, 147.]

FORAMINIFEROUS, adj. For-a^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *foramen*, an opening, and *ferre*, to bear. Containing *foramina.* [L, 147.]

FORAMINOUS, adj. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}n-u^{3}s. See FORAMINATED.

FORAMINULATE, FORAMINULOSE, FORAMINULOUS, adj's. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}n'u^{2}l-at, -os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *foraminulatus, foraminulosus, foraminulentus.* Fr., *foraminuleux.* Ger., *feinlöcherig.* Provided with foraminula. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FORAMINULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *foramen*, an opening. Fr., *foraminule.* Ger., *Löchelchen.* A minute foramen. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. carotico-tympanicum.** See CANALIS *carotico-tympanicus.*

FORATIO (Lat.), n. f. For(fo^{2}r)-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., -o'*nis.* From *forare*, to pierce. See PERFORATION.

FORBACH (Ger.), n. For'ba^{3}ch^{2}. A place in Alsace, Germany, where there is a gaseous saline and sulphurous spring. [A, 363 (*a*, 21); L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORBETE, n. For'bet. The *Scabiosa succisa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

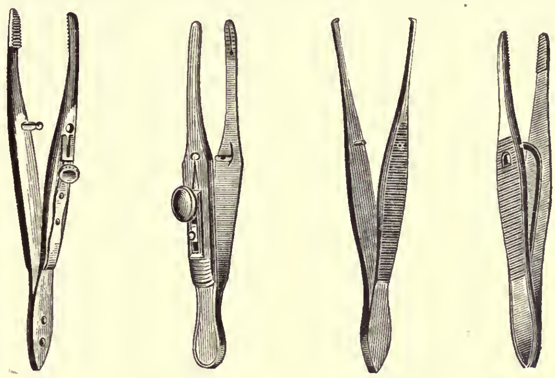
FORCE, n. Fors. Gr., σθένος, δύναμις, κάτος. Lat., *vis.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Kraft.* It., *forza.* Sp., *fuerza.* 1. Capability of action. 2. Any cause that induces, hinders, or modifies action, movement, growth, etc. 3. Violence.—**Absolute f.** Ger., *absolute Kraft.* The f. of a muscular contraction referred to units of diameter of the muscle. [K, 35.]—**Accelerating f.** Fr., *f. accélératrice.* A f. which, acting upon a moving body, produces an acceleration of its motion; in particular, a f. of such degree as to produce upon the unit of mass a definite acceleration of velocity in the unit of time. The accelerating f. is measured by the acceleration of velocity thus produced. Any f. which acts continuously (as distinguished from an impulsive f.) is an accelerating f. [B, 7, 21.]—**Active f.** See *Kinetic* ENERGY.—**Adhesive f.** See ADHESION.—**Assimilative f.** The power by means of which an organism maintains the process of assimilation. [*a*, 29.]—**Atomic f.** See AFFINITY (1st def.).—**Attractive f.** See ATTRACTION.—**Capillary f.** See *Capillary* ATTRACTION and *Capillary* REPULSION.—**Catabiotic f.** See *F. homœoplastique.*—**Catalytic f.** See CATALYSIS.—**Cell f.** The power of development inherent in a cell. [*a*, 29.]—**Centrifugal f.** Fr., *f. centrifuge.* Ger., *Centrifugalkraft, Tangentialkraft, Seitenkraft.* That f. which impels a body moving in a curve to fly off from the axis of motion in a direction tangential to its path. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]—**Centripetal f.** Fr., *f. centripète.*

Ger., *Centripetalkraft.* That f. which impels a body toward a given central point, especially that f. which keeps a revolving body in its orbit and resists the action of the centrifugal f. [Fisher (*a*, 27).]—**Chemical f.** See AFFINITY.—**Coercitive f., Coercive f.** A f. resident in magnetic bodies, which offers resistance to their magnetization when they are unmagnetized, and to their demagnetization when they are magnetized. [B, 21.]—**Cohesive f.** See COHESION.—**Conservation of f.** See CONSERVATION *of energy.*—**Continuously acting f.** See *Accelerating f.*—**Contractile f.** The f. by means of which muscle-tissue shortens. [*a*, 29.]—**Dynamic f.** See *Kinetic* ENERGY.—**Elastic f.** See ELASTICITY.—**Elastic f. of gases.** See *Expansive f. of gases.*—**Electric f.** See ELECTRICITY.—**Electro-motive f.** Fr., *f. électromotive.* Ger., *elektromotorische Kraft.* That property of electricity that enables it to produce mechanical effects. [*a*, 27.]—**Endosmotic f.** The f. of endosmosis.—**Epipolic f.** The f. of epipolasis.—**Excito-motive f.** Fr., *f. excito-motrice volitionnelle.* The power of the will to produce muscular action. [A, 29.]—**Expansive f.** The f. by which expansion is produced. [B.]—**Expansive f. of gases.** The f. by which gases tend constantly to expand; consisting in a f. of repulsion existing between the gaseous molecules. [B.]—**Expellent f., Expulsive f.** Lat., *vis expultrix.* Fr., *f. expulsatrice.* Ger., *Austreibungskraft.* The f. by which a hollow organ acts to expel its contents.—**F. de situation fixe** (Fr.). Of Barthez, a tendency, often observed in catalepsy, to great fixedness of the members in certain positions, so that a member returns to its former position when displaced. It is quite independent of pathological contraction of the tissues. [Grasset (*a*, 18).]—**F. homœoplastique** (Fr.). Of Dubrenil, the power by means of which living tissues removed from one organism may unite with and form part of another organism, as in the case of a graft. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]—**F. médicatrice** (Fr.). See VIS *medicatrix.*—**F. nerveuse excito-motrice** (Fr.). A nervous f. producing muscular action. [*a*, 29.] Cf. *Excito-motive f.*—**F. nerveuse réflexe** (Fr.). See *Reflex* ACTION.—**F. neurique rayonnante** (Fr.). A radiating nervous f. [D.]—**F. of crystallization.** See ATTRACTION *of crystallization.*—**Formative f.** See *Plastic f.*—**Germ f.** The power of development or reproduction seated in a germ. [*a*, 29.]—**Impulsive f., Instantaneous f.** A f. which acts upon a body for a moment only, but which imparts to it a sensible velocity or change of velocity. [B, 21.]—**Kinetic f.** See *Kinetic* ENERGY.—**Latent f.** See *Latent* ENERGY.—**Living f.** Lat., *vis viva.* Fr., *f. vivante.* Ger., *lebendige Kraft.* The capacity for work contained in a moving body; measured by one half the product of its mass by the square of its velocity. [B].—**Magnetic f.** The f. of magnetism.—**Mass f.** Ger., *Massenkraft.* The f. which acts upon bodies in mass; especially gravitation and electrical and magnetic attraction and repulsion. [B.]—**Mechanical f.** A f. which produces mechanical effects only. The chief mechanical f's are gravitation, adhesion, cohesion (of which capillary f. and elasticity are special forms), and the centrifugal f. [B.]—**Medicative f.** See VIS *medicatrix.*—**Metabolic f.** The f. of metabolism.—**Molar f.** See *Mass f.*—**Molecular f's.** Fr., *f's moléculaires.* Ger., *Molekularkräfte.* The f's governing the relations of molecules; *i. e.*, adhesion, cohesion, and the f's which produce the undulating molecular movements resulting in the phenomena of heat, light, and sound. [B.]—**Motive f., Moving f.** A f. that produces motion.—**Muscular f.** The f. of muscular contraction.—**Nutritive f.** See *Plastic f.*—**Osmotic f.** The f. of osmosis.—**Passive f.** See *Potential* ENERGY.—**Plastic f.** Lat., *nisus formativus.* Fr., *f. plastique.* Ger., *Bildungskraft.* It., *forza plastica.* Sp., *fuerza plástica.* The f. supposed to direct the nutrition of living bodies; the power of an organism to form its own tissues. [K.]—**Polar f.** The f. by which the poles of two magnets attract or repel each other. [B.]—**Portative f.** The capacity for sustaining weights, resident in a magnet. [B.]—**Potential f.** See *Potential* ENERGY.—**Psychic f.** A f. by which the mind of one person is thought to influence the mind of another person, or even inanimate objects, without the intervention of the bodily functions. [B.] See TELEPATHY and *Thought*-TRANSFER.—**Repulsive f.** See REPULSION.—**Resultant f.** A f. which represents the sum of the action (both in respect to intensity and direction) of two or more other f's. [B.]—**Static f.** See *Potential* ENERGY.—**Twisting f.** See TORSION.—**Vegetative f.** Fr., *f. végétative.* Ger., *vegetative Kraft.* The energy exhibited by plants in their various processes of growth and movement. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]

FORCED, adj. Forst. Fr., *forcé.* Ger., *forcirt.* Accomplished, hastened, or intensified by force.

FORCE-DELIVERED, adj. Fors'de-li²v-u⁵rd. Delivered forcibly. [A, 66.]

FORCEPS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Fo²r'se²ps(keps). Gen., *for'cipis;* pl., *-es.* From *formum*, anything hot, and *capere*, to seize. Gr., *πυράγρα.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Zange.* It., *forcipe.* Sp., *f.* 1. Any instrument for seizing an object; originally a pair of tongs. Used as an English word, it is always singular unless more than one instrument is meant; hence it is proper to say *a f.* (not *a pair of f.*). 2. Of Reil (of Burdach, *forcipes*), certain bundles of fibres extending from the splenium backward into the occipital lobes. [I, 6 (K).] 3. In entomology, an appendage or a mandible in the form of a pair of pinchers.—**Aide-f.** (Fr.). See the major list.—**Alligator (-jaw) f.** A delicate f., straight or curved, with wide-opening jaws, for use in narrow canals. [E.]—**Angular f.** A f. bent at an angle, for introduction into fistulæ, etc. [*a*, 34.]—**Anteligature f.** A spring, cross-action f. for closing an artery. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See *F. minor corporis callosi.*—**Artery f.** A spring-catch or slide-catch spring f., or single-jointed pinion-catch f. for holding an artery. [*a*, 34.]—**Audibert's obstetrical f.** A f. having long oval handles with obstetrical data engraved on their inner faces. [*a*, 34.]—**Auricular f.** An instrument with long, thin blades terminating in a small ring and attached to the handles at an obtuse angle. It is used for removing small foreign bodies from the auditory canal. [F.]—**Axial polypus f.** A bent-handled f. having long blades that open widely with but moderate expansion of the handles. [*a*, 34.]—**Axis-traction f.** Fr., *f. à traction axiale, f. à traction dans l'axe.* Ger., *Axentractionszange.* An obstetrical f. so fashioned as to cause the traction exerted with it

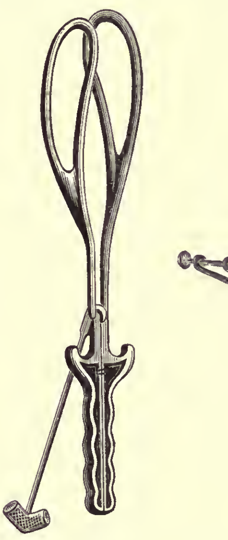


a *b* *c* *d*

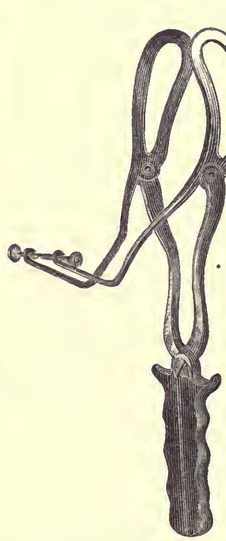
ARTERY FORCEPS.

a, Fricke's; *b*, Langenbeck's; *c*, Mouse-tooth; *d*, plain spring catch.

to coincide with the axis of the parturient canal. [A, 22.]—**Beaumer's obstetrical f.** A modification of Chamberlen's f., curved



AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.



BREUSS'S AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.

on the flat so that one blade is concave and the other convex. [*a*, 34.]—**Bedford's obstetric f.** A short-handled, movable-jointed f., having long, curved, fenestrated blades. [*a*, 34.]—**Bent iris f.** The ordinary iris f. with curved ends to the blades. [F.]—**Bodenhamer's curvilinear f.** A curved f. for facilitating the ligation of hæmorrhoids. [E.]—**Bone-cutting f.** A f. having strong

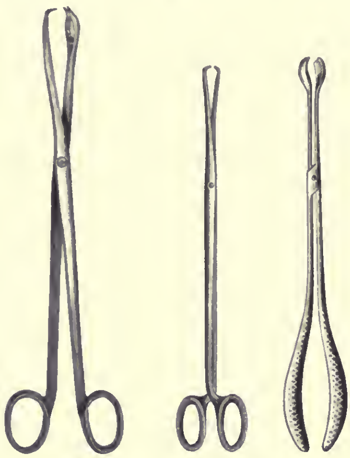


BONE FORCEPS.

handles, and short jaws that are beveled to a cutting edge. [a, 34.] —**Bone f.** Ger., *Knochenzange.* 1. See *Bone-cutting f.*, *Bone-gnawing f.*, and *Bone-holding f.* 2. An old obstetrical instrument employed by Stein and Boër as a craniotomy f. [A, 85.]—**Bone-gnawing f.** A double-jointed f. with short, concave blades that have sharpened edges. [a, 34.]—**Bone-holding f.** A f. having long, strong handles, and short, straight, or curved jaws serrated on their internal faces; for holding a bone that is to be sawed through. [a, 34.]—**Bow f.** A f. with handles terminating in rings like those of scissors. [a, 34.]—**Breech f.** Ger., *Steisszange.* An obstetrical f. adapted to application to the breech. —**Brillenf** (Ger.). See *Spectacle f.*—**Brünninghausen's f.** An obstetrical f. with a lock like that of von Siebold's, except that the pivot was replaced by a flat-headed pin. [A, 15.]—**Budd's placenta f.** A long, slender, single-jointed f. with blades fenestrated and expanded at the end, the expansions being concave on their internal surface. [a, 34.]—**Bulldog f.** A spring, sliding-catch f., with concave, expanded, fenestrated extremities and at the tips fine teeth. [a, 34.]—**Bullet f.** Fr., *tire-balle.* A single-jointed

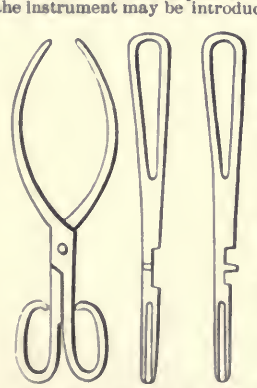


BULL-DOG FORCEPS.



BULLET-EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

f. with long delicate blades, the tips being expanded and concave on their internal face to correspond to the spherical shape of a bullet; or the tips are hooked so that they may be forced into the bullet. [a, 34.]—**Bumstead's ear f.** A spring f. with secondary blades set at right angles; one of these blades is a rod terminating in double spring-blades with expanded oval extremities; the second blade, by the compression of the f., acts as a sliding compressor for the double spring blades. [a, 34.]—**Burge's throat f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f., with the shaft turned at right angles shortly beyond the handles; the blades are slender, moderately curved toward the extremity, and roughened on their internal face. [a, 34.]—**Buttles's speculum uterine f.** A spring, sliding-catch, long, mouse-tooth f. [a, 34.]—**Campbell's f.** An obstetrical f. furnished with a sliding lock, so that the relative length of the two blades can be altered. [A, 15.]—**Cannula-f.** Fr., *f. à canule.* Ger., *Cannula-F.*, *Röhrenf'.* It., *forcipe a canula.* A f. used to remove shreds of opaque capsule or of false membrane from the pupillary space. A single handle may be fitted with blades of different lengths and different widths of opening, some with lateral and some with terminal teeth. By pressing the trigger on the handle, the cannula is pushed forward, the blades are closed, and the instrument may be introduced through a very small puncture in the cornea. When the pressure on the trigger is relaxed, the cannula recedes and the blades expand, to be again closed on anything which is presented to their grasp. [F.]—**Catch f.** A f. that closes with a catch in the handles. [E, 4.]—**Chamberlen's f.** The original obstetrical f. invented by Hugh Chamberlen; a short instrument with only the cephalic curve. —**Charrière's traction-and-lever f.** A strong f. with blades like a fork. A strap of soft leather is stretched between the prongs of each fork, enabling them to keep a strong but painless hold upon the phalanx which is seized; used for traction in dislocations of the phalanges. [E.]—**Chassagny's f.** Fr., *f. de Chassagny à tractions soutenues.* An axis-traction obstetrical f., the blades of which are straight, except for a slight curve near the tip, and which do not lock, but are held apart for the purpose of allowing the elongation of the fœtal head; provided with concealed hooks which may be made to grasp the head after craniotomy, and with an apparatus for making continuous traction. [A, 15.]—**Cilia f., Ciliary f.** Fr., *f. ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarf'.*



CHAMBERLEN'S FORCEPS.

A stout epilation f. with the opposing smooth or roughened surfaces accurately fitted; used to extract individual cilia. [F.]—**Circumcision f.** A f. for clamping the prepuce and serving as a guide to the line of incision in the operation of circumcision. [a, 34.]—**Clamp f.** A spring f. with sliding-catch and long, slender blades, the inner surface of one blade having numerous pivots



CRANIOTOMY FORCEPS.

that fit into cavities on the opposite blade. [a, 34.]—**Clay's ovariotomy-clamp f.** A strong wooden-handled f. with blades armed on their inner surface with thick plates of ivory, for compressing the pedicle in ovariotomy. [a, 34.]—**Cleborn's artery f.** A double spring f., with a spring-catch at either end, one end being used for holding an artery, the other for a needle. [a, 34.]—**Clitoridectomy f.** A tenaculum-pointed f. for holding the clitoris in clitoridectomy. [a, 34.]—**Condensing f.** A form of dental f. used in filling teeth. [a, 34.]—**Conjunctival f.** Any f. used in seizing and lifting up a fold of conjunctiva. [F.]—**Corey's ovum placenta f.** A long, slender, single-jointed f., the blades having broad, expanded, fenestrated ends that are concave on their internal surfaces. [a, 34.] —**Coxeter's artery f.** An artery f. without a spring, like an ordinary dissecting f. [E.]—**Coxeter's f.** 1. A dissecting f. with the blades decidedly bellied at the point where the finger and thumb rest, so that light pressure brings the points together firmly. [a, 37.] 2. A f. consisting of a scoop for one blade and a sharp rod for the other, the latter intended to pierce a bullet and hold it in the grasp of the former. [E, 4.]—**Crocodile f.** See *Alligator f.*—**Craniotomy f.** Fr., *tire-tête, f.* (ou *pince*) *à craniotomie.* Ger., *Excerebrationspincette*, *Knochenzange*, *Kopfzieher.* A long f. having blades shaped in various fashions, used to remove the fœtal skull after perforation. [a, 34.]—**Cross-action f., Cross-spring f.** A small artery f. with handles which cross each other. [E, 4.]—



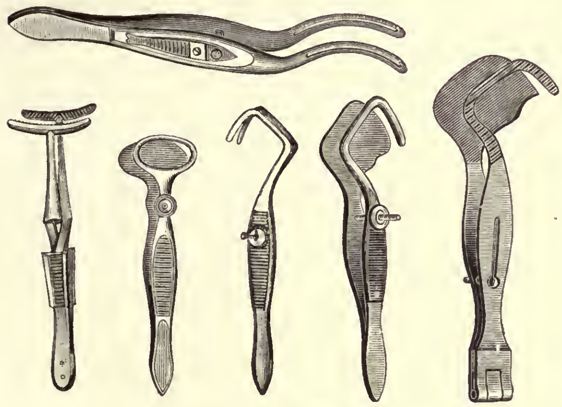
DENTAL FORCEPS.

Cusco's throat f. A single-jointed f. with decidedly curved jaws, one blade moving a short secondary blade; the extremities of the blades are ovoid, fenestrated, and roughened on their internal surface. [a, 34.]—**Cusco's tongue-holding f.** A f. with two expanded blades at right angles with the handles, one blade fitting under the tongue and split for the frenum, the other fitting over the tongue and fenestrated. [E.]—**Cutting f.** Ger., *Schneidezange.* A f. for cutting; of Ritgen, an instrument for dividing the fœtal head to facilitate delivery. ["Monatsschr. f. Geburtsh.," vi, p. 6; A, 20.]—**Dental f.** A double-jointed f. having long handles of various curves, and short jaws either straight or set at various angles. They are made of particular shapes for different teeth in the upper and lower jaw. [a, 34.]—**Depilating f.** A f. for removing hairs. [E.]—**Desmarre's entropium f.** A spring f. with the extremity of one blade ovoid and flattened, the other blade being fenestrated and corresponding in shape to the opposite blade. [a, 34.]—**Dilating f.** A f. with long, slender blades for dilating the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]—**Dislocation f.** A f. having a U-shaped extremity carrying a piece of webbing, for seizing the last phalanx in reducing a dislocation of a finger or toe. [a, 34.]—**Dissecting f.** Fr., *pince à dissection.* A spring f. having blades roughened externally to allow a firm hold, the internal surface of the extremities being serrated to retain tissue; it may have a spring-catch in the blades. [a, 34.] —**Dobell's tongue-holding f.** A thumb f. with a sliding catch and widely expanded, roughened blades, for holding the tongue. [E.]—**Doppelte Hakenf'** (Ger.). See *Reisinger's double-hook f.* — **Double-curved f.** See *Long f.* — **Dressing f.** A scissor-handled f. serrated on the internal face of the extremities of its blades, for removing dressings from wounds. [a, 34.]—**Durham's laryngeal f.** A flexible cannula containing two short blades that open when protruded. [a, 34.]—**Dynamometric obstetrical f.**



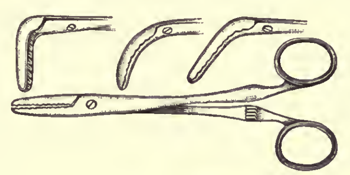
DEPILATING FORCEPS.

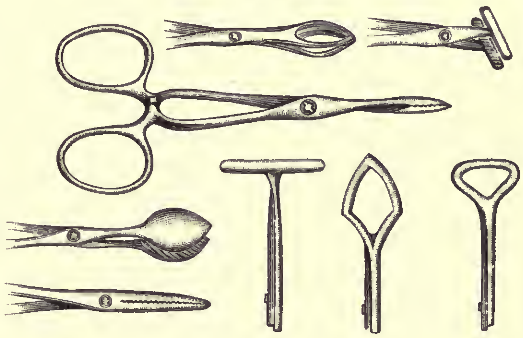
An obstetrical f. with a dynamometer attached, for measuring the tractile or compressive force exerted.—**Ear f.** Fr., *f. d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrpincette, Ohrenzange.* An instrument of metal, usually steel, with long, slender blades and a spring back or handle, used for removing scales of epidermis, membraniform strings, or other foreign bodies from the external auditory canal. The blades may be straight or bent, crossed or uncrossed, and their extremities may be straight and provided with teeth or spoon-shaped and grooved on their inner surfaces. [F.]—**Elliot's obstetric f.** A long-handled, movable-jointed f., having moderately long, fenestrated, curved blades, also a screw mechanism for adjusting the degree to which the handles can be approximated. [α, 34.]—**Emmet's curette f.** A long, single-jointed f., the extremities of the blades being fenestrated and the internal faces being shaped like a curette. [α, 34.]—**Endolaryngeal f.** A curved or angular f. for removing intralaryngeal growths. [α, 34.]—**Enterotomy f.** A long f. having broad, expanded blades, for holding the intestine during enterotomy. [α, 34.]—**Entropion f.** A f. with curved, broad blades,



ENTROPION FORCEPS.

by which the skin parallel to the edge of the lid is seized and raised in the operation of excising a piece of the skin of the lids in the operation for the relief of entropion. [F.]—**Epilation f.** See *Depilating f.*—**Excerebration f.** Ger., *Excerebrationspincette.* Of Boër, a f. for removing the separate bones of the skull in craniotomy.—**Farabeuf's f.** A grasping f. with strong teeth all along the inner surface of each blade. [E, 4.]—**Fauvel's throat f.** A slender, single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with blades curved in the arc of a circle; the extremities of the blades are ovoid, concave on their internal face, and roughened. [α, 34.]—**Fenestrated f.** Fr., *f. fenêtré.* A f. with a fenestra in each blade.—**Ferguson's lion-jaw bone f.** A very heavy f. with a double row of teeth on each blade, for holding bone. [E, 4.]—**Fenestrated artery f.** A slide or spring-catch spring f., the tips being expanded and fenestrated and having mouse-teeth. [α, 34.]—**Ferguson's sequestrum f.** A long-handled, metal, double-jointed f., with conical jaws serrated internally, set at an angle. [α, 34.]—**Fixation f.** Fr., *f. à fixation.* Ger., *F. zum Fixiren, Fixirf*, *Fixationspincette.* It., *forcipe di fissazione.* Sp., *f. de fijación.* A conjunctival f. having a flat, blunt extremity when closed, and one blade with two small teeth, which are received between three corresponding teeth in the other blade. [F.]—**F. à canule** (Fr.). See *Cannula-f.*—**F. à craniotomie** (Fr.). See *Craniotomy f.*—**F. à crémaillère.** Of Guyon, a small, elastic, weak f., resembling the obstetrical f. in its general shape, for seizing the remains of the fœtal head after the base of the skull has been broken up. [A, 15.]—**F. à double crochet de Reisinger** (Fr.). See *Reisinger's double-hook f.*—**F. à fixation** (Fr.). See *Fixation f.*—**F. à lunettes** (Fr.). See *Spectacle f.*—**F. anterior corporis callosi.** Ger., *vordere Zange.* See *F. minor corporis callosi.*—**F. à traction axiale** (Fr.), **F. à traction dans l'axe** (Fr.). See *Axis-traction f.*—**F. brisé de Pajot** (Fr.). See *Pajot's f.* (2d def.).—**F. céphalotribe** (Fr.). Of Baudelocque, an instrument for performing the operation of cephalotripsy.—**F. ciliaire** (Fr.). See *Ciliary f.*—**F. classique** (Fr.). See *French f.*—**F. corporis callosi.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. corporis callosi anterior.** See *F. minor corporis callosi.*—**F. corporis callosi major.** See *F. major corporis callosi.*—**F. corporis callosi minor.** See *F. minor corporis callosi.*—**F. corporis callosi posterior.** See *F. major corporis callosi.*—**F. crenata.** Ger., *Kornzange.* An assayer's tongs. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. deceptoria.** See Bistouri *caché.*—**F. de Chassagny à tractions soutenues** (Fr.). See *Chassagny's f.*—**F. de l'iris** (Fr.). See *Iris f.*—**F. dentaria.** 1. A dental f. 2. A toothed f. recommended by Aetius and Avicenna for the extraction of the fœtus by the breech. [α, 20.]—**F. de polype** (Fr.). See *Polypus f.*—**F. d'oreille** (Fr.). See *Ear f.*—**F. d'oreille fenêtré de Guye** (Fr.). See *Guye's fenestrated ear f.*—**F. longa et tersa.** Of Rueff, a long pair of pinchers, not unlike a rather broad-bladed lithotomy f.; used for grasping and extracting the fœtus after the operation of embryulcia. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—**F. lyonnais** (Fr.). An obstetrical f. with blades that articulate only at the proximal end of the handles and do not cross each other, but are provided with a fenestra at the usual situation of the joint, for the insertion of a fillet. [A, 15.]—**F. major corporis callosi.** Fr., *f. majeur.* Ger., *grössere Zange.* A band of white matter extending from the splenium of the corpus callosum backward to the occipital lobe, and appearing in the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. [I, 23 (K).]—**F. minor corporis callosi.** Fr., *f. mineur.* Ger., *kleinere Zange.* Of Arnold, certain nerve-fibres which radiate from the corpus callosum into the hemispheres. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. obstetrica.** See *Obstetrical f.*—**F. perforateur** (Fr.). See *Perforating f.*—**F.-saw, F.-scie** (Fr.). See Forceps-saw.—**F. souple à tractions indépendantes** (Fr.). One of Poullet's terms for his new *sériceps* (*q. v.*).—**F. zum Fixiren** (Ger.). See *Fixation f.*—**Forcipressure f.** See *Hæmostatic f.*—**French f.** Fr., *f. classique.* An old term for the long obstetrical f. used in France, distinguished chiefly by the pelvic curve which was given to the instrument by Levret. [A, 29.]—**Galvanic f.** An obstetrical f. with the blades made of different metals, with the idea of exciting the uterus to increased contraction by galvanic action. [A, 43.]—**Gouge f.** A cutting f. having gouge-shaped blades that approximate on their sharpened edges. [α, 34.]—**Gross's bullet f.** A bullet f. with one blade hooked, and the other fenestrated and toothed. [E.]—**Gross's nasal polypus f.** A single-jointed scissor-handled f. with long, slender blades, curving slightly at their extremities; the latter are flattened, fenestrated, and grooved on their inner face. [α, 34.]—**Gross's sequestrum f.** A double-jointed f., with long, straight, or curved jaws. [α, 34.]—**Gross's tracheal f.** A scissor-handled f. made of ductile metal, that may be bent into any shape. [α, 34.]—**Guye's fenestrated ear f.** Fr., *f. d'oreille fenêtré de Guye.* Ger., *Guye's gefensterte Ohrpincette.* An instrument of metal with fenestrated blades; used formerly for removing foreign bodies from the ear. [F.]—**Hæmostatic f.** A f. having notched handles that





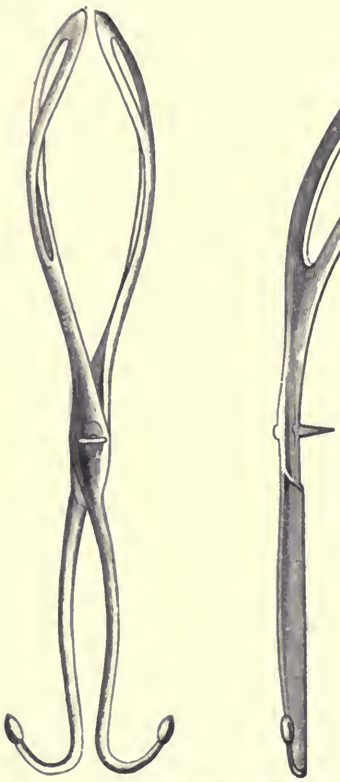
HÆMOSTATIC FORCEPS.

catch on one another, and the blades expanded at the extremities and serrated on their internal faces; used for clamping arteries. [α, 34.]—**Hartmann's f.** An axis-traction obstetrical f. invented by Hartmann, in 1870, in which backward pressure is made as the instrument rises over the vulva. [A, 15.]—**Hermann's f.** An axis-traction obstetrical f., invented by Hermann, of Berne, about 1844. [A, 15.]—**Hewson's torsion f.** An artery f. and a curved dressing f. connected with each other at the middle by a rivet passing through both. [E.]—**Hinton's (angular) polypus f., Hinton's ear f.** Fr., *f. de polype.* Ger., *Polypenzange, Polypenpincette.* An angular, curved f. with jointed angular blades and spoon-ends, for the removal of polypi from the middle ear and external auditory canal. [F.]—**Hoffman's gouge f.** A heavy bone f. the large blade of which is rectangular and open, the smaller blade fitting completely within it when the handles are closed. [E.]—**Hook-f.** Ger., *Hakenzange.* Of Davis, a craniotomy f. consisting of two hooks articulated like an obstetrical f. [A, 61.]—**Hubert's f.** An axis-traction obstetrical f. invented by Hubert, of Louvain, in 1860; consisting at first of a long, hook-like backward prolongation of each handle; afterward modified by the omission of the hooks and the substitution of a long steel bar to be caught between the handles. [A, 15.]—**Hutchison's hare-lip f.** A thumb f. with a screw for closing and opening, and blades bent at a right angle to the shaft, which is also bent at a right angle. The blades are expanded, and shaped like the arm-piece of a crutch. [E.]—**Intracisor f.** A form of f. devised to supersede the ligature. [D.]—**Iridectomy f., Iris f.** Fr., *f. de l'iris.* Ger., *Irisf.* A very delicate f., with the blades sometimes straight, sometimes curved near their extremities to form a right or obtuse angle with the rest of the instrument, so that it can be introduced through an incision at any part of the corneal margin. The little teeth are not terminal but lateral, and on the convex side of the curve, so that the iris tends to rise between the blades when they are separated. [F.]—**Isaac's bone-cutting f.** A large double-jointed f., the blades being long and having cutting edges, shaped like a bayonet. [α, 34.]—**Knapp's entropion f.** A spring f., fastened by a screw-



IRIS FORCEPS.

nut, the extremities of the f. being curved; one blade is flattened into a semi-oval, while the other is curved to correspond in contour to the opposite blade. The f. is made for either the right or left eyelid. [a, 34.]—**Langenbeck's artery f.** A f. with wider and heavier ends than those of the American pattern, and a sliding catch. [E.]—**Lever-ring f.** Of Toynbee, an instrument for the removal of aural polypi. In the interior of a tube is a delicate steel rod the end of which is split into two portions, each having a small oval ring at its extremity. These rings (the inner surfaces of which are slightly serrated) are separated from each other when the lever is not pressed; but as soon as it is pressed, the rings are brought into contact. The instrument is introduced into the meatus with the rings apart, which having been made to inclose the polypus between them, the lever is pressed down and the polypus seized and drawn out. [F.]—**Levret's f.** See *French f.* and *Long f.*—**Liston's artery f.** A f. with very fine points and a spring-catch. [E.]—**Lithotomy f.** Fr., *f. à lithotomie.* Ger., *Blasensteinzange*,



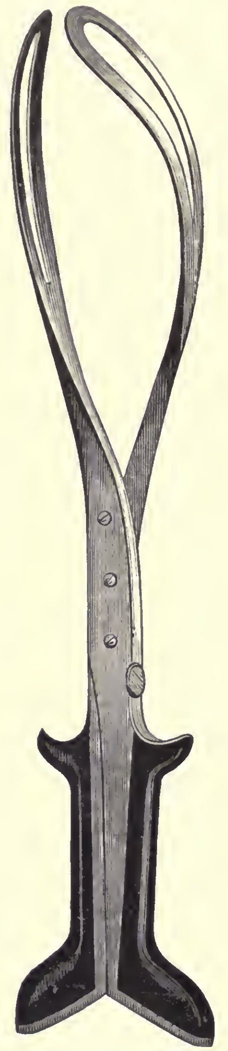
LEVRET'S FORCEPS.

Blasensteinzängelchen. A strong f. for seizing and removing vesical calculi in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Living f.** Of Aitken, an obstetrical f. invented by him in 1784, the chief feature of which consisted in the addition of a screw between the handles, to prevent undue compression of the child's head. [A, 82.]—**Long f.** Fr., *f. classique.* Ger., *grosse Zange.* Syn.: *double-curved f.*, *French f.* That form of the obstetrical f. in which the blades are long and have a pelvic curve, fitting the instrument for use when the fœtal head is situated high in the pelvis. Essentially the same instrument was invented by Levret in 1747, and by Smellie in 1752. [A, 15, 22.]—**Loomis's placenta f.** A single-jointed f. having long blades, expanded and fenestrated at their ends, and concave on their internal surfaces. [a, 34.]—**Löwenberg's post-nasal f.** A

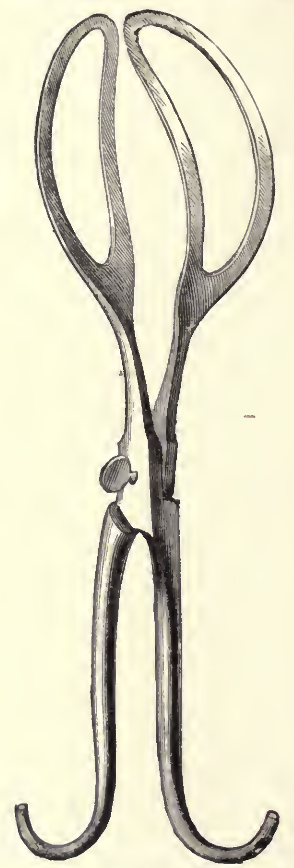


ASSALINI'S FORCEPS.

f. with long, slender, downward-curved handles, and short upward-curved blades. The extremities of the latter are concave on their internal faces, with sharpened edges. [a, 34.]—**Liler's polypus f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a hinge-jointed catch on the handles. The blades are narrow, curved, and expanded into broad fenestrated tips. [a, 34.]—**Mackenzie's punch-f.** A bent-handled f. having slender blades with a projecting punch at the extremity of one blade that fits into a fenestra in the opposite blade. [a, 34.]—**Mattei's f.** An obstetrical f. with a movable lock so constructed that the blades need not be inserted to the same depth, nor be exactly opposite or even parallel. [A, 15.]—**Mathieu's ear f.** A long spring f. with a sliding catch; the extremities of the blades are oval, concave on their inner face, and serrated about the margin. [a, 34.]—**Mathieu's throat f.** A long, curved, slender, scissor-handled f. having a pivoted bar near the handles, a double joint near the jaws, and one jaw mobile; the jaws are long, concave on their inner face, and serrated along the edges. [a, 34.]—**McFerran's f.** An obstetrical f. in which the blades are hinged at their junction with the shafts so as to allow of axis-traction. [a, 34.]—**McLane's obstetrical f.** A wooden-handled f. in which the blades are broad, concave on their internal face, and without fenestræ. [a, 34.]—**McClintock's polypus f.** A movable-jointed, scissor-handled f. having long, slender handles and blades; the ends of the



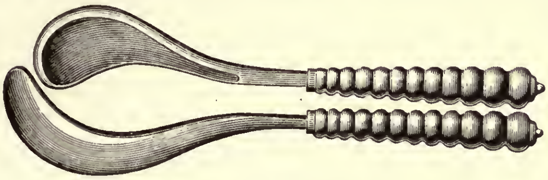
TAYLOR'S NARROW-BLADED FORCEPS.



HODGE'S FORCEPS.

blades are expanded into round, flat plates. [a, 34.] — **Meigs's craniotomy f.** A double-jointed f. having long handles and short, angular jaws, that are grooved transversely on their internal surface. [a, 34.]—**Meunier's f.** A cross-spring f. with slender blades curved toward the extremity, near which the blades cross; the extremities are flattened and concave on their internal face. [a, 34.]—**Microscope f.** A delicate f., either curved or straight, for handling cover-glasses or microscopic objects. [J.]—**Midwifery f.** See *Obstetrical f.*—**Milne's artery compression f.** A serre-fine bent at a right angle. [E.]—**Moralès's f.** 1. An obstetrical f. designed to prevent injury of the perinæum. 2. An axis-traction obstetrical f. acting as such by reason of its shape, and not by any mechanical addition. [A, 15.]—**Noeggerath's f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a grooved catch on the handles. The blades are long, curved, and roughened to seize hold of the vaginal walls. [a, 34.]—**Nägele's f.** An obstetrical f. like Brünninghausen's essentially, but with a wing-like projection of the handles at their junction with the shanks. [A, 15.]—**Nélaton's ovarian-cyst f.** A long f. having circular expanded tips, dentated on their internal faces; used for holding the cyst after it has been opened. [a, 34.]—**North's ear f.** A double-jointed, scissor-handled f. with curved blades, one of which is concave at the extremity and containing a perforation to receive a tooth set in the opposite blade. [a, 34.]—**Nott's uterine tenaculum f.** A spring

cross-action f. in which the tips of the blades form hooks. [a, 34.] —**Nunneley's clip f.** A self-closing f. for holding bleeding vessels. [E, 4.]—**Obstetric f., Obstetrical f.** Lat., *f. obstetricia.* Fr., *f. obstétrical, tire-tête.* Ger., *Geburtszange, Kopfzange, Kopfzieher.* A f. for extracting the fœtus (generally by the head) during parturition. See *Short f., Long f., Axis-traction f.*, etc.—**Œsophageal f.** A single- or double-jointed f. with a long shaft and quite long blades; the latter may work on cross-pivots, the extremities being roughened or fenestrated. [a, 34.]—**Ovum-f.** Ger., *Abortuszange.* A f. for removing the ovum, or retained portions thereof, from the uterus in cases of abortion.—**Pajot's f.** 1. A short obstetrical f. with the pelvic curve. 2. A long obstetrical f., not materially different from Levret's, except that the blades were jointed, making the instrument more portable. [A, 15.]—**Palfyn's f.** An obstetrical f. invented by Palfyn, of Gand, about 1713, con-



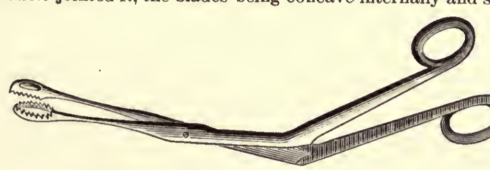
PALFYN'S FORCEPS.

sisting of two highly curved blades, which were not fenestrated and did not articulate with each other. [A, 15.]—**Perforating f.** An instrument invented by the brothers Lollini, of Bologna, for the extraction of the fœtus after craniotomy. It is a strong f. with a movable perforator attached to it. After the vault of the cranium has been opened the perforator is brought to bear upon the base, boring into it in several places and so weakening it as to enable the f. to crush it. [A, 85.]—**Petit's f.** An obstetrical f. with a contrivance between the handles for limiting the compression of the fœtal head. [A, 15.]—**Phimosis f.** A f. for holding the prepuce in the operation for phimosis. [E.]—**Placenta f.** A f. having



PLACENTAL FORCEPS.

blades slightly expanded at the extremity, and concave on the internal face, for removing portions of the adherent placenta. [a, 34.] —**Politzer's ear f.** A spring f. with angular, fine blades that are ovoid at their extremity, concave on their inner face, with serrated edges. [a, 24.]—**Politzer's f.** A spring f. with blades set at an angle to the shaft, the extremities of the blades being fine and roughened to hold eyelets introduced into perforations of the membrana tympani. [a, 34.]—**Polypus f.** A single-jointed, ring-handled f. having long, slender blades that terminate in ovoid ends flattened on the internal surface. [a, 34.]—**Polypus dressing f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with ovoid tips roughened on their internal face. [a, 34.]—**Posterior f. of the corpus callosum.** See *F. major corporis callosi.*—**Rau's f.** See *Spectacle f.*—**Reisinger's double-hook f.** Fr., *f. à double crochet de Reisinger.* Ger., *Reisinger'sche F. mit doppelten Haken, doppelte Hakenf'.* An instrument devised for detachment of the iris from natural or acquired adhesions. Each branch of the f. has a hook upon its end, which, being turned in the same direction, acts as one hook when the blades are closed. [F.]—**Robinson's f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with a grooved catch on the handles; and long, slender, moderately curved blades, the inner face of each concave toward the extremity and the edge serrated. [a, 34.]—**Röhrenf'** (Ger.). See *Cannula-f.*—**Satterlee's bone-cutting f.** A double-jointed f., the blades being concave internally and sharp-



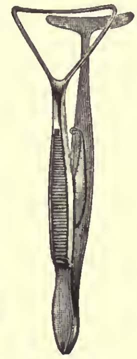
NASAL POLYPUS FORCEPS.

ened at their free extremities. [a, 34.]—**Saw-f.** See FORCEPS-SAW. —**Self-closing artery f.** A spring f. with the blades crossed so that compression of the spring opens the blades. [a, 34.]—**Serre-fine f.** See SERRE-FINE.—**Seyfert's bone f.** Ger., *Seyfert'sche Knochenzange.* A f. for making traction on the bony structures of the fœtus after craniotomy, decapitation, or embryulcia.—**Short f.** Ger., *kleine Zange.* Syn.: *single-curved f.* That variety of the obstetrical f. in which, the instrument being short, the blades have only the cephalic curve. [A, 22.]—**Shoulder entropion f.** A spring f., one for each eye, with a screw and nut in the middle to keep the blades compressed. The lower blade is thin, broad, and curved, so as to fit the inner surface of the lid, and may be made of steel, rubber, shell, or bone. The upper blade is a slender wire rim forming three sides of a square with rounded angles adapted to the outer edge of the under blade. Used in the opera-

tion for entroplon. [F.]—**Shrimpton's f.** A strong f. for bending Smith's anterior splint while *in situ*, to adapt it to the limb. [E.]—**Siebold's f.** See *Von Siebold's f.*—**Simpson's obstetrical f.** A short-handled f., with long or short curved, fenestrated blades. [a, 34.]—**Simrock's nasal polypus f.** A single-jointed, scissor-handled f. with the handles angled and the blades thin and expanded at the extremities; the latter are fenestrated and the edges sharply serrated. [a, 34.] —**Sims's caustic f.** A long spring f. with slender blades that expand at the end into a narrow, concave holder for caustic. [a, 34.] — **Single-curved f.** See *Short f.*—**Slide-catch entropion f.** A spring f. with the extremities of the blades fenestrated, curved, and roughened on the internal face; the f. is kept closed by a slide catch. [a, 34.]—**Slide f.** A f. which closes with a sliding catch in the handles. [E. 4.]—**Smellie's f.** 1. A short obstetrical f. with a lock. 2. A long obstetrical f. not materially different from Levret's f. (*q. v.*) except in the lock. — **Smith's hæmorrhoid clamp-f.** A scissor-handled f. having broad, flat blades. The internal face on one side is concave and on the other

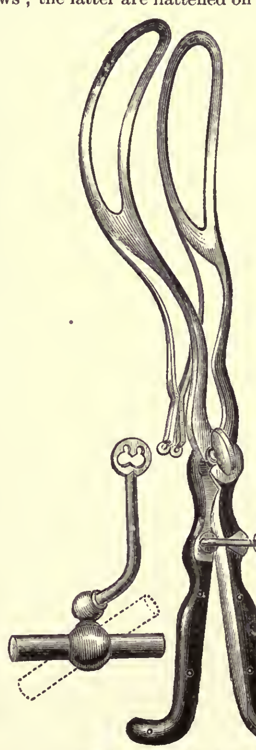


POST-NASAL FORCEPS.



TRICHIASIS FORCEPS.

convex and serrated. Ivory plates are riveted to the blades to prevent burning of the skin when the cautery is used. The f. is compressed by a nut and screw on the handles. [a, 34.]—**Smith's hare-lip f.** A thumb f. with a sliding catch and nearly semicircular blades. [E.]—**Snellen's clamp f.** A f. for holding the lid in the operation for entropion.—**Spectacle f.** Fr., *f. à lunettes.* Ger., *Brillenf'.* Of Rau, an instrument for retaining the Eustachian catheter in place. It consists of a spectacle-frame with a f. attached which may be fastened in any position desired by means of a screw and slide. [F, 38.]—**Speculum f.** A long, straight or curved f. to be used with a speculum. [a, 34.]—**Spring f.** A f. formed of two flattened or concave blades riveted together at one end, the blades being always separated unless caught by a catch or other compressing agent. [a, 34.]—**Stage f.** A f. on a pivot with a spring or screw to close it, attached to the stage of a microscope to hold delicate objects while they are being observed. [J.]—**Stimson's needle-holder and cutting f.** A double-jointed f. with long, curved handles and short jaws; the latter are flattened on their internal face to hold a needle, and have a short knife-edge inserted for cutting. [a, 34.] —**Stoltz's f.** An obstetrical f. with large fenestræ and with hinged lateral projections at the junction of the handles with the shanks, to be grasped in making traction. [A, 15.] — **Strabismus f.** An instrument used for picking up the tendon of one of the ocular muscles and putting it on the stretch previous to division of the tendon with scissors in the operation for the cure of squint. It is of various shapes. [F.]—**Straight midwifery** (or **obstetrical**) **f.** See *Short f.*—**Tarnier's f.** An axis-traction obstetrical f. invented (in more than thirty different patterns) by Tarnier, of Paris, between 1877 and 1879. [A, 15.]—**Tarsitani's f.** An obstetrical f. with a pivot-back so constructed (the pivot playing back and forth) that the second blade introduced may be placed either above or below the first one. [A, 15.]—**Teevan's lithotomy f.** A long lithotomy f. with fenestrated blades. [E.]—**Tenaculum f.** See VOLSELLA.—**Thenance's f.** See *F. lyonnais.*—**Thomas's craniotomy f.** A single-jointed f. having long, firm metallic handles, and short, curved blades the inner surfaces of which are grooved transversely; there are three sharp-pointed teeth on one blade fitting into excavations on the opposite blade. [a, 34.]—**Thomas's uterine dressing f.** A spring, sliding-catch, long mouse-tooth f. [a, 34.]—**Thompson's urethral f.** A long, slender, scissor-handled, single-jointed f. with the tips of the blades expanded and roughened on their internal faces. [a, 34.] — **Thompson's**



TARNIER'S MODIFIED FORCEPS.

vesical f. A long, slender, scissor-handled, single-jointed f. with narrow expanded blades, roughened on their internal face. [*a*, 34.]—**Toe-nail extracting f.** A narrow-jawed, double-jointed f. for extracting toe-nails. [*a*, 34.]—**Tongue f.** A f. in which the blades terminate in fenestrated oval or circular extremities; used for seizing the tongue. [*a*, 34.]—**Tooth f.** See *Dental f.*—**Torsion f.** A f. in which the extremities of the blades are slightly expanded and serrated on their internal faces so as to firmly hold an artery for torsion. [*a*, 34.]—**Toynbee's ear f.** A double-jointed, scissor-handled f. with blades at a right angle to the shaft. [*a*, 34.]—**Tracheal f.** A long, slender f. having the blades curved at various angles to facilitate its introduction within the trachea. [*a*, 34.]—**Trélat's f.** A slender and yielding obstetrical f. with handles like those of a tooth f., perforated near their proximal end for the insertion of a peg for making traction. [A, 15.]—**Trephining f.** A f. in which the extremities of the blades have a circular outline (used to remove the button of bone removed by a trephine). [*a*, 34.]—**Twisting f.** A long spring, sliding-catch f., the tips of the blade being expanded and grooved on their internal faces, for holding a wire ligature while twisting it. [*a*, 34.]—**Tympanum f.** An instrument sometimes employed for the introduction of pellets or rolls of cotton into the tympanic cavity. It is a delicate instrument with a spring f. at one end and a probe at the other. [F.]—**Valette's f.** An obstetrical f. like the *f. lyonnais*, except that the handles are joined by means of a bayonet catch. [A, 15.]—**Van Buren's f.** A double-jointed f. with angular, conical jaws. [*a*, 34.]—**Vesical f.** A f. having long, slender blades with the extremities shaped in different fashions, for removing calculi or tumors from the bladder. [*a*, 34.]—**Volsella f.** See VOLSELLA.—**Von Siebold's f.** An obstetrical f. in which the lock was a modification of that of Levret's, the slot being placed at the side, so that the pivot entered it on simply approximating the blades. [A, 15.]—**Von Tröltsch's ear f.** A single jointed f. with scissor-handles, the extremities of the blades being oval and serrated; the handle is straight or may have a bayonet curve. [*a*, 34.]—**Vulsella f.** See VOLSELLA.—**Walton's iris f.** A fenestrated cross-spring f. with fine, thin blades toothed at their extremities. [*a*, 34.]—**Wells's artery pressure-f.** A scissor-handled f. having catches on the handles, the blades thin and serrated on the internal faces of their extremities. [*a*, 34.]—**Wells's pedicle f.** A f. for seizing the pedicle in ovariotomy. [*a*, 34.]—**Whitehead's seizing f.** A crossed spring f., one blade being curved toward the extremity and terminating in two sharp points; the second blade is truncated, and on a pivot at its extremity is a blade, fastened by a screw to the first blade, the extremity being pointed and coaptating with the points of the first blade. [*a*, 34.]—**Wilde's cannulated f.** A small spring f. set in a cannula, worked by a ratchet in the handle of the cannula. [*a*, 34.]—**Wilde's ear f.** A spring f. with tapering blades set at an angle to the handle. [*a*, 34.]

FORCEPS-SAW, n. Fo^{2}r-se^{2}ps-sa-^{4}. Fr., *f.-scie.* Ger., *Zangensäge.* Of Van Huevel, an instrument for sawing through the fœtal head to facilitate delivery. It consists of a combination of the obstetrical forceps with a chain-saw. [A, 20.]

FORCERAL (Fr.), n. Fors-ra^{3}l. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORCHIN (Fr.), n. For-sha^{2}n^2. The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FORCIBLE, adj. Fors'i^2-b'l. 1. Powerful. 2. See FORCED.

FORCIPAL, adj. Fo^{2}r'si^{2}p-a^{2}l. From *forceps* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to a forceps.

FORCIPATE, FORCIPATED, adj's. Fo^{2}rs'i^{2}p-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *forcipatus* (from *forceps*). Ger., *zangenförmig.* Forceps-shaped. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

FORCIPRESSURE, n. Fors'i^2-pre^{2}s-su^{2}r. From *forceps* (*q. v.*), and *pressura*, pressure. Fr., *f.* Of Desault, Assalini, and others, a method of arresting hæmorrhage by applying a spring forceps to the divided vessel and allowing it to remain in place for a number of hours. [A, 385; L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORCIPULA (Lat.), n. f. For(fo^{2}r)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *forceps.* Fr., *forcipule.* Ger., *Zänglein.* A little forceps. [A, 322.]

FORCIPULÉ (Fr.), adj. For-se-pu^6-la. Furnished with forcipulæ; as a n., in the pl., *f'es*, a group of the *Arachnida* so characterized. [L, 41.]

FORDEL-SQUARE, n. Ford''e^{2}l-skwa^{2}r'. A place in the County of Fife, Scotland, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 316.]

FÖRDERUNGSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}rd'e^{2}r-un^{2}z-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An adjuvant. [A, 521.]

FORDONGIANO (It.), n. Fo^{2}r-do^{2}n-ja^{3}n'o. A place near the Cape of Cagliari, Sardinia, where there is a hot spring containing calcium sulphate. [B, 132 (*a*, 14); L, 49.]

FOREARM, n. For'a^{3}rm. Lat., *antibrachium.* Fr., *avant-bras.* Ger., *Vorderarm.* That portion of the upper or pectoral limb that extends from the elbow to the wrist.

FORE-BIT, FORE-BITTEN MORE, n's. For'bi^{2}t, -e^{2}n mor. The *Scabiosa succisa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FOREBRAIN, n. For'bran. Ger., *Vorderhirn.* See PROSENCEPHALON.

FORE-FINGER, n. For'fi^{2}n^2-gu^{6}r. See under FINGER.

FOREFOOT, n. For'fu^{4}t. The foot (hand) of a forelimb.

FORE-FRONT, n. For'fru^{2}nt. See FOREHEAD.

FOREGUT, n. For'gu^{2}t. Ger., *Vorderdarm.* The anterior portion of the primitive alimentary canal of the embryo, comprising the rudiments of the pharynx, the œsophagus, the stomach, and the duodenum. [A, 5.]

FOREHEAD, n. Fo^{2}r'e^{2}d. Gr., μέτωπον, ὀφρύς. Lat., *frons.* Fr., *front.* Ger., *Stirn.* It., *fronte.* Sp., *frente.* The fore part of the head, extending from the line of the hair to the level of the top of the orbit (in birds, from the vertex to the base of the bill). [L, 343.]

FOREIGN, adj. Fo^{2}r'e^{2}n. Gr., ἀλλότριος. Lat., *alienus.* Fr., *étranger.* Ger., *fremd.* 1. Existing in or brought from another country, not native. 2. Lodged in a part, but derived from some other part or from without the organism (see *F.* BODY).

FORELIMB, n. For'li^{2}m. The upper or pectoral limb of an animal.

FOREMILK, n. For'mi^{2}lk. See COLOSTRUM.

FORENECK, n. For'ne^{2}k. In ornithology, the whole front of the collum, from chin to breast; the whole throat. [L, 343.]

FORENSIC, adj. Fo-re^{2}n'zi^{2}k. Lat., *forensis* (from *forum*, a market place). Fr., *légal.* Ger., *forensisch.* Pertaining to judicial inquiries (see *F.* ANALYSIS, *F.* MEDICINE, etc.).

FORESKIN, n. For'ski^{2}n. See PREPUCE.

FORET (Fr.), n. Fo-ra. From *forare*, to pierce. A surgical perforator. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORETYPE, n. For'tip. See ARCHETYPE.

FORFEX (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}r'fe^{2}x. Gen., *forf'icis.* From *forus*, what is out of doors, and *facere*, to make. Gr., ψαλίς. 1. A pair of scissors. 2. A forceps. [A, 318.]

FORFICATE, adj. Fo^{2}r'fi^2-kat. From *forfex*, a pair of scissors. Deeply forked. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]

FORFICIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. For-fe-se-ro^{2}s-tr'. For deriv., see FORFEX and ROSTRUM. Having a scissor-shaped beak. [A, 385.]

FORFICULA (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}r-fi^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *forfex.* Fr., *forficule.* A genus of the *Forficulariæ*, having 15 jointed antennæ. [L, 354.] The *Forficulariæ* (Fr., *forficulides*) of Latreille are a family of the *Orthoptera*, distinguished by their narrow and flattened bodies and short wing-covers. The *Forficularidæ* are the same. [Packard (*a*, 27).]—**F. auricularis.** Fr., *perce-oreille.* Ger., *Ohrwurm*, *Oehrling.* The ear-wig, a small insect which lives on the leaves of fruits and flowers, and has a tendency to fly into the ear. [F.]

FORGES (Fr.), n. Forzh. A place in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, where there is a weakly chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14); J. Larouvière, "Union méd.," June 8, 1886, p. 943.]

FORGES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Forzh-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there are gaseous springs, and a hospital having baths for scrofulous children. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORGES-LES-EAUX (Fr.), n. Forzh-lazh-o. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs containing a little crenic acid. [L, 49, 87, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]

FORGES-SUR-BRIIS (Fr.), n. Forzh-su^{6}r-bre-e. See FORGES-LES-BAINS.

FORGET-ME-NOT, n. Fo^{2}r-ge^{2}t'me-no^{2}t. 1. The *Veronica chamædrys.* 2. The genus *Myosotis*, especially the *Myosotis palustris* and *Myosotis arvensis.* 3. The *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American f.-m.-n.** The *Myosotis verna.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Antarctic f.-m.-n., Chatham Island f.-m.-n.** The *Myosotidium nobile.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian f.-m.-n.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Rock f.-m.-n.** The *Omphalodes Luciliæ.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FORK, v. intr. Fo^{2}rk. See BIFURCATE (v. intr.).

FORK, n. Fo^{2}rk. Gr., δίκρανον. Lat., *furca.* Fr., *fourche*, *fourchette.* Ger., *Gabel.* 1. See BIFURCATION. 2. An instrument having two slender, slightly divergent blades.—**F's-and-knives.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F. for sutures.** Two short, blunt prongs on a steel shaft, to hold wire in suturing. [*a*, 34.]—**Stimson's f. for fracture of the patella.** A f. having two prongs an inch long bent on the flat at an angle of 45° with a shaft three inches long. On the shaft, at the base of the prongs, is a ring for attaching an India-rubber cord; another ring at the base of the shaft is for a bandage around the thigh. [Stimson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 23 (*a*, 34).]—**Tuning f.** An instrument, usually of steel, consisting of a heavy two-pronged f. which, when made to vibrate, emits a musical note of a definite pitch. It is used in the diagnosis of ear diseases in testing the bone-conduction of sounds, for which purpose the tuning f. is placed upon any desired part of the head and set in vibration, when, if sounds are conducted to the internal ear through the cranial bones, the note emitted will be audible, and will be the louder and longer the more perfect the bone-conduction is. The fact that any given tuning f. will always when set in motion give the same number of vibrations in a second renders it useful as a means of measuring minute intervals of time. For this purpose the f. is placed in contact with a revolving blackened cylinder on which its vibrations are traced, or it is made to carry a mirror the light reflected from which renders the excursions of the f. visible. Blake's tuning f. has a rubber-tipped hammer attached to the end of an elastic rod which is fastened to one arm of the f. This arrangement, by fixing the distance through which the hammer falls, renders it possible to produce a note of uniform intensity. Tuning f's for diagnostic purposes often have sliding clamps placed upon one or both arms, which have the effect of diminishing the over-tones, and also permit the pitch of the tone emitted to be altered. [B.]

FORKED, adj. Fo^{2}rk'e^{2}d. See BIFID.

FORM, n. Fo^{2}rm. Gr., μορφή. Lat., *forma.* Fr., *forme.* Ger., *F.*, *Gestalt.* The outward appearance of an organ or part, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed. [B, 1, 123

(α, 24).]—**Aggregationsf'** (Ger.). See AGGREGAT*zustand.*—**F'-beständigkeit** (Ger.). The persistence of the same f. in different generations of the *Schizomycetes.* [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**F'bestandtheil** (Ger.). A morphological element.—**F'element** (Ger.), **F'-elementartheil** (Ger.). See CELL and *Anatomical* ELEMENT.—**F'enlehre** (Ger.). See MORPHOLOGY.—**F'los** (Ger.). See AMORPHOUS.

FORMAL, n. Fo^{2}rm'a^{2}l. Ger., *F.* Methylal, methylene dimethylate, $CH_2.(O.CH_3)_2$, a colorless liquid obtained by the incomplete oxidation of methyl alcohol. [B, 5.]

FORMALDEHYDE, n. Fo^{2}rm-a^{2}l'de-hid. Ger., *Formaldehyd.* See FORMIC *aldehyde.*

FORMAMIDE, n. Fo^{2}rm'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Formamid.* Amide of formyl, (NH_2.CHO,), or ammonia in which the radicle of formic acid replaces an atom of hydrogen; a colorless liquid boiling at 195° C. [B, 4.]

FORMANILIDE, n. Fo^{2}rm-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). A substance, C_6H_5N.(CHO).H = C_7H_7NO, forming colorless, acicular crystals. [B, 4.]

FORMATE, n. Fo^{2}rm'at. Lat., *formias.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Formiat. ameisensaures Salz.* A salt of formic acid. The f's have in general the formula $(CHO_2)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* In addition there is a series of salts called the *orthof's,* of the general constitution $CH \equiv (OR)_3$, where R is a univalent radicle. [B.]

FORMATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}rm-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *formatio'nis.* From *forma,* form. A formation; of Reichenbach, a division of plants intermediate between an order and a family. [B, 170.]—**F. granulosa.** See MEMBRANA *granulosa.*—**F. reticularis.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**F. reticularis alba.** Ger., *weisse reticülare Substanz.* A tract of white nerve-substance, poor in ganglion cells, situated in the medulla oblongata between the roots of the hypoglossal nerves. [I, 17 (K).]—**F. reticularis gangliosa** (seu **grisea**). A tract of gray matter, rich in multipolar ganglion-cells, which is traversed by numerous capillary vessels. It is situated in the anterior portion of the medulla oblongata in close proximity to the decussation of the pyramids. [I, 17 (K).]

FORMATION, n. Fo^{2}rm-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., πλάσις, μόρφωσις. Lat., *formatio* (from *formare,* to form). Fr., *f.* Ger., *F., Gestaltung, Bildung.* 1. The process by which anything is formed. 2. The thing formed.—**Ammonshornf'** (Ger.). 1. See *F. of the cornu ammonis.* 2. See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**Cell f.** Fr., *f. cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellenf'.* 1. See CELL-*genesis.* 2. A tissue or mass composed of cells. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," 185 (J).]—**Claustral f., Claustrum f.** Ger., *Vormauerf', Spindelzellenf'.* Of Meynert, the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, from its containing so many fusiform cells similar to those in the claustrum. [J, 35.]—**F. endogène** (Fr.). See *Endogenous* REPRODUCTION.—**F. of the cornu Ammonis.** Ger., *Ammonshornf'.* 1. Of Meynert, the cerebral cortex of the cornu Ammonis, in which the nerve-cells are almost exclusively of the large pyramidal form. 2. The third stratum of the five-strata type of the cerebral cortex, as it is likewise characterized by the large pyramidal nerve-cells. [J, 30, 35.]—**Granular f.** See *Granule-like f.*—**Granule f.** See *Granule-*MASSES.—**Granule-like f.** Ger., *körnerartige F.* Of Meynert, the thin layer of small, irregular, closely packed ganglion-cells forming the fourth stratum in the five-strata type of the cerebral cortex. [J, 32, 35.]—**New f.** See NEOPLASM.—**Reticular f.** Lat., *formatio reticularis.* Fr., *f. reticulée.* Ger., *Reticulärf.* The dorsal portion of the medulla oblongata, below the nuclei of the tenth and twelfth cranial nerves, so called from its microscopic appearance, due to the interlacing of numerous transverse and longitudinal white nerve-fibres, among which are scattered nerve-cells. [I, 1 (K).]—**Spindle-cell f., Spindelzellenf'** (Ger.), **Vormauerf'** (Ger.). See *Claustral f.*

FORMATIVE, adj. Fo^{2}rm'a-ti^{2}v. Gr., πλαστικός. Lat., *formativus.* Fr., *formateur.* Ger., *bildend.* Pertaining to or taking part in a process of formation.

FORME (Fr.), n. Form. See FORM and RING-BONE.

FORMED, adj. Fo^{2}rmd. Lat., *formatus.* Fr., *formé.* Fully differentiated. See *F.* MATERIAL.

FORMEL (Ger.), n. Form'e^{2}l. See FORMULA.—**Arzneif'.** See PRESCRIPTION.—**Blüthenf'.** See *Floral* FORMULA.—**Constitutionsf'.** See *Constitutional* FORMULA.—**Einfache F.** See *Simple* FORMULA.—**Reactionsf'.** See *Decomposition* FORMULA.—**Strukturf'.** See *Constitutional* FORMULA.—**Umsetzungsf'.** See *Decomposition* FORMULA.—**Zahnf'.** See *Dental* FORMULA.—**Zusammengesetzte F.** See *Composite* FORMULA.

FORMEND (Ger.), adj. Fo^{2}rm'e^{2}nd. See FORMATIVE and PLASTIC.

FORMENE, n. Fo^{2}rm'en. Fr., *formène.* See METHANE.

FORMÈNE (Fr.), n. For-me^{2}n. See METHANE.—**F. trichloré.** Chloroform. [B.]

FORMENTONE (It.), n. Fo^{2}r-me^{2}n-to'na. The *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FORMIATE, n. Fo^{2}rm'i^2-at. See FORMATE.

FORMIC, adj. Fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k. From *formica,* an ant. Fr., *formique.* Ger., *Ameisen-.* 1. Belonging to or derived from an ant. 2. Related or pertaining to f. acid. [B.]—**F. acid.** Lat., *acidum formicum* (seu *formicicum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *acide formique* (ou *hydrocarbonique*). Ger., *Ameisensäure, Formylsäure.* A substitution compound of methyl alcohol, a colorless, mobile liquid, $HCHO_2$, or HCO.OH, boiling at 99° C., solidifying at 8·5° C., and having a penetrating odor. It occurs in nature in the venom of ants, in some species of caterpillars, and in various prickly plants, such as nettles, etc. It is also derived from the decomposition of a variety of vegetable matters, and may be prepared artificially by decomposing tartaric acid, or by heating oxalic acid and glycerin. It acts as a monobasic acid, forming a series of salts called formates or formiates. It has been used as an antiseptic. [B, 4; Schulz, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr."; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1885, p. 648.]—**F. aldehyde.** Syn.: *methylene oxide* (or *aldehyde*), *aldehyde of formic acid.* An oxide, CH_2O, of methylene, bearing the same relation to methyl alcohol and formic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid. It is known only in the gaseous state, or in solution in water. It is prepared by decomposing methyl alcohol by the action of incandescent heat, and is said by Reinke ["Bericht d. deutsch. Chem. Gesellsch.," xiv, p. 2145] to occur in the distillate of the parts of plants which contain chlorophyll. The gas has an irritant odor. On evaporation of the solution it forms a polymeric modification, *paramethyl aldehyde,* trimethene oxide paraformaldehyde, $C_3H_6O_3$, occurring as a solid mass devoid of odor, and subliming at 100° C. [B, 2.]—**F. ether.** Fr., *éther formique.* Ger., *Ameisenäther, Ameisensäure-Aether.* See ETHYL *formate* and ETHYL *orthoformate.*

FORMICA (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k-a^3. Gr., μύρμηξ. Fr., *fourmi.* Ger., *Ameise.* It., *f.* Sp., *hormiga.* 1. The ant, a genus of the *Formicidæ.* [L.] 2. A term sometimes applied to a variety of wart (the *verruca gregalis* of Sauvages) the excision of which is followed by a sensation like that produced by ants. [G.] Cf. MYRMECIA. 3. Of Paracelsus, herpes miliaris. [H.]—**Alcohol formicarum destillatum.** See *Spiritus formicarum.*—**Aqua formicarum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de fourmis.* A preparation made by exhausting any quantity of red ants with boiling water, filtering, distilling off three fourths, and preserving the residue. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**F. ambulatoria.** Of Celsus, see ECZEMA *impetiginosum.*—**F. corrosiva.** The herpes esthiomenos and herpes phlyctænodes of Galen. [G.]—**F. fuliginosa** [Latreille]. Ger., *rabenschwarze* (*russschwarze*) *Ameise.* The wood-ant; a species which bores the trunks of trees, often reducing the latter to a paper-like mass. This species contains a good deal of acid and has a strong odor. [B, 180.]—**F. miliaris.** See HERPES *miliaris* (1st def.).—**F. nigra.** A species described by Linnæus and Latreille, the existence of which is very doubtful. [B, 180.]—**F. rufa.** Fr., *fourmi rousse.* Ger., *Hügelameise, Klammer-* (oder *rothbraune,* oder *rothe*) *Ameise.* The red ant, furnishing formic acid and oil of ants. [L.]—**Oleum formicarum.** Fr., *huile de fourmis.* Ger., *Ameisenöl.* An old preparation made by macerating red ants in bitter-almond oil, or digesting them in olive-oil with gentle heat. [B, 48, 97, 119 (α, 14).] See also *Ethereal, Fatty,* and *Volatile oil of* ANTS.—**Spiritus formicarum** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of red ants in 2 parts of alcohol, and distilling 1 part; or 1 part each of ants, alcohol, and water, and distilling 1 part [Russ. Ph.]; or 1 part of ants and 2 parts each of alcohol and water, and distilling 2 parts [Gr. Ph.]; or 2 parts of ants and 3 parts each of alcohol and water, and distilling 4 parts [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of formic acid in 70 of alcohol and 26 of water [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**Tinctura formicarum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (*teinture*) *de fourmis.* A tincture made by digesting or macerating 2 parts of red ants in 3 of alcohol. [B, 95.]

FORMICANT, adj. Fo^{2}rm'i^2-ka^{2}nt. From *formica,* an ant. Gr., μυρμηκώδης. Fr., *f.* Ger., *kriebelnd.* Of the pulse, small, weak, and frequent, producing a tingling sensation under the finger. [L, 41.]

FORMICARIUS (Lat.), adj. Fo^{2}rm-i^2-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *formica,* an ant. Fr., *formicaire.* Resembling ants. [L, 41.]

FORMICATE, adj. Fo^{2}rm'i^2-kat. From *formica,* an ant. Resembling an ant. [L, 56.]

FORMICATION, n. Fo^{2}rm'i^2-ka-shu^{3}n. Lat., *formicatio* (from *formica* an ant). Fr., *f. fourmillement.* Ger., *F., Kribbeln, Ameisenkriechen.* It., *formicazione, formicolio.* Sp., *hormigueo.* A form of paræsthesia rising in part from pressure upon the sensory nerves, and in part from vascular spasm in the extremities; characterized by a sensation as of insects or worms crawling over the skin. [A, 326 (α, 21); D.]

FORMICIC, adj. Fo^{2}rm-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. See FORMIC.

FORMICIVOROUS, adj. Fo^{2}rm-i^2-si^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. From *formica,* an ant, and *vorare,* to devour. Fr., *formicivore.* Ger., *ameisenfressend.* Living upon ants; the *Formicivoræ* are a tribe of the *Muscicapidæ* so characterized. [L, 41.]

FORMIFACTION, n. Fo^{2}rm-i^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *formificatio* (from *forma,* form, and *facere,* to make). The conversion into a definite condition. [L, 14.]

FORMILUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}rm'i^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FORMYL.

FORMIQUE (Fr.), adj. For-mek. See FORMIC.

FORMIX (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}rm'i^{2}x. Gen., *form'icis.* An old term for lupus. [A, 325.]

FORMOBENZOILIC ACID, n. Fo^{2}rm''o-be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide formo-benzoïlique.* A solid, white, crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_3$ = CHO.C_7H_6.OH, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, formed by the action of nascent formic acid on extract of bitter almonds.

FORMOBROMIDE [Berzelius], n. Fo^{2}rm''o-brom'i^{2}d(id). See BROMOFORM.

FORMOCHLORIDE [Berzelius], n. Fo^{2}rm''o-klor'i^{2}d(id). See CHLOROFORM.

FORMOGUANAMINE, n. Fo^{2}rm''o-gwa^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. See GUANAMINE.

FORMOIODIDE [Berzelius], n. Fo^{2}rm''o-i'od-i^{2}d(id). See IODOFORM.

FORMOMETHYLAL, n. Fo^{2}rm''o-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-a^{2}l. Fr., *formométhylal.* An ethereal oil, C_3H_8O, obtained by distilling a mixture

of methyl alcohol, sulphuric acid, and manganese peroxide. According to Malagnt, it is a mixture of methyl formate and methylal. It mixes readily with water, and has anæsthetic properties. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FORMONAPHTHALIDE (Fr.), n. For-mo-na[2]p-ta[3]-led. See FORMAMIDE.

FORMONITRILE, n. Fo[2]rm''o-ni'tri[2]l. Ger., *Formonitril*. See HYDROCYANIC ACID.

FORMOXYL, n. Fo[2]rm-o[2]x'i[2]l. Ger., *F.* See FORMYL (1st def.). [B.]—**F. hydrate.** Ger., *F'hydrat.* See FORMIC ACID.

FORMULA (Lat.), n. f. Fo[2]rm'u[3]l(u[4])-a[3]. Dim. of *forma*. Fr., *formule*. Ger., *Formel*. It., *formola*. Sp., *fórmula*. 1. In chemistry, an expression by symbols of the elementary constitution of the molecule of a substance. It consists essentially of letters, each denoting one atom of one of the elementary substances, with figures appended denoting the number of atoms present. Collections of atoms which constitute a group by themselves (radicle) are often separated by periods or parentheses from the rest of the f.; and in this case figures prefixed or appended to the parenthesis or placed before an expression contained within periods, are understood to apply to all the symbols embraced by the parenthesis or periods. In all other cases, a figure prefixed to a symbolical expression for a molecule is understood, like a coefficient in an algebraical f., to be a multiplier of all the symbols which follow until a + or − sign is reached. The sign of addition (+) is used in chemical formulæ to show that the substances whose symbols it connects are placed together under such circumstances as to produce a chemical reaction; and the sign of subtraction (−) denotes that a chemical reaction is produced by the removal from one substance of the atoms which, if combined, would be designated by the symbols following the (−) sign. [B.] 2. A prescription. 3. An enumeration of the ingredients of a pharmaceutical preparation, with precise directions for making it. 4. In general, a set form for recording observations, etc.—**Abbreviated f.** In chemistry, a number of expressions for the more frequently recurring molecules, abbreviated so as to do away with the necessity of parentheses in uniting chemical equations. The most frequent abbreviations are: Am (ammonium), NH_4; $\overline{A}$, the acetic-acid radicle, $(C_2H_3O_2)$: $\overline{Cfg}$, the acid radicle of hydroferrocyanic acid and hydroferricyanic acid, $= Fe(C_3N_3)_2$; Cy, cyanogen, CN; Ho for hydroxyl, HO [although by some this symbol has been appropriated for H_2O when it signifies a molecule of water of crystallization]; $\overline{O}$ for the oxalic-acid radicle, $''C_2O_4$; and $\overline{T}$, the tartaric-acid radicle, $''C_4H_4O_6$. [Clowes (B).] In some systems of notation other abbreviated symbols are employed. Thus an initial letter designative of an element with dots placed above it denotes that element combined with as many equivalents of oxygen as there are dots, $\dddot{S}O = SO_3$; if commas are superimposed, the symbol designates an element combined with sulphur, $\ddot{F}e = FeS_2$. If a dash is drawn through the letter designative of the element, the equivalents of the latter are represented thus: Ꞙe $= Fe_2O_3$. A + sign superimposed designates a base or alkaloid, thus $\overset{+}{M}$ = morphine; while a − sign placed above an initial letter denotes an acid; thus $\overline{A}$, acetic acid, $\overline{C}$, citric acid. But this latter sign is usually employed, as above mentioned, to denote the acid radicle and not the acid itself. [B.]—**Binary f.** See *Dualistic f.*—**Brenner's f.** The expression of a relation observed in the healthy ear when a galvanic current is passed through it, consisting in the fact that a certain tone is heard at the cathode on closure, which becomes feebler at the anode on closing the current. [Landois (K).]—**Chemical f.** See *F.* (1st def.).—**Constitutional f.** Fr., *formule de constitution*. Ger., *Constitutionsformel*. In chemistry, a rational f. which expresses by chemical symbols the order of arrangement and method of interconnection of the atoms which go to make up a molecule. A complete constitutional f., expressive of the relations of all the atoms in a molecule, is called a *structural f.* [B.]—**Decomposition f.** Ger., *Umsetzungsformel*, *Reactionsformel*. A rational f. in which the symbols expressive of the constitution of a molecule are so arranged as to represent the way in which the molecule decomposes when taking part in a chemical reaction. The same molecule may, therefore, have different decomposition formulæ, according to the different ways in which it splits upon being subjected to the action of various chemical reagents. Thus of ethyl alcohol the decomposition f. may be C_2H_5.O.H, $C_2H_4O.H_2$, and C_2H_5.OH. [B, 4.]—**Dental f.** Fr., *formule dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnformel*. A f. used to indicate the arrangement and number of teeth. That of the adult dentition of man is: incisor, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; canine, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; premolar, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; molar, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ (*i. e.*, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ = two incisor teeth on each side of the middle line in the upper and lower jaws). [L, 147.]—**Dualistic f.** Fr., *formule dualistique*. A chemical f. showing the composition of salts according to the dualistic hypothesis. Thus the dualistic f. for potassium sulphate is $K_2O.SO_3$, expressive of the hypothesis that this salt is made up of potassic oxide combined with sulphuric anhydride (the sulphuric acid of the old nomenclature). The dualistic formulæ are still retained in some pharmacopœias, and in others, *e. g.*, the Fr. Codex, are given as alternates to the more modern unitary formulæ adopted in the U. S. Ph., the Fr. Codex, the Ger. Ph., and other recent formularies. [B.]—**Electrical f.** An abbreviated expression which represents by means of symbols the reactions of muscles and nerves to electrical stimuli. Thus CaCCl, denoting the clonic contraction occurring at the cathode on the closure of the electric circuit, is an example of such a f. [B.]—**Empirical f.** Fr., *formule brute* (ou *empirique*). Ger., *empirische Formel*. A f. which expresses the simplest possible combination of atoms that would represent the percentage composition of the substance. [B.]—**Extemporaneous f.** A f. (2d def.) composed on the spur of the moment. [*a*, 21.]—**Fechner's f.** See *F. of difference*, *F. of measurement*, and *Fundamental f.* (2d def.).—**Floral f.** Ger., *Blüthenformel*. A f. composed of letters, figures, and signs for expressing the plan and symmetry of the flower, *e. g.*, $S_5P_5St_5C_5$, in which S stands for sepals, P for petals, St for stamens, and C for carpels, and the figures for the number of parts of the several whorls, signifies a perfect flower with pentamerous symmetry and isomerous whorls. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**F. magistralis.** See *Magistal* PRESCRIPTION.—**F. medica.** See PRESCRIPTION.—**F. of constitution.** See *Constitutional f.*—**F. of difference.** Of Fechner, a f. expressing the difference in magnitude of two sensations, S and S′, produced, respectively, by two stimuli, T and T′. The f. is $S-S' = C(\log.T - \log T')$, where C is a constant. [Ladd (B).]—**F. officinalis.** See *Official f.*—**F. of measurement.** Of Fechner, a f. expressive of the magnitude of sensation S, produced by a stimulus T, which differs from a second stimulus T_0 by an increment which corresponds to a just observable increase of sensation ΔS, T_0 itself being a stimulus which is just below that adequate to produce any sensation at all. The f. is $S = C \log.\frac{T}{T_0} = C(\log.T - \log T_0)$, where C is a constant. This f. is only a special case of the f. of difference. [Ladd (B).]—**Fundamental f.** 1. An elementary f. from which other formulæ are derived. [*a*, 21.] 2. Of Fechner, a f. expressive of the so-called psycho-physical law (*q. v.*). It is $S = C \log T$, where S is the magnitude of sensation produced, C is a constant, and T the magnitude of the stimulus producing the sensation. [Ladd (B); J, 124, 184, 176.]—**General f.** A chemical f. expressive of the constitution of a series of related bodies, and containing one or more letters which, like the symbols for unknown quantities in an algebraic f., are capable of indefinite replacement. Thus the f. $Cn - H - 2n + 2$ is the general f. of the paraffins, n being capable of replacement by any whole number, and $R''SO_4$ is the general f. for the normal sulphates, R'' being capable of replacement by any bivalent radicle. [B.]—**Glyptic f.** A geometrical representation intended to display the spatial interrelations existing between the atoms forming a molecule. [B, 3.]—**Graphic f.** Fr., *formule graphique*. Ger., *graphische Formel*. A structural f. in which the symbols denoting the elements are so connected by lines or other conventional signs as to afford graphically a representation of the mode in which the atoms constituting a molecule are connected, the combining power of each, and the degree to which the combining power is satisfied. Thus the graphic f. of potassium cyanide is $K - C \equiv N$; which shows that carbon (C) is quadrivalent (denoted by the four lines in connection with it); that it is connected by three bonds of union with nitrogen (N), which is trivalent, and by one bond with potassium (K), which is univalent; and that, therefore, all the combining capacities are satisfied, and the molecule is saturated (denoted by the absence of free bonds). [B.]—**Irrational f.** See *Empirical f.*—**Magistral f.** See *Magistral* PRESCRIPTION.—**Medical f.** See PRESCRIPTION.—**Molecular f.** In chemistry, an expression which represents the ultimate atomic composition of a molecule (*i. e.*, the kind and number of atoms which it contains) without indicating the way in which these atoms are connected or the manner in which they are arranged. The molecular f. is always somewhat multiple of the empirical f. [B.]—**Normal acoustic f.** See *Brenner's f.*—**Official f.** A f. (3d def.) given in a pharmacopœia or some other official publication.—**Officinal f.** A pharmaceutical f. which, although not official, is commonly followed by pharmacists.—**Pharmaceutical f.** See *F.* (3d def.).—**Rameau's cardiac f.** Fr., *formule* (*cardiaque*) *de Rameau*. A f. assumed to show the relation between the number of cardiac pulsations in two persons: $n\sqrt[4]{d} = n'\sqrt[4]{d'}$, in which n = the number of pulsations in a given individual; d = his height; n' = the number of pulsations in the second individual; and d' his height. [A, 321 (*a*, 18).]—**Rational f.** Fr., *formule rationnelle*. Ger., *rationelle Formel*. A chemical f. in which the symbols are so arranged as to express the relations to one another of the separate atoms of which the molecule is made up, either as regards the order and mode of interconnection of the atoms in the molecule (*constitutional f.*), or as regards the different methods into which they arrange themselves when the molecule suffers decomposition (*decomposition f.*). [B.]—**Reaction f.** Ger., *Reactionsformel*. See *Decomposition f.*—**Structural f.** Ger., *Strukturformel*. See *Constitutional f.*—**Typical f.** A chemical f. which is so arranged as to exhibit the type upon which the substance is supposed to be built, *e. g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}K\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$, or H—O—K, is the typical f. of potassium hydrate, indicating its formation upon the type of water, $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$, or H—O—H. [B, 9.]—**Unitary f.** Fr., *formule unitaire*. A chemical f. expressive of the constitution of a salt according to the hypothesis that each molecule is a unit, built up by the successive aggregation of its constituent atoms, and not formed by the coalescence of an acid and base. Thus the unitary f. of potassium sulphate is K_2SO_4, indicative of the fact that the salt is made up by the aggregation of two atoms of potassium, one atom of sulphur, and four atoms of oxygen. Used in opposition to dualistic f. [B.]—**Vertebral f.** A f. used to indicate the number and position of the vertebræ. That of man would be C. 7 : d. 12 : l. 5 : s. 5 : c. 5, denoting, respectively, the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal (in the lower vertebrates, caudal) vertebræ. [L.]

FORMULARY, n. Fo[2]rm'u[3]l-a-ri[2]. From *formula*, a rule. Fr., *formulaire*. Ger., *Formular*. It., Sp., *formulario*. A collection of formulæ.

FORMULE (Fr.), n. For-mu[6]l. See FORMULA.—**F. brute.** See *Empirical* FORMULA.—**F. de constitution.** See *Constitutional* FORMULA.

FORMYL, n. Fo[2]rm'i[2]l. Lat., *formylum* (from *formica*, the ant, and ὕλη, matter). Fr., *formyle*. Ger., *F.*, *Formoxyl* (1st def.). It., *formile*. 1. The radicle, CHO, of formic acid; also called formoxyl. 2. The trivalent radicle CH‴. [B.]—**F. aldehyde.** See

FORMIC *aldehyde*.—**F'amide.** See FORMAMIDE.—**F. chloride.** See CHLOROFORM.—**F'diamine.** Ger., *F'diamin*. A base, CH_4N_2= CH.NH.NH_2, occurring only in combination with acids, the acid radicle replacing the hydrogen in its molecular formula. [B.]—**F. dichloroiodide.** Ger., *F'dichlorjodür*. See DICHLORIODOFORM. —**F. ethylate.** See ETHYL *orthoformate*.—**F'imidamide.** See *F'diamine*.—**F. perchloride.** See CHLOROFORM.—**F'säure** (Ger.). See FORMIC ACID.—**F. sulphide.** See SULPHOFORM.—**F'superchlorid** (Ger.). See CHLOROFORM.—**F. tribromide.** Ger., *F'tribromür*. See BROMOFORM.—**F. trichloride.** Ger., *F'trichlorür*. See CHLOROFORM.—**F'triethylether.** Ger., *F'triäthyläther*. See ETHYL *orthoformate*.—**F. triiodide.** Ger., *F'trijodür*. See IODOFORM.

FORMYLENE, n. Fo²rm'i²l-en. See FORMYL (2d def.).

FORMYLIAC, n. Fo²rm-i²l'i²-a²k. A base, N.(CH)H_2, obtained, along with acetyliac and propyliac by Cloëz by the action of ammonia or ethylene bromide. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

FORMYLIC ACID, n. Fo²rm-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide formylique*. See FORMIC *acid*.

FORMYSULFIDE (Fr.), n. For-me-su⁶l-fed. See SULPHOFORM.

FORMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo²rm'i²l(u⁶l)-u³m(u⁴m). See FORMYL. —**F. chloratum.** See CHLOROFORM.—**F. iodatum, F. jodatum.** See IODOFORM.—**F. perchloratum, F. trichloratum.** See CHLOROFORM.

FORNAX (Lat.), n. f. Fo²rn'a²x(a³x). Gen., *-na'cis*. A furnace, stove, or oven. [A, 318.]

FORNICAL, adj. Fo²rn'i²-ka²l. Of or pertaining to the fornix, as the f. fusion. [I, 98.]

FORNICATE, adj. Fo²rn'i²-kat. Lat., *fornicatus* (from *fornix*, a vault). Fr., *voûté*. Ger., *gewölbt*. Vaulted. See GYRUS *fornicatus*.

FORNICOLUMN. See FORNIX *ascendens*.

FORNIX (Lat.), n. m. Fo²r'ni²x. Gen., *for'nicis*. Fr., *voûte*. Ger., *F.*, *Gewölbe*, *Bogen*, *Decklappe* (2d def.), *Hohlschuppe* (2d def.). It., *fornice*. Sp., *f*. Lit., a vault or arch. 1. An arched body or surface; a concavity or cul-de-sac. 2. One of the small arched scales in the orifice of some flowers. [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24); G; K.] 3. See *F. cerebri*.—**F. ascendens.** The columna fornicis, or ascending root of the f. arising in the corpus albicans and passing dorsocephalad in the wall of the third ventricle. [J, 73.]—**F. centralis, F. cerebri.** Fr., *voûte à trois piliers*, *trigone cérébral*. Ger., *Gewölbe*, *Bogen*. It., *volta*. An arched, triangular lamina lying between the corpus callosum and the thalami, being separated from the latter by the velum interpositum. It consists of a body formed by the union of two symmetrical halves, and anterior and posterior crura (see *Anterior* and *Posterior* PILLARS *of the f.*). The apex of the triangle is anterior, and connected with the septum lucidum, while the base is continuous with the splenium of the corpus callosum; its edges touch the lateral chorioid plexuses. [I, 2, 15 (K).]—**F. conjunctivæ.** The cul-de-sac at the point where the bulbar conjunctiva is reflected upon the lid. [L, 294.]—**F. cranii.** Ger., *Schädelgewölbe*. The vault of the skull, situated between the curved lines on the temporal bones, the upper margins of the orbits, and the superior curved lines on the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**F. descendens.** See BUNDLE *of Vicq d'Azyr*.—**F. of the vagina.** Lat., *f. vaginæ*. Ger., *Scheidegewölbe*. See VAULT *of the vagina*.—**F. periphericus** [Arnold]. See GYRUS *fornicatus*. —**F'system** [Schwalbe] (Ger.). See *F. cerebri*.—**F. tricuspidalis.** See *F. cerebri*.—**F. vaginæ.** See VAULT *of the vagina*.—**Fornices vasculosi renum.** Arches formed at the bases of the pyramids of Malpighi by the anastomoses of the minute branches of the renal artery. From them vessels are given off that supply the cortical substance of the kidney, the Malpighian corpuscles, and the capillary plexuses around the uriniferous tubules. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]—**F. verus.** Of Vieussens, the corpus callosum. [I, 3 (K).]

FORPEX (Lat.), n. f. Fo²r'pe²x. Gen., *for'picis*. See FORFEX.

FORPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Fo²r'fi²r(fu⁶r)-a³. A genus of *Algæ*. —**F. vulgaris.** A marine species, a sea-weed, called *laver* on the Pacific coast; used by the Indians as food, and also exported to China. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

FORSKAHLEA (Lat.), n. f. Fors-ka³l'e²-a³. From *Forsköl*, the botanist. Written also *Forskælea*, *Forskalea*, *Forskæhlia*, *Forskolea*, *Forskohlea*, and *Forskolia*. A genus of urticaceous plants found in various parts of Africa, the Mediterranean region, Arabia, and India. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. angustifolia.** Fr., *f. à feuilles étroites*. A Canary Islands species, employed as a sudorific. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FORSTERONIA (Lat.), n. Fo²rst-e²r-on'i²-a³. Named after *T. F. Forster*, an English botanist. A genus of apocynaceous, twining shrubs. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**F. difformis.** A North American species with opposite lanceolate leaves, small straw-colored flowers, and a yellow calyx; found growing in damp and swampy ground from Virginia to Florida. It is odorless and innoxious. Bentham and Hooker refer it to the genus *Secondatia*. [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 24).]

FORSYTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fo²r-sith'i²-a. Of Vahl, a genus of the *Oleaceæ*. [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. suspensa.** A species found in China and Japan, where the fruit is used as an antispasmodic and sedative. It contains a glucoside, $C_{26}H_{32}O_{11}$, resembling philyrin, and employed as a febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (*a*, 14).]

FORTIFYING, adj. Fo²rt'i²-fi-i²n². Fr., *fortifiant* (from *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make). See CORROBORANT and TONIC.

FORTIOR (Lat.), adj. Fo²r'shi²(ti²)-o²r. Comp. of *fortis*. Stronger (see ÆTHER *f.*, etc.).

FORTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. For-ti²-ro²s(ros)'tri²s. From *fortis*, strong, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *fortirostre*. Ger., *starkschnabelig*. Having a strong beak. [L, 41.]

FORT-JEAN (Fr.), n. For-zhe²-a³n². The *Tamus communis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FORTKRIECHEN (Ger.), n. Fort'krech²-e²n. A burrowing, as of pus. [A, 57.]

FORTLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Fort-la³'u⁴f-e²nd. See CONTINUED.

FORTPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. Fort'pfla³nts-un². See REPRODUCTION and PROPAGATION.—**Endogenöse F.** See *Endogenous* REPRODUCTION.—**F'sfähig.** Capable of transmission, reproduction, dissemination, etc.—**F'sgeschwindigkeit.** Rapidity of transmission. [B.]—**F'strieb.** The reproductive impulse. [K.]—**F'swerkzeug.** The reproductive apparatus.—**Nahrhafte F.** See *Nutritive* REPRODUCTION.

FORTRAITURE (Fr.), n. For-tre²-tu⁶r. 1. Hysteralgia. [L, 41.] 2. Of the veterinarians, the fatigue of a horse from over-driving, formerly considered as a disease. [A, 301.]

FORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Fort'za³ts. See PROCESS and APOPHYSIS. —**Alveolarf'.** See *Alveolar* PROCESS.—**Augenbrauenf'.** See *Superciliary* RIDGE.—**Augenhöhlenf'.** See *Orbital* PROCESS.—**Brustförmiger F.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**Ciliarfortsätze.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES.—**Deiter'scher F.** See *Axis-cylinder* PROCESS.—**Degenförmiger F.** See *Xiphoid* PROCESS.—**Dornf'.** See *Spinous* PROCESS.—**Drosself'.** See *Jugular* PROCESS.—**Ellenbogenf'.** See OLECRANON.—**Flügelartiger F.** See *Pterygoid* PROCESS.—**Flügelartige (oder Flügelförmige) Fortsätze, Flügelfortsätze.** The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 80, 304.]—**F'los.** See APOLAR.—**Ganglienzellenf'.** A pole or process of a nerve-cell. [J.]—**Gaumenflügelf'.** The pterygoid process. [L, 80.]—**Gaumenf'.** See *Palatine* PROCESS.—**Gelenkf'.** An articular process. [L, 31.]—**Gelenkknopff'.** See CONDYLE.—**Grätenförmiger F.** A spinous process. [L, 80.]—**Griffelf'.** See *Styloid* PROCESS.—**Haarige Fortsätze.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES.—**Hakenf'.** 1. A hook-shaped process. 2. See OLECRANON. [L.]—**Jochf'.** See *Zygomatic* PROCESS.—**Kegelförmiger F.** See *Conoid* PROCESS.—**Knopfförmiger F.** See *Condyloid* PROCESS.—**Kranzförmiger F.** See *Coronoid* PROCESS and TENTORIUM *cerebelli*.—**Neckel'scher F.** See CARTILAGE *of Meckel*.—**Nasenf'.** See *Nasal* PROCESS.—**Nasengaumenf'.** The nasal process of the palate bone. [L.]—**Oberkieferf' (vom Jochbein).** The maxillary process of the malar bone. [L.]—**Oberkieferalveolarf'.** An alveolar process of the superior maxilla.—**Ohrförmige Fortsätze.** The ear-shaped lateral extension of the fourth ventricle in embryos; the embryonic lateral recess. [I.]—**Pyramidenf'.** 1. A pyramidal process, such as that of the palate bone. 2. Pyramids of Ferrein. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 454 (L).]—**Querf'.** A transverse process. [L, 31.]—**Rabenschnabelförmiger F.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**Rippenartiger F.** A transverse process (of a vertebra). [L, 31.]—**Schiefer F.** An oblique process (of a vertebra). [L, 115.]—**Schildknorpelf'.** A process of the thyreoid cartilage.—**Schläfenfortsatz.** The temporal process of the palate bone. [L.]—**Schräger F.** See *Schiefer F.*—**Schwertförmiger F., Schwertf'.** See *Xiphoid* PROCESS.—**Sichelf'.** See *Falciform* PROCESS.—**Sprungbeinf'.** See SUSTENTACULUM *tali*.—**Stachelf'.** See *Spinous* PROCESS.—**Stimmbandf'.** See PROCESSUS *vocalis*.—**Stirnf'.** See *Frontal* PROCESS.—**Subgerminale Fortsätze.** See *Subgerminal* PROCESSES.—**Synovialf'.** See PROCESSUS *synovialis*.—**Ungenannter F.** See PROCESSUS *anonymus*. —**Verästelte Fortsätze.** See *Protoplasmic* PROCESSES.—**Warzenf'.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**Wurmf'.** See APPENDIX *cœci*.—**Zahnf'.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**Zahnfächerf', Zahnhöhlenf', Zahnzellenf'.** An alveolar process of the superior or inferior maxillæ. [L.]—**Zellenf'.** An outgrowth from a cell.—**Zitzenförmiger F., Zitzenf'.** See PROCESSUS *mamillaris*.

FORTSETZEND (Ger.), adj. Fort'ze²ts-e²nd. Continuous. [L, 80.]

FORTSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Fort-ze²ts'un². A continuation, prosecution, or extension. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

FORTTREIBER (Ger.), n. Fort'trib-e²r. See DETRUSOR.—**F. des Harns.** See DETRUSOR *urinæ*.

FORTUNA (Sp.), n. For-tu'na³. A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are thermal springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

FORTUNE-TELLER, n. Fo²r'tu²n-te²l-u⁵r. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FORTY-KNOT, n. Fo²r'ti²-no²t. See ACHYRANTHES *repens*.

FORTYOGO, n. A place in Transylvania where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

FOSRESINIC ACID, n. Fo²s-re²-zi²n'i²k. Fr., *acide fosrésinique*. Of W. Bastick, a pale-yellow, pulverulent, amorphous acid obtained by treating a fossil resin with nitric acid. [*a*, 27.]

FOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Fo²s'sa³. From *fodere*, to dig. Gr., σκάμμα, τάφρος. Fr., *fosse*. Ger., *Grube*, *Rinne*. It., *f*. Sp., *fosa*. A pit or excavation that is widest at its mouth.—**Acetabular f.** See *F. acetabuli*.—**Amygdaloid f.** The recess or excavation between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces which contains the tonsil. [L.]—**Anconeal f.** See *Olecranon f.*—**Anterior f. of the skull.** Lat., *f. cranii anterior*. Ger., *vordere Schädelgrube*. One of the three fossæ on the internal surface of the skull. It is formed by the orbital plates of the frontal bones, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and the small wing and part of the body of the sphenoid bone. It supports the frontal lobes of the brain. [C.] —**Axillary f.** Lat., *f. axillaris*. Fr., *fosse axillaire*. See AXILLA (1st def.).—**Buccal f.** Fr., *fosse buccale*. A f. in the embryo which is bounded by the superior and inferior branches of the facial arches, and terminates in a cul-de-sac which does not connect with the intestinal canal. [L, 158 (*a*, 29).]—**Canine f.** Lat.,

f. canina. Fr., *fosse canine.* A f. on the facial surface of the superior maxilla between the canine and malar processes. [C.] —**Cerebellar f.** See *Inferior occipital f.*—**Cerebral f.** See *Superior occipital f.*—**Coronal f.** See *Anterior f. of the skull.* —**Coronoid f.** Lat., *f. coronoidea.* A small f. at the inferior end of the anterior surface of the humerus, which receives the coronoid process of the ulna when the arm is flexed. [C, 3.]—**Costal fossæ.** Lat., *fossæ costales.* The facets on the bodies of the vertebræ for articulation with the heads of the ribs. [L.] —**Digastric f.** Lat., *f. digastrica.* A deep f. on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, from which the digastric muscle arises. [C.]—**Digital f. of the femur.** See *Trochanteric f.*—**Duodeno-jejunal f.** Lat., *f. duodeno-jejunalis* [Huschke]. Ger., *Duodenaltasche.* A pouch of the mesentery close to the union of the duodenum and jejunum and on its right side, which often forms the sack of an internal hernia. [L, 31, 332.] —**Epencephalic f.** In compative anatomy, a depression upon the internal surface of the skull for the reception of the epencephalon. [L, 14.]—**External iliac f.** Lat., *f. iliaca externa.* Fr., *fosse iliaque externe.* Ger., *äussere Darmbeingrube.* The depression on the outer surface of the innominate bone from which the gluteal muscles arise. [L.]—**F. acetabuli.** The depression in the centre of the acetabulum. [L, 31, 115.]—**F. Amyntæ.** Gr., Ἀμύντου χάραξ. Fr., *fosse d'Amyntas.* An ancient crossed bandage for the nose, invented by Amyntas of Rhodes. [A, 301.]—**F. anonyma.** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. anterior major (humeri).** See *Coronoid f.*—**F. anterior minima (humeri).** A slight depression upon the anterior surface of the humerus into which the head of the radius enters when the arm is flexed. [L, 31.]—**F. anthelicis.** Fr., *fosse de l'anthélix.* Ger., *Grube der Anthelix.* The depression at the upper and anterior end of the anthelix, between its crura. [F.]—**F. arcuata.** See *F. subarcuata.*—**F. articularis maxillæ inferioris (seu ossis temporalis).** See *Glenoid f.*—**F. axillaris.** See AXILLA (1st. def.).—**F. basilaris.** Fr., *fosse basilaire.* The depression occupying the superior surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 55 (*a*, 29).]—**F. bulbi urethræ.** See SINUS *bulbi.*—**F. cæca.** See FORAMEN *cæcum.*—**F. cæcalis.** A pouch upon the surface of the right ilio-psoas muscle formed by a fold of the peritonæum and extending to the apex of the cæcum. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. canina.** See *Canine f.*—**F. capitis (femoris).** The depression in the head of the femur in which the ligamentum teres is attached. [L, 31.]—**F. capituli radii** [O. Fischer]. See *F. anterior minima humeri.*—**F. carotidea.** See *Superior carotid* TRIANGLE.—**F. cerebelli.** See *Inferior occipital f.*—**F. cerebelli superior.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**F. cerebrales.** Fr., *fosses cérébrales.* Ger., *Schädelgruben.* See *Anterior*, *Middle*, and *Posterior fossæ of the skull.*—**F. cerebralis anterior.** See *Anterior f. of the skull.*—**F. cerebralis media.** See *Middle f. of the skull.*—**F. cerebralis posterior.** See *Posterior f. of the skull.*—**F. cerebri (posterior).** See *Superior occipital f.*—**F. cochleæ.** See *F. cochlearis.*—**F. cochleariformis.** See CANALIS *pro tensore tympani.*—**F. cochlearis.** A slight excavation in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in which the basis modioli rests. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. conchæ.** See FISSURA *anthelicis.*—**Fossæ condyloideæ.** Depressions behind the condyloid processes of the occipital bone into which the posterior condylar canals open. [L, 31.] —**F. coronalis.** See *Anterior f. of the skull.*—**F. coronoidea.** See *Coronoid f.*—**Fossæ costales.** See *Costal fossæ.*—**F. costalis inferior.** See *Inferior costal f.*—**F. costalis superior.** See *Superior costal f.*—**Fossæ costotransversariæ.** Depressions on each side, usually three in number, upon the posterior surface of the three upper segments of the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**F. cotyloidea.** See ACETABULUM.—**F. cranii anterior.** See *Anterior f. of the skull.*—**F. cranii media.** See *Middle f. of the skull.*—**F. cranii posterior.** See *Posterior f. of the skull.*—**F. cruris helicis, F. crurum anthelicis inferior.** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. crurum anthelicis superior.** A depression on the dorsum of the auricle of the ear which corresponds to the upper crus of the anthelix. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. cubiti.** Ger., *Ellenbogengrube.* The depression in the arm on the palmar side of the elbow joint. [L, 332.]—**F. cystica, F. cystidis felleæ.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. de Sylvius** (Fr.). See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. digastrica.** See *Digastric f.*—**F. Douglasii.** See *Douglas's* POUCH.—**F. ductus venosi.** See FISSURE *for the ductus venosus.*—**F. duodeno-jejunalis.** See *Duodeno-jejunal f.*—**F. elliptica.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. eminentiæ olivaris.** See *Subolivary f.* —**F. glandulæ lacrimalis, F. glandularis.** See *Lacrymal f.* —**F. glenoidalis, F. glenoidea.** See *Glenoid f.*—**F. glosso-epiglottica.** A slight excavation upon the tongue, between the folds of the epiglottis where they are strongly marked. [L, 332.]—**F. helicis.** See *Scaphoid f.*—**F. hemielliptica, F. hemisphærica.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**Fossæ hepatis.** The fissures of the liver. [L.]—**F. hepatis longitudinalis dextra anterior.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. hepatis longitudinalis dextra posterior.** See FISSURE *for the vena cava.*—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra.** The left longitudinal fissure of the liver. [L, 7.]—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra anterior.** See *Umbilical* FISSURE.—**F. hepatis longitudinalis sinistra posterior.** See FISSURE *of the ductus venosus.*—**F. hepatis transversa.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**F. hyaloidea.** See *Lenticular f.*—**F. hypophyseos.** See *Pituitary f.*—**F. ileo-cæcalis.** See *F. subcæcalis.*—**F. ileocæcalis anterior.** An anomalous pouch of the peritonæum upon the upper margin of the ileo-cæcal valve. It is bounded behind by the ileum, in front by the plica ileo-cæcalis anterior, on the right by the cæcum, while on the left and above it is open. [L, 332.]—**F. ileo-cæcalis inferior.** See *F. subcæcalis.*—**F. ileo-cæcalis superior.** See *F. ileo-cæcalis anterior.*—**F. iliaca externa.** See *External iliac f.*—**F. iliaca interna.** See *Internal iliac f.*—**F. iliaco-subfascialis.** A pouch, formed by the turning in of the tendinous insertion of the psoas minor muscle, lined with peritonæum and in some instances containing a portion of the descending colon. [L, 31, 332.] —**F. ilio-pectinea.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**F. incisiva.** See *Incisor f.*—**F. incudis.** A depression in the posterior wall of the upper part of the tympanic cavity which receives the short process of the incus. [L, 117 (*a*, 29).]—**F. inferior cartilaginis arytænoideæ.** See *F. obliqua.*—**F. infraclavicularis.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**F. infraspinata.** See *Infraspinous f.*—**F. infratemporalis.** See *Zygomatic f.*—**F. inguinalis interna peritonæi.** See *Internal inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis lateralis peritonæi.** See *External inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis media (seu medialis) peritonæi.** See *Internal inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis peritonæi, F. inguinalis peritonæi externa.** See *External inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis peritonæi interna.** See *Internal inguinal* POUCH.—**F. innominata.** Fr., *fosse innominée.* Ger., *ungenannte Grube.* See *Scaphoid f.*—**F. intercondylica.** See *Intercondylar f.*—**F. intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior.** Syn.: *sinus condylorum anterior.* A slight depression upon the anterior surface of the femur just above the articular surface. [L, 115.]—**F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior.** A deep depression upon the posterior surface of the femur separating the condyles. [L, 115.]—**F. intercondyloidea tibiæ anterior.** A depression upon the upper extremity of the tibia in front of the crucial spine. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. intercondyloidea tibiæ posterior.** A depression upon the upper surface of the tibia behind the crucial spine. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. intercrualis.** See *Intercrural* SPACE.—**F. intersigmoidea** [Treitz]. An anomalous pouch in the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, forming in one case the sack of an internal hernia. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. interpeduncularis.** See *Intercrural* SPACE.—**F. ischio-rectalis.** See *Ischio-rectal f.*—**F. jugularis.** See *Suprasternal f.*—**F. jugularis colli.** See *F. jugularis superior.*—**F. jugularis inferior.** The depression immediately below either clavicle. [L, 349.]—**F. jugularis superior.** The depression immediately above either clavicle. [L, 349.]—**F. jugularis thoracis.** See *F. jugularis inferior.*—**F. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. laryngo-pharyngea.** A depression, one on each side, external to the arytæno-epiglottic fold. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular f.*—**F. ligamenti venosi.** See FISSURE *of the ductus venosus.*—**F. longitudinalis anterior dextra hepatica.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. longitudinalis anterior sinistra hepatica.** See *Umbilical* FISSURE.—**F. longitudinalis dextra.** Ger., *rechte Sagittalfurche.* The fissure for the vena cava and that for the gall-bladder, regarded as one continuous f. [L, 332.]—**F. longitudinalis dextra anterior.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. longitudinalis dextra hepatica.** See *F. longitudinalis dextra.*—**F. longitudinalis dextra posterior (hepatica).** See FISSURE *for the vena cava.*—**F. longitudinalis sinistra (hepatica).** See *Longitudinal* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**F. longitudinalis sinistra posterior hepatica.** See FISSURE *of the ductus venosus.*—**F. magna.** See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. magna muliebris.** The pudendum muliebre. [L, 84 (*a*, 29).]—**F. mandibularis.** See *F. articularis maxillæ inferioris.*—**F. mastoidea.** See *Mastoid f.*—**F. maxillaris.** See *Canine f.*—**F. maxima.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. mediana.** Of Gordon, the posterior part of the vallecula. [I, 3 (K).] Cf. *F. spinalis.*—**F. medullæ oblongatæ.** See CLIVUS *Blumenbachii.*—**Fossæ mentales (mandibulæ). F. mentalis.** See *Mental f.*—**F. Mohrenheimii.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**F. Morgagni.** See *F. navicularis urethræ.* [L, 115.]—**F. muscularis major.** A depression on the inner wall of the tympanum above the promontory, in which the tensor tympani muscle arises. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1870, p. 448 (*a*, 29).]—**F. mylohyoidea** [M. J. Weber]. A shallow depression, one on each side, close to the internal mental spine in which the anterior extremity of the sublingual gland rests. [L, 31.]—**F. navicularis.** Fr., *fosse naviculaire.* Ger., *kahnförmige Grube.* 1. A depression of the soft parts at the posterior extremity of the vulva, between the posterior commissure and the orifice of the vagina; so called from its fancied resemblance to the cavity of a boat. 2. See *Scaphoid f.* and cf. *Navicular f.*—**F. navicularis auriculæ (seu auris).** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. navicularis frenuli labiorum.** See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. navicularis laryngea (seu laryngis)** [Betz]. See *F. laryngo-pharyngea.*—**F. navicularis Morgagni (seu urethræ).** The dilated portion of the urethra, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, situated in the glans penis. [C.]—**F. navicularis vestibuli vaginæ (seu vulvæ).** See *F. navicularis* (1st def.).—**F. obliqua** [Tourtual]. A shallow depression in the triangular space beneath the inferior spine of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**F. occipitalis inferior.** See *Inferior occipital f.*—**F. occipitalis mediana.** A f. rarely observed in the median portion of the occipital bone. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 366 (*a*, 29).]—**F. occipitalis superior.** See *Superior occipital f.*—**F. oculi.** Fr., *fosse oculaire.* Ger., *Augengrube.* See ORBIT.—**F. of Rosenmüller.** See RECESSUS *pharyngeus.*—**F. of Sylvius.** Lat., *f. Sylvia.* Fr., *fosse de Sylvius.* See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. of the anthelix.** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue.** A depression in the mucous membrane of the tongue, which surrounds the papillæ. [C.]—**F. of the fourth ventricle.** See *Superior* FOVEA and *Inferior* FOVEA.—**F. of the gall-bladder.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. of the helix.** Lat., *f. helicis.* See *Scaphoid f.*—**Fossæ of the nose.** See *Nasal* CAVITIES.—**F. of the vena cava.** See FISSURE *for the vena cava.*—**F. olecranii.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. orbicularis.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus* and RECESSUS *hemisphæricus.*—**F. ossis maxillæ.** See *Canine f.*—**F. ovalis.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. ovalis (atrium cordis, seu septi atriorum).** Fr., *fosse ovale (du cœur).* Ger., *eiförmige Grube.* See FOVEA *of the right auricle of the heart.*—**F. ovalis auris.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. ovarii (peritonæi).** A shallow depression just below the brim of the pelvis for the reception of the ovary. [L, 332.]—**F. palatina.** A depression in the palatine process of the superior maxilla at the mouth of the anterior palatine canal. [*a*, 29.]—**F. paracæcalis.** A rare pouch of the peritonæum behind and to one side of the cæcum. [L, 332.]—**F. pararectalis.** See *F. paruterina.*—**F. paravesicalis.** A pouch of the peritonæum in front of the broad ligament of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**F. parietalis.** See *Parietal f.*

—**F. paruterina.** The space between the posterior surface of the broad ligament of the uterus and the surface of the true pelvis. [L, 332.]—**F. patellæ, F. patellaris.** See *F. intercondyloidea anterior.*—**F. patellaris.** See *Lenticular f.*—**F. peduncularis.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**F. perinæi.** See *Ischio-rectal f.*—**F. petrosa.** See Fossula *petrosa.*—**F. phrenico-hepatica.** A pouch of the peritonæum between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the end of the left lobe. [L, 332.]—**F. pituitaria.** See *Pituitary f.*—**F. poplitea.** See *Popliteal f.* and *F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior.*—**F. posterior (humeri).** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. posterior cubitus.** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. præauricularis.** Syn.: *sulcus præauricularis.* A depression occasionally found, especially in Javanese women, in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, indicating the position of the anterior sacro-iliac articulation. [L, 332.]—**F. processus coronoidei (humeri).** See *F. anterior minor humeri.*—**F. pro ductu venoso.** See Fissure *for the ductus venosus.*—**F. pro glandula pituitaria.** See Sella *turcica.*—**F. pro ligamento terete.** See *F. acetabuli.*—**F. pro medulla oblongata.** See *Basilar* GROOVE.—**F. pro vena cava.** See Fissure *for the vena cava.*—**F. pterygoidea.** See *Pterygoid f.*—**F. pterygomaxillaris, F. pterygopalatina.** See *Spheno-maxillary f.*—**F. pubovesicalis.** The space between the levatores vesicæ, the pubes, and anterior surface of the urinary bladder. [L, 332.]—**F. recto-uterina.** See Pouch *of Douglas.*—**F. rhomboidalis, F. rhomboidea.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**F. Rolandi.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**F. Rosenmuelleri.** See Recessus *pharyngeus.*—**F. rotunda.** See Recessus *hemisphæricus.*—**F. sacci lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal f.*—**F. sagittalis dextra.** See *Right longitudinal* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**F. sagittalis sinistra.** See *Left longitudinal* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**F. scaphoidea.** See *Scaphoid f.*——**F. sellæ turcicæ.** See *Pituitary f.*—**F. semi-elliptica.** See Recessus *ellipticus.*—**F. semilunaris.** A transverse depression at the anterior part of the superior vermiform process. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. semilunaris major (ulnæ).** See *Great sigmoid* CAVITY.—**F. semilunaris minor (ulnæ).** See *Lesser sigmoid* CAVITY.—**F. semiovalis.** See Recessus *ellipticus.*—**F. sigmoidea cubitus, F. sigmoidea major.** See *Great sigmoid* CAVITY.—**F. sigmoidea minor.** See *Lesser sigmoid* CAVITY.—**F. sigmoidea ossis temporalis.** A depression upon the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in which the mastoid foramina open. [L, 115.]—**F. sinistra anterior.** See *Umbilical* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**F. sinistra posterior.** See Fissure *for the ductus venosus.*—**F. sphenomaxillaris, F. sphenopalatina.** See *Spheno-maxillary f.*—**F. spinalis.** Of Gordon, the anterior portion of the vallecula. [I, 3 (K).] Cf. *F. mediana.*—**F. stylo-tympano-mastoidea.** See *Glenoid f.*—**F. subarcuata.** Of von Tröltsch, a deep depression found under the eminentia arcuata, and produced in the embryonic cartilago petrosa by the upper semicircular canal. It runs through the whole bony pars petrosa, and opens behind the concha of the ear with a large opening on the outer surface of what afterward becomes the mastoid process. [H.]—**F. subauricularis.** The depression immediately beneath the external ear. [L, 34 (*a*, 29).]—**F. subcæcalis** [Treitz]. A pouch of the peritonæum between the lower end of the ileum, the cæcum, and the vermiform appendix. [L, 31, 332.]—**F. subinguinalis.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**F. subrotunda.** See Recessus *hemisphæricus.*—**F. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular f.*—**F. sulciformis.** See Fossula *sulciformis.*—**F. superior cartilaginis arytænoideæ.** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. superior cerebelli.** The fissure which separates the anterior and posterior lobes of the cerebellum. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**F. supraclavicularis, F. supraclavicularis major.** See *Posterior triangular* SPACE.—**F. supraclavicularis minor.** The space between the sternal and clavicular origins of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**F. supracondyloidea (femoris).** A depression upon the posterior surface of the femur just above the internal condyle and a little to the middle line of the bone. [L, 31.]—**F. suprascapularis.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. suprasphenoidalis** [Chaussier]. See *Pituitary f.*—**F. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. suprasternalis.** See *Suprasternal f.*—**F. supratrochlearis anterior (humeri)** [Hyrtl]. See *F. anterior major.*—**F. supratrochlearis posterior (humeri).** See *Olecranon f.*—**F. Sylvii.** See Fissure *of Sylvius.*—**F. temporalis, F. temporum.** See *Temporal f.*—**F. tensoris palati.** The depression in which the tensor palati arises. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. tonsillaris.** See *Amygdaloid f.*—**F. tragica.** See Incisura *trago-helicina.*—**F. transversa hepatica.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**Fossæ transversales.** Ger., *Querfortssatzpfannen.* The depressions upon the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ for articulation with the tubercles on the ribs. [L, 31.]—**F. triangularis (auriculæ).** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. triangularis (cartilaginis arytænoidei).** Of Tourtual, a deep depression in the quadrangular space between the superior and inferior spines of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**F. triangularis colli.** See *Superior carotid* TRIANGLE.—**F. triangularis medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Rhomboid f.*—**F. triquetra.** See *F. anthelicis.*—**F. trochanterica.** See *Trochanteric f.*—**F. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear f.*—**F. tubæ Eustachii.** An inconstant depression in the pterygoid process which receives the cartilaginous edge of the Eustachian tube. [L. 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. umbilicalis, F. umbilicalis hepatis.** See *Umbilical* FISSURE.—**F. uterorectalis.** See Pouch *of Douglas.*—**F. utero-vesicalis.** See *Vesico-uterine f.*—**F. venæ cavæ.** See Fissure *for the vena cava.*—**F. vesicæ felleæ, F. vesicalis, F. vesiculæ felleæ.** See Fissure *for the gall-bladder.*—**F. vesicorectalis.** See *Recto-vesical f.*—**Glenoid f.** Lat., *f. glenoidalis, f. glenoidea.* Fr., *fosse glénoïdale.* A f. on the temporal bone, between the two roots of the zygoma, for articulation with the head of the inferior maxilla. [C.]—**Guttural f.** Lat., *f. gutturalis.* Fr., *fosse gutturale.* Ger., *Schlundgrube.* 1. The central portion of the middle division of the external base of the skull. [C.] 2. See Fovea *pharyngis.*—**Hyaloid f.** Lat., *f. hyaloidea.* Fr., *fosse hyaloïde.* Ger., *glasähnliche Grube.* See *Lenticular f.*—**Iliac fossæ.** See *External iliac f.* and *Internal iliac f.*—**Ilio-pectineal f.** Lat., *f. ilio-pectinea.* Fr., *fosse ilio-pectinée.* See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**Incisor f. of the inferior maxilla.** A shallow depression on the outer surface of the inferior maxilla below the incisor teeth. [C.]—**Incisor f. of the superior maxilla.** See *Myrtiform f.*—**Inferior costal f.** Lat., *f. costalis inferior.* The facet on the lower portion of the body of a vertebra for articulation with a rib. [L, 332.]—**Inferior occipital f.** Lat., *f. occipitalis inferior.* The broad, shallow depression on the central aspect of the occipital bone which lodges either lateral lobe of the cerebellum. [I.]—**Infraclavicular f.** Lat., *f. infraclavicularis.* Ger., *Unterschlüsselbeingrube.* A flattened, triangular depression just beneath the clavicle, between it and the mamma. [C, 3 ; L, 332.]—**Infraspinous f.** Lat., *f. infraspinata.* Ger., *Untergrätengrube.* The posterior surface of the scapula below its spine. [L.]—**Infratemporal f.** See *Zygomatic f.*—**Intercondylar f., Intercondyloid f.** Lat., *f. intercondylica, f. intercondyloidea.* See *F. intercondyloidea (femoris) anterior, F. intercondyloidea (femoris) posterior, F. intercondyloidea (tibiæ) anterior,* and *F. intercondyloidea (tibiæ) posterior.*—**Internal iliac f.** Lat., *f. iliaca interna.* Fr., *fosse iliaque interne.* Ger., *innere Darmbeingrube.* The anterior portion of the internal surface of the ilium occupied largely by the iliacus muscle. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Ischio-rectal f.** Lat., *f. ischio-rectalis.* Fr., *fosse ischio-rectale, creux ischio-rectal.* Ger., *Mittelfleischgrube.* The space between the obturator fascia, glutæus maximus muscle and the great sacro-sciatic ligament, and the recto-vesical fascia. [L.]—**Jugular f.** Lat., *f. jugularis.* Fr., *fosse jugulaire.* Ger., *Drosseladergrube.* A deep, smooth depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, anterior to the jugular facet. It forms with the jugular notch of the occipital bone the jugular foramen. [C.]—**Lacrymal f.** Lat., *f. glandulæ* (seu *sacci*) *lacrimalis, f. glandularis.* Fr., *fosse lachrymale.* Ger., *Lachrymalgrube, Thränengrube.* A slight depression in the upper and outer part of the root of the orbit, just beneath and behind the superior orbital margin, in which lies the lacrymal gland. [F.]—**Lenticular f.** Lat., *f. lenticularis.* Fr., *fosse lenticulaire.* Ger., *Linsengrube.* An indentation or depression in the anterior surface of the vitreous formed by the membrana hyaloidea, for the reception of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Mastoid F.** Lat., *f. mastoidea.* Fr., *gouttière mastoïdienne.* Ger., *Warzenrinne.* A depression on the inner surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus. [F.]—**Maxillary f.** Lat., *f. maxillaris. f. ossis maxillæ.* Fr., *fosse maxillaire.* See *Canine f.*—**Mental fossæ.** Lat., *fossæ mentales.* Two flat depressions, one on each side, of the mental protuberance of the mandible. [L, 31.]—**Middle f. of the skull.** Lat., *f. cranii media.* Fr., *fosse médiane du crâne.* Ger., *mittlere Schädelgrube.* One of the three fossæ into which the internal base of the skull is divided. It is on a lower level than the anterior, and presents a mesal and two lateral parts. The mesal part is small, being formed by the olivary eminence and pituitary f. (sella turcica) of the sphenoid, and limited behind by the dorsum sellæ. The lateral part on each side is formed by the great wing of the sphenoid, and the squamous portion and the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bones. It lodges the temporal lobes of the brain. [C, 3.]—**Mohrenheim's f.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**Morgagni's f.** See *F. navicularis urethræ.*—**Myrtiform f.** A slight depression in the facial surface of the superior maxilla, just to the inner side of the canine eminence. [C.]—**Nasal fossæ.** See *Nasal* CAVITIES.—**Navicular f.** A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. [C.] Cf. *F. navicularis.*—**Olecranon f.** Lat., *f. olecranii.* A large, deep pit in the humerus above the trochlea which receives the olecranon process of the ulna. [C, 3.]—**Pacchionian fossæ.** The depressions upon the inner surface of the skull in which the Pacchionian bodies are lodged. [L.]—**Parietal f.** Lat., *f. parietalis.* Fr., *fosse pariétale.* The most concave part of the inner surface of the parietal bone, opposite the parietal eminence. [C.]—**Perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinæi.* Fr., *fosse périnéale.* See *Ischio-rectal f.*—**Pituitary f.** Lat., *f. pituitaria.* Fr., *fosse pituitaire.* See Sella *turcica.*—**Popliteal f.** Lat., *f. poplitea.* Ger., *Kniekehle.* The depression behind the knee lying between the hamstring tendons above and the heads of the gastrocnemius below.—**Portal f.** See *Portal* FISSURE.—**Posterior f. of the skull.** Lat., *f. cranii posterior.* Ger., *hintere Schädelgrube.* The depression of the base of the skull extending between the dorsum sellæ in front and the occipital protuberance behind, which lodges the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. [L, 332.]—**Prepontine f.** See Foramen *cæcum anterius.*—**Pterygoid f.** Lat., *f. pterygoidea.* Fr., *fosse ptérygoïdienne.* The cavity bounded by the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Pterygo-maxillary f., Pterygo-palatine f.** See *Spheno-maxillary f.*—**Recto-vesical f.** Lat., *f. rectovesicalis.* Fr., *cul-de-sac recto-vésical.* Ger., *Mastdarmblasengrube.* See Pouch *of Douglas.*—**Scaphoid f.** Lat., *f. helicis, f. scaphoidea, f. innominata.* Fr., *fosse scaphoïde.* Ger., *kahnförmige* (oder *schifförmige*) *Grube.* 1. The narrow, curved depression in the cartilage of the auricle, between the helix and the anthelix. 2. A small, oval, shallow depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, from which the tensor palati arises. [A, 478 (*a*, 17) ; F.]—**Spheno-maxillary f., Spheno-palatine f.** Lat., *f. sphenomaxillaris.* Fr., *fosse sphéno-maxillaire.* Ger., *Sphenomaxillargrube, Kiefer-Keilbeingrube.* The space which lies in the angle between the pterygo-maxillary and the spheno-maxillary fissures. [C, 3.]—**Subclavicular f.** See *Infraclavicular f.*—**Subolivary f.** Fr., *fosse* (ou *fossette*) *sous-olivaire* (ou *de l'éminence olivaire*, ou *de Vicq d'Azyr*). A small groove below the olivary body. [I, 42 (K).]—**Suborbital f., Suborbitar f.** See *Canine f.*—**Subscapular f.** Lat., *f. subscapularis.* Fr., *fosse sous-scapulaire.* Ger., *Unterschulterblattgrube.* The concave portion of the costal surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapular muscle. [L, 332.]—**Subpyramidal f.** Fr., *fossette sous-pyramidale.* A depression just below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda of the middle ear. [L, 35 (*a*, 29).]—**Superior costal f.** Lat., *f. costalis superior.* The facet for articulation with a rib on the upper portion of the body of a vertebra. [L, 332.]—**Superior**

occipital f. Lat., *f. occipitalis superior.* A depression in the superior part of the interior of the occipital bone. It lodges the occipital end of the cerebrum. [C.]—**Supraclavicular f.** Lat., *f. supraclavicularis.* Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeingrube.* A f. just above the clavicle, between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and trapezius muscles. [C, 3.]—**Supraspinous f.** Lat., *f. supraspinata.* Ger., *Obergrätengrube.* That portion of the dorsal surface of the scapular superior to the spine. [L, 332.]—**Suprasternal f.** Lat., *f. suprasternalis.* Ger., *Kehlgrube.* The space included between the ventral margins of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles, the interscapular ligament, the lower margin of the mandible, and lines extending between the angles of the jaw and the mastoid processes of the temporal bones. [L, 332.]—**Temporal f.** Lat., *f. temporalis, f. temporis.* Fr., *fosse temporale.* Ger., *Schläfengrube.* The f. occupied by the temporal muscle. The squamous part of the temporal and the parietal, frontal, sphenoid, and malar bones take part in its formation. [C, 3.]—**Triangular f.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Trochanteric f.** Lat., *f. trochanterica.* A f. in the femur behind its neck for the insertion of the obturator externus muscle. [C, 3.]—**Trochlear f.** A small depression in the frontal bone, beneath the internal angular process. It affords attachment to the pulley of the superior oblique muscle. [C.]—**Tympanico-stylo-mastoid f.** Fr., *fosse tympanico-stylo-mastoïdienne.* A very small f. situated behind the glenoid f., bounded in front by the tympanic tubercle, behind by the mastoid process, and internally by the styloid process; said to be larger in women than in men. [Thiem and Guérin, cited in "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," March 22, 1889, and "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 8, 1888, p. 632.]—**Urachal f.** See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**Vesico-uterine f.** Fr., *cul-de-sac vésico-utérin.* Ger., *Blasengebärmuttergrube.* The space between the posterior surface of the uterus and the rectum. [L, 332.]—**Zygomatic f.** Lat., *f. zygomatica.* Syn.: *f. infratemporalis.* Fr., *fosse zygomatique, fosse malaire.* Ger., *Jochbeingrube.* An irregular hollow in the side of the skull, covered in part by the ramus of the lower jaw. Its wall is formed internally by the external pterygoid plate, superiorly by the lower part of the great wing of the sphenoid and by a small part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, anteriorly by the zygomatic surface of the maxilla, and inferiorly by the external pterygoid plate and the mandible. [C, 3.]

FOSSE, n. Fo^{2}s. Fr., *f.* See FOSSA.—**F. acoustique inférieure.** See FOVEA *acustica inferior.* [I, 195.]—**F. cotyloïdienne** (Fr.). See ACETABULUM (3d def.).—**F. de la base du septum lucidum** (Fr.). See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**F. de l'anthélix** (Fr.). See FOSSA *anthelicis.*—**F. de l'éminence olivaire.** See *Subolivary* FOSSA.—**F. de Malacarne** (Fr.). A small depression which separates the olivary body from the lateral column. [I, 35 (K).]—**F. des corps olivaires** (Fr.). A slight groove which separates the olivary bodies from the pons. [I, 18 (K).]—**F. des nerfs oculo-musculaires** (Fr.). The small depression on the surface of the crus cerebri, which lodges the motor oculi. [I, 18 (K).]—**F. de Sylvius.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**F. glénoïdale de l'omoplate** (Fr.). See *Glenoid* CAVITY.—**F. hyaloïde** (Fr.). See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. malaire** (Fr.). See *Zygomatic* FOSSA.—**F. médiane** (Fr.). See *Median* FISSURE.—**F's nasales** (Fr.). See *Nasal* CAVITIES.—**F. postérieure de la commissure molle.** See FOVEA *posterior commissuræ mollis.*—**F. turcique** (Fr.). See SELLA *turcica.*

FOSSETTE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}s-se^{2}t. See DIMPLE, FOSSA, FOSSULA, FOVEA, FOVEOLA, and SCROBICULUS.—**F. angulaire du quatrième ventricule** [Chaussier]. See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*—**F. antérieure du sinus rhomboïdal.** See *Superior* FOVEA.—**F. cystique.** The fissure for the gall-bladder. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]—**F. de la cornée.** See FOSSULA *of the cornea.*—**F. de la fenêtre ovale.** See FOSSULA *fenestræ ovalis.*—**F. des joues.** A dimple on the human cheek. [L, 43.]—**F. du cœur.** See SCROBICULUS *cordis.*—**F. du menton.** The dimple of the chin. [L, 43.]—**F. duodéno-jéjunale.** See *Duodeno-jejunal* FOSSA.—**F. elliptique.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. gutturale.** See *Guttural* FOSSA and FOVEA *laryngis.*—**F. hemisphérique.** See RECESSUS *hemisphæricus.*—**F. hyaline.** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. inférieure.** See *Inferior* FOVEA.—**F. inguinale externe.** See FOVEA *inguinalis externa.*—**F. inguinale interne.** See *Internal inguinal* POUCH.—**F. lacrymale.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**F. latérale du bulbe.** See *Lateral* FISSURE *of the medulla oblongata.*—**F. lenticulaire.** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. orbiculaire.** See RECESSUS *hemisphæricus.*—**F. postérieure.** See *Inferior* FOVEA.—**F. sacculiforme de l'oreille interne.** A depression in the wall of the vestibule of the ear for the reception of the saccule. [L, 158 (*a*, 29).]—**F. scaphoïde.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA.—**F. semi-ovoïde.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. sous-olivaire.** See *Subolivary* FOSSA.—**F. sus-olivaire.** See SULCUS *cæcus.*—**F. vésico-pubienne.** See *Prevesical* SPACE.

FOSSIL, adj. Fo^{2}s'i^{2}l. Lat., *fossilis* (from *fodere,* to dig). Fr., *fossile.* Ger., *f.* It., *fossile.* Sp., *fósil.* Dug out of the earth; petrified. [L, 343.]

FOSSILIFICATION (Fr.), n. Fos-se-le-fe-ka^{3}-se-o^{2}n^{2}. See FOSSILIZATION.

FOSSILIN, n. Fo^{2}s'i^{2}l-in. See VASELIN.

FOSSILIZATION, n. Fo^{2}s-i^{2}l-i^{2}-za'shu^{3}n. Fr., *fossilisation.* Conversion into a fossil state. [*a*, 27.]

FOSSILIZED, adj. Fo^{2}s'i^{2}l-izd. See FOSSIL.

FOSSIPES (Lat.), adj. Fo^{2}s'i^{2}-pez(pas). From *fossa,* a ditch, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *fossipède.* Ger., *grubenfüssig.* See FOSSORIAL.

FOSSORIAL, adj. Fo^{2}s-so'ri^{2}-a^{2}l. From *fossor,* a digger. Fr., *fouisseur, fossoyeur* (2d def.). 1. Adapted for digging. 2. Having the habit of digging; as a n., a burrowing animal. The *Fossores* are a group of the *Hymenoptera,* in which the basal joint of the posterior tarsi is not enlarged and the bodies are hairless. [L, 56, 292, 343.] The *Fossoria* are a class of the *Hymenoptera,* remarkable for the manner in which they capture their prey, which they frequently do not kill, but simply paralyze by stinging in the ventral nerve-cord or in the thoracic ganglia. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

FOSSULA (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}s'su^{2}(su^{4})-la^{3}. Dim. of *fossa* (*q. v.*). Fr., *fossette.* Ger., *Grübchen.* A little fossa. [L, 121.]—**F. cochleæ, F. cochlearis.** See FOSSA *cochlearis.*—**F. corneæ.** See *F. of the cornea.*—**Fossæ costales.** See *Costal* FOSSÆ.—**F. fenestræ ovalis.** Fr., *fossette de la fenêtre ovale.* Ger., *Grübchen des ovalen Fensters.* A depression in the inner wall of the tympanum above the promontory, in which is situated the oval window for the reception of the foot-plate of the stapes. [F, 33.]—**F. fenestræ rotundæ.** A funnel-shaped depression on the inner wall of the tympanum, having the fenestra rotunda at its bottom. [L, 35, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**F. inferior.** A depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus below the crista falciformis. It presents in its anterior part the lamina cribrosa anterior inferior, and posteriorly the foramen singulare. [*a*, 29.]—**F. mentalis.** See *Mental* FOSSA.—**F. of the cornea.** Lat., *f. corneæ.* Fr., *fossette de la cornée.* Ger., *Hornhautgrübchen.* A deep ulcer of the cornea with a clear base in process of healing. [F.]—**Fossulæ olfactoriæ.** See FORAMINA *cribrosa.*—**F. petrosa (ossis temporis).** A slight depression upon the temporal bone in which is situated the inferior aperture of the tympanic canal. [L, 31.]—**F. sulciformis.** A slight furrow on the posterior border of the hemi-elliptical fossa which leads from the inner opening of the aquæductus vestibuli directly toward the crista vestibuli. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**F. superior.** A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in which is situated the internal aperture of the aqueduct of Falloppius. [L.]—**F. trochlearis.** See FOVEA *trochlearis.*—**F. velaris.** See *Auditory* DEPRESSION.

FOSSULATE, adj. Fo^{2}s'u^{2}l-at. From *fossula,* a little ditch. See FOVEOLATE.

FÖTAL (Ger.), adj. Fu^{5}t-a^{3}l'. See FŒTAL.

FOTO, n. In Japan, the *Vitis vinifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOTSIMIVADIKA, n. In Madagascar, the *Pipturus integrifolius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOTTERWORT, n. Fo^{2}t'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

FOTUS [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. Fo'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *fovere,* to warm. See FOMENTATION.—**F. ad pustulas in cute favendas.** A solution of 2 parts of nitric acid and 3 of hydrochloric acid in 60 of water. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**F. adstringens.** See *Decoctum corticis* QUERCUS *cum alumine.*—**F. anodynus.** See *Decoctum* VERBASCI *anodynum.*—**F. antiphlogisticus Schmuckeri.** See *F. refrigerans Schmuckeri.*—**F. antisepticus.** See *Decoctum corticis* QUERCUS *cum aceto.*—**F. aromaticus** [Fr. Cod.]. See FOMENTATION *aromatique.*—**F. discutiens** [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808, Lip. Ph., 1794, Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823, Würzb. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *fomentation discussive.* See FOMENTUM *discutiens.*—**F. emmenagogus.** Fr., *fomentation emménagogue.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of species pro fotu emmenagogo in 8 parts of water until reduced to 5, and adding 1 part of brandy. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**F. emolliens** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *fomentation émolliente.* Sp., *fomentación* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó fomento* [Mex. Ph.]) *emoliente.* A preparation made by boiling species emollientes 7 parts [Belg. Ph.] (or 10 parts [Fr. Cod.]) with enough water to make 200 parts, or by boiling 1 part each of leaves of *Malva* and *Althæa* in enough water to make 40 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**F. frigidus.** See FOMENTUM *discutiens.*—**F. frigidus Schmuckeri.** See *F. refrigerans Schmuckeri.*—**F. narcoticus.** Fr., *fomentation narcotique.* Sp., *fomento narcótico* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion of 50 parts of species narcoticæ and 2 to 4 of extract of opium in 500 of boiling water. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14)].—**F. refrigerans, F. refrigerans et deprimens.** See FOMENTUM *discutiens.*—**F. refrigerans Schmuckeri** [Austr. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1811, Niemann's Notes, Disp. fuld., 1791, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Hess. Ph., 1806]. Fr., *fomentation réfrigérante.* Syn.: *fomentum Schmuckeri, fomentatio frigida* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part each of potassium nitrate and ammonium chloride in 48 parts of water, and adding 4 parts [Austr. Ph., Dutch Ph., Disp. fuld., Hess. Ph.], or 12 parts [Russ. Ph., Hamb. Ph., Hannov. Ph.], of vinegar; applied on contusions and ecchymoses. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Species pro fotu emmenagogo.** See under SPECIES.

FÖTUS (Ger.), n. Fu^{5}t'us. See FŒTUS.

FOU (Fr.), adj. Fu. See INSANE.

FOUASSE À L'ÂNE (Fr.), n. Fu-a^{3}s-a^{3}-la^{3}n. The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FOUASSIER (Fr.), n. Fu-a^{3}s-se-a. The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FOUDROYANT (Fr.), adj. Fud-rwa^{3}-ya^{3}n^{2}. See FULMINANT.

FOUÊNE (Fr.), **FOUESNE** (Fr.), n's. Fu-e^{2}n, -an. The fruit of *Fagus silvestris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FOUET (Fr.), n. Fu-a. From *fustis,* a cudgel. See FLAGELLUM.—**F. de l'aile.** The exterior articulation of a bird's wing. [L, 41.]—**F. de Neptune.** A popular name for several species of *Fucus* and *Laminaria.* [A, 526.]

FOUETOUTRAC, FOUETRAC, n's. Fu-e^{2}-tu-tra^{3}k, -e^{2}-tra^{3}k. The *Laminaria leptopoda.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOUETTAGE (Fr.), n. Fu-e^{2}t-ta^{3}zh. Of the veterinarians, a mode of castration by ligation of the scrotum above the testicles, followed on the third day by abscission below the ligature. [A, 301.]

FOUGEIROUX, n. In Provence, the *Arum italicum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOUGÈRE (Fr.), n. Fu-zhe^{2}r. See FILIX and FILICES.—**Extrait éthéré (ou oléo-résineux) de f. mâle** [Fr. Cod.]. See

Oleo-resina ASPIDII.—**F. à l'aigle.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. aquatique.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. commune.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. femelle.** The *Asplenium filix fœmina* and the *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. fleurie.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. impériale.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. mâle.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 113, 173.]—**F. musquée.** The *Myrrhis odorata* and the *Scandix odorata.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. odorante.** The *Ophioglossum scandens.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. royale.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Huile de f. mâle.** See *Oleum* FILICIS *maris* and *Oleo-resina* ASPIDII.—**Poudre de f. mâle** [Fr. Cod.]. Aspidium (*q. v.*, 2d def.) dried, powdered, and passed through a No. 80 sieve. [B, 113 (a, 14).]

FOUGEROLLE (Fr.), n. Fuzh'rol. The *Polyypodium vulgare.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FOUGES (Fr.), n. Fuzh. The genus *Boletus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOUILLOUX (Fr.), n. Fu-el-yu. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and weakly ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

FOUISSEUR (Fr.), adj. Fu-es-su^{5}r. From *fossor*, a digger. See FOSSORIAL (2d def.); as a n., a rooting animal. [L, 41.]

FOUITO-DIEU, n. In Provence, the *Carlina corymbosa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOUITO-PASTRÉ, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Ilex.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOUL, adj. Fu^5'u^{4}l. A.-S., *fûl.* Gr., *αἰσχρός*, *μιαρός.* Lat., *fœdus.* Fr., *sale.* Ger., *faul.* Filthy.—**F. brood.** See the major list. —**F. in the foot.** The foot-rot of horned cattle. [a, 27.]

FOULAGE (Fr.), n. Fu-la^{3}zh. Massage by pressure. [A, 385.]

FOULBROOD, n. Fu^5'u^{4}l-brud. Ger., *Faulbrut.* A virulent epizootic disease of bees, especially affecting the larvæ, which degenerate into a fœtid and stringy, yellowish-black material at the bottom of the cell, the "foulbroody matter." It also affects the working bees and the ovaries of the queen bee. It is common in Europe, but very rare in the United States. It is said to be produced by the *Bacillus alvei* (*q. v.*). [W. W. Cheyne, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 697 (a, 17); M. Louise Thomas (a, 27).]

FOULBROODY, adj. Fu^5'u^{4}l-brud-i^2. Pertaining to foulbrood.

FOULÉ (Fr.), adj. Fu-la. Sprained. [A, 385.]

FOULER (Fr.), v. tr. Fu-la. To press, crush, trample upon. [a, 21.]—**Se f. le nerf du bras.** A provincial expression meaning to be affected with aï (*q. v.*). [Larger, "Rev. de chir.," May, 1882, p. 399.]

FOULOIR (Fr.), n. Fu-lwa^{3}r. An instrument for filling teeth. [L, 41.]

FOULQUE (Fr.), n. Fulk. See RÂLE.

FOULSAPATE, n. In the Mauritius, the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOULURE (Fr.), n. Fu-lu^{6}r. A sprain. [A, 385.]

FOUNAGI DE DISETO, n. In Provence, the *Spergula arvensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOUNDER, v. tr. Fu^5'u^{4}nd-u^{5}r. From *fundus*, the bottom of anything. To subject an animal, especially a horse, to strain, excessive feeding, drinking too much water when over-heated, etc., causing an inflammation of the sensitive portions of the foot, the laminæ, etc. [D; L.]

FOUNDER, n. Fu^5'u^{4}nd-u^{5}r. Fr., *fourbure.* Ger., *Rehe.* The condition of a foundered animal.

FOUNDERED, adj. Fu^5'u^{4}nd-u^{5}rd. Fr., *fourbu.* Ger., *rehe, steif.* Injured by foundering. [D.]

FOUNDERING, n. Fu^5'u^{4}nd-u^{5}r-i^{2}n^2. See FOUNDER, n.

FOUNTAIN, n. Fu^5'u^{4}nt-e^{2}n. Lat., *fons.* Fr., *fontaine.* Ger., *Quell.* A stream of water pouring forth from the earth.—**F.-plant.** The *Amarantus salicifolius.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-tree.** The *Cedrus deodara.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FOUQUIERA (Lat.), n. f. Fu-ki^2-a'ra^3. A genus of the *Tamariscineæ*, tribe *Fouquiereæ.* The *Fouquieraceæ* (Fr., *fouquiéracées*) of De Candolle are an order of the *Calycifloræ* (of Lindley, of the *Euphorbiales*) of Meissner, a suborder of the *Tamariscineæ*; of Endlicher, a family of the *Parietales.* The *Fouquiereæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Loasaceæ*; of others, a tribe of the *Tamariscineæ.* The *Fouquieriaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Ericarieæ.* [B, 44, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. splendens.** California candle-wood; found also in Mexico. The bark furnishes Ocotilla wax. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]

FOURAS (Fr.), n. Fu-ra^3. A sea-bathing resort on the southwestern coast of France. [a, 319 (a, 21).]

FOURBATURE (Fr.), **FOURBISSURE** (Fr.), n's. Fur-ba^3-tu^{6}r, -bes-su^{6}r. See FOUNDER, n.

FOURBU (Fr.), adj. Fur-bu^6. See FOUNDERED.

FOURBURE (Fr.), n. Fur-bu^{6}r. See FOUNDER, n.

FOURCHE (Fr.), n. Fursh. From *furca*, a two-pronged fork. 1. A fork-like instrument for compressing the ranine artery. [A, 301.] 2. A mass of elastic subcorneous tissue in the interspace between the inflected parts of the wall of the hoof in the horse. [L, 14 (a, 29).]—**F. ferrée.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FOURCHET (Fr.), n. Fur-sha. Inflammation of the interdigital canal in the sheep. [A, 301.]

FOURCHETTE (Fr.), n. Fur-she^{2}t. A fork or a fork-like instrument or structure; of the vulva, a delicate transverse band of mucous membrane that stretches across its cleft, behind the ostium vaginæ, when the labia majora are drawn apart; of the sternum, its semilunar notch, also the notch of the ensiform cartilage when it is cleft; of a horse's foot, the frog; in birds, the second clavicle, or fork-bone. [A, 385; L, 43.]

FOURCHON (Fr.), n. Fur-sho^{2}n^2. A prong of a fork. [A, 385.]

FOURCHU (Fr.), adj. Fur-shu^6. Forked. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

FOURDINIER (Fr.), n. Fur-de-ne-a. The *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FOURDRAINE (Fr.), n. Fur-dre^{2}n. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FOURGON (Fr.), n. Fur-go^{2}n^2. The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FOURMEN, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Triticum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOURMI (Fr.), n. Fur-me. From *formica*, an ant. The ant. —**Acide de f's.** See FORMIC *acid.*—**Alcoolat de f's.** See *Spiritus* FORMICARUM.—**Alcoolat de f's composé.** See AQUA *magnanimitatis.*—**Alcoolé de f's.** See *Tinctura* FORMICARUM.—**Esprit de f's.** See *Spiritus* FORMICARUM.

FOURMILIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fur-me-le-e^{2}r. Lit., an ant-hill; a diseased state of the foot in foundered horses, characterized by inflammation at the junction of the skin with the hoof. [A, 301, 385, 526.]

FOURMILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Fur-mel-y'-ma^{3}n^2. See FORMICATION.

FOURNA, n. In Madagascar, the balsam of *Calophyllum inophyllum.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

FOURNEAU (Fr.), n. Fur-no. From *furnus*, an oven. A furnace or other heating apparatus. [a, 30.]—**F. catholique.** An old form of chemical furnace. [L, 41.]—**F. de coupelle.** A cupel furnace. [L, 43.]—**F. de fusion.** A smelting furnace. [L, 43.]—**F. de réverbère.** A reverberatory furnace. [L, 43.]—**F. des paresseux.** See ATHANOR.—**F. évaporatoire.** An evaporating furnace. [L, 43.]

FOUR-O'CLOCK, n. For'o-klo^{2}k. The *Mirabilis jalapa*; in the pl. *f.-o'c's*, the *Nyctaginaceæ.* [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**F.-o'c. flower.** The *Mirabilis dichotoma.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FOUROUCHE (Fr.), n. Fu-rush. The *Trifolium incarnatum.* [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 41 (a, 21).]

FOURRAGE (Fr.), n. Fur-ra^{3}zh. Forage.—**F. de disette.** The *Spergula arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FOURREAU (Fr.), n. Fur-ro. The cutaneous sheath of the penis in quadrupeds; the prepuce. [A, 385.]

FOUSEL, n. Fu'se^{2}l. See FUSEL.

FOUTEAU (Fr.), n. Fu-to. The genus *Fagus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FOUTERLO, n. In Provence, the *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FOVEA (Lat.), n. f. Fo(fo^2)'ve^2(we^2)-a^3. From *fodere*, to dig. Gr., *βόθρος.* Fr., *fovée, fovéole, fossette.* Ger., *Grube, Grübchen.* It., *fossetta.* Sp., *hoyuelo.* 1. A dimple, a slight depression or pit. See FOSSA. 2. The depression on the face of the sheathing basal part of a leaf, in which the sporangeium rests. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).] 3. An old term for the vulva, also for the space between the mammary glands. 4. Of J. C. Claudinus, a form of vapor bath or sweating apparatus for the lower limbs. [A, 325.]—**Anterior f.** See *Superior f.*—**F. acetabuli.** See FOSSA *acetabuli.*—**F. acustica inferior.** Fr., *fossette acoustique inférieure.* The interval between the pons and the olive and pyramid, in which lie the filaments of the auditory nerve. [I, 39.]—**F. anterior.** See *Superior f.*—**Foveæ anteriores fossæ rhomboidalis.** Two slight depressions on the anterior wall of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**F. anterior major humeri.** See FOSSA *anterior major humeri.*—**F. anterior minor humeri.** See FOSSA *anterior minor humeri.*—**Foveæ articulares laterales.** Depressions upon the under surface of the transverse processes of the third to the sixth cervical vertebræ into which elevations (the eminentiæ costariæ) upon the adjacent vertebræ fit. [L, 332.]—**Foveæ articulares transversales.** See *Costal* FOSSÆ.—**F. articularis condyli.** A shallow triangular depression on the posterior surface of the condyle of the inferior maxilla. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1865, p. 722 (a, 29).]—**F. aspera.** A depression on the sphenoid bone between the posterior border of the inner wing of the pterygoid process and the vaginal process. [L, 34 (a, 29).]—**F. axillaris.** See AXILLA (1st def.).—**F. bursæ pharyngeæ** [Tourtual]. A depression on the ventral surface of the basi-occipital bone in front of the pharyngeal tubercle. [L, 31.]—**F. calcanei.** See SULCUS *calcaneus.*—**F. canina.** See *Canine* FOSSA.—**F. capitis femoris.** See FOSSA *capitis femoris.*—**F. capituli radii.** See FOSSA *anterior minor humeri.*—**F. cardiaca.** Ger., *vordere Darmpforte* (1st def.). 1. An opening between the mesogaster and prosogaster. [Kölliker (H).] 2. See SCROBICULUS *cordis.*—**F. carotidea.** See *Superior carotid* TRIANGLE.—**F. centralis laryngis** [Merkel]. A slight depression upon the ventral surface of the larynx at the basal end of the epiglottis. [L, 31.]—**F. centralis retinæ.** A small red disc in the centre of the macula lutea on the fundus of the eye, the centre of which often appears as a whitish, round, or hook-shaped spot. The red color is due to the blood of the chorioid. It is a circumscribed depression in the retina, at the bottom of which the retina is much thinner than upon the immediately adjoining portions of the yellow spot. [F.]—**F. cochleæ.** See FOSSA *cochlearis.* —**F. commissuræ mollis posterior.** A slight depression in the third ventricle of the brain just behind the commissura mollis. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**F. coronoidea.** See FOSSA *anterior major humeri.*— **Foveæ costales.** See *Costal* FOSSÆ.—**F. cotyloidea.** A depression at the bottom of the acetabulum for the attachment of the round ligament. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**F. cribrosa inferior et pos-**

terior. The posterior portion of the fossula inferior which presents the opening of the passage of the ramus ampullæ posterioris of the auditory nerve. [*a*, 29.]—**F. cruralis (peritonæi).** A depression in or slight pouch of the peritonæum over Gimbernat's ligament and the crural ring. [L, 332.]—**F. cubitalis, F. cubiti.** See FOSSA *cubiti.*—**F. digitata.** See *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**F. elliptica.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. glandulæ lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**F. glenoidea ossis temporalis.** See *Glenoid* FOSSA.—**F. glenoidea scapulæ.** See *Glenoid* CAVITY.—**F. hemielliptica.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. hemisphærica.** See RECESSUS *hemisphæricus.*—**F. hyaloidea.** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. iliaca.** See FOSSA *iliaca.*—**F. inferior.** See *Inferior f.*—**F. infraclavicularis.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**F. inguinalis externa.** See *External inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis interna, F. inguinalis media.** See *Internal inguinal* POUCH.—**F. inguinalis lateralis.** See *External inguinal* POUCH.—**F. interclavicularis.** See *Interclavicular* NOTCH.—**F. jugularis.** See *Suprasternal* FOSSA.—**F. lacrimalis.** Fr., *fovée lacrymate.* See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**Fossæ laminæ cartilaginis cricoideæ.** The depressions on each side of the ridge in the middle line of the anterior surface of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**F. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. malleoli lateralis.** A slight depression upon the distal end of the fibula just in front of the groove for the peroneal tendons. [L, 332.]—**F. maxillaris.** See *Canine* FOSSA.—**Foveæ medullæ oblongatæ transversa externa.** A fissure running transversely across the medulla oblongata below the pons. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Foveæ medullæ spinalis transversa interna anterior.** See FORAMEN *cæcum.*—**F. Mohrenheimii.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**F. navicularis.** See FOSSA *navicularis.*—**F. nervi olfactorii.** A depression on the surface of the anterior lobe of the brain in which the optic nerve lies. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. nuchæ.** Ger., *Genickgrube.* A slight mesal depression which begins just below the external occipital protuberance, and descends over the ligamentum nuchæ between the prominences formed by the complexus and trapezius muscles of the two sides. [L, 34, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**F. oblonga.** The lower facet on the anterior surface of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**F. oculi.** See ORBIT.—**F. of the right auricle of the heart.** Lat., *f. ovalis cordis.* An oval depression at the lower part of the septum auriculorum and to the left of the orifice of the inferior vena cava. It represents the foramen ovale of the fœtal heart. [A, 478 (*a*, 17); C.]—**F. olecranii.** See *Olecranon* FOSSA.—**F. ovalis (cordis).** See *F. of the right auricle of the heart.*—**F. ovalis fasciæ latæ.** See *Saphenous* OPENING.—**F. ovalis vestibuli.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. palatina.** See FOSSA *palatina.*—**F. parva maxillæ inferioris.** See *Mental* FOSSA.—**F. patellaris (oculi).** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**F. pharyngis.** Fr., *fosse* (ou *fossette*) *gutturale.* Ger., *Schlundgrube.* A depression at the opening of the Eustachian tube into the pharynx. [A, 385.]—**F. posterior.** See *Olecranon* FOSSA.—**F. posterior commissuræ mollis.** A depression sometimes observed on the posterior aspect of the middle commissure of the brain. [I, 39.]—**F. posterior sinus rhomboidei.** See *Inferior f.*—**F. processus condyloidei.** A shallow excavation upon the anterior surface of the neck of the condyloid process of the mandible. [L, 332.]—**F. quarti ventriculi anterior.** See *Superior f.*—**F. quarti ventriculi posterior.** See *Inferior f.*—**F. quarti ventriculi superior.** See *Superior f.*—**F. retinæ (centralis).** See *F. centralis retinæ.*—**F. retromaxillaris.** A depression in the retromaxillary cavity for the reception of the parotid gland. [L, 34 (*a*, 29).]—**F. rhomboidalis, F. rhomboidea.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**F. rotunda (vestibuli).** See RECESSUS *hemisphæricus.*—**F. semi-elliptica.** See RECESSUS *ellipticus.*—**F. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular* FOSSA.—**F. sulciformis.** See FOSSULA *sulciformis.*—**F. superior.** See *Superior f.*—**F. supraclavicularis.** See *Supraclavicular* FOSSA.—**F. supratrochlearis anterior.** See FOSSA *anterior major humeri.*—**F. supratrochlearis posterior.** See *Olecranon* FOSSA.—**F. triquetra auriculæ.** See FOSSA *anthelicis.*—**Foveæ transverso-costariæ.** See FOSSÆ *costo-transversariæ.*—**F. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear* FOSSA.—**F. ventriculi quarti.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**F. ventriculi quarti inferior.** See *Inferior f.*—**Inferior f., Posterior f.** Lat., *f. inferior* (seu *posterior*). Fr., *fossette inférieure* (ou *postérieure*). A small depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near its apex, at either side of the mesal groove. [I, 29 (K).]—**Post-occipital f.** Of Wilder, a depression at the occipital end of the cerebrum corresponding with the longitudinal sinus. [I, 15, 98.]—**Pre-occipital f.** Of Wilder, a depression on the ventral margin of the cerebrum corresponding with the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [I, 98.]—**Superior f.** Lat., *f. fossette supérieure* (ou *antérieure*) *du sinus rhomboidal.* A depression in either lateral half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, at its upper part. [I, 29 (K).]—**Terete f.** See *Inferior f.*

FOVEATE, adj. Fo′ve-at. From *fovea*, a small pit. Pitted.

FOVEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Fo(fo^2)-ve(we^2)′ol(o^{2}l)-a^2. Dim. of *fovea.* Gr., *βοθρίον.* 1. A little fovea. 2. Of Laurentinus, the anterior fontanelle. [L, 349.] 3. A small depression in the leaves of some acotyledons, lying above the fovea, and separated from it by a saddle-like ridge. [B, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**F. capitis femoris.** See FOVEA *capitis femoris.*—**F. coccygea.** Fr., *dépression coccygienne, fistule lombo-sacrée congénitale.* Ger., *Steissbeinhautgrube.* Syn.: *pilo-nidal sinus, congenital lumbo-sacral* (or *inferior paravertebral*) *fistula, foramen cæcum retro-anale.* Of Ecker, a little depression, or pit, sometimes found at a point about half or two thirds of an inch behind the anus, and just at the apex of the coccyx, due to a defect of development. It sometimes resembles a fistula in appearance. It occurs more commonly in women than in men. [O. Madelung, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 44, p. 761; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1886, p. 409; L, 332.]—**Foveolæ howshipianæ, Foveolæ of bone.** Small, shallow pits which are excavated by the osteoclasts of Kölliker (*q. v.*) in that part of a bone which is undergoing resorption. [C.]—**Foveolæ of the kidney, Foveolæ papillarum renalium.** Depressions in the ends of the renal papillæ, into each of which several uriniferous tubules empty. [A, 478 (*a*, 17); C.]—**F. radialis.** Fr., *tabatière anatomique.* The "anatomist's snuff-box;" a hollow formed on the radial border of the wrist between the tendons of the extensors of the thumb when those muscles are contracted. [A, 301, 527.]—**F. retinæ.** A very small, dark spot in the f. centralis retinæ where the hexagonal pigment shows, owing to the thinness of the retina at this point. [F.]—**F. retro-analis.** See *F. coccygea.*—**F. triangularis seriata.** Of Bergman, the triangular recess between the columns of the fornix just dorsad of the anterior commissure. [I, 30, 98.]—**F. ventriculi quarti.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.

FOVEOLATE, FOVEOLATED, adj's. Fo-ve′o-lat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *foveolatus.* Fr., *fovéolé.* Ger., *kleingrubig.* Marked with foveolæ. [*a*, 27.]

FOVEOLE, n. Fo′ve-ol. See FOVEOLA.

FOVINIER (Fr.), n. Fo-ve-ne-a. The genus *Fagus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FOW, n. Fu^5′u^4. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FOWLER'S SERVICE, n. Fu^5′u^{4}l-u^{5}rz-su^{5}rv″i^{2}s. The *Pyrus aucuparia.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FOWL-FOOT, n. Fu^5′u^{4}l-fu^{4}t. The *Ornithopus perpusillus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FOWS, n. Fu^5′u^{4}z. See FOW.

FOX, n. Fo^{2}x. See CANIS *vulpes.*—**Blue f'glove.** The *Campanula trachelium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common f'glove.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Downy false f'glove.** The *Gerardia flava.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False f'glove.** The genera *Gerardia* and *Dasystoma.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fern-leaved f'glove.** The *Gerardia pedicularia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F'bane.** The *Aconitum vulparia.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F.-chop.** The *Mesembryanthemum vulpinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**F. docken.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F. feet.** The *Lycopodium selago.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F. fingers.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F'glove.** 1. The *Digitalis purpurea.* 2. The *Verbascum thapsus.* 3. The genus *Phytolacca.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**F's-brush.** The *Centranthus ruber.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F's-claws.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F's-foot.** The *Dactylis glomerata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F'stones.** The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**F.-tail.** 1. The *Lycopodium clavatum.* 2. The *Lagurus ovatus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great yellow f'glove.** The *Digitalis ambigua.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ladies' f'glove.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mullein-f'glove.** The *Digitalis thapsi* and the *Seymeria macrophylla.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sierra Morena f'glove.** The *Digitalis mariana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Smooth false f'glove.** The *Gerardia quercifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian f'glove.** The genus *Phytolacca.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White f'glove.** The *Campanula trachelium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Willow-leaved f'glove.** The *Digitalis obscura.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Woolly-f'glove.** The *Digitalis lanata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FOX-SPRINGS, n. Fo^{2}x′spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Fleming County, Kentucky, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

FOXTER LEAVES, n. Fo^{2}x′tu^{5}r levz. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FOYARD (Fr.), n. Fwa^3-ya^{3}r. The *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FOYE (Fr.), n. Fwa^3-y′. An old form of *foie.* [A, 44.]—**F. utérin.** Lit., the uterine liver; a term formerly applied by some to the placenta. [A, 44.]

FOYER (Fr.), n. Fwa^3-ya. See FOCUS.

FRACES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fra(fra^3)′sez(kas). Gr., *τρύγες, στέμφυλα τῶν ἐλαιῶν.* The lees of olive-oil. [A, 318, 325.]

FRACID, adj. Fra^{2}s′i^{2}d. Lat., *fracidus.* Of a pasty nature, between fleshy and pulpy. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FRACTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)-ti^2-ko^{2}l′li^{2}s. From *frangere*, to break, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *fracticolle.* Ger., *gebrochenhalsig.* Having a deep indentation in the neck (said of insects). [L, 41.]

FRACTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)-ti^2-ko^{2}rn′i^{2}s. From *frangere*, to break, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *fracticorne.* Ger., *gebrochenhörnig.* Having the antennæ apparently broken. [L, 41.]

FRACTIONAL, adj. Fra^{2}k′shu^{2}n-a^{2}l. Fr., *fractionné.* Divided (said of doses). Cf. *F.* DISTILLATION.

FRACTIONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}k-se-on-ma^{3}n^2. See SEGMENTATION and MORCELLEMENT.

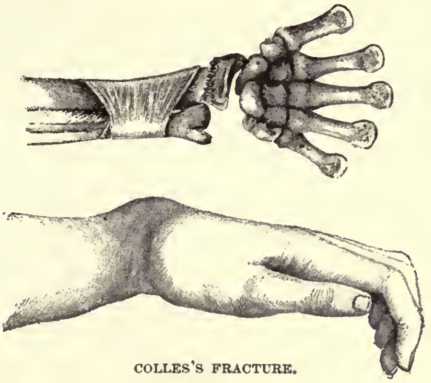
FRACTIPES (Lat.), adj. Fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)′ti^2-pez(pas). From *frangere*, to break, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *fractipède.* Ger., *gebrochenfüssig.* Having claws apparently broken. [L, 41.]

FRACTUR (Ger.), n. Fra^{3}k′tur′. See FRACTURE.—**Querf'.** A transverse fracture.—**Rissf'.** A fracture by muscular action. "Fortschr. d. Med.," Aug., 1888, p. 600 (*a*, 34).]—**Schrägf'.** See *Oblique* FRACTURE.

FRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. See FRACTURE.—**F. assularis, F. comminutiva.** See *Comminuted* FRACTURE.—**F. complicata.** See *Complicated* FRACTURE.—**F. imperfecta.** See *Incomplete* FRACTURE.—**F. multiplex.** See *Multiple* FRACTURE.—**F. partialis.** See *Incomplete* FRACTURE.—**F. penetrativa, F. perforans.** See *Perforating* FRACTURE.—**F. simplex.** See *Simple* FRACTURE.

FRACTURE, n. Fra^{2}k′tu^{2}r. Gr., *ῥῆγμα, κλάσεις, ἄγμα.* Lat., *fractura* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Knochenbruch, Beinbruch.* It., *frattura.* Sp., *fractura.* 1. A breaking. 2. A surface made by breaking an object. 3. A solution of the continuity of an object, especially a bone.—**Barton's f.** A f. of the

lower end of the radius, involving the articular surface. [E.]—**Bent f.** See *Green-stick f.*—**Button-hole f.** See *Perforating f.*—**Camerated f.** See CAMAROMA.—**Capillary f.** Fr., *f. capillaire.* See *Linear f.*—**Colles's f.** An oblique f. of the distal end of the radius with dorsal displacement of the lower fragment. [E.]—**Comminuted f.** Lat., *fractura comminutiva.* Fr., *f. comminutive.* A f. in which the bone is broken into several small fragments. [E.]—**Complete f.** Lat., *fractura completa.* Fr., *f. complète.* A f. extending quite through the bone.—**Complicated f.** Lat., *fractura complicata.* Fr., *f. compliquée.* 1. A f. combined with some other injury (*e. g.*, rupture of a vessel or dislocation at a joint). [E.] 2. A compound f. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Composite f.** Fr., *f. composée.* See *Multiple f.*—**Compound f.** Fr., *f. compliquée de plaie.* Ger., *offener Knochenbruch.* A f. which communicates with the air by means of a wound of the soft parts. [E.]—**Cuneated f., Cuneiform f.** See *V-shaped f.*—**Dentate f.** A f. in which the ends of each fragment are irregularly toothed and so interlocked that displacement does not occur. [α, 34.]—**Depressed f.** A f. (generally of the skull) in which a fragment is driven below the surrounding surface. [E.]—**Direct f.** Fr., *f. directe.* A f. at the very point of contact with the object that produces the injury.—**Double f.** F. in two places in the same bone.—**Dupuytren's f.** F. of the lower end of the fibula with outward and backward dislocation of the foot. [α, 34.]—**Epiphyseal f.** See DIASTASIS.—**Extracapsular f.** Fr., *f. extracapsulaire.* A f. of the neck of the femur or humerus outside the capsular ligament. [E.]—**Fissured f.** 1. See *Linear f.* 2. Any f. with fissuring of one or more fragments.—**F.-bed.** See under BED.—**F.-box.** A box for holding a fractured leg in position. It consists of four pieces—a floor, two sides, each attached to the floor by hinges, and a foot-piece, also attached to the floor by hinges, so that the box may be thrown open on both sides and at the end. The leg is placed in the box, after suitably protecting it with cushions, and the box is closed with cords or bandages. [E.]—**F. compliquée de plaie** (Fr.). See *Compound f.* (1st def.).—**F. composée** (Fr.). See *Multiple f.*—**F. cunéenne** (Fr.). See *V-shaped f.*—**F. en bec de flûte** (Fr.). An oblique f. of a long bone. [A, 385.]—**F. en coin** (Fr.). See *V-shaped f.*—**F. en rave** (Fr.). See *Transverse f.*—**F. en V** (Fr.). See *V-shaped f.*—**F. esquilleuse** (Fr.). See *Splintered f.*—**F. non-consolidée** (Fr.). See *Ununited f.*—**F. oblique spiroïde** (Fr.). See *V-shaped f.*—**F. par contre-coup** (Fr.). See *Indirect f.* and CONTRE-COUP.—**F. par enfoncement** (Fr.). See *Impacted f.*—**F. par irradiation** (Fr.). See *Stellate f.*—**F's par résonnance** (Fr.). See CONTRE-COUP.—**F. sous-trochléenne** (Fr.). A f. in which an intra-articular splinter of the neck of the trochlea is separated from the rest of the bone. [α, 34.]—**F. sous-trochantérienne** (Fr.). A f. of the femur below the lesser trochanter. [α, 34.]—**F. spiroïde** (Fr.). See *Helicoid f.* [L, 88.]—**F. trochléenne externe** (Fr.). A f. of the external portion of the trochlea. [α, 34.]—**F. trochléenne interne** (Fr.). A f. separating the internal portion of the trochlea from the olecranon fossa. [α, 34.]—**Gosselin's f.** A V-shaped f. of the lower end of the tibia extending into the ankle-joint. [α, 34.]—**Greenstick f.** A f. in which a long bone is bent, but not broken through, although it may be splintered on the convexity.—**Gunshot f.** A f. produced by a gunshot wound.—**Hair f.** See *Linear f.*—**Helicoid f.** A f. of spiral form resulting from twisting of the long bones. [α, 34.]—**Hickory-stick f.** See *Green-stick f.*—**Impacted f.** Fr., *f. par enfoncement.* A f. in which one end of a broken bone is driven into and fixed in the other. [E.]—**Imperfect f.** See *Incomplete f.*—**Incised f.** A f. produced by a cutting instrument, such as a sabre. [α, 34.]—**Incomplete f.** Lat., *fractura imperfecta.* Fr., *f. incomplète.* A f. in which the bone is not broken completely through. [E.]—**Indirect f.** A f. at some other point than that of actual contact with the object that causes the injury.—**Intertrochlear f.** Fr., *f. intertrochléenne.* A rare vertical f. through the trochlea. [α, 34.]—**Intra-articular f.** Fr., *f. intra-articulaire.* A f. extending into a joint.—**Intracapsular f.** Fr., *f. intra-capsulaire.* A f. of the neck of the femur or humerus within the capsular ligament. [E.]—**Intrauterine f.** Fr., *f. intra-utérine.* A f. occurring in the fœtus. [L, 88.]—**Linear f.** Fr., *f. linéaire.* A f. resembling a line, without separation of the fragments. [E.]—**Longitudinal f.** Fr., *f. longitudinale.* A f. parallel with the long axis of a bone. [E.]—**Multiple f.** Lat., *fractura multiplex.* Fr., *f. multiple.* Ger., *mehrfacher Knochenbruch.* F. of a bone in more than one place, or of two or more bones. [E.]—**Oblique f.** Lat., *fractura obliqua.* Fr., *f. oblique.* Ger., *Schrägfractur.* A f. of a long bone running obliquely through it.—**Oblique spiroid f.** Fr., *f. oblique spiroïde* [Gerdy]. See *V-shaped f.*—**Open f.** See *Compound f.*—**Partial f.** See *Incomplete f.*—**Penetrating f., Perforating f.** Lat., *fractura penetrativa* (seu *perforans*). Fr., *f. pénétrative, f. perforante.* Ger., *Perforationsfractur.* Perforation of a bone, as by a bullet.—**Pott's f.** A f. of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation of the foot outward. [E.]—**Punctured f.** A traumatic perforation of a bone. [α, 34.]—**Radish f.** Fr., *f. en rave.* See *Transverse f.*—**Resecting f.** A f. in which the traumatic cause carries away a portion of a long bone. [α, 34.]—**Secondary f.** Fr., *f. secondaire.* A f. consecutive to some other lesion of the bone. [E.]—**Shepherd's f. of the astragalus.** A f. of the outer projecting edge of the groove on the astragalus for the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, probably produced by a twisting of the foot outward while in a position of extreme flexion at the ankle joint. [α, 34.]—**Silverfork f.** See *Colles's f.*—**Simple f.** Lat., *fractura simplex.* Fr., *f. simple.* Ger., *einfacher Knochenbruch.* 1. A f. that does not communicate with the exterior of the body. 2. A f. uncomplicated with serious injury of adjacent parts, and not presenting any features of special difficulty in its treatment.—**Spiral f.** See *Helicoid f.*—**Splintered f.** Fr., *f. esquilleuse.* 1. A comminuted f. with splintering. 2. Separation of a splinter of bone, as by a sabre-stroke, without f. of the whole thickness of the bone. [E.]—**Spontaneous f.** Fr., *f. spontanée.* F. occurring not as the result of a degree of violence ordinarily required to produce such an injury, but from trivial violence, in consequence of a diseased state of the bone.—**Sprain-f.** A f. in which a small portion of bone is pulled away by strain upon the ligaments attached to it. [E, 4.]—**Starred f., Stellate f.** Fr., *f. par irradiation.* A f. in which several fissures radiate from a single point. [E.]—**Subcutaneous f.** See *Simple f.* (1st def.).—**Torsion f.** See *Helicoid f.*—**Transverse f.** Fr., *f. en rave* (ou *transversale*). Ger., *Querbruch.* A f. directly across the shaft of a long bone.—**Ununited f.** Fr., *f. non-consolidée.* A f. which, at the end of the period commonly required for the repair of such an injury, has not united by bone.—**V-shaped f., Wedge-shaped f.** Fr., *f. en V* [Gosselin], *f. en coin, f. cunéenne, f. oblique spiroïde* [Gerdy]. A f., generally at the articular end of a long bone, in which the line of f. has the shape of a V, with or without its point being prolonged by a fissure leading into the joint. [A, 385; E.]—**Willow f.** See *Green-stick f.*



COLLES'S FRACTURE.



A COMPOUND FRACTURE.



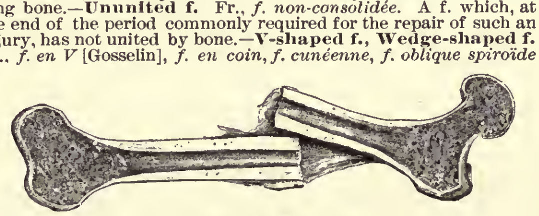
A GREEN-STICK FRACTURE.



A LINEAR FRACTURE.



POTT'S FRACTURE.



A TRANSVERSE FRACTURE.

FRADES (Sp.), n. Fra^{3}'de^{2}s. A township in the province of Salamanca, Spain, where there are warm springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

FRÆNATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Fre^{2}n(fra^3-e^{2}n)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o'rez-(ras). See FRENATORES.

FRÆNULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fre^{2}n'(fra^3'e^{2}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FRENULUM.

FRÆNUM (Lat.), n. n. Fren'(fra^3'e^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FRENUM.

FRAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fra(fra^3)'ga^3. 1. Strawberries. See FRAGUM. 2. Condylomata acuminata. [G.] 3. Plants of the genus *Potentilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAGARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fra(fra^3)-ga(ga^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *fraga*, strawberries. Fr., *fraisier, fraison*. Ger., *Erdbeere*. It., *fragola*. Sp., *fresa*. 1. The strawberry-plant; a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Potentilleæ*. The *Fragariaceæ* (the *Dryadeæ* of Ventenat) are: Of Richard, a family of the *Potentilleæ;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*. The *Fragarideæ* of Wood are a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*, suborder *Rosideæ*. The *Fragarieæ* (Fr., *fragariées;* Ger., *Fragarieen*) of Torrey and Gray, Endlicher, and Jussieu are a tribe or subtribe of the *Dryadeæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 77, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of the pharmacists, the *F. vesca;* of the Belg. Ph., its root. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Decoctum fragariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the root of *F. vesca* for one hour in water sufficient to give 20 parts of decoction, boiling it for a quarter of an hour, and straining with gentle expression. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**F. alpina.** Fr., *fraisier des Alpes* (ou *de tous les mois*). Ger., *Monatserdbeere*. A wild species found in Alpine Europe. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. ananassa.** Fr., *fraisier ananas*. Ger., *Ananas-Erdbeere*. A species indigenous to Surinam; supposed by some to be the source of the *F. grandiflora*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. anserina.** The *Potentilla anserina*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. chiloensis.** Fr., *fraisier du Chilé*. Ger., *Chili-Erdbeere*. One of the parent species from which the strawberry is derived. It is found wild in the Island of Chiloe, and along the west coast of South and Central America to North America. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. collina.** Fr., *craquelin*. Ger., *Hügel-Erdbeere, harte* (oder *Knack-*) *Erdbeere, Knackelbeere*. Green-pine strawberry. A wild species found in Germany and Switzerland, sometimes cultivated. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. efflagellis.** Fr., *fraisier sans coureur* (ou *buisson*). Ger., *gemeine Erdbeere ohne Ausläufer*. A cultivated variety of *F. vesca*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. elatior.** Fr., *fraisier capiton*. Ger., *hochstengelige* (oder *grosse Wald-*, oder *Garten-*, oder *Zimmt-*) *Erdbeere*. One of the parent stocks of the cultivated strawberry, furnishing the *hautbois;* found wild in Europe, in woods and Alpine regions. [B, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. grandiflora.** Ger., *grossblumige Erdbeere*. The old pine (or Carolina) strawberry, a species found in the Carolinas, but by some considered indigenous to Surinam and identical with *F. ananassa*. It is one of the parent stocks of our present varieties of the plant. Its fruit is solid, heavy, and juicy. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. indica.** Fr., *fraisier* (ou *fraison*) *des Indes*. A species supposed to be indigenous to the East Indies, but now naturalized everywhere. It is found in the southern United States from Charleston to Florida. The large, crimson, oval fruit is quite ornamental, but insipid. The root and leaves have been used as an astringent and diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. monophylla.** Fr., *fraisier à une feuille* (ou *de Versailles*). Ger., *einblättrige gemeine Erdbeere*. A variety of *F. vesca*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. moschata.** See *F. elatior*.—**F. nigra.** Fr., *fraisier noire*. A variety of *F. vesca*. [B, 175 (a, 24).]—**F. nuda.** See *F. efflagellis*.—**F. pentaphylla.** The *Tormentilla reptans*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. rupestris.** The *Potentilla fragarioides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. scabra.** See *F. elatior*.—**F. semperflorens.** See *F. alpina*.—**F. silvestris.** See *F. vesca*.—**F. sterilis.** The *Potentilla fragariastrum*. [B, 64 (a, 24).]—**F. tormentilla.** The *Tormentilla erecta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. unifolia.** See *F. monophylla*.—**F. vesca.** Fr., *fraisier des bois*. Ger., *Walderdbeere, wilde* (oder *gemeine*) *Erdbeere*. Alpine, wood, or English strawberry, the



FRAGARIA VESCA. [A, 327.]

common strawberry-plant; a species found in Great Britain and the United States, and one of the parent stocks of the cultivated varieties. Its fruit (*fraga, fructus fragariæ*) attains a large size under cultivation and, together with the leaves (*herba fragariæ*), has been employed in medicine. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. vesca, var. semperflorens.** See *F. alpina*.—**F. vesca, var. pratensis.** The *F. elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. virginiana.** Fr., *fraisier de Virginie*. Ger., *Scharlach-* (oder *kahle Garten-*, oder *virginische*) *Erdbeere*. The scarlet or Virginia strawberry; a species indigenous to the United States and British America, introduced at an early date (1629) into Europe, and one of the parent stocks of the strawberries now cultivated. Its fruit is highly fragrant, though more acid than that of other species. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. viridis.** Fr., *fraisier vert*. A rather rare European species, one of the original sources of the cultivated varieties. It has a solid and juicy fruit, with a pineapple flavor. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. vulgaris.** See *F. vesca*.—**Fructus fragariæ.** Fr., *fraises*. Ger., *Erdbeeren*. Strawberries (the fruit of *F. vesca*, and other species of *F.*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba fragariæ.** The leaves of *F. vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Infusum fragariæ.** See *Infusion de* FRAISIER and *Tisane de* FRAISIER.—**Ptisana fragariæ.** See *Tisane de* FRAISIER.—**Radix fragariæ (vulgaris), Rhizoma fragariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *fraisier* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *fresa* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *F. vesca*, formerly used as an astringent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rob fragariæ.** See *Rob* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Syrupus fragariæ.** See *Syrupus* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Tisana fragariæ.** See *Tisane de* FRAISIER.

FRAGESUCHT (Ger.), **FRAGEZWANG** (Ger.), n's. Fra^{3}g'-e^2-zuch^{2}t, -tswa^{3}n^2. See FOLIE *du doute*.

FRAGHAN, n. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FRAGIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Fra^{2}j(fra^{3}g)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fraga*, strawberries, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *fragifère*. Ger., *erdbeerentragend*. Bearing a fruit like the strawberry. [L, 41.]

FRAGIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fraj(fra^{3}g)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *fraga*, strawberries, and *forma*, form. Fr., *fragiforme*. Ger., *erdbeerenförmig*. Strawberry-shaped. [L, 41.]

FRAGILE, adj. Fra^{2}j'i^{2}l. Gr., εὔθραυστος. Lat., *fragilis* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., *zerbrechlich, brüchig*. It., *f.* Sp., *fragil*. Frail, brittle. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FRAGILITAS (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}j(fra^{3}g)-i^{2}l'i^2-ta^{3}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. From *fragilis*, fragile. Fr., *fragilité*. See FRAGILITY.—**F. crinium.** A disease of the hair in which the shaft becomes extremely brittle; often accompanied by trichorrhexis nodosa and distrix, and sometimes by splitting of the hair within the hair-follicle, beginning at the bulb. [Duhring (G, 63).]—**F. ossium.** Fr., *fragilité des os*. Unnatural brittleness of the bones.

FRAGILITY, n. Fra^{2}j-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., κραυρότης. Lat., *fragilitas*. Fr., *fragilité*. Ger., *Zerbrechlichkeit*. The state of being fragile.

FRAGMENT, n. Fra^{2}g'me^{2}nt. Gr., θραῦσμα. Lat., *fragmen, fragmentum* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Bruchstück, F.* It., *frammento*. Sp., *fragmento*. A portion broken off.

FRAGMENTATION, n. Fra^{2}g-me^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. From *fragmen*, a fracture. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fragmentirung, Zerstückelung*. Division into fragments or separate parts: (1) Of Van Beneden, direct cell division; (2) of Flemming, disintegration of the nucleus; (3) division of the nucleus by a kind of budding in which irregular portions appear as if nipped off, either without caryocinetic phenomena (direct f.) or with caryocinetic phenomena (indirect f.). There is no regular arrangement of the chromatic threads and no equatorial plate formed. F. is especially common in pathological new formations. [Virchow, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xiv (1858); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxii, p. 43; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 196 (J, 64).]—**Direct f., Indirect f.** Ger., *directe* (und *indirecte*) *Fragmentirung*. See under *F.* (3d def.).

FRAGMENTED, adj. Fra^{2}g'me^{2}nt-e^{2}d. From *fragmen*, a fracture. Consisting of or converted into fragments. [L, 121.]

FRAGMENTIRUNG (Ger.), n. Fra^{3}g-me^{2}nt-er'un^2. See FRAGMENTATION.

FRAGO, n. In Provence, the genus *Potentilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAGON (Fr.), n. Fra^3-go^{2}n^2. The genus *Ruscus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à feuilles nues.** The *Ruscus hypophyllum*. [A, 385.]—**F. à foliole.** The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. à larges feuilles.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*, var. *latifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. épineux, F. piquant.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FRAGOSA (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)-o'sa^3. See AZORELLA.

FRAGOUSTA, n. In Languedoc, the *Rubus idæus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAGRANT, adj. Fra'gra^{2}nt. Lat., *fragrans* (from *fragrare*, to emit a smell). Fr., *odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechend*. It., Sp., *fragrante*. Odoriferous, sweet-smelling. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FRAGUM (Lat.), n. n. Fra(fra^3)'gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m). The strawberry; in pharmacy, the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aqua fragorum** [Bruns. Ph., 1791, Ferr. Ph., 1832, Palat. Disp., 1764, Russ. Ph., 1803, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de fraises*. A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 4 parts of bruised strawberries in 10 of water, and distilling off 6 parts [Russ. Ph., 1803]. The other pharmacopœias differ slightly in the proportions ordered. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Baccæ** (seu **Fructus**) **fragorum.** Strawberries (the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*). [B, 119, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rob fragorum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *rob de fraises*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part each of strawberry-juice and water with 2 parts of sugar to the consistence of a jelly and straining. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Succus fragorum** [Fr. Cod., 1818]. Fr., *suc de fraises*. A preparation made by bruising ripe strawberries with the hands, leaving the mass in repose in a cool place till a limpid, supernatant liquor appears, and straining with gentle expression. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Syrupus fragorum** [Bruns. Ph., 1779, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *sirop de fraises*. Sp., *jarabe de fresa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 5 parts of depurated strawberry-juice and 8 of white sugar; or 1,000 parts of

sugar dissolved in 345 of water, with the addition of 520 of strawberries [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 97, 119 (a, 14).]

FRAI (Fr.), n. Fre^2. 1. See SPAWN. 2. In Provence, the genus *Fraxinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAILES (Sp.), n. Fra^3'e-las. A place in Spain where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 385.]

FRAIS (Ger.), n. Fra^3'es. A convulsion. [a, 30.]—**Stille F.** See ECLAMPSIA *infantum*.

FRAISE (Fr.), n. Fre^{2}z. From *fraga*, strawberries. 1. The strawberry (fruit of *Fragaria vesca*). 2. A syphilitic growth which in form resembles the strawberry. 3. See BUR (4th and 5th def's). [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]—**Arbre aux f's.** The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Eau de f's.** See *Aqua* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Essence de f.** An essence obtained by distilling choice strawberries; used in flavoring creams, ices, etc. [L, 41, 77 (a, 21).]—**F. de veau.** See BUR (4th def.).—**Hydrolat de f's.** See *Aqua* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Rob de f's.** See *Rob* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Sirop de f's.** See *Syrupus* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).—**Suc de f's.** See *Succus* FRAGORUM (under FRAGUM).

FRAISIER (Fr.), n. Fre^2-ze-a. See FRAGARIA.—**F. ananas.** See FRAGARIA *ananassa*.—**F. à une feuille.** See FRAGARIA *monophylla*.—**F. buisson.** See FRAGARIA *efflagellis*.—**F. capiton.** See FRAGARIA *elatior*.—**F. des Alpes.** See FRAGARIA *alpina*.—**F. des bois.** See FRAGARIA *vesca* and FRAGARIA *rusca*.—**F. des Indes.** See FRAGARIA *indica*.—**F. des quatre saisons.** A variety of the *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. FRAGARIA *semperflorens*.—**F. de tous les mois.** See FRAGARIA *alpina*.—**F. de Versailles.** See FRAGARIA *monophylla*.—**F. de Virginie.** See FRAGARIA *virginiana*.—**F. du Chilé.** See FRAGARIA *chiloensis*.—**F. en arbre.** See ARBUTUS *unedo* and *Benthamia fragifera*.—**F. noir.** See FRAGARIA *nigra*.—**F. sans coureur.** See FRAGARIA *efflagellis*.—**F. vert.** See FRAGARIA *viridis*.—**Infusion de f.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of licorice-root and 8 of strawberry-root in 250 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Tisane de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana fragariæ*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of strawberry-root, in small pieces, in 50 parts of boiling water. [B, 113 (a, 14).]

FRAISSINETO, n. In Provence, the *Poterium magnolii*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAISSO, n. In Provence, the genus *Fraximus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRAKTUR (Ger.), n. Fra^{3}k-tur'. See FRACTUR and FRACTURE.

FRAMBŒSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}m(fra^{3}m)-be^{2}z'(bo^2'e^{2}s)-i^2-a^3. Fr., *framboisie* (from *framboise*, the raspberry). Ger., *Frambösie*, *Himbeerwarzensucht*. 1. An old term for papillary, corneous growths, such as occur in sycosis, lupus, many forms of syphilis, exuberant granulations, etc. It is now used only for *F. tropica* and *F. non-syphilitica*. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. Pian, epian, yaws; a chronic, contagious disease, endemic on the west coast of Africa, in India, in the Indian Archipelago, and in the West Indies. The disease begins, after a period of incubation of from three to six months, with fever and an eruption of the skin, which appears in the form of little red spots or papules, showing a yellowish point in the centre. The papules gradually increase in size, become surrounded with red areolæ, and are sensitive or painful. Some of them soon disappear, while others continue to grow, both in circumference and in elevation, till they assume a protuberant fungus-like shape (commonly compared to a raspberry) covered with a yellow, loosely adherent crust, and sometimes attended with ulceration. The largest tubercles (sometimes one or two inches in diameter) occur on the lips, pudendum, perinæum, and toes, and around the anus. [Charlouis (G, 17, 69); "Vierteljhrsch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1881, p. 431, 466; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Nov. 12, 1887, p. 865.] See YAWS and cf. SIBBENS and DERMATITIS *papillaris capillitii*.—**F. americana.** See *F.* (2d def.)—**F. guineensis.** The form of f. (*q. v.*, 2d def.) occurring on the coast of Guinea; yaws. [G.]—**F. illyrica.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**F. non-syphilitica.** Syn.: *dermatitis papillomatosa capillitii* [Kaposi]. A form of f. observed in Europe, characterized by the formation of large or small, furrowed, and lobulated tumors, having a thick epidermis, and situated in the hairy parts of the back of the head and on the borders of the nape of the neck. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**F. scotica.** See SIBBENS.—**F. syphilitica.** See PEMPHIGUS *foliaceus vegetans*.—**F. tropica.** The endemic f. of the tropics. [G.]

FRAMBŒSIFORME (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-ba-ze-form. Frambœsia-like. [A, 385.]

FRAMBOISE (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-bwa^{3}z. The raspberry (the fruit of *Rubus idæus*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolat de f's.** A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 3 parts of raspberries in 1 part of 70-per-cent. alcohol, and distilling off 1 part. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**Eau de f.** See *Aqua* RUBI *idæi*.—**Gelée de f's.** See *Jalea de* FRAMBUESAS.—**Limonade à la f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made [Fr. Cod.] by adding 1 part of the *sirop de f.* to 9 parts of distilled water. [B.]—**Rob de f's.** See *Rob* RUBI *idæi*.—**Sirop de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. A syrup made of filtered raspberry-juice and enough sugar to give it a density of 1·33 when cold. [B, 46, 113 (a, 14).] 2. Of the older Ph's, see *Syrupus* RUBI *idæi*.—**Vinaigre de f's.** See *Acetum* RUBI *idæi*.

FRAMBOISÉ (Fr.), adj. Fra^{3}n^2-bwa^3-za. Raspberry-like. [A, 385.]

FRAMBOISIER (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-bwa^3-ze-a. The *Rubus idæus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. du Canada.** The *Rubus odoratus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FRAMBOYS, n. Fra^{2}m'boiz. The *Rubus idæus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-berries.** The fruit of *Rubus idæus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FRAMBUESA (Sp.), n. Fra^{3}m-bu-a'sa^3. See FRAMBOISE.—**Jalea de f's** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *gelée de framboises*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of strained raspberry-juice and 2 parts of syrup made from white sugar to the consistence of a jelly. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

FRAMEWORK, n. Fram'wu^{5}rk. Lat., *structura*. Fr., *charpente*. Ger., *Fachwerk*. It., *armatura*. Sp., *obra de marco*, *armazón*. The fundamental, sustaining portion of a structure. Cf. STROMA.—**Horny f.** Ger., *Hornspongiosa*, *Horngerüst*. The closely meshed network of horny matter forming the ground-substance of the brain and spinal cord, and especially of the cerebral cortex and substantia gelatinosa. [J, 10, 30 (K).]

FRANC (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^{2}k. A plant grown from seed of its own species, and not grafted. If it presents all the characteristics of its species, it is called *bien f.*; if it is produced from the buds or branches of a grafted stock, it is termed *f. de pied*. [B, 105, 121 (a, 24).]

FRANCHE-MULE (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^{2}ch-mu^{6}l. See ABOMASUM.

FRANCHIPANIER (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-she-pa^3-ne-a. See FRANGIPANIER.

FRANCISCA (Lat.), **FRANCISCEA** (Lat.), n's. f. Fra^{2}n-(fra^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)'ka^3, -ke^2-a^3. From *Franciscus*, a proper name. Fr., *f.* The genus *Brunfelsia*. The *Franciscea* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Brunfelsia*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. uniflora.** Fr., *f. uniflore*. See BRUNFELSIA *uniflora*.

FRANCISCEINE, n. Fra^{2}n-si^{2}s'se^2-en. An alkaloid, probably identical with manacine, found in the root of *Franciscea* (*Brunfelsia*) *uniflora*; said to be decidedly purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 270 (a, 27); "Lancet," Apr. 10, 1886; "Brit. and Colon. Druggist"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 26, 1886, p. 734.]

FRANCOA (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}n^2(fra^{3}n^2)-ko'a^3. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Saxifrageæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Francoeæ*. The *Francoaceæ* (*Francoeæ* [Bentham and Hooker]; Fr., *francoées*) of Jussieu are the francoads, a family of plants indigenous to Chili; of Lindley, an order of the *Ericales*; and of Spach and others, a tribe of the *Saxifrageæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. appendiculata.** Fr., *f. à feuilles de laiteron*. A species found in Chili. The astringent juice is applied to hæmorrhoids; the roots, boiled with *Aristotelia macqui*, furnish a black dye; and the juice is used as an ink. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. sonchifolia.** A species the juice of which is sedative and is applied to hæmorrhoids; probably identical with the *F. appendiculata*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FRANCŒURIA [Cassini] (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{3}n^2-ku^{5}r'i^2-a^3. The genus *Pulicaria*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. crispa.** The *Pulicaria crispa*. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]

FRANCOLIN (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-ko-la^{2}n^2. See ATTAGAS.

FRANCORMIER (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-kor-me-a. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FRANC-PICARD (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^{2}k-pe-ka^{3}r. The *Populus alba*, var. *grisea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FRANGE (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^{2}zh. See FIMBRIA.

FRANGÉ (Fr.), adj. Fra^{3}n^2-zha. See FIMBRIATED.

FRANGIPANIER (Fr.), n. Fra^{3}n^2-zhe-pa^3-ne-a. The genus *Plumiera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. blanc.** See PLUMIERA *alba*.—**F. de deux couleurs.** The *Plumiera bicolor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. drastique.** The *Plumiera drastica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. obtuse.** The *Plumiera obtusa* (*nivea*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. phagédénique.** The *Plumiera phagedænica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. rouge.** See PLUMIERA *rubra*.

FRANGULA (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}n^2(fra^{3}n^2)'gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-a^3. Fr., *bourdaine* (2d def.), *bourgène* (2d def.). Ger., *Faulbaumrinde* (2d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Rhamnus*. The *Frangulaceæ* (Fr., *frangulacées*) of De Candolle are the *Rhamneæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Franguleæ* (Fr., *frangulées*) are a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., the bark of *Rhamnus f.* [B, 1, 5, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**Baccæ frangulæ.** The fruits of *Rhamnus f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cortex frangulæ** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *F.* (2d def.).—**Decoctum frangulæ compositum** [Finn. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 3 parts of contused bark of the *Rhamnus f.* with 96 of water until reduced to 48 parts, adding 1 part each of bitter-orange-peel and caraway, continuing the digestion at a moderate heat for 2 hours, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Decoctum frangulæ concentratum.** An aqueous decoction of the bark of *Rhamnus f.*, containing cognac or tincture of bitter-orange peel. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Extractum frangulæ** [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Extractum* RHAMNI *frangulæ*.—**Extractum frangulæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de bourdaine*. Ger., *flüssiges Faulbaumrindenextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum rhamni frangulæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of powdered f. (2d def.) with 35 of a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 2 parts of water, macerating for 48 hours in the percolator, and exhausting with the mixture of alcohol and water. The first 90 c. c. are reserved, and the rest is evaporated to a soft extract, then dissolved in the reserved portion, and sufficient diluted alcohol added to make 100 c. c. of liquid extract. [B, 5, 81, 95 (a, 14).]—**F. alnus.** The *Rhamnus f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. bark.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. californica.** See RHAMNUS *californica*.—**F. caroliniana.** See RHAMNUS *carolinianus*.—**F. purshiana.** See RHAMNUS *purshiana*.—**F. saxatilis.** The *Rhamnus saxatilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. sempervirens.** The *Maurocenia capensis*. [B, 263.]—**F. vulgaris.** The *Rhamnus f.*—**Syrupus frangulæ** [Netherl. Ph.]. A syrup made by boiling 1 part of cortex frangulæ with water to form 3 parts of decoction, to which are added 6 of sugar. [B, 95.]

FRANGULIC ACID, n. Fra^{2}n^2-gu^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide frangulique*. Ger., *Frangulinsäure*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone, and so isomeric with alizarin. [B, 4.]

FRANGULIN, n. Fra2n2'gu3l-i2n. Fr., *franguline*. Ger., *F.* It., *frangolina*. A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$, isolated from the bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

FRANGULINIC ACID, n. Fra2n3-gu3l-i2n'i2k. See FRANGULIC ACID.

FRANKE, n. Fra2n2k. The *Spergula arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FRANKENIA (Lat.), n. f. Fra2n2k(fra3n2k)-en(an)'i2-a3. Fr., *frankénie, franquène*. Sea-heath; a Linnæan genus of herbs or undershrubs of the *Frankeniaceæ*. The *Fraukeniaceæ*, or *Frankenieæ*, are: Of De Candolle and others, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cistineæ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Resedarieæ*; of Bartling, an order of the *Guttiferæ*; of Link, an order of the *Anastemones*; of Lindley, an order of the *Violales*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Parietales*; of Brongniart, a family of the *Violineæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Carophyllinæ*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. grandifolia.** A Californian species, found in the sands about San Francisco. It is said to be aromatic. [Römer and Schultes (a, 24).]—**F. ramiflora.** Fr., *f. à fleurs rameuses*. A species found on the Isle of St. Martha. All parts, especially the berries, are poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, n. Fra2n2k'fort-o2n-the-ma3'en. Fr., *Francfort-sur-Main*. Ger., *Frankfurt am Main*. A city in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a saline and slightly sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 135 (a, 14).]

FRANKINCENSE, n. Fra2n2k'i2n-se2ns. Lat., *thus*. Fr., *encens* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Weihrauch*. It., *incenso*. Sp., *incienso*. See OLIBANUM.—**African f., Arabian f.** See OLIBANUM.—**Common f.** Lat., *thus americanum* [Br. Ph.]. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus tæda* and *Pinus palustris*, scraped from the trunk of the trees. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Confection of f.** See *Confectio de* THURE (under THUS).—**Indian f.** A soft, odoriferous resin obtained from *Boswellia thurifera*, the *salai* tree of India, which is particularly abundant on the trap hills of the Dekhan and Satpoora range. It is used in India as incense, but is not the olibanum of commerce. [A, 264 (a, 21).]—**Pine f.** See *Common f.*—**Rosemary f.** The *Cachrys libanotis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sierra Leone f.** The gum-resin of *Daniellia thurifera*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**True f.** See OLIBANUM.

FRANKLINIC, adj. Fra2n2k-li2n'i2k. Of electricity, statical.

FRANKLINISM, n. Fra2n2k'li2n-i2z'm. Named for Benjamin Franklin. See *Static* ELECTRICITY.

FRANKLINIZATION, n. Fra2n2k-li2n-i2-za'shu3n. Fr., *franklinisation*. The use of statical electricity for medical purposes; especially the act of charging an organism with static electricity. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

FRANSE (Ger.), n. Fra3ns'e2. See FIMBRIA.

FRANZBAD (Ger.), n. Fra3nts'ba3d. See FRANZENSBAD.

FRANZBRANNTWEIN (Ger.), n. Fra3nts'bra3nt-vin. French brandy. [A, 521.]

FRANZENSBAD (Ger.), **FRANZENSBRUNN** (Ger.), **FRANZENSBRUNNEN** (Ger.). n's. Fra3nts'e2ns-ba3d, -brun, -brun-e2n. A place in Bohemia where there are alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs, also mud baths. [A, 319, 363 (a, 21).]

FRANZOSEN (Ger.), n. pl. Fra3nts'oz-e2n. An old term for syphilis. [G.]

FRAPPEMENT (Fr.), n. Fra3p-ma3n2. A form of massage in which taps are administered. [A, 385.]

FRAS (Fr.), n. Fra3. The musculo-cutaneous fold of the flank in a quadruped. [A, 385.]

FRASERA (Lat.), n. f. Fraz'u6r-a3. Named for John Fraser, an American cultivator of exotics. Fr., *frasère*. 1. A genus of North American gentianaceous herbs of the *Swertieæ*. 2. American calumba; of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the root of *F. Walteri*. [B, 5, 34 42 (a, 24).]—**F. carolinensis** (seu **caroliniana**). See *F. Walteri*.—**F. verticillata, F. Walteri.** Fr., *frasère de Walter, colombo d'Amérique* (ou *de Mariette*), *faux colombo*. American calumba, a species growing in the western and southern United States, especially in Arkansas and Missouri. The dried root (American gentian, or false calumba) is bitterish and sweetish, has tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for calumba. The fresh root is said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

FRATER (Fr.), n. Fra3-te2r. 1. An orderly in a military hospital. 2. A medical practitioner of low degree. [A, 523.]

FRATERNITAS (Lat.), **FRATRATIO** (Lat.), n's f. Fra2t-(fra3t)-u6rn(e2rn)'i2t-a2s(a3s), -ra(ra3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-tat'is, -o'nis*. From *frater*, a brother. See ADELPHIXIA.

FRATT (Ger.), n. Fra3t. See FRET.—**Afterf'.** Intertrigo about the anus. [G.]—**F'sein.** A chafed condition. [A, 521.]

FRATTA (It.), n. Fra3t'ta3. A place in the province of Forli, Italy, where there is a saline spring containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

FRAU (Ger.), n. Fra3-u4. A woman. [a, 30.]—**F'enärztlich.** Gynæcological.—**F'enbiss.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*, the *Veronica chamædrys*, and the *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'enblatt.** See *Herba* BALSAMITÆ.—**F'enblume.** The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**F'endistel.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'eneis.** Foliated gypsum. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'enhaar.** See the major list.—**F'enheil.** The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'enkrieg.** The *Echium vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'enmantel.** See the major list.—**F'enschuh.** See CYPRIPEDIUM *calceolus*.—**F'enschuhkraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'enwurz.** The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. [B, 270.]—**F'enzeit.** The menses. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**F'enzimmer.** Literally, a woman's room (*i. e.*, a lying-in chamber). The puerperal period.

FRAUENHAAR (Ger.), n. Fra3'u4-e2n-ha3r. Maiden-hair, especially the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 20, 180 (a, 24).]—**Canadisches** (oder **Fussförmiges**) **F.** See ADIANTUM *pedatum*.—**F'krautfarn.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**F'streiffarn.** See ASPLENIUM *adiantum nigrum*.—**Fussförmiges F.** See ADIANTUM *pedatum*.—**Goldenes F.** The *Polytrichum commune*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothes F.** The herb of *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schwarzes F.** The frond of *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisses F.** The *Aspidium rhæticum* and the frond of *Asplenium ruta muraria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FRAUENMANTEL (Ger.), n. Fra3'u4-e2n-ma3nt-e2l. See ALCHEMILLA.—**Alpenf'.** See ALCHEMILLA *alpinus*.—**F'kraut, Gemeiner F.** See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris*.

FRAXETIN, n. Fra2x'e2t-i2n. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_5$ [Salm-Horstmar], or $C_{15}H_{12}O_8$ [Rochleder], formed along with sugar by the decomposition of fraxin. [B, 270.]

FRAXIN, n. Fra2x'i2n. Fr., *fraxine*. Ger., *F.* A crystalline glucoside. $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$ [Beilstein], or $C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$ [Rochleder], found in the bark of various species of *Fraxinus* and *Æsculus*. [A, 518; B, 270 (a, 27).]

FRAXINELL, n. Fra2x-i2n-e2l'. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FRAXINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fra2x(fra3x)-i2n-e2l'la3. Dim. of *fraxinus*. Fr., *fraxinelle*. 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Dictamnus*. The *Fraxinellæ* are a family of the *Rutaceæ*. 2. The *Dictamnus f.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. alba, F. dictamnus, F. pumila, White-flowered f.** The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

FRAXINELLE (Fr.), n. Fra3x-e-ne2l. 1. See FRAXINELLA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Dictamnus albus*. [a, 24.]—**F. cultivée.** The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. pourprée.** See DICTAMNUS *purpureus*.

FRAXININ, n. Fra2x'i2n-i2n. Fr., *fraxinine*. Ger., *F.* A bitter, crystalline principle, $C_{42}H_{23}O_{27}$, found in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, and soluble in water and in alcohol, less soluble in ether. [L, 30, 56 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix (a, 14).]

FRAXINITE, n. Fra2x'i2n-it. Of Monchon, an extract-like substance derived from the leaves of the *Fraxinus excelsior* said to be purgative. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

FRAXINUS (Lat.), n. f. Fra2x(fra3x)'i2n-u3s(u4s). Fr., *frêne, fresne*. Ger., *Esche*. It., *frassino*. Sp., *fresno*. 1. The ash; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Oleaceæ*, tribe *Fraxineæ*. The *Fraxineæ* (Fr., *fraxinées*), or *Fraxinieæ*, are a group of oleaceous trees or shrubs; of Gray, a family of the *Corollifloræ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sapoteæ*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Styraceæ*; of Endlicher, a suborder, and of Meissner and others a tribe, of the *Oleaceæ*, including *F.*, etc. 2. The inner bark of *F. excelsior*, formerly used in malarial fevers. [B, 117.]—**Extractum fraxini americanæ.** An alcoholic extract of the bark of *F. americana*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum fraxini americanæ fluidum.** Of Edwards, a blackish-red extract made by exhausting *F. americana* with a menstruum of alcohol containing 20 per cent. of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Folia fraxini.** The leaves of the *F. excelsior* (the *frêne* of the Fr. Cod.). [B, 95.]—**F. acuminata.** 1. The white ash of Michigan; a species found in North America; used like *F. excelsior*. 2. Of Wood, the *F. americana*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. americana.** Fr., *frêne d'Amérique* (ou *blanc*). The white ash; a North American species resembling in properties and uses the *F. excelsior*. The bark is also used in dysmenorrhœa. [B, 5, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. apetala.** See *F. excelsior*.—**F. argentea.** Fr., *frêne argenté*. A variety of the *F. excelsior*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. atrovirens.** The *F. excelsior*, var. *crispa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. aurea.** Fr., *frêne doré*. A variety of *F. excelsior*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. caroliniana.** See *F. juglandifolia*.—**F. chinensis.** The wax-tree of China; a species cultivated for the China wax, or *pela* (*q. v.*) furnished by an insect (coccus) infesting this tree. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**F. crispa.** Ger., *krause Esche*. A variety of *F. excelsior*.—**F. discolor.** The *F. americana*. [a, 24.]—**F. europæa, F. excelsa, F. excelsior.** Fr., *frêne* [Fr. Cod.], *frêne commun* (ou *élevé*), *gayac des Allemands, grand frêne*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *hohe*) *Esche, Wundholzbaum*. The European ash; a species indigenous to the greater part of Europe, the north of Africa, and some parts of Asia. The bark, *cortex fraxini* (seu *fraxini excelsioris*. seu *linguæ avis*), is bitter and astringent, and was formerly used in intermittent fevers under the name of German cinchona (*deutsche China*), and also in dropsy and as a vermifuge. It yields *fraxin* (*q. v.*). The leaves, *folia fraxini*, have been used in snake-bites, and in scrofulous, rheumatic, and gouty affections. The wood, *lignum fraxini* (seu *guajaci Germanorum*), yields an acid, known in Sweden as *sarnetärva*, and used as a sudorific. The fruits, *semen fraxini* (seu *linguæ avis*), were formerly official in Europe as a vermifuge, and for nephritic disorders and incipient dropsy. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. florifera.** See *F. ornus*.—**F. halepensis.** The *Pinus halepensis*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**F. heterophylla.** The diverse-leaved ash, a variety of *F. excelsior*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. horizontalis.** Fr., *frêne horizontal*. A variety of the *F. excelsior*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. juglandifolia.** Fr., *frêne à feuilles de noyer*. The green ash; a species found in North America. The bark and fruit are used as a diuretic and in syphilis. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. latifolia.** Fr., *frêne à larges feuilles*. A variety of *F. ornus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. lentiscifolia.** Fr., *frêne à feuilles de lentisque*. An Eastern species. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. macedonica.** Of Theophrastus, the *F excelsior*. [a, 24.]—**F. mannifera.** See *F. rotundifolia*.—**F. microphylla.** The *F. lentiscifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. monophylla.** Fr., *frêne à une feuille*. A variety of *F. excel-*

sior. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. nigra.** Of Duroi, see *F. pubescens;* of Marshall, see *F. sambucifolia.*—**F. oregonensis.** A Californian species. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**F. ornus.** Fr., *frêne à fleurs* (ou *à la manne*), *orne, ornier.* Ger.,



FRAXINUS ORNUS. [A, 327.]

Manna-Esche, europäische Blumenesche. The flowering or manna ash; a species found in southern and middle Europe. It is the chief source of manna. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. paniculata.** Of Miller, the *F. ornus.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. parvifolia.** See *F. lentiscifolia.*—**F. pendula.** Fr., *frêne pleureur.* The weeping ash; a variety of *F. excelsior.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. pennsylvanica.** See *F. pubescens.*—**F. platycarpa.** A species found in wet woods from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**F. polygamia.** The common ash of Michigan. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**F. pubescens.** Fr., *frêne pubescent* (ou *rouge*). The red ash; a species smaller than the white ash, found in swampy or low grounds in Canada and the United States, and common in Pennsylvania and Virginia. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. quadrangulata.** Fr., *frêne quadrangulaire* (ou *bleu*). The blue ash; a tall species found in rich woods from Ohio to Tennessee and Iowa. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. rotundifolia.** Fr., *frêne à feuilles rondes, frêne à la manne.* The round-leaved manna ash; a species found in Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia. It supplies part of the manna of commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. sambucifolia.** Fr., *frêne noir* (ou *à feuilles de sureau*). The black ash, water ash; a species found in moist soils in the northern United States and in Canada. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. silvestris.** The *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. simplicifolia.** A variety of *F. excelsior.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. subintegerrima, F. subserrata.** Fr., *frêne sous-denté.* A variety of *F. juglandifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. tamariscifolia.** See *F. lentiscifolia.*—**F. tetragona.** See *F. quadrangulata.*—**F. Theophrasti.** Fr., *frêne de Théophraste* (ou *de Montpellier*, ou *à petites feuilles*). A variety of *F. ornus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. tomentosa.** See *F. pubescens.*—**F. verrucosa.** Fr., *frêne verruqueux.* A variety of *F. excelsior.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. viridis.** See *F. juglandifolia.*—**Interior cortex fraxini.** The inner bark of *F. excelsior.*—**Lignum fraxini.** The wood of *F. excelsior.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen fraxini.** The fruits of *F. excelsior.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Succus fraxini orni.** Manna. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Vinum fraxini americanæ.** A preparation made by exhausting 4 oz. (troy) of the bark of *F. americana* with sherry wine. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

FRAYSSINETA, n. In Languedoc, the *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FRAZERA (Lat.), n. f. Fraz′u^{5}r-a^3. See FRASERA.

FRECKLE, n. Fre^{2}k′l. O. E., *frecken, freken.* Fr., *rousseur.* Ger., *Fleck, Sprosse.* It., *lentiggine, efelide.* Sp., *peca.* An efflorescence of lentigo (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Sun f.** See LENTIGO.

FREE, adj. Fre. Gr., ἐλεύθερος. Lat., *liber.* Fr., *libre.* Ger., *frei, unverbunden.* It., Sp., *libre.* Exposed, external, not adherent to another organ or body. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

FREE-MARTIN, n. Fre′ma^{3}r-ti^{2}n. In Scotland, a barren or hermaphrodite twin of the bovine species, the other twin being a perfect male. [A, 69.]

FREE-STONE, n. Fre′ston. A fruit whose pulp parts freely from the stone. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FREEZING, adj. Frez′i^{2}n^2. Gr., χειμιῶν. Lat., *gelans.* Fr., *gelant.* Ger., *frierend.* Producing congelation (1st def.); as a n., see CONGELATION (1st def.).

FREGOSA (Sp.), n. Fra-go′sa^3. In Mexico, the *Capraria biflora.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FREI (Ger.), adj. Fri. See FREE.—**F'füssig.** See ELEUTHEROPODOUS.—**F'willig.** Voluntary, spontaneous.—**F'wurzelig.** See EXORHIZAL.

FREIBERG (Ger.), n. Fri′be^{2}rg. See LAUCHSTAEDT.

FREIENWALDE (Ger.), n. Fri′e^{2}n-va^{3}ld-e^2. A place in Prussia, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

FREIERSBACH (Ger.), n. Fri′e^{2}rz-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the district of the Middle Rhine, Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

FREIN (Fr.), n. Fra^{2}n^2. See FOURCHETTE, FRENUM, and FRENULUM.—**F. de la langue.** See FRENUM *of the tongue.*—**F. de la valvule de Vieussens.** See FRENULUM (2d def.).—**F. de la verge.** See FRENUM *glandis.*—**F's des lèvres.** See FRENULUM *labii inferioris* and FRENULUM *labii superioris.*—**F. du clitoris.** See FRENUM *clitoridis.*—**F's du conarium.** See HABENA.—**F's du corps pinéale.** See HABENA.—**F. du prépuce.** See FRENUM *glandis.*

FREISAM (Ger.), n. Fri′za^{3}m. See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**F'kraut.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FREMD (Ger.), adj. Fre^{2}md. See FOREIGN.—**F'artig.** Heterogeneous. [A, 521.]—**F'bildung.** A heterogeneous formation. [A, 521.]

FRÉMISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Fra-mes-ma^{3}n^2. See FREMITUS, VIBRATION, THRILL, PURR, and TREMOR.—**F. artério-veineux.** See *Arterio-venous* MURMUR.—**F. cataire.** See *Purring* THRILL.—**F's fibrillaires.** See *Fibrillary* CONTRACTIONS.—**F. hydatique.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**F. vibratoire.** See *Aortic* THRILL.

FREMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Fre^{2}m′i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *frem′itus.* Fr., *frémissement.* Ger., *Knirschen, Schüttern.* In physical diagnosis, the sensation appreciated through the hand when placed over a part that is in vibration. [D.]—**Aneurysmal f.** An aneurysmal thrill. [α, 34.]—**Bronchial f.** A vibration caused by a bronchial râle and transmitted to the chest-walls. [D, 47.]—**Cavernous f.** The vibration of fluid in a pulmonary cavity, which is appreciable upon the chest-wall. [D, 47.]—**Endocardial f.** The endocardial thrill. [α, 34.]—**F. dentium.** Ger., *Zähneknirschen.* A gnashing of the teeth. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. felinus.** Fr., *frémissement cataire.* See *Purring* THRILL.—**Friction f.** A form of f. which is appreciated when two surfaces slightly roughened glide over each other (*e. g.*, when the two pleural surfaces glide over each other in the beginning of a pleuritis). [D, 1.]—**Hepatic f., Hydatid f.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**Pectoral f.** Lat., *f. pectoralis.* A f. appreciated in the region of the chest. [D, 67.]—**Pericardial f.** Pericardial thrill. [α, 34.]—**Pleural f.** A pleural friction-sound which may be appreciated upon the chest-wall. [D, 47.]—**Respiratory f.** A f. caused by an obstruction in air passages (*e. g.*, by laryngeal stenosis). [D, 69.]—**Rhonchal f.** F. produced by a rhonchus. [D, 1.] See *Bronchial f.*—**Vocal f.** The sensation of vibration which is communicated to the hand when it is placed upon the chest of a person who is talking. It varies in intensity with the elasticity of the lung tissue and the pressure of the air in the bronchial tubes and air-vesicles. The resistance within and without the lung is also a determining element as to its force. The increase of vocal f. is a sign of thickening of the lung-tissue (as in phthisis and pneumonia), while its diminution or cessation is a sign of pleuritic exudations. [A, 326 (α, 21); D.]

FREMONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre-mo^{2}nt′i^2-a^3. Of Torrey, a genus of malvaceous shrubs; of Hooker, a genus of the *Bombaceæ.* The *Fremontieæ* of Torrey are the *Cheirostemoneæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**F. californica.** The California slippery elm. The bark is said to have the same properties and uses as that of *Ulmus fulva.* [B, 5, 42 (α, 24).]

FRENANS (Lat.), adj. Fren(fran)′a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *frenare,* to curb. Checking, restraining; of Fernelius, controlling turbulent humors. [A, 325.]

FRENATOR (Lat.), n. m. Fre^{2}n(fran)-a(a^3)′to^{2}r. Gen., *o′ris.* From *frenare,* to curb. Fr., *frénateur.* That which curbs, checks, or inhibits; of Dupré, any one of the muscles that move the head on the atlas and axis. [A, 325, 518.]

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, n. Fre^{2}nch li^{2}k. A place in Orange County, Indiana, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, and sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

FRENCH-POCKES, n. Fre^{2}nch-po^{2}x′. The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FRENCH-WEED, n. Fre^{2}n^{2}ch′wed. The *Commelina cayennensis.* [B, 275, 282 (α, 24).]

FRÊNE (Fr.), n. Fre^{2}n. The genus *Fraxinus,* especially the *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B.]—**F. à feuilles de lentisque.** See FRAXINUS *lentiscifolia.*—**F. à feuilles de noyer.** See FRAXINUS *juglandifolia.*—**F. à feuilles de sureau.** See FRAXINUS *sambucifolia.*—**F. à feuilles rondes.** See FRAXINUS *rotundifolia.*—**F. à fleurs.** See FRAXINUS *ornus.*—**F. à la manne.** See FRAXINUS *ornus* and FRAXINUS *rotundifolia.*—**F. à larges feuilles.** See FRAXINUS *latifolia.*—**F. amer.** The *Quassia excelsa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. à petites feuilles.** See FRAXINUS *Theophrasti.*—**F. argenté.** See FRAXINUS *argentea.*—**F. à une feuille.** See FRAXINUS *monophylla.*—**F. blanc.** See FRAXINUS *americana.*—**F. bleu.** See FRAXINUS *quadrangulata.*—**F. commun.** See FRAXINUS *excelsior.*—**F. d'Amérique.** See FRAXINUS *americana.*—**F. de Montpellier, F. de Theophraste.** See FRAXINUS *Theophrasti.*—**F. doré.** See FRAXINUS *aurea.*—**F. élevé.** See FRAXINUS *excelsior.*—**F. épineux.** The *Xanthoxylon fraxineum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. horizontal.** See FRAXINUS *horizontalis.*—**F. noir.** See FRAXINUS *sambucifolia.*—**F. pleureur.** See FRAXINUS *pendula.*—**F. pubescent.** See FRAXINUS *pubescens.*—**F. quadrangulaire.** See FRAXINUS *quadrangulata.*—**F. rouge.** See FRAXINUS *pubescens.*—**F. sous-denté.** See FRAXINUS *subintegerrima.*—**F. verruqueux.** See FRAXINUS *verrucosa.*—**Grand f.** See FRAXINUS *excelsior.*

FRENELA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-e(a)′la^3. The genus *Hexaclinis.* [B. 42; Eichler (B, 245).]

FRÉNELLE (Fr.), n. Fra-ne^{2}l. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FRENETIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. See PHRENETIC.

FRENGA, n. In Servia, a disease of the same character as scherlievo. [G.]

FRENULE, n. Fre^{2}n'u^{2}l. See Frenulum.

FRENULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fre^{2}n(fran)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *frenum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *f.*, *frein* (1st def.), *freins de la valvule de Vieussens* (2d def.). Ger., *Bändchen*. 1. A little bridle-like restraining band or fold. 2. A small ridge on the dorsal surface of the valvula of Vieussens, connected superiorly, on each side, with the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**Frenula ary-epiglottica** (seu **arytæno-epiglottica**). The arytæno-epiglottidean folds. [L, 332.]—**F. cerebri.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. clitoridis.** See Frenum *clitoridis*.—**F. de la glande pinéale** (Fr.). See Habena.—**F. epiglottidis.** See Frenum *of the epiglottis*.—**F. glandis.** See Frenum *glandis*.—**F. glandis clitoridis.** See Frenum *clitoridis*.—**F. glandis clitoridis dextrum.** The right half of the frenum clitoridis. [L, 115.]—**F. glandis clitoridis sinistrum.** The left half of the frenum clitoridis. [L, 115.]—**F. labii inferioris.** Fr., *frein de la lèvre inférieure*. The fold of mucous membrane that attaches the lower lip to the gum in the median line.—**F. labii superioris.** Fr., *frein de la lèvre supérieure*. A similar, but longer, fold for the upper lip.—**Frenula labiorum oris.** See *F. labii inferioris* and *F. labii superioris*.—**F. labiorum pudendi.** Fr., *frein des lèvres vulvaires*. Ger., *Schamlippenbändchen*. The fourchette of the vulva.—**F. linguæ.** See Frenum *of the tongue*.—**F. linguæ posterioris** (seu **posterius**). See Frenum *of the epiglottis*.—**F. lingulæ.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. novum membranæ corneæ oculi ad instar pellucidum.** Of Tarin, the tænia semicircularis. [I.]—**F. novum pellucidum.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the tænia corporis striati. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. novum Tarini.** See *F. novum membranæ corneæ oculi ad instar pellucidum*.—**Frenula of the lip.** See *F. labiorum oris*.—**Frenula of the tongue.** See *Glosso-epiglottic* folds.—**F. of Vieussens's valve.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. præputii.** See Frenum *glandis*.—**F. pudendi.** See *F. labiorum pudendi*.—**F. Tarini.** See *F. novum membranæ corneæ oculi ad instar pellucidum*.—**Frenula valvulæ.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**Frenula valvulæ coli.** See Frena *of the ileo-cæcal valve*.—**F. veli medullaris.** See *F.* 2d def.).—**F. vulvæ.** See *F. labiorum pudendi*.—**Glosso-epiglottic frenula.** See *Glosso-epiglottic* folds.

FRENUM (Lat.), n. n. Fre(fra)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., χαλινός. Fr., *frein*. Ger., *Band, Bändchen, Zaum*. It., *frenulo*. Sp., *frenillo*. A bridle-like fold connecting parts and restricting their separation.—**F. clitoridis.** Fr., *frein du clitoris*. Ger., *Kitzlerbändchen*. A string-like structure formed by the convergence of the two labia minora at the lower border of the two layers forming the præputium clitoridis; inserted along the lower portion of the clitoris as far forward as the border of the glans.—**F. epiglottidis.** See *F. of the epiglottis*.—**F. glandis.** Fr., *frein du prépuce* (*ou de la verge*). Ger., *Vorhautbändchen, Eichelbändchen*. The median folds which connect the lower surface of the glans penis with the skin of the body of the organ. [L.]—**F. labii inferioris.** See Frenulum *labii inferioris*.—**F. labii superioris.** See Frenulum *labii superioris*.—**F. linguæ.** See *F. of the tongue*.—**F. linguæ posterioris** (seu **posterius**). See *F. of the epiglottis*.—**F. of the clitoris.** See *F. clitoridis*.—**F. of the epiglottis.** Lat., *f. epiglottidis*. The largest of the three glosso-epiglottic folds which pass from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis. [C.]—**Frena of the ileo-cæcal valve.** Lat., *frenula valvulæ coli*. The ridges upon the ental surface of the colon formed by the coalescence of the two folds which form the ileo-cæcal valve. [L.]—**Frena of the lips.** See Frenulum *labii inferioris* and Frenulum *labii superioris*.—**F. of the tongue.** Lat., *f. linguæ*. Fr., *frein de la langue*. Ger., *Zungenbändchen*. A fold in the median line of the mucous membrane of the lower side of the tongue which attaches it to the gum. [C.]—**Frena oris.** See Frenula *labiorum oris*.—**F. præputii.** See *F. glandis*.

FRENZY, n. Fre^{2}n'zi^2. Gr., φρένησις. Lat., *phrenesis*. Fr., *phrénésie*. Ger., *Wahnsinn*. It., *frenesia*. Sp., *frenesí*. 1. Furious mental agitation. 2. See Phrenitis.—**Melancholic f.** Lat., *raptus melancholicus*. The acute stage or paroxysm of melancholia. It differs from maniacal fury chiefly in that the delirium is never expansive, and the acts of violence are apt to be directed toward the patient himself. [D, 36.]—**Transitory f.** A condition in which there is impaired consciousness, with which is associated either intense maniacal fury or confused hallucinatory delirium. [D, 36.]

FREQUENCY, n. Fre'kwe^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *frequentia* (from *frequens*, assembled in great numbers). Fr., *fréquence*. Ger., *Frequenz*. It., *frequenza, frequenzia*. Sp., *frecuencia*. 1. The degree of rapidity with which an occurrence is repeated. 2. The state of recurring in rapid succession. As applied to the pulse and the breathing, f. is rapid recurrence as distinguished from quickness of each individual pulsation or breath.

FREQUENT, adj. Fre'kwe^{2}nt. Gr., συχνός. Lat., *frequens*. Fr., *fréquent*. Ger., *häufig, öfter wiederholend*. Recurring rapidly.

FREQUENTATIVE, adj. Fre-kwe^{2}nt'a-ti^{2}v. Lat., *frequentativus* (from *frequentare*, to visit frequently). See Frequent.

FRESA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Fra'sa^3. The *Fragaria vesca*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

FRESH, adj. Fre^{2}sh. Lat., *recens, integer, novitius*. Fr., *frais*. Ger., *frisch*. 1. Recent, newly made, newly gathered. 2. Vigorous, not fatigued. 3. Not salted.

FRESNILLO (Sp.), n. Fre^{2}s-nel'yo. The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

FRESNO (Sp.), n. Fre^{2}s'no. 1. See Fraxinus. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., see Fraxinus *viridis*.

FRESSEN (Ger.), n. Fre^{2}s'se^{2}n. See Brosis and Corrosion.

FRESSEND (Ger.), adj. Fre^{2}s'se^{2}nd. See Corrosive and Phagedenic.

FRET, n. Fre^{2}t. From A.-S. *fretan*, to chafe. Ger., *Fratt*. 1. Chafing; intertrigo. 2. Tetter. [G.] See Herpes (1st def.).

FRÉTILLET (Fr.), n. Fra-tel-ya. In Burgundy, the *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FRETT (Ger.), **FRETTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Fre^{2}t, fre^{2}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Putorius *furo*.

FRETUM (Lat.), n. n. Fret(fre^{2}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A channel. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] 2. See Erigma.—**F. Halleri.** A constriction described by the older embryologists as marking the boundary between the aortic bulb of the embryo and the right ventricle of the heart. [A, 8; H.]—**F. oris.** Of N. Stenson, the isthmus of the fauces. [A, 500.]

FREYCINETIA (Lat.), n. f. Fra-se-na'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *freycinétie*. A genus constituting the *Freycinetieæ* of Brongniart (a family of pandanaceous trees), indigenous to the Indian Archipelago and New Zealand. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Banksii.** A New Zealand species with leaves 2 feet long and spikes 3 to 4 inches long. The fruit is an oblong green spadix. The bracts and young spikes make a sweet preserve, and the leaves are used for making baskets. [*a*, 24.]

FREYERSBACH (Ger.), n. Fri'e^{2}rs-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the grand duchy of Baden where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [A, 518.]

FREY'S SODA SPRING, n. Friz-so''da^3-spri^{2}n^2. An alkaline spring situated on the Sacramento River. Siskiyou County, California, containing much free carbonic acid. [*a*, 14.]

FREZ, n. Fre^{2}z. The *Ulex europæus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FRÉZIE, n. In Languedoc, the cherry-tree. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sauvage.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FREZIERA (Lat.), n. f. Fra-ze-a'ra^3. Fr., *frézière*. The typical genus of the *Freziereæ* (of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*). [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. theoïdes.** A common West Indian species with smooth leaves which are astringent and said to taste like tea. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FRÉZILLON (Fr.), n. Fra-zel-yo^{2}n^2. The *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FRIABILITY, n. Fri-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *friabilis*, easily broken. Fr., *friabilité*. Ger., *Zerreiblichkeit, Bröcklichkeit*. It., *friabilità*. Sp., *friabilidad*. The state of being friable.

FRIABLE, adj. Fri'a-b'l. Gr., ψαθυρός. Lat., *friabilis* (from *friare*, to break into small pieces). Fr., *f.* Ger., *zerreiblich*. Easily crumbled, or powdered. [*a*, 21.]

FRIAR'S-CAPS, n. Fri'a^{3}rz-ka^{2}ps. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FRIAR'S-COWL, n. Fri'a^{3}rz-ka^3-u^{4}l. The *Arisarum vulgare* and the *Arum maculatum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FRIAR'S-CROWN, n. Fri'a^{3}rz-kra^3-u^{4}n. The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FRIAR'S-ELBOW, n. Fri'a^{3}rz-e^{2}l-bo. The fruit of *Thevetia yccotli*. [B.]

FRICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}k-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See Friction.

FRICATIVE, adj. Fri^{2}k'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. From *fricare*, to rub. Characterized by friction or a friction sound; as a n., a consonant sound, such as that of *f*, *v*, *s*, or *z*, made by the friction of the expired air against the teeth, the lips, etc. ["Prcc. of the Am. Philol. Assoc.," xv (*a*, 21).]

FRICATOR (Lat.), n. m. Fri^{2}k-a(a^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is*. From *fricare*, to rub. One who rubs. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

FRICATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}k-a(a^3)'tri^{2}x. Gen., *-at'ricis*. A female rubber. See Confricatrix.

FRICON (Fr.), n. Fre-ko^{2}n^2. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FRICTIO (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}k'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See Friction.—**Frictiones apotherapeuticæ.** See Apotherapeia (2d def.).—**F. humida.** See *Moist* friction.—**F. sicca.** See *Dry* friction.

FRICTION, n. Fri^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., τρῖψις. Lat., *fricatio, frictio* (from *fricare*, to rub). Fr., *frottement, f.* Ger., *Reibung*. It., *fregagione*. Sp., *fricción*. The act of rubbing while exerting more or less pressure. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]—**Apotherapeutic f's.** Lat., *frictiones apotherapeutica*. See Apotherapeia (2d def.).—**Dry f.** Lat., *frictio sicca*. Fr., *f. sèche*. F. without the use of a liquid, as with the dry hand, a brush, etc. [A, 385.]—**F. excitante** (Fr.). F. with a stimulant (*e. g.*, hot vinegar, alcohol, brandy, etc.). [L, 41.]—**F. humide** (Fr.). See *Moist f.*—**F. sèche** (Fr.). See *Dry f.*—**F.-sound.** See the major list.—**F's stibiées** (Fr.). F's with an ointment generally composed of from 4 to 8 parts of tartar emetic and 30 of hog's lard; employed in tuberculous meningitis, in abdominal typhoid fever, also to soften pulmonary tubercles, to prevent hydrarthroses, etc. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**F. vésicante** (Fr.). F. with a vesicatory unguent. [L, 41.]—**Ganglionic f.** Of Romanes, an interference in the interaction of nerve ganglia, producing mental distraction or inattentiveness. [*a*, 34.]—**Irritant f.** Fr., *f. irritante*. F. with an irritant. [L, 41.]—**Moist f.** Lat., *frictio humida*. Fr., *f. humide*. F. with a liquid or oily substance. [L, 41.]—**Purgative f.** Fr., *f. purgative*. The external application of a purgative (*e. g.*, croton-oil) by f. [L, 41.]

FRICTIONAL, adj. Fri^{2}k'shu^{3}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or caused by friction.

FRICTIONNER (Fr.), v. tr. Fri^{2}k-se-on-na. To rub, to apply (liniments, etc.) with friction.

FRICTION-SOUND, n. Fri^{2}k'shu^{3}n-su^6-u^{4}nd. Fr., *bruit de froissement*. The sound produced by the rubbing of two serous

surfaces together, caused by resistance to motion in consequence of inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Creaking f.-s.** The f.-s. of pleuritis. [a, 34.]—**Pericardial f.-s.** Fr., *frottement péricardique.* The f.-s. produced by pericarditis. [a, 34.]—**Peritoneal f.-s.** Fr., *frottement péritonéal.* The f.-s. produced by peritonitis. [a, 34.]—**Pleural f.-s.** Fr., *frottement pleurétique.* The f.-s. produced by pleuritis. [a, 34.]—**Pulsatile f.-s.** A f.-s. produced by cardiac pulsations. [a, 34.]—**Shoulder-blade f.-s.** A f.-s. produced by movements of the ribs and the scapula. [a, 34.]—**Shoulder-joint f.-s.** A f.-s. at the shoulder joint that is sometimes heard in the supraspinous fossa during respiration. [a, 34.]

FRICTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}k'tri^{2}x. Gen., *fric'tricis.* From *fricare,* to rub. See FRICATRIX and CONFRICATRIX.

FRIEDRICHSHALL (Ger.), n. Fred'ri^{2}ch^{2}s-ha^{3}l. A place in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, where there are purgative springs containing magnesium carbonate, sodium and magnesium chlorides and sulphates, etc. [A, 319, 363 (a, 21).]

FRIEDRICHSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Fred'ri^{2}ch^{2}s-kwe^{2}l-le^2. See under LANDECK.

FRIEDRICHSRODA (Ger.), n. Fred'ri^{2}ch^{2}s-rod-a^3. A town in the duchy of Gotha, Germany, where there is a hydro-therapeutic establishment with fir-needle baths. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

FRIEDRICHSSALZ (Ger.), n. Fred'ri^{2}ch^{2}s-za^{3}ltz. Magnesium sulphate. [B, 270.]

FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-BAD (Ger.), n. Fred''ri^{2}ch^2-vi^{2}l'-he^{2}lm-ba^{3}d. A bathing establishment in Swinemünde, on the island of Usedorm, Pomerania, Prussia. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

FRIESEL (Ger.), n. Frez'e^{2}l. See MILIARIA.—**F'ähnlich, F'artig.** Miliary. [G.]—**Gichtf'.** See ARTHROPHLYSIS *cardiaca.*

FRIGAULE (Fr.), n. Fre-gol. The *Agaricus socialis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRIGEFACIENT, adj. Fri^{2}j-e-fa'shi^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *frigefaciens* (from *frigus,* cold, and *facere,* to make). See REFRIGERANT.

FRIGENTO (It.), n. Fre-je^{2}n'to. A place in the province of Principato Ulteriore, Italy, where there is a highly sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

FRIGHT, n. Frit. Gr., φόβος. Lat., *pavor.* Fr., *peur.* Ger., *Furcht.* It., *timore, paura, tema.* Sp., *miedo, temor, recelo.* Nervous agitation with loss of mental balance, caused by sudden danger or fear. [D.]—**Precordial f.** The anxious precordial sensations immediately preceding an attack of melancholic frenzy; supposed to be due to some disturbance of the pneumogastric and sympathetic centres. [D, 36.]

FRIGID, adj. Fri^{2}j'i^{2}d. Gr., ψυχρός. Lat., *frigidus* (from *frigere,* to be cold). Fr., *frigide.* Ger., *frostig, kalt.* It., *frigido, freddo.* Sp., *frigido.* Cold, especially in a metaphorical sense. [a, 21.]

FRIGIDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fri^{2}j(fri^{2}g)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *frigidarius,* for cooling. See under *Roman* BATH.

FRIGIDITY, n. Fri^2-ji^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Gr., ψυχρότης. Lat., *frigiditas.* Fr., *frigidité.* Ger., *Kälte.* It., *frigidità.* Sp., *frialdad.* 1. Coldness. 2. Apathy, want of sexual appetite or power.—**F. of the stomach.** Lat., *frigiditas stomachi.* Fr., *frigidité de l'estomac.* See ANOREXIA *exhaustorum.*

FRIGIDUS (Lat.), adj. Fri^{2}j(fri^{2}g)'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *frigere,* to be cold. 1. See FRIGID. 2. Of plants, growing in the frigid regions of the globe. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

FRIGORIC, FRIGORIFACIENT, adj's. Fri^{2}g-o^{2}r'i^{2}k, -o^{2}r-i^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. See FRIGORIFIC.

FRIGORIFIC, adj. Fri^{2}g-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *frigorificus* (from *frigus,* cold, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *frigorifique.* Ger., *kältend, Kälte erzeugend.* It., *frigorifico.* Sp., *frigorífico.* Having power to make cold, especially to cause freezing. [L, 107.]

FRIGORIGÉNINE (Fr.), n. Fre-go-re-zha-nen. Syn.: *algogénine.* Of Roussy, a soluble chemical compound prepared from fermented animal matter; said to have extraordinary antipyretic powers. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 431.]

FRIGOULE, n. In Languedoc, the *Thymus vulgaris* and the *Agaricus socialis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FRIGUS (Lat.), n. n. Frig(fri^{2}g)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *fri'goris.* Gr., ῥῖγος. 1. Cold. 2. A chill or chilling.—**F. febrium.** Ger., *Fieberfrost.* The chill of a fever. [L, 80.]

FRIJOL, n. In Mexico and South America, the *Dolichos Jacquini.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRIJOLILLO (Sp.), n. Fre-ho-lel'yo. In Cuba, the *Lonchocarpus latifolius.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRIJOLITO (Sp.), n. Fre-ho-le'to. In Cuba, the *Dolichos lunatus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRIKTION (Ger.), n. Fri^{2}k-tse-on'. See FRICTION.

FRILEUX (Fr.), adj. Fre-lu^5. See CHILLY.

FRILURE (Fr.), n. Fre-lu^{6}r. See CHILBLAIN.

FRINA (Ar.), n. See *Aleppo* BOIL.

FRINGALE (Fr.), n. Fra^{2}n^2-ga^{3}l. See BULIMIA.

FRINGE, n. Fri^{2}nj. Lat., *fimbria.* Fr., *frange.* Ger., *Franse.* It., *frangia.* Sp., *franja.* 1. An irregular or filamentous border; a marginal membrane; a marginal row of feathers; in botany, a fimbria. [L, 343; a, 17; a, 24.]—**F.-flower, F.-tree.** See CHIONANTHUS *virginica.*—**F.-pod.** The *Thysanocarpus lacinatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Haversian f's of a synovial membrane.** See *Synovial f's.*—**Mountain f.** The genus *Adlumia.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Notched f.-flower.** The *Schizanthus retusus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Synovial f's.** Highly vascular f.-like processes projecting from a synovial membrane into the cavity of a joint. They consist of connective tissue covered with epithelium, and contain some fat-cells and sometimes isolated cartilage-cells. They were formerly regarded as glandular structures secreting the synovia. [L, 13, 47, 172.]—**Water-f.** The *Limnanthemum* (*Villarsia*) *nymphœoides.*

FRINGED, adj. Fri^{2}njd. See FIMBRIATE.

FRINGILLA (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}n(fri^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'a^3. Fr., *fringille.* 1. Of the ancients, a small bird, perhaps the robin redbreast. [A, 312 (a, 21).] 2. The typical genus of the conirostrate *Passeres.* The fringillaceous birds (*Fringillidæ* [Fr., *fringillidées*]) are a family of the *Oscines,* having a short, conical beak, without a notch, but with a basal swelling. [A, 385; L, 221.]—**F. cœleps.** Ger., *Edelfink, Gartenfink, Buchfink.* A species the flesh of which was employed as a remedy against epilepsy. [B, 180.]—**F. canaria.** Ger., *Canarienvogel.* The canary; a species now usually referred to the genus *Canaria.* Formerly employed in epilepsy. [B, 180.]—**F. carduelis.** The finch. [B. 180.] See CARDUELIS.—**F. chloris.** See LOXIA *chloris.*—**F. citrinella.** The yellow finch. [B, 180.] See CITRINELLA.—**F. domestica.** The sparrow; the flesh was formerly used as an aphrodisiac and remedy for epilepsy; the excrement as a cosmetic, a laxative, and a remedy against falling out of the hair. [B, 180.]

FRISCHENTBUNDENE (Ger.), n. Fri^{2}sh'e^{2}nt-bund-e^{2}n-e^2. See PUERPERA.

FRISOL MENUDO (Sp.), n. Fre-sol'ma-nu'do. The *Phaseolus mungo.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRISSON (Fr.), n. Fres-so^{2}n^2. From *frigere,* to be cold. See CHILL.

FRISSONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Fres-so^{2}n-ma^{3}n^2. See CUTIS *anserina.*

FRITILLAIRE (Fr.), n. Fre-tel-ye^{2}r. See FRITILLARIA.—**F. pintade.** See FRITILLARIA *meleagris.*

FRITILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fri^{2}t-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *fritillaire.* Ger., *Schachblume.* Of Tournefort, a genus of liliaceous herbs. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. (coronaria) imperialis.** Fr., *fritillaire* (ou *couronne*) *impérial, impériale.* Ger., *Kaiserkrone.* The crown imperial; a species found in Persia and cultivated in gardens. The bulb, *radix coronæ imperialis,* is very acrid and even poisonous, and is employed in France in the manufacture of starch. The nectar of the flower is said to be emetic. The plant yields an alkaloid termed *imperialine.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14); "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 8, 1889, p. 71.]—**F. lanceolata.** The *Lilium camscatcense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. meleagris.** Fr., *fritillaire pintade, clochette, cocane, coccigrolle, damier, gorgonne, pique, tulipe des près.* Ger., *Kibitzei.* The checkered daffodil (tulip. or lily); a species having the same properties as *F. imperialis.* [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. Thunbergii.** A species growing in Japan, where it is known as *baimo.* The bulb, of about the size of a hazel-nut, is very rich in starch. [a, 24.]

FRITTE (Fr.), n. Fret. Slight calcination. [A, 385.]

FROCCUP, n. Fro^{2}k'ku^{3}p. The *Fritillaria meleagris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FROG, n. Fro^{2}g. A.-S., *frogga* (1st def.). Gr., βάτραχος (1st def.). Lat., *rana* (1st def.). Fr., *grenouille* (1st def.), *fourchette* (2d def.). Ger., *Frosch* (1st def.), *Strahl* (2d def.). 1. An animal of the genus *Rana.* 2. A sort of horny bifurcation on the inferior surface of a horse's hoof. [A, 301.] 3. See APHTHÆ.—**American f.-bit.** The *Limnobium spongia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Eatable f., Edible f.** See RANA *esculenta.*—**F.-bit.** Fr., *grenouillette, morène.* The *Hydrocharis morsus ranæ.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-cheese.** 1. The puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). 2. The *Malva silvestris.* 3. A term for various species of *Boletus* growing on decayed wood. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-flower.** The genus *Ranunculus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F's-foot.** The genus *Lemna.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F'sate, F.-seat.** A toadstool. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F.-spawn.** Fr., *frai de grenouille.* Ger., *Froschlaich.* The spawn of the f.; formerly used as a collyrium. [A, 518.]—**F.-stools.** See TOADSTOOLS.—**F.-tongue.** See RANULA.—**F'wort.** 1. The *Orchis mascula, Orchis morio,* and other species of *Orchis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 2. The *Ranunculus hederaceus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Galvanoscopic f.** See *Physiological* RHEOSCOPE.—**Gibbous f.** See RANA *esculenta.*—**Rheoscopic f.** See *Physiological* RHEOSCOPE.

FROHNLEITEN (Ger.), n. Fron'lit-e^{2}n. A place in Styria, Austria-Hungary, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

FROID (Fr.), adj. and n. Frwa^3. See COLD.

FROIDURE (Fr.), n. Frwa^3-du^{6}r. A chilling. [A, 518.]

FROISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Frwa^{3}s-ma^{3}n^2. From *frendere,* to gnash, to crush to pieces. 1. Friction; a râle, or friction sound. 2. A bruising. 3. In surgery, forcible compression of an artery. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Bruit de f., F. pulmonaire.** See FRICTION-SOUND.

FRÔLE (Fr.), n. Frol. The *Arbutus unedo.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRÔLEMENT (Fr.), n. Frol-ma^{3}n^2. Slight friction, also the sound produced by it. [A, 385.]—**F. hydatique.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**F. péricardique.** A pericarditic friction-sound. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**F. pleural.** A pleuritic friction-sound. [L, 88.]

FROMAGE (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}zh. See CHEESE.

FROMAGEON (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^3-zho^{2}n^2. The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FROMAGER (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^3-zha. The genus *Bombax.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. ceiba.** See ERIODENDRON *anfractuosum.*—**F. cotonneux.** The *Bombax conyza.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de Buonopozo.** The *Bombax buonopozense.* [B, 173 (a. 24).]—**F. de Malabar.** The *Bombax malabaricum.* [B, 173 (a. 24).]—**F. pentandre.** See ERIODENDRON *occidentale.*—**F. renflé.** The *Bombax ventricosum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FROMAGÈRE (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^3-zhe^{3}r. The *Malva rotundifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FROMENT (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}n^2. See TRITICUM.—**Amidon de f.** Wheat starch. [B.]—**Farine de f.** Wheat flour. [*a*, 14.]—**F. barbu.** The *Hordeum zeocriton.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. corné.** The *Triticum durum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. cultivé.** The *Triticum sativum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. de Pologne.** The *Triticum polonicum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. des Indes.** The *Zea mais.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. des vaches.** The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'été.** The *Triticum æstivum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'hiver.** The *Triticum hibernum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. faux.** The *Avena elatior.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. monocoque.** The *Triticum monococcum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rameux.** The *Triticum compositum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rampant.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. renflé.** The *Triticum turgidum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rouge.** The *Triticum spelta.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. zéa.** The *Triticum zea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FROMENTAL (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}n^2-ta^{3}l. From *frumentum*, grain. The *Avena elatior.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. d'Angleterre.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Petit f.** See TRISETUM *flavescens.*

FROMENTAU (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}n^2-to. The *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FROMENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Fro-ma^{3}n^2-ta. Having the color of grains of wheat. [A, 385.]

FROMENTEAU (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}n^2-to. An old name for the genus *Rubus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FROMENTEL (Fr.), n. Fro-ma^{3}n^2-te^{2}l. See FROMENTAL.

FRONCE (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^{2}s. A furrow due to corrugation. [A, 385.]

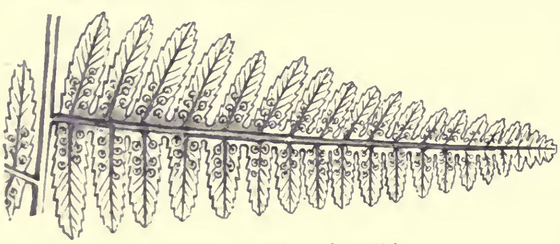
FRONCÉ (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-sa. Corrugated. [A, 385.]

FRONCEMENT (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. See CORRUGATION.

FRONCIS (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^2-se. See FRONCE.

FRONCLE (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^{2}k'l. See FURUNCLE.

FROND, n. Fro^{2}nd. Gr., σφενδόνη. Lat., *frons.* Fr., *fronde.* Ger., *Laub, Wedel.* It., Sp., *fronda.* 1. A thallus, a combination of leaf and stem, as in many algals; also the leaf-bearing reproductive bodies, such as that of dorsiferous ferns. 2. Of Linnæus, a palm-leaf. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]



A FROND (1ST DEF.). [A, 442.]

FRONDACÉ (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-da^3-sa. Frond-like. [A, 385.]

FRONDAISON (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^2-de^2-zo^{2}n^2. From *frons*, a leafy branch. 1. The time of sprouting of leaves. 2. The entire leafage of a tree. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

FRONDATION, n. Fro^{2}n-da'shu^{3}n. Lat., *frondatio* (from *frons*, a branch). The pruning of trees. [*a*, 24.]

FRONDE (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^{2}d. 1. See FROND. 2. A four-tailed bandage. [A. 385.]—**F. du menton.** A four-tailed bandage for fracture of the jaw. [E.]

FRONDESCENCE, n. Fro^{2}n^2-de^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *frondescentia* (from *frondescere*, to become leafy). Fr., *frondescence, feuillaison.* Ger., *Belaubung.* See FOLIATION.

FRONDICOLE (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2'di^2-kol. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *colere*, to inhabit. Growing upon leaves. [L, 41.]

FRONDICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-de-ku^6-la. From *frons*, a leafy branch. Branched; formed like the branch of a tree (said of zoophytes). [L, 41.]

FRONDIFEROUS, adj. Fro^{2}n-di^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *frondifère, frondipare.* 1. Leaf-bearing (said of full-grown ferns). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. FRONDIPAROUS.

FRONDIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-de-flor. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *flos*, a flower. Bearing, or seeming to bear, flowers upon the leaves. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FRONDIFORM, adj. Fro^{2}n'di^2-fo^{2}rm. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *forma*, form. Fr., *frondiforme.* Having the appearance of a leaf (said of zoophytes). [L, 41.]

FRONDIGEROUS, adj. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *gerere*, to bear. See FRONDIFEROUS.

FRONDIPAROUS, adj. Fro^{2}n-di^{2}p'a^{3}r-u^{3}s. From *frons*, a leafy branch, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *frondipare.* Producing leaves (said of fruit in which leaves are abnormally produced from the upper part). [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]

FRONDOSE, FRONDOUS, adj's. Fro^{2}nd'os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *frondosus* (from *frons*, a leafy bough). Fr., *feuillé.* Ger., *laubartig.* It., Sp., *frondoso.* Thalloid; like a thallus; abounding in leaves. The *Frondosæ* are: Of Nees, a subtribe (of Endlicher, a tribe) of the *Jungermannieæ.* [B, 19, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).]

FRONDULA (Lat.), n. f. Fro^{2}nd'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *frons*, a leafy bough. Fr., *frondule.* The assemblage of leaves in mosses. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FRONS (Lat.), n. f. Fro^{2}nz(fro^{2}ns). Gen., *frond'is* (1st def.), *front'is* (2d def.). 1. See FROND. 2. See FOREHEAD.—**F. quadrata.** The square and prominent forehead of rhachitic persons. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

FRONT, n. Fru^{3}nt. From *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Stirn.* It., *fronte.* Sp., *frente.* The forehead.

FRONTAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt'a^{2}l. Lat., *frontalis* (from *frons*, the forehead). Fr., *f.* Ger., *f.* It., *frontale.* Sp., *f.* Pertaining to, or situated on, the forehead; as a n., see FRONTALE.

FRONTALE (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *frontalis.* Fro^{2}nt-a(a^3)'le(la). 1. (*Remedium* understood) a medicinal application for the forehead. 2. (*Os* understood) the frontal bone. [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

FRONTALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Fro^{2}n-ta(ta^3)'li^{2}s. From *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *muscle frontal* (2d def.), *fronto-sourcillier* (2d def.). Ger., *Stirnmuskel* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see FRONTAL. 2. (N.) the frontal portion of the occipito-f. muscle. [L.]—**F. et occipitalis.** See OCCIPITO-F.

FRONTATED, adj. Fru^{3}nt'at-e^{2}d. Lat., *frontatus.* Broadened gradually and terminating in a right line instead of being cuspidated, or pointed (said of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

FRONTEN, adj. Fru^{3}nt'e^{2}n. Relating to, or connected with, the frontal aspect, or frontal bones. [L, 141.]

FRONTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fro^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *frons*, the forehead, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *fronticorne.* Ger., *stirnhörnig.* 1. Having horns upon the forehead. 2. Of fishes, having a sort of horn upon the back part of the head. [L, 41.]

FRONTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Fro^{2}n-ti^2-ro^{2}s(ros)'tri^{2}s. From *frons*, the forehead, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *frontirostre.* Ger., *stirnschnabelig.* Having the beak growing from the forehead; as a n. in the m. pl., *Frontirostres*, a family of the *Hemiptera* so characterized. [L, 41, 203.]

FRONTO-ALVEOLAR, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-a^{2}l-ve'o-la^{3}r. Pertaining to, or connected with, the frontal and alveolar regions. [L.]

FRONTO-ANTERIOR (Lat.), adj. Fru^{3}n'to-a^{2}n-te'ri^2-o^{2}r. From *frons*, the forehead, and *anterior*, that is before. Fr., *fronto-antérieur.* See OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR.

FRONTO-AURICULAR, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *frons*, the forehead, and *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the forehead and to the external ear.

FRONTO-CEREBELLAR, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-se^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}l'a^{3}r. Situated between the cerebellum and the cortex of the frontal region of the cerebrum (applied to fibre trails). [I.]

FRONTO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-to-ko^{2}n^2-she-a^{2}n^2. For deriv., see FRONS and CONCHA. See FRONTO-AURICULAR.

FRONTO-COTYLOID, adj. Fru^{3}nt-o-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l-oid. Having the forehead in relation with the acetabulum. See *F.-c.* PRESENTATION.

FRONTODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fro^{2}nt-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From *frons*, the forehead, and δύμεναι, to mingle with. See CEPHALOPAGY.

FRONTO-ETHMOID, FRONTO-ETHMOIDAL, adj's. Fru^{3}n''to-e^{2}th'moid, -e^{2}th-moid'a^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and ἠθμοειδής, like a sieve. Fr., *fronto-ethmoïdal.* Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones. [L, 41.]

FRONTO-GLABELLAR, adj. Fru^{3}nt-o-gla^{2}b-e^{2}l'a^{3}r. Pertaining to the forehead and to the glabella. See *F.-g.* ANGLE.

FRONTO-GONIAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-gon'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or connected with the gonia and the frontal region. [L.]

FRONTO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. f. Fro^{2}n''to(to^3)-lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)' i^{2}s. See SUPERNASO-LABIALIS.

FRONTO-LACRYMAL (Fr.), adj. Fro^{2}n^2-to-la^3-kre-ma^{3}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and *lacrima*, a tear. Belonging to the forehead and to the lacrymal bone. [L, 41.]

FRONTO-LATERAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-la^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the front and to the sides. [*a*, 30.]

FRONTO-MALAR, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-ma'la^{3}r. From *frons*, the forehead, and *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bones.

FRONTO-MARGINAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-ma^{3}rj'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Situated between the frontal margin of the hemicerebrum and the calloso-marginal fissure (applied by Wilder to an inconstant fissure). [I, 98.]

FRONTO-MAXILLARY, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. For deriv., see FRONS and MAXILLA. Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bones.

FRONTO-MENTAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *fronto-mentonnier.* Extending from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin, or pertaining to those regions. [L, 41.] See *F.-m.* DIAMETER.

FRONTO-NASAL, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-na'sa^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *f.-n.* Pertaining to the frontal bone and to the nose; as a n., of Chaussier, the pyramidalis nasi muscle. [L.]

FRONTO-NASO-MAXILLARY, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-na'''so-ma^{2}x'-i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *frons*, the forehead, *nasus*, the nose, and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone. Relating to the frontal, nasal, and maxillary bones. [L, 221.]

FRONTO-NUCHAL, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-nu^2'ka^{2}l. Pertaining to the forehead and to the nucha.

FRONTO-ORBITAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and *orbita*, the orbit. Pertaining to the forehead and to the orbit.

FRONTO-PARIETAL, adj. Fru^{3}n''to-pa-ri'e-ta^{2}l. Lat., *frontoparietalis* (from *frons*, the forehead, and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *fronto-pariétal*. Pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bones or regions.

FRONTO-POSTERIOR, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-pos-te'ri^2-o^{2}r. Fr., *fronto-postérieur*. See Occipito-anterior.

FRONTO-SOURCILIER (Fr.), n. Fro^{2}n^2-to-sur-se-le-a. From *frons*, the forehead, and *cilium*, an eyelash. See Corrugator *supercilii* and Frontalis (2d def.).

FRONTO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-sfe-noid'a^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped. Fr., *fronto-sphénoïdal*. Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bones.

FRONTO-TEMPORAL, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-te^{2}mp'o^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *frons*, the forehead, and *tempora*, the temples. Fr., *f.-t.* Pertaining to the frontal and to the temporal bones.

FRONTO-ZYGOMATIC, adj. Fru^{3}nt''o-zi^{2}g-o-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the zygomatic and frontal regions. [L.]

FROSCH (Ger.), n. Frosh. See Frog (1st def.) and Ranula.—**F'ähnlich.** See Batrachoid.—**F'biss.** See the major list.—**F'brühe.** See *Jus* ranarum (under Rana).—**F'distel.** The *Silybum marianum.* [L, 80.]—**F'distelsamen.** The fruit of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'eppig.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'köpfig.** See Batrachocephalus.—**F'kraut.** See *Ranunculus aquaticus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F'laich.** See the major list.—**F'löffel.** See the major list.—**F'ölsäure.** See Batracholeic acid.—**F'pfeffer.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'präparat.** Lit., frog-preparation. See *Physiological* rheoscope.—**Grüner F.** The *Rana esculenta.* [B, 180.]—**Stromprüfender F'schenkel.** Lit., current-testing frog's leg. [K.] See *Physiological* rheoscope.

FROSCHBISS (Ger.), n. Frosh'bi^{2}s. The genus *Hydrocharis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner F.** The *Hydrocharis morsus ranæ.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FROSCHLAICH (Ger.), n. Frosh'la^3-ech^2. Frog's spawn. [B, 180.]—**F'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum de spermate* ranarum (under Rana).

FROSCHLÖFFEL (Ger.), n. Frosh'lu^{5}f-e^{2}l. The genus *Alisma.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'artig.** See Alismaceous.—**F'pflanzen.** See Alismaceæ.—**Gemeiner F., Grosser F.** See Alisma *plantago.*

FRÖSCHLEIN (Ger.), n. Fru^{5}sh'lin. See Ranula.

FROST, n. Fro^{2}st. A.-S., *forst, f.* Gr., ῥῖγος. Lat., *gelu.* Fr., *gelée.* Ger., *F.* It., *gelo.* Sp., *helada.* 1. A feathery frozen deposit of atmospheric moisture. 2. A freezing temperature.—**F.-bearer.** See Cryophorus.—**F'bite.** See Congelatio (3d def.) and Congelation (2d def.).—**F.-blite.** The *Chenopodium album.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**F.-plant.** The *Helianthemum canadense.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**F.-weed.** The *Helianthemum canadense* and the *Erigeron philadelphicus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**F.-wort.** The *Helianthemum canadense.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]

FROST (Ger.), n. Frost. 1. See Frost (Eng.). 2. See Chill.—**Fieberf'.** See Frigus *febrium.*—**F'anfall.** A chill, an attack of shivering. [A, 521.]—**F'ballen.** See Chilblain.—**F'beule.** See Chilblain.—**F'ig.** See Algid.—**F'schaden.** See Congelation (2d def.).—**F'schauder.** Horripilation. [L, 43.]—**Schüttelf'.** See Chill.

FRÖSTELN (Ger.), n. Fru^{3}st'e^{2}ln. See Chill and Rigor.

FRÖSTELND (Ger.), adj. Fru^{5}st'e^{2}lnd. See Chilly.

FROTH, n. Fro^{2}th. Gr., ἀφρός. Lat., *spuma.* Fr., *écume.* Ger., *Schaum.* It., *schiuma, spuma.* Sp., *espuma.* Foam ; a collection of fine bubbles.

FROTHY, adj. Fro^{2}th'i^2. Gr., ἀφρώδης. Lat., *spumosus.* Fr., *écumeux, mousseux.* Ger., *schäumig.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling froth.

FROTTEMENT (Fr.), n. Frot-ma^{3}n^2. See Friction and Friction-sound.

FROTTIRUNG (Ger.), n. Fro^{2}t-ter'un^2. See Friction.

FROTTOIR (Fr.), n. Fro^{3}t-wa^{3}r. An instrument for making friction. [A, 385.]

FROZEN, adj. Froz'n. Lat., *congelatus.* Fr., *gelé.* Ger., *gefrieren.* Solidified by cold.

FRUCHIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fru^6-she-e^{2}r. The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FRUCHT (Ger.), n. Fruch^{2}t. 1. See Fruit. 2. See Fœtus.—**Abgang der f.** See Abortion and Miscarriage.—**Becherf'.** See Calybio.—**Beerenf'.** A baccate fruit ; a berry. [α, 24.]—**Bläschenförmige F.** Of Reichert, the vesicular ovum.—**Blüthenf'.** See Amphanthium.—**Einfach pseudokarpische F.** See Diclesium.—**Falsche F.** See *Spurious* fruit.—**Falsches F'wasser.** See Allantoic *fluid.*—**F'abtreibend.** Abortifacient, ecbolic.—**F'abtreibungsmittel.** An abortifacient, especially with the idea of criminality.—**F'alter.** The age of a fœtus (*i. e.*, the degree of its development).—**F'anlage.** 1. The rudiment of a fœtus. 2. A fœtus. [A, 85.]—**F'artig.** See Fructuarius.—**F'äther.** A factitious chemical compound having an aroma like that of fruit, and used, instead of the latter, in aromatizing mixtures. [B, 270.]—**F. aus Indien.** The fruit of *Pimenta aromatica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'bar.** See Fecund.—**F'barkeit.** See Fertility.—**F'bewegung.** See *Fœtal* movement.—**F'bildung.** See Fructification.—**F'blase.** See Bag *of waters.*—**F'blasensprung.** Rupture of the fœtal membranes. [A, 521.]—**F'blatt.** See Carpel and Folium *carpicum.*—**F'boden.** 1. In botany, the receptacle. 2. The part to which a fœtal sac is attached. [B, 123 (α. 24).]—**F'bodenfleischwulst.** See Sarcobasis.—**F'branntwein.** 1. Brandy distilled from fruits, such as cherries, peaches, etc. 2. See *Spiritus* frumenti.—**F'bringend.** See Carpotocos and Fructiferous.—**F'canal.** See Vagina.—**F'essenz.** See *F'äther.*—**F'essig.** 1. Vinegar made from fruits. 2. Vinegar containing fruit-juices. See *Acetum* rubi *idæi.* [B.] 3. See *Acetum* frumenti.—**F'fach.** A loculus or fruit-cell. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**F'fleisch** (Ger.). See Sarcocarp.—**F'förmig.** See Fructiformis.—**F'fressend.** See Carpophagous and Frugivorous.—**F'gebärend.** 1. See Fructigenus. 2. See Fructiferous.—**F'gehäuse.** See Excipula.—**F'gelées.** Fruit jellies. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**F'halter.** 1. A carpophore or a spermodium. [B, 123 (α, 24).] 2. See Uterus.—**F'haut.** See the major list.—**F'häutchen.** See Fruchthaut and Chorion.—**F'hof.** See the major list.—**F'hülle.** See Pericarp.—**F'hüllenhäutchen.** See Epicarp.—**F'hyphe.** A carpophore (*q. v.*, 2d def.) resembling an inverted hypha. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**F'keim.** See Embryo.—**F'kern.** See Endogonium.—**F'knopfdecke.** See Epigone.—**F'knospe.** See Bud (1st def.).—**F'knoten.** The ovary. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**F'knotenfach.** The cell of an ovary. [α, 24.]—**F'knotenhülle.** See Perigynium.—**F'knotenwulst.** See Gynobase.—**F'körper.** See Thalamium.—**F'kuchen.** See *Fœtal* placenta.—**F'lage.** The position of the fœtus in relation to the maternal structures. [A, 319 (α. 21).]—**F'lager.** See Apothecium.—**F'lehre.** See Carpology (2d def.).—**F'lese.** See Carpology (1st def.).—**F'los.** 1. Destitute of fruit. 2. Childless, barren.—**F'losigkeit.** See Sterility.—**F'mark.** See Pulp.—**F'nest.** The decidua. [A, 46.]—**F'oberhaut.** See Epicarp.—**F'presser.** See Embryothlasta.—**F'rinde.** See Epicarp.—**F'röhre.** See Pistil.—**F'saft.** See the major list.—**F'säule.** See Gynostemium.—**F'säure.** See Malic acid.—**F'schale.** See Pericarp.—**F'schleim, F'schmiere.** See Vernix *caseosa.*—**F'sporige.** See Carposporeæ.—**F'staub.** See Pollen.—**F'stein.** See Carpolith.—**F'stengel.** The pedicel of mosses. [L, 43.]—**F'stiel.** A fruit-stalk, peduncle. [L, 43, 80.]—**F'stoff.** See Embryotrophe.—**F'tragen.** See Fructification.—**F'tragend.** See Fructiferous.—**F'träger.** See Carpophore.—**F'treibend.** See Abortifacient.—**F'wasser.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**F'wolle.** See Pappus.—**F'zapfen.** See Strobile.—**F'zucker.** See Levulose.—**Gemeinf'.** See Cœnobium.—**Hängef'.** See Cremocarp.—**Leibesf'.** See Fœtus.

FRÜCHTCHEN (Ger.), n. Fru^{6}ch^{2}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Carpel and Fructulus.

FRUCHTHAUT (Ger.), n. Fruch^{2}t'ha^3-u^{4}t. See Chorion.—**Aeussere F.** See Epicarp.

FRUCHTHOF (Ger.), n. Fruch^{2}t'hof. See *Embryonal* area—**Dunkler F.** See *Opaque* area.—**Durchsichtiger F., Heller F.** See *Transparent* area.

FRÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Fru^{6}ch^{2}t'i^{2}g. See Fructuarius and Fructiferous.

FRUCHTSAFT (Ger.), n. Fruch^{2}t'za^{3}ft. The juice of a fruit. [B.]—**Extracte aus** (oder **von**) **Fruchtsäften.** Extracts made by expressing or boiling juicy berries with hot water and, after adding sugar, evaporating the clarified juice to the consistence of an electuary or to that of honey. [Bernatzik (A. 319 [α, 21]).]

FRUCHTWASSER (Ger.), n. Fruch^{2}t'va^{3}s-e^{2}r. See *Liquor* amnii.—**Falsches F.** See Allantoic *fluid.*

FRUCTA (Port.), n. Fruk'ta^3. See Fruit.—**F. d'arara.** In Brazil, the *Johannesia princeps.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de Arradiobo.** In Brazil, the *Cnidoscolus neglectus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de condessa.** In Brazil, the *Anona squamosa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de Pomba.** In Brazil, the *Erythroxylon anguifugum* and the *Erythroxylon tortuosum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. do Pará.** In Brazil, the *Schmidelia edulis.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

FRUCTESCENCE, n. Fru^{3}k-te^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *fructescentia* (from *fructus*, fruit). Fr., *f.* The fruiting season ; the period of the year when fruits ripen. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

FRUCTICOLE (Fr.), adj. Fru^{6}k-te-kol. From *fructus*, a fruit, and *colere*, to inhabit. Parasitic on or in fruits. [A, 385.]

FRUCTICOSE, FRUCTICULOSE, adj's. Fru^{3}k'ti^2-kos, fru^{3}k-ti^{2}k'u^2-los. Lat., *fructiculosus* (from *fructus*, fruit). Producing abundant fruit. [L, 56.]

FRUCTIFEROUS, adj. Fru^{3}k-ti^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *fructifer* (from *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *fructifère.* Ger., *fruchttragend, fruchtig.* Fruit-bearing. fertile. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

FRUCTIFICATION, n. Fru^{3}k-ti^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fructificatio* (from *fructificare*, to bear fruit). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Befruchtung.* It., *fruttificazione.* Sp., *fructificación.* 1. The series of changes by which an ovule becomes developed into an independent being. 2. In botany, the production of fruits of any sort ; also the fruit itself (*e. g.*, in cryptogams). [B, 77, 291 (α, 24).]

FRUCTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Fru^{3}k(fru^{4}k)-ti^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fructus*, a fruit, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *fructiflore.* Ger., *fruchtblüthig.* Of flowers, having inferior ovaries. The *Fructifloræ* are : 1. Of Gmelin, a class consisting of the *Caprifolieæ, Valerianeæ, Corneæ*, etc. 2. Of Fries, a class of monocotyledons consisting of the *Orchideæ, Narcisseæ, Naideæ*, etc. The *Fructifloria* of Dumortier is an order of the *Bitegmia*, including the *Musaceæ, Drymyrrhizeæ*, and *Orchideæ.* [B, 1, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

FRUCTIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fru^{3}k(fru^{4}k)-ti^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *fructus*, a fruit, and *forma*, form. Fr., *fructiforme.* Ger., *fruchtförmig.* Having the form or appearance of fruit. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

FRUCTIGENUS (Lat.), **FRUCTIGER** (Lat.), adj's. Fru^{3}k(fru^{4}k)-ti^{2}j(ti^{2}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), fru^{3}k(fru^{4}k)'ti^2-ju^{6}r(ge^{2}r). From *fructus*, a fruit, and γεννᾶν, to produce, or *gerere*, to bear. See Fructiferous.

FRUCTIPAROUS, adj. Fru^{3}k-ti^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *fructus*, a fruit, and *parere*, to bring forth. See Fructiferous.

FRUCTIST, n. Fru^{3}k'ti^{2}st. Lat., *fructista* (from *fructus*, fruit). Fr., *fructiste.* A botanist who classifies plants with reference to the pericarp, the seed, or the receptacle. [L, 180.]

FRUCTO (Port.), n. Fruk'to. See FRUIT.

FRUCTOSE, n. Fru^{3}k'tos. A variety of sugar found in sweet fruits. [B.]

FRUCTUARIUS (Lat.), adj. Fru^{3}kt(fru^{4}kt)-u^2(u^4)-a(R^2)'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *fructus*, fruit. Fr., *fructuaire*. Ger., *früchtig*, *fruchtartig*. Pertaining to fruit. [L, 41, 180.]

FRUCTUATION, n. Fru^{3}k-tu^2-a'shu^{3}n. See FRUCTIFICATION.

FRUCTUEUX (Fr.), adj. Fru^{6}k-tu^6-u^6. From *fructus*, fruit. Fruitful. [L, 41.]

FRUCTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fru^{3}kt(fru^{4}kt)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *fructus*. Fr., *fructule*. Ger., *Früchtchen*. One of the subdivisions of a composite fruit. [L, 41, 180.]

FRUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Fru^{3}kt(fru^{4}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *fruct'us*. See FRUIT.—**Decoctum fructuum pectoralium.** See *Ptisana de fructibus*.—**F. acido-dulces.** Subacid fruits. [a, 24.]—**F. canariensis.** Canary seed. [a, 24.]—**F. carminativi.** Fr., *fruits carminatives*. A mixture of equal weights of aniseed, coriander, fennel, and caraway. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**F. exsuccus.** See *Dry* FRUIT.—**F. horæi.** Summer fruits. [a, 24.]—**F. immaturus.** 1. An unripe fruit. 2. See ABORTION (2d def.).—**F. pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *fruits pectoraux* [Fr. Cod.], *espèces pectorales avec les fruits* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *species pectorales cum fructibus* [Ger. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of dried figs, dates, raisins, and jujubes. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**F. umbilicatus.** A fruit with a depression in the centre or apex. [a, 24.]—**Ptisana de fructibus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane de fruits pectoraux*. Sp., *cocimiento de azufaifas pectoral*. Syn.: *decoctum fructuum pectoralium* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 50 parts of *f. pectorales* in water sufficient to give 1,000 of liquid, and straining [Fr. Cod.], or 2 parts each of jujube berries, licorice-root, raisins, and leaves of *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, 4 of pearl barley, and 8 of figs in water sufficient to give 96 parts of liquid after straining [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 113 (a, 14).]—**Species pectorales cum fructibus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *F. pectorales*.—**Tisana fructuum pectoralium.** See *Ptisana de fructibus*.

FRUGES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *frux*. Fru^2(fru)'jez(gas). Fruits.

FRUGHANS, n. Fru^{4}g'a^{2}nz. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FRUGIFEROUS, adj. Fru^2-ji^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *frugifère*. See FRUCTIFEROUS.

FRUGILEGUS (Lat.), adj. Fru^2(fru)-ji^2(gi^2)-leg(lag)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *frux*, the produce of the fields, and *legere*, to gather. Fr., *frugilège*. Ger., *samenfressend* (2d def.). 1. Produced in the earth. 2. Living upon grains or seeds. [L, 41, 180.]

FRUGIVOROUS, adj. Fru^2-ji^{2}v'or-u^{3}s. From *frux*, the produce of the fields, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *frugivore*. Subsisting on fruits and seeds. The *Frugivori* (Fr., *frugivores*) of Vieillot and Bonaparte are a family of the *Passeres* so characterized. The *Frugivora* are a suborder of bats. [L, 180, 353.]

FRÜHBLUME (Ger.), n. Fru^6'blum-e^2. See ERANTHEMUM.

FRÜHGEBÄREN (Ger.), **FRÜHGEBURT** (Ger.), n's. Fru^6'-ge^2-bar-e^{2}n, -burt. See MISCARRIAGE and *Premature* DELIVERY.—**Künstliche Frühgeburt.** Induced premature labor.

FRÜHJAHRSCUR (Ger.), n. Fru^6'ya^{3}rs-kur. See FRÜHLINGSCUR.

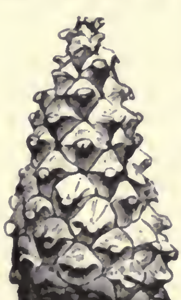
FRÜHLINDE (Ger.), n. Fru^6'li^{2}nd-e^2. The *Tilia grandiflora*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

FRÜHLINGSCUR (Ger.), **FRÜHLINGSKRÄUTERCUR** (Ger.), n's. A cure conducted by the systematic administration of the fresh juices of herbs and roots during the season of spring; employed in habitual constipation and plethora. [B, 270.]

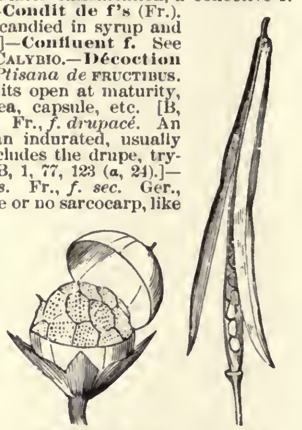
FRÜHREIFE (Ger.), n. Fru^6'rif-e^2. Precocious maturity.

FRÜHZEITIG (Ger.), adj. Fru^6'tsit-i^{2}g. Early, premature, untimely. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

FRUIT, n. Fru^{2}t. Gr., καρπός. Lat., *fructus*. Fr., *f*. Ger., *Frucht*. It., *frutto*. Sp., *fruto*, *fruta*. 1. Strictly, a botanical term for the ripened pistil or ovary with its seeds; often made to include other parts of the flower (*e. g.*, the bracts and envelopes, which are ultimately connected with the f.). 2. The parts changed by fertilization. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**Accessory f's.** See ANTHOCARPOUS.—**Achænial f's.** Dry, indehiscent f's with one or few seeds, such as the achænium, utricle, samara, caryopsis, cypsela, and glans. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Acid f's.** F's abounding in acid; they are antiseptic, aperient, attenuant, diuretic, and refrigerant, but afford little nourishment, and are likely to produce diarrhœa and flatulence. [B, 199 (a, 21).]—**Aggregated f's.** Fr., *f's agrégés*. 1. Of De Candolle and others, see *Collective f's*. 2. Of Lindley and others, fruits in which a cluster of carpels, all produced from one flower, are crowded on the receptacle into one mass. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Anthocarpous f's.** See ANTHOCARPOUS.—**Apiculate f's.** See APICULATE.—**Baccate f.** See BACCATE and BACCA.—**Bechic f's.** See FRUCTUS *pectorales*.—**Birostrate f.** Fr., *f. birostré*. Of Mirbel, a f. surmounted by two points in the form of a beak, rising from the base of the style, as in the *Gramineæ*. [B, 1 (a, 21).]—**Bread-f.** Fr., *f. au pain*. The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*. [B, 33, 121, 180.]—**Capsulary f.** See CAPSULE.—**Carminative f's.** See FRUCTUS *carminativi*.—**Collective f.** A f. that is produced from a flower-cluster instead of a single flower (*e. g.*, sorosis, syconium, strobile, etc.). [B, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. *Compound f.* and *Multiple f.*—**Compound f.** Fr., *f. composé*. 1. Of Lindley, in his earlier classification, a f. produced from a compound ovary. 2. Of Baillon and others, following Lindley in his later classification, a collective f. [B, 1, 77, 104, 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**Condit de f's** (Fr.). Comfits consisting of fleshy f's candied in syrup and dried in an oven. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**Confluent f.** See *Collective f.*—**Cupulate f.** See CALYBIO.—**Décoction de f's pectoraux** (Fr.). See *Ptisana de* FRUCTIBUS.—**Dehiscent f.** A f. which splits open at maturity, like the follicle, legume, cochlea, capsule, etc. [B, 104, 291 (a, 24).—**Drupaceous f.** Fr., *f. drupacé*. An indehiscent, succulent f. with an indurated, usually stony, endocarp. The term includes the drupe, tryma, pome, and nuculanium. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**Dry f.** Lat., *fructus exsuccus*. Fr., *f. sec*. Ger., *saftlose Frucht*. A f. having little or no sarcocarp, like the achænial, capsulary, and schizocarpic f's. [B, 1, 77, 104, 123 (a, 24).]—**Espèces pectorales avec les f's** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See FRUCTUS *pectorales*.—**False f.** Fr., *fausse f.* See PSEUDOCARP.—**Fleshy f.** Fr., *f. charnu*. A f. having the sarcocarp abundant. [A, 385.]—**Forbidden f.** Fr., *f. défendu*. The shaddock (the smallest variety of *Citrus pompelmos*). [B, 19, 180 (a, 24); Rice (a, 24).] — **F. au pain** (Fr.). See *Bread-f.*—**F's béchiques** (Fr.). See FRUCTUS *pectorales*.—**F.-bud.** A bud ultimately developing into a f. [L, 56.]—**F.-carrier.** See CARPOPHORE.—**F. charnu** (Fr.). See *Fleshy f.*—**F. composé** (Fr.). See *Compound f.*—**F. défendu** (Fr.). See *Forbidden f.*—**F. délicieux** (Fr.). The f. of *Citrus pompelmos decumanos*, var. *chadec minor*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. de mer** (Fr.). See *Sea-f.*—**F's pectoraux** (Fr.). See FRUCTUS *pectorales*.—**Hydrolé de f's pectoraux** (Fr.). See *Ptisana de* FRUCTIBUS.—**Inferior f.** See INFERIOR.—**Key f.** A dry indehiscent f. growing single or in pairs. [a, 15.]—**Lomentaceous f.** See LOMENTACEOUS.—**Meat-f.** See *Bread-f.*—**Monocarpellary f.** A f. composed of a single carpel. [B.]—**Monogynœcial f's.** F's formed by the gynœcium of one flower, whether composed of one carpel (monocarpellary) or several carpels (polycarpellary), separate or coherent. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Multiple f.** Fr., *f. multiple*. 1. Of Baillon and others, following De Candolle, see *Aggregate f.* (2d def.). 2. Of Gray and others, following Lindley, see *Collective f.* [B, 1, 19, 104, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Pectoral f's.** See FRUCTUS *pectorales*.—**Perfect f.** A f. in which there is no suppression of the parts which existed in the ovary. [a, 35.]—**Polycarpellary f.** A f. consisting of more than one carpel. [B.]—**Polygynœcial f.** See *Collective f.* — **Pseudocarpous f.** See PSEUDOCARP. — **Pseudo-syncarpous f.** See PSEUDO-SYNCARPOUS. — **Samara f.** See *Key f.*—**Schizocarpic f.** A dry f., breaking up into one-celled, indehiscent portions. It may be monocarpellary or polycarpellary. The term includes the lomentum, cremocarp, carcerulus, and samara. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).]—**Sea-f.** Fr., *f. de mer*. A marine animal, other than a fish, that serves as food. [A, 385.] — **Seminoid f.** See SEMINOID. — **Simple f's.** Lat., *fructus simplices*. Fr., *f's simples*. In its strictest sense, f's produced by the ripening of a single pistil; in a wider sense, monogynœcial f's (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 77, 104, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Spurious f.** Fr., *f. fausse*. Ger., *falsche Frucht*. See PSEUDOCARP.—**Starchy f's.** Grain. [B, 199 (a, 21).]—**Succulent f.** See SUCCULENT.—**Superior f.** See SUPERIOR.—**Sweet f's.** F's abounding in sugar; they are nutritious and laxative, but apt to disagree with delicate stomachs when taken in excess. [B, 199 (a, 21).]—**Synanthocarpous f.** See SYNANTHOCARPOUS.—**Syncarpous f.** See SYNCARPOUS.—**Tisane de f's pectoraux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Ptisana de* FRUCTIBUS (under FRUCTUS).



A COLLECTIVE FRUIT. [A, 442.]



A DEHISCENT FRUIT. [A, 442.]



A KEY FRUIT. [A, 442.]

FRUITPORT-WELL, n. Fru^{2}t'port-we^{2}l. A place in Ottawa County, Michigan, where there is a well the waters of which resemble those of Kreuznach, Prussia, containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides, sodium sulphate, silicates, etc. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

FRUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Fru^2(fru)'me^{2}n. Gen., *fru'minis*. From *frui*, to enjoy. An old name for the pharynx or the œsophagus. [A, 318.]

FRUMENTACEOUS, adj. Fru^2-me^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *frumentaceus*, *frumentarius* (from *frumentum*, corn, grain). Fr., *frumentacé*, *frumentaire*. Ger., *getreideartig*, *getreideähnlich*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling grain. 2. Producing grain which yields flour. [B, 116, 180 (a, 14).] The *Frumentaceæ* of Dumortier are a subtribe of the *Triticeæ*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FRUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fru^2(fru)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *frui*, to enjoy. Corn, grain; in the pl., *frumenta*, the small seeds or grains of figs. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**F. barbatum.** Fr., *froment barbu*. The *Hordeum zeocritum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. corniculatum.** Fr., *froment corné*. The *Triticum durum*. [B, 173

(a, 24).]—**F. indicum.** See *F. turcicum.*—**F. saracenicum.** See Buckwheat.—**F. turcicum.** Fr., *blé de Turquie.* The *Zea mais.* [B, 14, 173 (a, 24).]—**Furfur frumenti.** The bran of *Secale cereale.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Spiritus frumenti** [U. S. Ph.], **Spiritus vinosus frumenti.** Ger., *Kornbranntwein.* Whisky. [B.]

FRUSH, n. Fru^{3}sh. See Frog (2d def.).

FRUSTE (Fr.), adj. Fru^{6}st. Abortive (in the sense of incomplete or anomalous).

FRUSTRANEOUS, adj. Fru^{3}s-tran'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *frustraneus* (from *frustra*, in vain). Fr., *frustrané.* Vain, useless, without effects (applied as a specific term by Linnæus to an order [*Polygamia*] of the *Syngenesiæ*, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers in the disc and neutral flowers at the circumference [which are rendered useless by the absence of stigmas]). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

FRUSTRATOIRE (Fr.), n. Fru^{6}s-tra^3-twa^{3}r. From *frustrare*, to deceive. A sweetened or aromatic drink given to aid a patient in enduring abstinence from food. [A, 301.]

FRUSTULATUS (Lat.), adj. Fru^{3}s(fru^{4}s)-tu^{2}l(tu^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *frustulum*, a small piece. Fr., *frustulé.* See Frustulose.

FRUSTULE, n. Fru^{3}s'tu^{2}l. Lat., *frustulum* (from *frustum*, a piece). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Frustel.* A fragment; one of the joints or free segments into which diatoms separate. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).—**Free f's.** Diatoms not united to others by a gelatinous chain or joint. [L, 193 (a, 24).]

FRUSTULOSE, adj. Fru^{3}s'tu^{2}l-os. Fr., *frustuleux.* From *frustulum*, a small piece. Fragmentary; consisting of small fragments. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

FRUSTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fru^{3}st(fru^{4}st)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Frustule.

FRUTA (Sp.), n. Fru'ta^3. See Fruit.—**F. de burro.** On the Orinoco, the *Unona xylopioides.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. del machin.** The *Garcinia morella.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. estrellada.** The *Dillenia speciosa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRUTESCENCE, n. Fru^{2}t-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. From *frutex*, a shrub. The state of being fruticose.

FRUTESCENT, adj. Fru^2-te^{2}s'e^{2}nt. See Fruticose.

FRUTEX (Lat.), n. m. Fru^2(fru)'te^{2}x. Gen., *fru'ticis.* Fr., *arbrisseau.* Ger., *Strauch.* A shrub. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. baccifer brasiliensis.** See Caa-*ghiynvio.*—**F. pavoninus.** The *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F. terribilis.** An old term for the *Globularia alypum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRUTICANT, adj. Fru^2'ti^2-ka^{2}nt. From *fruticare*, to put forth shoots. Full of shoots (said of plants). [a, 24.]

FRUTICOSE, FRUTICOUS, adj's. Fru^2'ti^2-kos, -ku^{3}s. Lat., *fruticosus* (from *frutex*, a shrub). Fr., *frutiqueux.* Ger., *strauchartig.* It., Sp., *fruticoso.* Shrubby, frutescent (said of stems of bushes and of the branching thallus of some lichens). [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

FRUTICULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fru^{2}t(frut)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o'su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). From *frutex*, a shrub. Fr., *fruticuleux.* Ger., *kleinstrauchig.* Like a small shrub. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

FRUTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fru^{2}t(frut)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *frutex*, a shrub. A small shrub. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

FRUTIGERBAD (Ger.), n. Frut'i^2-ge^{2}r-ba^{3}d. A place near Frutigen, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 2,760 feet above the sea-level, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

FRUTILIER (Fr.), n. Fru^6-te-le-a. See Frutiller.

FRUTILLA (Sp.), n. Fru-tel'ya^3. A small fruit. [a, 14.]—**F. de Chile.** The *Fragaria chiloensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de monte.** In Peru, the *Fragosa reniformis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de sabana.** In Cuba, the *Hiræa elliptica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRUTILLER (Fr.), **FRUTILLIER** (Fr.), n's. Fru^6-tel-ya, fru^6-tel-ye-a. The *Fragaria chiloensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

FRUTIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Fru^6-te-ku^6. See Fruticose.

FRUTO (Sp.), n. Fru'to. See Fruit.—**Extractos de zumos de f's** [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *arropes.* Robs, prepared by evaporating fruit juices over a water-bath to the consistence of a thick syrup. [A, 447 (a, 14).]—**F's carminantes** [Mex. Ph.]. See Species *carminativæ.*—**F's pectorales** [Mex. Ph.]. See Fructus *pectorales.*

FRUTTO (It.), n. Frut'to. See Fruit.—**F. di Guinea.** The *Ravensara aromatica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FRY, n. Fri. Fr., *frai.* Ger., *Laich.* 1. Very young fish. [L.] 2. See Spawn.

FU, n. An old name for various species of *Valeriana.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUBA, n. An extremely fine, white flour made in Angola from soaked and dried manioc-root. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890, p. 360.]

FUCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fu^2(fu)-ka(ka^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *fucus*, a rock-lichen. Fr., *fucacées.* Ger., *Fukaceen, Tange.* Of Lamouroux, an order of the *Thalassiophyta*; of Leman, a section of *Algæ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Ulvinia*, consisting of the genus *Fucus*; of Agardh, a division of the *Fucoideæ*; of Fries, an order of the *Hydrophyceæ*; of Bory, a family of *Fuci*; of Bastin, a division of the *Melanophyceæ* (or *Phæophyceæ*); and of Vines, the 5th order of the *Phæophyceæ.* They are dark olive-green *Algæ*, having a cartilaginous consistence, and adhering firmly to rocks, or floating free in ocean waters. Many species possess air-bladders. Some are alimentary and edible, and others are of medicinal or economic value. The *Fucarieæ* of Rafinesque are a division of *Algæ*, and of Dumortier an order of the *Coccosporæ*, comprising the *Fucineæ* and *Dictyotaceæ.* The *Fuceæ* (Fr., *fucées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Fucoideæ*; of Zanardini, a tribe of the *Endogymnosporeæ*, consisting of the genus *Fucus*; of Kützing, a family of the *Angeiospermeæ*; of Lindley, a suborder of the *Fucaceæ*, comprising the *Lemanidæ*, *Fucidæ*, and *Cystoseiridæ*, and of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Fucaceæ.* [B, 77, 121, 170, 291 (a, 24).]

FUCHOSO, n. In Japan, the *Cleome* (*Gynandropsis*) *viscida.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUCHS (Ger.), n. Fuch^{2}s. See Canis *vulpes.*—**F'grind.** See Alopecia.—**F'hölchen.** The root of *Platanthera bifolia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'krankheit, F'räude, F'übel.** See Alopecia.—**F'lunge, F'lungenpulver.** Dried and powdered fox's lung; an old remedy for phthisis. [B, 270.]—**F'schwanz.** See the major list.—**F'segge.** The *Carex vulpina.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F'todsturmhut.** See Aconitum *lycoctonum.*—**F'wurzel.** See Aconitum *napellus.*

FUCHSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fuch^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Named for *Fuchs*, a German botanist. Commonly called in Eng. fu^{2}sh'i^2-a^3. Fr., *fuchsie.* Ger., *F.* Ear-ring flowers, lady's ear-drop. 1. A genus of the *Onagrarieæ.* 2. The genus *Schradera.* The *Fuchseæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, comprising *F.* and *Skimmera.* The *Fuchsiaceæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, consisting of the genus *F.* The *Fuchsidiæ* are the same. The *Fuchsieæ* (Fr., *fuchsiées*) are: Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Onagariæ*, consisting of the genus *F.*, to which Don added the genus *Gongylocarpus*; of Spach, a section of the *Onagreæ*; of Reichenbach and Endlicher, a subdivision or tribe of the *Œnothereæ*; of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Epilobiaceæ*, and of Linnæus, a division of the *Onagræ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 178 (a, 24).]—**Australian f.** The genus *Correa.* [B, 19, 275 (a 24).]—**Californian f.** The *Zauschneria californica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Edible-fruited f.** See *F. racemosa.*—**F. coccinea.** Fr., *fuchsie écarlate.* A species found in Chili and Peru. The twigs and leaves are used in decoction as a febrifuge and the bark is used in Santo Domingo as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**F. corymbiflora.** A Mexican species. The fruit is edible. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**F. denticulata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A species growing in Peru with toothed leaves, purple calyx and berry, and scarlet petals. [a, 24.]—**F. excorticata.** A species growing in New Zealand; the *kotukutuku* of the Maoris. The bark is astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**F. macrostemma.** A species found in Chili, resembling *F. coccinea* in properties and uses. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. magellanica.** See *F. coccinea.*—**F. multiflora.** Fr., *fuchsie multiflore.* A South American species all parts of which are considered astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. racemosa.** Fr., *fuchsie racémeux.* A species found in the Antilles; used in scrofula, dyspepsia, and adynamic fevers. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fuegian f., Scarlet f.** See *F. coccinea.*



FUCHSIA COCCINEA. [A, 327.]



FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA. [A, 327.]

FUCHSIAMINE, n. Fuch^{2}s-i'a^{2}m-en. See Fuchsine.

FUCHSIN (Ger.), n. Fuch^{2}s-en'. See Fuchsine.—**Säuref'.** See *Acid* fuchsine.

FUCHSINE, n. Fuch^{2}s'en. Lat., *fuchsina.* Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fuchsin.* It., *fucsina.* Sp., *fuchsina.* A commercial name for any monacid salt of rosaniline, especially a mixture of rosaniline hydrochloride and pararosaniline hydrochloride. It is used in solution in various liquids as a dye for microscopical sections. Therapeuti-

cally, it has been employed in albuminuria, but its remedial value is uncertain. On account of its correcting defective color-sense when a color-blind person looks through a f.-solution, Delbeuf has suggested its use in such cases. [B, 244 (*a*, 27); *a*, 34.]—**Acid f.** Ger., *Säurefuchsin*. A coloring matter consisting of a mixture of rosanilinedisulphonic and rosanilinetrisulphonic acids. It has been used for coloring wines and is said to be innoxious. [B, 270.]—**English f.** Syn.: *roseine*. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.C_2H_4O_2$. [B.]—**F. S.** See *Acid f.*—**German f.** Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.HCl$. [B.]

FUCHSSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Fuch^{2}s'shwa^{3}nts. See ALOPECURUS, and AMARANTUS *caudatus*.—**Ackerf.'** See ALOPECUROS *agrestis*.—**Blauer F.** The *Lythrum salicaria*. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**F'ähnlich.** See ALLOPECUROID.—**F'gewächse.** See AMARANTACEÆ.—**F'klee.** The *Trifolium rubens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Wilder F.** See AMARANTUS *blitum*.

FUCICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{2}s(fuk)-i^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fucus*, a rock-lichen, and *colere* to inhabit. Fr., *fucicole*. Living on *Fuci*. [L, 180.]

FUCIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Fu^2(fu)-si(ki^2)-fo^{3}rm'i^{2}s. From *fucus*, a rock-lichen, and *forma*, form. Fr., *fuciforme*. Resembling the *Fuci*. [L, 180.]

FUCIN, n. Fu^2'si^{2}n. From *fucus*, a rock-lichen. Fr., *fucine*. A mucilaginous substance derived from plants of the genus *Fucus*. [A, 385.]

FUCIVOROUS, adj. Fu^2-si^{2}v'or-u^{3}s. From *fucus*, a rock-lichen, and *vorare*, to devour. Subsisting on sea-weed. [L, 56.]

FUCO (It., Sp.), n. Fu'ko. See FUCUS.—**F. avejigado** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See FUCUS *vesiculosus*.

FUCODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu^2(fu)-kod'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of *Algæ*. [B.]—**F. nodosum.** Syn.: *Halidrys nodosa*. A species found in the North Atlantic Ocean from Norway to Spain, and on the American coast as far south as Brazil. [*a*, 24.]

FUCOID, FUCOIDAL, adj's. Fu^2'koid, fu^2-koid'a^{2}l. From φῦκος, a rock-lichen, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *fucoïde*. Pertaining to, belonging to, or resembling the *Fuci*. [*a*, 24.]

FUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^2(fu)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., φῦκος. Fr., *f.*, *varech*. Ger., *Tang*. It., *fuco*. Sp., *fuco*, *sargazo*. Sea-weed. 1. Of Link, a family of *Algæ*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Fucaceæ*, including all marine plants with a coriaceous, filiform, or flat, branching frond. It is now restricted to sea-weeds, having flat or compressed forked frond with sometimes air vessels and receptacles filled with mucus, traversed by a network of jointed filaments. 3. Of Ordanson, see ALOÆ. The *Fucidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Fuceæ*. The *Fucinæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Fucoideæ*. The *Fucineæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Fucarieæ*. The *Fucoideæ* (Fr., *fucoidées*; Ger., *Fukoideen*) are: Of K. A. Agardh, a large division of *Algæ*, comprising the *Chordarieæ*, *Laminarieæ*, and *Fucaceæ*, to which J. G. Agardh added the *Ectocarpeæ*, *Sphacelarieæ*, *Dictyoteæ*, and *Sporochnoideæ*. They are dark-spored *Algæ*, and are now included under the *Fucaceæ*, class *Phæophyceæ*. Cf. ANGEIOSPERMEÆ. The *Fucoidites* of Brongniart are a family or order of fossil *Algæ*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Bladder-f.** See *F. vesiculosus*.—**Cigares de f.** (Fr.). Cigars or cigarettes made of the leaves of certain *Algæ*, to which are sometimes added salvia and stramonium leaves; recommended for phthisis. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**Cineres fuci vesiculosi.** See ÆTHIOPS *vegetabilis* (1st def.).—**Extractum fuci vesiculosi.** Fluid extract of sea-wrack; of Danney, a preparation made by digesting 15 parts of the dried and coarsely powdered wrack with 86 per cent. alcohol, and filtering with 54 per cent. alcohol, sufficient to obtain 16 parts of extract. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 14).]—**F. à bractées** (Fr.). See *F. bracteatus*.—**F. abrotanifolius.** The *Cystoseira abrotanifolia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. acicularis.** The *Sphærococcus acicularis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. acinarius.** The *Sargassum vulgare*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. aculeatus.** The *Sporochnus aculeatus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). See *F. vesiculosus angustifolius*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. aigu** (Fr.). See *F. vesiculosus acutus*.—**F. albus.** The *Gigartina plicata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Amansii.** Fr., *f. de Madagascar*. A Madagascar species, considered edible, and used in the preparation of the so-called Chinese gelatin. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 14).]—**F. amylaceus.** The *Gracilaria lichenoides*. [B, 270.]—**F. arbor.** The *Laminaria conica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. articulatus.** The *Chondria articulata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. bacciferus.** See *F. natans* (1st def.).—**F. barbatus.** Fr., *f. barbu*. The *Cystoseira barbata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. bath.** See *F.* BATH.—**F. bifurcatus.** The *Laminaria conica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. bipinnatus.** The *Gelidium corneum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. bracteatus.** Fr., *f. à bractées*. A species found in the East Indies, considered edible. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. buccinalis.** The *Laminaria buccinalis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. bullatus.** See *F. dulcis*.—**F. caragheen.** See CHONDRUS *crispus*.—**F. carnosus.** See *F. dulcis*.—**F. cartilagineus.** The *Plocamium coccineum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. caulescens.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ceranoides.** Ger., *kornfrüchtiger Tang*. A species found in the northern seas of Europe and America. It furnishes a kelp containing sodium and iodine. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ceylanicus.** See *F. amylaceus*.—**F. ciliatus.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Halymenia ciliata*. 2. Of Stackhouse, the *Gelidium corneum*. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. clathrus.** Fr., *f. en lyre*. A species eaten in Asia. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. coccineus.** The *Plocamium coccineum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. confervoides.** The *Sphærococcus confervoides*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. contortus.** The *Desmaretia aculeata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. coralloides.** Fr., *f. coralloïde*. An edible species found in India. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. corneus.** The *Sphærococcus corneus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. corniculatus.** The *Cystoseira ericoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. crispus.** See CHONDRUS *crispus*.—**F. dentatus.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. dentelé** (Fr.). See *F. serratus*.—**F. denticulatus.** The *Gracilaria lichenoides*.—**F. des buveurs** (Fr.). See *F. potatorum*.—**F. dichotomus.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. digitatus.** 1. Of Hudson, see *F. dulcis*. 2. Of Linnæus, see LAMINARIA *digitata*.—**F. dulcis.** Fr., *f. doux*. A species containing iodine; employed as a sudorific and febrifuge and as a remedy for obesity. In Ireland, Sweden, and Siberia it is eaten, and smoked like tobacco. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. edulis.** The *Halymenia edulis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. en forme de chausse-trape** (Fr.). See *F. denticulatus*.—**F. en lyre** (Fr.). See *F. clathrus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. erica marina, F. ericoides.** The *Cystoseira ericoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. esculentus.** The *Laminaria esculenta*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. fascia.** The *Laminaria fascia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. fasciola.** The *Zonaria fasciola*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. filipendula.** The *Halymenia palmata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. filum.** The *Scytosiphon filum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. fimbriatus.** The *Laminaria esculenta*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. fruticulosus.** The *Polysiphonia fruticulosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. gelatinosus.** The *Laurentia gelatinosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. gelatinus.** The *Sphærococcus gelatinus*. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. gigartinus.** The *Sphærococcus gigartinus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. glacialis.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. helminthocortos.** See CONFERVA *helminthocorton*.—**F. hibernicus.** See CHONDRUS *crispus*.—**F. holosetaceus.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. inflatus.** See *F. vesiculosus*.—**F. iodiferus.** A species found near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. and employed for feeding llamas, the milk of which is said to cure phthisis. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**F. irlandicus.** See CHONDRUS *crispus*.—**F. lactuca.** 1. See *F. dulcis*. 2. Of Necker, the *Ulva lactuca*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. lichenoides.** The *Gracilaria lichenoides*. [B, 270.]—**F. ligulatus.** The *Halymenia ciliata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. luteus.** The *Laurentia gelatinosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. marinus.** See *F. vesiculosus*.—**F. maximus.** The *Laminaria buccinalis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. membranaceus.** The *Haliseris polypodioides*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. membranifolius.** The *Sphærococcus membranifolius*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. muricatus.** See *F. denticulatus*.—**F. muscoides.** The *Desmaretia aculeata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. natans.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Sargassum bacciferum*. 2. Of Turner, the *Sargassum vulgare*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. nodosus.** Ger., *knotiger* (oder *Knoten-*) *Tang*. The knotted wrack; a species found in the Atlantic, and especially the North and Baltic seas. It is used like the *F. ceranoides*. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**F. obtusus.** See CHONDRIA *obtusa*.—**F. ovinus.** The *Halymenia palmata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. palmatus.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Halymenia palmata*. 2. Of Lightfoot, the *F. dulcis*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. parvonia.** The *Zonaria parvonia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pinastroides.** The *Rhodomela pinastroides*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pinnatifidus.** The *Odonthalia dentata*. [*a*, 24.]—**F. pinnatus.** The *Laminaria esculenta*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. plicatus.** The *Sphærococcus plicatus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. plocamium.** The *Plocamium coccineum*. [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**F. polyschydes.** The *Laminaria conica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. potatorum.** Fr., *f. des buveurs*. The *Laminaria potatorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pumilus.** The *Gelidium corneum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. purpureus.** The *Rytiphlœa tinctoria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rhizodes.** The *Sporochnus rhizodes*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rubens.** The *Sphærococcus rubens*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. saccharinus.** The *Laminaria saccharina*. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. salicifolius, F. sargasso.** The *Sargassum vulgare*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. sedoides.** The *Cystoseira sedoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. selaginoides.** The *Cystoseira ericodes*, var. *selaginoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. serratus.** Fr., *f. dentelé*. Ger., *gesägter Tang*. Crabby ore, cut-leaf, serrated wrack; a species found in the Atlantic. especially abundant in the North and Baltic seas; it yields kelp and possibly iodine,



FUCUS VESICULOSUS. [A, 327.]

and is applied to scrofulous swellings. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24); J. Wheeler, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]—**F. Sherardi.** The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *Sherardi*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. siliquosus.** The *Cystoseira siliquosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. spinosus.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *F. denticulatus*. 2. The *Laurentia gelatinosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. spinulosus strictus.** The *Laurentia gelatinosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. spiralis.** 1. The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *acutus*. 2. Of Linnæus, the *F. vesiculosus*, var. *spiralis*.

[B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. squamarius.** The *Zonaria squamaria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. striatus.** See *F. denticulatus.*—**F. subfuscus.** The *Rhodomela subfusca.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. tamariscifolius.** The *Cystoseira ericoides.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. tenax.** The *Gracilaria tenax.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. tendo.** The *Chorda filum.* [B. 173 (α, 24).]—**F. teres, F. tetragonus.** The *Laminaria esculenta.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. tremella lactuca.** The *Ulva lactuca.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. tremella nostoc.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. undulatus.** The *Sargassum vulgare.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. usneoides.** The *Desmaretia aculeata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vesicularis.** See *F. vesiculosus.*—**F. vésiculeux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *F. vesiculosus.*—**F. vésiculeux à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *angustifolius.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vésiculeux aigu.** The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *acutus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vésiculeux de Shérard** (Fr.). The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *Sherardi.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vésiculeux en spirale** (Fr.). The *F. vesiculosus*, var. *spiralis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vesiculosus.** Fr., *chêne marin, f.* (ou varec) *vésiculeux* [Fr. Cod.] *soude de varec.* Ger., *Blasentang, blasiger Tang, gemeiner Seetang, Meer- (oder See-) Eiche.* It., *quercia marina.* Sp., *eucina de mar* [Mex. Ph.]. Sea- (or bladder-) wrack, cut-leaf; a species found on the rocky shores of Europe and America, of peculiar odor and taste, and containing much iodine and sodium. In Scotland and France it is used for its kelp, as a manure, and as fodder for cattle. The charcoal (*Æthiops vegetabilis*) has been employed in goître, scrofula, and obesity. The whole plant is also given in decoction and extracts. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. vesiculosus acutus.** Fr., *f. aigu.* A variety of the *F. vesiculosus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. vesiculosus angustifolius (seu Sherardi, seu spiralis).** Fr., *f. à feuilles étroites, f. de Shérard, f. en spirale.* Varieties of *F. vesiculosus* having the same properties as the latter. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. virgatus.** The *Desmaretia aculeata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Gelatina de fuco crispo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN.—**Knotted f.** See *F. nodosus.*—**Ptisana de fuco crispo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* CARRAGEEN.—**Sweet f.** See *F. dulcis.*

FUCUSAMIDE, n. Fu²-ku²s'a²m-i²d(id). A crystalline base, $(C_4H_3O.CH)_3N_2 = C_{15}H_{12}O_3N_2$, isomeric with furfuramide, and derived from fucosol. [B, 3.]

FUCUSINE, n. Fu²'ku²s-i²n. A crystalline base isomeric with fucusamide, and derived from the latter by boiling with caustic potash. [B, 3.]

FUCUSOIC ACID, n. Fu²-ku²-so'i²k. Syn.: *β-pyromucic acid.* A crystalline acid, $C_4H_3O—CO.OH = C_5H_4O_3$, isomeric with pyromucic acid. and derived from fucusol. [B, 3.]

FUCUSOL, n. Fu²'ku²-so²l. Ger., *Algenöl.* An oily liquid, $C_5H_4O_2$, isomeric with furfurol. and resembling the latter in many of its properties. obtained by distilling *Algæ* of the genus *Fucus*, peat-moss (*Sphagnum*), and lichens (*Usnea, Cetraria*), with sulphuric acid. [B, 3.]

FUEGO (Sp.), n. Fu-a'go. A place near Old Guatemala, Central America, at the base of a volcano of the same name, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

FUEN-CALIENTE (Sp.), n. Fu-an"ka³l-e-an'ta. A place in the province of Ciudad-Real, Spain, where there is a thermal chalybeate spring containing argillaceous earth, calcium sulphate, and sodium chloride. [L, 49.]

FUEN SANTA (Sp.), n. Fu-an"sa³n'ta³. A place in the province of New Castile, Spain, where there are thermal mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

FUENTE (Sp.), n. Fu-an'ta. The *Cissus smilacina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUENTE-ALAMO (Sp.), n. Fu-an"ta-a³l'a³-mo. A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there is a spring containing hydrogen sulphide and calcium sulphate. [L, 49.]

FUENTE DEL FRESNO (Sp.), n. Fu-an"ta-de²l-fre²s'no. A place in the province of Ciudad-Real, Spain, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 348 (α, 14).]

FUENTE OVEJUNA (Sp.), n. Fu-an"ta-o-va-hu'na³. A place in the province of Cordoba, Spain, where there are two chalybeate springs, called *Guadiato* and *Las Aguadas.* [L, 95 (α, 14).]

FUENTERRABÍA (Sp.), n. Fu-an-te²r-ra³-be'a³. A place in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a popular sea-bathing resort. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

FUET, n. Fu²'e²t. In Scotland, the *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FUGACIOUS, adj. Fu²-ga'shu³s. Lat., *fugax* (from *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *fugace.* Ger., *vergänglich, flüchtig, verschwindend.* Lasting but a short time, transitory, ephemeral. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

FUGADÆMONUM (Lat.), n. f. Fu²(fu)"ga³-de²m(da³-e²m)-on-u³m(u⁴m). From *fuga*, flight, and *dœmon*, an evil spirit. An old term for the *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FUGAX (Lat.), adj. Fu²(fu)'ga²x(ga³x). Gen., *-a'cis.* See FUGACIOUS.

FUGE (Ger.), n. Fug'e². See ARTICULATION, COMMISSURE, JOINT, SUTURE, and SYMPHYSIS.—**Schamf'.** See SYMPHYSIS *pubis.*

FUGI-GEITO, n. In Japan, the *Amarantus paniculatus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUGI-KANSO, n. In Japan, the *Desmodium Oldhami.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUGILE (Lat.), **FUGILATIVUM** (Lat.), **FUGILLA** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Fu²(fu)-ji(ge)'le(la), -ji²l(gel)-a²t(a³t)-i(e)'vu³m-(wu⁴m), -ji²l(gel)'la³. Old terms applied variously to cerumen, a wax-like substance in the urine, a glandular abscess, and a swelling of the parotid gland. [A, 325.]

FUGIRE-HIRURGAO, n. In Japan, the *Convolvulus pentapetaloides.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUGITIVE, adj. Fu²'ji²-ti²v. Lat., *fugitivus* (from *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *fugitif.* See FUGACIOUS. The *fugitivus* of the old chemists was mercury. [A, 325.]

FUGOSA (Sp.), n. Fu-go'sa³. In the Antilles, the *Capraria biflora.*

FÜGUNG (Ger.), n. Fu⁶g'un². See ARTICULATION.—**Bandbeinf'.** See SYNDESMOSIS.—**Fleischbeinf'.** See SYSSARCOSIS.—**Gelenkf'.** See ARTICULATION (1st def.).—**Nagelf'.** See GOMPHOSIS.

FUH (Ar.), n. The *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

FÜHLBAR (Ger.), adj. Fu⁶l'ba³r. See PALPABLE.

FÜHLEISEN (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'iz-e²n. An exploring sound or probe. [A, 521.]

FÜHLEN (Ger.), n. A feeling, sensation. [L. 46 (α, 21).]

FÜHLER (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'e²r. See ANTENNA.—**F'blätter.** Fan-shaped antennæ. [L, 353 (α, 27).]—**F'borsten.** See ANTENNA *filiformis.*—**F'cirrus.** A cirrus. [L.]—**F'fächer.** Fan-shaped antennæ. [L, 353 (α, 27).]—**F'kolben.** See ANTENNA *capitata.*—**Mundf'.** See *Maxillary* PALP.—**Stirnf'.** See ANTENNA.

FÜHLFADEN (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'fa³d-e²n. See ANTENNA and TENTACLE.

FÜHLHORN (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'horn. See ANTENNA.—**Borstenartiges F.** See ANTENNA *setacea.*—**Fadenförmiges F.** See ANTENNA *filiformis.*—**F'artig.** See ANTENNARY.—**F'förmig.** See ANTENNIFORM.—**F'ig.** See ANTENNATE.—**F'los.** See EXANTENNATUS.—**F'tragend.** See ANTENNIFEROUS.

FÜHLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'kra³-u⁴t. See BIOPHYTUM.

FÜHLLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'los-i²g-kit. See APATHY.

FÜHLPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'pfla³nts-e². The *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FÜHLSPHÄRE (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'sfar-e². Of Munk, the sensory area of the cerebral cortex. [Landois (K).]

FÜHLSPITZE (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'spi²ts-e². See ANTENNA and ANTENNULA (1st def.).

FÜHLWÄRZCHEN (Ger.), n. Fu⁶l'varts-ch²e²n. A tactile papilla. [L, 80.]

FÜHRER (Ger.), n. Fu⁶r'e²r. See DIRECTOR (2d def.), DUCTOR, CONDUCTOR, and GUIDE.—**Nadelf'.** See ACUDUCTOR.

FUJI, n. In Japan, the *Petasites japonicus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F.-nadeshiko.** In Japan, the *Dianthus japonicus.* [B, 121 (α. 24).]

FUJLA (Ar.), n. The *Rhaphanus sativus.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

FUKI, n. In Japan, the genus *Petasites.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUKKISO, n. In Japan, the *Pachysandra terminalis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUKU, n. In Japan, the *Eulalia japonica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

FUKUJUSO, n. In Japan, the *Adonis apennina*, var. *davurica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUL (Ar.), n. See BEAN.

FULCIENS (Lat.), adj. Fu³l(fu⁴l)'si²(ki²)-e²nz(ans). From *fulcire*, to prop. Propping up, supporting (said of one organ placed beneath another). [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FULCRA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *fulcrum.* Fu³l(fu⁴l)'kra³. 1. Scales or buds formed of dilated petioles; of Linnæus, any supporting appendage of a plant. [B, 121 (α, 24).] 2. The strong spines forming the front ray of the fins of the *Ganoidei*, regarded by some as characteristic of that order. [L.]

FULCRACEOUS, adj. Fu³l-kra'shu³s. Lat., *fulcraceus* (from *fulcire*, to prop). Fr., *fulcracé.* Ger., *gestützt.* Having fulcra. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

FULCRATE, adj. Fu³l'krat. From *fulcire*, to prop. Fr., *fulcré.* 1. Propped (said of plants having supporting appendages, stipules, tendrils, etc.). 2. Descending to the earth (*e. g.*, a f. branch). [B, 19 (α, 24); L, 56 (α, 17).]

FULCRUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu³l(fu⁴l)'kru³m(kru⁴m). Fr., *fulcre, crampon, soutien.* Ger., *Stützpunkt.* 1. In mechanics, a point of support (*e. g.*, of a lever). 2. In botany and zoology, see FULCRA.

FULCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu³l(fu⁴l)'ku²l(ku⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). A claw. [L, 353.]

FULFILI-SURKH (Pers.), n. The *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FULFUL (Ar.), n. The genus *Piper.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FULGORA (Lat.), n. f. Fu³l(ful)'go²r-a³. From *fulgur*, lightning. Fr., *fulgore.* A tropical genus of homopterous *Hemiptera.* [A, 385.] The *Fulgorellæ* (Fr., *fulgorellées*) of Latreille and Eichwald are a tribe of the *Cicadaria.* The *Fulgoridæ* (Fr., *fulgoroides, fulgores, fulgoriens;* Ger., *Leuchtzirpen*) are a family of insects of the *Homoptera-Cicadaria*, some of whose members (*e. g.*, *F. lanternaria*, or common lantern-fly) are falsely supposed to emit light from a lantern-shaped frontal process. The *Fulgoroides* are the same. [L, 41, 180, 292, 353 (α, 27).]

FULGUR (Lat.), n. n. Gen., *ful'guris.* Lightning. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

FULGURANT, FULGURATING, adj's. Fu³l'gu²r-a²nt, -at-i²n². Lat., *fulgurans* (from *fulgurare*, to lighten). Fr., *fulgurant.* Lightning-like in suddenness (said of the pains of locomotor ataxia). [A, 301.]

FULGURATION, n. Fu³l-gu²-ra'shu³n. Lat., *fulguratio* (from *fulgurare*, to lighten). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Wetterleuchten* (1st def.). 1. Lightning without thunder. 2. The occurrence of fulgurant pains.

FULICA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{2}l(fu^{4}l)'i^2-ka^3. 1. The coot, a genus of the *Fulicinæ*, which are a subfamily of the *Rallidæ*. [A, 312 (a, 21); L, 353, 354 (a, 24).]—**F. atra.** Fr., *foulque*. Ger., *Blässhuhn*, *Wasserhuhn*. The bald coot; a species found in Europe. The heart was formerly supposed to be remedial in epilepsy, and the flesh in snake-bites. [L, 94.]—**F. chloropus, F. fusca.** See GALLINULA *chloropus*.

FULIGINE (Fr.), n. Fu^6-le-zhen. From *fuligo*, soot. Alcoholic extract of soot. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

FULIGINOSITY, n. Fu^2-li^{2}j-i^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. From *fuligo*, soot. Fr., *fuliginosité*. See SORDES.

FULIGINOUS, adj. Fu^2-li^{2}j'i^2-nu^{2}s. Lat., *fuliginosus* (from *fuligo*, soot). Fr., *fuligineux*. Ger., *russig*. 1. Of the nature of soot. 2. Of a brownish, smoky- (or sooty-) brown color. [D; L, 343.]

FULIGO (Lat.), n. f. Fu^2(fu)-li(le)'go. Gen., *-lig'inis*. Gr., λιγνύς, ἄσβολος. Fr., *suie*. Ger., *Russ*. 1. Soot. 2. Sordes. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Myxomycetes* (or [Schroter] of the *Myxogasteres*, subclass *Physaraceæ*). The *Fuligineæ* (Fr., *fuliginées*) are: Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Lycoperdaceæ*; of Link, a family of the *Fuligines*; and of Mathieu, a tribe of the *Gasteromycetes*. The *Fuligines* of Link are a division of *Fungi*. The *Fuliginoidei* of Fries are a section of the *Trichospermei*. [A, 326 (a, 21); B, 1, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]—**Clauder's tinctura fuliginis, Essentia fuliginis Clauderi.** See *Tinctura fuliginis alcalina*.—**Extractum fuliginis** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Fr., *extrait de suie*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of soot in 8 parts of water, filtering, and evaporating to dryness. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. dentium.** See SORDES.—**F. ligni.** The soot of wood.—**F. metallorum.** Of the alchemists, arsenic and mercury. [A, 325.]—**Fuligines sanguinis.** An old name for impurities in the blood. [A, 325.]—**F. splendens.** Fr., *crystal de suie*. Ger., *Glanzruss*. The fine, dark, shining variety of soot which forms in a dense layer on chimneys and hearth-stones where wood has been burned. It consists of finely divided carbon with tarry products, acetic acid, ammoniacal compounds, etc. [B, 7, 49.]—**F. vaporaria.** See AGARICUS *volvaceus*.—**F. varians.** Fr., *fleur du tan*. A species of *F.* (3d def.) found on oak-bark. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Liquor fuliginis alkalinus** [Swed Ph., Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for three days [Finn. Milit. Ph.], or digesting for four days [Swed. Ph.], 10 parts of *F. splendens* and 25 [Finn. Milit. Ph.] or 30 [Swed. Ph.] of potassium carbonate in 175 [Finn. Milit. Ph.] or 200 [Swed. Ph.] parts of distilled water, filtering, and dissolving in the product 5 [Finn. Milit. Pn.] or 6 [Swed. Ph.] parts of ammonium chloride. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Liquor fuliginis fœtidus** [Finn. Milit. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered asafœtida in 8½ [Finn. Milit. Ph.] or 9 parts [Swed. Ph.] of *liquor fuliginis alkalinus*, macerating for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel, and straining through a cloth. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Spiritus fuliginis.** Fr., *esprit de suie*. Pyroligneous acid obtained from soot; official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Tinctura fuliginis alcalina** (seu **Clauderi**). Fr., *essence* (ou *infusion*, ou *eau*) *de suie*, *essence de Clauder*. A preparation official in many of the older pharmacopœias, made, with slight variations, by dissolving 6 parts of potassium carbonate in 24 of water, and 1 part of ammonium chloride in 12 of water, filtering and mixing the two liquids, and adding 2 parts of powdered soot. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Unguentum fuliginis** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment made by digesting a mixture of 1 part of powdered soot, 1 part of water, and 4 parts of lard, straining, and, after removing the water, melting the strained product. [B, 95.]

FULIGOKALI (Lat.), n. n. Fu^2(fu)-li^2(le)-go^{2}k'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e). From *fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potash. A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of caustic potash and 100 of powdered shining soot in water, diluting the solution when cold, filtering, and evaporating to dryness; used like anthrakokali. [B, 5, 125; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).]—**Sulphurated f., Sulphurous f.** It., *f. solforato*. A mixture of 60 parts of f., 14 of caustic potash, and from 4 to 10 of sulphur; used in scrofula, gout, and chronic skin affections. [B, 46, 125 (a, 14).]

FULIX (Lat.), n. f. Fu^2(fu)'li^{2}x. Gen., *fu'licis*. See FULICA.

FULL, adj. Fu^{4}l. A.-S., *f.* Gr., πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός. Lat., *plenus*. Fr., *plein*. Ger., *voll*. Filled, containing as much as possible; of the pulse, voluminous; of a breath, deep; of an effect or condition, extreme.—**F.-blooded.** See PLETHORIC.

FULL, n. Fu^{4}l. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FÜLLE (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}l'le^2. Repletion. [A, 523.]

FÜLLEN (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}l'le^{2}n. A filling (as of teeth). [A, 521.]

FÜLLHORN (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}l'horn. Of Bockdalek, the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain in the embryo. [H.]

FULLING, n. Fu^{4}l'i^{2}n. A variety of massage in which the muscles are compressed literally (and so thickened) between the hand of the masseur and the bone. [a, 34.]

FULLNESS, n. Fu^{4}l'ne^{2}s. 1. The state or condition of being full. [a, 21.] 2. Moderate swelling.

FULMAR OIL, n. Fu^{3}l'ma^{3}r oil. An oil obtained on the island of St. Kilda, off the northern coast of Great Britain, from a species of petrel, the fulmar petrel of Buffon (the *Procellaria glacialis* of Linnæus). The oil has a clear, reddish, cherry color, a powerful and peculiar odor, and the sp. gr. of 902. It seems to possess properties analogous to those of cod-liver oil, and, when treated with sulphuric acid, gives the same color reaction. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 14).]

FULMI-COTON (Fr.), n. Fu^{4}l-me-ko-to^{2}n^2. See PYROXYLIN.

FULMINANT, adj. Fu^{3}l'mi^{2}n-a^{2}nt. See FULMINATING.

FULMINATE, n. Fu^{3}l'mi^{2}n-at. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fulminat*, *knallsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *fulminato*. A salt of the supposititious fulminic acid. The f's, $R''(C_2N_2O_2) = C(NO_2).R''.CN$, or nitro-acetonitriles of the bivalent radicle (R''), are highly explosive compounds. [B, 4.]

FULMINATING, adj. Fu^{3}l'mi^{2}n-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *fulminans* (from *fulminare*, to strike with lightning). Fr., *fulminant*. Ger., *knallend*. 1. Capable of detonation. 2. Of diseases, developing suddenly and running on very rapidly (usually in a few hours) to a fatal issue.

FULMINATION, n. Fu^{3}l-mi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fulminatio*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Aufknallen*. See DETONATION.

FULMINIC ACID, n. Fu^{3}l-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide fulminique*. Ger., *Knallsäure*, *Fulminsäure*, *Paracyansäure*. Nitro-acetonitrile, a dibasic acid not yet isolated, $C_2H_2N_2O_2$, or, according to Kirchhoff, $C_2(NO_2)_2H_4(CH_2)$. [B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]

FULMINOGEN, n. Fu^{3}l-mi^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. From *fulmen*, lightning, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *fulminogène*. It., *fulminogene*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical radicle, C_4N_2, containing the same elements as cyanogen. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

FULMINOSE, n. Fu^{3}l'mi^{2}n-os. From *fulmen*, lightning. Fr., *f.* See *Parchment*-PAPER.

FULMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ful-men'zoir-e^2. See FULMINIC ACID.

FULMINURATE, n. Fu^{3}l-mi^{2}n'u^2-rat. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fulminurat*. A salt of fulminuric acid. [B.]

FULMINURIC ACID, n. Fu^{3}l-mi^{2}n-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide fulminurique*. Ger., *Fulminursäure*. A crystalline body, $C_3N_3H_3O_3$ (= possibly $C[NO_2]H[CO.NH_2].CN$), acting as a monobasic acid. [B, 4.]

FULVESCENT, adj. Fu^{3}l-ve^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Of a dull-yellow or tawny color. [a, 27.]

FULVIDO-ALBIDUS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{2}l(fu^{4}l)''vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fulvus*, of a deep yellow, and *albus*, white. Yellowish-white. [a, 27.]

FULVO-FERRUGINOUS, adj. Fu^{3}l''vo-fe^{2}r-ru^{3}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *fulvus*, of a deep yellow, and *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *orange*, *roussâtre*. Of a dark yellowish-red color. [a, 27.]

FULVO-RUFESCENS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{3}l(fu^{4}l)''vo(wo)-ru^2(ru)-fe^{2}s'se^{2}nz(kans). From *fulvus*, of a deep yellow, and *rufescere*, to become reddish. Of a reddish-yellow color. [a, 27.]

FULVOUS, adj. Fu^{3}l'vu^{3}s. Lat., *fulvus*. Fr., *fauve*. Ger., *fahlgelb*, *falb*. It., *fulvo*. Sp., *bermejo*. Tawny- (or brownish-) yellow. [B, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

FULWA, FULWAL, FULWARAH, n's. See BASSIA *butyracea*.

FUMAGINE (Fr.), n. Fu^6-ma^3-zhen. A disease of plants supposed to be due to parasitic *Fungi*, especially of the genera *Pleospora* and *Fumago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUMAGO (Lat.), n. f. Fu^2(fu)-ma(ma^3)'go. Gen., *fuma'ginis*. From *fumus*, smoke. A genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi* parasitic on plants. [A, 301, 518; B, 49.]—**F. salicina.** Of Tulasne, a species found upon willow, plum, oak, and beech trees. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUMALIS (Lat.), adj. Fu^2(fu)-mal(ma^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *fumare*, to smoke. Smoking. See CANDELÆ *fumales*.

FUMANA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^2(fu)-man(ma^{3}n)'a^3. From *fumus*, smoke. A section of the genus *Helianthemum*. The *Fumanieæ* are a section of the *Cisteæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24); L, 41 (a, 21).]

FUMANS (Lat.), adj. Fu^2(fu)'ma^{2}nz(ma^{3}ns). From *fumare*, to smoke. See FUMING.

FUMARAMIDE, n. Fu^2-ma^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fumaramid*. An amide of fumaric acid, $C_2H_2\langle{CO.NH_2 \atop CO.NH_2} = C_4H_6O_2N_2$. [B, 4.]

FUMARATE, n. Fu^2'ma^{2}r-at. Fr., *f.* A salt of fumaric acid.

FUMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^2(fu)-ma(ma^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *fumus*, smoke. Fr., *fumeterre*. Ger., *Erdrauch*. It., Sp., *f.* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Fumitory; the typical genus of the *Fumarieæ*. The *Fumariaceæ* (Fr., *fumariacées*; Ger., *Fumariaceen*), or fumeworts, are: Of De Candolle, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons; of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamungulia*; of Agardh, an order of the *Brevistylæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a division of the *Papaveraceæ*. The *Fumarideæ* of Gray are a family of the *Thalamifloræ* corresponding to the *Fumariaceæ*. The *Fumarieæ* are: Of Dumortier and of Jussieu, a tribe or division of the *Fumariaceæ*; of others, practically the same as the *Fumariaceæ*. The *Fumarineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Fumariaceæ*. The *Fumarioideæ* are a suborder of the *Papaveraceæ*, corresponding to the *Fumariaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 120, 121, 170, 173, 180, 245 (a, 24).] 2. Of the pharmacopœias, see *F. officinalis*.—**Aqua fumariæ** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de fumeterre*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of crushed *F. officinalis* in 2 parts of water, and distilling off to one half. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Conserva fumariæ** [Sp. Ph., 1798; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *conserve de fumeterre*. A preparation made by crushing in a mortar six parts of fresh *F. officinalis* with one part of powdered sugar, and mixing the pulp with eighteen parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Extractum fumariæ** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de fumeterre* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de f.* [Sp. Ph.]. The fresh juice, or an infusion or decoction, of *F. officinalis*, filtered and evaporated to a thick (or soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract. [B, 95, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. amarilla** (Sp.). The *Corydalis capnoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. bulbosa.** Fr., *fumeterre bulbeuse*. 1. Of Linnæus, var. α, the *Corydalis cava*; var. β, the *Corydalis fabacea*; var. γ, the *Corydalis solida*. 2. Of Retzius, the *Corydalis solida*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. capreolata.** A species used

in southern France like *F. officinalis.* [α, 24.]—**F. cava.** The *Corydalis cava.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. claviculata.** The *Corydalis claviculata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. fabacea.** See CORYDALIS *fabacea.* [B, 64 (α, 24).]—**F. Halleri.** The *Corydalis solida.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. lutea.** The *Corydalis lutea.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. major.** Probably the *Corydalis cava.* [α, 24.]—**F. media.** A variety of *F. officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. minor.** The *Corydalis solida.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. officinalis.** Fr., *fumeterre* [Fr. Cod.] (*officinale*), *fiel de terre, lait battu, pied de geline, pisse-sang.* Ger., *gemeiner Erdrauch, Erd-* (oder *Feld-*) *Raute, Taubenkropf.* The common fumitory, a small European species naturalized in the United States. It was formerly official in Europe as *herba fumariæ* (seu *fumariæ officinalis*, seu *fumi terræ*, seu *rutæ agrestis*, seu *rutæ silvestris*), and still occurs, in lists of French medicinal plants, as a depurative. The leaves yield by expression a juice having the medicinal properties of the plant. It is sedative, gently tonic and alterative, and in large doses laxative and diuretic; used in visceral obstructions, and in scorbutic and eruptive diseases. According to Hannon, its prolonged use diminishes plethora. It contains *fumarine* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. parviflora.** Fr., *fumeterre à petites fleurs.* Ger., *kleinblüthiger Erdrauch.* A species found in southern and western Europe, and acclimatized in the East Indies. It has properties similar to those of *F. officinalis.* Combined with black pepper, it is used in the East Indies for malarial fevers. It is also employed as an anthelminthic, and internally in skin diseases. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. solida.** Fr., *fumeterre bulbeuse.* The *Corydalis solida.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. spicata.** Fr., *fumeterre à epis.* A species used in southern France like *F. officinalis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. tenuifolia.** See *F. parviflora.*—**F. Vaillantii.** Fr., *fumeterre de Vaillant.* Ger., *Vaillants Erdrauch.* A species resembling *F. officinalis* in habitat, appearance, and properties. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Infusum fumariæ.** See *Tisane de* FUMETERRE.—**Spiritus fumariæ** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791; Palat. Disp., 1764]. Fr., *esprit de fumeterre.* A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of *F. officinalis* in 4 parts of diluted alcohol and 1 part of water, distilling 1½ part, and redistilling with fresh herbs. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**Succus fumariæ** [Hess. Ph., 1806, Sard. Ph., 1773], **Succus recens expressus fumariæ.** Fr., *suc* (ou *jus* [Fr. Cod.]) *de fumeterre.* Sp., *jugo de f.* [Sp. Ph., 1798]. The juice of *F. officinalis*, obtained by bruising the fresh herb, expressing, and clarifying by heat. [B, 97, 113 (α, 14).]—**Syrupus fumariæ.** Fr., *sirop de fumeterre* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de f.* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., and various old pharmacopœias, a preparation made, with slight variations, by boiling 345 parts of clarified juice of *F. officinalis* and 620 of white sugar to a proper consistence, and straining. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., 1884, an infusion of 1 part of dry *F. officinalis* in 15 parts of water, expressed, strained, and boiled, with a sufficiency of white sugar, to the proper consistence. [B, 97, 113, 119 (α, 14).]—**Tisana fumariæ.** See *Tisane de* FUMETERRE.

FUMARIC, adj. Fu^2-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. From *fumaria*, fumatory. Belonging to, or derived from, the genus *Fumaria.* [B.]—**Dibromide of f. acid.** Ger., *Fumarsäuredibromür.* See DIBROMSUCCINIC ACID.—**F. acid.** Fr., *acide fumarique.* Ger., *Fumarsäure, Paramalealsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_4H_4O_4 = C_2H_2\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, forming prismatic crystals, derived from *Fumaria officinalis, Cetraria islandica*, and several varieties of *Fungi.* [B, 4.]—**F. aldehyde.** An oxidation product of pyromucic acid, $C_4H_4O_3$. [B, 2 (α, 27).]—**F. series of organic acids.** Ger., *Fumarsäurereihe.* The organic acids having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-4}O_4$. [B, 2.]

FUMARIMIDE, n. Fu^{2}m-a^{2}r'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). From *fumaria*, fumitory. Fr., *f.* A substance, $(C_4H_2O_2)N_2H_2$, obtained by heating acid ammonium malate to 200° C. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

FUMARINE, n. Fu^{2}m'a^{2}r-en. From *fumaria*, fumitory. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fumarin.* An alkaloid discovered by Peschier in *Fumaria officinalis*, crystallizing in hexaedral rhomboidal prisms, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, in carbon disulphide, and in ether. It is a powerful antiphlogistic. [B, 244 (α, 27); Hannon (B, 93).]

FUMARSÄURE (Ger.), n. Fu-ma^{3}r'zoir-e^2. See FUMARIC *acid.*—**F.-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *fumarate.*—**F'dibromür.** Dibromsuccinic acid. [B.]—**F'reihe.** See FUMARIC *series of organic acids.*

FUMARYL, n. Fu^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}l. Fr., *fumaryle.* Ger., *F.* The dibasic radicle of fumaric acid, $C_2H_2\langle^{CO'}_{CO'}$. [B.]

FUME, n. Fu^{2}m. Lat., *fumus.* Fr., *fumée.* Ger., *Rauch.* It., *fumo.* Sp., *huma.* A smoke-like or odorous emanation.—**F. of the earth.** The *Fumaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**F'wort.** See the major list.

FUMETERRE (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}m-te^{2}r. See FUMARIA and FUMARIA *officinalis.*—**Conserve de f.** See *Conserva* FUMARIÆ.—**Eau de f.** See *Aqua* FUMARIÆ.—**Esprit de f.** See *Spiritus* FUMARIÆ.—**Extrait de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* FUMARIÆ.—**Extrait de suc de f.** See *Extractum* FUMARIÆ (2d def.).—**F. à épis.** See FUMARIA *spicata.*—**F. à petites fleurs.** See FUMARIA *parviflora.*—**F. bulbeuse.** See CORYDALIS *solida.*—**F. de Vaillant.** See FUMARIA *Vaillantii.*—**F.-jaune.** See CORYDALIS *lutea.*—**Hydrolat de f.** See *Aqua* FUMARIÆ.—**Sirop de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* FUMARIÆ.—**Suc de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Succus* FUMARIÆ.—**Tisane de f.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of dried *Fumaria officinalis* for half an hour in 100 parts of boiling water and straining. [B, 113 (α, 14).]

FUMEWORT, n. Fu^{2}m'wu^{5}rt. A name for several species of *Corydalis*; in the pl., *f's*, the *Fumariaceæ.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Golden f.** The *Corydalis aurea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Great-flowered f.** The *Corydalis nobilis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hollow-rooted f.** The *Corydalis cava.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FUMIFIER, n. Fum'i^2-fi-u^{5}r. A fumigating apparatus. [L.]

FUMIGATE, v. tr. Fu^{2}m'i^2-gat. Lat., *fumigare.* To subject to the action of fumes.

FUMIGATEUR (Fr.), n. Fu^6-me-ga-tu^{5}r. From *fumigare*, to smoke. 1. A person who gives fumigations. 2. Prepared paper or medicated leaves to be smoked in the form of cigars. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**F. pectoral.** See CIGARETTES *antiasthmatiques.*

FUMIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{2}m(fum)-i^2-ga(ga^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From *fumigare*, to smoke. See FUMIGATION.—**F. antiloimica Gaubii.** Fr., *fumigation de Gaubius* (ou *désinfectante*, ou *antiloïmique*). Syn.: *solutio alexiteria gaubiana.* A fumigation made by mixing 2 parts each of potassium nitrate, common salt, sulphuric acid, and water, and 4 of vinegar. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**F. chlorata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *F.* CHLORI.—**F. guytoniana, F. guytoniensis, F. muriatico-oxygenata.** See *F.* CHLORI.—**F. nitrica.** See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI NITRICI.—**F. oxymuriatica** [Gr. Ph.]. See *F.* CHLORI.—**F. smithiana.** See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI NITRICI.

FUMIGATION, n. Fu^{2}m-i^2-ga'shu^{3}n. Lat., *fumigatio* (from *fumigare*, to fumigate) *suffumigatio* (from *suffumigare*, to fumigate from below). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Beräuchern, Beräucherung, Räucherung.* It., *suffumigio, fumigazione.* Sp., *fumigación.* 1. The act or process of filling a closed space with gas or vapors, either with the purpose of destroying noxious products, or as a means of applying volatile medicines to the surface of the body. 2. A class of medicinal preparations to be used in fumigating. [B.]—**Chlorinic f.** See *Fumigatio* CHLORI and *Vapor* CHLORI.—**Dry f.** Fr., *f. sèche.* A f. consisting of the fumes of a medicinal substance unmixed with steam; obtained by burning such a substance on a hot platter in the f. box. [A, 364 (α, 21); L, 88 (α, 21).]—**Emollient f's.** Fr., *f's émollientes.* F's consisting of the vapor of a hot infusion of malvaceous plants. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**Excitant f.** See *Stimulant f.*—**F. à vapeurs humides** (Fr.). See *Moist f's.*—**F's chlorées** (Fr.). See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**F. de Gaubius** (Fr.). See FUMIGATIO *antiloimica Gaubii.*—**F. de Guyton (-Morveau)** (Fr.). See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**F. désinfectante.** See *F. de Gaubius.*—**F. de Smith** (Fr.). See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI NITRICI.—**F's émollientes** (Fr.). See *Emollient f's.*—**F. guytonienne** (Fr.). See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**F. hygiénique.** See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**F. spermatique** (Fr.). A method adopted by Spallanzani of causing fecundation experimentally by exposing ova to the supposed aura seminalis. [A, 4.]—**Iodureted f.** A f. consisting of the vapor of iodine; sometimes employed in laryngeal and pulmonary affections. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Mercurial f.** Fr., *f. mercurielle, f. de cinabre.* A f. obtained by strewing powdered red sulphide of mercury upon hot coals; used in syphilis. [L, 41, 65 (α, 21).]—**Moist f's.** Fr., *f's à vapeur humides.* F's obtained by subjecting aromatic plants, resinous substances moistened with turpentine, an aqueous or alcoholic solution of a sulphurous, arsenical, iodureted, or mercurial compound, etc., to the action of jet of vapor so that the fumes of the substance are mixed with the latter. [L, 88 (α, 21).]—**Nitrous f.** A f. containing nitre. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Sulphurous f.** Fr., *f. sulfureuse.* A f. made by conducting to the affected parts the vapor produced by burning sulphur; employed in eczema, scabies, and other cutaneous diseases, and also for disinfecting purposes. [L, 32, 41, 88 (α, 21).]—**Terebinthinated f.** A f. consisting of turpentine vapor; formerly applied at a high temperature as a bath in chronic rheumatism. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

FUMIGATOR, FUMIGATORY, n's. Fu^{2}m'i^2-gat-o^{2}r, -o-ri^2. Lat., *fumigator, fumigatorium.* Fr., *fumigatoire.* An apparatus for fumigation.

FUMINELLA (Port.), n. Fu-me-ne^{2}l'la^3. A plant of Brazil the flowers of which are said to be used in adulterating saffron. Though resembling saffron in color, they are smaller and heavier and have a rusty tint. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

FUMING, adj. Fu^{2}m'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *fumans* (from *fumare*, to smoke). Fr., *fumant.* Ger., *rauchend.* Giving off fumes.

FUMITERRA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{2}m(fum)-i^2-te^{2}r'ra^3. From *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, earth. Fr., *fumeterre.* See FUMARIA *officinalis.*

FUMITORY, n. Fu^{2}m'i^2-to-ri^2. The genus *Fumaria*, especially the *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 19, 34, 121 (α, 24).]—**Bulbous-rooted f.** See CORYDALIS *solida.*—**Climbing f.** See CORYDALIS *claviculata.*—**Climbing f. of North America.** The *Adlumia cirrhosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common f.** See FUMARIA *officinalis.*—**Conserve of f.** See *Conserva* FUMARIÆ.—**Extract of f.** See *Extractum* FUMARIÆ.—**Yellow f.** Fr., *fumeterre jaune.* See CORYDALIS *lutea.*

FUMO-BRAVO (Port.), n. Fu''mo-bra^3'vo. In Brazil, the *Ageratum conyzoides* and the *Elephantopus Martii.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{2}m(fum)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *fumée.* Ger., *Rauch.* It., *fumo.* Sp., *humo.* Smoke.—**F. albus.** Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325.]—**F. citrinus, F. curinus.** Sulphur. [L, 105.]—**F. duplex.** Of the alchemists, sulphur and mercury. [A, 325.]—**F. rubeus.** Orpiment. [A, 325.]—**F. terræ.** See FUMARIA.—**F. virosus.** A volatile virus. [A, 325.]

FUNALIS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{2}n(fun)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *funis*, a rope. Formed of coarse cord-like fibres. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FUNCHO (Port.), n. Fun'sho. See FŒNICULUM *vulgare.*

FUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{3}n^{2}k(fu^{4}n^{2}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See FUNCTION.—**F. læsa.** Injured or impaired function. [D.]

FUNCTION, n. Fu^{3}n^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐνέργεια. Lat., *functio* (from *fungi*, to be busy). Fr., *fonction.* Ger., *F., Verrichtung.* It., *funzione.* Sp., *función.* The special act, work, or office, of any organ. [K.]—**Animal f's.** The f's of animal life.—**Correlative f's.** The f's by virtue of which one part of an organism exerts a direct influence on another part. [A, 12.]—**F'slehre** (Ger.). See

PHYSIOLOGY.—**F'sstörung** (Ger.). Disturbance of f., as by a morbid process or condition. [D.]—**F'sverminderung** (Ger.). Impairment of f.—**Sustentative f's.** The f's which maintain the material composition of an organism and the balance between waste and assimilation. [A, 12.]—**Vegetative f's.** The f's of vegetative life. —**Vital f's.** The f's essential to the continuance of life.

FUNCTIONAL, adj. Fu^{3}n^{2}k'shu^{3}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *functionalis* (from *functio*, a performing). Fr., *fonctionnel*. Ger., *functionell*. It., *funzionale*. Sp., *funcional*. Pertaining to function. [D.]

FUNDA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)'da^3. Gr., σφενδόνη. Ger., *Kopfschleuder* (1st def.), *vierköpfige Binde* (2d def.). 1. An old device for extracting the head of the fœtus after its detachment from the trunk. 2. A four-tailed bandage. [A, 322.]—**F. Galeni, F. maxillæ, F. maxillaris.** Ger., *Kinnbackenschleuderbinde*. See *Four-tailed* BANDAGE.—**F. nasalis.** Ger., *Nasenschleuder*. A four-tailed bandage for the nose. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**F. Retzii.** See LIGAMENTUM *fundiforme Retzii*.—**F. superficialis vesicæ** [Barkow]. The sling-like bundles of muscular fibres near the attachment of the urachus to the urinary bladder. [L, 31.]

FUNDAL, adj. Fu^{3}n'da^{2}l. Pertaining to the fundus of an organ (*e. g.*, the uterus).

FUNDALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)-dal(da^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Of Lully, fæculæ. [A, 325.]

FUNDAMENT, n. Fu^{3}nd'a-me^{2}nt. Lat., *fundamentum* (from *fundare*, to lay the bottom). Fr., *fondament*. Ger., *Hintere, After*. See ANUS.

FUNDAMENTAL, adj. Fu^{3}n-da-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Lat., *fundamentalis*. Fr., *fondamental*. Ger., *wesentlich*. It., *fondamentale*. Sp., *f*. 1 Serving as a foundation. 2. Essential (said of the axis of a plant, and its appendages). [B, 19, 291 (*a*, 24).] See *F.* TISSUE and *F.* SPIRAL.

FUNDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)-da^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fundare*, to lay the bottom of. A foundation, groundwork, basis. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**F. cellulare.** See STROMA.

FUNDI, n. See FUNDUNGI.

FUNDSCHEIN (Ger.), n. Fund'shin. Lat., *visum repertum*. A physician's certificate as to the cause of a death. [L, 80 (*a*, 14).]

FUNDUNGI, n. The *Paspalum exile*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNDUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}nd(fu^{4}nd)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πυθμήν, πύνδαξ. Fr., *fond*. Ger., *Grund*. The bottom of a hollow structure; that portion of its interior which is farthest from the point of observation or access.—**F. oculi.** Fr., *fond d l'œil*. Ger., *Augengrund, Augenhintergrund*. The bottom or background of the eye as seen with the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**F. of a gland.** The bottom or that portion of the cavity of a gland most distant from its excretory duct. [L.]—**F. of the bladder.** See *F. vesicæ urinariæ*.—**F. of the eye.** See *F. oculi*.—**F. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *f. vesicæ* (seu *vesiculæ felleæ*. The body of the gall-bladder. [C.]—**F. of the stomach.** Lat., *f. ventriculi*. The greater curvature of the stomach. [A, 325.]—**F. of the urinary bladder.** See *F. vesicæ urinariæ*.—**F. of the vagina.** See VAULT *of the vagina*.—**F. of the womb.** See *F. uteri*.—**F. sacci lacrimalis.** The upper end of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**F. uteri.** Fr., *fond de l'utérus*. Ger., *Grund des Uterus, Uterusgrund*. That portion of the organ which is situated above the uterine orifices of the oviducts. —**F. vaginæ.** See VAULT *of the vagina*.—**F. ventriculi.** See *F. of the stomach*.—**F. vesicæ felleæ.** See *F. of the gall-bladder*.—**F. vesicæ of Vesalius.** See *Superior f. of the urinary bladder*. —**F. vesicæ seminalis.** The bottom of the upper portion of a vesicula seminalis. [L, 175.]—**F. vesicæ urinariæ.** See BASIS *vesicæ urinariæ*.—**F. vesiculæ felleæ.** See *F. of the gall-bladder*.—**Inferior f. of the urinary bladder.** See BASIS *vesicæ urinariæ*.—**Superior f. of the urinary bladder.** The superior ovoid portion of the bladder. [L, 142.]

FUNEBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{3}n(fun)-e(a)-bral(bra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *funus*, a funeral procession. Fr., *funèbre*. Of animals, having sombre colors. [L, 180.]

FÜNF (Ger.), adj. Fu^{4}nf. Five.—**F'blatt, F'blattkraut.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'blättrig.** Five-leaved. [B.]—**F'blumenblättrig.** Pentapetalous. [L, 43.]—**F'blüthig.** Quinquefloral. [L, 43.]—**F'eckig.** Pentagonal. [L, 43.]—**F. fächerig.** Five-celled, quinquelocular. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**F'fingerig.** Quinquedigitate. [L, 80.]—**F'fingerkraut.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'jährig.** Quinquennial. [L, 80.]—**F'kelchblättrig.** Pentasepalous. [L, 43.]—**F'klappig.** Five-valved, quinquevalvis. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**F'ling.** A quintuplet. [A, 521.]—**F'männig.** See PENTANDROUS.—**F'monatlich.** Quinquemestris. [L, 80.]—**F'mund.** See PENTASTOMA.—**F'nervig.** Five-nerved. [L, 43.]—**F'paarig.** Quinquejugal. [L, 43.]—**F'samig.** Pentaspermous. [L, 43.]—**F'schichtig.** See QUINCUNCIAL. —**F'stempelige.** See PENTAGYNIA.—**F'sternkraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F'tägig.** Quintan. [L, 43.]—**F'tgebärende.** A quintipara.—**F'theilig.** With five divisions; five-parted. [*a*, 24.]—**F'weibig.** Pentagynous. [L, 80.]—**F'werthig.** Quinquivalent. [B.]—**F'werthigkeit.** Quinquivalence. [B.]—**F'winkilg.** Pentagonal. [L, 80.]

FUNGADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fu^{3}n^2(fu^{4}n^2)'ga^{2}d(ga^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). See FUNGOIDEÆ.

FUNGAGINA (It.), n. Fun^2-ga^3-je'na^3. The *Agaricus aggregatus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGAGNINO (It.), n. Fun^2-ga^{3}n-ye'no. The *Polyporus frondosus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGAL, adj. Fu^{3}n^2'ga^{2}l. Lat., *fungalis* (from *fungus*, a mushroom). Of or resembling the *Fungi*; as a n., in the pl., *f's* (Lat., *Fungales*), of Lindley, an alliance (the f. alliance) of the *Escurales*, comprising the *Fungi, Lichenes*, and *Algæ*; and subsequently an alliance of the *Thallogenæ*, consisting of the *Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Coniomycetes, Hyphomycetes*, and *Physomycetes*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGATE, n. Fu^{3}n^2'gat. Fr., *f*. A salt of fungic acid. [A, 385.]

FUNGATING, adj. Fu^{3}n^2'gat-i^{2}n^2. Assuming a fungous appearance (said of ulcers, etc.).

FUNGELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n^2)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *fungus*, a mushroom. A name given by classic authors to different *Fungi*, generally epiphytic. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNG-HEANG (Chin.), n. A resinous tree found in China, probably the *Liquidambar formosana*. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)'ji(ge). Fr., *fungacées, champignons*. Ger., *Pilze, Schwämme*. It., *funghi*. Sp., *hongos, setas*. Syn.: *Hysterophyta, Fungales*. A section of cryptogams closely related to the *Algæ*, from which they are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyll, which renders them dependent upon organic matter for their nutrition. They are accordingly saprophytes, living upon dead or decaying animal or vegetable matter, or parasites, subsisting on other living organisms, ectoparasites when growing on the surface, endoparasites when penetrating the interior. In the *F.* there is no distinction into axis, root, or appendages, the whole being merged into one mass, called a thallus, which is divided into two portions—the vegetative and the reproductive. The first, known as the mycelium, consists of slender, segmented or unsegmented, colorless filaments, called hyphæ, which in some *F.* possess lateral branches (haustoria), which serve to fix the plant as well as to extract nourishment. The only members which do not produce hyphæ are some of the lowest, and certain degenerative higher forms (*e. g.*, the yeast plant, in which the whole vegetative part consists of cells or chains of cells). The reproductive portion either is the terminal joint of a filament, when it is called a spore, or is lodged in a sac (*ascus*), when it is called a sporidium. In a large number of *F.* sexual reproduction is unknown. In some species (*e. g.*, *Mucor*) sexual reproduction takes place by conjugation, and in others by the production of oospores, the last being regarded by some authors as degenerate, parasitic, or saprophytic forms of *Algæ*. The *F.* produce asexually by means of conidia or gonidia. In some species, chiefly aquatic, these are motile spores provided with cilia, but in most they are non-motile, thick-walled cells, which eventually become separated from the parent hyphæ. The *F.* of Jussieu, 1728, included the *F.* and *Lichenes* of previous authors. The *F.* of Linnæus and others were an order including *Agaricus, Boletus, Peziza*, and other genera of the higher forms; of Link, an order of the *Anandræ*, including *Agaricus, Russula, Coprinus*, etc. The *F.* of Brongniart comprised the *Tremellineæ, F.* (*Helvellaceæ, Clavarieæ*, and *Agaricеæ*), and the *Clathraceæ*. In modern systems of classification they comprise the *Phycomycetes* (suborders, *Saprolegnieæ, Peronosporeæ, Mucorini*), *Hypodermiæ* (suborders, *Uredineæ, Ustilagineæ*), *Basidiomycetes* (suborders, *Tremellini, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes*), *Ascomycetes* (suborders, *Discomycetes, Erysipheæ, Tuberaceæ, Pyrenomycetes*, and *Lichenes*), *Myxomycetes*, and *Schizomycetes* (see these words). Eichler divides the *F.* into the *Schizomycetes, Blastomycetes* (*Saccharomycetes*), *Myxomycetes, Phycomycetes*, and *Mycomycetes*. The *F.* of Schroter (1885) include the *Myxomycetes, Schizomycetes*, and *Eumycetes*, the latter including the *Chytridiei, Zygomycetes, Oomycetes, Ascomycetes, Uredinei, Auriculariei*, and *Basidiomycetes*, the last being subdivided into the *Tremellinei, Discyomycetes*, and *Eubasidiomycetes* (which last include the *Hymenomycetes, Phalloidei*, and *Gastromycetes*). In De Bary's classification the *Lichenes*, regarded by many as a distinct class, are placed as a suborder, and the *Schizomycetes* as an order of plants. The latter are considered by some as belonging to the animal kingdom, and by others as a suborder of the *Schizophyta* (*q. v.*). The *F.* have but little economic importance; a few are edible, most are poisonous, and few have a medicinal value. The lower forms have of late a scientific value as ætiological factors of disease. [B, 19, 77, 104, 121, 180, 185, 291 (*a*, 24).] See also under FUNGUS.

FUNGIACÉ (Fr.), adj. Fu^{3}n^2-zhe-a^3-sa. See FUNGOUS.

FUNGIATE, n. Fu^{3}n'ji^2-at. See FUNGATE.

FUNGIC, adj. Fu^{3}n'ji^{2}k. Pertaining to or derived from *Fungi*. [L, 56 (*a*, 17).]—**F. acid.** Fr., *acide fongique*. Ger., *Fungussäure*. An acid said to be found in certain *Fungi*. [B, 38.]

FUNGICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n^2)-ji^{2}k(gi^{2}k)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fungus* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *fungicole*. Ger., *pilzwohnend*. Parasitic on or in *Fungi*.

FUNGIFORM, adj. Fu^{3}n'ji^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *fungiformis* (from *fungus*, a mushroom, and *forma*, form). Fr., *fongiforme, fungiforme*. Ger., *keulenförmig, pilzförmig*. Fungus-shaped, having the form of a mushroom. [J; L.]

FUNGILLIFORM, adj. Fu^{3}n-ji^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *fungillus*, a small epiphytic agaric, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a fungillus.

FUNGILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *fungus*. An epiphytic agaric of small size. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGIMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n^2)-ji(gi^2)-mo^{2}rf'e-(a^3-e^2). From *fungus*, a mushroom, and μορφή, form. A family of the *Titanoideæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGIN, n. Fu^{3}n'ji^{2}n. From *fungus*, a mushroom. Fr., *fongine*. Ger., *F., Schwammstoff*. The solid tissue which forms the basis of *Fungi*; now known to be a variety of cellulose. [B, 2.]

FUNGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n^2)-jin(gen)'e(a^3-e^2). From *fungus*, a mushroom. 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Confervoideæ*. 2. Of Leunis, an order of cellular crypotogams, comprising the *Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Hyphomycetes*, and *Coniomycetes*. The *Fungineæ* of Mathieu are a tribe of *Fungi*, including the *Helvellaceæ, Clavariеæ*, and *Agaricеæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

FUNGIVOROUS, adj. Fu^{3}n-ji^{2}v′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *fungus*, a mushroom, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *fongivore.* Subsisting on *Fungi.* [α, 17.]

FUNGOBOLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n^{2})-go(go^{3})-bol e(a)′-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *fungus*, a mushroom, and *boletus* (*q. v.*). The *Cortinarius violaceus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUNGOID, adj. Fu^{3}n^{2}′goid. From *fungus*, a mushroom, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *fongoïde, fungiace.* Ger., *schwammartig.* See Mycetoid. The *Fungoidea* are: Of Batsch, a family of cryptogamous plants of the *Aphylla;* of Scopoli, a tribe of cryptogamous plants, including genera in which the fructification is exposed, as in *Clavaria* and other hymenomycetous *Fungi*, and genera in which the fructification is inclosed, as in *Peziza*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

FUNGOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{3}n^{2}(fu^{4}n^{2})-go(go^{2})-i(e)′dez(das). A name for some species of *Lycoperdon, Peziza*, and *Cyphella.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. auriculata.** The *Peziza cochleata umbrina.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FUNGOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fu^{3}n^{2}(fu^{4}n^{2})-go′se(sa^{3}-e^{2}). From *fungus*, a mushroom. A class of plants, consisting of *Byssus, Clavaria, Helvella, Boletus, Peziza, Lycoperdon, Mucor*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

FUNGOSITY, n. Fu^{3}n^{2}-go^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^{2}. Lat., *fungositas* (from *fungus*, a mushroom). Fr., *fongosité.* Ger., *Fungosität* (1st def.), *schwammartiger Auswuchs* (2d def.). It., *fungosità.* Sp., *fungosidad.* 1. The state of being fungous. 2. An exuberant outgrowth. —**Urethral f.** See *Urethral* papilloma.

FUNGOUS, adj. Fu^{3}n^{2}′gu^{3}s. Lat., *fungosus* (from *fungus*, a mushroom). Fr., *fongueux.* Ger., *schwammig, schwammartig.* Like a fungus; soft, spongy, exuberant. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24); E.]

FUNG-SHU (Chin.), n. An unclassified tree, yielding a resin called in commerce *rose maloes.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

FUNGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}n^{2}(fu^{4}n^{2})′gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *fungus*, a mushroom. 1. A small mushroom. 2. In the pl., *Funguli*, a term for several groups of *Fungi* (the *Nidularieæ, Myxomycetes*, etc.). [A, 312 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. lichenosus.** A phosphorescent production (the *Nostoc phosphoricus* of Paulet). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUNGUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{3}n^{2}(fu^{4}n^{2})′gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Gr., μύκης. Fr., *fongus, champignon.* Ger., *Schwamm, Pilz.* 1. A mushroom. 2. One of the *Fungi* (*q. v.*). 3. An exuberant, soft, spongy outgrowth. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**Barberry f.** The *Æcidium berberidis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Beef-steak f.** The *Fistulina hepatica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).] —**Black-knot f.** The *Sphæria mortosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bleeding f.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Bunt f.** The *Ustilago fœtida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Caterpillar f.** A name for various species of *Cordiceps.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cellar f.** The *Lentinus lepideus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cleft fungi.** The *Schizomycetes* or fission *Fungi;* so called because they increase by fission. The term is also applicable to the earth-stars (*Geaster*), the peridium of which splits ultimately into several divisions. [B, 19, 77, 291 (α, 24).]—**Club-root f.** The *Plasmodiophora brassicæ.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Coffee-blight f.** The *Hemileia vastatrix.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cotton f.** See Oidium *albicans.*—**Dust fungi.** The *Coniomycetes;* so called because the spores, which predominate over the receptacle, eventually form a dusty mass. Also the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 19, 180, 185, 291 (α, 24).]—**Dry-rot f.** The f. causing dry-rot (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 24).] See also Polyporus *hybridus*, Polyporus *ulmarius*, and Merulius *lacrimans.*—**Earth-star f.** The genus *Geaster.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Edible tree f. of Tierra del Fuego.** A species of *Cyttaria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ergot f.** The *Claviceps purpurea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Filamentous fungi.** A term reserved by some for the *Hyphomycetes*, but in the sense of *Fungi* in which the vegetative body or thallus consists of filiform elements (*hyphæ*) it includes all the larger groups of *Fungi* except the *Myxomycetes* (placed by De Bary among amœboid animal organisms) and certain degenerate higher forms, such as the yeast-plant. [B, 19, 77 185, 291 (α, 24).]—**Fission fungi.** The *Schizomycetes.* [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**Fly-f.** See Agaricus *muscarius.*—**Fungi ærei hypogæi.** Of Nees, a regnum of fungous plants, including the *Circuli, Sarcoidei*, and *Sphæroidei.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**F. albus.** The *Polyporus officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. albus acris (seu piperatus).** The *Boletus piperatus.* [α, 24.]—**F. albus saligneus.** The *Polyporus suaveolens.* [α, 24.]—**F. articuli.** Ger., *Gelenkschwamm.* See *Fungous* arthritis.—**F. auricula, F. auriculam referens.** The *Exidia auricula Judæ.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. benignus testiculi.** See *F. testis benignus.*—**F. bovista.** See Lycoperdon.—**F. cæsareus.** The *Agaricus cæsareus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Fungi calycini.** See under *Fungi utrini.*—**F. cancrosus hæmatodes.** See *F. hæmatodes* (1st def.).—**F. cancrosus medullaris.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**F. cavernosus.** The *Morchella deliciosa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. cerebralis.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**F. cerebri.** Fr., *hernie du cerveau.* Ger., *Hirnschwamm.* A fungous outgrowth from the brain through an opening in the skull. Cf. Hernia *cerebri.*—**F. cervinus.** The *Elaphomyces cervinus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. chirurgorum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Wundschwamm.* 1. See Amadou. 2. The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fungi clavati et pilsati.** Of Nees, a regnum of fungous plants, including the *Circuli, Clavaria*, and *Fungi pileati* (*Agaricus, Boletus*, etc.). [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**F. columbinus.** See Cedar-*apple.*—**F. comosus.** See Bedegar.—**F. coralloides.** The *Clavaria coralloides.* [L, 116.]—**F. cranii.** Ger., *Hirnschädelschwamm.* A fungous growth of the cranial bones. [α, 34.]—**F. cynomorii.** The *Cynomorium coccineum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. cynosbati.** See Bedegar.—**F. duræ matris.** See *F. of the dura mater.*—**F. eryngii.** The *Agaricus eryngii.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. favaginosus.** See Boletus *esculentus* (2d def.).—**F. hæmatodes.** Fr., *cancer hématoïde, hématoncie fongoïde, carcinome sanglant.* Ger., *Blutschwamm.* See *Medullary* sarcoma, *Cavernous* angeioma, and Angeidiospongus.—**F. igniarius.** The *Polyporus fomentarius.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. igniarius præparatus** [Ger. Ph.]. See Amadou.—**Fungi imperfecti.** Those *Fungi* which were formerly regarded as forming distinct genera and orders, but which are now known to be only forms of various *Ascomycetes* in a certain stage of development.—**F. juniperi virginianæ.** See Cedar-*apple.*—**F. laricis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**F. mammæ.** Ger., *Brustkrebs, Brustscirrh.* Cancer of the breast. [α, 34.]—**F. marinus.** See Spongia *marina.*—**F. maximus rotundus pulverulentus.** The *Bovista gigantea* (the *Lycoperdon bovista* of Linnæus, not of Persoon). [α, 24.]—**F. medullaris.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**F. medullaris oculi (seu retinæ).** See Glioma *retinæ.*—**F. melanodes.** See *Melanotic* cancer.—**F. melitensis.** See Cynomorium *coccineum.*—**F. membranaceus.** The *Exidia auricula Judæ.*—**F. muscarius.** The *Agaricus muscarius.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. of Malta.** Lat., *f. melitensis.* Ger., *Malteser Schwamm.* The *Cynomorium coccineum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. of the dura mater.** Ger., *Hirnhautschwamm.* A tumor (usually medullary sarcoma) springing from the dura mater and perforating the skull and its integuments. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21).] —**F. of the testicle.** See *F. testis benignus* and *F. testis malignus.*—**F. of thrush.** See Oidium *albicans.*—**F. orbicularis, F. ovatus.** The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. phalloides.** The *Phallus impudicus.* [L, 116.]—**F. piperatus.** See Agaricus *piperatus.*—**Fungi pistillares.** See under *Fungi utrini.*—**F. porosus.** See Boletus *granulatus.*—**F. porriginis.** See Achorion *Schönleinii.*—**F. pulverulentus.** The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. quercinus, F. quercus.** See Polyporus *igniarius* and Polyporus *fomentarius.*—**F. quernus.** See *F. chirurgorum.*—**F. rosarum.** See Bedegar.—**F. rotundus.** The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F. salicis.** The *Polyporus suaveolens.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. sambuci, F. sambucinus.** The *Exidia auricula Judæ.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).] —**F'säure** (Ger.). See Fungic *acid.*—**F. secalis.** See Ergot.—**F.-stone.** See Polyporus *tuberaster.*—**F. stypticus.** See Amadou. —**F. suaveolens.** See Polyporus *suaveolens.*—**F. testis.** See *F. testis benignus* and *F. testis malignus.*—**F. testis benignus.** A non-malignant fungous outgrowth from the testicle appearing through an opening in the scrotum.—**F. testis malignus.** A malignant fungous outgrowth from the testicle.—**F. testis profundus.** A f. of the testicle that protrudes through the albuginea. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. testis superficialis.** A f. of the testicle that is covered by the albuginea. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**F. typhoides.** See Cynomorium *coccineum.*—**F. umbilicalis.** Ger., *Nabelschwamm.* A fungous state of the stump of the umbilical cord in new-born infants. [D, 29.]—**Fungi utrini.** Of Nees, a regnum of *Fungi*, including *Ciculi, Fungi pistillares* (the genera *Batarrea, Hymenophallus, Phallus*, and *Clathrus*), and *Fungi calycini* (the genera *Peziza* and *Ascobolus*). [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**F. vasculosus.** See Nævus *vascularis.*—**F. vescus.** See Boletus *esculentus* (2d def.).—**F. vinosus.** See *Wine-cellar f.*—**Germ fungi.** See Blastomycetes. —**Jew's-ear f.** The *Exidia auricula Judæ.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Man-f.** The genus *Geaster.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mold fungi.** The *Mucorini.* [B. 19, 291 (α, 24).]—**Morel f.** See Morchella.—**New Zealand f.** The *Hirneola polytrichia.* [B. 185 (α, 24).]—**Oak-leather f.** The *Xylostroma giganteum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Parasitic fungi.** Fungi growing on living bodies whether animal or vegetable. Cf. Saprophyte. [α. 24.]—**Pepper-brand f.** The *Ustilago fœtida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Potato-disease f.** The *Peronospora infestans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rust f.** The *Trichobasis rubigo vera.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sap-ball f.** The *Polyporus squamosus, Polyporus betulinus*, etc. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Smut f.** The *Ustilago segetum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Split-fungi.** The *Schizomycetes.* [B.]—**Stinking polecat f.** The *Phallus impudicus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sugar f.** The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* In the pl., see Saccharomycetes. [B, 77, 291 (α, 24).]—**Thrush-f.** See Oidium *albicans.*—**Tinctura fungi cynosbati.** See *Tinctura* cynosbati *fungi Rademacheri.*—**Vinegar f.** See *Vinegar* ferment.—**Wine-cellar f.** Lat., *f. vinosus.* The *Zasmidium cellare.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Witch's-butter f.** The *Exidia glandulosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yeast-fungi, Yeast-plant fungi.** The *Saccharomycetes.* [B, 291 (α, 24).]

FUNIC, adj. Fu^{2}′ni^{2}k. From *funis*, a rope. See Funicular.

FUNICLE, n. Fu^{2}′ni^{2}k′l. Lat., *funiculus* (from *funis*, a rope). Fr., *funicle.* Ger., *Faden, Strang.* It., *funicolo.* Sp., *funiculo, cordón.* A slender cord. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

FUNICULAR, adj. Fu^{2}-ni^{2}k′u^{2}-la^{3}r. Lat., *funicularis* (from *funiculus*, a slender rope. Fr., *funiculaire.* Ger., *strangförmig* (1st def.), *dem Nabelstrang angehörig* (3d def.). 1. See Funiform. 2. Of or pertaining to a funiculus or a funis. [B, 123 (α, 24).] 3. Pertaining to the umbilical cord.

FUNICULATE, adj. Fu^{2}n-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *funiculatus.* Fr., *funiculé.* Ger., *nabelsträngig.* Furnished with a funiculus. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

FUNICULE (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}-ne-ku^{6}l. See Funicle and Funiculus. —**F. accessoire, F. grêle, F. marginale.** The dorso-mesial (dorsal median or posterior median) column of the spinal cord. [I, 43.]

FUNICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{2}(fu)-ni^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. For deriv, see Funiculus and *-itis**. Fr., *funiculite.* Ger., *Strangentzündung, Samenstrangentzündung.* Inflammation of the spermatic cord; usually of gonorrhœal origin. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21); Tartarin, "Concours méd.," March 18, 1882.]

FUNICULOSE, adj. Fu^{2}-ni^{2}k′u^{2}-los. See Funicular.

FUNICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{2}(fu)-ni^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *funis*, a rope. Fr., *funicule, funicle, faisceau nerveux* (1st def.), *cordon ombilical* (ou *placentaire*) (3d def.). Ger., *Strang, Nervenfaserbündel* (1st def.), *secundäres Nervenbündel* (1st def.), *Nabelstrang* (3d def.), *Keimgang* (3d def.), *Nabelschnur* (3d def.). It., *funicolo.* Sp., *funículo.* A cord or fasciculus. 1. A variable number of nerve-fibres united into a bundle and surrounded by a

tubular connective-tissue sheath (perineurium). A nerve usually consists of several such funiculi. 2. A column of the spinal cord. 3. The umbilical cord; in botany, the chorda umbilicalis. 4. In the *Polyzoa*, the gastro-parietal band. [I, 6 (K); J, 10, 30, 31; L, 180.] —**Anterior funiculi.** See *Anterior* COLUMNS *of the spinal cord.* —**Anterior lateral f.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**Burdach's f. cuneatus, Cuneate f.** Lat., *f. cuneatus.* Fr., *cordon cunéiforme.* Ger., *Keilstrang.* The wedge-shaped expansion of a dorsal lateral column of the spinal cord at its termination in the oblongata. [I, 29 (K).]—**Funiculi anteriores medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterior* COLUMNS *of the spinal cord.*—**F. anterolateralis.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**Funiculi arciformes olivæ.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**F. centralis.** A central column composed of cellular tissue prolonged into the stripes of the tunica exterior in mosses. [B, 198.]—**Funiculi cerebrales** [Bellingeri]. See *Anterior* COLUMNS *of the spinal cord.*—**F. cuneatus.** See *Cuneate f.*—**F. cuneatus lateralis.** Henle's name for the part of the oblongata commonly called f. of Rolando. [I, 15, 84.]—**F. cuneatus medialis, F. cuneiformis.** See *Cuneate f.*—**F. dorsalis.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Funiculi funis umbilicalis.** An old term for the sepimenta of the umbilical cord. [A, 19.]—**Funiculi graciles cerebelli.** Fr., *funicules* (ou *cordons*) *grêles.* Ger., *zarte Strānge, solitäre Bündel.* The prolongations of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord in the oblongata. They diverge to form the lower lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**F. griseus anterior.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**F. griseus posterior.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*—**Funiculi innominati.** See FASCICULI *teretes.*—**F. lateralis.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Funiculi lateralis cerebelli.** The lateral fibres of the restiform body. [*a*, 29.]—**F. lateralis medullæ oblongatæ.** The continuation of the lateral column of the spinal cord into the oblongata. [I, 6.]—**F. lateralis medullæ spinalis.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**F. ligamentosus.** The ligamentum carpi ulnare of Arnold. [L, 31.]—**Funiculi longitudinales.** See FASCICULI *teretes.*—**F. medius medullæ spinalis.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**F. nerveus.** Of De la Boc. the habena. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. nervosus.** See *F.* (1st def.).—**F. nuclei olivæ.** A tract of nerve-fibres in the oblongata which enters the hilum of the corpus dentatum olivæ. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. of a nerve.** See *F.* (1st def.).—**F. of Rolando.** Lat., *f. rolandicus.* Fr., *cordon de Rolando.* Ger., *Rolando'scher Strang.* Of Schwalbe, a prominence which forms the continuation of the dorsal lateral column of the spinal cord, and terminates in the tubercle of Rolando (*q. v.*). [I, 29 (K).]—**F. olivæ, F. olivaris, F. ovalis.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**F. pontis inferior.** The more ventral (lower or superficial) transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [I, 424.]—**F. pontis superior.** The more dorsal (upper or deeper) transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [I.] —**F. posterior, Funiculi posteriores medullæ spinalis.** The posterior columns of the spinal cord. [L, 115.]—**F. pyramidalis.** See PYRAMID *of the spinal cord.*—**F. pyramidis** (seu **pyramidum**). A column or tract of fibres in one of the pyramids of the oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. restiformis.** See *Restiform* BODY. —**F. sacralis.** The pelvic portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. scleræ, F. scleroticæ.** Of Hannover, a bundle of connective-tissue fibres piercing the sclerotic at a point corresponding to the fovea centralis, which he supposed to be a remnant of the fœtal ocular cleft. [H.]—**Funiculi siliquæ.** Ger., *Hülsenstränge.* Of Burdach, certain fibres of the lateral tract of the spinal cord which make a circuit around the olivary bodies. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. siliquæ externus.** A tract of longitudinal nerve-fibres lying immediately to the outer side of the olivary body. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. siliquæ internus.** Of Burdach, a tract of longitudinal nerve-fibres which lies in the groove that separates the restiform from the olivary body and surrounds the base of the latter, lying to its mesal side. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. solitarius.** See *Respiratory* FASCICULUS.—**F. spermaticus.** See *Spermatic* CORD.—**F. spinalis.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Funiculi teretes.** See FASCICULI *teretes.*—**F. thoracicus nervi sympathici.** The thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. transversus.** See *Anterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**F. tuberis.** See INFUNDIBULUM.—**F. tympani.** See CHORDA *tympani.*—**F. umbilicalis, F. umbilicaris.** See *Umbilical* CORD.—**F. uteri.** The round ligament of the uterus. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**F. varicosus.** See CIRSOCELE.—**Lateral cuneate f.** See *F. of Rolando.*

FUNIFEROUS, adj. Fu^{2}-ni^{3}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *funiferus* (from *funis*, a rope, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *funifère.* Having a cord-like appendage; of plants, having long, cord-like roots projecting from the stems, which descend perpendicularly to the ground. [L, 41, 180.]

FUNIFORM, adj. Fu^{2}n'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *funiformis* (from *funis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., *funiforme.* Ger., *strangförmig.* Having the form of a cord, cable, or funiculus. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FUNILIFORM, adj. Fu^{2}-ni^{2}l'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *funiliformis* (from *funis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., *funiliforme.* Formed of cord-like fibres (said of roots). [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

FUNIS (Lat.), n. m. Fu^{2}(fu)'ni^{2}s. Gen., *funis.* Gr., *πεῖσμα, σχοινίον.* 1. A rope, line, or cord. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] 2. See *Umbilical* CORD.—**F. arborum.** The *Smilax lævis.* [L, 116.]—**F. brachii.** Of the Arabians, the median vein of the arm. [Zecchius (A, 325).]—**Funes cordis.** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ.*—**F. crepitans major.** The *Cissus latifolia* and *Cissus carnosa.* [*a*, 24.]—**F. felleus.** A plant of the *Menispermeæ*, employed in India as a substitute for quinine. [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**F. furcalis.** Fr., *cordon en fourche.* A form of marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in which the vessels diverge and enter the placenta at different points. [A, 52.] See also *Velamentous* INSERTION, of which this condition is a lesser degree.—**F. murænarum latifolius.** See AYER.—**F. musarius latifolius.** The *Melodoreum latifolium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. quadrangularis.** The *Cissus quadrangularis.* [*a*, 24.]—**Funes semicirculares.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**F. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical* CORD.—**F. uncatus** (**angustifolius**). The *Uncaria gambier.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**F. uncatus latifolius.** The *Uncaria acida.* [B, 214.]—**F. viminalis.** The genus *Ventilago.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FUNKE (Ger.), n. Funk'e^{2}. See SPARK.—**F'nsehen.** See PHOTOPSIA.

FUNKELN (Ger.), n. Fun^{2}'ke^{2}ln. Scintillation. [L, 80 (*a*, 21).]

FUNKIA (Lat.), n. f. Funk'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *funkie.* The white day-lily; of Sprengel, a small genus of liliaceous plants found in Japan and China; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Hemerocalleæ.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**F. japonica.** A species the flowers of which are used to make a liquor said to be digestive. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FUNKTION (Ger.), n. Fwn^{2}k-tse-on'. See FUNCTION.

FUNNEL, n. Fu^{3}n'e^{2}l. Probably from *infundibulum*, a funnel. Fr., *entonnoir.* Ger., *Frichter.* It., *imbuto.* Sp., *embudo.* 1. See INFUNDIBULUM. 2. A tube flaring at the upper end and narrow at the lower, for pouring liquids into bottles, etc. 3. In the *Cephalopoda*, the cone-shaped canal through which the excrementitious products and the water which has passed over the gills are expelled. When the water is driven out violently, it causes a backward movement of the animal. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).] Cf. SIPHON. 4. In heterosporous *Ficilinæ*, a space below the thick outer coats of the macrospore into which the apical papilla projects. [B, 279.] 5. In the *Ctenophora*, a f.-shaped cavity into which the stomach opens. [L, 147.]—**F.-formed, F.-shaped.** See INFUNDIBULIFORM.—**Nephridial f.** Ger., *Wimpertrichter.* The f.-like beginning of a renal tubule. In invertebrates it, in many forms, opens or begins in the body cavity or cavities. In vertebrates it begins in a glomerulus or Malpighian body of the kidney. [J, 11, 59.]—**Peritoneal f.** See NEPHROSTOMA.—**Pial f's.** The loose f.-shaped adventitia extending from the pia into the cerebral substance with the blood-vessels, and forming a part of the cerebral lymphatic system. [J, 55, 74.]

FUN-SÔ (Jap.), n. Doubly sublimed calomel. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

FUR, n. Fu^{5}r. Lat., *furra.* Fr., *fourrure* (1st def.), *saburre* (2d def.). Ger., *Pelz.* 1. The short, soft hair of an animal. 2. A coating deposited on the tongue.

FURBELOWS, n. Fu^{5}r'be^{2}-loz. The *Laminaria bulbosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FURBUINE (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}r-bu^{5}-en. See EUPHORBIUM.

FURCA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{5}r(fu^{4}r)'ka^{3}. Fr., *fourche.* Ger., *Gabel.* A fork or a fork-shaped structure.—**F. orbitalis.** Of von Ammon, the first trace of the orbit in the embryo. It consists of a small disc of bone at the apex of the subsequent orbit, which embraces the optic nerve from above downward, like the prongs of a fork. [F.]

FURCAL, adj. Fu^{5}rk'a^{2}l. Lat., *furcalis* (from *furca*, a fork). Bifurcate; two-pronged. [L.]

FURCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{5}r(fu^{4}r)-ka(ka^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From *furca*, a two-pronged fork. Fr., *furcaire.* Ger., *Gabelhülle.* A section of the genus *Hibiscus.*

FURCATE, FURCATED, adj's. Fu^{5}r'kat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *furcatus* (from *furca*, a two-pronged fork). Fr., *fourchu, bifurqué.* Ger., *gabelig, gegabelt, gabelspaltig.* Forked, forficate, divided into two equal branches. The *Furcatæ* of Fries are a division of *Agarici* of the subgenus *Russula*, comprising species in which the entire gills are united with the extremity of dimidiate gills, giving them a forked appearance. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

FURCATION, n. Fu^{5}r-ka'shu^{3}n. The state of being or becoming furcate. [*a*, 24.]

FURCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{5}r(fu^{4}r)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^{3}. See FURCULA.

FURCELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{5}r(fu^{4}r)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From *furcilla*, a little fork. A genus of floridian *Algæ* allied to the *Gigartineæ*; so named from the dichotomous frond. The *Furcellarieæ* are: Of Meneghini, a family of rose-spored *Algæ*, with forked, cylindrical, fastigiate fronds; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Spærococceæ*, consisting of the genus *F.*, to which Decaisne added *Polyides.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 30).]—**F. fastigiata.** The only known species, widely distributed in the northern Atlantic. It resembles *Polyides rotundus*, but has the capsules lodged in the pod-like branches, while the capsules of the latter are immersed in sponge-like masses. [B, 19, (*a*, 24).]

FURCELLATE, adj. Fu^{5}r'se^{2}l-at. See FURCILLATE.

FURCHE (Ger.), n. Furch^{2}'e^{2}. See GROOVE, FURROW, FISSURE, and SULCUS.—**Adergeflechtsf'.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**Aequatorialf'.** See *Equatorial* FURROW.—**Aeussere Hinterhauptf'.** See *Exoccipital* FISSURE.—**Ammonsf'.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**Atrioventrikularf'.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**Bauchf'.** See *Abdominal* FISSURE.—**Bogenförmige F.** A curved or arcuate fissure. [K.]—**Carotische F.** See *Carotid* GROOVE.—**Centralf'.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**Chorioidalf'.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**Collateralf'.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**Dotterf'.** See *Vitelline* FURROW.—**Dritte Primärf'.** The intraparietal fissure. [L, 94.]—**Eichelf', Eichelkronenf'.** The groove surrounding the glans penis.—**Erste radiäre Primärf'.** The precentral (anterior central) fissure. [I, 94.]—**Fingerf'.** See SULCUS *digitalis.*—**Flügelgaumenf'.** See SULCUS *pterygopalatinus.*—**Frontale Längsf'.** A frontal fissure. [I.]—**F. der Schreibfeder.** See FISSURE *of the calamus scriptorius.*—**F'uconflux.** Of Jensen, the point of crossing of the preoccipital and inferior (second) temporo-sphenoidal fissures. [I, 17 (K).]—**Gefässf'.** A fork formed by the union of two blood-vessels. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, pp. 306, 307 (L).]—**Geschlechtsf'.** The embryonic genito-urinary aperture. [A, 521.]—**Gessässf'.** The fold of the nates. [A, 521.]—**Grenzf'.** A furrow marking a boundary line. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Grenzf' des lobus olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* SULCUS.—**Grosse horizontale F.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**Halbcylindrische F.** See SULCUS *semicylindricus.*—**Hauptf'.** See *Cephalic* FISSURE.—**Hemisphärenrindef'n.** The

cerebral fissures. [I, 78.]—**Herzf'n.** See *Interventricular* FURROWS.—**Hinterhauptsschläfenf'.** The occipito-temporal fissure.—**Hippocampalf'.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**Horizontalf' des Kleinhirns.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Intermediarf'.** The sulcus intermedius. [I, 87.]—**Knochenf'.** See FISSURE *of bone*.—**Kopff'.** See *Cephalic* FISSURE.—**Längliche F.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Leistenf'.** See SULCUS *inguinalis*.—**Linke Sagittalf'.** See *Longitudinal* FISSURE *of the liver*.—**Lungenf'.** See SULCUS *pulmonalis*.—**Medianf'.** See *Medial* FISSURE.—**Meridian-f'n.** See *Vertical* FURROW.—**Mittlere Schläfenf'.** The sulcus temporalis medius. [I, 94.]—**Obere Frontalf'.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**Obere longitudinale Schläfenf', Obere Schläfenf'.** The parallel fissure. [I.]—**Obere Stirnf'.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**Parallelf'.** See *Parallel* FISSURE.—**Parietalf'.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**Parieto-occipitalf'.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**Polf'.** A small fissure at the apex of the insula. [I.]—**Präcentralf'.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**Primärf'n.** See *Primary* FISSURES.—**Primäre Scheitelf'.** The intraparietal fissure. [I, 94.]—**Primitive F.** See *Primitive* FISSURE.—**Querf'.** A transverse fissure or groove.—**Rindenf'n.** See *Partial* FISSURES.—**Rolando'sche F.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**Rückenf'.** See *Dorsal* FURROW and *Medullary* GROOVE.—**Sagittale F'n.** Of Schwalbe, those fissures of the occipital lobe which converge to a point at the anterior extremity of the lobe (*e. g.*, the calcarine fissure). [I, 17 (K).]—**Schmidt's Randf'.** See RIMA.—**Secundäre F'n.** See *Secondary* FISSURES.—**Temporäre F'n.** See *Transitory* FISSURES.—**Thränenf'.** See *Lacrymal* GROOVE.—**Totalf'n.** See *Primary* FISSURES (2d def.).—**Untere äussere F. des kleinen Hirns.** A fissure between the biventral and the posterior inferior lobes of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Untere Frontalf'.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**Untere Schläfenf'.** The subtemporal fissure or sulcus temporalis inferior. [I, 94, 98.]—**Vordere Grenzf'.** A fissure which separates one lobe or part of a lobe from another lobe. [J, 17 (K).]—**Vordere Inself'.** The fissure between the first and second gyrus of the insula. [I.]—**Vordere Occipitalf'.** See *Ape* FISSURE.—**Vordere Seitenf'.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**Zahnf'.** See *Dental* GROOVE.—**Zweite radiäre Primärf'.** The central fissure. [I, 94, 98.]—**Zwingenf'.** The callosal fissure. [J.]

FURCHT (Ger.), n. Furch²t. Morbid dread. [L, 80.]—**Eisenbahnf'.** Morbid dread of railway accidents. [α, 27.]—**F. vor Operationen.** See ERGASIOPHOBIA.

FURCHUNG (Ger.), n. Furch²'un². 1. Bifurcation; segmentation. 2. A fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eif'.** The segmentation of the vitellus.—**F'sabschnitt.** See *Segmentation* SPHERE.—**F'ssegment.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Oberflächliche F.** Superficial segmentation.—**Scheibenförmige F.** Discoidal segmentation.—**Ungleichmässige F.** Unequal segmentation.—**Partielle F. des Dotters.** Partial segmentation of the vitellus.

FURCIFER (Lat.), adj. Fu³rs(fu⁴rk)'i²-fe²r. From *furca*, a two-pronged fork, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *furcifère*. Having a forked tail. [L, 180.]

FURCIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Fu³r(fu⁴r)-si²f(ki²f)'e²r-a³. The penis. [A, 318.]

FURCILABRIS (Lat.), adj. Fu³r(fu⁴r)-si²(ki²)-la(la³)'bri²s. From *furca*, a fork, and *labrum*, the lip. Fr., *furcilabre*. Having the upper lip forked (said of animals). [L, 41, 180.]

FURCILLA (Lat.), n. f. Fu³r(fu⁴r)-si²l(ki²l)'la³. See FURCULA.

FURCILLATE, adj. Fu⁵r'si²l-at. Lat., *furcillatus*. Forked. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

FURCRÆA (Lat.), **FURCRŒA** (Lat.), **FURCROYA** (Lat.), n's f. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)-kre'(kra³'e²)-a³, -kre'(kro²'e²)-a³, -kro'ya³. A genus of the *Amaryllideæ*, tribe *Agaveæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. cubensis.** Fr., *furcrée* (ou *vigne*) *du Mexique, maguey des Mexicains*. See AGAVE *americana* and AGAVE *pulque*.—**F. fœtida.** The *Agave fœtida*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. gigantea.** 1. Of De Candolle, the *Agave fœtida*. 2. Of De Tussac, the *Agave gigantea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**F. odorata, F. tuberosa.** See AGAVE *americana* and AGAVE *pulque*.

FURCULA (Lat.), n. f. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)'ku²l(ku⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *furca*. 1. A furcate process or projection. 2. The clavicle; in birds, the V-shaped bone formed by the ankylosis of the two clavicles; the wish-bone, merry thought. 3. The upper end of the sternum. [A, 322.] 4. In the pl., *Furculæ* (Fr., *furculariens*), a family of *Infusoria*, having an ovoid body terminating in a forked tail. [L, 41 (α, 27).]—**F. superior.** See *F.* (2d and 3d def's).

FURCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Fu⁶r-ku⁶-la²r. From *furca*, a fork-shaped prop. Furcular; as a n., of G. St.-Hilaire, the coracoid bone (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14, 41.]

FURCULAR, adj. Fu⁵r'ku²-la³r. Lat., *furcularis* (from *furca*, a fork). Fr., *furculaire*. 1. Having the form of a small fork. 2. Of or pertaining to a furcula. 3. Pertaining to the clavicle. [L, 41; α, 17.]

FURCULO-TRACHEAL, adj. Fu⁵r''ku²-lo-tra'ke-a²l. From *furca*, a fork, and *trachea*, the wind-pipe. Situated in the region of the trachea and of the furcula (see *F.-t.* MUSCLE). [α, 27.]

FURCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)'ku²l(ku⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). See FURCULA.

FÜRED (Ger.), n. Fu⁶r'e²d. A place on the western shore of Lake Balatony, Austria, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs, and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 41, 87 (α, 14).]

FURET (Fr.), n. Fu⁶-ra. 1. The ferret (*Putorius furo*). 2. An old term for an emeto-cathartic. [B, 38; L, 41.]

FUREUR (Fr.), n. Fu⁶-ru⁶r. From *furor*, a raging. Rage, madness, fury. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**F. utérine.** See NYMPHOMANIA.

FURFUR (Lat.), n. m. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)'fu⁵r(fu⁴r). Gen., *fur'furis*. 1. Bran. 2. Scurf. 3. The radicle, $(C_4H_3O)'$, of the furfuryl compounds. [B, 3; G.] 4. See ANABLASTEMA.—**Furfures capitis.** See *F.* (2d def.).—**F. triticeus.** See *F.* TRITICI.

FURFURA (Lat.), n. f. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)'fu²(fu⁴)-ra³. See FURFUR.

FURFURACEOUS, adj. Fu⁵r-fu²-ra'shu³s. Lat., *furfuraceus* (from *furfur*, bran). Fr., *furfuracé*. Ger., *kleiig, kleienartig*. Made of bran, branny; of eruptions, attended with a bran-like desquamation; of plant-organs, scurfy. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24); G.] Cf. CRIMNODES.

FURFURACROLEIN, n. Fu⁵r''fu²r-a²k-ro'le-i²n. A crystalline compound, $C_4H_3O.CH : CH.C.OH = C_7H_6O_2$, of furfurol and acrolein, having a cinnamon-like odor. [B, 3.]

FURFURACRYLIC ACID, n. Fu⁵r-fu²r-a²k-ri²l'i²k. Fr., *acide furfuracrylique*. A crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_3 = C_4H_3O.CH : CH.CO.OH$, isomeric with salicylic acid, and derived from the oxidation of furfuracrolein. [B, 3.]

FURFURAL, FURFURALDEHYDE, n's. Fu⁵r'fu²-ra²l, fu⁵r''fu²r-a²l'de-hid. See FURFUROL.

FURFURAMIDE, n. Fu⁵r-fu²r'a²m-i²d(id). An amide of the radicle of furfuryl alcohol; a crystalline substance, $(C_4H_3O.CH)^2.-N_2 = C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$. [B, 3.]

FURFURAN, n. Fu⁵r'fu²-ra²n. See TETROL.

FURFURANGELIC ACID, n. Fu⁵r-fu²r-a²n-je²l'i²k. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_4H_3O.C_4H_6 - CO.OH$. [B, 3.]

FURFURATION, n. Fu⁵r-fu²-ra'shu³n. Lat., *furfuratio* (from *furfur*, bran). Fr., *furfure*. A branny cutaneous desquamation; the falling of dandruff from the head. [G; L, 56.]

FURFURBUTYLENE, n. Fu⁵r-fu⁵r-bu²t'i²l-en. A colorless oily liquid, $C_4H_3O.C_4H_7$, of peculiar odor. [B, 3.]

FURFURINE, n. Fu⁵r'fu²-ren. Fr., *furfurine*. A crystalline base, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, isomeric with furfuramide and prepared from the latter by the action of heat or of caustic potash. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water, and combines with acids to form crystalline salts. [B, 3, 4.]

FURFURISCA (Lat.), n. f. Fu⁵r(fu⁴r)-fu²(fu⁴)-ri²s'ka³. See PITYRIASIS.

FURFUROL, n. Fu⁵r'fu²-ro²l. Pyromucic aldehyde, an oily liquid, $C_4H_3O\ COH = C_5H_4O_2$, of aromatic odor and taste resembling that of cinnamon, prepared by the distillation of bran, flour, sawdust, sugar, etc. It is always present in amylic alcohol. [B, 3; α, 27.]

FURFUROLAMIDE, n. Fu⁵r-fu²r-o²l'a²m-i²d(id). See FURFURAMIDE.

FURFUROUS, adj. Fu⁵r'fu²-ru³s. See FURFURACEOUS.

FURFURPROPIONIC ACID, n. Fu⁵r-fu⁵r-pro-pi²-o²n'i²k. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_3O.CH_2 - CH_2 - CO.OH = C_7H_8O_3$. [B, 3.]

FURFURVALERIC ACID, n. Fu⁵r-fu⁵r-va²l-e²r'i²k. An oily liquid of disagreeable odor, $C_9H_{12}O_3 = C_4H_3O - C_4H_8 - CO.OH$. [B, 3.]

FURFURYL, n. Fu⁵r'fu²-ri²l. The radicle, $C_4H_3O - CH_2'$—, of f. alcohol. The f. compounds are supposed to be formed on the type of the aromatic (benzene) compounds. [B, 3.]—**F. alcohol.** The alcohol, $C_4H_3O.CH_2.OH$, of which furfurol is the aldehyde. It has not yet been isolated in the pure state. [B, 3.]

FURFURYLAMINE, n. Fu⁵r-fu²r-i²l'a²m-en. A liquid, $C_5H_7N = C_4H_3.CH_2.NH_2$, with an odor resembling that of coniine. [B, 3.]

FURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fu²(fu⁴)'ri²-a³. From *furere*, to rage. Violent passion, rage, madness, fury. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**F. infernalis.** Fr., *furie infernale*. Of Linnæus, a supposititious venomous worm or vermiform insect supposed to exist in marshy places in Finland and Sweden, and to be the cause of a malignant variety of anthrax. [L.] See ANTHRAX *malignus bothnicus*.—**F. medinensis.** See FILARIA *medinensis*.

FURIBUNDUS (Lat.), **FURIOSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Fu²(fu⁴)-ri²-bu³nd(bu⁴nd)'u³s(u⁴s), -os'u³s(u⁴s). From *furere*, to rage. Raging, mad, furious. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

FUROIN, n. Fu²-ro'i²n. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, derived from furfurol, and consisting of a double molecule of the latter. [B.]

FURONCLE (Fr.), n. Fu⁶-ro²n²k'l. See FURUNCLE.—**F. des vieillards, F. guêpier, F. malin.** See FURUNCULUS *vespajus*.

FURONIC ACID, n. Fu²-ro²n'i²k. Fr., *acide furonique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_3\langle{}^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH} = C_7H_8O_7$, derived from furfuracrylic acid. [B, 3.]

FUROR (Lat.), n. m. Fu²(fu⁴)'ro²r. Gen., *furo'ris*. Fr., *fureur*. Ger., *F., Wuth*. Fury, frenzy; acute mania. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21); D, 36, 70.]—**F. amatorius.** See EROTOMANIA.—**F. brevis.** See *F. transitorius*.—**F. genitalis.** See EROTOMANIA.—**F. mania.** See MANIA.—**F. melancholicus.** Lypemania. [α, 34.]—**F. poeticus.** A mania for writing poetry. [α, 34.]—**F. transitorius.** Transitory mental aberration. [α, 34.]—**F. uterinus.** Fr., *fureur utérine*. Ger., *Mutterwuth, Manntollheit*. See NYMPHOMANIA.—**Maniacal f.** The frenzied condition of acute mania. [D.]

FURRED, adj. Fu⁵rd. Coated with a furry deposit (said of the tongue).

FURROW, n. Fu³r'ro. A.-S., *furh*. Gr., αὖλαξ, ὁλκός. Lat., *sulcus*. Fr., *sillon*. Ger., *Furche, Rinne*. See GROOVE and SULCUS.—**Auriculo-ventricular f.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**Dorsal f.** Fr., *sillon dorsal*. Ger., *Rückenfurche, Rückengrube*. 1. The hollow in the middle line of the back at the bottom of which is a number of slight elevations caused by the spinous processes of the vertebræ. 2. In embryology, the primitive groove after it has become clearly defined. [L, 31.]—**Equatorial f.** Ger., *Aequato-*

rialfurche. In the segmentation of the ovum, a f. through, or parallel to, the equator of the ovum. [L, 146, 201.]—**F. of Rolando.** See Fissure *of Rolando.*—**Genital f.** An antero-posterior groove formed on the lower aspect of the genital tubercle of the embryo. In the male it closes, forming the spongy portion of the urethra; in the female it remains open, except that it unites with the perinæum posteriorly, and its lips are converted into the labia minora. [A, 16.]—**Inguinal f.** Lat., *sulcus inguinalis.* Ger., *Leistenfurche.* The fold of the groin.—**Interventricular f's, Longitudinal f's of the heart.** Two longitudinal f's, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior surface of the heart, extending from base to apex of the latter, and marking the separation of the right from the left ventricle. [A, 478 (a, 17); C.]—**Mento-labial f.** Lat., *sulcus mento-labialis.* The transverse depression between the chin and the lower lip. [L, 31, 332.]—**Meridian-f.** See *Vertical f.*—**Oculomotor f.** A slight groove on the inner edge of the crus cerebri which lodges the third nerve. [K.]—**Œsophageal f.** See *Œsophageal* groove.—**Ophthalmic f.** In the embryos of certain insects, f's from which the eyes develop. [L.]—**Radial f's.** See *Vertical f's.*—**Ring-f.** See *Equatorial f.*—**Spinal f.** See *Dorsal f.* (1st def.).—**Sternal f.** See *Sternal* groove.—**Vertical f's.** Ger., *Meridian-Furchen.* In the segmentation of the ovum, f's which pass through the germinal and nutritive poles of the ovum. [L, 146, 201.]—**Vitelline f., Yolk f.** Fr., *sillon vitellin.* Ger., *Dotterfurche, Dotterrinne.* A groove on the surface of an ovum indicating its division into segments. [J, 1, 130.]

FURROWED, adj. Fu3r'rod. Lat., *sulcatus.* Fr., *sillonné.* Ger., *gefurcht.* Marked with furrows.

FURRUD (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Erythrina indica.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FURRYS, n. Fu6r'i2z. The *Ulex europæus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FÜRSTENZELL (Ger.), n. Fu6rst'e2n-tse2l. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

FURUNCLE, n. Fu2'ru3n2-k'l. Gr., *δοθιήν.* Lat., *furunculus* (dim. of *fur,* a thief), a petty thief, a burning sore, a boil. Fr., *furoncle, clou.* Ger., *Furunkel, Blutschwäre.* It., *furuncolo, chiodo, fignolo.* Sp., *divieso.* See Boil.—**Anthracoid f.** Lat., *furunculus anthracoides.* Fr., *furoncle anthracoïde.* A small carbuncle. [D, 10, 79.]—**Interdigital f.** Fr., *furoncle interdigité.* A form of f. occurring in animals having digitate feet, due to irritation by foreign bodies lodged in the digital clefts. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**Wasp's-nest f.** See Furunculus *vespajus.*

FURUNCULAR, adj. Fu2-ru3n'ku2-la3r. Lat., *furuncularis, furunculosus.* Fr., *furonculeux.* Ger., *furunkulös, schwärenartig.* Relating to or of the character of a furuncle. [E.]

FURUNCULOID, adj. Fu2-ru3n2'ku2-loid. From *furunculus,* a furuncle, and *εἶδος,* resemblance. Resembling a furuncle.

FURUNCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fu2(fu)-ru3n2(ru4n2)-ku2l(ku4l)-o'si2s. Gen., *-o'seos (-is).* Fr., *furunculose.* Ger., *Furunkulose.* A morbid condition tending to the production of furuncular affections. [G.]—**F. neuritica.** See Phlegmone *neuritica.*

FURUNCULOUS (Lat.), adj. Fu2-ru3n2'ku2l-u3s. Lat., *furunculosus.* See Furuncular. In Wilson's clinical classification of skin diseases, f. affections form the fourth group, and include ecthyma, hordeolum, furunculus, and anthrax. [G, 1.] Cf. Phlogoses.

FURUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu2(fu)-ru3n2(ru4n2)'ku2l(ku4l)-u3s(u4s). See Furuncle.—**F. anthracoides.** See *Anthracoid* furuncle.—**Furunculi atonici.** Fr., *furoncles atoniques.* An old term for ecthyma. [G.]—**F. benignus.** See Furuncle.—**F. delhinus.** See *Delhi* boil.—**F. dothien.** See *F. minor.*—**F. follicularis.** Ger., *Talgdrüsenfurunkel, Follicularfurunkel.* A superficial furuncle that develops about a sebaceous gland. [G.]—**F. gangrænescens, F. gangrænosus.** See Anthrax.—**F. major.** A furuncle of large size, involving the subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]—**F. malignus.** See Anthrax.—**F. minor.** A furuncle of small size, usually developing from a sebaceous follicle. [G, 33.] See F. follicularis.—**Furunculi neuritici.** A variety of erythanthema neuriticum. [G, 4.] See under Erythanthema.—**F. panulatus.** Fr., *furoncle panulé.* Of Alibert, some form of inflammatory tumor or tubercle of the skin the precise nature of which is uncertain; described as of very slow development and, after some months, a year, or even longer, forming an oblong opening resembling a weaver's shuttle in shape. [G.] See Panulatus and Phygethlon.—**F. phygethlon.** See *F. major.*—**F. suppuratorius.** See Boil.—**F. terminthus.** See Terminthus.—**F. verus.** See Boil.—**F. vespajus.** Fr., *furoncle guêpier* (ou *malin,* ou *des vieillards*). It., *vespajo.* Of Alibert, an indolent variety of furuncle of large size, in which a number of openings are formed through which the product of suppuration escapes, thus bearing a fancied resemblance to a wasp's nest. [G, 7.] See Vespajo and Anthrax.—**F. vulgaris.** Fr., *furoncle vulgaire.* An ordinary boil. [G, 7.]

FURUNKEL (Ger.), n. Fu'run2k-e2l. See Boil.—**Follicularf', Talgdrüsenf'.** See Furunculus *follicularis.*

FÜRWITZELBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Fu6r'vi2ts-e2l-bar-e2n. Currants (the fruit of *Ribes rubrum*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FURZE, n. Fu6rz. A.-S., *fyrs.* Fr., *azone.* Ger., *Hecksame, Stechginster.* It., *ginestrone.* Sp., *hiniesta espinosa, aliaga.* The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Autumn-flowering f., Dwarf f.** The *Ulex nanus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**French f.** See *F.*—**F.-ball.** The genus *Lycoperdon,* especially the *Lycoperdon bovista.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Great f.** See *F.*—**Ground-f.** The *Ononis arvensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Irish f.** The *Ulex strictus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Needle-f.** The *Genista anglica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tam-f.** The *Ulex nanus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FUSAIN (Fr.), n. Fu6-za3n2. From *fusus,* a spindle. The genus *Euonymus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Extrait d'écorce de f.** See *Extractum* euonymi.—**F. à feuilles épaisses.** The *Euonymus europæus macrophyllus.* [B, 173 (a, 14).]—**F. à feuilles tendres.** The *Euonymus europæus tenuifolius.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. à larges feuilles.** The *Euonymus latifolius.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. d'Europe.** The *Euonymus europæus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. galeux, F. lépreux.** The *Euonymus verrucosus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FUSAMO (Jap.), n. The *Myriophyllum verticillatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUSANUS (Lat.), n. m. Fu2(fu)-zan(sa3n)'u3s(u4s). From *fusus,* a spindle. Fr., *fusan, fusane.* A genus of sandalworts, of the *Osyrideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. acuminatus.** A species found in New Holland. The fruit, known as the *quandang-nut,* is sweet and edible. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**F. lanceolatus, F. persicarius, F. spicatus.** Species found in Australia, from which oil of sandalwood is obtained. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

FUSARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fu2(fu)-sa(sa3)'ri2-a3. From *fusus,* a spindle. A genus (in part) of the *Filaridæ.* [L, 16.]—**F. lumbricoides.** See Ascaris *lumbricoides.*—**F. marginata.** See Ascaris *marginata.*—**F. mystax.** See Ascaris *mystax.*—**F. renalis.** The *Eustrongylus gigas.* [L, 16.]—**F. vermicularis.** The *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [L, 16.]—**F. visceralis.** The *Eustrongylus gigas.* [L, 16.]—**F. Werneri.** The *Ascaris marginata.* [L, 18.]

FUSCEDO (Lat.), n. f. Fu3s(fu4s)-sed(ked)'o. Gen., *-ced'inis.* From *fuscare,* to become dark. Gr., *ὑπομελανίασις.* Swarthiness.—**F. ætatis.** Of Plenck, the deepening of the complexion which succeeds the whiteness of the skin peculiar to infancy. [G, 11.]—**F. cutis.** See Melasma *cutis.*—**F. nativa.** Of Plenck, any of the various shades of complexion observed in the progeny of mixed white and black races. [G, 11.]—**F. solaris.** See Chloasma *caloricum.*

FUSCESCENT, adj. Fu3s-se2s'e2nt. Becoming swarthy, inclining to swarthiness.

FUSCICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)-si(ki2)-ko2l'i2s. From *fuscus,* dark, and *collum,* the neck. Fr., *fuscicolle.* Having a brown neck. [L, 41, 180.]

FUSCICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)-si2(ki2)-ko2rn'i2s. From *fuscus,* dark, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *fuscicorne.* Having brown antennæ. [L, 41, 180.]

FUSCIN, n. Fu3s'si2n. Lat., *fuscinum, fuscina.* Fr., *fuscine.* Ger., *F.* A brownish or dark-colored substance obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. [L, 41, 56.]

FUSCIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)-si2(ki2)-pe2n'ni2s. From *fuscus,* dark, and *penna,* a feather. Fr., *fuscipenné.* Having brown wings. [L, 180.]

FUSCIPES (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)'si2(ki2)-pez(pas). From *fuscus,* dark, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *fuscipède.* Having brown feet. [L, 180.]

FUSCIVENTER (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)-si2(ki2)-ve2nt(we2nt)'u6r(e2r). From *fuscus,* dark, and *venter,* the belly. Fr., *fusciventre.* Having a brown belly. [L, 180.]

FUSCO-CYANEOUS, adj. Fu3s-ko-si-a2n'e-u3s. From *fuscus,* dark, and *cyaneus,* dark-blue. Bluish-black. [a, 27.]

FUSCOMANUS (Lat.), adj. Fu3s(fu4s)-ko2m'a2n(a3n)-u3s(u4s). From *fuscus,* dark, and *manus,* the hand. Fr., *fuscomane.* Having the hands, or the extremities of the paws, of a brown color. [L, 180.]

FUSCO-SCLEROTINIC ACID, n. Fu3s-ko-skle2r-o-ti2n'i2k. Fr., *acide fusco-sclérotinique.* Ger., *Fuscosclerotinsäure.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{24}O_7$, of sclererythrin, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution with lime-water. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

FUSCOUS, adj. Fu3s'ku3s. Lat., *fuscus.* Ger., *graubraun.* Brown with a grayish or blackish tinge; dark-brown. [B, 19, 123, 291 (a, 24); L, 341, 343 (a, 27).]

FUSE, v. tr. and intr. Fu2z. From *fundere,* to melt. Fr., *fondre.* Ger., *schmelzen.* To dissolve; to melt. [L, 56.]

FUSEAU (Fr.), n. Fu6-so. From *fusus,* a spindle. 1. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See Spindle.—**F. à ruban.** The *Agaricus hæmatochelis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. de direction.** See Amphiaster.—**F. nucléaire.** See *Nuclear* spindle.

FUSÉE (Fr.), n. Fu6-za. 1. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A more or less long and sinuous channel by which pus makes its way to the surface. 3. Of the veterinarians, an oblong exostosis of a metatarsal bone in the solipeds. [A, 301.]—**F. purulente.** See *F.* (2d def.).

FUSELÉ (Fr.), adj. Fu6-ze2-la. From *fusus,* a spindle. Spindle-shaped. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

FUSELIG (Ger.), adj. Fu'ze2l-i2g. Containing fusel oil. [A, 521.]

FUSEL OIL, n. Fu2'se2l oil. Ger., *Fuselöl.* See Amyl alcohol.

FUSER (Fr.), v. intr. Fu6-za. From *fundere,* to melt. 1. To decompose and spread (said of pus). 2. To decompose with a slight crepitation, as when certain salts are placed in a flame. [L, 41.]

FUSHIGURO (Jap.), n. The *Melandrium firmum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F.-senno.** The *Lychnis miqueliana.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUSHIKADA-FURO (Jap.), n. The *Geranium nepalense.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FUSIBILITY, n. Fu2z-i2-bi2l'i2-ti2. Lat., *fusibilitas* (from *fundere,* to pour). Fr., *fusibilité.* Ger., *Schmelzbarkeit.* It., *fusibilità.* Sp., *fusibilidad.* The quality of being fusible. [L, 56.]

FUSIBLE, adj. Fu2z'i2-b'l. From *fundere,* to pour. Fr., *f.* Ger., *schmelzbar.* Capable of being melted. [a, 27.]

FUSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Fu^2(fu)-si^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *fusus*, a spindle, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *f.* Having spindle-shaped antennæ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Fusicornes*, a group of the *Coleoptera*, so characterized. [L, 41.]

FUSIFORM, adj. Fu^2'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *fusiformis* (from *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form). Fr., *fusiforme*. Ger., *spindelförmig*. Spindle-shaped; tapering toward both ends, but often rather more abruptly toward one end. [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 341 (α, 27).]

FUSILABE (Fr.), adj. Fu^6-se-la^{3}b. From *fusus*, a spindle, and *labrum*, the lip. Having tapering lips; as a n., in the m. pl., *f's*, a group of the *Araneida* containing species characterized by spindle-shaped lips. [L, 41.]

FUSIN (Fr.), n. Fu^6-za^{2}n^2. The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

FUSION, n. Fu^2'zhu^{3}n. Gr., χύσις. Lat., *fusio* (from *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Schmelzung*. It., *fusione*. Sp., *fusión*, *fundición*. 1. The act or process of melting or fusing; the passage from a solid to a liquid state through the agency of heat. [B, 21 (α, 27).] 2. An intimate blending of separate structures, a growing together.—**Aqueous f.** Fr., *f. aqueuse*. A false f. of salts in their water of crystallization; in reality, a solution. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Cell-f.** See under CELL.—**Igneous f.** Fr., *f. ignée*. F. properly speaking; the transformation of the matter of a solid body into liquid under the influence of heat. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Watery f.** See *Aqueous f.*

FUSIPES (Lat.), adj. Fu^2(fu)'si^2-pez(pas). From *fusus*, a spindle, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *fusipède*. Having fusiform feet. [L, 41.]

FUSISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fu^2(fu)-si^2-spor(spo^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fusus*, a spindle, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Link, a genus of *Ascomycetes*, with septate, spindle-shaped spores, forming white and yellowish pellicles on rotten potatoes and other decaying vegetation. [A, 396 (α, 21); B, 19, 121 (α, 24).] Cf. *F. solani*.—**F. pulvinatum.** A species found in gutters. [B.]—**F. solani.** A species found on potatoes in company with the *Peronospora infestans*, and hastening the decomposition due to the latter parasite or rendering the tubers innutritious by converting them into a hard, dry mass. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

FUSO-CELLULAR, adj. Fu^2-so-se^{2}l'u^2-la^{3}r. Fr., *fuso-cellulaire*. From *fusus*, a spindle, and *cellula*, a cell. Spindle-celled.

FUSOGH, n. 1. The *Ferula tingitana*. 2. In Tangiers, a variety of gum ammoniac. [B, 46 (α, 14), 121 (α, 24).]

FUSOID, adj. Fu^2'soid. From *fusus*, a spindle, and εἶδος, form. See FUSIFORM.

FUSS (Ger.), n. Fus. 1. The foot. 2. A base.—**Afterfüsse.** The hind feet. [α, 27.]—**Borstenfüsse.** Legs covered with bristly hairs, as in the *Apidæ*. [L, 353 (α, 27).]—**Cirrenfüsse.** Legs provided with cirri, as in the *Chætopoda*. [L, 353 (α, 27).]—**F'angel.** The genus *Pedalium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'arzt.** See CHIROPODIST.—**F'bett.** A fracture cradle. [E.]—**F'beuge, F'biege.** The instep. [A, 521.]—**F'binde.** See *Foot*-BANDAGE.—**F'blatt.** 1. See the major list. 2. See TARSUS.—**F'bug.** The ankle. [L, 349.]—**F. der Schleife.** See PES *lemnisci*.—**F. des Hirnschenkels.** See CRUST *of the* PEDUNCLE.—**F. des Stabkranzes.** See BASIS *coronæ radiatæ*.—**F'förmig.** See PEDATE.—**F'geburt.** Delivered with a foot presentation.—**F'los.** See APODOUS.—**F'nervig.** See PEDATINERVIUS.—**F'phänomen.** See *Ankle* CLONUS.—**F'rücken.** See ACROPODIUM, ACROTARSIUM, and DORSUM *of the foot*.—**F'sohle.** See the major list.—**F'spaltig.** See PEDATIFID.—**F'stück.** The basal portion of a cilium of a ciliated cell.—**F'theilig.** See PEDATIPARTITUS.—**F'wurzel.** See TARSUS.—**Geissf'.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria*.—**Glattf'.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**Griffelf'.** See STYLOPODIUM.—**Grosser F. des Seepferdes.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**Hirnschenkelf'.** See CRUST *of the peduncle*.—**Kaufüsse.** Maxillipeds. [α, 21.]—**Kieferfüsse.** See BRANCHIOPODA.—**Kiemenfüsse.** 1. Feet to which branchiæ are attached. 2. See BRANCHIOPODA.—**Klammerfüsse.** Chelæ. [α, 21.]—**Kleiner F. des Seepferdes.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**Mittelf'.** See METATARSUS.—**Platt F.** See FLAT-FOOT.

FUSS-BALLS, n. Fu^{3}s'ba^{4}lz. The genus *Lycoperdon* and the *Lycoperdon bovista*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FUSSBLATT (Ger.), n. Fus'bla^{3}t. The genus *Podophyllum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeines F.** The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FÜSSCHEN (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}s'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See PEDICLE.—**Kiemenf'.** The respiratory suckers, or "feet," of star-fishes and sea-urchins. [B, 206 (α, 27).]—**Mundf'.** 1. The fleshy arms that project around the mouth of a cephalopod, and that serve for creeping, swimming, and the capture of prey. [L, 353 (α, 27).] 2. See MAXILLIPEDS.—**Saugf'.** A sucker. [α, 27.]

FÜSSLEIN (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}s'lin. See PEDICLE.

FUSSSOHLE (Ger.), n. Fus'zol-e^2. The sole of the foot. [L, 31.]—**F'ubogen.** The arch of the foot. [L, 43.]—**F'ngegend.** The plantar region. [L, 43.]—**F'nschreitend.** Plantigrade. [L, 43.]

FUSTEC (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}s-te^{2}k. See FUSTIC (1st def.).

FUSTÉINE (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}s-ta-en. 1. The coloring matter of the yellow orange. [L, 41.] 2. Of Preisser, see under FUSTIN.

FUSTEL (Fr., Ger.), n. Fu^{6}s-te^{2}l, fus'te^{2}l. See RHUS.—**F'holzbaum** (Ger.). See RHUS *cotinus*. [L, 135.]

FUSTET (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}s-ta. See FUSTIC (1st def.).

FUSTETE (Sp.), n. Fus-ta'ta. The *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. de Cuba.** The *Maclura tinctoria*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUSTIC, n. Fu^{3}s'ti^{2}k. Fr., *f.*, *fustiche* (2d def.), *fustet* (1st def.). Ger., *Fustik*. 1. The *Morus tinctoria*. 2. The *Rhus cotinus*. 3. The *Maclura aurantiaca*. 4. A term for various species of *Xanthoxylum*. 5. In the Antilles, the genus *Pictetia*. 6. In Kentucky, the *Cladrastis tinctoria*. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180, 282; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890, p. 324.]—**Hungarian f.** The wood of *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Old f.** Ger., *alter Fustik*. In England, the wood of *Morus tinctoria*. [B, 5 (α, 24).] Cf. *Young f.*—**Young f.** The wood of *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

FUSTIGATION, n. Fu^{3}s-ti^2-ga'shu^{3}n. From *fustigare*, to cudgel. See FLAGELLATION.—**Electric f.** Of Duchenne, the application of the faradaic current by interruptedly tapping the locality affected. [α, 34.]

FUSTIK (Ger.), n. Fus'tek. See FUSTIC.—**Alter F.** See *Old* FUSTIC.—**F'holz.** The wood of *Morus tinctoria*. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]

FUSTIN, n. Fu^{3}s'ti^{2}n. Fr., *fustine*. The coloring matter of *Aspidium filix mas*. It occurs in yellow crystals whose solutions are modified by the atmosphere, and form a yellow substance, the *fustéine* of Preisser. [B, 52 (α, 27).]

FUSTIQUE (Fr.), n. Fu^{6}s-tek. See FUSTET.

FUSULE (Fr.), n. Fu^6-zu^{6}l. One of the smaller tubes through which spiders emit their web. [A, 526.]

FU-TSZE (Chin.), n. The tuber of *Aconitum chinense*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]

FUTTER (Ger.), n. Fut'te^{2}r. 1. Food, fodder. 2. A case, inner covering. [L, 46, 80 (α, 21).]

FUTTERAL (Ger.), n. Fut-te^{2}r-a^{3}l'. A capsule, incasement, or involucrum. [α, 14.]—**F'träger.** See SUBSCAPULARIS.

FUTTERKIND (Ger.), n. Fut'te^{2}r-ki^{2}nd. A child reared by artificial feeding. [α, 14.]

FUTTERKLEE (Ger.), n. Fut'te^{2}r-kla. The *Trifolium pratense*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

FUTTERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fut'te^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Vicia sativa*. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]

FÜTTERUNG (Ger.), n. Fu^{6}t'te^{2}r-un^2. A dietary or diet (*q. v.*, 1st def.).

FUTTERWICKE (Ger.), n. Fut'te^{2}r-vi^{2}k-e^2. The *Vicia sativa*. [L, 80.]

FUTUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Fu^{3}t(fu^{4}t)-u^2(u)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. From *futuere*, to copulate. Copulation. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

FUVVAHA (Ar.), n. The *Rubia cordifolia*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

FUYU-AVI (Jap.), n. The *Malva pulchella*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

FUYORAN (Jap.), n. The *Marsdenia tomentosa*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FUZZ, FUZZEN, n's. Fu^{3}z, fu^{3}z'n. The *Ulex europæus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FUZZ-BALLS, n. Fu^{3}z'ba^{4}lz. See FUSS-BALLS.

FYADA (Ar.), n. See MERCURY.

FYAMS, n. The genus *Laminaria*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

G

GAA-GUAZA, n. See *Paraguay* TEA.

GAB (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Embryopteris glutinifera*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GABALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}b(ga^{3}b)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, an undetermined aromatic plant found in Arabia. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GABALLA, GABALLIA, GABANALA, n's. See CABAL.

GABBÉRÉ (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}b-ba-ra. A provincial name for *Croton tinctorium*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GABE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}b'e^2. See DOSE.—**Gegeng'.** See ALEXIPHARMAC and ANTIDOTE.

GABEL (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}b'e^{2}l. A fork. [L, 80.] See FURCA, FURCULA, and FOURCHETTE.—**G'ähnlich.** See DICRANODES.—**G'förmig.** See BIFURCATE (adj.), DICRANODES, and DICHOTOMOUS.—**G'hülle.** The genus *Furcaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G'ig.** See FURCATE.—**G'kiemig.** See DICRANOBRANCHIUS.—**G'spaltig.** See FURCATE.—**G'ständig.** See ALARIS (1st def.) and INTERFURCALIS.—**G'ung.** See BIFURCATION.—**Gemeiner G'weih.** See FALCO *milvus*.

GÁBHANA (Guz.), n. Calcium sulphate. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GABIAN (Fr.), n. Ga^3-be-a^{3}n^2. A place near Béziers, in the department of Hérault, France, where there are warm chalybeate and alkaline springs and a spring containing petroleum. [L, 30, 41, 87, 105 (α, 14).]

GABIREA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}b(ga^{3}b)-I(e)'re^2-a^3. Gr., γαβιρέα. An old name for a very oily variety of myrrh. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

GÄBLEIN (Ger.), n. Gab'lin. See MANUBRIUM (2d def.).

GABRICU, n. A spagyric name for "sulphur philosophorum." [A, 325.]

GĂBUSE (Ger.), n. Ga-bu'ze[2]. The *Artemisia rupestris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GACHAKARANA, n. In Bombay, the *Rhinacanthus communis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GACHIPAES (Sp.), n. Ga[3]-che-pa[3]'as. In Colombia, the *Gulielmia spinosa* and the *Bactris gasipaes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GACH-MURICH (Beng.), n. The *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GÄCKLE (Ger.), n. Ge[2]k'le[2]. The *Rumex pratensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAD, n. In the East, the *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GADÂDARA (Sanscr.), n. The *Artemisia maritima.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GADAMES, GADAMIS. See Ghadamis.

GADARA, n. A place in Syria where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49.]

GAD-BUSH, n. Ga[2]d'bu[4]sh. The *Arceuthobium gracile.* [B, 282.]

GADELLES (Fr.), n. Ga[3]-de[2]l. A provincial name for the fruits of *Ribes officinale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GADELLIER (Fr.), n. Ga[3]-de[2]l-e-a. The *Ribes grossularia* and the *Ribes officinale.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GADE (Fr.), n. Ga[3]d. See Gadus.

GADHA-BUNI (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Trianthema decandra.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GADHA-POORNA (Hind.). n. The *Boerhavia procumbens.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GASHUMA (Sanscr.), n. The *Triticum æstivum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GADIC ACID, n. Ga[2]d'i[2]k. Fr., *acide gadinique.* Ger., *Gadinsäure.* A fatty acid, $C_{28}H_{58}O_4$, obtained by Lück (1857) from light-brown cod-liver oil. It occurs in crystals melting at between 60° and 63° C. [B. 46, 81 (*a*, 27).] See also Morrhuic acid.

GADIDA-GUDA-PURRA (Tel.), n. The *Aristolochia bracteata.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GADINIC, adj. Ga[2]d-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *gadinique.* Pertaining to the genus *Gadus.*—**G. acid.** See Gadic acid.

GADININE, n. Ga[2]d'i[2]n-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gadinin.* A ptomaine, $C_{35}H_{46}N_5O_9$, or, according to others, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, found in putrefying fish, especially the *Gadus callarias.* It is not poisonous. [B. 46, 244 (*a*, 14, 27), 270; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 25, 1886, p. 434.]

GADO (Guz.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GADOID, adj. Ga[2]d'oid. From γάδος, the whiting, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *gadoide.* Resembling or related to the *Gadus merlangus;* as a n., in the pl., *g's* (Lat., *Gadoidei;* Fr., *gadoïdes*), a family of the *Malacopterygii.* [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GADOONG, n. In Sumatra, a species of *Smilax.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GADRISE, n. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea.* 2. The *Euonymus europæus.* 3. The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GADUCHI (Sanscr.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GADUIN, n. Ga[2]d'u[2]-i[2]n. Fr., *gaduine.* Ger., *G.* Of De Jongh, a bile-derivative, $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$, obtained from cod-liver oil: a dark-brown, brittle substance, devoid of taste and odor, having the properties of, and apparently corresponding to, morrhuic acid. [B, 81 (*a*, 27); L. Gautier and L. Mourgues, "Jour. de pharm.," March 1, 1890, p. 253, quoted in "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890 (*a*, 17).]

GADUS (Lat.), n. m. Gad(ga[3]d)'u[3]s(u[4]s). From γάδος, the whiting. Fr., *gade.* The cod; a genus of the *Gadidæ.* The *Gadidæ* are a family of the *Anacanthini gadoidei* or of the *Teleostei*, including the genus *G.* [L, 207, 353 (*a*, 27).] Cf. Gadoid.—**G. æglifinus.** Fr., *aigrefin, hadot.* Ger., *Schellfisch.* The haddock, a species found on the Atlantic coast of North America, frequently eaten and sometimes used medicinally like *G. morrhua.* [B, 81; L, 353 (*a*, 27).]—**G. callarias.** Ger., *Dorsch.* The dorse or dorsch; in reality the young of *G. morrhua.* It furnishes a variety of cod-liver oil. [B, 48, 49, 180 (*a*, 14); L, 135 (*a*, 14); L, 353 (*a*, 27).]—**G. carbonarius.** Fr., *charbonnier, grelin, colin.* Ger., *Köhler, Kohlfisch.* The coal-fish, a species yielding cod-liver oil. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**G. ciliaris.** See *G. callarias.*—**G. lota.** See Lota *vulgaris.*—**G. merlangus.** Fr., *merlan.* Ger., *Wittling, Merlang.* The whiting, a species found on the coasts of northern Europe; used like *G. morrhua.* [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]—**G. merluccius.** The *Merluccius vulgaris.*—**G. minutus.** Fr., *capelan, officier.* Ger., *Zwergdorsch.* A variety of *G. morrhua* found in the Baltic Sea, highly valued as an article of food. [L, 28 (*a*, 21).]—**G. molva.** Ger., *Leng.* The ling; a species especially abundant in the North Sea and Baltic; nearly the exclusive source of the Norway dried codfish, and Bergen cod-liver oil. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**G. morrhua.** Fr., *morue.* Ger., *Kabeljau.* The cod; used, fresh, salted, or pickled, as an article of food, and the source of official cod-liver oil. [L. 353 (*a*, 27).]—**G. pollachius.** Ger., *Pollack.* The pollack or pollock: a species with very soft flesh, used like *G. morrhua.* [B, 5, 81.]—**Oleum gadi, Pinguoleum jecoris gadorum.** Cod-liver-oil. [B.]

GÆA (Lat.), n. f. Je'(ga[3]-a')-a[3]. Gr., γαῖα. See Earth (1st def.).

GÆEPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga[3]-a)-e[2]f-a(a[3])'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. See Gæophagia.

GÆEPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Je(ga[3]-a)-e[2]f'a[2]g(a[3]g)-u[3]s(u[4]s). See Gæophagus.

GÆIDIC (or **GÆIDINIC**) **ACID**, n. Je-i[2]d'i[2]k, -i[2]d-i[2]n'i[2]k. From γαῖα, earth. Fr., *acide gaïdique.* Ger., *Gæidinsäure, Gaïdinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, isomeric with hypogæic acid, and occurring as a solid melting at 39° C., soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. It is homologous with elaidic acid. [B, 4, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GÆIN, n. Je'i[2]n. From γαῖα, the earth. Fr., *géine.* 1. Of Berzelius, a substance resulting from the putrefaction of vegetable matter in the upper layers of the soil under the influence of air and humidity. 2. Of Buchner, a bitter substance extracted from the root of *Geum urbanum.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GÆINIC ACID, n. Je-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide géinique.* An acid, $C_{40}H_{12}O_{14}$, found, together with humic and ulmic acids, in humus, and obtained by treating ammonium humate with an acid. According to Mulder, it is an oxidation product of humic acid. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GÆODES (Lat.), n. f. Ga(ga[3]-e[2])-o'dez(das). Gen., *-od'is.* Gr., γεώδης. A species of aetite formerly supposed to act as an astringent and exsiccant in mastitis and orchitis. [L, 94.]—**G. Aldobrandi.** See Bezoar *minerale.*

GÆOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga[3]-a)-o(o[3])-fa(fa[3])'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. Fr., *géophagie.* Ger., *Erdessen, Erdfressen.* 1. The practice of eating earth. See under *Edible* earth. 2. A morbid propensity to eat earthy substances. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

GAEOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga(ga[3]-e[2])-o[2]f'a[3]-gu[3]s(gu[4]s). From γαῖα, earth, and φαγεῖν, to eat. A dirt-eater. [L, 135.]

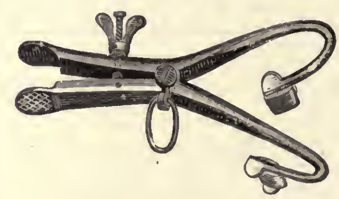
GAERA-HONÁRA-PÁTÁ (Beng.), n. The *Crinum asiaticum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GÆTHAGHORAKA, n. In Ceylon, the *Cambogia gutta.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GA-ET-SAU (Chin.), n. The *Artemisia chinensis.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GAFETE, n. Ga[3]-fa'ta. A place in the province of Alentejo, Portugal, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]

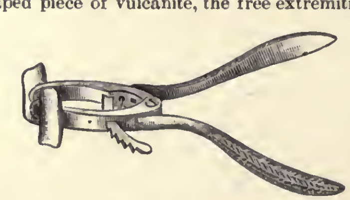
GAG, n. Ga[2]g. From *gaggare*, to choke. Fr., *bâillon.* Ger., *Knebel, Mundsperrer.* It., *sbarra.* Sp., *mordaza.* An instrument for holding the jaws apart. [E.]—**Annandale's g.** An instrument consisting of two steel blades bent at an obtuse angle where they are united by a screw joint; the handles are separated or closed by means of a nut working on a screw. The extremities of the blades are curved backward on themselves, and the tips are grooved to fit over the upper and lower teeth. [*a*, 34.]—**Clover's g.** Two flattened pieces of vulcanite or other material resting on pyramidal metal plates that can be separated by a screw that works between them. [*a*, 34.]—**Conical screw g.** A cone of vulcanite or other substance on the surface of which is cut a round-threaded screw; the base of the cone is expanded into a broad flattened handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Dental g.** A vulcanite cylinder grooved at either end to fit over the upper and lower teeth. [*a*, 34.]—**Fergusson's g.** A slight modification of Annandale's g. [*a*, 34.]—**Goodwillie's elastic mouth-g.** Two square pieces of vulcanite held apart by a spiral spring. [*a*, 34.]—**Goodwillie's g.** An instrument consisting of two blades, united by a single joint, bent at right angles to ring-shaped handles; to the expanded curved extremities of the blades are riveted grooved pieces to fit over the upper and lower maxillæ; the blades are kept separated by a square nut or serrations on the handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Meyer's g.** A lanciform piece of lead, grooved on its edges, attached to a curved metal bar fastened in a handle. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 25, 1889, p. 565 (*a*, 34).]—**Mussey's g.** A slight modification of Whitehead's g. [*a*, 34.]—**Parker's g.** A V-shaped piece of vulcanite, the free extremities



ANNANDALE'S MOUTH-GAG.



GOODWILLIE'S ELASTIC MOUTH-GAG.



WEIR'S MOUTH-GAG.

being curved backward and flattened on the top to rest against the roof of the mouth; a strap, fastened to either side of the arms, passes about the neck and holds the g. in place. [*a*, 34.]—**Weir's g.** Two curved bars of steel united at one extremity by a single mortise joint; the bars are separated by a serrated spring attached to one and passing through an aperture in the other. On the tips of the free extremities are riveted grooved semi-cylinders placed transversely to the axis of the bars. Near the jointed extremities of the bars are slots for strong steel handles. [*a*, 34.]—**Whitehead's g.** Two bow-shaped metallic pieces joined to each other at the ends, approximated or separated by a spring catch near each end, and each fitted with a plate near the middle, that on the upper bow pressing against the roof of the mouth, that on the lower against the floor of the mouth and tongue. [*a*, 34.]

GAG, v. tr. and intr. Ga[2]g. 1. (Tr.) to apply a g. 2. (Tr.) to cause retching. 3. (Intr.) to retch.

GAGATES (Lat.), n. m. Ga[2]g(ga[3]g)-a(a[3])'tez(tas). Gen., *-at'œ.* Gr., γαγάτης. Ger., *Gagat.* See Ambra *nigra.*

GAGEA (Lat.), n. f. Gaj(ga^{3}g)'e^2-a^3 Ger., *Gelbstern* (2d def.). 1. Of Raddi, the genus *Zygodon*. 2. Of Salisbury, a genus of liliaceous herbs, formerly included in *Ornithogalum*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. arvensis.** Ger., *Acker-Gelbstern.* A species found in Europe. The tuber, *radix ornithogali*, has a sweet, mucilaginous taste, and in decoction is emetic; used as an antispasmodic and as an application to ulcers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. lutea.** Ger., *gemeiner Gelbstern, gemeine Vogelmilch.* Our Lady's cowslip; a species found in Europe, and formerly used like *G. arvensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. pratensis, G. stenopetala.** A species found throughout Europe; its tuber, *radix ornithogali*, was formerly used like that of *G. arvensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GAGEL (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}g'e^{2}l. See COMPTONIA and MYRICA.—**G'kraut.** The herb (leaves) of *Myrica gale.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'öl.** The essential oil of *Myrica gale.* [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**G'wachs.** The wax of the berries of the *Myrica cerifera.* [B, 270.]—**Gemeiner G.** The *Myrica gale.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Steiffarnblättriger G.** The *Myrica* (*Comptonia*) *asplenifolia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wachstragender G.** The *Myrica cerifera.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GAGNACULES (Fr.), **GAGNAUDES** (Fr.), n's pl. Ga^{3}n-ya^3-ku^{6}l, -yod. The *Castaneæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GAGNEDI, n. In Abyssinia, the *Protea abyssinica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GAH-DITZ, n. A Japanese drug, probably the rhizome of *Curcuma zerumbet.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]

GAHJA (Hind.), n. The *Cannabis indica.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

GÄHNEN (Ger.), **GÄHNUNG** (Ger.), n's. Gan'e^{2}n, -u^{2}n. Yawning. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

GÄHREND (Ger.), adj. Gar'e^{2}nd. Fermenting. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'machend.** Zymotic. [L, 80.]

GÄHRSTOFF (Ger.), n. Gar'sto^{3}f. See FERMENT.

GÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. Gar'un^2. See FERMENTATION.—**Alkoholische G.** See *Alcoholic* FERMENTATION.—**Ameisensäureg'.** See *Formic-acid* FERMENTATION.—**Ammoniakg'.** See *Ammoniacal* FERMENTATION.—**Bernsteinsäureg'.** See *Succinic-acid* FERMENTATION.—**Buttersäureg'.** See *Butyric* FERMENTATION.—**Dextrang'.** See *Dextran* FERMENTATION.—**Essigsäureg'.** See *Acetic* FERMENTATION.—**Faulige G., Fäulnissg'.** See *Putrefactive* FERMENTATION.—**Fettg'.** See *Fat* FERMENTATION.—**G. durch chemische (oder lösliche) Fermente.** See *Indirect* FERMENTATION.—**G'sfähig.** See FERMENTABLE.—**G'serregend.** Exciting fermentation.—**G'slehre.** Zymology.—**G'smittel.** See FERMENT.—**G'sprocess.** See FERMENTATION (1st def.).—**G'sstoff.** See the major list.—**G'swidrig.** See ANTIZYMIC.—**Gluconsäureg'.** See *Gluconic-acid* FERMENTATION.—**Glyceringʼ.** See *Glycerin* FERMENTATION (1st def.).—**Glycerinverg'.** See *Glycerin* FERMENTATION (2d def.).—**Harng'.** See *Urinary* FERMENTATION.—**Mannitg'.** See *Viscous* FERMENTATION.—**Milchsäureg'.** See *Lactic-acid* FERMENTATION.—**Propionsäureg'.** See *Propionic-acid* FERMENTATION.—**Saure G.** See *Acetous* FERMENTATION.—**Schleimige G.** See *Viscous* FERMENTATION.—**Sumpfgasg'.** See *Marsh-gas* FERMENTATION.

GÄHRUNGSSTOFF (Ger.), n. Gar'un^{2}z-sto^{3}f. See FERMENT.—**Amylolytischer G.** See *Amylolytic* FERMENT.—**Glycogenischer G.** See *Glycogen* FERMENT.—**Hydrolytischer G.** See *Hydrolytic* FERMENT.—**Milchsäureg'.** See *Lactic* FERMENT.—**Pflanzlicher G.** See *Vegetable* FERMENT.—**Proteolytischer G.** See *Proteolytic* FERMENT.—**Thierischer G.** See *Animal* FERMENT.—**Unorganischer G.** See *Soluble* FERMENT.

GAHULÁ (Mah.), n. The *Prunus mahaleb.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GAÏAC (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-a^{3}k. See GUAIACUM and GAYAC.—**Bois de g.** See GUAIAC-*wood.*—**Décoction de g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.—**Décoction de g. composée.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI *compositum.*—**Eau-de-vie de g.** A tincture prepared by macerating 1 part of guaiac-wood in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Émulsion de résine de g.** See *Mistura* GUAIACI.—**Esprit de g.** See *Spiritus ligni* GUAIACI.—**Extrait alcoolique de g.** See GUAIAC *resin.*—**Extrait de g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI.—**Extrait vineux de g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI *vinosum.*—**G. à fruit tétragone.** See GUAIACUM *sanctum.*—**G. d'Afrique.** The *Schotia speciosa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Cayenne, G. de la Guyane.** The *Dipteryx odorata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Padoue.** The *Diospyros lotus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. des Allemands.** The *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. d'Italie.** The *Diospyros lotus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. du Chili.** The *Porliera hygrometrica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. officinel.** See GUAIACUM *officinale.*—**Huile de g.** See *Oleum* GUAIACI.—**Hydrolé de g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.—**Lait de g.** See *Mistura* GUAIACI.—**Pilules de savon de g.** See *Pilulæ* SAPONIS *guaiacini.*—**Résine de g.** See GUAIACI *resin.*—**Savon de g.** See SAPO *guaiacinus.*—**Sirop de g.** See *Syrupus ligni* GUAIACI.—**Tablettes de g.** See *Tabellæ* GUAIACI.—**Teinture alcoolique de résine de g.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI (1st def.).—**Teinture alcoolique de résine de g. composée.** See *Tinctura resinæ* GUAIACI *composita* (1st def.).—**Teinture de bois de g.** See *Tinctura ligni* GUAIACI.—**Teinture de bois de g. composée.** See *Tinctura* LIGNORUM.—**Teinture de g. fenouillée.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *cum fœniculo.*

GAÏACAN (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-a^3-ka^{3}n^2. The genus *Guaiacum*, especially *Guaiacum arboreum.* [A, 385.]—**G. de Caracas.** See *G.*—**G. du Chili.** See PORLIERA *hygrometrica.*

GAÏACÈNE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-a^3-se^{2}n. See GUAIACENE.

GAÏACINE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-a^3-sen. See GUAIACIN.

GAÏACIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-e-a^3-sek. Guaiacic.

GAÏACOL (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-a^3-kol. See GUAIACOL.

GAÏACONIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-e-a^{3}ko-nek. Guaiaconic.

GAÏARÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-e-a^2-ra-tek. Guaiaretic.

GAÏDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ga^3-e-den'zoir-e^2. Gæidic acid. [B.]

GAÏDIQUE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-dek. Gæidic.

GAIEIRAS (Port.), n. Ga^3-e-a-e'ra^{3}s. A place in Alemquer, province of Estremadura, Portugal, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

GAIGAMODOU (Fr.), n. Ga-e-ga^3-mo-du. In Guiana, a species of *Myristica*, yielding a variety of vegetable tallow or wax generally called *guingamadou.* [B, 121 (a, 24); a, 14.]

GAIL (Jap.), n. Of Kampfer, a species of *Artemisia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GAILEN, n. A place in the valley of St. Antonia, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

GAILLARD (Fr.), n. Ga^3-el-ya^{3}r. See GUAIACI *lignum.*

GAILLET (Fr.), n. Ga-el-ya. The genus *Galium*, especially the *Galium verum.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GAÎNE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}n. From *vagina*, a scabbard. A sheath, a vagina, an enveloping structure. [L, 43, 87 (a, 14).]—**G. amniotique du cordon ombilical.** The amniotic sheath which contains the pedicle of the umbilical vesicle and that of the allantois at an early period in the development of the umbilical cord, and subsequently the fully formed cord.—**G. antibrachiale.** The tendinous sheath which covers a portion of the tendons of the external radial muscles of the forearm. It extends from a point 2 or 3 ctm. above the annular ligament, along the surface of the tendons, as far as the latter are covered by the short extensor and long abductor of the thumb, and ends at or near the upper border of the latter muscle. [R. Larger, "Rev. de. Chir.," May, 1882, p. 399 (D).]—**G. aponévrotique.** An aponeurotic sheath. [L, 41, 42.]—**G. capillaire.** See *Capillary* SHEATH.—**G. de Henle.** See SHEATH *of Henle.*—**G. de l'apophyse styloïde.** See *Vaginal* PROCESS.—**G. de la veine porte.** The portion of Glisson's capsule which accompanies the distribution of the portal vein in the substance of the liver. [L, 41.]—**G. de Mauthner.** See *Mauthner's* SHEATH.—**G. de myéline.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.—**G's des capuchons.** See *False* AMNION.—**G. de Schwann.** See NEURILEMMA.—**G. des vaisseaux spermatiques.** See *Infundibuliform* FASCIA.—**G. du nerf optique.** See SHEATH *of the optic nerve.*—**G. lamineuse.** See PERINEURIUM.—**G. médullaire.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.—**G. périvasculaire** [Robin]. See *Perivascular lymph* SHEATHS.—**G. propre des vaisseaux testiculaires.** See *Infundibuliform* FASCIA.—**G. radiculaire.** The root-sheath of a hair. [A, 301.]—**G. secondaire.** See *Secondary* SHEATH.—**G. stipulaire.** See *Stipulary* MEMBRANE.—**G. synoviales.** See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**G. tendineuse.** The synovial sheath of a tendon. [L, 41.]

GAINFARN (Ger.), n. Ga^3'en-fa^{3}rn. A place in lower Austria where there is a cold-water bathing establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

GAÎNIER (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}n-e-a. The genus *Cercis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Canada.** The *Cercis canadensis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Judée.** The *Cercis siliquastrum.* [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]—**G. pubescent.** See CERCIS *pubescens.*

GAÎNULE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}n-u^{6}l. See VAGINULA.

GAÏOL (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-ol. GUAIACOL.

GAIRIKA (Sanscr.), n. See *Red* BOLE.

GAIROUTTE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-e-rut. The *Lathyrus cicera.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GAIS (Ger.), n. Ga^3'es. 1. The domestic goat. 2. A place in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, where there are mineral springs, baths, and a whey-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 30, 41, 80, 87 (a, 14).]—**G'fuss.** Langenbeck's periosteal elevator. [A, 521.]

GAIT, n. Gat. Fr., *marche* (of persons), *allure* (of horses, etc.). Ger., *Gang.* Any distinctive manner of walking or running.—**Ataxic g.** The g. of posterior spinal sclerosis, in which steps are taken slowly and deliberately at regular intervals with the eyes fixed on the ground; but there are irregular movements of the legs, the feet are jerked outward, making a swinging circular movement, and the heels are brought to the ground with a stamp, the toes following with a peculiar flapping sound. As the disease progresses, locomotion can only be made with the assistance of canes or crutches. [a, 34.]—**Cerebellar g.** A staggering and unsteady g. which is the result of cerebellar disease, the normal cerebellar influence upon co-ordination being removed. [Russell, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 239 (D).]—**Equine g.** See *G. of peroneal paralysis.*—**Frog g.** The g. of infantile diplegia, in which the adductor paralysis and the contractures of the adductors and flexors of the thighs produce a peculiar hopping g. [Sachs and Peterson, "Jour. of Ment. and Nerv. Dis.," May, 1890 (a, 34).]—**G. of cerebrospinal sclerosis.** A g. in which the patient moves with an effort to keep the neck stiff and the head steady; the muscles of the trunk seem to be involved rather than those of the legs; the patient does not walk in a straight line, as in the ataxic g., but shoots suddenly forward to one side, sometimes losing muscular control and coming into violent contact with surrounding objects. [a, 34.]—**G. of chronic lead poisoning.** A peculiar stooping, uncertain, and tottering g. caused by paralysis of the dorsal muscles. [Wilson (a, 34).]—**G. of diffuse sclerosis.** See *Paraparetic g.*—**G. of locomotor ataxia.** See *Ataxic g.*—**G. of paralysis agitans.** A g. in which there is hesitation before beginning to walk; a few steps are made slowly, and then the g. becomes rapid on account of the tendency to fall forward (propulsion). In some cases, if a garment is pulled from behind, the patient runs backward (retropulsion). [a, 34.]—**G. of paraplegia with flaccidity.** A g. in which the feet are trailed with difficulty after each other, the knees do not interlock, the back is not arched, and there is no tendency to cross the legs. [a, 34.]—**G. of peroneal paralysis.** A g. in which the foot can not be flexed, abducted, or completely adducted, and

hangs down with the toes trailing on the ground. The foot is raised by flexing the thigh on the abdomen, and then placed on the ground with the outer border of the toes touching first. [*a*, 34.]—**G. of sciatic paralysis.** A limping g., with a tendency of the toes to drag. [*a*, 34.]—**G. of tetanoid paraplegia.** See *Spastic g.*—**Hemiplegic g.** In hemiplegia, locomotion by means of a support on the affected side; the body leans toward the healthy side, the pelvis and hip joint of the affected side being elevated by contraction of the abductor of the opposite thigh; the affected limb is partly swung and partly dragged forward; the heel is elevated and the toes on the ground. [*a*, 34.]—**High-action g.** See *G. of peroneal paralysis.*—**Hopping g.** See *Spastic g.*—**Paralytic g.** See *Paretic g.*, *G. of peroneal paralysis*, and *G. of sciatic paralysis.*—**Paraparetic g.** A g. in which locomotion is slow, the steps are short, and the feet are dragged along, as the patient is unable to lift them. It is seen in chronic myelitis. [*a*, 34.]—**Paretic g.** A g. in which the steps are shorter than normal, the feet are not raised, the legs are kept more or less wide apart, and, later in the disease, there are staggering, shuffling, and more uncertain movements. [*a*, 34.]—**Spasmodic g., Spastic g.** A g. characteristic of spastic paraplegia, in which each step is made with effort, as the feet seem to cling to the ground, and are raised by elevating the pelvis and the entire limb. The back is arched and the chest thrown forward, the patient assisting in the elevation of the trunk by leaning first on one arm, then on the other. The toes drag on the ground, the knees may interlock, and the legs may cross during locomotion. [*a*, 34.]

GAITBERRY, n. Gat′be^{2}r-i^2. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GAITER, n. Gat′u^{3}r. 1. See GADRISE. 2. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G.-berries.** The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea* and *Euonymus europæus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GÁJAGÁ KÁCHAKÁ, n. In Bombay, the *Cæsalpinia guilandina.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GAJA MARIOBA (Port.), n. Ga^3′ya^3 ma^3-re-o′ba^3. The *Cassia occidentalis.*

GÁJARA (Guz.), **GÁJARA BICHI** (Beng.), **GAJARA BIJA** (Hind.), **GÁJARA BIJÁMA** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Daucus carota.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GALA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′a^3. Gen., *galac′tos* (*-is*), *ga′latos* (*-is*). Gen., *-lactos* (*-tis*). Gr., γάλα. 1. See MILK. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Laserpitium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 135.]

GALABE (Ar.), n. The root of *Ipomœa purga.* [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]

GALACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galacées.* A tribe of ericaceous plants; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Pyrolaceæ;* of Reichenbach, a section of the *Pyroleæ genuinæ.*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GALACIA, n. See GALAXA.

GALACINÆ (Lat.), n. pl. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a(a^3)-sin(ken)′e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *galacinées.* Of G. Don, a family of plants (of Lindley, an order of the *Crassales*), including the *Galaceæ* of De Candolle and the *Francoaceæ* of Jussieu. The *Galacineæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Saxifrageæ*, corresponding to the *G.*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*, corresponding to the *Galaceæ.* [B, 34, 121, 170.]

GALACTACRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From γάλα, milk, α priv., and κρᾶσις, a mixing. Fr., *galactacrasie.* A defective composition of the milk. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GALACTACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(e)′a^3. From γάλα, milk, and ἀκράτεια, lack of strength. Incontinence of milk. [A, 322.]

GALACTÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-em′(a^3-am′)-i^2-a^3. See GALACTHÆMIA.

GALACTAGOGUE, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt′a^2-go^{2}g. Lat., *galactagogus* (from γάλα, milk, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *g.*, *galactophore.* Ger., *milchmachend, milchfördernd.* It., *galattagogo.* Sp., *galactagogo.* Promoting the secretion of milk; as a n., a g. drug or remedy. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

GALACTALCOHOL, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-a^{2}l′ko-ho^{2}l. See GALACTOKOHOL.

GALACTANGEIOLEUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt-(a^{3}kt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-e)-o(o^3)-lu^2-si(ke)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). From γάλα, milk, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and λευκός, white. Fr., *galactangioleucite* [Piorry]. Lymphadenitis following lactation. [L, 41, 82.]

GALACTAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s-te(ta)′ma^3. Gen., *-ste′matos* (*-is*). From γάλα, milk, and ἀπόστημα, a deep-seated abscess. See *Milk* ABSCESS.

GALACTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-them′-(tha^3-am′)-i^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and αἷμα, blood. A condition in which the mammary secretion is bloody. [A, 322.]

GALACTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galactie.* 1. In Good's classification of diseases, a genus including erratic, defective, excessive, and morbid lactation. [L, 107.] 2. See GALACTORRHŒA.

GALACTIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Gr., γαλακτικός (from γάλα, milk). Lat., *galacticus.* Fr., *galactique.* Ger., *milchartig, milchig.* See LACTIC.

GALACTIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}d-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From γάλα, milk, and ἵδρωσις, sweating. Fr., *éphidrose lactée* (ou *laiteuse*). Ger., *Milchschwitzen.* Syn.: *sudor lacteus, ephidrosis lactea.* A term now rarely used, but formerly applied either to profuse sweating during the lying-in period, or to the excretion of a milk-like fluid by the skin during lactation; according to Fuchs, smelling, tasting, and looking like milk. [G, 5.]

GALACTIFEROUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-ti^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From γάλα, milk, and *ferre*, to bear. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

GALACTIN, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k′ti^{2}n. From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galactine.* Ger., *G.* It., *galattina.* 1. Of Döbereiner and Hünefeld, casein. 2. A wax-like substance obtained by evaporating the sap of the cow-tree (*Galactodendron utile*), extracting with ether, and evaporating. It forms a transparent, pale-yellow, shining mass, hard and brittle when cold; used in Venezuela for making candles. 3. Of Muntz, a dextrorotary carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, extracted from leguminous seeds; it occurs in white, translucent nodules, resembling gum arabic. [B, 270; L, 30, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

GALACTINE, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k′ten. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Galactin.* Of Blyth, an alkaloid, $C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$, occurring as an amorphous mass, obtained from milk. [B, 270.]

GALACTINIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i^{2}n-i^2-dro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-dro′seos* (*-is*). See GALACTIDROSIS.

GALACTINOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i^{2}n-o^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-mycet′os* (*-is*). See GALACTOMYCES.

GALACTINOUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k′ti^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., γαλάκτινος. Lat., *galactinus.* 1. See LACTIC. 2. Containing or made with milk. [A, 322.]

GALACTIRRHÉE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}k-te-ra. See GALACTORRHŒA.—**G. séreuse** [Dugès]. See GALACTOPHORITE *sous-aureolaire.*

GALACTIRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{2}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i^{3}r-re′-(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. See GALACTORRHŒA.

GALACTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ac′tidos* (*-is*). Gr., γαλακτίς. See GALACTITES.

GALACTISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i^{2}sk-(i^{2}sch^2)′e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ische′seos* (*-i′schesis*). From γάλα, milk, and ἴσχειν, to hold. Ger., *Milchverhaltung.* Retention or suppression of milk. [L, 30, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

GALACTITES (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *-it′æ.* From γάλα, milk. Fr., *galactite* (1st def.). Ger., *Galaktit* (1st def.). Sp., *galactina* (1st def.). 1. An argillaceous stone which imparts a milky color to water, and was formerly supposed to act as a galactagogue. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. A genus of the *Compositæ*, some species of which have a milky juice. The *Galactiteæ*, or *Galactitideæ* of Schultz, are a subdivision of the *Cirsieæ.* [B, 19, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GALACTOBLASTS, n. pl. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k′to-bla^{2}sts. From γάλα, milk, and βλαστός, a sprout. Of Rauber, bodies containing fat globules, found in the mammary acini; considered to be exuded leucocytes undergoing fatty metamorphosis. ["Sitzungsb' der naturf. Gesells. zu Leipzig," 1879, p. 30 (J).]

GALACTOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)″-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ta^3. From γάλα, milk, and καταῤῥεῖν, to flow down. Ger., *Milchstaar.* An old name for a milky cataract. [L, 50.]

GALACTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-sel-(kal)′e(a); in Eng., ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt′o-sel. From γάλα, milk, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *galactocèle.* Ger., *G.*, *Milchgeschwulst.* 1. A cyst-like swelling due to the accumulation of milk in an obstructed lactiferous duct. 2. See CHYLOCELE. [E.]—**G. testis.** A form of hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis in which the liquid is milky. [Cocram and Miles, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Sept., 1889; "Med. Record," Nov. 9, 1889, p. 518.]

GALACTOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to^{2}k-(to^{2}ch^2)′ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γαλακτόχροος (from γάλα, milk, and χρώς, a color). Ger., *milchfarbig.* Milk-colored. [A, 322, 387.]

GALACTODENDRON (Lat.), **GALACTODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-de^{2}n′dro^{2}n, -dru^{3}m(dru^{4}m). From γάλα, milk, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Milchbaum.* The genus *Brosimum.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. utile.** Fr., *arbre à la vache.* Ger., *amerikanischer Kuhbaum* (oder *Milchbaum*). Sp., *palo de vaca.* The cow-tree, a species indigenous to Venezuela. The milky sap is eaten as food, and yields a cheese-like substance. It contains galactin (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 47, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

GALACTODENSIMETER, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k″to-de^{2}ns-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From γάλα, milk, *densus*, thick, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *galactodensimètre.* See GALACTOMETER.

GALACTODES (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o′dez(das). Gr., γαλακτώδης (from γάλα, milk, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *galactoïde.* Ger., *milchähnlich, milchfarbig.* Milky. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GALACTODIÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-di-(di^2)-et′(a^3′e^{2}t)-a^3.. From γάλα, milk, and δίαιτα, a way of living. See *Milk* DIET.

GALACTODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o-(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{2}r)-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and διαῤῥεῖν, to flow through. Ger., *milchähnlicher Durchfall.* Diarrhœa with stools of a milky color. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GALACTŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-e′matos* (*-is*). From γάλα, milk, and οἴδημα, a tumefaction. Ger., *ödematose Milchgeschwulst.* Of Schmalz, an œdematous galactocele. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GALACTOFEROUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From γάλα, milk, and *ferre*, to bear. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

GALACTOGANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)″o-(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)′gli^2-o^{2}n. The indurated ganglion-like swelling produced by a distended lacteal duct. [*a*, 34.]

GALACTOGENOUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-to^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From γάλα, milk, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *galactogène.* Favoring the production of milk. [A, 385.]

GALACTOGLYCOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)''to-(to^3)-gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o^{2}s-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, γλυκύς, sweet, and οὖρον, urine. Glycosuria occurring during lactation. [α, 34.]

GALACTOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3-am')-i^2-a^3. See GALACTHÆMIA.

GALACTOID, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k'toid. See GALACTODES.

GALACTOKOHOL, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-to'ko-ho^{2}l. Lat., *spiritus lactis.* Ger., *Milchgeist.* The kumyss of the Tartars. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GALACTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-is).* See GALACTOCELE.

GALACTOMAPOSTEMA (Lat.), **GALACTOMASTAPOSTEMA** (Lat.), **GALACTOMASTOPARECTAMA** (Lat.), n's n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)''tom-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s-te(ta)'ma^3, -ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s-te(ta)'ma^3, -o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}k'ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)-a^3. Gen., *-stem'atos (-is), -stem'atos (-is), -ectam'atos (-is).* From γάλα, milk, μαστός, the breast, and ἀπόστημα, an abscesss, or παρέκταμα, distension. See *Milk* ABSCESS.

GALACTOMETASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)''-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-astas'eos (-ast'asis).* From γάλα, milk, and μετάστασις (see METASTASIS). Ger., *Milchversetzung.* A metastasis of the milk. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GALACTOMETER, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *galactometrum* (from γάλα, milk, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *galactomètre.* Ger., *Galaktometer, Milchgütemesser, Milchprüfer.* An instrument for measuring the amount of cream in milk by ascertaining its specific gravity or the degree of its opacity. [B, 20; K.] Cf. CREMOMETER.—**Centesimal g.** Of Dinocourt, a hydrometer with two graduated scales, one for skimmed milk, the other for pure milk. [L.]

GALACTOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-mycet'os (-is).* From γάλα, milk, and μύκης, a fungus. Lat., *fungus medullarum* (seu *cerebriformis*). Ger., *Eiweissschwamm, weicher Krebs, Gallertschwamm.* See *Medullary* SARCOMA and *Medullary* CARCINOMA.

GALACTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and ὄγκος, a swelling. See GALACTOCELE.

GALACTOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. Prom γάλα, milk, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *galactophagie.* Ger., *Milchessen, Milchnährung.* 1. The habit of subsisting upon milk. [L, 41.] 2. A diet of milk. [L, 41.]

GALACTOPHAGOUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. From γάλα, milk, and φαγεῖν, to devour. Fr., *galactophage.* Ger., *milchessend.* Subsisting on milk. [L, 107.]

GALACTOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-is).* From γάλα, milk, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Fr., *galactophlébite* [Piorry]. Phlebitis in newly born children. [L, 41, 82.]

GALACTOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}f'-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ophlys'eos (-oph'lysis).* From γάλα, milk, and φλύσις, a vesicular eruption. Of Fuchs, an eruption of vesicles which contain milk, occurring in connection with suppression of lactation. [G, 5.]

GALACTOPHORE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ga^3-la^{3}k'to-for. See GALACTOPHOROUS and GALACTOPHORUS.

GALACTOPHORITE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-a^{3}k-to-fo-ret. See GALACTOPHORITIS.—**G. sousauréolaire** [Duval]. Syn.: *cancer bénin* [Astruc], *galactirrhée séreuse* [Dugès]. A chronic inflammatory affection beginning in the subareolar portions of the milk-ducts with a discharge from the nipple, often followed by superficial excoriation and ulceration of the nipple, and in some cases by suppuration in the ducts, or by ulceration surrounding the nipple and causing it to fall off. [A, 33.]

GALACTOPHORITIS, n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-i'tidos (-is).* From γάλα, milk, and φορεῖν, to bear (see also *-itis**). Fr., *galactophorite.* Ger., *Galaktophoritis.* 1. Of Bouchut, inflammation of the mouth of the milk-ducts. 2. Of Duval, inflammation of the milk-ducts, beginning as an engorgement and soon becoming a parenchymatous inflammation. [A, 33.]

GALACTOPHOROUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-to^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., γαλακτοφόρος (from γάλα, milk, and φορεῖν, to bear). Lat., *galactophorus.* Fr., *galactophore.* 1. Giving milk. [A, 387.] 2. Milk-conveying (said of the ducts of the mammary gland). [L, 41.] 3. See GALACTAGOGUE.

GALACTOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) see GALACTOPHOROUS. 2. (N.) a nipple-shield. [A, 385.] 3. (N.) a galactophorous duct. [A, 385.]

GALACTOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}f'-thi^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ophthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From γάλα, milk, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *galactophthisie.* Ger., *Milchauszehrung.* Syn.: *tabes lactea.* Phthisis due to excessive lactation. [L, 41.]

GALACTOPHYGOUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o^{2}f'i^2-gu^{3}s. Lat., *galactophygus* (from γάλα, milk, and φυγή, banishment). Ger., *milchvertreibend.* Of medicines, tending to arrest or prevent the secretion of milk. [L, 107.]

GALACTOPIOMETER, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o-pi-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *galactopiometrum* (from γάλα, milk, πίων, fat, and μέτρον, a measure). Ger., *Milchfettmesser.* See GALACTOMETER and CREMOMETER.

GALACTOPLANIA (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-plan-(pla^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and πλάνη, a wandering. Ger., *Galactoplanie, Austreten der Milch.* Any disease consequent on suppressed or disordered lactation, formerly supposed to be due to metastasis. In the pl., *galactoplaniæ,* a generic term applied by Fuchs to galactidrosis and galactophlysis. [G, 5.]

GALACTOPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-ple(pla)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-plero'seos (-is).* From γάλα, milk, and πλήρωσις, a filling up. Fr., *galactoplérose.* Ger., *Milchüberfluss.* See GALACTORRHŒA.

GALACTOPŒIA (Lat.), **GALACTOPOESIS** (Lat.), **GALACTOPOETICA** (Lat.), **GALACTOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to(to^3)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-i^2-a^3, -po(po^2)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -e^{2}t-(at)'i^{2}k-a^3, -poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. From γάλα, milk, and ποιεῖν, to make. See GALACTOSIS.

GALACTOPOIETIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o-poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From γάλα, milk, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *galactopoétique.* Ger., *milchmachend.* See GALACTAGOGUE.

GALACTOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)o(o^3)-po-(po^2)'si^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *galactoposie.* Ger., *Milchtrinken.* See *Milk*-DIET.

GALACTOPOTES (Lat.), n. m. Gen., *-op'otu (-œ).* From γάλα, milk, and πότης, a drinker. A milk-drinker.

GALACTOPOTUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}p'o(o^2)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and ποτός, for drinking. Fr., *galactopote.* Ger., *milchtrinkend.* Sp., *galactópoto.* Milk-drinking, galactophagous; as a n., a galactophagist. [L, 43.]

GALACTOPYCNOMETER, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt-o-pi^{2}k-no^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *galactopycnometrum* (from γάλα, milk, πυκνός, dense, and μέτρον, a measure). Ger., *Milchdichtheitsmesser.* See GALACTOMETER.

GALACTOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *galactopyre.* See *Milk* FEVER.

GALACTOPYRETIC, adj. Ga^{2}l a^{2}k''to-pi-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *galactopyreticus* (from γάλα, milk, and πυρετικός, feverish). Pertaining to milk fever.

GALACTOPYRETOS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to(to^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s. From γάλα, milk, and πυρετός, burning heat. See *Milk* FEVER.

GALACTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *galactorrhée, galactirrhée, galactophorrhée* [Duval], *suintement par le mamelon.* Ger., *Galactorrhöe, übermässiger Milchfluss.* A persistent and debilitating secretion of milk after weaning. To be distinguished from *polygalactia,* for which, however, it is often used. [A, 24.]—**G. erronea.** Excretion of milk from an unusual locality. [α, 34.]—**G. saccharata.** The secretion of milk unusually rich in sugar. [α, 34.]

GALACTORRHŒIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k-to^{2}r-re'i^{2}k. Lat., *galactorrhoicus.* Fr., *galactorrhéique.* Ger., *galactorrhöisch.* Pertaining to galactorrhœa.

GALACTOSACCHARINUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and σάκχαρ, sugar. Pertaining to sugar of milk. See ACIDUM GALACTOSACCHARINUM.

GALACTOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γάλα, milk, and σάκχαρ, sugar. See LACTOSE.

GALACTOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}sk-(o^{2}sch^2)'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-osches'eos (-os'chesis).* From γάλα, milk, and σχέσις, condition. See GALACTISCHESIS.

GALACTOSCOPE, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k'to-skop. From γάλα, milk, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for estimating the quality of milk by the degree of its opacity. [B, 20.]—**Donné's g.** An instrument consisting of two parallel pieces of glass fixed in two copper tubes which screw into each other so as to be approximated or separated at will. Milk is inserted between the glasses by means of a funnel, and the glasses are then separated until the film of the milk is sufficiently thick to obscure the light of a candle at the distance of a metre. From the degree of separation of the glass the percentage of cream is calculated. In making this test the milk should be fresh and unboiled. [L, 88.]—**Feser's g.** A hollow glass cylinder doubly graduated, one graduation giving the number of c. c., and the other the percentage of cream. The lower part of the cylinder is of a lesser diameter than the upper, and to the back of it is fixed a piece of opaque glass marked with lines; 4 c. c. of milk are inserted and water gradually added until the markings on the opaque glass can be read. [L, 225.]—**Heinrich's g.** A g. somewhat similar to Reischauer's. [L.]—**Prismatic g.** A g. consisting of two glass plates fitted into a wooden frame so that a wedge-shaped vessel is formed, the base of which has an inside width of 15 mm. Along the middle of one of the plates is pasted a strip of black paper with 30 equidistant holes, each one numbered. A mixture of 95 c. c. of water and 5 c. c. of milk is introduced into the wedge-shaped vessel, and a candle-flame is looked at through the holes in the paper-strip. The thickness of the wedge (indicated by the number of the hole looked through), which just causes the light to disappear, is a measure of the amount of cream in the mixture. [L, 225.]—**Reischauer's g.** A modification of the prismatic g. [L.]—**Seidlitz g.** See *Prismatic g.*—**Vogel's g.** A g. consisting of a glass vessel into which a mixture of milk and water is poured. A candle-flame is looked at through the mixture, which has more milk or more water added to it until it reaches the degree of opacity at which the flame just becomes invisible. [L, 225.]—**Wedge-shaped g.** See *Prismatic g.*

GALACTOSE, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k'tos. From γάλα, milk. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from milk-sugar (lactose) by fermentation, or by boiling with a mineral acid. It occurs in foliate crystals arranged in warty masses. Its aqueous solution rotates the plane of polarization to the right more strongly than glucose. In chemical constitution it is at once a pentatomic alcohol and an aldehyde of the hexatomic alcohol dulcite. According to Granswindt, it is identical with arabinose. [B, 4, 9, 270.]

GALACTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-tos'eos* (*-is*). From γάλα, milk. Ger., *Milchabsonderung*, *Milchbereitung*. The process of secretion of milk. [K.]

GALACTOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-spo^{3}n^2'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and σπόγγος, a sponge. Fr., *galactosponge*. Ger., *Milchschwamm*. See *Medullary* SARCOMA and *Medullary* CARCINOMA.

GALACTOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to^{2}st'a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-osta'seos* (*-os'tasis*). From γάλα, milk, and στάσις, stagnation. Fr., *galactostase*. Ger., *Milchansammlung*. A metastatic collection of milk. [A, 322.]

GALACTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to(to^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{3}x. Gen., *-syri'ngos*. From γάλα, milk, and σῦριγξ, a tube. A lacteal fistula. [A, 322.]

GALACTOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o'tez(tas). Gen., *-tot'u* (*-œ*). From γάλα, milk. See GALACTITES (1st def.).

GALACTOTHERAPY, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}kt''o-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From γάλα, milk, and θεραπεία, a waiting on. The treatment of disease in the nursing infant by means of drugs administered to the mother that are excreted in her milk. [*a*, 34.]

GALACTOTROPHY, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{3}k-to^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Gr., γαλακτοτροφία (from γάλα, milk, and τροφή, nourishment). Lat., *galactotrophia*. Ger., *Milchnährung*. Alimentation with milk alone. [A, 322.]

GALACTOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *galactozémie*. Ger., *Milchverlust*. Failure or diminution of the secretion of milk. [Blackwood, "Phila. Med. Times," Nov. 19, 1881.]

GALACTOZYME, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{3}kt'o-zim. From γάλα, milk, and ζύμη, leaven. Fr., *g*. See KUMYSS.

GALACTUCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. Gr., γαλακτουχία (from γαλακτουχεῖν, to suckle). See LACTATION.

GALACTUCHOS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-u^2(u)'ko^{2}s-(ch^{2}o^{2}s). Gr., γαλακτοῦχος. See LACTANS.

GALACTURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From γάλα, milk, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Fr., *galacturie*. Ger., *Galacturie*, *Milchharnen*. See CHYLURIA.

GALÆNA INANIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-en'(a^3'e^{2}n)-a^3 i^{2}n-a(a^3)'ni^{2}s. See BISMUTH.

GALANCIEH (Fr.), **GALANCIER** (Fr.), n's. Ga^3-la^{3}n^2-se-a. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GALANDE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}nd. A variety of almond. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALANE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}n. The genus *Chelone* (3d def.). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALANGA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ga^3. Fr., *g.* Sp., *g.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. See GALANGAL (1st def.).—**Chinese g.** Fr., *g. de la Chine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *g. de China* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**False g.** Lat., *g. spuria*. Fr., *faux g.* The *Kœmpferia g.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de la China** [Sp. Ph.] (Sp.), **G. de la Chine** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**G. des marais** (Fr.). See *Marsh g.*—**Galangæ radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**G. major.** See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**G. menor** [Sp. Ph.] (Sp.), **G. minor.** See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**G. moyen** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The official galangal of large size. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**G. officinal** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**G. (Radix)** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**G. silvestris.** The *Cyperus longus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sinensis.** See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**G. spuria.** See *False g.*—**Grand g.** (Fr.), **Greater g.**, **Indian g.**, **Java g.**, **Major g.** See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**Marsh g.** Fr., *g. des marais*. The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Minor g.**, **Official g.**, **Petit g.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Official galangal dried in the oven, cut into small pieces, powdered in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Radix galangæ**, **Rhizoma galangæ** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**Rhizoma galangæ majoris.** See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**Smaller g.**, **True g.** See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**Tinctura galangæ** [Russ. Ph.]. A tincture made of 1 part of lesser galangal and 5 parts of alcohol. [B, 95.]

GALANGAL, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}n^2'ga^{2}l. Chin., *Kaw-liang kiang* (meaning Kaw-liang ginger). Ar., *khulanjan*. Hind., *bara-kulinjan*. Lat., *galanga*. Fr., *galanga*, *galangale*. Ger., *G.*, *Galgant*, *Galgantwurzel*. Sp., *galanga*. 1. The rhizome of various species of *Alpinia*; especially lesser g. (*q. v.*). 2. The *Cyperus longus*. [B, 5, 19, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**English g.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**G.-root.** See *G.*—**Greater g.** See *Larger g.*—**Grosse G'wurzel** (Ger.). See ACORUS *calamus* and *Larger g.*—**Java g.**, **Larger g.** Lat., *galanga major*, *galangœ radix* [Gr. Ph.], *rhizoma galangœ majoris*. Fr., *grand galanga*. Ger., *grosser Galgant*. The rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*; considerably larger than the smaller g. and seldom imported. [B, 5 (*a*, 24), 95.]—**Lesser g.**, **Smaller g.** Lat., *rhizoma galangœ* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *galanga* (*radix*) [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *galanga officinal* (ou *de la Chine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galgantwurzel*. Sp., *galanga* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.], *galanga menor* (ó *de la China*) [Sp. Ph.]. China- (or India-) root; the rhizome of the *Alpinia officinarum* and perhaps of other species of scitamineous plants; occurring in cylindrical fragments, from 2 to 3 inches long and ¾ inch thick, of very aromatic order and taste. [B, 5, 19, 95.]

GALANGIN, n. Ga^2-la^{3}n'ji^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{10}O_{6} + H_2O$, obtained from the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, forming light-yellow tabular or acicular crystals. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 288; B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

GALANG-LANT (Malay), n. The *Sesuvium portulacastrum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALANGOL, n. Ga-la^{2}n^2'go^{2}l. A pungent principle found in the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, soluble in dilute alcohol and in alkaline solutions. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]

GALANT (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}n^2. See CESTRUM (2d def.).—**G. de nuit.** See CESTRUM *nocturnum*.—**G. d'hiver.** See GALANTHUS *nivalis*.—**G. du jour.** The *Cestrum diurnum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. du soir.** The *Cestrum vespertinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALANTERIE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}n^2-te^2-re. A venereal disease. [L, 41.]

GALANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *galanthine*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceœ*, tribe *Galantheœ*. The *Galanthaceœ* or *Galantheœ* (Fr., *galanthées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of amaryllidaceous plants; of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Spathaceœ*; of Römer, a suborder (of Kunth, a tribe) of the *Amaryllideœ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. nivalis.** Fr., *galanthine* (ou



GALANTHUS NIVALIS. [A, 327.]

galant) d'hiver, *galantine* [*nivéole*], *perce-neige*, *baguenaudier de printemps campane blanche*, *pucelle*, *violette de février*, *violier bulbeux.*, Ger., *Schneeglöckchen*. It., *galanto*, *foraneve*. Sp., *campanilla blanca*. A species found in central and northern Europe. The bulbs are emetic, have been used as febrifuge, and are still in use for emollient cataplasms. The flowers yield a water by distillation, employed for removing freckles, tan, etc. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. vernus.** Of Allioni, the *Leucoium vernum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GALANTINE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^{3}n^2-ten. 1. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. 2. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GALAPEE-TREE, n. Ga^{2}l-a^2-pe'tre. The *Sciadophyllum Brownei*. [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]

GALARIN (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^3-ra^{2}n^2. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GALARIPS (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la^3-rep. Syn.: *lianes à lait*. A genus of apocynaceous climbing plants. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GALARRHŒUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^3-re'(ro^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γάλα, milk, and ῥεῖν, to flow. 1. Of Haworth, a section of the genus *Euphorbia*. 2. A subgenus of *Agaricus*, including *Fungi* with milky juice. Its species are now referred to the genus *Lactarius*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. corallioides.** The *Euphorbia corollata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lathyris.** The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. palustris.** The *Euphorbia palustris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pithyusa.** The *Euphorbia pithyusa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).—**G. spinosus.** The *Euphorbia spinosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. verrucosus.** The *Euphorbia verrucosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GALATZIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}ts(a^{3}ts)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From γάλα, milk, and εἶδος, form. In Greece, a name for different species of *Euphorbia*; so called on account of their milky sap. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

GALAX (Lat.), n. n. Ga(ga^3)'la^{2}x(la^{3}x). Gen., *-lac'tos* (*-is*). Gr., γαλάξ. 1. See GALA. 2. An ancient name for a certain plant having a milky juice. 3. See GLAUX. 4. Of Wood, the only genus of his *Galacineœ*. [A, 387; B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aphyllum.** Beetleweed, carpenter's leaf; a species of *G.* (4th def.) found in damp mountain woods from Maryland to South Carolina. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

GALAXA, n. Of Paracelsus, "sulphur subtilissimum," an imaginary cosmic principle causing wintry cold. [A, 325.]

GALAXIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). An old name for certain cranial porosities, also for chyle-vessels. [A, 325.]

GALAXIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., γαλαξίας. See *Mineral* AGARIC.

GALAZYME, n. Ga^{2}l'a-zim. From γάλα, milk, and ζύμη, leaven. See KUMYSS.

GALBA, n. In the West Indies, the *Calophyllum calaba*. [B, 121, 282 (*a*, 24).]

GALBAN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l-ba^{3}n'. See GALBANUM (2d def.).—**G'harz.** See GALBANUM (2d def.).—**G'harztinctur.** See *Tinctura*

GALBANI.—**G'kraut.** See GALBANUM (1st def.).—**G'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**G'silge.** See GALBANUM (1st def.).

GALBANETUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a balsamic preparation of galbanum and turpentine. [A, 325.]

GALBANIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *galbanum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *galbanifère.* Producing galbanum. [B.]

GALBANIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-i^{2}f'lu^2-(lu^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *galbanum* (*q. v.*), and *fluere*, to flow. Flowing with (yielding) galbanum. See FERULA *galbaniflua.*

GALBANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'ban(ba^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Heb., *khelbenah* (lit., white milk or gum). Gr., χαλβάνη. γάλβανον. Fr., *g.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.*, *Galbankraut* (1st def.), *Galbansilge* (1st def.), *Galban* (2d def.), *Galbanharz* (2d def.), *Mutterharz* (2d def.). It., *galbano.* Sp., *gálbano* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *galbanu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *gummi-resina g.* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of Don, an undetermined genus of umbelliferous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Polylophium.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Fr. Cod., a gum-resin, obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* and *Ferula rubricaulis* (of Persia), and probably other allied species, occurring in commerce in masses of compact drops or tears having a peculiar aromatic odor and an unpleasant, bitter, alliaceous taste; employed as a stimulating expectorant and antispasmodic, and externally in the form of a plaster on indolent swellings. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Alcoolé de g.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura galbani.*—**Compound g. plaster** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Emplastrum galbani.*—**Compound pills of g.** See *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.*—**Compound plaster of g.** See *Emplastrum galbani.*—**Emplastrum de galbano crocatum** [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum galbani crocatum.*—**Emplastrum galbani** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.], **Emplastrum galbani compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *emplâtre de g.* Ger., *Galbanpflaster*, *Mutterharzpflaster*, *Gummipflaster*, *Zugpflaster.* Sp., *emplastode gálbano* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 16 parts of g. and 2 of Canada turpentine, straining, adding 6 of Burgundy pitch and 76 of lead plaster, and mixing thoroughly [U. S. Ph.]; 1 part each of g., ammoniacum, and yellow wax, and 8 parts of lead plaster [Br. Ph.], or 1 part each of yellow wax, pine-rosin, and larch turpentine, and 2 parts of g. [Belg. Ph.], or 8 parts each of yellow wax and g. and 25 parts of common turpentine [Sp. Ph.]. For the very similar *emplâtre diachylon gommé*, *emplastrum gummi-resinosum*, etc., see *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *compositum.* [B, 95.]—**Emplastrum galbani crocatum** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Sp., *emplasto de gálbano azafranado* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum oxidi plumbi* (seu *de galbano* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) *crocatum.* A plaster made, with slight variations, by melting together 24 parts of emplastrum lithargyri and 8 of yellow wax, adding when half cold a solution of 24 parts of clarified g. in 6 of turpentine and 1 part of powdered saffron moistened with alcohol [Ger. Ph.]; by mixing 50 parts each of emplastrum galbani and emplastrum meliloti, 25 of g., and 3 of powdered saffron; or by mixing 30 grains of powdered saffron moistened with alcohol with 4 oz. (troy) of melted emplastrum galbani. The Dan. and Gr. Ph's replace half of the emplastrum lithargyri by equal quantities of emplastrum meliloti. [A, 447; B, 81 (α, 14).]—**Emplastrum galbani rubrum.** See EMPLASTRUM *oxycroceum.*—**Emplâtre de g.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum galbani.*—**Essentia galbani.** See *Tinctura galbani.*—**G. amygdaloides.** See *G. in lacrimis.*—**G. depuratum.** See *G. pulveratum.*—**G. in granis, G. in lacrimis.** The choicer commercial form of g., consisting of roundish or irregular, lenticular pieces of about the size of a walnut, either isolated or loosely massed together, of a light-yellow or green color, and transparent when split into thin bits. [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. in masses, G. in panibus.** Ger., *Galbanharz in Massen* (oder *Broden*, oder *Kuchen*). An inferior variety of g. obtained in Africa and appearing in commerce in the form of irregular masses of a yellow or bright or dark-brown color, in which the tears are more or less agglutinated. [B, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. levanticum.** Sp., *gálbano blando* [Mex. Ph.]. G. imported from the Levant both in the form of tears (g. in lacrimis) and of lumps (g. in masses). [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**G. officinale.** Of Don, a species of *G.* (1st def.), erroneously supposed by him to be the source of *g.* (2d def.). [B, 5, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. persicum.** See *Persian g.*—**G'pillen** (Ger.). See *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.*—**G. plaster.** See *Emplastrum galbani.*—**G. pulveratum, G. purifié** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Syn.: *g. depuratum.* G. obtained in the form of a powder by dissolving in hot 60-per-cent. alcohol, straining, and evaporating in a water-bath [Fr. Cod.], or by trituration in a mortar, and subsequent sifting. [B, 95, 113 (α, 14).]—**G. resin plant.** The *Ferula galbaniflua.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Gummi-resina galbani** [Dan. Ph., etc.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**Huile essentielle de g.** (Fr.). See *Oleum galbani.*—**Lovage-leaved g.** The *Bubon galbanum.* [α, 24].—**Oil of g., Oleum galbani** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *huile essentielle de g.* A colorless or yellowish essential oil obtained by distilling 2 parts of g. with 3 of sand in a sand-bath [Würt. Ph., 1798] or with water [Pol. Ph., 1817, Pruss. Ph., Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 14).]—**Persian g.** Lat., *g. persicum.* Ger., *persisches Mutterharz.* Sp., *gálbano seco* [Mex. Ph.]. A variety of g. said to be used in Russia. It comes, inclosed in skins, in irregular masses of a reddish-brown color, streaked with white. It has a disagreeable odor, and a bitter, unpleasant taste. It differs from common g. in not forming tears, and, according to some authorities, it is derived from a different plant. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**Pilulæ galbani compositæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de g. composées.* Ger., *G.-Pillen.* Syn.: *pilula asafœtidæ composita* [Br. Ph.]. Pills containing 3 parts each of g. and myrrh, and 1 part of asafœtida, beaten together with a sufficiency of syrup [U. S. Ph.], 2 parts each of g., myrrh, and asafœtida, and 1 part of treacle by weight [Br. Ph.], or equal parts of g., gum ammoniac, sagapenum, and myrrh, with a sufficiency of oil of amber [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 5, 81, 91, 119 (α, 14).]—**Pilules d'aloès et de g.** (Fr.). See PILULÆ *gummoso-laxativæ.*—**Pilules de g. composées** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.*—**Resina galbani.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**Sweet g.** The *Myrica gale*; also the *khelbenah* of the Scriptures, one of the sweet spices employed in the preparation of the sacred incense (Ex. xxx, 34). Dioscorides states that it is the juice of a *Narthex* growing in Syria, and other authorities refer it doubtfully to *Galbanum officinale*, *Opoidea galbanifera*, *Bubon galbanum*, and other plants. [A, 511; B, 18, 77, 185 (α, 24).]—**Tinctura galbani** [Russ. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de g.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of g. in 5 [Russ. Ph.] or 6 parts [Pruss. Ph.] of alcohol. Similar preparations of varying strength were formerly official. [B, 95, 119.]—**Unguentum galbani compositum.** A preparation known commonly under the name of *breast plaster*, made by melting together 2 parts each of yellow wax and g. and 3 parts each of olive and linseed oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]

GALBAS, n. See GALBA.

GALBEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'be^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An arm-band or fillet worn as an ornament or for medical purposes. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

GALBULA (Lat.), n. f. Dim. of *galbina.* A small bird, perhaps the thrush, formerly considered medicinal. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

GALBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *galbule.* Ger., *Beerenzapfen*, *Kugelzapfen.* Of Gärtner, a form of fruit resembling a cone, but round, and with the carpel heads greatly enlarged and the scales succulent. The *Galbuliferæ* are a division of the *Coniferæ* having such fruits. [B, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (α, 24).]—**Galbuli cupressi.** See CYPRESS-*nuts.*

GALDA, n. Fr., *gomme de galda.* A gum resin of unknown origin said to have had the taste and smell of elemi, and to have been used as an expectorant in phthisis. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]

GALE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^3'la. Of Tournefort, the genus *Myrica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. frutex.** The *Myrica g.* [α, 24.]—**Herba gales.** The leaves of the *Myrica g.* [B, 270.]

GALE, n. Gal. Lat., *g.* Fr., *galé.* The *Myrica g.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fern-leaved g.** The *Comptonia asplenifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**G'worts.** The *Myricaceæ.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Scotch g., Sweet g.** The *Myrica g.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GALE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l. See SCABIES.—**Fausse g.** See SCABIES *spuria.*—**G. anomale** (Fr.). See SCABIES *spuria.*—**G. atrobilaire.** Itching due to jaundice. [G.]—**G. bâtarde.** See SCABIES *spuria.*—**G. bédouine.** Lichen tropicus. [A, 385.]—**G. boutonnée.** See ECZEMA.—**G. canine.** See SCABIES *canina.*—**G. cataméniale.** See SCABIES *catamenialis.*—**G. commune.** See ECZEMA.—**G. critique.** See SCABIES *critica.*—**G. dartreuse.** See SCABIES *herpetica.*—**G. de chien.** See SCABIES *canina.*—**G. des boulangers.** See *Baker's* ITCH.—**G. des épiciers.** See *Grocer's* ITCH.—**G. des Illinois.** See *G. bédouine.*—**G. des paupières.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex.*—**G. des troupeaux.** See SCABIES *ferina* and SCABIES *pecorina.*—**G. du bœuf, G. du chat.** See SCABIES *ferina.*—**G. du chien.** See SCABIES *canina.*—**G. du lapin.** See SCABIES *ferina.*—**G. du mouton.** See SCABIES *pecorina.*—**G. du porc.** See SCABIES *ferina.*—**G. française.** See SYPHILIS.—**G. humide.** See SCABIES *humida.*—**G. invétérée.** See PRURIGO.—**G. légitime.** See SCABIES.—**G. lymphatique.** See SCABIES *lymphatica.*—**G. métastatique.** See SCABIES *critica.*—**G. miliaire.** See SCABIES *papulosa.*—**G. norvégienne.** See SCABIES *norvegica.*—**G. papuliforme.** See SCABIES *papuliformis.*—**G. pécorine.** See SCABIES *pecorina.*—**G. pestilentielle.** See SYPHILIS.—**G. pituiteuse.** See SCABIES *lymphatica.*—**G. purulente.** See SCABIES *purulenta.*—**G. pustuleuse.** See SYPHILIS.—**G. quercine.** See NUTGALL.—**G. rentrée.** An obsolete term for any disease that occurred in a person who had had the itch; related to the Hahnemannian theory that most of the diseases of man were due to suppressed or retrocedent scabies. [G.] Cf. SCABIES *retrogressa.*—**G. scorbutique.** See SCABIES *scorbutica.*—**G. sèche.** See SCABIES *sicca.*—**G. vénérienne.** See SCABIES *venerea.*—**G. vérolique.** See SCABIES *purulenta.*—**Grosse g.** See SCABIES *purulenta.*—**Vraie g.** See SCABIES.

GALÉ (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Myrica.* 2. The *Myrica gale.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. cérifère.** The *Myrica cerifera.* [α, 24.]—**G. odorant.** See *G.* (2d def.).

GALEA (Lat.), n. f. Gal(ga^{3}l)'e^2-a^3. Gr., γαλέα. Fr., *calotte* (1st and 2d def's), *casque* (4th def.). *galète* (5th def.). Ger., *Helm* (4th def.), *Haube*, *Kinnladenhelm* (5th def.). Lit., a helmet or head-piece. 1. An old name for a child's caul (*q. v.*). [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.] 2. A kind of head-bandage. 3. Headache extending all over the head. 4. The arched or casque-shaped part of a flower next to the axis, especially as seen in the upper lip of a personate flower. 5. The external of the two blade-like processes which form the terminal parts of the maxilla of insects. [L, 196, 353.] Cf. LACINIA. 6. An alembic. [B, 19, 109, 121, 123 (α, 24); L, 56, 180.]—**G. (aponeurotica) capitis, G. tendinea Santorini.** Ger., *aponeurotische Haube*, *Sehnenhaube des Schädels.* The aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle. [A, 523.]

GALEAMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2(a)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4-(a^3-u^4)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-roseos* (*-is*). From γαλῆ, the cat, and ἀμαύρωσις (see AMAUROSIS). See *Cat's-eye* AMAUROSIS.

GALEANCON (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *-anco'nis.* From γαλέη, a polecat, and ἀγκών, the bend of the arm. Ger., *Katzenarm*, *Wieselarm.* 1. A shortening of the arm produced by a luxation of the shoulder. 2. A short-armed person. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GALEANTHROPY, n. Ga^{2}l-e-a^{2}n'thro-pi^2. Lat., *galeanthropia* (from γαλῆ, the polecat, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *galéanthropie.* Ger., *Katzensucht.* A maniacal affection in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a cat. [L, 42, 43, 87 (α, 14).]

GALEATE, GALEATED, adj's. Ga^{2}l'e-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *galeatus* (from *galea*, a helmet). Ger., *gehelmt* (1st def.), *behelmt* (1st

def.), *helmförmig* (2d def.), *helmartig* (3d def.). 1. Furnished with a galea. 2. Shaped like a helmet. 3. Arched (see FORNICATE). [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).] 4. Forming a cap-like crust over the head (said of cutaneous lesions). [G.]

GALEGA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e(a)′ga^3. From γάλα, milk, because goats eating it have been thought to give more milk. Fr., *galéga*. Ger., *Geisraute* (1st def.), *G.* (2d def.). 1. A genus of perennial herbaceous plants of the *Leguminosæ*. The *Galegeæ* (Fr., *galégées*) are: Of Brown, a subtribe of the *Curvembryæ-Diadelphæ*; of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Loteæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Fabaceæ*. 2. The leaves of *G. officinalis*. [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aqua galegæ** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de galéga*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of g. officinalis with 3 parts of water, and distilling off one half. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**G. apollinea.** Fr., *galéga apollinea*. The *Tephrosia apollinea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. cinerea.** Fr., *galéga cendrée*. See TEPHROSIA *cinerea*.—**G. litoralis.** Fr., *galéga des pêcheurs, arbre à enivrer, mort à poisson*. A poisonous plant found in the West Indies, probably not a true *G.*; used in killing fish and as a vermifuge. The juice of the leaves is purgative, and that of the root caustic. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. nemorensis.** The *Orobus vernus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. officinalis.** Fr., *galéga officinal, faux indigo, herbe aux chèvres, rue des chèvres, lavanèse*. Ger., *gemeine Geisraute, Ziegenraute, Bockraute, Pockenraute, Geisklee, Fleckenkraut, Pestilenzkraut, Suchtkraut*. Goat's rue; a species formerly used as a febrifuge, antispasmodic, and diuretic. In India the leaves are used to make an inferior blue dye. It is said to be galactagogue. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); R. Millbank, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 544.]—**G. persica.** A species growing in Persia with whitish flowers. It is distinct from the *G. officinalis*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**G. piscatoria.** See *G. litoralis*.—**G. purpurea.** Fr., *galéga pourpre*. The *Tephrosia purpurea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. sericea.** See *G. litoralis*.—**G. spinosa.** Fr., *galéga épineux*. The *Tephrosia spinosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. tinctoria.** Fr., *galéga des teinturiers*. A species found in Ceylon. The leaves furnish a pale indigo dye. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. toxicaria.** Fr., *galéga vénéneux*. The *Tephrosia toxicaria*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. virginiana, G. virginica.** Fr., *galéga de Virginie*. The *Tephrosia virginiana*. [B, 5, 34, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. vulgaris.** See *G. officinalis*.

GALÉGIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-la-zhe-form. Resembling the genus *Galega*. [L, 41.]

GALEIFORM, adj. Ga^{2}l-e′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *galeiformis* (from *galea*, a helmet, and *forma*, form). Fr., *galéiforme*. Ger., *helmförmig*. See GALEATE (2d def.).

GALEISKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′is-kra^3-u^{4}t. Dyers' broom; the flowering tops of *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GALÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la-me. See GALACTHÆMIA.

GALENA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e(a)′na^3. Fr., *galène*. Ger., *Bleiglanz*. It., Sp., *g*. Native lead sulphide. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GALENICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^2(ga^3)-le^{2}n(lan)′i^{2}k-a^3. Galenical remedies; remedies made according to the formulas of Galen and the Galenists. [B, 270.]

GALENICAL, adj. Ga-le^{2}n′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *galénical, galénique*. Of or pertaining to the preparation of remedies or pertaining to remedies that are prepared according to an official formula, especially of or pertaining to the preparation of remedies used for human beings (as opposed to veterinary remedies). [B.]

GALENION (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-en(an)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., γαλήνιον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain anodyne malagma. [A, 325.]

GALENISM, n. Gal′e^{2}n-i^{2}z′m. Fr., *galénisme*. Galen's doctrine of the part played by his four humors in the production of disease. [A, 385.]

GALENIST, n. Gal′e^{2}n-i^{2}st. Fr., *galéniste*. An adherent of galenism. [L, 41.]

GALENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-en(an)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GALENION.

GALEOBDOLON (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2-o^{2}b′dol(do^{2}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., γαλεόβδολον. Fr., *galéobdolon*. Ger., *Nesselkraut, Waldnessel*. A section of the genus *Lamium*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. luteum, G. vulgare.** Fr., *g. à fleurs jaunes*. The *Lamium g*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. de montagne** (Fr.). An alpine variety of *Lamium g*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GALEOCORE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)″e^2(a)-o^{2}k′o^{2}r-e(a). Gen., *-ok′ores*. From γαλῆ, the polecat, and κόρη, the eyeball. See *Cat's-eye* AMAUROSIS. [A, 316.]

GALEODES (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2-od′ez(as). Fr., *galéode*. A genus of arachnids. [a, 24.]—**G. araneoides.** Fr., *galéode aranéoïde*. The *Phalangium araneoidum* of Pallas; a species found north of the Caspian Sea and in Persia; its bite is said to be poisonous. [a, 24.]

GALEOPDOLON (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2-o^{2}p′dol(do^{2}l)-o^{2}n. See GALEOBDOLON.

GALÉOPE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-la-op. See GALEOPSIS.—**G. à fleurs rouges.** See GALEOPSIS *ladanum*.—**G. à grandes fleurs.** See GALEOPSIS *grandiflora*.—**G. à petites fleurs.** See GALEOPSIS *intermedia*.

GALEOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^2-o^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *-op′sidos* (*-is*), *-op′sis*. From γαλέη, the weasel, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *g., galéopsis* (1st def.), *galéope, galéopside*. Ger., *Hohlzahn, Katzengesicht*. 1. An old name for the *Lamium album*. 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Stachys*. 3. The hemp-nettles; of Linnæus, a small genus of labiate plants; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Stachydeæ*. The *Galeopsideæ* (Fr., *galéopsidées*) of Dumortier are a subtribe of labiate plants of the *Stachydeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. acuminata.** The *G. tetrahit*, var. *parviflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. angustifolia.** Of Koch, a variety of the *G. ladanum*. [B, 128, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. bifida.** Of Bentham, the *G. tetrahit*, var. *parviflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. canescens.** Of Koch, a variety of *G. ladanum*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. cannabina.** 1. Of Pollich, the *G. ochroleuca*; of Willdenow, Roth, and others, the *G. tetrahit*, var. *grandiflora*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. dubia.** See *G. angustifolia*.—**G. fœtida.** The *Stachys palustris* and *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. galeobdolon.** The *Lamium galeobdolon*. [B, 128, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. grandiflora.** Fr., *galéope à grandes fleurs, danot*. 1. Of Gmelin, the *G. ochroleuca*. 2. Of Bentham, a variety of the *G. tetrahit*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. intermedia.** Fr., *galéope à petites fleurs*. Of Koch, a variety of *G. ladanum*. [B, 128, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. ladanum.** Fr., *galéope à fleurs rouges, chambreule, chanvre folle, herbe sauvage, ortie rouge, sarriette sauvage, crapaudine des champs*. Ger., *Ackerhohlzahn*. A species found in fields throughout Europe. It has properties similar to those of *G. ochroleuca*, and is used like the latter. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. latifolia.** 1. Of Hoffmann, a variety of the *G. ladanum*. 2. Of F. Martius, the *G. ladanum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. lutea.** The *Lamium galeobdolon*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. maculata.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**G. ochroleuca.** Ger., *gelblichweisser Hohlzahn, haarige Kornwuth*. A species growing in sandy places. The herb, or rather inflorescence (*herba g.*, seu *galeopsidis*, seu *g. grandifloræ*, seu *g. ochroleucæ*), has a mild, aromatic odor, and a bitter, salty taste; employed as a pectoral remedy. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. parviflora.** Of Lamarck and Linnæus, the *G. intermedia*. 2. Of Bentham, a variety of *G. tetrahit*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. prostrata.** See *G. angustifolia*.—**G. pubescens.** Of Bentham, the *G. tetrahit*. var. *pubescens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. segetum.** See *G. angustifolia*.—**G. silvatica.** The *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. tetrahit.** Fr., *galéope tétrahit, herbe d'Hongrie, ortie épineuse* (ou *royale*). Ger., *gemeiner Hohlzahn, gemeine Hanfriesel*. A species of which the herb (*herba cannabis silvestris*) has the properties of *G. ochroleuca*, but is milder in its action; formerly official. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. versicolor.** The *G. tetrahit*, var. *grandiflora*. [B, 128, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. villosa.** See *G. ochroleuca*.—**G. walteriana.** See *G. pubescens*.—**Herba galeopsidis.** The herb of *G. ochroleuca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GALEPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^{2}p′pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). See JALAP.

GALERA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e(a)′ra^3. See *Agaricus* (1st def., 25th subgenus).

GALERA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}l-a′ra^3. A place in the province of Granada, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

GALERICULATE, adj. Ga^{2}l-u^{5}r-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *galericulatus* (from *galerus*, a cap). Covered as if with a cap, like the fruit in the common skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*). [B, 19, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

GALERICULUM (Lat.), **GALERICULUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *galerus*, a helmet. Gr., πιλίδιον. A wig. [A, 318.]—**Galericulum aponeuroticum capitis.** See GALEA (*aponeurotica*) *capitis*.—**Galericulus monachi.** See AGARICUS *naucinus*.

GALEROPIA (Lat.), **GALEROPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^{2}r-op(o^{2}p)′i^2-a^3, -o^{2}p′si^2-a^3. From γαλερός, cheerful, and ὄψις, sight. Ger., *Heitersehen*. Syn.: *pseudopia exclarans*. A form of pseudopia in which objects appear clearer and of lighter color than in normal vision. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

GALES, n. Galz. The *Myrica gale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GALÈTE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-le^{2}t. See GALEA (5th def.).

GALETTE ÉPERONNÉE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e^{2}t a-pe^{2}r-o^{3}n-na. The *Urceolaria calcaria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GALEUX (Fr.). adj. Ga^3-lu^5. Pertaining to scabies; as a n., an individual affected with scabies. [A, 385.]

GALGANA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}l-ga^3′na^3. The *Lathyrus cicera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GALGANT (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l-ga^{3}nt′. See GALANGAL.—**G'wurzel** [Ger. Ph.]. See GALANGAL.—**Grosse G'wurzel.** See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**Kleine G'wurzel.** See *Smaller* GALANGAL.—**Wilde G'wurzel.** The rootstock of *Cyperus longus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wilder G.** See CYPERUS *longus*.

GALGENMÄNNLEIN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′ge^{2}n-me^{2}n-lin. Lit., gallows-manikin. Mandragora; so called from a legend that the plant springs up wherever a hanging has taken place and owes its development to the sinking into the earth of semen emitted by the victim. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

GALHUMIC (or **GALHUMINIC**) **ACID,** n. Ga^{2}l-hu^{3}m′i^{2}k, -hu^2-mi^{2}n′i^{2}k. Metagallic acid. [B, 14.]

GALIANCON (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-i^2-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko^{2}n-kon). Gen., *-con′os* (*-is*). Gr., γαλιάγκων (from γαλέη, the weasel or the polecat, and ἀγκών, the elbow). Of Hippocrates, a weasel-armed (*i. e.*, short-armed) person. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

GALIANCONISM, n. Ga^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}n^{2}k′o-ni^{2}z′m. From γαλέη, the weasel, and ἀγκών the elbow. Lat., *galiancones*. Fr., *galianconisme*. Ger., *Wieselarm*. Atrophy and shortening of the arm. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

GALIET (Fr.), n. Ga^3-le-a. See GALIUM.—**G. à feuilles d'hyssope.** See GALIUM *hyssopifolium*.—**G. aquatique.** See GALIUM *uliginosum*.—**G. blanc.** See GALIUM *mollugo*.—**G. des bois.** See GALIUM *silvaticum*.—**G. jaune.** See GALIUM *verum*.—**G. du nord.** See GALIUM *boreale*.—**G. rouge.** See GALIUM *rubioides*.—**G. tubéreux.** See GALIUM *tuberosum*.

GALIMETA, n. In Jamaica, the *Achras salicifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GALIMETOS, n. In Provence, the *Valeriana olitoria*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

GALINGALE, n. Ga[2]l'i[2]n[2]-gal. See GALANGAL.—**East Indian g.** The *Kœmpferia galanga.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**English g.** The *Cyperus longus.* [B, 19, A, 511 (α, 24).]

GALINGENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ga[3]l-i[2]n[2]'e[2]n-ho[3]lts. The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GALINOLE (Fr.), n. Ga[3]-le-nol. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GALINSOGA (Lat.), n. f. Ga[2]l(ga[3]l)-i[2]n-so'ga[3]. Written also *Galinsogœa* and *Galinsogea.* Fr., *g.* Of Ruíz and Pavón, a small genus of annual composite weeds found in South America, of the *Helianthoideœ.* The *Galinsogeœ* (Fr., *galinsogées*) are : (1) Of Cassini, a subdivision of composite plants, of his *Helenieœ ;* or of the *Anthemideœ* of Reichenbach ; or of the *Senecionideœ* of Lindley ; or the *Helianthoideœ* of Bentham and Hooker, who characterize them as having the flower-heads heterogamous or homogamous, the perfect flowers fertile, and achænia usually crowned with numerous chaffy scales (*paleœ*) rarely aristiform ; and (2) of De Candolle, a large division of the *Helenieœ*, comprising the *Eugalinsogeœ* (the true *Galinsogeœ*) and the *Sphenogyneœ.* The *Galinsogieœ* of Kunth are a division of the *Helenieœ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. cinq fois radiée** (Fr.). See *G. quinqueradiata.*—**G. parviflora.** Fr., *g. à petites fleurs.* A variety of *G. quadriradiata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. quadriradiata.** Fr., *g. quatre fois radiée.* A species found in Peru. The expressed juice is used as a beverage. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. quinqueradiata.** Fr., *g. cinq fois radiée.* A species found in Peru ; used like the *G. quadriradiata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GALIOIDES (Lat.), n. Ga[2]l(ga[3]l)-i[2]-o(o[2])-id(ed)'ez(as). Of Spach, a section of *Asperula.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALIOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga[2]l(ga[3]l) i[2]-o[2]p'si[2]s. See GALEOPSIS.

GALIOTE (Fr.), **GALIOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Ga[3]-le-ot. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GALIPÆA (Lat.), **GALIPEA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga[2]l(ga[3]l)-i[2]-pe'-(pa[3]'e[2])-a[3], -pe(pa)'a[3]. Fr., *galipier, galipé.* Ger., *Galipee.* A genus of rutaceous shrubs or trees of the tribe *Cusparieœ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. cusparia.** Ger., *Cuspabaum.* Of De Candolle, the *G. officinalis* (of Hancock, another and larger species than *G. officinalis*). [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. febrifuga, G. officinalis.** Fr., *g. fébrifuge, g. officinal.* Ger., *ächter Angosturabaum, Caronyrindenbaum, gebräuchliche Galipee.* A South American species, furnishing cusparia-bark. [B, 15, 18, 19, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

GALIPEINE, n. Ga[2]l-i[2]-pe'en. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$, forming white acicular crystals, extracted from cusparia-bark. [Körner and Böhringer, cited in "Ann. di chim. appl.," Apr., 1883, p. 201 (B) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 14).]

GALIPOT (Fr.), n. Ga[3]-le-po. The common frankincense of the shops ; (1) the concrete resin of *Pinus maritima ;* (2) of the Fr. Cod., that of *Pinus pinaster.* [A, 319 (α, 21) ; B, 5, 18, 121, 173 (α, 24).] Cf. BARRAS.—**G. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See CHIBOU *resin.*—**G. purifié** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Pine-resin dried on the trunk, purified by melting over a slow fire and straining with expression. [B, 113 (α, 14).]

GALITANNIC ACID, n. Ga[2]l-i[2]-ta[2]n'i[2]k. A variety of tannic acid obtained from *Galium aparine.* [B, 5 (α, 14).]

GALITZENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Ga[3]l-i[2]tz'e[2]n-stin. Zinc sulphate. [B.]—**Blauer G.** See COPPER *sulphate.*

GALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gal(ga[3]l)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., γάλιον. Fr., *caille-lait, galiet.* Ger., *Labkraut.* It., Sp., *galio.* Of Linnæus, a genus of rubiaceous plants, the type of the *Galieœ.* The *Galiaceœ* (Fr., *galiacées*) are the stellates or madderworts ; an order ofc alycifloral dicotyledons of the *Cinchonales* of Lindley, or, according to many authors, a suborder or tribe of the *Rubiaceœ.* The *Galieœ* (Fr., *galiées*) of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Rubiaceœ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. africanum.** A species of which the leaves and flowers are used in diarrhœa. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471 (α, 17).]—**G. agreste, var. α echinospermum.** The *G. aparine*, var. *β Vaillantii.* [α. 24.]—**G. album.** See *G. mollugo.*—**G. Andrewsii.** Of Gray, a species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**G. aparine.** Fr., *grateron, asprèle, capel à teigneux. gratons, gratteaux, grapelle, grippe, rable, rèble, rieble, croquenot.* Ger., *haftendes Labkraut, Klebkraut, Zaunreis, Nabelsamenkraut, Zungenpeitsche.* Goose-grass, cleavers ; a long, straggling species found in Europe and the United States. According to Schwartz, it contains, besides chlorophyll, starch, etc., a variety of tannic acid, and rubichloric acid. The herb, *herba aparines* (seu *aparines vulgaris*, seu *gallii aparines*, seu *lappaginis*, seu *aspera*), was formerly official. The juice is said to be aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, and has been employed in dropsical and scrofulous affections, scorbutic eruptions, and lepra, and externally and internally in psoriasis. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24) ; T. R. Orarn, "Brit. Med. Jour.," quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**G. asprellum.** Pointed cleavers ; a species growing in Michigan. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**G. boreale.** Fr., *galiet du nord.* Of Linnæus, a species the root of which is used in Finland as a red dye. [B, 173 (α, 24) ; B, 215.]—**G. brachycarpos.** See *G. aparine.*—**G. californicum.** Of Hooker, a species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**G. campanulatum.** The *Asperula glauca.* [B, 214.]—**G. caucasicum.** See *G. verum.*—**G. chapi.** A climbing species found in the forests of Bolivia. The stalks, *chapi del monte*, are used in dyeing. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. chilensis.** A species growing in Chile, called there *relbum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**G. circæzans.** Wild licorice ; a species found in the United States, especially in Kansas. It is diuretic. [L, 107.]—**G. cruciatum.** Fr., *croisette velue, croix de Saint-André, éperonelle.* Ger., *kreuzblättriges Labkraut, gelbe Kreuzwurz, Goldwaldmeister, Spornstich.* Crosswort, a species found throughout Europe and northern Asia. The herb, *herba cruciatœ* (seu *valantiœ cruciatœ*, seu *gentianœ cruciatœ*, seu *gentianœ minoris*, seu *asperulœ aureœ*), is used as a tonic and stomachic, and externally as a styptic. The root yields a weak, red dye, and the stem and leaves a yellow dye. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. cynanchicum.** See ASPERULA *cynanchica.*—**G. glaucum.** The *Asperula glauca.* [B, 214.]—**G. græcum.** Ger., *griechisches Labkraut.* A species found in Candia and Greece, where the root is used in hæmorrhage and dysentery. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. grandiflorum, G. Halleri.** The *Asperula glauca.* [B, 214.]—**G. hyssopifolium.** Fr., *galiet à feuilles d'hyssope.* A variety of the *G. boréale.* [B, 64, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. infestum.** The *G. aparine*, var. *β Vaillantii.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. lanceolatum.** An American species resembling *G. circœzans.*—**G. lævigatum.** See *G. silvaticum.*—**G. luteum.** See *G. verum.*—**G. mollugo.** Fr., *galiet* (ou *caille-lait*) *blanc* [Fr. Cod.], *grosse croisette, croisette noire.* Ger., *weisses Labkraut, breitblättriges weisses Klebkraut, weisses Waldstroh, Schmalstern, weisser Butterstiel, Grasstern.* It., *guaglio bianco.* Wild madder, sticky grass, great bed-straw ; a species the herb of which, with the flowers, *herba et flores galii albi*, was used like that of *G. verum*, and the juice of the flowers in epilepsy. In Russia the root is used as a red dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**G. nervosum.** See *G. boreale.*—**G. odoratum.** See ASPERULA *odorata.*—**G. palustre.** Fr., *caille-lait des marais.* Ger., *Sumpflabkraut.* A species used in France for epilepsy. [B, 5, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. pilosum.** Hairy bed-straw, flux-weed ; of Aiton, a species growing in the Southern States, said to be a specific in venomous bites. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]—**G. rigidum.** Fr., *caille-lait roide.* A species used in France as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic. [B, 104 (α, 24).]—**G. rotundifolium.** Ger., *rundblättriges Labkraut.* A rather uncommon European species, found in thickets and mountain forests. The herb, *herba galii rotundifolii*, was used like that of other species. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. rubioides.** Fr., *galiet rouge.* 1. A species the root of which is used as a red dye in some portions of southern Europe. 2 Of American authors, the *G. boreale.* [B, 5 (α. 24) ; B, 215.]—**G. scaberrimum.** See *G. aparine.*—**G. scabrum.** A variety of *G. mollugo.* [α, 24.]—**G. septentrionale.** See *G. boreale.*—**G. silvaticum.** Fr., *galiet de bois.* Ger., *Waldlabkraut.* A species the root of which furnishes a red dye. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. spinulosum.** See *G. uliginosum* and *G. asprellum.*—**G. spurium.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *G. aparine*, var. *spurium.* 2. Of Sprengel, the *G. uliginosum.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. supinum.** See *G. uliginosum.*—**G. tinctorium.** Ger., *färbendes Labkraut.* Dyer's cleavers ; a variety of *G. trifidum.* [B, 215.]—**G. triandrum.** See ASPERULA *tinctoria.*—**G. trifidum.** Small cleavers ; a species abundant in the Western States, especially Kansas and Michigan, closely allied in properties to *G. verum*, and recommended in skin diseases. It furnishes red dye. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxix (α, 14).]—**G. triflorum.** A species found in North America in moist woods. It contains coumarin. [B, 5, 34 (α, 24).]—**G. trinerve.** See *G. boreale* (1st def.).—**G. tuberculatum.** See *G. verum.*—**G. tuberosum.** Fr., *galiet tubéreux.* A species the tubercles of the root of which are eaten, cooked. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. tyrolense.** See *G. mollugo.*—**G. uliginosum.** Fr., *galiet aquatique, caille-lait uligineux.* A species having properties similar to those of *G. verum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. Vaillantii.** The *G. aparine*, var. *Vaillantii.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. verum.** Fr., *galiet* (ou *caille-lait*) *jaune* [Fr. Cod.], *fleur de la Saint-Jean, gaillet, petit muguet, vrai caille-lait.* Ger., *gelbes Labkraut* (oder *Waldstroh*), *gelber Butterstiel, Frauenbettstroh, Liebfrauen-Bettstroh, Liebkraut, Meierkraut, Magenkraut, Labmagenkraut, Rainritzkraut.* It., *giallo guaglialatte.* Sp., *cuajaleche amarillo.* Yellow bed-straw, cheese-rennet, hundred-fold ; a species found in Europe, where the flowering parts of the plant, *summitates* (seu *herba cum floribus*) *galii* (*lutei*, seu *veri*), were formerly employed in epilepsy and hysteria, and as an application for skin eruptions. The flowers have an agreeable smell, and have been used as an atispasmodic. The plant is said to have the property of coagulating milk. The bruised plant furnishes a yellow and the root a red dye. If eaten by animals, it colors the bones like madder. [B. 5, 19, 104, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Herba galii.** The tops of the flowering plants *G. mollugo* and *G. verum.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]

GALL, n. Ga[4]l. Gr., χολή (1st def.), κηκίς (2d def.). Lat., *fel* (1st def.), *galla* (2d def.). Fr., *fiel* (1st def.), *galle* (2d def.). Ger., *Galle* (1st def.), *Gallapfel* (2d def.). It., *fiele* (1st def.), *galla* (2d def.). Sp., *hiel* (1st def.), *agalla* (2d def.). 1. See BILE and FEL. 2. See NUT-GALL. 3. The *Myrica gale.* [A, 505 (α, 21).] 4. See INTERTRIGO and ABRASION.—**Acid of g's.** Gallic acid. [B, 86.]—**Aleppo g's.** Fr., *galles d'Alep.* G's (2d def.) from the *Quercus lusitanica*, var. *infectoria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Artichoke-g.** Fr., *galle en artichaut.* A nut-g. produced by an insect (*Andricus pilosus*) in the male flower-buds of the oak. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bay-g's.** See *Red* BAY.—**Bedeguar g.** See BEDEGAR.—**Black g's.** Lat., *gallœ nigrœ.* Fr., *galles noires.* Ger., *dunkle Galläpfel.* Fully developed nut-g's of a black color. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Blue g's.** Lat., *gallœ cœruleœ.* Fr., *galles bleues.* Fully developed nut-g's of a blue color. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Bokhara g's.** Fr., *galles de Boukhara* (ou *de pistachiere*). Small astringent nut-g's known in the Indian bazaars as *bazghanj* and *gule-pistah* (flower of pistachio). They have the nature of the other pistacia g's. [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**Bussorah-g's.** A large, purplish nut-g. produced on a species of oak by *Cynips insana ;* thought by some to be identical with the Dead-Sea fruit, or apples of Sodom. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Button-g.** A nut-g. formed on the leaves of the oak by *Spathegaster vesicatrix.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**California flea-seed g's.** Oak-g's made by a species of *Cynips.* When detached, these g's are made to jump by the spasmodic movements of the larvæ within their cavity. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Cherry-g.** A succulent g. produced by *Dryophanta scutellaris.* [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Chinese g's.** Lat., *gallœ chinenses* (seu *japonicœ*). Fr., *galles de Chine.* Ger., *chinesische Galläpfel.* Chin., *u poi cu, wu-pei-tze.* Vesicular protuberances, light and hollow, of an irregular form, and often distorted by numerous knobby

protuberances, formed on the leaf-stalks and branches of a Chinese tree, the *Rhus semi-alata*, by the punctures of *Aphis chinensis.* They contain 72 per cent. of tannin, are employed by the Chinese in medicine and dyeing, and are said to be preferable to the official g's for the manufacture of gallic acid, from their containing less coloring matter. In Germany they are employed chiefly for the manufacture of tannic and gallic acids and pyrogallol. [B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 24).]—**Corniculate g.** Fr., *galle corniculée.* A nut-g. formed by a woody central axis provided with horn-like excrescences curved inward at the extremities. It is yellowish and very light, all the horns are hollow, and each one seems to have been the breeding place of a *Cynips.* [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Crowned Aleppo g's.** Fr., *petites galles couronnées d'Alep.* Nut-g's produced on the terminal sprouts of *Quercus infectoria.* [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Currant-g's.** G's formed in the male flowers of the oak by the *Spathegaster baccarum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Devonshire woody-g's.** See *Marble g's.*—**Earth-g.** Lat., *fel terræ.* The *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Edible g's.** See GALLÆ *esculentæ.*—**Eglantine g's.** See BEDEGAR.—**False g's.** Protuberances like nut-g's, produced on the surface of plants by plant-lice (*Aphides*). [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *True g's.*—**French g's.** Fr., *galles rondes de France* (ou *de l'yeuse*). The nut-g's produced on the *Quercus ilex.* [a, 24.]—**G.-bladder.** See *G. bladder.*—**G. insect.** See CYNIPS.—**G.-nut, G'nuss** (Ger.). See NUT-GALL.—**G. of the earth.** 1. The *Lactuca floridana*; of Gray, the *Prenanthes alba* and *Prenanthes serpentaria.* [B, 19, 215 (a, 24).] 2. See *Earth g.*—**G'schärfe** (Ger.). Acridity of the bile. [L, 80.]—**G.-stone.** See *Biliary* CALCULUS.—**G'süchtig** (Ger.). See ATRABILIARY.—**G.-weed.** The *Picria fel terræ* and *Linaris vulgaris.* [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**G'wespe** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G'wort.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Green g's.** Lat., *gallæ virides.* Fr., *galles vertes.* Fully developed official nut.-g's of a green color. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Hog-g.** Ger., *Schweinsgalle.* See FEL *porci.*—**Hungarian g's.** Lat., *gallæ hungaricæ.* Fr., *galles de Hongrie.* Ger., *ungarische Galläpfel.* Oak-g's collected in Austria-Hungary and in Bosnia; produced by the puncture of a species of *Cynips* on the woody cup of the acorn. [L, 87 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ilex g's.** See *French g's.*—**Inspissated ox-g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See FEL *bovis inspissatum.*—**Istrian g's.** Lat., *gallæ istrianæ.* Fr., *galles d'Istrie.* Ger., *istrianer* (oder *istrische*) *Galläpfel.* Nut-g's collected in Istria; produced by *Cynips hayneana.* [Brandt (B, 180 [a, 24]).]—**Japanese g's.** Lat., *gallæ japonicæ.* A species of g's resembling Chinese g's, but somewhat smaller and paler; known in Japanese commerce as *kifushi.* [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Leaf-g's.** Nut-g's occurring on leaves. [a, 24.]—**Levant g's.** Lat., *gallæ levanticæ.* Fr., *galles du Levant.* Ger., *levantische Galläpfel.* See NUT-GALL.—**Marble g's.** Fr., *galles marmorines.* Nut-g's of a regular (marble-like) shape produced on oak-buds by *Cynips Kollari.* They contain 17 per cent. of tannin. [B, 77, 275 (a, 24).]—**May-thistle g's.** The g's found on the stem and leaves of the May-thistle. [a, 24.] See *Cnicus arvensis.*—**Mecca g.** See *Bussorah-g's.*—**Morea g's.** A superior variety of nut-g's exported from Greece to Holland. They are of a dirty, reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, and most of them are bored with large fly-holes. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Mosoul** (or **Mosul**, or **Mozoul**) **g's.** Oak-g's gathered in Persia and about the Tigris. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Myrobalan g's.** The very bitter, astringent g's produced on the fruits of *Terminalia chebula*; also the fruits themselves, formerly sold in the shops of Philadelphia under the name of *white g's.* [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Nut-g.** See NUT-GALL.—**Oak-apple g.** A g. formed on oak twigs by *Biorhiza aptera.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oak-g.** See NUT-GALL.—**Oak-root g.** A g. formed on oak-roots by *Andricus noduli.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oak-spangle g.** A g. formed on oak-leaves by *Neuropterus lenticularis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ointment of g's.** See UNGUENTUM *gallæ.*—**Ointment of g's and opium.** See *Unguentum* GALLÆ *cum opio.*—**Ox-g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See FEL *bovis.*—**Piedmont g's.** Fr., *galles de Piémont.* See *Hungarian g's.*—**Pistacia g's.** Lat., *gallæ* (seu *folliculi*) *pistacinæ.* Fr., *galles de pistachier* (ou *de térébinthe*, ou *de Sodome*), *carobs de Judée.* Ger., *Pistachen-Gällapfel.* G's similar to Chinese g's produced by a species of *Aphis* on different species of *Pistacia*; used medicinally and as a dye. Similar growths, but smaller and of different shapes, are afforded by *Pistacia lentiscus*, and by the leaves of *Pistacia terebinthus.* [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).] See *Bokhara g's.*—**Purified ox-g.** [U. S. Ph.], **Refined ox-g.** See FEL *bovis purificatum.*—**Rose-g.** Fr., *galle de rosier.* See BEDEGAR.—**Simple g.** Fr., *galle simple.* A nut-g. of which the internal cavity is single.—**Smyrna g's, Syrian g's.** Fr., *galles de Smyrne.* Ger. *Smyrna'sche Galläpfel.* Oak-g's from Anatolia and the neighboring province. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sweet-brier g.** See BEDEGAR.—**Tamarisk g's, Tamarix g's.** Fr., *galles de tamarix* (ou *rouges*). G's found on the branches of *Tamarix orientalis*; used in India in place of nut-g. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Tarablous g's.** G's imported from Tripoli, of inferior quality. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Tincture of g's.** See *Tinctura* GALLÆ.—**True g's.** Fr., *vraies galles.* Nut-g's produced by the puncture of some insect (*e. g.*, the *Cynips*) which deposits its eggs in the tissue of the plant so that the excrescence eventually covers the larva and affords it nourishment. [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *False g's.*—**Turkey g's.** Lat., *gallæ* (*quercus*) *turcicæ.* See NUT-GALL.—**White g's.** Lat., *gallæ albæ.* Fr., *galles blanches.* Ger., *weisse Galläpfel.* 1. An inferior variety of nut-g's of large size, whitish, and poor in tannin: gathered after the fly has bored its way out. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).] 2. See *Myrobalan g's.*

GALLA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'a^3. 1. See NUT-GALL. 2. An ancient name for an inferior, bitter wine. [A, 318.]—**Acidum gallæ** (seu **gallarum**). Gallic acid. [B.]—**Extractum gallarum** [Austr. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *extrait de noix de galle.* An extract made by exhausting nut-galls with boiling water and evaporating the liquor in a water-bath to dryness. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Gallæ albæ.** See *White* GALLS.—**Gallæ aleppenses.** See *Aleppo* GALLS.—**Gallæ angustinæ.** An inferior sort of galls used in Italy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gallæ chinenses.** See *Chinese* GALLS.—**Gallæ cæruleæ.** See *Blue* GALLS.—**Gallæ de Aleppo.** See *Aleppo* GALLS.—**Gallæ esculentæ.** Fr., *galles de sauge.* Edible galls, produced by the puncture of *Cynips salviæ* on the apple-bearing sage of Greece (*Salvia pomifera*). They are eaten after being steeped in water, and are also made into a conserve. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**Gallæ halepenses.** See *Aleppo* GALLS.—**Gallæ hungaricæ.** See *Hungarian* GALLS.—**Gallæ istrianæ.** See *Istrian* GALLS.—**Gallæ japonicæ.** See *Japanese* GALLS.—**G. levantica, Gallæ levanticæ.** See NUT-GALL.—**Gallæ marmonigæ.** See *Gallæ angustinæ.*—**Gallæ nigræ.** See *Black* GALLS.—**Gallæ pistacinæ.** See *Pistachia* GALLS.—**Gallæ quercinæ** (seu **quercus**). See NUT-GALL.—**Gallæ quercus calycis.** Fr., *gallons de Hongrie, gallons du Piedmont.* Ger., *Knobben, Knoppern.* Nut-galls produced on the acorns of *Quercus robur* and *Quercus sessiliflora* by the punctures of *Cynips quercus calycis.* They have been used in place of the official galls. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**Gallæ quercus turcicæ, Gallæ tinctoriæ, Gallæ turcicæ.** See NUT-GALL.—**G. tinctoria.** See NUT-GALL.—**Gallæ Verinæ** (seu **Veronæ**). In Italy, oak-galls of the better sort gathered in Apulia. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gallæ virides.** See *Green* GALLS.—**Infusum gallarum** [Austr. Ph., 1820; Ferr. Ph., 1832]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de noix de galle.* Infusion of nut-galls; made by macerating 3 or 4 parts of nut-galls in 24 of boiling water, expressing, and filtering. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Nuces gallarum.** See NUT-GALL.—**Sal essentiale gallarum.** See GALLIC ACID.—**Tinctura gallæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **gallarum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.]). Fr., *teinture de noix de galle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galläpfeltinctur.* A tincture made with 20 parts of powdered nut-gall, 10 of glycerin, and diluted alcohol sufficient to yield 100 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.], or with 2½ oz. of nut-gall and proof spirit sufficient to give 1 pint (imp.) [Br. Ph.], or by prolonged maceration or digestion of nut-gall in 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Similar preparations were formerly official in other pharmacopœias. [B, 81, 95, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Unguentum ex gallis opiatum** [Sax. Ph., 1820]. See *Unguentum gallæ cum opio.*—**Unguentum gallæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **gallarum** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811]). Fr., *pommade de noix de galle.* An ointment made by mixing 1 part of powdered nut-galls with 9 [U. S. Ph.], or 8 [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes], or 5·5 [Br. Ph.] parts of benzoated lard. [B, 81, 95, 119 (a, 14).]—**Unguentum gallæ cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 32 grains of powdered opium with 1 oz. of unguentum gallæ [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of opium, 2 parts of powdered nut-galls, and 12 of unguentum linariæ [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 81, 97 (a, 14).]

GALLACTON [Hesse], **GALLACTUCON**, n's. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}k'to^{2}n, -tu^2-ko^{2}n. See LACTUCON.

GALLAMIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gallamique.* An acid prepared by treating tannin with a mixture of ammonia and ammonium sulphite. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

GALLAO, n. A form of yaws observed in Guinea. [A, 301]

GALLAPFEL (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'a^{3}p-fe^{2}l. See NUT-GALL.—**Abbruzzo Galläpfel.** Oak-galls collected in Abruzzo, Italy. They have a dirty, yellowish-brown, sometimes reddish-brown color, are rather heavy, and most of them have fly-holes. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Apulische Galläpfel.** See GALLÆ *angustinæ.*—**Chinesische Galläpfel.** See *Chinese* GALLS.—**Dunkle Galläpfel.** See *Black* GALLS.—**Galläpfeleiche.** The *Quercus infectoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Galläpfelfliege.** See CYNIPS *gallæ tinctoriæ.*—**Galläpfelgerbsäure.** See TANNIN.—**Galläpfelsäure.** See GALLIC ACID.—**Galläpfeltinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* GALLÆ.—**Marmoregne Galläpfel.** See GALLÆ *angustinæ.*—**Puische G.** The *Cassenolle* (*q. v.*) of France. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ungarische Galläpfel.** See *Hungarian* GALLS.—**Weisse Galläpfel.** See *White* GALLS.

GALLARITOS (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}l-ya^3-re'tos. The *Pedicularis silvatica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GALLATE, n. Ga^{2}l'at. Lat., *gallas.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gallat.* A salt of gallic acid. [B.]

GALLATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-la^3-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See CICATRICULA (2d def.).

GALLE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l. See NUT-GALL.—**Extrait de noix de g.** See *Extractum* GALLARUM.—**G's blanches.** See *White* GALLS.—**G's bleues.** See *Blue* GALLS.—**G. de chêne** (**d'Alep** [Fr. Cod.]). See NUT-GALL.—**G's de Chine.** See *Chinese* GALLS.—**G's de Hongrie, G's de Piémont.** See *Hungarian* GALLS.—**G's de pistachier.** See *Pistacia* GALLS and *Bokhara* GALLS.—**G. de rosier.** See BEDEGAR.—**G's de sauge.** See GALLÆ *esculentæ.*—**G's de Smyrne.** See *Smyrna* GALLS.—**G's de Sodome.** See *Pistacia* GALLS.—**G's de tamarix.** See *Tamarisk* GALLS.—**G's de térébinthe.** See *Pistacia* GALLS.—**G's d'Istrie.** See *Istrian* GALLS.—**G. en artichaut.** See *Artichoke*-GALL.—**G's en cérise.** See *Cherry*-GALLS.—**G. épineuse.** A spinous variety of oak-gall. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's fausses.** 1. See *False* GALLS. 2. The fruits of *Quercus ægilops.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's marmorines du Levant.** See *Marble*-GALLS.—**G's noires.** See *Black* GALLS.—**G. ronde de France** (ou **de l'Yeuse**). See *French* GALLS.—**G's rondes des feuilles de chêne.** See *Cherry*-GALLS.—**G's rondes du rouvre.** Galls formed on the petioles of *Quercus robur.* [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**G's rouges.** See *Tamarisk* GALLS.—**G's vertes.** See *Green* GALLS.—**G's vraies.** See *True* GALLS.—**Hydrolé** (ou **infusion**) **de noix de g.** See *Infusum* GALLARUM.—**Noix de g. d'Alep** [Fr. Cod.]. See NUT-GALL.—**Petites g's couronnées d'Alep.** See *Crowned Aleppo* GALLS.—**Pommade de noix de g.** See *Unguentum* GALLÆ.—**Teinture de noix de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* GALLÆ.

GALLE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^2. See BILE.—**Eingedickte Rindsg.** See FEL *bovis inspissatum.*—**G'nabsonderung.** The secretion of bile. [A, 319 (a, 24).]—**G'nartig.** See BILIOUS.—**G'nausführung.** The excretion of bile.—**G'nausleerend.** See CHOLAGOGUE.—**G'nbehälter, G'behältniss.** See *Goll*-BLADDER.—**G'nbereitung.** See CHOLOPOIESIS.—**G'nbestandtheile.** The constituents of bile.

[A, 319 (α, 21).]—**G'nbitter.** As bitter as gall.—**G'nblasenschnitt.** See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**G'nblut.** See CHOLÆMIA.—**G'nbraun.** See BILIRUBIN.—**G'nbrechen.** Bilious vomiting. [A, 523.]—**G. der Leber.** See *Hepatic* BILE.—**G'ndyschymose.** See CHOLOPLANIA.—**G'nergiessung.** See CHOLECCHYSIS.—**G'nerguss.** See CHOLORRHŒA.—**G'nfarbstoffe.** See BILE *pigments*.—**G'nfluss.** A flow of bile.—**G'nflüsse.** See CHOLERA.—**G'nführend.** See CHOLEDOCHUS.—**G'ngelb.** See BILIFULVIN.—**G'ngrün.** See BILIVERDIN.—**G'kraut.** See the major list.—**G'nlosigkeit, G'nmangel.** See ACHOLIA.—**G'nreaction.** A chemical reaction of showing the presence of bile.—**G'nreich.** Rich in bile. [A, 521.]—**G'nsäuren.** See *Biliary* ACIDS.—**G'nschmerz.** See CYSTALGIA and CYSTORRHEUMA.—**G'nstauung.** Engorgement with bile. [A, 521.]—**G'nstein.** See the major list.—**G'nsucht.** See JAUNDICE and BILIOUSNESS.—**G'nsüchtig.** See BILIOUS.—**G'nsüss.** See PICROMEL.—**G'ntreibend.** See CHOLAGOGUE.—**G'nverdickung.** See CHOLOSTEGNOSIS.—**Gereinigte Ochseng'.** See FEL *bovis purificatum*.—**Glasg'.** See *Gall of* GLASS.—**Hepatische G.** See *Hepatic* BILE.—**Ochseng'.** See FEL *bovis*.—**Rindsg'.** See FEL *bovis*.—**Schwarze G.** See ATRABILIS.—**Verdickte G.** Inspissated bile. [L, 80.]

GALLEIN, n. Ga^{4}l'e-i^{2}n. Fr., *galléine.* Ger., *Galleïn.* A body, $C_{18}H_{14}O_7$, obtained by heating pyrogallic acid with phthalic anhydride. It forms crystals which are blue by transmitted light, and are little soluble in alcohol, but almost completely insoluble in water. [B, 2.]

GALLENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Picria fel terræ.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weisses G.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GALLENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'e^{2}n-stin. See *Biliary* CALCULUS.—**G'einklemmung.** Impaction of a gall-stone.—**G'fett.** See CHOLESTERIN.

GALLERAJE (It.), n. Ga^{3}l-le^{2}r-a^3'ya. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 105 (α, 14).]

GALLERTARTIG (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. See GELATINOUS.

GALLERTBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-bi^{2}ld-un^2. The formation of a jelly-like mass. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

GALLERTE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-e^2. See GELATIN, GLUTEN, and JELLY.—**Arzeneig'.** Medicinal gelatin. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**G'extract.** See OSMAZOME.—**Glaskörperg'.** See *Vitreous* HUMOR.—**Leimg', Thierische G.** Animal gelatin. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Wharton'sche G.** See *Wharton's* JELLY.

GALLERTFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. The genus *Collema.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Durchscheinende G.** The *Collema diaphanum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GALLERTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. See GELATINIFORM.

GALLERTHAUFEN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-ha^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}n. A colloid or gelatinous accumulation. [A, 521.]

GALLERTIG (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-i^{2}g. See GELATINOUS.—**G.-schleimig.** Muco-gelatinous. [A, 521.]

GALLERTMASSE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-ma^{3}s-se^2. See GALLERTHAUFEN.

GALLERTSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-zoir-e^2. Pectic acid. [A, 324 (L).]

GALLERTSTOCK (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'le^{2}rt-sto^{2}k. See ZOOGLŒA.

GALLERYTHRONIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l-e^{2}r-i^2-thro^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gallérythronique.* Ger., *Gallerythronsäure, Blaugallussäure.* An acid produced by the action of calcium bicarbonate or other carbonates of the alkaline earths on gallic acid; apparently formed also by the action of the air on the precipitates obtained by treating solutions of the chlorides of calcium, barium, and strontium in gallic acid with caustic potash. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

GALLGERBSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l'ge^{2}rb-zoir-e^2. Tannic acid. [A, 523.]

GALLHUMIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l-hu^{2}m'i^{2}k. Ger., *Gallhuminsäure.* Metagallic acid. [B, 5.]

GALLIC, adj. Ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. 1. See GALLICUS. 2. Of or pertaining to galls. 3. Of or pertaining to gallium; as a g. salt.—**Gallic acid.** See the major list.

GALLIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum gallicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *sal essentiale gallarum.* Fr., *acide gallique.* Ger., *Gallussäurs, Gallapfelsäure.* Trihydroxybenzoic (trioxybenzoic) acid, $C_6(H,OH,OH,H,OH,CO.OH,)=C_7H_6O_5$, a monobasic, aromatic acid, found in nut-galls, mangoes, the fruit of *Cæsalpina coriaria*, and other vegetable substances. Its presence in these vegetables is believed to be due to fermentative changes taking place in the tannic acid of the plants. See *G. a.* FERMENTATION. This conversion of tannic acid into g. a. takes place in the animal organism whenever the former substance is ingested, and can also be effected artificially by the action of dilute alkalies and acids. G. a. forms colorless, silky, acicular crystals, usually associated with a molecule of water of crystallization, and is of an acid, astringent taste, soluble in 100 parts of cold water, and in about 5 of alcohol; soluble in boiling water and in boiling alcohol. It forms salts called gallates. It is astringent, but does not coagulate albumin. [B, 4, 5.]—**Glycerine** (or **glycerite**) **of g. a.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI GALLICI.—**Ointment of g. a.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI GALLICI.

GALLICHT (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l'li^{2}ch^{2}t. See BILIOUS.

GALLICOLOUS, adj. Ga^{2}l-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. Lat., *gallicolus* (from *galla*, a nut-gall, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *gallicole.* Inhabiting galls (said of the insects that so pass their larval state). The *Gallicolæ* are the *Cecidomyidæ.* [A, 301; L.]

GALLICUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'li^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls. Fr., *français.* Ger., *französisch.* French (see MORBUS *g.*, SEMEN *gallicum*, SPIRITUS *vini gallici*, etc.).

GALLIFORM, adj. Ga^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *galliformis* (from *gallus*, the cock, and *forma*, form). Fr., *galliforme.* Resembling the cock. The *Galliformes* are a family of climbing birds so characterized. [L, 41.] Cf. GALLINACEOUS.

GALLIG (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l'li^{2}g. See BILIOUS.

GALLIGASKINS, n. Ga^{2}l-i^2-ga^{2}s'ki^{2}nz. A variety of the *Primula veris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GALLIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-le-zhe^{2}n. From *galla*, a nut-gall, and *generare*, to engender. Causing the formation of galls. [A, 385.]

GALLIN, n. Ga^{4}l'i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_6$, formed by the action of reducing agents on gallein. It occurs in glistening, prismatic, and nearly colorless crystals. [B, 2.]

GALLINA (Lat.), n. f. Gal(ga^{3}l)-in(en)'a^3. Gr., ἀλεκτορίς. Fr., *galline, poule.* Ger., *Huhn.* The hen.—**Gallinæ stercus.** The excrement of the hen; formerly employed in medicine. [B, 97.]

GALLINACE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e-na^{3}s. See GALLINACIA.

GALLINACEUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n(len)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gallina*, the hen. Gr., ἀλεκτόριος. Fr., *gallinacé.* Ger., *hühnerähnlich.* Pertaining to or resembling the common domestic fowl. The *Gallinaceæ* (*Gallinæ*) are a class of birds so characterized. [L, 343.]

GALLINACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n(len)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *gallina*, the hen. Fr., *gallinace.* The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALLINAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n(len)-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis.* From *gallina*, the hen. Gr., σκολόπαξ. Fr., *coq de bruyère.* Ger., *Schnepfe.* The woodcock. [A, 387.]—**Caput gallinaginis.** See under CAPUT.

GALLINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n(len)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *gallina*, the hen. The *Cassia tora* and *Cassia sophora;* so called by Rumphius because they are used in treating diseases of fowls. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. rotundifolia.** The *Cassia g.* (*tora*). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALLINATED, adj. Ga^{4}l'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Of wines, having been subjected to Gall's process (the addition of glucose before their fermentation).

GALLINE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-len. See GALLIN and GALLINA.

GALLINETTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e-ne^{2}t. From *gallina*, the hen. 1. The *Fedia olitoria* and the *Clavaria coralloides.* 2. In the pl., *g's*, the *Clavaria amethystina.* [B, 105, 173 (α, 24).]

GALLINHA-CHOCA (Port.), n. Ga^{3}l-len''ya^3-sho'ka^3. In Brazil, the *Erythroxylon suberosum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALLINODE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e-nod. The *Clavaria botrytis.* [B, 105.]

GALLINOLE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e-nol. The genus *Clavaria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALLINOTTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-e-no^{2}t. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GALLINSECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n-se^{2}kt'a^3. From *galla*, a nutgall, and *insectum*, an insect. Fr., *gallinsectes.* A family of hemipterous, homopterous insects having for its type the genus *Cochenilla;* so called because the body is gall-shaped. [A, 385; L, 41 (α, 21).]

GALLINULA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}n(len)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. A genus of birds belonging to the *Grallatores.* [B.]—**G. chloropus.** Ger., *grünfüssiges Mohrhuhn.* The moor hen; a European species living on lakes and ponds. The meat was formerly used for snake-bites and the heart as a remedy for epilepsy, and the fat was regarded as resolvent and calmative. [B, 180.]

GALLIPAVO (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^2-pa(pa^3)'vo(wo). Gen., *-vo'nis.* From *gallus*, a cock, and *pavo*, a peacock. Fr., *gallopavo.* The genus *Meleagris.* [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GALLIPOT, n. Ga^{2}l'i^2-po^{2}t. A small glazed earthen pot for holding ointments, etc.

GALLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}l-ek. Gallic.

GALLISIN, n. Ga^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. An unfermentable, amorphous, highly hygroscopic substance, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{10}$, remaining after the fermentation of commercial glucose in "gallinated" wines; slightly soluble in methyl alcohol, less soluble in glacial acetic acid and in absolute alcohol. [Schmitt and Cobenzl, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," xvii; "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Oct., 1884; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1885, p. 42; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]

GALLITE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-et. The *Linaria hirsuta.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GALLITRICHON (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}n. See CALLITRICHON.—**Herba gallitrichi.** The herb of *Salvia horminum* and of *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen gallitrichi.** The seed of *Salvia horminum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GALLITZENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l-li^{2}tz'e^{2}n-stin. Zinc sulphate. [A, 521.]

GALLIUM, n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A metallic element discovered in 1875 by Lecoq de Boisbaudran. It is a tough, bluish-white substance of the sp. gr. of 5·9. It melts at 30° C. to form a silvery liquid which if undisturbed does not solidify, even when cooled to 0° C. If the molten metal is brought into contact with the solid metal, it solidifies in the crystalline form. In compounds, g. acts as a trivalent radicle, forming salts analogous to those of aluminium. Symbol, Ga; atomic weight, 69·8. [B, 3.]—**Ammonium g.-alum.** Ger., *G'ammoniakalaun.* A crystalline substance, $Ga_2(SO_4)_3 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$, soluble in water, having the composition of

ammonium-alum, in which g. takes the place of aluminium. It has poisonous properties, but is not very active. [Rabuteau, "Compt. rend. de la soc. de biol.," 1883, p. 305 (B).]—**G. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de g.* Ger., *G'chlorid.* A poisonous, deliquescent substance, Ga_2Cl_6. [Rabuteau, *l. c.* (B, 3).]

GALLMEY (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l-mi. See CALAMINE.

GALLO-COLUMBINE [Huxley], adj. Ga^{2}l″o-ko^{2}l′u^{3}m-bi^{2}n. Resembling the *Gallinæ* and the *Columbidæ*. [L.]

GALLOC, n. Ga^{2}l′o^{2}k. The *Symphytum officinale*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GALLOCRESTA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}l-yo-kre^{2}s′ta^{3}. The *Salvia horminum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALLOIÉMIE (Fr.), **GALLOLOIÊMIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Ga^{3}l-o-e-e^{2}-me, -lo-e-a-me. From *Gallus*, a Gaul, λοιμός, a plague, and αἷμα, blood. The miliary fever of the Picards. [L, 82.]

GALLON, n. Ga^{2}l′u^{3}n. Lat., *congius* (1st def.). Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* It., *gallone.* Sp., *galón.* 1. A liquid measure of four quarts. 2. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GALLON (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-lo^{2}n^{2}. See NUT-GALL.—**G's de Hongrie.** See GALLÆ *quercus calycis*.—**G. d'Orient, G. du levant.** See ÆGILOPS (2d def.).—**G's du Piedmont.** See GALLÆ *quercus calycis*.

GALLONS (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-o^{2}n^{2}. See GALONS.

GALLOPING, adj. Ga^{2}l′u^{3}p-i^{2}n^{2}. Fr., *galopant.* Ger., *gallopirend.* Pursuing a rapid course (said of acute miliary tuberculosis).

GALLOTANNIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l-o-ta^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gallotannique.* Ger., *Gallusgerbsäure.* See TANNIN.

GALLSUCHT (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′zuch^{2}t. See JAUNDICE.

GALLULMIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}l-u^{3}l′mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide gallulmique.* Metagallic acid. [B.]

GALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀλέκτωρ (1st def.), γάλλος (2d def.). Fr., *coq* (1st def.). Ger., *Hahn* (1st def.). 1. The domestic cock. 2. A eunuch, especially a self-made eunuch or one who has submitted to castration voluntarily. [A, 312 (*a*, 21); A, 322, 387.]

GALLUSGERBSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′lus-ge^{2}rb-zol-re^{2}. Tannin. [B, 270.]

GALLUSSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′lus-zoir-e^{2}. Gallic acid. [B.]—**Blaug'.** See GALLERYTHRONIC ACID.—**G'glycerit.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI GALLICI.—**G'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI GALLICI.

GALLWESPE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′ve^{2}sp-e^{2}. See CYNIPS.—**Hayne's G.** See CYNIPS *hayneana*.—**Roseng'.** See CYNIPS *rosæ*.

GALLYRION (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}r(lu^{6}r)′i^{2}-o^{2}n. The *Lilium bulbiferum* and the *Lilium martagon*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GALMEI (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l′mi. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**G'erde.** A native mixture of calamine and iron ochre. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**G'salbe.** See *Ceratum* CALAMINÆ.

GALMOTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-mot. See AGARICUS *rubescens* (1st def.).

GALONS (Fr.), n. pl. Ga^{3}-lo^{2}n^{2}. A vulgar term for impetiginous eczema. [G.]

GALOPANT (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}-lo-pa^{3}n^{2}. See GALLOPING.

GALOPODE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}-lo-pod. From γάλα, milk, and πούς, the foot. Of plants, having a foot or stipes containing a milky juice; as a n., a genus of Mexican plants. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GALOPPIREND (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}l-op-per′e^{2}nd. See GALLOPING.

GALO SATTA, n. In Bombay, the *Cocculus cordifolius*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GALREDA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-red(rad)′a^{3}. 1. Of Paracelsus, an excrementitious moldiness. 2. A kind of jelly made from boiled cartilage. [L, 94.]

GALTHOFER BITTERQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}lt′hof-e^{2}r bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-kwe^{2}l-le^{2}. A place in the province of Moravia, Austria, where there is a spring containing magnesium and sodium sulphates. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]

GALTIHENUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a certain preparation (of unknown constitution) used as a remedy for epilepsy. [A, 325, 518.]

GALUCHAT (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-lu^{6}-sha^{3}. A commercial term for the skin of *Scyllium canicula*. [A, 301, 526.]

GALUNCHA (Hind.), n. See GULUNCHA.

GALVANIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n′i^{2}k. From *Galvani* (*Luigi*), a celebrated Bolognese physician. Fr., *galvanique.* Ger., *galvanisch.* It., *galvanico.* Sp., *galvánico.* Pertaining to galvanism. [*a*, 27.]

GALVANISM, n. Ga^{2}l′va^{2}n-i^{2}z′m. Lat., *galvanismus.* Fr., *galvanisme.* Ger., *Galvanismus.* It., Sp., *galvanismo.* Electricity developed by chemical action. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

GALVANIST, n. Ga^{2}l′va^{2}n-i^{2}st. One who employs galvanism. [B, 26.]

GALVANIZATION, n. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-i-za′shu^{3}n. Lat., *galvanisatio.* Fr., *galvanisation* Ger., *Galvanisirung.* The employment of a galvanic current, especially in diagnosis or therapeutics. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] For subheadings not here given, see under ELECTRIZATION.—**Central g.** [G. M. Beard]. G. in which the anode is passed over the forehead and vertex, along the inner border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid to the clavicle, and down the spine, so as to successively stimulate the brain, sympathetic system, and spinal cord; the cathode is kept on the epigastrium. [*a*, 34.]—**General galvanization.** 1. General electrization by means of a galvanic current. [B, 26.] 2. See *General* GALVANO-FARADIZATION. [Erb (B).]—**Labile g.** G. in which one or both rheophores are moved from place to place.—**Localized g.** G. limited in its application to a circumscribed part of the body. [B.]—**Neuro-muscular g.** Ordinary galvanization. [*a*, 34.]—**Polar method of g.** G. in which one rheophore is placed over the part to be affected, while the other rheophore is applied to an indifferent (usually mesially located) part. [B.]—**Stabile g.** G. in which both rheophores are kept on the same place during the séance. [*a*, 34.]—**Unipolar g.** See *Polar g.*

GALVANIZED, adj. Ga^{2}l′va^{2}n-izd. Lat., *galvanisatus.* Fr., *galvanisé.* Ger., *galvanisirt.* 1. Subjected to the effects of galvanism. [*a*, 27.] 2. Electro-plated.

GALVANO-CAUSTIC, adj. and n. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-ka^{4}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *galvano-caustique.* Ger., *galvanokaustisch* (adj.), *Galvanokaustik* (n.). 1. (Adj.) acting as a galvanic cautery. 2. (N.) see *Galvanic* CAUTERY.

GALVANO-CAUSTICS, n. s. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-ka^{4}st′i^{2}ks. Fr., *galvano-caustique.* Ger., *Galvanokaustik.* The science of the caustic action of galvanism.

GALVANO-CAUSTY, n. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-ka^{4}s′ti^{2}. See *Galvanic* CAUTERY.

GALVANO-CAUTERIZATION, n. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-ka^{4}t-e^{2}r-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Cauterization by means of galvanism.—**Chemical g.-c.** The chemical decomposition of tissue by the galvanic current in electrolysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Thermic g.-c.** The destruction of tissue by the heat generated by a galvano-cautery. [*a*, 34.]

GALVANO-CAUTERY, n. Ga^{2}l″van-o-ka^{4}t′e^{2}r-i^{2}. See *Galvanic* CAUTERY.

GALVANO-CONTRACTILITY, n. Ga^{2}l‴va^{2}n-o-ko^{2}n″tra^{2}k-ti^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^{2}. For deriv., see GALVANIC and CONTRACTILITY. Capability of undergoing contraction under the influence of galvanism. [B, 26.]

GALVANODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-va^{2}n(va^{3}n)-o(o^{3})-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *Galvani*, and δεσμός, a chain. A galvanic battery. [A, 322.]

GALVANO-EMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)″va^{2}n(va^{3}n)-o(o^{3})-e^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-emes′eos* (*-em′esis*). Emesis produced by applying one pole of a battery to the pharynx and another to the epigastrium. [*a*, 34.]

GALVANO-FARADAIC, GALVANO-FARADIC, adj's. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-fa^{2}r-a^{2}d-a′i^{2}k, -fa^{2}r′a^{2}d-i^{2}k. Pertaining to both galvanism and faradism.

GALVANO-FARADIZATION, n. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-fa^{2}r-a^{2}d-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. For deriv., see GALVANISM and FARADIZATION. Syn.: *combined current*. The simultaneous employment of the galvanic and faradaic currents conveyed through a single set of conductors. [B, 26; De Watteville, cited in "Neurolog. Ctrlbl.," 1882, No. 12 (*a*, 27).]—**General g.** The combined application of galvanic and faradaic currents to the whole surface of the body; a simultaneous combination of general faradization and general galvanization. [B, 26.]

GALVANO-HYPNOTISM, n. Ga^{2}l-va″no-hi^{2}p′no-ti^{2}z′m. For deriv., see GALVANISM and HYPNOTISM. A hypnotic condition that has been produced by the passage of a galvanic current through the brain of an hysterical person. [*a*, 34.]

GALVANOKAUSTIK (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}l-fa^{3}n-o-ka^{3}-u^{4}st-ek′. See *Galvanic* CAUTERY and GALVANO-CAUSTICS.

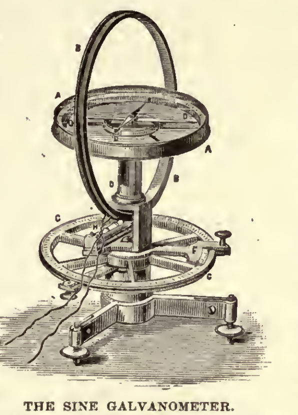
GALVANOLOGY, n. Ga^{2}l-va-no^{2}l′o-ji^{2}. From *Galvani*, and λογός, understanding. The science of galvanism.

GALVANOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-van(va^{3}n)-o^{2}l′i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-olys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). See ELECTROLYSIS.

GALVANO-MAGNETISM, n. Ga^{2}l″va^{2}n-o-ma^{2}g′ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. For deriv., see GALVANISM and MAGNETISM. Lat., *galvano-magnetismus.* Fr., *galvano-magnétisme.* See ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

GALVANOMETER, n. Ga^{2}l-va-no^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{3}r. From *Galvani*, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *galvanomètre.* Ger., *G.* It., *galvanometro.* Sp., *galvanómetro.* Of Schweigger, an instrument for measuring the force of an electric current, consisting essentially of a magnetic needle, which is caused to deviate by the action of the current. Ruhmkorff's instrument is an astatic g., the lower needle of which is surrounded by a great number of coils of insulated copper wire, whose two ends communicate by means of binding screws with any given source of electricity. The feeblest current causes a deviation of the needles, whose extent can be read from a graduated circle placed beneath the upper needle. The entire apparatus, which is also called a multiplier, is inclosed by a glass cylinder supported on a copper stand. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]—**Absolute g.** A variety of mirror g. in which the current-strength is measured by the amount of torsion required to bring two electro-magnets, which are mutually repelled by the action of the current, back to within a certain distance of each other. [B.]—**Astatic g.** A g. in which, instead of a single needle, two needles are used, placed parallel to each other and in the same vertical plane, but with their poles turned in opposite directions. In such a combination the action of terrestrial magnetism is almost neutralized by the opposition of the poles of the two needles, and hence the two needles swing freely under the influence of a galvanic current. [B.]—**Differential g.** A g. in which there is a double coil of wire surrounding the needle, so that two separate currents can be sent through the coils, and either in the same or in an opposite direction. In the latter case the degree of deflection of the needle measures the difference of intensity of the two currents. [B.]—**Dead-beat g.** A g. in which the vibrations of the needle come to rest quickly. [B.]—**Double g.** See *Helmholtz's g.*—**Gaugain's g.** A modification of the tangent g., in which the magnetic needle is suspended not at the centre of the vertical coil or band, but on a horizontal axis passing through the centre and at a distance from the latter equal to one half the radius of the vertical coil. [Prescott, Maxwell (B).]—**G. of two coils, Helmholtz's g.** A modification of Gaugain's g., in which the magnetic needle is suspended at a point equidistant between

two equal and vertical coils. [Maxwell (B).]—**Hirschmann's g.** A variety of vertical g. employed in medical electricity. [B, 24.]—**Intensity g.** See *Tension g.*—**Mirror g.** See *Reflecting g.*—**Quantity g.** See *Short coil g.*—**Reflecting g.** Of Sir William Thomson, a g. the needle of which is very short, and is fastened to a silvered glass mirror, suspended by a silk thread in the midst of a coil of wire. A current passing through the latter causes deflection of the needle, and hence of the mirror, which latter casts on a graduated arc a luminous reflection. The amount of movement of this reflected spot of light is a very delicate measure of the deflection of the mirror, and hence of the strength of the current. [B.]—**Short-coil g.** A g. with a short coil of wire; used to measure currents passing through circuits of small resistance. [B, 26.]—**Sine g.** Of Pouillet, a g. consisting of a vertical circle which can be placed at will in any meridian, and which bears a coil of wire, a horizontal graduated circle rigidly clamped to the former, and a magnetic needle revolving in a horizontal plane about an axis situated at the common centre of the two circles. A current sent through the wire coil, when the latter is placed in the magnetic meridian, causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc, the sine of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.]—**Tangent g.** Ger., *Tangentenbussole.* A g. consisting of a very short and thick magnetic needle suspended by a thread so as to occupy the centre of a vertical ribbon of wire placed in the magnetic meridian. A current passing through the latter causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc (measured on a horizontal circle), the tangent of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.]—**Tension g.** A g. in which there is a long wire coil; used to measure currents passing through circuits of great resistance. [B, 26.]—**Thomson's g.** See *Mirror g.*



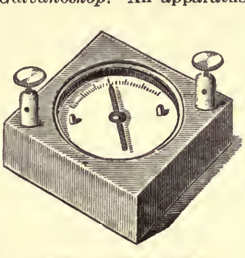
THE SINE GALVANOMETER.

A, A, graduated dial; B, B, circular frame supporting a coil of wire; D, B, magnetic needle carrying a long pointer, O, D; C, C, graduated circle; F, index; H, spirit-level.

GALVANOPLASTY, n. Ga^{2}l'va^{2}n-o-pla^{2}s-ti^2. For deriv., see GALVANISM and PLASTIC. Fr., *galvanoplastie.* Ger., *Galvanoplastik.* The art of electro-plating or electrotyping. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

GALVANO-PUNCTURE, n. Ga^{2}l''va^{2}n-o-pu^{3}n^{2}k'tu^{2}r. Fr., *g.-p.* Ger., *Galvanopunktur.* See ELECTRO-PUNCTURE and ELECTROLYSIS.

GALVANOSCOPE, n. Ga^{2}l'va^{2}n-o-skop. From *Galvani*, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Galvanoskop.* An apparatus for indicating the occurrence and direction of a galvanic current; differing from a galvanometer in not showing the strength of the current. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); A, 385.]


THE GALVANOSCOPE.

GALVANOSCOPIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-o-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *galvanoscopique.* Ger., *galvanoskopisch.* 1. Pertaining to the galvanoscope or to galvanoscopy. [*a*, 21.] 2. Serving as a galvanoscope (see *G.* FROG).

GALVANOSCOPY, n. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-o^{2}s'kop-i^2. Fr., *galvanoscopie.* Ger., *Galvanoskopie.* 1. The use of the galvanoscope. 2. Physiological or clinical examination by the application of galvanism. [A, 385.]

GALVANO-SURGERY, n. Ga^{2}l''va^{2}n-o su^{5}r'je^{2}r-i^2. From *galvanism* and *surgery.* The application of galvanism for surgical purposes. [B, 26.]

GALVANO-SUSCEPTIBILITY [Beard and Rockwell], n. Ga^{2}l'''va^{2}n-o-su^{3}s-se^{2}p''ti^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *galvanism* and *susceptibility.* "Susceptibility to the galvanic current." [B, 26.]

GALVANO-THERAPEUTICS, GALVANO-THERAPY, n's. Ga^{2}l''va^{2}n-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^{2}t'i^{2}ks, -the^{2}r'a^{3}pi^2. Fr., *galvanothérapie.* See ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

GALVANOTONIC, adj. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-o-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *galvanotonique.* See ELECTROTONIC.

GALVANOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-va^{2}n(va^{3}n)-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Galvani* (see GALVANISM), and τόνος, tension. 1. See ELECTROTONUS. 2. Of Pflüger, the condition of tetanic contraction in which a muscle remains for some time after a galvanic current applied to its motor nerve is closed. [Landois (K).]

GALVANOTROPISM [Verworn], n. Ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-o^{2}t'rop-i^{2}z'm. From *Galvani* (see GALVANISM), and τροπή, a turning. 1. The property possessed by the *Protozoa* of collecting at one of the poles of a galvanic current. ["Nature," Oct. 3, 1889, p. 542 (L).] 2. The phenomena observed in plants under the influence of galvanism, *e. g.*, the curvature produced in a root when placed vertically between two electrodes. [Vines (*a*, 35).]

GALVESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-ve(wa)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *galvézie.* Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. punctata.** Fr., *galvézie ponctuée.* A species found in Peru; the leaves are aromatic, carminative, and stomachic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GÁMABHÁRI (Sanscr.), n. The *Gmelina arborea.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga^3-ma^{3}n'de^{2}r. The genus *Teucrium.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aechter G.** The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Canadischer G.** The *Teucrium canadense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Cretischer G.** The *Teucrium creticum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Edler G.** The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gelber G.** The *Teucrium flavum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gelblicher G.** The *Teucrium flavescens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeiner G.** The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Goldgelber G.** The *Teucrium aureum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Köpfiger G.** The *Teucrium capitatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Starkriechender G.** The *Teucrium scordioides.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Strauchiger G.** The *Teucrium fruticans.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Wilder G.** The *Veronica chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAMANDER-EHRENPREIS (Ger.). n. Ga^3-ma^{3}n''der-ar'-e^{2}n-pris. The *Veronica chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Breitblättriger G.-E., Edler G.-E., Wahrer G.-E.** The *Veronica latifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAMANDERLEIN (Ger.), n. Ga^3-ma^{3}n'de^{2}r-lin. The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Kleines G.** The *Veronica chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAMANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dre(dra^3-e^2). Gamboge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gummi g.** See *G.*

GAMARDE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-ma^{3}rd. A village in the department of Landes, France, where there are springs containing sodium and magnesium chlorides, calcium carbonate and sulphate, and free carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide. [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GAMASS, n. Ga^3-ma^{3}s'. The *Camassia esculenta.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAMASUS (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gamase.* A genus of *Gamasidæ*, several species of which are parasitic upon mammals; the *Gamasidæ* or *Gamasina* (Fr., *gamasidés*) are a family of the *Acarina.* [L, 196, 321.]

GAMBA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'ba^3. Gr., καμπή. A hoof. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

GAMBARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASTACUS *fluviatilis.*

GAMBAS-KANONG, n. In Sunda, the *Cardiopteris Rumphii.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBEER, n. Ga^{2}m'ber. See CATECHU (2d def.).

GAMBICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}mb(ga^{3}mb)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An old name for various species of *Garcinia* yielding gamboge.—**Succus gambici.** See GAMBOGE.

GAMBIER (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}m-ber'. See CATECHU (2d def.).

GAMBING, n. In Java, manna. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBINUR, n. In Sumatra, the *Dacrydium elatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBIR, n. Ga^{2}m'ber. See CATECHU (2d def.).—**Blockg'** (Ger.). G. in solid blocks. [B, 270.]—**G. catechu, G. cubique** (Fr.). See CATECHU (2d def.).—**Würfelg'** (Ger.). G. in porous cubes. [B, 270.]

GAMBIRSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}m-ber'stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The genus *Uncaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aechter G.** The *Uncaria gambir.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Saurer G.** The *Uncaria acida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBOA (Port.), n. Ga^{3}m-bo'a^3. A variety of sweet quince. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBODIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}m-bo^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gambodique.* An acid, $C_{65}H_{35}O_{12}$, obtained as a yellow resin from gamboge and resembling cambogic acid in its properties. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GAMBOGE, n. Ga^{2}m-boj'. Lat., *cambogia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gambogia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *gambogium, gutti* [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *gummi-resina gutti* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *gutta* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *gummi guttæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *gomme-gutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummigutt, Gummiharz, Gutti* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *gamma-gotta.* Sp., *gutagamba* [Sp. Ph.], *gomazuta.* Roum., *gumma gutta* [Roum. Ph.]. The *guttagemou* of the old pharmacopœias; a gum resin consisting of the hardened juice of *Garcinia Hanburii*, also of *Garcinia morella* and *Garcinia pictoria.* It occurs in rolls (*pipe g.*), and in cakes and amorphous masses of a dirty orange-color externally, breaking with a conchoidal fracture and affording a brilliant yellow powder. It contains 25 to 30 per cent. of gum and 70 to 75 of resin (cambogic acid). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic and has been used as a diuretic. [B, 5, 18, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**American g.** The product of *Vismia guianensis.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Cake g.** Ger., *Schollengutti.* Lump g., g. in irregular masses, mixed with impurities, less dense and less brittle than pipe g. and breaking with a dull fracture. [B, 5 (*a*, 27).]—**Ceylon g.** The product of *Hebradendron cambogioides.* It resembles coarse g., with which it is identical in composition. In Ceylon it is employed as a purgative. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Coarse g.** Cake g. mixed with sticks and other impurities. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound pill of g.** See *Pilula* CAMBOGIÆ *composita.*—**G. butter.** An oil obtained from the fruit of *Garcinia pictoria*; used in place of butter, and as a lamp-oil. [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**G. family.** The *Guttiferæ.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Lump g.** See *Cake g.*—**Pipe g.** Ger., *Röhrengutti.* The best g., occurring in commerce in cylindrical rolls. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBOGE-TREE, n. Ga^{2}m-boj'tre. The *Garcinia Hanburii.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American g.-t.** The *Vismia guianensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ceylon g.-t.** The *Hebradendron cambogioides.* [B, 5, 185 (*a*, 24).]

GAMBOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-bo'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See CAMBOGIA and GAMBOGE.

GAMBOGIC ACID, n. Ga^{2}m-boj'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gambogique.* Ger., *Gambogiasäure.* See CAMBOGIC ACID.

GAMBOGIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-boj(bog)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *Gambogia*, and εἶδος, form. Resembling the *Gambogia*; a botanical specific name. [B.]

GAMBOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-boj(bog)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GAMBOGE.—**G. verum.** The product of *Garcinia Hanburii.* [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]

GAMBOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-bos'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gamba*, a hoof. Having a swelling near the hoof. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

GAMELLEIRA (Port.), n. Ga^3-me^{2}l-la-e'ra^3. See *Ficus doliaria.* [a, 14.]

GAMENOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-e^{2}n-o(o^3)-man-(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From γαμεῖν, to marry, and μανία, frenzy. Fr., *gaménomanie.* See GAMOMANIA.

GAMETA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'e^{2}t-a^3. See GAMETE.

GAMETANGEIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-e^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-a^3. From γάμος, a wedding, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. The sexual organs of *Ectocarpus siliculosus*, *Scytosiphore*, and other *Phæosporeæ*; now regarded merely as multilocular sporangeia, the zoospores they contain being gametes. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

GAMETE, n. Ga^{2}m'et. Lat., *gameta* (from γαμέτης, a spouse). Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* One of the two similar or dissimilar reproductive cells, which by their fusion produce a new organism. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24); W. R. McNab, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451; T. J. Parker, "Proc. of the Australas. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1888, p. 338 (J).] Cf. COPULATION (2d def.).—**Aplano-g.** A g. without cilia; a non-motile g. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Female g.**, **Macrog'.** See OVULE.—**Male g.**, **Microg'.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Plano-g.** A g. with cilia; a motile g. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

GAMETOPHORE, n. Ga^{2}m-et'o-for. From γαμέτης, a spouse, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of W. R. McNab, a plant that bears the gametangeia. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451 (a, 24).]

GAMIC, adj. Ga^{2}m'i^{2}k. From γάμος, a wedding. Sexual, as opposed to parthenogenetic. [J.]

GAMILLE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-mel-y'. The *Caltha palustris.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GAMMACISMUS (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-ma^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k.*

GAMMAROGRAPHY, n. Ga^{2}m-a^{2}r-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From κάμμαρος, a crab, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *gammarographie.* The zoology of the *Crustacea.* [L, 41.]

GAMMARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάμμαρος. Fr., *gammare.* See ASTACUS *fluviatilis.* The *Gammaridæ* or *Gammarinæ* (Fr., *gammarides, gammariens*) are a family of amphipodous crustaceans. [L, 87, 180.]

GAMMATUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-ma(ma^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Shaped like the Greek letter Γ. [A, 318.]

GAMMAUT (Fr.), n. Ga^{2}m-mo. A curved, probe-pointed bistoury. [A, 518.]

GAMMOÏDE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}m-mo-ed. From Γ, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and εἶδος, form. A surgical instrument having the shape of the Greek letter Γ. [L, 41.]

GAMOGASTROUS, adj. Gam-o-ga^{2}s'tru^{3}s. From γάμος, a wedding, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *gamogastre.* Ventrally united (said of a syncarpous pistil when its union is incomplete and takes place by the ovaries alone, leaving the styles and stigmata free). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

GAMOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-genes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From γάμος, a wedding, and γένεσις, an origin. The process of sexual reproduction; sexual generation; that mode of generation in which the development of the germ into an independent organism is brought about by the influence of living matter different from the germ, and, in the animal kingdom, proceeding from another individual. [A, 12, 17.]

GAMOGENETIC, adj. Ga^{2}m-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From γάμος, a wedding, and γένεσις, an origin. Pertaining to gamogenesis.

GAMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From γάμος, a wedding, and μανία, frenzy. Fr., *gamomanie.* Ger., *Eheeuth.* An insane desire to marry. [D.]

GAMOMORPHISM, n. Ga^{2}m-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}z'm. From γάμος, a wedding, and μορφή, form. Sexual maturity; puberty.

GAMOPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From γάμος, a wedding, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *gamopétales.* Of Brongniart, a series of the *Angeiospermæ*, including the *Campanulaceæ, Asteroideæ, Loniceroideæ, Coffeineæ, Asclepiadineæ, Convolvulineæ, Asperifolieæ, Solanineæ, Personeæ, Selaginoideæ, Verbenineæ, Primulineæ, Ericoideæ*, and *Diospyroideæ*; of Lun, a division including the *Ligustrinæ, Rubiacinæ, Contortæ, Tubifloræ, Labiatifloræ, Myrsineæ, Styracineæ, Ericineæ, Campanulinæ, Compositæ*, and *Aggregatæ*; of Eichler and of Sachs, a class including nine orders (cohorts), three of the *Isocarpeæ* and six of the *Anisocarpeæ*, or (Bentham and Hooker) the *Inferæ, Heteromeræ*, and *Bicarpellatæ.* In all classifications, the *G.* comprise all dicotyledonous plants with double perianth, in which the inner segment of the latter consists of petals more or less united into a single piece. [B, 42, 170, 291 (a, 24).]

GAMOPETALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t-al(a^{3}l)'-i^2-a^3. The condition of being gamopetalous. [B.]

GAMOPETALOUS, adj. Ga^{2}m-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *gamopetalus* (from γάμος, a wedding, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *gamopétale.* Ger., *verwachsenkelchblättrig.* Having the petals more or less united; belonging to the *Gamopetalæ.* [B, 291 (a, 24).]

GAMOPHYLLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *gamophyllie.* Ger., *Gamophyllie.* The condition of being gamophyllous. [B.]

GAMOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ga^{2}m-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *gamophyllus* (from γάμος, marriage, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *gamophylle.* Ger., *verbundenblättrig, verwachsenblättrig.* Having the sepals or petals of the floral whorls more or less united. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

GAMOSEPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-o(o^3)-se^{2}p-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *gamosépalie.* Ger., *Gamosepalie.* The condition of being gamosepalous. [B.]

GAMOSEPALOUS, adj. Ga^{2}m-o-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *gamosepalus* (from γάμος, marriage, and *sepalum* [see SEPAL]). Fr., *gamosépale.* Ger., *verwachsenblättrig.* Having the sepals more or less united. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

GAMOSTYLOUS, adj. Ga^{2}m-o-stil'u^{3}s. Lat., *gamostylus* (from γάμος, marriage, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *gamostyle.* Ger., *verwachsengriffelig.* Having the styles more or less united (said of a flower). [B, 38 (a, 14).]

GAMOTE, n. See CYMOPTERUS *Fendleri.*

GAMPHÆ (Lat.), **GAMPHELÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ga^{2}m-(ga^{3}m)'fe(fa^3-e^2), ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-fe(fa)'le(la^3-e^2). Gr., γαμφαί, γαμφηλαί. Ger., *Kinnbacken.* The jaw bones or the cheeks (mostly of the lower animals). [A, 387; L, 50 (a, 14).]

GAMPSONYX (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}mps(ga^{3}mps)'o^{2}n-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *-on'ychos* (*-is*). From γαμψός, curved, and ὄνυξ, a claw. Having crooked claws. [L, 94.]

GAMSWURZ (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}ms'vurts. The *Primula auricula.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GAMUTE (Mal.), n. The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]

GANACHE (Fr.), **GANASSE** (Ger.), n's. Ga^{3}n-a^{3}sh, -a^{3}s'se^2. The chin of a soliped. [A, 526.]

GANASUR, n. In Bombay, the root-bark of *Croton oblongifolia.* [B, 289; "Proc. of the Amer. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 14).]

GANCHE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^{2}sh. The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GANDA-KI-LAKARI (Duk.), n. The *Acorus calamus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDAR (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon muricatus.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GANDASULI, n. In the East Indies, the genus *Hedychium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GANDATVAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDA UMBÁRA (Hind.), n. The *Ficus oppositifolia.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDBEL (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GANDELBEERE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}nd'e^{2}l-bar-e^2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus* and its fruit. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GANDERGOOSE, GANDER-GOSSES, n's. Ga^{2}nd'u^{6}r-gus, -go^{2}s-e^{2}z. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Orchis morio.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

GANDESA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}n-da'sa^3. A place in the province of Tarragona, Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

GANDHA BENA (Beng.), n. The *Andropogon citratus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHABIROZÁH (Hind.), n. The *Pinus longifolia.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHA MAOLI (Sanscr.), n. The *Curcuma zerumbet.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHA MARAJÁRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Viverra civetta.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHANA KULI (Sanscr.), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHARASAHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Balsamodendron myrrha.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHÁTI KIRÁMÁRA (Bomb.), n. The *Aristolochia bracteata.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDHISA (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon laniger.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GANDIGOSLING, n. Ga^{2}nd'i-go^{2}z-li^{2}n^2. The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GANDIO, n. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GÁNDOLA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}n'do-la^3. Fr., *gandole.* The *Basella rubra.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GANDOO (Tamil), n. The *Entada scandens.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GANDU, GANDUL, n's. In the West Indies, the *Cajanus flavus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GANELLE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-ne^{2}l. The *Senecio jacobæa, Tanacetum vulgare*, and other yellow-flowered plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GANG (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}n^2. See CANAL, DUCT, and GAIT.—**Abführungsg'.** See *Excretory* DUCT.—**Absonderungsgänge.** See *Secretory* DUCTS.—**Accessorische Bauchspeichelg'.** See *Accessory pancreatic* DUCT.—**Aderg'.** See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**Aeusserer Bogeng'.** See *External semicircular* CANAL.—**Albuming'.** See under ALBUMIN.—**Ambulacralgänge.** See *Ambulacral* CANALS.

—**Ausführungsg'.** See *Excretory* DUCT.—**Bartholin'scher G.** See DUCT *of Bartholin*.—**Bogengänge.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**Botalli'scher G., Botalli's G.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus*.—**Brustg', Brustmilchg'.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Chiting'.** In insects, a gland of the skin which secretes chitin. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1859 (α, 29).]—**Choledochischer G.** See *Common bile*-DUCT.—**Cuvier'sche Gänge.** See DUCTS *of Cuvier*.—**Cystischer G.** See *Cystic* DUCT.—**Dotterg'.** See *Vitello-intestinal* DUCT.—**Drüsenausführungsg'.** See *Excretory* DUCT.—**Drüseng'.** The duct of a gland. [L.]—**Eierg'.** See OVIDUCT.—**Fettgänge.** See *Adipose* DUCTS.—**Fistelg'.** See under FISTEL.—**Fistulöser G.** See FISTULA *incompleta*.—**Fliesswassergänge.** The lymphatic vessels. [L, 80.]—**Flügelnervg'.** See *Vidian* CANAL.—**Gallblaseng'.** See *Cystic* DUCT.—**Gallenausführungsgänge, Gallengänge.** See *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**G'art.** See the major list.—**G'bar.** Pervious, permeable. [A, 523.]—**Gartner'scher G.** See *Gartner's* CANAL.—**Gaumengänge.** The palatine canals. [L, 43.]—**Gehörg'.** See the major list.—**Gemeinschaftlicher Galleng'.** See *Common bile*-DUCT.—**Genitalg'.** See *Genital* CANAL.—**Geschlechtsg'.** See *Müller's* DUCT.—**Halbkreisförmige (oder Halbrunde) Gänge.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**Häutige halbkreisförmige Gänge.** See *Membranous semicircular* CANALS.—**Hepatischer G.** See *Hepatic* DUCT.—**Hodenausführungsg'.** See VAS *deferens*.—**Interlobular-Gallengänge.** See *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**Interzellulargänge.** See *Intercellular* CANALS.—**Keimstocksg'.** The canal for the germinal matter in invertebrates. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1864 (α, 29).]—**Knöcherne halbkreisförmige Gänge.** See *Osseous semicircular* CANALS.—**Lebergänge.** See *Hepatic* DUCTS.—**Luftg'.** Pneumatic ducts. [L.]—**Lymph-Brustg', Milchbrustg'.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Milchgänge.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**Milchsaftg'.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Müller'scher G.** See *Müllerian* DUCT.—**Nabelblaseng'.** See *Vitelline* DUCT.—**Naseng'.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**Oberer Bogeng'.** See *Superior semicircular* CANAL.—**Ohrspeichelg'.** See *Stenson's* DUCT (1st def.).—**Pancreatischer G.** See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**Paukeng'.** The tympanic canal. [L.]—**Pronephrosg'.** See *Segmental* DUCT.—**Samenabführungsg'.** See VAS *deferens*.—**Sameng'.** See *Ejaculatory* DUCT and *Seminiferous* TUBULE.—**Schleimgänge.** Mucous canals. [L.]—**Schneckeng'.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**Speichelgänge.** See *Salivary* DUCTS.—**Stenson'scher G.** See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**Sylvischer G.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**Thoracischer G.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Thräneng', Thränennaseng'.** See *Lacrymal* CANAL.—**Unterer Bogeng'.** See *Posterior semicircular* CANAL.—**Unterkieferspeichelg'.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**Urnviereng'.** See *Mesonephric* DUCT.—**Venöser G.** See DUCTUS *venosus*.—**Vorderer G.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**Vornviereng'.** See *Segmental* DUCT. [L.]—**Weiblicher G.** Menstruation. [L, 80.]—**Wharton'scher G.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**Wirsung'scher G.** See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**Wolff'scher G.** See *Mesonephric* DUCT.—**Zwitterdrüseng'.** See *Hermaphrodite* DUCTS.

GANGAME (Lat.), **GANGAMON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-e(a), -o^{2}n. Gr., γαγγάμη, γάγγαμον. 1. The umbilical region. [A, 387.] 2. An old name for the omentum. [L, 41.]

GANGANDHOOL (Hind.), n. The *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GANGART (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}n^2'a^{3}rt. See GAIT.—**Spastische G.** A spastic gait. [α, 34.]

GANG-FLOWER, n. Ga^{2}n^2'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GANGLIAC, GANGLIAL, GANGLIAR, adj's. Ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-a^{2}k, -a^{2}l, -a^{3}r. Lat., *gangliaris* (from γάγγλιον, see GANGLION). Constituting, pertaining to, or resembling a ganglion.

GANGLIASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From γάγγλιον (see GANGLION), and ἀσθένεια, weakness. A diminution of the power which the ganglia have over the nutrition of the sympathetic nerve. [H. C. Wyman, "Mich. Med. News," Oct. 25, 1882, p. 313.]

GANGLIATED, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-at-e^{2}d. 1. Provided with ganglia. 2. Intermixed or intertwined. [C.]

GANGLIFORM, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *gangliformis*. Fr., *gangliforme*. See GANGLIOID.

GANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-is)*. Fr., *gangliïte*. Ger., *Ganglienentzündung*. Inflammation of a nervous or lymphatic ganglion. [E.]—**G. centralis, G. medullaris.** Of W. Nissen, cholera of a severe form; supposed by him to be due to inflammation of the inner portion of the ganglia of the solar plexus, and especially of the hepatic plexus. [A, 322.]—**G. neurilemmatos, G. peripherica.** Of W. Nissen, mild cholera; supposed by him to be due to inflammation of the sheaths of the nervous structures mentioned under g. medullaris. [A, 322.]

GANGLIOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n-gle-o-ka^{3}r-se-ne. Cancer of the lymphatic ganglia. [L, 41, 82.]

GANGLIOCYTIN, n. Ga^{2}n^2-gli^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. See NUCLEIN.

GANGLIOID, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-oid. Gr., γαγγλιώδης (from γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *gangliodes*. Fr., *ganglioïde*. Ger., *ganglienähnlich*. Resembling or pertaining to a ganglion. [A, 387.]

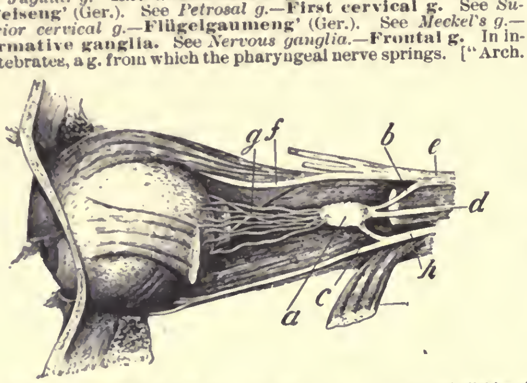
GANGLIOLITHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-gle-o-le-te. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and λίθος, a stone. A calculus of a lymphatic ganglion. [L, 41, 82.]

GANGLIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli(gli^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A little ganglion. [α, 14.]—**G. coccygeum.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Gangliola intermedia trunci cervicalis nervi sympathici.** See GANGLIA *intermedia trunci cervicalis*.—**Gangliola plexuum vesicarum seminalium.** Swellings, possibly ganglionic, in the plexus vesiculæ seminalis. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**G. tympanicum.** See GLANDULA *tympanica*.—**G. tympanicum superius.** An anomalous g. on the small superficial petrosal nerve. [L, 332.]

GANGLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-is)*. A tumor of a lymphatic gland. [E.]

GANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)'gli^2-o^{2}n. Gr., γάγγλιον. Fr., *g*. Ger., *Ueberbein* (1st def.), *Sehnenbalg* (1st def.), *Ganglion* (pl., *Ganglien* [2d def.]), *Nervenknoten* (2d def.). It., *ganglio*. Sp., *g*. 1. An indolent, cyst-like enlargement of the sheath of a tendon, most commonly observed at the wrist; also an enlarged bursa mucosa. [A, 301; A, 364 (α, 21); E.] 2. A mass of nervous tissue which receives, records, sends out, or originates nervous impulses, or gives rise to psychical activity, or combines all these functions. Anatomically, it is a more or less distinct mass of nervous matter, consisting of nerve-cells and nerve-fibres, the cells and fibres being intimately associated or directly continuous. In its most comprehensive sense the term includes the brain and the spinal cord as well as the ganglia of the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nerves. It is also frequently used to designate the special well-defined masses of ganglionic nervous tissue in the central nervous system, such as the cerebral hemispheres (hemispheral ganglia), the basal ganglia (striata, thalami or optic lobes), and other masses frequently also called nuclei, such as the g., or nucleus, of Sömmerring, of Luys, etc. This term is used frequently as a synonym of nerve-centres. A g. has, however, an anatomically definite individuality, while a nerve-centre may not have, although its function may be very distinct; *e. g.*, the entire spinal cord or cerebral hemisphere might properly be designated as either a g. or a nerve-centre, but each possesses many subordinate centres distinct physiologically, although anatomically continuous. [J, 55, 112, 124, 183.] 3. A nodose enlargement of the mycelium in *Fungi*. [B, 121 (α, 24).] 4. A lymphatic node.—**Abdominal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia abdominalia*. Ger., *Bauchganglien*. 1. See *Semilunar ganglia*. 2. All the ganglia contained in the abdominal cavity. [L.]—**Adenoid g.** A gland-like body, such as the spleen, thyreoid, etc. [J.] Cf. *Blood* GLANDS.—**Andersch's g.** See *Petrous g.*—**Annular g.** See ANNULUS *gangliformis*.—**Anterior cerebral g.** Lat., *g. cerebrale* (seu *cerebri*) *anterius* (seu *anticum*), *g. cerebri magnum anticum*. 1. The corpus striatum. 2. The corpus striatum and the corpus lenticulare regarded as a whole. [L, 31, 332.]—**Anterior g. (of the optic thalamus).** The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 56.]—**Arnold's (auricular) g.** See *Otic g.*—**Auditory g.** See TUBERCULUM *acusticum*.—**Auerbach's ganglia.** See *Ganglia of Auerbach*.—**Auricular g.** See *Otic g.*—**Axillary ganglia.** See *Axillary* GLANDS.—**Azygous g.** 1. A g. which exists singly, not as one of a pair. 2. The g. opposite the coccyx, in which the two portions of the sympathetic nerve are united.—**Basal g.** See *Great basal ganglia of the brain*.—**Basal optic g.** Lat., *g. basale opticum, g. post optici*. Ger., *basales Opticusg'*. Of Meynert, a collection of gray matter below the third ventricle, which begins above the optic commissure and extends over the optic tract to the posterior border of the tuber cinereum. He regards the g. as a part of the tuber, but does not believe with Luys that the opposite ganglia touch. ["Arch. f. Psych.," 1877, p. 492 (K).]—**Bauchganglien** (Ger.). See *Abdominal ganglia*.—**Bauchmarksg'** (Ger.). An enlargement in the ventral nervous system found in the *Crustacea*. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1857, p. 480 (α, 29).]—**Bidder's ganglia.** See *Ganglia of Bidder*.—**Bochdalek's g.** Lat., *g. Bochdalekii*. See *Supramaxillary* PLEXUS.—**Branchial ganglia.** In the true molluscan type, the third and most persistent pair of ganglia. [L, 147 (α, 21).]—**Buccal g.** In the *Mollusca*, a g. situated at the point where the œsophagus joins the buccal mass. [L, 322.]—**Cardiac g. (of Wrisberg).** Lat., *g. cardiacum* (*Wrisbergii* [seu *magnum*]). Fr., *g. cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzg'*. A small g. to which the fibres of the superficial cardiac plexus converge. It is sometimes absent and often is represented by two or more smaller ganglia. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Inferior* and *Superior cardiac ganglia*.—**Carotid g.** Lat., *g. caroticum, g. cavernosum*. Ger., *carotisches G*. A small ganglioid swelling beneath the carotid artery, in the lower part of the cavernous sinus; formed by filaments from the carotid plexus. [A, 478 (α, 17); L, 332.]—**Cephalic ganglia.** Fr., *g. céphalique*. See *G. of Ribes*. 2. In insects, large ganglia which distribute filaments to the eyes and to the antennæ. [L, 147 (α, 21).]—**Cephalic ganglia of the sympathetic.** The ophthalmic, otic, sphenopalatine, and submaxillary ganglia. [L.]—**Cerebral ganglia.** Lat., *g. cerebri*. Fr., *g's cérébraux*. Ger., *Ganglien des Gehirns*. 1. In the *Mollusca*, a pair of ganglia connected by a commissure situated above the œsophagus. [L, 147.] 2. In the pl., the great cerebral centres. [L.]—**Cervical ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia cervicalia*. See *Inferior cervical g.*, *Middle cervical g.*, and *Superior cervical g.*—**Cervical g. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve*.—**Cervical g. of the uterus.** Lat., *g. cervicale uteri*. A large plexus of nerves formed by filaments from the hypogastric plexus, the three upper sacral ganglia, and the first, second, and third sacral nerves. It sends branches to the whole uterus, but especially to the cervix. [A, 22.]—**Cervicouterine g.** The cervical g. of the uterus. [B.]—**Ciliary g.** Fr., *g. ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarg'*. See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Cloquet's g.** Lat., *g. Cloquetii*. See *Naso-palatine* PLEXUS.—**Coccygeal g.** See *Coccygeal* GLANDS.—**Cochlear g.** See *G. spirale*.—**Cœliac g.** Lat., *g. cœliacum*. See *Cœliac* PLEXUS and *Semilunar ganglia*.—**Compound g.** A swelling produced by dilatation and partial or complete obliteration of the sheaths of several tendons, forming a thickened sac that contains colloid material and white bodies like melon-seeds or grains of rice. [α, 34.]—**Compound palmar g.** A compound g. connected with the flexor tendons as they pass under the annular ligament at the wrist. [α, 34.]—**Corti's g.** Lat., *g. Cortii*. See *G. spirale*.—**Diaphragmatic g.** Lat., *g. diaphragmaticum*. Fr., *g. diaphragmatique*. 1. A small g. connected with the semilunar g. at the point where the latter joins the phrenic nerve. It occurs on the right side only, and on the lower surface of the diaphragm. It sends branches to the vena cava, the suprarenal

body, and the hepatic plexus. [A, 478 (a, 17).] 2. See *Phrenic g.* —**Diffuse g.** Fr., *g. diffus.* See *Compound g.*—**Doppelg'** (Ger.). A double g. [a, 29.]—**Dorsal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia dorsalia.* See *Thoracic ganglia.*—**Ehrenritter's g.** Lat., *g. Ehrenritterii.* See *Jugular g.*—**Extraventricular g.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS. —**Felseng'** (Ger.). See *Petrosal g.*—**First cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Flügelgaumeng'** (Ger.). See *Meckel's g.*—**Formative ganglia.** See *Nervous ganglia.*—**Frontal g.** In invertebrates, a g. from which the pharyngeal nerve springs. ["Arch.



a, the ciliary ganglion; *b*, its long root; *c*, its short root; *d*, the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve; *f*, the nasal nerve; *g*, the ciliary nerves; *h*, the third nerve; *i*, the external rectus muscle.

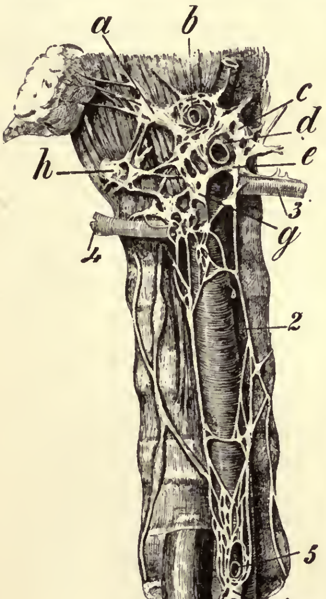
f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1855 (a, 29).]—**Fusiform g.** Lat., *g. fusiforme.* See *Superior cervical g.*—**Fussg'** (Ger.). See *Infra-œsophageal g.* [L.]—**G. abdominale centrale.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**Ganglia abdominalia.** See *Abdominal* GANGLIA.—**G. abdominale maximum.** See *Semilunar g.*—**Ganglia aberrantia.** Ger., *Schaltganglien.* Small nodules or ganglia found occasionally on the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves. [L, 332.]—**Ganglia accessoria.** See *Ganglia intermedia.*—**G. accessoria trunci cervicalis.** Ganglia accessory to the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve. [a, 29.]—**G. acustico-faciale.** Ger., *Acusticofacialg'.* See *G. vestibulare.*—**G. acusticum.** A g. which in certain insects, such as the grasshopper, forms the termination of the acoustic nerve. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1855 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia adposita.** See *G's par apposition.*—**G. Anderschii.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. Arnoldi, G. auriculare (Arnoldi).** See *Otic g.*—**G. auriculare posterius.** See *Temporal g.*—**G's auriculo-ventriculaires** (Fr.). See *Ganglia of Bidder.*—**G. basale opticum.** See *Basal optic g.*—**G. Bochdalekii.** See *Supramaxillary* PLEXUS.—**G. cardiacum.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum inferius.** See *Inferior cardiac g.* —**G. cardiacum magnum.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum minus (seu superius).** See *Superior cardiac g.*—**G. cardiacum Wrisbergii.** See *Cardiac g.*—**G. caroticum.** See *Carotid g.* —**G. caroticum accessorium inferius.** An anomalous g. in the internal carotid plexus. [L, 332.]—**G. caroticum accessorium superius.** An occasional g. found in the internal carotid plexus. [L, 332.]—**G. caroticum inferius.** Fr., *g. carotidien inférieur.* A g. in the lower part of the carotid plexus. [L, 31.]—**G. caroticum internum (seu superius).** A g. in the upper portion of the carotid plexus. [L.]—**Ganglia caudicis encephali.** Ger., *Hirnstammganglien.* The thalami and the corpora striata. [Burdach (a, 18).] —**G. cavernosum.** See *Carotid g.*—**G. centrale.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**G. cerebelli.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**G. cerebrale anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior cerebral g.*—**G. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral g.*—**Ganglia cerebri magna inferiora.** See *Great basal ganglia of the brain.*—**G. cerebri magnum anticum.** See *Anterior cerebral g.*—**G. cerebri magnum inferius.** Of Goll, the optic thalamus. [I, 3 (K).]—**G. cerebri magnum superius.** See CORPUS *striatum.*—**Ganglia cerebri media.** The optic thalami. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. cerebri posterius (seu posticum).** See THALAMUS.—**G. cervicale fusiforme.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale inferius (seu infimum).** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale magnum.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale medium.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale ovale.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale primum.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale stellatum.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale superius (seu supremum).** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale tertium.** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**G. cervicale thyreoideum.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. cervicale uteri.** See *Cervical g. of the uterus.*—**G. cervicale vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**Ganglia cervicalia.** See *Inferior cervical g.*, *Middle cervical g.*, and *Superior cervical g.*—**G. chordæ tympani.** In some invertebrates, a g. on the chorda tympani just above its exit from the Glaserian fissure. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844 (a, 29).]—**G. ciliare.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. ciliare accessorium inferius.** An anomalous g. connected with the ciliary branches of the ophthalmic nerve. [L, 332.]—**G. ciliare accessorium superius.** An anomalous g. connected with the ciliary branches of the ophthalmic g. [L, 332.]—**G. Cloquetii.** See *Naso-palatine* PLEXUS.—**Ganglia coccygea.** See *Coccygeal* GLANDS.—**G. cochleare.** See *G. spirale.*—**G. cœliacum.** See *Cœliac g.*—**G. cœliacum dextrum.** The right semilunar g. [L.]—**G. cœliacum laterale.** A small g. of the splenic plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. cœliacum medium.** A g. on the anterior aspect of the aorta above the origin of the cœliac trunk, belonging to the hepatic plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. cœliacum sinistrum.** The left semilunar g. [L.]—**G. Cortii.** See *G. spirale.*—**G. cranio-cervicale.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. crochu.** Of Hirschfeld, the hippocampal convolution. [I, 42 (K).]—**Ganglia cubitalia.** See *Brachial* GLANDS.—**G. de Remak.** See *G. of the sinus of the vena cava.*—**Ganglien der Haube** (Ger.). See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum.*—**Ganglien der hinteren Vierhügel** (Ger.). The gray matter of the posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**G. der Hirnschenkelshlinge** (Ger.). See LEMNISCUS.—**G. des Gehirns** (Ger.). See *Cerebral g.*—**G. diaphragmaticum.** See *Diaphragmatic g.* and *Phrenic g.*—**Ganglia dorsalia.** See *Thoracic ganglia.*—**G. du cervelet** (Fr.). See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**G. du tubercule quadrijumeau antérieur** (Fr.). The central gray matter of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [K.]—**G. Ehrenritterii.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**Ganglia encephali, G's encéphaliques** (Fr.). See *Cerebral ganglia.*—**Ganglia explementi.** The gray matter of the cortical portions of the cerebral hemispheres, as distinguished from the great basal ganglia. [I, 3 (K).]—**Ganglienentzündung** (Ger.). See GANGLIITIS.—**Ganglienfasern** (Ger.). See *G.* FIBRES.—**G. Frankenhäuseri.** See *G. of Frankenhäuser.* —**G. fusiforme.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. Gasseri.** See *Gasserian g.*—**G. geniculare, G. geniculatum.** See *Geniculate g.*—**G. geniculatum mediale.** A small projection sometimes observed in the posterior brachium. [Spitzka, "Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]—**G. geniculi.** See *Geniculate g.*—**Ganglia genitalia.** See *Spermatic ganglia.*—**Gangliengrau** (Ger.). Of Meynert, the gray nervous substance of the encephalic ganglia, as distinguished from the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum. [I.]—**G. habenulæ.** See *G. of the habenula.*—**Ganglia hæmorrhoidalia minora** [Valentin]. Fr., *petits g's hemorrhoïdaux.* Ganglia connected with the hæmorrhoidal plexus. [L, 31.]—**G. hemisphæricum.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS.—**Ganglia hepatica.** Fr., *g's hépatique.* Small gray or reddish ganglia on the hepatic branches of the semilunar g. about the hepatic artery. [L, 7 (a, 29).] —**Ganglia hordeiformia.** See *Thoracic ganglia.*—**G. hypogastricum.** See *Cervical g. of the uterus.*—**Ganglia illusoria.** Microscopical enlargements in the course of nerves not caused by the addition of nerve corpuscles, but by the interlacement of nerve-fibres with their sheaths. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. impar.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**G. incisivum.** See *Naso-palatine* PLEXUS.—**G. inferius glosso-pharyngei.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. inferius vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**G. infimum nervi sympathici.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**G. inframaxillare anterius.** An enlargement of the inferior maxillary nerve, or one of its branches, near the incisor teeth. [L, 31.]—**G. inframaxillare posterius.** An enlargement of the inferior maxillary nerve or one of its branches near the last molar tooth. [L, 31.]—**Ganglia intercalaria.** See *Ganglia intermedia.*—**G. intercaroticum, G. intercarotidicum, G. intercarotidien** (Fr.). See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**Ganglia intermedia.** Ger., *intermediäre Ganglien.* Anomalous ganglia, or those which are accessory to others, as in the case where a constant g. is represented by several smaller ganglia. [L, 332.]—**Ganglia intermedia trunci cervicalis.** Anomalous ganglia connected with the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**G. interpedunculare.** See *Intercrural g.*—**G. intervertebrale capitis anterius.** See *Gasserian g.*—**G. intervertebrale capitis posterius.** An embryonic structure from which the upper ganglia of the pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves develop. [L, 332.]—**G. jugulare (glossopharyngei).** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare inferius.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**G. jugulare Mülleri.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare nervi vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**G. jugulare superius (seu supremum).** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. jugulare vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.* —**Ganglia lateralia.** Small accessory ganglia on the branches of the inferior cervical g. which embrace the subclavian artery. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. lenticulare.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. linguale.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. linguale molle.** Fr., *g. lingual mou.* A small g. connected with the pharyngeal plexus and lying adjacent to the lingual artery. [L, 31.]—**Ganglia lumbaria.** See *Lumbar ganglia.* [L, 88, v. 38, p. 412.]—**G. lymphaticum.** See *Lymphatic* GLAND.—**G. magnum.** See *Superior cardiac g.*—**Ganglia majora.** Ganglia large enough to be seen with the naked eye. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglienmasse** (Ger.). The gray substance of the cerebral cortex. [I, 3 (K).]—**G. maxillare.** Fr., *g. maxillaire.* See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. Meckelii.** See *Meckel's g.*—**G. Meckelii minus.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. medium nervi sympathici.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**Ganglia mesenterica.** See *Mesenteric ganglia.*—**G. mesentericum inferius.** An almost microscopic g. connected with the inferior mesenteric plexus and lying adjacent to the inferior mesenteric artery. [L, 332.]—**G. mesentericum laterale.** A g. of the superior mesenteric plexus situated on the left side. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. mesentericum medium dextrum.** See *G. meseraicum medium dextrum.*—**G. mesentericum superius.** A g. connected with the solar plexus immediately beneath the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. [L, 332.]—**Ganglia meseraica.** See *Mesenteric ganglia.*—**Ganglia meseraica dextra inferiora.** A number of small ganglia belonging



A SYMPATHETIC GANGLION.

a, the superior cervical ganglion; *b*, the eleventh nerve; *c*, the tenth nerve; *d*, the sphenoidal sinus; *e*, the uvula; *f*, the great horn of the hyoid bone; *g*, the common carotid artery; *h*, the œsophagus; *i*, the superior thyreoid artery; *k*, the thyreoid gland.

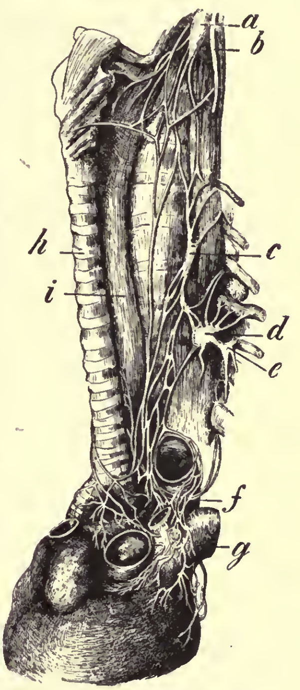
to the superior mesenteric plexus, which are situated above the renal artery and below the suprarenal capsule on the right side. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia meseraica dextra superiora.** Two or three small ganglia in the upper part of the superior mesenteric plexus on the right side. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. meseraico-aorticum dextrum superius.** A small oblong g. at the anastomosis of branches of the renal plexus with branches of the superior mesenteric plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. meseraico-aorticum inferius.** An oblong, flat, somewhat convex g. at the anastomosis of the external lateral branch of the aortic plexus and the lumbar portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. meseraicum medium dextrum.** A g. of the superior mesenteric plexus situated on the right side between the superior and inferior mesenteric ganglia. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. Müllerli.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. nasale.** See *Meckel's g.*—**G's néphro-aortiques** (Fr.). See *Renal ganglia.*—**G's néphro-lombaires** (Fr.). Small ganglia at the points of anastomosis between the branches of the lumbar and the spermatic nerves. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. nervi auditorii.** The auditory nucleus. [I, 3 (K).]—**G. nervi glossopharyngei inferius.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. nervi glossopharyngei superius.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**G. nervi olfactorii.** Ger., *Riechg'.* See *Olfactory* BULB.—**G. nervi optici.** The ganglionic layer of the retina. [L, 117 (a, 29).]—**G. nervi splanchnici.** See *Semilunar g.*—**G. nervi splanchnici minus** [Valentin]. A small g. on the smaller splanchnic nerve, close to its union with the cœliac plexus. [L.]—**G. nervi vagi inferius.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**G. nervi vagi radicis superius.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. nervi vagi trunci.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. nervi vestibuli.** See *G. vestibulare.*—**G. of Andersch.** Lat., *g. Anderschii.* Fr., *g. d'Andersch.* See *Petrous g.*—**G. of Arnold.** See *Otic g.*—**Ganglia of Auerbach.** Ger., *Auerbach'sche Ganglienknoten.* Minute nerve ganglia in Auerbach's plexus. [J.]—**Ganglia of Bidder.** Fr., *g's auriculo-ventriculaires, g's de Bidder.* The two groups of nerve-cells at the termination of the two cardiac branches of the vagi in the auricular septum of the frog's heart. [J, 30.]—**G. of Cloquet.** See *Naso-palatine* PLEXUS.—**G. of Corti.** See *G. spirale.*—**G. of Frankenhäuser.** Lat., *g. Frankenhäuseri.* The cervico-uterine g. [Friend, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," xxvii, 2; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 3, 1886, p. 26 (a, 29).]—**G. of Gasser.** See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia of increase.** See *Nervous ganglia.*—**G. of interruption.** Ger., *Unterbrechungsg'.* Of Meynert, one of the basal ganglionic masses of the brain, so called because they interrupt the direct course of the nerve-fibres in the projection system. [I, 38 (K).]—**G. of life.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—**G. of Meckel.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia of Meissner.** See *Meissner's ganglia.*—**G. of origin of the tegmentum.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum.*—**G. of Ribes.** A small g. found on the anterior communicating artery of the brain; formed by the union of branches, from both sides, of the superior cervical g. [L, 142.]—**G. of Scarpa.** Lat., *g. Scarpæ.* Fr., *g. de Scarpa.* See INTUMESCENTIA *gangliiformis of Scarpa.*—**G. of the auditory nerve.** See *Auditory* NUCLEUS.—**G. of the cerebrum.** See *Cerebral g.*—**G. of the circumflex nerve.** A gangliform enlargement upon the branch of the circumflex nerve to the teres minor muscle. [L, 172.]—**G. of the corpus bigeminum inferius.** See NUCLEUS *of the lower quadrigeminal body.*—**Ganglia of the crusta.** The masses of gray matter between the bundles of white fibres in the crusta. [I, 38 (K).]—**G. of the facial nerve.** See *Geniculate g.*—**G. of the fifth nerve.** See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.** See *Petrous g.*—**G. of the habenula.** Lat., *g. habenulæ.* Fr., *g. de l'habénule.* Syn.: *nucleus pedunculi conarii.* Of Meynert, a collection of nerve-cells in the trigonum habenulæ, connected by white fibres with the intercrural g. [I, 15 (K).]—**G. of the interosseous nerve.** An enlargement of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm on the back of the carpus, from which branches to the adjoining structures are given off. [L, 142.]—**Ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve* and *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. of the portio dura.** See *Geniculate g.*—**G. of the posterior interosseous nerve.** A ganglioid enlargement of the posterior interosseous nerve on the back of the carpus, whence filaments are distributed to the ligaments and



SYMPATHETIC GANGLIA.

a, the phrenic ganglion; *b*, the hepatic artery; c and *h*, tha left and right splanchnic ganglia; *d*, the superior mesenteric artery; *e*, the renal ganglion; *g*, the superior mesenteric ganglion; *i*, tha inferior mesenteric ganglion. 1, the inferior vena cava; 2, the abdominal aorta; 3, 4, the left and right renal arteries; 5, the inferior mesenteric artery.

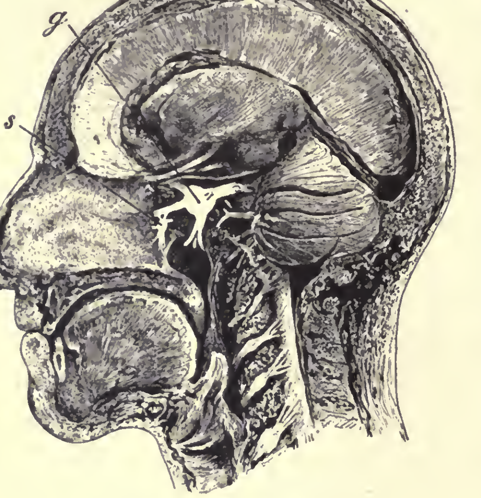
articulations of the carpus. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**G. of the root of the pneumogastric** (or **vagus**) **nerve.** Lat., *g. nervi vagi radicis.* See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. of the sinus of the vena cava.** A small g. of the cardiac plexus at the mouth of the vena cava. [L, 55 (a, 29).]—**G. of the superior corpus bigeminum.** The central gray matter of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 31 (K).]—**Ganglia of the sympathetic nerve.** A series of ganglia on each side of the vertebral column which are connected together and form, together with the intervening cords, the sympathetic nerve. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia of the tegmentum.** Ger., *Ganglie der Haube.* See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum.*—**G. of the trigeminus.** Ger., *G. des dreigetheilten Nerven.* See *Gasserian g.*—**G. of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. of the vagus root.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. of Wrisberg.** See *Cardiac g.* and *Superior cardiac g.*—**G. olivæ.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**G. olivare.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. ophthalmicum.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**G. ophthalmicum secundarium inferius** [Switzer]. See *G. ciliare accessorium inferius.*—**G. ophthalmicum secundarium superius** [Switzer]. See *G. ciliare accessorium superius.*—**G. optici, G. opticum.** See *Optic g.*—**G. opticum basale.** See *Basal optic g.*—**G. orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Optic g.*—**G. oticum.** See *Otic g.*—**G's palléaux** (Fr.). In molluscs, an accessory g. situated in the lateral portion of the space formed by the mantle. [L, 158 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia par apposition.** Ganglia which occupy one side, but not the whole thickness of a nerve. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G's péritrachéo-laryngiens** (Fr.). See *Peritracheo-laryngeal ganglia.*—**G. pétreux** (Fr.), **G. petrosum (Anderschii).** See *Petrous g.*—**G. pharyngeum.** See *Pharyngeal g.*—**G. pharyngeum molle** [Valentin]. A small g. close to the pharyngeal g. from which issue branches which form a plexus upon the lingual artery. [L, 31.]—**G. pharyngeum nervi vagi.** See *Pharyngeal g.*—**Ganglia phrenico-hepatica.** A number of small ganglia on the lower surface of the diaphragm which belong to the phrenic plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. phrenicum.** See *Diaphragmatic g.* and *Phrenic g.*—**G. phrenicum majus.** A small g. at the junction of the phrenic nerves of the spinal and sympathetic systems. [L, 7, 142 (a, 29).]—**G. phrenicum secundarium.** A g. belonging to the anterior superior transverse plexus formed by the hepatic branches of the cœliac plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia posteriora.** See *Ganglia lateralia.*—**G. posticum (Galli).** See *Optic* THALAMUS.—**G. postopticum.** See *Basal optic g.*—**G. préfaryngé** (Fr.). See *Prelaryngeal* GLAND.—**Ganglia prostatica.** Small ganglia connected with the prostatic plexus. [L, 332.]—**G. pterygopalatinum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia pudenda fœminarium.** See *Vesico-vaginal ganglia.*—**Ganglia pudenda marium.** See *Ganglia prostatica.*—**G. radicis nervi vagi.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. renale aorticum sinistrum.** A flat, oblong, or triangular g. of the renal plexus at the origin of the renal artery. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. renale commune anterius.** A g. of the renal plexus situated on the anterior aspect of the nasal artery. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. renale commune posterius.** An oblong or semilunar g. belonging to the renal plexus, found on the posterior aspect of the renal artery. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia renalia (aortica).** See *Renal ganglia.*—**Ganglia renalia dispersa.** A number of small ganglia on the anterior aspect of the renal artery connected with the renal plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia renalia interna.** A number of small ganglia on the branches of the renal plexus which enter the kidney. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. reticulare.** See *Reticulate g.*—**G. retinæ.** A portion of the inner nuclear layer of the retina in birds.—**G's rétropéritonéaux** (Fr.). Lymphatic glands situated behind the peritonæum. [a, 18.]—**G. rhinicum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Ganglia sacralia.** See *Sacral ganglia.*—**Ganglia sacralia accessoria.** Four small accessory ganglia along the course of the median artery of the sacrum. [a, 29.]—**Ganglienschicht** (Ger.). A ganglionic layer. [A, 521.]—**G. semilunare.** See *Semilunar g.* and *Gasserian g.*—**G. semilunare abdominale** (seu **abdominis**). See *Semilunar g.*—**G. semilunare Gasseri** (seu **nervi trigemini**). See *Gasserian g.*—**Ganglia spermatica.** See *Spermatic ganglia.*—**G. spermatico-renale.** A small round or oblong g. found at the commencement of a small plexus formed by the inferior branches of the renal plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. spermaticum**



SYMPATHETIC GANGLIA.

a, the superior cervical ganglion; *b*, the tenth nerve; *c*, the middle cervical ganglion; *d*, the inferior cervical ganglion; *e*, the first dorsal ganglion; *f*, the arch of the acrta; *g*, the pulmonary artery; *h*, the trachea; *i*, the œsophagus.

inferius. The inferior and smaller of the ganglionic enlargements in the inferior spermatic plexus. [a, 29.]—**G. spermaticum primum.** The superior and larger of the two ganglionic enlargements in the inferior spermatic plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. sphénoïdal** (Fr.), **G. sphenopalatinum.** See *Meckel's g.*—**G. spinale.** See *Intervertebral g.*—**G. spinale infimum.** The ganglionic enlargement on the coccygeal nerve, usually contained within the cavity of the dura mater. [L, 31, 332.]—**G. spirale.** Syn.: *g. cochléar.* Fr., *g. de Corti.* A spiral cord-like aggregation of bipolar g. cells in the spiral canal of the modiolus, through which the cochlear nerve passes. [L, 142.]—**Ganglia splanchnica.** See *Semilunar ganglia.*—**G. splanchnico-supra-**



(AFTER FRAZER.)
g, the Gasserian ganglion; *s*, the spheno-palatine ganglion.

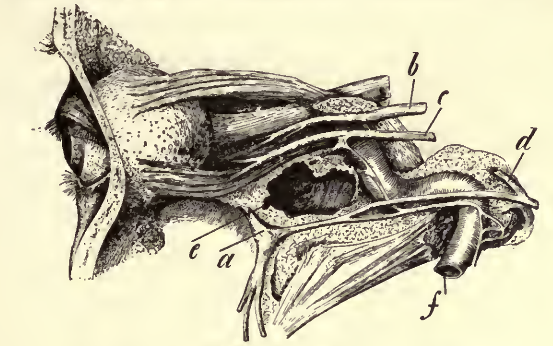
renale. See *G. nervi splanchnici minus.*—**G. stellatum.** Fr., *g. stellaire.* See *Inferior cervical g.* and *Middle cervical g.*—**G. submaxillare.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**G. superius vagi.** See *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. supramaxillare.** Fr., *g. sus-maxillaire.* 1. See *Supramaxillary* PLEXUS. 2. See *Supramaxillary g.*—**Ganglia supramaxillaria posteriora** [Valentin]. Fr., *g's sus-maxillaires postérieurs.* Small ganglia upon the superior posterior dental nerves. [L, 31.]—**Ganglia sympathetica accessoria (seu intercalaria, seu intermedia).** See *Ganglia intermedia.*—**Gangliensystem** (Ger.). The ganglionic nervous system.—**G. Tarini.** See PONS *Tarini.*—**G. temporale.** See *Temporal g.*—**Ganglia thoracica.** See *Thoracic ganglia.*—**Ganglia thyreoidea inferiora, anteriora et posteriora.** Fr., *g's thyroïdiens, inférieurs et postérieurs.* Small ganglia in the inferior thyreoid plexus. [L, 332.]—**G. thyreoideum inferius.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**G. thyreoideum superius.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**G. transversum.** See *Semilunar ganglia.*—**G. trunci nervi vagi.** See *Inferior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**G. trunci nodosum.** See PLEXUS *gangliformis.*—**G. tympanicum.** Fr., *g. tympanique.* A small ganglioid swelling in the tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the canal between the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the tympanum. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. unciforme.** The uncinate fasciculus. [a, 29.]—**G. uterina.** G. contained in the uterine plexus, by the side of the cervical portion of the uterus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Ganglia vascularia, G's vaso-moteurs** (Fr.). See *Blood* GLANDS and *Vaso-motor* CENTRES.—**G. vertebrale** [Arnold]. See *Inferior cervical g.*—**Ganglia vesicalia minora.** Small ganglioid swellings on the branches of the middle vesical plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**G. vestibulare.** Syn.: *intumescentia ganglionaris* (seu *ganglioniformis*). Lat., *g. nervi vestibuli.* Fr., *g. vestibulaire.* Ger., *Vestibularg'.* A small g. connected with the vestibular nerve which receives small fibres from the geniculate g. [L, 332.]—**G. Walteri.** See *Coccygeal* GLANDS.—**G. Wrisbergii.** See *Inferior cardiac g.*—**Ganglienzellenverästelung** (Ger.). Ramification of the processes of nerve-cells. [J.]—**Gasserian g.** Lat., *g. (semilunare) Gasseri* (seu *nervi trigemini*). Fr., *g. de Gasser, g. semilunaire du trijumeau.* Ger., *gasserisches G., G. Gasseri.* A large crescent-shaped g. lodged in a shallow depression on the anterior (superior) surface, and near the apex, of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; formed by the union of fibres from the larger root of the fifth cranial nerve with filaments from the carotid plexus. From its anterior convex border are given off the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves. [L, 31, 42, 332.]—**Gastro-epiploic ganglia.** See *Gastro-epiploic* GLANDS.—**Gehörg'** (Ger.). The organ of hearing in certain insects. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1855 (a, 29).]—**Gelenkg'** (Ger.). 1. A pouch in the capsule of a joint interposed between the joint and a tendon. 2. A bursa mucosa which communicates with a joint. [L, 57 (a, 29).]—**Geniculate g.** Lat., *g. geniculatum, g. geniculare, g. geniculi, intumescentia gangliaformis.* Fr., *g. géniculé.* Ger., *Knieg'.* A ganglioid enlargement of the facial nerve in the aqueduct of Falloppius, which receives the large superficial petrosal nerve and a branch of the small superficial petrosal nerve. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Genito-spinal g.** See *Genito-spinal* CENTRE.—**Grand g. supérieur du cerveau** (Fr.). See CORPUS *striatum.*—**Great basal ganglia of the brain.** Lat., *ganglia cerebri magna inferiora.* Of Spitzka, the striata and thalami. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 48 (K).]—**Great cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum magnum.* See *Cardiac g.*—**Halbmondförmige Ganglien** (Ger.). See *Semilunar ganglia.*—**Hemispherical ganglia.** See *Cerebral* HEMISPHERE.—**Herzg'** (Ger.). See *Cardiac g.*—**Hinteres inneres G. des Sehhügels** (Ger.). Of Carus, an accessory corpus quadrigeminum which occurs in some fishes. [I, 3 (K).]—**Hirng'** (Ger.). See *Cerebral g.*—**Hypogastric g.** Lat., *g. hypogastricum.* See *Cervical g. of the uterus.*—**Hypoglossal g.** See *Hypoglossal* NUCLEUS.—**Inferior cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum inferius.* Fr., *g. cardiaque inférieur.* The lower of the two ganglia which sometimes take the place of the cardiac g. [L, 31.]—**Inferior cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale inferius* (seu *infimum*), *g. thoracicum primum.* Fr., *g. cervical inférieur.* Ger., *unteres Halsg', unterer Halsknoten.* A g. of irregular shape situated between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib, behind and to the outer side of the root of the vertebral artery. It is connected with the three lower cervical nerves, sometimes with the first dorsal, and gives off numerous branches, the most important being the inferior cardiac nerve. From its situation it is by some regarded as the first dorsal g. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior ganglia of the cerebrum.** See *Great basal ganglia of the brain.*—**Inferior g. of the pneumogastric (or vagus) nerve.** Lat., *g. inferius* (seu *cervicale*) *vagi, g. trunci* (seu *jugulare*) *nervi vagi.* A reddish, somewhat cylindroid enlargement of the pneumogastric nerve, placed at a short distance from its exit from the jugular foramen. All of the fibres of the nerve are not included in it, and it is connected with the hypoglossal and cervical nerves and the various plexuses in its vicinity. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior optic g.** See *Basal optic g.*—**Infra-œsophageal g.** Ger., *Fussganglie.* A g. in the *Mollusca* situated beneath the œsophagus and innervating the foot. [L, 147.]—**Inguinal ganglia.** See *Inguinal* GLANDS.—**Intercalar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia intercalaria.* See *Ganglia intermedia.*—**Intercarotic g., Intercarotid g.** Lat., *g. intercaroticum, g. intercarotidicum.* Fr., *g. intercarotidien.* See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**Intercrural g.** Lat., *g. intercrurale.* A small mass of gray matter between the crura cerebri. [I, 99.]—**Intermediäre Ganglien** (Ger.). See *Ganglia intermedia.*—**Internodial ganglia, Interrupting ganglia.** See *G. of interruption.*—**Interoptic g.** The gray matter of the interoptic lobes. [Spitzka, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1880, p. 86, 98, 102 (I).]—**Interpeduncular g.** See *Intercrural g.*—**Intervertebral g.** Lat., *g. intervertebrale.* The enlargement upon the posterior root of a spinal nerve near the intervertebral foramen. [L, 31.]—**Intraventricular g.** See *Caudate* NUCLEUS.—**Jugular g.** Lat., *g. jugulare* (*glossopharyngei,* seu *Mulleri,* seu *superius,* seu *supremum*) (1st def.), *g. jugulare inferius* (seu *nervi vagi*) (2d def.). Fr., *g. jugulaire.* 1. The g. of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the upper part of the jugular foramen. It is connected with only a portion of the nerve, a small bundle of fibres passing around it to unite with the nerve beyond it. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**Knieg'** (Ger.). See *Geniculate g.*—**Kopfganglien** (Ger.). See *Cerebral ganglia.*—**Labial ganglia.** See *Labial* GLANDS.—**Lenticular g.** Lat.,



lg, the lingual ganglion; *g*, the genio-glossus muscle; *m*, the mylo-hyoid muscle; *l*, the lingual nerve; *e*, the epiglottis; *h*, the hypoglossal nerve, *mg*, the submaxillary gland.

g. lenticulare. Fr., *g. lenticulaire.* See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Lesser cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum minus.* See *Superior cardiac g.*—**Lingual g.** Lat., *g. linguale.* Fr., *g. lingual.* See *Submaxillary g.*—**Linsenförmiges G.** (Ger.). See *Optic g.*—**Lower cervical g.** See *Inferior cervical g.*—**Lower g. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Inferior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**Ludwig's g.** A g. in the right auricle of the heart. [L, 332.]—**Lumbar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia lumbaria.* Fr., *g's lombaires.* Ger., *Lendenknoten, Lumbalganglien.* The ganglia of the sympathetic system in the lumbar region. They are four or five in

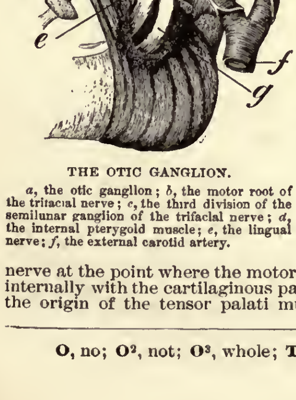
number on each side and lie along the inner muscles behind the abdominal aorta. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Lymphatic g.** Lat., *g. lymphaticum.* Fr., *g. lymphatique.* See *Lymphatic* GLAND.—**Marginal g.** Fr., *g. marginal.* Ger., *Grenzg'.* A g. of the great sympathetic chain in the trunk or the head. [J, 67.]—**Meckel's g.** Lat., *g. Meckelii* (seu *rhinicum*, seu *nasale*, seu *pterygopalatinum*). Fr., *g. de Meckel.* Ger., *Gaumenkeilbeinknoten.* A g. situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa near the sphenopalatine foramen. It receives the two sphenopalatine branches of the superior maxillary nerve, and sends branches to the periosteum of the orbit and the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses [Luschka]. Its branches are the anterior posterior and external palatine, the upper nasal, and the nasopalatine, Vidian, and pharyngeal nerves (*q. v.*).—**Medial g., Median g.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys.*—**Meissner's ganglia.** Ger., *Meissner'sche Ganglien* (oder *Knoten*). The ganglia of Meissner's plexus. [L. 31.]—**Mesenteric ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia mesenterica* (seu *meseraica*).



THE NASAL GANGLION.

a, the nasal ganglion; *b*, the third nerve; *c*, the sixth nerve; *d*, the seventh nerve; *e*, the sphenoidal sinus; *f*, the internal carotid artery.

Fr., *g's mésentériques.* Sympathetic ganglia near the root of the superior mesenteric artery; formed by filaments from the superior mesenteric plexus. [C.]—**Middle cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale medium* (seu *stellatum*, seu *thyreoideum*). Fr., *g. cervical moyen* (ou *intermédiaire*). Ger., *mittleres Halsg'*, *mittlerer Halsknoten.* The smaller of the three cervical ganglia, situated close to the inferior thyreoid artery. It usually receives branches from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves, and gives branches to the thyreoid gland and parts adjacent, and to the middle cardiac nerve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Middle g.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys.*—**Mittleres Halsg'** (Ger.). See *Middle cervical g.*—**Müller's g.** See *Jugular g.* (1st def.).—**Nasal g.** Lat., *g. nasale*, *g. rhinicum.* Ger., *Nasenknoten.* See *Meckel's g.*—**Naso-palatine g.** See *Naso-palatine* PLEXUS.—**Nerve g., Nervous g.** Fr., *g. nerveux.* Ger., *G'knoten*, *Nervenknoten.* See *G.* (2d def.).—**Oberes Halsg'** (Ger.). See *Superior cervical g.*—**Ophthalmic g., Optic g.** Lat., *g. ophthalmicum*, *g. optici*, *g. opticum.* Fr., *g. ophthalmique* (ou *ciliaire*, ou *orbitaire*), *g. optique* (*d'Arnold*). Ger., *ophthalmisches* (oder *linsenförmiges*) *G.*, *Ciliarg'.* A small quadrangular, flattened g., of a reddish-gray color and about the size of a pin's head, situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle, generally lying on the outer side of the ophthalmic artery. It has three roots, all of which enter its posterior border. The long root comes from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve. The short root, occasionally divided into two parts, comes from that branch of the third nerve which supplies the inferior oblique muscle. The third or sympathetic root comes from the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic. It also sometimes receives a root from Meckel's g. Its branches of distribution are the short ciliary nerves, which run forward, pierce the sclerotic around the entrance of the optic nerve, and are distributed to the chorioid, ciliary body, and the iris. [F.]—**Opto-striate g.** Fr., *g. opto-strié.* Of Luys, the gray substance of the corpus striatum and optic thalamus. [I, 56 (K).]—**Orbital g.** Fr., *g. orbitaire.* Ger., *Orbitalg'.* See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Otic g.** Lat., *g. oticum.* Fr., *g. d'Arnold*, *g. otique*, *g. maxillo-tympanique.* Ger., *otisches G.*, *Ohrknoten.* A small, oval, flattened g., of a reddish-gray color, situated immediately below the foramen ovale, on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, and near the origin of the internal pterygoid nerve. It is in relation externally with the trunk of the inferior maxillary nerve at the point where the motor root joins the sensory portion; internally with the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube and the origin of the tensor palati muscle; and posteriorly with the middle meningeal artery. It is connected with the inferior maxillary, auriculo-temporal, sympathetic, glosso-pharyngeal, and facial nerves. Its branches of distribution are a filament to the tensor tympani, and one to the tensor palati. [F, 31.]—**Palmar bursal g.** See *Compound palmar g.*—**Parieto-splanchnic ganglia.** See *Branchial ganglia.*—**Pedal g.** See *Infra-œsophageal g.*—**Periosteal g.** See *Periostitis* ALBUMINOSA.—**Peritracheo-laryngeal ganglia.** Fr., *g's péritrachéo-laryngiens.* Of Gouguenheim and Leval-Picquechef, the deep-seated lymphatic glands of the neck, situated about the upper segments of the air-passages, toward the lower and posterior part of the larynx, and in the neighborhood of the recurrent nerve. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 29, 1884, p. 141.]—**Petrosal g., Petrous g.** Lat., *g. petrosum* (*Anderschii*). Fr., *g. pétreux.* Ger., *Felseng'.* A g. situated in a small groove (the fossula petrosa) on the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It includes all the fibres of the nerve, and gives off the tympanic nerve and branches to the sympathetic and vagus nerves. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pharyngeal g.** Lat., *g. pharyngeum.* A g., often multiple, connected with the pharyngeal branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [L, 31, 332.]—**Phrenic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia phrenica.* Ger., *Zwerchfellganglien*, *phrenische Ganglien.* 1. A number of small ganglia connected with the phrenic plexus. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See *Diaphragmatic g.*—**Plexiform g.** 1. The Gasserian g. 2. The g. inferius of the vagus nerve. [L, 55 (*a*, 29).]—**Pneumogastric ganglia.** See *Inferior* and *Superior g. of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**Post-œsophageal ganglia.** In insects, ganglia united to the cephalic ganglia by cords, which form a collar round the gullet and supply nerves to the mouth. [L, 147 (*a*, 29).]—**Post-optic ganglia.** Of Spitzka, the posterior corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).]—**Pre-œsophageal ganglia.** See *Cephalic ganglia.*—**Remak's g.** A g. in the tissue of the heart near the entrance of the superior vena cava. [L.]—**Renal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia renalia* (*aortica*). Fr., *g's rénaux*, *g's néphro-aortiques.* Numerous small ganglia connected with the renal plexus. [L, 332.]—**Respiratory ganglia.** The respiratory centres. [L.]—**Reticular g.** Lat., *g. reticulare.* The scattered gray matter of the oblongata. [Spitzka, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1878 (I).]—**Riechg'** (Ger.). See *Olfactory* BULB.—**Rückenmarksganglien** (Ger.). Ganglia of the spinal cord in the lower vertebrates. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1842 (*a*, 29).]—**Sacral ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia sacralia.* Fr., *g's sacrés.* Ger., *Kreuzbeinknoten*, *Sacralganglien.* Sympathetic ganglia, four or five in number, on the ventral surface of the sacrum. [L, 31, 332.]—**Schacher's g.** See *Ophthalmic g.*—**Schaltganglien** (Ger.). See *Ganglia aberrantia.*—**Schmiedel's G.** (Ger.). A small g. of the carotid plexus which receives a filament from the third branch of the fifth nerve. [*a*, 29.]—**Schwanzg'** (Ger.). The caudal g. [*a*, 29.]—**Second cervical g.** See *Middle cervical g.*—**Semilunar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia semilunaria.* Ger., *halbmondförmige Ganglien.* Two ganglionic masses in the solar plexus. They are situated, one on each side, at the upper part of the plexus, close to the suprarenal bodies, and receive the great splanchnic nerves. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Sensory ganglia.** Fr., *g's d'organes sensoriels.* Ger., *Empfindungsganglien.* Ganglia, such as the thalami, connected with sensory nerves, especially the nerves of special sense. Cf. *Sensory* CENTRE.—**Simple g.** A smooth, globular, semifluctuating swelling connected with a tendon and varying in size from a shot to a pigeon's egg. It is a sac of fibrous tissue and contains colloid material, and does not communicate with the interior of the sheath of the tendon. [*a*, 34.]—**Solar ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia solaria.* Fr., *g's solaires.* See *Semilunar ganglia.*—**Spermatic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia spermatica.* Fr., *g's spermatiques.* Small ganglia connected with the internal spermatic plexuses. [L, 332.]—**Sphenoidal g., Spheno-palatine g.** See *Meckel's g.*—**Spinal ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia spinalia.* Ger., *Spinalganglien.* The roundish, gray enlargements of the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves. [L, 332.]—**Spinal g.** Lat., *g. spinale.* See *Intervertebral g.*—**Splanchnic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia splanchnica.* Fr., *g's splanchniques.* See *Semilunar ganglia.*—**Stammganglien** (Ger.). In invertebrates, the ganglia of the central nervous system. [*a*, 29.]—**Steissg'** (Ger.). See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Stomato-gastric ganglia.** Fr., *g's stomato-gastriques.* In molluscs, small ganglia situated on the superior surface of the stomach or in the frontal region, united by a median trunk, and communicating with the general ganglionic chain by means of anastomotic branches. [L, 188 (*a*, 21).]—**Subintestinal ganglia.** See *Meissner's ganglia.*—**Sublingual g., Submaxillary g.** Lat., *g. sublinguale*, *g. submaxillare.* Fr., *g. sous-maxillaire.* Ger., *Unterkieferknoten*, *Kieferknoten*, *Zungenknoten.* A g. situated above the deep portion of the submaxillary gland. It is connected with the lingual nerve, the chorda tympani, and the submaxillary nerve; also with the sympathetic plexus on the facial artery. It sends branches to the submaxillary gland, to the mucosa of the mouth, and to Wharton's duct, and sometimes communicates with the hypoglossal nerve. [C.]—**Sub-œsophageal g.** See *Infra-œsophageal g.*—**Superior cardiac g.** Lat., *g. cardiacum superius.* Fr., *g. cardiaque supérieur.* Syn.: *g. of Wrisberg.* The uppermost of the two ganglia, when two exist, connected with the superficial cardiac plexus. [L, 31.]—**Superior cervical g.** Lat., *g. cervicale superius* (seu *supremum*, seu *fusiforme*, seu *magnum*, seu *ovale*). Fr., *g. cervical supérieur.* Ger., *oberes Halsg'.* The largest of the three cervical ganglia. It is situated on the rectus capitis anticus major muscle, behind the internal carotid artery, and opposite the second and third cervical vertebræ. It is connected with the four upper cervical and the vagus, glosso-pharyngeal, and hypoglossal nerves, and gives off numerous branches to adjacent structures, the most important being those to the pharynx and to the superior cardiac nerve. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior ganglia of the cerebrum.** See CORPUS *striatum.*—**Superior g. of the pneumogastric** (or vagus) **nerve.** Lat., *g. nervi vagi superius* (seu *radicis*). A g. situated in the jugular foramen which receives fibres from the superior cervical g. of the sympathetic



THE OTIC GANGLION.

a, the otic ganglion; *b*, the motor root of the trifacial nerve; *c*, the third division of the semilunar ganglion of the trifacial nerve; *d*, the internal pterygoid muscle; *e*, the lingual nerve; *f*, the external carotid artery.

system, from the spinal accessory nerve, and from the petrous g. of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [C.]—**Supramaxillary g.** Lat., *g. supramaxillare.* Fr., *g. sus-maxillaire.* A small g. on the anterior superior dental nerve, above the root of the canine tooth. [L, 31, 142.]—**Supraœsophageal ganglia.** See *Cerebral g.* (1st def.).—**Suprarenal ganglia.** Gauglia in the suprarenal plexus. [L.]—**Temporal g.** Lat., *g. temporale* (*molle*). Fr., *g. temporal* (*mou*). A small g. connected with the anterior branches of the superior cervical g. which is normally situated on the external carotid artery, near the posterior auricular artery, but is occasionally found on the parotid gland. [L, 31.]—**Tentacular ganglia.** In the *Opisthobranchiata*, a series of ganglionic elements situated in the tentacles at the point of origin of the suckers. [L, 158 (a, 21).]—**Third cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Thoracic ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia thoracica.* Fr., *g's thoraciques.* Ger., *thoracische Ganglien, Brustknoten, Dorsalganglien.* The ganglia, twelve in number, of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve. They are situated between the heads of the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ. They give rise to the splanchnic nerves, and send off branches to the spinal nerves and plexuses and to the adjacent tissues. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Thyreoid g.** [Haller]. Lat., *g. thyreoideum.* See *Middle cervical g.*—**Unterbrechungsg'** (Ger.). See *G. of interruption.*—**Unteres Halsg'** (Ger.). See *Inferior cervical g.*—**Upper cervical g.** See *Superior cervical g.*—**Upper g. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See *Superior g. of the vagus nerve.*—**Vascular ganglia.** Lat., *ganglia vascularia.* Fr., *g's vaso-moteurs.* See *Blood* GLANDS and *vasomotor* CENTRES.—**Ventral ganglia.** In certain worms, in *Crustacea*, insects, and many other invertebrates, ganglia on a nervous cord extending along the ventral surface of the body cavity. [L, 322.]—**Ventricular ganglia.** Fr., *g. ventriculaires.* See *Ganglia of Bidder.*—**Vesico-vaginal ganglia.** Fr., *g's vésico-vaginaux.* Ganglionic swellings found in the vesico-vaginal plexus. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**Vestibularg'** (Ger.). See *G. vestibulare.*—**Vierhügelganglien** (Ger.). The masses of gray matter in the dorsal parts of the germinal lobes. [I, 94.]—**Vormauerg'.** The claustrum. [I.]—**Zwerchfellganglien** (Ger.). See *Diaphragmatic g.*

GANGLIONARY, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-o^{2}n-a-ri^2. Lat., *ganglionarius.* Fr., *ganglionnaire.* See GANGLIONIC. The *Ganglionaria* of Ehrenberg are animals without a spinal cord. [A, 22.]

GANGLIONEMPHRAXIS [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)''gli^2-o^{2}n-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. From γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Obstructions of the lymphatic ganglia. [L, 82.]

GANGLIONEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-o(o^3)-nu^2'ra^3. From γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *ganglioneures.* Of Rudolphi, those animals, including the *Mollusca* and *Articulata*, whose nervous system consists of one or more ganglionic cords. They comprise the *Homogangliata* and *Heterogangliata.* [B, 7.]

GANGLIONIC, adj. Ga^{2}n^2-gli^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *ganglionicus, ganglionaris.* Fr., *ganglionique, ganglionnaire.* Ger., *nervenknotig, mit Ganglien versehen.* 1. Pertaining to a ganglion. 2. Provided with ganglia. 3. Acting upon the g. nervous system (said of drugs). [L, 107.]

GANGLIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *ganglionite.* 1. See GANGLIITIS. 2. Of Piorry, see LYMPHADENITIS.

GANGLIONOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-gle-o-no-fe-me. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and φῦμα, a growth. Tubercular disease of the lymphatic glands. [L, 82.]

GANGLIOPATHY, n. Ga^{2}n^2-gli^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *ganglionévrie.* Disease of the nervous ganglia. [L, 41.]

GANGLIOPYITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-gle-o-pe-et. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and πύον, pus. Suppuration of a lymphatic gland.—**G. syphiliosique, G. syphiosique.** Suppuration of the lymphatic glands from syphilis. [L, 82.]

GANGLIOSTÉIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Ga^{3}n^2-gle-o-sta-e. From γάγγλιον, a ganglion, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossifications of the lymphatic glands. [L, 82.]

GANGLIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Ger., *gangliös.* See GANGLIONIC.

GANGLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)'gli^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GANGLION.

GANGRÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gren'(gra^3'e^{2}n)-a^3. See GANGRENE.—**G. a decubitu.** See *Bed*-SORE.—**G. alopecia.** See ALOPECIA (1st def.).—**G. atrophica.** Gangrene from thrombosis or embolism. [L, 290 (a, 34).]—**G. caries.** See CARIES.—**G. circumscripta.** Fr., *gangrène circonscrite.* Circumscribed gangrene. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**G. diabetica bullosa serpiginosa.** Of Kaposi, a cutaneous disease observed in a diabetic patient, and characterized by an eruption of bullæ on the lower extremities, followed by gangrene. The gangrenous spots tended to heal in one direction, while in another the process continued to advance, preceded by a wall of flaccid bullæ. ["Anz. d. Ges. d. Aerzte in Wien.," No. 9, 1883; "Vierteljahrschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1884, p. 150 (G).]—**G. diffusa.** Progressive gangrene. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**G. emphysematosa.** Fr., *gangrène emphysémateuse.* Gangrene characterized by the development and collection of gas in the disintegrating tissues. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**G. Græcorum.** See *Dry* GANGRENE.—**G. humida.** See *Humid* GANGRENE.—**G. idiopathica.** See *Senile* GANGRENE.—**G. neurotica.** See ASPHYXIA *localis cum g. symmetrica.*—**G. nosocomialis, G. nosocomiorum.** See *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**G. oris.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**G. ossis.** See SPINA *ventosa.*—**G. ossium.** See CARIES.—**G. per decubitum.** See *Bed*-SORE.—**G. Pottii.** Of Pott, senile gangrene. [a, 34.]—**G. senilis.** See *Senile* GANGRENE.—**G. septica.** See *Septic* GANGRENE.—**G. sicca.** See *Dry* GANGRENE.—**G. sphacelus, G. spontanea.** See SPHACELUS.—**G. symmetrica (Raynaudi).** See ASPHYXIA *localis cum g. symmetrica.*—**G. ustilaginea.** See *Gangrenous* ERGOTISM.—**G. uteri partialis post partum.** See METRITIS *dissecans.*—**G. venostasis.** Gangrene due to venous stasis. [a, 34.]

GANGRÆNANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n^2)-gren(gra^3-e^{2}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-e(a). Gen., *-an'chones* (*-æ*). From γάγγραινα, gangrene, and ἀγχόνη, a strangling. See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.

GANGRÆNESCENS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-e^{2}s'se^{2}nz(kans). See GANGRENESCENT.

GANGRÆNESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-e^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From γάγγραινα, an eating sore. Fr., *gangrénescence.* 1. The formation of gangrene. 2. An inclination to the development of gangrene. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GANGRÆNIC, adj. Ga^{2}n^2-gre^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *gangrœnicus.* See GANGRENOUS.

GANGRÆNODES (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-o'-dez(das). See GANGRENOID.

GANGRÆNODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-di^{2}sp(du^{6}sp)-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see GANGRENE and DYSPNŒA. Dyspnœa occasioned by gangrene of the respiratory organs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GANGRÆNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gren(gra^3-e^{2}n)-o'-ma^3. Gen., *-no'matos* (*-is*). Gr., γαγγραίνωμα. A gangrenous part. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GANGRÆNOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). From γάγγραινα, gangrene, and ὄψις, the face. Gangrenous erosion of the cheek. [S. Jackson, "Am. Med. Record.," July, 1827 (E).]

GANGRÆNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., γαγγραίνωσις. The state of being or becoming gangrenous. [A, 322.]

GANGRÆNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gra^3-e^{2}n) os'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GANGRENOUS.

GANGRÄN (Ger.), n. f. Ga^{3}n^2-gran'. See GANGRENE.—**Druckg'.** See *Pressure* GANGRENE.—**Frostg'.** Gangrene from frost-bite.—**Symmetrisches G.** See ASPHYXIA *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Trockenes G.** See *Dry* GANGRENE.

GANGRENE, n. Ga^{2}n^2'gren. Gr., γάγγραινα (from γρᾶν, to gnaw). Lat., *gangræna.* Fr., *gangrène, asphyxie des parties.* Ger., *Gangrän, Brand.* It., *gangrena, cangrena.* Sp., *gangrena.* Death of a portion of the living organism, followed by putrefaction or desiccation; due to its direct chemical or mechanical injury, to impairment of its supply of blood, or to certain impaired conditions of the general health. Formerly the term was applied more particularly to a state in which the affected part was not yet actually dead, complete death of a part being called *sphacelus.* [A, 385, 387; A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Acute g.** G. that pursues an acute course. [a, 34.]—**Acute inflammatory g., Acute septic g., Acute spreading g.** [Horsley]. Fr., *gangrène foudroyante.* Of Cripps, g. following acute septic inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Anæmic g., Arterial g.** G. from arterial obstruction. [A, 69; E.]—**Aseptic g.** Of Duncan, the death and absorption of necrosed tissue without the presence of microzymes. [a, 34.]—**Caseous g.** See CASEATION.—**Cerebral g.** See *G. by colliquation.*—**Chronic g.** G. that pursues a chronic course. [a, 34.]—**Circumscribed g.** A local necrosis caused by traumatic disorganization of the tissue-elements or occlusion of a blood-vessel. [a, 34.]—**Cold g.** Fr., *gangrène froide.* G. without fever or pronounced constitutional disturbance. [a, 34.]—**Congenital g.** A circumscribed g. occurring during uterine life, and existing when the child is born. [a, 34.]—**Constitutional g.** G. caused by some constitutional disease, such as diabetes, atheroma, etc. [a, 34.]—**Contagious g.** See *Hospital g.*—**Cutaneous g.** G. affecting the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue only, as in erysipelas. [a, 34.]—**Decubital g.** See *Bed*-SORES.—**Diabetic g.** Fr., *gangrène diabétique.* G. caused by the disturbances of vascular and tissue nutrition in diabetes. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse g.** Of Cohnheim, g. in which there is the tendency to extend and rapidly involve tissues adjacent to those first affected. [a, 34.]—**Diphtheritic g.** Fr., *gangrène diphthérique.* Ger., *diphtheritisches Gangrän.* G. due to diphtheria.—**Direct traumatic g.** G. due directly to an injury.—**Dry g.** Fr., *gangrène sèche.* Ger., *trockenes Gangrän.* A variety of anæmic g. in which the dead part is dry and shriveled. [E.]—**Embolic g.** Fr., *gangrène embolique.* G. due to embolism.—**Emphysematous g.** Lat., *gangræna emphysematosa.* See *Gaseous g.*—**Ergotic g.** Fr., *gangrène des solonois.* See *Gangrenous* ERGOTISM.—**Fulminant g.** Fr., *gangrène foudroyante.* See *Acute inflammatory g.*—**G. by cadaverization.** Fr., *gangrène par cadavérisation.* Of Cruveilhier, g. preceding general somatic death in which the affected portions are cold and cadaverous. [a, 34.]—**G. by coagulation.** Fr., *gangrène par coagulation.* See *Coägulation* NECROSIS.—**G. by colliquation, G. by liquefaction.** Fr., *gangrène par colliquation.* G. that is actually a softening, as in the brain. [a, 34.]—**Gaseous g.** Fr., *gangrène gazeuse.* G. in which gases, such as ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and volatile fatty acids, are formed in the subcutaneous tissues, as in malignant œdema. [a, 34.]—**Glycæmic g.** Fr., *gangrène glycoémique* (ou *glycohémique*). Of Marchal, diabetic g. [Bouchardat, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1882, p. 289.]—**Hospital g.** Lat., *gangræna nosocomialis* (seu *nosocomiorum*). Fr., *gangrène d'hôpital.* Ger., *Hospitalbrand.* It., *gangrena di spidale.* Sp., *gangrena de hospital.* A serpiginous, phagedænic, traumatic diphtheria consisting in a serpiginous necrosis arising from specific causes (probably from bacteria which do not appear to be identical with diphtheritic fungi) and spreading over fresh or granulating wounds, the surfaces of which, together with the neighboring skin, are transformed into a slimy, yellow pulp, or into crater-like depressions penetrating deep into

the tissue. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Hot g.** Fr., *gangrène chaude.* True g. (*i. e.*, that accompanied by inflammation, as distinguished from cold g., or sphacelus). [L, 107.]—**Humid g.** Lat., *gangræna humida.* Fr., *gangrène humide.* That form of g. in which the affected part contains more or less decomposed blood or other fluids. [L, 107.]—**Idiopathic g.** G. not traceable to any injury to the affected parts or to impairment of its blood supply.—**Indirect traumatic g.** A variety seen in children or old people after the application of a mild irritant to the skin, such as a blister. [E.]—**Infantile g.** Spontaneous g. occurring in children. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory g.** See *Acute g.*—**Inodorous g.** See *Odorless g.*—**Local g.** A circumscribed g. produced by trauma or thrombosis. [α, 34.]—**Metastatic g.** G. occurring in a metastatic inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Mixed g.** G. in which there are both dry and moist patches. [α, 34.]—**Molecular g.** Fr., *gangrène moléculaire.* Necrosis of molecules of tissue, as in ulceration. [α, 34.]—**Moist g.** See *Humid g.*—**Multiple g. of the skin in infants.** See Ecthyma *gangrænosum.*—**Mummified g.** See *Dry g.*—**Odorless g.** Fr., *gangrène sans odeur.* G. in which there is no odor, as in g. by colliquation. [α, 34.]—**Potato g.** Potato murrain; a disease of the *Solanum tuberosum*, characterized by the rapid putrescence of the leaves and stems, and by the softening and rotting of the tubers. Its ravages have produced several famines in Ireland. It is caused by a microscopic fungus (*Peronospora infestans*). [B, 19, 77, 185 (α, 35).]—**Pressure g.** Fr., *gangrène par compression.* Ger., *Druckgangrän.* G. due to prolonged pressure upon the affected part.—**Primary g.** G. in which the death of the affected part occurs primarily, as in a burn. [α, 34.]—**Puerperal g.** Arterial g. occurring in a puerpera. [α, 34.]—**Pulpy g.** See *Hospital g.*—**Purpuric g.** See *Scorbutic g.*—**Raynaud's symmetrical g.** See Asphyxia *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Scorbutic g.** G. caused by scurvy. [α, 34.]—**Secondary g.** Fr., *gangrène secondaire.* G. following an acute inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Senile g.** Lat., *gangræna senilis.* Fr., *gangrène sénile.* Ger., *Altersbrand.* A variety of dry g. of the toes or feet, arising in the aged from diminished power of the heart's action, together with atheromatous degeneration of the arteries. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Senile g. of the brain.** Necrotic softening of the brain from arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, or embolism in aged persons. [α, 34.]—**Septic g.** Lat., *gangræna septica.* Fr., *gangrène septique.* Ger., *septisches Gangrän.* 1. G. with putrefaction of the affected tissue. 2. G. due to septic poisoning.—**Sloughing hospital g.** A form of hospital g. in which the tissues die *en masse*, forming pale, ash-colored, pultaceous, and highly offensive sloughs. To be distinguished from ulcerous hospital g. [E.]—**Soft g.** See *G. by colliquation.*—**Specific septic g.** Of H. Cripps, g. caused by a specific septic infection, as in hospital g., etc. [α, 34.]—**Splenic g.** Acute splenitis in which softening has occurred. [α, 34.]—**Spontaneous g.** Lat., *gangræna spontanea.* Fr., *gangrène spontanée.* G. not due to injury.—**Spreading g.** See *Acute inflammatory g.*—**Static g.** G. due to circulatory obstruction, as in strangulated hernia. [E.]—**Symmetrical g.** See Asphyxia *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Sympathetic g.** See *Spontaneous g.*—**Tachetic g.** Fr., *gangrène tachetée.* A form of g. attended by the appearance of spots on various parts of the body. The eruption is generally ecchymotic, and of greater or less extent. The disease is supposed to be due to some unknown blood poisoning. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," May 12, 1883, p. 541 (E).]—**Thrombotic g.** G. due to thrombosis.—**Traumatic g.** Fr., *gangrène traumatique.* G. caused by direct violence, mechanical or chemical. [E.]—**Trophic g.** G. caused by the disturbances of nutrition following lesions of the trophic nerves. [α, 34.]—**Ulcerous g.** [Delpech]. The phagedæna gangrænosa of Boggie. [E.]—**Ulcerous hospital g.** A form of hospital g. attended by violent ulcerative action, the wound attacked rapidly spreading, and the skin and the subcutaneous and connective tissues rapidly ulcerating and disappearing. [E.]—**Venous g.** See *Static g.*—**Visceral g.** Fr., *gangrène viscérale.* G. of a viscus, usually secondary to a constitutional infection. [α, 34.]—**White g.** Fr., *gangrène blanche.* A peculiar and very rare form of g. marked by a dull-white color. It usually appears as a circumscribed spot on the foot or leg, and runs a slow course. It is a disease of early adult life, due probably to a constitutional cause of which little is known. [Moore (E, 4).]

GANGRÈNE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-gre^{2}n. See Gangrene.—**G. blanche.** See *White* gangrene.—**G. de Bussorah.** See *Aleppo* boil.—**G. des riches.** G. produced by alterations of the blood in consequence of excessive gormandizing. [α, 34.]—**G. des Solonois.** See *Gangrenous* ergotism.—**G. d'hôpital.** See *Hospital* gangrene.—**G. emphysémateuse.** See Gangræna *emphysematosa.*—**G. foudroyante.** See *Acute inflammatory* gangrene.—**G. froide.** See *Cold* gangrene.—**G. galopante, G. (gazeuse) foudroyante (traumatique).** A rapidly developed gangrene attended by great swelling, lividity of the skin, and gaseous distension, with an intense typhoid condition; often running its course to a fatal termination in twenty-four hours. It is always due to a specific germ. [Trifaud, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., Nov., Dec., 1883 (E).]—**G. glycoémique, G. glycohémique.** See *Glycœmic* gangrene.—**G. inopexique.** Gangrene due to inopexia. [α, 34.]—**G. massive.** A spontaneous g., affecting the extremities, caused by parenchymatous neuritis of peripheric nerves. [Pitres and Vaillard, "Arch. de physiol. norm. et pathol.," 1885, 1; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 27, 1885, p. 149 (α, 34).]—**G. multiple.** Gangrene developing contemporaneously in different localities. [α, 34.]—**G. palustre.** Gangrene occurring in patients affected with malarial fever. It is usually of embolic origin. [α, 34.]—**G. par coagulation.** See *Coagulation* necrosis.—**G. par colliquation.** See Gangrene *by colliquation.*—**G. par compression.** See *Pressure* gangrene.—**G. par congélation.** See Frost-bite.—**G. sans odeur.** See *Odorless* gangrene.—**G. sèche.** See *Dry g.*—**G. symétrique.** See Asphyxia *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**G. tachetée.** See *Tachetic* gangrene.—**G. typhoïdique.** Gangrene occurring during the course of typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**G. viscérale.** See *Visceral* gangrene.—**G. vulvaire.** Gangrene of the labia majora or minora, occurring between the second and tenth days after parturition. [α, 34.]

GANGRENESCENCE, n. Ga^{2}n^2-gre^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. See Gangrænescentia.

GANGRENESCENT, adj. Ga^{2}n^2-gre^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *gangrænescens.* Becoming gangrenous.

GANGRENOID, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gre^{2}n-oid. Lat., *gangrænodes* (from γάγγραινα, an eating sore, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling gangrene.

GANGRENOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre^{2}n(gran)-ops'-i^{2}s. See Gangrænopsis.

GANGRENOUS, adj. Ga^{2}n^2'gre^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., γαγγραινικός. Lat., *gangrænosus.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or in a state of gangrene.

GANGSALAN (Japan.), n. The genus *Punica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANGUE, n. Ga^{2}n^2. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gangart.* An amorphous intercellular or enveloping material. [B, 107 (α, 27).]—**G. cellulaire** (Fr.). In botany, the primordial parenchyma. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANI KÁRIKÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Clerodendron phlomoides.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GANITERBAUM (Ger.), n. Ga^3-net'er-ba^3-u^{4}m. See Elæocarpus.

GANITRE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-netr'. See Elæocarpus.—**G. à feuilles entières.** See Elæocarpus *integrifolia.*—**G. denté en scie.** See Elæocarpus *serrata.*—**G. des cabanes.** The *Elæocarpus tectorum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. lancéolé.** See Elæocarpus *lanceolatus.*—**G. redjosso.** The *Elæocarpus redjosso.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GANITRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)'i^{2}t-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *ganitre.* Ger., *Ganiterbaum.* Of Gärtner, see Elæocarpus.—**G. oblongus.** See Elæocarpus *integrifolia.*—**G. serratus.** Fr., *ganitre denté en scie.* See Elæocarpus *serrata.*

GÁNJÁ (Hind., Beng., Mah.), n. The *Cannabis sativa* and its flowering tops. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1885, p. 320.]

GANJH (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon muricatum.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GANJICA (Sanscr.), **GANJIKA** (Sanscr.), n's. The genus *Cannabis*, especially *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

GANNA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GANNE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n. The *Molinia cærulea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANNEAU (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n-no. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANNILLE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n-ne^{2}l. The *Caltha palustris* and the *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GANOID, adj. Gan'oid. Lat., *ganoideus* (from γάνος, brightness, and εἶδος, form). Fr., *ganoïde.* In ichthyology, having brilliant scales, belonging to the *Ganoidea*, or *Ganoidei*, the g. fishes, "having an osseous or cartilaginous skeleton with mesal and paired fins, the hind pair abdominal; gills free, rarely attached to the walls of the gill-cavity, one external gill-opening only on each side; possessed of gill-covers; the air-bladder with a pneumatic duct; the ova impregnated after extrusion; the embryo sometimes with external gills"; divided into the *Placodermei*, *Acanthodini*, *Dipnoi*, *Chondrostei*, *Polypteroidei*, and *Amioidei.* [L, 20, 41.]

GANOIN [Wilk], n. Ga'no-i^{2}n. From γάνος, brilliant. Fr., *émail* [Agassiz]. A hard, transparent substance covering the outer surface of the scales of ganoid fishes. [L, 14.]

GANPI (Jap.), n. The *Lychnis grandiflora.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANS (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}ns. The goose. See Anser.—**Gänseblümchen.** See Bellis *perennis.*—**Gänseblume.** See the major list.—**Gänsebrust.** See Pectus *carinatum.*—**Gänsedistel.** See the major list.—**Gänsefett.** See Adeps *anserinus.*—**Gänsefingerkraut.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gänsefuss.** See the major list.—**Gänserich.** See the major list.

GÄNSEBLUME (Ger.), n. Gans'e^2-blum-e^2. See Daisy and Bellis.—**Blaue G.** The *Globularia vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grosse G.** See Chrysanthemum *leucanthemum.*

GÄNSEDISTEL (Ger.), n. Gans'e^2-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Sonchus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine G.** The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rauhe G.** The *Sonchus asper.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GÄNSEFUSS (Ger.), n. Gans'e^2-fus. 1. The genus *Chenopodium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] 2. See Pes *anserinus.*—**Bastard-G.** See Chenopodium *hybridum.*—**Dorf-G.** See Chenopodium *bonus Henricus.*—**Eichenblättriger G.** The *Chenopodium botrys.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grosser G.** See Pes *anserinus major.*—**Quinoa-G.** The *Chenopodium quinoa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rother G.** See Chenopodium *rubrum.*—**Stechapfelblättriger G.** The *Chenopodium hybridum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Stinkender G.** See Chenopodium *vulvaria.*—**Traubiger G.** See Chenopodium *botrys.*—**Wohlriechender G.** See Chenopodium *ambrosioides.*—**Wurmwidriger G.** See Chenopodium *anthelminthicum.*

GÄNSERICH (Ger.), n. Gans'e^2-ri^{2}ch^2. The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Goldener G.** The *Alchemilla vulgaris* and *Alchemilla alpina.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

GANSO (Jap.), n. The *Pteris nervosa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GANT (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2. A glove. [α, 14.]—**G. de bergère, G. de Notre-Dame.** The *Digitalis purpurea*, the *Aquilegia vulgaris*, and the *Campanula trachelium.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. des dames.** See Condom.

GANTELÉE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-te^2-la. 1. The *Digitalis purpurea.* 2. The *Campanula trachelium.* [B. 173; L, 87 (α, 21).]

GANTELET (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-te^2-la. See CHEIROTHECA and DIGITALIS *purpurea*.

GANTELINE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}n^2-te^2-len The *Clavaria coralloides* and other species of *Clavaria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. (menotte) grise.** See CLAVARIA *cinerea*.

GANTILIER (Fr.), **GANTILLIER** (Fr.), n's. Ga^{3}n^2-te-le-a. See GANTELÉE.

GANTU-BHARANGE (Hind.), n. The root of a species of *Clerodendron*, probably the *Clerodendron serratifolium*; used for catarrhal affections. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GANZ (Ger.), adj. Ga^{3}nts. See ENTIRE.—**G.-einfach.** Not branched. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**G'furchend.** See HOLOBLASTIC.—**G.-randig.** Of a leaf, entire. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GÁOZABÁNA (Pers., Hind., Beng., Bomb.), n. The *Onosma bracteatum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GAP, n. Ga^{2}p. A cleft or opening.—**Foliar g.** In the *Filices*, a mesh in the vascular-bundle cylinder, from the margin of which vascular bundles pass in to a leaf. [B, 279.]

GAPE, n. Gap. 1. In ornithology, opening of the mouth; the area of the opened mouth. 2. In the pl., *g's*, a disease of young graminivorous birds attended with much gaping, caused in fowls by the *Sclerostoma syngamus* and in grouse by the *Strongylus pergracilis trachealis*. [B; L, 56, 343.]—**G.-worm.** The *Sclerostoma syngamus* or the *Strongylus pergracilis*. [B.]

GAPING, adj. Gap'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *oscitans*. Fr., *béant*. Ger., *gähnend*. Yawning, wide open.

GAR (Ar.), n. The *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 92, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARADALA (Mah.), n. The *Entada pusætha*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARADO (Hind.), n. An intoxicating drink made from the leaves, tops, and seeds of *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARAIL, n. A Brahman name for the *Entada scandens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARAIS (Fr.), n. Ga^3-re^2. The *Euonymus europœus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GARAJA-KÁ-TELA (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARAJA-PHALA (Beng.), n. The *Bryonia epigœa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARAMÁLAHA (Hind.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GÁRAMBI (Mah.), n. The *Entada pusætha*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARAMBULLO, n. Ga^2-ra^{3}m-bu^{4}l'yo. In Mexico, the *Arctostaphylos discolor*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARANCE (Fr.), n. Ga^2-ra^{3}n^{2}s. See RUBIA and MADDER.—**Décoction de g. alcaline.** See *Decoctum* RUBIÆ *compositum*.—**Extrait alcoolique de g.** See *Extractum* RUBIÆ *tinctoriæ alcoholicum*.—**Extrait aqueux de g.** See *Extractum* RUBIÆ *tinctoriæ aquosum*.—**G. à feuilles en cœur.** The *Rubia cordifolia*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Alsace.** See *Alsatian* MADDER.—**G. de chien.** The *Asperula cynanchica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Hollande.** See *Dutch* MADDER.—**G. de Smyrne.** See *Smyrna* MADDER.—**G. des teinturiers.** The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. du Chili.** The *Rubia chilensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. étrangère.** The *Rubia peregrina*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. manjith.** The *Rubia manjith*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Petite g.** The *Asperula cynanchica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Poudre de g. composée.** See *Pulvis* RUBIÆ *tinctoriæ compositus*.

GARANCIN, n. Ga^{2}r'a^{2}n-si^{2}n. Fr., *garancine*. Ger., *G., Krappkohle*. It., *garanzina*. Sp., *garancina*. The coloring principle of madder; or a preparation containing in a concentrated form the coloring principles of madder, obtained by carbonizing the latter with sulphuric acid. [B, 270; L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14).]

GARAPATA (Sp.), n. Ga^3-ra^{3}pa^3'ta^3. See PULEX *penetrans*.

GARAS (Fr.), n. Ga^3-ra^3. See EUONYMUS *europœus*.

GARAUMA, n. Ga^3-ra^3'um-a^3. In Brazil, the *Melanoxylon brauna*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARAVANCE (O. Fr.), n. Ga^3-ra^3-va^{3}n^{2}s. See GARBANCE.

GARB, n. Ga^{3}rb. 1. The *Salix babylonica*. 2. A name for certain species of *Populus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

GARBANCE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-ba^{3}n^{2}s. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARBANZO (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}r-ba^{3}n'tho. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de cura.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Filipinas.** The *Mucuna mitis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARBE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}rb'e^2. 1. The genus *Achillea*. 2. The *Carum carvi*. 3. The corona radiata. [I, 30 (K).]—**Balsamg', Feldg'.** The *Achillea millefolium*. [B.]—**G'nkraut.** The herb of the *Achillea millefolium*. [B, 270.]—**Gemeine G., Schafg'.** The *Achillea millefolium*. [L, 80.]—**Wilde G.** The *Spiræa filipendula*. [L, 80.]

GARBHAGHÁTINI (Sanscr.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARBHA PHULA (Bomb.), n. The *Anastatica hierochuntica*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GARBLED, adj. Ga^{3}r'b'ld. From O. Fr., *grabeler*, to examine closely. Freed from worthless material, selected for the market (said of crude drugs).

GARCINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *garcinie*, *g.* Ger., *Garcinie*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Guttiferæ*. The *Garcinieæ* (Fr., *garciniées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Guttiferæ* (of Endlicher, a tribe [of Baillon, a series] of the *Clusiaceæ*), comprising *G.*, *Rheedia*, etc.; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Guttiferæ*, comprising the *Canelleæ*, *Calophylleæ*, and *Mangostaneæ*; of Bartling, an order of the *Guttiferæ*, comprising *Clusia*, *Stalagmites*, *Arrudea*, *G.*, *Rheedia*, *Pentadesma*, etc. [B, 1, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. acuminata.** The *G. morella*. [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**G. cambogia, G. cambogioides.** Fr., *garcinie de Ceylan*. Ger., *guttabringende Garcinie, unächter Guttibaum*. A species growing in the East Indies, especially in Malabar and Travancore. It yields a semi-transparent, very adhesive pigment, formerly known as Ceylon or Cinghalese gamboge, though this is now known to be the product of another tree (see *Ceylon* GAMBOGE). The rinds of the ripe fruit are acid and edible, and in Ceylon are dried and used as a condiment. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. celebica.** A species found in the Moluccas and the East Indies, and cultivated in the West Indies and Mascarene Islands. The fruits are edible, and are used as a febrifuge. The tree yields a colorless gum or resin. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cochinchinensis.** Fr., *garcinie de Cochin-Chine*. Ger., *Birnförmige Garcinie*. A species found in Cochin China and the Moluccas. It yields Siamese gamboge. The leaves and the acid fruits are eaten. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cowa.** A species growing in Chittagong and yielding an inferior sort of gamboge. The fruits, though of rather an unpleasant odor, are eaten. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. elliptica.** A species perhaps identical with *G. cowa*. [B (*a*, 24).]—**G. gambogia.** See *G. cambogia*.—**G. Gaudichaudi.** According to De Lanessan, the *G. morella*. [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**G. gutta.** See *G. morella*.—**G. Hanburii, G. Hanburyi.** Dom-rond; the species (according to some, *G. morella*, var. *pedicellata*) recognized by the pharmacopœias as the source of the official gamboge. It is a tree with handsome laurel-like foliage and small yellow flowers, growing in Cambodia, Siam, and in the southern parts of Cochin-China. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**G. indica.** Fr., *g. de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to the coast region of western India. The seeds yield an oil much used in India in cases of chapped skin, and also a concrete oil or whitish fat, known as kokum butter (*garciniæ purpureæ oleum* [Ind. Ph.]), which is employed by the natives as a healing application, and is well suited as a vehicle for some pharmaceutical preparations. The fresh fruit is acid and is used as an ingredient in curries, and by the apothecaries of Goa for preparing a fine purple syrup. [B, 18, 172 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**G. kola.** A tree, 10 to 20 feet high, growing in tropical Africa, and closely resembling *G. morella*. The fruit, which is of about the size of an apple, contains 3 or 4 large seeds surrounded by a yellowish sour pulp. These seeds, which are the *male kola* or *bitter kola* of the Africans, have a very bitter, astringent, and aromatic taste, and are said to be slightly stimulant and aphrodisiac. [Heckel and Schlagenhaffen, cited in "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs.," No. 8, 1885, p. 5 (B).]—**G. kydia.** Ger., *genabelte Garcinie*. A species found in India and Farther India. The fruits have a sharp, pleasant, acid taste, and are used medicinally like lemons. The tree affords an inferior kind of gamboge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lanceolata.** A species cultivated in Silhet for its savory fruit. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lateriflora, G. lobulosa.** See *G. morella*.—**G. malabarica.** Fr., *garcinie de Malabar*. A species yielding a purgative resin, also a variety of glue used to bind books and to preserve them from insects and as a covering for nets. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. mangostana.** Fr., *mangoustan*. Ger., *Mangostangarcinie, wohlschmeckende Garcinie*. A species indigenous to the Molucca Islands and the Indian Archipelago, and cultivated in India for its very delicate and palatable fruit. The fleshy pericarp is astringent, and is used in dysentery, in chronic diarrhœa, and as a febrifuge. The bark of the stem and the leaves are used also in diarrhœa, and as a gargle for sore mouth and throat. In England they are sometimes substituted for bael. The Chinese use the bark as a black dye. The decoction of the peeled fruit (*extractum antidysentericum aquosum*) is used in the Philippine Islands in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in chronic affections of the uterus, bladder, and urethra. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]—**G. morella.** Pers., Hind., *gotá ganaba*. Darambo; a species found in India and Ceylon, yielding pipe gamboge. It has, according to some, two varieties, the var. *pedicellata* and the var. *sessilis*, though by Sir Joseph Hooker the former is considered a distinct species. The latter also yields gam-



GARCINIA MANGOSTANA. [A, 327.]

boge of good quality. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. morella, var. pedicellata.** See *G. Hanburii.*—**G. morella, var. sessilis.** See under *G. morella.*—**G. papilla.** See *G. cambogia.*—**G. pedicellata.** See *G. Hanburii.*—**G. pedunculata.** Ger., *gestielte Garcinie.* A Bengal species. The large fruits have the acid, pleasant taste of lemons, and, like the latter, are used as a food and to make a cooling beverage. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**G. pictoria.** Ger., *Maler-Garcinie.* The Mysore gamboge-tree; a species found in the high mountain lands of Wynaad, and producing a variety of gamboge. The seeds yield a non-purgative oil; used chiefly as a lamp-oil by the poor in place of ghee, and as an antiscorbutic. According to Sir J. Hooker, this species is identical with *G. morella;* according to others, with *Hebradendron gambogioides;* according to Christison, it is distinct from both. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. purpurea.** See *G. indica.*—**G. travancorica.** A species found in Travancore and the Tinnevelly Ghats, yielding, according to its discoverer, Bedome, much bright-yellow gamboge, which is not, however, exported. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**G. zeylanica.** See *G. cambogia.*—**Succus garciniæ cambogiæ.** See GAMBOGE.

GARCINIE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}r-tse-ne′. See GARCINIA.—**Birnförmige G.** See GARCINIA *cochinchinensis.*—**Ceylonische G.** See GARCINIA *cambogia.*—**Genabelte G.** See GARCINIA *kydia.*—**Gestielte G.** See GARCINIA *pedunculata.*—**Guttabringende G.** See GARCINIA *cambogia.*—**Maler-G.** See GARCINIA *pictoria.*—**Wohlschmeckende G.** See GARCINIA *mangostana.*

GARDÈNE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-de^{2}n. See GARDENIA.—**G. à feuilles de jasmin.** See RANDIA *scandens.*—**G. à grandes fleurs.** See GARDENIA *grandiflora.*—**G. à larges fleurs.** See GARDENIA *florida.*—**G. des haies.** See GARDENIA *dumetorum.*—**G. gommifère.** See GARDENIA *gummifera.*

GARDENER'S-DELIGHT, GARDENER'S-EYE, n's. Ga^{3}rd′nu^{6}rz-de-lit′, -i′. The *Lychnis coronaria.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]

GARDENER'S-GARTERS, n. Ga^{3}rd′nu^{5}rz-ga^{3}rt′u^{5}rz. The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GARDEN-GATE, n. Ga^{3}rd′n-gat′. The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GARDENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}r-den(dan)′i^2-a^3. From *Garden,* an American botanist. Fr., *gardène, gardénie.* Ger., *Gardenie.* A genus of the *Gardeniaceæ* (or of the *Gardeniæ*, or the *Gardenariæ*). The *Gardeniaceæ* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are a section of rubiaceous plants, consisting of *Genipa, Gardenia, Randia, Mussænda,* etc., or (De Candolle) of the *Sarcocephaleæ* and *Gardenieæ.* The *Gardeniæ* of Richard are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ,* containing the genera of the *Gardeniaceæ,* and *Argostemma, Spicillaria, Bertiera,* etc. The *Gardeniariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Cinchoneæ,* including the *Hamelieæ, Isertieæ,* and *Gardenieæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aculeata.** See RANDIA *aculeata.*—**G. arborea.** A tree found in the East Indies, yielding a sort of elemi; by some regarded as identical with *G. gummifera.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. campanulata.** Ger., *glockenförmige Gardenie.* A Bengal species bearing large yellow berries, used by the natives as an emetic, purgative, and vermifuge. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. dumetorum.** Fr., *gardène des haies.* See RANDIA *dumetorum.*—**G. florida.** Fr., *gardène à larges fleurs, jasmin fleuri.* Ger., *jasminartige Gardenie.* A species found in Japan or China and cultivated in southern Asia for the sake of its fragrant flowers. The fruits are used in China as a cooling and soothing remedy in phthisis, fever, inflamed eyes, and skin diseases. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. genipa.** The *Genipa americana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. grandiflora.** Fr., *gardène à grandes fleurs.* Ger., *grossblüthige Gardenie.* A species found in China, where it is used like *G. florida.* According to Mayer, the fruit contains crocin. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. gummifera.** Fr., *gardène gommifère.* Ger., *harzbringende Gardenie.* A species found in Ceylon and Coromandel. It yields a yellow resin, similar to gum elemi, and is the source of East Indian elemi. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. jasminoides.** Fr., *gardène à feuilles de jasmin.* See RANDIA *scandens.*—**G. longiflora.** Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Randia ruiziana.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**G. lucida.** Ger., *glänzende Gardenie.* An East Indian species, resembling the *G. gummifera.* It yields a fragrant resin known in Canara and Mysore as *Dikamali* resin, said to be used in hospitals to keep flies away from sores. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lycioides.** See RANDIA *aculeata.*—**G. medicinalis.** Ger., *heilsame Gardenie.* A species found in Guinea, where it is used medicinally. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. mitis.** See RANDIA *mitis.*—**G. multiflora.** See RANDIA *longiflora.*—**G. pavetta.** A plant found in the East Indies, not well defined. According to Ainslie, the bark is acrid and astringent. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. radicans.** Of Wallich, a variety of *G. florida* found in Japan, but cultivated in the East Indies and South Africa. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. randia.** See RANDIA *aculeata.*—**G. resinifera.** See *G. lucida.*—**G. scandens.** See RANDIA *scandens.*—**G. spinosa.** See RANDIA *dumetorum.*—**G. suaveolens.** A species growing in Brazil, where it is known as *laranja do mato.* The leaves and inner husk of the fruit are used as a tonic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]



GARDENIA FLORIDA. [A, 327.]

GARDENIC ACID, n. Ga^{3}r-de^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gardénique.* An acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, occurring in bright-red crystals, obtained by treating gardenin with nitric acid; more a quinone in character than an acid. [Stenhouse and Groves, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

GARDENIE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}r-da-ne′. See GARDENIA.—**Glänzende G.** See GARDENIA *lucida.*—**Glockenförmige G.** See GARDENIA *campanulata.*—**Grossblüthige G.** See GARDENIA *grandiflora.*—**Harzbringende G.** See GARDENIA *gummifera.*—**Heilsame G.** See GARDENIA *medicinalis.*—**Jasminartige G.** See GARDENIA *florida.*

GARDENIN, n. Ga^{3}rd′e^{2}n-i^{2}n. A compound, $C_{23}H_{30}O_{10}$ [Flückiger], or $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$ [Stenhouse and Groves], obtained by dissolving in alcohol the resin of *Gardenia lucida.* It forms dark-yellow, acicular crystals, fusing at 163° to 164° C. [B, 244 (*a*, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxviii (*a*, 14).]

GARDE-MALADE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}rd-ma^3-la^{3}d. A nurse for a sick person. [A, 301.]

GARDERACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}r-de^{2}r-a^2(a^3)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′-tha^3. At Lemnos, the *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARDEROBE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}rd-rob. 1. A name for various aromatic plants (the *Artemisia abrotanum, Osyris alba, Santolina chamæcyparissus,* and *Lavandula spica*), placed in closets to protect clothes from insects. 2. A fæcal evacuation. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24); D, 72.]

GARENCE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-ra^{3}n^{2}s. See GARANCE.

GARENT-OGUEN, n. An Iroquois name for ginseng. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GARFUANA (Port.), n. Ga^{3}r-fu-a^3′na^3. In Brazil, the *Morus tinctoria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARGA (Tel.), n. The *Gardenia gummifera.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GARGALE (Lat.), **GARGALISMUS** (Lat.), **GARGALOS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. Ga^{3}rg′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a), ga^{3}rg-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), ga^{3}rg′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., γαργαλισμός, γάργαλος (from γαργαλίζειν, to tickle). Ger., *Kitzeln.* Titillation, especially of a libidinous sort. [A, 322.]

GARGANICA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}r-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)′i^2-ka^3. The *Thapsia g.* [A, 385.]

GARGAREON (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{3}r-gar(ga^{3}r)′e^2-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on′os* (*-is*). Gr., γαργαρεών. 1. The uvula. 2. The throat. [A, 311 (*a*, 21); L, 7.]

GARGARISM, n. Ga^{3}r′ga^{3}r-i^{2}z′m. Gr., γαργάρισμα. Lat., *gargarisma.* Fr., *gargarisme.* Ger., *Gurgelwasser, Gurgelmittel.* A gargle. [B, 117.]

GARGARISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-is′matos* (*-tis*). See GARGARISM.—**G. acidulatum** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. Fr., *gargarisme acidulé* (ou *détersif* [Fr. Cod., 1837]). Syn.: *g. adstringens acidum, g. detergens.* A mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 12 parts [Ferr. Ph.] (or 32) [Fr. Cod.] of honey of roses, and 80 [Ferr. Ph.] (or 128) [Fr. Cod.] of barley-water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).] Cf. *G. commune,* GARGARISME *émollient,* and GARGARISME *acétique.*—**G. ad aphthas.** See *G. boraxatum.*—**G. adstringens** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of extractum krameriæ in 40 parts of water and adding 8 of vinegar. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).] 2. See *G. aluminosum.*—**G. adstringens acidum.** See *G. acidulatum.*—**G. aluminosum.** Fr., *gargarisme astringent* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alumineux,* ou *antiseptique*). Sp., *gargarismo astringente* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *g. astringens.* A gargle containing alum. The preparation of the present Fr. Codex is made by infusing 10 grammes of red-rose petals in 250 grammes of boiling water, straining, adding to the colature 5 grammes of potash alum and 50 grammes of honey of roses. The Sp. Ph. orders a mixture of 30 grammes of honey of roses with a solution of 4 grammes of potash alum in 500 of boiling water. Similar preparations, in which the honey of roses was replaced by honey and the decoction of rose-leaves by tincture of pimpinella or by infusion of sage, were formerly official. [B, 95, 113; B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. antiphlogisticum** [Disp. fuld. 1791]. Fr., *gargarisme antiphlogistique.* A mixture of 1 part of spirit of nitrous ether with 4 parts of syrup and 48 of decoction of marsh-mallows. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. antiscorbuticum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part each of *Aquilegia vulgaris, Veronica beccabunga, Nasturtium officinale, Parietaria officinalis, Salvia officinalis* and Winter's bark, and 4 parts of the root of *Rubia tinctorum* in 120 of lime-water, straining, and adding 2 parts of *spiritus cochleariæ* and 16 of honey of roses. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. antisepticum** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A gargle made by boiling 4 parts of the leaves of *Ruta graveolens,* 8 of cinchona, and 144 of water till reduced to two thirds, and adding 1 part of camphor triturated with mucilage of gum arabic. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**G. astringens** [Fr. Cod.]. See *G. aluminosum.*—**G. boraxatum.** Fr., *gargarisme au borate de soude* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *boraté,* ou *détersif*). Syn.: *g. e borace, g. ad aphthas.* A preparation

made by digesting 10 grammes of red-rose petals in 250 grammes of boiling distilled water, straining, dissolving 5 grammes of borax, and 50 of honey of roses [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, in which quince mucilage and infusion of sage formed a part, were formerly official in various pharmacopœias. [B, 95; B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. commune.** Fr., *hydrolat de roses rouges.* 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of honey of roses and 6 parts of acidulous infusion of roses [Genev. Ph., 1780]. 2. See GARGARISME *émollient.* [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. detergens.** Fr., *gargarisme détersif* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. See *G. acidulatum.*—**G. emolliens.** 1. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the fruit of *Ficus carica* and 4 parts of the root of *Symphytum officinale* in 36 of water until reduced to two thirds. [Disp. fuld. 1791]. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see GARGARISME *émollient.* [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. nitrosum, G. refrigerans** [Disp. fuld., 1791, Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Fr., *gargarisme commun.* A mixture of 1 part of potassium nitrate, 8 parts of syrup of vinegar, and 64 of water. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

GARGARISME (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r i^{2}z'm. See GARGARISMA.—**G. acétique** [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1821]. A mixture of 5 parts of vinegar, 6 of honey, and 40 of decoction of barley. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. acidulé.** 1. See GARGARISMA *acidulatum.* 2. See *G. acétique.*—**G. adoucissant** [Lipp. Disp., 1794]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of marsh-mallow root, 2 parts of figs, and 36 of milk, reduced by boiling to one third. [L, 85.] Cf. GARGARISMA *emolliens* (1st def.).—**G. alumineux.** See GARGARISMA *aluminosum.*—**G. antiscorbutique** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. 1. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of species amaræ for one hour in 64 parts of boiling water, straining, and adding 8 parts of tinctura raphani and 16 of purified honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).] 2. See GARGARISMA *antiscorbuticum.*—**G. antiseptique.** See GARGARISMA *aluminosum.*—**G. astringent** [Fr. Cod.]. See GARGARISMA *aluminosum* and GARGARISMA *antisepticum.*—**G. boraté.** See GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**G. chlorhydrique.** A mixture of 1 part of pure hydrochloric acid, 30 parts of honey of roses, and 220 of distilled lettuce-water. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**G. chlorique** [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of chlorine-water with 8 parts each of honey and water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. chloruré.** A mixture of 3 parts of solution of chlorinated soda, 6 of honey of roses, and 50 of barley-water. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**G. commun.** See GARGARISMA *nitrosum.*—**G. détersif.** 1. See GARGARISMA *acidulatum.* 2. See GARGARISMA *commune.*—**G. détersif boraté.** See GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**G. émollient** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gargarisma emolliens.* 1. A preparation consisting of 50 grammes of honey added to 250 grammes of barley-water (made from 5 grammes of barley) and enough water to bring the whole up to 300 grammes. [B.] 2. See GARGARISMA *emolliens* (1st def.).—**G. excitant.** See *Camphorated* GARGLE.—**G. hydrochlorique.** See *G. chlorhydrique.*—**G. ioduré.** A mixture of 1 part of potassium iodide, 8 parts of tincture of iodine, and 400 of distilled water. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. mercuriel.** A mixture of 50 parts of *liqueur de Van Swieten* [Fr. Cod.] and 70 of distilled water; or of 1 part of bichloride of mercury and 200 of infusum conii. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. narcotique.** A solution of 3 parts of tincture of opium or belladonna in 20 of infusion of root of *Althæa officinalis.* [L, 49 (*a*, 14).] Cf. *G. opiacé.*—**G. opiacé.** A gargle made of 5 parts of tincture of opium and 200 of decoction of althæa. [B, 119.]—**G. oxymellé.** See *G. acétique.*—**G. sulfurique.** See GARGARISMA *acidulatum.*—**G. térébenthiné de Geddings.** A mixture of 1 part of oil of turpentine and 25 parts of mucilage of gum arabic. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**G. tonique et hémostatique.** See GARGARISMA *aluminosum.*—**G. vinaigré.** See *G. acétique.*

GARGARISMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). See GARGARISM.

GARGARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., γαργαρισμός. 1. The act of gargling. 2. An erroneous term for a gargle. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GARGARIZATION, n. Ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *gargarisatio* (from γαργαρίσειν, to gargle). See GARGARISMUS.

GARGATHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{3}r-gath(ga^{3}th)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for a bed for the confinement of lunatics. [Laurentius (A, 325).]

GARGET, n. Ga^{3}rg'e^{2}t. 1. The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. Mammitis in the cow.

GARGLE, n. Ga^{3}rg'l. Lat., *gargarisma* (from γαργαρίζειν, to wash the throat). Fr., *gargarisme.* Ger., *Gurgelmittel.* A liquid for washing the back part of the mouth and the throat by throwing the head back and expiring through the liquid.—**Bell's g.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of sodium borate, 2 parts each of yeast and honey, and 28 of boiling water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (*a*, 14).] Cf. GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**Camphorated g.** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. Fr., *gargarisme excitant.* A preparation made of 3 parts of camphor, 1 part of ether, 24 parts of syrup of sugar, and 576 of hot water. [B, 97, 119.]—**Opiate g.** See GARGARISME *opiacé.*—**Resolvent g.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A preparation made by boiling 2 parts of species emollientes in sufficient water to obtain 32 of strained decoction, and adding 1 part of ammonium chloride and 8 parts of honey of roses. [L, 97 (*a*, 14).]

GARGLE, v. tr. Ga^{3}rg'l. Gr., γαργαρίζειν. Fr., *gargouiller.* Ger., *gurgeln.* It., *gargogliare, gargarizzare* Sp., *gargarizar.* To wash (the throat) with a g. [L, 56.]

GARGLING, n. Ga^{3}rg'li^{2}n^{2}. Lat., *gargarismus.* Ger., *Gurgelung.* The act of using a gargle.

GARGOL, n. Ga^{3}r'go^{2}l. See GARGET.

GARGOUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-gu-el-y'-ma^{3}n^{2}. The gurgling sound made by liquid or gas within the body. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**G. caverneux.** See *Cavernous* RÂLE.—**G. intestinal.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**G. pulmonaire.** See *Cavernous* RÂLES.

GARGOULETTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-gu-le^{2}t. See ALCARRAZA.

GARICON ABIAD (Ar.), n. The *Polyporus officinalis.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GARIDEL (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-re-de^{2}l. The *Agaricus Garidelli.* [B, 105.]

GARIDELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}r-i^{2}-de^{2}l'a^{3}. From *Garidel,* a French botanist. Fr., *garidelle.* A section of the genus *Nigella.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. nigellastrum.** The *Nigella g.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARIOT (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-re-o. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GARIPOT (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-re-po. See GALIPOT.

GARIQUE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-rek. In Canada, an undetermined fungus used in angina. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARJARA (Sanscr.), n. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GARLAND-FLOWER, n. Ga^{3}r'la^{2}nd-flu^{5}-u^{4}-u^{6}r. The genus *Hedychium;* also the *Daphne cneorum* and, in Australia, the *Calocephalus Brownii.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fragrant g.-f.** The *Hedychium coronarium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GARLIC, n. Ga^{3}r'li^{2}k. A.-S., *gârleac* (from *gai,* a spear, and *leak,* the leek). See ALLIUM *sativum.*—**Bear's g.** See ALLIUM URSINUM.—**Broad-leaved g.** See ALLIUM *latifolium.*—**Common g.** See ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**Cow-g., Crow-g.** See ALLIUM *vineale.*—**English g.** See ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**Field-g.** See ALLIUM *oleraceum.*—**G.-shrub.** 1. The *Bignonia alliacea.* 2. The *Petiveria alliacea.* [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-tree.** In Jamaica, the *Cratæva tapia.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-wort.** The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* [*a*, 24.]—**Golden-flowered g.** The *Allium moly.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great-(round-) headed g.** The *Allium ampeloprasum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hedge-g.** The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* [*a*, 24.]—**Hog's-g.** The *Allium ursinum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Honey-g.** The genus *Nectaroscordum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Levant g.** The *Allium ampeloprasum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long-rooted g.** The *Allium victoriale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Meadow-g.** Fr., *ail des près.* The *Allium pratense* (a variety of *Allium vineale*). [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Oil of g.** Fr., *essence* (ou *huile*), *d'ail, moutarde du diable.* See under ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**Rush-g.** The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Sand g.** See ALLIUM *arenarium* (1st def.).—**Sorcerers' g.** The *Allium moly.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish g.** The *Allium scorodoprasum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Stag's g.** The *Allium vineale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrup of g.** See *Syrupus* ALLII.—**Vinegar of g.** See *Acetum* ALLII.—**Vipers' g.** Fr., *ail serpentin.* The *Allium victoriale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).] See also ALLIUM *ampeloprasum.*—**Wild g.** The *Allium vineale* and the *Allium ursinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GARLOCK, n. Ga^{3}r'lo^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GARMAL (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}r-ma^{3}l'. The *Zygophyllum simplex.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GARMISWYL (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}r'mi^{2}s-vu^{6}l. A place in the canton of Freyburg, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [*a*, 14.]

GÄRMITTEL (Ger.), n. Gar'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A ferment. [A, 521.]

GARNET-BERRY, n. The fruit of *Ribes rubrum.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GARNITURE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-ne-tu^{6}r. The care of a part (such as the breast or the genitals after delivery) to promote comfort and prevent morbid action. [A, 76.]

GARNOTTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-no^{3}t. The *Sorghum vulgare* and the *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GARO (Mal.), n. Of Lamarck, the genus *Aquilaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Bois de g.** (Fr.). See ALOES-WOOD (2d def.).—**G. de Malacca** (Fr.). The *Aquilaria malaccensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAROFALUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-o^{2}f'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CARYOPHYLLUS (1st def.).—**Fusti garofalorum.** Clove-stalks. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

GAROFANINI (It.), n. Ga^{3}-ro-fa^{3}'ne-ne. The *Dianthus plumarius* and other species of *Dianthus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAROFANO (It.), n. Ga^{3}-ro-fa^{3}'no. 1. The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* 2. A clove. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Chiodi di g.** Cloves. [B.]

GARON (Lat.), n. n. Ga(ga^{3})'ro^{2}n. See GARUM.

GAROSMUS (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γάρος, a small fish. The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAROU (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-ru. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Daphne gnidium;* of the other pharmacopœias, the *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 5, 46, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**Baccæ g.** (Lat.). The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Cortex g.** (Lat.). The bark of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction de g.** See *Decoctum* DAPHNES *mezerei.*—**Décoction de g. composée.** See *Decoctum* MEZEREI *compositum.*—**Éléolé de g.** See *Oleum* MEZEREI.—**Épispastique au g.** An epispastic consisting of the fresh bark of *Daphne gnidium.* [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Extrait alcoolique de g.** See *Extractum* MEZEREI.—**Extrait (éthéré [Fr. Cod.]) de g.** See *Extractum* MEZEREI *æthereum.*—**Extract liquide de g.** See *Extractum* MEZEREI *fluidum.*—**Faux g.** See DAPHNE *mezereum.*—**G.-bark.** See *Cortex g.*—**Huile de g.** See *Oleum* MEZEREI.—**Pommade au g.** See *Unguentum* MEZEREI.—**Pommade au g. aromatisée.** See *Pomatum* MEZEREI *aromaticum.*—**Pommade épispastique au g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* MEZEREI.

GAROUETTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-ru-e^{2}t. See DAPHNE *gnidium.*

GAROUILLET (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-ru-el-ya. The *Zea mais.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAROULTE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-rult. The *Lathyrus cicera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAROUPE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-rup. The *Cneorum tricoccum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GAROUTE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-rut. The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

GAROUTTE (Fr.), n. Ga^3-rut. 1. The *Lathyrus cicera*. 2. The *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GAROW, n. Ga^2-ro'. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GARRIGA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}r-re'ga^3. A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there are hot springs and a much-frequented bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

GARRIS (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-re. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

GARROBE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}r-rob. A name for many leguminous plants (*e. g.*, the *Ceratonia siliqua* and various species of *Lathyrus*). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GARROO, n. In Singapore, the wood of *Aquilaria agallocha*; used as an expectorant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).] See GARO.

GARROT, n. Ga^{2}r-rot'. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Drehstock* (1st def.), *Widerrist* (2d def.). It., *randello* (1st def.), *garese* (2d def.). Sp., *garrote*. 1. A form of tourniquet devised by Morel in 1674, which was tightened by twisting it with a stick inserted beneath it. [A, 301.] 2. The withers of the horse. [L, 180.]

GARRUBIA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}r-ru'bi^2-a^3. 1. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. The *Dolichos melanophthalmus*. [B, 121 (α, 24), 127 (α, 14).]

GARRULITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-ru^{2}l(ru^{4}l)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-ta'tis*. From *garrire*, to prattle. Loquacity.—**Cunni g., G. vulvæ.** An audible discharge of gas from the vagina. [A, 44.]

GARRYA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}r'ri^2-a^3. From *Garry*, secretary of the Hudson Bay Company. Fr., *garrye*. A genus of cornaceous plants. The *Garryaceæ* (Fr., *garryacées*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Garryales*; of Endlicher and Meissner, a family of the *Juliforæ* (or of the *Cornaceæ* [Baillon and Hooker]). Brongniart doubtfully places them in the *Umbellineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. buxifolia.** Of Gray, a species indigenous to California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**G. Fadyeni.** A species found in Cuba and Jamaica. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. Fremontii.** Skunk- (or quinine-) bush; a species found in California, where the leaves are used as a tonic in malarial disease. According to D. W. Ross, it contains an alkaloid, *garryine*. [B, 5 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

GARRYAL, adj. Gar'ri^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *garryalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Garyaceæ*; like the genus *Garrya*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

GARRYINE, n. Ga^{2}r'ri^2-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Garryin*. A bitter, astringent, odorless, crystalline body, soluble in alcohol and in water, found by Ross in the leaves of *Garrya Fremontii*, and by him considered an alkaloid. [B, 270 (α, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]

GÄRSTOFF (Ger.), n. Gar'sto^{3}f. A ferment. [A, 521.]

GARTEN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}rt'e^{2}n. A garden; as a botanical prefix, see HORTENSIS. [L, 80.]

GARTER, n. Ga^{3}rt'u^{5}r. Lat., *tæniola*. Fr., *jarretière*. Ger., *Strumpfband*. It., *giarrettiera*, *legaccio*. Sp., *jarretera*, *liga*. A band to encircle the leg to hold the stocking up.—**Lithotomy g's.** A bandage employed to tie the hands and feet together in the lithotomy posture. [α, 34.]—**G.-tree.** See GADRISE.

GARTHAGEL (Ger.), **GARTHEGEN** (Ger.), **GARTHEIL** (Ger.), n's. Ga^{3}rt'ha^{3}g-e^{2}l, -hag-e^{2}n, -hil. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GARUGA (Lat.), **GARUJA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga(ga^3)-ru^2(ru)'ga, -ja^3(ya^3). A genus of the *Burseraceæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**G. pinnata.** A species found in India, where it is used in tanning. In Malabar the leaves are used both internally and externally in hepatic complaints. The fruit is eaten by the natives. [B, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

GARULEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga(ga^3)-ru^{2}l(rul)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of composite plants. [B, 270.]—**G. bipinnatum.** Syn.: *Osteospermum bipinnatum*. A species found growing at the Cape of Good Hope, the root of which is used for snake-bites. [B, 270.]

GARUM (Lat.), n. n. Gar(ga^{3}r)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γάρον. Of the ancients, a sort of laxative sauce made from the drippings of certain salted fishes; used as an application to foul ulcers and as an enema in dysentery. [A, 318, 325, 385; L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

GÄRUNG (Ger.), n. Gar'un^2. See GÄHRUNG.

GARVANCE (Fr.), **GARVANE** (Fr.), n's. Ga^{3}r-va^{3}n^{2}s, -va^{3}n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GARYOPHYLLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)-lat(la^{3}t)'a^3. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLON (Lat.), **GARYOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CARYOPHYLLON.

GARYOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}r(ga^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CARYOPHYLLUS.

GAS, n. Ga^{2}s. Probably related to Ger., *Geist*, spirit. Fr., *gaz*. Ger., *G.* It., Sp., *g.* An aeriform fluid whose particles tend continually to diverge from each other, so that the body itself tends constantly to increase in volume in all directions, and fills the whole of the vessel in which it is contained. The term was first employed by Van Helmont, who applied it to the exhalation arising from fermenting vegetable substances. The term without qualification denotes in common parlance illuminating g. [B.]—**Acid g.** See *Calcareous g.*—**Air-g.** Illuminating g. made by charging air with a combustible g., *e. g.*, with the vapor of certain hydrocarbons. [B, 116.]—**Alcoholic g.** Alcohol volatilized into the state of vapor. [B, 91.]—**Alkaligen g.** A name originally proposed for nitrogen. [B, 91.]—**Ammoniacal g.** Ammonia. [A, 1; B, 91.]—**Aqueous g.** The vapor of water. [B, 91.]—**Azotic g.** Nitrogen. [B, 91.]—**Beständiges G.** (Ger.). See *Permanent g.*—**Blutg'** (Ger.). See *G. of the blood.*—**Calcareous g., Chalk-g.** An old name for carbon dioxide. [B, 86.]—**Chlorg'** (Ger.). See CHLORINE.—**Chlorisches g.** (Ger.). See CHLORINE.—**Coal g.** See COAL *g.*—**Coercible g.** See *Liquefiable g.*—**Darmg'** (Ger.). See *Intestinal g.*—**Dephlogisticated marine-acid g.** [Scheele]. Chlorine. [B, 3.]—**Ethereal nitrous g.** An old term for a mixture of various g's resulting from the action of strong nitric acid on ethyl alcohol. [A, 1.]—**Ethereal g.** Ether vaporized. [B, 91.]—**Faulnissg'** Ger.). G. produced by putrefaction. [α, 14.]—**G. ammoniacale** (Lat.). Ammonia. [B, 98.]—**G. acida** (Lat.). Acid gases; gaseous acids. [B.]—**G'ähnlich** (Ger.). Gaseous. [A, 521.]—**G'anhäufung** (Ger.). An accumulation of gas. [A, 521.]—**G. animale sanguinis** (Lat.). See *G. of the blood.*—**G'artig** (Ger.). See AERIFORM.—**G'aufsteigen** (Ger.). Eructation. [K, 16.]—**G'austausch** (Ger.). See *G. interchange.*—**G. azoticum** (Lat.). Fr., *gaz azotique*. Ger., *azotisches G.* Nitrogen protoxide. [L, 80 (α, 21).]—**G. battery.** See under BATTERY.—**G'brenner** (Ger.). See *G.*-CAUTERY.—**G. carbon.** See *G.* CARBON.—**G.-chamber.** See under CHAMBER.—**G'elasticitätsmesser** (Ger.), **G'elaterometer** (Ger.). See ELATEROMETER.—**G. enema.** Ger., *G'klystier*. An enema of carbon dioxide. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**G'entwickelung** (Ger.). The development of g. [A, 521.]—**G'förmig** (Ger.). See GASEOUS.—**G. fructuum** [Van Helmont] (Lat.). Water. [B, 200.]—**G. hepaticum** (Lat.). Gaseous hydrogen sulphide. [B, 97.]—**G. hilarant** (Fr.), **G. hilarante** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Nitrogen protoxide. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**G. hydrogenicum** (Lat.). Ger., *wassererzeugendes G.* Hydrogen. [L, 80.]—**G. hydrogenium sulphuratum** (Lat.). See *G. hepaticum.*—**G'ig** (Ger.). See GASEOUS.—**G. interchange.** Fr., *échange gazeus* (ou *respiratoire*). Ger., *G'wechsel*, *G'austausch*, *G'verkehr*. The exchange, by diffusion through a respiratory membrane, of carbon dioxide for oxygen. The oxygen may be taken from the atmospheric air, as in aerial respiration, or from the air dissolved in water, as in aquatic respiration. [J.]—**G'kammer** (Ger.). See *Gas* CHAMBER.—**G'klystier** (Ger.). See *G. enema.*—**G'messer** (Ger.). See GASOMETER (2d def.).—**G. of the lungs.** See *Expired* AIR and *Inspired* AIR.—**G. of the blood.** Lat., *vapor sanguinis*. Fr., *gaz du sang*. Ger., *Blutg'*. 1. The vapor arising from fresh blood. 2. The gaseous matter extracted from the blood in an air-pump. It consists of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. [L.]—**G. of the intestines.** See *Intestinal g.*—**G. pingue sulphureum** (Lat.). An exhalation arising in caves and mines and producing sudden death; probably carbon dioxide. [B, 200.]—**G.-plant.** The *Dictamnus fraxinella*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**G. salium** [Van Helmont] (Lat.). Water. [B, 200.]—**G. sanguinis** (Lat.). See *G. of the blood.*—**G. siccum** [Van Helmont] (Lat.). A sublimate. [B, 200.]—**G. silvestre** [Van Helmont] (Lat.). Fr., *gaz silvestre*. Carbon dioxide. [B, 2, 200.]—**G. tar.** See *Coal* TAR.—**G. trap.** See TRAP.—**G'uhr** (Ger.). See GASOMETER (2d def.).—**G. ventosum** [Van Helmont] (Lat.). Common air. [B, 200.]—**G'verkehr** (Ger.), **G'wechsel** (Ger.). See *G. interchange.*—**G. vitale** (Lat.). The vital animal spirit; "the light and the balsam which preserves from corruption." [B, 200.]—**G'zähler** (Ger.). See GASOMETER (2d def.).—**Grubeng'** (Ger.). The gas of mines. [A, 521.]—**Harzg'** (Ger.). See *Resin g.*—**Holzg'** (Ger.). See *Pyroligneous g.*—**Illuminating g.** See COAL *g.*, *Water-g.*, and *Oil-g.*—**Incoercible g.** See *Permanent g.*—**Inflammable g.** Hydrogen. [B, 97.]—**Intestinal g.** Fr., *gaz intestinal*. Ger., *Darmg'*. The g's present in the alimentary canal. They are in part due to swallowed air, in part to carbon dioxide exhaled from the blood, and in part to fermentative changes due to micro-organisms. The amount and character of the g. varies with the food and the health of the individual. The chief constituents are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide; methane and hydrogen sulphide are frequently present in varying quantities. The carbon dioxide is supposed to be largely derived from the blood (cf. *Intestinal* RESPIRATION). [J, 57, 124.]—**Intoxicating g.** See *Laughing g.*—**Kanalg'** (Ger.). See *Sewer-g.*—**Laughing g.** Fr., *gaz hilarant*. Ger., *Lachg'*, *Lustg'*. It., *gas esilarante*. Sp., *g. hilarante*. Nitrogen monoxide; so called on account of its exhilarating effects when inhaled. [B.]—**Liquefiable g.** A g. capable of reduction to the liquid state. [B.] Cf. *Permanent g.*—**Lustg'** (Ger.). See *Laughing g.*—**Marsh g.** Methane. [B, 3.]—**Natural g.** Illuminating g. occurring naturally in coal strata and emitted from wells, etc.; occurring especially in western Pennsylvania and other regions rich in coal and petroleum. [B.]—**Non-condensable g., Non-liquefiable g.** See *Permanent g.*—**Oelbildendes G.** (Ger.). See ETHYLENE.—**Oil-g.** Ger., *Oelg'*. 1. The mixture of g'es obtained by distilling oil; used for illuminating on a small scale. It contains nearly 50 per cent. of methane, 10 of carbon monoxide, 3 each of hydrogen and nitrogen. [B, 270.] 2. See *Water-g.*—**Olefiant g.** See ETHYLENE.—**Oxygenated muriatic-acid g., Oxymuriatic-acid g.** See CHLORINE.—**Peat-g.** Ger., *Torfg'*. A g. obtained by the dry distillation of peat. [B, 138, 270.]—**Permanent g.** Fr., *gaz permanent*. Ger., *permanentes G.* A name given to certain of the g'es which, up to 1878, had not been liquefied. These were oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, atmospheric air, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and methane. [B.]—**Petroleum g.** G. obtained by the distillation of petroleum. [B, 138.] See *Oil-g.*—**Pyroligneous g.** Ger., *Holzg'*. Illuminating g. obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; containing chiefly carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and methane. [B, 270.]—**Resin g.** Ger., *Harzg'*. An illuminating g. obtained by the dry distillation of resin. [B, 138.]—**Sewer-g.** Fr., *gaz d'égout*. Ger., *Kanalg'*. A mixture of g'es consisting chiefly of methane and carbon dioxide, and of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, ammonia, acetic, lactic, and butyric acids, hydrogen sulphide, and various mercaptans and sulphur ethers in small quantities. It may contain pathogenic micro-organisms. [C. F. Chandler (α, 17).]—**Steinkohleng'** (Ger.). See COAL *g.*—**Torfg'** (Ger.). See *Peat-g.*—**Wassererzeugendes G.** (Ger.). See HYDROGEN.—**Wasserg'**

(Ger.). See *Water-g.*—**Wasserstoffg'** (Ger.). Hydrogen. [L, 80.] —**Water-g.** Ger., *Wasserg'.* An illuminating g., consisting chiefly of hydrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide, made by blowing steam through glowing coal or coke and afterward adding a hydrocarbon and again subjecting the mixture to heat to render it more stable. [B, 270.]—**Wood-g.** 1. See *G. silvestre.* 2. See *Pyroligneous g.*

GÄSCHT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}sht. Yeast. [*a*, 14.]

GASCOIGNES, n. pl. Ga^{2}s'koinz. See GASKINS (1st def.).

GASEOL, n. Ga^{2}s'e^2-o^{2}l. See GAZÉOL.

GASEOUS, adj. Ga^{2}z'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *gasiformis.* Fr., *gazeux.* Ger., *gasförmig, gasig.* In the form of a gas.

GASGARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-ga^3-ri^{2}l'la^3. See CASCARILLA.

GASIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-ze-fe^{2}r. See AEROPHOROUS.

GASIFICATION, n. Ga^{2}s-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. The act of transforming into a gas. [B, 49.]

GASIFORM, adj. Ga^{2}z'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *gasiformis.* Ger., *gasförmig.* See GASEOUS.

GASIOL, n. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GASKINE, n. Ga^{2}s'ken. See KASKINE.

GASKINS, n. sing. and pl. Ga^{2}s'ki^{2}nz. 1. The *Prunus avium.* 2. The *Ribes grossularia.* 3. The *Primula veris.* 4. In the pl., the inner parts of a horse's thighs. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); L, 56.]

GASMIRIS, n. In Ceylon, the *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

GASOLINE, n. Ga^{2}s'o-len. A commercial name for a light grade of benzin (*q. v.*, 2d def.), or petroleum ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GASOMETER, n. Ga^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. From *gas* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *gasomètre.* Ger., *G., Gasmesser* (2d def.). An instrument for measuring the quantity of a gas present. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

GASOMETRIC, adj. Ga^{2}s-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *gazométrique.* Ger., *gasometrisch.* Syn.: *eudiometric.* Relating to the measurement of gases. [*a*, 27.]

GASOMETRY, n. Ga^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *gazométrie.* Ger., *Gasometrie.* Syn.: *eudiometry.* See *Gasometric* ANALYSIS.

GASP, n. Ga^{2}sp. A convulsive inspiration, especially through the mouth. [J.] See GASPING.

GASPING, n. Ga^{2}sp'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *anhelatio* (from *anhelare,* to move about for breath). Fr., *anhélation, essouflement.* Ger., *Keuchen, schweres Athmen.* It., *anelasione, anelite.* Sp., *anhelación, boqueada.* Convulsive inspiration, mostly through the mouth, accompanied by drawing of the face and dilatation of the nostrils. [J.] Cf. ANHELATION.

GASSERIAN, adj. Ga^{2}s-se'ri^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *gassérien.* Ger., *Gasserisch.* Described by Gasser. [H.] See *G.* GANGLION.

GAST (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}st. Lit., a guest; a parasite. [A, 521.]

GASTEIN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}s'tin. A place in the province of Salzburg, Austria, where there are thermal springs containing sodium sulphate, chloride, and carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide, etc. [A, 319, 363 (*a*, 21); L, 30, 41, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GASTER (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{3}r(ar). Gen., *gast'eros (-is), gastri.* Gr., γαστήρ. 1. The belly. 2. The stomach. 3. Of some old writers, the uterus. [A, 312 (*a*, 30); A, 387.]—**G. musculi.** The belly of a muscle.

GASTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See GASTRALGIA.

GASTERANAX [Dolæus] (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-anact'os (-is).* From γαστήρ, the belly, and ἄναξ, a lord. Fr., *gastéranax.* See BITNIMALCA.

GASTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-e)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *phrax'eos (phrax'is).* From γαστήρ, the belly, ἀγγειῶν, a vessel, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *gastérangiemphraxie.* Ger., *Mageninfarct, Ueberfüllung des Magens.* 1. Obstruction of the pylorus. 2. A congested state of the blood-vessels of the stomach. [L, 43, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GASTERASA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **GASTÉRASE** (Fr.), n's. Ga^{3}s-ta-ra^3'sa^3, -ra^{3}z. See PEPSIN.

GASTERASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Weakness of the stomach.

GASTERATAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'-i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἀταξία, a want of discipline. Fr., *gestérataxie.* Ger., *Gasterataxie, Störung der Magenthätigkeit.* A relaxed and otherwise disordered state of the coats of the stomach. [A, 322.]—**G. aquosa.** Of Albert, A. M. Kuhn, and others, softening of the coats of the stomach, with thickening, suppuration, etc., in places. [A, 322.]

GASTERECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}k(ach^2)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-tis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἤχημα, a sound. Fr., *gastérechème.* Ger., *Magenlaut.* A sound in the stomach heard on auscultation. [L, 50.]

GASTEREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos (phrax'is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Fr., *gastéremphraxie.* 1. Over-distension of the stomach. 2. See GASTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS.

GASTÉRHYSTÉROTOMIE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tar-i^{2}s-ta-ro-to-me. See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GASTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of liliaceous plants of the *Aloineæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).] See ALOE.—**G. angulata.** See ALOE *sulcata.*—**G. angustifolia.** See ALOE *angustifolia.*—**G. disticha.** See ALOE *disticha* (3d def.).—**G. excavata.** See ALOE *excavata.*—**G. intermedia.** See ALOE *intermedia.*—**G. latifolia.** See ALOE *excavata.*—**G. lingua.** See ALOE *disticha* (1st def.).—**G. sulcata.** See ALOE *sulcata.*—**G. trigona.** See ALOE *elongata* (1st def.).—**G. verrucosa.** See ALOE *verrucosa.*

GASTERIC, adj. Ga^{2}s'tu^{3}r-i^{2}k. See GASTRIC.

GASTÉROBASIDÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ga^{3}s-ta-ro-ba^{3}s-e-da. *Gasteromycetes* in which the hymenium is basidiosporous. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GASTEROCARPEÆ (Lat.), **GASTEROCARPIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From γαστήρ, the belly, and καρπός, fruit. Of Grevaise and of Lindley, a tribe of the *Phyceæ;* of Decaisne, an order of the *Choristoporeæ;* of Agardh, a subdivision of the *Cryptonemeæ,* the types of which are *Dumontia, Kalbymenia, Iridea,* etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GASTERODELUS [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-del(dal)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, and δῆλος, visible. Fr., *gasterodèle.* Having organs of mastication and a very short œsophagus (said of *Rotifera*). [L, 41, 180.]

GASTEROHYSTEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρα, the uterus, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *gastérhystérotomie.* See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GASTEROMYCEÆ (Lat.), **GASTEROMYCETES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -mi(mu^6)-set-(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *gastéromycées, gastéromycètes.* Ger., *Bauchpilze, Balgpilze.* A suborder of basidiomycetous *Fungi* (of Fries, 1825, a cohort of the *Sporomycetes*), distinguished from the rest by having the hymenium inclosed within the body of the sporocarp, and comprising (Fries) the *Angeiogastres, Trichospermi, Trichodermacei,* and *Sclerotiacei;* or (Endlicher) the *Perisporiacei, Sclerotiaca, Trichodermacei, Trichospermei,* and *Angeiogastres;* or (Bonorden, 1851) the *Angeiogastres* and *Trichogastres.* The *G.* are by Fries conveniently divided into the groups *Podaxinei, Hypogæi, Phalloidei, Nidulariacei, Trichogastres,* and *Myxogastres,* and include certain genera of the *Myxomycetes* (*Physarum, Arcyria,* etc.), now made a distinct class. According to more recent authors, the *G.* comprise the *Lycoperdaceæ, Hymenogastreæ, Nidularieæ,* and *Phalloideæ* (see these words). The *Gasteromyci* of Acharius, 1803, are the same; and of Willdenow and Wahlenberg, an order of cryptogams, corresponding to the *G.* of Link. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).]

GASTEROPODOUS, adj. Ga^{2}s-tu^{3}r-o^{2}p'o-du^{3}s. Lat., *gasteropodus* (from γαστήρ, the belly, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *gastéropode.* Ger., *bauchfüssig.* Of molluscs, having the feet placed under the belly. The *Gasteropoda* (the *Gasteropodophora* of Gray; Fr., *gastéropodes;* Ger., *Bauchfüssler, Schnecken*) are a class of molluscs so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

GASTEROTHALAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)''te^{2}r-o-(o^3)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2). From γαστήρ, the belly, and θαλάμη, a lurking-place. Of Wahlenberg, a division of terrestrial *Algæ,* including *Verrucaria, Endocarpon,* and *Sphærophoron;* of Reichenbach, a family of the *Gasteropsoreæ,* including the *Verrucarieæ, Trypetheliaceæ,* and *Endocarpeæ.* The *Gasterothalameæ* (Fr., *gastérothalames;* Ger., *Balgkornflechten*) of Lindley are a division of the *Lichenales,* comprising the *Verrucaridæ, Trypethelidæ, Endocarpidæ,* and *Sphærophoridæ.* See ANGEIOCARPI (2d def.). The *Gasterothalami* of Fries are the same. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GASTEROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, and ζῷον, a living being. Fr., *gastérozoaires.* Sp., *gasterozoarios.* Of Ficinus and Carus, a division consisting of animals in which the digestive system is prominently developed. [L, 180.]

GASTERYSTEROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s-tu^{3}r-i^{2}s-tu^{3}r-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *gasterysterotomia* (from γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρα, the uterus, and τέμνειν, to cut). See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tra^3. Gr., γάστρα. The belly of a jar. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

GASTRADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}d(tra^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i-(e)'tis. Gen., *-it'idos (-it'idis).* See GASTRO-ADENITIS.

GASTRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre'(tra^3'e^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly. Of Haeckel, an ideal primitive type of the *Metazoa,* consisting of a sac with a double cellular wall, inclosing a central cavity, and open at one end. The *Gastræadæ,* or *Gastrææ,* are a supposititious class of animals having the *Gastræa* as a type. [A, 12; L.]—**G. theory (of blastodermic development).** Fr., *théorie gastréenne.* Ger., *Gastræatheorie.* Of Kowalevsky and Haeckel, the theory of the formation of the double-walled blastoderm by invagination of the simple sac (see BLASTULA) so as to form the gastrula (*q. v.*). [A, 5.]

GASTRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s) trem'(tra^3-am')-i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and αἷμα, the blood. Fr., *gastrémie.* Ger., *Blutcongestion zum Magen.* Congestion of the stomach.

GASTRÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre'(tra^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Bauchseite.* Of Illiger, the ventral surface of the body of the *Mammifera* from the larynx to the anus. [L, 43.]

GASTRAL, adj. Ga^{2}s'tra^{2}l. From γαστήρ, the belly. See GASTRIC.

GASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}l(tra^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *gastralgie, colique d'estomac.* Ger., *Bauchschmerz.* See GASTRODYNIA and CARDIALGIA.

GASTRALGIE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tra^{3}l-zhe. See GASTRODYNIA and CARDIALGIA.—**G. par polygastrie.** Of Peter, gastralgia due to excessive secretion of gastric juice in consequence of disordered

action of the pneumogastric nerve. [" Union méd.," May 6, 1890, p. 645.]

GASTRANABOLE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)-a^{2}b-(a^{3}b)′ol(o^{2}l)-e(a). Gen., *-ab′oles.* From γαστηρ, the stomach, and ἀναβολή, that which is thrown up. Ger., *Magenauswurf.* Ejection of the contents of the stomach, either by vomiting or in rumination. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GASTRANAX (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac′tos (-tis).* See GASTERANAX.

GASTRANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)-u^2′ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Defective action of the nerves of the stomach. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GASTRANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *rys′matos (-tis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἀνεύρυσμα, a dilatation. See GASTRECTASIS.

GASTRANGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}n-(tra^{3}n^2)-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax′eos (-phrax′is).* See GASTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS.

GASTRATAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}t(tra^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′-i^2-a^3. See GASTERATAXIA.

GASTRATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}t(tra^{3}t)-ro-(ro^2)′fi^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the stomach. [A, 316.]

GASTRECHEMA (Lat.), **GASTRECHOS** (Lat.), **GASTRECHUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., and m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}k(trach^2)-em(am)′-a^3, -tre(tra)′ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s), -ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). See GASTERECHEMA.

GASTRECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)′-i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, and ἐκφλογοῦσθαι, to blaze up. See VARIOLA *gastrica.*

GASTRECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-re^{2}k′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ectas′eos, -ec′tasis.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *gastrectasie.* Ger., *Magenausdehnung.* Dilatation of the stomach. [D.]

GASTRECTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s-tre^{2}k′to-mi^2. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἐκ, out of, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *gastrectomie.* Ger., *Gastrektomie.* The operation of excising a diseased portion of the stomach. [Péan (A, 385).]

GASTRÉEN (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}s-tra-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to or involving the theory of a gastræa. [α, 18.]

GASTRELCOBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}l-ko(ko^3)-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-bros′eos (-bros′is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἕλκος, a wound, and βρῶσις, an eating. Fr., *gastrelcobrose, gastrelcie* [Piorry], *gastrelcosie* [Piorry]. Ger., *geschwürige Magenzerfressung.* Ulceration of the stomach. [L, 50.]

GASTRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}l-kos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos′eos (-cos′is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. See GASTRELCOBROSIS.

GASTRELYTROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-tom(to^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and τέμνειν, to cut. See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

GASTREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}m-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax′eos (-phrax′is).* See GASTEREMPHRAXIS.

GASTRENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}n-(tre^{3}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos (-tis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See GASTROMYELOMA.

GASTRENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}n(tre^{2}n^2)′ki^2-(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, and ἔγχυτος, poured in. See *Stomach* PUMP.

GASTRENTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}n-te^{2}r-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἄλγος, pain. Neuralgia of the stomach and intestine. [α, 34.]

GASTRENTERIC, adj. Gas-tre^{2}n-ter′i^{2}k. See GASTRO-ENTERIC.

GASTRENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-it′idis).* See GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

GASTRENTEROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἔντερον, an intestine, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *gastrentéromalacie.* Ger., *Magendarmerweichung.* Softening of the stomach and intestines. [A, 322.]

GASTREPATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^2(tra)-pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GASTRO-HEPATIC.

GASTREPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tre^2(tra)-pa^2(pa^3)-ti-(te)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-it′idis).* See GASTRO-HEPATITIS.

GASTREPIPLOIC, adj. Ga^{2}s-tre^{2}p-i^2-plo′i^{2}k. See GASTRO-EPIPLOIC.

GASTRERETHISIA (Lat.), **GASTRERETHISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ga^{2}s(ga^3)-tre^{2}r-e^2-thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)′i^2-a^2(a^3), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἐρεθίζειν, to rouse to anger. Fr., *gastréréthisme.* Erethism of the stomach. [L, 50.]

GASTREUPEPTIC, adj. Ga^{2}s-tru^2-pe^{2}p′ti^{2}k. From γαστήρ, the belly, and εὔπεπτος, easy of digestion. Ger., *magenstärkend.* Promoting digestion. [A, 316.]

GASTRIC, adj. Ga^{2}s′tri^{2}k. Lat., *gastricus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *gastrique.* Ger., *gastrisch, den Magen betreffend.* It., *gastrico.* Sp., *gástrico.* Pertaining to or occurring in the stomach. [K.]

GASTRICISM, n. Ga^{2}s′tri^2-si^{2}z′m. Lat., *gastricismus.* Fr., *gastricisme.* Ger., *Gastricismus.* 1. The doctrine that most diseases are primarily due to gastric derangements. 2. Functional disturbance of the stomach, indigestion. [A, 326 (α, 21); D; K.]

GASTRICITY, n. Ga^{2}s-tri^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *gastricitas.* Fr., *gastricité.* Ger., *Gastricität.* Gastric disturbance, dyspepsia. [K.]

GASTRICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^{2}k′ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *gastricole.* Parasitic in the stomach. [L, 41.]

GASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GASTRIC.

GASTRILOQUIST, n. Ga^{2}s-tri^{2}l′o-kwi^{2}st. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and *loqui,* to speak. Fr., *gastriloque.* A ventriloquist. [A, 385.]

GASTRIMARGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2-ma^{3}rj(ma^{3}rg)′-i^2-a^3. Gr., γαστριμαργία (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and μάργος, raging mad). Ger., *Schlemmerei.* Voracity, gluttony. [A, 322.]

GASTRIMARGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2-ma^{3}rg′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γαστρίμαργος. A glutton. [A, 387.]

GASTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., γαστρισμός. Gluttony. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

GASTRITE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tret. See GASTRITIS.—**G. blenplastique** [Piorry]. Catarrhal gastritis. [L, 82.]

GASTRITIC, adj. Ga^{3}s-tri^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastriticus.* Pertaining to gastritis. [A, 322.]

GASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri(tre)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *trit′idos (-idis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-itis**). Fr., *gastrite.* Ger., *Magenentzündung.* It., *gastrite.* Sp., *g.* 1. Inflammation of the stomach, especially of its mucous membrane. It may be of various forms and degrees of intensity, and tends to exudation, with destruction or condensation of the tissue affected, especially near the pylorus. [D, 1.] 2. Of Broussais, inflammation of any part of the digestive apparatus. [A, 322.]—**Acute g., Acute catarrhal g.** Lat., *g. acuta.* Fr., *gastrite aiguë.* Ger., *akute G.* G. running a short, sharp course; usually, unless caused by mechanical or chemical injury, limited to the mucosa.—**Catarrhal g.** Lat., *catarrhus gastricus, g. catarrhalis.* Fr., *gastrite catarrhale.* Ger., *catarrhalische G.* Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Hyperæmia is a prominent feature at the beginning of the disease or during exacerbations; but an abundant secretion of tenacious mucus is a more constant characteristic. It may be either acute or chronic. [H. Jones (D).]—**Chronic g.** Lat., *g. chronica.* Fr., *gastrite chronique.* Ger., *chronische G.* A form of g. arising from the same causes that produce acute catarrh of the stomach in case they are lasting or repeated. Dyspepsia, vomiting, and flatulence constitute the chief symptoms. The pathological changes pertain more especially to the pylorus. The color of the mucous membrane is bluish-red or pale, with pigment spots (from old ecchymoses), the mucous membrane is thickened, and in cases of long standing the whole gastric wall becomes thickened. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Chronic intertubular g.** Of Fenwick, a form of g. in which the gastric tubes are firmly adherent to each other, the spaces between them being occupied by an increased amount of connective tissue. The tubes may eventually undergo fatty degeneration. [α, 34.]—**Chronic sclerosing g.** Ger., *chronische sclerosirende G.* A round- and spindle-celled fibrous hyperplasia of the gastric mucous membrane and submucosa, with compression and atrophy of the muscular coat. [α, 34.]—**Chronic tubular g.** Of Fenwick, a form of chronic g. in which the tubes are lessened in calibre, the basement membrane is wrinkled, and the tubes contain only a few cells or some granular matter. [α, 34.]—**Chronic ulcerous g.** Fr., *gastrite chronique ulcéreuse.* Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane with cellular infiltration, epithelial desquamation, and circumscribed destruction of fibrous tissue, forming separate ulcers. The glandular structure of the mucosa may be infiltrated with leucocytes, though it is frequently destroyed; the muscular structure may be infiltrated with cells, and the submucosa is thickened by fibrous hyperplasia. [α, 34.]—**Croupous g., Diphtheritic g.** Lat., *g. diphtherica, g. membranacea.* A rare form of g. characterized by the formation of a false membrane and necrotic hyaline products on the mucous membrane, occurring by extension from pharyngeal diphtheria and secondarily in other infectious diseases and in cases of extreme debility. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Erythematous g.** Lat., *g. erythematica.* Of Cullen, capillary congestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach found post-mortem, though no ante-mortem symptoms of g. existed. [α, 34.]—**Favous g.** Lat., *g. favosa.* Fr., *gastrite faveuse.* A g. caused by the introduction of the *Achorion Schönleinii* into the stomach, this fungus being detected by stomach washing or in the evacuations from the bowels. [α, 34.]—**Follicular g.** See *Glandular g.*—**Gangrenous g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. acuta.** See *Acute g.*—**G. adhæsiva.** Of Good, g. with high fever and severe gastrodynia. [α, 34.]—**G. arthritica.** See *Rheumatic g.*—**G. bacillaris.** Of Klebs, g. produced by bacilli. [α, 34.]—**G. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal g.*—**G. catarrhalis chronica cystica proliferans.** Fibrous hyperplasia of the gastric mucous membrane with dilatation and degeneration of the glands into cysts of various sizes; there is colloid degeneration of the epithelium, and many of the cylindrical cells have the appearance of typical goblet cells. [α, 34.]—**G. chronica.** See *Chronic g.*—**G. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic g.*—**G. erythematica.** See *Erythematous g.*—**G. favosa.** See *Favous g.*—**G. glandularis.** Of Klebs, that condition of the gastric mucous membrane in senile marasmus in which groups of glands, containing fat and presenting the appearance of small yellow spots, are to be found. [D, 3.]—**G. glandularis acuta simplex.** See *Acute g.*—**G. glandularis chronica.** See *Chronic g.*—**G. glandulosa degenerativa.** G. from degeneration of the glands caused by phosphorus poisoning, the abuse of alcoholic liquors, etc. [α, 34.]—**G. membranacea.** See *Diphtheritic g.*—**G. mycotica.** G. due to the introduction of fungi into the stomach. [α, 34.]—**G. parasitaria.** G. caused by the presence of parasites, such as the larvæ of flies, intestinal worms, etc., in the stomach. [α. 34.]—**G. parenchymatosa.** See *Glandular g.*—**G. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. polyposa.** A very advanced stage of g. prolifera in which the circumscribed hypertrophies are converted into polypoid growths. [D, 65.]—**G.**

prolifera. A form of g. in which there are circumscribed hypertrophies of the entire mucous membrane ; often a result of chronic alcoholism. [D, 59.]—**G. purulenta, G. submucosa.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**G. sympathica acuta.** G. occurring during the course of diphtheria, dysentery, pyæmia, or puerperal fever. [*a*, 34.]—**G. toxica.** See *Toxic g.*—**G. verrucosa.** An advanced state of g. prolifera in which the circumscribed hypertrophies of that condition are developed into warty projections. [D, 59.]—**Glandular g.** A form of acute gastric catarrh limited to the glands. [D, 70.] Cf. *G. glandularis.*—**Idiopathic g.** An extremely rare form of g., for which no cause can be assigned. Some of the best observers have never seen it. [D, 1.]—**Mamillated g.** A chronic g. in which the mucous membrane of the stomach presents a mamillated appearance, in consequence of dilatation and fatty degeneration of a few glands that form a prominence, while the adjacent glands are atrophied and the submucous connective tissue is thickened, thus forming a groove. [*a*, 34.]—**Pemphigous g.** A condition characterized by blackish, superficial ulcerations of the gastric mucous membrane that sometimes occur during the course of general pemphigus. [*a*, 34.]—**Phlegmonous g.** Lat., *g. phlegmonosa* (*diffusa*), *g. purulenta*, *g. submucosa.* Acute g. with fibrinous exudation and superficial circumscribed ulceration of the mucous membrane, and submucous suppuration ; the symptoms are severe pain, vomiting, fever, and eventual collapse. It occurs in septicæmia, typhus fever, etc. [*a*, 34.]—**Primary g.** See *Idiopathic g.*—**Purulent g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**Rheumatic g.** Gastralgia and gastric irritability in a person affected with rheumatism or gout. [*a*, 34.]—**Secondary g.** G. caused by some general physical disorder. [*a*, 34.]—**Suppurative g.** See *Phlegmonous g.*—**Toxic g.** Lat., *g. toxica.* Ger., *toxische G.* G. produced by the ingestion of corrosive or irritant poisons into the stomach. [*a*, 34.]

GASTRO-ADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and ADENITIS. Inflammation of the gastric glands ; especially mamillated gastritis.

GASTRO-ADYNAMIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-a^{2}d-i^{2}n-a^{2}m′i^{2}k. For deriv., see GASTER and ADYNAMIC. Fr., *gastro-adynamique.* Characterized by gastric or intestinal symptoms and by prostration. See *G.-a.* FEVER.

GASTRO-ARACHNOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro-(tro^3)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no-i^{2}d-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and ARACHNITIS. Fr., *gastro-arachnoïdite.* Inflammation of the stomach and the arachnoid. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)″ro(ro^3)-a^{3}rk′shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and *arctare*, to constrict. Fr., *gastro-arctie* [Piorry]. See GASTROSTENOSIS.

GASTRO-ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and ARTHRITIS. Fr., *gastro-arthrite.* A simultaneous inflammation of a joint and the stomach. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-ATAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^2-a^3. See GASTERATAXIA.

GASTRO-ATAXIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-a^{2}t-a^{2}x′i^{2}k. For deriv., see GASTER and ATAXIC. Accompanied by gastric or intestinal symptoms and by ataxia.

GASTRO-ATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on(o^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. For deriv., see GASTER and ATONIA. See *Atonic* DYSPEPSIA.

GASTROBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ble^{2}n-o(o^3)-zem(zam)′i^2-a^3. For deriv., see GASTER and BLENNOZEMIA. An excessive formation of gastric mucus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRO-BRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and BRONCHITIS. Fr., *gastrobronchite.* 1. Gastritis complicated with bronchitis. 2. The distemper (2d def.) of young dogs. [L, 41.]

GASTROBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-bros′eos* (*-bros′is*). For deriv., see GASTER and BROSIS. Fr., *gastrobrose.* Ger., *Zerfressung des Magens.* See *Perforating* ULCER *of the stomach.*

GASTROCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-ka^{3}r-se-ne. For deriv., see GASTER and CARCINIE. Cancer of the stomach. [L, 82.]

GASTROCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ka^{2}th-(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}r′si^{2}s. Ger., *-ar′seos* (*-ars′is*). For deriv., see GASTER and CATHARSIS. See GASTRANABOLE.

GASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-sel(kal)′e(a) ; in Eng., ga^{2}s′tro-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hernie de l'estomac.* Ger., *Magenbruch.* A hernia of the stomach. [E.]—**Scrotal g.** Fr., *gastrocèle scrotal.* A scrotal hernia containing the stomach or a part of it. [M. Schmidt, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1, 1885 ; "Med. Chron.," Aug., 1885, p. 407.]

GASTRO-CEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and CEPHALITIS. Fr., *gastro-céphalite.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the brain. [D, 74.]

GASTROCHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{2}s)″tro(tro^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and CHOLECYSTITIS. Fr., *gastro-cholécystite.* Gastritis complicated with cholecystitis. [L, 41.]

GASTROCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-i(e)′a^3. For deriv., see GASTER and CHOLIA. Fr., *gastrocholie.* Ger., *gallichtes Magenleiden.* A bilious disorder of the stomach. [L, 107.]

GASTROCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-kol-(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o′sis. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). For deriv., see GASTER and CHOLOSIS. Fr., *gastrocholose.* Ger., *gallichtes gastrisches Fieber.* Gastric bilious fever. [L, 107.]

GASTROCNEME (Lat.), **GASTROCNEMIA** (Lat.), **GASTROCNEMIUM** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ro^{2}k-ne(na)′-me(ma), -mi^2-a^3, -mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γαστροκνημία. Fr., *mollet.* Ger., *Wade.* The calf of the leg. [A, 322.]

GASTROCNEMIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}k-nem(nam)′-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gastrocnémien.* Ger., *Wadenmuskel.* The most superficial of the muscles forming the calf of the leg. It arises by two tendons, the outer being attached to the outer, upper, and back portions of the external condyle of the femur, and the inner to the back part of the femur above the internal condyle. Muscular fibres spring from the tendons, which are united in part in the middle line to a fibrous septum. Slightly below the middle of the calf the whole muscle blends with the tendo Achillis. The two heads form the lower boundary of the popliteal space. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**G. externus.** 1. See *G.* 2. Of Riolan, the external head of the g. [L.]—**G. internus.** 1. See SOLÆUS. 2. Of Riolan, the internal head of the g. [L, 349.]—**G. lateralis.** See *G. externus* (2d def.).—**G. medialis.** See *G. internus* (2d def.).—**G. tertius.** An anomalous head of the g. which may arise from the posterior surface of the femur, the fascia lata, the fibula, the long head of the biceps femoris, or almost any of the structures near the knee joint. [L, 332.]

GASTROCŒLIAC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-sel′i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *gastrocœliaque.* See CŒLIAC.

GASTROCOLIC, adj. Ga^{2}s-tro-kol′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastrocolicus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and κῶλον, the colon). Fr., *gastrocolique.* Relating to the stomach and to the colon.

GASTROCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-kol′i^{2}k-a^3. For deriv., see GASTER and COLIC. See COLIC *of the stomach.*

GASTROCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-kol-i(e)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and COLITIS. Fr., *gastrocolite.* Ger., *Magenkolonentzündung, G.* Inflammation of the stomach and colon. [L, 41, 44, 50, 95 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRO-COLPOTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-ko^{2}lp-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. For deriv., see GASTER and COLPOTOMY. Lat., *gastrocolpotomia.* Fr., *gastro-colpotomie.* See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

GASTRO-CONJONCTIVITE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-ko^{2}n^2-zho^{2}n^{2}k-te-vet. For deriv., see GASTER and CONJUNCTIVITIS. In veterinary medicine, inflammation of the stomach and of the conjunctiva, attributed to excessive heat. [L, 41, 44, 95 (*a*, 14).]

GASTROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst′eos*, *-cyst′ios*, *-cyst′is.* For deriv., see GASTER and CYST. See BLASTOSPHERE.

GASTROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and CYSTITIS. Fr., *gastro-cystite.* Ger., *Harnblasenmagenentzündung.* Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the bladder. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRODE, adj. Ga^{2}s′trod. Gr., γαστρώδης (from γαστήρ, the belly, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *gastroïde.* Ger., *magenförmig, bauchförmig.* Big-bellied. Cf. GASTROID.

GASTRO-DERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^3-ti(te)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ti′tidos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and DERMATITIS. An old term for an exanthem associated with a gastric disease. [G.]

GASTRODERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)′i^{2}s. From γαστήρ, the belly, and δέρμα, the skin. Ger., *G.* Of Haeckel, the epithelium of the alimentary canal and its glands, exclusive of the mouth. [J.] See *Entodermic* EPITHELIUM.

GASTRO-DERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *gastro-dermite.* See GASTRO-DERMATITIS.

GASTRODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-trod′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly. A genus of orchids. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Cunninghamii.** A species found in New Zealand, where its root is eaten by the natives, who call it *peri.* It is rich in starch. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GASTRODIABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di(di^2)-a^3-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-bros′eos* (*-os′is*). See GASTROBROSIS.

GASTRODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-alys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). For deriv., see GASTER and DIALYSIS. Fr., *gastro-dialyse.* Ger., *G.* A solution of continuity involving the whole thickness of the wall of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRODIAPHANIE (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-de-a^3-fa^3-ne′. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and διαφανής, diaphanous. Diaphanoscopy of the stomach. [M. Einhorn, "Med. Mnttschr.," Nov., 1889.]

GASTRODIATREMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di-(di^2)-a^3-tre(tra)′ma^3. Gen., *-tre′matos* (*-tis*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, διά, through, and τρῆμα, a perforation. A perforation of the wall of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRODIATRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di(di^2)-a^3-tre(tra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-tres′eos* (*-tres′is*). For deriv., see GASTER and DIATRESIE. Ger., *Magendurchlöcherung.* The formation of a perforation of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di^{2}d′-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *gastro-didyme.* A double monster having but one abdominal cavity. [A, 322.]

GASTRODISC, n. Ga^{2}s′tro-di^{2}sk. Lat., *gastrodiscus* (from γαστήρ, the belly, and δίσκος, a round plate). Fr., *gastro-disque.* See *Embryonic* AREA.

GASTRODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-trod′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GASTRODIA.

GASTRODODECADACTYLOPYRA (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″-tro(tro^3)-do-de^{2}k-a^3-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, δωδεκαδάκτυλον, the duodenum, and πῦρ, feverish heat. A term suggested by L. A. Kraus for the *gastroduodenopyra* of Eisenmann.

GASTRODODECADACTYLOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-do-de^{2}k-a^3-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)″ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). For deriv., see GASTER, DODECADACTYLON, and TYPHUS. A term suggested by L. A. Kraus for the *gastroduodenotyphus* of Eisenmann.

GASTRO-DUODENAL, adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro-du^2-o-den′a^{2}l. Lat., *gastro-duodenalis* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and *duodenum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *gastro-duodénal.* Ger., *Magen und Zwölffingerdarm betreffend.* Pertaining to the stomach and to the duodenum. [L, 41, 44, 50, 95 (α, 14).]

GASTRO-DUODENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^2-(du^4)-o(o^2)-de^{2}n(dan)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER and DUODENITIS. Fr., *gastro-duodénite.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmmagenentzündung.* Inflammation of the stomach and of the duodenum. A better term would be *gastro-dodecadactylitis.* [L, 41, 44, 95 (α, 14).]

GASTRODUODENOCHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^2(du^4)-o(o^2)-den(dan)″o(o^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)-i(e)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER, DUODENUM, and CHOLECYSTITIS. Fr., *gastroduodéno-cholécystite.* Inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall-bladder. [L.]

GASTRODUODENOPYRA [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^2(du^4)-o(o^2)-de^{2}n(dan)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, *duodenum* (*q. v.*), and πῦρ, feverish heat. See *Pituitary* FEVER.

GASTRO-DUODENOSTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-du^2-o^2-de^{2}n-o^{2}s′-tom-i^2. For deriv., see GASTER and DUODENOSTOMY. The operation of establishing a gastro-duodenal fistula.

GASTRODUODENOTYPHUS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-du^2(du^4)-o(o^3)-de^{2}n(dan)-o(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For., deriv., see GASTER, DUODENUM, and TYPHUS. Petechial (typhus) fever. [A, 322.]

GASTRODYME (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-dem. See GASTRODIDYMUS.

GASTRODYNE (Lat.), **GASTRODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}d′i^{2}n-e(a), -tro(tro^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *gastro-dynie.* Ger., *Magenschmerz, Gastrodynie.* An affection characterized by severe cramps or paroxysms of pain referred to the epigastrium. They may or may not be an accompaniment of organic disease of the stomach. In some cases they are associated with a general tendency to neuralgic pains; in others they may be attributed to faults in digestion. [D, 25.] See CARDIALGIA.—**G. flatulenta.** Of Szerlecki, g. caused by flatus. [α, 34.]—**G. neuralgica.** Of Romberg, g. caused by hyperæsthesia of the pneumogastric nerve. [α, 34.]—**Uterine g.** Of Fosbroke, g. associated with uterine or ovarian disease, probably due to anæmia. [α, 34.]

GASTRODYSNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-di^{2}s-(du^{6}s)-nu^2′ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, δύς [see *Dys-**], and νεῦρον, a nerve. Ger., *Magennervenleiden.* Nervous derangement of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{3}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e^{2}k-taz-(ta^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. See GASTRECTASIS.

GASTRO-ELYTROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}l-i^{2}t-ro^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *gastro-elytrotomia* (for deriv., see GASTER and ELYTROTOMY). Fr., *gastro-élytrotomie.* See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

GASTRO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER and ENCEPHALITIS. Fr., *gastro-encéphalite.* Inflammation of the stomach accompanied by brain symptoms. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-ENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos (-tis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See GASTROMYELOMA.

GASTRO-ENTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. For deriv., see GASTER and ENTERALGIA. Fr., *gastro-entéralgie.* Neuralgia of the stomach and of the intestines. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-ENTERIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}n-te^{2}r′i^{2}k. For deriv., see GASTER and ENTERIC. Fr., *gastro-entérique.* Ger., *gastro-enterisch.* Pertaining to the stomach and the intestine or to a condition involving both. [D.]

GASTRO-ENTERITIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastrenteriticus.* Fr., *gastrentéritique.* Ger., *gastro-enteritisch.* Of or pertaining to gastro-enteritis. [B.]

GASTRO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER and ENTERITIS. Fr., *gastro-entérite.* Ger., *Magendarmentzündung.* 1. Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and intestine. Broussais taught that the essential fevers were due to such an affection. 2. Of the veterinarians, membranous enteritis. [A, 301.]—**Follicular g.-e.** Fr., *gastro-entérite folliculeuse.* See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**G.-e. carbunculosa.** Inflammation and suppuration of the gastric and enteric follicles with circumfollicular infiltration. [α, 34.]—**G.-e. favosa.** Of Klebs, a g.-e. produced by the *Achorion Schönleinii* developing in the gastro-intestinal tract. [α, 34.]—**G.-e. mucosa.** Syn.: *English cholera.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal tract. Its most prominent symptoms are nausea, pain in and dilatation of the stomach and intestines, vomiting, and the discharge of feculent and mucous stools. [D, 63.]—**G.-e. nervosa.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**G.-e. venosa.** A g.-e. caused by congestion of the gastric and enteric veins; a term founded on Broussais's theory. [α, 34.]

GASTRO-ENTEROCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro-(tro^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-kol-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἔντερον, the intestine, and κῶλον, the colon. Fr., *gastro-entéro-colite.* Inflammation of the stomach, the small intestine, and the colon. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-ENTERO-MENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″-tro(tro^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* From γαστήρ, the belly, ἔντερον, the intestine, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane of the brain. Fr., *gastro-entéro-méningite.* Of Levillain, gastro-enteritis and meningitis associated with inflammation of the veins and the heart, probably of bacterial origin. [α, 34.]

GASTRO-ENTÉROPATHIE (Fr.), n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro-a^{3}n^2-ta-ro-pa^3-te. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ἔντερον, the intestine, and πάθος, disease. Any gastro-intestinal disease.—**G.-e. alcoolique aiguë.** Gastro-intestinal derangement caused by acute alcoholism. [B, 46.]

GASTRO-ENTEROSTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}s′to-mi^2. For deriv., see GASTER and ENTEROSTOMY. Fr., *gastro-entérostomie.* Ger., *Gastroënterostomie.* The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the stomach and the small intestine. [Wolfler, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Nov. 12, 1881, cited in "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

GASTRO-ENTEROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. For deriv., see GASTER and ENTEROTOMY. Enterotomy through the anterior abdominal wall.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-e^{2}p-i^2-plo′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastro-epiploicus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἐπίπλοον, the omentum). Fr., *gastro-épiploïque.* Ger., *gastro-epiploisch.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the omentum. [L, 41, 44, 50, 95 (α, 14).]

GASTROHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro-(tro^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-am)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. See GASTRORRHAGIA.

GASTRO-HEPATIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-he-pa^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastro-hepaticus* (see GASTER and HEPATIC). Fr., *gastro-hépatique.* Ger., *gastrohepatisch.* Of, pertaining to, or under the influence of, the stomach and the liver. [D.]

GASTRO-GENITAL, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-je^{2}n′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. For deriv., see GASTER and GENITAL. Pertaining to the abdomen and to the genital apparatus.

GASTRO-HEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-he^{2}p-(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER and HEPATITIS. Fr., *gastro-hépatite.* Inflammation of the stomach and liver. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}s-tro-u^6-ma-ra^{3}l. From γαστήρ, the belly, and *humerus*, the arm. Pertaining to the abdomen and to the shoulder. [A, 385.]

GASTROHYPERNERVIA [Piorry] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-hi(hu^6)-pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See GASTRYPERNEURIA.

GASTROHYPONERVIA [Piorry] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro-(tro^3)-hi(hu^6)-po(po^2)-nu^{6}r(ner)′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See GASTRYPONEURIA.

GASTRO-HYSTEROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. For deriv., see GASTER and HYSTEROTOMY. Fr., *gastro-hystérotomie.* Ger., *Gastrohysterotomie.* See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GASTROID, adj. Ga^{2}s′troid. Gr., γαστρώδης. Lat., *gastrodes.* Resembling a belly (said of parts of animals and plants). [L, 107.]

GASTRO-INTESTINAL, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-i^{2}n-te^{2}st′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *gastro-intestinalis.* Fr., *gastro-intestinale.* See GASTRO-ENTERIC.

GASTRO-JEJUNOSTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-je-ju^{2}n-o^{2}st′o-mi^2. From γαστήρ, the stomach, *jejunum* (*q. v.*), and στόμα, an aperture. See GASTRO-NESTEOSTOMY.

GASTRO-LARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-ji(ge)′tis. Gen., *-git′idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GASTER and LARYNGITIS. Fr., *gastro-laryngite.* Gastritis complicated with laryngitis. [L, 41, 44, 95 (α, 14).]

GASTRO-LIENAL, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-li-en′a^{2}l. Lat., *gastrolienalis* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and *lien*, the spleen). See GASTRO-SPLENIC.

GASTROLITH, n. Ga^{2}s′tro-li^{2}th. Lat., *gastrolithus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and λίθος, a stone). See *Gastric* CALCULUS.

GASTROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. G^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-as(a^{3}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-thias′eos (-as′is).* For deriv., see GASTER and LITHIASIS. Fr., *gastro-lithiase.* A morbid condition due to or characterized by gastric concretions. [A, 322.]

GASTROLOBIN, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}l′o-bi^{2}n. A glucoside obtained by von Müller and Rummel from the leaves and young branches of *Gastrolobium bilobum*; a blackish, brittle, hygroscopic substance having an odor and taste like sassafras, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Dissolved in aqua ammoniæ, it forms an intensely yellow solution. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

GASTROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s″tro(tro^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γαστήρ, the belly, and λόβιον, the lower part of the ear. Fr., *gastrolobe.* The poison-plant of western Australia; of R. Brown, a genus of leguminous bushes. The leaves of a number of the species have been supposed to be poisonous, cattle in large numbers being annually lost by eating them; but by Fraas this effect is considered more likely due to poisonous *Fungi* parasitic on the leaves, for the latter have been found free from toxic ingredients. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GASTROLOGY, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *gastrologia* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *gastrologie.* Ger., *Magenlehre.* The physiology, etc., of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTROMALACIA (Lat.), **GASTROMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **GASTROMALAXIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)′i^2-a^3, -a^3-ko′si^{2}s, -a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the

stomach, and μαλακίζεσθαι, to be softened. Fr., *gastromalacie, gastromalacose.* Ger., *Gastromalacie. Magenerweichung.* It., Sp., *gastromalacia.* Softening of the stomach ; thought by some to be purely a post-mortem condition, by others to exist during life. [D, 29.]—**G. cadaverosa.** Ger., *cadaveröse Gastromalacie.* A post-mortem digestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, in which it is changed into a soft, slimy, transparent mass. It occurs when the contents of the viscus are acid. [*a*, 34.]

GASTROMELÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-me^{2}l-en(a^3′e^{2}n)-a^3. See MELÆNA.

GASTROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-mel(me^{2}l)′-i^2-a^3. Fr., *gastromélie.* The form of monstrosity described under GASTROMELUS.

GASTROMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}m′e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, and μέλος, a limb. A monster having one or more accessory limbs attached to the abdomen. [L, 41.]

GASTROMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-men(man)′-i-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and μήν, a month. Fr., *gastromenstrues.* Vicarious menstruation by the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRO-MENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and MENINGITIS. Fr., *gastro-méningite.* It., *gastromeningite.* Sp., *g.-m.* Inflammation of the stomach and of the meninges of the brain. [L, 41, 44, 95 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRO-METRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-me^{2}t-(mat)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-tri′tidos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and METRITIS. Fr., *gastro-métrite.* Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the uterus. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-METROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-me^{2}t-ro^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *gastrometrotomia* (see GASTER and METROTOMY). See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GASTRO-MUCOUS, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-mu^2′ku^{3}s. Lat., *gastromucosus.* Fr., *gastro-muqueux.* Involving irritation of the stomach, and accompanied by a mucous secretion. [L, 41.]

GASTROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-mi-(mu^6)-set(kat)′ez(e^{2}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, and μύκης, a mushroom. See GASTEROMYCETES.

GASTROMYCODERA (Lat.), **GASTROMYCODERIS** (Lat.), n′s n. and f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}d′e^{2}r-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *-der′atos* (*-tis*), *-od′eris.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, μῦκος, mucus, and δέρας or δέρις, a skin. The mucous membrane of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTROMYCODERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-mi^2(mu^6)-ko^{2}d-o^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ri′tidos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the gastric mucosa. [A, 322.]

GASTROMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-is*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *gastro-myélome.* Ger., *Gastromyelom.* Medullary sarcoma of the stomach. [A. 322.]

GASTRONECTE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}s-tro-ne^{2}kt. From γαστήρ, the belly, and νήκτης, a swimmer. Sp., *gastronecto.* Of fishes, having the abdominal vertebræ so developed as to form a swimming organ. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ne^{2}f-ri(re)′tis. Gen., *-rit′idos* (*-idis*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *gastro-néphrite.* Ger., *Magen und Nierenentzündung.* Gastritis complicated with nephritis. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRONERVIA [Piorry] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See GASTRONEURIA.

GASTRO-NESTEOSTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s″tro-ne^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}st′o-mi^2. From γαστήρ, the stomach, νῆστις, the jejunum, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the stomach and the jejunum.

GASTRONEURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-nu^2′-ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and νεῦρον, a nerve. The nervous action of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRONOSOS (Lat.), **GASTRONOSUS** (Lat.), n′s f. Ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}n′o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the belly or stomach, and νόσος, a sickness. Ger., *Magenkrankheit, Unterleibskrankheit.* A disorder of the stomach or of the abdomen. [A, 322 ; L, 107.]

GASTRO-ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f-a^3-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git′idos* (*-idis*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Fr., *gastro-œsophagite.* Inflammation of the stomach and of the œsophagus. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-OMENTAL, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-o-me^{2}nt′a^{2}l. See GASTRO-EPIPLOIC.

GASTRO-PANCREATIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-pa^{2}n-kre-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Pertaining to the stomach and to the pancreas.

GASTROPANCREATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-kre^2-a^3-ti(te)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and PANCREATITIS. Fr., *gastro-pancréatite.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and pancreas. [A, 322.]

GASTROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From γαστήρ, the belly, and παράλυσις, a loosening. Fr., *gastro-paralyse.* Ger., *Magenlähmung.* It., *gastro-paralisi.* Sp., *gastro-paralisis.* Paralysis of the stomach. [L, 107.]

GASTROPARIETAL, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-pa^{2}r-i′e^{2}t-a^{2}l. From γαστήρ, the belly, and *paries*, a wall. 1. Pertaining to the wall of the stomach. 2. Pertaining to the stomach and to the abdominal wall. [*a*, 21.]

GASTROPATHY, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *gastropathia* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *gastropathie.* Ger., *Magenkrankheit, Magenleiden.* Any disease of the stomach. [L, 107.]

GASTRO-PERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From γαστήρ, the belly, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *gastro-pericardite.* Ger., *Magenherzbeutelentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the pericardium. [L, 41.]

GASTROPERIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, περίοδος, a period, and ὀδύνη, pain. A disease, said to be peculiar to India, attended with severe periodical gastralgia. [L, 107.]

GASTROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GASTER and PERITONITIS. Ger., *Magenbauchfellentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the peritonæum. [L, 41.]

GASTROPHAN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-fa^{3}n′. Of Fürst, a tincture made up of dilute alcohol and quassia, oranges, galangal, and cardamoms. [B, 270.]

GASTROPHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From γαστήρ, the belly, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Fr., *gastro-pharyngite.* Ger., *Mageuschlundkopfentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the pharynx. [L, 41.]

GASTROPHILUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}f′i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ŒSTRUS.—**G. equi.** The gad fly, a species causing the "bots." Its eggs, deposited on portions of the body, in the horse and other solipeds, accessible to the tongue, are there hatched out and afterward, being licked off, make their way into the stomach, where they attach themselves, and remain until developed, when they are detached and escape with the fæces. They then bury themselves in the ground, and in six or seven weeks appear in the form of the fly. [L.]—**G. hæmorrhoidalis.** Ger., *Afterbremse, Mastdarmbremse.* A species which inhabits the stomach and intestines of the horse, being ingested along with green grass; so called because formerly supposed to enter by the anus. [B, 49 (*a*, 27).]

GASTRO-PHRENIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-fre^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastrophrenicus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and φρήν, the diaphragm. Fr., *gastro-phrénique.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm. [L, 41.]

GASTROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See OPHTHALMIA *gastrica.*

GASTROPHTHISIS (Lat.), **GASTROPHTHOE** (Lat.), n′s f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}t(tro^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s, -tho(tho^2)-e(a). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and φθίσις, or φθόη, consumption. Fr., *gastro-phthisie.* Ger., *Magenschwindsucht, Bauchschwindsucht.* An emaciated and hectic state due to abdominal disease. [A, 322.]

GASTROPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Ga^{3}s-tro-fe-me. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and φῦμα, a growth. Tubercles of the stomach. [L, 82.]

GASTRO-PLATYPODE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}s-tro-pla^3-te-pod. From γαστήρ, the belly, πλατύς, broad, and πούς, the foot. In ornithology, having the body poised upon palmated claws. [L, 41.]

GASTROPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ple(pla)′-ji(gi^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πληγή, a blow. Ger., *Gastroplegie.* See GASTROPARALYSIS.

GASTROPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-ple-(pla)-tho′ra^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πληθώρη, fullness. Fr., *gastro-pléthore.* Congestion of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTROPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″tro(tro^3)-plu^2-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πλευρόν, the side. Fr., *gastro-pleurésie.* Concurrent gastritis and pleurisy. [L, 116.]

GASTROPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-nu^2-(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *gastro-pneumonie.* Ger., *Magenlungenentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and lungs. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-PNEUMONIC, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-nu^2-mo^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *gastro-pneumonique.* See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

GASTROPODA (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. See GASTEROPODA.

GASTROPODOUS, adj. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}p′o-du^{3}s. See GASTEROPODOUS.

GASTROPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)″-tro(tro^3)-po^{2}r-fi^2(fu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ti(tu^6)′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, πορφῦρος, dark-gleaming, and τῦφος, typhus. See PORPHYROTYPHUS *anginosus.*

GASTROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}p-to′si^{3}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *gastroptose.* A sinking down of the stomach. [Glénard, "Union méd.," May 20, 1886, p. 828.]

GASTROPTYGMA (Lat.), **GASTROPTYX** (Lat.), n′s n. and f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}p-ti^{2}g(tu^{6}g)′ma^3, -tro^{2}p′ti^{2}x(tu^{6}x). Gen., *-ptyg′matos* (*-tis*), *-op′tychos* (*-chis*). From γαστήρ, the belly, and πτύγμα, anything folded, or πτύξ, a fold. Ger., *Bauchfalte.* One of the plicæ abdominales [Wolff] (seu ventrales [von Baer]). [A. 322.]

GASTRO-PULMONARY, adj. Ga^{2}s″tro-pu^{3}l′mo-na-ri^2. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and *pulmo*, the lung. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

GASTRO-PYLORIC, adj. Ga^{2}s-tro-pi^2-lo^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *gastropyloricus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and πυλωρός [see PYLORUS]). Fr., *gastro-pylorique.* Pertaining to the stomach and to the pylorus. [L, 41.]

GASTROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πῦρ, fire. Of Eisenmann, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GASTROPYRETOS (Lat.), **GASTROPYRETUS** (Lat.), n′s m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)′e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and πυρετός, fever. See *Gastric* FEVER.

GASTRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥηγνύναι, to break. Fr., *gastrorrhagie, gastrorrhémie.* Ger., *Gastrorrhagie, Magenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the stomach. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21).]

GASTRORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tror-ra^3-zhe. See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**G. quinique.** Gastrorrhagia due to the ingestion of quinine. [α, 18.]

GASTRORRHAPHY, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *gastrorrhaphia, gastrorrhaphe* (from γαστήρ, the belly or stomach, and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *gastrorraphie.* Ger., *Gastrorrhaphie, Bauchnaht* (1st def.), *Magennaht* (2d def.). 1. The operation of closing a penetrating wound of the abdomen with sutures. 2. More precisely, the same operation applied to a wound of the stomach or to a gastric fistula. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

GASTRORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tror-ra-me. See GASTRORRHAGIA.

GASTRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Ger., *Magenzerreissung.* Rupture of the stomach.

GASTRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach or belly, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *gastrorrhée.* Ger., *Magenfluss* (1st def.), *Bauchfluss* (2d def.). 1. An excessive secretion of gastric mucus. [D, 57.] 2. See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**G. acida.** Ger., *Magensaftfluss.* An excessive secretion of the gastric juice. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

GASTROSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}s'ki^2(chi^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos (-os'chisis).* From γαστήρ, the belly, and σχίσις, a cleaving. See CŒLIOSCHISIS.

GASTROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-si^{2}r-(sker)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σκῖρρος (see SCIRRHUS). Ger., *Magenverhärtung.* Scirrhus of the stomach. [E.]

GASTROSCOPE, n. Ga^{2}s'tro-skop. From γαστήρ, the belly, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the interior of the stomach in the living subject. See POLYSCOPE.

GASTROSCOPY (Lat.), n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}s'kop-i^2. Lat., *gastroscopia.* Ger., *Bauchschau.* Visual examination of the interior of the stomach. [Baratoux, "Rev. mens. de laryng. otol. et rhinol.," 4; "Presse méd.," Apr., 1882.]

GASTROSEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-sis'(se^2-es')-i^{2}s. Gen., *-seis'eos (-seis'is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σεῖσις, a shaking. Ger., *Magenerschütterung.* Concussion of the stomach. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GASTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *gastrose.* Ger., *Bauchkrankheit* (1st def.), *Magenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Of Baumes, any disease of the abdomen. 2. Of Alibert, any disease of the stomach. [A, 301.]

GASTROSOLVENS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-so^{2}l've^{2}nz-(wans). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and *solvere,* to dissolve. See DIGESTANT and DIGERENS.

GASTROSPASMA (Lat.), **GASTROSPASMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-spas'matos (-is), -i.* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σπάσμα, a sprain, or σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Magenkrampf.* A spasmodic contraction or cramp of the stomach. [L, 44 (α, 14).]

GASTROSPHONGIOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro-(tro^3)'sfo^{2}n(sfo^{2}n^2)-ji(gi^2)-o^{2}m'a^3-ta^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, and σπογγίον, a little sponge. Ger., *Magenschwammknoten, Magentuberkeln.* Fungosities of the stomach. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GASTRO-SPLENIC, adj. Ga^{2}s"tro-sple^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *gastrosplenicus* (from γαστήρ, the stomach, and σπλήν, the spleen). Fr., *gastro-splénique.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen. [C.]

GASTROSPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-sple^{2}n-(splan)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-i'tidos (-idis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and σπλήν, the spleen (see also *-itis**). Fr., *gastro-splénite.* Ger., *Milzmagenentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the spleen. [L, 41.]

GASTROSTEGOUS, adj. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}s'te^{2}g-u^{3}s. From γαστήρ, the belly, and στέγος, a house. Fr., *gastrostège.* Covering the abdomen (said of the ventral scales of serpents). [A, 385.]

GASTROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-ste^{2}n-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and στένωσις, constriction. A pathological contracted state of the stomach. [A, 385.]—**G. cardiaca.** Stenosis of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [α, 34.]—**G. pylorica.** Stenosis of the pylorus. [α, 34.]

GASTROSTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}s'tom-i^2. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making a fistulous opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall for the purpose of inserting food in cases of inability to swallow. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

GASTROSUCCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-ko^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, *succus,* juice, and ῥεῖν, to flow. See GASTRORRHŒA *acida.*

GASTROSYPHILIDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-se-fe-le-de. A syphilitic affection of the stomach. [L, 82.]

GASTROTHÈQUE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-te^{2}k. From γαστήρ, the belly, and θήκη, a sheath. That part of the envelope of a chrysalis which covers the abdomen. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-THORACIQUE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-to-ra^3-sek. From γαστήρ, the belly, and θώραξ, the thorax. Pertaining to the abdomen and to the thorax. [A, 385.]

GASTROTHORACODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"-tro(tro^3)-tho^{2}r(thor)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-did'i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the belly, θώραξ, the thorax, and δίδυμος, a twin. A monster formed of two individuals united by fusion of the thorax and abdomen of each with those of the other. [Fisher (α, 29).]

GASTROTOME (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-tom. Of the veterinarians, an instrument for puncturing the stomach or intestine for the relief of tympanites. [A, 301.]

GASTROTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s-tro^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *gastrotomia* (from γαστήρ, the belly or stomach, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *gastrotomie.* Ger., *Gastrotomie, Bauchschnitt.* 1. Properly, the opening of the abdominal cavity by a cutting operation, but sometimes applied to the accomplishment of the same thing by means of caustics. Cf. LAPAROTOMY. 2. An incision into the stomach.—**Subchondral g.** Of Reeves, a lateral g. with the incision made beneath the costal cartilages. [α, 34.]—**Ventro-g.** Of Reeves, a g. in which the incision is made through the linea alba. [α, 34.]

GASTROTONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-to^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and τονικός, tonic. Acting as a stomachic tonic. [L, 57.]

GASTRO-TRACHELOTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s"tro-tra^{2}k-e^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From γαστήρ, the belly, τράχηλος, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Gastrotrachelotomie.* Of Physick, an operation for accomplishing delivery through the abdomen; differing from the ordinary Cæsarean operation by the fact that the opening into the uterus was made by a transverse incision of the cervix. [Dewees (A, 32).]

GASTROTRYPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}s-tro-tre-pe. From γαστήρ, the belly, and τρῦπα, a hole. A perforation of the stomach. [L, 82.]

GASTROTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-tu^2(tu)-bu^{6}r(be^{2}r)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-a^3. See GASTROSPHONGIOMATA.

GASTRO-TUBOTOMY, n. Ga^{2}s"tro-tu^2-bo^{2}t'o-mi^2. From γαστήρ, the belly, *tuba,* a tube, and τέμνειν, to cut. Of Gardien, laparo-salpingotomy for removing the ovum from a tubal gestation-sac. [A, 301.]

GASTROTYMPANITES (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-ti^{2}m(tu^{6}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-i(e)'tez(tas). From γαστήρ, the stomach, and τυμπανίτης, tympanites. Fr., *gastro-tympanite.* Ger., *Magentrommelsucht.* Excessive distension of the stomach with gas. [A, 322.]

GASTRO-URETHRITIS (Lat.), adj. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)"tro(tro^3)-u^2-(u)-re(ra)-thri(thre)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ri'tidos (-idis).* From γαστήρ, the belly, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *gastro-urétrite.* Ger., *Magenharnröhrenentzündung.* Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and of the urethra. [L, 41.]

GASTRO-VASCULAR, adj. Ga^{2}s"tro-va^{2}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. From γαστήρ, the belly, and *vasculum,* a small vessel. Fr., *gastro-vasculaire.* Belonging to the digestive tube. [L, 41, 193.] See *G.-v.* SPACE and *G.-v.* SYSTEM.

GASTROXIA (Lat.), **GASTROXYNSIS** [Rossbach] (Lat.), **GASTROXYTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}x'i^2-a^3, -tro^{2}x-i^{2}n-(u^{6}n)'si^{2}s, -tro^{2}x-it(u^{6}t)'ez(as). Gen., *-ox'iœ, -yns'eos (-yns'is), -yt'etos (-is).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, and ὀξύς, acid. Fr., *gastroxie.* Ger., *Magensäure.* Acidity of the stomach.—**Nervous g.** Ger., *nervöse G.* Of Rossbach, a form of nervous dyspepsia affecting adults who are the subjects of severe mental strain; periodical in its attacks, sometimes cerebral and sometimes gastric symptoms predominating; due to an overproduction of acid in the stomach as the result of nervous action. [Rossbach, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med."; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 834.]

GASTROZOOID, n. Ga^{2}s-tro-zo'oi^{2}d. In the *Hydrocerallinæ,* a polypoid which is provided with a mouth. [L, 121.] Cf. DACTYLOZOOID.

GASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tru^2(tru^4)-la^3. From γαστήρ, the belly. Of Haeckel, the blastoderm at that period of its development when it consists of a double-walled bag formed by its invagination, so that its cavity is the primitive alimentary canal. [A, 5.] See Plate I.—**Archæostomatous g.** [Haeckel]. A g. in which the blastopore persists, forming the oral aperture. [L, 11.]—**Bell g.** See ARCHIGASTRULA.—**Bilaminar g.** See *G.*—**Bladder g.** See PERIGASTRULA.—**Deuterostomatous g.** A g. in which the oral aperture is formed secondarily, the blastopore closing. [L, 11.]—**Disc g.** See DISCOGASTRULA.—**Glockeng'** (Ger.). See ARCHIGASTRULA.—**Haubeng'** (Ger.), **Hood-g.** See AMPHIGASTRULA.

GASTRULATION, n. Ga^{2}s-tru^2-la'shu^{3}n. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* The process of development of the gastrula. See Plate I.

GASTRURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tru^2(tru)'ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, and οὖρον, urine. An old term for a supposed discharge of urine through the stomach. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GASTRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tru^{3}s(tru^{4}s). See ŒSTRUS.

GASTRYPALGIA [Piorry] (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ἄγλος, pain. Fr., *gastrypalgie.* Slight gastralgia. [A, 322.]

GASTRYPECTASIA (Lat.), **GASTRYPECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -e^{2}k'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ectas'iœ, -ectas'eos (-ec'tasis).* From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ἔκτασις, extension. Moderate distension of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRYPERNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑπέρ, above measure, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Excessive or morbid activity of the nerves of the stomach. [L, 50, 107.]

GASTRYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^6)-pu^{6}r-(pe^{2}r)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπέρ, above measure, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *gastryperpathie.* A severe affection of the stomach. [L, 50, 107.]

GASTRYPONEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^6)-po(po^2)-nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Defective nervous activity of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRYPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^6)-po(po^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{2}th)-i(e)′a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *gastrypopathie.* A slight affection of the stomach. [L, 50, 107.]

GASTRYPORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^6)-po^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ῥηγνύναι, to break. A slight gastrorrhagia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GASTRYPORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^6)-po^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Slight gastrorrhœa. [A, 322.]

GASTRYPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri(tru^6)-po-(po^2)-ste^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From γαστήρ, the stomach, ὑπό, somewhat, and στένωσις, a being straightened. Slight constriction of the stomach. [A, 322.]

GASTRYSTEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tri^2(tru^2)-ste^{2}r-o(o^2)-tom(to^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

GATAHY, n. See GATOBA.

GATA RABIOSA (Sp.), n. Ga^3′ta^3 ra^3-be-o′sa^3. The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATAS-GATAS DE FILIPINAS (Sp.), n. Ga^3-ta^{3}s-ga^3′ta^{3}s da fe-le-pe′na^{3}s. The *Euphorbia maculata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATCHY, n. See GATOBA.

GATEADO, n. The *Astronium fraxinifolium.* [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]

GÂTEAU (Fr.), n. Ga^3-to. 1. A cake. 2. In surgery, a roll of lint spread over a wound. 3. A honey-comb. [L, 180.]—**G. de loup.** The *Boletus luridus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. fébrile.** See AGUE *cake.* —**G. mercuriel.** Of Bus, a small cake containing 1 centigramme of corrosive sublimate. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. placentaire.** The placenta. [A, 45.]

GATEN, n. Gat′e^{2}n. See GADRISE.

GATER, n. Gat′u^{6}r. See GAITER.

GATERA (Sp.), n. Ga^3-ta′ra^3. The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÂTEUX (Fr.), adj. Ga^3-tu^6. 1. Paralytic; having incontinence of urine and fæces. 2. Feeble-minded. [L, 41, 42, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GATHERED, adj. Ga^{2}th^2′u^{6}rd. Affected with suppuration (said of the breast or of any inflamed part).

GATHERING, n. Ga^{2}th^2′u^{6}r-i^{2}n^2. See ABSCESS.

GATIFE (Ar.), n. The *Tagetes patula.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATILLO (Sp.), n. Ga^3-tel′yo. The *Capparis linearis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATIP, n. In Java, the *Inocarpus edulis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÂTISME (Fr.), n. Ga^3-tez′m. Incontinence of fæces. [*a*, 18.]

GATOBA, n. The copal of *Hymenæa courbaril.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATTA GAMBEER, n. See CATECHU (2d def.).

GATTA-NITTOL, n. In Ceylon, the *Streblus asper.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATTARA (It.), n. Ga^{2}t′a^{3}r-a^3. The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GATTERIDGE, GATTERIDGE-TREE, n's. Ga^{2}t′u^{6}r-i^{2}j, -tre. See GADRISE.

GATTILIER (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}t-te-le-a. See VITEX.—**G. à bois blanc.** The *Vitex leucoxylon.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à larges feuilles.** The *Vitex agnus castus*, var. *latifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à trois feuilles.** The *Vitex trifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. blanc.** The *Vitex incisa*, var. *alba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. blanchâtre.** The *Vitex agnus castus*, var. *albidus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. incisé.** The *Vitex incisa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. penné.** The *Vitex pinnata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. verticellé.** The *Vitex agnus castus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GATTINE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}t-ten. A disease of silk-worms in which the skin gradually becomes brownish-yellow or reddish, and small black spots appear on the body. [*a*, 34.] Cf. PEBRINE.

GATTOO, n. See FRAMBŒSIA.

GATUÑA (Sp.), n. Ga^3-tun′ya^3. The *Ononis arvensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GATTUNG (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}t′un^2. A genus. [B.]—**G'scharakter, G'skennzeichen.** A generic character. [B, 270.]—**G'sname.** A generic name. [B.]

GAUB, n. In the East Indies, the fruit of *Diospyros glutinosa.* [B, 19, 121, 185 (*a*, 24).]

GAUCHBLUME (Ger.), n. Ga^3′u^{4}ch^2-blum-e^2. See CARDAMINE *pratensis.*

GAUCHER (Fr.), n. Go-sha. A left-handed person.—**G. du cerveau.** Of Broca, a "left-brained" person. [K, 16.] Cf. LINKSHIRNIG.

GAUCHHEIL (Ger.), n. Ga^3′u^{4}ch^2-hil. See ANAGALLIS.—**Ackerg'.** The *Anagallis arvensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Blaues G.** See ANAGALLIS *cærulea.*—**Gelbes G.** The *Lysimachia nemorum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAUDE (Fr.), n. God. 1. The *Reseda luteola.* 2. Boiled Indian corn. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GAUDEMELLE (Fr.), n. God-me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 105.]

GAUDIO (Fr.), n. Go-de-o. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [L, 87 (*a*, 24).]

GAUGE, n. Gaj. An instrument for measuring the volume of a material or the intensity, rapidity, etc., of a process.—**Catheter g.** See FILIÈRE (2d def.).

GAUKLERBLUME (Ger.), n. Ga^3′u^{4}k-le^{2}r-blum-e^2. The genus *Mimulus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

GAUL, n. Ga^{4}l. The *Myrica gale.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GAULA-ITAN, n. See under ARENGA *saccharifera.*

GÄULE (Ger.), n. Goil′e^2. The *Rumex pratensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAULEMELLE (Fr.), n. Gol-me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 105.]

GAULTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{4}l(ga^3-u^{4}l)-the(tha)′ri^2-a^3. From *Gaultier*, a Canadian botanist. Fr., *gaulthérie.* Ger., *Bergthee, canadischer Thee, G., Gaultherie.* It., Sp., *gaulteria.* 1. A genus of the *Ericaceæ*, tribe *Andromedeæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of the *G. procumbens.*—**Folia gaultheriæ.** See *G.* (2d def.). —**G. antipoda.** The New Zealand bilberry. A species having roundish, scattered leaves and shrubby, diffused stem. The berries are edible. [B, 215, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**G. fragrans, G. fragrantissima.** Indian wintergreen; a species growing on the Nilgherry hills in India, and in Japan. It furnishes a variety of oil of g. like that of *G. procumbens*, consisting of almost pure methyl salicylate, and available for the same purposes. It is used as a stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic. [B, 172 (*a*, 24); E. J. Waring, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 260 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hispidula.** A species the roots and stems of which have the flavor of oil of wintergreen. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).] —**G. humilis.** The *G. procumbens.* [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**G. Leschenaultii.** See *G. fragrans.*—**G. leucocarpa.** A species found in Japan, furnishing oil of wintergreen and quinic acid. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**G'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* WINTERGREEN.—**G. ovalifolia.** See *G. fragrans.* —**G. procumbens.** Fr., *gaulthérie couchée* (ou *du Canada*) [Fr. Cod.], *palommier.* Ger., *niedergestreckte Gaultherie.* Wintergreen, partridge-berry, checkerberry; a small, shrubby species with spicy leaves and edible, scarlet berries, found in woods and pastures from Canada to Kentucky. Its leaves in infusion are used as a stimulant (called Canada, or mountain, tea). Its chief use is as a source of oil of wintergreen. The leaves [U. S. Ph.] and the entire plant [Fr. Cod.] are official. [B, 34, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. punctata.** See *G. fragrans.* — **G'säure** (Ger.). See GAULTHERIC ACID.—**G. serpyllifolia.** The *Phalerocarpus serpyllifolia.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**G. shallon.** The *shallon* or *salal* of the northeast coast of America; a small, shrubby plant flourishing in shady pine forests. From the dark, fleshy berries, which are very palatable, the Indians prepare a sort of bread by mashing them together and drying in the sun. [B, 19, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba gaultheriæ.** The herb of the *G. procumbens.* [B, 95.]—**Oil of g.** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum gaultheriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de gaulthérie, essence de wintergreen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gaultheriaöl.* See *Oil of* WINTERGREEN.—**Spirit of g., Spiritus gaultheriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 3 parts of oil of wintergreen in 97 of alcohol. [B, 81, 95.]



GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. [A, 327.]

GAULTHERIC ACID, n. Ga^{4}l-the^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gaulthérique.* Ger., *Gaultheriasäure.* An acid, isomeric with methyl-salicylic acid, contained, according to some, in oil of wintergreen; really methyl salicylate. [B, 5, 48 (*a*, 14).]

GAULTHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Gol-ta-re. See GAULTHERIA.—**G. couchée, G. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Gaultheria procumbens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GAULTHERILENE, n. Ga^{4}l-the^{2}r′i^{2}l-en. Fr., *gaulthérilène.* Ger., *Gaultherilen.* A constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of oil of wintergreen; a colorless, very mobile liquid, having a peppery odor, and boiling at 160° C. [B, 5, 38, 46, 48, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

GAULTHERIN, n. Ga^{4}l-the′ri^{2}n. Fr., *gaulthérine.* Ger., *G.* A resinous substance, slightly bitter, obtained from the bark of *Betula lenta*; treated with an alkali, it yields a volatile oil which, according to Procter, is identical with oil of wintergreen. [B, 5, 38, 48, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

GAULTHIERA (Lat.), **GAULTIERA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{4}l-(ga^3-u^{4}l)-thi^2-e(a)′ra^3, -ti^2-e(a)′ra^3. See GAULTHERIA.

GAUMEN (Ger.), n. Ga^3′u^{4}m-e^{2}n. The palate. [I, 30 (K).]—**Beweglicher G.** The velum palati. [L. 80.]—**G'bildung.** See URANOPLASTY.—**G'bogen.** See ARCH *of the palate.*—**G'bräune.** Angina of the palate. [L, 80.]—**G'entzündung.** Inflammation of the palate. [*a*, 21.]—**G'flor.** See VELUM *palati.*—**G'flügel.** See *Pterygoid* PROCESS.—**G'gewölbe.** The arch of the palate.—**G'laute.** The palatal letters. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'lust.** A tickling of the palate. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'reiz.** A tickling of the palate. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'segel.** See VELUM *palati.*—**G'spalte.** 1. The palatine cleft of the embryo. 2. See *Cleft* PALATE.—**G'vorhang.**

The soft palate. [L, 80, 735.]—**Harter G., Knöcherner G.** The hard palate. [L, 304.]—**Weicher G.** The soft palate.

GAUN, GAUND, n's. Ga^{4}n, ga^{4}nd. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GAUROCHANA (Sanscr.), n. A variety of bezoar bovinus used in India as a nervine, digestive, and laxative. [A, 479 (*a*, 17).]

GAUTIERA (Lat.), n. f. Go-ti^{2}′e^{2}r-a^{3}. See GAULTHERIA.

GAUZE, n. Ga^{4}z. From *Gaza*, a town of Syria. Lat., *carbasus.* Fr., *gaze.* Ger., *Gaze.* A light, loose-woven fabric. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**Absorbent g.** G. made absorbent by removing all oily matter and sizing. [*a*, 34.]—**Antiseptic g.** A g. containing antiseptic material and used in surgical dressings. [B.] See *Carbasus* ACIDI CARBOLICI, *Sublimate g.*, *Iodoform g.*—**Benzoated g.** G. impregnated with from 5 to 10 per cent. of compound tincture of benzoin. [*a*, 34.]—**Borated g.** G. impregnated with from 5 to 10 per cent. of its weight of boric acid. [*a*, 34.]—**Carbolic g., Carbolized g.** See *Carbasus* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Cyanide-of-zinc-and-mercury g.** Of Lister, a g. containing cyanide of zinc and mercury; less irritating and more aseptic than sublimate g. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 21, 1889 (*a*, 34).]—**Eucalyptus g.** Of Lister, g. muslin impregnated with a molten mixture of 3 parts each of dammar resin and paraffin, and 1 part of eucalyptus oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]—**G.-tree.** The *Lagetta lintearia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hydronaphthol g.** G. impregnated with 5 per cent. of hydronaphthol. [*a*, 34.]—**Iodoform g.** G. impregnated with iodoform, either by dusting the latter in its meshes or by being soaked in an ethereal or ethereal-alcoholic solution of iodoform. [B.]—**Salicylic-acid g.** G. impregnated with 5 per cent. of salicylic acid. [*a*, 34.]—**Sublimate g.** Ger., *Sublimatgaze.* A g. containing corrosive sublimate; much used in surgical dressings. [B.]—**Thymol g.** G. impregnated with 5 per cent. of thymol. [*a*, 34.]

GAVA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}′va^{3}. A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there is a gaseous, earthy, and ferruginous spring containing alkaline sulphates. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GAVAGE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-va^{3}zh. Ger., *Sondenernährung.* A term, said not to be French, but used by French writers, to signify forced feeding, especially the artificial introduction of food into the stomach through a tube passed into it by the œsophagus. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," July 15, 1882, p. 1.]

GAVALA, n. An Oriental name for the nuclei of certain cherry-stones imported into Bombay from northern India and Arabia. The entire stones have very fragile shells of a pointed, oval shape; the nuclei have a pale-buff color, a thin skin, and a strong hydrocyanic-acid flavor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]

GAVANZO (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}-va^{3}n′tho. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 127 (*a*, 14).]

GAVA ZAHRAHA (Pers.), n. See GAUROCHANA.

GAVIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}′ve-a^{3}. The *Mimosa laccifera.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

GAVIÃO (Port.), n. Ga^{3}-ve-o^{2}n^{2}′. A place in the province of Alentejo, Portugal, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GAVIRIA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}-ve′re-a^{3}. A place in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 95 (*a*, 14).]

GAVORRANO (It.), n. Ga^{3}-vo^{2}r-ra^{3}′no. A place in Tuscany, Italy, near which are several gaseous and chalybeate thermal springs. [L, 105.]

GAWPURGEE (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Bixa orellana.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GAWSE-TREE, n. Ga^{4}z′tre. The *Lagetta lintearia.* [B, 282.]

GAXEN (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}x′e^{2}n. See ANGOPHRASIA.

GAXOHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ga^{3}x′o-holts. A variety of aloes-wood obtained from *Excœcaria agallocha.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GAYAC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ga-ya^{3}k. See GAIAC and GUAIACUM.—**Bois de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See GUAIAC *wood.*—**Décoction de g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.—**Décoction de g. composée.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI *compositum.*—**Esprit de g.** See *Spiritus ligni* GUAIACI.—**Extrait alcoolique de g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait aqueux de g., Extrait de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* GUAIACI.—**Faux g.** The *Afzelia bijuga.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Afrique.** The *Schottia speciosa.* [B, 121 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Cayenne, G. de la Guyane.** See DIPTERYX *odorata.*—**G. de Padoue.** See DIOSPYROS *lotus.*—**G. des Allemands.** The *Fraxinus apetala.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Italie.** See DIOSPYROS *lotus.*—**G. du Chili.** The *Guaiacum hygrometricum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. officinal.** The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. saint.** The *Guaiacum sanctum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Hydrolé de g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Guaiacum-wood in small pieces, dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered, and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Poudre de résine de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Guaiac resin powdered and passed through a No. 100 sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Résine de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See GUAIAC *resin.*—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* GUAIACI.—**Teinture de g. ammoniacale.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata.*—**Teinture de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura ligni* GUAIACI.—**Teinture de résine de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* GUAIACI (1st def.).—**Tisane de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.

GAYACAN (Fr.), n. Ga-ya^{3}-ka^{3}n^{2}. A name for various species of *Guaiacum*, and especially the *Guaiacum arboreum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAYACINE (Fr.), n. Gi′a-si^{2}n. See GUAIAC *resin.*

GAYACIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ga-ya′sek. Guaiacic.

GAYACUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga(ga^{3})′ya^{3}-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). See GUAIACUM.

GAYAGUSSA, n. In the East, the *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAYAL, n. In India, the *Agave vivipara.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAYAPIN, n. The *Genista anglica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAY-FEATHER, n. Ga′feth^{2}-u^{5}r. The *Liatris spicata, Liatris scariosa*, and other species of *Liatris.* [B, 34, 121, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]

GAYLUSSACEA (Lat.), **GAYLUSSACIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga^{3}-e-lu^{6}s-sa(sa^{3})′se^{2}(ke^{2})-a^{3}, -si^{2}(ki^{2})-a^{3}. From *Gay-Lussac*, a French chemist. Fr., *gaylussacie.* A genus of the *Vacciniaceæ*, tribe *Euvaccinieæ.* The *Gaylussacieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaccinieæ.* [B, 121, 178 (*a*, 24).]—**G. dumosa.** Of Torrey and Gray, the dwarf huckleberry. A North American species sometimes used as an astringent, found in swamps and thickets. Its large, black berries are insipid. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**G. frondosa.** Blue tangle, dangle-berry, high blue-berry; a shrub from 3 to 5 feet high, growing in open woods from New England to Louisiana, and bearing large blue, sweet berries, with a glaucous bloom. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**G. resinosa.** Black huckleberry (or whortleberry); a shrub about 2 feet high, growing in woods from Canada to Tennessee, and bearing sweet and edible berries. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ursina.** The bear-huckleberry; a species with insipid fruit, found in North and South Carolina. [B, 2, 15.]

GAYLUSSITE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-e-lu^{6}s-set. A double carbonate of calcium and sodium. [A, 301.]

GAYTER-TREE, n. Gat′u^{5}r-tre. The *Euonymus europœus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GAYUBA (Sp.), n. Ga^{3}-yu′ba^{3}. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. del país** [Mex. Ph.]. In Mexico, the *Arctostaphylos pungens* and other species of *Arctostaphylos.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAY-VINE, n. Ga′vin. The genus *Pharbitis* (especially the *Pharbitis nil*). [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GAZ (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}z. See GAS.—**Chalumeau à g. oxyhydrique.** See *Oxyhydrogen* BLOWPIPE.—**G. ammoniaque.** See AMMONIA.—**G. chloro-azotique.** Nitrosyl dichloride. [B.]—**G. d'éclairage.** See *Illuminating* GAS.—**G. des marais.** See METHANE.—**G. du sang.** See GAS *of the blood.*—**G. étouffant.** See METHANE.—**G. hépatique.** See HYDROGEN *sulphide.*—**G. hilarant.** Nitrous oxide. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**G. huileux.** Ethylene. [B, 3.]—**G. liquide.** A mixture of oil of turpentine and alcohol, also called liquid hydrogen. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**G. phosgène.** Carbonyl chloride. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GAZ, n. In Afghanistan, the *Tamarix gallica.* [J. E. T. Aitchison, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38.—**G.-alefi.** The best manna; obtained from *Astragalus florulentus* and *Astragalus ascendens.* [B, 18, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-angabin.** Tamarisk honey; a variety of manna obtained from *Tamarix gallica*, var. *mannifera;* sold in cakes in Eastern bazaars. [B, 18, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-khonsari.** See *G.-alefi.*—**G.-shakar.** In Kharan, Persia, a kind of manna obtained from *Tamarix gallica.* [J. E. T. Aitchison, *l. c.*].

GAZABARA (Pers.), n. The *Tamarix orientalis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GAZALIBU (Ar.), n. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAZATI, n. The *Codja jambi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAZE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ga^{3}z, ga^{3}tz′e^{2}. See GAUZE.—**Carbolg'** (Ger.). See *Carbasus* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Jodoformg'** (Ger.). See *Iodoform* GAUZE.—**Sublimatg'** (Ger.). See *Sublimate* GAUZE.

GAZELLE, n. Ga-ze^{2}l′. 1. The genus *Antilope.* [*a*, 14.] 2. See ANTILOPE *dorcas.*

GAZELS, n. Gaz′e^{2}lz. 1. The fruit of the *Ribes nigrum.* 2. The *Ribes rubrum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GAZÉOL (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-za-ol. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of impure naphthaline in 10 parts of impure benzene, and adding 10 parts of acetone, 100 of coal-tar fresh from the condensing tanks, and 1,000 of impure 20-per-cent. aqua ammonia; proposed by Burin-Dubuisson as a substitute for the air of the purifying rooms of gas factories and recommended as an inhalation in whooping-cough. [B, 38, 92, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GAZIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}z-e-fe^{2}r. See AEROPHOROUS.

GAZIOL, n. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GAZLES, n. Gaz′lz. See GAZELS.

GAZOCHIMIE (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-zo-she-me. The chemistry of gases. [L, 41.]

GAZOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ga^{3}-zo-zhe^{2}n. Giving rise to gas; producing effervescence. [B.]

GAZO-INJECTEUR (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-zo-a^{2}n^{2}-zhe^{3}k-tu^{5}r. An apparatus for injecting gas into certain cavities of the body for a therapeutic purpose. [L, 40, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GAZOLÈNE (Fr.), n's. Ga^{3}-zo-le^{2}n. See GASOLENE.

GAZOLYTE, n. Ga^{3}z′o-lit. One of the three permanent gaseous elements—oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen; of Maigne, a body (*e. g.*, carbon) forming a permanent gaseous combination with the same. [B, 7.]

GAZON (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}-zo^{2}n^{2}. 1. See CÆSPES. 2. The *Poa annua.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. anglais.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Angleterre.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Mahon.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de montagne.** The *Statice armeria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Espagne, G. d'Olympe.** The *Statice armeria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

—**G. du Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. turc.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GAZOST (Fr.), n. Ga^2-zo. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are springs containing sulphur and iodobromides. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GBELLY, n. See EGBELL.

GE (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga). Gen., *ges.* Gr., γῆ. γαῖα. See EARTH and TERRA.

GEÄDER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ad'e^{2}r. The venous system. [A, 521.]

GEÄDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ad'e^{2}rt. Veined. [A, 521.]

GEADIC, adj. Je-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. See GÆIDIC.

GEAN, n. Je'a^{2}n. In England, the wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÉANT (Fr.), adj. and n. Zha-a^{3}n^2. See GIANT.

GEASTER (Lat.), n. m. Je(ga)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-ast'eros* (*-is*). From γῆ, the earth, and ἀστήρ, a star. Fr., *géastre.* Ger., *Erdstern.* Earth- (or man-) star; a genus of the *Lycoperdaceæ*, having an outer coat distinct from the inner, which contains the spores and splitting into a star-shape at maturity. The *Geastrei*



GEASTER HYGROMETRICUS. [A, 327.]

of Léveillé are a tribe of the *Lycoperdaceæ.* The *Geastrideæ* of Corda are a family of the *Dermatogasteres.* The *Geastridei* of Rabenhorst are a division of the *Lycoperdei;* and the *Geastridei* of Bonorden are a family of the *Trichogastres.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hygrometricus.** Fr., *géastre hygrométrique, étoile-de-terre.* A species used in medicine by the Chinese. [B, 61.]

GEASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). See GEASTER.—**G. anglicum.** Fr., *géastre d'Angleterre.* A variety of the *Geaster hygrometricus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hygrometricum.** See GEASTER *hygrometricus.*—**G. quadrifidum.** Ger., *vierspaltiger Hüllenstreuling, Erdstern.* The *Lycoperdon coronatum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GÉATE (Fr.), n. Zha-a^{3}t. See HUMATE.

GEÄUGELT (Ger.), adj. In botany, ocellated. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

GEBÄLKE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-balk'e^2. A stroma. [A, 521.]

GEBALLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ba^{3}lt'. See CONGLOBATE.

GEBÄNDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-band'ert. See FASCIATE.

GEBANG (Malay), n. The *Corypha gebanga.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÉBANGAN, n. A place in the Dutch East Indies where there is a saline spring. [A, 385.]

GEBÄRACHSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'a^{3}ch^{2}s-e^2. The axis of the parturient canal. [A, 521.]

GEBÄRAKT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'a^{2}kt. The act of parturition.

GEBÄRANSTALT (Ger.), **GEBÄRASYL** (Ger.), n's. Ge^2-bar'a^{2}n-sta^{3}lt, -a^3-su^{6}l. A lying-in institution.

GEBÄREN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'e^{2}n. See PARTURITION.

GEBÄRENDE (Ger.), **GEBÄRERIN** (Ger.), n's. Ge^2-bar'e^{2}nd-e^2, -e^{2}r-en. A woman in labor.

GEBÄRFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bar'fa-hi^{2}g. Capable of parturition. [A, 521.]—**G'keit.** Capable of parturition. [A, 521.]

GEBÄRHAUS (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'ha^3-u^{4}s. A lying-in asylum.

GEBÄRMUTTER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'mut-te^{2}r. See UTERUS.—**Doppelte G.** See *Double* UTERUS.—**Einhörnige G.** See UTERUS *unicornis.*—**G'abweichung.** A version or flexion of the uterus. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'anschoppung.** Chronic metritis. [A, 521.]—**G'ausrottung.** See HYSTERECTOMY.—**G'bauchentzündung.** See METROPERITONITIS (2d def.).—**G'baum.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina.*—**G'beugung.** Flexion of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'blasenbruch.** Hystero-cystocele. [L, 43.]—**G'blutfluss, G'blutung.** Uterine hæmorrhage. [L, 43.]—**G'bruch.** See HYSTEROCELE.—**G'dislocation.** Displacement of the uterus. [L, 135.]—**G'durchlöcherung.** Perforation of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'ei.** A fecundated ovum contained in the uterus.—**G'eihaut.** See DECIDUA.—**G'einstülpung.** Inversion of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'eiterung.** Suppuration of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'eklampsie.** See *Uterine* ECLAMPSIA.—**G'entzündung.** See METRITIS.—**G'erhebung.** Elevation of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'erschlaffung.** Atony of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'erweichung.** Softening of the uterus. [L, 80.]—**G'erweiterung.** Distension or dilatation of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'exstirpation.** See HYSTERECTOMY.—**G'fellentzündung.** See METROPERITONITIS (1st def.).—**G'fluss.** See METRORRHŒA.—**G'grund.** The fundus uteri.—**G'hals.** See CERVIX *uteri.*—**G'halter.** See HYSTEROPHORE and PESSARY.—**G'höhle.** See *Uterine* CAVITY.—**G'hörner.** See CORNUA *of the uterus.*—**G'hülle.** See PERIMETRIUM.—**G'knickung.** A flexion of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'körper.** See CORPUS *uteri.*—**G'lähmung.** Paralysis of the uterus. [L, 80.]—**G'mund, G'mündung.** See OS *uteri.*—**G'mundverschliess.** Occlusion of the os uteri. [A, 521.]—**G'neigung.** A version of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'neuralgie.** See HYSTERALGIA.—**G'riss.** Rupture of the uterus. [L, 80.]—**G'rückwärtsbeugung, G'rückwärtsbiegung, G'rückwärtsumbeugung.** See RETROVERSION *of the uterus* and RETROFLEXION *of the uterus.*—**G'scheidentheil.** The vaginal portion of the cervix uteri.—**G'schiefheit, G'schieflage.** See OBLIQUITY *of the uterus.*—**G'schmerz.** See HYSTERALGIA.—**G'schnitt.** See HYSTEROTOMY.—**G'schwamm.** A fungous growth of the uterus. [L, 43.]—**G'senkung.** See DESCENSUS *uteri.*—**G'stich.** Puncture of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'theil.** The pars uterina placentæ. [L, 80.]—**G'tiefstand.** See DESCENSUS *uteri.*—**G'träger.** See HYSTEROPHORE.—**G'umbeugung.** Flexion or version of the uterus. [A, 521.]—**G'umkehrung, G'umstülpung.** See INVERSION *of the uterus.*—**G'verschliessung.** Occlusion of the uterus.—**G'vollblutigkeit.** Congestion of the uterus. [L, 43.]—**G'vorfall.** See PROLAPSE *of the uterus.*—**G'vorwärtsbeugung, G'vorwärtsbiegung.** Anteversion or anteflexion of the uterus.—**G'wand, G'wandung.** The wall of the uterus.—**G'wassersucht.** See HYDROMETRA.—**G'windsucht.** See PHYSOMETRA.—**G'wurzel.** The root of *Aristolochia rotunda.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'zerreissung.** Rupture of the uterus. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Zweihörnige G.** See UTERUS *bicornis.*

GEBÄRORGAN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'or-ga^{3}n. See UTERUS.

GEBÄRSTUHL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'stul. An obstetrical chair. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBARTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ba^{3}rt'e^{2}t. Barbate. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

GEBÄRUNFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bar'un-fa-hi^{2}g. Incapable of parturition.

GEBÄRUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'un^2. See PARTURITION.

GEBÄRUNMÖGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'un-mu^{5}g-li^{2}ch^2-kit. Incapability for parturition. [B.]

GEBÄRZEIT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bar'tsit. The time of delivery. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBEIN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bin'. See BONE.

GEBELL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-be^{2}l'. See ABOIEMENT.

GEBERDE (Ger.), **GEBERDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ge^2-be^{2}rd'e^2, -un^2. Gesticulation. [L, 80.]

GEBIET (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bet'. A district, territory, region. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBILDE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bi^{2}ld'e^2. A form, structure, image. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Achseng'.** An axial formation, such as the bundle of nerve-fibres in the eye of the leech. [G.]—**Afterg'.** A secondary formation, such as an epithelioma. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1882, p. 186 (J).]—**Anhangsg'.** See EPIPHYSIS and HYPOPHYSIS.—**Elementarg'.** See *Anatomical* ELEMENTS.

GEBINDE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bi^{2}nd'e^2. A bandage. [A, 523.]

GEBIRGSWEIDE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bergz'vi-de. The *Salix arenaria.* [B, 131.]

GEBISS (Ger.), n. Ge^3-bi^{2}s'. A set of teeth, natural or artificial.—**Bleibendes G.** See *Second* DENTITION.—**Greiseng'.** Lat., *mordex senilis.* The absence of the upper and lower incisors and canines, while all or a part of the molars remain. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**Milchg'.** See *First* DENTITION.

GEBLÄSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-blaz'e^2. A bellows. [B.]—**G'lampe.** A lamp in which the flame is acted upon by a current of air, as in a Bunsen burner, etc. [B, 270.]

GEBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-blat'te^{2}rt. Foliate.

GEBLEICHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-blich^{2}t'. See ETIOLATED.

GEBLÜT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-blu^{6}t'. The entire volume of blood in the body. [*a*, 14.]—**Monatliches G.** Menstruation. [L, 80.]—**Wildes G.** Of the veterinarians, ataxo-adynamic fever. [L, 80.]

GEBLUTE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-blut'e^2. Repeated or constant bleeding. [B, 131.]

GEBLÜTHTHEE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-blu^{6}t'ta. See *Species* LIGNORUM.

GEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bog'e^{2}n. See ARCUATE.—**Einwärts g.** See INFLEXED.—**Gegeneinanderg'.** See CONNIVENS (1st def.).—**Rückwärts g.** See REFLEXED.

GEBORENWERDEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bor'e^{2}n-ve^{2}rd-e^{2}n. See BIRTH.

GEBORSTEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-borst'e^{2}n. Dehiscent at the apex. [L, 80.]

GEBRANNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bra^{3}nt'. Calcined, burnt. [B, 131.]

GEBRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bra^3'u^{4}ch^2. Use, employment. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sanweisung, G'svorschrift, G'szettel.** A direction or label for the use of a medicament. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBRÄUSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-broiz'e^2. See TINNITUS.

GEBRECHE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bre^{2}ch^2'e^2. Constant or repeated vomiting. [B, 131.]

GEBRECHEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-bre^{2}ch^2'e^{2}n. A fault, defect, blemish. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBRECHLICH (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bre^{2}ch^2'li^{2}ch^2. Having some bodily defect. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'keit.** Infirmity, defect, frailty. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEBROMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bromt'. Treated or combined with bromine; bromated. [B.]

GEBUCKELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-buk'e^{2}lt. In botany, umbonate. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

GEBURT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-burt'. 1. Birth, labor, parturition. According to von Scanzoni, the word, when unqualified, should be

restricted to cases in which the process is accomplished by the unaided efforts of nature, the term *Entbindung* being applied to those in which artificial assistance is given. [A, 20.] See *Natural* LABOR. 2. The expulsion of any solid substance, such as a tumor, from the uterus.—**Achselg'.** See *Shoulder* PRESENTATION.—**Achtmonatliche G.** An eignth-month delivery. [L, 80 (*a*, 21).]—**Afterg'.** See Afterbiath.—**Agrippinische G.** See Partus *agrippinus*.—**Drillingsg'.** The birth of triplets. [*a*, 18.]—**Eheliche G'en.** Legitimate births. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**Fehlerhafte G.** See *Difficult* LABOR.—**Fehlg'.** See Abortion.—**Frühg', Frühzeitige G.** Premature labor.—**G. mit dem Steisse.** See *Breech* LABOR.—**G. mit den Füssen.** See *Footling* LABOR.—**G'sachse.** The axis of the parturient canal.—**G'sact, G'sarbeit.** See *G.*—**G'sbefördernd.** See Oxytocic.—**G'sdauer.** The duration of labor. [A, 521.]—**G'seintritt.** The beginning of labor.—**G'sfehler.** A congenital defect. [A, 521.]—**G'sgeile.** The testicle. [L, 80.]—**G'sgeile der Weiber.** The ovary. [L. 80.]—**G'sgeschäft.** See Obstetrics.—**G'sgeschwulst.** See Caput *succedanum*.—**G'shandlung.** See *G.*—**G'shäutchen, G'shäutlein.** The fœtal envelopes.—**G'shelfer.** See Obstetrician.—**G's helferin.** A female obstetrician. [*a*, 21.]—**G'shergang.** See *G.*—**G'shilfe.** See Obstetrics.—**G'shilflich.** Obstetrical.—**G'shinderniss.** An impediment to delivery.—**G'shülfe, G'shülfekunst, G'shülfelehre.** See Obstetrics.—**G'shülflich.** Obstetrical. [*a*, 21.]—**G'skunde.** See Obstetrics.—**G'slage.** See Presentation.—**G'slehre.** See Obstetrics.—**G'smaal, G'smal.** See Nævus.—**G'smechanismus.** The mechanism of labor.—**G'snoth.** See *G.*—**G'sorgane.** The material parts concerned in the act of parturition.—**G'spause.** The interval between two successive labors. [L. Kleinwachter, "Ztschr. f. Geburtsh. u. Gynäk.," xi, 1.]—**G'sperioden.** The stages of labor. [L, 135.]—**G'sreinigung.** The lochia. [L, 80.]—**G'schmerzen.** See *Labor* PAINS.—**G'störung.** 1. Any deviation from the normal course of parturition. 2. See Dystocia.—**G'sstuhl.** An obstetrical chair. [A, 521.]—**G'stheile.** See *G'sorgane.*—**G'svorgang.** A step in the process of parturition.—**G'swasser.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**G'sweg.** See *Parturient* CANAL.—**G'swehen.** Labor pains, especially those of the expulsive stage.—**G'szange.** See *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.—**G'szeit.** The time of parturition. [L, 80.]—**Gedoppelte G.** See *Twin* LABOR.—**Gerichtliche G'hülfe.** Obstetrics in its medico-legal relations.—**Gesichtsg'.** See *Face* DELIVERY and *Face* PRESENTATION.—**Gesundheitsgemässe G., Gewöhnliche G., Glückliche G.** See Eutocia and *Natural* LABOR.—**Hinterhauptsg'.** See *Occipital* PRESENTATION.—**Kopfg'.** See *Head* DELIVERY.—**Künstlich beendete G.** Labor accomplished by decided operative interference. [A, 20.] Cf. *Künstlich geregelte G.*—**Künstliche Frühg'.** See *Induced premature* LABOR.—**Künstlich geregelte G.** Parturition with artificial assistance, but only to the degree of aiding the natural forces. [A, 20.] Cf. *Künstlich beendete G.*—**Langsame G.** See *Protracted* LABOR.—**Mehrfache G.** See *Plural* BIRTH.—**Moleng'.** The birth of a mole.—**Nachg'.** See Afterbirth.—**Naturgemässe G., Natürliche G., Normale G.** See *Natural* LABOR.—**Plastische G'svorgang.** Of Küneke, the molding undergone by the fœtal head during labor. [A, 91.]—**Präcipitirte G.** See *Precipitate* LABOR.—**Rechtzeitige G.** Labor at full term.—**Regelmässige G.** See *Natural* LABOR.—**Reife G.** Labor at full term.—**Schädelg.** See *Vertex* DELIVERY.—**Schnelle G.** See *Precipitate* LABOR.—**Schwere G.** See Dystocia.—**Siebenmonatliche G.** A seven months' delivery.—**Spätg'.** See Partus *serotinus*.—**Steissg'.** See *Breech* DELIVERY.—**Stirng'.** Labor with brow presentation (*q. v.*). [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Trockene G.** See *Dry* LABOR.—**Ueberzeitige G.** See Partus *serotinus*.—**Uneheliche G'en.** Illegitimate births. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**Unregelmässige G.** Abnormal labor. [L, 80.]—**Unreife G.** See *Premature* LABOR.—**Unvollendete G.** See Partus *imperfectus*.—**Unzeitige G.** Labor coming on somewhat in advance of term, but not early enough to seriously imperil the survival of the child. Cf. *Frühzeitige G.*—**Verheimlichte G.** A concealed delivery. [L, 80.]—**Verspätete G.** See Partus *serotinus*.—**Verstellte G.** See *False* LABOR.—**Vierlingsg'.** The birth of quadruplets.—**Vollendete G., Vollkommene G.** See Partus *perfectus*.—**Vorgeschützte G.** See *False* LABOR.—**Vorzeitige G.** See *Premature* LABOR.—**Widernatürliche G.** See *Preternatural* LABOR.—**Zeitige G.** Labor at full term.—**Zwillingsg'.** See *Twin* LABOR.

GEBÜSCHELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bu^{6}sh'e^{2}lt. Fasciculate. [B, 131.]

GEBÜSCHIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-bu^{6}sh'i^{2}g. See Dumetose.

GECARCINUS (Lat.), n. f. Je(ge^2)-ka^{3}r'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γῆ, the earth, and καρκίνος, a crab. Fr., *gécarcin*. Of Leach, a genus of the family *Gecarcinii*, having a heart-shaped shell, deeply truncate on the posterior side, the exterior maxillipeds separated from each other, and the second pair of feet shorter than the following. It is found in South America. [F. G. Levrault (*a*, 21).]—**G. ruricola, G. tourlourou.** See Cancer *ruricola*.

GECHLORT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ch^{2}lort'. Combined or treated with chlorine; chlorated. [B.]

GECKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}k'e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 131.]

GEDÄCHTNISS (Ger.), n. Ge^2-dacht'ni^{2}s. Memory. [L, 43, 80.]—**G'bein.** The occipital bone. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'kraft.** The retentive power of memory. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'kunst.** The art of memory, mnemonics. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'losigkeit.** See Amnesia.—**G'mangel, G'schwäche.** Weakness of memory. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'stärkend.** Anamnestic (2d def.). [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'übungen.** Exercises for strengthening the memory. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'verlust.** Loss of memory.

GEDANITE [Helm], n. Je^{2}d'a^{2}n-it. A fossil resin, containing 81·01 per cent. of carbon. 11·41 of hydrogen, 7·33 of oxygen, and 0·25 of of sulphur, formerly known as unripe amber. It does not contain succinic acid, and, when heated in oil, it swells up and becomes like caoutchouc. Ether dissolves from 40 to 52, and alcohol from 18 to 12 per cent. The portion soluble in alcohol softens at 100° C. and melts at 105° C., then resembling mastic. It is electro-negative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

GEDANKE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-da^{3}n^{2}k'e^2. Thought. [L, 80.]—**G'nbein.** The parietal bone. [L, 46 (*a*. 21).]

GEDÄRM (Ger.), n. Ge^2-darm'. The intestines. [L, 304.]—**Dickes G.** The large intestine. [*a*, 21.]—**Dünnes G.** The small intestine. [*a*, 21.]—**G'saft.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**G'seuche.** Epizootic dysentery. [L, 80.]—**G'verschlingung.** A coil of intestine. [*a*, 21.]—**G'vorfall.** Prolapse of the bowel. [E.]

GEDDA (Ar.), n. See G. GUM.

GEDOPPELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-dop'pe^{2}lt. Double. [L, 43.]

GEDRÄNGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-dran^{2}t. See Compact.

GEDREHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-drat'. See Contorted.

GEDREIET, GEDREIT (Ger.), adj's. Ge^2-dri'e^{2}t, drit'. See Ternate.

GEDULDAMPFER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-duld'a^{3}mp-fe^{2}r. The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 131.]

GEDULDKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-duld'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Rumex alpinus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEDUNSEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-duns'e^{2}n. Turgid, bloated. [A, 521.]—**Bleiche G'heit.** See Phelgmasia *alba dolens*.—**G'heit.** Turgidity.

GEELGILGEN (Ger.), n. Gal'gi^{2}l-ge^{2}n. The *Iris pseudo-acorus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEENO, n. In Bombay, a medicinal root furnished by a species of plant called by the Portuguese of Goa *ratanha*, to which it bears considerable resemblance. It is astringent, and is used in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GEESE-AND-GOSLINGS, n. Ges-a^{2}nd-go^{2}z'li^{2}n^{2}z. The blossoms of the *Salix* (probably of various species). [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GEFALTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fa^{3}lt'e^{2}t. See Plicate.—**Einfach G.** See Plicatus *simplex*.—**Vielfach G.** See Plicatus *multiplex*. [*a*, 21.]

GEFALZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fa^{3}ltzt'. See Carinate.

GEFÄNGNISSFIEBER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fe^{2}n^2'ni^{2}s-fe-ber. See *Jail*-FEVER.

GEFÄRBT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-farbt'. Stained. [L, 31.]

GEFÄSS (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fas'. A vessel.—**Abdämpfungsg'.** An evaporating vessel.—**Ableitende G'e.** Deferent vessels.—**Absondernde G'e.** Secretory vessels. [L, 80.]—**Absorbirendes G.** See Absorbent (2d def.).—**Aeussere G'haut.** See Tunica *adventitia*.—**Arterielles G.** An artery. [L, 115.]—**Ausdampfende G'e, Ausdünstende G'e.** Exhalant vessels. [L, 43.]—**Ausführende G'e.** Excretory vessels or ducts. [L, 43, 80.]—**Aushauchende G'e.** Exhalant vessels. [L, 135.]—**Blutführendes G., Blutg'.** See Blood-vessel.—**Büschelförmige G'e.** See Vasa *vorticosa*.—**Chylöse G'e, Chylusführende G'e, Chylusg'e.** See *Chyliferous* VESSELS.—**Einsaugende G'e.** See *Absorbent* VESSELS.—**Ernährende G'e.** Nutrient vessels.—**Exhalirende G'e.** Exhalant vessels. [L, 80.]—**Falsches G.** See Pseudangeium.—**Galleng'e.** See *Bile*-DUCTS.—**G'anfüllung.** Vascular repletion.—**G'anlage.** A rudimentary vascular formation. [A, 523.]—**G'ast.** A branch of a vessel. [L, 80.]—**G'ausbildung.** The formation of vessels. [L, 80.]—**G'ausbreitung.** A distribution of vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'ausdehnung.** See Angeiectasia.—**G'bahn.** A vascular channel. [A, 521.]—**G'balken.** A vascular trabecula. [A, 521.]—**G'barometer.** See *Cistern* BAROMETER.—**G'baum.** See *Vascular* TREE and *Purkinje's* (*cross-cobweb*) FIGURE.—**G'beschreibung.** See Angeiology.—**G'bezirk.** A vascular area. [A, 521.]—**G'bildung.** The formation of vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'blatt.** A vascular layer (*e. g.*, of the blastoderm). [A, 8.]—**G'bogen.** A vascular arch.—**G'bündel.** See *Vascular* BUNDLE.—**G'büschel.** See *Vascular* TUFT.—**G'canal.** A canal transmitting a blood-vessel. [D, 31.]—**G'canälchen.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**G'centren.** See *Vaso-motor* CENTRES.—**G'chen.** See the major list.—**G'cryptogamen.** See *Vascular* CRYPTOGAMS.—**G'dehnung.** See Angeiotasis.—**G'dislokation.** See Angeiectopia.—**G'druck.** Pressure on a vessel. [A. 521.]—**G'drüsen.** See Glandulæ *vasculares* (1st def.).—**G'durchschlingung.** See Angeioploce.—**G'eindrücke.** Depressions for blood-vessels (*e. g.*, on the inner surface of the skull). [L, 31.]—**G'einmündung.** See Inosculation.—**G'endenausdehnung, G'endenerweiterung.** See Teleangeiectasis.—**G'entwickelung.** See *G'bildung.*—**G'entzündung.** See Angeiitis.—**G'erkrankung.** The development of disease of the blood-vessels. [L, 57.]—**G'erweichung.** See Angeiomalacia.—**G'erweiternd.** See Vaso-dilator.—**G'erweiterung.** See Angeiochalasis and Angeiectasia.—**G'förmig.** See Angeiodes.—**G'führend.** Containing or transmitting vessels.—**G'gift.** See *Vascular* POISON.—**G'haltig.** Vascular. [D, 31.]—**G'haut.** See the major list.—**G'hof.** See *Vascular* AREA.—**G'ig.** Vascular. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'igkeit.** Vascularity. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'knauel.** A glomerulus. [L.]—**G'knoten.** Ligation of a vessel. [A, 521.]—**G'krampf.** See Angeiospasm.—**G'krankheit.** See Angeionosus.—**G'kranz, G'kreis.** A vascular circle.—**G'lähmung.** See Angeioparalysis.—**G'leere, G'leerheit.** Emptiness of the vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'lehre.** See Angeiology.—**G'leiden.** See Angeionosus.—**G'lein.** A little vessel. [L, 80.]—**G'lumen.** The lumen of a vessel.—**G'maul, G'mal.** See Nævus *vascularis*.—**G'mündung.** 1. See Inosculation. 2. The osculum of a sponge. [L.]—**G'nerv.** A vascular (especially a vaso-motor) nerve. [B, 131.]—**G'nervencentrum.** See *Vascular* CENTRES.—**G'netz.** See Rete *vasculosum*.—**G'neubildung.** A formation of new vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'öffnung.** 1. A vascular aperture. [A, 521.] 2. The operation of opening a vessel.—**G'pflanzen.** Vascular plants; the *Vasculares*. [B, 131.]—**G'provinz.** See *Vascular* AREA.—**G'reibung.**

See ANGEIOTHLIPSIS.—**G'reich.** Highly vascular. [D, 31.]—**G'reichthum.** Vascularity.—**G'reiser.** The small branches of a vessel. [L, 80.]—**G'schall.** See *Gefäss*GERAUSCH.—**G'scheide.** The sheath of a vessel. [L.]—**G'schicht.** A vascular layer; of Pander, the mesoblast. [A, 8.]—**G'schwamm.** See TELEANGEIECTASIS.—**G'spannung.** See ANGEIOTASIS.—**G'stamm.** An arterial trunk. [L, 31.]—**G'strang.** A vascular cord. [A, 521.]—**G'system.** See *Vascular* SYSTEM.—**G'thätigkeit.** Vascular action. [A, 521.]—**G'tonus.** Vascular tonicity. [A, 521.]—**G'tragend.** See ANGEIOPHOROUS.—**G'überfüllung.** See ANGEIOPLEROSIS.—**G'umdrehung.** See ANGEIOSTROPHE.—**G'unterbindung.** Ligation of a blood-vessel.—**G'veränderung.** A morbid change of the blood-vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'verästelung.** The branching of a vessel.—**G'verbindung.** See ANASTOMOSIS.—**G'verbreitung.** A distribution of vessels. [A, 523.]—**G'verengernd.** See ANGEIOSTENOTIC.—**G'verengerung.** See ANGEIOSTENOSIS.—**G'verknöcherung.** Ossification of vessels. [A, 521.]—**G'verlauf.** The course of a vessel.—**G'verschliessung.** Occlusion of a vessel. [A, 521.]—**G'verschlingung.** Ligation of a vessel.—**G'verschwärung.** See ANGEIELCUS.—**G'verstopfung.** Obstruction of a vessel. [L, 43.]—**G'verwachsung.** See ANGEIOSYMPHYSIS.—**G'verzweigung.** See *G'verästelung.*—**G'vorhang.** See the major list.—**G'wand, G'wandung.** The wall of a vessel. [A, 521.]—**G'wucherung.** Vascular proliferation. [A, 521.]—**G'zergliederer.** See ANGEIOTOMIST.—**G'zergliederung.** See ANGEIOTOMY.—**G'zerreissung.** See ANGEIORRHEXIS.—**G'zirkel.** The vascular system. [K.]—**G'zweig.** A vascular twig. [A, 521.]—**Gekrösg'.** A mesenteric vessel. [A, 521.]—**Gekrümmte straffe G'e.** See VASA *capreolaria.*—**Grenzg'.** See SINUS *terminalis.*—**Haarg'.** See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Haller'scher G'kranz.** See CIRCULUS *arteriosus Halleri.*—**Harng'e.** In insects, vessels which excrete urine. [α, 29.]—**Innere G'haut.** See TUNICA *interna.*—**Kapillarg'.** See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Kiemeng'e.** Openings on each side of the heart in the *Arthropoda.* [α, 29.]—**Lymphatische G'e, Lymphg'e.** See *Lymphatic* VESSELS.—**Milzg'.** A splenic vessel. [α, 29.]—**Nährendes G.** See *Nutrient* VESSEL.—**Ringförmige G'e, Ringg'e.** See VASA *annularia.*—**Saftg'e.** Vessels that convey juices. [α, 29.]—**Sameng'e.** See VASA *capreolaria.*—**Seröse G'e.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Stammg'.** A vascular trunk.—**Sublimirg'.** See ALUDEL.—**Verwickelte G'e.** See VASA *capreolaria.*—**Zuführendes G.** An afferent vessel.—**Zurückführendes G. des Hodens.** See VAS *deferens.*

GEFÄSSCHEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fas'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A small vessel. [L, 80.]—**Urinführende G.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.

GEFÄSSHAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fas'ha^3-u^{4}t. 1. A coat of a vessel. [A, 523.] 2. A vascular layer or membrane; *e. g.*, the chorioid of the eye. [A, 521; L, 332.] 3. See PIA.—**Aeussere G.** See ADVENTITIA.—**G. des Auges.** See CHORIOID.—**G. des Hirns, G'überzug.** See PIA.—**Innere G.** See INTIMA.—**Mittlere G.** The tunica media of a blood-vessel. [L.]

GEFÄSSHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fas'hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CHORION.—**G. des Eies.** See *False* CHORION.—**Schwammiges G.** See DECIDUA.

GEFÄSSVORHANG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fas'for-ha^{3}n^2. See TELA *chorioidea.*—**Oberer G.** See TELA *chorioidea superior.*—**Unterer G.** See TELA *chorioidea inferior.*

GEFELDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fe^{2}ld'e^{2}rt. See AREOLATE.

GEFENSTERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fe^{2}nst'e^{2}rt. See FENESTRATED.

GEFIEDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fed'e^{2}rt. See PINNATE.—**Abwechselnd-g.** Alternately pinnate. [B.]—**Dreifach g.** Triply pinnate. [B.]—**Gefingert-g.** See DIGITIPINNATE.—**Gegenständig-g, Gegenüberstehend-g.** Opposito-pinnate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**Gepaart-g.** See CONJUGATO-PINNATE.—**Herablaufend-g.** Decursively pinnate. [B.]—**Unpaarig g.** Unequally pinnate; imparipinnate. [B.]—**Unterbrochen-g.** Interruptedly pinnate. [B.]—**Zweifach g.** See BIPINNATE.

GEFINGERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fi^{2}n^2'e^{2}rt. See DIGITATE.—**Doppelt-g.** See BIDIGITATE.—**G.-gefiedert.** See DIGITIPINNATE.

GEFLECHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fle^{2}ch^{2}t'. See PLEXUS, RETE, RETICULUM, and SCROFULA.—**Achselg'.** See *Brachial* PLEXUS.—**Aderg'.** See *Venous* PLEXUS.—**Aderg' des dritten Ventrikels.** The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [L.]—**Aderg' der Seitenventrikel.** The chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [L.]—**Aderg' des vierten Ventrikels.** The chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle. [L.]—**Aeusseres Kopfaderg'.** See *External carotid* PLEXUS.—**Armg'.** See *Brachial* PLEXUS.—**Bauchaorteng'.** See *Abdominal aortic* PLEXUS.—**Bauchg'.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**Beckeng'.** See *Pelvic* PLEXUS.—**Brustaorteng'.** See *Thoracic aortic* PLEXUS.—**Chorioidisches G.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**Cöliacisches G.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**Drosselg'.** The jugular lymphatic plexus. [α, 29.]—**Gallenblasengangg'.** A sympathetic venous plexus upon the surface of the gall-bladder. [L, 31.]—**Gangliong'.** See *Ganglionic* PLEXUS.—**Gänsefussg'.** See PES *anserinus.*—**Gebärmutterg'.** See *Uterine* PLEXUS.—**Gefässg'.** A vascular plexus. [A, 521.]—**G'artig.** See PLEXIFORM.—**G. der Harnblasenvenen.** See *Vesical* PLEXUS.—**G. der Rückenmarksnerven.** A plexus of spinal nerves. [L, 43.]—**G'theil des Gangliensystems.** The plexus of the sympathetic nervous system. [L, 175.]—**Halbmondförmiges G.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**Halsg'.** See *Cervical* PLEXUS.—**Herzg', Herznerveng'.** See *Cardiac* PLEXUS.—**Hinteres Gebärmutterg'.** See *Posterior uterine* PLEXUS.—**Hüftg'.** See *Sacral* PLEXUS.—**Iliacisches G.** See *Iliac* PLEXUS.—**Inneres Kopfschlagaderg'.** See *Internal carotid* PLEXUS.—**Knoteng'.** See PLEXUS *nodosus.*—**Kopfg'.** See *Cranial* PLEXUS.—**Kranzg'e.** The coronary plexuses of the heart or stomach. [L, 332.]—**Leberg'.** See *Hepatic* PLEXUS.—**Lendeng'.** See *Lumbar* PLEXUS.—**Mageng'.** See *Gastric* PLEXUS.—**Milzg'.** See *Splenic* PLEXUS.—**Nebennierenng'.** See *Suprarenal* PLEXUS.—**Nerveng'.** A plexus of nerves.—**Niereng'.** See *Renal* PLEXUS.—**Oberes Beckeng'.** See *Superior hypogastric* PLEXUS.—**Oberes Gebärmutterg'.** See *Posterior uterine* PLEXUS.—**Oberes Gekrösg'.** See *Superior mesenteric* PLEXUS.—**Pankeng'.** See *Tympanic* PLEXUS.—**Sameng'.** See *Spermatic* PLEXUS.—**Schamg'.** See *Pudendal* PLEXUS.—**Sonneng'.** See *Cœliac* PLEXUS.—**Steissg'.** See *Coccygeal* PLEXUS.—**Traubenförmiges G.** See *Pampiniform* PLEXUS.—**Tympanisches Nerveng'.** See *Tympanic* PLEXUS.—**Unteres Beckeng'.** See *Inferior hypogastric* PLEXUS.—**Unteres Gebärmutterg'.** See *Anterior uterine* PLEXUS.—**Unteres Gekrösg'.** See *Inferior mesenteric* PLEXUS.—**Veneng'.** See *Venous* PLEXUS.—**Venöses Flügelg'.** See *Pterygoid* PLEXUS.—**Venöses G.** See *Venous* PLEXUS.—**Vorderes Gebärmutterg'.** See *Anterior uterine* PLEXUS.—**Zellkörperg'.** The cavernous plexus of the clitoris or the penis. [L, 332.]—**Zwerchfellg'.** See *Phrenic* PLEXUS.

GEFLECKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fle^{2}kt'. Spotted. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

GEFLÜGELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-flu^{6}g'e^{2}lt. See ALATE.

GEFRANSET (Ger.), **GEFRANZT** (Ger.), adj's. Ge^2-fra^{3}ns'e^{2}t, -fra^{3}ntst'. See FIMBRIATED.

GEFRÄSSIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fras'i^{2}g. See VORACIOUS.—**G'keit.** See BULIMIA and ADEPHAGIA.

GEFRIEREN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-frer'e^{2}n. See CONGELATIO and CONGELATION.

GEFRIERPUNKT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-frer'punkt. See *Freezing* POINT.

GEFRIERSALZ (Ger.), n. Ge^2-frer'za^{3}ltz. See *Freezing* MIXTURE.

GEFRIERUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-frer'un^2. See CONGELATION (1st def.).

GEFROREN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fror'e^{2}n. Frozen. See CONGELATUS.

GEFÜGE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fu^{6}g'e^2. 1. Texture. [B, 123 (α, 24).] 2. See ARTICULATION (1st def.).

GEFÜHL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-fu^{6}l'. Sensation, sense.—**Angstg'.** See ANGOR.—**Anstrengungsg'.** A feeling of fatigue. [Gruenhagen (K).] See *Muscular* SENSE.—**Bewegungsg'.** That general sensation which is imparted to the sensory nerves by the change of place of the body. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Druckg'** [Gruenhagen]. See *Pressure*-SENSE.—**Fastg'.** The sense or feeling of hunger or fasting. [J.]—**G'los.** Insensitive.—**G'sabstumpfung.** Impairment of sensibility. [A, 521.]—**G'sanomalie.** See PARÆSTHESIA and DYSÆSTHESIA.—**G'sdelirium.** See DÉLIRE *des sentiments.*—**G'seindruck.** Sense impression. [J.]—**G'sfasern.** See *Sensory* NERVE-FIBRES.—**G'snerv.** See *Sensory* NERVE.—**G'ssinn.** The sense of touch. [α, 21.]—**G'stäuschung.** See PSEUDÆSTHESIA.—**G'sveränderung.** See PARÆSTHESIA.—**G'svermögen.** Sensory capacity. [A, 521.]—**G'swerkzeug.** A sensory apparatus. [K.]—**Gleichgewichtsg'** [Gruenhagen]. The feeling of equilibrium. [K.] See *Pressure*-SENSE.—**Innervationsg'.** The sense of existence of innervation. [J.]—**Krankhaftes G.** See DYSAPHE.—**Mangelndes G.** Stupor. [L, 80.]—**Müdigkeitsg'.** A sensation of weariness (in the muscles). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Muskelg'.** See *Muscular* SENSE.—**Schwindelg'** [Gruenhagen]. The sensation of dizziness. [K.]—**Widerstandsg'.** A sensation of resistance. [J.]—**Wollustg'** [Gruenhagen]. The sexual sense or orgasm. [K.]

GEFÜLLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fu^{6}lt'. Full. See PLENUS.—**G'heit.** See REPLETION and PLETHORA.

GEFÜNFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fu^{6}nft'. Growing in fives. [B, 123 (α, 24).] See QUINATE.

GEFÜNFTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fu^{6}nft'e^{2}t. See QUINCUNCIAL.

GEFURCHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-furch^{2}t'. Furrowed, grooved. See SULCATE.

GEFUSST (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-fust'. See PEDATE.

GEGABELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ga^{3}b'e^{2}lt. See FURCATE.

GEGENANZEIGE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-a^{3}n-tzig-e^2. A contra-indication. [B, 131.]

GEGENARZNEI (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-a^{3}rts-ni. See ANTIDOTE.

GEGENAUSDEHNUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-a^3-u^{4}s-dan-un^2. See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

GEGENBEZIEHUNG (Ger.), **GEGENBEZUG** (Ger.), n's. Ga'gen-be^2-tse-hun^2, -tsug. Correlation. [A, 521.]

GEGENBOCK (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-bo^{3}k. See ANTITRAGUS.

GEGENBOGEN (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-bog-e^{2}n. See ANTHELIX.

GEGENBRUCH (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-bruch^2. See CONTRAFISSURA.

GEGENCRISE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-krez-e^2. See ANTICRISIS.

GEGEND (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}nd. See REGION.

GEGENDRUCK (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-druk. See COUNTER-PRESSURE.

GEGENECKE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-e^{2}k-e^2. See ANTITRAGUS.

GEGENEINANDERGENEIGT (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-in-a^{3}n-de^{2}r-ge^2-nigt. In botany, connivent. [B, 131.]

GEGENEINANDERHALTUNG, GEGENEINANDERSTELLUNG (Ger.), adj's. Ga'ge^{2}n-in-a^{3}n-de^{2}r-ha^{3}lt-un^2, -ste^{2}l-lun^2. See CONFRONTATION.

GEGENENTZÜNDLICH (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-li^{2}ch^2. See ANTI-INFLAMMATORY.

GEGENFARBEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ga'ge^{2}n-fa^{3}rb-e^{2}n. See *Complementary* COLORS.

GEGENFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. See ANTIPODAL.

GEGENGABE (Ger.), **GEGENGIFT** (Ger.), n's. Ga'ge^{2}n-ga^{3}b-e^2, -gi^{2}ft. See ALEXIPHARMAC and ANTIDOTE.

GEGENHALL (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-ha^{3}l. See Echo.

GEGENKLOPFER (Ger.), n. Gag'e^{2}n-klop-fe^{2}r. See Flexor *pollicis brevis.*

GEGENKREIS (Ger.), **GEGENKREMPE** (Ger.), n's. Ga'-ge^{2}n-kris. -kre^{2}mp-e^{2}. See Anthelix.

GEGENKRISE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-krez-e^{2}. See Anticrisis.

GEGENLÄPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-lap-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Antitragus.

GEGENLÄUFIG (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-loif-i^{2}g. See Anatropal.

GEGENLAUTE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-la^{3}-ut-e^{2}. See Echo.

GEGENLEISTE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-list-e^{2}. See Anthelix.

GEGENMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Antidote.—**Chemisches G.** See *Chemical* antidote.—**Dynamisches G.** See *Dynamical* antidote.—**Functionell wirkendes G.** See *Physiological* antidote.—**Mechanisch (oder Physikalisch) wirkendes G.** See *Mechanical* antidote.

GEGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Gag'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See Opponens.—**G. des Daumens.** See Opponens *pollicis.*

GEGENÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-u^{5}f-nun^{2}. See Counter-opening.

GEGENPOLSEITE (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-pol-zit-e^{2}. See *Antipolar* field.

GEGENREGUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-rag-un^{2}. See Reaction.

GEGENREIZ (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-ritz. See Counter-irritation.—**G'mittel.** See Counter-irritant.—**G'ung.** See *G.*

GEGENSATZ (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-za^{3}tz. See Contrast.

GEGENSCHALL (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-sha^{3}l. See Echo.

GEGENSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-shla^{3}g. See Contre-coup.

GEGENSPALT (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-spa^{3}lt. See Contrafissura.

GEGENSTÄNDIG (Ger.), **GEGENSTEHEND** (Ger.), adj's. Ga'ge^{2}n-stand-i^{2}g, -sta-he^{2}nd. See Opposite.

GEGENSTELLER (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-ste^{2}l-le^{2}r. See Opponens.—**G. der kleinen Zehe.** See Opponens *digiti minimi pedis.*—**G. des Daumens.** See Opponens *pollicis.*—**G. des kleinen Fingers.** See Adductor *minimi digiti.*

GEGENSTOSS (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-stos. See Contre-coup and Reaction (1st def.).

GEGENSTRAHL (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-stra^{3}l. See Reflection.

GEGENSTREBEN (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-strab-e^{2}n. See Antagonism.

GEGENSTRECKUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-stre^{2}k-un^{2}. See Counter-extension.

GEGENÜBERSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-u^{6}b-e^{2}r-ste^{2}l-lun^{2}. See Confrontation.

GEGENVORSTEHER (Ger.), adj. and n. Ga'ge^{2}n-for-sta-he^{2}r. See Antiprostate.—**G. der Harnröhre.** See *Méry's* glands.

GEGENWENDIG (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-ve^{2}nd-i^{2}g. See Anatropal.

GEGENWIRKEND (Ger.), adj. Ga'ge^{2}n-verk-e^{2}nd. Antidotal, antagonistic, reacting. [*a*, 24.]

GEGENWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-verk-un^{2}. 1. See Antagonism. 2. In mechanics, reaction. [B.]

GEGENZUG (Ger.), n. Ga'ge^{2}n-tsug. See Counter-extension.

GEGIPFELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gi^{2}p'fe^{2}lt. See Fastigiate.

GEGITTERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gi^{2}t'te^{2}rt. See Clathrate and Cancellate.

GEGLÄTTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-glat'te^{2}t. See Glazed.

GEGLIEDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gled'e^{2}rt. Articulated. [*a*, 24.]

GEGNER (Ger.), n. Gag'ne^{2}r. See Antagonist.

GEGOHREN (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gor'e^{2}n. Fermented. [A, 523.]

GEGOS, n. In Congo, the *Ximenia americana*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GEGRANNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gra^{3}nt'. See Aristate.

GEGURGEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-gurg'e^{2}l. See Gurgling.

GEGÜRTELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-gu^{8}rt'e^{2}lt. See Zonate.

GEGYIOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}(ge^{2})-ji(gu^{6})-i^{2}-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., γεγυιόμενος (from γυιοῦν, to weaken). Broken-down, enervated, enfeebled. [A, 322, 325.]

GEHACT (Ger.), n. Ga'a^{3}kt. See Gait.

GEHÄNGSEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-han^{2}'ze^{2}l. See Appendix (1st def.).—**G. am dicken Darm.** The appendices epiploicæ. [L. 80.]

GEHAUBT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-ha^{3}'u^{4}bt. See Calyptrate.

GEHÄUFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-hoift'. See Aggregate.

GEHÄUSE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hoiz'e^{2}. See Excipula (2d def.).—**G'förmig.** See Excipuliform.

GEHÄUTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-hoit'e^{2}t. See Tunicate.

GEHEIMMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-him'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Arcanum.

GEHELMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-he^{2}lmt'. See Galeate.

GEHEMMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-he^{2}mt'. See Impeditus.

GEHIRN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hern'. The brain, encephalon. [I, 6 (K).] Cf. Hirn.—**Ambulacralg'.** The ambulacral nerve of echinoderms. [I.]—**Augeng'.** That portion of the brain of arthropods which is in close relation with the eye. [I.]—**G'anämie.** Cerebral anæmia. [B.]—**G'anhang.** See Hypophysis *cerebri.*—**G'anlage.** The primitive brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**G'artig.** See Encephaloid.—**G'atrophie.** Atrophy of the brain.—**G'balken.** See Corpus *callosum.*—**G'basis.** The lower surface of the brain. [L.]—**G'bau.** The structure of the brain.—**G'bedeckungen.** The coverings of the brain.—**G'behälter.** See Cranium.—**G'-bewegung.** The movement (pulsation) of the brain. [A, 521.]—**G'bläschen.** See *Cerebral* vesicle.—**G'bläschenreihe.** The series of embryonic vesicles from which the brain is developed. [I, 17 (K).]—**G'blase.** See *Cerebral* vesicle.—**G'blutfluss, G'-blutschlag.** See *Sanguineous* apoplexy.—**G'blutung.** Cerebral hæmorrhage. [A, 521.]—**G'bruch.** See Encephalocele.—**G'druck.** Compression of the brain. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**G'dunst.** The fluid of the ventricles of the brain. [L, 80.]—**G'eindrücke.** See under Eindruck.—**G'einschnitt.** A cerebral fissure. [L.]—**G'eiterung.** See Encephalopyosis.—**G'entzündung.** See Encephalitis.—**G'erregung.** Cerebral excitement. [A, 521.]—**G'erscheinung.** A cerebral phenomenon. [A, 521.]—**G'erschütterung, G'erstarrung.** See Concussion *of the brain.*—**G'erweichung.** See Encephalomalacia.—**G'fatte.** See Hippocampus *minor.*—**G'fett.** See Cerebrin.—**G'fläche.** The surface of the brain. [L, 80.]—**G'haut.** See the major list.—**G'häutchen.** See G'haut.—**G'höhle.** See the major list.—**G'hyperämie.** Hyperæmia of the brain. [A, 521.]—**G'hypertrophie.** Hypertrophy of the brain. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).)—**G'kammer.** See G'höhle.—**G'-krankheit.** See Encephalopathy.—**G'lähmung.** Paralysis of cerebral origin. [A, 521.]—**G'lappen.** A lobe of the brain. [B, 131.]—**G'lehre.** See Cephalology.—**G'leiden.** See Encephalopathy.—**G'lein.** See Cerebellum.—**G'los.** See Anencephalous.—**G'mangel.** See Anencephalia.—**G'mark.** The white substance of the brain. [A, 523.]—**G'markstaub.** See Myelocyte.—**G'masse.** The cerebral substance. [L. 80.]—**G'missbildung.** A malformation of the brain. [A, 521.]—**G'nerv.** See *Cranial* nerve.—**G'ödem.** See Encephalœdema.—**G'pulsader.** A cerebral artery. [B. 131.]—**G'quetschung.** Contusion of the brain. [A. 521.]—**G'reiz.** Cerebral irritation. [A, 521.]—**G'rinde.** See *Cerebral* cortex.—**G'sand.** See Acervulus.—**G'säure.** See Cerebric *acid.*—**G'schädel.** That portion of the skull inclosing the brain. [L.]—**G'scheidewand.** See Septum *lucidum.*—**G'schicht der Retina.** The nervous element of the retina. [L.]—**G'schlagfluss.** See *Sanguineous* apoplexy.—**G'schrumpfung.** Shrinking of the brain. [A, 521.]—**G'schwäche.** Cerebral weakness. [L, 57.]—**G'schwamm.** See Fungus *cerebri.*—**G'schwammbildung.** See Encephalosis.—**G'schwund.** Atrophy of the brain. [A, 521.]—**G'sclerose.** See Cerebrosclerosis.—**G'spalte.** A cerebral fissure. [B, 131.]—**G'stamm.** See *Brain*-stem.—**G'stein.** See Encephalolith.—**G'stiel.** See Crus *cerebri.*—**G'störung.** Cerebral disturbance. [A, 521.]—**G'thätigkeit.** Cerebral activity. [L, 80.]—**G'vereiterung.** Suppuration of the brain.—**G'verhärtung.** Induration of the brain. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'vielkopf.** See Cœnurus *cerebralis.*—**G'vorfall.** See Encephalocele.—**G'wassererguss.** See *Serous* apoplexy.—**G'wassersucht.** See Hydrocephalus.—**G'wulst.** See Hippocampus *major.*—**G'wuth.** Mania. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Grosses G.** See Cerebrum.—**Hinterg'.** See Epencephalon.—**Kleines G.** See Cerebellum.—**Mittelg'.** See Mesencephalon.—**Nachg'.** See Myelencephalon.—**Verlängertes G.** See *Spinal* cord.—**Vorderes G.** See Prosencephalon.

GEHIRNHAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hern'ha^{3}-ut. One of the cerebral meninges. [B, 131.]—**Dünne G.** See Pia.—**Obere G.** See Dura.—**Untere G., Weiche G.** See Pia.

GEHIRNHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hern'hu^{5}l-e^{2}. A ventricle of the brain. [L, 115.]—**Dritte G.** See *Third* ventricle.—**G'nwassersucht.** See Hydrocephalus *internus.*—**Vierte G.** See *Fourth* ventricle.

GEHIRNSICHEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hern'zech^{2}-e^{2}l. See Falx.—**Grosse G.** See Falx *cerebri.*—**Kleine G.** See Falx *cerebelli.*

GEHOHLKEHLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-kol'kalt. See Cunicular.

GEHÖR (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hu^{5}r'. The sense of hearing. See Audition.—**G'apparat.** See *Auditory* apparatus.—**G'balsam.** See Balsamum *acusticum.*—**G'becher.** See Infundibulum *cochleæ.*—**G'bläschen, G'blase.** See the major list.—**G'fehler.** A defect in the sense of hearing. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'gang.** See the major list.—**G'knöchelchen.** Auditory ossicles. [L.]—**G'krankheit.** Any abnormal state of the hearing.—**G'kunde, G'kunst.** See Acoustics.—**G'lähmung.** Deafness. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'lehre.** See Acoustics.—**G'leiden.** See *G'krankheit.*—**G'leiste.** See Lamina *spiralis.*—**G'los.** Deaf. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'losigkeit.** Deafness. [L, 80.]—**G'mangel.** Imperfect hearing. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'messer.** See Acoumeter and Audiometer.—**G'mittel.** An acoustic remedy. [L, 43.]—**G'nerv.** See *Auditory* nerve.—**G'öl.** See Balsamum *acusticum.*—**G'organ.** The organ of hearing. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'prüfung.** The art or process of testing the sense of hearing. [L, 575, 567.]—**G'sempfindung.** A sensation transmitted by the auditory nerve. [*a*, 29.]—**G'sinn.** See Hearing.—**G'stäbchen.** See Rods *of Corti.*—**G'störung.** Any derangement of hearing.—**G'swahrnehmung.** See *G'prüfung.*—**G'täuschung.** See Pseudacusis.—**G'vermögen.** The power of hearing.—**G'werkzeug.** See *Auditory* apparatus.—**G'zähne.** The tooth-like projections upon the edge of the limbus laminæ spiralis. [L, 31.]

GEHÖRBLÄSCHEN (Ger.), **GEHÖRBLASE** (Ger.), n's. Ge^{2}-hu^{5}r'blas-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -bla^{3}z-e^{2}. See *Otic* vesicle.—**Primitives G.** The primitive otic vesicle, formed by the epiblast. [A, 5; H.]

GEHÖRGANG (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hu^{5}r'ga^{3}n^{2}. See *Auditory* meatus.—**Aeusserer G.** See *External auditory* meatus.—**Innerer G.** See *Internal auditory* meatus.—**Knöcherner G.** See *Osseous auditory* meatus.—**Knorpeliger G.** See *Cartilaginous auditory* meatus.

GEHÖRN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-hu^{5}rn. 1. Horns, antlers. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).] 2. A horny excrescence. [A, 523.]

GEHÖRNT (Ger.), adj. Ge-hu^{5}rnt′. See Cornigerous and Cornutus.—**G'früchtige.** See Corniculatæ.

GEHSTÖRUNG (Ger.), n. Ga′stu^{5}r-un^2. Any abnormity of gait.

GEHUF, n. An undetermined tree of Sumatra which yields a medicinal gum and an oil. The latter is employed in diseases of the liver and spleen. [B, 46, 121 (*a*, 14).]

GEHUFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-huft′. See Ungulate.

GEHÜLFSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-hu^{6}lfs′mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Synergist.

GEHUÑGA (Mah.), n. The *Triticum æstivum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GEHÜLLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-hu^{6}lt′. See Involucrate.

GEHUPH, n. See Gehuf.

GEHWERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Ga′ve^{2}rk-tsoig. The apparatus of locomotion.

GÉHYDROPHILE (Fr.), adj. Zha-e-dro-fel. From γῆ, the earth, ὕδωρ, water, and φιλεῖν, to love. See Amphibious.

GEIC ACID, n. Je′i^{2}k. From γῆ, earth. Fr., *acide géique* (ou *géinique*). See Ulmic acid.

GEIFER (Ger.), n. Gif′e^{2}r. Saliva. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'ig.** Driveling. [A, 521.]—**G'n.** Salivation. [L, 80.]—**G'wurz.** The *Anthemis pyrethrum*. [B, 131.]

GEÏGELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-eg′e^{2}lt. See Echinate.

GEIGENFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Gig′e^{2}n-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. Fiddle-shaped. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GEIGENHARZ (Ger.), n. Gig′e^{2}n-ha^{3}rts. See Colophony.—**Französisches G.** See Colophonium *gallicum*.

GEIL (Ger.), adj. Gil. Lascivious. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'heit.** Luxuriance, lasciviousness. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sucht.** Morbid lasciviousness. See Nymphomania and Satyriasis.

GEILE (Ger.), n. Gil′e^2. See Testicle.—**G'nband.** The gubernaculum testis. [L, 43.]—**Weibliche G.** See Ovary.

GEILNAU (Ger.), n. Gil′na^3-u^4. A place in the province of Nassau, Germany, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 87, 135 (*a*. 14).]

GEILWURZ (Ger.), n. Gil′vurts. The *Orchis mascula*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEIMPFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-i^{2}mpft′. Inoculated.

GEIN, n. Je′i^{2}n. From γῆ, earth. Fr., *géine*. Ger., *Geïn*. See Humin.—**G'säure** (Ger.). See Humic acid.

GEISION (Lat.), n. m. Jis′(ge^2′i^{2}s)-i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., γείσιον, dim. of γεῖσον, an overhanging part. See Geison.

GEISMAR (Ger.), n. Gis′ma^{3}r. A place in the province of Hesse, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

GEISOMA (Lat.), **GEISON** (Lat.), n's n. Ji(ge^2-i^2)-so′ma^3, ji′(ge^2′i^2)-so^{2}n. Gen., *-som′atos* (*-is*), *-su*(*si*). Gr., γείσωμα, γεῖσον. Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen*. The superciliary ridge of the frontal bone. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

GEISS (Ger.), n. Gis. See Capra *hircus*.—**G'auge.** See Ægilops (1st def.) and Anchilops.—**G'bart.** The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'bartblumen.** See *Flores* ulmariæ.—**G'baum.** The *Acer pseudoplatanus*. [L. 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'baumesche.** The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B, 131.]—**G'blatt, G'blume.** See the major list.—**G'bohnenbaum.** The *Pyrus communis*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'fuss.** See the major list.—**G'holz, G'hülsen.** The *Ligustrum*. [B, 131.]—**G'klee.** The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 131.]—**G'kohl.** A large variety of cabbage. [B, 131.]—**G'raute.** See the major list.—**G'rebe.** The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**G'schaden.** See Rhododendron.—**G'staude.** See *G'klee*.—**G'wedel.** The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEISSBLATT (Ger.), n. Gis′bla^{3}t. 1. The *Lonicera caprifolium*. 2. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Deutsches G.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**G'gewächse.** The *Caprifoliaceæ*. [*a*, 24.]—**Italienisches G.** See *G.* (1st def.).

GEISSBLUME (Ger.), n. Gis′blum-e^2. The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Grosse G.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

GEISSEL (Ger.), n. Gis′e^{2}l. 1. A whip or scourge. [*a*, 14.] See Flagellum. 2. In the pl., *G'n*, see Cilia.—**G. des heiligen Thomas.** The *Lycopodium phlegmaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'gras.** See *G'segge*.—**G'inge.** See Flagellate.—**G'segge.** The genus *Scleria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'tragend.** See Flagellate.—**G'ung.** See Flagellation.—**G'zustand.** Literally, the flagellum state. That phase in the life-history of *Protozoa* (including the *Mycetozoa*, or *Myxomycetes*) in which the nucleated cell-body is provided with one or more processes of vibratile protoplasm. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 35).]

GEISSFUSS (Ger.), n. Gis′fus. 1. The genus *Ægopodium*. 2. The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] 3. An elevator for extracting teeth. [A, 521.]—**Gemeiner G.** The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEISSINE, GEISSOSPERMINE, n's. Je-i^{2}s′sen, -i^{2}s-so-spu^{5}rm′en. Fr., *géissine*, *géissospermine*. Ger., *Geissin*, *Geissospermin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$, obtained from the bark of *Geissospermum læve*, readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, and melting at 160° C. It has slightly toxic properties, causing paralysis in frogs, and in man acting as a cardiac and respiratory sedative. [B, 5, 93 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GEISSOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Jis(ge^2-i^{2}s)-so(so^3)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m. From γείσσον (= γεῖσον), an overhanging projection, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *géissosperme*. A genus of the *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. læve.** One of the species furnishing Pao-Pereira bark, which is used in Brazil as a tonic, febrifuge, and astringent, and contains geissospermine (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**G. Vellosii.** A species furnishing Pao-Pereira bark. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

GEISSRAUTE (Ger.), n. Gis′ra^3-u^{4}t-e^2. The genus *Galega*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine G.** The *Galega officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEISSWEIDE (Ger.). Gis′vi-de^2. The *Salix caprea*. [B, 131.]

GEIST (Ger.), n. Gist. 1. The mind, soul, or spirit. 2. A material (*e. g.*, an alcoholic) spirit.—**Animalischer G.** See *Nervous* fluid and *Animal* spirits.—**Flüchtiger G.** A volatile spirit.—**G'abwesenheit.** 1. Absent-mindedness. 2. Delirium. 3. Insanity. [L, 43, 80.]—**G'anstrengung.** Mental strain.—**G'armuth.** Feeble-mindedness.—**G'ermüdung.** See *G'anstrengung*.—**G'ersquickung.** Mental refreshment.—**G'esabwesenheit.** See *G'abwesenheit*.—**G'esanstrengung.** See *G'anstrengung*.—**G'esarbeit.** Mental work.—**G'esarmuth.** See *G'armuth*.—**G'esbeschränktheit.** Weak-mindedness, stupidity. [A, 521.]—**G'eserstarrung.** Mental torpor. [A, 523.]—**G'esgestört.** See Alienated.—**G'esgesundheit.** Soundness of mind.—**G'eskraft.** Mental vigor or energy. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'eskrank.** Weak in mind; as a n., an insane person. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'eskrankheit.** Mental disease, insanity.—**G'esleere.** Vacancy of mind. [A, 521.]—**G'esruhe.** See Ataraxia.—**G'esschwach.** Imbecile, feeble-minded. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'esschwäche.** Weakness of mind, imbecility. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'esspannung.** See *G'anstrengung*.—**G'esstörung.** See *Mental* aberration.—**G'esstumpfheit, G'esträgheit.** Imbecility. [A, 521.]—**G'esverstörung.** See *Mental* aberration.—**G'esverwirrung.** See Delirium.—**G'eszerrüttung.** See *Mental* alienation.—**G'ig.** 1. Intellectual, mental. 2. Spirituous. [A, 523.]—**G'lähmung.** Mental paralysis. [A, 521.]—**G'losigkeit.** Dullness of mind. [A, 521.]—**Gliederg'.** An antarthritic water. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Minderer's G.** See *Liquor* ammonii *acetatis*.—**Thierischer G.** See *Nervous* fluid.—**Wilder G.** Carbon dioxide. [A, 324.]

GEISUM (Lat.), n. n. Jis′(ge^2′i^{2}s)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γεῖσον. See Geison.

GEITONOGAMY, n. Jit-o^{2}n-o^{2}g′a^{2}m-i^2. From γείτων, a neighbor, and γαμεῖν, to marry. See *Cross*-fertilization.

GEKÄMMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kamt′. See Pectinate.

GEKAMPHERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ka^{3}mf′e^{2}rt. See Camphorated.

GEKEIMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kimt′. Germinated. [L, 43.]

GEKELCHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ke^{2}lch^{2}t′. See Calyculate.

GEKERBT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ke^{2}rbt′. See Crenate.

GEKIELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kelt′. See Carinate.

GEKKAKO, n. In Japan, the *Polianthes tuberosa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

GEKNÄUELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-knoi′e^{2}lt. See Agglomerate and Glomerate.

GEKNICKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kni^{2}kt′. Bent, kinked. [A, 521.]

GEKNIET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-knet′. See Geniculate.

GEKNÖPFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-knu^{5}pft′. Button-tipped, knob-tipped, probe-pointed. [A, 521.]

GEKOCHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kocht′. Boiled.

GEKÖPFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ku^{5}pft′. See Capitate.

GEKOPPELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ko^{3}p′e^{2}lt. See Conjugate.

GEKÖRNELT (Ger.), **GEKÖRNT** (Ger.), adj's. Ge^2-ku^{5}rn′-e^{2}lt, -ku^{5}rnt′. See Granular and Granulated.

GEKRÄUSELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kroiz′e^{2}lt. See Crispate, Curled, and Turbinated.

GEKREUZT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kroitst′. See Cruciate and Crossed.

GEKRÖNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kru^{5}nt′. See Coronate.

GEKRÖSARTERIE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′a^{3}r-ta-ri^2-e^2. A mesenteric artery. [B, 131.]

GEKRÖSARTIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. See Gekrösförmig.

GEKRÖSBLATT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′bla^{3}t. A layer of the mesentery. [A, 521.]

GEKRÖSBRUCH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′bruch^2. Mesenteric hernia. [A, 521.]

GEKRÖSDARM (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′darm. The jejunum and ileum. [A, 521.]

GEKRÖSDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s-dru^{5}s-e^2. A mesenteric gland. [B, 131.]

GEKRÖSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′e^2. 1. The mesentery. [L, 43, 50 (*a*, 24).] 2. In botany a frill-like structure. [*a*, 24.]—**Darmg', Dünndarmg'.** See Mesentery.—**Grimmdarmg'.** See Mesocolon.

GEKRÖSENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. Inflammation of the mesentery.

GEKRÖSFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. Shaped like the mesentery; in botany, folded like the frills of the mesentery. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GEKRÖSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-kru^{5}s′vurts-e^{2}l. The root of the mesentery. [A, 521.]

GEKRÜMMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kru^{6}mt′. See Curvate and Aduncous.

GÉLACIN (Fr.), n. Zha-la^3-sa^{2}n^2. The cell-contents of *Algæ*. [A, 385.]

GELADEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-la^{3}d′e^{2}n. Charged. [B.]

GELÄHMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-lamt′. Paralyzed.

GELALA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a(a^3)'la^3. See Erythrina.—**G. aquatica.** See Erythrina *fusca.*

GELANT (Fr.), adj. Zhe^2-la^{3}n^2. See Freezing.

GELAPHAL [Bombay], **GELAPHALA** [Mah.], n's. The *Genipa* (*Randia*) *dumetorum.* [Egasse, "Nouv. rém.," Aug. 24, 1888, p. 362.]

GELAPIUM (Lat.), **GELAPPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a(a^3)'pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Ipomœa jalapa.*

GELAPPT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-la^{3}pt'. Lobate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GELASINUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^3-sin(sen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γελασῖνος. Ger., *Lachgrübchen* (1st def.), *Lachzahn* (2d def.). 1. Of Suidas, a dimple produced in laughing. 2. Of Martial, an incisor tooth. [L, 349.]

GELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-is*). Gr., γέλασμα. A laugh. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

GELASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Ger., *Krampflachen* (2d def.). 1. See Gelasma. 2. Morbid convulsive laughter. [A, 322.]

GELASSENHEIT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-la^{3}s'se^{2}n-hit. Tranquillity of mind. [L, 80.]

GELATIFICATION, n. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^2-fi^2-ka'shun. The production of gelatin. [B, 116.]

GELATIGENOUS, adj. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *gelare*, to congeal, and *gignere*, to produce. Producing gelatin. [L, 56.]

GELATIN, n. Je^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *gelatina* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] *colla, gelatina alba* [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *gélatine animale* [Fr. Cod.] *grénétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leim, Gallerte.* It., *gelatina.* Sp., *gelatina, cola* [Sp. Ph.] *grenetina.* A substance obtained from white connective-tissue fibrils by prolonged boiling or by the action of very dilute acids upon collagen. Commercial g. (Flemish g.) is obtained by the prolonged boiling under pressure of hoofs, bones, cartilage, leather, and the skins of various animals, etc. Pure g. is obtained by repeated maceration in water, with subsequent heating, followed by filtration. It then consists of white fibrils, devoid of taste and odor, which are insoluble in cold water, but swell up in the latter into a mass which dissolves in water into a colorless liquid that, on cooling, gelatinizes, *i. e.*, sets into a tremulous, translucent jelly. G. is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform ; soluble by the aid of heat in glycerin (see *Glycerin-g.*). Its aqueous solution is lævorotary. It contains carbon, 50·2 per cent.; oxygen (with or, according to most, without sulphur), 25·0 per cent.; nitrogen, 17·9 per cent.; and hydrogen, 6·7 per cent. Its composition is $C_{76}H_{124}N_{24}O_{29}$ [Schützenberger and Bourgeois] or $C_{102}H_{151}N_{31}O_{39}$ [Hofmeister]. G. is official in several pharmacopœias, being used for the preparation of baths (see Balneum *gelatinosum*), for which the commercial g. is used, and for the preparation of capsules, pearls, etc., for which purified g. (*q. v.*) is used. The latter is the only kind official in the Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph. G. is also used in microscopy as a culture-medium for micro-organisms and for other purposes. See Glycerin *g.* [B, 13, 95, 270.]—**Animal g.** See *G.*—**Bone g.** Fr., *gélatine des os.* Ger., *Knochenleim.* G. obtained from bones. [B.]—**Calabarized g.** A preparation made by dissolving 30 grains of g. and 20 drops of glycerin in 2 fl. oz. of distilled water, adding 100 minims of fluid extract of physostigma, drying on plates, and cutting into 100 equal squares or discs ; used in ophthalmic practice. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]—**Chinese g.** See *Vegetable g.* (1st def.).—**Chromatized g.** Ger., *Chromleim.* A mixture of 1 part of potassium bichromate and 5 parts of a 10-per-cent. solution of g. [B. 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Cologne g.** See *Flemish g.*—**Cooper's g.** Probably the dried froth of a solution of pure bone-glue ; used as a substitute for isinglass. [B. 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Cox's g.** A commercial variety similar to Cooper's g. [L.]—**Culture g.** Ger., *Nährgelatin.* G. used as a culture medium for micro-organisms. It consists either of ordinary g., glycerin-g., or the gelatinous principle of agar-agar. [B.]—**Deane's g.** A mixture of g. and honey devised by Deane for mounting microscopic objects. It is now replaced by glycerin jelly. [J, 113.]—**Elastic g.** A preparation made by dissolving g. in a water-bath, evaporating till it becomes quite thick, and then adding the same weight of thick glycerin as of the dry g. used. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (*a*, 14).] Cf. *Glycerin-g.*—**Fleischpeptong'** (Ger.), **Fleischwasserpeptong'** (Ger.). Meat-peptone g. [Koch (A, 521).]—**Flemish g.** Fr., *colle de Flandre, colette.* Ger., *Kölner Leim.* Sp., *cola de Flandes* [Sp. Ph.]. Bright-yellow, translucent g. [B, 92, 270.]—**G. bath.** See Balneum *gelatinosum.*—**G. capsules.** See *G.* capsule, Capsula *operculata*, and *Medicinal* pearls.—**G. for the bath.** See *Flemish g.*—**G'-glycerin** (Ger.). See Glycerin-*g.*—**G. of Wharton.** Lat., *gelatina Whartoni.* Fr., *gélatine* (ou *gélée*) *de Wharton.* Syn.: *Wharton's jelly.* The gelatinous connective tissue of the umbilical cord. —**G. peptone.** See under Peptone.—**G. suppository.** Ger., *G'-suppositorium.* A suppository the basis of which is g. [B. 270.]—**Japanese g.** See *Vegetable g.* (1st def.).—**Liquid g.** G. dissolved in acetic or some other acid, frequently used as mucilage. [J.]—**Mayence g.** Fr., *colle de Mayence.* A factitious isinglass used in solution as a soothing lotion in enteritis and as an injection in vesical irritation. It is also employed in making court-plaster. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**Medicated g.** Lat., *gelatina medicata in lamellis.* Ger., *medicamentöse Leimblättchen.* A form of internal medicament made by adding the drug to a solution of g. and glycerin, drying in a thin layer, and dividing into small tablets. An elastic dressing is made by dissolving the tablets in warm water, and applying with a brush. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, xxxii (*a*, 14).]—**Meta-g.** G. that has been so altered by boiling with water that it does not gelatinize on cooling. [J, 55, 99.]—**Nährg'** (Ger.), **Nutrient g.** See *Culture g.*—**Patent g.** Ger., *Patentleim.* A variety of bone g., which usually has a milky appearance from the presence of calcium phosphate. [B, 270.]—**Purified g.** Lat., *gelatina* [Gr. Ph., 1st ed.], *gelatina alba* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu *albissima*). Fr., *grénétine* [Fr. Cod.], *colle de Flandres purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cola purificada* [Sp. Ph.], *grenetina* [Sp. Ph.]. G. so purified as to be almost colorless and odorless, and occurring in thin, nearly transparent sheets. [B, 95.]—**Russian g.** See *White g.*—**Salicylated g.** A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of g. and 1 part of glycerin in 30 parts of hot water, and adding 1 part of salicylic acid ; recommended by Schwimmer in vesicular eczema. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 14).]—**Silk g.** Sericin. [B.]—**Solution of g.** See *Test solution of g.*—**Sugar of g.** Fr., *sucre de gélatine.* Ger., *Leimzucker.* Of Braconnot, amido-acetic acid (glycocoll) ; so called from its being a sweet substance derived from the action of sulphuric acid on glue. [B, 3.]—**Test solution of g.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by mixing and digesting for half an hour on a water-bath, with repeated shakings, 50 grains of isinglass, in shreds, with 5 fl. oz. of warm distilled water, and filtering through clean tow moistened with distilled water. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Vegetable g.** Lat., *pseudo-gelatina.* Fr., *gélatine de Chine* (ou *du Japon*), *colle de Chine* (ou *du Japon*, ou *de poisson de Bengale*) [all of 1st def.]. Ger., *falsche* (oder *vegetabilische*) *Gallerte.* Syn.: *Chinese g., Japanese g., phycocoll, gliadin* (2d def.). Any gelatinous substance obtained from vegetable tissues especially : 1. A substance resembling g. obtained from the agar-agar of the Celebes. 2. A tenacious mass, insoluble in water, left on evaporation of the strong alcoholic mother-liquor of gluten. [B, 4 (*a*, 27), 81 (*a*, 14).]—**White g.** Ger., *weisser* (oder *russischer*) *Leim.* G. rendered opaque by the action of lead sulphate or other chemical reagents. [B, 49.]

GELATINA (Lat.). n. f. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^3-tin(ten)'a^3. Fr., *gélée* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Gallerte.* 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., gelatin. 2. Jelly ; a gelatinous pharmaceutical preparation resembling a mucilage, and containing gelatin, ichthyocolla, pectin, or starch. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**G. alba** [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **G. albissima.** See Gelatin and *Purified* gelatin.—**G. animalis.** See Gelatin.—**G. animalis alba.** See *Purified* gelatin.—**G. bubula.** See Bouillon *sec.*—**G. chirurgica.** A gelatin preparation used for external application, *e. g.*, gelatin suppositories, gelatin bougies. [B, 270.]—**G. flava.** See *Flemish* gelatin.—**G. glutinosa alba.** The jelly that is prepared from purified gelatin. [B, 108.]—**G. hymenea.** In some cryptogams, the gelatinous mass containing the asci and paraphyses. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]—**G. in foliis, G. in tabulis.** Gelatin occurring in thin sheets. [B, 270.]—**G. medicata in lamellis.** See *Medicated* gelatin.—**G. tabulata.** See Bouillon *sec.*—**G. Whartoni.** See Gelatin *of Wharton.*

GELATINATION, n. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. See Gelatinization.

GÉLATINE (Fr.), n. Zha-la^3-ten. See Gelatin.—**G. animale** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gelatina.* See Gelatin.—**G. de Chine.** See *Vegetable* gelatin.—**G. des os.** See *Bone* gelatin.—**G. pour bains.** See *Flemish* gelatin.—**Sucre de g.** See *Sugar of* gelatin.

GÉLATINEUX (Fr.), adj. Zha-la^3-te-nu^5. See Gelatinous.

GELATINIFORM, adj. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *gelatina*, gelatin, and *forma*, form. Fr., *gelatiniforme.* Resembling, or having the form of, gelatin. [B ; L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GÉLATINIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. and n. Zha-la^3-te-ne-zhe^{2}n. See Albuminoid and Gelatigenous.

GELATINIZATION, n. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}n-i-za'shu^{3}n. From *gelatina*, gelatin. Fr., *gélatinisation.* Ger., *Gelatinirung.* Transformation into a gelatinous mass. [A, 385.]

GELATINIZED, adj. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-izd. From *gelatina*, gelatin. Fr., *gélatinifié.* Ger., *gelatinirt.* Converted into a gelatinous mass.

GELATINOID, adj. and n. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-oid. From *gelatina*, gelatin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling gelatin ; colloid ; as a n., one of a class of nitrogenous substances, comprising gelatin, collagen, chondrin, elastin, keratin, and mucin. [B, 9.]

GELATINOUS, adj. Je^{2}l-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *gelatinosus.* Fr., *gélatineux.* Ger., *gallertig, gallertartig.* Containing gelatin, or of the consistence of jelly.

GELATION, n. Je^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *gelatio* (from *gelare*, to freeze). Fr., *gélation.* See Congelatio (2d and 3d def's).

GELATRANG DE JAVA, n. The *Aromadendron elegans.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GELB (Ger.), adj. and n. Ge^{2}lb. 1. Yellow. [B.] 2. See *Yellow* vitellus.—**Aniling'.** See Aniline *yellow.*—**Aristolochieng'.** See Aristolochia *yellow.*—**Casseler G.** See *Cassel's* yellow.—**Eidotterg'.** The color of yolk of egg. [L. 80.]—**Eig'.** The yolk of an egg. [L.]—**G'angel.** The *Anemone ranunculoides.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'beeren.** See the major list.—**G'blatt.** The genus *Xanthophyllum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'blümchen.** The genus *Lyperia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'blume.** The *Anthemis tinctoria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'ebenholz.** The wood of *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'frauenschuh.** See the major list.—**G'frucht.** The genus *Tovomita.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'glas.** See Orpiment.—**G'harzbaum, G'harzpflanze, G'holz.** See the major list.—**G'ingwer.** See Curcuma.—**G'kraut.** The *Reseda luteola.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'lich.** Yellowish. [*a*, 24.]—**G'ohrig.** See Chrysostachyus.—**G'schoten.** The fruits of several species of *Gardenia.* [B, 270.]—**G'sehen.** See Xanthopsia.—**G'stern, G'sucht.** See the major list.—**G'süchtig.** Jaundiced. [A, 521.]—**G'suchtwurzel, G'wurz, G'wurzel.** The *Curcuma longa, Asphodelus ramosus, Hydrastis canadensis*, and *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.* [B, 48, 121, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Kaiserg'.** See Aurantia.—**Königsg', Rauschg', Schwefelg'.** See Orpiment. [B, 49.]—**Turner's G.** Turner's yellow. [B.]—**Victoriag'.** See *Victoria* yellow.—**Weisslich g.** See Alutaceous (1st def.).

GELBBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ge^{2}lb'bar-e^{2}n. The unripe fruit of several species of *Rhamnus.* [B, 180, 270.]—**Avignon-G.** The berries of *Rhamnus infectoria* and *Rhamnus saxatilis.* [B, 270.]—**Chinesische G.** The fruits of several species of *Gardenia.* [B, 270.]—**Deutsche G.** The berries of the *Rhamnus cathartica.*

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

[B, 270.]—**Levantinische G.** See *Avignon-G.*—**Persische G.** The berries of *Rhamnus infectoria.* [B, 270.]—**Walachische G.** See *Avignon-G.*

GELBENECH (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′e^{2}n-e^{2}ch^2. An old name for the genus *Gratiola.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GELBFRAUENSCHUH (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′fra^3-u^4-e^{2}n-shu. See CYPRIPEDIUM (1st def.).—**G'wurzel.** See CYPRIPEDIUM (2d def.).—**Flüssiges G'extrakt.** See *Extractum* CYPRIPEDII *fluidum.*

GELBHARZBAUM (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′ha^{3}rts-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Xanthorrhœa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grosser G.** The *Xanthorrhœa arborea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Mittlerer G.** The *Xanthorrhœa media.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Niedriger G.** The *Xanthorrhœa hastilis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 21).]—**Schwertblättriger G.** The *Xanthorrhœa australis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GELBHARZPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′ha^{3}rts-pfla^{3}nts-e^2. See GELBHARZBAUM.—**Baumartigo G.** The *Xanthorrhœa arborea.* [L, 80.]

GELBHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′holts. 1. Yellow wood; the wood of *Broussonetia tinctoria*, *Rhus cotinus*, and other species having wood of this color. 2. The genus *Xanthoxylon.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ausgerandetes G.** The *Xanthoxylon emarginatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).—**Caraïbisches G.** The *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Dreiblättriges G.** The *Xanthoxylon ternatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Eschenblättriges G.** The *Xanthoxylon fraxineum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Geflügeltes G.** The *Xanthoxylon alatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aus Siam.** The wood (called in China kaieb wood) of an undetermined tree, probably the *Chloroxylon swietenia* or a species of *Xanthoxylon.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'rinde.** The bark of *Rhus cotinus.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'sumach.** The *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Glänzendes G.** The *Xanthoxylon nitidum.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Mastixblättriges G.** The *Xanthoxylon pterota.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Pfefferartiges G.** The *Xanthoxylon piperitum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Senegalisches G.** The *Xanthoxylon senegalense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Sichelblättriges G.** The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ungarisches G.** The wood of *Rhus coriaria* and *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Westindisches G.** The wood of *Broussonetia tinctoria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).—**Zwitterblüthiges G.** The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GELBSTERN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′ste^{2}rn. The genus *Gagea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeiner G.** The *Gagea lutea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GELBSUCHT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′zuch^{2}t. Jaundice.—**G. der Kinder, G. der Neugeborenen.** See ICTERUS *neonatorum.*—**G. der Schafe.** See CACHEXIA *aquosa.*—**G'wurzel.** See *Radix* CURCUMÆ.—**Greiseng'.** See GERICTERUS.

GELBWURZ (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lb′vurts. 1. *Curcuma longa.* 2. The genus *Xanthorrhiza.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).—**Canadische G.** The *Hydrastis canadensis.* [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Sellerieblättrige G.** The *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GELDING, n. Ge^{2}ld′i^{2}n^2. 1. Castration (of the domestic animals). 2. A castrated animal, especially a horse.

GELDROLLENBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}ld′rol-le^{2}n-bi^{2}ld-un^2. The arrangement of red blood-corpuscles in the form of rouleaux. [K.]

GELDROLLENFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}ld′rol-le^{2}n-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. Resembling rouleaux of coins. [A, 521.]

GELÉE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-la. A jelly. [B.] See GELATINA (2d def.).—**Arzneiliche G's** (Ger.). Medicinal jellies. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**G. analeptique.** See DACTYLÈNE.—**G. animale.** See GELATIN.—**G. de Rolando.** The gray, gelatiniform substance which constitutes the greater part of the head of the dorsal cornu of the spinal cord. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. de Stilling.** The neuroglia surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. de Wharton.** See GELATIN *of Wharton.*—**G. de framboises.** See *Jalea de* FRAMBUESA.—**G. pectique.** A gelatinous substance containing pectic acid. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**G. pectorale.** See DACTYLÈNE.—**G. purgative.** See DIACYDONION *jalappinum.*—**G. végétale.** See *Vegetable* GELATIN.

GELÉINE (Fr.), n. Zha-la-en. See GELIN.

GELENK (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k′. 1. A joint. [L, 115.] See ARTICULATION (1st def.). 2. In botany, see GENICULUM.—**Acromialg', Acromioclaviculärg', Akromioclaviculärg'.** See *Acromio-clavicular* ARTICULATION.—**Amboss-Orbicular G.** See *Incudo-orbicular* ARTICULATION.—**Amboss-Steigbügel-G.** See *Incudo-stapedial* ARTICULATION.—**Antibrachial-Carpalg'.** See *Erstes Carpalg'* and *Carpal-Carpalg'.*—**Atlanto-Occipitalg'.** See *Occipito-atlantal* ARTICULATION.—**Bandg'.** See SYNDESMOSIS.—**Berührungsg'.** A variety of articulation in which the articular surfaces are in contact by linear or circular surfaces. The knee joint is the only (but disputed) example. [L, 332.]—**Bewegliches G.** See DIARTHROSIS.—**Brustschlüsselbeing'.** See *Sterno-clavicular* ARTICULATION.—**Carpal-Carpalg'e.** The articulations between the two rows of carpal bones. [L.]—**Carpalmetacarpalg'e.** See *Carpo-metacarpal* ARTICULATIONS.—**Charnierartiges G., Charnierg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Chopart'sches G.** See ARTICULATIO *Chopartii.*—**Cylinderg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Daumencarpalg'.** The carpo-metacarpal articulation of the thumb. [L.]—**Doppelg'.** Articulation in which a fibro-cartilage is interposed between the articulating surfaces. [L, 332.]—**Drehg'.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**Drehwirbelg'.** See *Atlanto-axial* ARTICULATION.—**Drittes Fussg'.** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid* ARTICULATION.—**Eigentliches Handg'.** See *Erstes Carpalg'.*—**Ellenbogeng'.** See *Elbow* JOINT.—**Ellipsoidg'.** See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**Erstes Carpalg'.** The wrist joint. [L.]—**Erste Fingerg'e.** See *Metacarpo-phalangeal* ARTICULATIONS.—**Falsches G.** See *False* ARTICULATION.—**Fersensprungbeing'.** See *Posterior calcaneo astragaloid* ARTICULATION.—**Fingerg'e.** The phalangeal articulations of the fingers. [L.]—**Freibewegliches G.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Freies G., Freig'.** See DIARTHROSIS.—**Fussg'.** The ankle joint. [E. Gurlt (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Fusswurzelg'.** A tarsal articulation. [L, 43.]—**G'anschwellung.** Swelling of a joint. [E.]—**G'ausdehnung.** See ARTHRECTASIA.—**G'ausmachung.** See LUXATION.—**G'aussatz.** See ARTHROLEPROSIS.—**G'auswuchs.** See OSTEOPHYMA.—**G'bandausdehnung.** See DESMECTASIA.—**G'bandbruch.** See DESMORRHEXIS.—**G'bänderentzündung.** See DESMITIS.—**G'bänderkunde.** See DESMOLOGY (1st def.).—**G'bänderleiden.** See DESMOPATHY.—**G'bildung.** See the major list.—**G'blutfluss.** Hæmorrhage from (or into) a joint. [E.]—**G'bruch.** Fracture of the articular end of a bone. [E.]—**G'concrement.** See *Arthritic* CALCULUS.—**G'distorsion.** See SUBLUXATION.—**G'eiterung.** See ARTHROPYESIS.—**G'ende.** The articular extremity of a bone. [A, 523.]—**G'entzündung.** See the major list.—**G'erguss.** Effusion into a joint. [E.]—**G'fäule.** See RHACHITIS.—**G'fläche.** An articular surface. [A. 523.]—**G'flüssigkeit.** See SYNOVIA.—**G'fortsatz.** An articular process. [L, 31.]—**G'fügung.** See the major list.—**G'geschwulst.** See the major list.—**G'geschwür.** See ARTHRELCOSIS.—**G'grube.** An articular cavity.—**G'hautentzündung.** See ARTHROMENINGITIS.—**G'höcker.** See CONDYLE.—**G'knorpel.** An articular cartilage. [B.]—**G'höhle.** 1. The cavity of a joint. 2. See ACETABULUM (3d def.).—**G'hügel.** A tubercle which has an articular surface or surfaces. [L, 304.] See CONDYLE (1st def.).—**G'hydrops.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**G'ig.** 1. Articulated. [L, 304.] 2. In botany, geniculate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**G'kapsel.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT.—**G'knochengeschwulst.** See ARTHRONCUS.—**G'knochenkrebs.** See ARTHROCACE.—**G'knopf, G'knopffortsatz.** See CONDYLE.—**G'krankheit.** A disease of a joint.—**G'kranz.** See *G'rand.*—**G'krebs.** See ARTHROCARCINOMA.—**G'lehre.** See ARTHROLOGY.—**G'leiden.** See ARTHROPATHY.—**G'leprose.** See ARTHROLEPROSIS.—**G'los.** See EXARTICULATUS.—**G'maus.** See *Floating* CARTILAGE and ENTARTHROCHONDRUS.—**G'ödem.** Œdema of a joint. [L, 80.]—**G'pfanne.** An articular socket. [L.] See also ACETABULUM (3d def.).—**G'rand.** The margin of an articular cavity. [L, 80.]—**G'raum.** An articular cavity. [A, 521.]—**G'rheumatismus.** See ARTHRITIS.—**G'ring.** See *G'rand.*—**G'rolle.** See CONDYLE.—**G'sackgeschwulst.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**G'saft.** See SYNOVIA.—**G'schlaffheit.** Relaxation of a joint or of the joints in general.—**G'schleim.** See SYNOVIA.—**G'schmerz.** See ARTHRODYNIA.—**G'schmiere.** See SYNOVIA.—**G'schwamm.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**G'sebene.** See ARTICULATIONS *ebene.*—**G'seuche.** See the major list.—**G'steif.** See ANKYLOSED.—**G'steifheit, G'steifigkeit.** See ANKYLOSIS.—**G'stein.** See ARTHRITOLITH and *Arthritic* CALCULUS.—**G'stück, G'theil.** See the major list.—**G'verbindung.** See ARTICULATION (1st def.).—**G'vereiterung.** See ARTHROPYOSIS.—**G'verengerung.** See ARTHROSTENOSIS and CONTRACTURE.—**G'verjauchung.** Suppurative arthritis. [*a*, 34.]—**G'verknöcherung.** See *True* ANKYLOSIS.—**G'verkrümmung.** See ARTHROGRYPOSIS.—**G'verletzung.** An injury of a joint. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**G'verrenkung.** See DISLOCATION.—**G'verschwärung.** See ARTHRELCOSIS and *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**G'verwachsung.** See ANKYLOSIS.—**G'wasser.** See SYNOVIA.—**G'wassersucht.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**G'wunde.** See ARTHROTRAUMA.—**G'wurzel.** The root of *Polygonatum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'zotten.** Fimbriate excrescence on a synovial membrane. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**Gemeinsames Carpo-metacarpalg'.** See *Carpo-metacarpal* ARTICULATIONS.—**Gemischtes G.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Gerades G.** See ARTHRODIA (1st def.).—**Gewerbg', Gewindeg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Halbbewegliches G., Halbg'.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Hammerambossg'.** See *Malleo-incudal* ARTICULATION.—**Handwurzel-mittelhandg'.** See *Carpo-metacarpal* ARTICULATION. [L.]—**Hinteres Sprungbeing'.** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid* ARTICULATION.—**Hinterhauptatlasg'.** See *Occipito-atlantal* ARTICULATION.—**Hüftg'.** The hip joint.—**Iliosacralg'.** See *Sacro-iliac* ARTICULATION.—**Kieferg'.** See *Temporo-maxillary* ARTICULATION.—**Knieg'.** 1. See GINGLYMUS. 2. The knee joint. [L.]—**Knöchelg'.** See *Ankle* JOINT.—**Kopfg'.** The articulation of the head with the spinal column. [L, 332.]—**Kreuzsteissbeing'.** See *Sacro-coccygeal articulation.*—**Kugelg'.** See ARTHRODIA.—**Künstliches G.** An artificial joint. [L.]—**Lendenwirbelkreuzbeing'.** See *Sacro-lumbar* ARTICULATION.—**Lisfranc'sches G.** See ARTICULATIO *Lisfrancii.*—**Mittleres Fussg'.** See ARTICULATIO *Chopartii.*—**Neues G.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**Nussg'.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Oberes Astragalusg', Oberes Fussg', Oberes Sprungbeing', Oberes Sprung'.** See *Ankle* JOINT.—**Oberes Tibiofibularg's.** See *Superior tibio-fibular* ARTICULATION.—**Orbicular-Steigbügel-G.** See *Orbiculo-stapedial* ARTICULATION.—**Radg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Rippenbrustbeing'e.** The sternocostal articulations. [L, 31.]—**Rippeng'.** See *Costo-vertebral* ARTICULATION.—**Rippenhöckerg'e.** See *Costo-transverse* ARTICULATIONS.—**Rippenköpfcheng'.** See *Costo-vertebral* ARTICULATION.—**Rippenschlüsselbeing'.** See *Costo-clavicular* ARTICULATION.—**Rollg'.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**Rotationsg'.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**Sattelg'.** See ARTICULATION *par emboîtement réciproque.*—**Scharnierg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Schiffbeing'.** See *Naviculo-cuneiform* ARTICULATION.—**Schoosg'.** See SYMPHYSIS *pubis.*—**Schraubeng'.** A modification of ginglymus in which there is slight lateral motion of the articular surfaces. [L, 332.]—**Schulterblattschlüsselbeing'.** See *Acromio-clavicular* ARTICULATION.—**Schulterg'.** See *Scapulo-humeral* ARTICULATION.—**Sprungfersenkahnbeing'.** See *Astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoid* ARTICULATION.—**Steigbügel-Vorhof-G.** See *Stapedio-vestibular* ARTICULATION.—**Straffes G.** See ARTHRODIA (1st def.) and AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Tarsalkahnbeing'.** See *Naviculo-cuneiform* ARTICULATION.—**Tiefes G.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Unbewegliches G.** See SYNARTHROSIS.—**Unteres Radioulnarg'.** See *Inferior radio-ulnar* ARTICULATION.—**Unteres Sprungbeing'.** See *Astragalo-calcaneal* ARTICULATION.—**Unteres Tibiofibularg'.** See *Inferior tibio-fibular* ARTICULATION.—**Unterkieferg'.** See *Temporo-maxillary* ARTICULATION.—**Unterschenkeltarsalg'.** The ankle joint.

—**Vermischtes G.** See *Amphiarthrosis.*—**Volkommen bewegliches G.** See DIARTHROSIS.—**Vorderes Sprungbeing'.** See *Astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoid* ARTICULATION.—**Wackelg'.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Walzeng'.** See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**Widernatürliches G.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**Winkelg'.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Wirbelg'.** See *Intervertebral* ARTICULATION.—**Würfelbeing'.** See *Calcaneo-cuboid* ARTICULATION.—**Zahng'.** See *Atlanto-odontoid* ARTICULATION.—**Zeheng'e.** The phalangeal articulations of the toes. [L.]—**Zufälliges G.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**Zweite Handg'e.** See *Carpal-Carpalg'e.*

GELENKBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'bi^{2}ld-un^2. The formation of a joint.—**Künstliche G.** See ARTHROPLASTY.

GELENKENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. See ARTHRITIS.—**Chronische G.** See ARTHRITIS *chronica.*—**Deformirende G.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**Fungöse G.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**Multiple G.** See POLYARTHRITIS.—**Rheumatische G.** See ARTHRITIS *rheumatica.*—**Scrofulöse G.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.

GELENKFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'fu^{6}g-un^2. See ARTICULATION (1st def.).—**Charnierförmige G.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Knorpliche G.** See SYNCHONDROSIS.—**Kuleförmige G.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Ligamentöse G.** See SYNDESMOSIS.

GELENKGESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'ge^2-shvulst. See ARTHRONCUS.—**Weisse G.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.

GELENKSEUCHE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'soich^2-e^2. An epidemic or epizootic disease of the joints.—**G. der Lämmer, Ungarische G.** See ARTHROCACE *agniculorum.*

GELENKSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'stu^{6}k. The articular portion of a bone.—**G. des Hinterhauptbeins** [Wiedemann]. See *Exoccipital* BONE.—**G. des Unterkiefers.** See ARTICULAR (n.) and *Articular* BONE (1st def.).

GELENKTHEIL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k'ti^{2}l. See GELENKSTÜCK.—**G. des Grundbeins.** See *Exoccipital* BONE.—**G. des Schläfenbeins.** See *Tympanic* BONE.

GELFUM (Ar.), n. See GELBUM.

GELID, adj. Je^{2}l'i^{2}d. Gr., κρυερός. Lat., *gelidus.* Ice-cold. [A, 318.]

GELI DEL PERÚ (Sp.), n. Ha-le'de^{2}l-pa-ru'. The *Conocarpus erecta.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GELIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of *Algæ* (*Florideæ*) some species of which furnish agar-agar. [B, 270.]—**G. corneum.** Fr., *gélidie cornée.* Ger., *hornartige Knopfalge.* A Japanese species furnishing gelosin and one of the constituents of agar-agar. [Guérin, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 18, 1886, p. 415; B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

GÉLIF (Fr.), adj. Zha-lef. Ger., *verwittert.* Cracked by the freezing of juices or of water that has entered the interstices (said of trees). [A, 301, 385, 526.]

GELIFICATION, n. Je^{2}l-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Fr., *gélification.* See GELATINIZATION.

GELIN, n. Je^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *géline, géleine.* Ger., *G.* 1. According to some German chemists, cellulose; of Nägele, a cellulosic substance containing a little starch and much mesamylin and diamylin. 2. See COLLAGEN. [B, 38, 48, 125 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 24).]

GELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Cells in *Algæ* secreting vegetable jelly. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

GELL, n. Je^{2}l. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GELLEN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}l'le^{2}n. A shrill noise, yelling. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G. der Ohren.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*

GELLY, n. Je^{2}l'i^2. See JELLY.

GELOFER, n. Je^{2}l'o-fu^{5}r. See GILLIFLOWER.

GELOS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)'os. Gen., *gelot'os (-is).* Gr., Γέλως. 1. Laughter. 2. Of Pliny, a fountain of Phrygia, so called because it was said to excite the spirits. [L, 105.]

GELOSE, n. Je^{2}l'os. Fr., *gélose.* Ger., *G.* The active gelatinizing principle of the nutrient gelatin obtained from agar-agar. The formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$ has been doubtfully assigned to it. [B, 270 (α, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, xxix (α, 14).] See PARARABIN.

GELOSIN, n. Je^{2}l'os-i^{2}n. Of Guérin, a mucilaginous substance obtained from *Gelidium corneum,* soluble in its own bulk of warm water; recommended for making suppositories, cataplasms, bougies, etc., also as a substitute for agar-agar in cultivating bacteria. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 14); "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 18, 1886, p. 415; "Bull. gén. de thérap.," July 15, 1886, p. 31; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1886, p. 609.]

GELÖST (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-lu^{5}st'. Dissolved.

GELOTOPHYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-ot-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *gelotophyl'lidos (-is).* Gr., γελωτόφυλλις. The *Ranunculus illyricus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GELSEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-se^{2}m(sam)'i^2-a^3. See GELSEMINE.

GELSEMIC ACID, n. Je^{2}l-se^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gelséminique.* Ger., *Gelseminsäure.* Of Wormley, a crystalline, highly fluorescent acid, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens.* According to Robbins, it is a glucoside and identical with æsculin. [B, 81 (α, 27), 270.]

GELSEMIE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}l-sa'me. See GELSEMIUM.—**Flüssiges G'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* GELSEMII *fluidum.*—**G'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* GELSEMII.

GELSEMIN, n. Je^{2}l'se^{2}m-i^{2}n. 1. See GELSEMPERIN. 2. As a Ger. word, see GELSEMINE.—**G.-resinoid.** See GELSEMPERIN.—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GELSEMIC ACID.

GELSEMINE, n. Je^{2}l'se^{2}m-en. Lat., *gelsemina, gelseminum, gelseminia.* Fr., *gelsémine.* Ger., *Gelsemin.* An amorphous, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{19}NO_2$ [Sonnenschein, Robbins], $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2$ [Gerrard], $C_{54}H_{69}N_4O_{12}$ [Thompson], or $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$ [Wormley], obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens;* white, intensely bitter, highly alkaline, and fusing at about 100° C.; slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. [B, 8, 81, 270 (α, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 14).]—**G. hydrochloride.** Lat., *gelseminum hydrochloricum.* A salt of g. and hydrochloric acid, $(C_{11}H_{19}NO_2)_2HCl$. [B, 2.]—**G. tartrate.** Lat., *gelseminum tartaricum.* A compound of g. and tartaric acid; white laminæ readily soluble in water and in alcohol. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]

GELSEMINIC ACID, n. Je^{2}l-se^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gelséminique.* See GELSEMIC ACID.

GELSEMININE, n. Je^{2}l-se^{2}m'i^{2}n-en. Of F. A. Thompson, an alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Gelsemium sempervirens,* together with gelsemine, but differing greatly from the latter in physical and chemical properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 14).]

GELSEMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-se^{2}m(sam)-in(en)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). 1. See GELSEMIUM. 2. See GELSEMINE.—**G. hydrochloricum.** See GELSEMINE *hydrochloride.*—**G. tartaricum.** See GELSEMINE *tartrate.*

GELSEMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-se^{2}m(sam)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *gelsémium.* Ger., *Gelsemie.* It., Sp., *gelsemio.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *G. sempervirens.* 2. A genus of the *Loganiaceæ,* tribe *Gelsemieæ,* composed of slender, smooth, climbing shrubs, with evergreen leaves and large, showy yellow flowers. They have a 5-parted calyx, funnel-shaped corolla, with 5 short lobes, stigmas, each 2-parted, and anthers dimorphous. [B, 5, 34, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**Extractum gelsemii** [Belg. Ph.] (**alcoholicum** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait de gelsémium sempervirens* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gelsemienextrakt.* A thick extract made by exhausting the coarsely powdered root [Belg. Ph.] or rhizome [Br. Ph.] of *G. sempervirens* with alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**Extractum gelsemii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de gelsémium.* Ger., *flüssiges Gelsemienextrakt.* A preparation made by macerating 25 oz. av. of coarsely powdered g. rhizome, with enough alcohol to thoroughly moisten it in a percolator, adding afterward sufficient alcohol to make 24 fl. oz., reserving the first 21¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. of fluid extract. [B, 81, 95 (α, 14).]—**Gelsemii radix.** See *Radix gelsemii.*—**G. elegans.** Of Bentham, a species growing in China, differing widely from the other known species. The rhizome, known as *humuanchiang,* is extensively used in Chinese medicine. It contains an alkaloid differing in action from gelsemine, and belonging to the tetanus-producing alkaloids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 14).]—**G. lucidum, G. nitidum.** See *G. sempervirens.*—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GELSEMIC ACID.—**G. sempervirens.** Yellow (or Carolina) jasmine, or jessamine; a slender vine twining and overrunning bushes and low trees, and flowering profusely with a delicious odor. It is common to the banks of streams from Virginia to Florida, and has corollaceous, shining leaves, and corollas of a rich golden yellow, which are said to be poisonous. The rhizome (*g.* [U. S. Ph.]) appears in commerce sliced in pieces about an inch long, very light and fibrous, of a yellowish-white color, an unpleasant smell, and a bitter taste. It contains gelsemine, gelsemic (or gelseminic) acid, and gelsemin-ine. G. is a depressant of nervous reflex action, and has been used in a variety of diseases, but is best adapted to spasmodic and neuralgic affections. It is also by some considered an antiperiodic and an adjuvant to quinine. The honey made from its flowers is said to be poisonous. [B, 5, 34, 42 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**Radix gelsemii** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Ger., *G'wurzel.* The rhizome and rootlets of *G. sempervirens.* [Vogl (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Tinctura gelsemii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de gelsémium.* Ger., *Gelsemientinktur.* A tincture made by exhausting the rhizome of *G. sempervirens* with alcohol, 100 parts of tincture representing 15 parts of powdered rhizome [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint imperial representing 2·5 oz. [Br. Ph.]. The Belg. preparation is of somewhat greater strength than the U. S. Ph. [B, 88 (α, 14), 95.]

GELSÉMIUM (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}l-sa-me-u^{3}n^2. See GELSEMIUM.—**Extrait de g. sempervirens** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* GELSEMII *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait liquide de g.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* GELSEMII *fluidum.*—**Teinture de g.** See *Tinctura* GELSEMII.

GELSEMPERIN, n. Je^{2}l-se^{2}m'pe^{2}r-i^{2}n. A concentration obtained from the root of the *Gelsemium sempervirens.* [B, 270.]

GELSTER (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}l'ste^{2}r. 1. The *Spartium scoparium.* 2. The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Blaue G.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gelbe G.** The *Aconitum lycoctonum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**G'kraut.** The herb and flowering tops of *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GELSUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). An ancient name of the genus *Morus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GELTERKINDEN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}l'e^{2}r-ki^{2}nd-e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, near which there is a sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment called Kienberg. [L, 30, 135 (α, 14).]

GELTSBERG (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}lts'be^{2}rg. A place in the district of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a cold-water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

GELU (Lat.), n. n. Jel(ge^{2}l)'u^2(u). Gen., *gel'us.* Icy coldness, frost, cold. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

GELURE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}l-u^{6}r. See CONGELATION (2d def.).

GELÜST (Ger.), n. Ge^2-lu^{6}st'. Desire, appetite. [L, 46 (α, 21).]

GELUTA, n. The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GEM, n. Je^{2}m. See GEMMA (1st def.).

GEMÄCHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-me^{2}ch^{2}t′. The male external genitals. [A, 521.]

GEMÄHNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}mant′. See CRINITE.

GEMALT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ma^{2}lt′. See PAINTED.

GEMECKER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-me^{2}k′e^{2}r. See ÆGOPHONY.

GEMEIN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-min′. Common, frequent, ordinary. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'braun.** See FUSCUS.—**G'schaftlich.** See *G.*

GEMELLARY, adj. Je^{2}m′e^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *gemellus.* Fr., *gémellaire.* Pertaining to or resembling twins. [A, 385.]

GÉMELLÉ (Fr.), adj. Zha-me^{2}l-a. See GEMINATE.

GEMELLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-e^{2}l′li(le). Pl. of *gemellus* (*q. v.*).

GEMELLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-e^{2}l-li^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *gemellus*, a twin, and *ferre*, to bear. 1. Twin-bearing. 2. Consisting of twin germs (see OVUM *gemelliferum*).

GEMELLIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-e^{2}l-li^2 flor′u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *gemellus*, a twin, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *gémelliflore.* Having the flowers disposed two by two. [L, 41.]

GEMELLIFORMIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-e^{2}l-li^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *gemellus*, a twin, and *forma*, form. See GEMELLUS *superior.*

GEMELLIPAROUS, adj. Je^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}p′a^{2}r-u^{2}s. Lat., *gemelliparus* (from *gemellus*, a twin, and *parere*, to bring forth). Producing twins. [L, 56.]

GEMELLITY, n. Je^{2}m-e^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *gemellus*, a twin. Fr., *gémellité.* The state of being geminate.

GEMELLUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-e^{2}l′lu^{2}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *geminus.* Gr., διδυμος. Fr., *géminé* (adj.), *jumeau* (n.). Ger., *gepaart* (adj.), *Zwilling* (n.). 1. (Adj.) born as a twin; in botany, springing in a pair from one stalk. 2. (N.) a twin; in anatomy, one of a pair of similar muscles, also the gastrocnemius muscle, from its having two heads; in the pl., *gemelli*, the testicles. [A, 312 (*a*, 21); L, 135 (*a*, 14); L, 349.]—**Gemelli coaliti.** The individuals constituting a double monster. [A, 47.]—**Gemelli femoris.** See Fr., *jumeaux pelviens.* See *G. inferior* and *G. superior.*—**G. inferior.** Ger., *unterer Zwillingsmuskel.* A small muscle which arises from the upper back portion of the tuberosity of the ischium and passes along the lower border of the extra-pelvic portion of the obturator internus muscle to be inserted into its tendon, acting as a rotator of the thigh outward. [C; L, 142, 332.] Cf. MARSUPIALIS.—**Gemelli of the tibia.** See BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS.—**G. superior.** Ger., *oberer Zwillingsmuskel.* The smaller of the gemelli muscles. It arises from the spine of the ischium, and, after passing along the upper margin of the extra-pelvic portion of the obturator internus, is blended with its tendon. [L, 142, 332.]—**Gemelli suræ.** See GASTROCNEMIUS.

GEMEN (Ar.), n. The *Pastinaca opopanax.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GEMENGE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-me^{2}n^2′e^2. A mechanical mixture of two or more bodies. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).] Cf. GEMISCH.

GEMENGSEL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-me^{2}n^2′ze^{2}l. See CONGERIES.

GEMINAL, adj. Je^{2}m′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Of or pertaining to either of the gemina. [I, 98.]

GEMINATE, GEMINATED, adj's. Je^{2}m′i^{2}n-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *geminatus.* Fr., *géminé.* Ger., *gepaart*, *gezweit.* Sp., *geminado.* Arranged in pairs (said of plant-organs). [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GEMINATION, n. Je^{2}m-i^{2}n-a′shu^{2}n. Lat., *geminatio* (from *geminare*, to double). Fr., *gémination.* Ger., *Verdoppelung*, *Paarung.* 1. See DUPLICATION. 2. The process of rendering or becoming, or the state of being, gemellary.

GEMINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′i^{2}n-i(e). Pl. of *geminus* (see GEMELLUS).

GEMINIFLORATE, GEMINIFLOROUS, adj's. Je^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^2-flo′rat, -ru^{2}s. Lat., *geminiflorus* (from *geminus*, a twin, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *géminiflore.* Ger., *doppelblüthig.* Having two flowers growing together. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GEMINIFORMIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-i^{2}n-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. See GEMELLUS *inferior.*

GEMINIPOL (Ger.), n. Ga′me-ne-pol. See *Geminous* POLE.

GEMINOUS, adj. Je^{2}m′i^{2}n-u^{2}s. See GEMELLARY.

GEMINUM, n., n. of adj. *geminus.* Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′i^{2}n-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). A name proposed by B. G. Wilder for either pair of mesencephalic (optic) lobes. [I, 98.]

GEMINUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′i^{2}n-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *géminé* (adj.), *jumeau* (n.). Ger., *gezweit* (adj.), *Zwilling* (n). See GEMELLUS.

GEMISCH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-mi^{2}sh′. A chemical compound. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).] Cf. GEMENGE.

GEMISCHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-mi^{2}sht′. Mixed. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Schlechtg'.** See DYSCRATICUS.

GEMITORES (Lat.), n. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-i^2-tor′ez(as). From *gemere*, to sigh, groan. See COLUMBÆ.

GÉMISSEUR (Fr.), n. Zha-mes-su^{8}r. A person affected with insanity characterized by continual groaning. [A, 301, 385.]

GEMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′i^{2}t-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Gr., στεναγμός. Fr., *gémissement.* Ger., *Seufzen.* A sighing or groaning. [A, 322.]

GEMMA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′ma^3. Gr., λίθος (1st def.), βλάστη (2d def.). Fr., *gemme*, *bourgeon* (2d def.). Ger., *Gemme* (1st def.), *Edelstein* (1st def.), *Auge* (2d def.), *Knospe* (2d def.). 1. A gem, a precious stone. 2. See BUD.—**G. alectoria.** See ALECTORIA (1st def.).—**G. floralis, G. florifera, G. floripara.** A flower-bud. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. foliifera, G. foliipara.** A leaf-bud. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lateralis.** See *Lateral* BUD.—**G. oculi.** An old term for the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Gemmæ populaginis.** The flower-buds of *Caltha palustris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. proventitia.** See *Latent* BUD.—**G. terminalis.** See *Terminal* BUD.

GEMMACEOUS, adj. Je^{2}m-ma′shu^{2}s. From *gemma*, a bud. Fr., *gemmaire*, *gemmacé.* Ger., *knospenartig.* Bud-like. [A, 385.]

GEMMAGE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}m-ma^{2}zh. From *gemma*, a bud. The incision of pines to secure the resin; if made on one side only so as to preserve the tree, it is called *g. à vie*, and if on all sides at once, which generally kills the tree, *g. à mort*, or *g. à pin perdu.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GEMMATE, adj. Je^{2}m′at. Lat., *gemmatus* (from *gemmare*, to bud). Ger., *beknospt.* It., *gemmato.* Provided with buds. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

GEMMATION, n. Je^{2}m-ma′shu^{3}n. Lat., *gemmatio* (from *gemmare*, to bud). Fr., *g.*, *bourgeonnement.* Ger., *Knospung*, *Knospenbildung.* Syn.: *budding.* 1. A variety of generation in which only a small part of the parent organism is detached and becomes developed into a similar organism. 2. In botany, the production and development of buds; also cell division in cryptogams. [A, 12; L; B, 104 (*a*, 24).] 3. In zoology, the reproduction of a lost part (*e. g.*, the claw of a crustacean). [L.]—**Basal g., Basilar g.** In certain compound corals, a variety of g. in which the buds spring mediately from the base of the original polype, or from processes of the latter. [L, 121.]—**Calicular g.** A variety of g. in certain compound corals, in which the buds spring from the margins of the calice. [L, 121.]—**Continuous g.** The production of a series of buds similar to the parent organism, which remain attached, together forming a compound organism or colony. [L, 14.]—**Discontinuous g.** Reproduction by buds which are detached from the parent organism. [L, 147.]—**Entogastric g., Internal g.** Of Huxley, a method of multiplication observed in certain of the *Polyzoa*, in which the bud grows out from the wall of the gastric cavity and eventually passes into it on its way outward. [A, 12.]—**Lateral g., Parietal g.** In certain compound corals, a variety of g. in which the buds are given off from the sides of the original polype. [L, 121.]

GEMME (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}m. 1. A clear, concrete drop of exuding resin, or the like. [A, 385.] 2. See BOURGEON and GEMMA.

GEMME (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}m′me^2. 1. See GEMMA. 2. A pear-shaped swelling of the fine filaments of the *Mucorini*, consisting of oily protoplasm and a thick membrane. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]

GEMMIDIE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}m-me-de. From *gemma*, a bud. The reproductive apparatus of the *Florideæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GEMMIFEROUS, adj. Je^{2}m-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{2}s. Lat., *gemmiferus*, *gemmifer* (from *gemma* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *gemmifère.* Ger., *knospentragend.* Bearing buds. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GEMMIFICATION, n. Je^{2}m-i^2-fi^2-ka′shu^{3}n. Lat., *gemmificatio* (from *gemma*, a bud, and *facere*, to make). Ger., *Knospenbildung.* See GEMMATION.

GEMMIFLORATE, adj. Je^{2}m-i^2-flo′rat. Lat., *gemmiflorus* (from *gemma* [*q. v.*], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *gemmiflore.* Ger., *sprossenblüthig.* Having bud-like flowers. [L, 41.]

GEMMIFORM, adj. Je^{2}m′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *gemmiformis* (from *gemma* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *gemmiforme.* Ger., *knospenförmig*, *sprossenförmig.* Of flowers, bud-like, surrounded by leaves. [L, 41, 180.]

GEMMIN (Fr.), adj. Zhe^{2}m-a^{2}n^2. See GEMMACEOUS.

GEMMINE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}m-en. Turpentine exuded in drops. [A, 385.]

GEMMIPARITY, n. Je^{2}m-i^2-pa^{2}r′i^{2}t-i^2. From *gemma* (*q. v.*), and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *gemmiparité*, *gemmiparie.* See *Gemmiparous* GENERATION.

GEMMIPAROUS, adj. Je^{2}m-i^{2}p′a^{2}r-u^{2}s. Lat., *gemmiparus.* Fr., *gemmipare.* Ger., *knospentragend* (1st def.). 1. Bearing or producing buds. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Reproduced by buds. [A, 385.]

GEMMULA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *gemma.* See GEMMULE.—**Gemmulæ Hobokenii.** Syn.: *genicula* (Schulz and Trew), *cellulæ Ruyschii*, *varices arteriarum* (Brendel), *aneurysmata* (Eysson), *noduli* (Hoboken), *cochleæ* (Hebenstreit), *tubercula* (Böhmer), *elevationes arcuatæ*, *eminentiæ læves* (Wrisberg). Of Hyrtl, the spaces between the valves of the umbilical arteries; so called in honor of Hoboken, the discoverer of those valves. [A, 19.]—**G. prolifica.** Ger., *Brutknöspchen.* A bud capable of developing into a new plant. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**G. racemosa.** See ANABLASTEMA *glomerulosum.*

GEMMULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Zhe^2-mu^6-la^{2}r. Pertaining to a gemmule. [*a*, 35.] See FENTE *g.*

GEMMULE, n. Je^{2}m′u^{2}l. Lat., *gemmula* (dim. of *gemma*, a bud). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Knöspchen.* 1. That part of the plumule at the top of the embryo. 2. The stellule of mosses. 3. The ovule. 4. In the pl., *g's*, of Darwin (1868), the minute particles or granules which were supposed to be given off by the different cells of the body to form the sexual elements (ova and spermatozooids). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24); J, 26.] 5. A sponge spore. 6. A ciliated embryo in many *Cœlenterata.* [L, 147.]

GEMMULIFEROUS, adj. Je^{2}m-u^{2}l-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{2}s. From *gemmula*, a little bud, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing gemmules. [L, 56.]

GEMONIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-on′i^{2}s. Gr., γεμωνίς. See AETITE.

GEMS (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}ms. See ANTILOPE *rupicapra.*—**G'ballen.** See *G'kugeln.*—**G'bock.** See ANTILOPE *oryx.*—**G'kugeln.** See BEZOAR *germanicus* and under ANTILOPE *rupicapra.*

GEMSE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}ms′e^2. See GEMS.—**G'ngeschlecht.** See ANTILOPE.—**G'nhorn.** The genus *Martynia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nkraut.** The *Doronicum pardalianches.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nkugel.** See BEZOAR *germanicus* and under ANTILOPE *rupicapra.*

GEMSWURZ (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}ms′vurts. 1. The genus *Doronicum.* 2. The *Primula auricula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gegliederte G.** See DORONICUM *scorpioides.*—**Gemeine G.** See DORONICUM *pardalianches.*

GEMURMEL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-murm′e^{2}l. See MURMUR.

GEMURSA (Lat.), n. f. Ge^{2}m-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)′sa^3. An old term for a small swelling between the toes, probably a corn. [G.] See CLAVUS.

GEMÜSE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-mu^{6}s′e^2. Green edible vegetables. [A, 450.]—**Garteng'.** Garden vegetables.—**G'ähnlich.** Oleraceous. [L, 43.]

GEMÜTH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-mu^{6}t′. See ANIMUS.—**G'saffect, G'sanregung.** An affection of the mind.—**G'sart.** A temperament or disposition. [A, 521.]—**G'saufregung.** Mental excitement.—**G'sbeschaffenheit.** See *G'sart.*—**G'sbewegung.** Emotion. [A, 521.]—**G'sblödsinn, G'sblödsucht.** Imbecility. [L, 57.]—**G'seigenheit.** See *G'sart.*—**G'skrankheit, G'sleiden.** Emotional distress, or depression; melancholia. [*a*, 31.]—**G'sregung.** Emotional excitement. [A, 521.]—**G'sreizbarkeit.** Mental irritability. [A, 521.]—**G'sruhe.** Mental tranquillity. [L, 43.]—**G'sstimmung.** A mental mood. [A, 521.]—**G'sstumpfheit.** Mental hebetude. [A, 521.]—**G'sunruhe.** Mental inquietude. [A, 521.]—**G'sveränderung.** A morbid mental change. [A, 521.]—**G'szustand.** A frame of mind. [A, 521.]

GEN, n. Persian manna; according to some, an exudation caused by insects on the stems of *Tamarix;* according to other authorities, Alhagi manna (*q. v.*). [B, 18, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *Tamarisk* MANNA.

GENA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ge^2)′na^3. Gr., γένυ. Fr., *joue.* Ger., *Backe, Wange.* 1. The side of the face, the cheek. 2. In ornithology, the feathered side of the lower mandible. [L, 221, 343.]

GENABELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-na^{3}b′e^{2}lt. See UMBILICATE.

GENAGELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-na^{3}g′e^{2}lt. Unguiculate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GENAGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-na^{3}gt′. See ERODED.

GENÄHERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-na′e^{2}rt. See APPROXIMATE.

GENAL, adj. Jen′a^{2}l. From *gena*, a cheek. Fr., *génal.* Pertaining to the cheeks. [L, 41.]

GENARBT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-na^{3}rbt′. Scarred, cicatrized. [L, 80.]

GENCIVAL (Fr.), adj. Zha^{3}n^2-se-va^{3}l. See GINGIVAL.

GENCIVE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-sev. See GINGIVA.

GENCIVITE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-se-vet. See GINGIVITIS.

GENDA-PURA (Malay), n. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GENDARME (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-da^{3}rm. The *Agaricus maleficus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24)]

GENDARUSSA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-da^{2}r(da^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)′sa^3. A section of the genus *Justicia.* The *Gendarusseæ* (Fr., *gendarussées*) of Nees (1832), Reichenbach, Endlicher, Spach, and Meissner are a division of the *Justicieæ* (or, of Nees [1847], a tribe of *Acanthaceæ*), comprising *Herpetacanthus. Adhatoda*, etc., and corresponding in part to the *Eujusticieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. rosea.** The *Justicia g.* [*a*, 24.]—**G. sericea.** Of Kostel, the *Justicia sericia.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tranquebariensis.** Of Nees. the *Adhatoda tranquebariensis.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**G. vulgaris.** The *Justicia g.* [B, 42, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GÊNE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}n. 1. The marc of grapes. 2. Embarrassment in the performance of a function. [A, 385.]

GENEA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^2-a^3. Gr., γενεά. 1. Generation. 2. Birth. 3. Descent. 4. A genus of hypogæous *Fungi* with a thick, warty envelope. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GENEAGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^2-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-genes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From γενεά, a race, and γένεσις, an origin. See *Alternate* GENERATION.

GENEANTHROPY, n. Je^{2}n-e-a^{2}n′thro-pi^2. See ANTHROPOGENY.

GENEESBLAADEN (Dutch), n. pl. At the Cape of Good Hope, the leaves of *Solanum niveum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

GENEIAS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i′(e^2′i^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-ei'ados* (*-is*). Gr., γενειάς. 1. The beard. 2. The chin. 3. Of Galen, a certain bandage for the chin. [A, 325, 387.]

GENEIGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-nigt′. Bent, inclined. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Gegeneinanderg'.** See CONNIVENS (1st def.).—**G'heit.** Inclination. [L, 80.]

GENEION (Lat.), n. n. Je^2(ge^2)-ni′(ne^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., γένειον. See GENEIAS (1st and 2d def's).

GÉNÉPI (Fr.), n. Zha-na-pe. Lat., *genippi* (seu *geneppi*) *herba.* Ger., *Geneppikraut, Genippikraut.* Genipi; a term for many Alpine composite plants, especially *Artemisia* and *Achillea*, used in the preparation of aromatic and stimulant beverages. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] See ABSINTHIUM *alpinum.*—**G. bâtard.** The *Achillea nana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. blanc.** The *Artemisia Mutellini* and the *Achillea lanata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des Alpes.** The *Artemisia glacialis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. noir.** The *Artemisia spicata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. vrai** [Fr. Cod.]. See ARTEMISIA *glacialis* and ACHILLEA *moschata.*

GENEPISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}p-i^{2}s′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-istas'eos* (*-is'tasis*). From γεννᾶν, to produce, and ἐφιστάναι, to place upon. The separation of organic forms into species. [J, 193.]

GENEPPIKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}n-e^{2}p′pi^2-kra^3-u^{4}t. See GÉNÉPI.

GENERAL, adj. Je^{2}n′u^{5}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *generalis* (from *genus*, an origin). Gr., καθολικός. Fr., *général.* Ger., *allgemein.* It., *generale.* Sp., *g.* Pertaining to the whole system, etc., as distinguished from its individual parts.

GENERALIZATION, n. Je^{2}n-u^{5}r-a^{2}l-i^2-za′shu^{3}n. From *genus*, an origin. Fr., *généralisation.* Ger., *Verallgemeinerung.* It., *generalizzazione.* Sp., *generalización.* 1. The process of rendering or becoming, or the state of being, general or diffused: the spread of a local morbid process through the system or over the general surface. 2. The deduction and promulgation of broad principles from the observation of concrete phenomena.

GENERALIZED, adj. Je^{2}n′u^{5}r-a^{2}l-izd. Fr., *généralisé.* Ger., *verallgemeinert.* Showing generalization (1st def.).

GENERANT, adj. Je^{2}n′e^{2}r-a^{2}nt. From *generare*, to beget. See GENERATIVE.

GENERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See GENERATION.—**G. æquivoca.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.—**G. alterna.** See *Alternate* GENERATION.—**G. homogenea.** See *Univocal* GENERATION.—**Generationum vicissitudo.** See *Alternation of* GENERATION.—**G. originaria.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.—**G. ovovivipara.** See *Ovoviviparous* GENERATION.—**G. primigena, G. primitiva.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.—**G. sexualis.** See GAMOGENESIS.—**G. spontanea.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

GENERATION, n. Je^{2}n-e^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., γένεσις, γονή. Lat., *generatio* (from *generare*, to beget). Fr., *génération.* Ger., *Zeugung, G.* It., *generazione.* Sp., *generación.* 1. Reproduction; the act or function of begetting or forming a new organism. [K.] 2. The assemblage of individuals constituting the entire immediate progeny of given parents.—**Accrementitial g.** Fr., *génération accrémentitielle* (ou *par accrémentition*). See ACCREMENTITION.—**Alternate g., Alternation of g's.** Lat., *generatio alterna.* Fr., *génération alternante.* Ger., *abwechselnde Zeugung.* An alternation of agamogenesis with gamogenesis; in the same type, one or several sexless g's intervening between the sexual g's. [L.]—**Asexual g.** See AGAMOGENESIS.—**Changeable g.** See *Alternate g.*—**Endogenous g.** Fr., *génération endogène.* In botany, reproduction by the multiplication of the nucleus in the formation of pollen in the embryo-sac, etc. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**Equivocal g.** Lat., *generatio œquivoca.* Fr., *générationéquivoque.* See *Spontaneous g.*—**Fissiparous g.** Fr., *génération fissipare* (ou *par scission*). Ger., *Fissionsg'.* It., *generazione fissipara, scissione.* See FISSION.—**Gemmiparous g.** Fr., *gemmiparité. génération par gemmation.* Ger., *Knospeng', Knospung.* See GEMMATION (1st def.).—**G. by fecundation.** See FECUNDATION.—**G. by fission.** See FISSION.—**G. by gemmation.** See GEMMATION (1st def.).—**G'swechsel** (Ger.), **Heteromorphous g.** Fr., *génération hétéromorphique.* See *Alternation of g's.*—**Interstitial g.** Fr., *génération interstitielle.* See ACCREMENTITION.—**Marsupial g.** Fr., *génération marsupiale.* Ger., *beutelthierische Zeugung.* A mode of g. among certain animals (*e. g.*, the opossum) in which the young are undeveloped at birth, and are received into a pouch in the skin of the parent. [K.]—**Non-sexual g.** See AGAMOGENESIS.—**Oviparous g.** Fr., *oviparité.* Ger., *eierlegende Zeugung.* A mode of g. in which the new animal is hatched from an egg. [K.]—**Ovoviviparous g.** Lat., *generatio ovovivipara.* Fr., *ovoviviparité.* G. in which the young of an animal are hatched from the egg before it has left the body of the mother. [K.] Cf. *Oviparous g.*—**Regular g.** See *Univocal g.*—**Sexual g.** Lat., *generatio sexualis.* Fr., *génération sexuelle.* Ger., *geschlechtliche Zeugung.* See GAMOGENESIS.—**Spontaneous g.** Lat., *generatio spontanea* (seu *œquivoca*, seu *primitiva*). Fr., *génération spontanée.* Ger., *spontane* (*willkührliche*) *Erzeugung.* It., *generazione spontanea, eterogenia.* Sp., *generación espontánea.* Syn.: *abiogenesis.* The formation of a living organism from inanimate matter, such organism having no parent. The theory has been held, but has never been proved to be true.—**Univocal g.** Lat., *generatio homogenea.* 1. Of ancient writers, viviparous g. 2. The production of an organism by parents of the g. (2d def.) next preceding. [K.]—**Virginal g.** See PARTHENOGENESIS.—**Viviparous g.** Fr., *viviparité.* Ger., *lebendige Zeugung.* The ordinary mode of g. among the higher animals, in which the young are brought forth. [K.]

GÉNÉRATION (Fr.), n. Zha-na-ra^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See GENERATION.—**G. alternante.** See *Alternate* GENERATION.—**G. par accrémentition.** See ACCREMENTITION.—**G. par bourgeonnement, G. par gemmation.** See GEMMATION (1st def.).—**G. par scission.** See FISSION.

GENERATIVE, adj. Je^{2}n′e^{2}r-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *generativus* (from *generare*, to beget). Fr., *générateur. génératif.* Ger., *Erzeugungs-, generativ.* Concerned in or effecting generation. Cf. GENITAL.

GÉNÉRESCENCE (Fr.), n. Zha-na-re^{2}s-sa^{3}n^{2}s. The state of being in process of generation. [A. 385.]

GÉNÉRESCENT (Fr.), adj. Zha-na-re^{2}s-sa^{3}n^2. In a state of *générescence.* [A. 385.]

GÉNÉRESCIBLE (Fr.), adj. Zha-na-re^{2}s-se-bl'. Capable of *générescence.* [A, 385.]

GENERIC, adj. Je^{2}n-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *genericus* (from *genus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *générique.* Ger., *generisch.* 1. Pertaining to a genus. [L, 343.] 2. See HEREDITARY.

GENERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gan′e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Campanula cervicaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GENEROUS, adj. Je^{2}n′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *generosus.* Fr., *généreux.* Ger., *geistreich, edel.* Of wine, containing a large proportion of alcohol. [L.]

GENERVT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ne^{2}rft'. 1. Full of sinews, sinewy. [L, 80.] 2. See NERVED.

GENÈSE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne^{2}z. See GENESIS.—**G. cellulaire.** See CELL-*genesis.*

GENESIAC, GENESIAL, adj's. Je^{2}n-es'i^2-a^{2}k, -a^{2}l. Pertaining to or concerned in procreation.

GENESIC, adj. Je^{2}n-es'i^{2}k. Lat., *genesicus.* Fr., *génésique.* Ger., *Genesis* (oder *Zeugung*) *betreffend.* See GENETIC.

GENESIOLOGY, n. Je^{2}n-es''i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *genesiologia* (from γένεσις, generation, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Erzeugungslehre.* The science of generation.

GENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *genes'eos* (*gen'esis*). Gr., γένεσις (from γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *genèse, génésie.* Ger., *Zeugung, Erzeugung.* 1. The act, mode, or condition of reproduction; generation. [L, 343.] 2. A mode or process of production.

GENEST, n. Je^{2}n-e^{2}st'. Lat., *genesta, genista.* The *Spartium scoparium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GENESTA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}st'a^3. See GENISTA.

GENESTADE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne^{2}s-ta^{3}d. From *genesta,* the broom-plant. Cystitis in ruminants, probably caused by their eating the *Genista tinctoria.* [A, 385; L, 41.]

GENESTRA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}st'ra^3. See GENISTA.

GENESTRALE (Fr.), **GENESTRELLE** (Fr.), **GENESTROLE** (Fr.), n's. Zhe^{2}n-e^{2}s-tra^{3}l, -tre^{2}l, -trol. The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GENESUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-naz'un^2. See CONVALESCENCE.

GENÊT (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-na. From *genista,* the broom-plant. The genera *Genista* and *Spartium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 14).]—**Décoction de g. à balais (ou g. composée).** See *Decoctum* SCOPARII.—**G. à balais.** The *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à larges feuilles.** See GENISTA *latifolia.*—**G. aspalate.** See GENISTA *aspalatoides.*—**G. cendré.** See GENISTA *cinerea.*—**G. commun.** The *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des Canaries.** See GENISTA *canariensis.*—**G. des champs.** The *Passerina stellera.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Sibérie.** The *Genista sibirica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Espagne.** See SPARTIUM *junceum.*—**G. des rochers.** See GENISTA *saxatilis.*—**G. des teinturiers.** See GENISTA *tinctoria.*—**G. épineux.** The *Ulex compositus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. griot.** See GENISTA *purgans.*—**G. jonciforme.** See SPARTIUM *junceum.*—**G. purgatif.** See GENISTA *purgans.*—**G. velu.** See GENISTA *humifusa.*—**Tisane de g. à balais.** See *Decoctum* SCOPARII.—**Tisane de g. composée.** See *Decoctum* SCOPARII *compositum.*

GENETALIS (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See GENITAL and GENITALIS.

GENETHE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne^{2}t. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GENETIC, GENETICAL, adj's. Je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *geneticus* (from γίγνεσθαι, to come into being). Fr., *génétique.* Ger., *genetisch.* 1. Of the older writers, pertaining to reproduction or to the reproductive organs; of drugs, acting on the genital organs; of diseases, affecting those organs. 2. Causative, formative.

GENETTE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne^{2}t. 1. The *Narcissus poeticus* and the *Genista tinctoria.* 2. In zoology, a family of the *Viverridæ.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GENEVA, n. Je^{2}n-e'va^3. See GIN.

GENÈVRE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne^{2}vr'. The *Juniperus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GENÉVRETTE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-na-vre^{2}t. A beverage obtained by fermentation of the berries of *Juniperus communis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GENÉVRIER (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-na-vre-a. The genus *Juniperus,* especially the *Juniperus communis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Cérat de g.** See *Ceratum* JUNIPERI *virginianæ.*—**Décoction de bois de g.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of juniper-wood in 32 parts of water down to one half. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Essence de baies de g.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**G. à gros fruit.** The *Juniperus drupacea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à l'encens.** The *Juniperus hispanicus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Juniperus communis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des Barbades.** The *Juniperus barbadensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des Bermudes.** The *Juniperus bermudiana.* [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Phénicie.** The *Juniperus phœnicea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Suède.** The *Juniperus communis,* var. *suecica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Virginie.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Lycia.** The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ordinaire.** See JUNIPERUS *communis.*—**G. oxycèdre.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. sabine.** The *Juniperus sabina.* [B. 46 (*a*, 14).]—**Goudron de g., Huile empyreumatique de g.** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. See JUNIPER *tar.*—**Huile essentielle de bois de g.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER *wood.*

GENGELI, GENGILION, n's. In India, the *Sesamum indicum.* [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GENI (Fr.), n. pl. Zhe^{2}n-e. See *Genial* TUBERCLES.

GENIAL, GENIAN, adj's. Je^{2}n-i'a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Lat., *genianus* (from γένειον, the chin). Fr., *génien.* Of or pertaining to the chin. [L.]

GENICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'i^{2}k-a^3. Remedies affecting the sexual organs; *e. g.,* aphrodisiacs, emmenagogues, parturifacients, etc. [B, 270.]

GENICELLA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^2-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^3. The *Polygonatum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GENICK (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ni^{2}k'. The neck, the nucha, or the atlanto-axial articulation. [A, 523.]—**G'brechen, G'bruch.** Breaking of the neck. [A, 521.]—**Genickstarre.** See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.

GENICULAR, adj. Je^{2}n-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Of or pertaining to a geniculum (2d def.). [I, 98.]

GENICULARIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. An old name for the *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GENICULATA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ta^3. See GENICELLA.

GENICULATE, adj. Je^{2}n-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Gr., γονατώδης. Lat., *geniculatus* (from *geniculum,* a knot in the stalk of a plant). Fr., *géniculé.* Ger., *gekniet, gelenkig, knieförmig.* 1. Bent like a knee. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).] 2. Having the knee (or corresponding part) differing in color from the remainder of the limb. [L, 180.]

GENICULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *geniculum,* a little knee. See *Geniculate* BODY.—**G. externum.** See *External geniculate* BODY.—**G. internum.** See *Internal geniculate* BODY.

GENICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *genu,* the knee. Ger., *Gelenk.* 1. The node of a stem of a plant. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Wilder, see *Geniculate* BODY.—**G. canalis facialis.** See GENU *aquæductus Falloppii.*

GENICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *genu,* a knee. Of Corda, one of the joints or elementary parts composing the hyphæ of *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÉNIE (Fr.), n. Zha-ne. See GENIUS.—**G. épidémique.** See *Epidemic* CONSTITUTION.

GENIESSBAR (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-nes'ba^{3}r. See EDIBLE.

GENIÈVRE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ne-e^{2}vr'. The *Juniperus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolat de g.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI.—**Alcoolat de g. composé.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI *compositus.*—**Baie de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. The juniper-berry. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Eau de g.** See *Aqua* JUNIPERI.—**Eau-de-vie de g.** Gin. [B, 173.]—**Esprit de g.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI.—**Essence de g.** Oil of juniper. [B.]—**Extrait de g.** See *Extractum* JUNIPERI.—**Fumigation de g.** Fumigation produced by throwing juniper-berries on live coals. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**Huile de g., Huile volatile de g.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**Hydrolé de g., Infusion de g.** See *Infusum* JUNIPERI.—**Oléosucre de g.** See *Elæosaccharum* JUNIPERI.—**Rob de g.** See *Succus* JUNIPERI *inspissatus.*—**Teinture d'essence de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI.

GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)''o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γένειον, the chin, and ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis. Syn.: *retractor glottidis, levator glottidis.* An anomalous bundle of fibres from the genio-glossus muscle inserted into the epiglottis. [L, 332.]

GENIO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)''o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From γένειον, the chin, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *génio-glosse.* Ger., *Kinnzungenmuskel.* A muscle which arises from the superior genial tubercle of the inferior maxilla and diverges like a fan to be inserted into the septum linguæ, the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue. the root of the tongue. some of the latter fibres (the genio-epiglotticus) extending to the apex of the epiglottis, the side of the pharynx, and the body of the hyoid bone. It lies close to the median vertical plane of the tongue and is separated from its fellow by the septum linguæ and connective tissue. [L, 142, 332.]—**G.-g. accessorius.** A bundle of fibres separated from the inner side of the genio-hyo-glossus muscle. [L, 332.]

GENIO-HYO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)''o(o^3)-hi-(hu^6)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s(su^4). See GENIO-GLOSSUS.

GENIO-HYOID, adj. Je^{2}n-i''o-hi'oid. Lat., *genio-hyoideus* (from γένειον, the chin, and ὑοειδές, the hyoid bone). Fr., *génio-hyoïde.* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone; as a n., see GENIO-HYOIDEUS.

GENIO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)''o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Lat., *genio-hyoideus.* Fr., *génio-hyoïdien.* Ger., *Kinnzungenbeinmuskel.* The genio hyoid muscle; in the solipeds, a muscle arising from the genial surface of the inferior maxilla, and attached to the free extremity of the appendix of the hyoid bone. It draws the hyoid bone toward the anterior part of the intermaxillary space. [L, 13.]—**G.-h. superior** [Ferrein]. Certain of the transverse fibres of the tongue connected with the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 332.]

GENION (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)'o^{2}n. See GENEION.

GENIO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Jen(ge^{2}n)-i(e)''o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γένειον, the chin, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *génio-pharyngien.* See MYLO-PHARYNGEUS and *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

GENIOPLASTY, n. Je^{2}n-i'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *genioplastice* (from γένειον, the chin, and πλαστική, plastic art. The plastic surgery of the chin.

GENIOSPORUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^2(e)-o^{3}s'po^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An East Indian genus of the *Labiatæ.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**G. prostratum.** Of Bentham, a species growing on the Coromandel coast and in Ceylon; said to be a febrifuge. [B, 309 (*a*, 35).]

GENIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Jen(ge^{2}n)-i^2(e)-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-is*). A genus of the *Loganiaceæ,* tribe *Euloganieæ.* [B, 42. 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ANASSERA (3d def.).—**G. borbonicum.** A species found in the Mauritius, having oval-oblongate leaves, and flowers in corymbs. [*a*, 24; "Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 242.]—**G. febrifugum.** The *Strychnos pseudo-quina.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]

GENIP (Ger.), n. Ge^2-nep'. 1. The genus *Achillea.* 2. The genus *Artemisia.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Falsche G.** See ACHILLEA *nana.*—**G. fruit.** The fruit of *Genipa americana.* [*a*, 24.]—**G'garbe.** The *Achillea moschata.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**G'kraut.** See ABSINTHIUM *alpinum.*—**G.-tree.** The *Genipa americana.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—

Schwarze G. The *Artemisia spicata.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Wahre G.** The *Achillea moschata.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Weisse G.** The *Artemisia rupestris* and the *Artemisia mutellina.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**West Indian g.-tree.** The *Melicocca bijuga* and the *Melicocca paniculata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GENIPA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′i^{2}p-a^3. Fr., *génipayer, génipape.* A genus of the *Genipeæ* (a series of the *Rubiaceæ*), tribe *Gardenieæ.* The *Geniparia* of Rafinesque is a subfamily of the *Dilarnia.* [B, 44, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. americana.** Fr., *génipayer d'Amérique.* Ger., *amerikanischer G'baum.* A South American species having an agreeable and edible fruit (genipap). Its juice furnishes a fermented drink and a dye. The unripe fruit is used in cataplasms. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. caruto.** Fr., *génipayer caruto.* A species found on the Orinoco. The juice of the fruit is used by the Indians as a cosmetic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. dumetorum.** See RANDIA *dumetorum.*—**G. edulis.** Fr., *génipayer comestible.* A species found in Cayenne, having edible fruit. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. esculenta.** Fr., *génipayer alimentaire.* A species found in Cochin-China. The fruit is edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. gardenia.** See *G. americana.*—**G. Merianæ.** Fr., *génipayer de Mérian.* A species found in Surinam. The fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. oblongifolia.** Fr., *génipayer oblong.* A species found in Peru having an edible fruit. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

GENIPABEIRO (Port.), n. In Brazil, the *Genipa brasiliensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GENIPAP, GENIPAPO, n's. In Brazil, the *Genipa americana* and its fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**West Indian g.-tree.** The *Melicocca bijuga* and the *Melicocca paniculata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GÉNIPAYER (Fr.), n. Zha^2-ne-pa-ya. The genus *Genipa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. alimentaire.** See GENIPA *esculenta.*—**G. comestible.** See GENIPA *edulis.*—**G. d'Amérique.** See GENIPA *americana.*—**G. de Mérian.** See GENIPA *Merianæ.*—**G. oblong.** See GENIPA *oblongifolia.*

GENIPI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′i^2-pi(pe). Fr., *génipi.* Ger., *Genipkraut.* A name applied to various species of *Achillea* and *Artemisia.* [B, 270.]—**Bastard g.** Fr., *génipi bâtard.* The *Achillea nana.* [A, 385.]—**Black g.** Lat., *g. atrum.* Fr., *génipi noir.* The *Artemisia eriantha* or *Artemisia vallesiaca.* [A, 385; B, 270.]—**G. album.** See *White g.*—**G. atrum.** The *Artemisia eriantha.*—**G'garbe** (Ger.). The *Achillea moschata.* [L, 80.]—**G. verum.** Fr., *génipi vrai.* 1. The *Achillea moschata, Achillea atrata,* and *Achillea nana.* 2. The *Artemisia glacialis.* [A, 385; B, 270.]—**Musk-g.** Fr., *génipi musqué* (ou *iva*). The *Achillea moschata.* [A, 301.]—**True g.** See *G. verum.*—**White g.** Lat., *g. album.* Fr., *génipi blanc.* The *Artemisia mutellina, Artemisia glacialis, Artemisia spicata,* and other species of *Artemisia.* [A, 385; B, 270.]

GENIPPUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}p′pu^3(pu^{4}m). Of the pharmacists, see ABSINTHIUM *alpinum.*—**G. nigrum.** The *Artemisia vallesiaca.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GENISTA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}st′a^3. Fr., *genêt.* Ger., *Ginster.* It., *ginestra.* Sp., *g., ginesta.* Dyer's-broom, wood-waxen; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Leguminosæ,* tribe *Genisteæ.* The *Genistæ* (Fr., *genistées*; Ger., *Genisteen*) of Adanson are a section of the *Leguminosæ.* The *Genisteæ* are: 1. Of Brown, a subtribe of the *Curvembyæ diadelpæ*; and of De Candolle, Dumortier, Don, Koch, Endlicher, and Brongniart, a subtribe of the *Loteæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Papilionaceæ.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of *Leguminosæ,* suborder *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cacumina genistæ (angulosæ, seu scopariæ).** The flowering tops of *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cineres genistæ.** See *Sal genistæ.*—**Cortex genistæ.** The bark of *Spartium junceum.* [B, 95.]—**Extractum genistæ** [Hess. Ph., 1806]. A solid aqueous extract of the tops of *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Flores genistæ.** 1. The flowers of *Spartium scoparium.* 2. The flowers or flowering plant of *G. purgans* and *G. tinctoria.* [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Flores genistæ angulosæ (seu scopariæ).** See *Flores genistæ* (1st def.).—**G. acanthoclada.** A species found in Greece, Crete, and the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. [B, 214, 309, a, 35).]—**G. angulosa.** See SPARTIUM *scoparium.*—**G. aspalatoides.** Fr., *genêt aspalate.* A species indigenous to Africa; supposed to furnish some of the so-called aloes-wood. [B, 183 (a, 24).]—**G. canariensis.** Fr., *genêt des Canaries.* A species found in Spain and the Canary Islands. It yields a fragrant wood formerly mistaken for lignum Rhodii. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. erinacea.** The *Anthyllis erinacea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. herbacea.** See *G. sagittalis.*—**G. hirsuta.** See SPARTIUM *scoparium.*—**G. hispanica.** See SPARTIUM *junceum.*—**G. horrida.** Large-spined broom; a species found in southern Europe, formerly used as a tonic and astringent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. inermis.** See *G. tinctoria.*—**G. juncea.** See SPARTIUM *junceum.*—**G. latifolia.** Fr., *genêt à large feuilles.* A broad-leaved variety of *G. tinctoria.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. monosperma.** A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The Arabs use the root in hepatic complaints and in hypochondriasis. The leaves, macerated in water, are applied to sores. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. nervata, G. ovata.** Species found in Hungary and Italy, used like *G. tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. pratensis, G. pubescens.** Varieties of *G. tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. purgans.** Fr., *genêt griot* (ou *purgatif*), *griot.* A species found in southern France; purgative, and said to be poisonous. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. sagittalis.** Ger., *geflügelter Ginster.* A species found in southern and middle Europe. The herb and tops (*herba et summitates genistellæ* [Sp. Ph.]) are used like those of *G. tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. scoparia.** See SPARTIUM *scoparium.*—**G. scorpius.** Ger., *Scorpionen-Ginster.* The ἠκακία ἑτέρα of Dioscorides, a species found in southern Europe, in northern Africa, and in Asia. In Spain, the flowers, sweetened, are used as a stomachic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. sibirica.** A species very like *G. tinctoria*; perhaps a variety of it. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. spiniflora.** See *G. scorpius.*—**G. spinosa vulgaris.** The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**G. tinctoria.** Fr., *genêt* (ou *fleur*) *des teinturiers, bois vert, genestrolle, genette, gilbe, herbe aux teinturiers* (ou *de pâturage*) *marjolaine, cornéole.* Ger., *färbender Ginster, Färberginst, Färberscharte, gelbe Scharte, Färberkraut, Gelbkraut.* Base (or green) broom, dyer's-broom, dye-weed, Kendal green, wood-waxen; a species found in central and southern Europe, but naturalized in America and elsewhere. It has been used in Russia for rabies, is considered purgative and diuretic, and in Michigan is used as an astringent. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**Herba genistæ.** 1. The herb of *G. tinctoria.* 2. The herb of *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sal genistæ.** Salt of broom; the ash obtained by burning the entire broom-plant. It contains a large portion of potassium carbonate. [L, 130.]—**Semen genistæ.** The seed of *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Summitates genistæ.** The tops of *G. tinctoria* and of *G. purgans.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]



GENISTA TINCTORIA. [A, 327.]

GENISTE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}n-est′e^2. See GENISTA.—**Spanische G.** The *Spartium junceum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GENISTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}s-te^{2}l′la^3. See GENISTA *sagittalis.*

GENISTELLOIDES (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}st-e^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). From *genistella,* a little broom-plant, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a little broom-plant. [B.] See BACCHARIS *g.*

GENISTOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}st-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das). From *genista,* the broom-plant, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Reichenbach, a genus of leguminous plants allied to *Genista.* The *Genistoideæ* (Link) are a section of the *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. hirsuta, G. tinctoria.** See GENISTA *tinctoria.*

GENITAL, adj. Je^{2}n′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Gr., γεννητικός. Lat., *genitalis.* Fr., *génital.* Ger., *geschlechtlich Zeugungs-.* Pertaining to generation; as a n., in the pl., *g's* (Lat., *genitalia*; Fr., *parties honteuses*; Ger., *Genitalien, Zeugungsglieder*), the organs of generation.—**External g's.** Lat., *genitalia externa.* Fr., *organes génitaux externes.* Ger., *äussere Genitalien.* Those organs of generation that are visible on external inspection. According to some writers, they include, in the female, the mammary glands.—**Internal g's.** Lat., *genitalia interna.* Fr., *organes génitaux internes.* Ger., *innere Genitalien.* Those g. organs that are situated in the interior of the body.

GENITALIEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ge^{2}n-e-ta^{3}l′e-e^{2}n. The genital organs.—**Aeussere G.** See *External* GENITALS.—**Brustg'.** The mammary glands.—**Innere G.** See *Internal* GENITALS.—**Männliche G.** The genitals of the male.—**Weibliche G.** The genitals of the female.

GENITALIS (Lat.), adj. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Genital; as a n., an old name for the genus *Gladiolus*; as a n., in the n. pl., *genitalia* (*membra* understood), the genital organs. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Genitalia externa.** See *External* GENITALS.—**Genitalia interna.** See *Internal* GENITALS.—**Genitalia muliebria.** The genitals of the human female.—**Genitalia thoracica.** The mammary glands of the human female.—**Genitalia viri.** The genitals of the human male.

GENITALITY, n. Je^{2}n-i^{2}t-a^{2}l′i^2-ti^2. Fr., *génitalité.* Ger., *Zeugungsfähigkeit.* Capability of taking part in generation. [A, 385.]

GENITO-CRURAL, adj. Je^{2}n″i^{2}t-o-kru^2′ra^{2}l. Lat., *genitocruralis* (from *genitalis,* genital, and *crus,* the leg). Fr., *génitocrural.* Ger., *Schamschenkel-.* Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

GENITO-ENTERIC, adj. Je^{2}n″i^{2}t-o-e^{2}n-te^{2}r′i^{2}k. From *genitalis,* genital, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Pertaining to the genitals and to the intestines (said of a fold of peritonæum).

GÉNITOIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Zha-ne-twa^{3}r. See *External* GENITALS.

GENITOR (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′i^{2}t-o^{2}r. Gen., *-tor′is.* From *gignerc,* to beget. Gr., γενετήρ. Fr., *géniteur.* A begetter, parent, father; in the lower animals, a male selected for breeding purposes. [A, 312 (a, 21); A, 385.]

GENITO-SPINAL, adj. Je^{2}n″i^2-to-spin′a^{2}l. From *genitalis,* genital, and *spina,* the spinal column. Fr., *génito-spinal.* Ger., *Schamrückenmarks-.* Pertaining to the genitals and to the spinal cord (see *G.-s.* CENTRE). [a, 21.]

GENITO-URINARY, adj. Je^{2}n″i^2-to-u^2′ri^{2}n-a-ri^2. Fr., *génito-urinaire.* Ger., *Harn und Geschlechts-.* Pertaining to the genitals and to the urinary organs. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

GENITURA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^2-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. From *gignere,* to beget. See SEMEN, GENITALS, and GENERATION.

GENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i(e)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GENEION.

GENIUS (Lat.), n. m. Jen(ge^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gignere,* to beget. Fr., *génie.* Ger., *Genie.* It., Sp., *genio.* 1. Conspicuous

ability in intellectual, imaginative, or artistic work, etc., especially in work involving originality. 2. Some distinctive dominant quality, as of a disease, of the atmosphere, etc.—**G. epidemicus.** Fr., *génie épidémique.* Ger., *epidemisches Genie.* See *Epidemic* CONSTITUTION.—**G. morbi.** Fr., *génie morbide.* Ger., *Krankheits-character.* Any special feature characteristic of a disease, especially as occurring in a particular epidemic. [A, 385.]

GENNESIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., γέννησις. See GENESIS, and for other words in *Genn-* not here given see the corresponding words in *Gen-*.

GENNET, n. Je^{2}n'e^{2}t. The *Bunium flexuosum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GENNOSHOKO, n. In Japan, the *Geranium nepalense.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GENOBLAST, n. Je^{2}n'o-bla^{2}st. From γένος, race, and βλαστός, a sprout, or germ. A sexual product, ovum or spermatozooid. [J.]

GENOMETABOLE (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'-ol(o^{2}l)-e(a). Gen., *-es* (*-æ*). From γένος, sex, and μεταβολή, a change. Ger., *Geschlechtsumwandlung.* The change of sex formerly supposed to occur in women after the menopause. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GENONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-o^{2}n-u^2(u)'si(se). From γένος, sex, and νοῦσος (= νόσος), a disease. Diseases of the sexual organs.

GENOPLASTY, n. Je^{2}n'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. See GENIOPLASTY and MELOPLASTY.

GENOU (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-nu. See GENU and KNEE.—**G. antérieur (du corps calleux).** See GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**G. cagneux.** See GENU *valgum.*—**G. de la scissure interlombaire** [Hirschfeld], **G. du corps calleux.** See GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**G. du (nerf) facial.** See GENU *nervi facialis.*—**G. en dedans.** See GENU *valgum.*—**G. en dehors.** See GENU *varum.*—**G. postérieur du corps calleux.** See *Posterior* GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**G. recourbé paralytique.** See GENU *recurvatum.*—**G. valgus.** See GENU *valgum.*

GENOUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Zhe^2-nu-el-ya. See GENICULATE.

GENOUILLE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-nu-el-y'. See GENICULUM.—**G. externe.** See *External geniculate* BODY.

GENOUILLÈRE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-nu-el-ye^{2}r. An appliance for supporting the knee joint. [A, 335 ; L, 41, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GENOUILLET (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-nu-el-ya. The *Polygonatum vulgare.* [B, 46, 121, 173 (*a*, 29).]

GENRE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^{2}r'. See GENUS.

GENSENG, n. Je^{2}n'se^{2}n^2. See GINSENG.

GENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See GENTISIC ACID.

GENTIAN, n. Je^{2}n'shu^{3}n. 1. See GENTIANA. 2. The *Erythræa centaurium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Alcoholic extract of g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ *alcoholicum.*—**Autumn-g.** See GENTIANA *amarella.*—**Aqueous extract of g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ.—**Barrel-flowered g.** See GENTIANA *saponaria.*—**Bastard-g.** The *Hypericum sarothra* (*Sarothra gentianoides*). [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Blue-fringed g.** See GENTIANA *crinita.*—**Blue g., Catesbian g.** See GENTIANA *Catesbæi.*—**Climbing g.** The *Crawfurdia japonica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Closed blue (or blue-flowered) g.** See GENTIANA *Andrewsii.*—**Common g.** Ger., *gemeiner Enzian.* The *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Compound alkaline tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ *salina composita.*—**Compound decoction of g.** [Fr. Cod., 1818 ; Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1821 ; Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of g.-root in 240 parts of water, adding 2 parts of species amaræ, infusing, and straining without expression. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Compound infusion of g.** See *Infusum* GENTIANÆ *compositum.*—**Compound tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ *composita.*—**Crossworts-g.** See GENTIANA *cruciata.*—**Dwarf g.** The *Gentiana campestris.* See also GENTIANA *nana.* [A, 511 ; B, 64, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Elixir of g. with iron.** An elixir made by mixing ½ fl. oz. of fluid extract of g., 7½ fl. oz. of diluted alcohol, 2 fluidrachms of spirit of orange, 10 minims of spirit of cinnamon, 6 fl. oz. of syrup, and 256 grains of citrate of iron and ammonium, previously dissolved in 2 fl. oz. of water. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extract of g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ.—**Felwort-g.** See GENTIANA *amarella.*—**Field-g.** See GENTIANA *campestris.*—**Fluid extract of g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ *fluidum.*—**G. bitter.** See GENTIOPICRIN.—**G. family.** See GENTIANACEÆ. [*a*, 24.]—**G. mixture.** See *Mistura* GENTIANÆ.—**G.-root.** Lat., *gentiana* [U. S. Ph.], *gentianæ radix* [Br. Ph.], *radix gentianæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine de gentiane jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzianwurzel, Bitterwurzel.* Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., and Ger. Ph., the root of *Gentiana lutea ;* also, of the Ger. Ph., the root of *Gentiana major* (see also GENTIANA *purpurea*, GENTIANA *punctata*, GENTIANA *pannonica*, GENTIANA *macrophylla*, and GENTIANA *Catesbæi*). The fresh root is long, cylindrical, and fleshy, of a pale color, and occasionally 1½ inch thick. The dry root occurs in commerce in irregular pieces, several inches long, wrinkled longitudinally, and marked transversely with rings. It is yellowish-brown (internally, of an orange tint), spongy, with a peculiar heavy odor, and intensely bitter taste. It contains gentiopicrin (g. bitter), gentianin (gentisin), pectin, from 12 to 15 per cent. of uncrystallizable sugar, and, according to Maisch, no tannin. It is a superior stomachic bitter, and is used in all diseases associated with atonic dyspepsia. The powder has been applied as an application to malignant ulcers. It was first used by Fragus (1552) for tents for dilating wounds. [B, 5, 18, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GENTIANIC ACID.—**G. spirit.** See *G. wine.*—**G. violet.** See *G.* VIOLET.—**G. wine.** Ger., *Enzianbranntwein.* A spirit made, in Switzerland, the Vosges, and Bavaria, from the fermentation of the root of *Gentian lutea.* Its occasional toxic effects are attributed to an accidental use of the root of *Veratrum album.* [B, 77, 92 (*a*, 24).]—**G'worts.** The *Gentianaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**G'wurzel** (Ger.). See GENTAIN-*root.*—**Horse-g.** A plant of the genus *Triosteum*, especially the *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh-g.** The GENTIANA *pneumonanthe.*—**Milkweed-g.** See GENTIANA *asclepiadea.*—**New Zealand mountain-g.** See GENTIANA *saxosa.*—**Smaller fringed g.** See GENTIANA *detonsa.*—**Small mountain-g.** See GENTIANA *nivalis.*—**Soapwort-g.** The *Gentiana saponaria* and the *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Southern g.** The *Gentiana Catesbæi.* [*a*, 35.]—**Spring Alpine g.** The *Gentiana verna.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Spurred g.** The genus *Halenia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Stemless g.** See GENTIANA *acaulis.*—**Tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ.—**White g.** See GENTIANA *alba.*—**Willow-g.** See GENTIANA *asclepiadea.*—**Yellow g.** See GENTIANA *lutea.*

GENTIANA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-an(a^{3}n)'na^3. From *Gentius*, an Illyrian king. Gr., γεντιανή, γεντιάς. Fr., *gentiane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzian. Entzian.* It., *genziana.* Sp., *genciana.* Gentian, felwort, a genus of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Swertieæ*, comprising herbs characterized by a 5-cleft calyx, tubular corolla, 4 to 5 stamens, 2 stigmas, styles short or none, a 2-valved capsule, 1-celled, many-seeded, leaves opposite, flowers blue, yellowish purple, or white. The *Gentianaceæ* (Fr., *gentianacées ;* Ger., *Gentianaceen*), or *gentianworts* of Dumortier are a family of the *Asclepiarieæ*, including the *Gentianeæ*, *Spigelieæ*, and *Romanzoviaceæ ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Gentianales* (or [Wood] of the *Gamopetalæ*), including the *Gentianeæ* and *Menyantheæ ;* and of Meissner an order of the *Contortæ* (of Grisebach, an order of the *Corolliferæ*, or, of Jussieu, an order of hypogynous, monopetalous dicotyledons), consisting of the *Menyantheæ.* The *Gentianæ* are: Of Jussieu, a class of plants comprising *Gentiana*, *Vohiria*, *Coutoubea*, *Swertia*, *Chlora. Exacum*, *Lisianthus. Tahia*, *Chironia*, *Spigelia*, etc.; of Gray, a family of the *Corollifloræ*, comprising *Pneumonanthe*, *Swertia*, the *Menyantheæ*, etc., and of Lindley an order of the *Gentianales* (see under GENTIANAL). The *Gentianeæ* are: Of Necker, an order of plants comprising the genus (tribe) *Gentiana ;* of Ventenat comprising the genera *Menyanthes*, *Gentiana*, *Swertia*, *Chironia*, *Spigelia*, etc.; of Batsch, an order of *Nudæ*, with the same genera ; of De Candolle (1805) and of R. Brown, a family of the *Monopetalæ ;* or De Candolle (1819), an order of the *Corolliferæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Gentianales*, comprising the tribes *Exaceæ*, *Chironieæ*, *Swertieæ*, and *Menyantheæ ;* of Wood, a tribe of the *Gentianaceæ*, including the genera *Obolaria. Frasera*, *Bartonia*, *Gentiana*, *Erythræa*, and *Sabbatia.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Essentia gentianæ (rubræ).** See *Tinctura gentianæ.*—**Extractum gentianæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de gentiane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Enzianextrakt, Enzianwurzelextrakt.* Sp., *extracto de genciana* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Roum., *extractu de g.* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum gentianæ luteæ* [Edinb. Ph., 1826]. A thick extract made by exhausting powdered gentian-root with water, and evaporating. [B. 5, 81, 95, 97, 113, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum gentianæ alcoholicum** [Disp. fuld., 1791 ; Palat. Disp., 1764 ; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de gentiane.* A preparation made by digesting powdered gentian-root with alcohol, decanting, boiling the residue with water, expressing, evaporating the strained decoction to the consistence of honey, and adding the alcoholic tincture. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum gentianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de gentiane.* Ger., *flüssiges Enzianextrakt.* A fluid extract made by exhausting



GENTIANA ANDREWSII. [A, 327.]

powdered gentian-root with dilute alcohol, reserving the first portion of percolate, evaporating the remainder to the consistence of an extract, mixing with the reserved portion, and adding sufficient alcohol to make the whole measure 100 parts. [B, 5, 81, 95 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum gentianæ luteæ** [Edinb. Ph., 1826]. See *Extractum gentianæ.*—**G. acaulis.** Fr., *gentiane grandiflore* (ou *sans tige*). Ger., *stengelloser Enzian.* Gentianella, stemless gentian, a species indigenous to the Alpine regions of Europe and Asia. The root and leaves (*radix* et *herba gentianellæ alpinæ*) are very bitter, and are employed in jaundice, chlorosis, and indigestion. [B, 77, 128, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. alba.** 1. White gentian, a species growing in the western and southern United States. 2. Of the old Ph's, the *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. alpina.** A variety of *G. excisa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

—**G. amarella.** Fr., *amarella, gentianelle.* Ger., *bitterer Enzian, Himmelsstengel, Herbstenzian, Gentianellenkraut.* Felwort- (or autumn-) gentian. 1. A species widely dispersed through the high mountainous and northern portions of North America, northern Europe, eastern Siberia, Scotland, and Sweden. It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge. 2. Of Allioni, the *G. campestris* of Linnæus. 3. Of other authors, the *G. germanica.* [B, 77, 128, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. amarelloides.** See *G. quinqueflora.*—**G. Andrewsii.** Closed blue gentian; a species found in British America and the United States as far south as the Carolinas. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**G. angustifolia.** 1. Of Michaux, a species found from New Jersey to Florida in sandy fields. [B, 34 (α, 24).] 2. Of Villars, see *G. acaulis.* —**G. aquatica.** See *G. humilis* (1st def.).—**G. asclepiadea.** Ger., *schwalbenwurzartiger Enzian.* Milkweed- (or willow-) gentian, the dragon's-gall-plant of the Chinese; a species found in the Alpine regions of Europe. Its root (*radix asclepiadeæ*) is used as a tonic. [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**G. auriculata.** Ger., *geöhrter Enzian.* A species found in Siberia, Kamtchatka, and the Aleutian Islands, where it is used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in scurvy. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. axillaris.** See *G. amarella* (1st def.).—**G. barbata.** See *G. serrata.*—**G'bitter** (Ger.). See GENTIOPICRIN.—**G. Bürgeri.** A species found in Japan, where it is called dragon's-gall-plant. [B, 77 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]—**G. Burseri.** A species found in the eastern and central Pyrenees. [B, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**G. cachenlaguen.** The cachanlahuen or cachenlaguen of Chili. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).] See ERYTHRÆA *cachanlahuen.*—**G. cærulea.** See *G. pneumonanthe.*—**G. calycina.** 1. A variety of the *G. obtusifolia* of Willdenow. 2. A species now referred to *Sabbatia.* [B, 121, 285 (α, 24).]—**G. calyculata.** Sp., *flor de Santo Domingo* (*ó de nieve*). A species found in Mexico. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**G. campanulata.** See *G. punctata.*—**G. campestris.** Fr., *gentiane champêtre* (ou *des champs*), *gentianelle.* Ger., *Feldenzian.* 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in middle and western Europe. [B, 77, 173, 180 (α, 24).] 2. Of Allioni, see *G. germanica.* 3. Of Pallas, see *G. amarella.*—**G. Catesbæi.** Fr., *gentiane de Catesby.* 1. Samson's snake-root, blue gentian. Of Walter, see *G. saponaria.* 2. Of Elliott, see *G. Elliottii.* 3. Of Andrews, see *G. Andrewsii.* —**G. centaurium.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Erythræa centaurium.* 2. Of Linnæus, var. β, the *Erythræa pulchella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. chirata, G. chirayita, G. chirayta.** Fr., *gentiane chyraita.* See AGATHOTES *chirayta.*—**G. chloræfolia.** A broad-leaved variety of the *G. campestris* of Linnæus. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. connata.** Fr., *gentiane à longs pédoncules.* The *Lisianthus exaltatus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. crinita.** Blue fringed gentian; a species found from Canada to the Carolinas. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**G. cruciata.** Fr., (*gentiane*) *croisette.* Ger., *Kreuz-Enzian.* Crossworts-gentian; a species with leaves growing in the form of a cross, from which fact unusual medicinal virtues have been superstitiously attributed to it. It is found in pastures and on mountains throughout middle Europe and Siberia. The whole plant is very bitter, and its root and herb (*radix* et *herba gentianæ minoris*) were formerly official. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. CHILIODYNAMA.—**G. detonsa.** See *G. serrata.*—**G. Elliotti.** A species found in Florida, closely related to *G. saponaria.* [B, 215.]—**Gentianæ radix.** See GENTIAN-*root.*—**G. erythræa.** A species growing in the province of Kiang-Su, China, where it is used as a cooling and arthritic remedy, in eye complaints, and as an aperient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**G. exaltata.** The *Lisianthus exaltatus.* —**G. fimbriata.** See *G. crinita.*—**G. flavida.** See *G. alba* (1st def.).—**G. Fremontii.** See *G. humilis.*—**G. Gerardi.** The *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**G. germanica.** Fr., *gentiane d'Allemagne.* Ger., *deutscher Enzian.* A species found in Great Britain, southern France, southern Germany, northern Italy, Dalmatia, and Hungary. It is very like the *G. amarella* of Linnæus. [α, 24.]—**G. grandiflora.** See *G. acaulis.*—**G. Hartwegi.** A species indigenous to Mexico, nearly allied to *G. mexicana.* [α, 24.] —**G. humilis.** Ger., *niedriger Enzian.* 1. A species growing in Asia and in the Rocky Mountains. The bitter herb is used as a domestic remedy in Siberia. [B, 180, 215 (α, 24).] 2. Of Rochel, see *G. nivalis.*—**G. hyssopifolia.** A species found in Ecuador. [α, 24.]—**G. kurroo.** A species found in the Himalayas; the *kurroo* of the Indian Ph. [α, 24.]—**G. linearifolia.** See *G. pneumonanthe.*—**G. linearis.** A species, by some considered a variety, of the *G. saponaria* of Linnæus, found from Canada to the Carolinas and in Kentucky. [B, 34, 215 (α, 24).]—**G. lutea.** Fr., *gentiane jaune, grande gentiane.* Ger., *gelber* (oder *gemeiner*, oder *gebräuchlicher*, oder *grosser*, oder *edler*) *Enzian, Bitterwurz.* A species found in the Alpine and mountainous regions of middle and southern Europe, including Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Apennines and Pyrenees, but not the mountains of Germany. It is from 3 to 4 feet high, with opposite, sessile, oval, bright-green leaves, and whorls of showy yellow flowers. Its root is the official gentian of the pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. macrophylla.** Fr., *gentiane à feuilles épaisses.* A species found in Siberia, where it is used in convulsions and delirium. [B, 5, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. major.** See *G. lutea.*—**G. mexicana.** A species indigenous to Mexico. [De Candolle (α, 24).]—**G. minor.** See *G. cruciata.*—**G. nigra.** An old name for the *Peucedanum cervaria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. nivalis.** Small mountain gentian; a species found in Alpine regions in Hungary and the Pyrenees, Sweden, Scotland, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**G. obtusifolia.** Ger., *stumpfblättriger Enzian.* 1. A species found in the Tyrolese Alps. Its herb (*herba gentianellæ*) was formerly official. [B, 180 (α, 24).] 2. Of Reichenbach, see *G. amarella* (1st def.).—**G. ochroleuca.** 1. The Sampson snake-root; a species found in the United States from Pennsylvania to Florida; used as a tonic. 2. Of Sims and Torrey, see *G. alba* (1st def.). [B, 34, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**G. palustris, G. paniculata.** The *Swertia perennis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. pannonica.** Ger., *ungarischer Enzian.* A species found in the Pyrenees, Austrian Bohemia, and Hungary. The root is used for dyeing, and has the bitter and tonic properties of that of *G. lutea*, with which it is often found mixed in the shops. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. parviflora.** A variety of *G. quinqueflora* growing in the western United States. [B, 34 (α, 24).]— —**G. perfoliata.** See CHLORA *perfoliata.*—**G. peruviana.** 1. A species found in the Andes, in Ecuador. 2. The *Erythræa chilensis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. pneumonanthe.** Fr., *gentiane pneumonanthé* (ou *des marais*). Ger., *gemeiner Enzian, Lungenenzian, Lungenblume, blauer Dorant* (oder *Torant*). 1. Of Linnæus, marsh



GENTIANA LUTEA. [A, 327.]

gentian; a species found throughout Europe to northern Asia. The root, herb, and flowers, *radix, herba* et *flores pneumonanthes* (seu *antirrhini cærulei*, seu *gentianæ cæruleæ*, seu *gentianellæ*), have the bitter properties of the other species, and were formerly used in pectoral complaints. In Russia it is employed in epilepsy. 2. Of Michaux, the *G. linearis.* [B, 77, 180, 215 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**G. pratensis.** See *G. amarella.*—**G. pseudo-pneumonanthe.** See *G. linearis.*—**G. puberula.** A species found in the western and southern United States. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**G. punctata.** Fr., *gentiane ponctuée.* Ger., *punktirter Enzian.* 1. A species found in the Alps of south-eastern France, Savoy, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, having yellow flowers spotted with violet. The root is considered equal in medicinal value to that of *G. lutea*, and is often sold with it. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).] 2. Of Jacquin, see *G. pannonica.*—**G. punicea.** See *G. purpurea* (1st def.).—**G. purpurea.** Fr., *gentiane pourprée.* Ger., *purpurrother* (oder *spitziger*) *Enzian.* 1. A species found in Norway, Switzerland, the Pyrenees, and Kamtchatka. The root, *radix gentianæ purpureæ* (seu *carsutæ*), is considered equal to and even better than that of *G. lutea*, and is often found in commerce with it. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).] 2. Of Schrank, see *G. pannonica.* 3. Of Villars, see *G. punctata.* 4. Of Walter, see *G. angustifolia.*—**G. quinqueflora.** Gall-of-the-earth; a species growing in woods and pastures in the United States and Canada. The root is employed like that of *G. lutea.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (α, 14).]—**Gentianæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See GENTIAN-*root.*—**G. ramosissima.** The *Erythræa pulchella.*— **G. rotata.** The *Pleurogyne rotata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. rubra.** 1. In pharmacy, the root of several species of g., especially *G. purpurea* and *G. lutea.* 2. A purple-flowered species of g. that De Candolle considers a hybrid between *G. lutea* and another plant. [B, 64, 180, 214 (α, 35).]—**G. saponaria.** Ger., *seifenkrautblättriger Enzian.* 1. The soapwort- (or barrel-flowered) gentian; a species found in the United States from Virginia to Louisiana. It is used as a bitter tonic, and, as *G. Catesbœi*, was formerly recognized in the U. S. Ph. 2. Of Walter, see *G. ochroleuca.* 3. Of others, see *G. Andrewsii* and *G. linearis.* [B, 18, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GENTIANIC ACID.—**G. saxosa.** New Zealand mountain gentian; a species found in New Zealand at Dusky Bay. [α, 24.]—**G. scandens.** A plant found in China and Cochin-China, having a bitter root and leaves which are used as a tonic in dyspepsia. Its botanical place is not well known. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. serrata.** Syn.: *G. barbata, G. detonsa.* A variety found extensively throughout the northern and western parts of North America, Greenland, northern Europe, and Siberia. It is used as a bitter tonic. [B, 180 (α, 24), 215.]—**G. spathulata.** See *G. obtusifolia* (1st def.).—**G. squarrosa.** A variety of *G. asclepiadea* growing in Manchooria; used in ophthalmia and hæmaturia and as an antiphlogistic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**G. trinervis.** The *Lisianthus zeylanicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. uliginosa.** The *G. amarella* of Linnæus; of De Candolle, a variety of the latter. [B, 128, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. uniflora.** A variety of *G. germanica.* [B, 180.]—**G. verna.** A small British species with brilliant blue flowers and small leaves. It is somewhat rare and bears but one flower. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**G. verticillata.** Fr., *gentiane verticillée.* The *Exacum verticillatum.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. veterum.** See *G. lutea.*—**G. villosa.** See *G. ochroleuca.*—**G'violett** (Ger.). See *Gentian*-VIOLET.—**G. virginiana.** See *G. ochroleuca* (1st def.).— **G. vulgaris.** See *G. lutea.*—**Infusum gentianæ.** See *Tisane de* GENTIANE.—**Infusum gentianæ compositum** [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An infusion made with 1 part of gentian-root, 1 part of orange-peel, 2 parts [Br. Ph.] (or 1 part [Swed. Ph.]) of lemon-peel, and 80 parts [Br. Ph.] (or 100 [Swed. Ph.]) of boiling water. The preparation of the U. S. Ph., 1870, and that of the old Ed. Ph. contained coriander also. [B, 95.]—**Mistura gentianæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 30 grains each of bitter-

orange peel, cut small, and bruised coriander-seed, in 2 fl. oz. of proof spirit, adding 8 fl. oz. of distilled water, and macerating again. [B. 5, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Ptisana gentianæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de* GENTIANE.—**Pulvis gentianæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de gentiane*. A preparation made by finely slicing gentian-root, drying, powdering, and passing through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Radix gentianæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See GENTIAN-*root*.—**Syrupus gentianæ** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], **Syrupus radicis gentianæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de gentiane* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de genciana* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion of 1 part of gentian-root in 15 of distilled water, combined by gentle heating with sugar in the proportion of 9 parts of the latter to every 5 of infusion [Fr. Cod.]. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias are of such a strength that 100 parts of the syrup (or 110 [Gr. Ph.]) represent 3 parts of the root. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura gentianæ** [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé*) *de gentiane*. Ger., *Enziantinktur*. Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de genciana* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia gentianæ*, *tinctura* (seu *essentia*) *gentianæ rubræ*. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of gentian-root in 5 parts (or 6 [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) of diluted alcohol. Similar preparations were formerly official in other pharmacopœias. [B, 81, 95, 97, 113, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Tinctura gentianæ alcalina** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de* GENTIANE *alcaline*.—**Tinctura gentianæ aquosa.** See *Tisane de* GENTIANE.—**Tinctura gentianæ composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture amère* (ou *de gentiane composée*), *élixir stomachique amer*. Syn.: *tinctura amara*, *elixir stomachicum*. A preparation made by exhausting 8 parts of coarsely powdered gentian-root, 4 of bitter-orange peel, and 2 of cardamom, with diluted alcohol sufficient to give 100 parts of tincture. [B, 5, 81, 97, 119 (*a*. 14).]—**Tinctura gentianæ rubræ.** See *Tinctura gentianæ*.—**Tinctura gentianæ salina composita** [Oldenb. Ph., 1801, Russ. Ph., 1803]. Compound alkaline tincture of gentian, made by digesting 1 part each of orange-peel and gentian-root and 4 parts of potassium carbonate in 4 of alcohol and 12 of water, expressing, and filtering [Russ. Ph., 1803]; or 1 part of potassium carbonate, 3 parts of zedoary, and 4 each of gentian, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Mentha crispa*, and lesser centaury, in 120 of alcohol [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Tisana gentianæ.** See *Tisane de* GENTIANE.—**Vinum gentianæ** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *vin amer*, *vin* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *œnolé*) *de gentiane*, *élixir amer de Rosenstein*. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of sliced gentian-root in 6 (or 3 [Belg. Ph.]) of alcohol, adding 100 (or 94 [Swiss Ph.]) of claret, or 97 of Malaga wine [Belg. Ph.], and, after prolonged maceration, expressing and filtering. Some of the old pharmacopœias order 1 part of tincture of gentian dissolved in 12 parts of claret. [B, 95, 97, 113, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Vinum gentianæ compositum.** Fr., *teinture amère* (ou *de gentiane composée*), *élixir stomachique amer*. Syn.: *vinum amarum* (*cum spiritu vini*), *infusum amarum vinosum*. Of the U. S. Ph., 1820, and most of the older pharmacopœias, a preparation made by macerating 1 part of canella alba, 2 parts of dried orange-peel, 4 of gentian, and 8 of cinchona, all well bruised, in 32 of alcohol, adding 240 of Spanish white wine, and straining after prolonged maceration. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

GENTIANACEOUS, adj. Je^{2}n-shi^2-a^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *gentianacé*. Belonging to the *Gentianaceæ* (see under GENTIANA) or resembling the genus *Gentiana*. [*a*, 24.]

GENTIANAL, adj. Je^{2}n'shi^2-a^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *gentianalis*. Of or resembling the genus *Gentiana* or the *Gentianales*. [*a*. 24.]—**G. alliance.** Lat., *nixus gentianalis*. The *Gentianales*; of Lindley, 1833, an alliance (nixus) of the *Dicarpæ*, comprising the *Gentianæ*, *Spigeliaceæ*, *Apocyneæ*, and *Asclepiadeæ*, and, in 1847, an alliance (nixus) of perigynous *Exogynæ*, comprising the *Ebenaceæ*, *Aquifoliaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Loganiaceæ*, *Diapensiaceæ*, *Stilbaceæ*, *Orobanchaceæ*, and *Gentianaceæ*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Gamopetalæ bicarpellatæ*, comprising the *Oleaceæ*, *Salvadoraceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Asclepiadeæ*, *Loganiaceæ*, and *Gentianeæ*. [B. 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GENTIANATE, n. Je^{2}n'shi^2-a^{2}n-at. A compound of gentianic acid with a base. [B.]

GENTIANE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-se-a^{3}n. 1. The genus *Gentiana*. 2. The *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolé d'absinthe et de g. composé.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*.—**Alcoolé de g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ.—**Alcoolé de g. alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de g. alcaline*.—**Alcoolé de g. et d'absinthe.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*.—**Extrait alcoolique de g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ.—**Extrait liquide de g.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ *fluidum*.—**G. à feuilles épaisses.** See GENTIANA *macrophylla*.—**G. à longs pédoncules.** See GENTIANA *connata*.—**G. blanche.** The *Laserpitium asperum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. centaurée.** See GENTIANA *centaurium*.—**G. champêtre.** See GENTIANA *campestris*.—**G. croisette.** See GENTIANA *cruciata*.—**G. chyraita.** See GENTIANA *chirata*.—**G. d'Allemagne.** See GENTIANA *germanica*.—**G. de Catesby.** See GENTIANA *Catesbæi*.—**G. des champs.** See GENTIANA *campestris*.—**G. des marais.** See GENTIANA *pneumonanthe*.—**G. grande.** See GENTIANA *lutea*.—**G. grandiflore.** See GENTIANA *acaulis*.—**G. jaune.** See GENTIANA *lutea*.—**G. ponctuée.** See GENTIANA *punctata*.—**G. pourprée.** See GENTIANA *purpurea*.—**G. sans tige.** See GENTIANA *acaulis*.—**Œnolé de g.** See *Vinum* GENTIANÆ.—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* GENTIANÆ.—**Racine de g. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See GENTIAN-*root*.—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* GENTIANÆ.—**Teinture de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ.—**Teinture de g. alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de genciana alcalina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts (or 3·3 parts [Sp. Ph.]) of sodium carbonate and 10 of powdered gentian-root in 300 (or 287 [Sp. Ph.]) of alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 81, 95, 97, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Teinture de g. composée.** See *Vinum* GENTIANÆ *compositum* and *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ *composita*.—**Tisane de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana gentianæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura acuosa de gentiana* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of gentian in 200 parts (or 100 [Sp. Ph.]) of water, and filtering. [B, 95, 113.]—**Vin de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* GENTIANÆ.—**Violet de g.** See *Gentian* VIOLET.

GENTIANEIN, n. Je^{2}n-shi^2-a^{2}n-e'i^{2}n. Lat., *gentianeina*. Fr., *gentianéine*. See GENTIANIN.

GENTIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l'-la^3. Dim. of *gentiana*. A name for several plants of the genera *Gentiana*, *Endotrichea*, and *Crossopetalum*. [B, 121, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores gentianellæ.** The flowers of *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. autumnalis.** The autumn gentian, *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**G. cruciata.** The *Gentiana cruciata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tetrandra.** The *Gentiana campestris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. verna.** The *Gentiana verna*. [B, 309 (*a*, 35).]—**Herba gentianellæ.** The herb of *Gentiana amarella* and that of *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GENTIANELLE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-se-a^3-ne^{2}l. 1. The *Gentiana campestris*. 2. The *Gentiana amarella*. 3. The genus *Exacum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nkraut** (Ger.). See GENTIANA *amarella*.—**G. pourpre.** The *Sebæa guianensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. violette.** The *Exacum tenuifolium*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GENTIANIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. 1. A name for certain plants of the genus *Erythræa*. 2. See GENTIANIN.—**G. cachenlahen, G. peruviana.** See ERYTHRÆA *chilensis*.—**Syrupus gentianiæ** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. Fr., *sirop de gentianin*. A syrup containing 16 grains of gentianin to the pound. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Tinctura gentianiæ** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de gentianin*. A solution of 5 grains of gentianin in 1 oz. of 24-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

GENTIANIC ACID, n. Je^{2}n-shi^2-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gentianique* (ou *gentisique*). Ger., *Gentianasäure*. It., *acido genzianico*. Syn.: *gentianin*, *gentisin*, *gentisic acid*. A substance, $C_4H_{10}O_5 = (OH)_2 : C_6H_3.CO.C_6H_2.(CH_3) : O_2$, forming long acicular, pale-yellow, silky, odorless, and tasteless crystals, almost insoluble in water. It is said to act as an acid, forming compounds (gentianates) with bases. The *g. a.* of Hlasiwetz and Habermann is a crystalline substance, $C_7H_6O_4$, produced by decomposing gentianin (*g. a.* of most authors) with caustic potash. According to some, g. a. is a tannin (gentiotannic acid). [B, 10, 270; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

GENTIANIN, n. Je^{2}n'shi^2-a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *gentianinum*, *gentiania*, *gentianeina*. Fr., *g.*, *gentianine*. Ger., *G.* A name given to various substances extracted from gentian-root, either identical with gentianic acid (*q. v.*) or consisting of a mixture of the latter and gentiopicrin. The g. of the Ferr. Ph. was obtained by repeated extractions of gentian-root with ether. [B, 119, 270.]—**Alcoolé de g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANIÆ.—**Sirop de g.** See *Syrupus* GENTIANIÆ.—**Teinture de g.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANIÆ.

GENTIANITE, GENTIANOSE, n's. Je^{2}n'shi^2-a^{2}n-it, -os. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{66}O_{33}$, found in the roots of different species of gentian (*Gentiana lutea*, etc.) the juice of which by fermentation yields an alcoholic drink. G. is readily soluble in water, and its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotary power of 65·7°. It suffers inversion on warming with sulphuric acid, and melts at 210° C. [A. Meyer, "Ztschr. f. Physiol. Chem.," vi (B).]

GENTILITIOUS, adj. Je^{2}n-ti^{2}l-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Lat., *gentillicius*. Peculiar to a race or to a family. [A, 318.]

GENTIOGENIN, n. Je^{2}n''shi^2-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *gentiogénine*. Ger., *G.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{16}O_6$, of gentiopicrin, occurring in the form of an amorphous yellow-brown, stable powder. [B, 270.]

GENTIOPICRIN, n. Je^{2}n-shi^2-o-pi^{2}k'rin. Fr., *gentiopicrine*. Ger., *Gentiopikrin*, *Enzianbitter*. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, constituting the bitter principle of gentian-root. It is readily soluble in water, and, on heating with dilute acids, decomposes into gentiogenin and sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

GENTIOTANNIC ACID, GENTIOTANNIN, n's. Je^{2}n-shi^2-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k, -i^{2}n. Fr., *acide gentio-tannique*. Ger., *Gentiotannin*, *Enziangerbstoff*. A tannin existing, according to Ville, in gentian-root, and constituting, according to some, either in whole or in part, the gentianic acid of other authors. [B, 10; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GENTISATE, n. Je^{2}nt'i^{2}s-at. See GENTIANATE.

GENTISIC ACID, n. Je^{2}n'ti^{2}s-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gentisique*. Ger., *Gentisinsäure*. See GENTIANIC ACID.

GENTISIN, n. Je^{2}n'ti^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *gentisine*. Ger., *G.* See GENTIANIC ACID. [*a*, 21.]—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GENTIANIC ACID.

GENTISINIC ACID, n. Je^{2}n-ti-sin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gentisinique*. See GENTIANIC ACID.

GENU (Lat.), n. n., indecl. in the sing.; pl., *genua*. Jen(ge^{2}n)'-u^2(n). Gr., *γόνυ*. Fr., *genou*. Ger., *Knie*. See KNEE.—**G. aquæductus Falloppii.** The abrupt bend in the aqueduct of Falloppius close to the hiatus Falloppii. [L, 332.]—**Genua arcuata.** See *G. varum*.—**G. capsulæ internæ.** Ger., *Knie der inneren Kapsel*. Of Schwalbe, a bend in the course of the fibres forming the internal capsule of the brain by which the latter is divided into two portions, the anterior of which is included between the caudate and lenticular nuclei, the posterior between the thalamus and the lenticular nucleus. [I, 17 (K).]—**G. corporis callosi.** See *G. of the corpus callosum*.—**G. eversum, G. excurvatum, G. extrorsum.** See *G. varum*.—**G. facialis.** See *G. nervi facialis*.—**G. introrsum flexum, G. inversum.** See *G. valgum*.—**G. nervi facialis.** Fr., *genou du* (*nerf*) *facial*. Ger., *Facialisknie*. 1. A bend in the root of the facial nerve as it turns around the abducens nucleus and passes cephalad and laterad to the caudal margin of the pons. [I,

15 (K).] 2. The curvature of the facial nerve at the g. aquæductus Falloppii. [L, 31, 332.]—**G. of the corpus callosum.** The rounded cephalic margin of the corpus callosum. [I, 15 (K).]—**G. recurvatum.** Fr., *genou recourbé paralytique.* Ger., *Hohlbein*, *Hohlknie.* A deformity of the knee joint, the rarest form of curvature of the knee, consisting in a superextension (curving backward) of the articulation due to paresis of the muscles of the thigh and leg, having either an idiopathic or traumatic origin, and associated with weakening of the posterior wall of the capsular ligament and of the crucial ligaments. [Lorenz, "Sem. méd.," Dec. 5, 1888, p. 462 (*α*, 18); E. Gurlt (A, 319 [*α*, 21]).]—**G. valgum.** Fr., *genou valgus* (ou *cagneux*, ou *en dedans*). Ger., *Bäckerbein*, *Knickbein*, *Knieeng*, *Ziegenbein*, *Schemelbein.* It., *ginocchio valgo.* Syn.: *g. introrsum*, *knock-knee*, *in-knee.* A deformity in which the leg is deflected outward abnormally from the general axis of the lower limb, so that the feet can not be brought together side by side with both legs extended.—**G. valgum adolescentium.** A form of g. valgum arising at the age of puberty in weak male persons. [E. Gurlt (A, 319 [*α*, 21]).]—**G. valgum infantum.** A rare form of g.



GENU VALGUM.

valgum occurring in early years in connection with a rhachitic softening of the knee and less frequently in connection with a deformity resulting from a fracture in the neighborhood of the knee. [E. Gurlt (A, 319 [*α*, 21]).]—**G. varum.** Fr., *genou en dehors.* Ger.,



GENU VARUM.

Säbelbein, *O-Bein*, *Sichelbein.* It., *ginocchio varo.* Syn.: *entogonyancon*, *varum*, *g. extrorsum* (*curvatum*), *bow-legs*, *bandy-legs.* An outward bending of the legs, opposed to g. valgum, arising sometimes from caries of the joints and sometimes from a rhachitic bending of the bones; generally on both sides, but sometimes unilateral and associated with valgum on the other side. [E. Gurlt (A, 319 [*α*, 21]).]—**Posterior g. of the corpus callosum.** Fr., *genou postérieur du corps calleux.* See SPLENIUM.

GENUAL (Ger.), adj. Ge[2]n-u-a[3]l'. 1. Pertaining to the knee. [A, 521.] 2. Pertaining to the genu of the corpus callosum. [I, 98.]

GENUCLAST, n. Je[2]n'u[2]-kla[2]st. From *genu*, the knee, and **κλᾶν**, to break. An apparatus consisting of two parts, one fitted to the lower part of the thigh, the other to the upper part of the leg and united by strong joints, and acted upon by powerful levers, by which great force can be brought to bear on the knee joint in order to break up adhesion and reduce deformity. [*α*, 36.]

GENUFLEXED, adj. Je[2]n'u[2]-fle[2]xt. From *genu*, the knee, and *flectere*, to bend. Fr., *agenouillé.* See GENICULATE.

GENUFLEXION, n. Je[2]n-u[2]-fle[2]k'shu[3]n. Lat., *genuflexio* (from *genu*, the knee, and *flexio*, a bending). Fr., *génuflexion.* Ger., *Kniebeugung.* Flexion of the knee.

GENUGRA [Paracelsus]. See GONAGRA.

GENUPECTORAL, adj. Je[2]n-u[2]-pe[2]k'to[2]r-a[2]l. From *genu*, the knee, and *pectus*, the breast. Pertaining to the knees and to the anterior part of the chest. See *G.* POSTURE.

GENUS (Lat.), n. n. Jen(ge[2]n)'u[3]s(u[4]s). Gen., *gen'eris.* Gr., **γένος.** Fr., *genre.* Ger., *Geschlecht*, *Gattung.* An assemblage of species, or a single species, having in common important characteristics distinct from those of other species. [L, 343.]

GENUSSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ge[2]-nus'mi[2]t-te[2]l. See CONDIMENT.

GENYANTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Je[2]n(ge[2]n)-i[2](u[6])-a[2]nt(a[3]nt)-ra[2]l(ra[3]l)'ji(gi[2])-a[3]. From **γένυς**, the lower jaw, **ἄντρον**, a cavern, and **ἄλγος**, pain. Pain in the maxillary antrum. [B.]

GENYANTRIC, adj. Je[2]n-i[2]-a[2]nt'ri[2]k. Lat., *genyantricus* (from **γένυς**, the lower jaw, and **ἄντρον**, a cavern). Pertaining to the maxillary antrum. [A, 322.]

GENYANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Je[2]n(ge[2]n)-i[2](u[6])-a[2]nt(a[3]nt)-ri(re)'-ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From **γένυς**, the lower jaw, and **ἄντρον**, a cavern (see also *-itis* *). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum. [E.]

GENYANTRON (Lat.), **GENYANTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Je[2]n-(ge[2]n)-i[2](u[5])-a[2]nt(a[3]nt)'ro[2]n, -ru[3]m(ru[4]m). See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.

GENYOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Je[2]n(ge[2]n)-i[2](u[6])-o(o[3])-si[2]n-(ku[5]n)-a[2]n[2](a[3]n[2])'ke(ch[2]a). Gen., *-anch'es* (*-æ*). From **γένυς**, the lower jaw, and **κυνάγχη**, cynanche. See CYNANCHE *parotidœa.*

GENYOPLASTY, n. Jen'i[2]-o-pla[2]st-i[2]. See GENIOPLASTY.

GENYS (Lat.), n. f. Jen(ge[2]n)'i[2]s(u[6]s). Gen., *gen'ydos* (*-is*). Gr., **γένυς.** See GENEION.

GEOBLAST, n. Je'o-bla[2]st. Lat., *geoblastus* (from **γῆ**, the earth, and **βλαστός**, a sprout). A plumule (*e. g.*, that of the pea) which rises from underground in germinating. [*α*, 35.]

GEOBLASTOUS, adj. Je-o-blas'tu[3]s. Lat., *geoblastus* (from **γῆ**, the earth, and **βλαστός**, a sprout). Fr., *géoblaste.* Earth-grown; of embryos, germinating under the earth. The *Geoblastœ* of Willdenow (Ger., *Erdkeimer*) are a class of plants including the *Rhizoblastœ* and the *Arrhizoblastœ.* [B, 1, 121 (*α*, 24).]

GÉOCÉRINE (Fr.), n. Zha-o-sa-ren. A neutral serous substance, $C_{28}H_{58}O_2$, obtained from lignite, isomerous with geocerinic acid, but melting at 80° C., and soluble in cold water. [B, 46, 93 (*α*, 14).]

GEOCERINIC ACID, n. Je-o-se[2]r-i[2]n'i[2]k. From **γῆ**, earth, and **κηρός**, wax. Fr., *acide géocérinique.* A substance, $C_{28}H_{56}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55}.CO.OH$, obtained from lignite and homologous with cerotic acid. It crystallizes in white laminæ, and is soluble in boiling alcohol. [B, 46, 93 (*α*, 14); *α*, 27.]

GÉOCÉRINONE (Fr.), n. Zha-o-sa-re-non. A crystalline product, $C_{55}H_{110}O = (C_{27}H_{55})_2 : CO$, of the dry distillation of lignite, bearing chemically the same relation to geocerinic acid that acetone does to acetic acid. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and melts at 50° C. [B.]

GEOCHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga)-o(o[3])-ko(ch[2]o)'zi[2](si[2])-a[3]. From **γῆ**, earth, and **χῶσις**, a heaping up. Ger., *Erdbad.* See *Earth* BATH.

GEOCORES (Lat.), n. Je(ge[2])-o(o[3])-kor'ez(e[2]s). A tribe of the terrestrial *Hemiptera.* [L.]

GEÖFFNET (Ger.), adj. Ge[2]-u[5]f'ne[2]t. Open. [*α*, 21.]

GEOFFRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Zhe[2]-o[2]f-fre'(fra[3]'e[2])-a[3]. From *Geoffroy*, a French savant. Fr., *geoffrée*, *geoffréa*, *g.* A small genus of leguminous trees growing in tropical America, of the *Dalbergieœ*, and closely allied to the genus *Andira.* The *Geoffrœeœ*, or *Geoffreœ* (Fr., *geoffrées*), are: Of De Candolle, a division of leguminous plants of the *Cœsalpineœ* (or [Reichenbach] of the *Hedysareœ*, and subsequently of the *Cassiaceœ*, or [Bentham and Hooker and others] of the *Dalbergieœ*). [B, 14, 42, 49, 121, 170, 173 (*α*, 24).]—**Alcoolé de g.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura geoffrœœ.*—**Décoction de g.** (Fr.). See *Decoctum geoffrœœ inermis.*—**Decoctum geoffrææ inermis** (seu **jamaicensis**) [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811, Edinb. Ph., 1826]. Fr., *décoction de geoffrée.* Decoction of worm-bark; made by boiling 1 part of bruised bark of *Andira inermis* in 24 parts of water till reduced to one half [Edinb. Ph.]; or 3 parts of bark in 64 of water till reduced to one fourth [Dutch Ph.]. [B, 97, 119 (*α*, 14).]—**Decoctum geoffrææ surinamensis** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811]. Fr., *décoction de g.* A decoction made by boiling 1 part of the bark of *Andira retusa* in 16 parts of water till reduced to one half, and adding 2 parts of alcohol; or by boiling 1 part of the bark in 12 parts of water, straining, and adding 2 parts of tincture of g. and 1 part of syrup of orange-peel. [B, 97 (*α*, 14).]—**Essentia geoffrææ.** See *Tinctura geoffrœœ.*—**Extractum geoffrææ** [Amst. Ph., 1792; Dutch Ph., 1805; Antw. Ph., 1812; Belg. Ph., 1823; Dan. Ph., 1805]. An aqueous extract of the bark of *Andira retusa.* [B, 97, 119 (*α*, 14).]—**G. inermis, G. jamaicensis.** Fr., *geoffréa sans épines.* See ANDIRA *inermis.*—**G. pisonia, G. racemosa.** See ANDIRA *racemosa.*—**G. retusa.** See ANDIRA *retusa.*—**G. spinulosa.** A species indigenous to Brazil, furnishing angelim-seed, used as a vermifuge. [B, 180 (*α*, 24).]—**G.**

superba. The *almendora*, or almond of the Amazon; a species found in Brazil and Venezuela. The fruits, called *mari* in Brazil, are of about the size and form of a walnut, and are eaten by the inhabitants of the Ilha de São Pedro. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. surinamensis.** See ANDIRA *surinamensis.*—**G. vermifuga.** See ANDIRA *vermifuga.*—**Tinctura geoffrææ** [Austr. Ph., 1792; Dutch Ph., 1805; Antw. Ph., 1812; Belg. Ph., 1823]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de geoffrée.* Syn.: *essentia geoffrææ.* An alcoholic tincture of the bark of *Andira retusa.* [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

GEOFFRÉA (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-o^{2}f-fra-a^3. See GEOFFRÆA.—**G. sans épines.** See GEOFFRÆA *inermis.*

GEOFFRÉE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-o^{2}f-fra. 1. See GEOFFRÆA. 2. In the pl., *g's*, the *Geoffrææ.*—**G. de Jamaïque** (ou **des Antilles**). See ANDIRA *inermis.*

GEOFFRŒA (Lat.), **GEOFFROYA** (Lat.), n's f. Zhe^2-o^{2}f-fre'(fro^2'e^2)-a. See GEOFFRÆA.

GEOGASTERES (Lat.), **GEOGASTRI** (Lat.), n's, m. pl. Je-(ga)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'e^{2}r-ez(es), -ri(re). From γῆ, the earth, and γαστήρ, the belly. Of Link, a section of the *Gasteromycetes*, including genera which in modern classifications comprise the true *Gasteromycetes.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GEOGENOUS, adj. Je-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From γῆ, the earth, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being. Growing from or out of the earth; said especially of *Fungi* (*Hymenomycetes*) the mycelia of which are underground. The *Geogenei* are a group of *Hyphomycetes* comprising only a few sterile mycelia with a terrestrial habit. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 35).]

GEOGRAPHICAL, adj. Je-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From γῆ, the earth, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *géographique.* Ger., *geographisch.* Pertaining to geography.

GEOGRAPHY, n. Je-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Gr., γεωγραφία. Lat., *geographia.* Fr., *géographie.* Ger., *Erdbeschreibung.* The science of the natural and political divisions of the earth's surface with reference to their physical characters, products, etc.—**Botanical g.** Lat., *geographia botanica.* Fr., *géographie botanique.* Ger., *botanische Erdbeschreibung.* The science of plants with reference to their distribution upon the earth, the influence of climate or soil upon them, etc. [*a*, 24.]—**Medical g.** Fr., *géographie médicale.* The science of the geographical distribution of diseases.

GEÖHRELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-u^{5}r'e^{2}lt. See AURICULATE.

GEÖHRT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-u^{5}rt'. See AURITUS and EARED.

GEOLINE, n. Je'o^{2}l-en. From γῆ, the earth, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *géoline.* A petroleum product, similar to vaseline, melting at 105° F. [B. Atthill, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 151.]

GEOMETRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Je(ga)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From γῆ, the earth, and μετρεῖν, to measure. The loopers or measuring worms; a family of the *Lepidoptera*, characterized, in the larval state, by their mode of progression by arching themselves as they drag the posterior extremity of the body forward and then project the anterior end. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

GÉOMYRICINE (Fr.), n. Zha-o-me-re-sen. A pulverulent, crystalline substance, $C_{34}H_{68}O_2$, extracted by boiling alcohol from lignite, and fusible at 80° to 83° C. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GEOPHAGISM, n. Je-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^{2}z'm. See GÆOPHAGIA.

GEOPHAGIST, n. Je-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^{2}st. See GÆOPHAGUS.

GEOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From γῆ, the earth, and φιλεῖν, to love. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of rubiaceous plants, of the *Psychotrieæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**G. diversifolia.** A species found in Java and the East Indies. In Malabar, boiled with whey, it is employed in diarrhœa, and, with oil, as an external application in eye diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. macropoda.** The *Psychotria macropoda.* [B, 214, 309 (*a*, 35).]—**G. reniformis.** A West Indian and South American species having emetic properties. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GEOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Je(ga)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γῆ, the earth, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *géophile.* Living or growing upon the earth. As a n., of Leach, a genus of the *Myriopoda.* As a n. in the m. pl., *Geophili* (Fr., *géophiles*), of Hartmann, Férussac, and Menke, a division of the pulmonate *Gasteropoda* comprising those which live upon the earth. The *Geophilidæ* (Fr., *geophilidées*) of Leach are a family of the cheilopodous *Myriapoda.* [L, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GEOPHYLLOUS, adj. Je-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From γῆ, the earth, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having leaves of a dull earthy color. [*a*, 35.]

GEORGIA-BARK-TREE, n. Jo^{2}rj'i^2-a^3-ba^{3}rk-tre. The *Pinckneya pubens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GEORGOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ge^2)-o^{2}rg(org)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From γεωργός, a husbandman, and πάθος, disease. See PELLAGRA.

GEORRHETINIC ACID, n. Je-o^{2}r-re^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. From γῆ, the earth, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *acide géorrhétinique.* A resin, $C_{28}H_{48}O_{31}$, obtained from certain varieties of lignite. [A, 385; B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GEOTACTISM, n. Je-o-ta^{2}kt'i^{2}z'm. From γῆ, the earth, and τάττειν, to arrange. Of Van Tieghem, the stimulus of gravity on the movements of protoplasmic masses in plants. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).] Cf. GEOTROPISM and PHOTOTACTISM.

GEOTROPIC, adj. Je-o-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. From γῆ, the earth, and τρόπος, a turn. Having the property of geotropism. [*a*, 24.]

GEOTROPISM, n. Je-o^{2}t'rop-i^{2}zm. Lat., *geotropismus* (from γῆ, the earth, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *géotropisme.* Ger., *Geotropismus.* 1. Of Sachs, the movement of growth in plants in a direction determined by the stimulus or retardation produced by gravity on the growing organs. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Darwin, see *Positive g.*—**Animal g.** Fr., *géotropisme animal.* Ger., *thierischer Geotropismus.* The instinct possessed by animals which enables them to recognize their situation and to direct their movements with reference to the action of gravity. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 428 (*a*, 18).]—**Negative g.** [Sachs]. The state of being apogeotropic. [B, 167, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Positive g.** Of Sachs and others, the retarded growth of a plant-organ on the side directed toward the earth, due to the action of gravity on the tissues of the inferior side of the organ. [B, 167, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Transverse g.** A g. in which the plant-organ is *transversely geotropic*—that is, it assumes a position at right angles, or nearly so, to the pull of gravity. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).] Cf. DIAGEOTROPIC.

GEPAART (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-pa^{3}rt'. See PAIRED, CONJUGATE, and GEMINATE.

GEPUDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-pud'e^{2}rt. Powdered.

GEQUETSCHT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-kwe^{2}tsht'. See CONTUSED.

GERADE (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'e^2. Direct, straight.

GERADEHALTER (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'e^2-ha^{3}lt-e^{2}r. A brace for holding a part upright. [A, 521.]

GERADESTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'e^2-sta-e^{2}nd. Standing upright. [*a*, 21.]

GERADFLÜGLER (Ger.), n. pl. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'flu^{5}g-le^{2}r. See ORTHOPTERA.

GERADLÄUFIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'loif-i^{2}g. See ORTHOTROPOUS.

GERADNERVIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'ne^{2}rf-i^{2}g. See RECTINERVIUS.

GERADSAMIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d'za^{2}m-i^{2}g. Orthospermous. [*a*, 24.]

GERADWENDIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ra^{3}d've^{2}nd-i^{2}g. See ORTHOTROPOUS.

GERÆOLOGY, n. Je^{2}r-e-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From γεραιός, old, and λόγος, understanding. See GERATOLOGY.

GERAFLOUR, n. Je^{2}r'a^3-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GÉRAÏNE (Fr.), n. Zha-ra^3-eṅ. See GERANIUM.

GERÄNDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-rand'e^{2}rt. See MARGINATE and EDGED.

GERANENE, n. Je^{2}r-an'en. A colorless, mobile liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by distilling geraniol with zinc chloride or phosphoric anhydride. [B, 2.]

GERANIIN, n. Je^{2}r-an'i^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *géranine, géraniine.* A bitter, astringent substance, extracted from the rhizome of various species of *Geranium*; a reddish-brown powder of aromatic odor, slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, readily soluble in a solution of potassium carbonate. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GERANIOL, n. Je^{2}r-an'i^2-o^{2}l. A colorless, highly refracting liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, having a strong odor of roses, obtained from Indian geranium-oil; isomeric with borneol. [B, 2.]

GÉRANION (Fr.), n. Zha-ra^3-ne-o^{2}n^2. Of Lamarck, the genus *Geranium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GERANIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ran'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., γερανίς. Of Galen, a certain bandage for fracture of the clavicle, dislocation of the shoulder, etc. [A, 311, 322 (*a*, 21).]

GERANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γεράνιον. Fr., *géranium, géraïne, géranier, géranion* (1st def.), *racine de bec-de-grue tacheté, racine de pied-de-corneille* (2d def.). Ger., *Storchschnabel* (1st def.), *Fleckstorchschnabelwurzel* (2d def.). It., Sp., *geranio.* 1. Of Linnæus, an extensive genus of the *Geraniaceæ*, the species of which grow chiefly in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. The *Geranarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Tropetalæ*, comprising the *Zygophylleæ, Oxalideæ, Balsamineæ, Geraniaceæ*, and *Linideæ.* The *Gerania* are: Of B. Jussieu (1759), an order of plants comprising *Malpighia, Banisteria, Bombax, Triopteris, Vitis, Cissus, Cissampelos*, etc.; of Jussieu (1789), an order of plants comprising *Geranium, Monsonia*, etc. The *Geraniaceæ* [St.-Hilaire] (Fr., *géraniacées*; Ger., *Geraniaceen, Storchschnabelgewächse*) are the crane-bills; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Agardh, an order of the *Gynobaseæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Columniferæ* and, subsequently, of *Geraniifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Geranarieæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Geraniales*; of Link, an order of the *Allostemones.* The species have aromatic and astringent qualities, many are fragrant, some have a musky odor. The *Geraniales* (the *geranials*, the *geranial alliance* [Lat., *nixus geranialis*] of Lindley) are: Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Gynobasieæ*, consisting of the *Hydrocereæ, Tropæoleæ, Geraniaceæ, Oxalideæ*, and *Balsamineæ*; subsequently (1847) an alliance of hypogynous exogens (*Exogenæ hypogynæ*), comprising the *Linaceæ, Chlænaceæ, Oxalidaceæ, Balsaminaceæ*, and *Geraniaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons of the *Discifloræ*, including the *Lineæ. Humiriaceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Zygophylleæ, Geraniaceæ, Rutaceæ, Simarubeæ, Ochnaceæ, Burseraceæ. Meliaceæ*, and *Chailletiaceæ.* The *Geranidiæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamiscrtia*, comprising *Geranium* and *Erodium.* The *Geranieæ* (Fr., *géraniées*) of De Candolle are a family of polypetalous dicotyledons, regarded by others as a division of the *Geraniaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Geraniaceæ*, including *Geranium, Erodium*, etc. The *Geraniifloræ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Schizocarpicæ*, comprising the *Malvaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Bombaceæ*, and *Oxalideæ.* The *Geranioideæ* are: Of Ventenat, an order of his 13th class, comprising *Erodium, Geranium, Pelargonium, Monsonia*, etc.; of Meissner and of Brongniart, a class of plants (*Dialypetalæ hypogynæ*) comprising the *Geraniaceæ* and allied groups, such as the *Tropæoleæ, Lineæ, Oxalideæ*, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *G. maculatum.* [B, 1, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Australian g.** The *G. dissectum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bassinet g.** See *G. silvati-*

cum.—**Blood-red-flowered g.** The *G. sanguineum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cut-leaved g.** The *G. dissectum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dove's-foot-g.** See *G. molle.*—**Extract of rose-leaf g.** A perfume made by dissolving 3 oz. of the volatile oil of the leaves of *Pelargonium odoratissimum* in 1 gallon of alcohol. [B, 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum geranii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de géranium maculé.* Ger., *flüssiges Fleckstorchschnabel-Extrakt.* A fluid extract made by extracting the powdered rhizome of *g. maculatum* with dilute alcohol in such a way that 1 part by volume of the extract corresponds to 1 part by weight of the rhizome. [B, 80, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Feather-g.** See Chenopodium *botrys.*—**Fluid extract of g.** See *Extractum geranii fluidum.*—**Fox-g.** See *G. robertianum.*—**Garden-g.** A name for various species of *Pelargonium.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. argenteum.** Fr., *géranium argenté.* A variety of *G. silvaticum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. batrachioides.** Fr., *géranium à feuilles de renoncule.* According to some, a variety of *G. silvaticum*; according to others, the *G. pratense.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. carolinianum.** The Carolina crane's-bill; a diffusely branched species growing in fields and on hills in the United States and Canada; doubtfully identified with *G. dissectum.* [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**G. chærophyllum.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ciconium.** The *Erodium ciconium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cicutarium.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. columbinum.** Fr., *pied de pigeon.* Core-core, long-stalked g.; a species found in dry and stony places throughout Europe. It is now little used medicinally. Its herb was formerly employed like that of *G. robertianum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cuculiatum.** The *Pelargonium cucullatum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. dissectum.** Australian g., cut-leaved g., jagged-leaved dove's-foot, crane's-bill. A purple-flowered species growing in Australia and Europe, formerly used in medicine, especially as a vulnerary. [A, 511; B, 34, 64, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**G. fœtidum.** See *G. robertianum.*—**G. gruinum.** The *Erodium gruinum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Hernandezii.** A species indigenous to Mexico; very similar to *G. mexicanum,* which it resembles in properties and uses. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hirtum.** The *Erodium hirtum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. lancastriense.** Fr., *géranium couché.* A variety of *G. sanguineum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. macrorrhizum.** Fr., *géranium à grosses racines.* Long-rooted crane's-bill; a species indigenous to southern Europe. Its root is astringent. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. maculatum.** Fr., *géranium maculé.* Ger., *gefleckter Storchschnabel.* Spotted crane's-bill, alum-root, American crow-foot; a species growing throughout the United States in moist woods, thickets, and hedges, generally in low grounds. Its rhizome (*g.* [U. S. Ph.]) is a mild and delicate astrin-



GERANIUM MACULATUM. [A, 327.]

gent, used internally in diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and hæmorrhage, and externally as an application to indolent ulcers. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. malvaceum.** See *G. rotundifolium.*—**G. malvæfolium.** See *G. pusillum.*—**G. mexicanum.** Ger., *mexikanischer Storchschnabel.* A species found in Mexico, where its root is employed as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery and in eye diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. molle.** Fr., *géranium pied-de-pigeon.* Ger., *weicher Storchschnabel.* Dove's-foot-g.; a European species having properties similar to those of *G. robertianum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. moschatum.** The *Erodium moschatum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. nodosum.** Ger., *knotiger Storchschnabel.* A species found in southern Germany and Europe. Its roots are astringent, and in Italy are often substituted for *radix tormentillæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. noveboracense.** See *G. maculatum.*—**G.-oil.** 1. In Europe, the volatile oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus*; used to adulterate attar of roses. 2. The fragrant oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and other species of *Pelargonium.* [B, 5, 18, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**G. parviflorum.** See *G. pusillum.*—**G. pratense.** Fr., *géranium des prés.* Ger., *Wiesen-Storchschnabel.* Crane's-bill crow-foot, wild g., meadow-g.; a species found in central and northern Europe. The herb was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. prostatum.** See *G. lancastriense.*—**G. purpureum.** Fr., *géranium pourpré.* A variety of *G. robertianum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pusillum.** Ger., *kleiner Storchschnabel.* Small-flowered g.; a species found throughout Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *G. robertianum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. robertianum.** Fr., *herbe à Robert, bec de cigogne* (ou *de grue à Robert*), *herbe à l'esquinancie, patte d'alouette, persil marsigoin, pied de colombe, Robertin.* Ger., *Roberts-Storchschnabel, Ruprechtskraut, Rothlaufskraut, Gottesgnad, Gichtkraut, Taubenfusskraut.* Herb-Robert, fox-g., wild g.; a species growing wild in Europe and the United States. It has a disagreeable astringent taste, and has been employed in intermittent fever, hæmorrhage, consumption, nephritic complaints, etc., as a gargle in throat affections, and externally as an application to swollen breasts and other swellings. [B. 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. rotundifolium.** Fr., *géranium à feuilles rondes.* Ger., *rundblättriger Storchschnabel.* It., *crisettina silvatica.* 1. Round-leaved g., a species found in Europe, the herb of which was used like that of *G. columbinum* and *G. robertianum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Pollich, see *G. pusillum.*—**G. sanguineum.** Blood-red-flowered g., a species rich in tannin; formerly used as an astringent and styptic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. silvaticum.** Fr., *géranium des bois.* Crow-flower, bassine-g., wood-g.; an Alpine species of which the flowers (together with iron sulphate) furnish a black dye, and both roots and flowers are astringent. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. striatum.** Ger., *gestreifter Storchschnabel.* Striped crane's-bill, a species found in southern Europe. The root is astringent, and, like that of *G. nodosum*, is often sold in the Italian shops for *radix tormentillæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tuberosum.** Ger., *knolliger Storchschnabel.* Tuberous-rooted crane's-bill, the γεράνιον of Dioscorides; a species of which the tuberous roots were formerly used as a tonic and stimulant, and, infused in wine, as a lotion in inflammation of the pudenda. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Horse-shoe-g.** See Pelargonium *zonale.*—**Indian g.** The *Andropogon nardus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long-stalked g.** See *G. columbinum.*—**Meadow-g.** See *G. pratense.*—**Nettle-g.** The *Coleus fruticosus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Nutmeg-scented g.** The Pelargonium *odoratissimum.* [*a*, 35.]—**Pin-grass g.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [*a*, 24.]—**Round-leaved g.** The *G. rotundifolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Rose-g.** The *Pelargonium odoratissimum.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Scarlet g.** The *Pelargonium inquinans.* [*a*, 24.]—**Shining-leaved g.** The *G. lucidum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small-flowered g.** See *G. pusillum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Strawberry-g.** The *Saxifraga sarmentosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Turkish essence of g.** It., *olio turco di geranio.* A pale, brownish-yellow volatile oil, fluid at ordinary temperatures, distilled from the leaves of *Pelargonium odoratissimum.* It resembles attar of roses in smell, and is extensively used for adulterating the latter. [B, 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Wild g.** 1. In California, the *Erodium cicutarium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).] 2. See *G. pratense* and *G. robertianum.*—**Wood-g.** See *G. silvaticum.*



GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. [A, 327.]

GÉRANIUM (Fr.), n. Zha-ra^3-ne-u^{3}m. See Geranium.—**Extrait liquide de g. maculé.** See *Extractum* geranii *fluidum.*—**G. à feuilles de renoncule.** See Geranium *batrachioides.*—**G. à feuilles rondes.** See Geranium *rotundifolium.*—**G. à grosses racines.** See Geranium *macrorrhizum.*—**G. à Robert.** See Geranium *robertianum.*—**G. couché.** See Geranium *lancastriense.*—**G. des bois.** See Geranium *silvaticum.*—**G. des prés.** See Geranium *pratense.*—**G. épineux.** See Geranium *spinosum.*—**G.-lierre.** The *Pelargonium peltatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. maculé.** See Geranium *maculatum.*—**G. sanguin.** See Geranium *sanguineum.*

GERANYL, n. Je^{2}r'a^{2}n-i^{2}l. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{17}$, found in geraniol. [B, 2.]—**G. benzoate.** An oily liquid of pungent odor. [B, 2.]—**G. bromide.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{17}Br$. [B, 2.]—**G. chloride.** A yellowish oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$, of camphoraceous odor. [B, 2.]—**G. oxide.** A colorless liquid, $(C_{10}H_{17})_2O$. [B, 2.]—**G. succinate.** An oily compound of g. and succinic acid. [B, 2.]—**G. sulphide.** A yellowish liquid, $(C_{10}H_{17})_2S$, of disagreeable odor. [B, 2.]—**G. valerate.** An oily compound of g. and valeric acid. [B, 2.]

GERARD, n. Je^{2}r-a^{3}rd'. See Ægopodium *podagraria.*

GERARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Zha-ra^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From *Gérard* (*Louis*), a botanist. Fr., *gérardie.* False fox-glove; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gerardieæ.* The *Gerardieæ* (Fr., *gérardiées*) are a tribe of scrophulariaceous plants made by Bentham, belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker and Wood, to the series or suborder *Rhinanthideæ*, comprising *Escobedia, Physocalyx,* and other genera included in the subtribes *Escobedieæ, Hyobancheæ, Buchnereæ,* and *Eugerardieæ.* [B, 34. 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pedicularia.** The bushy g., or American foxglove; a species growing in Michigan. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]—**G. quercifolia.** The golden oak; a species growing in Michigan, also in Mississippi, where its root is used in snake-bites. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxii (*a*, 14).]—**G. tuberosa.** Fr., *gérardie tubéreuse, herbe au charpentier.* A species the flowers of which are employed at Martinique in pectoral complaints, and the leaves as a discutient. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GERAS (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)'ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *ger'aos* (*-is*). Gr., γῆρας. 1. Old age, senility. 2. An old man. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GERATACEA, n. In Brazil, the *Acacia jurema*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GERÄTH (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-rat′. A tool. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GERATIC, adj. Je^{3}r-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *geraticus* (from γῆρας, old age). Of or pertaining to senility. The *Geratici* are an order of diseases of the aged. [L, 107.]

GERATOLOGY, n. Je^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{3}l′o-ji^{3}. From γῆρας, old age, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology, hygiene, etc., of old age. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GERÄUMIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}-roim′ig-kit. Capacity. [L, 80.]

GERÄUSCH (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}roish′. 1. A murmur, bruit, râle, or souffle. 2. An epizootic observed among cattle in the Alps in 1794. [A, 301.]—**Arterieng'e.** An arterial murmur or thrill.—**Blasenrasselg'.** See *Vesicular* RÂLE.—**Bronchialg'.** See *Bronchial* RESPIRATION.—**Bronchialrusselg'.** See BRONCHIORRHONCHUS.—**Gebärmutterg'.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.—**Glou-glou-G.** See BRUIT *de glou-glou pleural.*—**Diastolisches G.** A diastolic murmur. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Druckg'.** A souffle caused by pressure upon a blood-vessel. [*a*, 18.]—**Feileng'.** See BRUIT *de lime.*—**Gefässg'.** A vascular murmur, bruit, or souffle. [A, 521.]—**Glucksseng'.** See BRUIT *de glou-glou pleural.*—**Gurgelndes G.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**Herzg'.** A cardiac murmur.—**Muskelg'.** See BRUIT *musculaire* and *Muscle*-SOUND.—**Nonneng'.** A venous murmur. [*a*, 34.]—**Plätschernde G'e.** A splashing sound heard on auscultation in the cæcal region. [*a*, 34.]—**Respirationsg'.** See *Respiratory* MURMUR.—**Schülpg'.** See CYMECHOS.—**Veneng'.** A venous murmur. [*a*, 34.]—**Welleng'.** See CYMECHOS.

GERBE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{3}rb. A sheaf, bundle. [*a*, 24.]

GERBERA (Lat.), n. f. Ge^{3}rb′e^{2}r-a^{3}. From *Gerber*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Mutisiaceæ*. The *Gerbereæ*, or *Gerberieæ*, of Endlicher and of Cassini are a subtribe of composite plants of the *Mutisieæ* (or of the *Mutisiaceæ* [Bentham and Hooker]), including (Endlicher) the genera of De Candolle's *Barnadesieæ* and *Eumutisieæ*, and (Cassini) *Onoseris*, *Isotypus*, *Trichocline*, *Gerberia*, etc. [B, 42, 47, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. anandria.** A species of which the pollen is used by the Chinese as an antiseptic application to wounds. [L, 75.]

GERBERBAUM (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rb′e^{2}r-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. 1. The genus *Coriaria*. 2. The *Coriaria myrtifolia*. [B, 48, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GERBERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rb′e^{2}r-stra^{3}-u^{4}ch^{3}. The genus *Coriaria*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Myrtenblättriger G.** See CORIARIA *myrtifolia*.

GERBSAUER (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}rb′za^{3}-u^{4}-e^{3}r. Tannic.

GERBSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}rb′zoir-e^{2}. Tannic acid. [A, 324 (L).]—**Filixg'.** See FILICITANNIC ACID.—**Galläpfelg'.** Gallotannic acid. [B.]—**Gallusg'.** See GALLOTANNIC ACID and PYROGALLIC ACID.—**Gelbg'.** Luteogallic acid. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**G'bleisalbe.** Lead-tannate plaster. [*a*, 21.]—**G'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI TANNICI.

GERBSTOFF (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rb′sto^{3}f. Tannin. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'ig.** Containing tannin.

GERBSTOFFRINDE (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}rb′sto^{3}f-ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. An astringent bark.—**Aechte G.** See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis*.

GERCEAU (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}r-so. The *Ervum hirsutum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. luisset.** See ERVUM *hirsutum*.

GERÇURE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{3}r-su^{6}r. A fissure of the skin or of a mucous membrane.

GEREIFT (Ger.), adj. Gé^{3}-rift′. See COSTATE (1st def.).

GEREIHET (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-ri′e^{2}t. Arranged in a series. [*a*, 24.]

GEREINIGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-rin′i^{3}gt. Cleaned, refined, purified. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GEREIZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ritzt′. Irritated. [A, 521.]

GEREMMA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-e^{2}m′ma^{3}. See JUREMA.—**G'rinde** (Ger.). See *Jurema*-BARK.

GERGELIMÖL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rg′e^{2}l-em-u^{6}l. An oil obtained from the seed of *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GERICHTLICH (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ri^{2}ch^{3}t′li^{3}ch^{3}. Judicial, legal. forensic. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GERICHTSARZT (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}-rich^{2}ts′a^{3}rtzt. In Germany, a medico-legal officer, a coroner, also a physician versed in forensic medicine. [A, 319 (*a*, 21) ; A, 521, 523.]

GERICHTSÄRZTLICH (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ri^{2}ch^{2}ts′artzt-li^{3}ch^{3}. Pertaining to forensic medicine.

GERICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{3}r(gar)-i^{3}k′te^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γῆρας, old age, and ἴκτερος, the jaundice. Ger., *Greisengelbsucht*. Senile jaundice. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GERIEFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-reft′. See COSTATE (2d def.).

GERILLE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{3}r-el. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GERILLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ri^{3}lt′. Striate, valleculate. [*a*, 24.]

GERINGELT (Ger.), **GERINGT** (Ger.), adj's. Ge^{3}-ri^{3}n^{3}′e^{2}lt, -ri^{3}n^{2}t′. See ANNULATE.

GERINGSWALDE (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}-ri^{2}n^{3}z′va^{3}ld-e^{2}. A place in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 375 (*a*, 14).]

GERINNBAR (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-ri^{3}n′ba^{3}r. See COAGULABLE.—**G'keit.** See COAGULABILITY.

GERINNELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ri^{3}n′ne^{3}lt. See CANALICULATE.

GERINNSEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{3}-ri^{3}n′ze^{2}l. See COAGULUM.

GERINNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{3}-ri^{3}nt′. See CANALICULATE.

GERINNUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-ri^{2}n′nun^{2}. See COAGULATION.—**G'sfähigkeit.** Coagulability. [A, 521.]—**Labg'.** The coagulation of milk by means of the rennet ferment. [K.]—**Säureg'.** Coagulation effected by the action of an acid. [K.]

GERIPPE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-ri^{2}p′pe^{2}. A skeleton. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GERIPPT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-ri^{2}pt′. See COSTATE.

GERM, n. Ju^{5}rm. Gr., βλαστός. Lat., *germen*. Fr., *germe*. Ger., *Keim* (1st def.), *Fruchtknoten* (2d def.), *Fruchtknopf*. It., *germe*. Sp., *germen*, *brote*. 1. The primitive rudiment of an animal or vegetable organism, of a particular part of such organism, or of anything (material or of the nature of a process) that may be developed. 2. In botany, the ovary, the embryo, or the bud. [*a*, 24.]—**Common enamel g.** See under *Enamel g.*—**Dental g.** Lat., *germen dentale*. Fr., *germe dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnkeim*. An embryonic tooth. [J, 33.] See *Dental* FOLLICLE.—**Disease g's.** Micro-organisms to which, or to certain products of their processes of growth, various infectious diseases are attributed.—**Enamel g.** Fr., *germe de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzkeim*. Of Kölliker (1863), the invagination or downward growth of the Malpighian layer of the oral epithelium along the line of the jaws. By special growth at various points it appears to become divided into segments, each of which becomes the enamel of a tooth. The entire downward growth of epithelium before it has divided into segments is sometimes known as the *common enamel g.* After it has divided into segments, each segment is known as a *special enamel g.* [J.] See also *Enamel* ORGAN.—**Feather g.** Fr., *germe de la plume*. In birds, a papillar elevation of the dermal tissue in the region where a feather is found, forming an elongated cone with a pointed apex which subsequently gives rise to the feather follicle. [*a*, 27.]—**Flesh g.** See SARCOPHYTE.—**G.-dise, G. hill.** See DISCUS *proligerus*.—**Special enamel g.** See under *Enamel g.*

GERMAN, adj. Ju^{5}rm′a^{3}n. Lat., *germanicus*. Fr., *allemand*. Ger., *deutsch*. 1. Indigenous to or obtained from Germany. 2. Described by G. writers (see *G.* MEASLES).

GERMANDER, n. Ju^{5}r-ma^{2}nd′u^{5}r. Gr., χαμαίδρυς. Lat., *g.* Fr., *germandrée chamædrys* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.*, *edler G.* It., *calamandrina*, *camedrio*. Sp., *germandria*. 1. The *Teucrium chamædrys*. 2. The *Veronica agrestis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**American g.** See TEUCRIUM *canadense*.—**Bastard g.** The *Stemodia maritima*. [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**Common g.** Ger., *gemeiner Gamander*. The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Creeping g.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Decoction of g.** See *Decoctum* CHAMÆDRYOS *amarum*.—**Extract of g.** See *Extractum* CHAMÆDRYOS.—**Garlic g.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G. marum.** The *Teucrium maritimum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden g.** The *Teucrium aureum*.—**Jagged g.** See TEUCRIUM *botrys*.—**Madeira g.** See TEUCRIUM *betonicum*.—**Poly g.** See TEUCRIUM *polium*.—**Pyrenean g.** See TEUCRIUM *pyrenaicum*.—**Sea-side g.** See *Bastard g.*—**Shining g.** See TEUCRIUM *lucidum*.—**Small-flowered g.** See TEUCRIUM *campanulatum*.—**Small g.** See TEUCRIUM *chamædrys*.—**Sweet-scented g.** See TEUCRIUM *massiliense*.—**Tree-g.** See TEUCRIUM *fructicans*.—**Wall-g.** See TEUCRIUM *chamædrys*.—**Water-g.** Fr., *germandrée aquatique* (ou *d'eau*). See TEUCRIUM *scordium*.—**Wild g.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wood-g.** Fr., *germandrée des bois*. The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GERMANDRÉE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{3}r-ma^{3}n^{3}-dra. See GERMANDER.—**Extrait de g.** See *Extractum* CHAMÆDRYOS.—**G. à feuilles de scordium.** The *Teucrium scordioides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aquatique.** See *Water*-GERMANDER.—**G. bâtarde.** The *Veronica teucrium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. botrys.** The *Teucrium botrys*. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. chamædrys.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'eau** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Water*-GERMANDER.—**G. de montagne.** The *Teucrium montanum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des bois.** See *Wood*-GERMANDER.—**G. élevée.** The *Teucrium tomentosum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. en tête.** The *Teucrium belium*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. fausse.** The *Veronica chamædrys*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. femelle.** The *Teucrium botrys*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. jaune.** The *Teucrium flavum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. maritime.** The *Teucrium maritimum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. officinale, G. petit chêne.** The *Teucrium chæmadrys*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24) ; B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. renflée.** The *Teucrium inflatum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sauvage.** The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. théa.** The *Teucrium thea*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GERMANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{5}rm(ge^{2}rm)-a(a^{3})′ni^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *G.* Syn. : *ekasilicium*. An element which, as obtained by reduction of its oxide and subsequent fusion, is a grayish, lustrous metal crystallizing in regular octaedra, of the sp. gr. of 5·469 at 20·4° C., and melting at 900° C. ; soluble in aqua regia, insoluble in hydrochloric acid, converted by nitric acid into a white oxide, and by sulphuric acid into a sulphate. Atomic weight, 72·32 ; symbol, Ge. [Winkler, "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Jan., 1887 (B).]

GERMARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{5}rm(ge^{2}rm)-a(a^{3})′ri^{3}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *germen*, a germ. A portion of the female generative apparatus in which ova are developed. [A, 12.]

GERME (Fr.), n. Zhé^{3}rm. See GERM.—**Faux g.** A blighted ovum. [A, 44.] See MOLE.—**G. animé, G. atmosphérique, G. de contagion.** See *G. morbifère*.—**G. de l'émail.** See *Enamel* GERM.—**G. dentaire.** See *Dental* GERM.—**G. de la plume.** See *Feather* GERM.—**G. du poil.** See *Hair* PAPILLA.—**G. infectieux, G. morbifère, G. nocif, G. putride.** A micro-organism giving rise to disease or to putrefaction. [A, 385.]—**G. rabique.** The micro-organism of rabies. [L, 88.]—**G. urogénital.** See *Wolffian* BODY.

GERMEMENT (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}rm-ma^{3}n^{3}. A newly hatched leech. [A, 385.]

GERMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{5}rm(ge^{2}rm)′e^{2}n. Gen., *germ'inis*. See GERM and SEMEN.—**G. dentale.** See *Dental* GERM.—**G. falsum.**

A blighted ovum.—**G. fœmineum.** Of Purkinje, see *Germinal* VESICLE.—**G. spurium.** See *G. falsum.*

GERMER (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rm'e^{2}r. The genus *Veratrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher G.** The *Veratrum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'wurzel.** The root of *Veratrum album.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grüner G.** The *Veratrum viride.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Lobel's G.** The *Veratrum lobelianum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Officineller G.** The *Veratrum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Schwarzer G.** The *Veratrum nigrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Weisser G.** The *Veratrum album.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GERMICIDAL, adj. Ju^{5}rm-i^2-sid'a^{2}l. Fr., *germicide.* Destructive of germs, intended to kill germs (said of treatment).

GERMICIDE, n. Ju^{5}rm'i^2-sid. From *germen*, a germ, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *g.* An agent that kills germs.

GERMIDUCT, n. Ju^{5}rm'i^2-du^{3}kt. From *germen*, a germ, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *germiducte.* The efferent canal of the germigene. [A, 385.]

GERMIFUGE (Fr.), adj. and n. Zhe^{2}r-me-fu^{6}zh. From *germen*, a germ, and *fugare*, to banish. Having the power of expelling germs; as a n., an agent having that power. [A, 385.]

GERMIGENE, n. Ju^{5}rm'i^2-jen. From *germen*, a germ, and *genere* (= *gignere*), to engender. Fr., *germigène.* In the *Tæniadæ*, that portion of the female genital apparatus which is considered formative of the germinal vesicles. [A, 385.]

GERMINAL, adj. Ju^{5}rm'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *germinalis* (from *germen*, a germ), *germinativus.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *keimartig, keimbar.* Pertaining to germination or to a germ; capable of germinating. [B (*a*, 24).]

GERMINATING, adj. Ju^{5}rm'i^{2}n-at-i^{2}n^2. In process of germination.

GERMINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{5}rm(ge^{2}rm)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See GERMINATION.—**G. admotiva.** See under ADMOTIVUS.

GERMINATION, n. Ju^{5}rm-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *βλάστησις.* Lat., *germinatio* (from *germinare*, to sprout forth). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Keimen, Keimung.* It., *germinazione.* Sp., *germinación.* The process of sprouting of a seed or spore. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

GERMINATIVE, adj. Ju^{5}rm'i^{2}n-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *germinativus.* Fr., *germinatif.* Ger., *germinativ.* 1. Germinating. 2. Capable of germination. 3. Representing a germ. [A, 385.]

GERMITOX, n. Ju^{5}rm'i^2-to^{2}x. A germicide. [A. D. Macdonald, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 10, 1883, p. 251.]

GERMOGEN, n. Ju^{5}rm'o-je^{2}n. From *germen*, a germ, and *genere*, to engender. 1. Of Balfour, a nucleated mass of protoplasm (syncytium) in which cell outlines are apparently absent, but which ultimately divides into ova. 2. Of Jigima, one of the masses of more or less distinct cells which ultimately become ova. [J, 1; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1882, p. 203 (J).]

GERMS (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}rms. A village in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GERMSELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rm'ze^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GERMULE, n. Ju^{5}rm'u^{2}l. A minute germ. [J.]—**Inclusion des g's** (Fr.). See under INCLUSION.

GEROCOMEUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}m-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GEROCOMIUM.

GEROCOMIA (Lat.), **GEROCOMICA** (Lat.), **GEROCOMICE** (Lat.), n's f. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)'i^2-a^3, -ka^3, -se(ka). Gr., *γηροκομία, γηροκομική* (from *γῆρας*, old age, and *κομεῖν*, to take care of). Fr., *gerocomie.* Ger., *Gerokomie, Alterspflege.* The hygienic, dietetic, and medical care of the aged. [A, 322, 385, 387.]

GEROCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}m-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *γηροκομεῖον.* Fr., *gérontocomium.* Ger., *Altersspital.* A hospital for the aged. [A, 387.]

GEROCOMY, n. Je^{2}r-o^{2}k'o-mi^2. See GEROCOMIA.

GÉROFLE (Fr.), n. Zha-ro-fl'. See GIROFLE.

GÉROFLIER (Fr.), n. Zha-ro-fle-a. See CARYOPHYLLUS.—**G. aromatique.** The *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GEROLDSGRÜN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}r'olds-gru^{6}n. A place in the principality of Reuss, Germany, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GEROLLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-rolt'. In botany, contorted. [B.]

GEROMARASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *γῆρας*, old age, and *μαρασμός*, marasmus. Ger., *Altersschwäche.* Syn.: *marasmus senilis.* A high degree of senile weakness and emaciation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

GEROMENINGURIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ge^2)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-gu^2(gu)'ri^2-a^3. From *γέρων*, an old man, *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *οὖρον*, urine. A condition of the aged in which membranous shreds are voided with the urine. [A, 322.]

GERONNEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ron'ne^{2}n. See COAGULATED.

GÉRONSTÈRE (Fr.), n. Zha-ro^{2}n^2-ste^{2}r. One of the many mineral springs around the town of Spaa, in the province of Liege, Belgium. It is ferruginous and contains potassium carbonate. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GERONTATROPHY, n. Je^{2}r-o^{2}nt-a^{2}t'ro-fi^2. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. See GEROMARASMUS.

GERONTEA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}n-te(ta)'a^3. Gr., *γεροντεία.* Of Apuleius, the *Senechio vulgaris.* [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]

GERONTIC, adj. Je^{2}r-o^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., *γεροντικός.* Lat., *geronticus.* Pertaining to old age. [A, 322.]

GERONTOCOMICA (Lat.), **GERONTOCOMICE** (Lat.), **GERONTOCOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ko^{2}m'i^{2}k-a^3, -se(ka), kom(ko^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. See GEROCOMIA.

GERONTOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ko^{2}m-i-(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *γεροντοκομεῖον.* See GEROCOMIUM.

GERONTOGÆOUS, adj. Je^{2}r-o^{2}nt-o-je'u^{3}s. Lat., *gerontogæus* (from *γέρων*, old, and *γαῖα*, the earth). Of plants (the *Gerontogææ*), indigenous to the Old World. [B, 42, 214.]

GERONTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eye. See OPHTHALMIA *senilis.*

GERONTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὄψις*, sight. See PRESBYOPIA.

GERONTOPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-pi^{2}t-i^2(u^6)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* See PITYRIASIS *senilis.*

GERONTOPOGON (Lat.), n. n. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n-(on). A more correct form of *geropogon* (*q. v.*).

GERONTOTOXON (Lat.), **GERONTOXON** (Lat.), n's n. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-to^{2}x'o^{2}n, -o^{2}nt-o^{2}x'o^{2}n. From *γέρων*, an old man, and *τόξον*, a bow or arch. Fr., *gérontotoxon, gérontoxon.* See ARCUS *senilis.*—**G. corneæ.** See ARCUS *senilis corneæ.*—**G. lentis.** See ARCUS *senilis lentis.*

GEROPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o(o^3)-pi^{2}t-i^2(u^6)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* See PITYRIASIS *senilis.*

GEROPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-o^{2}p-og'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-gon'os (-is).* From *γέρων*, an old man, and *πώγων*, the beard. Of Schultz, the only genus of the *Geropogoneæ* (a division of the *Tragopogoneæ*). [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GERÖSTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ru^{5}st'e^{2}t. Toasted. [A, 523.]

GERÖTHET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-ru^{5}t'e^{2}t. Reddened, slightly inflamed. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GEROTOXON (Lat.), n. n. Je(ge^2)-ro(ro^3)-to^{2}x'o^{2}n. See GERONTOTOXON.

GEROTROPHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-tro^{2}f-e(a)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., *γηροτροφεῖον* (from *γῆρας*, old age, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). See GEROCOMIUM.

GEROTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Je(ga)-ro(ro^3)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. Gr., *γηροτροφία.* See GEROCOMIA.

GERSA, n. See CERUSSA and FÆCULA.—**G. serpentariæ.** See LEAD *acetate.*

GERSE, n. Ju^{5}rz. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GERSTE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}rst'e^2. See BARLEY and HORDEUM.—**Gemeine G.** The *Hordeum vulgare.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nabkochung.** See *Ptisana* HORDEI.—**G'ndecoct.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**G'ngraupen, G'ngrütze.** See *Hulled* BARLEY.—**G'nkleie.** Barley bran. [*a*, 14.]—**G'nkorn.** See CHALAZION and CRITHE.—**G'nkornförmig.** Barleycorn-shaped. [A, 521.]—**G'nmalz.** Barley malt. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G'nmehl.** See BARLEY *meal.*—**G'nmilch.** Barley-and-milk gruel. [L, 43.]—**G'nschleim.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**G'nstoff.** See HORDEIN.—**G'ntrank.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**G'nstärke.** Barley starch. [A, 521.]—**G'nwalch.** The *Bromus sterilis.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**G'nwasser.** Barley-water. [L, 80.]—**G'nzucker.** See *Barley* SUGAR.—**Grosse G.** The *Hordeum distichon.* [B.]—**Schwarze G.** The *Hordeum nigrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Sechszeilige G.** The *Hordeum hexastichon.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Vierzeilige G.** Ordinary barley (the *Hordeum vulgare*). [B.]—**Zweizeilige G.** The *Hordeum distichon.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GERTENARTIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}rt'e^{2}n-a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. Viminal. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GERTENKRAUT (Ger.), **GERTENWURZ** (Ger.), n's. Ge^{2}rt'-e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t, -vurtz. The *Artemisia abrotanum* and the *Ferula communis.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

GERUCH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ruch^2'. 1. An olfactory organ. [*a*, 14.] 2. See ODOR.—**Aasg'.** A cadaveric odor.—**Beschwerlicher G.** See DYSOSMIA (1st def.).—**G'los.** Devoid of odor. [B.]—**G'losigkeit.** See ANOSMIA.—**G'sapparat.** See *Olfactory* APPARATUS.—**G'seindruck.** An olfactory impression. [A, 521.]—**G'sempfindung.** The appreciation of an olfactory impression. [A, 521.]—**G'sschärfe.** Acuteness of olfaction. [L, 178.]—**G'ssinn.** The sense of smell. [A, 521.]—**G'stoff.** See AROMA.—**G'svermögen.** The power of smelling. [A, 521.]—**G'swerkzeug.** See *Olfactory* APPARATUS.

GERU MÂTÉ (Guz., Hind.), n. See *Red* BOLE.

GERUNZELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-runtz'e^{2}lt. See CORRUGATED.

GERÜST (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ru^{6}st'. See STROMA.—**Horn-G.** See *Horny* FRAMEWORK.—**Intranucleäres G.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Kiemeng'.** A gill or branchial network or basket-work as seen in *Branchiostoma.* [J.]

GERVAO (Port.), n. Zhe^{2}r-va^{4}n^2. In Brazil, the *Verbena jamaicensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GERYDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-id(u^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *γέρων*, an old man, and *ὑδροκέφαλος*, hydrocephalus. See HYDROCEPHALUS *senilis.*

GERYON (Lat.), n. m. Je(ga)'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-ry'onos (-is).* Gr., *Γηρύων* (a fabled three-headed monster that was King of Spain). An old name for mercury (the metal). [A, 325.]

GERZEAU (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}r-zo. The *Githago segetum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GERZÉRIE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}r-za-re. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GESÄGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zagt'. See SERRATE.—**Doppelt g.** See BISERRATE.

GESALZEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-za^{3}ltz'e^{2}n. Salted. [L, 80.]—**G'sein.** Saltness. [L, 80.]

GESÄME (Ger.), n. Ge^2-zam'e^2. See STROPHULUS *intertinctus.*

GESÄMTE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-zamt'e^2. See STROPHULUS.—**Weisse G.** See STROPHULUS *albidus.*

GESAR (Ar.), n. The parsnip and the carrot. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GESÄSS (Ger.), n. Ge^2-zas'. The breech, buttocks. [*a*, 14.]—**G'bruch.** See ISCHEOCELE.—**G'fistel.** See FISTULA *in ano.*—**G'gegend.** The gluteal region. [A, 521.]

GESÄTTIGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zat'ti^{2}gt. Saturated. [B.]

GESÄUERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zol'e^{2}rt. Acidulated. [A, 521.]

GESÄUMT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zolmt'. Limbate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHÄRFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-she^{2}rft'. See ARGUTUS.

GESCHECKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-she^{2}kt'. Variegated. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHICHTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shi^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}t. See LAMINATED.

GESCHINDELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shi^{2}nd'e^{2}lt. Imbricate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHLECHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-shle^{2}ch^{2}t'. 1. A species or genus. 2. Origin, birth, or race. 3. Sex. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'lich.** 1. Generic. 2. Sexual. [L, 43, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'los.** Neuter; without sexual distinction. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'losigkeit.** The absence of the characteristics of sex or of genus. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sabneigung.** See ANAPHRODISIA.—**G'sakt.** See COPULATION.—**G'sapparat.** The sexual apparatus. [A, 521.[—**G'sart.** See *G.* (1st and 2d def's).—**G'sausschweifung.** Sexual excess. [A, 521.]—**G'sbaum.** A pedigree. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sdrüsen.** The sexual glands.—**G'seigenthümlichkeiten.** Generic peculiarities, sexual characteristics. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sempfindung.** Sexual feeling. [A, 521.]—**G'sentwickelung.** Sexual development. [A, 521.]—**G'sfähig.** Sexually mature.—**G'sfalten.** See *Genital* FOLDS.—**G'sgefühl.** See *G'sempfindung.*—**G'sgenuss.** Sexual pleasure. [A, 521.]—**G'sleben.** The state of one's sexual relations or habits. [A, 521.]—**G'slust, G'sneigung.** Sexual desire. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sreif.** Sexually mature.—**G'sreife.** Puberty, pubescence. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sreiz.** The sexual impulse. [A, 521.]—**G'reizend.** See APHRODISIAC.—**G'ssinn.** See *G'sempfindung.*—**G'stheilträger.** See GONOPHORE.—**G'strieb.** The sexual impulse. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'striebvermindernd.** See ANAPHRODISIAC.—**G'sverbindung.** Sexual intercourse. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'svereinigung.** In botany, hermaphroditism. [L, 80.]—**G'sverrichtungen.** Sexual acts. [L, 80.]—**G'swerkzeug.** The sexual apparatus.—**G'szeichen.** The genitals. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GESCHLEIERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shli'e^{2}rt. Indusiate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHLITZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shli^{2}tzt'. Cleft, laciniate. [A, 521; B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHLOSSEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shlo^{3}s'se^{2}n. Closed. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHMACK (Ger.), n. Ge^2-shma^{3}k'. Taste, flavor. [L, 43.]—**G'los.** Tasteless, insipid, flat, stale. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'reizend.** Capable of impressing the sense of taste.—**G'sbecher.** See *Taste*-BUDS.—**G'scorrigens.** A substance added to a medicinal preparation for the purpose of improving its taste.—**G'smangel.** See AGEUSIA.—**G'ssinn.** The sense of taste. [K.]—**G'sstörung.** Derangement of the sense of taste. [A, 521.]—**G'stäuschung.** See ALLOTRIOGEUSIA.—**G'sverlust.** See AGEUSTIA.—**G'swerkzeug.** See *Gustatory* APPARATUS.—**Krankhafter G.** See DYSGEUSIA.—**Nachg'.** An after-taste. [K.]

GESCHMEIDIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shmid'i^{2}g. See MALLEABLE.—**G'keit.** See MALLEABILITY.

GESCHMOLZEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shmo^{2}ltz'e^{2}n. Fused. [L, 43.]

GESCHNABELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shna^{3}b'e^{2}lt. Rostrate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shni^{2}t'te^{2}n. Sectate. [*a*, 24.]

GESCHOREN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shor'e^{2}n. Glabrate, shorn smooth. [*a*, 24.]

GESCHREI (Ger.), n. Ge^2-shri'. See CRY.

GESCHRUMPFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shrumpft'. See CORRUGATED.

GESCHUPPT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shupt'. Scaly. [L, 43.]

GESCHWÄNGERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwan^2'e^{2}rt. 1. Fecundated, impregnated. 2. Saturated. [A, 521; L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GESCHWÄNZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwantzt'. Caudate. [L. 80.]

GESCHWÄTZIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwatz'i^{2}g. Loquacious. [A, 521, 523.]—**G'keit.** Loquacity. [A, 521.]

GESCHWEFELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwaf'e^{2}lt. Combined with sulphur. [B.]

GESCHWEIFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwift'. 1. Caudate. [A, 521, 523.] 2. Ligulate, semiflosculate. [*a*, 24.]

GESCHWOLLEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwo^{3}l'le^{2}n. Swollen, distended.

GESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Ge^2-shwulst'. A swelling or tumor. [A, 521, 523.]—**Aderg'.** An aneurysm, varix, or thrombus.—**Afterg'.** Any tumor about the anus.—**Augenwinkelg'.** See ANCHILOPS.—**Brandige Halsg'.** See ANGINA *carbuncularis.*—**Brennende G.** See CELOS.—**Drüseng'.** See ADENOMA.—**Entzündlich-fungöse G.** [Geber]. See GRANULOMA *fungodes.*—**Epibulbäre Geschwülste.** Tumors on the eyeball. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Faserg'.** See FIBROMA.—**Fettg', Fettgewebsg'.** See LIPOMA.—**Filzg'.** See CARCINOMA *reticulatum.*—**Fleischg', Fleischige G.** See SARCOMA and MYOMA.—**Fleischknocheng'.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**Flussg'.** A fluctuating tumor. [*a*, 34.]—**Froschg'.** See RANULA.—**Fröschleing'.** See RANULA.—**Fussg', Fusswurzelg'.** See TARSOPHYMA.—**Gallertg'.** See MYXOMA.—**Geburtsg'.** See CAPUT *succedaneum.*—**Gefässg'.** See ANGEIOMA.—**Gelenkknocheng'.** See GELENKGESCHWULST.—**Gelenksackg'.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**Gerstenkorng'.** See HORDEOLUM.—**G'ähnlich.** Tumor-like. [L, 80.]—**G'anlage.** The rudiment of a tumor. [A, 521, 523.]—**G'artig.** Tumor-like.—**G'bildung.** The formation of a tumor. [A, 521.]—**G'entwickelung.** The development of a tumor.—**G'förmig.** Tumor-like.—**G'gewebe.** The tissue of a tumor.—**G'herd.** A centre or focus of tumor formation.—**G'kapsel.** The capsule of a tumor.—**G'keim.** See *G'anlage.*—**G'knoten.** A tumor in the form of a node.—**G'kraut.** The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'lehre.** See ONCOLOGY.—**G'mantel.** 1. The capsule of a tumor. 2. All the tissue overlying a subcutaneous or a submucous tumor.—**G'sack.** The sac of a tumor. [A, 521.]—**G'wachsthum.** The growth of a tumor. [A, 521.]—**G'wucherung.** Proliferation of a tumor. [A, 521.]—**G'zerfall.** Tumor degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**Gichtg'.** A gouty swelling. [L, 80.]—**Gliederg'.** A swelling of the limbs. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Goldaderg'.** A hæmorrhoidal tumor. [L, 80.]—**Grützbeutelg', Grützg'.** See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**Gummig'.** See SYPHILOMA.—**Gurgelg'.** See GOÎTRE.—**Hautg'.** See DERMATOPHYMA.—**Hervorragende G.** See EXONCOMA.—**Kalte G.** An indolent swelling. [L, 80.]—**Knorpelartige G.** See CHONDROPHYMA (1st def.).—**Knorpelg'.** See CHONDROPHYMA (2d def.).—**Krebsg'.** See CANCER (3d def.).—**Lymphatische G.** See LYMPHOMA.—**Mischg'.** A tumor of a compound nature (*e. g.*, a chondro-myo-sarcoma). [A. W. Hoisholt, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," civ, 1, 1886, p. 118.]—**Röhreng'.** See CYLINDROMA.—**Sackg'.** See CYST.—**Sacklymphg'.** See CYSTHYGROMA.—**Schamlippeng'.** See CREMNONCUS.—**Unterleibsg'.** See ETRONCUS.—**Zotteng'.** See *Papillary* EPITHELIOMA.

GESCHWÜLSTIG (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-shwu^{6}lst'i^{2}g. 1. Tumefied. [E.] 2. Affected with tumors. [A, 521.]

GESCHWÜR (Ger.), n. Ge^2-shwu^{6}r'. See ABSCESS, BOIL, SORE, and ULCER.—**Achilleisches G.** See ULCUS *achilleum.*—**Aegyptisches G.** See *Egyptian* ULCERS.—**Altes G.** A chronic ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Atonisches G.** See *Atonic* ULCER.—**Bösartiges G., Böses G.** A malignant ulcer.—**Decubitalg'.** A bed-sore. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Diphtheritisches G.** See *Diphtheritic* ULCER.—**Embolisches G.** An embolic abscess.—**Faulichtes G.** A putrid ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Fistelg'.** See under FISTEL.—**Fistulöses G.** See FISTULA *incompleta.*—**Flechteng'.** A serpiginous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Fremdkörperg'.** An ulcer due to a foreign body. [A, 521.]—**Fressendes G.** A corroding ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Fungöses G.** A fungous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Gefässg'.** See ANGEIELCUS.—**Gelenkg'.** See ARTHRELCOSIS.—**G'artig.** Ulcerous, ulcerative. [L, 80.]—**G'bildung.** Ulceration.—**G'boden.** The floor of an ulcer.—**G'chen.** A small ulcer. [L, 80.]—**G'fläche.** The surface of an ulcer.—**G'grund.** See *G'boden.*—**G'ig.** 1. See *G'artig.* 2. Affected with ulcers.—**G'kruste.** See EPHELCIS (1st def.).—**G'öffnung, G'schnitt.** See ONCOTOMY.—**G'srand.** The edge of an ulcer.—**Gichtg', Gichtisches G.** A gouty ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Gutartiges G.** A benign ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Habituelles G.** A chronic ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Harng'.** See URELCOMA.—**Hartes G.** See *Indurated* CHANCRE.—**Hohlg', Höhleng'.** An excavated ulcer.—**Interlamelläres G. des Trommelfells.** See *Interlamellar* ABSCESS *of the membrana tympani.*—**Krebsartiges G.** A cancerous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Künstliches G.** An artificial ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Oedematöses G.** An œdematous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Oertliches G.** A local ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Pendeh-G.** See *Delhi* BOIL.—**Perforirtes G.** See FISTULA and *Perforating* ULCER.—**Röhrenförmiges G.** See FISTULA *incompleta.*—**Saharag'.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Schwammiges G.** A fungous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Schwieliges G.** A callous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Scorbutisches G.** A scorbutic ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Scrophulöses G.** A scrofulous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Taschkent G.** See *Sarten*-KRANKHEIT.—**Unempfindliches G.** An indolent ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Unreines G.** A foul ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Venerisches G.** A venereal ulcer. [L, 80.]—**Wucherndes G.** A fungous ulcer. [L, 80.]

GES ENGEBIN (Pers.), n. Astragalus manna. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]

GESENKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zen^{2}kt'. Sunk. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GESETZ (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ze^{2}tz'. A law or rule. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'buch.** A code. [L, 43.]—**G. der vielfachen Verbindungsverhältnisse.** See LAW *of multiple proportions.*—**Volta'sches Spannungsg'.** See *Volta's* LAW *of tension.*

GESICHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-zi^{2}ch^{2}t'. 1. The sense of sight. 2. The face.—**Fieberg'.** The facial expression of a feverish individual.—**G'los.** Blind. [A, 521.]—**G'losigkeit.** 1. Blindness. [A, 521.] 2. See APROSOPIA.—**G'sachse.** See *Visual* AXIS.—**G'sasymmetrie.** Facial asymmetry.—**G'satrophie.** See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.—**G'sausdruck.** The expression of the face. [*a*, 18.]—**G'saxe.** See *Visual* AXIS.—**G'sbeschauung.** Inspection of the face. [A, 521.]—**G'sbetrug.** An optical illusion. [A, 521.]—**G'sbildung.** Facial expression or formation. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sblatter, G'sblätterchen.** See BOTHOR.—**G'sblödigkeit.** See AMBLYOPIA.—**G'sblutader.** The facial vein. [L.]—**G'scentrum.** See *Visual* CENTRE.—**G'sdeutung.** The science of physiognomy. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sermüdung.** See ASTHENOPIA.—**G'serscheinung.** An optical phenomenon. [A, 521.]—**G'sfarbe.** The complexion. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sfehler.** See DYSOPIA.—**G'sfeld.** See FIELD *of vision.*—**G'sfeldmesser.** See PERIMETER.—**G'sfinne.** Acne of the face.—**G'sfläche.** The surface of the face. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'sforschung.** The science of physiognomy. [L, 80.]—**G'sgegend.** The region of the face. [L, 80.]—**G'shöhe.** See *G'slänge.*—**G'shypertrophie.** Facial hypertrophy. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**G'skenntniss.** See PHYSIOGNOMY.—**G'skopfbeuge.** The principal cranial flexure of the embryo. [L.]—**G'skrampf.** Facial spasm. See *Convulsive* TIC.—**G'skrebs.** Cancer of the face, lupus. [E.]—**G'slähmung.** Facial paralysis.—**G'slänge.** The distance between the chin and the root of the nose. [L, 332.]—**G'smangel.**

See APROSOPIA.—**G'snerv.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**G'sprüfung.** The process of testing the vision. [A, 521.]—**G'sröthe.** Suffusion of the face. [A, 521.]—**G'sschmerz.** See *Facial* NEURALGIA.—**G's-schwäche.** See ASTHENOPIA.—**G'sschweiss.** Sweating of the face. [L, 80.]—**G'ssinn.** The sense of sight.—**G'sstörung.** Any disturbance of vision.—**G'stäuschung.** An optical illusion. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'sveränderung.** A change of facial expression. [A, 521.]—**G'sverdrehung.** Distortion of the face.—**G'sverdunkelung.** Dimness of vision. [A, 521.]—**G'sverzerrung.** See *G'sverdrehung.*—**G'svorstellung, G'swahrnehmung.** Visual perception.—**G'sweite.** The range of vision. [α, 29.]—**G's-werkzeug.** See *Visual* APPARATUS.—**G'szug.** A lineament, facial line, feature. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Hippocratisches G.** See FACIES *hippocratica.*—**Kleines G.** See FACET.

GÉSIER (Fr.), n. Zha-ze-a. The gizzard. [A, 385.]

GÉSINE (Fr.), n. Zha-zen. From *jacere*, to lie. A provincial term for the lying-in chamber of a hospital. [A, 301, 385.]

GESNERA (Lat.), n. f. Ge^{2}s'ne^{2}r-a^{3}. Fr., *gesnérie.* The typical genus of the *Gesneraceæ;* named in honor of C. Gesner, a Swiss botanist. The *gesnerworts* (Lat., *Gesneraceæ, Gesneriaceæ;* Fr., *gesneracées;* Ger., *Gesneraceen*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Bignoniales* (of Endlicher, an order of the *Personatæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Personales*), comprising the *Gesnereæ* and *Cyrtandreæ.* The *Gesnereæ* (Fr., *gesnerées*) are: Of Martius and others, an order corresponding to the *Gesneraceæ;* of Hanstein and others, a tribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, comprising the *Niphеæ, Achimeneæ, Brachyomateæ, Eugesnereæ, Ligerieæ,* and *Rhytidophylleæ*, or, according to Bentham and Hooker, the *Bellonieæ, Gloxinieæ, Eugesnereæ,* and *Pentarhaphieæ.* The *Gesneridiæ* of Dumortier are a family of *Calicitubia.* The *Gesnerieæ* (Fr., *gesnériées*) of De Candolle are the *Gesnereæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

GESONDERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-zo^{3}nd'e^{2}rt. See DISTINCT.

GESOR, n. Of the alchemists, galbanum. [Ruland (A, 325).]

GESPALTEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-spa^{3}lt'e^{2}n. 1. Split, fissured. 2. Of the heart sounds, reduplicated. [A, 521.]—**G'blüthig.** See FISSIFLORUS.

GESPANNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-spa^{3}nt'. 1. Tense. 2. In a state of exaltation. [A, 523.]

GESPENSTERSEHEN (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-spe^{2}nst'e^{2}r-za-e^{2}n. See PHANTASMOSCOPIA.

GESPITZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-spi^{2}tzt'. Fastigiate, cuspidate. [L, 46 (α, 21).]

GESPORNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-spo^{3}rnt'. See CALCARATUS (1st def.).

GESPRENKELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-spre^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}lt. See ASPERSUS.

GESSE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}s. See CICER and LATHYRUS.—**Fausse g.** The *Vicia lathyroides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. à feuilles larges.** The *Lathyrus latifolius.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. à feuilles variables.** The *Lathyrus heterophyllus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. à moitié ponctuée.** The *Lathyrus sativus*, var. *semimaculatus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. aphaca.** The *Lathyrus aphaca.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. cultivée.** The *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. des bois.** The *Lathyrus silvestris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. des marais.** The *Lathyrus palustris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. des prés.** The *Lathyrus pratensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. de Tanger.** The *Lathyrus tingitanus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. sillonnée.** The *Lathyrus cicera.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. tubéreuse.** The *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. velue.** The *Lathyrus hirsutus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GESSETTE (Fr.), n. Zhe^{2}s-se^{2}t. The *Lathyrus cicera.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GESTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Je^{2}st(ge^{2}st)'a^{3}. From *gerere*, to accomplish. Fr., *choses faites.* Of certain writers on hygiene, the various states of the body, such as waking, sleeping, etc. [A, 301, 385.]

GESTADE (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-sta^{3}d'e^{2}. Of a bone, its border. [L, 80.]

GESTALT (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-sta^{3}lt'. Form, shape, figure, size, appearance. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'los.** See AMORPHOUS.—**G'losigkeit.** See AMORPHIA.—**G'veränderung.** A change of shape. [I, 17 (K).]

GESTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-sta^{3}lt'un^{2}. See CONFIGURATION.—**Aehnliche G.** Homœomorphism. [L, 80.]—**Falsche G.** Pseudomorphism. [L, 80.]

GESTAMMEL (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-sta^{3}m'me^{2}l. Stammering, stuttering. [A, 521.]

GESTANK (Ger.), n. Ge^{2}-sta^{3}nk'. 1. A stench. 2. Dysodia.

GESTATEUR (Fr.), adj. Zhe^{2}s-ta^{3}-tu^{5}r. See GESTATIVE.

GESTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}s(ge^{2}s)-ta(ta^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-tatio'nis.* See GESTATION.—**G. extra-uterina.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**G. ovaria.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.

GESTATION, n. Je^{2}st-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., φόρησις, φορά. Lat., *gestatio* (from *gestare*, to bear). Fr., *g., grossesse* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwangerschaft* (2d def.) (in the lower animals, *Trächtigkeit*). It., *gestazione.* Sp., *gestación.* 1. A carrying; that form of passive exercise in which the person is carried, as on horseback, in a vehicle, etc. [A, 301.] 2. Of a female viviparous animal, the function of carrying the product of conception within the body from the time of fecundation to that of delivery. Cf. PREGNANCY.—**Abdominal g.** Lat., *eccyesis abdominalis.* Fr., *g. abdominale.* Ger., *Abdominalschwangerschaft.* That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the peritoneal cavity.—**Cervical g.** Lat., *graviditas cervicalis.* Fr., *g. cervicale.* Ger., *Cervicalschwangerschaft.* The temporary retention of the ovum within the canal of the cervix uteri after its expulsion from the body of the uterus in a case of abortion. [α, 34.] Cf. *Incomplete* ABORTION.—**Double g.** Fr., *grossesse double* (1st def.), *grossesse gémellaire* (2d def.). 1. The coexistence of uterine and extra-uterine g. 2. See *Twin g.*—**Ectopic g.** Lat., *eccyesis, gestatio ectopica.* Fr., *g. ectopique.* Ger., *ectopische Schwangerschaft.* G. (2d def.) in which the product of conception is carried elsewhere than within the cavity of the body of the uterus.—**Extra-abdominal g.** An extra-uterine g. in which the ovum is situated within a hernial sac. [α, 34.]—**Extra-peritoneal g.** Fr., *grossesse extra-péritonéale.* Ger., *Extraperitonäalschwangerschaft.* 1. See *Subperitoneo-pelvic g.* 2. A form of ectopic g. described by Dezeimeris, and admitted by some other authors, in which the ovum is said to be developed primarily in the connective tissue between the folds of the broad ligament. [A, 15.]—**Extra-uterine g.** Lat., *gestatio extra-uterina.* Fr., *grossesse extra-utérine.* Ger., *Extrauterinschwangerschaft.* See *Ectopic g.*—**Fallopian g.** See *Tubal g.*—**G. à cheval** (Fr.). Horseback riding. [A, 301.]—**G. en voiture** (Fr.). Carriage riding. [A, 301.]—**Hydatid g.** G. in which the product of conception has become a vesicular mole.—**Interstitial (tubo-uterine) g., Intramural g.** Lat., *graviditas interstitialis.* Fr., *grossesse (tubo-utérine) interstitielle.* Ger., *Interstitiellschwangerschaft.* The sixth of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; a variety of tubal g. in which the ovum is developed in that portion of the oviduct that traverses the wall of the uterus. [A, 123.] Cf. *Utero-interstitial g.*—**Intra-ovarian g.** See *Ovarian g.*—**Intraperitoneal g.** See *Abdominal g.*—**Multiple g.** Fr., *grossesse multiple.* See *Plural g.*—**Mural g.** See *Interstitial g.*—**Ovarian g.** Lat., *eccyesis* (seu *gestatio*) *ovaria, graviditas ovarica.* Fr., *g. ovarique.* Ger., *Ovarialschwangerschaft.* That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the ovary.—**Parietal g.** Of Ramsbotham, interstitial g. [α, 34.]—**Peritoneal g.** See *Abdominal g.*—**Plural g.** Fr., *grossesse composée.* Ger., *mehrfache Schwangerschaft.* G. (2d def.) with more than one embryo.—**Primary g.** Lat., *graviditas primaria.* Fr., *grossesse abdominale* (ou *péritonéale*) *primitive.* Ger., *ursprüngliche Schwangerschaft.* That variety of abdominal g. in which the fecundated ovum does not enter the oviduct, but becomes attached primarily to the peritonæum. [A, 15.] Cf. *Secondary abdominal g.*—**Prolonged g., Protracted g.** Lat., *graviditas diuturna* (seu *prolongata*, seu *perennis*). Fr., *grossesse prolongée.* G. (2d def.) prolonged beyond the usual period.—**Quadruple g.** Fr., *grossesse quadri-gémellaire.* G. (2d def.) with four embryos.—**Quintuple g.** Fr., *grossesse quinti-gémellaire.* G. (2d def.) with five embryos.—**Secondary abdominal g.** Fr., *grossesse abdominale* (ou *péritonéale*) *secondaire.* Ger., *secundäre Bauchschwangerschaft.* That variety of extra-uterine g. in which the fœtus, originally situated in the oviduct or elsewhere, has become lodged in the abdominal cavity in consequence of the rupture of the fœtal sac. [A, 24.]—**Secondary g.** Lat., *graviditas secundaria.* Ger., *zufällige Schwangerschaft.* G. in which the ovum has become dislodged from its original seat of implantation, and continues to develop in a new situation. [A, 85.]—**Serotine g.** See *Protracted g.*—**Subperitoneo-pelvic g.** Fr., *grossesse sous-péritonéo-pelvienne.* The second of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g., in which the ovum is developed in the space between the two layers of the broad ligament; probably the terminal stage of a tubal g. in which rupture of the sac has allowed the ovum to take this extra-peritoneal situation. [A, 123.]—**Triple g.** Fr., *grossesse tri-gémellaire.* G. (2d def.) with three embryos.—**Tubal g., Tubarian g.** Lat., *eccyesis tubalis.* Fr., *g. tubaire.* Ger., *Tubarschwangerschaft.* That form of ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the oviduct.—**Tubo-abdominal g.** Lat., *graviditas tubo-abdominalis.* Fr., *grossesse tubo-abdominale.* That form of extra-uterine g. in which the fœtal sac is formed partly of the abdominal extremity of the oviduct and partly of plastic exudation in the neighborhood.—**Tubo-interstitial g.** A term sometimes applied to interstitial g. [C. McBurney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," xxvii, p. 273.]—**Tubo-ovarian g.** Lat., *graviditas tubo-ovaria.* Fr., *grossesse tubo-ovarique.* That form of extra-uterine g. in which the fœtal sac is made up of the ovary and the abdominal end of the oviduct.—**Tubo-uterine g.** Lat., *graviditas tubo-uterina.* See *Interstitial g.*—**Tubular g.** See *Tubal g.*—**Twin g.** Fr., *grossesse gémellaire.* G. (2d def.) with two embryos.—**Utero-g.** See G. (2d def.).—**Utero-interstitial g.** Lat., *graviditas uterino-interstitialis.* The seventh of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; g. in that part of the oviduct which traverses the uterine wall, terminating in rupture of the sac and the escape of the ovum into the uterine tissue. [A, 123.]—**Utero-tubal g.** The eighth of Dezeimeris's ten species of ectopic g.; one in which the ovum is developed partly in the uterine portion of the oviduct and partly within the cavity of the uterus. [A, 123.]—**Utero-tubo-abdominal g.** Lat., *graviditas utero-tubo-abdominalis.* Ger., *Gebärmuttertubenbauchhöhlenschwangerschaft.* That form of extra-uterine g., admitted by some authors to be possible, in which the placenta is implanted within the uterine cavity, the umbilical cord runs through the oviduct, and the whole or a part of the fœtus is lodged in the abdominal cavity. [A, 85.]—**Vaginal g.** Fr., *grossesse vaginale.* Ger., *Mutterscheidenschwangerschaft.* A supposed form of ectopic g. in which the ovum is developed in the vagina. Its occurrence is very doubtful. [A, 123.]—**Ventral g.** Fr., *grossesse ventrale.* See *Abdominal g.*

GESTATIVE, adj. Je^{2}st'at-i^{2}v. Lat., *gestatorius.* Fr., *gestateur.* Pertaining or adapted to gestation.

GESTICULATION, n. Je^{2}st-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *gesticulatio* (from *gesticulari*, to make gestures). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Geberdung.* Movement of the body or of a part, especially of one or both upper limbs, in such a manner as to take the place of speech or to add to its force; also similar involuntary or insane movement.

GESTIELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-stelt'. Pedunculated, petiolate. [B.]

GESTIRNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-sternt'. 1. Having a forehead. 2. Stellate. [L, 46 (α, 21); L, 80.]

GESTÖRT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-stu^{5}rt'. See DERANGED.

GESTRAHLT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}stra^{3}lt'. Radiated.

GESTRECKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-stre^{2}kt'. Stretched. [A, 523.]

GESTREIFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^{2}-strift'. See STRIATE.

GESTRICHELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-stri^{2}ch^2'e^{2}lt. Streaked; striped. [L, 80.]

GESTÜTZT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-stu^{6}tzt'. See FULCRACEOUS.

GESUND (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-zund'. Sound, healthy. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'heit.** Health.—**G'heitlich.** Pertaining to health, sanitary. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'heitsamt.** A sanitary bureau. [A, 523.]—**G'heitsbeamter.** A health officer. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'heitsbeschaffenheit.** The state of health. [L, 80.]—**G'heitskommission.** A board of health. [A, 521.]—**G'heitskunde, G'heitslehre.** See HYGIENE.—**G'heitspass.** A bill of health. [A, 521.]—**G'sheitspflege.** A regimen. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'heitspflegegesetz.** A sanitary law or ordinance. [A, 521.]—**G'heitsrath.** A board of health. [A, 521.]—**G'heitsregel.** A regimen. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'heitsschädlich.** Injurious to the health. [A, 523.]—**G'heitsvorschrift.** A sanitary ordinance. [A, 521.]—**G'heitswesen.** The state of health. [A, 521.]—**G'heitswidrig.** See *G'heitsschädlich.*—**G'szustand.** The state of health. [L, 80.]

GETAHLAHOE, n. Sumatra vegetable wax; in the Indian Archipelago, a cereous substance produced by *Ficus cerifera;* grayish-black exteriorly, rose-colored within, viscous at 35°, syrupy up to 50°, and liquid at 75° C. It dissolves in hot alcohol, and by refrigeration is precipitated as a white crystalline powder, melting at 75° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

GETAH PERTJA, n. Gutta-percha. [a, 24.]

GETAIBA (Port.), n. Ja-ta^3-e'ba^3. In Brazil, the *Hymenœa martiana.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GETAST (Ger.), n. Ge^2-ta^{3}st'. The touch. [L, 80.]

GETHEILT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tilt'. Divided; partite. [B, 132.]

GETHSEMANE, n. Ge^{2}th-se^{2}m'a^{2}n-e. The *Orchis mascula.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GETHYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ge^{2}th(gath)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-yl'lidos (-is).* Gr., γηθυλλίς. Cape crocus; a genus of amaryllidaceous, dwarf, bulbous plants, allied to the genera *Sternbergia* and *Oporanthus.* The *Gethyllidæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Hypoxideæ.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. spiralis.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having white flowers, very narrow, flat leaves, a white, oval, scaly bulb, and a pleasantly scented, edible berry. [B, 309, 310 (a, 35).]

GETIGERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-teg'e^{2}rt. See MACULATE.

GETRÄNK (Ger.), n. Ge^2-trank'. 1. A beverage. 2. A potion. [L, 46 (a, 21).] Cf. TRANK and TRUNK.

GETREIDE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-trid'e^2. See CORN (1st def.).—**G'artig.** See FRUMENTACEOUS.

GETRENNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tre^{2}nt'. Segregated. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'blättrig.** Having separated leaves; polysepalous, polypetalous. [B.]—**G'geschlechtlich.** See DICLINOUS.

GETROCKNET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tro^{3}k'ne^{2}t. Dried.

GETROPFT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tro^{3}pft'. See GUTTATE.

GETRÜBT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tru^{6}bt'. Cloudy, opaque. [A, 521.]

GETSAKAIA (Tel.), n. The *Cœsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GETTAJONE (It.), n. Je^{2}t-ta^3-yo'na. The *Githago segetum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GETTANIA (Mal.), n. Gutta-percha. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GETTÉ, n. In Senegal, the *Arachis africana.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS, n. Ge^{2}t'i^{2}z-bu^{6}rg. A place in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where there are alkaline springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GETÜPFELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tu^{6}pf'e^{2}lt. See PUNCTATE.

GEULA, n. An aromatic seed like coriander, obtained from the East Indies. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GEUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ga)'u^{2}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *benoîte.* Ger., *Nelkenwurz.* 1. The avens; a genus of the *Rosaceæ,* tribe *Potentilleæ.* 2. The genus *Saxifraga.* 3. Of Pliny, the *G. urbanum.* [B, 42, 114, 121 (a, 24).]—**Decoctum gei urbani.** See *Decoctum* CARYOPHYLLATÆ.—**Extractum gei urbani.** See *Extractum* CARYOPHYLLATÆ.—**G. album, G. aleppicum.** Ger., *weisse Nelkenwurz.* Water-avens; a species found in Canada and the United States; used in gastric irritation and in headache. [B, 5. 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. alpinum.** Fr., *benoîte des Alpes.* A variety of *G. montanum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. aquaticum.** See *G. rivale.*—**G. canadense.** See *G. album.*—**G. caryophyllatum.** See *G. urbanum.*—**G. chamædrifolium.** See DRYAS *chamædrifolia.*—**G. chiloense, G. coccineum.** A species found in Chili, where it is used in decoction for amenorrhœa. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. erectum.** The *Saxifraga g.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. hybridum.** A variety of *G. rivale.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. intermedium.** Fr., *benoîte moyenne.* A species having the same properties as *G. urbanum.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. montanum.** Fr., *benoîte de montagne.* Ger., *Bergnelkenwurz, Bergbenediktwurz.* An Alpine species. The root, *radix caryophyllatæ montanæ,* has the medicinal properties of *G. urbanum,* but in a higher degree, and is used as an astringent and tonic and as a febrifuge. In England, in Norway, and elsewhere it is made into a beverage. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. nutans, G. palustre.** See *G. rivale.*—**G. Plinii.** See *G. urbanum.*—**G. quellyon.** See *G. chiloense.*—**G. reptans.** An Alpine species. The root is used like that of *G. montanum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. rivale.** Fr., *benoîte aquatique* (ou *des ruisseaux*). Ger., *Wassernelkenwurz, Wasserbenediktwurz, Wiesengaraffel.* The water-avens; found in wet meadows in Europe and in the northern and middle United States. The rhizome, *radix gei aquatici* (seu *palustris,* seu *rivalis*), formerly official in the U. S. Ph., is tonic and astringent, and is used in passive hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, and diarrhœa; also in phthisis and dyspepsia. [B, 5. 179, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. strictum.** See *G. album.*—**G. urbanum.** Fr., *benoîte officinale, flumatiqué, galiote, gariot, grippe, herbe de Saint-Benoit, racine giroflée, ricise, sanicle de montagne.* Ger., *ächte Nelkenwurz, Benediktenkraut, Benediktenwurz, Nelkengaraffel, gewöhnliche Garaffel, Karniffelwurz, Igelkraut.* Common avens; found in Europe, growing in shady places. Its rhizome, *radix* [seu *rhizoma* (Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.)] *caryophyllatæ* [Pruss. Ph.] (seu *gei* [*urbani*] [Dan. Ph.]), *caryophyllatæ radix* [Gr. Ph.], *benoîte* (*souche* [Fr. Cod.]), is short and from ½ to ¾ an inch thick, brown externally, white internally at the circumference and reddish toward the centre, and when recent has a clove-like smell and a bitter and astringent taste. It yields a volatile oil, besides tannin, resin, gum, bassorin, and lignin. It has been much used in Europe as an astringent in hæmorrhages, chronic dysentery, and diarrhœa, and in intermittent fever. It was formerly official in the Dubl. Ph. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. vernum.** Of Torrey and Gray, a species found in South America growing in thickets and shady places. It has very small, erect yellow flowers. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**G. virginianum.** See *G. album.*—**Radix gei, Radix gei urbani** [Dan. Ph.]. The root of *G. urbanum.* [B, 95, 180 (a, 24).]

GEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ju^2(gu^2)'ma^3. Gen., *geum'atos (-is).* Gr., γεῦμα. A sample of food or drink to be tasted. [A, 325, 387.]

GEUSIODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{2}s(gu^{2}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From γεῦσις, a tasting, and δυσφορία (see DYSPHORIA). A severe pain in the organs of taste produced by the stimulus of contact with food; due to soreness of the mouth. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

GEUSIONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ju^{2}s(gu^{2}s)-i^2-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-i(e). From γεῦσις, the sense of taste, and νόσος, a disease. Ger., *Geschmackskrankheiten.* Affections of the organs of taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{2}s(gu^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *geus'eos (-is).* Gr., γεῦσις. 1. A tasting. 2. The sense of taste. 3. Of Pollux, the root of the tongue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GEUSTERION (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{2}st(gu^{2}st)-e(a)'ri^2 o^{2}n. Gr., γευστήριον. 1. The point where taste is felt; the organ of taste. 2. A goblet or small vase for tasting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GEUSTICA (Lat.), **GEUSTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ju^{2}st(gu^{2}st)'i^2-ka^3, -se(ka). Gr., γευστική (f. of adj. γευστικός, pertaining to the sense of taste). Of Zennek, the science of the sense of taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GEUSTODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{2}st(gu^{2}st)-o(o^3)-di^{2}z-(du^{6}s)-for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. See GEUSIODYSPHORIA.

GEUSTONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ju^{2}st(gu^{2}st)-o^{2}n-u^2(u)'si(se). See GEUSIONOSI.

GEUTHMOS (Lat.), n. m. Ju^{2}th(gu^{2}th)'mo^{2}s. Gr., γευθμός. See GEUSIS.

GEWÄCHS (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vach^{2}s'. 1. A plant. 2. A growth or excrescence. [a, 14.]—**Afterg'.** An excrescence about the anus.—**Brüchiges G.** See TOPHUS.—**Feigenartiges G.** See FICUS (1st def.).—**Fettg'.** A fatty growth.—**Fleischiges G.** See SARCOMA.—**Geissblattartige G'e.** The *Caprifoliæ.* [L, 80.]—**G'alkali.** See the major list.—**G'kunde, G'lehre.** See BOTANY.—**G'reich.** The vegetable kingdom. [L, 43.]—**Giftg'.** A poisonous herb or plant. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Gummig'.** A gummy tumor. [B.]—**Offenblühende G'e.** The *Phanerogamæ.* [L, 80.]—**Schwammichtes G.** A fungous excrescence. [L, 80.]—**Schwarzes G.** Melanoma. [L, 80.]

GEWÄCHSALKALI (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vach^{2}s'a^{3}l-ka^{3}l-e. See *Vegetable* ALKALI.—**(Alkalisches) luftsaures G.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*

GEWEBE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vab'e^2. See TISSUE.—**Accidentelles seröses G.** A new formation of serous sacs (bursæ). [A, 305.]—**Adenoides G.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Aderg'.** See RETE *vasculosum.*—**Alveoleng'.** See *Alveolar* TISSUE.—**Areoläres G.** Areolar tissue. [L, 115.]—**Bindeg'.** Connective tissue. [B.]—**Cavernöses G.** Cavernous tissue. [L.]—**Cellularg'.** Cellular tissue.—**Cytogenes G.** [Kölliker]. Adenoid tissue. [L, 31.]—**Elastisches G.** See *Elastic* TISSUE.—**Epithelg', Epitheliales G.** See *Epithelial* TISSUE.—**Fadiges G.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**Fettg'.** Adipose tissue.—**Fibröses G.** See *Fibrous* TISSUE.—**Flickg'.** Cicatricial tissue. [A, 521.]—**Folliculäres G.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Füllg'.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**Gallertg'.** See *Gelatinous* TISSUE.—**Gefässg'.** See RETE *vasculare.*—**Germinalg'.** See TELA *sexualis.*—**G'athmung.** See *Tissue* RESPIRATION.—**G'bildung.** See HISTOGENESIS.—**G. des Fusses.** The arch of the foot. [L.]—**G'elemente.** See *Anatomical* ELEMENTS.—**G'entstehung.** See HISTOGENESIS.—**G'entstehungslehre, G'lehre.** See HISTOLOGY.—**Gliag'.** See NEUROGLIA.—**G'machend.** See HISTOGENETIC.—**G'kitt.** See GLOBULIN.—**Grundg'.** See STROMA.—**Hæmalg'.** Blood-cells. [J.]—**Häutiges G.** Membranous tissue. [L, 80.]—**Interstitielles G.** Interstitial tissue. [L, 115.]—**Knocheng'.** Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Knorpelg'.** Cartilage. [L.]—**Muskelg'.** Muscular tissue.—**Netzförmiges G.** Reticular tissue.—**Sehneng'.** Connective tissue in the form of tendons. [J.]—**Spindelg'.** See *Spindle* TISSUE.—**Strahlzelliges G.** See ACTINENCHYMA.—**Subarachnoideales G.** Subarachnoid tissue. [I, 6 (K).]—**Unterhautfettg'.** See *Subcutaneous adipose* TISSUE.—**Unterhautg', Unterhautzellg'.** See *Subcutaneous connective* TISSUE.—**Unterschleimhautg'.** See *Submucous areolar* TISSUE.—**Zelliches G.** Cellular tissue. [L, 80.]

GEWEBE-PISANG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vab'e^2-pe-sa^{3}n^2. The *Musa textilis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GEWEBLICH (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-vab'li^{2}ch^2. See TEXTURAL.

GEWEIH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vi'. See ENDgeweih.

GEWERBEBEIN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-var'be^2-bin. See VERTEBRA.

GEWICHT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vi^{2}ch^{2}t'. Weight. [a, 27.]—**Absolutes G.** Absolute weight. [L, 80.]—**Bürgerliches G.** Civil weight. [L, 80.]—**Eigenthümliches G.** See *Specific* GRAVITY.—**G'seinheit.** A unit of weight. [B.]—**Gleichg'.** See EQUILIBRIUM and the major list.—**Leichtes G.** Troy weight. [B.]

—**Medicinisches G.** Pharmaceutical weight. [L, 80.]—**Positives G.** Positive weight. [L, 80.]—**Relatives G.** Relative weight. [L, 80.]—**Schweres G.** Avoirdupois weight. [B.]—**Spezifisches G.** Specific gravity. [α, 27.]

GEWIMPERT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-vi^{2}mp'e^{2}rt. Ciliated. [L, 80.]

GEWINDE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vi^{2}nd'e^2. See GINGLYMUS and LABYRINTH.

GEWIRBELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-verb'e^{2}lt. See VERTEBRATE.

GEWOHNHEIT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-von'hit. See HABIT.

GEWÖHNUNG (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{5}n'un^2. Use, custom; an accustoming. [L, 46 (α, 21).]

GEWÖLBCHEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{5}lb'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See FORNIX (2d def.).

GEWÖLBE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{5}lb'e^2. See FORNIX and FORNIX *cerebri*.—**Gaumeng'.** The arch of the palate.—**Gehirng'.** See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**G'bruch.** A fracture of the vault of the skull.—**G. der Augenhöhle.** The vault of the orbit. [L, 80.]—**G. der Mutterscheide.** See VAULT *of the vagina*.—**G. der Schädelhöhle.** See FORNIX *cranii*.—**G. des Gaumens.** The vault of the palate. [L, 80.]—**G. des Gehirns.** See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**G'-schenkel.** See the major list.—**Schädelg'.** See FORNIX *cranii*.—**Scheideng'.** See VAULT *of the vagina*.

GEWÖLBESCHENKEL (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{5}lb'e^2-she^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. See *Anterior* and *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.—**Absteigende G., Aufsteigende G.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.—**Hintere G.** See *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.—**Vordere G.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.

GEWÖLBFÖRMIG (Ger.), **GEWÖLBT** (Ger.), adj's. Ge^2-vu^{5}lb'fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g, -vu^{5}lbt'. Vault-shaped, fornicate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

GEWULSTET (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-vulst'e^{2}t. Swollen, protuberant. [A, 521.]

GEWUNDEN (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-vund'e^{2}n. Convoluted, cochleate. [L, 43.]

GEWÜRFELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-vu^{6}rf'e^{2}lt. Tessellated. [A, 523.]

GEWÜRZ (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz'. See CONDIMENT.—**Englisches G.** 1. Allspice. 2. A commercial name for a large variety of cloves. [B, 180 (α, 24); α, 14.]—**Flüssiges G'extrakt.** See EXTRACTUM *aromaticum fluidum*.—**G'baum.** The genus *Aromadendron*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G'beere.** See the major list.—**G'blatt.** See AGATHOPHYLLUM.—**G'döre.** The *Habzelia æthiopica*. [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**G'drute.** See CANELLA *alba*.—**G'essenz.** An aromatic essence. [L, 80.]—**G'essig.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**G'essigsäure.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *aromaticum*.—**G'flange.** The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*. [B. 81 (α, 21).]—**G'gohre.** The genus *Calycanthus*. [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**G'haft, G'haltig.** Aromatic, spiced. [L, 80.]—**G'latwerge.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**G'nägelsin, G'nelken.** See the major list.—**G'pulver.** See PULVIS *aromaticus*.—**G'reicher.** See EUGENIA *caryophyllata*.—**G'rindenbaum.** See the major list.—**G'species.** See SPECIES *aromaticæ*.—**G'stoff.** See AROMA.—**G'strauch.** See *G'gohre*.—**G. tinctur.** See TINCTURA *aromatica*.—**G'wasser.** See AQUA *aromatica*.—**Saure G'-tinctur.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum*.—**Winter's (amerikanische) G'rinde.** See CANELLA *alba*.

GEWÜRZBEERE (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz'bar-e^2. The genus *Monodora*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Muscatnussartige G.** The *Monodora myristica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GEWÜRZNÄGELEIN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz-nag-e^{2}l-in. See CLOVE.—**G'baum.** See EUGENIA *caryophyllata*.—**G'öl.** See *Oleum* CARYOPHYLLI.

GEWÜRZNELKEN (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz'ne^{2}lk-e^{2}n. Cloves. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G'öl.** Oil of cloves. [B.]—**G'pflaster.** See EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum*.—**G'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* CARYOPHYLLORUM.

GEWÜRZNELKENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz'ne^{2}lk-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 180 (α, 21).]—**Gewürzreicher G.** The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GEWÜRZRINDENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ge^2-vu^{6}rtz'ri^{2}nd-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Drimys*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Mehrblüthiger G.** See DRIMYS *granatensis*.—**Winter's G.** The *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GEYSER, n. Giz'u^{6}r. Icel., *géysa*, to rage, to bluster. A spouting spring. [A, 363 (α, 21).]—**G. Cañon.** A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are g's. They sometimes rise to the height of 15 feet, but the pressure varies at different times. [A, 363 (α, 21).]—**G. Spa Spring.** A place in Sonoma County, California, where there is a spring containing magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, and sodium sulphate and chloride. [A, 363, (α, 21).]—**G. Spring.** A place near Saratoga, New York, where there is an artesian well 140 feet deep containing water rich in saline ingredients and spouting up 22 feet. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

GEZACKT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tsa^{3}kt'. See PECTINATE.

GEZÄHNELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tsan'e^{2}lt. See DENTICULATE.

GEZÄHNT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tsant'. See DENTATE.

GEZELT (Ger.), n. Ge^2-tse^{2}lt'. See TENTORIUM.

GEZIRA, n. In the Soudan, a variety of gum arabic. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GEZISCH (Ger.), n. Ge^2-tsi^{2}sh'. See SIBILUS.

GEZÜNGELT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tsu^{6}n^2'e^{2}lt. See LIGULATE.

GEZWEIGT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tswigt'. Branched. [α, 14.]

GEZWEIT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tswit'. Binate, geminate. [B, 123 (α, 24); L, 81.]

GEZWEITHEILT (Ger.), adj. Ge^2-tswi'tilt. Bipartite. [L, 43.]

GHADAMES, GHADAMIS, n's. An oasis and town in the Desert of Sahara, about 300 miles south southwest of Tripoli, where there are many thermal springs. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

GHÁ-E-MARI (Bomb.), n. The *Kalanchoe laciniata* and the *Kalanchoe pinnata*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GHÁFITH (Ar.), n. 1. Originally, the *Eupatorium cannabinum*. 2. In the bazaars of Bombay, a small Persian species of *Gentiana* the flowering tops of which are sold under the name of *gul-ig.* as a substitute for g. (1st def.). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 14).]

GHAI MARI (Hind.), n. The *Kalanchoe laciniata* and the *Kalanchoe pinnata*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GHANDAH-VIROZAH (Hind., Bomb.), n. In India, the turpentine of *Pinus longifolia*; used for plasters, ointments, and fumigations. [W. Dymock, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

GHANTI-GURA (Hind.), n. The herb of *Pedalium murex*. [B, 46 (α, 24).]

GHANUR (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHARABHULI (Hind.), n. See GHARBHULI.

GHARAF (Ar.), n. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GHARBHULI (Bomb.), n. Lit., forgetfulness of home; the immature capsules of a species of *Datura* imported from Arabia. Their alleged physiological action is indicated by the name. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 14).]

GHARIKEEN (Bomb.), **GHARIKUMA** (Hind.), n's. The *Polyporus officinalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]

GHASDAMINI, n. The *Cassia abrus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GHATI (Bomb.), n. The *Solanum nigrum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]—**G. gonda.** The *Feronia elephantum*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**G. pitpatra.** See under PERISTROPHE *bicalyculata*.

GHATTI, n. A sort of gum derived from India, occurring in roundish or vermiform fragments of varying size; brownish-yellow or colorless; clear internally, roughened and dull on the external surface; furnishing a very adhesive, odorless, and tasteless mucilage and having marked emulsive power. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 30 (B).]

GHAUN-NO-NISHASTO (Guz.), **GHAUN-NU-DUDHA** (Guz.), n's. The *Triticum æstivum*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GHAUSAL, n. In the island of Malta, the *Scilla maritima*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]

GHÉ (Fr.), n. Ga. The *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GHEBBOONELLIE (Tel.), n. The *Premna integrifolia*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHEE, n. Butter clarified by slow boiling, forming an oil used in the East Indies by pharmacists as a basis for ointments, etc., and as an addition to food. [B, 18, 172, 185 (α, 24); P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471.]

GHEKOOL, n. In India, the tubers of *Typhonium trilobatum*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

GHEEKOOMAR (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Aloe indica*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHELAPHUL (Bomb.), n. The *Randia dumetorum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 14).]

GHELEGHERINTA (Tel.), n. The *Crotalaria verrucosa*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHELIJEHROO (Tel.), n. The *Trianthema obcordata*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHELINGIK TCHITCHEI (Turk.), n. The *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 92 (α, 14).]

GHENGHERAVIE (Tel.), n. The *Thespesia populnea*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHENNERU (Tel.), n. The *Nerium odorum*. [B, 172, (α, 24).

GHENONDEK, n. The *Celastrus senegalensis*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GHERA SAMAK (Ar.), n. See ISINGLASS.

GHERICHA (Tel.), **GHERKA** (Tel.), n's. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHERKIN, n. Gu^{6}rk'i^{2}n. Ger., *Gurke*. A small-fruited variety of the *Cucumis sativus*; also its fruit (the cucumber). [B, 185 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian g.** The unripe fruit of *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GHERUTTI-KAMMA (Tel.), n. The *Vernonia cinerea*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHETCHOO (Hind.), n. The *Spathium monostachyon*. [B, 19, 172 (α, 24).]

GHET-KUCHOO (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Typhonium orizense*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHI, n. See GHEE.

GHICWAR (Hind.), n. The *Aloe perfoliata*. [B. 172 (α, 24).]

GHIGHIS, n. In Africa, the *Acacia reticulata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GHI KANAVÁRA (Duk.), n. See *Bombay* ALOES.

GHILODI (Bomb.), n. The *Lacerta agilis*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GHINALITA-PAT (Beng.), n. The *Corchorus capsularis*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GHITTA GEMOCO (or **JECOMO**, or **JEMOU**) (Hind.), **GHITTAIEMOU**, n's. See GAMBOGE.

GHOBBEIREY, n. In Egypt, the *Glinus lotoides, Inula undulata*, and *Tournesolia tinctoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GHOLASARI (Duk.), n. The *Mimusops elengi*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GHOLI (Guz.), n. The *Bryonia grandis*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GHOONCHEE (Ar.), n. See Abrus.

GHOOSH (Beng.), n. The *Luffa pentandra* (seu *acutangula*). [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GHORAKA, n. See Carcapuli.

GHORKABAUM (Ger.), n. Gork'a^{3}-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. The genus *Xanthochymus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ovalblättriger G.** The *Xanthochymus ovalifolius*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GHOSHÁ-LATA (Beng.), n. The *Luffa amara*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GHOUIS, n. In Senegal, the *Adansonia digitata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GHOZADE (Ar.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GHRITA-KOOMAREE (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Aloe indica*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GHRITÁ-KUMÁRI (Sanscr.), n. See *Bombay* aloes.

GHUL-I-BANAFSHA (Bomb.), n. The flowers, mixed with a few leaves, of a species of *Viola*; used in native medicine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GHUL-KHAIRO (Bomb.), n. The flowers of *Althæa officinalis*, imported from Persia and used as a pectoral. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GHUNCHI (Beng.), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GHUNDHALEE (Hind.), n. The *Pœderia fœtida*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GHUNTA (Beng.), n. The *Bignonia suaveolens*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GIADE (Ar.), n. The *Teucrium polium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIAH-I-KAISARA (Ar.), n. The *Melilotus hamatus*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GIALAPPA (It.), n. Ja^{3}-la^{3}p'pa^{3}. Jalap-root. [B, 92, 125 (*a*, 14).]

GIANT, n. Ji'a^{2}nt. Gr., γίγας. Lat., *gigas*. Fr., *géant*. Ger., *Riese*. It., Sp., *gigante*. An individual notably larger than the usual size of individuals of the same species and the same stage of growth. See *G.*-cell.

GIANTISM, n. Ji'a^{2}nt-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *géantisme*. Ger., *Riesenhaftigkeit*. The state of being gigantic.

GIARDONE (It.), n. Ja^{3}r-do'na. See Horse-pox.

GIBA, n. Of the alchemists, a metallic medicine. [Ruland, Johnson (*a*, 325).]

GIBBA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}b(gi^{2}b)'ba^{3}. Gr., ὕβωμα, ὕβωσις. See Boss and Gibbosity.

GIBBER (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}b(gi^{2}b)'bu^{5}r(be^{2}r). Gen., *gib'beris*. A pouch-like enlargement (*e. g.*, of the base of a calyx or corolla). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. inferior thalami.** See Pulvinar.—**G. ulnæ.** See Olecranon.

GIBBEROSE, adj. Gi^{2}b'e^{2}r-os. See Gibbous.

GIBBEROSITY, n. Gi^{2}b-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^{2}. Lat., *gibberositas* (from *gibber*, a hunch). See Gibbosity.

GIBBIFEROUS, adj. Gi^{2}b-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *gibbifer* (from *gibber*, a hump, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *gibbifère*. Ger., *höckertragend*. Bearing a hump; of the gorge of a corolla, dilated into a swelling. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GIBBIFORM, adj. Gi^{2}b'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *gibbiformis*. Fr., *gibbiforme*. Ger., *höckerförmig*. Hump-like. [L, 107.]

GIBBOSE, adj. Gi^{2}b'os. See Gibbous.

GIBBOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}b(gi^{2}b)-bo^{2}s(bos)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. See Gibbosity.—**G. cariosa.** See *Pott's* disease.—**G. renis.** See Gibbus *renis*.—**G. ulnæ.** See Olecranon.

GIBBOSITY, n. Gi^{2}b-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^{2}. Gr., ὕβωμα, ὕβωσις. Lat., *gibbositas* (from *gibber*, a hump). Fr., *gibbosité*. Ger., *Gibbosität*, *Höcker* (1st and 2d def's). It., *gibbosità*. Sp., *giba* (1st and 2d def's), *gibosidad*. 1. A protuberant swelling, a boss. 2. The hump caused by curvature of the spine in kyphosis (*q. v.*). [E.] 3. The state of being gibbous.—**Angular g.** Fr., *gibbosité angulaire*. Ger., *anguläre Gibbosität*. A g. due to angular curvature of the spine.

GIBBOUS, adj. Gi^{2}b'u^{3}s. Gr., ὑβός, κῦφος. Lat., *gibbosus*. Fr., *gibbeux*. Ger., *höckerig*. Humped; hump-backed.

GIBBOUSNESS, n. Gi^{2}b'u^{3}s-ne^{2}s. See Gibbosity (3d def.).

GIBBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}b(gi^{2}b)'bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See Boss, Gibbosity, and Kyphosis.—**G. Pottii.** See *Pott's* disease.—**G. renis.** The lateral convex margin of the kidney. [L, 31.]

GIBUM, n. Of the alchemists, cheese. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GICARA (Port.), n. Je'ka^{3}-ra^{3}. A Brazilian species of palm. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GICH, n. Of the alchemists, calcium sulphate. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GICHT (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ch^{2}t. See Gout and Arthritis (2d def.).—**Atypische G.** See Arthritis *anomala*.—**Bleibende G.** See Arthritis *fixa*.—**Fieberlose G.** See Arthritis *chronica*.—**Fliegende G.** See Arthritis *aberrans*.—**Fussg'.** See Podagra.—**G'ablagerung.** A gouty deposit. [A, 523.]—**G'anfall.** An attack of gout. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'artig.** See Arthritic.—**G'beere.** The *Ribes nigrum*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'blume.** The genus *Primula*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'erisch.** See Arthritic.—**G'friesel.** See Arthrophlysis *cardiaca*.—**G'heilend.** See Antarthritic.—**G'ig, G'isch.** See Arthritic.—**G'krank.** Gouty, ill of the gout. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'krankheit.** See Gout.—**G'kraut.** The *Gratiola officinalis* and *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'leiden.** See Gout.—**G'lindernd.** See Antarthritic.—**G'materie.** Gouty matter. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'mittel.** An antarthritic remedy. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'morchel.** See the major list.—**G'schmerz.** Gouty pain. [A, 521.]—**G'schwamm.** The *Phallus impudicus*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'stein.** See Arthritolith.—**G'stoff.** The materies morbi of gout. [A, 521.]—**G'widrig.** See Antarthritic.—**G'wurz.** The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Gliederg'.** See *Articular* gout.—**Habituelle G.** Chronic gout. [L, 80.]—**Herumirrende G., Herumschweifende G.** See Arthritis *aberrans*.—**Hitzige G.** Acute gout. [L, 80.]—**Innere G.** See Arthritis *visceralis*.—**Langwierige G.** Chronic gout. [L, 80.]—**Laufende G.** See Arthritis *aberrans*.—**Retrograde G.** See Arthritis *retrograda*.—**Stehende G.** See Arthritis *fixa*.—**Tripperg'.** See Arthritis *gonorrhoica*.—**Unordentliche G., Unregelmässige G.** See Arthritis *anomala*.—**Verlarvte G.** See Arthritis *larvata*.—**Viscerale G.** See Arthritis *visceralis*.—**Wandernde G.** See Arthritis *aberrans*.—**Zurückgetretene G.** See Arthritis *retrograda*.

GICHTER (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}cht'e^{2}r. See Eclampsia.—**Cholämische G.** See *Cholæmic* eclampsia.—**Gehirng'.** See *Cerebral* eclampsia.

GICHTMORCHEL (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ch^{2}t'mo^{3}rch^{2}-e^{2}l. 1. The genus *Phallus*. 2. The *Phallus impudicus*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21); *a*, 14.]—**Gemeine G., Stinkende G.** See *G.* (2d def.).

GICLET (Fr.), n. Zhe-kla. See Ecballium *elaterium*.

GICTI (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}k(gi^{2}k)'ti(te). See Git.

GID, n. Gi^{2}d. Lat., *hydatidesis*. Ger., *Drehkrankheit*. A disease of sheep caused by the *Cœnurus cerebralis* in the brain; so called because vertigo is a prominent symptom. [L.]

GIDDA, n. A commercial name for gum arabic shipped from G., Arabia. [B, 18, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'gummi.** See *G.*

GIDDINESS, n. Gi^{2}d'i^{2}-ne^{2}s. See Vertigo.—**Galvanic g.** G. produced in susceptible individuals by sending a continuous galvanic current through the head. [*a*, 34.]

GIDDY, adj. Gi^{2}d'i^{2}. Fr., *étourdi*. Ger., *schwindelig*. It., Sp., *vertiginoso*. Syn.: *dizzy*. Having the sensation of whirling or reeling about, with imperfect power of preserving the balance of the body. [D, 20.]

GIDDY-BERRY, n. Gi^{2}d'i^{2}-be^{2}r-i^{2}. The *Viburnum lantana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

GIDDY-GANDER, n. Gi^{2}d'i^{2}-ga^{2}nd-u^{5}r. The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GIDEONKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}d'e^{2}-o^{2}n-kra^{3}-u^{4}t. The herb of *Drosera rotundifolia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GIEBEL (Ger.), n. Geb'e^{2}l. 1. The roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 6 (K).] 2. See Fastigium (1st def.).—**G. der vierten Höhle, G. im vierten Ventrikel.** See Valve *of Vieussens*.—**G'kante.** The overhanging portion of the cerebellar part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

GIENGEN (Ger.), n. Gen^{2}'e^{2}n. A town in the district of the Jaxt, Würtemberg, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium carbonate. [L, 37, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GIERSCH (Ger.), n. Gersh. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GIESSBECKEN (Ger.), n. Ges'be^{2}k-e^{2}n. See Arytæna.—**G'förmig.** See Arytænoid.

GIESSHÜBEL (Ger.), n. Ges'hu^{6}b-e^{2}l. 1. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Berggiesshübel.—**G.-Puchstein.** See *G.* (1st def.).

GIESSKANNE (Ger.), n. Ges'ka^{3}n-ne^{2}. See Arytæna.—**G'nförmig.** See Arytænoid.

GIESSKELLE (Ger.), n. Ges'ke^{2}l-le^{2}. See Arytæna.

GIFFÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji^{2}f(gi^{2}f)'fe(fa^{3}-e^{2}). See Fugillæ.

GIFOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}f(gi^{2}f)-o'la^{3}. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Filago*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**G. vulgaris.** See Filago *germanica*.

GIFT (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ft. Poison.—**Ansteckungsg'.** See Contagium.—**Aetzende G'e.** Corrosive poisons. [L, 80.]—**Austrocknende G'e.** Desiccant poisons. [L, 80.]—**Betäubende G'e.** Narcotic poisons. [L, 80.]—**Bitterg'.** See Picrotoxin.—**Faulige G'e.** Septic poisons. [L, 80.]—**Flüchtige G'e.** Volatile poisons. [L, 80.]—**Gegeng'.** See Antidote.—**G'abtreibend.** See Alexipharmac.—**G'arzenei.** 1. A poisonous drug. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).] 2. See Alexipharmac.—**G'baum.** See the major list.—**G'blume.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'bohnen.** See Abrus *precatorius*.—**G'eiche.** The *Rhus toxicodendron*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'erz.** Arsenic-ore. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'esche.** The *Rhus venenata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G'haltig.** Containing poison, poisonous, venomous. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'handel.** A trade in poisonous drugs. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'hauch.** A blight. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'heil.** The *Aconitum anthora*. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'heilwurz.** The root of *Aconitum anthora*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'heilwurzel.** See Dorstenia *contrayerva*.—**G'ig.** Poisonous, venomous, deleterious, virulent. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'igkeit.** See Toxicity.—**G'kies.** Arsenical pyrites, white arsenic-ore. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'kraut.** 1. Any poisonous herb. 2. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'kunde.** See Toxicology.—**G'kundiger.** A toxicologist. [*a*, 14.]—**G'lehre.** See Toxicology.—**G'los.** Poisonless, not poisonous. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'losigkeit.** The state of not being poisonous. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'materie.** Poisonous matter. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'mittel.** See Antidote.—**G'prüfung.** A testing for poison. [L, 80.]—**G'regen.** Mildew, blight. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'reich.** Abounding in poison. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'reizker.**

The *Lactarius torminosus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]—**G'schein.** A prescription or permit authorizing the purchase of a poison. [A, 521.]—**G'stiller.** See ANTIDOTE.—**G'stoff.** Poisonous matter. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'trinken.** The drinking of poison. [L, 80.]—**G'verkauf.** The sale of poisons. [A, 521.]—**G'voll.** See *G'reich.*—**G. von Lamas, G. von La Peca, G. von Moyabamba.** Varieties of curare. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'wende.** The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'widrig.** See ALEXIPHARMAC.—**G'wurz.** See CRINUM *asiaticum.* [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'wurzel.** See the major list.—**G'wüthcrig.** The *Cicuta virosa.* [L, 80.]—**Glänzender G'stiller.** See ANTIDESMA *alexiterium.*—**Krampfg'.** A poison causing convulsions. ["Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889, p. 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Langsames G.** A slow poison. [L, 80.]—**Oertliches G.** A topical poison. [L, 80.]—**Scharfes G.** An acrid poison. [L, 80.]—**Schnell tödtendes G.** A poison that causes death quickly. [L, 80 (*a*, 21).]—**Spinneng'.** A clear, transparent, thick, oily fluid, having a very bitter taste, secreted by the poison glands of all the *Araneida*, and injected by them into their prey. [Husemann (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Thierisches G.** An animal poison. [L, 80.]—**Wurstg'.** See ALLANTOTOXICON.

GIFTBAUM (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ft'ba^3-u^{4}m. A poisonous tree, especially the *Rhus toxicodendron.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Javanischer G.** The *Antiaris toxicaria.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

GIFTWURZEL (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ft'vurts-e^{2}l. The *Polygonum bistorta* and the *Vincetoxicum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bittere indische G.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Brasilianische G.** The *Dorstenia brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Mexikanische G.** The *Dorstenia drakena* and the *Psoralia pentaphylla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Peruanische G.** The *Dorstenia tubicina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Schuppige G.** The *Dorstenia faria*, the *Dorstenia Houstoni*, and the *Dorstenia vitella.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GIGANTEA (Lat.), n. f. Ji(gi^2)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-te(ta)'a^3. From γίγας, a giant. 1. The *Helianthus annuus.* 2. Of Stackhouse, the genus *Laminaria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. digitata.** Of Stackhouse, the *Laminaria conica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. simplicifolia.** Of Stackhouse, the *Laminaria saccharina.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIGANTIC, adj. Ji-ga^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., γιγαντεῖος. Lat., *giganteus.* Fr., *gigantesque.* Ger., *riesenhaft.* Extraordinarily large.

GIGANTISME (Fr.), n. Zhe-ga^{3}n^{2}t-ez'm. The state of being gigantic.—**G. utérin.** Of Polaillon, hypertrophy of the uterus with enlargement of its cavity not due to pregnancy or to anything distending it; said to occur in women at about the age of thirty, and tending to subside after the menopause. ["Union méd.," Nov. 22, 1887, p. 745.]

GIGANTOBLAST, n. Ji-ga^{2}nt'o-bla^{2}st. From γίγας, a giant, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *gigantoblaste.* Ger., *G.* Syn.: *megaloblast.* Of Ehrlich, a form of germ found in the blood of persons having progressive pernicious anæmia. ["Sem. méd.," Nov. 27, 1889, p. 442 (*a*, 18).]

GIGANTODES (Lat.), adj. Ji(gi^2)-ga^{2}nt(ga^{3}nt)-od'ez(as). Gr., γιγαντώδης. See GIGANTIC.

GIGANTOLOGY, n. Ji-ga^{2}nt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *gigantologia* (from γίγας, a giant, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *gigantologie.* Ger., *Riesenlehre.* The teratology of giants. [A, 385.]

GIGANTOSTEOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji(gi^2)-ga^{2}nt(ga^{3}nt)-o^{2}ste^2-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From γίγας, a giant, ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Riesenknochenlehre.* The osteology of giants. [A, 322.]

GIGARTINA (Lat.), n. f. Ji(gi^2)-ga^{3}r-ti(te)'na^3. Of Lamouroux, a genus of *Algæ* belonging to the *Florideæ*, having globose external capsules containing roundish masses of spores; allied to *Chondrus.* The *Gigartineæ* are: Of Bory, a family of the *Florideæ* (or [Kützing] of the *Periblasteæ*); of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Centrothalamæ;* of Harvey, a suborder of the *Cryptonemiaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. acicularis, G. aciculosa.** A species found on the coast of France and Spain, and sold often in France as carrageen. It is less soluble than the latter. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Griffithsiæ.** Fr., *gigartine pliée.* A species found in Corsican moss. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. helminthochorton.** See ALSIDIUM *helminthochorton.*—**G. lichenoides.** A light purple or greenish sea-weed found on the coasts of Ceylon, Burmah, and the Malay Islands. It is used as a demulcent and, by the Chinese, for making jelly. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**G. mamillosa.** A species found on the shores of the Atlantic; collected with *Chondrus crispus* and having the same properties. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**G. muricata.** The *Fucus lichenoides.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. plicata.** See *G. Griffithsiæ.*—**G. speciosa.** The jelly-plant of Australia, an edible species. It is now referred to *Eucheuma.* [B, 3, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sphærococcus.** A species frequently used to adulterate Corsican moss. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]—**G. spinosa.** See EUCHEUMA *spinosum.*—**G. tenax.** The *Ficus tenax.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIGARTON (Lat.), n. n. Ji(gi^2)-ga^{3}rt'o^{2}n. Gr., γίγαρτον. A grape-stone. [A, 325.]

GIGARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}g(gi^{2}g)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From γίγας, a giant, and ἄρον (see ARUM). The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. serpentaria.** See DRACUNCULUS *vulgaris.*

GIGAS (Lat.), n. m. Ji(gi^2)'ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s). Gen., *-gant'os* (*-is*). See GIANT.

GIGASTYLOSPORE, n. Ji-ga^3-stil'o-spor. From γίγας, a giant, στῦλος, a pillar, and σπόρος, a seed. A large stylospore found in *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIGERI, n. See GINGELI.

GIGERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji(gi^2)-je(ga)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GIZZARD.

GIGGER, n. Ji^{2}g'u^{5}r. See CHIGOE.

GIGIRI, n. See GINGELI.

GIGONDAS (Fr.), n. Zhe-go^{2}n^2-da^3. A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 375 (*a*, 14).]

GIGONZA (Sp.), n. He-gon'tha. A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there are sulphurous and alkaline springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GIGOT (Fr.), n. Zhe-go. The *Iris fœtidissima.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GILA-GACH (Beng.), n. The *Entada pusœtha.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GILARAKA (Tel.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GILARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GILATIGA (Tel.), n. The *Entada pusœtha.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GILAUNDA (Hind.), n. The *Bassia latifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GILCOMSTON, n. Gi^{2}l'ku^{3}mz-tu^{3}n. A chalybeate well at Aberdeen, Scotland. [*a*, 14.]

GIL-CUP, n. Gi^{2}l'ku^{3}p. 1. Of Linnæus, the *Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus bulbosus*, and *Ranunculus repens.* 2. The *Caltha palustris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GILDED, adj. Gi^{2}ld'e^{2}d. Lat., *auratus.* Fr., *doré.* Ger., *vergolden.* Covered with a thin layer of gold. [B.]

GILÉAD (Fr.), n. Zhe-la-a^{3}d. See ABIES *balsamea.*

GILE-ARAMANI (Pers., Hind.), n. See *Armenian* BOLE.

GILET (Fr.), n. Zhe-la. A waistcoat. [*a*, 21.]—**G. de force.** See CAMISOLE.

GILGEN (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}l'ge^{2}n. 1. The *Iris germanica.* 2. The genus *Pancratium.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'kraut.** The herb of *Calendula officinalis.* [B, 20.]—**G'wurzel.** The root of the *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GILINGIS, n. The fruit of *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GILL, n. Gi^{2}l (1st and 2d def's), ji^{2}l (3d and 4th def's). 1. A lamella of an agaric. [B, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. In the pl., *g's*, see BRANCHIÆ. 3. A measure of 4 fl. oz. 4. A popular name for various plants.—**Biserial g's, Complete g's.** G's supported by two rows of processes attached to the branchial arches. [L, 14, 207.]—**External g's.** G's not contained in cavities or pouches, but external to the body; ectobranchiæ. [L, 207.]—**False g's.** See BRANCHIÆ *tracheales.*—**Fixed g's.** G's which are attached at their periphery to the dermal integument. [L, 14.]—**Free g.** G's of which the periphery is unattached. [L, 14.]—**G.-ale.** 1. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).] 2. See under ALE.—**G. basket.** See *Branchial* BASKET.—**G. cover.** See OPERCULUM.—**G.-creep (or -go) -by-the-ground.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G'flap.** See OPERCULUM.—**G.-gowan.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G.-run-by-the-street.** The *Saponaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G'rumbith-ground, G.-runbith-ground, G.-run-by-th' ground.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Gowan g.** See *G.-gowan.*—**Half g's.** See *Pseudo*-BRANCHIÆ.—**Incomplete g's.** See *Uniserial g's.*—**Internal g's.** G's situated in cavities or pouches or within the body. [L, 207.]—**Opercular g's.** See *Opercular* BRANCHIÆ.—**Tracheal g's.** See BRANCHIÆ *tracheales.*—**Uniserial g's.** G's supported by a single row of processes attached to the branchial arches. [L, 14, 207.]—**Whole g's.** See *Biserial g's.*

GILLA (Ar.), n. Fr., *gille.* An old name for various impure or deliquescent salts, especially zinc sulphate and ammonium chloride. [A, 322, 325.]—**G. Theophrasti** (Lat.). Impure zinc sulphate. [A, 322.]—**G. vitrioli.** Fr., *gille de vitriol.* Of Paracelsus, zinc sulphate. [A, 518.]

GILLENIA (Lat.), n. f. Gi^{2}l-lan'i^2-a^3. From *Gillen*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *gillénie.* Ger., *Gillenie.* Indian physic. American ipecacuanha. 1. A genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Spiræœ.* 2. The root of *G. trifoliata* and *G. stipulata*, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. [B, 34, 173, 181 (*a*, 24).]—**G. stipulacea.** Ger., *nebenblättrige Gillenie.* Bowman's root; a species found from western New York to Alabama, having the properties of *G. trifoliata.* The Cherokee Indians use a decoction of the root. [B, 5, 34, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (*a*, 14).]—**G. trifoliata.** Fr., *ipecacuanha de Virginie, spiréa à trois folioles.* Ger., *dreiblättrige Gillenie.* A species growing in woods in Canada and in the United States from New York to Florida; sometimes used as a substitute for ipecacuanha. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GILLENIN, n. Gi^{2}l'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *gillénin.* Ger., *G.* The active principle of *Gillenia*, obtained by Stanhope in the form of a whitish powder, having a slight odor and a very bitter taste, neutral to test paper, and soluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in dilute acids. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]

GILLIFLOWER, n. Ji^{2}l'i^2-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. See GILLYFLOWER.

GILLON (Fr.), n. Zhe-lo^{2}n^2. The *Viscum album.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GILLURKAPUTTA (Hind.), n. A substance resembling dried leaves, thought to be derived from *Laminaria saccharina;* used in goître in India. [H. Cope (B, 46 [*a*, 14]).]

GILLY, n. Ji^{2}l'i^2. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GILLYFLOWER, n. Ji^{2}l'i^2-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. 1. The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* 2. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* 3. The *Matthiola incana.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Castle-g.** The *Matthiola incana.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Clove-g.** The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cuckoo-g.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Dame's-g.** The *Hesperis matronalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Feathered g.** The *Dianthus plumarius.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**March-g., Marsh-g.** See *Cuckoo-g.*—**Mock-g.** The *Saponaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Queen's-g., Rogue's-g.** See *Dame's-g.*—**Sea-g.** The *Armeria vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Single g.** See *Feathered g.*—**Stock-g.** The *Matthiola annua, Matthiola incana*, and *Matthiola græca.* [B, 275 (*a*, 21).]—**Turkey-g.** The *Tagetes erecta.*

[A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Wall-g.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Water-g.** The *Hottonia palustris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Whitsun-g.** The double-flowered variety of *Hesperis matronalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Winter-g.** 1. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* 2. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow g., Yellow stock-g.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GILOE-KÁ-SATTA (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GILROY HOT SPRINGS, n. pl. Gi^{2}l-roi′. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there are thermal springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

GILSLAND-SPA, n. Gi^{2}lz′la^{2}nd. A place in Cumberland County, England, where there is an earthy, sulphurous spring. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

GILVOR (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′vo^{2}r(wo^{2}r). From *gilvus*, pale-yellow. The earthy complexion of certain cachexiæ and dyscrasiæ. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

GILVUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Pale-yellow. [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]

GIMEAUX (Fr.), n. Zhe-mo. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, saline, and alkaline springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GIMLET-WOOD, n. Gi^{2}m′le^{2}t-wu^{4}d. The *Eucalyptus salubris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GIN, n. Ji^{2}n. Lat., *spiritus juniperi compositus.* Fr., *eau-de-vie de genièvre.* An alcoholic beverage distilled usually from rye or barley, and flavored with juniper-berries and sometimes other aromatics. It is employed especially in domestic practice as a diuretic and carminative. In regular practice it is replaced by the official spiritus juniperi compositus. [B.]—**English g.** A drink consisting of the impure products obtained in the distillation of Scotch and English whisky, rectified and flavored with oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, etc. [B, 138.]—**Holland g.** Syn.: *hollands.* A pure variety made in Holland, consisting of a spirit distilled from a mixture of rye and barley fermented by yeast and flavored with juniper-berries. [B, 138.]

GINDSCHE, n. In Java, the *Cannabis indica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GINGE, n. The seed of *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GINGELI, GINGELY, n's. Ji^{2}n-je′li^{2}. Fr., *gingili, gengéli.* Ar., *chulchulân.* The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-oil.** Fr., *huile de gingili.* The oil of *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 185.]—**G.-oil-plant.** See *G.*

GINGEMBRE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^{2}-zha^{3}n^{2}-br′. See GINGER and ZINGIBER.—**Alcoolé de g.** See *Tinctura* ZINGIBERIS.—**Bière de g. sèche.** See GINGER-*beer powder.*—**Condit de g.** See *Confect of* GINGER.—**Extrait liquide de g.** See *Extractum* ZINGIBERIS *fluidum.*—**G. bâtard.** The *Zingiber officinale* and the *Canna indica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. blanc.** 1. The *Zingiber officinale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. See *White* GINGER.—**G. d'Égypte.** The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. marron.** The *Canna indica.* [B, 121.]—**G. noir.** The unbleached root of *Zingiber officinale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Huile essentielle de g.** See *Oil of* GINGER.—**Oléorésine de g.** See *Oleoresina* ZINGIBERIS.—**Olénle de g.** See *Oil of* GINGER.—**Pipéroïde de g.** See *Oleoresina* ZINGIBERIS.—**Poudre de cannelle et de g.** See PULVIS *aromaticus.*—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ginger-root dried in the oven at about 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Teinture de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* ZINGIBERIS.

GINGEOLE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^{2}-zhol. The jujube-berry. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

GINGEOLIER (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^{2}-zho-le-a. The *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

GINGER, n. Ji^{2}n′ju^{5}r. Gr., ζιγγίβερι (1st def.). Lat., *gingiber* (1st def.), *zingiber* (1st def.), *zingiberi* (1st def.). Fr., *gingembre* (1st def.). Ger., *Ingwer* (1st def.). It., *zenzero* (1st def.). Sp., *gengibre* (1st def.). Tam., *ingie.* Mal., *ischi.* Tel., *ullum.* Hind., *south.* Beng., *ada.* 1. The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* and other allied species of *Zingiber*, also of some species of *Alpinia, Asarum*, etc. (see ZINGIBER). 2. The *Sedum acre.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**African g.** The commercial name for a variety of coated g. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Amada g.** The *Curcuma amada.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Barbadoes g.** See *Black g.*—**Bengal g.** A commercial name for a scraped g. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Black g.** The ordinary g. of commerce; prepared by cleansing the root, scalding in boiling water to prevent germination, and then drying. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Broad-leaved g.** The *Zingiber zerumbet.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Coated g.** G. dried without removal of the epidermis. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Cochin g.** One of the scraped or uncoated g's. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Common g.** The *Zingiber officinale;* in commerce, black g. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24.]—**Confect of g.** Fr., *condit de gingembre.* A preparation made by decorticating g.-root, boiling till tender, boiling repeatedly in syrup (made thicker each time), and drying. [B, 89, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**Decorticated g.** See *Uncoated g.*—**East Indian g.** G. imported from Calcutta, chiefly black g. The uncoated variety is of a darker color than the white, or Jamaica, g. [B, 5, (*a*, 24).]—**Egyptian g.** The *Colocasia esculenta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Essence of g.** See *Tinctura* ZINGIBERIS *fortior.*—**Ethereal extract of g.** See *Oleoresina* ZINGIBERIS.—**Fluid extract of g.** See *Extractum* ZINGIBERIS *fluidum.*—**Garden-g.** An old name for *Capsicum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-beer.** Lat., *cerevisia zingiberis* (seu *zingiberata*, seu *cum zingibere*). A preparation made of sugar, bruised Jamaica g., tartaric acid, lemon-juice, and yeast in varying proportions, mixed with boiling water, fermented for a day or two, cleared with white of egg, and bottled. [A, 377 (*a*, 14).]—**G.-beer powder.** Fr., *bière de gingembre sèche.* A preparation made by mixing 4 grammes of powdered g., 20 of sodium bicarbonate, and 140 of white sugar for 12 powders in blue paper, and dividing 26 of tartaric acid into 12 powders in white paper. On mixing a solution of a powder of one kind with a solution of one of the other, an effervescent aromatic draught is formed. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**G'bread.** See the major list.—**G. champagne.** A preparation made like g.-beer, but with a larger proportion of sugar, and left for some time before bottling, when it can be kept for several years. [A, 377 (*a*, 14).]—**G.-grass.** See the major list.—**G'leaf.** The *Eremocarpus setigerus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, xxx (*a*, 14).]—**G. pearls.** Sugar-coated pills or pearls made by coating 5 parts of sugar granules with a mixture of 3 parts of finely powdered white g. and 45 of boiled sugar. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**G.-plant.** The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**G.-pop.** See *G.-beer.*—**G.-wine.** Wine impregnated with g. [L, 56.]—**G'worts.** The *Zingiberaceæ.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Green g.** G. preserved in syrup. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Imperial g.-beer.**—See *G.-beer.*—**Indian g.** The *Asarum canadense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Infusion of g.** See *Infusum* ZINGIBERIS.—**Jamaica g.** See *White g.*—**Limonated g.-beer.** See *G.-beer.*—**Mango g.** The root of *Curcuma amada.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of g.** Lat., *oleum zingiberis* (et *zingiberis æthereum*). Fr., *huile essentielle* (ou *volatile*) *de gingembre.* Ger., *Ingweröl.* A volatile oil distilled from g., consisting of a mixture of several hydrocarbons (cymene, terpene, etc.), aldehydes, and compound ethers. [B, 8, 119.]—**Oleoresin of g.** See *Oleoresina* ZINGIBERIS.—**Red g.** The *Zingiber officinale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Scraped g.** See *Uncoated g.*—**Strong tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* ZINGIBERIS *fortior.*—**Syrup of g.** See *Syrupus* ZINGIBERIS.—**Tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* ZINGIBERIS.—**Troches of g.** See *Trochisci* ZINGIBERIS.—**Uncoated g.** Scraped g.; g. from which the epidermis has been removed before drying. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *White g.* and *East Indian g.*—**White g.** Fr., *gingembre blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Jamaica g.; a light and very pungent variety of uncoated g., prepared in Jamaica by selecting the best roots, depriving them of their epidermis, and drying. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild American g.** The *Asarum canadense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild g.** 1. See ASARUM *canadense.* 2. In the West Indies, the genera *Costus* and *Renealmia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wood-g.** The *Anemone ranunculoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GINGERBREAD, n. Ji^{2}n′ju^{5}r-bre^{2}d. The *Hyphæne thebaica.* [B, 75, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Egyptian g.-tree, G.-tree.** See *G.*—**Sierra Leone g.-tree.** See *G.* PLUM.

GINGER-GRASS, n. Ji^{2}n′ju^{5}r-gra^{3}s. 1. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* 2. The *Andropogon nardus.* 3. The *Panicum glutinosum.* [B, 18, 185, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-g.-oil plant.** The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 18, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of g.-g.** Rúsa oil, geranium oil; obtained from the *Andropogon schœnanthus* and used for adulterating oil of rose. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

GINGEROL, n. Ji^{2}n′ju^{5}r-o^{2}l. A principle derived from ginger, apparently isomeric with capsicin; a nearly odorless liquid, of fiery taste, readily soluble in 50-per-cent. alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, in carbon disulphide, in oil of turpentine, in acetic acid, and in dilute solution of potash; insoluble in solutions of ammonia and of the alkaline carbonates. [L, 57; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, xxviii, xxx, xxxiii (*a*, 14).]

GINGIBER (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})′ji^{2}(gi^{2})-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r). Gen., *-gib′eris.* See ZINGIBER.—**Gingiberis amaritudo.** See CANELLA *alba.*

GINGIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-brak(bra^{3}ch^{2})′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *gingiva*, the gum, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Snoy, a form of scurvy affecting the gums and arms. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GINGIBRINE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^{2}-zhe-bren. See *Poudre de* GINGEMBRE.

GINGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHÆREFOLIUM and DAUCUS *g.*

GINGIOLA (It.), n. Ji^{2}n-jo′la^{3}. The genus *Zizyphus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GINGIPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-ped(pe^{2}d)′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *gingiva*, the gum, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *scorbut.* Ger., *Scharbock.* Of Snoy, a form of scurvy attacking the gums and the feet. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GINGIVA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji(ge)′va^{3}(wa^{3}). Fr., *gencive.* Ger., *Zahnfleisch.* The gum of a tooth. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**G. cærulea.** See *Gingival* LINE.

GINGIVAL, adj. Ji^{2}n′ji^{2}-v′l. Fr., *g.* Pertaining to the gums. [C.]

GINGIVALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)′ji^{2}-(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From *gingiva*, a gum, and ἄλγος, pain. Neuralgia of the gums. [*a*, 34.]

GINGIVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-va(wa^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *gingiva*, the gum. A mouth-wash.—**G. anglicum.** See GARGARISMA *aluminosum.*

GINGIVITE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^{2}-zhe-vet. See ULITIS.—**G. phosphorée.** Ulitis caused by phosphorus. [*a*, 18.]

GINGIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-vi(we)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *gingiva*, the gum (see also *-itis* *). See ULITIS.—**Expulsive g.** Fr., *gingivite expulsive.* Syn.: *recession of the gums.* A form of ulitis accompanied by alveolar osteo-periostitis and the gradual expulsion of the tooth from its socket. [Mailhol, "Odontalgie"; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 14, 1885, p. 560.]

GINGIVULA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})′vu^{2}(wu^{4})-la^{3}. Dim. of *gingiva.* A little gum. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

GINGKO, n. See GINKGO.

GINGKOIC (or **GINGKOSIC**) **ACID,** n. See GINKGOSIC ACID.

GINGLYMARTHRODIA (Lat.), **GINGLYMO-ARTHRODIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ji^{2}n^{2}(gi^{2}n^{2})-gli^{2}m(glu^{5}m)-a^{2}r-throd′i^{2}-a^{3}, -o(o^{3})-a^{2}r-throd′i^{2}-a^{3}. For deriv., see GINGLYMUS and ARTHRODIA. A

variety of ginglymus in which in certain positions of the joint motion besides that of ginglymus is permitted. [L, 332.]

GINGLYMOID, GINGLYMOIDAL, adj's. Ji^{2}n^2′gli^{2}m-oid, ji^{2}n^2-gli^{2}m-oid′a^{2}l. From γίγγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *ginglymoïde.* Ger., *charniergelenkig.* Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus. [C.]

GINGLYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n^2(gi^{2}n^2)′gli^{2}m(glu^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γίγγλυμος, γιγγλυμός. Fr., *ginglyme, charnière, articulation en charnière.* Ger., *Charniergelenk.* The variety of diarthrosis in which the motion is to and fro only, like that of a hinge; *e. g.*, the knee joint and the elbow joint.—**Angular g.** Fr., *ginglyme angulaire.* See *G.*—**Double g. of the knee joint.** A congenital malformation of the knee joint, attended by absence of the patella, in which the leg can be folded forward upon the thigh till the toes touch the groin. [Fischer, "Lancet," Aug., 1882, p. 297 (E).]—**G'förmig** (Ger.). See GINGLYMOID.—**Lateral g.** Fr., *ginglyme latéral.* See DIARTHROSIS *rotatorius.*—**Trochoid g.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.

GINGOULE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^2-gul. The *Agaricus eryngii.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GINKGO (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n^{2}k(gi^{2}n^{2}k)′go. Adopted from the Japanese. Of Linnæus, a genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Taxeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**G. biloba, G.-tree.** Fr., *g. bilobé, arbre aux quatre écus, arbre au ciel, noyer du Japon.* The maidenhair of Japan and China, having edible fruit-kernels which also furnish an oil. [B, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).]

GINKGOSIC ACID, n. Gi^{2}n^{2}k-go^{2}s′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ginkoïque* (ou *ginkgosique*). An organic acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, extracted from the fleshy part of the fruit of *Ginkgo biloba;* it melts at 35°, and solidifies again at 10° C. Wittstein declares that it consists merely of impure acetic acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GINKOR (Chin.), n. The *Ginkgo biloba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

GINOLES (Fr.), n. Zhe-nol. A place in the department of Aude, France, where there are thermal gaseous springs containing calcium carbonate and calcium, magnesium, and sodium sulphates. [L, 30, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GINORA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-o′ra^3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Lythrarieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**G. americana, G. syphilitica.** Fr., *g. d'Amérique.* The only species. Its juice is diuretic and sudorific, and is used in Mexico in venereal diseases. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GINOUSÈLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-nu-ze^{2}l. The *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GINSÃO (Port.), n. Ji^{2}n-so^{2}n^2′. The *Panax quinquefolium.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GINSEL (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}n′ze^{2}l. See AJUGA.—**Kriechender G.** See AJUGA *reptans.*

GIN-SEN (Chin.), n. The *Panax ginseng.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GINSENG, n. Ji^{2}n′se^{2}n^2. From Chin., *gin-sen,* a panacea. The root of *Aralia* (*Panax*) *g.* and *Aralia quinquefolia.* Dried, it is yellowish-white and wrinkled, and sometimes horny and translucent from having been submitted to a process of clarification. It has a feeble odor, and a taste resembling that of licorice. The Chinese attribute wonderful virtues to it in maintaining health and prolonging life, and consider it a remedy for almost all diseases, though actually it is nothing more than a demulcent. [B, 5. 18, 19, 116, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**American g.** The root of *Aralia quinquefolia.* [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Asiatic g.** The *Aralia g.*, according to Pereira; according to some, it is the same as American g. [B, 5, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Blue g., Blue-g.-plant.** The *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Chinese g.** See *G.*—**Dwarf-g.** The *Aralia triphylla.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. of Canada.** See *American g.*—**G.-plant.** The *Aralia g.*, *Aralia quinquefolia,* and probably other species. [B, 5, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix g.** The root of *Aralia quinquefolia.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

GINSTER (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}nst′e^{2}r. See GENISTA.—**Binsenartiger G.** The *Genista juncea.* [L, 80.]—**Canarischer G.** The *Genista canariensis.* [L, 80.]—**Färbender G.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Geflügelter G.** The *Genista sagittalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'gras.** The *Spartina pubera.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Grosser G.** The *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Pfeilblätteriger G.** The *Genista sagittalis.* [L, 80.]—**Scorpioneng'.** The *Genista scorpius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanischer G.** The *Spartium junceum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Stechg'.** See FURZE.

GINZING, n. Ji^{2}n′zi^{2}n^2. See GINSENG.

GIOL (Fr.), n. Zhe-ol. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIPFEL (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}p′fe^{2}l. See ACME, CULMEN, and CRISIS.—**G. des Berges.** See CULMEN *cerebelli.*—**G'früchtige.** See ACROCARPÆ.—**G'sprosser.** See ACROBRYON.—**G'ständig.** Terminal. [L, 80.]—**Klappeng'.** The apex of a valve of the heart.

GIPS (Ger.), n. Gi^{2}ps. See GYPS and GYPSUM.

GIPSY-FLOWER, n. Ji^{2}p′si^2-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Cynoglossum officinale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GIPSYWORT, n. Ji^{2}p′si^2-wu^{5}rt. The *Lycopus europæus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GIR, n. An alchemical name for quicklime. [B, 52.]

GIRAFFE, n. Ji^{2}r-a^{3}f′. Dengue; so called because of the stiffness of the neck. [G.]

GIRANDELLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}n^2-de^{2}l. The *Agaricus cantharellus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIRANDET (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}n^2-da. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRANDETS (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}n^2-da. The *Agaricus eryngii.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIRANDOLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}n^2-dol. 1. The *Dodecatheon meadia, Hottonia palustris, Amaryllis orientalis,* and *Chara vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] See also GIRANDOLLE. 2. That form of arrangement in plants or flower-bunches in which the lateral branches gradually diminish upward, thus imitating the figure of a chandelier with several rows of lights. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**G. d'eau.** The *Chara vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRANDOLLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}n^2-dol. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRARD (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}r. The *Ononis natrix.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. roussin.** The *Asarum europæum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRARDE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^{3}rd. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRASOL (Fr.), n. Zhe-ra^3-sol. From *girare,* to turn, and *sol,* the sun. The *Heliotropium europæum* and the *Helianthus annuus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRAUDE DE MOINE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rod d' mwa^{3}n. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRAUMON (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-mo^{2}n^2. A variety of *Cucurbita pepo.* [A, 526; B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIRDA CHOBA (Pers.), n. The *Areca catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GIRDIGAN (Pers.), n. The *Juglans regia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GIRDLE, n. Gu^{5}rd'l. A.-S., *gyrdel.* Gr., ζωστήρ. Lat., *cingulum.* Fr., *ceinture.* Ger., *Gürtel.* It., *cingolo, cintolo.* Sp., *cinturón.* 1. A belt or any belt-like structure. 2. In the *Diatomaceæ,* the lapping edges of the valves. [B, 279 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-bone.** See *Sphenethmoid* BONE.—**Limb g's.** Ger., *Extremitätengürtel.* See *Pectoral* ARCH and *Pelvic* ARCH.—**Mercurial g.** See CINGULUM *mercuriale.*—**Pelvic g.** See *Pelvic* ARCH.—**Sea-g.** The *Laminaria digitata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Shoulder g.** See *Pectoral* ARCH.

GIRILLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rel. See GIROLLE.

GIRKIN, n. Gu^{5}rk′i^{2}n. See GHERKIN.

GIRMER, n. Of the alchemists, tartar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GIROFLE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-f'l. 1. See CLOVE. 2. The *Ravensara aromatica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolat de g.** See *Spiritus* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Alcoolé de g.** See *Tinctura* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Bois de g.** See under BOIS.—**Chocolat au g.** Lat., *chocolata caryophyllorum* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A paste containing 144 parts of cacao, 120 parts of sugar, and 1 part of powdered cloves. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Clou de g.** See under CLOU.—**Eau de g.** See *Aqua* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Écorce de g.** See CASSIA *caryophyllata.*—**Esprit de g.** See *Spiritus* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Essence de g's.** See *Oil of* CLOVES.—**G. anglais.** A commercial name for cloves exported by the East India Company from the Molucca Islands and Zanzibar. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Rio Janeiro.** The buds of *Calyptranthes aromatica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Griffes de g's.** See CLOVE-*stalks.*—**Huile (essentielle, ou volatile) de g.** See *Oil of* CLOVES.—**Hydrolat de g.** See *Aqua* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Hydrolé (ou infusion) de g.** See *Infusum* CARYOPHYLLI.—**Mère des g's.** See *Mother*-CLOVE.—**Oléosucre de g.** See *Oleosaccharum* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Oléule de g's.** See *Oil of* CLOVES.—**Teinture de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CARYOPHYLLORUM.

GIROFLÉE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-fla. The genus *Cheiranthus.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'eau.** The *Hottonia palustris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des dames.** The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des murs, G. jaune.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. musquée.** The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. suissard.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Huile de g.** Lat., *oleum cheiri* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling together equal parts of flores cheiri and olive-oil, and expressing [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798], or by digesting 1 part of flores cheiri in 2 parts of olive-oil, and repeating the digestion with fresh flowers [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

GIROFLIER (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-fle-a. The *Eugenia caryophyllata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Baie de g.** See *Mother*-CLOVE.—**G. aromatique.** See EUGENIA *caryophyllata.*

GIROLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rol. The *Sium sisarum.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

GIROLI (Bomb.), n. See COCCULUS *cordifolius.*

GIROLLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rol. 1. The root of *Œnanthe sativa.* 2. The *Boletus edulis* and some other mushrooms. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ordinaire.** The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. rouge.** The *Boletus viscidus* (*scaber*). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Grande g.** The *Agaricus aquifolii.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIROLLES (Fr.), n. Zhe-rol. The *Sium sisarum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRON (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro^{2}n^2. The *Arum maculatum* and the *Caltha palustris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Grand g.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIRONILLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-nel. The *Caucalis grandiflora.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIROULE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rul. The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GIROUILLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ru-el. See DAUCUS *carota.*

GISEKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ge-zak′i^2-a^3. Fr., *giseque.* Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical or subtropical phytolaccaceous herbs found in Asia and Africa. The *Gisekieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Aizoideæ genuinæ;* of Meissner, a tribe of the *Phytolacceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pharnaceoides.** A species common in pasture grounds in India, where the fresh plant, including leaves, stalks, and capsules, is reduced to a powder, and given in water as a tænifuge. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

GISHIGISHI (Jap.), n. The *Rumex japonicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GISISIM, n. An old name for gum. [A, 325.]

GISLAND, n. Gi^{2}s′la^{2}nd. A place in Cumberland County, England, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

GÎTE (Fr.), n. Zhet. 1. The layer of epidermis forming the roof of the cuniculus made by the *Sarcoptes scabiei.* 2. Of the veterinarians, the collection of muscles surrounding the bones of the leg or forearm in ruminants. [A, 301, 385.]—**G. à la noix.** In the ox, the muscles covering the coxo-femoral articulation posteriorly. [A, 385.]

GITERMANIE (Hind., Pers.), n. See *Armenian* BOLE.

GITH (Fr.), n. Zhet. The genus *Nigella.*—**G. bâtard, G. sauvage.** The *Nigella arvensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GITHAGINE, n. Ji2th'a2j-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Githagin.* See AGROSTEMMINE.

GITHAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ji2th(gi2th)-a(a3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis.* Fr., *g.* 1. A section of the genus *Lychnis.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See AGROSTEMMA *g.*—**G. segetum.** Fr., *g. des moissons.* See AGROSTEMMA *githago.*

GITTER (Ger.), n. Gi2t'te2r. A grating. [B.]—**G'artig, G'förmig, G'ig.** See CANCELLATE.—**G'pflanze.** The genus *Ouvirandra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'schicht.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**G'schicht des Sehhügels** (oder **Thalamus**). The reticular layer of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**G'werk.** A lattice-work. [L, 80.]

GIUSQUIAMO (It.), n. Jus-kwi2-a3'mo. The genus *Hyoscyamus.* [B, 92, 125 (*a*, 14).]

GIVRE (Fr.), n. Zhe-vr'. 1. Hoar-frost. 2. The crystals on the best vanilla. [L, 43 ; B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GIZI, n. Gr., γιζί. An old name for a variety of *Cassia.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

GIZZARD, n. Gi2z'a3rd. Lat., *gigerium, ventriculus bulbosus.* Fr., *gésier.* Ger., *Fleischmagen.* The muscular division of a bird's stomach. It consists of a sac or cavity with powerful muscular walls, with a tough horny or bony lining, and in graminivorous birds usually contains small pebbles which have been swallowed to assist in triturating the food. [L, 221.]—**Fowl's g.** The dried lining membrane of the g. of the common fowl, used in Chinese medicine for dyspepsia and diarrhœa, and also in spermatorrhœa and urinary disorders, in which latter diseases the g. of male birds is used for female patients, and *vice versa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**South American ostrich's g.** The dried and powdered inner coating of the g. of the ostrich; used in Buenos Ayres for dyspepsia, being supposed to contain an unusually large proportion of pepsin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (*a*, 14).]

GLABELLA (Lat.), n. f. Gla2b(gla3b)-e2l'la2. From *glabellus,* without hair. Fr., *glabelle.* Ger., *Stirnglatze.* The protuberant (but occasionally depressed) surface between the two superciliary ridges. [L, 149.]—**G. coccygea.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*

GLABELLAD, adv. Gla2b-e2l'a2d. Toward the glabellar aspect. [L, 141.]

GLABELLAR, adj. Gla2b-e2l'a3r. Pertaining to the glabella. [L.]—**G. aspect.** Of Barclay, the region or direction of the glabella. [L.]—**G. length.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the skull.*

GLABELLEN, adj. Gla2b-e2l'e2n. See GLABELLAR.

GLABELLO-OBELIAC, adj. Gla2b-e2l''lo-o-be'li2-a2k. Fr., *glabello-obéliaque* [Broca]. Pertaining to or extending between the glabella and the obelion. [L.]

GLABELLO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Gla2b-e2l''lo-ok-si2p'i2t'l. For deriv., see GLABELLA and OCCIPUT. Pertaining to or extending between the glabella and the occipital point or region. [L.]

GLABELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Gla2b(gla3b)-e2l'lu2m(lu4m). See GLABELLA.

GLABELLUS (Lat.), adj. Gla2b(gla3b)-e2l'lu2s(lu4s). 1. Destitute of hair. 2. See GLABRIUSCULUS.

GLABER (Lat.), adj. Gla(gla3)-bu5r(be2r). See GLABROUS.

GLABERRIMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *glaber.* Gla2b(gla3b)-e2r'ri2m-u2s(u4s). Having very smooth leaves. [*a*, 24.]

GLABRATE, adj. Gla'brat. Becoming glabrous on account of age. [B, 116.]

GLABRÉITÉ (Fr.), n. Gla3-bra-e-ta. See GLABRITAS.

GLABRIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Gla3-bre-fo-le-a. From *glaber,* smooth, and *folium,* a leaf. Having glabrous leaves. [L, 41.]

GLABRISM, n. Glab'ri2z'm. From *glaber,* smooth. Fr., *glabrisme.* The condition of a plant which, owing to an accident, either comes into being without cilia or afterward loses them. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GLABRITAS (Lat.), **GLABRITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Gla2b(gla3b)'-ri2t-a2s(a3s), gla2b(gla3b)-ri2sh(ri2t)'i2-ez(as). Gen., *-ritat'is, -ritie'i.* Fr., *glabrité, glabréité* [De Candolle]. Ger., *Glattheit, Unbehaartsein.* The state of being bald or glabrous. [A, 318, 322, 385.]

GLABRIUSCULUS (Lat.), adj. Gla2b(gla3b)-ri2-u3sk(u4sk)-u2l-(u4l)-u2s(u4s). Dim. of *glaber,* smooth. Fr., *glabriuscule.* Nearly smooth, bald, or glabrous. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLABROUS, adj. Glab'ru3s. Gr., μαδαρός. Lat., *glaber.* Ger., *kahl, unbehaart.* It., *glabro.* Sp., *liso.* Smooth, destitute of hairs or protuberances. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLACE (Fr.), n. Gla3s. From *glacies.* See ICE.—**Eau de g.** See *Ice-*WATER.

GLACÉ (Fr.), adj. Gla3-sa. Iced, congealed by cold, coated with a layer of material resembling ice. [A, 385.]

GLACIAL, adj. Gla'si2-a2l. Gr., κρυσταλλώδης, παγετώδης. Lat., *glacialis.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *Eis-, eisartig.* It., *glaciale.* Sp., *g.* 1. Icy-cold. 2. Ice-like, crystalline, vitreous. 3. Of plants, growing near the snow line. [B, 1 (*a*, 21).]

GLACIALE (Fr.), n. Gla3-se-a3l. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Conserve de g.** See *Conserva* MESEMBRYANTHEMI *crystallini.*—**Sirop de g.** See *Syrupus* MESEMBRYANTHEMI *crystallini.*

GLACIALIN, n. Gla'si2-a2l-i2n. An antiseptic preparation consisting chiefly of a mixture of borax, boric acid, and sugar. [B, 270.]

GLACIER SPRING, n. Gla'si2-u5r. A spouting laxative spring at Saratoga, N. Y. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

GLACIES (Lat.), n. f. Gla(gla3)'si2(ki2)-ez(as). Gen., *-cie'i.* See ICE.—**G. Mariæ (vulgaris).** See SELENITE.

GLACIOUS, adj. Gla'si2-u3s. See GLACIAL.

GLADDEN, GLADDON, GLADER, n's. Gla2d'n, gla2d'u5r. 1. The *Iris fœtidissima.* 2. The *Iris pseudacorus.* 3. The *Typha latifolia* and *Typha angustifolia.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Stinking g.** The *Iris fœtidissima.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GLADIATE, adj. Glad'i2-at. Lat., *gladiatus.* Fr., *gladié.* Ger., *schwertförmig.* Sword-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLADIN, n. Gla2d'i2n. See GLADDEN.

GLADING-ROOT, n. Gla2d'i2n2-ru4t. The *Iris fœtidissima.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GLADIOLE, n. Gla2d'i2-ol. Fr., *g.* See GLADIOLUS.—**Cornfield g.** The *Gladiolus segetum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fox-glove g.** The *Gladiolus communis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Water-g.** 1. The *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 21).] 2. The *Lobelia dortmanna.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GLADIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Gla2d(gla3d)-i(i2)'o2l-u2s(u4s). Dim. of *gladius,* a sword. Fr., *gladiole* (2d def.), *glaieul* (2d def.). 1. See KNIFE. 2. Of Linnæus, a large genus of the *Irideæ,* by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Ixieæ.* They grow abundantly in South Africa. The *Gladioleæ* (Fr., *gladiolées*) of Salisbury are a division of the *Irideæ.* The *Gladioli* are an order of the *Ensatæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 21).] 3. The middle segment of the sternum.—**G. aquatilis.** The water-gladiole (*Butomus umbellatus*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. boucheanus.** Ger., *Bouche's Siegwurz.* A species growing in meadows in different parts of Europe. It is a distinct species, though not usually distinguished from *G. communis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cæruleus.** An old name for the *Iris germanica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. communis.** Fr., *glaieul commun, glais iris nostras, lis de la Saint-Jean, petite flambe.* Ger., *gemeine Siegwurz, runde Siegwurz, rother Schwertel, Ackerschwertel.* A species the roots of which, *radix victorialis rotundæ*



GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS. [A, 327.]

(seu *victorialis fœmineæ,* seu *radix gladioli*), were formerly used in wounds, and were carried as an amulet against knife and gunshot wounds. From the bulb was once prepared by maceration an oil used in the composition of compound syrup of artemisia. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. edulis.** A species found in South Africa, where the roots are used as food. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. fœtidus.** See IRIS *fœtidissima.*—**G. galiciensis, G. imbricatus.** Ger., *kleinere Siegwurz.* A species found in southern Europe, used like *G. communis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. italicus.** Fr., *glaieul d'Italie.* 1. Of Gaudin, see *G. segetum.* 2. Of Miller, a variety of *G. plicatus.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Ludovicæ.** See *G. segetum.*—**G. luteus.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. neglectus.** See *G. imbricatus.*—**G. palustris.** An old name for the *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. plicatus.** Fr., *glaieul plié.* A species found in South Africa, eaten by monkeys. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. rossicus.** See *G. imbricatus.*—**G. segetum.** Fr., *courtélassa.* Ger., *Saaten-Siegwurz.* Corn-flag. European corn-flag; a species found in southern Europe, probably the ξιφίον of Dioscorides; formerly used as a vulnerary, as an aphrodisiac, and in amenorrhœa. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sterni.** See *G.* (3d def.).—**G. tenuis.** See *G. imbricatus.*—**G. triphyllus.** Fr., *glaïeul à trois feuilles.* A variety of *G. plicatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. vulgaris.** See *G. communis.*—**Radix gladioli.** The root of *G. communis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Gla(gla3)'di2-u3s(u4s). Gr., ξίφος. Fr., *glaive.* Ger., *Schwert.* 1. A sword. 2. See BISTOURY. 3. The horny endoskeleton, or pen, of certain cuttle-fishes. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]—**G. pistoriensis.** A Pistorian sword-knife; a bistoury. [L, 107.]

GLADWINE, GLADWYN, GLADYN, n's. Gla2d'win, -wi2n, -i2n. See GLADDEN.

GLÆSUM (Lat.), n. n. Gle′(gla^3′e^2)-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See AMBRA *flava.*

GLAGOS (Lat.), n. n. Gla(gla^3)′go^{2}s. Gen., *glag′eos* (*-eis*). Gr., γλάγος. Milk. [A, 325, 387.]

GLAÏEUL (Fr.), n. Gla^3-e-u^{5}l. See GLADIOLUS (2d def.).—**G. à trois feuilles.** See GLADIOLUS *triphyllus.*—**G. bleu.** The *Iris germanica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. commun.** See GLADIOLUS *communis.*—**G. des marais.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. des moissons.** See GLADIOLUS *segetum.*—**G. d'Italie.** See GLADIOLUS *italicus.*—**G. jaune.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. plié.** See GLADIOLUS *plicatus.*—**G. puant, Petit g. sauvage.** The *Iris fœtida.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GLAINE-MONTAIGUT (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}n-mo^{2}n-te^2-gu^6. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline ferruginous spring. [L, 49 87 (*a*, 14).]

GLAIR, n. Gla^{2}r. See ALBUMEN.

GLAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Gla^{2}r. From *clarus*, clear. 1. Any slimy discharge. 2. The secretion that lubricates the vagina at the time of parturition.

GLAIRIDIN, n. Gla^{2}r′i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *glairidine.* Ger., *G.* See BAREGIN.

GLAIRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Gle^{2}r-e-zhe^{2}n. Producing baregin. [A, 385.]

GLAIRIN, n. Gla^{2}r′i^{2}n. Lat., *glareinum.* Fr., *glairine.* Ger., *G.* See BAREGIN.

GLAIRINESS, n. Gla^{2}r′i^2-ne^{2}s. The state of being glairy.

GLAIRY, adj. Gla^{2}r′i^2. Fr., *glaireux.* Slimy.

GLAIS (Fr.), n. Gle^2. The *Gladiolus*, especially the *Gladiolus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GLAISE (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}z. See ARGIL.

GLAITERON (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}t-e^2-ro^{2}n^2. The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

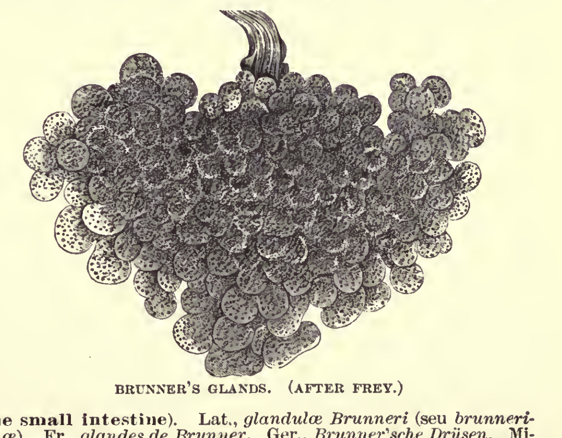
GLAIVANE (Fr.), n. Gla^2-va^{3}n. The genus *Xiphidium.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLAIVE (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}v. See GLADIUS.—**En g.** See GLADIATE.

GLAMA (Lat.), n. f. Gla(gla^3)′ma^3. Gr., γλάμα. Fr., *glame.* 1. See AUCHENIA *lama.* 2. See under LIPPITUDO.

GLANCE, n. Gla^{3}ns. Fr., *regard* (1st def.), *g.* (2d def.). Ger., *Blick* (1st def.), *Glanz* (2d def.). 1. A hasty view. 2. A mineral having a metallic lustre.

GLAND, n. Gla^{2}nd. Gr., ἀδήν. Lat., *glandula.* Fr., *glande.* Ger., *Drüse.* It., *ghiandola, glandola.* Sp., *glándula.* 1. In botany, an organ or cell serving to elaborate and contain a secretion. [B, 19, 34, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. In the animal organism, an organ having for its function the separation or elaboration of some particular substance or substances from the blood, either (as in excretion) for mere elimination or (as in secretion) to serve a physiological purpose within the organism or, as in the case of the testicles, the mammary g's, and poison-g's, a special purpose in another organism. A g. may be either a simple cellular sac or crypt or a collection of such structures together with a connective-tissue framework, nerves, blood-vessels, ducts, etc., inclosed in a capsule. [L, 206.] 3. An organ which, while it has (like the testicles and the ovaries) or has not the functions mentioned, is or has been supposed to exert a physiological action upon the blood passing through it, or to take part in the formation of the blood, or in some way to affect the character of the organism. Such g's are the thymus, the thyreoid, and the spleen. 4. An organ having the general appearance of a g., but not assumed to have glandular functions (*e. g.*, the pineal g.). 5. As improperly used, see GLANS *penis* and GLANS *clitoridis.*—**Abdominal salivary g.** Lat., *glandula salivalis abdominis.* Fr., *glande salivaire abdominale.* Ger., *Bauchspeicheldrüse.* See PANCREAS.—**Absorbent g's.** See *Lymphatic g's.*—**Accessory g's.** Lat., *glandulæ accessoriæ.* Fr., *glandes accessoires.* Ger., *Nebendrüsen* (1st def.). 1. G's having functions accessory to those of other g's. 2. See *Méry's g's.*—**Accessory g's of the pancreas.** See *Brunner's g's.*—**Accessory g. of the parotid.** See *Accessory parotid g.*—**Accessory lacrymal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lacrimales accessoriæ.* See *G's of Krause.*—**Accessory lactiferous g's.** See *Montgomery's g's.*—**Accessory parotid g.** Lat., *glandula parotis accessoria,* (*glandula*) *socia parotidis.* Fr., *glande accessoire de la parotide.* Ger., *Nebenspeicheldrüse.* A small collection of glandular tissue close to the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, opening into the parotid duct and secreting saliva. [L, 332.]—**Accessory suprarenal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ suprarenales accessoriæ.* Ger., *Nebennebennieren.* Small bodies occasionally found connected with the suprarenal capsules and closely resembling them in structure. [L. 332.]—**Accessory thyreoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ thyreoideæ accessoriæ.* Ger., *Nebenschilddrüsen.* Small collections of glandular tissue similar to the thyreoid g. and termed *glandulæ thyreoideæ accessoriæ inferiores, laterales, posteriores,* and *superiores,* according to their position relative to the thyreoid g. [L, 332.]—**Acino-tubular g.** Ger., *tubulo-acinöse Drüse.* A g. intermediate in structure between a racemose and a tubular g. [C.]—**Acinous g.** Lat., *glandula acinosa.* Ger., *acinöse Drüse.* See *Racemose g.*—**Acinous tarso-conjunctival g's.** See *Meibomian g's.*—**Adventitious g.** An enlarged lymphatic g. [L, 102.]—**Aggregate g's, Aggregated g's.** Lat., *glandulæ aggregatæ.* Ger., *aggregirte Drüsen.* 1. See *Méry's g's.* 2. See *Peyer's g's.*—**Aggregated g's of Bruch.** Syn.: *trachoma g's of Henle.* Lymph follicles of the conjunctiva at the junction of the palpebral and sclerotic portions. Interpreted as pathological conditions. [J, 67, 140.]—**Agminated g's (of the small intestine).** Lat., *glandulæ agminatæ* (*Peyeri*). See *Peyer's g's.*—**Albumin-g.** Ger., *Albumindrüse, Eiweissdrüse, Dotterstock.* In certain invertebrates (*e. g.*, the *Cestoda*) the g. which secretes the albuminous covering of the ovum. [L.]—**Albuminous g's.** Fr., *glandes albumineuses.* Ger., *Eiweissdrüsen.* G's whose secretion contains albumin (*e. g.*, the parotid g.). [J, 11, 19, 137.] See also *Albumin-g.*—**Amygdalous g.** See TONSIL.—**Anal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ anales.* Ger., *Analdrüsen.* 1. The lymphatic and odoriferous g's of the anal region. [L.] 2. In certain insects, g's opening into the rectum near the anus, which furnish an offensive and irritating secretion, believed to be protective. [L, 35.]—**Angular g.** See *Submaxillary g.*—**Anomalous g's.** Fr., *glandes anomales* [Lieutaud]. See *Ductless g's.*—**Anteprostatic g.** Lat., *glandula prostata anterior* (1st def.). 1. See *Anterior* PROSTATE. 2. In the pl., see *Méry's g's.*—**Anterior auricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ auriculares anteriores* (seu *faciales superficiales*). Ger.. *oberflächliche Antlitzdrüsen.* Three or four small lymphatic g's situated in front of the external ear. [L, 332.]—**Anterior iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ anteriores* (seu *externæ*). Fr., *glandes iliaques externes.* Ger., *äussere Hüftdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated in front of the iliac arteries, between the fifth lumbar vertebra and the femoral ring. [L, 332.]—**Anterior lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ linguales anteriores* (seu *apicis linguæ*). Ger., *vordere Zungendrüsen.* Syn.: *Nuhn's g's, Nuck's g's.* Acinous g's situated on each side of the apex of the tongue close to the median plane. [L, 332.]—**Anterior mediastinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mediastinicæ* (seu *mediastinæ*) *anteriores.* Fr., *glandes médiastines antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Mittelfelldrüsen.* Two or three small lymphatic g's situated in the lower part of the anterior mediastinum. [C.]—**Anterior prostatic g.** See *Anterior* PROSTATE.—**Anterior tibial g.** Lat., *glandula tibialis antica.* Ger., *vordere Schienbeindrüse.* A lymphatic g. lying on the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament of the leg. [L, 332.]—**Aporic g's.** See *Ductless g's.*—**Arterial g's.** Small g.-like bodies connected with the arterial system. They consist of a fibrous capsule and internal fibrous septa, including polyedral epithelial cells, with spherical nuclei, arranged in spherical or cylindrical masses, each of which contains a highly convoluted capillary. [L, 31, 332.] See *Coccygeal g.* and *Intercarotid g.*—**Arytænoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ arytænoideæ.* Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. GLANDULÆ *arytænoideæ laterales* and *Posterior laryngeal g's.*—**Associate g.** See *Accessory g.*—**Associate parotid g.** See *Accessory parotid g.*—**Auricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ auriculares.* The lymphatic g's of the region of the external ear. See *Anterior auricular g's* and *Subauricular g's.*—**Axillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ axillares.* Fr., *glandes axillaires.* Ger., *Achseldrüsen.* The lymphatic g's of the axilla. [L, 332.]—**Bartholin's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bartholinianæ* (seu *Bartholini*). Fr., *glandes de Bartholin.* Ger., *Bartholin'sche Drüsen.* See *Méry's g's, Sublingual g's. and Vulvo-vaginal g's.*—**Bauhin's g's.** See *Anterior lingual g's.*—**Blandin's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ Blandini.* Ger., *Blandin'sche Drüsen.* See *Anterior lingual g's.*—**Blind g's, Blood-g's.** Fr., *glandes sanguines.* See *Closed g's, Ductless g's,* and *Hæmatopoietic g's.*—**Bowman's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bowmanianæ.* Fr., *glandes olfactives.* Ger., *Bowmann'sche Drüsen.* Of Kölliker, the simple tubular mucous g's of the mucous membrane in the olfactory region of the nose. [J, 24, 30, 31, 35.]—**Brachial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ brachiales* (seu *cubitales et humerariæ*). The lymphatic g's of the forearm and arm. [L, 332.]—**Branchiotympanic g.** See *Tympanic g.*—**Bronchial g.** See *Thyreoid g.*—**Bronchial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bronchiales* (seu *vesalianæ*). Ger., *Bronchialdrüsen, Luftröhrendrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated on the bronchi and the lower part of the trachea. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. *Pulmonary g's.*—**Brunner's g's (of**

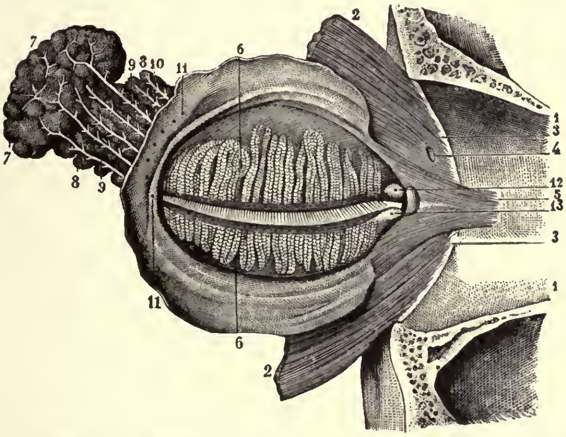


BRUNNER'S GLANDS. (AFTER FREY.)

the small intestine). Lat., *glandulæ Brunneri* (seu *brunnerianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Brunner.* Ger., *Brunner'sche Drüsen.* Minute acino-tubular or racemose g's in the submucosa of the duodenum. They open by a special duct in the lumen of the intestine, at the base of the villi. The structure is quite similar to that of the pyloric g's of the stomach. The secretion digests starch and uncoagulated albumin. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1872, p. 92 (J, 21, 30).]—**Buccal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ buccales* (seu *buccinales,* seu *buccinatoriæ*). Fr., *glandes génales* (ou *géniennes*). Ger., *Backendrüsen, Wangendrüsen, Backenschleimdrüsen.* Small mucous g's which lie between the mucous membrane of the cheek and the buccinator muscle. [C.] See *Molar g's.*—**Bulbo-cavernous g's, Bulbo-urethral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ bulbo-urethrales.* Fr., *glandes bulbo-uréthrales.* See *Méry's g's.*—**Byssus g., Byssys g.** Ger., *Byssusdrüse, Byssysdrüse.* In certain *Lamellibranchiata,* a g. situated near the foot, which secretes a viscous substance from which the byssus is formed. [L, 147.]—**Cæcal g's.** The lymphatic g's of the cæcum. [L, 13.]—**Camphor-g's.** The g's in the camphor-tree which secrete camphor. [L, 73.]—**Cardiac gastric g's,**

Cardiac g's of the stomach. See *Oxyntic g's.*—**Cardiac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cardiacæ* (seu *cardiales*). Ger., *Cardialdrüsen.* Acinous g's in the mucous membrane at the lower end of the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**Cardiac lymphatic g's.** See *Superior mediastinal g's.*—**Carotic g., Carotid g.** Lat., *glandula carotica.* Ger., *Carotisdrüse.* See *Intercarotid g.*—**Cement-g's.** 1. In the larval *Cirripedia*, g's which secrete an adhesive substance by means of which the antennæ become attached to some object. [L, 11, 147.] 2. See *Sebaceous g's* (2d def.).—**Ceruminous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ ceruminosæ.* Fr., *glandes cérumineuses.* Ger., *Ohrenschmalzdrüsen.* Tubular convoluted g's in the external auditory canal which secrete the cerumen. [L, 31, 332; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 120.]—**Cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales.* Fr., *glandes cervicales.* Ger., *Halsdrüsen.* The lymphatic g's of the neck. [L, 332.] See *Deep cervical g's*, *Inferior deep cervical g's*, *Median cervical g's*, *Superficial cervical g's*, and *Superior deep cervical g's.*—**Chorioid g., Chorioideal g.** Fr., *glande choroïdienne.* A vascular plexus surrounding the optic nerve of many *Teleostei.* It is situated between the membranæ argentea and vasculosa, and exists only when there are pseudobranchiæ, from which it derives its arterial supply. [L, 207, 294, 353.]—**Circumanal g's.** Ger., *Circumanaldrüsen.* See *Anal g's.*—**Closed g's.** Fr., *glandes closes.* True g's which have no excretory duct, and from which the secretion escapes by osmosis, or by the dehiscence of the capsule. [L, 350.] Cf. *Ductless g's.*—**Coccygeal g.** Lat., *glandula coccygea.* Fr., *glande coccygienne.* Ger., *Steissdrüse.* Syn.: *Luschka's g.* 1. An arterial gland, about as large as a pea, discovered by Luschka; situated on the ventral aspect of the tip of the coccyx above the coccygeal-insertion tendons of the sphincter ani muscles. [A, 15.] 2. See *Uropygial g.*—**Cœliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cœliacæ.* Ger., *obere Eingeweidedrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated in front of the abdominal aorta above the superior mesenteric artery. They connect with the lymph vessels from the stomach, spleen, pancreas, and liver. Their efferent vessels empty into the thoracic duct. [C.]—**Compound gastric g's.** G's in which two or more tubules open into a common duct, which in turn opens into the cavity of the stomach. [J, 42.]—**Compound g.** Lat., *glandula composita.* Fr., *glande composée.* A g. in which the extent of secreting surface is augmented both by recession of the membrane into a pouch and by a subdivision of the walls of the latter into other smaller pouches. [C.]—**Compound racemose g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Compound tubular g.** A g. made up of a multitude of small tubules ending in a single duct. [C.]—**Concatenate g's.** Lat., *glandulæ concatenatæ.* See *Deep cervical g's.*—**Conglobate g's.** Lat., *glandulæ conglobatæ.* See *Lymphatic g's.*—**Conglomerate g.** Lat., *glandula conglomerata.* Fr., *glande conglomérée.* See *Racemose g.*—**Convoluted g.** Ger., *Knaueldrüse.* A tubular g. the blind end of which is highly convoluted. [L, 350.]—**Cowper's g's.** See *Méry's g's* and *Vulvo-vaginal g's.*—**Cubital g's.** The lymphatic g's of the region of the elbow. See *Deep cubital g's* and *Superficial cubital g's.*—**Cutaneous g's.** See *Hair-g's*, *Sudoriparous g's*, and *Sebaceous g's.*—**Cyathiform g's.** Vegetable g's in the form of small fleshy cups, sometimes secreting a viscid liquid. [B, 38.]—**Decidual g's.** Uterine g's forming part of the decidua. [J, 30, 130.]—**Deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales profundæ*, *glandulæ jugulares internæ.* Ger., *tiefe Halsdrüsen.* Twenty or thirty deep-seated lymphatic g's in the neck, divided into a superior and an inferior set. The superior extend from the division of the common carotid artery to the base of the skull, along the internal jugular vein, receiving the lymph from the various deep organs of the neck. The inferior are placed around the lower part of the internal jugular vein. They all form the jugular lymphatic duct, which ends in the thoracic or right lymphatic duct, or one of the large veins of the neck. [C.]—**Deep cubital g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cubitales profundæ.* Fr., *glandes cubitales profondes.* Ger., *tiefe Ellenbogendrüsen.* Several lymphatic g's deeply placed over the elbow joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**Deep facial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ faciales profundæ.* Fr., *glandes faciales profondes.* Several lymphatic g's posterior to the buccinator muscle. [L, 332.]—**Deep inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales profundæ.* Ger., *tiefe Leistendrüsen* (oder *Inguinaldrüsen*). Lymphatic g's which surround the femoral artery and vein, one always being situated in the crural ring. [L, 332.]—**Deep thoracic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ thoracicæ profundæ.* Fr., *glandules thoraciques profondes.* Lymphatic g's upon the external surface of the serratus magnus muscle. [L, 7.]—**Dental g's.** Of Serres, small white bodies situated on the mucous membrane of the jaw over the point where the teeth are to emerge. They are composed of epithelial cells, and it is suggested by Sharpey that they are parts of the enamel-germ which escape obliteration. [J, 30.]—**Diapnogenous g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Digestive g's.** Lat., *glandulæ digestivæ.* Ger., *Digestionsdrüsen.* The g's upon the leaves or other part of certain insectivorous plants, the secretion of which contains an unorganized ferment which has the power of dissolving albuminoids substantially as the gastric juice of animals does. [B, 229, 312 (*a*, 35).]—**Dorsal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ dorsales.* See *Scapular g's.*—**Ductless g's.** Fr., *glandes sans conduits excréteurs.* G's having no duct for discharging their secretion. See *Closed g's* and *Hæmatopoietic g's.*—**Duodenal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ duodenales.* 1. See *Brunner's g's.* 2. The lymphatic g's of the mesentery of the duodenum. [L, 31.]—**Duverney's g's.** Ger., *Duverney'sche Drüsen.* See *Vulvo-vaginal g's.*—**Epiglottic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ epiglotticæ.* Acinous g's of the posterior surface of the apex of the epiglottis. [L, 332.]—**Excretory g's.** G's which secrete the excrementitious fluids of the organism; of the older writers, any soft organs or structures roundish in shape and highly vascular. [L.]—**External g's.** Ger., *äussere Drüsen.* G's exposed at the outer surface of a plant-organ, *e. g.*, globular g's, or the glands of tentacles of insectivorous plants. [B, 312 (*a*, 35).]—**External iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ externæ.* See *Anterior iliac g's.*—**External nasal g.** In birds, a g. situated on the frontal or nasal bone which discharges its secretion into the nasal cavities. [L, 221, 294.]—**External salivary g.** Lat., *glandula salivalis externa.* See *Parotid g.*—**Facial g's.** The lymphatic g's of the face. See *Anterior auricular g's* and *Deep facial g's.*—**Feather oil-g.** See *Uropygial g.*—**Femoral g's.** 1. See *Inguinal g's.* 2. In lizards, a number of g's on the ventral surface of the thighs the secretion from which hardens to form wart-like bodies which act as clasping organs during copulation. [L, 294.]—**Floral g's.** See *Nectariferous g's.*—**Follicular g.** Lat., *glandula follicularis.* See FOLLICLE.—**Follicular g's of the tongue.** The lymphoid masses in the mucosa of the base of the tongue. [J, 30.]—**Fundus g's.** Lat., *glandulæ fundi.* See *Oxyntic g's.*—**Gastric g's.** Fr., *follicules gastriques*, *glandes de l'estomac.* Ger., *Magen-* (oder *Magenschleim-*) *drüsen*, *Pepsinschläuche.* Syn.: *gastric follicles* (or *tubules*), *pepsin g's*, *peptic tubes.* Tubular depressions extending through the entire thickness of the gastric mucous membrane, and lined with a continuation of the gastric epithelium. They are frequently branched, especially in the cardial region, the branches being nearly parallel, and opening into a common chamber or duct, which in turn opens into the cavity of the stomach. The cells lining the fundus or deeper portion of the g's are the true glandular elements giving rise to the peptic and mucous secretions of the stomach, and are larger and more cuboidal in form than those covering the free surface of the gastric mucosa and the ducts of the g's. [J.] See *Compound gastric g's*, *Lymphatic gastric g's*, *Oxyntic g's*, and *Simple gastric g's.*—**Gastro-epiploic g's.** See *Inferior gastro-epiploic g's* and *Superior gastro-epiploic g's.*—**Genal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ genales.* Fr., *glandes génales* (ou *géniennes*). See *Buccal g's.*—**Genital g.** 1. See *Genital*DRÜSE. 2. In the pl. (Fr., *glandes génitales*), see *Sexual g's.*—**G's of Bartholin.** See *Méry's g's*, *Sublingual g's*, and *Vulvo-vaginal g's.*—**G's of Brunner.** See *Brunner's g's.*—**G's of Duverney.** See *Vulvo-vaginal g's.*—**G's of Galenti.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**G's of Havers.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**G's of Krause.** Lat., *glandulæ lacrimales accessoriæ*, *glandulæ mucosæ palpebrarum.* Fr., *glandes sous-conjonctivales.* Ger., *accessorische Thränendrüsen.* Acinous g's in the orbital portion of the conjunctiva. [L, 31.]—**G's of Lieberkühn.** Lat., *glandulæ lieberkühnianæ.* Ger., *Lieberkühn'sche Drüsen.* See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**G's of Littre.** Lat., *glandulæ Litrii.* Ger., *Littre'sche Drüsen.* The small racemose mucous g's in the mucous membrane of the cavernous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**G's of Morgagni.** Ger., *Morgagni'sche Drüsen.* See *G's of Littre*, and cf. GLANDULÆ *arytænoideæ laterales.*—**G's of Naboth.** Lat., *glandulæ Nabothi.* Fr., *glandes de Naboth.* See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**G's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**G's of Pecklin, G's of Peyer.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**G's of the biliary ducts.** Lat., *glandulæ hepaticæ.* Ger., *Gallengangdrüsen.* Small acinous g's in the walls of the cystic and hepatic ducts and of the gall-bladder. [L, 332.]—**G's of the cheeks.** See *Buccal g's.*—**G's of the colon.** 1. The crypts of Lieberkühn. 2. Lymphoid nodules of the colon resembling the solitary glands of the small intestine. [L, 142.]—**G's of the skin.** See *Hair g's*, *Sudoriparous g's*, and *Sebaceous g's.*—**G's of the small intestine.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn*, *Brunner's g's*, and *Peyer's g's.* [C.]—**G's of the stomach.** See *Gastric g's.*—**G's of the vestibule.** See GLANDULÆ *vestibulares.*—**G's of Tyson.** See *Preputial g's.*—**G's of waste.** The excretory g's.—**Globate g's.** See *Lymphatic g's.*—**Globular g's.** Fr., *glandes globulaires.* Of Mirbel, the spherical g's forming a pulverulent surface upon the calyx, corolla, and anthers of many labiate plants. Each is attached to the surface of the plant-organ by a point, and, according to Mirbel, is produced by the dilatation of a single cell. Guettard applies the term also to the minute granules forming the mealiness upon the leaves of the orache and upon certain fruits. [B, 1, 313 (*a*, 35).]—**Glomerate g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Green g.** In the *Crustacea*, a g. on the side of the fore part of the body, with a duct opening just below the antenna on a cervical eminence. It is said to contain guanin, and may be regarded as the homologue of a kidney. [L, 168.]—**Guérin's g's.** Of E. Ödmannsson, Skene's g's. ["Nord. med. Ark.," xvii, 5; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 89.]—**Guttural g's.** See *Pharyngeal g's.*—**Hæmatopoietic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vasculares* (seu *vasculosæ*). Fr., *glandes sanguines* (ou *vasculaires*). Ger., *Blutdrüsen*, *Blutgefässdrüsen.* Certain structures which are supposed to affect the constitution of the blood in its passage through the large number of vessels they usually contain. The coccygeal, intercarotid, thymus, and thyreoid g's, and the spleen, pituitary body, suprarenal capsules, and tonsils are those most commonly included under the name. [L.]—**Hair-g's.** One or two sebaceous g's which open into the hair-follicle near its mouth. [C.]—**Harderian g., Harder g.** Lat., *glandula harderiana.* Ger., *Harder'sche Drüse.* A small g. found in many mammals at the inner canthus of the eye. [L, 332.]—**Haversian g's.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Hepatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ hepaticæ.* Ger., *Leberdrüsen.* 1. Lymphatic g's in the hepatico-duodenal ligament in front of the portal vein. [L, 332.] 2. See *G's of the biliary ducts.* 3. In certain lower animals, g's connected with the alimentary canal; supposed to have hepatic functions. [L, 353.]—**Hermaphrodite g.** Lat., *glandula hermaphrodisia.* Ger., *Zwitterdrüse.* In hermaphroditic animals, a structure which performs the functions of both ovary and testis. [L, 294.]—**Hibernating g's.** Collections of adipose matter in hibernating animals which, it is believed, aid in sustaining life during hibernation. [L, 294.]—**Honey-comb g's.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**Hydrophorous g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Hypogastric g's.** See *Internal iliac g's.*—**Iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ.* See *Anterior iliac g's*, *Internal iliac g's*, and *Superior iliac g's.*—**Inferior buccal g's.** See *Molar g's.*—**Inferior deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares* (seu *cervicales profundæ*) *inferiores*, *glandulæ claviculares.* Ger., *tiefe untere Halsdrüsen.* The inferior group of the deep cervical g's, situated in the supraclavicular fossa and in the angle formed by the common jugular and subclavian veins. [L, 332.]—**Inferior gastro-epiploic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ gastricæ* (seu *gastro-epiploicæ*) *inferiores.* Fr., *glandes gastro-épiploïques inférieures.* Ger., *Magennetzdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated along the greater curvature of the stomach, between the folds of

the gastro-colic omentum. [L, 332.]—**Inferior jugular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares inferiores.* See *Inferior deep cervical g's.*—**Inferior lacrymal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimalis* (seu *palpebralis*) *inferior, glandula concreta* (seu *congregata*) *Monroii.* Ger., *untere Thränendrüse.* The lower of the two portions of the lacrymal g. [L, 332.]—**Infraclavicular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ infraclaviculares.* One or two lymphatic g's lying below the clavicle, between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles. [L, 332.]—**Infundibular g.** The infundibulum of the brain. [L.]—**Inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales.* Ger., *Geistendrüsen.* The deep and the superficial lymphatic g's of the groin. [L.]—**Integumentary g's.** Ger., *Hautdrüsen.* See *Hair-g's, Sudoriparous g's,* and *Sebaceous g's.*—**Intercarotid g.** Lat., *glandula intercarotica.* Ger., *Carotisdrüse, intercarotischer Knoten.* A small body lying close to the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. It consists of a number of arterial glomeruli, surrounded by nerve-plexuses and ganglion cells. Its function is unknown. [L, 142, 332.]—**Intercellular g's.** Fr., *glandes des cloisons.* Ger., *Zwischenwanddrüsen* [De Bary]. Vegetable g's (always multicellular) that pour their secretions into the intercellular tissues, that is, into the walls between the cells. [B, 312 (a. 35).] Cf. *Internal g's.*—**Intercostal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ intercostales.* Ger., *Zwischenrippendrüsen.* Lymphatic



LACRYMAL AND MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

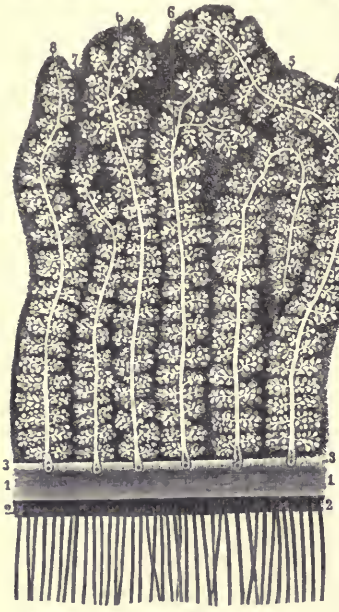
1, 1, internal wall of the orbit; 2, 2, internal portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum; 3, 3, attachment of this muscle to the orbit; 4, orifice for the passage of the nasal artery; 5, muscle of Horner; 6, 6, posterior surface of the eyelids, with the Meibomian glands; 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, lacrymal gland and ducts; 11, openings of the lacrymal ducts.

g's, situated in the posterior portions of the intercostal spaces. [L, 332.]—**Internal g's.** Ger., *innere Drüsen.* G's situated below the surface of a plant-organ. The term is also loosely applied to the structures composed of cells and intercellular spaces, the latter being often the irregular spaces made by the breaking down of one or more cells containing oily, resinous, or other viscid matters. [B, 77, 229, 312 (a, 35).] Cf. *Intercellular g's.*—**Internal iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ hypogastricæ* (seu *iliacæ*) *internæ.* Fr., *glandes hypogastriques* (ou *iliaques*) *internes.* Ger., *innere Hüftdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's, situated on the internal lateral walls of the pelvis, along the hypogastric artery and vein. [L, 332.]—**Internal maxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ maxillares internæ.* Fr., *glandes maxillaires internes.* See *Deep facial g's.*—**Interocular g.** Ger., *Stirndrüse.* The ectocranial portion of the epiphysis cerebri. It is supposed to represent the rudiment of a third unpaired pineal or parietal eye. It is situated between the paired eyes. In some forms, as in the lamprey and lizard, it is very well developed; in others, as in the frog, to which the name is more particularly applied, it is quite rudimentary. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxvii, p. 167 (J); J, 87, 196.]—**Interungulate g.** Lat., *canalis biflexus.* In sheep, a g. situated between the hoofs, which furnishes a viscid secretion. [L, 13.]—**Intestinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ intestinales.* 1. The glandular structures in the intestines. [L.] See Crypts *of Lieberkühn, Brunner's g's, Solitary intestinal g's,* and *Peyer's g's.* 2. See *Mesenteric g's.*—**Jugular g's.** See *Cervical g's.*—**Krause's g's.** See *G's of Krause.*—**Labial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ labiales.* Ger., *Lippendrüsen, Lippenschleimdrüsen.* Numerous racemose g's situated between the labial mucous membrane and the orbicularis oris muscle, which open on the inner surface of the lip near the oral aperture. [C.]—**Lacrymal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimalis* (seu *orbitaria,* seu *tristitiæ*). Fr., *glande lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränendrüse.* It., *ghiandola lacrimale* (o *lagrimale*). Sp., *glándula lagrimal.* A compound racemose g. secreting the tears, situated in the upper and outer part of the orbit in a slight depression in the frontal bone (*fossa glandularis*) close to the anterior margin of the orbit. It is of the size and shape of a small almond, and is divided by a layer of fascia into two parts, the inferior and superior lacrymal g's. The excretory ducts are from ten to fourteen in number, and open separately by minute orifices at the upper and outer part of the fornix conjunctivæ. [L, 31, 142, 332.] See *Inferior lacrymal g.* and *Superior lacrymal g.*—**Lactiferous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lactiferæ.* Fr., *glandes lactifères.* See *Mammary g's* and *Montgomery's g's.*—**Laryngeal g's.** The lymphatic g's situated about the larynx. See *Posterior laryngeal g's* and *Prelaryngeal g.*—**Lateral g's.** In cestodes, g's situated on each side of the uterus, regarded as ovaries. [L, 353.]—**Lateral lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ linguales laterales* (seu *intermusculares linguæ*). Ger., *seitliche Zungendrüsen, Randdrüsen der Zungenwurzel.* Acinous g's imbedded along the margins of the tongue. [L, 332.]—**Lenticular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lenticulares.* Fr., *glandes lenticulaires.* Ger., *lenticuläre Drüsen.* 1. The conglobate g's of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 31.] 2. Small circular and flattened elevations filled with oily or resinous matter found on plants. [B, 38.]—**Lieberkühnian g's, Lieberkühn's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lieberkühnianæ.* Fr., *glandes de Lieberkühn.* See Crypts *of Lieberkühn.*—**Lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ* (*mucosæ*) *linguales, glandulæ folliculares linguæ.* Ger., *Zungendrüsen.* See *Anterior lingual g's, Lateral lingual g's,* and *Posterior lingual g's.*—**Lingual lymphatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lymphaticæ linguales.* Ger., *Zungenlymphdrüsen.* Two or three small g's lying on the outer surface of the hyoglossus muscle which connect with the lymphatics of the tongue. [C.]—**Littre's g's.** See *G's of Littre.*—**Lobulated g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Lophophoral g.** Syn.: *glandular ridge of the lophophore.* Of Benham, a ridge of glandular tissue (in *Phoronis,* a molluscoid) extending around the lophophore at the bases of the inner series of tentacles, and opening in two ciliated pits, which have been considered sensory. [J, 82; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 131 (J).]—**Lower deep cervical g's.** See *Inferior deep cervical g's.*—**Lumbar g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lumbales* (seu *lumbares*). Ger., *Lendendrüsen.* Lymphatic g's, twenty to twenty-five in number, situated behind the peritonæum, on the psoas major and quadratus lumborum muscles and the lower portion of the posterior part of the diaphragm. [L, 332.] See Glandulæ *lumbales aorticæ, inferiores, superiores,* and *transversæ.*—**Luschka's g.** See *Coccygeal g.*—**Lymphatic gastric g's.** The inferior and superior gastro-epiploic g's. [L.]—**Lymphatic g., Lymph g.** Lat., *glandula lymphatica.* Fr., *glande lymphatique, ganglion.* Ger., *Lymphdrüse.* A lymphatic nodule; a collection of specially arranged lymphoid tissue in the course of a lymphatic vessel. It is believed that no lymph reaches the blood-vessels without having traversed one or more lymphatic g's. The g's vary from a few mm. to several ctm. in diameter. Their number in man is estimated to be between 500 and 600, but they are less numerous in most animals; many are solitary, but oftener they are in groups or chains, forming, with the lymphatic vessels, the so-called lymphatic plexuses. They are in most cases near blood-vessels, and, for the avoidance of undue pressure, loosely connected to the surrounding tissues. In the limbs, pressure is further avoided by their situation, which is mostly in the flexures of the joints. The afferent trunks usually divide into several small vessels before entering the g. The efferent trunk is usually the larger and less divided. Lymphatic g's are well supplied with blood-vessels, which ramify in the medullary cords or proper lymphoid tissue bordering the lymph path. In some cases the blood-vessels and efferent lymphatics enter and leave the g. at a small depression, which, in analogy with the kidney, has been called the hilum, but this depression is frequently absent and rarely a marked feature. [J, 30, 55, 71, 79.]—**Mammary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mammales* (seu *lactiferæ*). Fr., *glandes mammaires.* Ger., *Brustdrüsen, Saugdrüsen, Milchdrüsen, Briesel.* It., *glandole mammarie* (o *di latte*). Sp., *glándulas mamarias.* G's accessory to the generative system, which secrete milk, and are characteristic of the class of vertebrata known as *Mammalia.* The g. structure is composed of lobes, lobules, and acini, which constitute the secretory apparatus. The acini consist of clusters of rounded vesicles, which form the commencement of canaliculi. These unite to form the canals of the lobules, and these by their anastomoses form the lactiferous ducts, which are from 15 to 20 in number, and terminate in the nipple by openings which vary in size from one sixteenth to one fortieth of an inch. The lobes are bound together by fibrous or areolar tissue, and their interspaces are filled with adipose tissue. These g's are developed in the female, but found only in a rudimentary state in the male. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332 (a, 29); Hirst (a, 29).]—**Mastoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mastoideæ.* See *Subauricular g's.*—**Maxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ maxillares.* See *Submaxillary g.* and *Deep facial g's.*—**Median cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales mediæ.* Ger., *mittlere Halsdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's in the neck lying on a level with the lower part of the larynx. [L, 332.]—**Mediastinal g's.** The lymphatic g's of the mediastinum. See *Anterior mediastinal g's, Posterior mediastinal g's,* and *Superior mediastinal g's.*—**Meibomian g's.** Lat., *glandulæ meibomianæ* (seu *Meibomii,* seu *tarsales*), *folliculi ciliares.* Fr., *glandes meibomiennes* (ou *de Meibomius*). Ger., *Meibom'sche Drüsen.* A series of g's imbedded in the tarsus of the eyelid. They are about thirty in number in the upper lid, and somewhat fewer in the lower. They correspond in length with the breadth of each tarsus. Their



LYMPHATIC GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

ducts open on the free margin of the lids by minute foramina. These g's are a variety of the cutaneous sebaceous g's, each consisting of a single straight tube or follicle, having a blind termination into which a number of small secondary follicles open. They are lined by a mucous membrane covered by squamous epithelium. They secrete a sebaceous material which prevents adhesion of the lids. [F.]—**Méry's g's.** Fr., *glandes de Méry.* Syn.: *Cowper's g's.* In the male, two small acinous g's situated above the bulb, behind the membranous portion of the urethra, between the two layers of the triangular ligament. They are of about the size of a pea. The epithelium of the ducts is columnar, with reticular protoplasm. The ducts are also lined with cubical epithelium. The two ducts unite and terminate in the floor of the bulb of the urethra. Their secretion is yellowish, translucent, and filamentous. These g's, commonly called Cowper's, were demonstrated and described orally by Jean Méry before the French Academy of Medicine in 1684, fifteen years before Cowper's description was published. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Dec. 3, 1887, p. 305; C; L.]—**Mesenteric g's, Meseraic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mesentericæ* (seu *meseraicæ*). Ger., *Mesenterialdrüsen, Gekrösdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's, about 150 in number, situated between the layers of the mesentery. The larger ones are situated around the superior mesenteric artery, but most of them lie in the spaces between the vessels. [C; L, 332.]—**Mesocolic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mesocolicæ.* Fr., *glandes méso-coliques.* The lymphatic g's in the mesentery of the colon. [L, 332.]—**Middle cervical g's.** See *Median cervical g's.*—**Miliary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ miliares.* Fr., *glandes miliaires.* 1. The sebaceous g's. 2. Of Boerhaave, the sudoriparous g's. [G, 16, 71.] 3. Of Mirbel and others, minute round or elliptical granules occurring in great number upon the green parts of plants. They are more numerous on the inferior surface of leaves than on the superior surface. 4. Of Guettard and others, stomata. [B, 1, 121, 313 (a, 35).]—**Molar g's.** Lat., *glandulæ molares.* Ger., *Backzahndrüsen.* Two or three large buccal g's found between the masseter and buccinator muscles, opening by separate ducts near the molar teeth. [C.]—**Moll's g's.** Modified sweat-g's found at the free margin of the eyelids and emptying into Zeiss's g's. [Fuchs (B).]—**Montgomery's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ lactiferæ aberrantes* (seu *accessoriæ*). Fr., *glandes lactifères* (ou *auréolaires*). Ger., *Montgomery'sche Drüsen, accessorische Milchdrüsen.* Certain microscopical subcutaneous g's of the areola of the breast, first described by Sappey, many of which open by ducts common to them and to the sebaceous g's of the areola. Their structure is the same as that of the glandular apparatus of the breast in general. Their secretion, according to some, is lacteous; according to others, sebaceous. [A, 41; L, 31, 332.]—**Morgagni's g's.** Ger., *Morgagni'sche Drüsen.* See *G's of Littre* and GLANDULÆ *arytænoideæ laterales.*—**Moriform g.** See *Racemose g.*—**Mucilaginous g's (of a synovial membrane).** Lat., *glandulæ mucilaginosæ.* See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Muciparous g's.** See *Mucous g's* (1st def.). **Mucous g's.** 1. The g's which secrete mucus. 2. G's in connection with mucous membranes. [J, 33.]—**Mucous salivary g's.** Fr., *glandes salivaires muqueuses.* Ger., *Schleimspeicheldrüsen.* Salivary g's in which the characteristic part of the secretion is mucin, such as the submaxillary of man and of the dog. Structurally the loaded or secreting cells appear clear, and stain lightly with carmin; the discharged or unloaded cells are smaller, and stain deeply. [J, 19, 83.]—**Musk-g.** Ger., *Moschusdrüse.* The glandular structure which in various animals (*e. g.*, the musk-deer) secretes musk or some similar odoriferous substance. [L, 7.]—**Nabothian g's, Naboth's g's.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Nasal g.** 1. See *External nasal g.* and *Supraorbital g.* 2. Of Rathke, see *Jacobson's* ORGAN.—**Nectar g's, Nectariferous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ nectariferæ.* Fr., *glandes nectarifères.* Ger., *Honigdrüsen, Nektardrüsen.* G's secreting honey or nectar. They may occur either upon any part of the flower (*glandes florales* of Mirbel) as specialized parenchyma, known usually as nectaries, or as leaf-g's (especially noticeable in insectivorous plants), upon different parts of the leaf-surface, *e. g.*, at the junction of the petiole with the blade in the poplar, on the lower side of the midrib in the cotton-plant, or scattered over the lamina, as in the turban squash. [B, 1, 123, 229, 312, 313 (a, 35).]—**Nerve-g's** [Remak]. See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Nervous g. of the pelvis.** See *Coccygeal g.*—**Nuck's g's, Nuhn's**

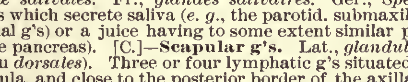


MEIBOMIAN GLANDS OF THE UPPER LID. MAGNIFIED 7 DIAMETERS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.

1, 1, free border of the lid; 2, 2, anterior lip penetrated by the eyelashes; 3, 3, posterior lip, with the openings of the Meibomian glands; 4, a gland passing obliquely at the summit; 5, another gland bent upon itself; 6, 6, two glands in the form of racemose glands at their origin; 7, a very small gland; 8, a medium-sized gland.

g's. See *Anterior lingual g's.*—**Occipital g's.** Lat., *glandulæ occipitales.* Fr., *glandes occipitales.* Ger., *Hinterhauptsdrüsen.* One or two lymphatic g's situated over the insertion of the trapezius muscle. [L, 332.]—**Odoriferous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ odoriferæ.* G's secreting odoriferous substances (*e. g.*, the musk-g's and preputial g's). In insects they are usually situated between the articulations. [L; L, 353 (a, 27).]—**Œsophageal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ œsophageæ.* Fr., *glandes œsophagiennes.* Acinous or tubular g's found in the submucous layer of the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**Oil-g's.** See *Feather oil-g., Sebaceous g's*, and *Uropygial g.*—**Oviducal g.** A g. connected with the oviduct in the *Elasmobranchia.* [L, 294.]—**Oxyntic g's** [Langley]. Lat., *glandulæ fundi.* Fr., *glandes à suc gastrique.* Ger., *Lab-* (oder *Magensaft-*) *drüsen.* Gastric g's lined with two kinds of cells, found in the greatest abundance in the cardiac region of the stomach. The mouth and duct of the g's are short, and are lined with columnar epithelium like that of the general surface of the stomach, while the fundus is usually composed of two or more comparatively long tubules, lined with delomorphous and adelomorphous cells. They are supposed to secrete the acid part of the gastric juice. [C; J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Pacchionian g's.** Lat., *glandulæ Pacchioni* (seu *pacchioniæ*, seu *pacchionianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Pacchioni.* Ger., *Pacchioni'sche Drüsen.* See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Palatal g's, Palatine g's.** Lat., *glandulæ palatinæ.* Ger., *Gaumendrüsen.* Acinous mucous g's in the submucous portion of the tissues covering the hard palate. [L, 336.]—**Palpebral g's.** See *Meibomian g's.*—**Palpebral lacrymal g.** See *Inferior lacrymal g.*—**Pancreatic g.** See PANCREAS.—**Pancreatico-splenic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ splenico-pancreaticæ* (seu *pancreatico-lienales*). Fr., *glandes splénico-pancréatiques.* Ger., *Milzpancreasdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's in the folds of the gastrosplenic ligament, along the course of the splenic artery and vein. [L, 332.]—**Papillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ papillares.* Fr., *glandes papillaires, glandes en mamelon.* G's resembling the papillæ of the tongue, observed usually upon the inferior surface of the leaves of labiate plants having a pungent odor. Mirbel applies the term also to the nipple-shaped elevations upon the leaves of such plants as the *Rhododendron punctatum.* [B, 1, 313 (a, 35).]—**Parotic g., Parotid g.** Lat., *glandula parotis* (seu *parotidis*, seu *parotidea*, seu *ad aurem*). Fr., *glande parotide.* Ger., *Ohrendrüse, Ohrspeicheldrüse.* The largest of the salivary g's. It is of an irregular, triangular shape, with a convex outer surface. It is situated in front of the ear, the upper margin being slightly above a line drawn between the external auditory meatus and the lower margin of the ala nasi, its anterior edge being over the middle of the masseter muscle. Posteriorly it is bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and the external auditory meatus, and inferiorly by a line tangent to the lower margin of the inferior maxilla when the jaws are closed. The ectal surface is covered by the skin, fascia, and, in part, the platysma myoides. The ental surface is somewhat deeply situated, and overlies the digastric muscle, the styloid process of the temporal bone and its attached muscles, the internal pterygoid muscle, the internal jugular vein, and the carotid artery. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Stenson's* DUCT and *Accessory parotid g.*—**Parotid lymphatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ parotidæ lymphaticæ.* See *Anterior auricular g's.*—**Pecklin's g's.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**Pectoral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ pectorales.* A few lymphatic g's on the lower part of the ectal surface of the pectoralis major muscle. [L, 332.]—**Pepsin g's, Pepsin-forming g's, Peptic g's.** Fr., *glandes pepsiques.* See *Oxyntic g's.*—**Perspiratory g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Petiolar g's.** G's occurring on the petiole, such as the peculiar sessile g's, excreting a gummy substance, found at the inner side of the base of the petioles of cinchona and ipecacuanha plants. [a, 35.]—**Peyer's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ Peyeri* (seu *peyerianæ*, seu *aggregatæ*, seu *agminatæ*, seu *plexiformes*, seu *sociæ* [*Peyeri*]). Ger., *Peyer'sche Drüsen, aggregirte* (oder *agminirte*) *Drüsen, Haufendrüsen, Peyer'sche Drüsengruppen.* From three to sixty or more groups of lymphoid follicles, usually of an oblong shape, found at the free side of the intestines. They are most common in the ileum, although a few are situated in the jejunum and colon. [L, 142.]—**Pharyngeal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ pharyngeæ.* Ger., *Schlunddrüsen.* Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Phrenic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ diaphragmaticæ.* A few lymphatic g's in the anterior mediastinal space resting upon the diaphragm. [L, 31.]—**Pilous g's.** See *Hair-g's.*—**Pineal g.** Lat., *glandula pinealis.* Fr., *glande pinéal.* Ger., *Zirbel, Zirbeldrüse, sandführende Drüse.* Syn.: *conarium, epiphysis cerebri.* A subspherical body about as large as a pea, a dorsal outgrowth of the diencephalon, the cavity of which extends slightly into it (recessus conarii). Its nervous nature is doubtful, and its function in man obscure or absent, but it is constant among vertebrates, and in several, especially lizards, it is connected with a more or less rudimentary eye in the middle of the top of the head. [I, 15, 98.]—**Pituitary g.** Lat., *glandula pituitaria* (*potior*, seu *sphenoides*). Fr., *glande pituitaire.* Ger., *Gehirnanhang.* See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Plexiform g's.** See *Peyer's g's.*—**Poison-g's.** Lat., *glandulæ venenatæ.* Ger., *Giftdrüsen.* G's in serpents, insects, etc., which secrete a venomous liquid. [L.]—**Popliteal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ popliteæ.* Ger., *Kniekehldrüsen.* Four or five lymphatic g's situated around the popliteal vessels, which receive the lymphatics of the leg and send efferent vessels to the groin. [L, 332.]—**Posterior auricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ auriculares posteriores.* Fr., *glandes auriculaires postérieures.* See *Subauricular g's.*—**Posterior laryngeal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ interarytænoideæ* (seu *laryngis*) *posteriores.* Ger., *hintere Kehlkopfdrüsen.* Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the larynx, behind the arytænoid cartilages and above the crossing of the arytænoidei obliqui muscles. [L, 332.]—**Posterior lingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ linguales posteriores.* Ger., *hintere Zungendrüsen.* Acinous g's on the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue, in the vicinity of the foramen cæcum. [L, 332.]—**Posterior mediastinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ mediastinæ* (seu *thoracicæ*) *posteriores.* Ger., *hintere Mittelfelldrüsen.* Lymphatic g's lying on the thoracic aorta and the œsophagus, and receiving lymph also from the pericardium

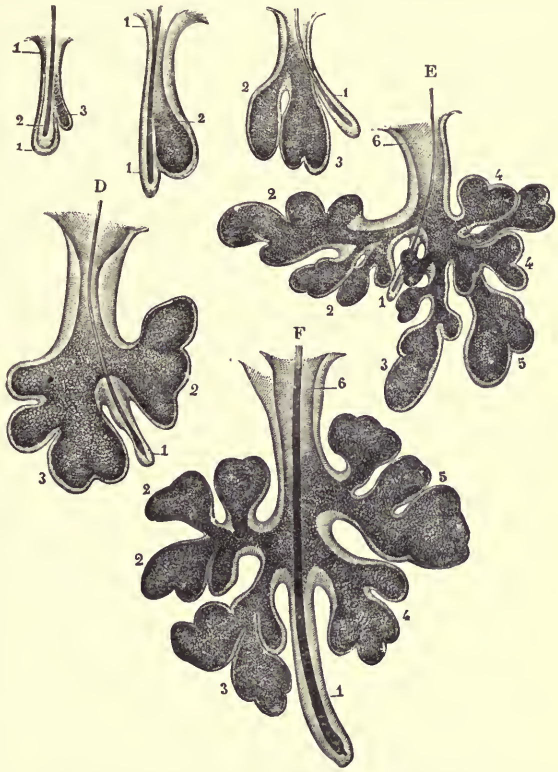
and diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**Precrural g's.** In the horse, lymphatic g's along the course of the circumflex iliac artery, into which empty the afferent vessels of the anterior and inner parts of the thigh. [L, 13.]—**Prehyoid g.** Lat., *glandula præhyoides.* See GLANDULA *thyreoidea accessoria suprahyoidea.*—**Prelaryngeal g.** A lymphatic g. found frequently on the crico-thyreoid membrane, in the interval between the crico-thyreoid muscles. ["Progr. méd.," May 7, 1887, p. 373 (L).]—**Prepectoral g's.** In the horse, a number of lymphatic g's, on each side of the lower end of the jugular vein, into which empty the afferent vessels from the anterior portion of the body. [L, 13.]—**Preputial g's.** Lat., *glandulæ* (seu *cryptæ*) *præputiales* (seu *odoriferæ*), *glandulæ coronæ penis, glandulæ odoriferæ* (seu *sebaceæ*), *glandis* (seu *Tysoni*), *cryptæ Littrii.* Fr., *glandes préputiales.* Ger., *Tyson'ische Drüsen.* Syn.: *Tyson's g's.* Sebaceous g's that are found upon the corona and cervix of the glans penis and also upon the prepuce. It was formerly erroneously supposed that they alone produced the smegma præputii. [G.]—**Prescapular g's.** Lymphatic g's in the horse beneath the elevator humeri muscle into which the afferent vessels of the neck, breast, and shoulder empty. [L, 13.]—**Prostate g., Prostatic g.** Lat., *glandula prostata* (seu *prostatica*). See PROSTATE and *Anterior* PROSTATE.—**Pulmonary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ pulmonales* (seu *pulmonares*, seu *pulmonicæ*, seu *vesalianæ*). Ger., *Lungendrüsen.* Lymphatic g's in the substance of the lungs, situated along the larger bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Purple-g.** In certain *Gasteropoda*, a g. secreting the celebrated purple of the ancients. [L, 353.]—**Pyloric (gastric) g's.** Fr., *glandes gastriques muqueuses* (ou *mucipares*), *glandules muqueuses de l'estomac.* Ger., *pylorische Drüsen, Magenschleimdrüsen.* Gastric g's lined with one kind of cells, found in the greatest abundance in the pyloric region of the stomach. Their mouth and duct extend about half the length of the g., and, as in the cardiac g's, are lined with columnar epithelium like that of the free mucous surface of the stomach. The fundus of the g. often consists of but a single unbranched tubule, and the lining epithelium is composed of but one kind of cell, which seems to agree in character with the central or adelomorphous cells of the cardiac g's. [J, 30.]—**Racemose g.** Lat., *glandula moriformis* (seu *acinosa*). Fr., *glande racemeuse* (ou *en grappe*). Ger., *traubenförmige Drüse.* A compound g. which contains a multitude of acini opening into a common tube or duct. [C.]—**Renal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ renales.* See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Reticulate g.** A g. containing reticular or adenoid tissue; a lymph g. [J, 30.]—**Retroperitoneal g's.** Ger., *Retroperitonealdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated behind the peritonæum. [L.]—**Rivini's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ rivinianæ.* See *Sublingual g's.*—**Rosenmüller's g.** Ger., *Rosenmüller'sche Drüse.* 1. The lymphatic g. found in the crural ring. [L, 332.] 2. See *Inferior lacrymal g.*—**Saccular g.** A g. formed by a saccular recession of a mucous or serous membrane, lined with glandular epithelium. [C.]—**Sacral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sacrales.* Ger., *Kreuzbeindrüsen, Heiligbeindrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated on the anterior surface of the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**Salival g's, Salivary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ salivales.* Fr., *glandes salivaires.* Ger., *Speicheldrüsen.* G's which secrete saliva (*e. g.*, the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual g's) or a juice having to some extent similar properties (*e. g.*, the pancreas). [C.]—**Scapular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ scapulares* (seu *dorsales*). Three or four lymphatic g's situated beneath the scapula, and close to the posterior border of the axilla. [L, 31, 332.]—**Scent-g's.** See *Odoriferous g's.*—**Sebaceous g's, Sebiferous g's, Sebiparous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ* (seu *cryptæ*) *sebaceæ.* Fr., *glandes sébacées* (ou *sébifiques*). Ger., *Talgdrüsen, Schmierhöhlen.* 1. Pyriform acinous g's, secreting sebum, situated in the corium of the skin wherever there are hair follicles, into which their ducts empty. Similar g's are the Meibomian, preputial, and labial g's, and those of the labia minora of the vulva. [C; J.] 2. In certain insects, g's secreting sebaceous matter which surround and unite the ova prior to their escape from the organism. [L, 353.]—**Secreting g's, Secretory g's.** Fr., *glandes sécrétantes.* Those g's which furnish the secretions of the body. [C.]—**Seminal g's.** The testicles.—**Septal g's.** Fr., *glandes septales.* G's forming a secreting layer in the walls dividing the loculi of the ovary in lilia-



PYLORIC GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, pits of different sizes; 4, 5, orifices of the gastric glands.

ceous plants. [a, 35.]—**Serous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ serosæ.* Fr., *glandes séreuses.* Ger., *seröse Drüsen, Eiweissdrüsen.* Syn.: *albuminous g's.* A g. in which the secretion contains a characteristic albuminous substance, such as the parotid of man and most animals. [J, 19, 55, 124.] Cf. *Mucous g.*—**Serous salivary g's.** Fr., *glandes salivaires séreuses.* Ger., *seröse Speicheldrüsen, Eiweissspeicheldrüsen.* Salivary g's in which mucin is mostly or entirely absent but there is present in the secretion a characteristic albuminous sub-

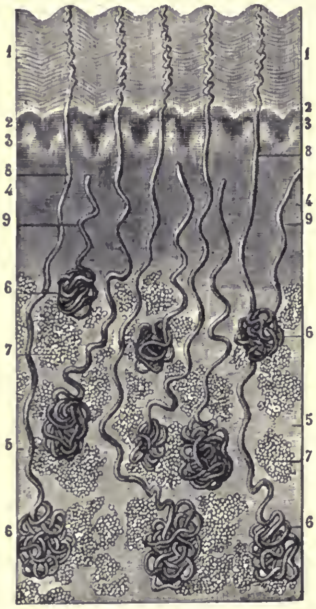


SEBACEOUS GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

A, a gland in its most rudimentary form. 1, a rudimentary hair-follicle; 2, downy hair; 3, a simple sebaceous follicle.
B, a gland more developed. 1, a hair-follicle; 2, a simple sebaceous follicle.
C, a gland with two follicles. 1, a hair-follicle; 2, a simple follicle; 3, a follicle imperfectly divided.
D, a compound gland. 1, a hair-follicle; 2, a lobule with three follicles; 3, a lobule with four follicles.
E, a gland with four lobules. 1, a hair-follicle; 2, 2, first lobule; 3, second lobule; 4, 4, third lobule; 5, fourth lobule; 6, excretory duct with a hair passing through it.
F, a gland with four lobules. 1, a hair-follicle; 2, 2, first lobule; 3, second lobule; 4, third lobule; 5, fourth lobule; 6, excretory duct.

stance. The structural differences between the loaded and discharged g's are marked, but not so marked as with mucous salivary g's. [J, 19, 124.]—**Sexual g's.** 1. A collective term for the testicles and the ovaries. 2. In the embryo, the rudimentary structures that subsequently become either testicles or ovaries.—**Simple g.** Lat., *glandula simplex.* Ger., *einfache Drüse.* A g. consisting of a single tube or recess lined with a secreting surface. [L.]—**Simple racemose g.** One of the small and less complicated racemose g's. [J.]—**Skene's g's.** Two tubules found one on each side of the floor of the urethra of the human female which extend from the meatus urinarius upward from three eighths to three quarters of an inch. They are located beneath the mucous membrane in the muscular wall of the urethra, and open upon the free surface of the mucous membrane of the urethra, within the labia of the meatus urinarius. [Skene (a, 29).]—**Solitary intestinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ solitariæ* (seu *lenticulares*). Fr., *glandes solitaires.* Ger., *Solitärdrüsen.* Soft, white bodies as large as a millet-seed forming slight prominences in the mucosa of the whole intestine and extending into the submucosa. They consist of lumps of dense retiform tissue, with numerous lymph-corpuscles and capillaries in the meshes, and are surrounded by a rich plexus of lymphatics. [C.]—**Solitary lymphatic g's.** Lat., *folliculi solitarii.* Ger., *solitärstehende Lymphfollikeln.* The small nodules of dense adenoid tissue situated in various parts of the body, especially in the submucosa and mucosa of the alimentary canal. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Spinning g's.** Ger., *Kittdrüsen, Spinndrüsen.* G's, usually tubular, adjacent either to the rectum or to the mouth, found in spiders and the larvæ of many insects. They secrete a viscid material which, on exposure to air, hardens into fine threads, constituting silk, or the web, or the cocoon. [L, 353.]—**Staphyline g's.** See *Palatine g's.*—**Stalked g's.** G's raised upon a stalk or adenophore above the surface of the plant-organ, as in the cow-pea. [B, 77, 229 (a, 35).]—**Sternal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sternales.* Ger., *Brustbeindrüsen.* Lymphatic g's on the inner surface of the cartilages of the first seven ribs. [L, 332.]—**Stink-g's.** See *Odoriferous g's.*—**Subauricular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ subauriculares* (seu *auriculares posteriores*). Fr., *glandes auriculaires postérieures.* Ger., *untere Ohrdrüsen.* Three or four small lymphatic g's situated

below and behind the ear, over the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [C; L, 332.]—**Subconjunctival g's.** See *Meibomian g's.*—**Sublingual g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sublinguales.* Ger., *Unterzungenspeicheldrüsen.* The smallest of the salivary g's. They are situated, one on each side, between the tongue and the inferior maxilla, forming slight ridges. They are in contact with each other anteriorly, extend backward and outward for a little more than 1½ inch, rest on the genioglossus and mylo-hyoid muscles, are covered by mucous membrane only, and discharge their secretion into the mouth through the ducts of Rivini and Bartholin. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Submaxillary g's.** Lat., *glandulæ submaxillares.* Fr., *glandes (salivaires) sous-maxillaires.* Ger., *Unterkieferspeicheldrüsen.* Spheroidal salivary g's of about half the size of the parotid g., situated one in each submaxillary triangle, covered by the skin, fascia, and platysma myoides, and resting on the hyoglossus, mylo-hyoid, and styloglossus muscles. Each g. is separated from the parotid g. by the stylo-maxillary ligament, and is grooved in its posterior and upper portion by the facial artery. It discharges into the mouth through Wharton's duct. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Submaxillary lymphatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ submaxillares.* Ger., *Unterkieferlymphdrüsen.* Lymphatic g's situated beneath the superficial fascia in the submaxillary triangle, near the facial vein and the external maxillary artery. [L, 31, 332.]—**Suboccipital g's.** See *Occipital g's.*—**Substernal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ substernales.* See *Sternal g's.*—**Sudoriferous g's, Sudoriparous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ sudoriparæ* (seu *sudoriferæ*, seu *cutis spirales*), *glomeruli sudoripari, organa sudoripara.* Fr., *glandes sudorifères* (ou *sudoripares*). Ger., *Schweissdrüsen.* G's situated in the subcutaneous connective tissue, which secrete the perspiration. They consist of a continuous slender tube, contorted so as to form a ball, usually situated in the corium. The free end of the tube passes in a somewhat spiral manner to the surface of the skin, where it terminates by a funnel-shaped orifice (pore) in a slight enlargement. The interior is lined with cubical columnar epithelium which is continuous with that of the skin. [L, 13, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superficial cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cervicales superficiales.* Fr., *glandes cervicales superficielles.* Ger., *oberflächliche Halsdrüsen.* Superficial lymphatic g's situated in the upper portion of the side of the neck, on the outer surface of the sterno-cleido-mastoid and sterno-hyoid muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**Superficial cubital g's.** Lat., *glandulæ cubitales superficiales.* Ger., *oberflächliche Ellenbogendrüsen.* One or two superficial lymphatic g's situated over the inner condyle of the humerus, near the basilic vein. [L, 31, 332.]—



SUDORIPAROUS GLANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, epidermis; 2, 2, mucous layer; 3, 3, papillæ; 4, 4, derma; 5, 5, subcutaneous areolar tissue; 6, 6, 6, 6, sudoriparous glands; 7, 7, adipose vesicles; 8, 8, excretory ducts in the derma; 9, 9, excretory ducts divided.

Superficial facial g's. Lat., *glandulæ faciales superficiales.* Fr., *glandes faciales superficielles.* See *Anterior auricular g's.*—**Superficial inguinal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ inguinales superficiales.* Ger., *oberflächliche Leistendrüsen* (oder *Inguinaldrüsen*). A number of lymphatic g's situated immediately beneath the superficial fascia, in the vicinity of Poupart's ligament and the saphenous opening of the fascia lata. They sometimes extend as far down on the thigh as the point where the sartorius crosses the adductor longus muscle. [L, 31, 332.]—**Superficial jugular g's.** See *Superficial cervical g's.*—**Superficial thoracic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ thoracicæ superficiales.* Syn.: *pectoral g's.* One or two lymphatic g's upon the lower margin of the pectoralis major muscle. [L, 332.]—**Superior deep cervical g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugulares* (seu *cervicales*) *profundæ superiores.* Ger., *obere tiefe Halsdrüsen.* The superior group of the deep cervical lymphatic g's. They are situated around this internal jugular vein, the bifurcation of the common carotid artery and the lateral walls of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Superior gastro-epiploic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ* (*gastro-*) *epiploicæ superiores.* Fr., *glandes gastro-épiploïques supérieures.* Ger., *obere Magennetzdrüsen.* Four or five lymphatic g's situated between the layers of the gastro-phrenic ligament. [L, 7, 332.]—**Superior iliac g's.** Lat., *glandulæ iliacæ superiores.* Fr., *glandes iliaques supérieures.* Two or three lymphatic g's lying close to the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**Superior jugular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ jugular superiores.* Ger., *obere tiefe Halsdrüsen.* See *Superior deep cervical g's.*—**Superior lacrymal g.** Lat., *glandula lacrimalis superior, glandula innominata Galeni.* Ger., *obere Thränendrüse.* The upper of the two portions of the lacrymal g. [L.]—**Superior mediastinal g's.** Fr., *glandes médiastines supérieures.* Syn.: *Cardiac lymphatic g's.* The lymphatic g's of the upper part of the mediastinum.—**Supraclavicular g's.** Lat., *glandulæ supraclaviculares.* See *Inferior deep cervical g's.*—**Supra-hyoid g's.** Lat., *glandulæ supra-hyoideæ.* Of Sappey, one or two small lymphatic g's lying in the centre of the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, and connecting with the lymphatics of the lower lip. [C.]—**Supra-orbital g.** A g. lodged in a depression of the frontal vein of the orbit of birds, and communicating with the nasal passages, which it lubricates. [L, 221.]—**Suprarenal g's.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Sweat-g's.** See *Sudoriparous g's.*—**Synovial g's.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Tarsal g's, Tarso-conjunctival g's.** See *Meibomian g's.*—**Tartar g's.** Lat., *glandulæ tartaricæ.* Fr., *glandes tartariques.* Ger., *solitäre Zahnfleischdrüsenbläschen.* Hypothetical g's described as situated in the gums, formerly supposed to secrete the "tartar" that collects on the teeth. [K, 30.]—**Temporary g.** A term sometimes applied to the Graafian follicle and single g. cells as they partly or wholly disappear after performing their function. [J.]—**Thymus g.** Lat., *glandula thymus, glandium.* Fr., *thymus.* Ger., *Thymusdrüse, Milchfleisch, Briesel,* (*innere*) *Brustdrüse.* A glandular body of uncertain function, existing only in early life, reaching its maximum size at about the second year of life, and afterward decreasing until, at about puberty, merely its rudiments remain. It is of a grayish-pink color, is about 2 inches in length, an inch and a half wide at its lower end, and from a quarter to half an inch thick, and is situated in front of the trachea, the pericardium, and the large vessels of the thorax. It extends between the lower margin of the thyreoid cartilage and the fourth rib. Below, it is in contact with the pleura, and is behind the sternum; above it rest the trachea and carotid sheath, and it is covered by the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyreoid muscles. It consists of two lateral lobes in contact along the middle line. Occasionally a thin intermediate lobe is found, or the two lobes are united into one. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Thyreoid g.** Lat., *glandula thyreoidea.* Fr., *corps thyréoïde.* Ger., *Schilddrüse.* Syn.: *bronchial g.* A ductless g. situated in the front of the neck, and covered by the sterno-hyoid, omo-hyoid, sterno-thyreoid, and sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles. It rests on the trachea and lower part of the larynx, and lies close to the carotid sheath. It is somewhat arcuate in shape, and consists of a transverse portion, the isthmus, which overlies the upper three or four rings of the trachea and connects the lower ends of the lateral portions or lobes. These are somewhat pyramidal in shape, and extend from between the fifth and sixth rings of the trachea nearly to the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage, the side of which they cover. The whole g. is covered by a layer of connective tissue from which partitions pass inward, separating it partially into lobules. Its parenchyma is made up of a large number of small closed vesicles containing a colloid substance in which are found epithelia and white and more or less decolorized red blood-corpuscles. In fœtal and early life it is relatively much larger than in adults. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Tracheal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ tracheales.* The acinous g's of the mucous membrane of the trachea. [L, 31, 332.]—**Trachoma g's of Bruch.** See *Aggregated g's of Bruch.*—**Tubular g.** Lat., *glandula tubulosa.* Fr., *glande en tube.* A g. in which the secreting surface consists of a long tube. [C.]—**Tubular g's of the uterus.** See *Utricular g's.*—**Tympanic g.** Lat., *glandula tympanica.* Ger., *Paukendrüse.* A small spindle-shaped enlargement on the tympanic nerve, just outside of or within the tympanic canal. It is highly vascular and. sometimes containing ganglion cells, is regarded as similar to the carotid and coccygeal g's. [L, 31, 332.]—**Tyson's g's.** See *Preputial g's.*—**Unicellular g.** Fr., *glande unicellulaire.* Ger., *einzellige Drüse.* 1. A cell with a prolongation which serves as an excretory canal, as in the skin of some insects and crustaceans. 2. A goblet cell. 3. An individual cell of an excreting or secreting epithelium (*e. g.*, the intestinal epithelia). 4. A fat-cell. 5. A lymph corpuscle. [J, 11, 31, 35.]—**Upper deep cervical g's.** See *Superior deep cervical g's.*—**Urethral g's.** Lat., *glandulæ urethrales.* See *G's of Littre.*—**Urethral g's of Skene.** See *Skene's g's.*—**Uropygial g.** Fr., *glande uropygienne.* A cutaneous g. found over the coccyx in birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird spreads over its feathers. [L, 12.]—**Uterine g's.** Lat., *glandulæ uterinæ* (seu *utriculares*). Fr., *glandes utérines* (ou *utriculaires*). Ger., *Uterindrüsen, Uterusdrüsen, Utriculardrüsen, Gebärmutterdrüsen.* It., *glandule otricolari* (o *dell' utero*). Sp., *glándulas uterinas.* Sinuous, branching, tubular g's opening upon the surface of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus, generally penetrating its entire thickness, and in some instances extending into the muscular tissue of the organ. They secrete the so-called "uterine milk."—**Utricular g's.** Vesicular spaces in plants formed by the dilatation of the epidermis, and filled with a colorless liquid. [B, 38.]—**Utricular g's of the uterus.** See *Uterine g's.*—**Vaginal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vaginales.* Acinous g's in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the vagina. [L, 332.]—**Vascular g's.** See GLANDULÆ *vasculares* (1st def.) and *Hæmatopoietic g's.*—**Vegetable g.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**Venenific g's, Veneniparous g's.** Lat., *glandulæ venenatæ.* Fr., *glandes vénénifiques* (ou *vénénipares*). See *Poison-g's.*—**Vesalius's g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vesalianæ.* See *Pulmonary g's* and *Bronchial g's.*—**Vesicular g's.** Vegetable g's occurring as small white dots upon leaves, flowers, and fruits, and consisting of subepidermic spaces filled with a volatile oil. [B, 38.]—**Vitellarian g's, Vitelligenous g's.** See VITELLARIUM.—**Vulvo-vaginal g's.** Lat., *glandulæ vulvo-vaginales* (seu *vestibulares majores*, seu *Bartholini*, seu *Cowperi fœmineæ*). Fr., *glandes vulvo-vaginoles* (ou *de Bartholin*, ou *de Duverney*). Ger., *Bartholin'sche Drüsen.* Mucous g's situated one on either side of the ostium vaginæ, behind the posterior extremity of the bulb of the vestibule. Their ducts open in front of the hymen, in the neighborhood of the posterior end of the labium minus. [A, 15.]—**Wax-g's.** Cutaneous g's in certain insects (*e. g.*, the *Aphides*) which secrete wax-like threads or scales which often give a woolly appearance to the insect. [L, 353.]—**Yolk-g.** See VITELLARIUM.—**Zeiss's g's.** Small sebaceous g's which open into follicles of the eyelashes, and which serve to lubricate the latter. [B.]—**Zygomatic g's.** Lat., *glandulæ zygomaticæ.* See *Anterior auricular g's.*

GLAND (Fr.), n. Gla^{3}n^2. See Acorn and Glans.—**Café de g.** See Acorn *coffee.*—**G. châtain.** The fruit of *Quercus cerris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. d'Égypte.** The nut of *Moringa aptera.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Jupiter.** See *Jupiter's* ACORN.—**G. de la verge.** See Glans *penis.*—**G. de terre.** The *Bunium bulbocastanum*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, and various species of *Geoglossum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. doux** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *Quercus ballota.* [B.]—**G. du clitoris.** See Glans *clitoridis.*—**G. du pénis.** See Glans *penis.*—**G's terrestres.** The tuberous roots of *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDACEOUS, adj. Gland-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *glandaceus* (from *glans*, an acorn). Yellowish-brown. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDAGE (Fr.), n. Gla^{3}n^2-da^{3}zh. The swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands of the horse in glanders. [A, 385.]

GLANDARIUS (Lat.), adj. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *glans*, an acorn. Fr., *glandaire.* Pertaining to acorns or to the glans penis. [A, 301, 318.]

GLANDE (Fr.), n. Gla^{3}nd. See Gland.—**G. accessoire de la parotide.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.—**G's à suc gastrique.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**G's auréolaires.** Syn.: *tubercules auréolaires.* Of J. Duval, the prominent cutaneous glands, or papillæ, of the areola of the nipple. [A, 33.] See also *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**G. à vésicules closes.** See *Closed* GLAND.—**G. basilaire.** See Hypophysis *cerebri.*—**G's bulbo-uréthrales.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**G's capsulaires.** G's whose secretion forms capsules, such as the egg-capsules of molluscs. [J, 28.]—**G's cellulaires.** See Glandulæ *cellulares.*—**G's ciliaires.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**G's closes.** See *Closed* GLANDS.—**G. colatoire.** Lit., the straining or purifying gland; the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 22 (K).]—**G. composée.** See *Compound* GLAND.—**G. conglomérée.** See *Racemose* GLAND.—**G's corticales.** Of T. de Saussure, stomata. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G's de la langue.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**G's de l'estomac.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**G's des cloisons.** See *Intercellular* GLANDS.—**G's du cou.** See *Cervical* GLANDS.—**G. en grappe.** See *Racemose* GLAND.—**G's en mamelon.** See *Papillary g's.*—**G. en tube.** See *Tubular* GLAND.—**G's épidermiques.** Of Metherie, stomata. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G's extrinsèques du canal digestif.** The liver and pancreas. [J, 28.]—**G's florales.** Of Mirbel, the nectar-glands of the flower. [B, 313 (*a*, 35).] See *Nectariferous* GLANDS.—**G's ganglions.** See *Lymphatic* GLANDS.—**G's hydrophores.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**G's hypogastriques.** See *Internal iliac* GLANDS.—**G's imparfaits.** Of Milne-Edwards, g.-like bodies with no apparent secretion or none poured out into any mucous or dermic cavity. Fat-cells, the spleen, the thymus g., etc., are included. [J, 28.]—**G's mammaires.** See *Mammary* GLANDS and *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**G's miliaires.** 1. See *Miliary* GLANDS. 2. Of Guettard, stomata. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. muqueuse unicellulaire.** See *Goblet*-CELL.—**G's olfactives.** See *Bowman's* GLANDS.—**G's parfaites.** Of Milne-Edwards, g's with one or more excretory ducts. [J, 28.]—**G's pédicellées.** Of Milne-Edwards, a hypothetical term for g's conglomerées, *i. e.*, compound glands incased in a membranous tunic or capsule. [L, 158 (*a*, 21).]—**G's sanguines.** See *Hæmatopoietic* GLANDS.—**G's sous-conjonctivales.** See Glands *of Krause.*—**G's splénico-pancréatiques.** See *Pancreatico-splenic* GLANDS.—**G's surrénales.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**G's tartariques.** See *Tartar* GLANDS.—**G's vasculaires.** See Glandulæ *vasculares* (1st def.) and *Hæmatopoietic* GLANDS.—**G's vénénifiques, G's vénénipares.** See *Poison*-GLANDS.

GLANDÉ (Fr.), adj. Gla^{3}n^2-da. Affected with glandage. [A, 385.]

GLANDEBALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-e^{2}b'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Achselgrubenhaare.* The axillary hairs. [L, 332.]

GLANDERED, adj. Gla^{2}nd'u^{5}rd. Affected with glanders.

GLANDEROUS, adj. Gla^{2}nd'u^{5}r-u^{3}s. Of the nature of glanders. [L.]

GLANDERS, n. sing. Gla^{2}nd'u^{5}rz. Gr., μάλις. Lat., *maleus*, *equinia glandulosa.* Fr., *morve.* Ger., *Rotz.* It., *cimurro.* Sp., *muermo.* A contagious, malignant disease of the horse, ass, and mule, occasionally transmitted to man; characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane and swelling of the neighboring lymphatic glands (whence the name). [D, 1; E.] Cf. Farcy.—**Acute g.** Fr., *morve aiguë.* In this disease the period of incubation is uncertain; the first symptom is a nasal catarrh, usually unilateral. The discharge, clear at first, becomes turbid, sanguineous, and purulent, and is expelled in solid masses; the nasal mucous membrane is swollen, and ulcers and tubercles appear on its surface. There is marked febrile disturbance, with prostration. There are lymphangeitis, lymphadenitis, and œdematous swelling of the extremities, the lower portion of the abdomen, and the breast. With the extension of the specific inflammation to the mucous membrane of the larynx and bronchi, there are cough and other symptoms of laryngeal irritation, and a physical examination of the chest reveals bronchitis or pneumonia. A bacteriological examination shows the presence of the *Bacillus mallei.* The animal rapidly loses flesh, and death ensues in from eight to twenty-one days. In man, the initial symptoms are malaise, prostration, chills, and pain in the head, muscles, and joints. Fever, either remittent or continued, appears, the appetite fails, there is gastric disturbance, and eventually there is a papular eruption; the papules rapidly suppurate, forming crater-like ulcers covered with a white deposit, and discharging thick muco-purulent matter. Similar lesions may form on the mucous membranes, in the muscular tissue, and elsewhere, and the lymphatic vessels and nodules become indurated and enlarged. Respiratory complications often ensue. There are great prostration, delirium, and stupor, and death from collapse may result. Usually there is a definite history of contagion; lacking this, bacteriological methods will decide the character of the disease, the clinical features of which vary with the extent of the local deposit of the *Bacillus mallei* and the ptomaine formation. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**Chronic g.** Fr., *morve chronique.* G. that persists for months or years, but little constitutional disturbance being excited. Cicatrization may take place in the ulcers on the mucous membrane, and calcification or fibroid degeneration occur in the tubercles. Hard and painful nodules and abscesses appear on the extremities, head, and neck; these suppurate, forming deeply excavated ulcers that discharge a foul, sanguineo-purulent matter. The connective tissue surrounding these "farcy sores" is swollen and indurated, and the neighboring lymphatic vessels and glands are affected in like manner. Emaciation progresses more or less slowly, and death from exhaustion eventually occurs. In the human subject, the initial symptoms are the same as in acute human g. The external cutaneous ulcers develop more slowly, and the mucous membranes may escape or be but slightly affected. The ulcers eventually cicatrize and the gastric and respiratory symptoms disappear, but the patient rallies slowly and is liable to a recurrence of the active symptoms. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**Diffuse g.** Of Röll, g. in which there is a diffused deposit of round cellular elements in the cavities and interstices of the connective tissue; there are ulcers of the mucous and cutaneous surfaces that are of a cloudy or grayish-white color, and present an eroded appearance. The ulcers heal slowly, forming indurated cicatrices, the disease appearing in some other part of the organism. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**Latent g.** Fr., *morve latente.* G. in the horse in which the active processes of the disease temporarily cease, but eventually reappear and proceed to a fatal issue. ["Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," (*a*, 34).]—**Pulmonary g.** A form of g. in which the animal loses flesh, sweating on the least exertion, diarrhœa is easily induced, there is paroxysmal glycosuria, the appetite is capricious, the hair is easily removed from the mane and tail, and there is a persistent dry, dull, soft cough. The animal may remain in this condition for weeks or months, eventually dying of marasmus, or all the active symptoms of g. may appear. A post-mortem examination will reveal the lungs studded with nodules varying in size from that of a mustard-seed to that of a pigeon's egg, and the deep lymphatic glands may be affected. [*a*, 34.]

GLANDIFEROUS, adj. Gla^{2}nd-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *glans*, an acorn, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *glandifère.* Ger., *eicheltragend.* Bearing acorns. [A, 385.]

GLANDIFORM, adj. Gla^{2}nd'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *glandiformis* (from *glans*, an acorn or gland, and *forma*, form). Fr., *glandiforme.* Ger., *eichelförmig* (1st def.), *drüsenförmig* (2d def.). 1. (Properly) acorn-shaped. 2. See Adenoid.

GLANDILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-i^2-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos* (*-is*). From *glans*, an acorn or gland, and λέμμα, a skin. Ger., *Drüsenmembran.* The capsule of a gland.

GLANDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Thymus* GLAND.

GLANDOSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *glandosus* (*corpus* understood). Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-os'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Vesalius, the prostate. [A, 325.]—**G. adsistens** [Falloppius]. See *G.*

GLANDULA (Lat.), n. f. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *glans.* 1. See Gland and Glandule. 2. See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLE. 3. See Hypophysis *cerebri.* 4. Of R. Brown, a peculiar gland situated at the top of the stigma in orchids. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).] 5. Of the old Arabic writers, a ganglion (in the pathological sense). [Avicenna (A, 325).]—**G. acinosa.** See *Racemose* GLAND.—**Glandulæ acinosæ aggregatæ.** Glands formed of many flask-shaped acini. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**Glandulæ acinosæ subconjunctivalis.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**G. ad aurem.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**Glandulæ aggregatæ.** See *Aggregated* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ agminatæ (Peyeri).** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ anales.** See *Anal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ anales veneniferæ.** Poison-glands situated in the anal region in insects. [L, 57.]—**G. angularis.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND.—**Glandulæ antibrachiales** (seu **antibrachii**). Lymphatic glands occasionally found along the ulnar and radial arteries. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ antiprostatæ.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ apicis linguæ.** See *Anterior lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ areolares.** See *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ.** See *Arytænoid* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ impares.** See *Posterior laryngeal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ laterales.** Ger., *Morgagni'sche Drüsen.* Acinous glands situated in the posterior portion of the arytæno-epiglottic folds. [L, 332.]—**Glandulæ arytænoideæ mediæ** (seu **salivales**). See *Posterior laryngeal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ assistentes.** See Assistentes.—**Glandulæ atrabiliares.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Glandulæ auriculares.** See *Auricular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ auriculares anteriores.** See *Anterior auricular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ auriculares posteriores.** See *Subauricular* GLANDS.—**G. Avicennæ.** See *G.* (5th def.).—**Glandulæ axillares.** See *Axillary* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ Bartholini** (seu **bartholinianæ**). See *Méry's* GLANDS, *Sublingual* GLANDS, and *Vulvo-vaginal* GLANDS.—**G. basilaris.** See Hypophysis *cerebri.*—**Glandulæ Blandini.** See *Anterior lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ bowmanianæ.** See *Bowman's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ brachiales.** See *Brachial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ brachiales superficiales.** Superficial lymphatic glands of the arm. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Glandulæ bronchiales.** See *Bronchial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ Brunneri** (seu **brunnerianæ**). See *Brunner's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ buccales** (seu **buccinales**, seu **buccinatoriæ**). See *Buccal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ bulbo-urethrales.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**G. candicans.** See Corpus *albicans.*—**Glandulæ cardiacæ** (seu **cardiales**). See *Cardiac* GLANDS.—**G. carotica.** See *Intercarotid* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cartilaginis arytænoideæ** [Morgagni]. See *Glandulæ arytænoideæ laterales.*—**Glandulæ cellulares.** Fr., *glandes cellulaires.* Glands formed in the cellular tissue of plants. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Glandulæ ceruminosæ.** See *Ceruminous* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales.** See *Cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales mediæ.** See *Median cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ.** See *Deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ inferiores.** See *Inferior deep cer-*

vical GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales superficiales.** See *Superficial cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicales profundæ superiores.** See *Superior deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cervicis uteri.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Glandulæ ciliares.** Fr., *glandes ciliaires.* See *Zeiss* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ claviculares.** See *Inferior deep cervical* GLANDS.—**G. coccygea.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Glandulæ cœliacæ.** See *Cœliac* GLANDS.—**G. colli.** See TONSIL.—**G. composita.** 1. In botany, a gland formed by the coalescence of several cells forming a single cavity, like the receptacles for volatile oil in the various species of *Citrus.* [Dachs (α, 24).] 2. See *Compound* GLAND.—**Glandulæ compositæ agminatæ.** Groups of racemose tubular glands. [α, 29.]—**Glandulæ concatenatæ.** See *Deep cervical* GLANDS.—**G. concreta Monroi.** See *Inferior lacrymal* GLAND.—**Glandulæ conglobatæ.** See *Lymphatic* GLANDS.—**G. conglomerata.** See *Racemose* GLAND.—**Glandulæ conglomeratæ intestinorum.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ coronæ penis.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ Cowperi.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ Cowperi fœminæ.** See *Vulvo-vaginal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cubitales.** See *Cubital* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cubitales profundæ.** See *Deep cubital* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ cubitales superficiales.** See *Superficial cubital* GLANDS.—**G. cunearis** [Wharton]. See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Glandulæ cutis spirales.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ diaphragmaticæ.** See *Phrenic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ digestivæ.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ dorsales.** See *Scapular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ duodenales.** See *Duodenal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ duræ matris** (seu **meningis**). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Glandulæ Duverneyi.** See *Vulvo-vaginal* GLANDS.—**G. epigastrica.** A lymphatic g. situated over the rectus abdominis muscle, about on a level with the second inscriptio tendinea. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ epiglotticæ.** See *Epiglottic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ epiploicæ inferiores.** See *Inferior gastro-epiploic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ epiploicæ superiores.** See *Superior gastro-epiploic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ faciales profundæ.** See *Deep facial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ faciales superficiales.** See *Anterior auricular* GLANDS.—**G. follicularis.** See FOLLICLE.—**Glandulæ folliculares linguæ.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ folliculi ciliares.** See *Zeiss* GLANDS.—**G. foraminis obturatorii.** A lymphatic gland situated at the inner aperture of the obturator canal. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ fundi.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ gastricæ** [Cruveilhier] (seu **gastro-epiploicæ inferiores**). See *Inferior gastro-epiploic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ gastro-epiploicæ superiores.** See *Superior gastro-epiploic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ genales.** See *Buccal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ glomiformes.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**G. Guidonis.** An old name for an acorn-like tumor, soft, movable upon the adjacent structures and sharply defined from them, situated especially in an excretory duct or about a joint. [A, 325.]—**G. harderiana.** See *Harderian* GLAND.—**G. Haversii.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Glandulæ hepaticæ.** See *Hepatic* GLANDS and GLANDS *of the biliary ducts.*—**G. hermaphrodisia** (seu **hermaphroditica**). See *Hermaphrodite* GLAND.—**Glandulæ humerariæ.** See *Brachial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ hypogastricæ.** See *Internal iliac* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ iliacæ.** See *Iliac* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ iliacæ anteriores** (seu **externæ**). See *Anterior iliac* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ iliacæ internæ.** See *Internal iliac* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ iliacæ superiores.** See *Superior iliac* GLANDS.—**G. inferior.** Of Stenson, the hypophysis cerebri, as distinguished from the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**Glandulæ infraclaviculares.** See *Infraclavicular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ inguinales.** See *Inguinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ inguinales profundæ.** See *Deep inguinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ inguinales superficiales.** See *Superficial inguinal* GLANDS.—**G. innominata Galeni.** 1. Of Wharton, see *Lacrymal* GLAND. 2. See *Superior lacrymal* GLAND.—**G. in sphenoidis sella posita.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Glandulæ interarytænoideæ.** See *Posterior laryngeal* GLANDS.—**G. intercarotica.** See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**Glandulæ intercartilagineæ.** The mucous glands of the tracheæ. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Glandulæ intercostales.** See *Intercostal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ interiores renales.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Glandulæ intestinales.** See *Intestinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ intramusculares linguæ** [Tigri]. See *Lateral lingual* GLANDS.—**G. jugulares inferiores.** See *Inferior deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ jugulares internæ.** See *Deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ jugulares superiores.** See *Superior deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ labiales.** See *Labial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lacrimales accessoriæ.** See GLANDS *of Krause.*—**G. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**G. lacrimalis hydatoidea.** An old term for a hydatid cyst of the lacrymal gland. [F.]—**G. lacrimalis inferior** (seu **palpebrarum**). See *Inferior lacrymal* GLAND.—**G. lacrimalis superior.** See *Superior lacrymal* GLAND.—**Glandulæ lactiferæ.** See *Mammary* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lactiferæ aberrantes** (seu **accessoriæ**). See *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ laryngis posteriores.** See *Posterior laryngeal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lenticulares.** 1. See *Solitary intestinal* GLANDS. 2. See *Lenticular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lieberkühnianæ.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Glandulæ linguales.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ linguales anteriores.** See *Anterior lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ linguales Ebneri.** Acinous glands of the tongue. [α, 29.]—**Glandulæ linguales laterales.** See *Lateral lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ linguales posteriores.** See *Posterior lingual* GLANDS.—**G. lingualis (bartholiniana).** See *Sublingual* GLAND.—**Glandulæ Littrii.** See GLANDS *of Littre.*—**Glandulæ lumbales aorticæ** [Cruveilhier]. The lumbar glands over the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ lumbales inferiores.** The lower group of the lumbar glands. [L.]—**Glandulæ lumbales superiores.** The superior group of the lumbar glands. [L.]—**Glandulæ lumbales transversariæ** [Cruveilhier]. The lumbar glands situated between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. [L. 31.]—**Glandulæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ.** See *Lymphatic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ cervicales.** See *Cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ linguales.** See *Lingual lymphatic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ lymphaticæ lumbales.** See *Lumbar* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ malpighianæ (lienis).** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Glandulæ mammæ.** See *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mammales** (seu **mammariæ**). See *Mammary* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mastoideæ.** See *Subauricular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ maxillares internæ.** See *Deep facial* GLANDS.—**G. maxillaris.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND.—**Glandulæ mediastinæ anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mediastinæ posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mediastinicæ.** See *Mediastinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ meibomianæ** (seu **Meibomii**). See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mesentericæ** (seu **meseraicæ**). See *Mesenteric* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mesocolicæ.** See *Mesocolic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ minimæ.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Glandulæ molares.** See *Molar* GLANDS.—**G. moriformis.** See *Racemose* GLAND.—**Glandulæ mucilaginosæ.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Glandulæ muciparæ.** See *Mucous* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mucosæ.** See *Mucous* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mucosæ aggregatæ, Glandulæ mucosæ coagminatæ intestinorum.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mucosæ linguales.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ mucosæ palpebrarum** [C. Krause]. See GLANDS *of Krause.*—**Glandulæ mucosæ simplices vestibuli.** The simple muciparous glands of the vulva, principally about the orifice of the urethra. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**Glandulæ myrtiformes.** See CARUNCULÆ *myrtiformes.*—**Glandulæ Nabothi.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Glandulæ occipitales.** See *Occipital* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ odoriferæ.** See *Preputial* GLANDS and *Odoriferous* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ odoriferæ glandis** (seu **Tysoni**). See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ œsophageæ.** See *Œsophageal* GLANDS.—**G. orbitaria.** See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**Glandulæ Pacchioni** (seu **pacchioniæ**, seu **pacchionianæ**). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Glandulæ palatinæ.** See *Palatine* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ palpebrales sebaceæ.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS and *Zeiss* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ pancreatico-lienales.** See *Pancreatico-splenic* GLANDS.—**G. parotidea, G. parotidis, G. parotis.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**G. parotis accessoria.** See *Accessory parotid* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ pelvinæ.** See *Internal iliac* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ Peyeri** (seu **peyerianæ aggregatæ**, seu **agminatæ**). See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ pharyngeæ.** See *Pharyngeal* GLANDS.—**G. pinealis.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**G. pituitaria** (**potior**, seu **sphenoides**). See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Glandulæ plexiformes.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ popliteæ.** See *Popliteal* GLANDS.—**G. præhyoidea.** See *G. thyreoidea accessoria supra-hyoidea.*—**Glandulæ præputiales.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**G. prostata anterior.** See *Anterior* PROSTATE.—**Glandulæ prostatæ inferiores.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ prostatæ muliebres.** See *Vulvo-vaginal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ pulmonales** (seu **pulmonares**, seu **pulmonicæ**). See *Pulmonary* GLANDS.—**G. rationis.** See GNOMADEN.—**Glandulæ renales.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Glandulæ renales internæ.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Glandulæ rivinianæ.** See *Sublingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sacrales.** See *Sacral* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ salivales.** See *Salivary* GLANDS.—**G. salivalis abdominis.** See PANCREAS.—**G. salivalis externa** [H. Meyer]. See *Parotid* GLAND.—**G. salivalis interna.** The submaxillary and sublingual g's regarded as one on account of the union of their ducts. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ scapulares.** See *Scapular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sebaceæ.** Ger., *Talgdrüsen.* See *Sebaceous* GLANDS (2d def.).—**Glandulæ sebaceæ ciliares.** Fr., *glandes ciliaires sébacées.* Ger., *Talgdrüsen der Lider.* 1. An old term for the Meibomian glands. 2. See *Zeiss* GLANDS. [F.]—**Glandulæ sebaceæ cutis.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS (1st def.).—**Glandulæ sebaceæ glandis.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sebaceæ labiorum pudendi.** The sebaceous glands of the labia pudendi.—**Glandulæ sebaceæ palpebrarum.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sebaceæ pudendi.** See *Glandulæ vestibulares Zeiss* GLANDS.—**G. simplex.** See *Simple* GLAND and IDIOBLAST.—**Glandulæ simplices agminatæ.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ simplices vestibuli.** See *Glandulæ vestibulares.*—**Glandulæ sociæ.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**G. socia parotidis.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.—**Glandulæ splenico-pancreaticæ.** See *Pancreatico-splenic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sporades intestinorum.** The solitary glauds of the intestines. [L.]—**Glandulæ spuriæ.** See *Ductless* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sternales.** See *Sternal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ subauriculares.** See *Subauricular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ subinfundibulo.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**Glandulæ sublinguales.** See *Sublingual* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sublinguales minores** [H. Weber]. Small glands on the floor of the mouth, beneath the tongue. [L. 31.]—**Glandulæ submaxillares.** See *Submaxillary* GLANDS and *Submaxillary lymphatic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ subscapulares.** See *Scapular* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ substernales.** See *Sternal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ sudoriferæ** (seu **sudoriparæ**). See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**G. supergeminalis** [C. Hofmann]. See EPIDIDYMIS.—**G. superior.** Of Stenson, the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**Glandulæ supraclaviculares.** See *Inferior deep cervical* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ suprahyoideæ.** See *Supra-hyoid* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ suprarenales.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Glandulæ suprarenales accessoriæ.** See *Accessory suprarenal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ tarsales.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ tartaricæ.** See *Tartar*-GLANDS.—**Glandulæ thoracicæ posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ thoracicæ profundæ.** See *Deep thoracic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ thoracicæ superficiales.** See *Superficial thoracic* GLANDS.—**G. thymus.** See *Thymus* GLAND.—**G. thyreoides.** See *Thyreoid* GLAND.—**Glandulæ thyreoideæ accessoriæ** (**inferiores, laterales, posteriores,** et **superiores**). See *Accessory thyreoid* GLANDS.—**G. thyreoidea accessoria suprahyoidea.** An accessory thyreoid gland situated in front of or above the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**G. tibialis antica.** See *Anterior tibial* GLAND.—**Glandulæ tracheales.** See *Tracheal* GLANDS.—**G. tristitiæ** [Isenflamm]. See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**G. tubulosa.** See *Tubular* GLAND.—**G. tubulosa glomerata.** A tubular gland which has a single secretory tubulus. [L,

175 (*a*, 29).]—**G. turbinata.** Of Galen, the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**G. tympanica.** See *Tympanic* GLAND.—**Glandulæ tysonianæ.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ urethrales.** See GLANDS *of Littre*.—**Glandulæ uterinæ** (seu **utriculares**). See *Uterine* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ vaginales.** See *Vaginal* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ vasculares** (seu **vasculosæ**). Fr., *glandes vasculaires*. Ger., *Gefässdrüsen* (1st def.). 1. Glands formed in the vascular tissue of plants, and secreting some liquid. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).] 2. See *Hæmatopoietic* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ venenatæ.** See *Poison*-GLANDS.—**Glandulæ ventriculorum.** Acinous glands situated in the ventricles of the larynx. [L, 31.]—**Glandulæ vesalianæ.** See *Bronchial* GLANDS and *Pulmonary* GLANDS.—**Glandulæ vestibulares.** Ger., *Vestibulardrüsen*. The mucous glands of the vulva. The smaller ones (*glandulæ vestibulares minores*), from five to seven in number, are situated about the meatus urinarius, being small, compound, racemose glands, with wide, open ducts. The larger ones (*glandulæ vestibulares majores*) are the vulvovaginal g's.—**Glandulæ vulvo-vaginales.** See *Vulvo-vaginal* GLANDS.

GLANDULACEOUS, adj. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. See GLANDULOSE.

GLANDULAR, adj. Gla^{2}nd'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Gr., ἀδενώδης. Lat., *glandularis, glandulosus*. Fr., *glandulaire, glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsig, adenös, drüsenartig, glandulös*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affecting glands. 2. In botany, see GLANDULOSE.

GLANDULATION, n. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *glans*, an acorn. The structure, situation, and functions of the excretory organs (glands) in plants. [B, 77, 116 (*a*, 35).]

GLANDULE, n. Gla^{2}nd'u^{2}l. Lat., *glandula*. Fr., *g*. A small gland.—**G's muqueuses de l'estomac** (Fr.). See *Pyloric* GLANDS.—**G's of Malpighi.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.

GLANDULEUX (Fr.), adj. Gla^{3}n^2-du^6-lu^5. See GLANDULAR and GLANDULOSE.

GLANDULIFEROUS, adj. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *glandulifer, glanduliferus* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *glandulifère, glanduligère*. Ger., *drüsentragend*. Bearing glands. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDULIFORM, adj. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *glanduliformis* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *forma*, form). Fr., *glanduliforme*. Ger., *drüsenförmig*. Gland-shaped. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDULIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Gla^{3}n^2-du^6-le-zhe^{2}r. See GLANDULIFEROUS.

GLANDULOCILIÉ (Fr.), adj. Gla^{3}n^2-du^6-lo-se-le-a. From *glandula*, a gland, and *cilium*, an eyelash. Having each hair terminating in a single gland (said of the leaves of certain insectivorous plants). [L, 41.]

GLANDULOSE, adj. Gla^{2}nd'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *glandulosus*. Fr., *glanduleux*. Ger., *drüsig*. Abounding in glands. See also GLANDULAR, GLANDULIFEROUS, and GLANDULIFORM.

GLANDULOSITY, n. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. The quality of being glandulous. [L, 56.]

GLANDULOSO-CARNEOUS, adj. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-os''o-ka^{3}rn'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *glandulosocarneus* (from *glandula*, a gland, and *caro*, flesh). Of Ruysch, glandular and fleshy (said of excrescences of the urinary bladder). [L, 84.]

GLANDULOSO-PILOSUS (Lat.), adj. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os''o(o^3)-pil(pi^{2}l)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *glandula*, a gland, and *pilus*, a hair. Ger., *drüsenhaarig, drüsig-zottig*. In botany, covered with or bearing glandular hairs. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDULOSO-PUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-os''o(o^3)-pu^{3}n^{2}k(pu^{4}n^{2}k)-tat(ta^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *glandula*, a gland, and *punctum*, a point. Fr., *ponctué de glandes*. Ger., *drüsig-punktirt*. Dotted with glands. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDULOSO-SERRATE, adj. Gla^{2}nd-u^{2}l-os''o-se^{2}r'rat. From *glandula*, a gland, and *serra*, a saw. Fr., *dentelé de glandes, serrati-glandulé*. Ger., *gesägt-drüsig*. In botany, having serratures tipped with glands. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GLANDULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Gla^{2}nd(gla^{3}nd)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GLANDULAR and GLANDULOSE.

GLANS (Lat.), n. f. Gla^{2}nz(gla^{3}ns). Gen., *gland'is*. Gr., βάλανος (Doric, γάλανος). Fr., *gland*. Ger., *Eichel*. 1. An acorn or any similar fruit, also any fruit having a kernel; in botany, a dry, indehiscent fruit with a hardened pericarp containing only one seed. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Any object bearing a fancied resemblance to a nut, such as the head of the penis or of the clitoris, a suppository, a globular pessary, or a goître. [A, 322.]—**Earth g.** Fr., *gland de terre*. The *Bunium bulbocastanum, Lathyrus tuberosum*, and many species of the genus *Geoglossum*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Egyptian g.** Fr., *gland d'Égypte*. The *Moringa aptera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Fructus grandis dulcis.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 95.]—**G. clitoridis.** Fr., *gland du clitoris*. Ger., *Eichel des Kitzlers*. The head of the clitoris; its free rounded extremity.—**G. iberica.** The acorn. [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**G. nuci pineæ similis.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri*.—**G. penis, G. phalli.** Fr., *gland de la verge*. Ger., *Eichel der Ruthe*. The bulbous end of the penis. It is slightly compressed above and below, and has a vertical fissure at its extremity for the external orifice of the urethra. It is hollowed on its attached surface for the reception of the corpora cavernosa. It is truncated from above downward and forward, and its free border, the corona glandis, overhangs the body of the penis. Beneath the meatus urinarius, the prepuce is attached to it by the frenum præputii. [C; L, 115.]—**G. pituitam excipiens, G. sub infundibulo.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri*.—**Glandes tostæ.** Roasted acorns.—**G. ulnæ.** See OLECRANON.—**G. unguentaria.** Arabian ben; the behen-nut. [L, 84.]—**Sweet g.** Probably the fruit of the *Castanea vesca*, the sweet chestnut; according to some, an edible variety of acorn. [B, 115 (*a*, 35).]

GLANZ (Ger.), n. Gla^{3}ntz. 1. Glitter, lustre, glare. 2. See GLANCE (2d def.).—**G'gras.** The *Phalaris canariensis*. [B, 270.]—**G'los.** Opaque. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**G'russ.** See FULIGO *splendens*.—**G'scheu.** See PHENGOPHOBIA.

GLÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. Glantz'e^{2}nd. Shining, lustrous. [*a*, 24.]

GLAPHYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Gla^{2}f(gla^{3}f)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. A genus of myrtaceous shrubs. [B, 19, 275, 309 (*a*, 35).]—**G. nitida.** Bencoolen or Malay tea-plant, tree-of-long-life. The leaves are used as a substitute for tea. [B, 19, 275, 309 (*a*, 35).]

GLAREA (Lat.), n. f. Gla(gla^3)'re^2-a^3. See GRAVEL and SAND.

GLAREALIS (Lat.), adj. Gla(gla^3)-re^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See SABULOUS.

GLAREOSE, adj. Gla^{2}r'e^2-os. Lat., *glareosus* (from *glarea*, gravel). Ger., *kiesig*. Growing in gravely places. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLAS (Ger.), n. Gla^{3}s. See GLASS.—**Antimong'.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Böhmisches G.** See *Bohemian* GLASS.—**Brenng'.** See *Burning*-GLASS.—**Deckg'.** See *Cover* GLASS.—**Erdg'.** See SELENITE.—**Fensterg'.** See *Window* GLASS.—**Fraueng'.** See SELENITE.—**Gelbg'.** Orpiment. [B, 49.]—**G'ähnlich, G'artig.** Glass-like, vitreous. [L, 80.]—**G'äugig.** Wall-eyed, silver-eyed. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'galle.** See *Gall of* GLASS.—**G'hell.** Transparent. [A, 523.]—**G'icht.** See *G'ähnlich*.—**G'körper.** See CORPUS *vitreum*.—**G'kraut.** See the major list.—**G'pech.** Rosin. [B, 270.]—**G'pinsel.** A glass brush. [A, 521.]—**G'ur.** Enamel. [A, 523.]—**Hartg'.** See *Toughened* GLASS.—**Krong'.** See *Crown* GLASS.—**Milchg'.** Glass of a milky-white color.—**Opalg', Reisg', Reissteing'.** See *Alabaster* GLASS.—**Spanisches G.** See SELENITE.—**Spiessglanzg'.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Urang'.** See *Uranium* GLASS.—**Vergrösserungsg'.** See *Magnifying* GLASS.—**Wasserg'.** See *Water*-GLASS.

GLASERIAN, adj. Gla^{3}s-e'ri^2-a^{2}n. Described by Johann Heinrich Glaser.

GLÄSERN (Ger.), adj. Glaz'e^{2}rn. Glassy, vitreous. [A, 521.]

GLASKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gla^{3}s'kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Parietaria*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] See also GLASSWORT.—**Aufrechtes G.** The *Parietaria* ERECTA. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ausgebreitetes G.** The *Parietaria diffusa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Krautartiges G.** The *Salicornia herbacea*. [L, 80.]—**Officinelles G.** The *Parietaria officinalis*. [L, 80.]

GLASS, n. Gla^{3}s. From Sanscr., *kelasa* through Lat., *glacies*. Gr., ὕαλος. Lat., *vitrum*. Fr., *verre*. Ger., *Glas* (1st and 2d def's), *Brillen* (3d def.). It., *vetro*. Sp., *vidrio*. 1. A hard, brittle, homogeneous, transparent material made by melting sand, etc., and consisting essentially of a metallic silicate with free silicic acid and metallic oxides. 2. A lens, mirror, or other implement having its essential parts made of that material. 3. In the pl., *g'es*, spectacles; lenses, prisms, or plane, usually oval sheets of g. mounted to be worn before the eyes for the correction of visual defects or for purposes of protection.—**Alabaster g.** Ger., *Alabasterglas, Opalglas, Reisglas, Reissteinglas*. An opaque white g., prepared from the common molten compound of crystal g. by suddenly cooling the mass by pouring water over it. [B, 48, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Antimonial g.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Binocular g.** An optical instrument for use with both eyes simultaneously.—**Bohemian g.** Ger., *böhmisches Glas*. A variety of g. consisting essentially of a silicate of potassium and calcium, made from pure quartz and purified potash. It is very colorless, is fusible with great difficulty, and is little acted upon by chemical reagents. It is used for chemical apparatus, and also combined with flint g. in making achromatic lenses. [B, 3, 279.]—**Bottle g.** A more or less greenish or brownish g. consisting of a silicate of sodium and calcium with varying amounts of alumina and iron oxide, made from common sand, wood-ashes, common salt, etc. It is readily attacked by acids, but is harder and less fusible than crown g. It is used in making bottles. [B, 3, 7.]—**Burning-g.** Ger., *Brennglas*. A large convex lens used to produce an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus. [L, 56.]—**Canary g.** Ger., *Kanarienglas*. See *Uranium g*.—**Common green g.** See *Bottle g*.—**Cover-g.** Fr., *couvre-objet*. Ger., *Deckglas*. A thin sheet of g. for covering a microscopical specimen on a slide.—**Crown g.** Ger., *Kronglas*. A g. consisting of a silicate of sodium and calcium, made usually by fusing salt-cake with silicious material. It is harder than Bohemian g., but more fusible and more readily acted upon by acids. It is used in the manufacture of windows and, combined with flint g., in the manufacture of lenses for optical instruments. [B, 3.]—**Cupping-g.** See CUP (2d def.).—**Devitrified g.** A porcelain-like, opaque substance obtained by heating g. in sand or gypsum. Certain varieties of g. also become devitrified upon the surface, and hence opaque, by exposure to air and moisture. [B, 3.]—**Eye-g'es.** Fr., *lunettes*. G'es (3d def.) so mounted as to rest on the nose (usually grasping it by means of a spring) without other support. Cf. SPECTACLES.—**Field-g.** See *Field* LENS.—**Flint g.** Ger., *Flintglas*. Syn.: *crystal*. A silicate of potassium and lead; more fusible and more readily attacked by chemical agents than other varieties, and also heavier (being of a sp. gr. of about 3·000), more lustrous, and of greater refractive power. It is used in the preparation of optical instruments. [B, 3.]—**Focusing g.** Ger., *Einstelllupe*. A simple microscope for determining when the image in a photographic or microphotographic camera is sharply focused on the ground-g. The focusing g. is so adjusted that when its mounting is placed against the front or smooth side of the ground-g. or focusing screen of the camera an object or real image on the ground side, *i. e.*, in the plane occupied by the film of the sensitive plate, will be in the sharpest focus possible. [J.]—**Franklin g.** A bifocal lens; *i. e.*, a lens composed of two portions, an upper and lower, of different focus, such that distant objects can be viewed through the upper portion and near objects through the lower. [B.]—**Gall g., Gall of g., G. gall.** Lat., *fel vitri*. Ger., *Glasgalle*.

The impurities floating upon the surface of molten g. in the process of its manufacture. [B, 7.]—**G.-like.** Gr., ὑαλοειδής. Lat., *vitrosus.* Fr., *hyaloïde.* Ger., *glasähnlich.* Vitrous, glassy, hyaline. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G.-pox.** See VARICELLA.—**G.-shaped.** See CYATHOID.—**G. wool.** Ger., *Glaswolle.* G. obtained in the form of elastic fibres by reeling off molten g. It is used in filtering, and has been employed as a drainage material for wounds. [B, 270.]—**G'wort.** See the major list.—**Heavy optical g.** Syn.: *crystal.* A specially pure variety of flint-g., used for optical instruments. [B, 3.]—**Lead-g.** See *Flint-g.*—**Leech-g.** Fr., *bdellépithèque.* A vessel made to hold a leech for application to the body. [*a*, 34.]—**Magnifying g.** Ger., *Vergrösserungsglas.* A convex g. used for magnifying objects; a simple microscope. [B, 3.]—**Periscopic g'es.** Fr., *lunettes périscopiques.* Ger., *periskopische Brillen.* Positive or negative menisci or lenses having one concave and one convex surface of different curvature so as to diminish spherical aberration. [F.]—**Plate g.** See *Crown-g.*—**Potash water-g.** See under *Water-g.*—**Protective g'es.** Ger., *Schutzbrillen.* Spectacle-frames surrounding the orbit, and containing plain or colored glass; used to protect the eyes from the entrance of foreign material or strong light in certain trades. [*a*, 34.]—**Salt of g.** See ANATRON.—**Soda water-g.** See under *Water-g.*—**Soluble g.** See *Water-g.* and SODIUM.—**Soluble g. of Fuchs.** Potassium tetrasilicate. [B.]—**Spun g.** See *G. wool.*—**Toughened g.** G. rendered less brittle by immersion while very hot in heated oil or by being allowed to cool slowly by being placed between sheets of heated metal. [B, 3.]—**Uranium g.** Ger., *Uranglas.* Canary-g.; g. colored a canary-yellow with sodium uranate. [B.]—**Water-g.** Ger., *Wasserglas.* A solution of sodium tetrasilicate ("soda water-g."), or of potassium tetrasilicate ("potash water-g."). The former is the more usually employed, and is understood to be the one designated when the term water-g. is used without qualification. It is a thick, viscid liquid, which on evaporation hardens to a smooth vitreous mass. [B, 3.]—**Window g.** See *Crown-g.*

GLASSCHMALZ (Ger.). n. Gla^{2}s'shma^{3}lts. The genus *Salicornia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Kräutiges G.** The *Salicornia herbacea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Strauchiges G.** The *Salicornia fruticosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLASSWORT, n. Gla^{3}s'wu^{5}rt. Ger., *Glaskraut.* The genus *Salicornia*, represented by the common species *Salicornia herbacea.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Alicant g.** See SALSOLA *sativa.*—**Jointed g.** The *Salicornia herbacea.* [B, 185, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**Prickly g., Snail-seeded g.** The *Salsola kali.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White g.** The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GLASSY, adj. Gla^{3}s'i^2. Ger., *glasartig.* 1. Having the appearance of glass. 2. Fixed and expressionless (said of the eyes of the dead).

GLASTEUS (Lat.), adj. Gla^{2}st(gla^{3}st)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Blue. See GLASTINE.

GLASTIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Gla^2 t(gla^{3}st)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From *glasteus*, blue, and *folium*, a leaf. See GLASTUM.

GLASTINE, adj. Gla^{3}st'i^{2}n. Lat., *glasteus* (from *glastum* [*q. v.*]). Of a bluish color. See *G.* BILE.

GLASTONBURY, n. Gla^{2}st'n'b'r-i^2. The *Cratægus pyracantha.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GLASTUM (Lat.), n. n. Gla^{2}st(gla^{3}st)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Hippocrates, probably the *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLATT (Ger.), adj. Gla^{3}t. Smooth. [L, 80.]—**G'blume.** The *Lissanthe sapida.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G'heit.** See GLABRITAS.

GLATTE (Ger.), n. Gla^{3}t'te^2. See CORONELLA.

GLATZE (Ger.), n. Gla^{3}tz'e^2. Baldness of the scalp. [G.]

GLAUCE (Fr.). n. Glos. See GLAUX.

GLAUCEDO (Lat.), n. f. Gla^4(gla^3-u^4)-se(ka)'do. Gen., *-ced'inis.* See GLAUCOMA.

GLAUCENE, n. Gla^4'sen. Fr., *glaucène.* Ger., *Glaucen.* A grayish-white decomposition product, C_4N_3H, of ammonium thiocyanide heated to 310° or 312°. [L, 30, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GLAUCESCENCE, n. Gla^4-se^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *glaucescentia.* Fr., *g.* The state or condition of a glaucous surface. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

GLAUCESCENT, adj. Gla^4-se^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *glaucescens.* Ger., *meergrünlich, blaugrünlich, graugrünlich, grünbläulich.* Slightly glaucous. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLAUCIAIRE (Fr.), n. Glo-se-a^{2}r. See GLAUCIUM.

GLAUCIC ACID, n. Gla^4'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide glaucique.* Ger., *Glauciumsäure* (2d def.). 1. See VERDIC ACID. 2. See FUMARIC *acid.*

GLAUCIE (Fr.), n. Glo-se. See GLAUCIUM.

GLAUCIENNE (Fr.), n. Glo-se-e^{2}n. See GLAUCIUM.—**G. jaune.** The *Glaucium flavum.*

GLAUCIER (Fr.), **GLAUCIÈRE** (Fr.), n's. Glo-se-a, -e^{2}r. See GLAUCIUM.

GLAUCINE, n. Gla^4'sen. Lat., *glaucina* (from γλαυκός, sea-green). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glaucin* (1st def.). 1. An alkaloid found in the sap of *Glaucium luteum.* It forms whitish crystalline scales of an acrid and bitter taste, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in boiling water; slightly soluble in cold water; melting at 100° C. into an oily body. [B, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).] 2. Natural cow-pox; so called from the grayish-blue tint of the pocks. [A, 301.]

GLAUCINIC ACID, n. Gla^4-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. An acid present in the thallus of some lichens; distinguished by giving a yellow color with calcium hypochlorite. [B.]

GLAUCION (Fr.), n. Glo-se-o^{2}n^2. See GLAUCIUM.

GLAUCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gla^4'(gla^3'u^4)-si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *glaucière.* Ger., *Hornmohn.* The horn-poppy; of Tournefort, a genus of papaveraceous, herbaceous plants. [B, 19, 34, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. corniculatum.** Ger., *rother Hornmohn.* The red horn-poppy, a native of southern Europe, but found also in middle Europe and in Great Britain. Its uses are similar to those of *G. luteum.* [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. flavum.** See *G. luteum.*—**G. fulvum.** Ger., *löwengelber Hornmohn.* The orange-flowered horn-poppy; a plant differing from *G. luteum* only in the color of its flowers. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. glaucum, G. luteum.** Fr., *glaucière* (ou *glaucienne*) *jaune, pavot cornu.* Ger., *gelber Hornmohn, graues Schöllkraut.* The yellow horn-poppy; a poisonous species common on the sandy sea-shores of Europe, and sparingly naturalized along the east coast of North America southward from the Potomac River. The herb, *herba chelidonii glaucii* (seu *papaveris corniculati*), has properties similar to those of *Chelidonium majus*, but is stronger as a diuretic, and the root is often substituted for that of the latter as a mild laxative. The milky juice of the plant, according to Dioscorides, was once used to adulterate opium. The juice of the leaves has been used as a vulnerary and antiphlogistic. [B, 18, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. phœniceum.** See *G. corniculatum.*—**G. tricolor.** A variety of *G. corniculatum.* [B, 64 (*a*, 35).]—**G. violaceum.** The *Rœmeria violacea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLAUCOM (Ger.), n. Gla^3-u^4-kom'. See GLAUCOMA.—**Einfaches G.** See GLAUCOMA *simplex.*—**Entzündliches G.** See GLAUCOMA *inflammatorium.*

GLAUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gla^4(gla^3-u^4)-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-com'atos* (*-is*). Gr., γλαύκωμα (from γλαυκός, sea-green). Fr., *glaucome.* Ger., *Glaucom, Glaukom. grüner Staar.* A disease of the eye, characterized by the following group of symptoms: Increased tension or hardness of the eyeball, failing vision, contraction of the visual field, more or less pronounced photopsic manifestations, cloudiness of the media, excavation of the optic disc, and pain. Many of these are often absent or but slightly marked. The disease may be primary or secondary, acute. subacute or chronic, simple, inflammatory, or fulminating. The pathology and causation of the disease are still vexed questions. On the condition of increased tension all the other phenomena depend. [F.]—**Absolute g.** See *G. absolutum.*—**Acute g., Acute inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium acutum.*—**Angeioneurotic g.** G. dependent upon deranged action of the motor nerves of the blood-vessels. [*a*, 29.]—**Atrophic g.** See *G. absolutum.*—**Auricular g.** Fr., *glaucome auriculaire.* Of Morisset, a disease of the ear characterized by an exaggeration of the intra-labyrinthine pressure. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," 1879 (*a*, 29).]—**Chronic g.** See *G. simplex.*—**Chronic inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium chronicum.*—**Congestive g.** G. accompanied by congestive or inflammatory symptoms. [Berry (*a*, 29).]—**Consecutive g.** See *G. secundarium.*—**Donders's g.** Simple atrophic g. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Fulminating g.** See *G. fulminans.*—**G. absolutum.** Fr., *glaucome absolu.* Ger., *absolutes* (oder *abgelaufenes*) *Glaukom.* That condition of the eyeball in which all vision is lost from the effects of glaucomatous disease, and in which it can not be restored by any operative procedure. All quantitative perception of light is destroyed. The eye is stony hard, there is no anterior chamber, or a very shallow one, the pupil is widely dilated, and, if the lens is sufficiently transparent, the optic papilla is seen to be white and atrophic. [F.]—**G. complicatum.** Fr., *glaucome compliqué.* Ger., *complicirtes Glaukom.* A form of secondary g. complicated by some other disease of the eye; the most frequent complications are detachment of the retina, retinitis pigmentosa, and atrophy of the optic nerve of cerebral origin. [F.]—**G. confirmatum.** See *G. evolutum.*—**G. consummatum.** See *G. absolutum.*—**G. diabeticum.** G. which occurs in diabetic subjects. [*a*, 29.]—**G. evolutum.** Fr., *glaucome évolu.* Ger., *entwickeltes Glaukom.* G. fully developed, in which all the symptoms are well marked, there being increased tension, pulsation of the central artery of the retina, dilatation and sluggishness of the pupil, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, and abrupt excavation of the optic disc. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**G. fulminans.** Fr., *glaucome fulminant.* Ger., *fulminirendes Glaukom.* That form of acute inflammatory g. in which all the symptoms appear with extreme suddenness, and vision is destroyed in a few hours; most frequently observed among elderly persons. [A, 319 (*a*, 21), 326 (*a*, 21).]—**G. hæmorrhagicum.** Fr., *glaucome hémorrhagique.* Ger., *hämorrhagisches Glaukom.* It., *g. emorragico.* Sp., *g. hemorrágico.* That form of secondary g. which is preceded or accompanied by retinal hæmorrhages. [F.]—**G. imminens.** Fr., *glaucome imminent.* Ger., *prodromales Glaukom.* It., *g. imminente.* Sp., *g. inminente.* A preliminary or warning stage of g., characterized by symptoms more or less transient, such as recession of the near-point, diminution of the refraction, colored photopsia, periodical obscurations of vision, ciliary neuralgia, transient increase of tension, arterial pulsation, hyperæmia of the retinal veins, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, and sluggishness of the pupil. Any or all of these symptoms may be present. [F.]—**G. inflammatorium.** G. accompanied by inflammatory symptoms. According to the appearance and duration of the inflammation, it may be classified as acute. chronic, or intermittent. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**G. inflammatorium acutum.** Fr., *glaucome inflammatoire aigu.* Ger., *akutes entzündliches Glaukom.* G. characterized by marked inflammatory symptoms, excessive pain in the head and eyes, fever, vomiting, a discharge from the eye, swelling and injection of the eyelids and of the subconjunctival vessels, œdema of the conjunctiva, opacity of the cornea, discolored iris, sluggish and dilated pupil, diminished vision, and hardness of the eyeball. The cloudy media prevent an ophthalmoscopic examination. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**G. inflammatorium chronicum.** Fr., *glaucome inflammatoire chronique.* Ger., *chronisches entzündliches Glaukom.* That form of inflammatory g. in which the inflammation is not severe and in which the symptoms all develop gradually, the earliest being annular photopsic manifestations and transient failure of vision. The most pronounced symptoms are the engorgement of the anterior ciliary vessels and the shallowness of the anterior chamber. [F.]—**G.**

malignum. Fr., *glaucome malin.* Ger., *bösartiges Glaukom.* A form of g. in which the symptoms are very severe in their character and rapid in their progress and in which the course of the disease is but little or at all affected by any therapeutic or operative measures. [F.]—**G. myopicum.** G. which occurs in myopic eyes. [α, 29.]—**G. periodicum.** G. characterized by periodic variations in tension. [α, 29.]—**G. secundarium.** Fr., *glaucome secondaire.* Ger., *Secundärglaukom.* That form of g. which is induced by or consequent upon some chronic pathological process in the eye, such as cicatricial ectasia of the cornea, anterior or posterior synechiæ, iritis and irido-chorioiditis serosa, traumatic cataract, dislocation of the lens, intra-ocular tumors, hæmorrhagic processes in the retina, sclero-chorioiditis posterior, etc. [F.]—**G. simplex.** Fr., *glaucome simple.* Ger., *einfaches Glaukom.* It., *g. semplice.* Sp., *g. simple.* The typical form of g. characterized by slight signs of inflammation with an almost normal external appearance of the eye. The main symptoms are increase of the intra-ocular tension, excavation of the optic disc, either slight dilatation of the pupil or none, and diminution of vision. The tension may increase at times suddenly and then diminish, but always remains to a slight degree above the normal. The subjective symptoms are all slight. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**G. simplex cum inflammatione intermittente.** Fr., *glaucome simple avec inflammation intermittente.* Ger., *einfaches Glaukom mit intermittirenden Entzündungen.* A form of g. characterized by slight signs of inflammation, circumcorneal injection, shallow anterior chamber, cloudy aqueous and vitreous, dilatation of the pupil, spontaneous arterial pulsation, and perhaps excavation of the disc, with pain in the eye and forehead, indistinct vision, and photopsia. All these symptoms are transient and slight.—**G. subacutum.** Fr., *glaucome sous-aigu.* Ger., *subakutes Glaukom.* That form of inflammatory g. in which the inflammatory symptoms are less violent, the cloudiness of the media is slighter, and the pain more endurable. [F.]—**G. Woulhousi.** A cataract. [F.]—**Inflammatory g.** See *G. inflammatorium.*—**Mechanical g.** G. dependent on mechanical causes. [α, 29.]—**Nervous g.** G. dependent on an affection of the nerves in or about the eye. [α, 29.]—**Primary g.** G. that appears in an eye which is apparently healthy or is subject to a disease that has no influence in producing g. [α, 29.]—**Prodromic g.** See *G. imminens.*—**Secondary g.** See *G. secundarium.*

GLAUCOMATIC, GLAUCOMATOSE, GLAUCOMATOUS, adj's. Gla^4-kom-a^{2}t'i^{2}k, -ko^{2}m'a^{2}t-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *glaucomaticus, glaucomatosus.* Fr., *glaucomateux.* Ger., *glaukomatös, glaukomartig.* Pertaining to or of the nature of glaucoma.

GLAUCOMELANIC ACID, n. Gla^4-ko-me^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. From γλαυκός, gleaming, and μέλας, black. An acid, $C_{12}H_2O_6$, derived from ellagic acid. [B, 18.]

GLAUCOPHYLLOUS, adj. Gla^4-ko-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *glaucophyllus* (from γλαυκός, sea-green, and φύλλον, a leaf). Having sea-green leaves. The *Glaucophylla* of Batsch are an order of cryptogams, consisting of the single family *Algoidea.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

GLAUCOPICRINE, n. Gla^4-ko-pi^{2}k'ren. From γλαυκός, sea-green, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glaucopikrin.* An alkaloid found in the root of *Glaucium luteum,* and also in *Chelidonium majus;* it forms colorless crystals, of a bitter taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether; heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, it forms a tough, elastic mass like caoutchouc. [B, 38, 46, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

GLAUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gla^4(gla^3-u^4)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* Gr., γλαύκωσις. Blindness from glaucoma. [F.]

GLAUCOTIN, n. Gla^4'kot-i^{2}n. Fr., *glaucotine.* Ger., *G.* A reddish-brown decomposition product of chelerythrine. It dissolves in alcohol, forming a bluish-red solution, and in acids, forming a green solution. [B, 38, 46, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

GLAUCOUS, adj. Gla^4'ku^{3}s. Gr., γλαυκός. Lat., *glaucus.* Fr., *glauque.* Ger., *meergrün, schimmelgrün, blaugrün, graugrün, grünlichgrau.* Of a sea-green or grayish-green color; covered with a bloom, like the leaf of the cabbage. [B, 19, 121, 123, 191 (α, 24).]

GLAUKOM (Ger.), n. Gla^3-u^4-kom'. See GLAUCOMA.

GLAURA [Paracelsus], n. See *Regulus* METALLORUM.

GLAUX (Lat.), n. f. Gla^{4}x(gla^3'u^{4}x). Gen., *glauc'os (-is).* Gr., γλαύξ. Fr., *glauce.* Ger., *Milchkraut, Salzkraut, Mutterkraut.* Black saltwort; of Linnæus, a genus of primulaceous maritime plants, used as food and also as a galactagogue. The *Glauceæ* (Fr., *glaucées*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Lysimachieæ,* consisting of the genus *G.*—**G. maritima.** Fr., *glauce* (ou *g.*) *maritime, herbe au lait.* Ger., *Meerstrandsmilchkraut.* A small fleshy plant growing abundantly on the European sea-coasts and in salt marshes, and found occasionally on the sea-coast of North America in California, and from Canada to New Jersey. It is eaten as a salad and to increase the flow of milk. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**G. vulgaris.** See ASTRAGALUS *glycyphyllos.*

GLAVIAU (Fr.), n. Gla^3-ve-o. 1. The larynx. 2. In quadrupeds and birds, the trachea. 3. Sheep-pox. [A, 301, 385; L, 41, 42, 49 (α, 14).]

GLAYET (Fr.), **GLAYEUL** (Fr.), n's. Gla^3-e-a, -u^{5}l. See GLAÏEUL.

GLAZED, adj. Glazd. Fr., *glacé.* Ger., *geglättet.* Having a glossy layer covering the surface.

GLAZING, n. Glaz'i^{2}n^2. The process of becoming glazed.

GLÉ (Fr.), n. Gla. The *Iris germanica.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GLEBA (Lat.), n. f. Gle(gla)'ba^3. Gr., βῶλος. Ger., *Scholle.* A clod-like mass; in certain fungals, as in the *Phalloideæ,* the covered hymenophorous portion in the fructification (*i. e.,* the hymenium covered by the peridium). [B, 19, 77, 121, 279 (α, 24).]

GLEBIFORM, adj. Gle^{2}b'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *glebiformis* (from *gleba,* a clod, and *forma,* form). Ger., *schollenförmig.* Of an irregular, yet more or less roundish, shape and uneven surface, like the thallus of *Parmelia esculenta.* [B, 123 (α, 24).]

GLEBOSE, adj. Gleb'os. Lat., *glebosus.* See GLEBULOSE.

GLEBULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gle^{2}b(glab)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Dim. of *gleba* (*q. v.*). Fr., *glébules.* Small roundish elevations of the thallus of lichens; also the spores of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GLEBULOSE, adj. Gle^{2}b'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *glebosus, glebulosus.* Ger., *schollig, klumpig.* Glebose, formed of or having glebulæ. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

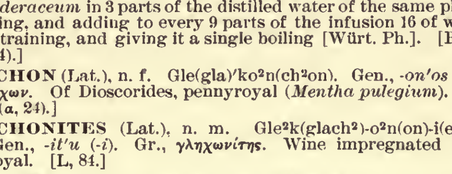
GLECHOMA (Lat.), n. n. and f. Gle^{2}k(glach^2)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-is), -om'æ.* From γλήχων, the *Mentha pulegium.* Fr., *glécome.* Ger., *Gundelrebe.* A section of the genus *Nepeta.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**Aqua glechomæ hederaceæ** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de lierre terrestre* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of the herb of *G. hederaceum* in sufficient water to make 4 parts. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**Conserva glechomæ hederaceæ** [Austr. Ph., 1820; Sp. Ph., 1798; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *conserve de lierre terrestre.* A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of fresh leaves of *G. hederaceum* and 2 parts (or 3 [Austr. Ph.]) of white sugar in powder. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**Essentia glechomæ hederæ** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *essence de lierre terrestre.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the herb of *G. hederaceum* with 4 parts of spirit of juniper. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**Extractum glechomæ hederaceæ** [Ferr. Ph., 1832; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *extrait de lierre terrestre.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the herb of *G. hederaceum* in 6 parts of water for 4 hours, boiling a little, expressing, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. hedera, G. hederacea, G. hederaceum** [Linnæus]. The *Nepeta g.* [B, 42, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. heterophyllum.** A variety of *Nepeta g.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. hirsutum.** The *Nepeta g.,* var. *hirsuta.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. magna.** Fr., *grand glécome.* A variety of *Nepeta g.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. marrubiastrum.** The *Stachys arvensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Herba glechomæ** (seu **glechomatis**). The herb of *Nepeta g.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Infusum glechomæ hederaceæ.** Fr., *infusion de lierre terrestre* [Form. Fr. Hosp., 1821]. An infusion of 1 part of grated licorice and 2 parts of the leaves of *G. hederaceum* with a sufficiency of water to obtain 192 parts; used in catarrhal affections to promote expectoration. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Ptisana glechomæ hederaceæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane de lierre terrestre.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the leaves of *G. hederaceum* for half an hour in 100 parts of boiling water, and straining. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Syrupus glechomæ hederaceæ** (seu **hederæ terrestris** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Sp. Ph., 1798; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *sirop de lierre terrestre* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the fresh leaves of *G. hederaceum* in 6 parts of boiling water for 12 hours, straining, adding to the liquor twice its weight of white sugar, and boiling over a slow fire to a syrup [Brunsw. Ph., Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]; or by giving equal parts of depurated juice of *G. hederaceum* and common syrup a single boiling [Sard. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of the fresh leaves of *G. hederaceum* in 3 parts of the distilled water of the same plant, expressing, and adding to every 9 parts of the infusion 16 of white sugar, straining, and giving it a single boiling [Würt. Ph.]. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]

GLECHON (Lat.), n. f. Gle(gla)'ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on). Gen., *-on'os (-is).* Gr., γλήχων. Of Dioscorides, pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). [B, 114, 121 (α, 24).]

GLECHONITES (Lat.), n. m. Gle^{2}k(glach^2)-o^{2}n(on)-i(e)'tez (tas). Gen., *-it'u (-i).* Gr., γληχωνίτης. Wine impregnated with pennyroyal. [L, 84.]

GLÉCOME (Fr.), n. Gla-kom. See GLECHOMA.

GLEDITSCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Gle^{2}d-i^{2}t'shi^2-a^3. Named in honor of J. S. Gleditsch, a German botanist. Fr., *févier.* Ger., *Gleditschie.* The honey-locust; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous plants



GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS. [A, 327.]

of the *Cœsalpineæ.* [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**G. brachycarpa.** Ger., *kurzhülsige Gleditschie.* A species found in North America; the

legumes are used like those of *G. triacanthos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. carolinensis.** See *G. monosperma.*—**G. chinensis.** A species growing in China, where the spines are used as an antheiminthic, expectorant, and purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**G. ferox.** Flat-spined honey-locust; one of the North American species from which B. F. Lautenbach extracted *gleditschine.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *G. triacanthos.*—**G. inermis, G. lævis.** Fr., *févier lisse.* A variety of *G. triacanthos.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. meliloba.** See *G. triacanthos.*—**G. monosperma.** Ger., *einsamige Gleditschie.* The water-locust of the southern United States, closely resembling *G. triacanthos.* [B, 19, 37, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. spathulata.** A Brazilian species very common about Santa Maria, in the province of the Rio Grande do Sul. [B, 309 (*a*, 35).]—**G. spinosa, G. triacanthos.** Fr., *févier à trois pointes, acacia à trois épines, carouge à miel.* Ger., *dreidornige Gleditschie, Schotendorn, Zuckerschotenbaum, Christusdorn.* The three-thorned acacia, or common honey-locust tree; a native of the United States, but cultivated in Europe. The pods are used in catarrhal affections, and a sweet beverage is prepared from their pulp. The plant is said to contain an alkaloid, *gleditschine* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLEDITSCHIE (Ger.), n. Gle^{2}d-et'shi^2-e^2. See GLEDITSCHIA.—**Dreidornige G.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos.* [L, 80.]

GLEDITSCHINE, n. Gle^{2}d'i^{2}t-shen. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gleditschin.* 1. An alkaloid derived from several species of *Gleditschia.* ["Phila. Med. Times," ix, p. 79.] 2. An alkaloid alleged to have been found by Mr. Goodman in the leaves of *Gleditschia triacanthos,* having anæsthetic and mydriatic properties. It was at first called *stenocarpine.* Its lack of the properties ascribed to it was soon discovered, and the substance sold as g. was suspected to be a mixture of cocaine and atropine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 29, 1887, p. 490; "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1887, p. 756.]

GLEEING, n. Gle'i^{2}n^2. See STRABISMUS.

GLEET, n. Glet. Lat., *blennorrhagia chronica* (seu *torpida*), *blennorrhœa, blennorrhœa chronica, gonorrhœa chronica* (seu *longa,* seu *mucosa*), *urethritis chronica.* Fr., *blennorrhée, goutte militaire.* Ger., *chronischer Harnröhrentripper, Nachtripper.* A chronic urethritis attended with a scanty mucous or muco-purulent discharge and very commonly associated with stricture of the urethra. [G.]

GLEETY, adj. Glet'i^2. Pertaining to or like gleet. [G.]

GLEICH (Ger.), adj. Glich^2. See EQUAL.—**G'artig.** See CONGENER and HOMOGENEOUS.—**G'artigkeit.** See HOMOGENEITY.—**G'bein.** A sesamoid bone. [L, 349.]—**G'blättrig.** See EQUIPETALOUS.—**G'breitig.** See EQUILATE.—**G'ehig.** Homogamous. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**G'er.** See EQUATOR.—**G'farbig.** See CONCOLORATE.—**G'förmig.** See EQUAL, HOMOGENEOUS, and ISOMORPHOUS.—**G'förmigkeit.** See ISOMORPHISM.—**G'füssig.** See CŒNOPODOUS and EQUIPEDAL.—**G'geschlechtigkeit.** The quality of being of the same sex (said of the fœtuses in a plural gestation).—**G'gestaltet, G'gestaltig.** See HOMOGENEOUS and ISOMORPHOUS.—**G'gestaltigkeit.** See ISOMORPHISM.—**G'gewicht.** See the major list.—**G'gültig.** See ADIAPHOROUS and INDIFFERENT.—**G'gültigkeit.** See ADIAPHORIA.—**G'heit.** Equality. [L, 80.]—**G'hoch.** See FASTIGIATE.—**G'läufig.** Homotropous. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**G'machung.** See ASSIMILATION.—**G'mässig.** See EQUAL and UNIFORM.—**G'namig.** See SYNONYMOUS.—**G'ordnung.** See CO-ORDINATION.—**G'schalig.** See EQUIVALVE.—**G'theilig.** Of or divided into equal parts. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'theiligkeit.** 1. Equal division or partition. 2. Isomerism. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**G'warm.** See ISOTHERMAL.—**G'werthig.** See EQUIVALENT.—**G'werthigkeit.** See EQUIVALENCE.—**G'winkelig.** See EQUIANGULAR.—**G'zeitig.** Synchronous. [L, 80.]—**G'zeitigkeit.** See SYNCHRONISM.

GLEICHENBERG (Ger.), n. Glich^2'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A village in the government of Gratz, Austria, where there are numerous springs and bathing establishments; two of the springs, the *Clausenerbrunnen* and the *Johannisbrunnen,* are gaseous and ferruginous, and several others contain sodium carbonate and chloride. [L, 30, 41, 49, 57, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GLEICHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Glich^2-e(a)'ni^2-a^3. Ger., *Gleichenie.* A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns, of the *Gleicheniaceæ.* The *Gleicheniaceæ* (Fr., *gleichéniacées;* Ger., *Gleicheneen, Spaltfarne*) of Martius are a division of ferns, of Presl an order of the *Pleurogyratæ,* and of Link a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ.* The *Gleicheniacites* of Sternberg are a tribe of fossil plants, of the *Filicaceites,* comprising *Laccopteris, Asterocarpus,* etc. The *Gleicheniæ* of Presl are a tribe of the *Gleicheniaceæ,* consisting of *G.* The *Gleichenieæ* (Fr., *gleichéniées*) of Reichenbach and others are the *Gleicheniaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Hermanni.** Ger., *gabeltheilige Gleichenie.* A species growing in the East Indies, Japan, Australia, and the Moluccas, having a bitter aromatic stipes which is used in Japan in diarrhœa. The ashes of the entire plant are employed in aphthæ. In Persia, Japan, and Australia it is used as a food. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLEICHGEWICHT (Ger.), n. Glich^2'ge^2-vi^{2}ch^{2}t. See EQUILIBRIUM.—**Beständiges G.** See *Stable* EQUILIBRIUM.—**G'setzen.** See EQUILIBRATION.—**G'slage.** A position of equilibrium. [B.]—**G'ssinn.** The sense or feeling of equilibrium. [J.]—**Gleichgültiges G.** See *Indifferent* EQUILIBRIUM.—**Graefe's G'sversuch.** The testing of the equilibrium of the muscles of the eye by means of prisms. [L, 57 (*a*, 29).]—**Indifferentes G.** See *Indifferent* EQUILIBRIUM.—**Labiles G.** See *Unstable* EQUILIBRIUM.—**Sicheres G., Stabiles G.** See *Stable* EQUILIBRIUM.—**Unbeständiges G., Unsicheres G.** See *Unstable* EQUILIBRIUM.

GLEISSE (Ger.), n. Glis'se^2. The genus *Æthusa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Garten-G.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]

GLEISSEN (Ger.), n. Glis'se^{2}n. A town in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, where there are ferruginous springs and an establishment for mud-baths. [L, 30, 37, 49, 87, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GLEISSNEREI (Ger.), n. Glis'ne^{2}r-i. Simulation. [L. 80.]

GLEISWEILER (Ger.), n. Glis'vil-e^{2}r. A place near Landau, in the Palatinate, where there are cold-water, milk, and whey-cure establishments, pine-needle baths, and a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 57 (*a*, 14).]

GLEITBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Glit'be^{2}vag-un^2. A peculiar oscillatory or creeping movement of *Schizomycetes.* [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]

GLEITEN (Ger.), n. Glit'e^{2}n. See GLIDING.

GLEITERON (Fr.), **GLEITRON** (Fr.), n's. Gla^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}n^2, -ro^{2}n^2. The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GLEIWITZ (Ger.), n. Gli'vi^{2}tz. A city in the province of Silesia, Germany, where there are ferruginous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GLEME (Lat.), n. f. Gle(gla)'me(ma). Gen., *glem'es.* See GLAMA (2d def.).

GLENAC (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}n-a^{3}k. A place in the department of the Haute-Auvergne, France, near Aurillac, where there is an effervescent spring. [L, 105.]

GLENDYE, n. Gle^{2}n'di^2. A place in Kincardineshire, Scotland, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [Macpherson (*a*, 14).]

GLENE (Lat.), n. f. Gle(gla)'ne(na). Gen., *glen'es* (-*æ*). Gr., γλήνη. Fr., *glène.* 1. See *Glenoid* CAVITY. 2. An old name for the pupil, the anterior part of the eye, the eyeball, or the crystalline lens. [F.]

GLENGARRIFF, n. Gle^{2}n-ga^{2}r'i^{2}f. A place on Bantry Bay, Ireland; a winter health-resort for consumptives. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888, p. 401 (*a*, 14).]

GLENGORE (Scotch), **GLENGOUR** (Scotch), n's. Gle^{2}n-gor', -gur'. See SYPHILIS.

GLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Gle^{2}n(glan)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., -*it'idos* (-*idis*). From γλήνη, the pupil of the eye. An old term for phakitis. [F.]

GLENN SPRINGS, n. Gle^{2}n. A place in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium carbonate, and hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

GLENO-BRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Glen(glan)''o(o^3)-brak-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From γλήνη, the socket of a joint, and βραχίων, the arm. A rare muscle inserted into the humerus below the lesser tuberosity and arising from the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula in company with the long head of the biceps. [Gruber (L, 31).]

GLENO-HUMERAL, adj. Glen-o-hu^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *gleno-humeralis.* Connected with the glenoid cavity of the scapula and with the humerus. [L, 215.]

GLENOID, GLENOIDAL, adj's. Glen'oid, glen-oid'l'. Gr., γληνοειδής (from γλήνη [see GLENE], and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *glenoides.* Fr., *glénoïde, glénoïdal.* Ger., *glenoidal.* 1. Pertaining to the socket of the eye. 2. Pertaining to a shallow articular cavity. [C.]

GLENO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Glen(glan)''o(o^3)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see GLENE and RADIUS. See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cubiti.* 1. That portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the tendon attached to the radius. 2. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 332.]

GLENO-ULNARIS (Lat.), n. m. Glen(glan)-o(o^3)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-na-(na^3)'ri^{2}s. For deriv., see GLENE and ULNA. Of Krause, that portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the deep fascia of the forearm. [L.]

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, n. Gle^{2}n'wu^{4}d. A place in Summit County, Colorado, where there are hot springs containing sodium chloride, calcium sulphate and bicarbonate, and traces of silica and of iron carbonate. [*a*, 14; "Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1888, p. 149.]

GLESSUM (Lat.), **GLESUM** (Lat.), n's n. Gle^{2}s(glas)'su^{3}m-(su^{4}m), gle(gla)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See AMBRA *flava.*

GLETERON (Lat.), n. n. Gle^{2}t'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLETTE (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}t. Litharge. [A, 385.]

GLETTERON (Fr.), n. Gle^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. See GLETERON.

GLEUCINUS (Lat.), adj. Glu^2'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γλεύκινος. Of or containing must; as a n., in the n., *gleucinum* (Gr., γλεύκινον), a certain old warming and emollient ointment containing must, mentioned by Galen and Dioscorides. [A, 318, 325, 387.]

GLEUCOMETER, n. Glu^2-ko^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From γλεῦκος, must, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *gleucomètre.* An instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in must. [A, 301.]

GLEUCOS (Lat.), n. n. Glu^2'ko^{2}s. Gen., *gleu'ceos* (-*eis*). Gr., γλεῦκος. Must or sweet wine. [L, 84.]

GLEUCOSE, n. Glu^{2}k'os. See GLUCOSE.

GLEUXIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *gleux'eos* (-*is*). Gr., γλύξις, γλεῦξις. See GLEUCOS.

GLI, n. An intoxicating beverage prepared by the Hottentots from the *Lichtensteinia pyrethrifolia.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli(gle)'a^3. Gen., *gli'as* (-*æ*). Gr., γλία. 1. Glue. 2. See GLŒA. 3. See NEUROGLIA.—**G'wucherung.** Proliferation or growth of neuroglia. [J.]

GLIABACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Gli(gle)-a^3-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te-(ta)'ri^2-a^3. From γλία, glue, and *bacterium* (*q. v.*). Of Billroth, rod-shaped. Micro-organisms which are surrounded by a zooglœa. [B, 270.]

GLIACOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Gli(gle)-a^3-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From γλία, glue, and κόκκος, a berry. A coccus having a slimy envelope. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]

GLIADIN, n. Gli'a^{2}d-i^{2}n. From γλία, glue. Lat., *phytocolla*. Fr., *gliadine*. Ger., *G.* Vegetable gelatin; a proteid substance left as a tenacious mass after the separation of gluten-fibrin and mucedin from an alcoholic solution of gluten. The g. of wheat has the composition C 52·7; H 7·1; N 18·0; O 21·4; S 0·8. [B, 4 (α, 27); B, 270.]

GLIDEWORT, n. Glid'wu^{5}rt. Ger., *Gliedkraut*. 1. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. 2. A term applied to various labiate plants, chiefly species of *Sideritis*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GLIDING, n. Glid'i^{2}n^2. A.-S., *glidan*. Gr., ὀλίσθησις. Lat., *lapsus*. Fr., *glissement*. Ger., *Gleiten*. 1. A kind of motion in which the surfaces of adjacent bones are displaced without any accompanying angular or rotatory motion, as in the movement of advance and retreat of the lower jaw. [C, 3.] 2. In plastic surgery, the process of sliding a flap laterally.

GLIED (Ger.), n. Gled. 1. A member, a limb, a joint. 2. The penis. [A, 523.]—**Aeusseres G. des Linsenkerns.** The lateral zone of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Bauchg'er.** The abdominal or pelvic (in man, the lower) limbs.—**Begattungsg'.** An organ of copulation.—**Brustg'er.** The thoracic (in man, the upper) limbs.—**Cerebralg'.** Of Fick, either of the supposed segments of the skull which serve to inclose the brain. ["Arch. of Anat. and Phys.," 1853, p. 110 (J).]—**Doppelte G'er.** See RHACHITIS.—**Empfindliches G.** The clitoris. [L, 80.]—**Endg'er.** Terminal segments. [J.]—**Fingerg'.** A finger. [L.]—**Geburtsg'er.** The parturient organs.—**Geschlechtreifes G.** See PROGLOTTIS.—**Geschlechtsg'er.** The genitals. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G. des Bandwurms.** See PROGLOTTIS.—**G'er des Linsenkerns.** Of Schwalbe, the three zones of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 17 (K).]—**G'erablösung, G'erabnehmung, G'erabsetzung.** See AMPUTATION.—**G'eralge.** See CERANIUM (2d def.).—**G'erauslösung.** Exarticulation. [L, 80.]—**G'erbau.** The structure, articulation, or organization of the limbs. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'erbeschwerde.** Pain in the limbs. [A, 521.]—**G'erfaden.** See ARTHRONEMA (2d def.).—**G'erfluss.** Rheumatism. [A, 521.]—**G'erfrucht.** A fruit which at ripening separates into distinct divisions. [B, 270.]—**G'erfuge.** A joint or articulation. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'erfüssler.** See ARTHROPODA.—**G'erhülse.** A pod which separates into distinct parts on ripening. [B, 270.]—**G'erig.** Furnished with limbs. [A, 521.]—**G'erkrank.** Gouty, rheumatic. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'erlahm.** Paralytic, palsied. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'erleibige.** See ARTHROGASTRA.—**G'erlos.** Without limbs or members. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'ermann.** See MANIKIN.—**G'ermasse.** An extremity. [L, 332.]—**G'erreihe.** A row of limbs or digits. [L, 80.]—**G'erreissen.** Rheumatism. [L, 80.]—**G'erschmerz.** See ARTHRALGIA.—**G'erschote.** A silique which separates into distinct parts on ripening. [B, 270.]—**G'erstärkend.** Strengthening the limbs. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'erstrecken.** Pandiculation. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**G'ersucht.** Rheumatism. [L, 80.]—**G'erung.** See the major list.—**G'erverwachsung.** See ANKYLOMELE.—**G'erweh.** Rheumatism. [L, 80.]—**G'hülse.** A loment. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**G'hülsenförmig.** Lomentiform. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**G'hülsig.** Lomentaceous. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**G'losig.** Destitute of limbs. [A, 521.]—**G'schmiere, G'wasser.** See SYNOVIA.—**Künstliches G.** An artificial limb. [L, 57 (α, 21).]—**Laterales G. des Linsenkerns.** The outer zone of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 27 (K).]—**Männliches G.** See PENIS.—**Mediales** (oder **mittleres**) **G. des Linsenkerns.** The middle zone of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 27 (K).]—**Nagelg'.** See *Distal* PHALANX.—**Weibliches G.** See CLITORIS.—**Zehenendg'er.** The phalanges of the toes. [L.]—**Zeheng'.** A toe. [L, 332.]—**Zeugungsg'.** An organ of copulation.

GLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Gled'e^{2}r-un^2. Articulation (1st def.). [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Lantermann'sche G.** See *Medullary* SEGMENT.

GLIEDKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gled'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Sideritis*. 2. The *Asperula odorata*. 3. The *Stachys recta* and *Stachys annua*. 4. The *Silene inflata* and *Silene natans*. 5. The *Galium verum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gezähntes G.** The *Sideritis scordioides*. [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Rauhhaariges G.** The *Sideritis hirsuta*. [L, 80.]

GLIEDWEICH (Ger.), n. Gled'vich^2. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Falsche G'wurzel.** The root of *Silene inflata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G'wurzel.** White behen-root (obtained from *Rhaponticum behen*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GLIMMER (Ger.), n. Gli^{2}m'me^{2}r. Mica. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gli(gle)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). From γλία, glue. Fr., *gliome*. Ger., *Gliom*. Of Virchow, a colloid neoplasm of the central nervous system, formed by the proliferation of neuroglia cells. [K. Bardeleben and G. Scheuthauer (A, 319 [α, 21]); E.]—**G. fibrosum retinæ.** See *G. retinæ*.—**G. medullare.** See SYRINGOMYELIA.—**G. myxomatodes.** See GLIOMYXOMA.—**G. retinæ.** Fr., *gliome de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautgliom*, *Markschwamm der Netzhaut*. A tumor closely resembling cerebral g., histologically identical with the small round-celled sarcoma. It is characterized by very rapid growth and a great tendency to spread and to develop metastatic tumors in distant organs. The sight is lost, the pupil is more or less widely dilated, and there is a bright-yellow, glistening reflex from the fundus. It is pre-eminently a disease of childhood and early youth. [F.]—**G. sarcomatodes.** See GLIOSARCOMA.—**G. teleangeiectaticum.** Ger., *teleangeiektatisches Gliom*. A g. in which the blood-vessels are numerous and dilated. [α, 34.]—**Retinal g.** See *G. retinæ*.

GLIOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli(gle)-o^{2}m(om)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From γλία, glue. Fr., *gliomatose*. The formation of a glioma. [α, 18.]—**Medullary g.** Fr., *gliomatose médullaire*. See SYRINGOMYELIA.

GLIOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gli(gle)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{3}x)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). From γλία, glue, and μύξα, mucus. Ger., *Gliomyxom*. A glioma in which mucoid matter surrounds the small round cells. [α, 34.]

GLIOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gli(gle)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-kom'a^3. Gen., *-com'atos* (*-is*). From γλία, glue, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *glio-sarcome*. Ger., *Gliosarcom*. A malignant tumor partaking of the qualities of a glioma and of a sarcoma. [Middleton, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Apr., 1888 (α, 18).]—**G. retinæ.** See GLIOMA *retinæ*.

GLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli(gle)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *gliose*. Ger., *Gliose*. A cerebral disease characterized anatomically by sclerosed or cirrhosed foci in the gray matter, with the formation of lacunar spaces. The sclerosed foci have a predilection for the central and three frontal convolutions, the opercula, and the insula. They are excavated at the centre, and there is a granular degeneration of the connective tissue. Occasionally in such cases there are atrophy of the optic nerves and olfactory bulbs and degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. There is usually a neurotic ancestry, and the disease not infrequently begins in childhood. Some observers have thought it consequent upon a leptomeningitis. It is difficult to diagnosticate from general paralysis, but may be distinguished from diffuse sclerosis by the absence of trembling, nystagmus, and hesitating speech. [α, 34.]

GLIS (Lat.), n. m. Gli^{2}s(gles). Gen., *glir'is*. Gr., ἐλειός. Fr., *loir*. Ger., *Murmelthier*. The dormouse. The *Glires* (Fr., *loirs*; Ger., *Nagethiere*) are an order or family of the *Rodentia* characterized by large incisor teeth and by the absence of canine teeth. The *Glirina* are a tribe of the *Marsupialia* so characterized. [A, 318; B, 48; L, 206 (α, 27); L, 353.]

GLISCHRASMA (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s-kra^{2}z(ch^{2}ra^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-chras'matos* (*-is*). Gr., γλισχρασμα. Of Hippocrates, viscosity. [A, 325.]

GLISCHROBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s-kro(ch^{2}ro^3)-ba^{2}k-(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Glischrobacterium*. Of Malerba and Sanna-Salaris, a *Bacterium* obtained from a pure culture; said to be the cause of mucous degeneration of the urine. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

GLISCHROCHOLOS (Lat.), adj. Gli^{2}s-kro^{2}k(ch^{2}ro^{2}ch^2)'o^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., γλισχρόχολος. Of Hippocrates, viscid and bilious (said of excrement). [A, 325.]

GLISCHROGENUS (Lat.), adj. Gli^{2}s-kro^{2}j(ch^{2}ro^{2}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From γλίσχρος, viscid, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Giving rise to viscidity (said of micro-organisms).

GLISCHROID, adj. Gli^{2}s'kroid. Lat., *glischrodes*. Gr., γλισχρώδης. Of Hippocrates, sticky, clammy. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

GLISCHRON (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s'kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n). Gr., γλίσχρον. Any viscid substance. [A, 325.] Gluten. [L, 116.]

GLISCHROSE, adj. Gli^{2}s'kros. See GLISCHROUS.

GLISCHROTES (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s'kro^{2}t(ch^{2}ro^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *-tet'os* (*-is*). Gr., γλισχρότης. Tenacity; viscosity. [A, 322.]

GLISCHROTIC, adj. Gli^{2}s-kro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *glischroticus*. Fr., *glischrotique*. Of or pertaining to gluten. [A, 322.]

GLISCHROUS, adj. Gli^{2}s'kru^{3}s. Gr., γλίσχρος. Lat., *glischrus*. Gluey, sticky, glutinous. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

GLISCHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s'kru^{3}m(ch^{2}ru^{4}m). See GLISCHRON.

GLISOMARGA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(gles)-o(o^3)-ma^{3}r'ga^3. See GLISSOMARGA.

GLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Gles-ma^{3}n^2. See GLIDING.—**G. vertébral.** See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.

GLISSOMARGA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s-so(so^3)-ma^{3}r'ga^3. 1. Of Pliny, a kind of marl. [A, 318.] 2. Of the alchemists, white chalk. [Ruland and Johnson (A, 325).]

GLISTER, n. Gli^{2}s'tu^{5}r. See ENEMA.

GLOBATE, adj. Glob'at. Lat., *globatus*. Fr., *globulaire*. See CONGLOBATE.

GLOBBA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}b'ba^3. Fr., *globbée*. A genus of zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia; the type of the *Globbeæ*. The flowers are in loose terminal clusters; the calyx tubular and three-cleft; the corolla with a slender tube and a six-parted limb; the ovary one-celled. The *Globbeæ* are: of Blume, a section of the *Scitamineæ* (of Endlicher, a section of the *Zingiberaceæ*) having as type the genus *G.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. japonica.** Of Thunberg, the *Alpinia japonica* of Miquel; the plant is called in Japan *Hana-miyoga*, and the seeds are sold under the name of *shiku-sha* by the native druggists. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]—**G. nutans.** Fr., *globbée penchée*. 1. An East Indian species, the decoction of the root of which is astringent. 2. Of Willdenow, the *Alpinia nutans*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. silvestris.** Of Rumphius, see *G. nutans*.—**G. uniformis.** Fr., *globbée uniforme*. A species the root of which is employed in decoction for diarrhœa, and the fruit in colic. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**G. uviformis.** Fr., *globbée uviforme*. A species found in the East Indies, resembling *G. nutans*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GLOBE, n. Glob. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *globus*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Kugel*. It., Sp., *globo*. 1. A spherical object. Cf. BALL. 2. In the pl. (Lat., *globi*; Fr., *g's*), of Lebaillif, the round bodies seen under the microscope in the circulation of *Chara hispida*. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**G. de l'œil** (Fr.). See EYEBALL.—**G. de segmentation** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G. d'un bandage** (Fr.), **G. d'une bande** (Fr.). The head of a bandage. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**G. du soleil** (Fr.). The *Eschscholtzia californica*. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**G. ectodermique** (Fr.). Of Van Beneden, the larger of the two spheres into which the vitellus divides at the beginning of the process of segmentation; so called from its being supposed to form the epiblast (ectoderm). [A. 15.]—**G. endodermique** (Fr.). Of Van Beneden, the smaller of the two spheres into which the vitellus divides at the beginning of its segmentation; so called from its being supposed to form the hypoblast (endoderm). [A, 15.]—**G.-flower.** See the major list.—**G. fulminaire** (Fr.), **G. fulminant**

(Fr.). See *G.* LIGHTNING.—**G. générateur** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G. hystérique** (Fr.). See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**G. jaune** (Fr.). See GLOBUS *vitellarius.*—**G. nutritif** (Fr.). See SPHÈRE *nutritive.*—**G. oculaire** (Fr.). See EYEBALL.—**G. of segmentation.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G. of the eye.** See EYEBALL.—**G. organique** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G.-thistle.** See the major list.—**G. utérin** (Fr.). See *Uterine g.*—**G. vitellin** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Hysteric g.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**Ocular g.** See EYEBALL.—**Organic g.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Uterine g.** Lat., *globus uterinus.* Fr., *g. utérin.* The hard globular mass formed by the contracted uterus soon after delivery. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**Vitelline g.** See *Segmentation* CELL.

GLOBE-FLOWER, n. Glob'flu^{6}-u^{4}-u^{5}r. The genus *Trollius*, especially the *Trollius europæus.* [A, 505 (*a*. 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American g.-f.** The *Trollius laxus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bush g.-f.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common g.-f.** The *Trollius europæus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Giant g.-f.** The *Trollius Loddigesi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Japan g.-f.** The *Kerria japonica.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Swamp g.-f.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBE-THISTLE, n. Glob'thi^{2}s-t'l. The genus *Echinops.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hungarian g.-t.** The *Echinops bannaticus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Little g.-t., Small g.-t.** The *Echinops pauciflora.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBEUX (Fr.), adj. Glo-bu^{5}. See GLOBOSE.

GLOBICEPS (Lat.). adj. Glob(glo^{2}b)'i^{2}-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). From *globus*, a globe, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *g.* Having a round head. [L, 180.]

GLOBICERUS (Lat.), adj. Glob(glo^{3}b)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'e^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *globus*, a globe, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *globicère.* Having a protuberance between the openings of the nostrils. [L, 180.]

GLOBIDES, n. pl. Glob'i^{2}dz. See GLOBOIDS.

GLOBIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Glob(glo^{3}b)-i^{2}f'e^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *globus*, a globe, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *globifère.* 1. Having a globular body. 2. Having globular organs or protuberances. [L, 41, 180.]

GLOBIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Glo-be-flor. From *globus*, a globe, and *flos*, a flower. Having globular flowers. [L, 41.]

GLOBIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Glo-be-zhe^{2}r. See GLOBIFERUS.

GLOBOIDS, n. pl. Glob'oidz. From *globus*, a globe, and εἶδος, resemblance. Globular or amorphous particles of the double phosphate of calcium and magnesium often found associated with crystalloids in protein granules in ripe seeds. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBOSE, GLOBOUS, adj's. Glob'os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *globosus.* Fr., *globeux.* Ger., *kugelrund, kugelig.* Spherical. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Glo-bu^{6}-la^{2}r. 1. (Adj.) see GLOBULAR. 2. (N.) see GLOBULARIA. 3. (N.) in the pl., *g's*, the *Globularieæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**G. à tige nue.** The *Globularia nudicaulis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. commune.** The *Globularia vulgaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. turbith.** The *Globularia alypum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBULAR, adj. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *globulosus.* Fr., *globuleux, globulaire.* Ger., *kugelig, kugelförmig.* 1. Globule-shaped. 2. Consisting of globules.

GLOBULARESIN, n. Glo^{2}b-u^{3}l-a^{3}-re^{2}s'in. An olive-green resin, $C_{30}H_{36}O_{8}$, of agreeable odor, obtained from *Globularia alypum.* [B, 270.]

GLOBULARETIN, n. Glo^{3}b-u^{3}l-a^{3}-ret'i^{3}n. See GLOBULARRHETIN.

GLOBULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{3}b-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From *globulus*, a little ball. Fr., *globulaire.* Ger., *Kugelblume.* The blue daisy; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Selagineæ.* The *Globulariaceæ* (Fr., *globulariacées;* Ger., *Globulariaceen*) are: Of Link, an order of the *Anthodiatæ;* of Dumortier, a family of the *Globularieæ;* of Sachs, a family of the *Labiatifloræ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Selagineæ;* of Reichenbach, a family of the *Limbatæ*, consisting of the *Globularieæ, Brunonieæ,* and *Myoporinæ.* The *Globulariæ* (Fr., *globulariées;* Ger., *Globularieen*) are: Of Lamarck, a family of plants comprising *G., Protea, Banksia, Brabeum, Brumia,* and *Stilbe;* of De Candolle, a family of monopetalous dicotyledons, or (1818) an order of the *Corollifloræ*, consisting of the genus *G.* The *Globularieæ* (Fr., *globulariées*) are: Of Loiseleur, the *Globulariaceæ;* of Dumortier, an order of the *Torocoronæ*, consisting of the *Brunoniaceæ* and *Globulariaceæ.* The *Globularinæ* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are the *Globulariaceæ.* The *Globularineæ* of Endlicher are the same. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Folia globulariæ.** The leaves of *G. alypum* and *G. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. alypum.** Fr., *globulaire alypon, alypum, globulaire turbith, herbe terrible, séné des Provençaux, turbith bleu.* Ger., *dreizähnige Kugelblume.* Sp., *corona de frailes.* The ἄλυπον of Dioscorides, the wild senna of Europe: a small species growing on the shores of the Mediterranean. The leaves (*folia alypi*) are considered a mild cathartic. It contains *globularin.* In southern Europe it is used also in diarrhœa, dropsy, etc. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. fruticosa, G. Monspeliensum.** See *G. alypum.*—**G. nudicaulis.** Fr., *globulaire à tige nue.* Ger., *nacktstengliche Kugelblume.* A species found in Alpine and southern Europe, having the medicinal properties of *G. alypum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. turbith.** See *G. alypum.*—**G. vulgaris.** Fr., *globulaire commune, marguerite bleue.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *blaue*) *Kugelblume, blaues Maslieben* (oder *Morgenröschen*, oder *Gänseblume*), *Rundblume, Rückerz.* A species found in central and southern Europe. The leaves, *folia globulariæ*, are bitter, are considered tonic and mildly purgative, and were formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba globulariæ.** The herb of *G. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLOBULARIN, n. Glo^{3}b-u^{3}l'a^{2}r-i^{3}n. Fr., *globularine.* Ger., *G.* 1. Of Walz, a bitter glucoside, $C_{30}H_{44}O_{14}$, or, according to Schlagdenhaufen, $C_{15}H_{22}O_{8}$, found in the leaves of different species of *Globularia.* According to Walz, it decomposes into globularrhetin and paraglobularrhetin, but more recent investigations seem to show that the former body alone is produced. [B, 270; Hæckel, Mourson, and Schlagdenhaufen, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 92 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

GLOBULARITANNIC ACID, n. Glo^{3}b-u^{3}l-a^{3}r-i^{2}-ta^{3}n'i^{3}k. Ger., *Globularitannsäure.* Of Walz, a substance found in *Globularia alypum;* by Hæckel considered as only a mixture of tannin, coloring matter, and cellulose. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (*a*, 14).]

GLOBULARRHETIN, n. Glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-a^{3}r-ret'i^{3}n. From *globulus*, a globule, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *globularrhétine.* The product, $C_{6}H_{6}O$ [Schlagdenhaufen], or $C_{12}H_{14}O_{3}$ [Walz], of the decomposition of globularin; a substance at first of an oily or resinous consistence, but subsequently condensing to an amorphous, transparent, solid mass. [Hæckel, Mourson, and Schlagdenhaufen, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 92 (B); B, 93, 270.]

GLOBULE, n. Glo^{3}b'u^{3}l. Gr., σφαιρίδιον. Lat., *globulus* (dim. of *globus*, a ball). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Kügelchen.* It., *globulo, globetto.* Sp., *glóbulo.* 1. A small spherical body. 2. In pharmacy, a small pill; also a globular gelatin capsule for the administration of volatile liquids; a pearl. [B.] Cf. GLOBULUS (2d def.). 3. In the pl., *g's*, the *Antheridia* of the genera *Chara* and *Volvox.* [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Blood g's.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Chyle g's.** See *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES.—**Cleavage g.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Colloid g's.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**Colostrum g's.** See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.—**Cytoid g's.** Fr., *g's cytoïdes, g's chyleux.* See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES, *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES, and LEUCOCYTES.—**Dentin g's.** Ger., *Zahnbeinkugeln.* Of Kölliker, small globular masses of dentin between the interglobular spaces of the peripheral dentin. The appearance of g's is also given by the calcification of the contents of interglobular spaces in compact dentin. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Directing g., Directive g., Extrusion g.** Lat., *vesicula directrix.* Fr., *vésicule directrice, corpuscule excrété* (ou *hyalin*), *cellule antipode, g. polaire* (ou *salaire*, ou *muqueux*, ou *huileux*, ou *transparent*). Ger., *Richtungsblase, Richtungsbläschen, Richtungskörper, Richtungskörperchen, Polarkörperchen, Polzelle, Polkörner.* It., *globulo polare.* Syn.: *apoblast, areal corpuscle, preseminal outcast cell, directing* (or *directive*) *body* (or *corpuscle*, or *g.*), *polar body* (or *cell*, or *vesicle*, or *g.*). A minute, globular or rounded, transparent mass, consisting of a part of the germinal vesicle and a small amount of vitellus that is extruded or expelled from a maturing ovum into the lacuna (in nearly every case before impregnation), and lying within the zona pellucida, near the segmentation spheres, in the early stage of the process of total segmentation of the vitellus. This body is of the morphological value of a cell, and may subdivide after extrusion. In most cases the part of the germinal vesicle remaining in the ovum again divides, and a second polar body or g. is extruded, making normally three in all. These remain between the ovum and the vitelline membrane, and, so far as known, take no part in the formation of the embryo; they finally disappear, and in some rare cases have been observed to be reabsorbed into the vitellus. The part of the germinal vesicle not extruded becomes the female pronucleus (*q. v.*). The extrusion g's were first observed by Carus, in 1828, and Dumortier ["Ann. des sci. nat.," 1837]. They have since been observed in many invertebrates, including some of those characterized by parthenogenetic reproduction, and in two mammals, the rabbit and the bat. Their significance is not understood. They were supposed by F. Müller to determine the direction of the cleavage, hence his name (*vesiculæ directrices, Richtungsbläschen*). Robin supposed that the point of extrusion was necessarily the beginning point of segmentation, whence his name (*g's polaires*). It is suggested by some authors that the polar or extrusion g's are the male part of the ova, which are, on this hypothesis, hermaphroditic [Minot]; by others the phenomenon is looked upon as an effort at segmentation before fertilization [Whitman]; and by Weismann it is thought that the extrusion g's represent the histogenetic or somatic plasma of the ovum, which must be removed in order to leave the germ-plasma free to act. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xviii, 1878, p. 253 (J); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1888, p. 71 (J); "Jour. de la phys.," v, p. 149 (J); J, 1. 28, 30, 55, 62.]—**Fibrinous g's.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Ganglion g.** See *Nerve*-CELL.—**G's blancs (du sang)** (Fr.). See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G's chyleux** (Fr.), **G's cytoïdes** (Fr.). See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G's d'Arantius** (Fr.). See CORPORA *Arantii.*—**G's de la lymphe** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES.—**G's de la salive** (Fr.). See *Salivary* CORPUSCLES.—**G. de l'œil** (Fr.). See EYEBALL.—**G's de mucus** (Fr.). See *Mucus* CORPUSCLES.—**G. de segmentation** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G's du chyle.** See *Molecular base of* CHYLE and *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES.—**G's du colostrum** (Fr.). See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.—**G's du lait** (Fr.). See *Milk*-CORPUSCLES.—**G's du sang** (Fr.). See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G's fibrineux** (Fr.). See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. ganglionnaire** (Fr.). See *Nerve*-CELL.—**G. générateur** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**G's granuleux de l'inflammation** (Fr.). The leucocytes containing yellowish granules found in pus, etc. [A, 385.]—**G's hématiques** (Fr.). See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. huileux** (Fr.). See *Extrusion g.*—**G. médicamenteux** (Fr.). See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. muqueux** (Fr.). See *Extrusion g.*—**G's nains.** Of Hayem, bodies found in the blood, supposed to be intermediate between blood-plates and red blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**G. nerveux** (Fr.). See *Nerve*-CELL.—**G. of direction.** See *Extrusion g.*—**G's of Morgagni, G's of the crystalline lens.** Fr., *g's de l'humeur de Morgagni.* The cells of the soft layer of the crystalline lens. [A, 385.]—**G. organique** (Fr.). See CELL.—**G's plasmiques** (Fr.). See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. polaire** (Fr.). See *Extrusion g.*—**G. pyoïde** (Fr.). See *Pus*-CELL.—**G's rouges** (Fr.). See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. salaire** (Fr.). See

Extrusion g.—**G's sanguins** (Fr.). See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. transparent** (Fr.). See *Extrusion g.*—**G. vitellin** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Hæmatic g's.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Investing g.** Of Kölliker, the cell-body formed by free cell development. [J, 24.]—**Lymph g's.** See *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES.—**Milk-g's.** See *Milk*-CORPUSCLES.—**Mucous g., Mucus g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**Organo-plastic g's.** See *Embryonic* CELLS.—**Pale blood-g's.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Polar g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**Pus g., Pyoid g.** See *Pus*-CELL.—**Red blood-g's.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Salivary g's.** See *Salivary* CORPUSCLES.—**Transparent g.** See *Extrusion g.*—**White blood-g's.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

GLOBULIMETER, n. Glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *globulus*, a globule, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *globulimètre.* Ger., *G.* 1. An instrument for measuring the number of globules suspended in a liquid (*e. g.*, the corpuscles of blood, or the fat globules of milk). [B.] 2. See *Globulimetric* SCALE.

GLOBULIMETRIC, adj. Glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *globulimétrique.* Serving as or pertaining to the use of a globulimeter. See *G.* SCALE.

GLOBULIN, n. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *globulinum.* Fr., *globuline.* Ger., *G.* It., Sp., *globulina.* 1. A proteid substance differing from albumin in its insolubility in water. It is soluble in solutions of sodium chloride or of magnesium sulphate, and coagulates at 75° C. It occurs in the form of vitellin, myosin, fibrinogen, paraglobulin, and the g. of the crystalline lens. [J. Munk (A, 319 [α, 21]); K.] 2. Of Kieser, the greenish globules found among vegetable cells. Of Turpin, minute granules which he regarded as the ultimate elements of vegetable tissue, but which are nothing more than disintegrated vegetable cells or little aggregations of starch and coloring matter. [B, 7.] See also GLOBULINS.—**Acid g.** See SYNTONIN.—**Crystalline g., Crystallized g.** Syn.: *crystalline vitellin.* A pure crystallized proteid obtained from various seeds, such as those of the squash or pumpkin. [J.]—**Fibrinoplastic g.** Fr., *globuline fibrinoplastique.* Ger., *fibrinoplastisches G.* See PARAGLOBULIN.—**Serum g.** See PARAGLOBULIN.

GLOBULINA (Lat.), **GLOBULINE** (Lat), n's. f. Glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-i(e)'na^3, -ne(na). A genus of the *Chroococcaceæ* found on damp rocks near springs, and forming slimy masses. The cell-walls form stratified jelly, and multiply by fission. [B, 121, 291 (α, 24).]

GLOBULINS, n. pl. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-i^{2}nz. Fr., *g.* 1. The various forms of globulin. 2. Of Donné, blood-plates. 3. Of Milne-Edwards, fatty particles found in blood after taking food. 4. Of Robin, the smallest leucocytes. ["Stud. in the Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins Univ.," iii (J).]

GLOBULINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}b-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^{2}n(en)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *globulin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Globulinurie.* The excretion of globulin in the urine. It may be detected by neutralizing from 2 to 4 oz. of urine by adding aqua ammoniæ, filtering if necessary, and then mixing this with an equal volume of a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate. The deposit of globulin that is formed may be easily distinguished from a deposit of phosphate or urates. The presence of globulin has neither a diagnostic nor prognostic value; its presence is in most cases apparently due to a mixture of blood with the histological elements of urine. [α, 34.]

GLOBULISM, n. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-i^{2}z'm. See HOMŒOPATHY.

GLOBULOSE, n. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-os. Ger., *G.* The variety of hemialbumose produced by digesting globulin with pepsin. There are three varieties: 1. *Protoglobulose*, C 51·57; H 6·98; N 16·99; S 2·2; O 23·16, distinguished by being soluble in both hot and cold water, and being precipitated by the addition of solid sodium chloride in excess. 2. *Deuteroglobulose*, C 51·52; H 6·95; N 15·94; S 1·86; O 23·73, soluble in water, and precipitable by the addition of sodium chloride and acids. 3. *Heteroglobulose*, C 52·1; H 6·98; N 16·08; S 2·16; O 22·68, insoluble in hot and cold water, soluble in dilute solutions of sodium chloride, but precipitated by an excess of the latter. [Kühne and Chittenden, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xxii, p. 409; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," July 23, 1887, p. 554 (B); "Jour. of Physiol.," xi, 6, p. 410.]

GLOBULOSE, GLOBULOUS, adj's. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. See GLOBULAR.

GLOBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo^{2}b'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(^{4}s). Dim. of *globus*, a globe. 1. See GLOBULE. 2. A suppository. [A, 326 (α, 21).] 3. See CORPUS *albicans.*—**Globuli ad fonticulos.** Ger., *Fontanellerbsen.* Little balls, for application to the fontanelles, made of the root of the *Viola odorata*, moistened with a mixture of 10 parts of tincture of cantharides and 1 part of balsam of Tolu. [B, 270.]—**Globuli albi.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Globuli Arantii.** See CORPORA *Arantii* (under CORPUS).—**Globuli arteriarum termini.** Of Nichal, see ACINUS (6th def.).—**G. ganglii.** See *Nerve*-CELL.—**G. hystericus.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**Globuli lentis.** See GLOBULES *of the crystalline lens.*—**Globuli lymphatici.** See *Lymphatic* CORPUSCLES.—**Globuli mamillares.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Globuli martiales, Globuli Martis.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**Globuli medullares.** See CORPUS *albicans.*—**Globuli mercuriales.** See *Mercurial* BALLS.—**Globuli minutissimi renum** [Morgagni]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**G. nasi.** Ger., *Nasenspitze.* The tip of the nose. [A, 322.]—**Globuli nervosi nucleati.** See *Nerve*-CELLS.—**G. pallidus.** See GLOBUS *pallidus.*—**Globuli peptici.** Of Hager, dinner pills made by mixing 5 grammes of cinchonine sulphate, 30 of pepsin, 3 each of powdered ginger, pepper, and cardamom, and 6 each of powdered althæa, gentian, and tragacanth, adding 10 grammes of glycerin and 6 each of hydrochloric acid and water, forming into a pilular mass, and dividing into 300 globules. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]—**Globuli sancti, Globuli sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**G. vaginalis.** A spherical vaginal suppository. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

GLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Glob(glo^{2}b)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See GLOBE. 2. One of the forms of epileptic aura. [D, 35.] 3. See *G. hystericus.*—**G. hystericus.** Fr., *globe* (ou *boule*) *hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Kugel.* A "rising," "winding arrow"; an obscure sensation as of a globular body rising from the lower part of the trunk to the throat, where it appears to be arrested, causing a sense of constriction and suffocation; a symptom of the onset of an hysterical paroxysm. [A, 44.]—**G. major of the epididymis.** Lat., *caput epididymus.* Fr., *tête de l'épididyme.* Ger., *Nebenhodenkopf.* The upper and larger extremity of the epididymis. [L.]—**G. minor of the epididymis.** Lat., *cauda epididymis.* Fr., *queue de l'épididyme.* Ger., *Nebenhodenschwanz.* The lower enlargement of the epididymis. [L.]—**G. pallidus.** Of Burdach, the inner zones of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 6 (K).]—**G. uterinus.** See *Uterine* GLOBE.—**G. vitellarius.** Fr., *globe jaune.* Of Velpeau, the vitellus together with its enveloping membrane (the *cuticula vitelli*). [A, 45.]

GLOCHIDATE, adj. Glo^{2}k'i^{2}d-at. See GLOCHIDIATE.

GLOCHIDE, n. Glo^{2}k'i^{2}d. Lat., *glochidium, glochis* (from γλωχίς, a projecting point). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Ungelhaar.* 1. A barbed hair or bristle. 2. Of Strasburg, one of the arrow-headed appendages of the microsporangeia of certain species of *Azolla.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GLOCHIDEOUS, GLOCHIDIATE, adj's. Glo^{2}k-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s, -i^2-at. Lat., *glochideus, glochidiatus.* Fr., *glochidié.* Ger., *widerhakig.* 1. Barbed at the top (said of bristles, hairs, etc.). 2. Provided with such bristles or hairs. [B, 1, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

GLOCHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Glo^{2}k(gloch^2)-i^{2}d-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γλωχίς, any projecting point. Fr., *glochide.* The embryo of certain mussels, differing greatly in appearance from the parent and formerly thought to be parasitic. It is included within two shells shaped like an equilateral triangle, hinged at their bases, and have three papillæ on the inner surface of each lobe of the mantle, terminating in fine hair-like filaments. [L, 300.]

GLOCHINATE, adj. Glo^{2}k'i^{2}n-at. See GLOCHIDIATE.

GLOCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s). Gen., *chig'inos* (*-is*). See GLOCHIDE (1st def.).

GLOCKE (Ger.), n. Glo^{3}k'e^2. See BELL and CAMPANA.—**G'nblume.** See the major list.—**G'nblüthige.** See CAMPANULINEÆ.—**G'nförmig.** See CAMPANULATE.—**G'nwurz.** The *Inula helenium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kiemen-G'n.** Two bell-jar-like sacs connected with the gills in the larva of *Opisthodelphys ovifera* (pouched frog). ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1854, p. 457 (J).]—**Otolitheng'.** The covering over the otoliths in certain *Ctenophora.* [α, 29.]

GLOCKENBLUME (Ger.), n. Glo^{3}k'e^{2}n-blum-e^2. See CAMPANULA.—**Borstige G.** See CAMPANULA *cervicana.*—**Geknäuelte G.** The *Campanula glomerata.* [L, 80.]—**Grasblättrige G.** The *Campanula graminifolia.* [L, 80.]—**Nesselblättrige G.** The *Campanula trachelium.* [L, 80.]—**Rapunzelg'.** The *Campanula ranunculus.* [L, 80.]

GLODEN, n. Glod'n. The *Helianthus annuus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GLŒA (Lat.), n. f. Gle'(glo^2'e^2)-a^3. From γλοιός, viscid. See GLUE.

GLŒOCAPSA (Lat.), n. f. Gle(glo^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'si^2-a^3. See GLOBULINA and APHANOCAPSA.

GLŒODES (Lat.), adj. Gle(glo^2-e^2)-od'ez(as). Gr., γλοιώδης. Sticky. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

GLŒOS (Lat.), n. m. Gle'(glo^2'e^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., γλοιός. 1. Matter scraped from the skin after exercise or in the bath. 2. Gluten. [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

GLOIOCARP, n. Gloi'o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *gloiocarpus* (from γλοιός, any sticky substance, and καρπός, a fruit). Ger., *Schleimfrucht.* The tetrachocarp of some *Algæ*, such as *Ptilota.* [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

GLOIOPELTIS (Lat.), n. f. Gloi-o(o^3)-pe^{2}lt'i^{2}s. A genus of *Algæ* of the *Caulacantheæ.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**G. tenax.** A species furnishing some of the agar-agar of commerce. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

GLOME, n. Glom. Lat., *glomus.* Fr., *g.* Of Martyn, a rounded or subrotund flower-head. See GLOMERULE. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

GLOMERATE, GLOMERATED, adj's. Glo^{2}m'e^{2}r-at, -ate^{2}d. From *glomus*, a ball of yarn. Fr., *gloméré.* Ger., *geknäuelt.* Gathered into dense globular masses or glomerules. [B, 1, 121, 123 (α, 24).] Cf. AGGLOMERATE.

GLOMERATION, n. Glo^{2}m-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. From *glomerare*, to wind into a ball. The process of making or the state of being glomerate.

GLOMÉRIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Glo-ma-re-flor. From *glomus*, a ball of yarn, and *flos*, a flower. Of plants, having the flowers agglomerated in clusters. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

GLOMÉROCARPE (Fr.), adj. Glo-ma-ro-karp. From *glomus*, a ball of yarn, and καρπός, a fruit. Of plants, having the fructification composed of external glomerules. [B, 38 (α, 14.]

GLOMEROSE, adj. Glo^{2}m'e^{2}r-os. See GLOMERATE.

GLOMERULATE, adj. Glo^{2}m-e^{2}r'u^2-lat. Lat., *glomerulatus.* From *glomerulus* (*q. v.*). Of a flower-head, having the flowers in a dense cymose cluster and sessile or nearly so, on a short rhachis; said also of a plant (in the Lat. as a botanical species name) having such flower-heads. [α, 35.]

GLOMERULE, n. Glo^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{2}l. Lat., *glomerulus* (dim. of *glomus*, a ball of yarn). Fr., *glomérule.* Ger., *Knäuel. Blüthenknäuel* (2d def.). 1. A ball-like coil of blood-vessels or nerve-fibres. [J, 35.] See GLOMERULUS *of Malpighi*, and GLOMERULUS *olfactorius.* 2. A compact cluster of sessile flowers or of spores. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).] 3. The inflammation corpuscle of Gluge. [J, 25.]—**Geber's g's.** Coils of nerve-fibres or their terminal filaments in the oral epithelium. [J.]—**G's of Malpighi, G's of Ruysch.** Fr., *glomérules de Malpighi.* See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**G's of the**

periodontium. Of Wedl, coils of blood-vessels in the periodontium. [J.]—**G's of the pronephros.** A coil or ball of blood-vessels connected with the pronephros. [J.]—**G's of the spleen.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**G's of the sweat glands.** The convoluted portion of the sweat glands. [J.]

GLOMERULIFEROUS, adj. Glo2m'e-ru2-li2f-e2r-u3s. Lat., *glomeruliferus* (from *glomulus* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). 1. Of Cooke, "bearing clusters of minutely branched, coral-like excrescences." [B, 308 (α, 35).] 2. In the Latin, as a botanical species name, bearing *glomuli* or glomerules (*e. g.*, *Melaleuca glomulifera*). [α, 35.]

GLOMERULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo2m-e2r-u2l(u4l)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). An inflammation of the glomeruli of Malpighi in acute or chronic nephritis; characterized by epithelial proliferation and pericapsular thickening. [α, 34.]

GLOMERULO-NEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo2m-e2r"u2l(u4l)-o(o2)-ne2f-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-it'is*). For deriv., see GLOMERULUS and NEPHRITIS. A form of interstitial nephritis in which the connective tissue of the glomeruli is the seat of the disease. [D, 70.]

GLOMERULOSE, adj. Glo2m-e2r'u2-los. Of flowers, compactly clustered like glomerules. [B, 308 (α, 35).] Cf. GLOMERULATE.

GLOMERULUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo2m-e2r'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). See GLOMERULE.—**External g.** See *Peritoneal g.*—**G. arterio-coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Glomeruli arteriosi intercarotici.** See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**G. arteriosus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**G. caudalis.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND (1st def.).—**G. chorioideus.** A thickening, or cystic degeneration, of the chorioid plexus, generally found in the lateral ventricles at the beginning of the descending cornua; regarded by Henle as a purely pathological condition. [I, 6 (K).]—**Glomeruli Malpighii.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**G. nervi olfactorii.** See *G. olfactorius* and *Olfactory* BULB.—**G. of Malpighi, G. of the kidney.** Lat., *glomerulus Malpighii* (seu *renalis*, seu *renum*). Fr., *glomérule de Malpighi.* Ger., *Gefässknäuel der Nieren*, *Malpighi'sche Gefässkörperchen*, *Nierenkörnchen.* See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**G. of the Wolffian body.** See *Peritoneal g.*—**G. olfactorius.** A knot or ball formed by a coil of an olfactory nerve-fibre, the coil usually containing many cell-like bodies. These nerve-glomeruli are very numerous in the stratum glomerulosum of the olfactory bulb. [J, 35.]—**Glomeruli renales** (seu **renum**). See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**Peritoneal g.** A g. formed in a Wolffian tubule by the growth of a coil of blood-vessels which finally extend through the peritoneal funnels into the body. They are soon absorbed. [J, 1.]

GLOMES, n. pl. Glomz. Two rounded, elastic eminences separated by a median lacuna, which constitute the backward prolongations of the frog of a horse's foot. [L, 13.]

GLOMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo2m'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Dim. of *glomus.* See GLOMERULE.

GLOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Glom(glo2m)'u3s(u4s). Gen., *glom'eris.* 1. Of Martin, see GLOMERULE (2d def.). 2. A ball of lint. 3. Of Wenzels, that portion of the chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle which covers the optic thalamus. [I, 3 (K); L, 50, 135 (α, 24).]—**G. chorioideum.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.

GLOND, GLONDE, n's. Glo2nd. The *Saponaria vaccaria* and the *Subularia aquatica.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]

GLONOIN, n. Glo2n'o-i2n. Lat., *glonoinum.* Fr., *glonoïne.* Ger., *Glonoïn.* Nitroglycerin: so called from the letters constituting the formula of the body, $GlONO_3$, where Gl represents the radicle glyceryl, C_3H_5. The name is especially employed by homœopathists. [B.]

GLORIADE (Fr.), n. Glo-re-a3d. From *gloria*, glory. A drink prepared by mixing 1 part of ground roasted coffee with 5 parts of rum and 100 of water. [L, 87 (α, 14).]

GLORIANES (Fr.), n. Glo-re-a3n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring containing traces of free carbonic acid. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

GLORIOSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *gloriosus*, proud. Glo-ri2-o'-sa3. Fr., *glorieuse.* Ger., *Prachtlilie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Uvularieæ.* The *Gloriosæ* of Ventenat are a section of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. cærulea, G. simplex.** Fr., *glorieuse simple.* A species found in Senegal. The bulb is poisonous. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. superba.** Fr., *glorieuse superbe de Malabar.* Ger., *ostindische Prachtlilie.* Wild aconite; a species found in Malabar. The root is thought to be poisonous, but in medicinal doses is alterative, tonic, and antiperiodic. The starch, mixed with honey, is used in hæmorrhoids, and, in the form of a paste, is applied by the natives to the hands, abdomen, and feet as an ecbolic. It contains superbine, and also a neutral and two acid resins, salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, and a fluorescent principle. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 301.]

GLORY-BUSH, n. Glo'ri2-bu4sh. The *Pleroma sarmentosa.* [B. 275 (α, 35).]

GLORY-FLOWER, n. Glo"ri2-flu5'u4-u5r. The *Eccremocarpus scaber* of Chili. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

GLORY-TREE, n. Glo'ri2-tre. The genus *Clerodendron.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Glo2s(glos)'sa3. Gr., γλῶσσα. Fr., *glosse.* 1. See TONGUE. 2. In insects, see LIGULA.

GLOSSAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Glo2s(glos)'sa3-gra3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἄγρα, a seizure. See GLOSSALGIA.

GLOSSAL, adj. Glo2s'a2l. See LINGUAL.

GLOSSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo2s(glos)-sa2l(sa3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Gr., γλωσσαλγία (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *glossalgie.* Ger., *Glossalgie*, *Zungenschmerz.* Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the tongue. [A, 319 (α, 21).] Cf. GLOSSODYNIA.

GLOSSALGIC, adj. Glo2s-a2l'ji2k. Fr., *glossalgique.* Pertaining to glossalgia. [α, 34.]

GLOSSANISCHON (Lat.), **GLOSSANISCHEUM** (Lat.), **GLOSSANOCHEUS** (Lat.), **GLOSSANOCHON** (Lat.), **GLOSSANOCHUM** (Lat.), n's n., n., m., n., and n. Glo2s(glos)-sa2n(sa3n)-i2sk(i2sch2)'o2n, -u3m(u4m), -o2k(o2ch2)'e2-u3s(u4s), -a2n(a3n)'o2k-(o2ch2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἀνίσχειν or ἀνέχειν, to raise. Ger., *Zungenheber*, *Zungenhochhalter.* An old instrument for holding up the tongue. [A, 322; E.]

GLOSSANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. Glo2s(glos)-sa2n(sa3n)'thra2x-(thra3x). Gen., *-an'thracos* (*-is*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἄνθραξ (see ANTHRAX). Fr., *boussole.* Ger., *Zungenkarbunkel.* Anthrax of the tongue. [α, 34.]

GLOSSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Glo2s(glos)-sa(sa3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). Gr., γλωσσάριον (dim. of γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *glossaire.* Of Latreille, the tongue and the ligula of an insect. [L, 180.]

GLOSSATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Glo2s(glos)-sa(sa3)'ta3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue. Of Fabricius, the *Lepidoptera.* [L, 30, 44 (α, 14).]

GLOSSEPIGLOTTIC, adj. Glo2s-e2p-i2-glo2t'i2k. Lat., *glossepiglotticus.* Fr., *glossépiglottique.* See GLOSSO-EPIGLOTTIC.

GLOSSIANUS (Lat.), adj. Glo2s(glos)-si2-a(a3)'nu3s(nu4s). Fr., *glossien.* See LINGUAL; as a n., see LINGUALIS.

GLOSSINA (Lat.), n. f. Glo2s(glos)-si(se)'na3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *glossine.* A genus of the *Muscidæ* having short antennæ and one or two joints to the palpi. The typical species is found in Guinea and the Congo Free State. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**G. morsitans.** A species found in Central Africa, where it is called *zimb* or *tsetse.* Its attacks upon man are so dreaded as to prevent exploration of regions in which it occurs, and are fatal to the horse and ox. [G; α, 24.]

GLOSSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Glo-sek. See LINGUAL.

GLOSSITE (Fr.), n. Glo-set. See GLOSSITIS.—**G. exfoliatrice** (seu **exfoliative**) **marginée.** A rare variety of glossitis characterized by annular or ovoid eruptions on the tongue, similar to tinea circinata. The trichophyton fungus has not been found; the ætiology of the disease is obscure, though it seems to be due to gastro-intestinal disorders. ["Ann. de derm. et de syph.," 1889, 2, p. 320; "Jour. of Cut. and Gen.-Urin. Dis.," v, 1887, p. 56 (α, 34).]—**G. paludéenne.** Glossitis apparently caused by paludal poisoning. [α, 34.]—**G. tertiaire.** Of Fournier, glossitis caused by tertiary syphilis; sclerous glossitis. [α, 34.]

GLOSSITIC, adj. Glo2s-i2t'i2k. Lat., *glossiticus.* Fr., *glossitique.* Pertaining to glossitis. [L, 107.]

GLOSSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo2s(glos)-si(se)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue (see also *-itis**). Fr., *glossite.* Ger., *Zungenentzündung.* Inflammation of the tongue. Acute g. is characterized by fever, rapid and excessive swelling of the tongue, salivation, pain on motion of the organ, dysphagia, and often dyspnœa; chronic g., by a ragged appearance of the organ, due to fissures, ulceration, and excoriations. [A, 326 (α, 21); (α, 34).]—**Acute hæmorrhagic g.** Lat., *g. hæmorrhagica acuta.* An acute g. with hæmorrhagic extravasation in the connective tissue of the superior and inferior surfaces of the organ; probably due to alcoholic arterio-fibro-capillary sclerosis. ["Jour. of Laryngol.," 1890, p. 1 (α, 34).]—**Aphthous g.** See APHTHÆ.—**Chronic superficial g.** A form of g. affecting the whole or a large area of the dorsum, and characterized by disappearance of the papillæ; a glossy surface marked by smooth and elevated patches, by numerous transverse furrows, or by excoriations and superficial ulcers; thinning of the epithelium, and thickening and vascularization of the corium. [α, 34.]—**Dissecting g.** Of Wunderlich, a form of g. in which the mucosa is red, free from papillæ, and crossed by numerous interlacing furrows that are often ulcerated at the bottom. [α, 34.]—**Epidemic g.** Of Weber, a variety of g. occurring in the wet and cold seasons of the year, and probably due to epidemic catarrh. [α, 34.]—**Erectile g.** G. in which the rapid hypertrophy makes the tongue stiff and hard. [α, 34.]—**Follicular g.** A form of g. usually associated with acute follicular laryngitis and affecting the follicles on one or both sides of the base of the tongue; characterized by white or yellowish-white elevations which eventually ulcerate. [α, 34.]—**General g.** Lat., *g. diffusa universalis.* Acute g. affecting the entire tongue. [α, 34.]—**G. circumscripta partialis.** See *Hemig'.*—**G. diffusa universalis.** See *General g.*—**G. hæmorrhagica acuta.** See *Acute hæmorrhagic g.*—**G. metastatica.** A g. supposed to be due to a metastatic process in some general disease (*e. g.*, small-pox). [α, 34.]—**G. mucosa.** See *Mucous g.*—**G. papillaris.** See *Papillary g.*—**G. parenchymatosa, G. profunda.** See *Parenchymatous g.*—**Gummatous g.** Syphilitic g. in which, besides the hyperplasia of the connective and muscular tissues, there are gummatous deposits. [α, 34.]—**Hemig'.** A unilateral parenchymatous g. [α, 34.]—**Hemig' phlegmonosa.** A unilateral phlegmonous g. characterized by the usual symptoms of acute g. and terminating in suppuration of the affected half. [C. H. Knight, "Med. Record," Aug. 30, 1890, p. 233 (α, 34).]—**Mercurial g.** Fr., *glossite mercurielle.* An acute form of g., with ulitis, caused by the ingestion of mercury. [α, 34.]—**Mucous g.** Lat., *g. mucosa.* A superficial, non-ulcerative form of g. affecting the mucosa. [α, 34.] Cf. STOMATITIS.—**Papillary g.** Lat., *g. papillaris.* A circumscribed or general inflammation of the papillæ of the tongue. [α, 34.]—**Parenchymatous g.** Lat., *g. parenchymatosa*, *g. profunda.* A painful, hard exudation in the parenchyma of the tongue, somewhat inclined to purulent degeneration, either circumscribed or diffuse, causing a high degree of swelling, and sometimes becoming epidemic. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Septic g.** G. due to septic infection of the tongue. [α, 34.]—**Sclerosing g., Sclerous g.** A fibro-plastic cellular infiltration of the tongue that

produces a sclerosis. It is divided into the superficial or cortical, and deep or parenchymatous varieties. In the first of these, lamelliform, superficial indurations, or isolated patches without papillæ and of a deeper red color, are found; in the second, the dorsum is mamillated and lobulated like a cirrhosed liver, and the mucosa is smooth, red, fissured, and often ulcerated. [α, 34.]—**Superficial non-ulcerative g.** See *Mucous g.*—**Syphilitic g.** G. occurring as one of the lesions of syphilis. [α, 34.] See *Dissecting g.*, *Sclerous g.*, and *Gummatous g.*—**Ulcerative g.** Mucous or follicular g. in which ulceration occurs. [α, 34.]

GLOSSOBLENNOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)″so(so^3)-ble^{2}n-no(no^3)-the(tha)′ka^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, βλέννα, mucus, and θήκη, a sheath. Ger., *Zungenschleimbeutel.* See BURSA *mucosa sublingualis.*

GLOSSOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc′aces* (*-cæ*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κακός, evil. See CACOGLOSSIA.

GLOSSOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-is*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and καρκίνωμα, an eating sore. Ger., *Zungenkrebs.* Cancer of the tongue. [E.]

GLOSSOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *glossocardie.* A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. bosvallea, G. linearifolia.** A species found in the East Indies, and known in Bombay as *thatarasuva.* The root is bitter, and is employed as an aromatic and emmenagogue. [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

GLOSSOCATOCHE (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)′-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-e(a). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κατοχή, the act of holding firmly. Depression of the tongue. [L, 50.]

GLOSSOCATOCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)′o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Tongue*-DEPRESSOR.

GLOSSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., glo^{2}s′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *glossocèle.* Ger., *Zungenbruch, Zungenvorfall.* Protrusion of the tongue due to disease or malformation. [E.]

GLOSSOCOMION (Lat.), **GLOSSOCOMON** (Lat.), **GLOSSOCOMUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)′i^2-o^{2}n, -so^{2}k′-o^{2}m-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κομεῖν, to guard. Fr., *glossocome.* Ger., *Beinlade.* Originally a case for guarding the tongue-piece of wind instruments; hence a box or cradle for a fractured limb. [E, 10; L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

GLOSSODES (Lat.), adj. Glo^{2}s(glos)-sod′ez(as). See GLOSSOID.

GLOSSODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and δεσμός, a fetter. Fr., *glossodesme.* Ger., *Zungenbändchen* (1st def.), *Zungenverband* (2d def.). 1. The frenum linguæ. 2. A bandage used in lesions of the tongue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GLOSSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *glossodynie.* Rheumatic or neuralgic pain in the tongue. [α, 34.]—**G. exfoliativa.** Fr., *glossodynie exfoliatrice.* Of Kaposi, g. associated with nervous irritability and caused by swelling of the papillæ foliatæ. The pain is persistent, spontaneous, and uninfluenced by external irritation. There is an imperfect epithelial covering of the fungiform and filiform papillæ. [W. Kaposi, "Wien. med. Presse," 1885, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 917; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 139 (α, 34).]

GLOSSO-EPIGLOTTIC, GLOSSO-EPIGLOTTIDIAN, adj's. Glo^{2}s″o-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t′i^{2}k, -glo^{2}t-i^{2}d′e^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *glosso-epiglotticus.* Fr., *glosso-épiglottique.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis. [C.]

GLOSSO-FACIAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-fa′si^2-a^{2}l. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the tongue and to the face. [A, 385.]

GLOSSOGRAPH, n. Glo^{2}s′o-gra^{3}f. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γραφεῖν, to write. An automatic machine, invented by Gentilli, for recording stenographically the words of a speaker who holds it in his mouth. It consists of a series of light arms, or levers, passing into the mouth, resting lightly in contact with the parts of which the movements are to be recorded, and communicating these movements to a corresponding series of slide-bars set in the framework of the machine, and in their turn moving pivoted arms, each armed with a pencil which moves at right angles to the line of automatic movement of a strip of paper on which the record is made. To record the expulsion of air from the nose with the *m* and *n* sounds, two discs or fans are attached to a light lever in front of the nostrils, the movements of the fans being communicated to the armature of a small electro-magnet, also set in the framework, and so to a corresponding lever and pencil. [Blake, "Am. Jour. of Otol.," July, 1882, p. 190.]

GLOSSOGRAPHY, n. Glo^{2}s-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *glossographia.* Fr., *glossographie.* Ger., *Glossographie.* 1. The anatomy, etc., of the tongue. 2. The use of the glossograph.

GLOSSOGYNE (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so^{2}j(so^{2}g)′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *g.* A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. chinensis.** A species found in the Moluccas. The root is employed in cough and odontalgia, and the leaves are used in burns. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GLOSSO-HYAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-hi′a^{2}l. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. 1. Connected with or pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone. [L.] 2. As a n., of G. St.-Hilaire, the hypobranchial bone in mammals. [L.] 3. See *G.-h.* BONE.

GLOSSOID, adj. Glo^{2}s′oid. Gr., γλωσσοειδής (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *glossodes, glossoides, glossoideus.* Fr., *glossoïde.* Ger., *zungenförmig* (1st def.). 1. Tongue-shaped. [A, 322.] 2. Having the tongue shaped like that of man. [L, 41, 180.]

GLOSSO-LABIAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-la′bi^2-a^{2}l. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *labium*, a lip. Pertaining to the tongue and lips. [L, 41.]

GLOSSO-LABIO-LARYNGEAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-la-bi^2-o-la^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, *labium*, the lip, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *glosso-labio-laryngé.* Pertaining to the tongue, lips, and larynx. [L, 41.]

GLOSSO-LABIO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-la-bi^2-o-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *glosso-labio-pharyngé.* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, *labium*, the lip, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Pertaining to the tongue, lips, and pharynx. [L, 41.]

GLOSSO-LARYNGEAL, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-la^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *glosso-laryngé.* Pertaining to the tongue and to the larynx.

GLOSSOLOGY, n. Glo^{2}s-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *glossologia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *glossologie.* 1. See GLOSSOGRAPHY (1st def.). 2. Of B. Ridge, the study of the tongue as a means of diagnosis. 3. That part of a science which deals with its technical terms. [α, 24.]

GLOSSOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λύσις, a loosing. Ger., *Zungenlähmung.* Paralysis of the tongue. [L, 50, 107, 135 (α, 14).]

GLOSSOMANTEIA (Lat.), **GLOSSOMANTIA** (Lat.), n′s f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti′(te^2′i^2)-a^3, -ti(te)′a^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and μαντεία, divination. Prognosis based on the state of the tongue. [A, 322.]

GLOSSOMEGISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-me^{2}j-(me^{2}g)-i^{2}st′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and μεγιστός, greatest. Extreme enlargement or protrusion of the tongue. [A, 322.]

GLOSSONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Zungengeschwulst.* A swelling of the tongue. [E.]—**G. inflammatorius.** See GLOSSITIS.

GLOSSO-PALATINE, adj. Glo^{2}s-o-pa^{2}l′a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *glossopalatinus* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *palatum*, the palate). Fr., *glosso-palatin.* Pertaining to the tongue and to the palate. [A, 322.]

GLOSSOPALATINUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so-(so^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *glosso-palatin.* Ger., *Zungengaumenmuskel* (2d def.). 1. See GLOSSO-PALATINE. 2. As a n., a small, roundish muscle which constitutes the larger portion of the anterior pillar of the fauces. It is continuous at the upper part of the velum palati with the levator palati and its fellow of the opposite side, and below blends with the transverse muscular fibres of the root of the tongue. By its action the fauces are constricted. [L, 142, 332.]

GLOSSOPATHIE (Fr.), n. Glo-so-pa^3-te. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the tongue. [α, 34.]

GLOSSOPETALUM (Lat.), n n. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πέταλον, a leaf. The genus *Goupia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. glabrum.** The *Goupia glabra.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. tomentosum.** The *Goupia tomentosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GLOSSOPETRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-pe^{2}t′re-(ra^3-e^2). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πέτρα, a rock. Fr., *glossopètres.* Ger., *Zungensteine, Natternzungen, Schlangenzungen.* The petrified teeth of an extinct shark (*Squalus carcharia*). From their form they were thought to be petrified serpents' tongues, and were employed in ancient pharmacy. [L, 30, 50, 105 (α, 14).]

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Glo^{2}s″so-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *glossopharyngeus* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Fr., *glosso-pharyngien.* Pertaining to the tongue and to the pharynx.

GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Glo^{2}s(glos)″-so(so^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *glosso-pharyngien.* Ger., *Zungenschlundnerv* (3d def.), *Schlundkopfschnüres* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL. 2. (N.) that portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the side of the tongue. [L, 332.] 3. (N.) the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.—**G'herd** (Ger.). Of Roller, small masses associated with the root of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**G'kern** (Ger.). The nucleus of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [I, 6 (K).]—**G'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]

GLOSSOPHYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-fit(fu^{6}t)′i^2-a^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *langue noire.* 1. Black-tongue; a dark discoloration of the tongue produced by accumulations of spores, dead epithelia, etc. It was first described by Dessoir. [A. Mathieu, "Prog. méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 616; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 4, 1887, p. 634 (α, 34); D, 48.] 2. Contagious anthrax in cattle, affecting the tongue. [L.]

GLOSSOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Glos-so-pla^{3}st-ek′. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πλαστική, plastic art. The plastic surgery of the tongue. [L, 197.]

GLOSSOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so(so^3)-ple(pla)′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *glossoplégie.* Ger., *Glossoplegie, Zungenlähmung.* Paralysis of the tongue, usually unilateral and resulting from cerebral hæmorrhage, softening, embolism, paresis, tumors pressing upon the hypoglossal-nerve roots, or a traumatic lesion of that nerve. [α, 34.]

GLOSSOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo^{2}s(glos)-so^{2}p-tos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos′eos* (*-is*). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and πτῶσις, a falling. Ger., *Zungenvorfall.* See GLOSSOCELE (2d def.).

GLOSSORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]s(glos)-so[2]r-raj(ra[3]g)'i[2]-a[3]. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Ger., *Zungenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the tongue. [a, 34.]

GLOSSORRHAPHY, n. Glo[2]s-o[2]r'ra[2]f-i[2]. Lat., *glossorrhaphia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ῥαφή, a stitching). Ger., *Zungennath.* The operation of suturing the tongue. [a, 34.]

GLOSSOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo[2]s(glos)-so(so[3])-si[2]r(ski[2]r)'-ru[3]s(ru[4]s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σκίρρος (see SCIRRHUS). See GLOSSOCARCINOMA.

GLOSSOSCOPY, n. Glo[2]s-so[2]s'ko-pi[2]. Lat., *glossoscopia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). The examination of the tongue for diagnostic purposes. [a, 34.]

GLOSSO-SEMEIOTICS, n. sing. Glo[2]s-so-se[2]m-e-o[2]t'i[2]ks. Lat., *glossosemeiotica* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σημεῖον, a mark). The symptomatology of the tongue.

GLOSSOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo[2]s(glos)-so(so[3])-spa[2]z-(spa[3]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Zungenkrampf.* Spasm of the tongue. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

GLOSSOSPATHA (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]s(glos)-so(so[3])-spa(spa[3])'-tha[3]. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and σπάθη, any broad blade. Ger., *Zungenspatel.* A tongue-depressor. [E.]

GLOSSOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo[2]s(glos)-so(so[3])-sta[2]f(sta[3]f)-i[2]l(u[6]l)-i(e)'nu[3]s(nu[4]s). From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *glosso-staphylin.* Ger., *Zungenzäpfchenmuskel.* See GLOSSOPALATINUS.

GLOSSOSTERESIS (Lat.), n f. Glo[2]s(glos)-so(so[3])-ste[2]r-e(a)'-si[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and στέρησις, a deprivation. Ger., *Ausschneidung der Zunge.* Excision of the tongue. [E.]

GLOSSOTILT, n. Glo[2]s'so-ti[2]lt. From γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *tilt*, to turn. An instrument in the form of a lever, designed to hold the tongue forward and raise the epiglottis while artificial respiration is being made; designed by Foulis, of Edinburgh. ["Sem. méd.," Nov. 21, 1888, p. 447 (a, 18).]

GLOSSOTOMY, n. Glo[2]s-so[2]t'o-mi[2]. Lat., *glossotomia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *glossotomie.* Ger, *Glossotomie.* 1. The anatomy or dissection of the tongue. [A, 322.] 2. Partial or complete excision of the tongue. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

GLOSSY, adj. Glo[2]s'si[2]. Gr., ἀγλαός, λαμπρός. Lat., *nitidus.* Fr., *luisant, poli.* Ger., *glänzend.* Smooth and shiny. See *G.* SKIN.

GLOSSYPERTROPHY, n. Glo[2]s-i-pu[6]r'tro-fi[2]. Lat., *glossypertrophia* (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *glossypertrophie.* Hypertrophy of the tongue. [a, 34.]

GLOTTA (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]t(glot)'ta[3]. Gen., *glot'tes.* Gr. (Att.), γλῶττα. See GLOSSA.

GLOTTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]t(glot)'ta[2]-gra[3]. See GLOSSAGRA.

GLOTTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]t(glot)-ta[2]l(ta[3]l)'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. See GLOSSALGIA.

GLOTTE (Fr.), n. Glot. See GLOTTIS.—**G. intercartilagineuse.** See *Respiratory* GLOTTIS.—**G. interligamenteuse.** See *Vocal* GLOTTIS.—**G. moyenne.** The orifice bounded by the false (or superior) vocal bands. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**G. supérieure.** The upper orifice of the larynx, bounded by the arytæno-epiglottic folds. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**G. vocale.** See *Vocal* GLOTTIS.

GLOTTERON (Fr.), n. Glo-te[2]r-o[2]n[2]. See LAPPA *major.*

GLOTTIC, adj. Glo[2]t'i[2]k. Gr., γλωττικός. Lat., *glotticus.* Fr., *glottique.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tongue. 2. Of or pertaining to the glottis.

GLOTTIDOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Glo[2]t(glot)"ti[2]d-o(o[3])-spa[2]z-(spa[3]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From γλωττίς, the glottis, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Stimmritzenkrampf.* Spasm of the glottis. [L, 107.]

GLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]t(glot)'ti[2]s. Gen., *glot'tidos (-idis).* Gr., γλωττίς. Fr., *glotte.* Ger., *G., Stimmritze.* It., *glottide.* Sp., *glotis.* The aperture of the larynx bounded by the vocal bands and the arytænoid cartilages. [C.]—**Cartilaginous g.** See *Respiratory g.*—**False g.** Lat., *g. spuria* (seu *superior*). Syn.: *aditus glottidis superior.* The space above the g. between the superior thyreo-arytænoid ligaments. [L, 31, 332.]—**G'erweiterer** (Ger.). See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *posticus.*—**G'lähmung** (Ger.). Paralysis of the g. [D, 66.]—**G. ligamentosa.** See *Vocal g.*—**G. respiratoria.** See *Respiratory g.*—**G. spuria, G. superior.** See *False g.*—**G. vera.** See *True g.*—**Respiratory g.** Lat., *g. respiratoria.* Fr., *glotte intercartilagineuse.* Ger., *Athemritze.* The posterior quadrangular portion of the g. bounded laterally by the bases of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 332.]—**True g.** Lat., *g. vera.* Ger., *Stimmritze.* The space between the true vocal bands. It is divided into two portions, the respiratory g. and vocal g. [L, 31, 332.]—**Vocal g.** Lat., *g. vocalis.* Fr., *glotte vocale* (ou *interligamenteuse*). Ger., *eigentliche Stimmritze.* The triangular portion of the g. anterior to the bases of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 332.]

GLOTTISCOPE, n. Glo[2]t'ti[2]s-kop. From γλωττίς, the glottis, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Glottiskop.* Of Babington, a mirror for introduction into the mouth for examining the glottis and adjacent parts. [a, 34.]

GLOTTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Glo[2]t(glot)-ti(te)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* For deriv., see GLOTTIS and *-itis.** Fr., *glottite.* See GLOSSITIS.

GLOTZAUGE (Ger.), n. Glo[3]tz'a[3]-u[4]-ge[3]. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

GLOTZÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. Glo[3]tz'oig-i[2]g. Exophthalmic, affected with exophthalmia, goggle-eyed. [A, 521.]

GLOTZENAUGE (Ger.), n. Glo[3]tz'e[2]n-a[3]-u[4]-ge[2]. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

GLOUCESTER, n. Glo[2]st'u[6]r. A city in Gloucestershire, England, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride. [a, 14.]

GLOU-GLOU (Fr.), n. Glu-glu. See BRUIT *de g.-g. pleural.*

GLOUTERON (Fr.), n. Glu-te[2]-ro[2]n[2]. 1. The genus *Lappa.* 2. The *Xanthium spinosum* and *Xanthium strumarium.* 3. The *Galium verum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Petit g.** The *Xanthium strumarium* and the *Galium aparine.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GLOUTIUS (Lat.), n. m. Glu'ti[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). See GLUTÆUS.

GLOUTRON (Fr.), n. Glu-tro[2]n[2]. See GLOUTERON.

GLOVE, n. Glu[3]v. A.-S., *glôf.* Lat., *digitabulum.* Fr., *gant.* Ger., *Handschuh.* A close covering for the hand with separate divisions for the individual fingers. Rubber g's are used to protect the hands against septic infection, also in the treatment of certain forms of eczema of the hands.

GLU (Fr.), n. Glu[6]. 1. See BIRD *lime.* 2. Of Henry and Caventou, a gluey principle obtained from *Gentiana lutea.* [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. d'Alexandrie.** A viscid extract obtained from *Cordia myxa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. d'Amérique.** A viscid exudation from *Sapium aucuparium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Chêne** (ou **de Chine**). See FISTULINA *buglossoides.*—**G. des Indiens.** The exudation of *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. marine.** See *Marine* GLUE.—**G. végétale.** See GLIADIN.

GLUANT (Fr.), adj. Glu[6]-a[3]n[2]. See GLUTINOUS.

GLUCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Glu[2](glu)-se'(ka[3]'e[2])-mi[2]-a[3]. See GLYCÆMIA.

GLUCATE, n. Glu[2]'kat. A salt of glucic acid. [B, 12.]

GLUCIC ACID, n. Glu[2]'si[2]k. Fr., *acide glucique.* Ger., *Glucinsäure, Kalizuckersäure.* A hexabasic solid acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$, or $C_{12}H_{16}O_9 + 3H_2O$, formed by decomposing glucose with acids or alkalies. [B, 2.]

GLUCINA (Lat.), n. f. Glu[2](glu[4])-si(ke)'na[3]. From γλυκύς, sweet. Syn.: *beryllia.* Of French authors, oxide of beryllium (glucinum); so called from the sweet taste of its compounds. [B, 3.]

GLUCINIC ACID, n. Glu[2]-si[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide glucinique.* Ger., *Glucinsäure.* See GLUCIC ACID.

GLUCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Glu[2](glu[4])-si(ke)'nu[3]m(nu[4]m). Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* See BERYLLIUM.

GLÜCKSBURG (Ger.), n. Glu[6]ks'burg. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic in Holstein, Germany, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

GLÜCKSHAND (Ger.), n. Glu[6]ks'ha[3]nd. The tubers of *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and various species of *Orchis* furnishing salep, especially the root of *Pteris aquilina*, when formed like a hand, formerly believed to bring fortune to its possessor. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]

GLUCOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu[2](glu[4])-ko(ko[3])-je[2]n(ge[2]n)'-e[2]s-i[2]s. See GLYCOGENESIS.

GLUCOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Glu[2](glu[4])-ko(ko[3])-hem'(ha[3]'e[2]m)-i[2]-a[3]. See GLYCÆMIA.

GLUCOLIGNOSE, n. Glu[2]-ko-li[2]g'nos. See GLYCOLIGNOSE.

GLUCONIC ACID, n. Glu[2]-ko[2]n'i[2]k. Ger., *Gluconsäure.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_7 = C_5H_6.(OH)_5.CO.OH$, forming a colorless syrup, derived from glucose by oxidation with chlorine. It is a monobasic acid, isomeric with mannitic acid. [B, 4.]

GLUCOPROTEIN, n. Glu[2]-ko-pro'te-i[2]n. Fr., *glucoprotéine.* A body, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_4$, which on decomposition forms an acid, $C_4H_7NO_3$. [Bleunard, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sc.," xcii, p. 456 (B).]

GLUCOSAMIDE, n. Glu[2]-ko[2]s-a[2]m'i[2]d(id). A glucoside. [B, 2.]

GLUCOSAN, GLUCOSANE, n's. Glu[2]'kos-a[2]n, -an. Fr., *glucosane.* Ger., *Glycosan, Glykosan.* It., *glucosano.* A colorless body, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a dehydration-product obtained from glucose by long heating; an amorphous, almost tasteless mass. [B, 4.]

GLUCOSATE, n. Glu[2]'kos-at. Fr., *glycosate.* Ger., *Glycosat.* A combination of glucose with a base. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

GLUCOSE, n. Glu[2]'kos. Fr., *g., glycose.* Ger., *Glycose, Traubenzucker.* It., *glucosio, glicosio, zucchero d'uva.* Sp., *glucosa.* Syn.: *grape* (or *liver*, or *diabetic*) *sugar, dextrose.* 1. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_5H_6(OH)_5 \\ CH:O \end{array} \right.$ belonging to the class of carbohydrates occurring in the juices of most sweet fruits, in honey, and, in minute proportions, in the healthy animal organism, in the blood, liver, heart, thymus gland, lungs, bile, and urine. Its presence in the latter fluids is denied by some (and by more recent) observers, but acknowledged by others. In certain pathological conditions (*e. g.*, diabetes mellitus) it is found in considerable quantity in the blood and urine (constituting glycosuria), and may also be present in other secretions and excretions of the body. It is also produced by the action of ferments or of chemical agents on other members of the carbohydrate group (cane-sugar, starch, cellulose, etc.) and on glucosides. It occurs under the form either of granular masses containing 1 molecule of water of crystallization, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$, or of anhydrous acicular or prismatic crystals, forming warty conglomerations. It has a sweet taste, less pronounced than that of cane-sugar. It is readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. Its aqueous solution, when freshly prepared from the crystals and when cold, has a specific dextrorotary power of 104°; but when heated, or after standing a long time, or when occurring naturally in solution, as in the urine, it has a specific rotary power of 56° (52.85° [B, 9]). In chemical structure it is at once a pentatomic alcohol and an aldehyde of the hexatomic alcohol mannite. 2. A name for each of the related carbohydrates of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. They all have properties and a chemical constitution similar to that of g. [B, 4, 9, 11, 12; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 13, 1889, p. 55.]—**G. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de g.* Ger., *Glycose-Acetat.* A compound of g. and acetic acid and g. diacetate, $C_6H_6(OH)_4(C_2H_3O_2)_2.CH:O$, and

g. triacetate, $C_6H_6(OH)_2(C_2H_3O_2)_3.CHO$, as well as certain compound tetracetates, are known. All are amorphous or crystalline solids. [B.]—**G. hydrate.** G. combined with water of crystallization, $C_6H_{12}O_6.H_2O$, occurring as white granular or cauliflower masses. [B, 2.]—**G. sodium chloride.** Ger., *Glycose-Chlornatrium.* A crystalline compound, $2(C_6H_{12}O_6).NaCl + H_2O$, of g. with sodium chloride, often formed in diabetic urine. [B, 4.]—**G. tetracetate, G. triacetate.** Ger., *Glycose-Tetracetat* (und *Triacetat*). See under *G. acetates.*—**Potassium g.** Ger., *Glycose-Kalium.* A transparent, jelly-like substance formed by mixing alcoholic solutions of g. and of potassium hydrate. [B, 4.]

GLUCOSIC, adj. Glu^2-ko^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *glycosique.* Of or pertaining to glucose. [B.]

GLUCOSIDE, n. Glu^2'kos-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *glycoside.* Ger., *Glycoside.* It., *glucosido.* A non-nitrogenous, vegetable principle which is readily decomposable by the action of ferments or dilute acids into glucose and another substance capable of still further decomposition. [B, 291 (α, 24).]

GLUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu^2(glu^4)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* See GLYCOSURIA.

GLUCOSOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Glu^2-ko''so-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide glucosophosphorique.* A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{13}PO_9 = CHO-(CH.OH)_4-CH_2O.PO(OH)_2$. [B, 2.]

GLUCOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Glu^2(glu^4)-kos-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. See GLYCOSURIA.

GLUCOVANILLIC ACID, n. Glu^2''ko-va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_9 + H_2O = C_6H_3(OCH_3).OC_6H_{11}O_5-CO.OH + H_2O$, formed by treating coniferin with potassium permanganate, and decomposed by emulsin or by dilute acids into glucose and vanillic acid. [B, 3.]

GLUCOVANILLIN, n. Glu^2''ko-va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Syn.: *vanillin glucoside.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8 + 2H_2O = C_6H_3(OCH_3)-(OC_6H_{11}O_5).CHO + 2H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of coniferin, and decomposed by emulsion into glucose and vanillin. [B, 3.]

GLUCOVANILLYL, n. Glu^2''ko-va^{3}n-i^{2}l'li^{2}l. The univalent radicle, $C_6H_3(OCH_3)(OC_6H_5H_{11})CH'$, occurring in glucovanillic acid and glucovanillin. [B.]—**G. alcohol.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OCH_3)(OC_6H_{11}O_5)CH_2.OH + H_2O$, formed from glucovanillin by the action of sodium amalgam and decomposed by emulsin into glucose and vanillyl alcohol. [B, 3.]

GLUE, n. Glu^2. Gr., κόλλα. Lat., *colla, glutinum.* Fr., *colle, colle forte.* Ger., *Leim.* It., *colla.* Sp., *cola.* An impure variety of gelatin, obtained from the offal of slaughter-houses and from tanneries. It is darker in color than ordinary gelatin, and often has an offensive odor. It becomes soft and viscid on heating, and is used for cementing articles together. [B, 81.]—**Bone g.** Artificial isinglass. [B, 81 (α, 27).]—**Cartilage g.** See CHONDRIN.—**Chin-chin g.** A Chinese g., said to be composed chiefly of the birds' nests made from the fronds of the glue-plant, *Plocaria tenax.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Fish g.** See ICHTHYOCOLLA.—**Gilbacker g.** In British Guiana, the ichthyocolla obtained from *Silurus Parkerii.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**G. plant.** 1. See *Chin-chin g.* 2. The genus *Silene* (Ger., *Leimkraut*) and several species of *Combretum.* [B, 121, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Liquid g.** A solution of gelatin in acetic acid or in a dilute mineral acid. [B, 81.]—**Marine g.** Fr., *colle marine, glu marine.* A water-proof g. made by mixing caoutchouc, tar-oil, and lac, or by adding a solution of 3 parts of shellac in pure ether to a solution of 1 part of caoutchouc in naphthalene or ether. [L, 41, 77 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).)—**Vegetable g.** 1. See GLIADIN (1st def.). 2. A gummy matter which exudes from the cut bark of *Combretum guayea.* [B, 185 (α, 24).]

GLUGO (Malay), n. The *Broussonetia papyrifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GLÜHEISEN (Ger.), n. Glu^6'i-ze^{2}n. See *Actual* CAUTERY.

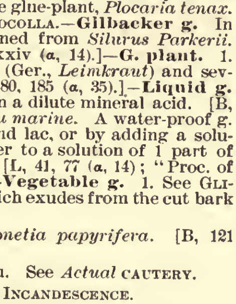
GLÜHEN (Ger.), n. Glu^6'e^{2}n. See INCANDESCENCE.

GLÜHEND (Ger.), adj. Glu^6'e^{2}nd. See INCANDESCENT.

GLUMA (Lat.), n. f. Glu^2(glu)'ma^3. See GLUME.

GLUMACEOUS, adj. Glu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *glumaceus.* Fr., *glumacé.* Ger., *balgartig, spelzenartig.* Glumate, possessing chaff-like bracts of glumes (pales). The *Glumaceæ* (Fr., *glumacées;* Ger., *Glumaceen, Spelzenblüthige*) are: Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Caulo-Acroblastæ,* and subsequently of the *Caulocolephyti;* of Bartling and Brongniart, a class of the *Monocotyledonei;* of Lindley, a tribe, subsequently a cohort, of the *Endogeneæ;* of Endlicher, a class of the *Amphibrya;* of Jussieu, a subdivision of the *Perispermeæ;* of Eichler, a subdivision of the *Angeiosperms;* of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monocotyledons, including the *Eriocauleæ, Centrolepideæ, Restiaceæ, Cyperaceæ,* and *Gramineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 291 (α, 24).]

GLUMAL, adj. Glu^{2}m'a^{2}l. Lat., *glumalis.* Characterized by glumes. The *g. alliance* (Lat., *Glumales, nixus glumalis*) of Lindley is an alliance of the *Endogenæ,* comprising the *Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauxiaceæ, Restiaceæ,* and *Eriocaulaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]



A GLUME. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

GLUMATE, adj. Glu^{2}m'at. Lat., *glumatus.* See GLUMACEOUS.

GLUME, n. Glu^{2}m. Gr., ἔλυτρον. Lat., *gluma.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *Balg, Spelze.* A chaffy bract at the base of the spikelet of flowers in the grasses. If at the base of separate flowers, they are called *paleæ* (*i. e.,* the g's are the analogues of involucres, the pales of calyces). [B, 34, 291 (α, 24).]—**Flowering g.** See GLUMELLA.

GLUMELLA (Lat.), n. f. Glu^{2}m(glum)-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *gluma,* a husk. Fr., *glumelle.* Ger., *Bälglein.* 1. A pale; the glume covering the separate flower in grasses, and answering to the calyx in other plants. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).] 2. See GLUMELLULA.

GLUMELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Glu^{2}m(glum)-e^{2}l'lu^2(lu^4)-la^3. Dim. of *gluma.* Fr., *glumellule.* Ger., *Deckspelze. Honigspelze.* Of Desvaux, a kind of nectary situated in the pistil of some grasses; the hypogynous scale within the flowering glumes, generally considered as the rudimentary perianth. [B, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

GLUMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Glu^{2}m(glum)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gluma,* a husk, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *glumifère.* Bearing glumes. The *Glumiferæ* (Fr., *glumiferées;* Ger., *Glumifereen*) of Wood are a cohort of monocotyledons, comprising the *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ,* being endogenous plants having flowers invested with an imbricated perianth of alternate glumes, instead of sepals and petals, and collected into spikelets, spikes, or heads. [B, 34 (α, 24).]

GLUMIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Glu^{2}m(glum)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gluma,* a husk, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *glumiflore.* Having a spicate or panicled inflorescence, the flowers being concealed among dry glumes or pales. The *Glumifloræ* (Fr., *glumiflorées*) are: Of Agardh, a class of the *Cryptocotyledoneæ,* comprising the *Typhinæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, Juncaceæ,* and *Xyrideæ,* or, according to Ritgen, the same orders with the *Calameæ* in place of the *Xyrideæ;* of Fries, a class of the *Monocotyledoneæ,* consisting of the *Gramineæ;* of Sachs, an order of the *Micranthæ,* comprising the *Typhaceæ, Cyperaceæ,* and *Gramineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

GLUMOSE, adj. Glu^{2}m'os. Lat., *glumosus* (from *gluma,* a husk). See GLUMIFLORUS. The *Glumosæ,* or *Glumosi,* are the *Glumifloræ.* [B, 170.]

GLUTA (Lat.), n. f. Glu^2(glu)'ta^3. Fr., *glute.* Of Linnæus, an East Indian genus of the *Anacardieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. benghas.** Malay, *kaya rangas.* A species furnishing an acrid and vesicant juice. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GLUTÆAL, adj. Glu^2-te'a^{2}l. See GLUTEAL.

GLUTÄEN (Ger.), n. pl. Glu-ta'e^{2}n. The gluteal muscles. [L, 80.]

GLUTÆO-PERINÆALIS (Lat.), n. Glu^2(glu)-te''(ta^3''e^2)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ne(na^3-e^3)-al(a^{3}l)'is. For deriv., see GLUTÆUS and PERINÆUM. An anomalous offset of the transversus perinæi superficialis muscle which arises from the fascia covering the glutæus maximus muscle. [L, 332.]

GLUTÆUS (Lat.), adj. Glu^2(glu)-te'(ta^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GLUTEAL; as a n., a gluteal muscle.—**Deep g.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *parvus.*—**G. accessorius.** A fasciculus separated from the inner side of the g. medius muscle having a tendinous insertion close to that of the larger portion of the muscle. [L, 332.]—**G. externus, G. internus** [Percivall]. See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *parvus.*—**G. magnus, G. major, G. maximus.** Fr., *grand fessier.* Ger., *grosser Gesässmuskel.* A somewhat quadrilateral muscle largely made up of bundles of coarse fibres. It arises from the dorsal portion of the external tip of the crest of the ilium, the dorsal surface of the lower portion of the sacrum, the side of the coccyx, the great sacro-sciatic and posterior sacro-iliac ligaments, and the lower part of the aponeurosis covering the lower dorsal muscles. Its fibres pass caudad and laterad, the upper and larger portion of them being inserted into the portion of the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh, the lower and smaller portion being inserted between the vastus externus and adductor magnus muscles into the line extending between the great trochanter and the linea aspera. The lower surface of the muscle is separated from the great trochanter and the tuberosity of the ischium by synovial bursæ, and one is situated between it and the vastus externus. It abducts and rotates the thigh outward, extends the femur, renders the fascia lata tense, and aids in erecting the body when inclined forward. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**G. medius.** Fr., *moyen fessier.* Ger., *mittlerer Gesässmuskel.* 1. A broad, thick muscle covered posteriorly by the g. maximus and anteriorly by the fascia lata. It arises from the dorsum of the ilium above the superior curved line and the adjacent portion of the outer tip of the crest of the ilium. Its fibres converge to form a fan-shaped tendon, separated from the upper part of the great trochanter by a small bursa, which is inserted into the oblique line on the outer surface of the trochanter major. It abducts and rotates the thigh and assists in erecting the body. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] 2. In comparative anatomy, a term applied indifferently to the ilio-trochantericus magnus, the ilio-trochantericus medius, and the ilio-trochantericus parvus. [L, 13.]—**G. minimus.** Fr., *petit fessier.* Ger., *kleiner Gesässmuskel.* 1. A somewhat fan-shaped muscle situated entad of the g. medius. It arises from the superior curved line of the ilium and the dorsum of the ilium as far as the inferior curved line. Its fibres converge into a tendon which is inserted into the anterior border of the great trochanter of the femur, from which it is separated by a synovial bursa. It abducts the thigh and assists in rotating the thigh inward and drawing it forward. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *parvus.*—**G. minimus accessorius.** See *G. quartus* (1st def.).—**G. minor.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *medius* and *G. minimus.*—**G. primus.** See *G. magnus.*—**G. profundus.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *parvus.* [L, 13.]—**G. quartus.** 1. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. [L, 332.] 2. See ILIACUS *minor.*—**G. secundus.** See *G. medius.*—**G. superficialis.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *medius.*—**G. tertius.** See *G. minimus.*—**Middle g.** See *G. medius.*—**Superficial g.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERICUS *medius.*

GLUTAMIC ACID, GLUTAMINIC ACID, GLUTANIC ACID, n's. Glu^2-ta^{2}m'i^{2}k, -ta^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^{2}k, -ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide glutamique* (ou *glutaminique*). Ger., *Glutaminsäure.* See AMIDO-GLUTARIC ACID.

GLUTARIC ACID, n. Glu2-ta2r'i2k. Fr., *acide glutarique.* Ger., *Glutarsäure.* A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_5H_8O_4$ = $\{CH_2.CO.OH \atop CH_2CH_2.CO.OH$, said to have been discovered in decomposed pus, and also obtainable artificially. [Brieger, "Ztsch. f. physiol. Chem.," v, p. 366 (B); B, 4.]

GLUTEAL, adj. Glu2-te'a2l. Gr., γλουταῖος, πυγαῖος. Lat., *glutæus.* Fr., *fessier.* Ger., *zum Gesäss gehörig.* Pertaining to the buttocks. For the g. muscles, see under GLUTÆUS.

GLUTÉINE (Fr.), n. Glu6-ta-en. A yellow coloring substance found in the fat of *Triton cristatus.* [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

GLUTEN (Lat.), n. n. Glu2(glu)'te2n. Gen., *glut'inis.* Fr., *g., glutine, triticine, fibrine, colle végétale.* Ger., *Kleber, Pflanzenleim.* It., *glutine.* Sp., *g.* 1. A mixture of at least four different protein substances (according to Ritthausen, of *g.-fibrin, g.-casein, gliadin,* and *mucedin*), obtained as a gray, sticky, tenacious mass by kneading wheat flour in a linen bag in constantly renewed water. It forms friable, yellow laminæ when dry. It occurs in a few other cereals. 2. A glutinous material (*e. g.*, the blood plasma). 3. See SYNOVIA. [B, 4, 270, 291 (a, 24).]—**Animal g.** Fr., *g. animal.* Fibrin. [A, 385.]—**Colle de g.** (Fr.). Of Duran, a variety of glue obtained from g. [L, 77 (a, 14).]—**Cooked g.** A commercial term for the crude gluten of wheat perfectly cooked and subsequently transformed into a dry flour or meal. [a, 21.]—**G. alkanak.** See ICHTHYOCOLLA.—**G. articulorum** [Van Helmont]. See SYNOVIA.—**G. biscuit, G. bread.** Ger., *Kleberbrot.* A bread made from flour that is in large measure deprived of starch (as by washing with water); used in diabetes as a substitute for ordinary bread. [B, 270.]—**G. carnis.** See SARCOCOLLA.—**G. casein.** See *Vegetable* CASEIN.—**G. fabrile.** Ger., *Tischlerleim.* Common glue. [A, 319 (a, 14).]—**G.-fibrin.** A brownish-yellow mass, $C_{37}H_{59}N_{10}O_{11}$, derived from g. by extraction with alcohol and separated from mucedin and gliadin by precipitation with water. [B, 270.]—**G. romanum.** Mastic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. soap.** A commercial term applied to a mixture of pure, bland, vegetable oils with white wheat g. saponified by a peculiar process. [a, 21.]—**Purified g.** A commercial term for the crude g. of wheat deprived of the sacs of cellulose. [a, 21.]

GLUTEO-FASCIAL, adj. Glu2-te''o-fa2s'si2-a2l. Lat., *glutæofascialis* (from *glutæus* [*q. v.*], and *fascia*, a bundle). Connected with or pertaining to the fascia of the gluteal region. [L, 332.]

GLUTEO-FEMORAL, adj. Glu2-te''o-fe2m'o2r-a2l. Lat., *glutæofemoralis* (from *glutæus* [*q. v.*], and *femur*, the thigh). Pertaining to or connected with the femoral and gluteal regions. [L.]

GLUTEO-TROCHANTERIC, adj. Glu2-te''o-tro-ka2n-te2r'-i2k. For deriv., see GLUTÆUS and TROCHANTER. Pertaining to or connected with a trochanter of the femur and a glutæus muscle (said of a bursa over the greater trochanter beneath the glutæus maximus muscle). [L, 332.]

GLUTEUS (Lat.), adj. Glu2(glu)-te(ta)'u3s(u4s). See GLUTÆUS.

GLUTI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *glutus* (*q. v.*). Glu2(glu)'ti(te).

GLUTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Glu2(glu)'ti2-a3. Gr., γλούτια. See NATES.

GLUTIN. Glu2'ti2n. Fr., *glutine.* Ger., *G.* 1. See GELATIN. 2. See GLIADIN.

GLUTINANT, adj. Glu2t'i2n-a2nt. Lat., *glutinans.* Fr., *g.* See AGGLUTINANT.

GLUTINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Glu2(glu)-ti2n-a(a3)'ri2-a3. The *Salvia officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GLUTINATION, n. Glu2-ti2n-a'shu3n. Lat., *glutinatio* (from *glutinare*, to glue together). See AGGLUTINATION.

GLUTINATIVE, adj. Glu2'ti2n-at-i2v. Fr., *glutinatif.* See AGGLUTINATIVE.

GLUTINEUX (Fr.), adj. Glu6-te-nu6. See GLUTINOUS.

GLUTINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Glu2(glu)-ti2n'i2-u3m(u4m). From *gluten*, glue. The viscid flesh of certain *Fungi.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GLUTINOSE, adj. Glu2'ti2n-os. See GLUTINOUS.

GLUTINOSITY, n. Glu2-ti2n-o2s'i2t-i2. The quality of being glutinous. [L, 56.]

GLUTINOSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *glutinosus*, glutinous. Glu2-(glu)-ti2n-os'u3m(u4m). Anything glutinous.—**G. spontaneum.** Ger., *Schleimsucht.* Syn.: *status pituitosus.* The state of being subject to a copious formation of viscid mucus. [A, 322.]

GLUTINOUS, adj. Glu2'ti2n-u3s. Lat., *glutinosus.* Fr., *glutineux, visqueux.* Ger., *klebrig, schmierig.* 1. Sticky, viscid, glue-like. 2. Covered with a sticky exudation. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

GLUTINUM (Lat.), n. n. Glu2(glu)'ti2n-u3m(u4m). See GLUE and GLUTEN.

GLUTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu2(glu)-ti(te)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Ger., *Gesässmuskelentzündung.* Inflammation of the gluteal muscles. [A, 322.]

GLUTOI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *glutus* (*q. v.*). Glu2(glu)'toi.

GLUTOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu2(glu)-to2t(to3f)'i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). Fr., *glutophthisie.* Ger., *Gesässvereiterungsschwindsucht.* Phthisis due to suppuration of the glutæal muscles. [A, 322.]

GLUTOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu2(glu)-to(to3)-pi(pu6)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From γλουτός, the buttock, and πύωσις, suppuration. Ger., *Gesässmuskelvereiterung.* Suppuration of the gluteal muscles. [L, 50, (a, 14).]

GLUTOS (Lat.), n. m. Glu2(glu)'to2s. See GLUTUS.

GLUTTIER (Fr.), n. Glu6t-te-a. The genus *Sechium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. à suif.** The *Stillingia sebifera.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. lisse.** The *Excæcaria mauritiana.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GLUTTONY, n. Glu3t'n'i2. See ADEPHAGIA.—**Plant of g.** The *Cornus suecica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GLUTTUS (Lat.), **GLUTUS** (Lat.), adj's and n's m. Glu3t(glut)'-tu3s(tu4s), glu2t(glut)'u3s(u4s). Gr., γλουτός (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) tenacious, well-tempered, soft. [A, 312 (a, 21).] 2. (N.) the buttock. [A, 387.] 3. (N.) the gullet. [A, 318.] 4. (N.) a trochanter of the femur. [A, 325.]

GLYCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli2s(glu6k)-e'(a3'e2)-mi2-a3. From γλυκύς, sweet, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *glycémie.* The presence of sugar in the blood. [a, 34.]—**Alimentary g.** G. due to excessive consumption of farinaceous or saccharine foods. [a, 34.]

GLYCÆMIC, adj. Gli2s-e2m'i2k. Fr., *glycémique.* Ger., *glykämisch.* Pertaining to or affected with glycæmia.

GLYCAMYL, n. Gli2k'a2m-i2l. See *Glyceritum* AMYLI.

GLYCANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli2k(glu6k)-a2n(a3n)'si2s. Gen., *-ans'eos* (*-is*). Gr., γλύκανσις. See EDULCORATION.

GLYCARATON (Lat.), n. n. Gli2k(glu6k)-a2r(a3r)'a2t(a3t)-o2n. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GLYCAROME, n. Gli2k'a2r-om. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ἄρωμα, aroma. Of R. Rothier, an aromatic liquor prepared by mixing 3 parts of alcarome (*q. v.* in Supplement) and 1 part of glycerin (in place of sugar); used in making elixirs not being liable to fermentation. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

GLYCASMA (Lat.), n. n. Gli2k(glu6k)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-is*). Gr., γλύκασμα. 1. Anything sweetened. 2. Sweetness. 3. A sweet wine prepared from must. [A, 325, 387.]

GLYCELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli2s(glu6k)-e2l-e'(a3'e2)-u3m(u4m). From γλυκύς, sweet, and ἔλαιον, oil. 1. A basis for ointments proposed at the British Pharmaceutical Conference (1867), consisting of 1 part of almond meal from oil-cake, 2 parts of glycerin, and 6 of olive-oil. 2. Of Groves, an emulsifying agent made by mixing 3 parts of powdered bitter almond cake, 4 of glycerin, and 2 of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxx (a, 14).]

GLYCÉMIE (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-me. See GLYCÆMIA.—**G. pathologique.** Cf. GLYCOSURIA.—**G. physiologique.** The normal presence of sugar in the blood. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

GLYCERAMINE, n. Gli2s-e2r'a2m-en. Fr., *glycéramine.* Ger., *Glyceramin.* An amine of glycerin, $C_3H_9NO_2$, obtained either as a soluble oil by treating its hydrobromide with a concentrated solution of ammonia or potash, or as a red, gummy, soluble solid, by treating its hydrochloride in approximately the same manner. [B, 244 (a, 27).] See *Amic* BASES.

GLYCERAL, n. Gli2s'e2r-a2l. A generic name for a class of compounds analogous to the acetals; formed from the aldehydes by the addition of the elements of glycerin and the abstraction of one molecule of water. [B, 2.]

GLYCÉRAT (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-ra3. A glycerite; of Dorvault, a soft or solid glycerite. [B, 92 (a, 14).] Cf. GLYCÉROLÉ.—**G. simple.** See *Glyceritum* AMYLI.

GLYCERATE, n. Gli2s'e2r-at. Lat., *glyceratum* (3d def.). Fr., *glycérate, glycéré.* Ger., *Glyceryloxyd* (1st def.). 1. A glycerin ether, or compound of glycerin with a metallic oxide. 2. A salt of glyceric acid. [B, 4.] 3. See GLYCERITE.

GLYCÉRATION (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-ra3-se-o2n2. See *Ptisana* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

GLYCERATUM [Sp. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Gli2s(glu6k)-e2r-at(a3t)'-u3m(u4m). See GLYCERITE.—**G. piceum.** See *Glyceritum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).

GLYCÉRÉ (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-ra. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., 1866, a glycerite; of Dorvault, a soft or solid glycerite. [B, 5, 92 (a, 14).] 2. See GLYCERIA.

GLYCEREIN, n. Gli2s-e2r-e'i2n. A compound, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, discovered by C. Reichl, formed by the combination of equal parts of glycerin, phenol, and sulphuric acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

GLYCERIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli2s(glu6k)-e(e2)'ri2-a3. From γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *glycérie, glycéré.* Ger., *Süssgras.* Sweet grass; a genus of the *Gramineæ*, tribe *Festuceæ.* The *Glycerinæ* of Link are a family of the *Gramineæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. fluitans.** Fr., *chiendent flottant, manne aquatique, paturin.* Ger., *fluthendes Süssgras, Flötgras, Mannagrütze, Griffelgras.* Manna-grass; a species found in Europe, Canada, and the United States on the surface of ponds, etc. In Holland and Poland, the seeds (*semen graminis mannæ*) are made into bread and eaten. It is a favorite food with cattle. In northern Scotland it is one of the sources of ergot. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

GLYCERIC, adj. Gli2s-e2r'i2k. Fr., *glycérique.* Belonging to or derived from glycerin or glyceryl. [B.]—**G. acid.** Fr., *acide glycérique.* Ger., *Glycerinsäure.* See DIHYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID.—**G. anhydride.** See GLYCIDE.—**G. ether, G. oxide.** See GLYCERYL *ether.*

GLYCERIDE, n. Gli2s'e2r-i2d(id). Fr., *glycéride.* Ger., *Glycerid.* A compound ether made by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin. The g's include the monog's, of the general formula $C_3H_5(OH)_2R'$, the dig's, $C_3H_5(OH)R'_2$, and the trig's (neutral g's), $C_3H_5.R'_3$, where R' is a univalent acid radicle. The g's are denoted by the affix *in* subjoined to a name indicative of the acid radicle; thus monacetin (acetic monog') is $C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_2H_3O_2)$, diacetin (acetic dig') is $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, and triacetin (or simply acetin) is $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. All the natural fats and oils are g's (trig's). [B.]

GLYCERIN, n. Gli2s'e2r-i2n. Lat., *glycerinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.], *glycerina* [Belg. Ph.] (from γλυκύς, sweet). Fr.,

glycérine, glycérine officinale [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G., Glyzerin, Oelzucker.* It., Sp., *glicerina* [Sp. Ph.]. The name given to a series of triatomic alcohols derived from the paraffins, (C_nH_{2n+2}), by the substitution of 3 molecules of (OH) for 3 atoms of O. Their formula is, accordingly, $C_nH_{2n-1}(OH)_3$. There are but two members of the series known: *propenyl g.*, or propenyl alcohol, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, and *quintenyl g.*, or quintenyl (or pentenyl) alcohol, $C_5H_9(OH)_3$. The latter, called also amyl g., is a thick, colorless liquid, having a sweet, aromatic taste. The former is common g., a sweet, viscid, colorless, odorless liquid of sp. gr. 1·267 and boiling at 240° C., obtained in the saponification of fats, also called *glycerol*. As derived from glyceryl, it has the formula $CH_2OH - CHOH - CH_2OH$, and so is not, properly speaking, propenyl alcohol, in which case it would have the formula $CH_3 - CH(OH)CH(OH)_2$. It has considerable solvent power and forms a series of compounds, the glycerides or glycerites. Pure g. has a great affinity for water, and, by reason of this property, it is used in chemistry as a desiccant and in medicine as a derivative (chiefly by means of wads of absorbent cotton saturated with it and inserted in the vagina, which act by causing a watery discharge in cases of chronic pelvic inflammations) and as a purgative (in the form of rectal suppositories). On account of the same property, it is largely used in pharmacy as an ingredient of preparations that would be injured by becoming hard and dry. Undiluted, it is a mild irritant; properly diluted, it is a cleansing and emollient application. Taken by the stomach, it is laxative, antizymotic, and nutrient, and in large doses a stimulant. G. is official in all pharmacopœias. It always contains a little water, which should not exceed 5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] [B, 2, 81.]—**Absolute g.** G. absolutely free from water. [B.]—**Amyl g.** Ger., *Amylg'.* See QUINTENYL *alcohol.*—**Creasoted g.** Fr., *glycérine créosotée.* Of Guibert, a preparation composed of 125 grammes of g. and 12 drops of creasote. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**Condensed g.** Fr., *glycérine condensée.* A substance composed of 2 or more molecules of g. which unite with the loss of 1 or more molecules of water; *e. g.*, triglycerol. [B, 38.]—**Distilled g.** Syn.: *Price's g.* Of Wilson and Payne, a pure g. obtained by passing a current of steam at 100° to 110° C. through g. which has been concentrated at as low a temperature as possible to a sp. gr. of 1·15. The temperature of the steam is subsequently raised to 170° to 180° C., and the vapors of g. and water are collected in a series of condensers. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**G. bath.** Ger., *G'bad.* See under BATH.—**G'disulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'disulfonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_3H_5OH(HSO_3)_2 = C_3H_8S_2O_7$, derived from g. by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle (HSO_3) for 2 molecules of hydroxyl (OH). [B, 4.]—**G'ditartaric acid.** Fr., *acide glycéro-ditartrique.* A heptatomic, dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_{13} = C_3H_5(OH)_2.O$-$\langle{}^{C_2H_2.CO(CO.OH)(OH)O}_{C_2H_2.CO(CO.OH)(OH)_2}$. [B, 38.]—**G'ditartaric anhydride.** Syn.: *epiglycerinditartaric acid.* A monobasic and pentatomic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_{12}$, which chemically is the first anhydride of g'ditartaric acid. [B, 38.]—**G. elaidate.** See ELAIDIN.—**G. ether.** See GLYCERIDE.—**G. fermentation.** Ger., *G'gährung.* See FERMENTATION *of g.*—**G'fluidextracte** (Ger.). Those fluid extracts in the preparation of which from 5 to 20 per cent. of g. is added to the extracting vehicle, either alcohol or water, to give them more consistence or reduce the strong alcoholic taste. [A, 319 (α, 14).]—**G. gelatin, G. jelly.** Ger., *G'gelatine.* A mixture of g. with a solution of gelatin in distilled water; a clear gelatinous substance which solidifies on standing, but which is readily melted by the aid of heat. It is much used as a preservative material for microscopical preparations and also as a material for the preparation of bougies and other gelatinous vehicles for drugs employed externally. [B, 270.]—**G'leim** (Ger.). See *G. gelatin.*—**G. lemonade.** Of O. Schultze, a mixture of 1 part of citric acid and from 4 to 10 parts of pure g. with 200 of water; used in diabetes mellitus. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**G. lymph.** A mixture of vaccine lymph and g.—**G'monosulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'monosulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2$-$HSO_3 = C_3H_8SO_6$, derived from g. by the substitution of one molecule of the radicle (HSO_3) for a molecule of hydroxyl (OH). [B, 4.]—**G'nitrat** (Ger.). See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G. ointment.** See *Glycerinum* AMYLI.—**G'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See *G.*—**G'phosphoric acid.** Fr., *acide glycérine-phosphorique.* Ger., *G'phosphorsäure.* A product obtained during the decomposition of lecithin; a dibasic acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2H_2PO_4 = C_3H_9PO_6$, occurring as a syrupy liquid. It is found principally in nerve tissue, but has not been isolated in the pure state. According to Foster, it may be prepared synthetically by heating together g. and glacial phosphoric acid. [B, 4; K. 3.]—**G. plug.** See *G. tampon.*—**G'salbe** (Ger.). See *Glycerinum* AMYLI.—**G'säure** (Ger.). See DIHYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID.—**G'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). See *G'sulphuric acid.*—**G'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *G'sulfonsäure.* An acid derived from g. by the substitution of 1 or more of the molecules of the radicle ($HSO)_3$ of sulphurous acid for 1 or more molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.] See *G'monosulphonic acid, G'disulphonic acid,* and *G'trisulphonic acid.*—**G'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *G'schwefelsäure.* Syn.: *sulphoglyceric acid.* A monobasic body, $C_3H_5(OH)_2, OSO_3H = C_3H_8SO_6$. It forms a series of salts called glycerosulphates. [B, 4.]—**G. tampon.** A tampon made up of wads of absorbent cotton or other like material saturated with g.—**G'tartaric acid.** Fr., *acide glycéro-tartrique.* An acid formed by the action of tartaric acid upon g. Four such acids are known, viz.: *Ordinary g'tartaric acid,* $C_7H_{12}O_8 = C_3H_5(OH)_2O.C_2H_2.CO$-$(CO.OH)(OH)_2$, a pentatomic, monobasic acid; *g'ditartaric acid, g'ditartaric anhydride,* and *g'tritartaric acid.* [B, 38.]—**G. tribromide.** Ger., *Glyceryltribromür.* Tribromhydrin. [B.]—**G. trichloride.** Ger., *Glyceryltrichlorür.* Trichlorhydrin. [B.]—**G'trisulphonic acid.** Ger., *Glyceryltrisulfonsäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_3H_5(HSO_3)_3 = C_3H_8S_3O_9$, derived from g. by the replacement of 3 molecules of the radicle (HSO_3); or derived from glyceryl by the combination of the latter with 3 molecules of (HSO_3). [B, 4.]—**G'tritartaric acid.** Fr., *acide glycérin-tritartrique.* An enneatomic, tetrabasic acid, $C_{15}H_{22}O_{19} + H_2O = C_3H_5(OH)_2.O[C_2H_2CO$-$(CO.OH)_2O][C_2H_2.CO(CO.OH).OH.O][C_2H_2.CO(CO.OH)(OH)_2]$. [B, 38.]—**Iodized g.** See *Glycerinum* IODI.

GLYCERINA (Lat.), n. f. Gli²s(glu⁶k)-e²r-i(e)'na³. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see GLYCERIN. 2. See GLYCERITE.—**Balsamum glycerinæ.** See *Balsamum* GLYCERINI.

GLYCERINE, n. Gli²s'e²r-i²n. 1. See GLYCERITE. 2. See GLYCERIN.

GLYCÉRINE (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-ren. See GLYCERIN.—**G. créosotée.** See *Creasoted* GLYCERIN.—**G. iodée** [Fr. Cod.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made by mixing equal parts of tincture of iodine and pure glycerin. [B, 113 (α, 14).] Cf. *Glycerinum* IODI.—**G. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Pure glycerin. As described by the Fr. Cod., it should be a syrupy liquid of the sp. gr. of 1·242, colorless, devoid of odor, having a sweet taste without any bitter after-taste, neutral in reaction, and not discolored by contact with alkaline sulphides or when boiled with caustic potash. [B.]—**G. phéniquée.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI CARBOLICI and *Glyceritum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**G. tannique.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI TANNICI.

GLYCÉRINIEN (Fr.), adj. Gle-sa-re-ne-a³n². Pertaining to glycerin. [A, 385.]

GLYCERINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.] (Lat.), n. n. Gli²s(glu⁶k)-e²r-i(e)'nu³m(nu⁴m). Syn.: *glycerina* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. 1. Chemically pure glycerin having the sp. gr. of from 1·225 to 1·235 [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.], united with a small amount of water (not more than five per cent. [U. S. Ph.]). 2. Of the Br. Ph., also a glycerite. [L. Lewin (A, 319 [α, 21]); B.]—**Balsamum glycerini.** A mixture of white wax, spermaceti, almond oil, and glycerin, flavored with balsam of Peru or oil of rose; used as an emollient for the skin. [B, 120.]—**Ceratum glycerini.** Sp., *cerato de glicerina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 1 part of white wax and 4 parts of almond oil, stirring the mass continuously in a stone mortar till nearly cold, and adding and thoroughly mixing 2 parts of glycerin. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**Gelatina glycerini.** Glycerin jelly; prepared by mixing in a mortar 140 parts of Castile soap and 210 of glycerin, adding gradually 1·680 of expressed oil of almonds, and scenting with 4 parts of oil of thyme, 8 of oil of bergamot, and 2 of oil of roses. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]—**G. amylatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *G.* AMYLI.—**G. cum acido tannico** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Glyceritum* ACIDI TANNICI.—**G. cum amylo** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *G.* AMYLI.—**G. cum biborate natrico** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *G.* BORACIS.—**G. jodatum causticum Hebra.** A solution of 1 part each of iodine and potassium iodide in 2 parts of glycerin. [B. 270.]—**G. nitrosum.** See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G. sulfurosum Schottin.** A compound prepared by saturating glycerin with sulphurous acid; used as an application in diphtheria. [B, 270.]—**G. tannicum.** See *Glyceritum* ACIDI TANNICI. [A. 319 (α, 21).]—**Unguentum glycerini** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. An ointment consisting of 1 part of powdered tragacanth, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 of glycerin. [B, 5, 10.] 2. See *G.* AMYLI.

GLYCÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. See GLYCERIC.

GLYCERITE, n. Gli²s'e²r-it. Lat., *glyceritum* [U. S. Ph.], *glycerinum* [Br. Ph.], *glyceratum.* Fr., *glycérolé, glycérolat, glycéré, glycérat.* Ger., *Glycerit.* It., *glicerato, glicerite.* Sp., *glicerolado.* Syn.: *glycerine, glycerole, glycerol, glycerolate.* A combination (solution) of a medicinal substance with glycerin. It has the consistence of a thick liquid or of a soft ointment. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).] Cf. GLYCÉROLÉ.

GLYCERITUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli²s(glu⁶k)-e²r-it-(et)'u³m(u⁴m). See GLYCERITE.—**G. jodatum.** See GLYCÉRINE *iodée.*—**G. tannicum.** See *G.* ACIDI TANNICI.

GLYCEROBORATE, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-bo'rat. Fr., *glycéroborate.* A compound made by heating together equal parts of glycerin and a borate. [Le Bon. "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sc.," xcv, p. 145 (B).] Cf. BOROGLYCERIDE.

GLYCEROL, n. Gli²s'e²r-o²l. See GLYCERIN and GLYCERITE.—**G'phosphoric acid.** See GLYCERIN*phosphoric acid.*

GLYCEROLATE, n. Gli²s-e²r'ol-at. Lat., *glycerolatum.* Fr., *glycérolat.* Ger., *Glycerolat.* See GLYCERITE.

GLYCEROLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli²s(glu⁶k)-e²r-o²l-at(a³t)'u³m-(u⁴m). See GLYCERITE.—**G. tannicum.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI TANNICI.

GLYCEROLE, n. Gli²s'e²r-ol. Fr., *glycérole.* See GLYCERITE.

GLYCÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. Gle-sa-ro-la. A (liquid [Dorvault]) glycerite. [B, 92 (α, 14).] Cf. GLYCÉRAT and GLYCÉRÉ.

GLYCEROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli²s(glu⁶k)-e²r-ol(o²l)'e²-u³m-(u⁴m). See GLYCERITE.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-fo²s'fat. A salt of glycerinphosphoric acid. [B.]

GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-fo²s-fo²r'-i²k. See GLYCERIN*phosphoric acid.*

GLYCEROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-su³l-fu⁵r'i²k. See GLYCERIN*sulphuric acid.*

GLYCEROTARTARIC ACID, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. See GLYCERIN*tartaric acid.*

GLYCEROTRITARTARIC ACID, n. Gli²s-e²r-o-tri-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. See GLYCERIN*tritartaric acid.*

GLYCERYL, n. Gli²s'e²r-i²l. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ὕλη, material. Fr., *glycéryle.* Ger., *G.* The triatomic radicle, $(C_3H_5)''' = -CH_2 - CH' - CH_2-$, of glycerin. The symbol Gl is sometimes assigned to it. [B.]—**G. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de glycéryle.* Ger., *G'acetat.* See ACETIN.—**G. alcohol.** Ger., *G'alkohol.* See GLYCERIN.—**G. allophantate.** A substance consisting of hard crusts composed of small translucent nodules, devoid of taste and odor, and having the formula $C_5H_{10}N_2O_5 = NH_2.CO - NH - CO.O.C_3H_5$-$(OH)_2$. [B, 2.]—**G. arachidate.** A compound of g. and arachidic acid. [B.] See ARACHIN.—**G. arsenite.** A yellow, fatty substance, $C_3H_5AsO_3$. [B, 3.]—**G. benzoate.** See BENZOYCIN and

TRIBENZOYCIN.—**G. borate.** Of James. boroglyceride. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]—**G. butyrate.** Ger., *G'butyrat.* See BUTYRIN and TRIBUTYRIN.—**G. caprate.** Fr., *caprinate de glycéryle.* A compound of g. and capric acid. Normal g. caprate, g. tricaprate, $C_3H_5(C_{10}H_{19}O_2)_3$, is tricaprin or ordinary caprin. [B.]—**G. caproate.** Ger., *G'caproat, G'capronat.* A compound of g. and capronic acid. G. tricaproate, normal g. caproate, $C_3H_5(C_6H_{11}O_2)_3$, is trocaproin or ordinary caproin (*q. v.*). [B.]—**G. caprylate.** Ger., *G'caprylat.* A compound of g. and caprylic acid. G. tricaprylate or normal g. caprylate, $C_3H_5(C_8H_{15}O_2)_3$, is ordinary caprylin (*q. v.*) or tricaprylin. [B.]—**G. chloriodhydrate, G. chloriodohydrate.** See CHLORIODHYDRIN.—**G. citrate.** A compound of g. and citric acid ; citrin. [B.]—**G. diacetate.** Ger., *G'diacetat.* It., *diacetato di glicerile.* See DIACETIN.—**G. dibromhydrate.** Ger., *G'dibromürhydrat.* Dibromhydrin ; a compound, $C_2H_5Br_2(OH)$. [B.]—**G. dibromnitrate.** Ger., *G'dibromürnitrat.* A thick liquid, $C_3H_5Br_2(ONO_2)$. [B, 4.]—**G. dichlorhydrate.** Ger., *G'dichlorürhydrat.* See *Dichlorhydrin.*—**G. dichlornitrate.** Ger., *G'dichlorürnitrat.* An oily liquid, $C_3H_5Cl_2(ONO_2)$. [B, 4.]—**G. dihydrate acetate.** Ger., *G'dihydratacetat.* See MONACETIN.—**G. dihydrate formate.** See MONOFORMIN.—**G. dihydrate palmitate.** See MONOPALMITIN.—**G. dihydrate stearate.** Ger., *G'dihydratstearat.* See MONOSTEARIN.—**G. dihydrate sulphydrate.** Monosulphydrin. [B.] See SULPHYDRIN.—**G. diiodhydrate, G. diiodohydrate.** See DIIODHYDRIN.—**G. distearate, G. distearate hydrate.** Ger., *G'distearathydrat, G'dihydratdistearat.* See DISTEARIN.—**G'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide glycéryl-disulfonique.* Ger., *G'disulfonsäure.* See GLYCERIN*disulphonic acid.*—**G. elaidate.** See ELAIDIN.—**G. ether.** Ger., *G'äther.* A compound, $(C_3H_5)_2O_3$, of g. with oxygen, a colorless liquid boiling at about 170° C. [B, 4.]—**G. formate.** Ger., *G'dihydratformiat.* See MONOFORMIN.—**G. hydrate.** Ger., *G'hydrat.* See GLYCERIN.—**G. hydrate diacetate.** Ger., *G'hydratdiacetat.* See DIACETIN.—**G. hydrate distearate.** See DISTEARIN.—**G. hydrate disulphydrate.** Disulphydrin. [B.] See *Sulphydrin.*—**G. hydrato-oxalate.** A compound, $C_3H_5HOC_2O_4$, formed in the preparation of formic acid by the action of oxalic acid on glycerin. [B, 8, 214, 336 (*a*, 27).]—**G. hydroxide.** See GLYCERIN.—**G'hydroxydicarbonic acid.** An acid, $C_5H_8O_5 = C_3H_5(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, occurring in the form of colorless crystals, which melt at 135° C., and are soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]—**G. iodhydrate, G. iodohydrate.** See IODHYDRIN.—**G'iodopropionic acid.** β-iodopropionic acid. [B. 4 (*a*, 27).]—**G. laurate.** See LAURIN.—**G. margarate.** See MARGARIN.—**G. moniodhydrate, G. moniodohydrate.** See MONIODHYDRIN.—**G. monobromhydrate.** Ger., *G'monobromürhydrat.* See MONOBROMHYDRIN.—**G. monochlorhydrate.** See MONOCHLORHYDRIN.—**G. myristate.** See MYRISTIN.—**G. nitrate.** Ger., *G'nitrat, G'trinitrat.* See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G. oleate.** See OLEIN.—**G. oxide.** See *G. ether.*—**G. oxybromide.** Ger., *G'oxybromür.* See EPIBROMHYDRIN.—**G. oxychloride.** Ger., *G'oxychlorür.* See EPICHLORHYDRIN.—**G. oxyiodide.** Ger., *G'oxyjodür.* A liquid, C_3H_5OI, also known as *epiiodohydrin.* [B, 4.]—**G. palmitate.** See PALMITIN.—**G'phosphoric acid.** See GLYCERIN*phosphoric acid.*—**G. rutate.** See *G. caprate.*—**G. ricinoleate.** See RICINOLEIN.—**G. stearate.** Ger., *G'stearat.* See STEARIN.—**G. sulphocyanate.** See *G. trithiocyanate.*—**G'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide glycéryl-sulfonique.* Ger., *G'sulfonsäure.* See GLYCERIN*sulphonic acid.*—**G. sulphydrate.** See SULPHYDRIN.—**G. thiocyanate.** See *G. trithiocyanate.*—**G. thiodioxyhydrate.** Monosulphydrin. [B, 4.] See SULPHYDRIN.—**G. triacetate.** Ger., *G'triacetat.* A triacetin. [B.] See ACETIN.—**G. triarachidate.** See TRIARACHIN.—**G. tribenzoate.** See TRI-BENZOYCIN.—**G. tribromide.** Ger., *G'tribromür.* See TRIBROMHYDRIN.—**G. tributyrate.** Ger., *G'tributyrat.* See TRIBUTYRIN.—**G. tricaprate.** See *G. caprate.*—**G. tricaproate.** See *G. caproate.*—**G. tricaprylate.** Ger., *G'tricaprylat.* See *G. caprylate.*—**G'tricarbonic acid.** Ger., *G'tricarbonsäure.* Tricarballylic acid. [B.]—**G. trichloride.** Ger., *G'trichlorür.* See TRICHLORHYDRIN.—**G. tricyanide.** Ger., *G'tricyanür.* See TRICYANHYDRIN.—**G. trilaurate.** See LAURIN and TRILAURIN.—**G. trimargarate.** See MARGARIN and TRIMARGARIN.—**G'trimethylammonium.** An artificial alkaloid. $N(CH_3)(C_3H_5)$, producing toxic symptoms like those of muscarine. [A. Glause, " Cntrlb. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 101 (B).]—**G. trimyristate.** Ger., *G'trimyristat.* See MYRISTIN and TRIMYRISTIN.—**G. trinitrate.** Ger., *G'trinitrat.* See NITROGLYCERIN.—**G. trioleate.** Triolein. [B.] See OLEIN.—**G. tripalmitate.** See TRIPALMITIN.—**G. triricinoleate.** See RICINOLEIN.—**G. tristearate.** Ger., *G'tristearat.* See TRISTEARIN.—**G. trisulphocyanate.** See *G'trithiocyanate.*—**G. trisulphydrate.** Trisulphydrin. [B.] See SULPHYDRIN.—**G'trisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide glycéryl-trisulfonique.* Ger., *G'trisulfonsäure.* See GLYCERIN*trisulphonic acid.*—**G. trithiocyanate.** Ger., *G'trisulfocyanat, G'trithiocyanat.* A body, $C_3H_5(SCN)_3$, occurring under the form of acicular crystals. [B. 4.]—**G. trivalerate.** See TRIVALERIN.—**G. valerate.** See VALERIN.—**Primary g. dichlorhydrate.** α-dichlorhydrin, dichlorpropyl alcohol. [B, 4.]—**Secondary g. dichlorhydrate.** β-dichlorhydrin, dichlorisopropyl alcohol. [B, 4.]

GLYCHIRRIZA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}ch^2)-i^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

GLYCIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide glycique.* See GLUCIC ACID.

GLYCICOLL, n. Gli^{2}s'i^2-ko^{2}l. See GLYCOCOLL.

GLYCIDE, n. Gli^{2}s'i^{2}d(id). From γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycid.* The first anhydride of glycerin, which has not yet been isolated, but should have the formula $C_3H_6O_2$ or $(C_3H_5)'''O.OH$; it is known in a series of compounds or ethers. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCIDIC, adj. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to glycide. [B.]—**G. ethers.** Ethereal salts derived from glycide. [B.]

GLYCIDYL, n. Gli^{2}s'i^{2}d-i^{2}l. The bivalent radicle, C_3H_4'', supposed to exist in the glycidic ethers. [B, 2.]

GLYCIN, n. Gli^{2}s'i^{2}n. Fr., *glycine.* Ger., *G.* 1. A sweet crystalline substance extracted from the liquid of the fresh cocoanut, apparently identical with mannite. 2. Beryllium. 3. Glycocoll. 4. Glycyrrhizin. [B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 270.]—**G'erde** (Ger.). Beryllia. [B, 270.]

GLYCINA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-in(en)'a^3. From γλυκύς, sweet. See BERYLLIA.

GLYCINE (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i(e)'ne(na). Gen., *-ci'nes* (*-cinæ*). From γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Rohrblume.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Leguminosæ,* tribe *Phaseoleæ,* comprising twelve known species growing in tropical Africa and Asia and Australia. The *Glycineæ* (Fr., *glycineées* ; Ger., *Glycineen*) are : (a) of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Loteæ,* or subsequently of the *Fabaceæ* ; (b) of Bentham and others, a subtribe of the *Phaseolcæ,* or of Reichenbach, a section of the *Glycineæ* (1st def.), or of Baillon, a subseries of the series *Phaseoleæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. abrus.** See ABRUS *precatorius.*—**G. aplos.** See APIOS *tuberosa.*—**G. cotonneuse** (Fr.). See *G. tomentosa.*—**G. de la Chine** (Fr.), **G. frutescens.** Fr., *g. frutescente.* The *Wistaria frutescens.* [B. 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hispida, G. soja.** Ger., *Sojabohne.* The *sooja* of the Japanese, who prepare from the seeds, which they call *miso,* a sauce known as *soy.* The plant is cultivated in China and various parts of India for the sake of the seeds or beans. [B, 19, 42, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**G. subterranea.** Fr., *g. souterraine.* A species found in Brazil and Madagascar, having edible roots. [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**G. tomentosa.** Fr., *g. cotonneuse.* Of Linnæus, an East Indian species, of which the cooked seeds are made into a meal for horses. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. triloba.** Fr., *g. trilobée.* A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves are used as a purgative and also as a vegetable. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tubéreuse** (Fr.). See APIOS *tuberosa.*

GLYCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BERYLLIUM.

GLYCION (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)'i^2-o^{2}n. See GLYCYRRHIZIN.

GLYCIPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'la^3. From γλυκύς, sweet, and φύλλον, a leaf. The *Vaccinium hispidulum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

GLYCIPICROS (Lat.), adj. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2-pi^{2}k'ro^{2}s. Gr., γλυκύπικρος (from γλυκύς, sweet, and πικρός, bitter). Sweet and at the same time bitter. [A, 311 (*a*. 21).]

GLYCIRRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

GLYCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See BERYLLIUM. 2. See GLYCYRRHIZIN.

GLYCOCENE, n. Gli^{2}k'o-sen. See GLYCOGEN.

GLYCOCHOLATE, n. Gli^{2}k-o-kol'at. A salt of glycocholic acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

GLYCOCHOLIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-o-kol'i^{2}k. From γλυκύς, sweet, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide glycocholique.* Ger., *Glycocholsäure.* A dextrorotary constituent of the bile and excrements of the *Herbivora* and pathologically of the human urine. It separates from an ethereal solution as a pulverulent crystalline deposit, or in the presence of water as a resinous mass which in a few days changes into groups of silky acicular crystals (Platner's crystallized bile) of the formula $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

GLYCOCIN, n. Gli^{2}k'o-si^{2}n. See GLYCOCOLL.—**Benzoic g.** See HIPPURIC ACID.

GLYCOCOLL, n. Gli^{2}k'o-ko^{2}l. From γλυκύς, sweet, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *glycocolle. sucre de gélatine.* Ger., *Glykokoll, Leimsüss.* 1. Glycocin : a colorless, crystalline, sweetish substance, $C_2H_5NO_2$ ($=CH_2[NH_2]CO.OH$, or amidoacetic acid), or possibly $C_4H_{10}N_2O_4$, so called because derived from gelatin by boiling with acids or alkalies. It is a monobasic acid. 2. As a generic term, any amidoacid of the fatty series ; *i. e.*, any compound which, like g., is formed from a fatty acid by the replacement of part of the radical hydrogen by amidogen. [B, 4, 9.]

GLYCOCROMYDA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o(o^3)-kro^{2}m'i^{2}d-(u^{6}d)-a^3. Gr., γλυκοκρόμυδα. Of the modern Greeks, a sweetish onion, growing to the weight of a pound on the island of Tenos. Eaten moderately, it is said to be wholesome, but if immoderately used, to weaken the sight and the genitals. [M. Zallony (A, 322).]

GLYCOCYAMIDINE, n. Gli^{2}k-o-si-a^{2}m'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycocyamidin.* A crystalline substance, $C_3H_5N_3O = C(NH)_2-CH_2-CO$, of basic properties having the constitution of glycocyamine less the elements of 1 molecule of water. [B, 4.]

GLYCOCYAMINE, n. Gli^{2}k-o-si'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glycocyamin.* A crystalline substance, $C.NH_2NH-NH-CH_2-CO.OH$ $=C_3H_7N_3O_2$, or possibly $C_6H_{14}N_6O_4$, of basic properties, formed by the action of cyanamide on glycocoll. [B, 4.]

GLYCODRUPOSE, n. Gli^{2}k-o-dru^{2}p'os. From γλυκύς, sweet, and δρύππα, a drupe. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* A yellowish-red substance, $C_{24}H_{36}O_{16}$, found in the hard concretion of pears, quinces, etc. It is insoluble in most reagents, and resembles drupose. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCODYSLYSIN, n. Gli^{2}k-o-di^{2}s'li^{2}s-i^{2}n. A white amorphous substance, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_4$, prepared by heating glycocine with cholic acid. [B, 2.]

GLYCOGEN, n. Gli^{2}k'o-je^{2}n. From γλυκύς, sweet, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *glycogène.* Ger., *G., Glykogen.* A carbohydrate discovered by Claude Bernard, having the same percentage composition as starch, $(n.C_6H_{10}O_5)$, occurring in the liver, especially during and after digestion, in muscular tissue, the brain and testes, in the placenta, and in great abundance in the embryonic tissues, especially in the early stages of development before the liver is

formed, and in the yolks and white of eggs, also in new cartilage-cells and in leucocytes. It is said to be present in the spleen, pancreas, and kidney. It is a white, amorphous, odorless and tasteless powder; forms an opalescent solution with water, the opalescence disappearing on the addition of an alkali; strikes a port-wine color with iodine; and in aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotary. It is converted by dilute acids and by amylolytic ferments into one or more carbohydrates, and this change is continually taking place in the body. According to the older views, the product of this action is glucose; but, according to Musculus and V. Mering, the chief products are maltose and achroodextrin, the former being thereafter converted into glucose. According to others, the final product is not glucose but *ferment-sugar*. [Pavy, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxxii, 214 (B); B, 9, 12, 13.]—**G. dextrin.** Dextrin produced in the body by post-mortem transformation of g. [B.]—**Hepatic g.** Fr., *glycogène hépatique*. Ger., *Leberg'*. G. formed in the liver, as distinguished from that found in the hepatic vein. [K, 3.]—**Muscle g., Muskelg'** (Ger.). The variety of g. found in muscles. [B.]

GLYCOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o(o^{3})-je^{2}n(ge^{3}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-genes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). Fr., *glycogénèse, glycogénie*. Ger., *Glykogenese, Zuckerbildung*. The formation of sugar or of glycogen in the organism, especially of glycogen in the liver. [K, 30.]

GLYCOGENIC, adj. Gli^{2}k-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *glycogénique*. Ger., *glykogenisch*. Pertaining to glycogen or to glycogenesis. [K.]—**G. acid.** A very acid, syrupy liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, acting as a monobasic (occasionally as a tetrabasic) acid, derived from glycogen by the action of bromine. [B, 2.]

GLYCOGÉNIE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-zha-ne. See GLYCOGENESIS.—**G. fœtale.** The formation of glycogen in the fœtus, a phenomenon demonstrated by Claude Bernard. [K, 30.]

GLYCOGENOUS, adj. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *glycogénique*. 1. Derived from or containing glycogen. 2. Capable of forming glucose. [B.]

GLYCOGENY, n. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}. See GLYCOGENESIS.

GLYCOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-o-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See GLYCOLLIC *anhydride*.

GLYCOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o(o^{3})-hem'(ha^{3}-am')-i^{2}-a^{3}. See GLYCÆMIA.

GLYCOHÆMIC, adj. Gli^{2}k-o-he^{2}m'i^{2}k. See GLYCÆMIC.

GLYCOL, n. Gli'ko^{2}l. Fr., *g*. Ger., *G*. 1. See ETHYLENE *alcohol*. 2. As a generic term, any diatomic alcohol derived from hydrocarbons of the fatty series. [B.] See *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Amylene g., Amylenic g.** See AMYLENE *g*.—**Aromatic g.** See under *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Diprimary g.** See *Diprimary* ALCOHOL.—**Disecondary g.** See *Disecondary* ALCOHOL.—**Ditertiary g.** See *Ditertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Ethylene g.** See ETHYLENE *alcohol*.—**G. acetate.** See OXYACETAL.—**G. amylénique** (Fr.). See AMYLENE *g*.—**G'äther** (Ger.) See *G. ether*.—**G. chlorhydrin.** See ETHYLENE *chlorhydrin*. [B.]—**G. ether.** Ger., *G'äther*. A compound of ethylene with oxygen (see ETHYLENE *oxide*) or with an acid radicle. [B.]—**G. éthylénique** (Fr.). See ETHYLENE *alcohol*.—**G. monochlorhydrique** (Fr.). See ETHYLENE *chlorhydrin*.—**G. phénéthylénique** (Fr.). See PHENETHYLENE *alcohol*.—**G'säure.** Glycollic acid. [B.]—**G'säure-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *glycollate*.—**G'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide g.-sulfurique*. Ger., *G'schwefelsäure*. Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B, 93.] See under ETHYLENE *sulphate*.—**G. tolylénique, G. tolylnique** (Fr.). See TOLYLENE *alcohol*.—**G'uramic acid.** Fr., *acide glycoluramique*. Ger., *Glycoluraminsäure*. Hydantoic acid; so called because it is an amic acid derived from glycolyl urea. [B, 4.]—**G'uric acid.** Fr., *acide glycolurique*. See HYDANTOIC ACID.—**G'uril, G'uryl.** Fr., *glycoluryle*. Syn.: *glycouril*. A crystalline deoxygenation product, $C_4H_6N_4O_2$, of allantoin. [B, 3, 4.]—**Primary-secondary g.** See *Primary-secondary* ALCOHOL.—**Primary-tertiary g.** See *Primary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Propyl g., Propylene g.** See PROPYLENE *alcohol*.—**Secondary-tertiary g.** See *Secondary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Tetracarbon g.** Ger., *Tetracarbonidg'*. See BUTYLENE *alcohol*.—**Tricarbon g., Trimettene g.** Ger., *Tricarbonidg'*. See PROPYLENE *alcohol*.

GLYCOLAMINE, n. Gli^{2}k o^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. See GLYCOCOLL.

GLYCOLIC, n. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See GLYCOLLIC.

GLYCOLIDE, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See GLYCOLLIDE.

GLYCOLIGNOSE, n. Gli^{2}k-o-li^{2}g'nos. From γλυκύς, sweet, and *lignum*, wood. A body, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{21}$, regarded by Erdmann as the chief constituent of pine-wood. By boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid, glucose is formed, and by treating with very weak nitric acid, cellulose is produced. [B, 3.]

GLYCOLINIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}l-i^{2}n'ik. An acid, $C_2H_4O_4$, formed, according to Friedländer, by the action of amalgam on ethyl oxalate. [B, 2.]

GLYCOLLAMIDE, n. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *g*. Ger., *Glycolamid*. An amide of glycollic acid, $CH_2(OH)CO.NH_2 = C_2H_5NO_2$; a crystalline body.

GLYCOLLATE, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-at. A salt of glycollic acid. [B.]

GLYCOLLIC, adj. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Of or derived from glycol. [B.]—**G. acid.** Fr., *acide glycolique*. Ger., *Glycolsäure*. It., *acido glicolico*. A crystalline body, $C_2H_4O_3 = CH_2(OH).CO.OH$, having the properties of a monobasic acid. [B, 4.]—**G. anhydride.** A white pulverulent compound, $CH_2(OH)CO_2.CH_2.CO.OH$, which is at the same time an acid, an alcohol, and an ether, and is formed on heating g. acid. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

GLYCOLLIDE, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *glycolide*. Ger., *Glycolid*. An anhydride of glycollic acid, $C_4H_4O_4 = 2(CH_2.O.CO)$, an amorphous mass. [B, 4.]

GLYCOLOXYL, n. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}l-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. Ger., *G*. See GLYCOLYL (1st def.).—**G'harnstoff.** See GLYCOLYL*urea*.

GLYCOLYL, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-i^{2}l. Fr., *glycolyle*. Ger., *G*., *Glycoloxyl* (1st def.). 1. A radicle, $CH_2.CO$, found in glycollic acid. 2. The tetratomic radicle, C_2H_2. [B, 4.]—**G'guanidine.** Ger., *G'guanidin*. Glycocyamidine. [B, 3.]—**G'imide.** Ger., *G'imid*, *Glycoloxylimid*. A crystalline body, $C_2H_3NO = CH_2CO(NH)$, or, more probably, $C_4H_6N_2O_2 = CH_2.CO(NH)CH_2.CO(NH)$. [B, 4.]—**G'urea.** Ger., *Glycoloxylharnstoff*. See HYDANTOIN.

GLYCOMALIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-o-mal'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide glycomalique*. A dibasic, soluble, non-crystalline acid, $C_5H_8O_6$, obtained as a reduction product of oxalic ether. [B, 46, 93, 244 (α, 14, 27).]

GLYCOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-me^{2}tr'. See GLYCYMETER.

GLYCONIN, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *glyconine*. An emulsion of yolk of eggs and glycerin; used as a cosmetic. [B, 5.] See *Glyceritum* VITELLI.—**Emulsion of cod-liver oil with g.** A preparation made by mixing gradually by thorough stirring 9 drachms of g., 2 drachms of essence of bitter almonds, and 4 fl. oz. of cod-liver oil, adding 1 drachm of aromatic spirit of ammonia, 4 drachms of diluted phosphoric acid, and 16 drachms of sherry wine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, xxiv (α, 14).]

GLYCO-POLYURIQUE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-po-le-u^{6}-rek. From γλυκύς, sweet, πολύς, much, and οὖρον, urine. Of Bouchardat, a mild form of diabetes mellitus with a tendency to the excessive formation of uric acid. ["Bull. gen. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1882, p. 289.]

GLYCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^{2}'e^{2})-a^{3}. See GLYCYRRHŒA.

GLYCOSAN, n. Gli^{2}k'os a^{2}n. Fr., *glycosane*. Ger., *G*. See GLUCOSAN.

GLYCOSATE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-sa^{3}t. See GLUCOSATE.

GLYCOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Gle-koz, glu^{6}k-os'e^{2}. See GLUCOSE.—**G.-Chlornatrium** (Ger.). See GLUCOSE *sodium chloride*.—**G.-Kalium** (Ger.). See *Potassium* GLUCOSE.

GLYCOSIDE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-sed. See GLUCOSIDE.

GLYCOSINE, n. Gli^{2}k'os-en. Fr., *g*. Ger., *Glycosin*. A basic body, $C_6H_6N_4$ = (probably) $N_2(CH.CH)_3N_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 4; C. Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," June 30, 1885, p. 552.]

GLYCOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Gle-ko-sek. See GLUCOSIC.

GLYCOSMIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^{2}s. Gen., *-os'mis*. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ὀσμή, an odor. A genus of the *Aurantiaceæ* with odoriferous flowers, the typical species growing in China. [B, 38, 46, 48 (α, 14).]—**G. citrifolia.** A species growing in Asia and Australia, having a refreshing fruit. [B, 46 (α, 14).]

GLYCOSOMETER, n. Gli^{2}k-os-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. From γλυκύς, sweet, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Gerrard, an instrument for finding the percentage of grape-sugar in urine. It consists of a pair of graduated burettes, clasped by a pair of swinging arms, supported by a shoulder fixed to an upright brass stand; the swinging arrangement allows the burettes to move at will, so as to be brought over a dish containing Fehling's solution. The principle of construction is based on the fact that, given a constant volume of alkaline cupric tartrate, it needs a larger volume of a urine weak in sugar to reduce it than of a urine strong in sugar. ["Lancet," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 15 (α. 27).]

GLYCOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}k(glu^{6}k)-os(o^{2}s)-u^{2}(u)'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From γλυκύς, sweet, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *glycosurie*. Ger., *Glykosurie, Zuckerharnen, Zuckerharnruhr*. The excretion of an abnormal quantity of glucose with the urine. [α, 34.] Cf. DIABETES.—**Alimentary g.** Fr., *glycosurie alimentaire*. Of Bernard, g. produced by the excessive consumption of starchy or saccharine food. [α, 34.]—**Artificial g.** See *Artificial* DIABETES.—**G. in lactation.** A temporary form of g. occurring during lactation. [α, 34.]—**G. in pregnancy.** Transitory g. occurring in the later months of pregnancy, about the time the breasts begin to enlarge. [α, 34.]—**Menstrual g.** A form of g., occurring in women during the menstrual epoch, that runs a certain definite course; found by Tait to be very common in Jewish women, especially at the climacteric. [α, 34.]—**Permanent g., Persistent g.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**Phosphatic g.** See *Phosphatic* DIABETES.—**Physiological g.** Fr., *glycosurie physiologique*. 1. Of Blot, the g. of lactation. [A, 15.] 2. See *Alimentary g*.—**Symptomatic g.** Fr., *glycosurie symptomatique*. See *Symptomatic* DIABETES.—**Temporary g., Transitory g.** Fr., *glycosurie temporaire* (ou *passagère*, ou *éphémère*). G. existing for only a short time; it may be produced by certain foods, alcoholic beverages, or drugs, or occur during the course of certain diseases. [α, 34.]

GLYCOSURIC, adj. Gli^{2}k-o^{2}s-u^{2}'ri^{2}k. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, glycosuria. [D.]

GLYCOSURIE (Fr.), n. Gle-ko-su^{6}-re. See GLYCOSURIA.—**G. amylacée.** Glycosuria due to the ingestion of starchy food. [α, 18.]—**G. avec polyurique.** See GLYCO-POLYURIQUE.—**G. azotée.** Glycosuria in which the materials are furnished either by nitrogenous aliments or by the tissues of the patient. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**G. éphémère, G. passagère.** See *Temporary* GLYCOSURIA.

GLYCOTARTARIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. An inactive tartaric acid, $C_4H_6O_6$, similar to but not identical with racemic acid, obtained from oxalaldehyde (glyoxal). It crystallizes in triclinic prisms containing 1 molecule of water. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

GLYCO-URICÉMIE (Fr.), **GLYCO-URICHÉMIE** (Fr.), **GLYCO-URIKÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. Gle-ko-u^{6}-re-sa-me, -ka-me. See GLYCO-POLYURIQUE.

GLYCOURIL, n. Gli^{2}k-o-u^{2}'ri^{2}l. See *Glycol*URIL.

GLYCOZONE, n. Gli^{2}k'o^{2}z-on. From *glycerine* and *ozone*. A proprietary remedy made by C. Marchand, asserted to act both internally and locally as a germicide and remedy in bacterial dis-

eases ; a clear, colorless liquid which is said to owe its efficacy to ozone which is developed. [B.]

GLYCURONIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}k-u^2-ro^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide glycuronique.* Ger., *Glykuronsäure.* A substance excreted in the urine in combination with various aromatic principles and other organic compounds when the latter have been introduced into the body in large amount. The principal organic compounds which are excreted in combination with g. a. are carbolic acid (see PHENYL*glycuronic acid*), camphor (see CAMPHOGLYCURONIC ACID), hydroquinone, resorcin, thymol, oil of turpentine, nitrotoluene (see URONITROTOLUENIC ACID), chloral, and butyl-chloral (see UROCHLORALIC ACID and UROBUTYLCHLORALIC ACID). Most of these excretion products are lævorotary, and reduce Fehling's solution. They are decomposed by dilute acids into a hydrate of the corresponding organic radicle and into g. a. The latter is dextrorotary, and has probably the constitution $C_6H_{10}O_7$ = COH.(CH.OH)$_4$.CO.OH, although this is not absolutely certain. [V. Mering, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 480 ; E. Külz, "Arch. f. d. gesammt Phys.," xxvii, p. 506, and xxx, p. 484 (B).]

GLYCYCHYLUS (Lat.), adj. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2(u^6)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From γλυκύς, sweet, and χυλός, sap. Having sweet sap (said of plants, especially the *Glycyrrhiza*). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCYCHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2(u^6)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γλυκύς, sweet, and χυμός, chyme. Insipid or oversweet chyme (*i. e.*, when not properly mixed with bile). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCYL, n. Gli^{2}s'i^{2}l. Glyceryl. [B, 8 (*a*, 24).]—**G. benzoate.** See BENZOYCIN.—**G. hydrate.** See GLYCERIN.

GLYCYMETER, n. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *glycymetrum* (from γλυκύς, sweet, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *glycymètre.* Ger., *Glykymeter, Süssigkeitsmesser.* An apparatus for ascertaining the proportion of sugar in a liquid. [A, 322.]

GLYCYPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2(u^6)-faj(fa^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From γλυκύς, sweet, and φαγεῖν, to devour. Ger., *Süssessen.* The habitual eating of sweets, candy, etc. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCYPHYLLIN, n. Gli^{2}s-i^2-fi^{2}l'li^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{24}O_9$, or, according to some, $C_{13}H_{14}O_6 + 2H_2O$, of sweetish taste, obtained from the leaves of the *Smilax glycyphylla.* [B, 3, 270.]

GLYCYPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2(u^6)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From γλυκύς, sweet, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having sweet leaves.

GLYCYPICRON (Lat.), **GLYCYPICROS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^2(u^6)-pi^{2}k'ro^{2}n, -ro^{2}s. Gr., γλυκύπικρον, γλυκύπικρος (from γλυκύς, sweet, and πικρός, bitter). The bitter-sweet of ancient writers, perhaps the *Solanum dulcamara.* [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCYRRHAMARIN, n. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}r-ra^{2}m'a^{2}r-in. From *glycyrrhiza* and *amarus*, bitter. An amorphous bitter substance, $C_{36}H_{57}NO_{12}$, obtained in the purification of ammoniated glycyrrhizin. [B, 81.]

GLYCYRRHETIN, n. Gli^{2}s i^{2}r-ret'i^{2}n. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *glycirrhétine.* Ger., *G.* A bitter, resinous substance, $C_{18}H_{26}O_4$, produced by the decomposition of glycyrrhizic acid by means of diluted acids ; if perfectly pure, it is crystalline. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14) ; B, 2.]

GLYCYRRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri(re)'za^3. Gr., γλυκύῤῥιζα (from γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *réglisse, bois de réglisse* (2d def.). Ger., *Süssholz* (1st def.), *Lakritzwurzel* (2d def.), *spanisches Süssholz* (2d def.), *spanische Süssholzwurzel* (2d def.). It., *liquirizia* (2d def.). Sp., *regaliza, orozuz* (2d def.). Syn.: *glycyrrhizæ radix* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *radix liquiritiæ glabræ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, a genus of papilionaceous plants of the *Galegeæ*, two species of which yield the common licorice-root. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the root of *G. glabra*, used as a demulcent and as a flavoring ingredient. [Vogl (A, 319 [*a*, 21]) ; B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound mixture of g.** See *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita.*—**Compound powder of g.** See *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus.*—**Elixir e succo** (seu **pectorale**) **glycyrrhizæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Elixir e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**Essentia glycyrrhizæ.** See *Tinctura glycyrrhizæ.*—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ.** Fr., *suc* (ou *jus*) *de réglisse, sucre noir.* Ger., *Lakritzensaft, Süssholzextract.* Syns. : *extractum glycyrrhizæ crudum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *extractum liquiritiæ* [Finn. Ph.] (*radicis*), *succus liquiritiæ* [Ger. Ph.] (*venalis* [Hung. Ph.]), *liquiritiæ succus inspissatus crudus* [Gr. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the commercial extract of the root of *G. glabra*, or licorice, imported in the form of black sticks, more or less shining, and generally packed in laurel-leaves. It is prepared by boiling the fresh crushed root with water over an open fire, expressing, and allowing the liquor to settle, decanting, and evaporating. The best qualities of licorice come from Spain and Italy, inferior varieties from Sicily and Russia. Within recent years a considerable quantity has been manufactured in the United States. The older pharmacopœias prescribe the preparation by either inspissation, infusion, or decoction. 2. Of the Br. Ph., see *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum.* [B, 5, 81, 95, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ compositum** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of purified extract of licorice and 1 part of gum arabic in common water, straining, and evaporating to dryness, the extract being made into sticks. [B, 95.]—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ crudum.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ* (1st def.).—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ depuratum.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum.*—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **liquidum** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de réglisse.* Ger., *flüssiges Süssholzextract.* A fluid extract made by exhausting g. in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, containing 3 per cent. of aqua ammoniæ, and adding enough of the menstruum to bring the whole up to the required bulk ; 100 cubic ctm. represent 100 grammes of the drug. [B, 5, 81, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de réglisse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Süssholzextract.* Sp., *extracto de regaliz* [Sp. Ph.] (o *de orozuz* [Mex. Ph.]). Syn. : *extractum glycyrrhizæ* [Br. Ph.] (seu *liquiritiæ* [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *liquiritiæ radicis* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). A solid (fluid, according to the Gr. Ph., soft, according to the Fr. Cod.) extract made by exhausting g. in No. 20 powder with distilled water containing 5 per cent. of aqua ammoniæ. In the other Ph's the aqua ammoniæ is omitted, and in the Gr. Ph. the root is exhausted by boiling. [B, 5, 81, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Fluid extract of g.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum.*—**G. aculeata.** The *Cæsalpinia bonducella.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aspera, G. asperrima.** Fr., *réglisse rude.* A species found in southern Siberia, where the root is used like that of *G. glabra*, and the leaves are used as tea. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. echinata.** Fr., *réglisse hérissée.* Ger., *igelfruchtiges Süssholz, stacheliges Süssholz.* A species found in southern and southeastern Europe and southern Siberia, having properties similar to those of *G. glabra*, and furnishing Russian licorice and probably some of the official g. It is official in the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. [Vogl (A, 319 [*a*, 21]) ; B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Glycyrrhizæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. glabra.**



GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA. [A, 327.]

Fr., *réglisse glabre* (ou *des boutiques*) *bois doux.* Ger., *gemeines* (oder *kahlfruchtiges*, oder *spanisches*, oder *deutsches*) *Süssholz.* The chief source of licorice ; a species growing in the warmer regions of Europe and central Asia. The root is derived from two principal varieties : (1) *G. glabra*, var. *α-typica*, a glabrous plant with leaves glutinous beneath, indigenous to Portugal, Spain, southern Italy, Sicily, Greece, Crimea, the Caucasian provinces, and northern Persia, and cultivated in England, France, and Germany ; and (2) *G. glabra*, var. *γ-glandulifera*, a plant with pubescent or roughly glandular stems, growing in Hungary, Galicia, Russia, Crimea, Asia Minor, Siberia, Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan. Licorice-root contains, according to Robiquet, glycyrrhizin, asparagin, starch, albumen, an acid resin, lignin, a nitrogenous matter, calcium and magnesium salts, and phosphoric, sulphuric, and malic acids. It is a good demulcent, and is used in catarrhal or in irritated conditions of the bowels or urinary passages. It is much employed to mask the taste of bitter or acrid drugs, to sweeten tobacco, and to give an apparent body to inferior porter. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**G. glandulifera.** The *G. glabra*, var. γ. According to some, it is the γλυκύῤῥιζα of Dioscorides. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hirsuta.** Fr., *réglisse velue.* An Asiatic species. In Tartary, the root is used like that of *G. glabra.*—**G. hispida.** See *G. aspera.*—**G. italica.** See *G. echinata.*—**G. lævis.** See *G. glabra.*—**G. lepidota.** A species abundant in Missouri. Its root has the taste of licorice. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**G. silvestris.** The *Astragalus glycyphyllos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Infusum radicis glycyrrhizæ** [Pruss. Milit. Ph., 1823, Würzb. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de réglisse.* An infusion of 1 part of scraped g. in 8 parts of boiling water. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).] See also *Ptisana glycyrrhizæ.*—**Massa cum succo glycyrrhizæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pâte de* RÉGLISSE (*brune et noire*).—**Mel glycyrrhizæ** [Hamb. Ph., 1884, Pol. Ph., 1817]. Syn. : *mel glycyrrhizatum* (seu *liquiritiæ*). A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of g. in sufficient boiling water to obtain 20 parts of strained liquor, adding double of its weight of honey, and reducing to a syrupy consistence. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mixture de réglisse.* Ger., *Lakritzenmixtur.* A mixture, also called brown mixture, containing 3 parts each of extractum glycyrrhizæ purum, sugar, and powdered acacia, 12 parts of camphorated tincture of opium, 6 of wine of antimony, and 3 of spirit of nitrous ether. [B, 5, 81, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Pasta glycyrrhizæ** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *pasta de regaliz* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pasta liquiritiæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. A brownish-yellow transparent, soft paste made by dissolving gum arabic and sugar in an infusion of licorice (or an aqueous solution of extract of licorice), evaporating the solution, running the product into molds, and drying. The Swiss Ph. adds orange-flower water before molding. [B, 95.]—**Ptisana glycyrrhizæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane de réglisse* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of scraped and sliced g. in 100 parts of distilled water, or by dissolving 1 part of ammoniated glycyrrhizin in 2,000 parts of distilled water.

[B, 95, 113 (*a*, 14).] Cf. *Infusum glycyrrhizæ.*—**Pulvis glycyrrhizæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de réglisse ratissée.* Rasped g. cut into thin slices, dried, powdered, and passed through a silk sieve containing 140 meshes to the (Paris) inch. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre pectorale* (ou *de réglisse composée*). Ger., *Kurella'sches Brustpulver.* Syn.: *pulvis liquiritiæ compositus* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *pulvis pectoralis Kurellæ.* 1. Of the U. S. and other Ph's, a preparation made by powdering and mixing 8 parts each of washed sulphur and fennel, 16 of g., 18 (16 in the other Ph's) of fennel, and 50 (or 48 or 50 in the other Ph's) of sugar. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a mixture of 10 parts of powdered aniseed, 15 of sugar, 20 of washed and powdered sulphur, and 30 each of senna and decorticated g. [B, 5, 81, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Pure extract of g.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum.* —**Radix glycyrrhizæ.** Licorice-root (the root of *G. echinata* and *G. glabra*); of the Russ. Ph., the decorticated root of *G. echinata*; of the Swed. Ph., the decorticated root of *G. glabra*, var. *glandulifera*; of the Norw. Ph., the decorticated root of *G. echinata* and *G. glabra.* [B, 95; B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix glycyrrhizæ echinatæ** [Dan. Ph.]. The decorticated root of *G. echinata.* [B, 95.]—**Radix glycyrrhizæ glabræ** [Dan. Ph.]. The undecorticated root of *G. glabra.* [B, 95.]—**Radix glycyrrhizæ hispanica.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**Syrupus glycyrrhizæ.** See *Syrupus* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**Tabellæ glycyrrhizæ** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *tablettes de réglisse.* See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ.*—**Tinctura glycyrrhizæ** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791, Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A tincture made by digesting 1 part of g. in 3 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Troches of g. and opium.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii.*—**Trochisci e g.** See TROCHISCI *bechici albi.*—**Trochisci glycyrrhizæ** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de réglisse.* Syn.: *pastilli liquiritiæ* [Swiss Ph.]. Troches containing each 10 ctgm. of purified licorice, 10 of gum arabic, and 40 of sugar, made up with distilled water [Swed. Ph.]; or containing each about 15 ctgm. of crude licorice and 15 of sugar, with about 8 milligrammes of star-anise and 2 of Florentine iris made up with mucilage of acacia [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pastilles d'opium* (ou *de réglisse opiacées*). Ger., *Opiumpastillen.* Syn.: *trochisci opii* [Br. Ph.] (seu *glycyrrhizæ thebaici* [Swed. Ph.]). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., troches containing each 2 grains each of licorice and gum arabic, 3 of sugar, and $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of extract of opium, all well-powdered and incorporated with a little oil of anise (3 grains to 100 troches). 2. Of the Br. Ph., troches containing each 0·1 grain of extract of opium, 0·3 grain of tincture of balsam of Tolu, 3·6 grains of extract of licorice, 0·6 grain of gum arabic, and 9·6 grains of sugar. The preparation of the Swed. Ph. is very similar, but each troche contains 1 ctgm. of powdered opium. [B, 95.]—**Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ.*—**Trochisci glycyrrhizæ thebaici.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii.* [B, 95.]

GLYCYRRHIZATE, n. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}r-riz'at. A salt of glycyrrhizic acid. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]

GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID, n. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}r-riz'i^{2}k. Fr., *glycyrrhizine, saccogommite.* Ger., *Glycyrrhizinsäure.* A glucoside, $C_{44}H_{63}NO_{18}$, found by Roussin (1875) in the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and also of *Glycyrrhiza lepidota.* It occurs as an amorphous powder or in brittle, translucent, shining laminæ, possessing a strong, bitter-sweet taste, and decomposed by long boiling into an uncrystallizable sugar and glycyrrhetin. According to most writers, g. a. (glycyrrhizin) has the constitution, $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$. [B, 2, 4, 81, 244, 270 (*a*, 27); M. L. McCullough, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1890, p. 389.]

GLYCYRRHIZIN, n. Gli^{2}s-i^{2}r-riz'i^{2}n. Lat., *glycyrrhizinum, glycyrrhizina.* Fr., *glycyrrhizine.* Ger., *G.* Acid ammonium glycyrrhizate; occurring in yellowish crystalline scales or as an amorphous yellowish powder, of bitter-sweet taste and acid reaction. The g. of some authors is glycyrrhizic acid. [B, 2, 81, 270.]—**Ammoniated g.** [U. S. Ph.]. See GLYCYRRHIZINUM *ammoniatum.*—**G'säure** (Ger.). See GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID.

GLYCYRRHIZINA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}z(rez)-in(en)'a^3. See GLYCYRRHIZIN.—**G. ammoniacalis.** See GLYCYRRHIZINUM *ammoniatum.*

GLYCYRRHIZINUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}z(rez)-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See GLYCYRRHIZIN.—**G. ammoniacale, G. ammoniatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *glycyrrhizine ammoniacale* [Fr. Cod.], *glyzine* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of glycyrrhiza with water containing 5 per cent. of aqua ammoniæ, and, after macerating for 24 hours, packing in a percolator, and gradually adding water until 500 parts of percolate are obtained; then adding sulphuric acid slowly, and with continuous stirring, as long as a precipitate is obtained, collecting the latter on a strainer, washing it with cold water, redissolving with ammoniated water, and precipitating again by sulphuric acid as before. This last precipitate, after being washed, is again dissolved in ammoniated water and spread on glass plates, where, on drying, the product is obtained in scales [U. S. Ph.]. According to the Fr. Cod., 200 parts of contused glycyrrhiza are macerated in 400 of water, expressed, and the residue treated again with 400 parts of water, and the two liquids boiled and filtered to separate the coagulated albumen; the filtered fluid is precipitated with 3 parts of diluted sulphuric acid, and the precipitate is washed and dissolved in a mixture of 4 of aqua ammoniæ and dried on glass plates at 40° C. The dark-brown or brownish-red scales thus obtained are inodorous, of a very sweet taste, are soluble in water and diluted alcohol, and consist mainly of neutral ammonium glycyrrhizate, $C_{44}H_{62}(NH_4)NO_{18}$, and a variable quantity of glycyrrhamarin. [B, 81, 113 (*a*, 14).]

GLYCYRRHIZITES (Lat.), n. m. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}z(rez)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *-it'æ.* Gr., γλυκυῤῥιζίτης. 1. Wine sweetened with licorice. [A, 387.] 2. The *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLYCYRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥεῖν, to flow. An habitual discharge of saccharine matter from the organism. [*a*, 34.]—**G. urinosa.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*

GLYCYS (Lat.), adj. Gli(glu^6)'si^{2}s(ku^{6}s). Gr., γλυκύς. Sweet; as a n. m., sweetened wine; also, of the ancient Greeks, the *Artemisia abrotanum.* [A, 387; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLYCYSIDA (Lat.), **GLYCYSIDE** (Lat.), n's f. Gli^{2}s(glu^{6}k)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i(e)'da^3, -de(da). Gr., γλυκυσίδη. The *Pæonia officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GLYKOCHOLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Glu^{6}k'o-ch^{2}ol-zoir-e^2. See GLYCOCHOLIC ACID.

GLYKODIÄTHYLIN (Ger.), n. Glu^{6}k-o-de-at-u^{6}l-en'. See ACETAL.

GLYKURONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Glu^{6}k-u-ron'zoir-e^2. See GLYCURONIC ACID.

GLYOXAL, n. Gli-o^{2}x'a^{2}l. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* An amorphous, deliquescent substance, $C_2H_2O_2 = O:HC-CHO$; a double aldehyde of glycol (ethylene glycol), formed by the oxidation of the latter. [B, 4.]

GLYOXALIC ACID, n. Gli-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Glyoxalsäure.* See GLYOXYLIC ACID.

GLYOXALINE, n. Gli-o^{2}x'a^{2}l-en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Glyoxalin.* A basic derivative of glyoxal, $C_3H_4N_2$, or, more probably, $C_6H_8N_4$. [B, 4.]

GLYOXYLATE, n. Gli-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *g.* A salt of glyoxylic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

GLYOXYLIC ACID, n. Gli-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Glyoxylsäure.* A slightly yellowish syrupy liquid, $C_2H_2O_3 = CHO-CO.OH$. [B, 4.]

GLYOXYLIN, n. Gli-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *glyoxyline.* Ger., *G.* An explosive compound of nitroglycerin, saltpetre, and gun-cotton. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

GLYPHANON (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}f(glu^{6}f)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., γλύφανον. Ger., *Schaber, Schabeisen.* An ancient surgical instrument for scraping (*e. g.*, bones). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GLYPHENOL, n. Gli^{2}f'en-o^{2}l. Fr., *glyphénol.* A substance imagined to exist which has the structure and properties of a glycol and a phenol, and contains 3 molecules of replaceable hydroxyl. [B, 38.]

GLYPHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Gli^{2}f(glu^{6}f)-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γλυφεῖον. See GLYPHANON.

GLYPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Gli(glu^6)'fi^{2}s. Gen., *glyph'idos* (*-is*). Gr., γλυφίς. Fr., *glyphide.* Ger., *Sculpturflechte.* 1. Of Nylander, a genus of the *Graphidæ* (or, of Acharius, of the *Glyphideæ* which are a division of lichens). The species are found on the bark of tropical trees, especially the cinchonas. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. In pathology, a groove or notch. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**G. confluens, G. favulosa.** Ger., *zusammenfliessende* (oder *wabenförmige*) *Sculpturflechte.* Species sometimes found on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GLYSTER, n. Gli^{2}st'u^{6}r. See ENEMA.

GLYZERIN (Ger.), n. Glu^{6}tz-e^{2}r-en'. See GLYCERIN.

GLYZINA (Lat.), n. f. Gli^{2}z(glu^{6}z)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *glyzine.* See GLYCYRRHIZINUM *ammoniatum.*

GMELINA (Lat.), n. f. Gme^{2}l-i(e)'na^3. From *Gmelin*, a German naturalist. Fr., *gméline, gmélinie.* Ger., *Gmeline.* Of Linnæus, a genus of verbenaceous trees or shrubs of the *Viticeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**G. arborea.** Ger., *baumartige Gmeline.* Malay, *cumbulu.* Hind., *jooganichookur.* A species found in the Paulghaut jungles, and abundant in Malabar, where the root, which is a bitter tonic, stomachic, and galactagogue, is used in decoction in acute gout, indigestion, anasarca, and as a demulcent in gonorrhœa, the leaves in intermittent fevers, and in flatulence and other colics. The fruits are employed in fevers. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. asiatica.** Fr., *gméline d'Asie.* Ger., *dreizähnige Gmeline.* An East Indian species having a demulcent and mucilaginous root. The leaves are used as an emollient application. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. coromandelina, G. indica.** See *G. parvifolia.*—**G. lobata.** See *G. asiatica.*—**G. parvifolia.** Fr., *gméline à petites feuilles.* Ger., *kleinblättrige Gmeline.* An East Indian species having similar properties to those of *G. asiatica.* It imparts its mucilaginous qualities to water, and is employed as a soothing injection in gonorrhœa. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Rheedii.** A species found in Ceylon; the bark and roots are used in medicine by the Cingalese. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. villosa.** Ger., *zottige Gmeline.* A species found in the East Indies and the Moluccas. The root is bitter and somewhat astringent, and is used in snake-bites, diarrhœa, skin diseases, low fevers, etc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GMELINE (Ger.), n. Gme^{2}l-en'e^2. See GMELINA.—**Baumartige G.** See GMELINA *arborea.*—**Dreizähnige G.** See GMELINA *asiatica.*—**Kleinblättrige G.** See GMELINA *parvifolia.*—**Zottige G.** See GMELINA *villosa.*

GMÉLINE (Fr.), n. Ma-len. See GMELINA.—**G. à petites feuilles.** See GMELINA *parvifolia.*—**G. d'Asie.** See GMELINA *asiatica.*

GMELINIA (Lat.), n. f. Gme^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. See GMELINA.

GMUNDEN (Ger.), n. Gmund'e^{2}n. A place in the province of Upper Austria, where there are saline and pine-needle baths and a climatic health resort. [A, 319 (*a*, 14).]

GNADENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gna^{3}d'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Gratiola.* [L, 77.]—**Aechtes G.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Carolina'sches G.** The *Gratiola caroliniensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchliches G.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Leinblättriges G.** The *Gratiola linifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Peruvianisches G.** The *Gratiola peruviana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Virginisches G.** The *Gratiola virginica.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]

GNAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}mp(gna^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *gnampseos* (*-gnamps'is*). Gr., κάμψις. See CURVATURE.

GNAPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}f(gna^{3}f)-a(a^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γναφάλιον. Fr., *gnaphale*. Ger., *Ruhrpflanze*, *Ruhrkraut*. 1. Cudweed, petty cotton, everlasting; a genus of composite herbs of the *Gnaphalieæ*, which are: Of Cassini, a division of the *Inuleæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Inuloideæ*. The *Gnaphalinæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Amphigynanthæ*. The *Gnaphaloideæ* (Fr., *gnaphaloidées*) of R. Brown are a section of the *Corymbiferæ*, including (Schrank) the *Gnaphaloideæ veræ* (*G.*, *Helichrysum*, etc.) and the *Filagineæ*. 2. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores gnaphalii (dioici, seu montani).** Ger., *Strohblumen*. The flowers of *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. alpinum.** The *Leontopodium alpinum*. [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. americanum.** The Jamaica everlasting-flower, the *Anaphalis margaritacea*. [B, 19, 180.]—**G. angustifolium.** The *Helichrysum angustifolium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. arenarium.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Helichrysum arenarium*. 2. Of Aubry, the *Helichrysum stœchas*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. arvense.** Fr., *immortelle des champs*. A species growing in Europe the leaves of which yield a yellow dye. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**G. californicum.** A species growing in California; used as an astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**G. canescens.** Sp., *gordolobo del pais* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found on the Mexican plateau. The flowers have astringent properties, and are used instead of mullein as an emollient and pectoral. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601 (*a*, 17); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**G. citrinum.** The *Helichrysum stœchas*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. conglobatum.** Fr., *immortelle jaune-blanche*. A species found in Europe. The tops are used in pectoral complaints. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. decurrens.** See *G. polycephalum*.—**G. dentatum.** The *Pentzia flabelliformis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. dioicum.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. gallicum.** See *G. montanum*.—**G. germanicum.** The *Filago germanica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. italicum.** The *Helichrysum angustifolium*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. legitimum.** The *Diotis candidissima*. [B. 214, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**G. leontopodium.** The *Leontopodium alpinum*. [B, 42, 64, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**G. luteo-album.** See *G. conglobatum*.—**G. macrocephalum.** The California white balsam-plant, or everlasting life; a species having anodyne, diuretic, soporific, and sudorific properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**G. margaritaceum.** See ANAPHALIS *margaritacea*.—**G. maritimum.** The *Diotis candidissima*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. minimum.** Of Smith, a variety of the *G. montanum*. [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**G. minor.** Fr., *immortelle naine*. A variety of the *Helichrysum stœchas*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. montanum.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. orientale.** The *Helichrysum orientale*. [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**G. polycephalum.** The common American everlasting-flower; a species used empirically in the form of tea in diseases of the chest and of the bowels and in hæmorrhage, and as an external application to bruises and indolent tumors. In the Southern States it is used as a diaphoretic and as a poultice in tympanites. According to Shoepf, it is anodyne. [B, 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxxiii (*a*, 14).]—**G. plantagineum.** 1. Of Burmann, the *Helichrysum nudifolium*. 2. Of Linnæus, the *Antennaria plantaginea*. [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**G. roseum.** A species employed as a bitter tonic. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sanguineum.** The *Helichrysum sanguineum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. silvaticum.** Chafe-weed, wood cudweed; a species resembling the *G. uliginosum*, found in forests in Europe, Siberia, and North America. [B, 34, 214, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**G. Sprengelii.** A species growing in California; used as an astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**G. stœchas.** The *Helichrysum stœchas*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tomentosum, G. uliginosum.** The cudweed; a small species found in Europe and in sandy places in the northern, middle, and western United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**G. vira-vira.** Fr., *immortelle, vira-vira*. A species used in Chili as a sudorific and febrifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GNAPPERTS, n. Na^{2}p'u^{5}rts. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GNASHACKS, GNASHICKS, n's. Na^{2}sh'a^{2}ks, -i^{2}ks. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GNAT, n. Na^{2}t. Fr., *cousin commun*. Ger., *Mücke*. See CULEX *pipiens*.—**G'wort.** The *Triumfetta lappula*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GNATHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From γνάθος, the jaw, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Wangenschmerz*. Neuralgia of the jaw. [E.]

GNATHANKYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis. Ankylosis of the jaw. [E.]

GNATHANTROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-a^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)-ro(ro^3)-po^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pus). From γνάθος, the jaw, ἄντρον, a cave, and πολύπους, a polypus. A polypus in the maxiliary antrum. [E.]

GNATHANTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). From γνάθος, the jaw, and ἄντρον (see ANTRUM). Fr., *gnathantre*. Ger., *Oberkinnbackhöhle*. See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.

GNATHIC, adj. Na'thi^{2}k. Lat., *gnathicus*. Fr., *gnathique*. Ger., *wangenbetreffend*. Of or pertaining to the cheek or jaw. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GNATHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γνάθος, the jaw. In ornithology, a branch of the lower jaw as far as it is naked. [L, 343.]

GNATHION, n. Na^{2}th'i^2-on. Of von Török, the most prominent point in the middle line of the inferior maxilla on its anterior inferior margin. [L.]

GNATHITES, n. pl. Na'thits. From γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *g.* The masticatory organs of *Crustacea*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

GNATHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From γνάθος, the jaw (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Wangenentzündung*. Inflammation of the jaw or of the adjacent soft parts, especially the minor portion of the cheek. [A, 322; E.]

GNATHMOS (Lat.), **GNATHMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Na^{3}th-(gna^{3}th)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., γνάθμος. See GNATHOS.

GNATHOBDELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o^{2}b-de^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From γνάθος, the jaw, and βδέλλα, a leech. Ger., *Kieferegel*. A family of the *Hirudinea* having the pharynx armed with three, frequently serrated, jaws, and a ringed, spoon-shaped process in front of the mouth, forming a kind of oral sucker. [L, 340; L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

GNATHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γνάθος, the jaw, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *gnathocéphale*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having no other part of the head than very large jaws. [L, 180.]

GNATHOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n-(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). See CYNANCHE *parotidæa*.

GNATHODONTE (Fr.), adj. Na^3-to-do^{3}nt. From γνάθος, the jaw, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Of fishes, having the teeth implanted in the jaw-bone; as a n., in the m. pl., *g's*, of De Blainville, an order of bony fishes so characterized. [L, 41.]

GNATHOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m-(gra^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *-gram'matos* (*-atis*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and γράμμα, a line. Fr., *trait génal*. Ger., *Wangenzug*. Syn.: *tractus genalis*. Of Jadelot, a furrow of the face running from the middle of the cheek toward the nose; said by him to indicate disorder of the bowels in children. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GNATHONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o(o^3)-nu^3-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See GNATHALGIA.

GNATHOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and παράλυσις, paralysis. See GNATHOPLEGIA.

GNATHOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Na(gna^3)-tho(tho^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γνάθος, the jaw, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. See *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx*.

GNATHOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Na^3-to-for. From γνάθος, the jaw, and φορεῖν, to bear. Provided with jaws or mandibles. [A, 385.]

GNATHOPLASTINX (Lat.), n. f. Na(gna^3)-tho(tho^3)-pla^{2}st-(pla^{3}st)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ting'gos* (*-is*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and πλάστιγξ, a splint. Ger., *Kinnbackenschiene*. Of Späth, a surgical appliance or splint to hold the jaw in place in case of dislocation or fracture. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GNATHOPLASTY, n. Na'tho-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *gnathoplastice* (from γνάθος, the cheek, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *gnathoplastie*. Ger., *Gnathoplastik*, *Wangenbildung*. The plastic surgery of the cheek. [*a*, 34.]

GNATHOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Na(gna^3)-tho(tho^3)-plej(plag)'-i^2-a^3. From γνάθος, the cheek, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *gnathoplégie*. Paralysis of the cheek. [*a*, 34; L, 41.]

GNATHOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From γνάθος, the jaw, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *gnathopodes*. Of Straus and Eichwald, an order of *Crustacea* characterized by absence of a head and by tentacles modified for purposes of mastication. [L. 180 (*a*. 21).]

GNATHORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Na(gna^3)-tho^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From γνάθος, the cheek, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *gnathorrhagie*. Ger., *Wangenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the inner surface of the cheek. [A, 322.]

GNATHOS (Lat.), n. m. Na(gna^3)'tho^{2}s. Gr., γνάθος. Fr., *mâchoire* (1st def.), *joue* (2d def.). Ger., *Kiefer* (1st def.), *Wange* (2d def.). 1. The jaw. 2. The cheek. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

GNATHOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'-i^{3}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-os'chisis*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and σχίζειν, to split. Ger., *Kieferspalte*. See *Cleft* PALATE.

GNATHOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Na(gna^3)-tho(tho^3)-spa^{2}z-(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γνάθος, the jaw or cheek, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Wangenkrampf*. See TRISMUS.

GNATHOSTEGITE, n. Na^{2}th-o^{2}s'te^{2}j-it. From γνάθος, the jaw, and στέγειν, to cover closely. Fr., *gnathostégite*. In the *Brachyura*, the small terminal portion of the external jaw-feet constituting a palpiform appendix situated at the extremity of the middle portion, which is much enlarged. [L, 158 (*a*, 21).]

GNATHOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}th(gna^{3}th)-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-is*). From γνάθος, the jaw, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *gnathostome*. 1. Of Owen, a genus of the *Cheiracanthidæ*. 2. Of Rudolphi, a genus of the *Nematoidea*. The *Gnathostomata* are a class of the *Craniata*. [L, 16, 27, 294.]

GNATHOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Na(gna^3)-tho(tho^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From γνάθος, the jaw, and θήκη, a sheath. In birds, the covering of the upper mandible. [L, 221.]

GNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Na(na^3)'thu^{2}s(thu^{4}s). See GNATHOS.

GNATZ (Ger.), **GNATZE** (Ger.), **GNÄTZE** (Ger.), n's. Gna^{3}tz, gna^{3}tz'e^2, gnatz'e^2. Provincial names for a scabby eruption and for the itch. [*a*, 14.]

GNAU, n. In Mexico, the *Rhus radicans*. [F. Altairano, "Observador Méd."; "Lancet," July 24, 1886, p. 184 (*a*, 34).]

GNAVELLE (Fr.), n. Na^3've^{2}l. The genus *Scleranthus*, especially the *Scleranthus perennis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GNAWED, adj. Na^{4}d. See ERODED.

GNÉDIÉ (Fr.), n. Na-de-a. The *Salix acuminata*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GNEIS (Ger.), n. Gnis. Seborrhœa sicca, more particularly of the scalp. [G.]

GNEMON (Lat.), n. f. Ne(gna)'mo^{2}n. Gen., *-on'is*. See GNETUM.

GNESIOLICHENES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne(gna)-si^2-o(o^3)-lik(lech^2)-en(an)'ez(e^{2}s). From γνήσιος, true, and λειχήν, a lichen. Of Massalongo, the true lichens. [B, 54.]

GNESIOS (Lat.), adj. Ne(gna)'si^2-o^{2}s. Gr., γνήσιος. Legitimate, genuine. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

GNET (Fr.), n. Na. See GNETUM.—**G. à feuilles ovales.** See GNETUM *ovalifolium.*—**G. des Indes.** See GNETUM *gnemon.*

GNETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne(gna)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *gnet, gnétum.* Of Linnæus, a genus of joint-firs found chiefly in tropical Asia and Guiana. The *Gnetaceæ* (Fr., *gnétacées*), *Gnetales*, or *Gneteæ*, are the joint-firs; a division of dicotyledonous plants; of Lindley, an order of the *Gymnogenæ;* of Endlicher, an order of the *Coniferæ;* of Miquel, an order of the *Gymnospermæ;* of Gray, a connecting link between angeiosperms and gymnosperms. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 291 (α, 24).]—**G. domesticum.** See *G. gnemon.*—**G. edule.** Of Blume, a species resembling *G. gnemon.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. funiculare.** Fr., *gnet funiculé.* Of Blume, a species said to be used in India as an alterative and febrifuge. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. gnemon.** Fr., *gnet des Indes.* A species found in the Moluccas, where the leaves and seeds are eaten cooked. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. ovalifolium.** Fr., *gnet à feuilles ovales.* An East Indian species having the same properties as *G. gnemon.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. urens.** Of Blume, a species furnishing a gum. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GNIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(gni^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From Κνίδος, a Doric city in Caria. Fr., *gnidie.* Ger., *Gnidie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Thymelæaceæ.* The *Gnidieæ* are: Of Meissner, a division of the *Thymelæeæ;* of C. A. Meyer, a tribe of the *Daphnaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. imberbis.** Ger., *bartlose Gnidie.* A species found in South Africa, having the same uses as *G. pinifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. pinifolia.** Ger., *fichtenblättrige Gnidie* (2d def.). 1. Of Wendland, see *G. imberbis.* 2. Of Linnæus, a species found in South Africa, where it is used as a purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Gnidie.* 1. Of Andrews, see *G. imberbis.* 2. Of Linnæus, a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, used like *G. pinifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GNIDIAN, adj. Ni^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. See CNIDIAN.

GNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}d(gni^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From Κνίδος, a Doric city in Caria. 1. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Daphne.* 2. The official name of the *Daphne g.* [B, 121 (α, 24).] Cf. CNIDIUM.—**Baccæ gnidii.** The dried fruits of *Daphne g.* [B, 180 (α, 24).—**Cortex gnidii.** The bark of *Daphne g.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Extractum gnidii** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait* (ou *extrait éthéré*) *de garou.* See *Extractum* MEZEREI *æthereum.*—**Gnidii grana, Grana gnidii.** See *Baccæ gnidii.*—**Pomatum epispasticum cum extracto gnidii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* MEZEREI.—**Semen gnidii.** See *Baccæ gnidii.*

GNILHUC, n. Of Molina, a composite plant of Chili, probably a *Senecio*, employed as a depurative. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

GNOMADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Nom(gnom)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *-ad'enos* (*-enis*). From γνωμη, reason, intellect, and ἀδήν, a gland. Ger., *Vernunftdrüse.* Syn.: *glandula rationis.* Of the younger Pinel and others, the brain considered as an organ for "secreting" thought, imagination, etc. [A, 322.]

GNOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nom(gnom)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Krüss, a new metal discovered by him, combined with nickel and cobalt, which has not yet been fully investigated. ["Chem. News," May 17, 1889; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14).]

GNOMON (Lat.), n. m. Nom(gnom)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *gnom'onos* (*-is*). Gr., γνώμων. 1. A judge. 2. The index of a sun-dial. 3. Of the veterinarians, a tooth serving as an indication of the age of a horse. [A, 387; L, 50 (α, 14).]

GNOMONICAL, adj. No-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k'l. Gr., γνωμονικός (from γνώμων, the index of a sun-dial. Lat., *gnomonicus.* Ger., *winkelförmig.* Bent at right angles, like the embryo in the seed of *Ruta.* [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

GNOSCOPINE, n. No^{2}s'kop-en. Of T. and H. Smith, an opium alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, found in the mother liquor after the purification of narceine. When pure, it forms long, thin, white needles, having a wooly character; when dried, they are soluble in 1.500 parts of cold alcohol and melt at 233° C. with decomposition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (α, 14).]

GNUBBER (Ger.), n. Gnub'be^{2}r. See DREHKRANKHEIT.

GOACUAZ (Sp.), n. Go-a^3-kwa^{3}th'. In Colombia, the *Myroxylon toluifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOAGARI-LAKARI (Hind.). The *Strychnos colubrina.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GOAGURRE, n. In Bombay, the wood of *Strychnos colubrina* and of *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 121 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxxiii (α, 14).]

GOA-POWDER, n. Go'a^3-pu^5"u^{4}d-u^{5}r. Fr., *poudre de Goa.* Ger., *Goapulver.* See CHRYSAROBIN.

GOAT, n. Got. A.-S., *gât.* Gr., αἴξ. Lat., *capra, hircus.* Fr., *chèvre.* Ger., *Ziege.* It., *capro.* Sp., *cabra.* An animal of the genus *Capra*, especially the *Capra domestica.* Its flesh and milk are used as food, and a hot infusion of its excrement is employed in certain districts as a domestic remedy.—**G.-beard.** See GOAT'S-BEARD.—**G.-bush.** In the Leeward Islands (Lesser Antilles), the *Castela Nicholsonii*, the bark of which is used like quassia. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G.-root.** The *Ononis natrix.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**G's-bane.** The *Aconitum tragoctonum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**G's-beard.** See the major list.—**G's-cullions.** The *Orchis hircina.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**G's-foot.** The *Oxalis caprina.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**G's-foot creeper.** See IPOMŒA *pes capræ.*—**G's-horn.** The *Astragalus ægiceras.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**G's-leaves.** The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**G.-tree.** The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**G.-weed.** See the major list.

GOAT'S-BEARD, n. Gots'berd. 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis.* 2. The *Spiræa ulmaria.*—**Common g.-b.** The *Tragopogon pratensis.* [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**Gray g.-b.** The *Clavaria cinerea.* [α, 35.]—**Purple g.-b.** The *Tragopogon porrifolius.* [A, 511 (α, 35).]—**Yellow g.-b.** The *Tragopogon pratensis.* [A, 511 (α, 35).]

GOAT-STONES, n. Got'sto^{3}nz. The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Large military g.-s.** The *Orchis militaris major* of old authors. [B, 309 (α, 35).] See ORCHIS *militaris.*

GOAT-WEED, n. Got'wed. The *Capraria biflora*, the *Ægopodium podagraria*, and the *Stemodia durantæfolia.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shrubby g.-w.** See *Capraria biflora.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]

GOBAURA (Port.), n. Go-ba^3'u^4-ra^3. In Brazil, an unclassified plant the ashes of which are used to keep sores open. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

GOBBANG, n. See GEBANG.

GOBBE (Fr.), n. Gob. 1. A preparation for poisoning dogs or wild animals, consisting of balls made of chopped meat and strychnine or nux vomica. [L, 41 (α, 14).] 2. See ÆGAGROPILUS.

GOBBÉ (Fr.), adj. Go-ba. Of the veterinarians, having balls of hair in the stomach. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

GOBBO, n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

GOBEIRA, n. Of the alchemists, a powder. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GOBELEAU (Fr.), n. Go-be^2-lo. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. d'eau, G. vulgaire.** See *G.*

GOBELET (Fr.), n. Go-be^2-la. A drinking-cup, goblet. [α, 14.]—**G. d'eau.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]—**G. émétique, G. vomitif.** See *Emetic* GOBLET.

GOBE-MOUCHE (Fr.), n. Gob-mush. The *Silene muscipula*, the *Dracunculus crinitus*, and the *Apocynum androsœmifolium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOBERNADOR (Sp.), n. Gob-e^{2}rn-a^3-dor'. In California and Arizona, the *Larrea mexicana.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

GOBERNADORA (Sp.), n. Gob-e^{2}rn-a^3-dor'a^3. The *Zygophyllum fabago.* [B, 121 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**G. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. See *G.*—**G. de Puebla** [Mex. Ph.]. See EUPATORIUM *veronicæfolium.*

GOBET (Fr.), n. Go-ba. The *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOBHI (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Cacalia sonchifolia.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GOBIO (Lat.). **GOBIUS** (Lat.), n's m. Go'bi^2-o, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *gobion'is, gob'ii.* Gr., κωβιός. Fr., *gobie, gobio, goujon.* Ger., *Gründling.* The gudgeons; a genus of the *Gobiidæ* (a family of the *Acanthopterygii*). [L, 207.]—**G. criniger.** A species characterized by nine longitudinal series of scales between the second dorsal and the anal fins, a naked head and neck, a short snout, small teeth, black margins on the caudal and anal fins, and black spots on the head, the body, and the dorsal and caudal fins; found in New Guinea, East Indian Archipelago, Penang, Malabar, and the northwestern coast of Australia. ["Brit. Mus. Cat. of Acanthopterygian Fishes," iii, p. 3 (α, 21).]—**G. fluviatilis, G. vulgaris.** Of Bonelli, a European species found in rivers. [L, 208 (α, 21).]

GOBLET, n. Go^{2}b'le^{2}t. Fr., *gobelet.* Ger., *Becher.* A large drinking-glass or cup having a constriction between the bottom of the cavity and the base.—**Bitter g.** See *Bitter* CUP.—**Emetic g's.** Fr., *gobelets émétiques.* See CALICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).—**G.-cell.** See under CELL.—**G.-shaped.** Of flowers, crateroid. [L, 107.]—**Taste-g's.** See *Taste*-BUDS.

GOBO, n. In Japan, the *Lappa edulis* and other species of *Lappa* with edible roots. [B, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**G. see.** A Japanese drug, probably the small fruits of *Arctium lappa* or *Lappa edulis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

GOBOU (Fr.), n. Go-bu. See GOBIUS.

GOCKROO, n. 1. The *Ruellia longifolia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).] 2. In Bombay, the *Tribulus lanuginosus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

GOCZALKOWITZ, n. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are springs containing a large amount of sodium chloride and smaller quantities of calcium and magnesium chlorides, also bathing establishments. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

GODAILLE (Fr.), n. Go-da^3-el-y'. A name for many spurious small white mushrooms. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GODA LAVANA (Sanscr.), n. Sodium chloride. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GODA MAHANEL (Cing.), n. The *Costus arabicus.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

GOD-A'MIGHTY'S-BREAD-AND-CHEESE, n. Go^{2}d-a^4-mit'i^{2}z-bre^{2}d-a^{2}nd-chez". The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GODANTE HARATALA (Hind.), n. Calcium sulphate. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GODARI (Hind.), n. 1. Thick-shelled sweet almonds. [A, 479 (α, 21).] 2. In the Northern Circars, India, the *Grislea tomentosa.* [B, 172 (α, 35).]

GODA TELA (Bom.), n. The *Sesamum indicum.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GODE (Fr.), n. God. See GAUDE.

GODE IÑDRAJAVA (Mah.), n. The *Wrightia tinctoria.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GODELHEIM (Ger.), n. God'e^{2}l-him. A place in the government of Minden, Westphalia, where there were formerly two acidulous, ferruginous springs, now exhausted. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (α, 14).]

GODESBERG (Ger.), n. God'e^{2}s-be^{2}rg. A place in the government of Cologne, Prussia, where there is a bathing establishment with slightly ferruginous springs containing sodium chloride and carbonate, and free carbonic acid. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

GODET (Fr.), n. Go-da. 1. The name of many *Fungi*. 2. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. 3. The cup of an acorn. [B, 121 (a, 24); B, 38 (a, 14).]—**G's de Morgagni, G's du rectum.** In the cloaca of the embryo, the depressions between the columns of Morgagni. [A, 385.]—**G. favique.** See FAVUS *scutulum*.—**G's montés.** The *Agaricus fragrans*. [B, 105.]

GODFATHERS-AND-GODMOTHERS, n. Go^{2}d"fa^{3}th^2-u^{5}rz-a^{2}nd-go^{2}d'mu^{3}th^2-u^{5}rz. The *Viola tricolor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GODIÆUM (Lat.), n. n. God-i^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CODIÆUM.

GODOMOLLA, n. In Java, a plant having diuretic properties; perhaps the *Grangea maderaspatana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GODRONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Go-dro-na. Festooned; in botany, repand. [A, 385; a, 24.] See CANAL *g*. and CORPS *g*.

GOD'S-EYE, n. Go^{2}dz'i. 1. The *Veronica chamædrys*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. Probably the *Salvia sclarea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOD'S-FLOWER, n. Go^{2}dz'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Helichrysum stœchas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GOD'S-GRACE, n. Go^{2}dz'gras. The *Luzula campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOD'S-MEAT, n. Go^{2}dz'met. The young leaves of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOD'S-TREE, n. Go^{2}dz'tre. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

GŒJA, n. In Egypt, the *Guaiacum officinale*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

GOEMIN, n. Go'e^{2}m-i^{2}n. Fr., *goëmine* (from *goëmon*, seaweed). Of Blondeau, a substance resembling ichthyocolla, obtained from carrageen by boiling and precipitating the mucilage with alcohol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

GOËMON (Fr.), n. Go-e^2-mo^{2}n^2. See FUCUS.

GOÊTRE (Fr.), n. Go-e^{2}tr'. See GOITRE.

GOFELGUMMI (Ger.), n. Gof'e^{2}l-gum-me. A gum imported from Arabia and probably produced by the *Calotropis gigantea* or *Calotropis procera*; it forms yellowish-white, or sometimes darker, lumps, is inodorous, and has a sharp, pungent taste; used as a drastic purgative. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

GOGA BALOGO, GOGA BAYOGO, n's. In the Philippine Islands, the *Mimosa scandens*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

GOGANE (Fr.), n. Go-ga^{3}n. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

GÖGGING (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}g'gi^{2}n^2. A place in Lower Bavaria, Germany, where there is a sulphurous saline spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

GOGGLE-EYED, adj. Go^{2}g'l'id. Having prominent, staring, and rolling eyes. [F.]

GOGGLES, n. pl. Go^{2}g'lz. Fr., *louchettes* (1st def.). Ger., *Reisebrillen* (1st def.). 1. Eye-protectors, consisting of a glass front and wire or silk sides. [F.] 2. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Water-g.** The *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOGIRDA (Pers.), n. Sulphur. [A, 479.]

GOGNIER (Fr.), n. Gon-ye-a. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GOGO, n. A plant of the west coast of Africa, the stems of which, triturated with brine and boiling water, are said to be a powerful purgative and anthelminthic; according to Baillon, the *Entada pusætha*. [B, 121 (a, 24); "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," 1886, No. 9, p. 37 (B).]

GOGUL, n. See GUGUL.

GOHIER (Fr.), n. Go-e-a. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

GÖHREN (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}r'e^{2}n. A sea-side resort on the island of Rügen, Prussia. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

GOÏAVIER (Fr.), n. Go-e-a^2-ve-a. See GOYAVIER.

GOIFFON (Fr.), n. Gwa^3-fo^{2}n^2. See GOBIUS.

GOILMELLE (Fr.), n. Gwa^{3}l-me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GOÎTRE, n. Gwa^{3}tr' (goitr'). Gr., βρογχοκήλη. Lat., *gossum*, *gotium*, *guttur tumidum* (seu *turgidum*), *gongona*, *struma* (as used by German writers), *thyreophraxia*, *tracheocele*. Fr., *g.*, *goêtre*, *gouêtre*, *grosse gorge*, *groscou*. Ger., *Kropf*. It., *gozzo*. Sp., *papera*. Syn.: *Derbyshire* (or *Nithsdale*) *neck*, (*English*) *bronchocele*. A tumor consisting of an enlargement of a portion or the whole of the thyreoid gland, generally with dilatation of its blood-vessels, induration of its tissue, and the formation of cysts, and sometimes osseous or calcareous deposits. [D, 1.] 2. Of De Candolle, the swollen side of certain plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Accessory g.** G. of an accessory thyreoid gland. [A, 316.]—**Acute g.** Fr., *g. aigu*. A g. that develops rapidly, producing dyspnœa, etc., in a few weeks. [a, 34.]—**Aerial g.** Fr., *g. aérien* (ou *flatulent*, ou *venteux*). 1. A tumor in the thyreoid region formed by a sac communicating with the trachea. It is generally produced after prolonged exertion. [a, 34.] 2. See *Vesicular g.*—**Amyloid g.** Fr., *g. amyloïde*. Of Beckmann, a form of g. in which there is amyloid degeneration of the small arteries, capillaries, and follicles. [a, 34.]—**Anæmic g.** See *Exophthalmic g.*—**Aneurysmal g., Aneurysmatic g.** Fr., *g. aneurysmatique*. A pulsating g. in which there is a dilatation of the capillaries that project into the follicles, and of the small arteries, with a cirsoid condition of the larger arteries. [a, 34.]—**Apoplectic g.** Fr., *g. apoplectique*. A g. that gives rise to symptoms of apoplexy. [a, 34.]—**Aqueous g.** See *Cystic g.*—**Bilateral g.** A g. in which both lobes of the gland are affected. [a, 34.]—**Calcareous g.** A g. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Cancerous g., Carcinomatous g.** Fr., *g. cancéreux*, *g. carcinomateux*. Cancer of the thyreoid gland. [a, 34.]—**Colloid g.** Fr., *g. colloïde*. A cystic g. that contains a colloid substance secreted by the acini that are produced by the multiplication of the interfollicular glandular cells. [a, 34.]—**Cystic g.** Fr., *g. cystique*, *g. kystique*. A g. in which one or more cysts containing liquid or colloid substance form in the gland. [a, 34.]—**Emphysematous g.** Fr., *g. emphysémateux*. A g.-like swelling in the thyreoid region produced by emphysema. [Billroth (a, 34).]—**Encysted glandular g.** Fr., *g. glandulaire enkysté*. Of Stromeyer, a form of g. that, on section, shows the glandular cells as small round or ovoid sacs, elongated, sinuous, or ramifying, and very often full of a viscid fluid. [a, 34.]—**Endemic g.** Fr., *g. endémique*. G. prevalent in certain places, as in the Alps. [a, 34.]—**Epidemic g.** Fr., *g. épidémique*. A form of g. that may develop among soldiers in a garrison, etc., due to undetermined causes. It is formed by a great transudation of liquid and accumulation of serous fluid in the follicles; it nearly always terminates by resolution. [a, 34.]—**Exophthalmic g.** Lat., *cardiogmus strumosus*. Fr., *g. exophthalmique*, *ataxie cardio-vasculaire* [Féréol]. Ger., *Glotzenaugenkropf*. It., *gozzo esoftalmico*. Sp., *papera exoftálmica*. Syn.: *Basedow's* (or *Graves's*) *disease*. A peculiar disease of supposed nervous or psychic origin, characterized by palpitation of the heart and increased pulsation of the larger arteries and veins of the neck; enlargement of the thyreoid gland, in whole or in part; protrusion of both eyes or, very rarely, of only one eye; and inability to fully expand the chest in forced respiration; also, occasionally, by retraction of the upper eyelid, paresis of the capillaries, a sensation of heat, excessive perspiration, tremor, gastric disturbances, diminished electrical resistance, pigmentation of the skin, etc. The motility of the eyes is not usually interfered with. The vision may or may not be affected. Usually the ophthalmoscope affords no evidence of disease. It is much more common in women than in men. It is more frequent between the period of puberty and the climacteric period than before or after. A majority of the persons attacked show signs of anæmia or chlorosis. Heredity may be considered as a predisposing cause. It is also caused by reflex neuroses. The pathological anatomy of the disease consists in cardiac dilatation, with or without hypertrophy; dilatation of the veins of the neck and of the thyreoid gland; hyperplasia of the tissue of the thyreoid gland; hypertrophy of the fatty tissue of the orbit; and dilatation of the orbital veins. In some cases enlargement, hardness, redness, granular degeneration, and round-celled or spindle-celled infiltration of the cervical ganglia have been found post mortem. In others, lesions have been found in the neighborhood of the vagus nucleus. [F; G. M. Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 25, 1890, p. 85; a, 17, 34.]—**Fibro-areolar g.** Fr., *g. fibro-aréolaire*. See *Fibrous g.*—**Fibro-cystic g.** A fibrous g. in which there are cyst formations. [a, 34.]—**Fibroid g., Fibrous g., Fleshy g.** Fr., *g. fibreux*, *g. charnu*. A g. in which there is



A GOÎTRE.

hyperplasia of the interstitial connective tissue with consequent compression and obliteration of the glandular follicles. [a, 34.]—**Follicular g.** A g. in which there is a proliferation of the cell elements of the follicles and of the circumfollicular connective tissue. [a, 34.]—**Ganglionary g.** Fr., *g. ganglionnaire*. Of Alibert, a small circumscribed tumor that may be found between the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage, apparently independent of the rest of the g. or that may develop from the superior portion of the thyreoid gland. [a, 34.]—**Gelatinoid g., Gelatinous g.** Fr., *g. gélatineux*. See *Colloid g.*—**Glandular g.** Fr., *g. glandulaire*. See *Follicular g.*—**G. asphyctique** (Fr.). See *Suffocative g.*—**G. charnu** (Fr.). See *Fibrous g.*—**G. creux** (Fr.). See *Amyloid g.*—**G. en dedans** (Fr.). See *Substernal g.*—**G. enflammé**

(Fr.). Chronic inflammation of a g. [α, 34.]—**G. estival** (Fr.). An epidemic or varicose g. appearing during the summer months. [α, 34.]—**G. exophthalmique variqueux** (Fr.). Exophthalmic g. with numerous varicose veins crossing the surface of the tumor. [α, 34.]—**G. flatulent** (Fr.). See *Aerial g.*—**G. hydatique** (Fr.). A hydatid cyst of the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**G. hyperémique** (Fr.). See *Inflammatory g.*—**G. latéral** (Fr.). See *Unilateral g.*—**G.-leaf.** The *galloor ka putta* of the Hindoos, a leaf-like substance, supposed by some to be dried sea-weed, used by the natives of India as a remedy for g. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**G. malin** (Fr.). 1. See *Malignant g.* 2. A g. originating suddenly, accompanied by pains and by dilated veins near it, and contracting adhesions with surrounding tissue. ["Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 103 (α, 18).]—**G. multiloculaire** (Fr.). A g. in which there are numerous cysts. [α, 34.]—**G. perforant** (Fr.). A cystic g. that produces pressure and absorption of the adjacent tissues, and ruptures into the trachea, pharynx, or œsophagus. [α, 34.]—**G. plongeant** (Fr.). See *Substernal g.*—**G. rénal hétérologue** (Fr.). Ger., *heterologe Nierenstruma.* See *Suprarenal g.*—**G. solide** (Fr.). See *Fibrous g.*—**G.-stick.** Probably the stem of *Sargassum bacciferum*, which is used in South Ameria for g. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**G. strangulant** (Fr.). See *Suffocative g.*—**G. venteux** (Fr.). See *Aerial g.*—**G. vertigineux.** See *Apoplectic g.*—**Hæmorrhagic g.** Fr., *g. hémorrhagique.* A cystic g. in which there is extravasation of blood. [A, 385.]—**Hereditary g.** Fr., *g. héréditaire.* G. that is apparently inherited. It has been observed where no known endemic influence existed. [α, 34.]—**Hyperplasic follicular g.** Fr., *g. hyperplasique folliculaire.* See *Follicular g.*—**Hypertrophic g.** Fr., *g. hypertrophique.* Of Virchow, a g. in which there is an increase in the volume not only of the follicles but also of their vesicular appendices. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory g.** Fr., *g. inflammatoire, g. hyperémique.* A dilatation of the blood-vessels that ramify on the surface and penetrate into the interior of the thyreoid gland, producing a temporary hypertrophy. This may be due to a general transformation in the organism, as in the sexual life of women, or to the emotions. It was an ancient custom to establish the defloration of a bride by measuring the circumference of her neck with a thread. Thus Catullus said: "*Non illam genitrix orienti luce revisens hesterno poterit collum circumdare filo.*" [α, 34.]—**Lunar g.** See *Menstrual g.*—**Lymphatic g.** Fr., *g. lymphatique.* A g. supposed to be due to a deposit of plastic lymph in the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**Malignant g.** Cancer of the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**Menstrual g.** A temporary increase in size of the thyreoid gland that may precede the establishment of menstruation, or occur during this function. Suffocation has been reported from this sudden enlargement. [α, 34.]—**Osseous g.** Fr., *g. osseux.* See *Calcareous g.*—**Parenchymatous g.** Fr., *g. parenchymateux.* See *Follicular g.*—**Pituitary g.** Fr., *g. pituitaire.* Of Virchow, cystic and follicular degeneration in the pituitary gland analogous to that occurring in the thyreoid, the histological formation of the former gland being analogous to that of the latter. [α, 34.]—**Pneumo-guttural g.** See *Aerial g.*—**Puerperal g.** A slow enlargement of the thyreoid gland, without pain, respiratory disturbance, or pulsation, that occurs during pregnancy; after delivery, it gradually disappears, or in rare cases may decrease slightly in size, enlarging at each subsequent pregnancy. Another variety of this g. has been observed in which the enlargement is rapid and respiratory difficulties may occur. [α, 34.]—**Pulsating g.** 1. Exophthalmic g. 2. A g. in which there is perceptible pulsation of the dilated arteries. [α, 34.]—**Retropharyngeal g.** Hypertrophy of an isolated portion of the thyreoid gland situated behind the pharynx. [E, 2.]—**Scirrhous g.** Fr., *g. squirrheux.* See *Fibrous g.*—**Serous g.** See *Cystic g.*—**Simple g.** A simple hypertrophy of the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**Soft glandular g.** See *Follicular g.*—**Soft g.** A g. in which small cysts are formed, giving the gland a feeling of softness. [α, 34.]—**Sporadic g.** Fr., *g. sporadique.* G. that is not endemic or epidemic.—**Stony g.** See *Calcareous g.*—**Submaxillary g.** A g. in which the thyreoid gland is situated above its normal position. [α, 34.]—**Substernal g.** Fr., *g. sous-sternal, g. en dedans, g. plongeant.* A form of g. in which the hypertrophied middle lobe of the thyreoid gland sinks below the manubrium sterni. It may produce difficulty of respiration without the cause being immediately apparent. [α, 34.]—**Suffocating g., Suffocative g.** Fr., *g. suffocant, g. asphyctique.* A g. the pressure of which on the trachea causes dyspnœa. [α, 34.]—**Suprarenal g.** Fr., *g. surrénal.* A g. in which the entire mass of the tumor is formed by a single cyst. [α, 34.]—**Unilateral g.** Fr., *g. latéral.* A g. limited to a single lateral lobe of the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**Unilocular g.** Fr., *g. uniloculaire.* Of Virchow, a proliferation of the cells of the follicles of the suprarenal capsules with tumefaction of the affected portions similar to the pathological changes occurring in g. of the thyreoid gland. Small tumors or cysts may be formed. [α, 34.]—**Varicose g.** Fr., *g. variqueux.* A g. in which there is varicosity of the veins on the surface and in the interior of the gland. [α, 34.]—**Vascular g.** Fr., *g. vasculaire.* An aneurysmatic or varicose g. [α, 34.]—**Vesicular g.** Fr., *g. vesiculaire.* Of Larrey, a g.-like swelling compared to the submaxillary pouches of the monkey, due apparently to a circumscribed emphysema of the neck; observed in persons who habitually strain their voices. [Cohen (A, 63).]

GOÎTRED, adj. Gwa³t'rd(goit'rd). Having a goître. [α. 34.]

GOÎTREUX (Fr.), adj. Gwa³t-ru⁵. See GOÎTROUS and GOÎTRED.

GOÎTRIFEROUS, adj. Gwa³t(goit)-ri²f'e²r-u³s. From *goître* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Giving rise to goître (said of the supposed principle in drinking-water that causes goître). ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Oct., 1885, p. 298.]

GOÎTRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Gwa³t-re-zhe²n. Producing goître (said of places). [α, 34.]

GOÎTROUS, adj. Gwa³t(goit)'ru³s. Lat., *gutturosus.* Fr., *goîtreux.* Ger., *kropfig.* Pertaining to or affected with goître. [α, 34.]

GOKARA-NA-BIJA (Hind.), **GOKARANÁ MULA** (Bomb., Hind.), n's. The *Clitorea ternatea.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GOKASHURI (Sanscr.), n. The *Tribulus terrestris.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GOKATU (Cing.), n. The *Hebradendon gambogioides.* [A, 496 (α, 35).]

GOKA-YO-OREN (Jap.). The *Coptis quinquefolia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOKHOOR (Beng., Hind.), **GOKHYOOR** (Beng., Hind.), n's. The *Tribulus lanuginosus.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GOKIDZURU (Jap.), n. The *Actinostemma japonicum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOKSHURA (Hind.), n. The *Asteracanlha longifolia.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GOLA, n. See KOLA.

GOLAÏA-PRISTANE, n. A place in the government of the Crimea, Russia, where there is a salt lake the bromo-iodureted mud of which is used for baths in rheumatism and cutaneous affections. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

GOLAISSE (Fr.), n. Go-le²s. A place in Switzerland where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

GOLD, n. Gold. Gr., χρυσός. Lat., *aurum* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *or* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.* It., Sp., *oro* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A metallic element known from the earliest times. It is found in nature in both the combined and the free state, in the latter case being usually associated with silver, also with other metals. It is a soft, bright-yellow, lustrous substance, and is exceedingly tenacious, malleable, and ductile. It is very heavy, having a sp. gr. of 19·265. It is not oxidized at any temperature by contact with water or oxygen, and is not attacked by any acids except selenic acid and a mixture, which, like nitro-hydrochloric acid, contains nascent chlorine. It is also attacked by alkalies. G. often occurs in nature in small grains and crystals, sometimes aggregated into filamentous masses. These forms may be reproduced artificially. When in fine subdivision, g. is a light-brownish powder (*auri pulvis*). G. in composition acts as a monad, forming *aurous* compounds, and as a triad, forming *auric* compounds. Symbol, Au (from *aurum*); atomic weight, 196·2. It is employed in medicine in the form of g. leaf and of g. ashes, and also as the base of various salts (see the subheads), as an alterative, aphrodisiac, antisyphilitic, and antiscorbutic, and in urinary diseases, phthisis, etc. G. leaf is usually eaten with betel leaf. [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 3.] 2. The *Calendula officinalis*, the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the *Myrica gale*, and probably the *Helianthus annuus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Ammoniacal g. oxide.** Lat., *oxydum auri ammoniatum.* Fr., *oxyde d'or ammoniocal.* Ger., *ammonikalisches G'oxyd.* See *Fulminating g.*—**Balsam of g.** Fr., *baume d'or.* A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of fulminating g. in 4 parts of juniper oil. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Blattg'** (Ger.). See *G. leaf.*—**Bromg'** (Ger.). See *G. bromide.*—**Calx of g.** Lat., *calx auri.* As originally used, metallic g. in a state of fine subdivision; subsequently, g. trioxide. [B, 3.]—**Cassius'scher G'purpur** (Ger.). See PURPLE *of Cassius.*—**Chlorg'** (Ger.). See *G. chloride.*—**Chlorg'natrium** (Ger.), **Chloride of oxide of g. and sodium, Chrestien's g. salt.** See *G. and sodium chloride.*—**Crystal g.** Lat., *aurum crystallinum.* Ger., *Krystallg'.* G. occurring in regular crystalline forms derived from the cube, either found native or obtained by the decomposition of g. amalgam. The native crystals are frequently connected so as to form hair-like filaments, or *moss g.*, which can also be obtained by fusion of auriferous pyrites. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**Cyang'** (Ger.). See *G. cyanide.*—**Dreifachcyang'** (Ger.). See *G. tricyanide.*—**Dutch g.** An alloy of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, rolled or beaten into sheets. [α, 27.]—**Einfachcyang'** (Ger.). G. monocyanide. [B, 95.]—**Elixir of g.** Fr., *élixir d'or.* See *Elixir* AURI and *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**Essence of g.** See *Essentia* AURI.—**Figuier's g. salt.** See *G. and sodium chloride.*—**Fulminating g.** Lat., *aurum fulminans, auri ammoniuretum, auridum ammoniacæ.* Fr., *or fulminant.* Ger., *Knallg', G'safran, G'oxydammoniak.* A compound of g. and ammonium, $Au_2O_3(NH_3)_4 = O : [Au(NH_2)(NH_4O)]_2$, formed by the action of ammonia on auric oxide or auric hydrate, or by precipitating with ammonia a solution of g. chloride (especially g. chloride obtained by dissolving g. in aqua regia). The latter compound, which appears to contain chlorine, is the fulminating g. formerly employed in medicine as a diaphoretic. It is a greenish or brownish powder, exploding readily and with great violence on either heating or percussion. [B, 3, 88, 159.]—**Gefälltes G.** (Ger.). See AURUM *præcipitatum.*—**G'aderwurz** (Ger.). Zedoaria rhizome. [B, 270.]—**G. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame d'or.* Ger., *G'amalgam.* An alloy of g. with mercury. Several such compounds are known, some of which are found in nature. [B, 3.]—**G. ammoniate.** See *Fulminating g.*—**G. and ammonium chloride.** Lat., *auri et ammonii chloridum.* See AMMONIUM *chloro-aurate.*—**G. and ammonium cyanide.** See AMMONIUM *aurocyanide* and AMMONIUM *auricyanide.*—**G. and ammonium sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite d'or et d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *schwefligsaurer G'oxydul-Ammoniak.* A compound of sulphurous acid with g. and ammonium. Ammonium aur-ammonium sulphite, $(NH_4)_2SO_3 + 3(NH_3Au)_2SO_3 + 3H_2O$, is prepared under the form of white, laminar, silky crystals by adding a neutral solution of g. chloride to a solution of ammonium sulphite in concentrated ammonia-water. The mother liquor from this salt, crystallized out, contains ammonium aurosulphite, a compound of aurous sulphite, Au_2SO_3, with ammonium sulphite, $(NH_4)_2SO_3$. [B, 3.]—**G. and potassium chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'or et de potassium.* Ger., *Kalium-G'chlorid.* 1. Potassium chlor-aurate, compounded of potassium chloride and g. trichloride, $KCl + AuCl_3 = KAuCl_4$, a substance forming either efflorescent tabular crystals, $KAuCl_4 + H_2O$, or yellow acicular crystals, $2KAuCl_4 + H_2O$. 2. A compound of potassium chloride and g. monochloride, $AuCl + KCl = KAuCl_2$, formed by the action of heat on potassium chlor-aurate. [B, 3.]—**G. and potassium cyanide.** See POTASSIUM *aurocyan-*

ide and Potassium *auricyanide.*—**G. and potassium sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite d'or et de potasse.* Ger., *schwefligsaures G'oxydkali.* Potassium auric sulphite, an unstable substance, $5K_2SO_3Au_2(SO_3)_3 + 5H_2O$, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**G. and potassium sulphocyanate** (or **thiocyanate**). Fr., *sulfocyanate* (ou *thiocyanate*) *d'or et de potasse* (ou *potassium*). Ger., *thiocyansaures G'oxydulkali* (1st def.) (oder *G'oxydkali* [2d def.]). 1. Potassium aurothiocyanate, AuSCN.KSCN, a body forming yellow prismatic crystals. 2. The corresponding auric salt, $Au(SCN)_3KSCN$, a body forming orange-yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**G. and silver cyanide.** See Silver *auricyanide.*—**G. and silver sulphocyanate** (or **thiocyanate**). Fr., *thiocyanate* (ou *sulfocyanate*) *d'or et d'argent.* Ger., *thiocyansaures G'oxydul-Silberoxyd.* Silver aurothiocyanate, AuSCN.AgSCN. [B, 3.]—**G. and sodium chloride** (or **chloruret**). Lat., *auri et sodii chloridum* [U. S. Ph.], *auro-natrium chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *chloruretum aurico-sodicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *auri et sodii* [Belg. Ph.]), *chloretum aurico-natricum et chloretum natricum* [Netherl. Ph.], *aurum muriaticum cum natro muriatico* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure d'or et de sodium, chloro-aurate de soude.* Ger., *Natriumg'chlorid, G'natriumchlorid.* Sp., *cloruro áurico-sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Sodium chloraurate, Chrestien's (or Figuier's) g. salt, a substance, $NaAuCl_4 + 2H_2O = NaCl,AuCl_3 + H_2O$, forming bright-yellow prismatic crystals, of saline taste, readily soluble in water. It is prepared by adding to an aqueous solution of 100 parts of g. trichloride (either ready-formed [U. S. Ph., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or prepared extemporaneously by dissolving g. in aqua regia [Fr. Cod., Ger., Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]), 18 [Sp. Ph.], 19·5 [Fr. Cod.], 9$\frac{3}{4}$ [Netherl. Ph.], 100 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or 10$\frac{3}{4}$ [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of common salt, and evaporating the mixture. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. and Sp. Ph. consists almost wholly of the pure salt, and contains about 50 per cent. of g.; that of the other pharmacopœias contains also a variable quantity of sodium chloride, and from 30 to 32·5 per cent. of gold. The preparation is used in tertiary syphilis, diseases of the ovaries and uterus, and dipsomania. [B, 3, 5, 95.] Cf. Aurum *muriaticum inspissatum.*—**G. and sodium hyposulphite.** See *G. and sodium thiosulphate.*—**G. and sodium sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'or et de sodium.* Ger., *Natrium-G'sulfid.* Sodium aurosulphide, $NaAuS + 4H_2O$, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**G. and sodium sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite d'or et de soude.* Ger., *schwefligsaures G'oxydul-Natron.* Sodium aurosulphite, $3Na_2SO_3.Au_2SO_3 + 3H_2O$, obtainable as an orange-red or a purple powder. [B, 3.]—**G. and sodium thiosulphate.** Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) *d'or et de sodium* (ou *de soude*), *sel d'or.* Ger., *unterschwefligsaures G'oxydul-Natron.* Sodium aurothiosulphate, a substance, $3Na_2S_2O_3.Au_2S_2O_3 + 4H_2O$, forming colorless, acicular crystals of sweetish taste. It is used in photography, and should contain 37·5 per cent. of g. [B, 3, 158: "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 14).]—**G'apfel** (Ger.). The tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'or.* Ger., *arsensaures G.* A compound of g. and arsenic acid. Under this name is known a preparation made by mixing 1·8 gramme of g. and sodium chloride [Ger. Ph.] with 0·55 gramme of neutral sodium arsenate, rubbing the mixture with 1 gramme of water, and drying again at moderate temperature. It is used in triturations by the homœopathists, and extraordinary powers have lately been attributed to it as a remedy in nervous affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).] See also *Potentized g. arsenate.*—**G. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure d'or.* Ger., *Arseng'.* A substance, Au_2AS, deposited in the form of a dark-red powder, when metallic arsenic is placed in a solution of g. chloride. By fusing with potassium cyanide, a yellow metallic body, Au_4As_3, is obtained, of the sp. gr. of 16·2. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]—**G'äther** (Ger.). 1. A solution of g. chloride in ether; used for gilding steel. [L, 37 (a, 14).] 2. See Aurum *potabile.*—**G. balls.** The *Ranunculus repens*, and other species of *Ranunculus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G. basket.** The *Alyssum saxatile.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G'bauchig** (Ger.). See Auriventris.—**G'beaters' skin.** See under Skin.—**G. bichloride.** See *G. dichloride.*—**G. binoxide.** See *G. dioxide.*—**G. bisulphide.** See *G. disulphide.*—**G'blatt** (Ger.). 1. The genus *Chrysophyllum.* [L, 48, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See *G. leaf.*—**G'bloom.** The *Calendula officinalis.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**G'blühend** (Ger.). See Chrysanthemus.—**G'blume** (Ger.). 1. The *Calendula officinalis.* 2. The flowers of *Helichrysum arenarium.* 3. The genus *Chrysanthemum.* [B, 48, 49 (a, 14), 180 (a, 24).]—**G'brätling** (Ger.). The *Lactarius volemum.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'bromid** (Ger.). See *G. bromide* and *G. tribromide.*—**G. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'or.* Ger., *Bromg'.* A compound of g. and chlorine. [B.] See *G. monobromide, G. tribromide,* and Bromaurate.—**G'bromür** (Ger.). See *G. monobromide.*—**G. chain.** 1. The *Sedum acre.* 2. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G'chlorid** (Ger.). See *G. chloride* and *G. trichloride.*—**G. chloride.** Lat., *auri chloridum, chloruretum auricum.* Fr., *chlorure d'or* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorg', G'chlorid.* A compound of g. and chlorine. [B.] See *G. monochloride, G. dichloride,* and *G. trichloride* (which is the g. chloride of the pharmacopœias).—**G'chlorür** (Ger.), **G. chloruret.** See *G. monochloride.*—**G.-crap, G.-cup, G.-cups.** The *Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus bulbosus,* and *Ranunculus repens.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**G. cyanide, G. cyanuret.** Fr., *cyanure d'or.* Ger., *Cyang', G'cyanid* (2d def.), *G'cyanür* (1st def.). A compound of g. and cyanogen. [B.] See *G. monocyanide* (which is the g. cyanide of the pharmacopœias) and *G. tricyanide.*—**G'cyanür** (Ger.). Gold monocyanide. [B.]—**G. cyanuret.** See *G. cyanide.*—**G'cyanwasserstoffsäure** (Ger.). Hydroauricyanic acid. [B, 4.]—**G. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure* (ou *dichlorure*) *d'or.* Ger., *G'dichlorid.* A reddish crystalline powder, $AuCl_2$, decomposed by contact with water. [B, 3.]—**G. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde* (ou *bioxyde*) *d'or.* Ger., *G'dioxyd.* An olive-green substance, Au_2O_2, becoming black when dried. [B, 3.]—**G'distel** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure d'or.* Ger., *G'disulfid.* A black substance, Au_2S_2, precipitated from a solution of g. trichloride by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**G. dust.** 1. Finely divided g., found native. [B.] 2. The *Alyssum saxatile* and the *Sedum acre.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**G'faden** (Ger.). Gold thread. [L, 80.]—**G'farbig** (Ger.). Golden-colored. [B.]—**G'farn** (Ger.). The genus *Gymnogramma.* [B, 49.]—**G'feile** (Ger.). Gold filings. [a, 14.]—**G'fliege** (Ger.). See Chrysis (2d def.).—**G.-flower.** The *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G. foil.** See *G. leaf.*—**G'fusswurzelig** (Ger.). See Auritarsus.—**G'gelb** (Ger.). See Orpiment.—**G'glätte** (Ger.). See *G.* litharge.—**G'gras** (Ger.). See Anthoxanthum.—**G'haar** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G'hafergras** (Ger.). See Trisetum.—**G'hähnchen** (Ger.). The *Anemone ranunculoides* and the *Ranunculus auricomus.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**G. hydrate, G. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate d'or.* Ger., *G'hydrat, G'hydroxyd.* A compound of g. and hydroxyl. A basic hydroxide, AuO.OH (*metauric acid*), and g. trihydroxide (*auric acid*) are known. [B.]—**G. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'or.* Ger., *Jodg'.* A compound of g. and iodine. [B.] See *G. monoiodide* and *G. triiodide* (which is the g. iodide used in medicine). [B.]—**G'jodid** (Ger.). See *G. triiodide.*—**G'jodür** (Ger.). See *G. monoiodide.*—**G.-knap, G.-knobs, G.-knops.** See *G. crap.*—**G'knöpfchen** (Ger.). The *Verbascum blattaria.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'kraut** (Ger.). The *Senecio vulgaris* and *Lysimachia nummularia.* [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'lack** (Ger.). See Cheiranthus *cheiri.*—**G'lauch** (Ger.). The *Allium moly.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**G. leaf.** Lat., *aurum foliatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph]. Fr., *feuille d'or.* Ger., *Blattg', G'blatt, G'platte.* Metallic g. in the form of very thin laminæ. [B.]—**G.-leaf plant.** The *Aucuba japonica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G'machen** (Ger.). See Alchemy.—**G'macher** (Ger.). See Alchemist.—**G'macherei** (Ger.). See Alchemy.—**G. monobromide.** Fr., *monobromure d'or, bromure aureux.* Ger., *G'bromür.* Aurous bromide, AuBr, a greenish-yellow, micaceous powder, insoluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**G. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure d'or.* Ger., *G'chlorür.* Aurous chloride, AuCl, an unstable yellowish powder. [B, 3.]—**G. monocyanide.** Lat., *auri cyanidum, aurum cyanatum, cyanuretum auri medicinale* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *monocyanure d'or.* Ger., *G'cyanür, Einfachcyang'.* Aurous cyanide, AuCN, a lemon-yellow, crystalline, tasteless powder prepared by the action of mercuric nitrate on trichloride. [B, 14, 95.]—**G. monoiodide.** Fr., *monoiodure d'or.* Ger., *G'jodür.* Aurous iodide, AuI, a lemon-yellow crystalline body, which turns green on exposure to the air, at the same time decomposing with the deposition of metallic gold. [B, 3.]—**G. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure d'or.* Aurous sulphide, Au_2S, a dark-brown or blackish precipitate formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a hot solution of g. trichloride. According to some, the body so precipitated under these conditions is not g. sulphide, but metallic g. [B, 158, 159.]—**G. monoxide.** Lat., *aurum oxydulatum.* Fr., *monoxyde d'or.* Ger., *G'oxydul.* Aurous oxide, Au_2O, a dark-violet powder. [B, 3.]—**G'natriumchlorid** (Ger.). See *G. and sodium chloride.*—**G.-of-pleasure.** See the major list.—**G. oxide.** Lat., *auri oxidum, calx auri, aurum oxydatum.* Fr., *oxyde d'or.* Ger., *G'oxyd.* A compound of g. and oxygen. See *G. monoxide, G. dioxide, G. trioxide,* and *G. tetroxide.* When used without limitation, the term signifies the trioxide. [B.]—**G'oxyd** (Ger.). G. oxide, especially g. trioxide. With a qualifying adjective denoting an acid, it represents the auric salt of that acid. [B.] For such compounds, see under *G.*—**G'oxydammoniak** (Ger.). See *Fulminating g.*—**G'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). G. trihydroxide. [B.] See Auric *acid.*—**G'oxydul** (Ger.). G. monoxide; with a qualifying adjective representing the name of an acid, it denotes the aurous salt of that acid. [B.]—**G'oxydulnatron** (Ger.). An oxysalt containing g. (as an aurous radicle) and sodium. [B.]—**G. perchloride.** Fr., *perchlorure d'or.* Ger., *G'chlorid.* See *G. trichloride.*—**G. percyanide.** See *G. tricyanide.*—**G. peroxide.** G. trioxide. [B, 88.]—**G. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure d'or.* Ger., *Phosphorg'.* A grayish mass, Au_2P_3, compounded of g. and phosphorus. [B, 3.]—**G'platte** (Ger.). See *G. leaf.*—**G'plombe** (Ger.). In dentistry, the thin leaf of fine gold, after being worked into a solid mass, for the filling of a decayed tooth. [a, 14.]—**G. protocyanide.** See *G. monocyanide.*—**G. protoxide** [Berzelius]. See *G. monoxide.*—**G'pulver** (Ger.). Fr., *or divisé.* See Aurum *præcipitatum.*—**G'purpur** (Ger.). See Purple *of Cassius.*—**G'regen** (Ger.). See Cytisus *laburnum.*—**G'röschen** (Ger.). The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'roth** (Ger.). Ferric oxide. [B, 270.] See Iron *oxide.*—**G'ruthe.** See the major list.—**G'safran** (Ger.). See *Fulminating g.*—**G'salz.** See the major list.—**G'sauer** (Ger.). Auric; with the name of a base, the aurate of that base. [B.]—**G'säure** (Ger.). Auric acid. [B.]—**G'säureanhydrid** (Ger.). Auric anhydride. [B.] See *G. trioxide.*—**G'scheidewasser** (Ger.). Nitrohydrochloric acid. [L, 80.]—**G'schlägerhäutchen** (Ger.). See *G.-beaters'* skin.—**G'schopf** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G'schwamm** (Ger.). See *G. sponge.*—**G'schwefel** (Ger.). See Antimony *pentasulphide.*—**G.-seal.** See Golden-*seal.*—**G. sesquioxide.** See *G. trioxide.*—**G. shells.** See Aurum *in musculis.*—**G.-shrub.** The *Palicourea speciosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G. sponge.** Fr., *or spongieux.* Ger., *G'schwamm.* A porous and spongy form of metallic g. used by dentists; obtained by adding oxalic acid to a solution of g. chloride, heating, washing the deposit with hot water, drying on filtering paper, and then heating below redness till the particles cohere slightly. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (a, 14).] See *Moss g.* under *Crystal g.*—**G'sulfid** (Ger.). See *G. trisulphide.*—**G'sulfocyanat** (Ger.). See *G. thiocyanate.*—**G'sulfür** (Ger.). See *G. disulphide.*—**G. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'or.* Ger., *G'sulfid, Schwefelg'.* A compound of g. and sulphur. [B.] See *G. monosulphide, G. disulphide,* and *G. trisulphide.*—**G. sulphocacodylate.** See *G. thiocacodylate.*—**G. sulphocyanate.** See *G. thiocyanate.*—**G. terchloride.** See *G. trichloride.*—**G. tercyanide.** See *G. tricyanide.*—**G. teroxide.** See *G. trioxide.*—**G. teroxide ammoniuret.** See *Fulminating g.*—**G. tetroxide.** Fr., *tétroxyde d'or.* An orange-red substance, Au_2O_4. [B, 3.]—**G. thiocacodylate.** A soft, yellowish-white, tasteless, inodorous powder, $As(CH_3)_2S_2Au$, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by mixing alcoholic

solutions of cacodyl disulphide and g. trichloride. [B, 2.]—**G. thiocyanate.** Ger., *G'thiocyanat.* A compound of g. and thiocyanic acid. Both aurous thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures G'oyydul*), AuSCN, and auric thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures G'oxyd*), $Au(SCN)_3$, are known in composition with other thiocyanates, but have not been obtained by themselves. [B, 3.]—**G. thread.** 1. See the major list. 2. Very fine g. wire.—**G'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* AURI and AURUM *potabile.*—**G. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'or.* Ger., *G'bromid.* Auric bromide; a black crystalline mass, $AuBr_3$, soluble in water. It forms with the bromine compounds of other metals double bromides called *bromaurates.* [B. 3 (a, 27).]—**G. trichloride.** Lat., *auri chloridum* (seu *terchloridum*), *aurum chloratum.* Fr., *trichlorure d'or*, *chlorure d'or* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G'chlorid.* Auric chloride, $AuCl_3$; formed by dissolving g. in nitro-hydrochloric acid, or by the action of chlorine on g. leaf. The anhydrous salts form reddish crystals. When combined with two molecules of water, $AuCl_3+2H_2O$, it forms deliquescent and efflorescent, dark yellowish-red crystals, the *chlorure d'or* of the Fr. Cod. G. trichloride occurs in combination with other chlorides, forming the *chloraurates.* [B, 3.]—**G. tricyanide.** Fr., *tricyanure d'or.* Ger., *G'cyanid*, *Dreifachcyang'.* Auric cyanide. $Au(CN)_3$; an unstable substance, forming large crystalline tables readily soluble in water and alcohol. According to some writers, it occurs only in combination with hydrocyanic acid and other cyanides. See AURICYANIDE. [B, 3 (a, 27), 4, 95.]—**G. trihydroxide.** G. trihydrate, auric hydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$; a powder varying in color from dark-green or yellow to dark-brown, and decomposing on exposure to light. It may be regarded as auric acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3.]—**G. triiodide.** Fr., *triiodure d'or.* Ger., *G'jodid.* Auric iodide; an unstable, greenish-colored substance, AuI_3, formed by precipitating a solution of g. trichloride with potassium iodide. It is occasionally used in medicine. It forms double salts with the iodides of other elements or radicles, called *iodaurates.* [B, 3.]—**G. trioxide.** Lat., *auri oxidum*, *aurum oxydatum.* Fr., *trioxyde d'or.* Ger., *G'oxyd.* Auric oxide (or anhydride), Au_2O_3, sometimes improperly called auric acid; a blackish-brown powder occasionally used in medicine. [B, 3.]—**G. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure d'or.* Ger., *G'sulfid.* Auric sulphide, Au_2S_3; according to Watts, a yellow precipitate formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a cold solution of g. trichloride. According to others, the precipitate produced under these conditions is the black disulphide. [B, 3, 158, 159.] See *G. disulphide.*—**G'wurz** (Ger.). See CHELIDONIUM *majus.*—**G'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Asphodelus ramosus* and of *Lilium martagon.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Jodg'** (Ger.). See *G. iodide.*—**Knallg'** (Ger.). See *Fulminating g.*—**Krystallg'** (Ger.). See *Crystal g.*—**Lamotte's G'tropfen** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Leaf g.** See *G. leaf.*—**Mosaic g.** Lat., *aurum musivum* (seu *mosaicum*). Ger., *Musivg'.* Tin disulphide; used in bronzing wood-work. [B.]—**Moss-g.** See under *Crystal g.*—**Muschelg'** (Ger.). See AURUM *in musculis.*—**Musivg'** (Ger.). See *Mosaic g.*—**Phosphorg'** (Ger.). G. phosphide. [B.]—**Potable g.** See AURUM *potabile.*—**Potentized g. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'or dynamisé.* Of Addison, some compound of g. and arsenic alleged to have remarkable medicinal virtues, recommended by Regourdin in nervous affections, cachexiæ, many skin diseases, and syphilis. ["Prog. méd."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 14, 1888.] See also *G. arsenate.*—**Precipitated g.** Ger., *gefälltes g.* See AURUM *prœcipitatum.*—**Schwefelg'** (Ger.). See *G. sulphide.*—**Schwefligsaures G'oxydulnatron** (Ger.). See *G. and sodium sulphite.*—**Sea-salt of g.** See *G. chloride.* [B, 91.]—**Solution of g. chloride** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test-solution of g. chloride.*—**Sponge g.** See *G. sponge.*—**Staining solution of chloride of g.** Syn.: *auric-chloride staining.* A ½ to 1 per cent. aqueous solution of g. trichloride, introduced into histology for staining by Cohnheim (1867). It is allowed to act in the dark upon fresh or hardened tissues till they become straw-color. The g. is then reduced by exposure in acidulated water to light or in the dark by placing the tissue in some organic acid like formic acid of a strength of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. The double chlorides of g. and sodium or potassium answer as well as the pure g. chloride. The g. stains something like nuclear stains, and gives positive images in contradistinction to the negative images given by silver nitrate, which stains the ground substance. [J. 31, 55, 60, 195.]—**Standard g.** In England, g. of 22 carats fineness (*i. e.*, containing 91⅔ per cent. of pure g.). In America and Germany it contains 90 per cent. of pure g., or is 21·6 carats fine. [B, 3.]—**Sun-g.** See HELIOCHRYSIN.—**Test-solution of g. chloride** [Br. Ph.]. A test-solution made by dissolving 60 grains of thin laminated g. in 1¼ fl. oz. (Imp.) of nitric acid and 6 fl. oz. of hydrochloric acid, diluted with 4 fl. oz. of distilled water, adding subsequently 1 fl. oz. more of hydrochloric acid, evaporating at a heat not exceeding 100° C., until acid vapors cease to be given off, and dissolving the g. trichloride thus obtained in 5 fl. oz. of distilled water. [B, 5 (a, 14).]—**Thiocyansaures G.** (und **G'oxyd, und G'oxydul**). See under *G. thiocyanate.*—**Thiocyansaures G'oxydul-Silberoxyd** (Ger.). See SILVER *aurothiocyanate.*—**Tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* AURI.—**Unterschwefligsaures G'oxydulnatron** (Ger.). See *G. and sodium thiosulphate.*—**White g.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOLDACH (Ger.), n. Gold'a^{3}ch^2. A place in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous and feebly ferruginous spring containing manganese oxide. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

GOLDBACH (Ger.), n. Gold'ba^{3}ch^2. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

GOLDBERG (Ger.), n. Gold'be^{2}rg. A place in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where there is a gaseous, saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

GOLDDISTEL (Ger.), n. Gold'di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Scolymus.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Spanische G.** The *Scolymus hispanicus.* [L, 80.]

GOLDEN, adj. Gold'n. See AURATUS.—**G.-Alexanders.** In Kansas, the *Thapsium aureum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**G.-ball.** The *Trollius europæus* and the *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-ball tree.** The *Forsythia suspensa* and *Forsythia viridissima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-blossom.** The *Potentilla reptans.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-bush.** The *Cassinia fulgida.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-candlestick.** The *Cassia alata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G.-chain.** See CYTISUS *laburnum.*—**G.-club.** The genus *Orontium*, especially the *Orontium aquaticum.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-crown.** The genus *Chrysostemma.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-cup.** 1. See GOLD *cup.* 2. The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-drop.** The *Onosma tauricum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-drops.** 1. The *Cytisus laburnum.* 2. A variety of yellow plum. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-flower.** The genus *Chrysanthemum.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**G.-flower of Peru.** The *Helianthus annuus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-guineas.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-knop.** See GOLD *crap.*—**G.-locks.** See the major list.—**G.-pert.** The *Gratiola aurea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-rain.** The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-rod.** See the major list.—**G.-seal.** The *Frasera verticillata* and the *Hydrastis canadensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-shower.** The *Cytisus laburnum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-thread.** In the United States, the *Coptis trifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G.-tuft.** The *Alyssum saxatile*, the *Helichrysum stœchas*, and the *Pterocaulon virgatum.* [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]

GOLDEN-LOCKS, n. Gold'n'lo^{2}ks. The *Polypodium vulgare* and the *Pterocaulon virgatum.* [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**German g.-l.** See CHRYSOCOMA *linosyris* and HELICHRYSUM *arenarium.*

GOLDEN-ROD, n. Gold'n'ro^{2}d. 1. The genus *Solidago*, especially the *Solidago virgaurea.* 2. The *Leontice chrysogonum.* 3. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**American g.-r.** See SOLIDAGO *odora.*—**Canadian g.-r.** The *Solidago canadensis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extract of g.-r.** See *Extractum* VIRGÆ AUREÆ.—**Fragrant g.-r.** See SOLIDAGO *odora.*—**Hard-leaved g.-r.** In Kansas, the *Solidago rigida.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**Rayless g.-r.** The genus *Bigelovia.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Rigid g.-r.** See SOLIDAGO *rigida.*—**Smooth three-ribbed g.-r.** In Kansas, the *Solidago gigantea.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**Sweet-scented g.-r.** See SOLIDAGO *odora.*—**West Indian g.-r.** The *Neurolæna lobata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White g.-r.** The *Solidago bicolor.* [B.]

GOLDENS, n. Gold'nz. See GOLDINS.—**Lockyer g.** The *Trollius europæus.* [Britten and Holland (a, 35).]

GOLDHAAR (Ger.), n. Gold'ha^{3}r. 1. The genus *Chrysocoma.* 2. The *Polytrichum commune.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeines G.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GOLDILOCKS, n. Gold'i^2-lo^{2}ks. 1. The *Polytrichum commune.* 2. The *Ranunculus auricomus.* 3. The *Trollius europæus.* 4. The genus *Chrysocoma* and the *Chrysocoma linosyris.* 5. The *Helichrysum stœchas.* 6. The *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cup-g.** The *Trichomanes radicans.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tunbridge g.** The *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOLDING, GOLDINGS, GOLDINS, n's. Gold'i^{2}n^2, -i^{2}n^{2}z, -i^{2}nz. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the *Caltha palustris*, and the *Calendula officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Camomile g.** The *Matricaria inodora.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Daisy g.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Marigold g.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOLDNESSEL (Ger.), n. Gold'ne^{2}s-se^{2}l. See GALEOBDOLON.—**Gemeine G.** The *Galeobdolon luteum.* [L, 80.]

GOLD-OF-PLEASURE, n. Gold''o^{2}v-ple^{2}z'u^{2}r. The *Camelina sativa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Perennial g.-o.-p.** The *Myagrum perenne.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild g.-o.-p.** See CAMELINA *microcarpa.*

GOLDRUTHE (Ger.), n. Gold'rut-e^2. The *Solidago virga aurea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine G.** See *G.*—**G'nbaum.** The *Bosea yervamora.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Immergrünende G.** The *Solidago sempervirens.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wohlriechende G.** The *Solidago odora.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GOLDS, n. Goldz. See GOLDINS.

GOLDSALZ (Ger.), n. Gold'za^{3}ltz. A salt of gold, an aurate, especially gold and sodium chloride. [B, 131 (a, 14), 270.]—**Philosophisches G.** 1. Of Hahnemann, boric acid. 2. Of Hirsch, potassium disulphate. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

GOLDSCHOPF (Ger.), n. Gold'sho^{2}pf. The genus *Chrysocoma.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Leinkrautblättriger G.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris* (*Linosyris vulgaris*). [B, 48, 124 (a, 14).]

GOLD-THREAD, n. Gold'thre^{2}d. The *Coptis trifolia.* [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Three-leaved g.-t.** See *G.-t.*

GOLDY, n. Gold'i^2. The *Geum urbanum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-crap, G.-knob.** See GOLD-*crap.*

GOLE, n. Gol. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOLEHA (Mal.), n. See BEZOAR.

GOLETTA, n. A sea-bathing resort on the northern coast of Africa, near Tunis. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

GOLETTE (Fr.), n. Go-le^{2}t. The *Ægiphila arborescens.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOLFE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}lf. From κόλπος, a gulf. A deep hollow, a sinus. [a, 14.]—**G. de la (veine) jugulaire (interne).** A considerable dilatation of the internal jugular vein on a level with the foramen lacerum posterius, formed by the lateral, inferior petrosal, and anterior occipital sinuses. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**G. de l'urèthre.** A normal expansion of the male urethra, chiefly of its lower wall, at the bulb. [A, 385.]

GOLGOSION (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}l gos(go^{2}s)'i^2-o^{2}n. Of Theophrastus, the *Rhaphanus sativus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOLLAND, n. Go^{3}l'a^{3}nd. 1. A name for various species of *Ranunculus*. 2. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).] —**Lucken-g.** 1. The *Caltha palustris*. 2. The *Trollius europæus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Water-g.** The *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GOLLIN, n. Go^{2}l'i^{2}n. The *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GOLLINDRINERA (Sp.), n. Gol-yen-dren-a'ra^3. See GOLONDRINERA.

GOLMÈLE (Fr.), **GOLMELLE** (Fr.), n's. Go^{3}l-me^{2}l. See AGARICUS *rubescens* (1st def.).

GOLMOTTE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}l-mo^{3}t. See AGARICUS *rubescens* (1st def.).—**G. de Vogen.** The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. fausse.** The *Agaricus clypeolarius*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. franche.** See AGARICUS *rubescens* (1st def.).

GOLOMI (Sanscr.), n. The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 121 (α. 24).]

GOLONDRINA (Sp.), n. Go-lon-dre'na^3. 1. Of the Mexicans in southern California and Arizona, the *Euphorbia polycarpa*. 2. A febrifuge plant, perhaps a species of *Opercularia*, found in Peru. [B, 121 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

GOLONDRINERA (Sp.), n. Go-lon-dre-na'ra^3. The *Chelidsnium majus*. [B, 127 (α, 14).]

GOLUNCHA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**G. luta.** In Bengal, the *Chasmanthera cordifolia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMA, n. In Japan, a species of *Sesamum*, also a labiate believed to be a species of *Perilla*, the seed of which furnishes a varnish used to render tissues impermeable. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMA-NA (Jap.), n. The *Aster glehni*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMA-NO-HAGUSA (Jap.), n. The *Scrofularia buergeriana*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMART (Fr., Ger.), n. Go-ma^{3}r, gom'a^{3}rt. See BURSERA *gummifera*.—**Essence de g.** (Fr.). See *G'öl*.—**G. à feuilles obtuses** (Fr.). The *Bursera obtusifolia*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. gommifère** (Fr.). See *G.*—**G. leptophlœos** (Fr.). The *Bursera leptophlœos*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G'öl** (Ger.). A colorless essential oil, $C_{10}H_8$, obtained by distilling chibou resin with water. Its odor resembles that of oil of turpentine. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]—**G. paniculé** (Fr.). The *Canarium mauritianum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G'gummi** (Ger.). See CHIBOU *resin*.

GOMA-TOME-SAÔ (Jap.), n. The *Rehmannia lutea*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

GOMBAUD (Fr.), **GOMBAULT** (Fr.), **GOMBEAU** (Fr.), n's. Go^{3}n^2-bo. The *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 38 (α, 14.).]

GOMBIN, n. Gu^{3}m'bi^{2}n. A mucilage obtained from the stems of *Abelmoschus esculentus*, of which it constitutes 19·50 per cent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (α, 14.)]

GOMBINE, n. Gu^{3}m'ben. The fruit of *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B.]

GOMBO (Fr.), n. Go^{3}n^2-bo. 1. See GOMBAUD. 2. The *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. févy.** See GOMBINE.

GOMBO, n. In Loochoo, a species of *Lappa*; the root is edible. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOME (Jap.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**G.-see.** A Japanese drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Schizandra nigra*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

GOMICHI (Jap.), n. The *Schizandra chinensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).] Cf. GOME-*see*.

GOMMA (Dutch), n. In Amsterdam, a powder composed of 3 parts of arrowroot and 1 part of pulverized sugar. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GOMMARD (Fr.), **GOMMART** (Fr.), n's. See GOMART.

GOMME (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m. From *gummi*, gum. 1. Gum. 2. See GUMMOSIS. 3. A gumma or gummy tumor. [G.]—**Eau de g.** See AQUA *gummosa*.—**Emplâtre de g's résines composé.** See *Emplastrum oxidi* PLUMBI *cum acetate cuprico*.—**G. adragante.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. adragante en plaques.** Tragacanth collected in Asia Minor; called *Smyrna gum*. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**G. adragante vermiculée.** Tragacanth collected in Greece. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**G. aluchi.** See ALUCHI.—**G. ammoniaque.** See the major list.—**G. angico.** See GUM *angico*.—**G. arabique (vraie** [Fr. Cod.]). See GUM *arabic*.—**G. astringente de Gambir.** Kino. [B, 173 (α, 24).] —**G. blanche fendillée.** Of Guibourt, a variety of either Turkey or Senegal gum arabic which is white and brittle, and is traversed by small cracks, which render it, when viewed in mass, more or less opaque. It is the most soluble variety of gum arabic, and the most esteemed for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**G. cachibou.** See CACHIBOU-*resin*.—**G. cancame.** See CANCAMOM.—**G. caragne, G. caraigne, G. caranne.** See CARAÑA.—**G. copal dure.** See *Oriental* COPAL.—**G. copal occidentale** (ou **tendre**). See *American* COPAL.—**G. d'acajou.** See ACAJOU.—**G. d'Afrique.** See *African* GUM.—**G. dammar** (ou **dammara**). See DAMMAR.—**G. d'Australie.** See *Australian* GUM.—**G. de Bagdad.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**G. de Barbarie.** See *Barbary* GUM.—**G. de Bassora.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**G. de Bassora vraie.** See GUM *kuteera*. —**G. de Botany-Bay.** See *Acaroid* RESIN and *Australian* KINO.—**G. de Boundou.** A variety of Senegal gum, of unknown origin, having a very bitter taste. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. de Caramanie.** A variety of tragacanth obtained from the province of Caramania, Turkey. It is nearly insoluble in water, and occurs in reddish-brown, round or granular fragments. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. de cochon.** See CHIBOU *resin*.—**G. de France.** See *G. du pays*.—**G. de Galam.** See *Galam* GUM.—**G. de Galda.** See GUMMI *Galda*. —**G. de Gambie.** Kino. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. de Gedda.** See *Gedda* GUM.—**G. de Kell.** A gum obtained from a species of fig-tree growing in Senegal. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. de la Nouvelle-Hollande.** See *Australian* GUM.—**G's de la peau.** Gummata of the skin. [G.]—**G. de Lecce.** See OLIVE-*tree gum*.—**G. de l'Inde.** A variety of gum arabic obtained from *Acacia nilotica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. de Maroc.** See *Barbary* GUM.—**G. de Morée.** See *G. adragante en plaques*.—**G. de Peroa.** See under PROSOPIS *glandulosa*.—**G. des funérailles.** See GUMMI *funerum*.—**G. de sucrerie.** The *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**G. de Torre.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**G. Djeddah.** See *Gedda* GUM.—**G. d'Orembourg.** See *Orenburg* GUM.—**G. du bas-du-fleuve.** A soft variety of Senegal gum arabic, brought from the deserts of Boundou and the country of the Braknas. It occurs in round or ovoid tears; the white ones produced by *Acacia verek*, and the red ones by *Acacia neboueb*. [B, 5 (α, 24); L, 49 (α, 14).]—**G. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance.** The gum of *Acacia horrida*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. du haut-du-fleuve.** A brittle variety of Senegal gum, obtained from the banks of the upper part of the Senegal River. [B, 270.]—**G. du Maroc.** See *Barbary* GUM.—**G. du pays.** The gum of cherry, plum, apricot, or peach trees. It has the same composition as gum arabic. [B, 5, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. du Sassa.** See *Sassa* GUM.—**G. du Sénégal.** See *Senegal* GUM.—**G. du Soudan.** See *Barbary* GUM.—**G. élastique.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**G. élastique de Cochero.** The juice of *Olmedia aspera*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. éléphantine.** See *East India* GUM (1st def.).—**G. en larmes.** See GALBANUM (2d def.).—**G. friable.** See *Galam* GUM.—**G. gedda, G. giddah.** See *Gedda* GUM. —**G. gonaké, G. gonakié, G. gonaté.** A variety of Senegal gum obtained from *Acacia Adansonii*. It occurs in red, vitreous masses, having a bitter taste. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. gutte.** See the major list.—**G. hucaré, G. hycaye.** A gum obtained from *Spondias mangifera* and *Spondias mombin*. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**G. jaune.** The resin of *Xanthorrhœa arborea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. jedda.** See *Gedda* GUM.—**G. kikekunemalo.** See *Kekunemale* GUM.—**G. Kutéra.** See GUM *kuteera*.—**G. Lecca.** See OLIVE-*tree gum*. —**G. lignirode.** Ger., *Holzmehlgummi*. A gum produced by the puncture of an insect on a tree in India and Senegal, allied, it is said, to the *Acacieæ*; each fragment has in its centre a cell which serves as the habitation of the larva of the insect. [B, 93, 180 (α, 14).]—**G. look.** See KINO.—**G. méni.** A variety of Mozambique gum. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**G. mombin.** See *G. hucaré*.—**G. nostras.** See *G. du pays*.—**G. opocalpasum.** See GUM *opocalpasum*.—**G. pelliculée.** Of Guibourt, a variety of gum arabic which occurs in the form of fragments covered with a sort of pellicle or glazing; less readily soluble in water than ordinary gum arabic, more tenacious, and less brittle. It is thought to contain an admixture of bassorin. [B, 5, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. périostale.** A gumma (syphilitic) of the periosteum. [G.]—**G. pseudo-adragante.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**G. résine.** See GUM-*resin*.—**G. résine ammoniaque.** See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).—**G. rouge.** See *Red* GUM (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**G. sacquis.** Of Bourlet, a gum produced on the island of Scio by a tree like a cherry-tree, having small, round, very sour fruits; it is all sold for the use of the harems in Constantinople; probably a product of *Astragalus gummifer*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**G. salabreda.** See *Galam* GUM.—**G. sapote du Chili.** A gum imported from Chili and Peru in big brown tears, sparingly soluble in water, and having an odor of putrescent flesh; obtained from a species of *Achras*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. sassa.** See *Sassa* GUM.—**G. scrofuleuse.** See SCROFULODERMA *gummatosum*.—**G. séraphique.** See SAGAPENUM.—**G. thébaïque.** See GUM *arabic*.—**G. thurique.** See *G. pelliculée*.—**G. transparente.** A transparent resin obtained from *Hymenæa verrucosa*. [B, 173 (α, 24).] See also *G. blanche fendillée*.—**G. véritable.** See *G. gutte*.—**G. vermiculée, G. verte.** See *G. pelliculée*.—**Mucilage de g.** [Fr. Cod.] (**arabique**). See *Mucilago* ACACIÆ.—**Pastilles de g. (arabique).** See *Tablettes de g.*—**Pâte de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See PASTA *gummosa*.—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis gummi*. Powdered acacia, made by breaking picked pieces of white gum arabic into fragments, drying, powdering, and passing through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Poudre de g. adragant composé.** See *Pulvis* TRAGACANTHÆ *compositus*.—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ACACIÆ.—**Tablettes de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tabellæ cum gummi*. Sp., *tabletas de goma* [Sp. Ph.]. Troches of gum arabic, each of which contains 10 [Fr. Cod.] (or 25 [Sp. Ph.]) centigrammes of acacia with a very small amount of distilled water of orange-flowers, and powdered sugar up to 1 gramme. [B, 95.]—**Tablettes de g. et de kermès composées.** See *Tronchin's anticatarrhal* LOZENGES.—**Tisane de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana cum gummi*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of gum arabic (in broken pieces) in 50 parts of cold distilled water, and straining. [B, 113 (α, 14).]

GOMME AMMONIAQUE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m a^3-mo-ne-a^{3}k. See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).—**Emplâtre de g. a.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**Emplâtre de g. a. composé.** See *Emplastrum de* AMMONIACO *compositum*, and cf. *Emplastrum* GALBANI [Belg. Ph.].—**Emplâtre de g. a. mercuriel.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro*.—**Émulsion de g. a.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**G. a. d'Afrique.** See *African* AMMONIACUM.—**G. a. de Tanger.** See AMMONIACUM *of Tanger*.—**G. a. en larmes.** See AMMONIACUM *in granis*.—**G. a. en masses.** See *Lump* AMMONIACUM.—**G. a. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See AMMONIACUM *depuratum*.—**Lait de g. a.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**Liniment de g. a.** See under AMMONIAQUE.—**Oxymellite de g. a. composé.** See *Pectoral* OXYMEL.—**Pilules d'aloès et de g. a.** See under ALOÈS.—**Pilules de g. a.** Of the Sp. Ph. (1798), a pill-mass made of ammoniacum, prepared millipedes, benzoic acid, saffron, balsam of Peru, and sulphur. [B. 119.]—**Pilules de g. a. antimoniées.** Pills containing each 1 grain of ammoniacum, 1 grain of licorice, and one-tenth grain of golden sulphur of antimony. [B, 119.]—**Pilules de g. a. savonneuses.** Pills made of ammoniacum and soap with various vegetable extracts. [B, 119.]—**Poudre de g. a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis gummi ammoniaci*. A pow-

der made by drying and powdering ammoniacum, and passing through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Savon de g. a.** See *Sapo* AMMONIACI.—**Sirop vineux de g. a.** See *Vinous syrup of gum* AMMONIAC.—**Teinture (alcoolique) de g. a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura gummi* AMMONIACI.

GOMME GUTTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m gu^{6}t. Gamboge. [B.]—**G. g. d'Amérique.** The resinous juice of *Hypericum bacciferum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. g. de Ceylan.** See *Ceylon* GAMBOGE.—**Pilules d'aloès et de g. g.** See under ALOÈS.—**Poudre de g. g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Gamboge dried, powdered, and passed through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 14).]

GOMMELINE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m-len. Artificial gum, made by converting starch into dextrin by the action of diastase, and evaporating the solution; also by treating flour, sago, or starch with lactic acid. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

GOMMER (Ger.), n. Gom'me^{2}r. The *Triticum polonicum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GOMMEUX (Fr.), adj. Go^{3}m-mu^5. See GUMMY.

GOMMIDE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m-med. See GUMMIDE. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

GOMMIER (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m-me-a. 1. The *Blumea balsamifera.* 2. The *Bursera gummifera.* 3. The genus *Eucalyptus.* [B, 38 (α, 14), 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. blanc.** The *Acacia verek*, *Acacia Senegal*, and *Bursera gummifera.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. bleu d'Australie** (ou **de Tasmanie**). The *Eucalyptus globulus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. de Magellan.** See AZORELLA *glebaria.*—**G. de montagne.** See HEDWIGIA *balsamifera.*—**G. des Malouines.** See AZORELLA *glebaria.*—**G. rouge.** See HEDWIGIA *balsamifera.*—**G. rouge gonaké** (ou **gonatié**). See ACACIA *Adansonii.*

GOMMITE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m-met. A mucilaginous gum; as a n., in the pl., *g's*, a term for all gummy substances. [L, 41 (α, 14).] Cf. GOMMIDE.

GOMMO-RÉSINEUX (Fr.), adj. Go^{3}m-mo-ra-ze-nu^5. Containing or of the nature of a gum-resin. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GOMMOSE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}m-mos. See GUMMOSIS.

GOMORTEGA (Lat.), **GOMORTEGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Gomo^{3}rt-ej(ag)'a^3, -i^2-a^3. Fr., *gomortègue.* Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of the *Gomortegeæ* (Fr., *gomortégées*) of Baillon (a series of the *Monimiaceæ*). [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. keale, G. nitida.** The only species; an aromatic tree known in Chili as *huathuat.* The leaves are astringent, and the fruit is edible. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GOMOUTO, n. The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}m'fi^2-a^3. From γόμφος, a nail. Fr., *g.*, *gomphie.* Ger., *Nagelbeere.* The button-flower; of Willdenow and Schreber, a genus of the *Ochnaceæ.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (α, 14).]—**G. angustifolia.** Ger., *schmalblättrige Nagelbeere.* A species found in the East Indies. The root is bitter and aromatic, and in Malabar is used as an antemetic; the leaves are employed in cardialgia and, with the flowers and fruits, as a mouth-wash. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. hexasperma.** Fr., *g. à six graines.* Ger., *sechssamige Nagelbeere.* A species found in Brazil, where the astringent bark is used in decoction in insect-bites, and to promote healing in the wounds of domestic animals. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. jabotapita.** Ger., *ölgebende Nagelbeere.* A species found in South America and the West Indies, having sourish berries resembling whortleberries, and used in Brazil like the latter. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. malabarica.** Ger., *malabarische Nagelbeere.* A species growing in the mountainous parts of Malabar, where the leaves are applied to sores and are used internally in intermittent fevers, and the bitter root and bark, made into a salve with oil, are used in skin diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. obtusifolia.** The obtuse-leaved button-flower: found in Jamaica, where a decoction of the roots and leaves is used as a tonic and antemetic. [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**G. ovalis.** Fr., *gomphie ovale.* A species found in Brazil, where a decoction of the root is used in odontalgia. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GOMPHIASIS (Lat.), **GOMPHIASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Go^{2}m-fi^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s, -a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *gomphias'eos (-is)*, *-as'mi.* Gr., γομφίασις, γομφιασμός. 1. Odontalgia. 2. An unpleasant sensation in the teeth, as after taking an acid into the mouth. 3. Of Dioscorides, looseness of the teeth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GOMPHIOS (Lat.), **GOMPHIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Go^{2}m'fi^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γομφίος. Ger., *nagelartig.* Nail-shaped; as a n., a molar tooth. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

GOMPHOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}m-fo(fo^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γόμφος, a bolt, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *gomphocarpe.* Ger., *Zahnfrucht.* A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, tribe *Cynancheæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**G. crispus.** Ger., *krause Zahnfrucht.* A species found in southern Africa, where the root is used as a diuretic. [B, 214; B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. fruticosus.** Cape cotton-shrub (or -plant). wild Australian cotton-plant, the *arghel* of Syria; indigenous to southern Africa, but found as far north as Egypt and in western Asia. The leaves are employed to adulterate senna. [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**G. pedunculatus.** A species having medicinal qualities similar to those of *G. crispus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. volubilis.** The *Holostemma Rheedei.* [B, 212.]

GOMPHOLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}m-fo(fo^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γόμφος, a bolt, and λόβιον, a little pod. Fr., *gompholobe.* A genus of leguminous undershrubs of the *Podalyrieæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. uncinatum.** A species growing in southern Australia. It is poisonous to sheep. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}m-fo'ma^3. Gen., *-phom'atos (-atis).* Gr., γόμφωμα. See GOMPHOSIS.

GOMPHOS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}m'fo^{2}s. Gr., γόμφος. The *Psathyrella gomphodes.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GOMPHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}m-fos(fo^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From γόμφος, a bolt. A genus of the *Cinchonaceæ.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**G. chlorantha.** A lofty tree growing in the same forests with the *Cinchona calisaya.* Its bark, according to Weddell, is the false bark, sometimes mixed with genuine calisaya. It contains no alkaloid, but yields a volatile oil. [B, 5 (α, 14).]

GOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}m-fo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-phos'eos (-is).* Gr., γόμφωσις. Fr., *gomphose, articulation par implantation* (1st def.). Ger., *Gomphose, Nagelfügung* (1st def.). It., *gonfosi.* Sp., *gonfosis.* 1. The variety of synarthrosis in which one of the articular elements is set firmly in a socket in the other, like a nail driven into a board. The only example is the articulation of the teeth with the maxillæ. 2. A wedging, or impaction, of the child's head in the pelvis. [A, 305, 313.]

GOMPHRÆNA (Lat.), **GOMPHRENA** (Lat.), n's f. Go^{2}m-fren'(fra^3'e^{2}n)-a^3, -fren(fran)'a^3. Fr., *gomphrène, amaranthine.* Ger., *Kugelamarant.* The globe-amaranth, or West Indian bachelor's-button; a genus of the *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ.* The *Gomphreneæ* (Fr., *gomphrénées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Amarantheæ* (subsequently a subsection of the *Achyrantheæ*); of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Amaranthideæ;* of Endlicher and others, a tribe of the *Amarantaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. globosa.** Fr., *amaranthine globuleuse, immortelle.* Ger., *gemeiner Kugelamarant, rothe Immortelle.* A species the herb of which is used in the East and West Indies as a pectoral. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. hispida.** Ger., *hackeriger Kugelamarant.* A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in mental diseases. The flowers have a strong, unpleasant odor. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. macrocephala.** Fr., *amaranthine à grosse tête.* Ger., *grossköpfiger Kugelamarant.* A species found in Brazil, where it is used like *G. officinalis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. officinalis.** Fr., *amaranthine officinelle.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Kugelamarant.* A species found in Brazil, where the root (Port. [*raiz*], *paratudo*) is considered a panacea, and is used in indigestion, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, intermittent fevers, and snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. polygonoides.** The *Telanthera polygonoides.* [B, 214, 309, 311 (α, 35).]—**G. procumbens.** Sp., *yerba del cáncer, amor seco.* A species of which the leaves are used in Mexico, in cataplasms and in decoction, as a vulnerary, and in cancerous ulcers. The root is employed as a tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. [B, 224 (α, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**G. prostata.** See *G. globosa.*—**G. sessilis.** The *Illecebrum sessile.* [α, 24.]—**G. vermiculata.** The *Iresine vermiculata.* [α, 24.]

GOMPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}m'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). Gr., γόμφος. Lit., a nail. See CLAVUS and GOMPHOS.

GOMUTI (Tamil), n. The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 19, 121, 185 (α, 24).]

GOMUTUS (Lat.), n. m. Go-mu^{2}t(mut)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The genus *Arenga.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. saccharifer.** The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GONACRATIA (Lat.), n's f. Go^{2}n-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(e)'a^3. From γονή, semen, and ἀκράτεια, incontinence. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

GONADS, n. pl. Gon'a^{2}dz. Of Lankester, the sexual organs of invertebrates; of Parker, the sexual glands of all living beings. An ovary is called a female gonad, and a spermary a male gonad. [J, 59, 89; "Proc. of the Austral. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1888, p. 339 (J).]

GONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gon(go^{2}n)'e(a^3-e^2). Gr., γοναί. Of Hippocrates, the genitals. [A, 322.]

GONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From γόνυ, the knee, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *gonagre.* Ger., *Kniegicht, Knieschmerz.* Gout in the knee. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

GONAKIE, n. In Africa, the gum of *Acacia Adansonii.* [A, 385; B, 19 (α, 24).]

GONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From γόνυ, the knee, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *gonalgie.* Ger., *Gonalgie.* Pain in the knee. [L, 41, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

GONANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ga'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γόνος, a product, and ἀγγεῖον, a receptacle. See GONOTHECA.

GONARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{3}r-thri(thre)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From γόνυ, the knee, and ἀρθρῖτις, arthritis. Fr., *gonarthrite.* Ger., *Kniegicht* (1st def.), *Kniegelenkentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Gout of the knee joint. 2. Inflammation of the knee joint. [E.]

GONARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{3}r-thro^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-throc'aces (-is).* From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Kniegelenkkrebs, Arthrokake des Kniegelenkes.* Fungous arthritis of the knee.

GONARTHROMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{3}rth'ro(ro^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-gi'tidos (-idis).* From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. An inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee. [α, 34.]

GONARTHROTOMY, n. Go^{2}n-a^{3}r-thro^{2}t'o-mi^2. From γόνυ, the knee, ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Gonarthrotomie.* The operation of cutting into the knee joint. [E.]

GONATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See GONALGIA.

GONATANCOS (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}s. Gen., *-anc'eos (-is).* See GONYANCON.

GONATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go^{2}n'a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es (-is).* See GONOCELE.

GONATOCERUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γόνυ, the knee, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *gonatocère.*

Having the antennæ geniculate. The *Gonatoceri* are a division of the *Rhyncophora* so characterized. [L, 41; "Am. Nat.," viii, p. 306 (*a*, 32).]

GONATOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γόνυ, the knee, and φορεῖν, to carry. Fr., *gonatophore*. In zoology, marked with angular lines. [L, 41.]

GONATOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'-i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). The *Hydropterides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONATORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *-rheum'atos* (*-atis*). See GONAGRA.

GONAURA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-a^4'(a^3-n')-ra^3. From γονή, semen, and αὖρα, an aura. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Samendunst*. See AURA *seminalis*.

GONÇALO ALVES (Port.), n. In Brazil, the *Astronium graveolens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GÖNCZ (Magyar), n. A place in the county of Abanj-Torna, Hungary, where there are mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GONDAGAPALA (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 71, 92 (*a*, 14).]

GONDOLE (Fr.), n. Go^{2}n^2-dol. From κόνδυ, a drinking-vessel. A vase having the form of an egg-cup, used for bathing the eyes. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**G. oculaire.** 1. See *G.* 2. An obsolete term for the scaphium oculare, or orbit. [F.]

GONE (Lat.), n. f. Gon(go^{2}n)'e(a). Gen., *gon'es*. Gr., γονή. 1. Offspring. 2. The semen. 3. The generative parts, especially the uterus. 4. Generation; childbirth; birth. [Hippocrates, Hesychius, Pindar (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

GONECYST, n. Go^{2}n'e^2-si^{2}st. See GONECYSTIS.

GONECYSTIC, adj. Go^{2}n-e^2-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *gonecysticus*. Fr., *gonécystique*. Ger., *das Samenbläschen betreffend*. Of or pertaining to the seminal vesicles. [L, 50.]

GONECYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-is*). From γονή, semen, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *gonécyste*. Ger., *Samenbläschen*. A seminal vesicle. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

GONECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From γονή, semen, and κύστις, a bag (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Samenbläschenentzündung*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles. [E.]

GONECYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}n^2'-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From γονή, semen, κύστις, a bag, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *gonécystoncus*. Ger., *Samenbläschengeschwulst*. Enlargement of a seminal vesicle. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONECYSTOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From γονή, semen, κύστις, a bag, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *gonécystopyose*. Ger., *Samenbläscheneiterung*. Suppuration of a seminal vesicle. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONENESS, n. Go^{2}n'ne^{2}s. A familiar term for a feeling of exhaustion, local or general.

GONEPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-e^2(a)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GONEPOIETIC.

GONEPOESIS (Lat.), **GONEPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Go^{2}n-e^2-(a)-po-e(a)'si^{2}s, -poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From γονή, semen, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *gonépoèse*. Ger., *Samenbereitung*. The elaboration of the semen. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

GONEPOETIC, GONEPOIETIC, adj's. Go^{2}n-e^{2}t-po-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *gonepoieticus*. Fr., *gonépoétique*. Ger., *samenmachend*. Of or pertaining to gonepoiesis. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

GONFLÉ (Fr.), adj. Go^{2}n^2-fla. Swollen.

GONFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Go^{2}n^{2}f'l-ma^{2}n^2. Swelling.

GONGKURA (Tel.), n. The *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GONGONHA (Port.), n. Go^{2}n-go^{2}n'ya^3. 1. The *Ilex paraguaiensis*. 2. In Brazil, the *Villarsia g.* [B, 71, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONGRONA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n^2-gro'na^3. Gr., γογγρώνη. 1. A ganglion, especially a goitre. 2. Of Knaur, a surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONGROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n^2-gro^{2}t(gro^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthi'seos* (*-oph'thisis*). From γόγγρος, an excrescence on trees, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *gongrophthisie*. Tubercular phthisis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONGROS (Lat.), **GONGRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Go^{2}n^2'gro^{2}s, -gru^{3}s(gru^{4}s). Gr., γόγγρος. Fr., *gongre*. 1. A roundish excrescence upon trees. 2. The conger eel. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONGYLANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n^2-gi^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ga'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γογγύλος, round, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. The spore-cases in mosses and other cryptogamous plants. [*a*, 35.]

GONGYLARY, adj. Go^{2}n'ji^{2}l-a-ri^2. From γογγύλος, round. Fr., *gongylaire*. Of or pertaining to gongyli. [A, 385.]

GONGYLE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n(go^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *gon'gyles*. Gr., γογγύλη. A round turnip, also any small round object; of Hippocrates, a small pill. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONGYLIDION (Lat.), **GONGYLION** (Lat.), **GONGYLIS** (Lat.), **GONGYLIUM** (Lat.), n's n., n., f., and n. Go^{2}n(go^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}l-(gu^{6}l)-i^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n, -ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)'i^2-o^{2}n, go^{2}n(go^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-i^{2}s, go^{2}n-(go^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γογγυλίδιον, γογγύλιον, γογγυλίς. See GONGYLE.

GONGYLOID, adj. Go^{2}n'ji^{2}l-oid. Lat., *gongylodes* (from γογγυλίς, a turnip, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of an irregular round form. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONGYLOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Go^{2}n(go^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a division of the *Florideæ*, containing *Algæ* (*Ceramieæ*, *Gigartineæ*, etc.) in which the spores are collected without order in a membranous mother-cell. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n(go^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γογγύλος, round. Fr., *gongyle*. Ger., *Keimkorn*, *Lagerkeim*. 1. One of the round, hard bodies found on different parts of a cotyledonous plant. According to some, they are true seeds, undeveloped from lack of fecundation; according to others, germs analogous to bulbils. 2. Of Willdenow, a spore of an *Alga*. [B, 119, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONIA (Lat.), n. f. Go'ni^2-a^3. Gr., γωνία. Ger., *Winkelchen*. A small bend. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONIC, adj. Go^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., γονικός. Lat., *gonicus*. Fr., *gonique*. Of or pertaining to generation or to the semen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONIDANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-i^{2}d-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ga'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *gonidium* (*q. v.*), and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A receptacle within which gonidia are produced. [B, 279.] Cf. GONANGEIUM.

GONIDIAL, adj. Go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *gonimicus*, *gonimos*. Fr., *g.*, *gonidié*. Ger., *gonimisch*, *brutzellig*. Of or pertaining to the gonidium. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GONIDIOPHORE, n. Go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-o-for. From *gonidium* (*q. v.*), and φορεῖν, to bear. The single hypha or aggregate of hyphal filaments on or in which gonidia are formed. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

GONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γονή, offspring. Fr., *gonidie*. Ger., *Gonidie*, *Brutzelle*. 1. In *Lichenes*, the algal element or green spherical cell in the thallus. 2. The conidium of *Fungi*. 3. Of Ehrenberg, the genus *Merismopœdia*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Hymenial gonidia.** Ger., *Hymenialgonidien*. Gonidia developed in the hymenium of thallophytes (*i. e.*, the fertile hyphæ which form a coherent layer on the surface of the fructification of *Fungi*). [B (*a*, 24).]—**Thallus g.** See *G.* (1st def.).

GONIMIC, adj. Go^{2}n-i^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *gonimicus*. See GONIDIAL.

GONIMOS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n'i^{2}m-o^{2}s. Gr., γόνιμος. 1. See GONIMOUS. 2. Critical; of days, odd (*i. e.*, when diseases reach their crisis). [Hippocrates (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).] 3. See GONIDIAL.

GONIMOUS, adj. Go^{2}n'i^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., γόνιμος. Lat., *gonimus*. Fr., *gonimeux*. Ger., *zeugungsfähig*. Capable of procreation, prolific. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONIOCATHETER (Lat.), n. m. Gon-i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)'-e^{2}t-u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From γωνία, an angle, and καθετήρ, a catheter. Of Carrière, an angular catheter. [E.]

GONIODES (Lat.), n. f. Gon-i^2-od'ez(as). Gr., γωνιώδης (from γωνία, an angle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of Kirby, a genus of pentameran *Coleoptera*. [L, 208 (*a*, 21).]

GONIOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n(gon)-i^2-o(o^3)-me(ma)'le(la). Gen., *-me'les* (*-œ*). From γωνία, an angle, and μήλη, a probe. Ger., *Kniesonde*. An angular probe or sound. [E.]

GONIOMETER, n. Gon-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *goniometrum* (from γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *goniomètre*. Ger., *Winkelmesser*. An apparatus for measuring angles; especially one for measuring the angles of crystals. [K.]—**Ankylosis g.** A g. consisting of two hinged pieces having a graduated arc by which any angle can be measured; used for determining the angle of ankylosis. [*a*, 34.]—**Articular g.** An instrument devised by M. J. Roberts for measuring angular deformities. ["Med. Record," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]—**Broca's g.** A graduated square with a sliding graduated bar on the long arm, that is parallel to the short arm; both the latter and the sliding bar have screws to fasten them to the auditory canals. Placed perpendicularly to the flat surface of the short arm at the angle is a quadrant, and hinged to the long arm at the angle is a graduated bar with a movable bar at right angles to its axis, used for measuring cranial angles. [*a*, 34.]—**Facial g. of Broca.** Fr., *goniomètre faciale*. Ger., *Gesichtswinkelmesser*. This consists of two pieces; one a metal band 50 ctm. long, 7 mm. wide, and 0·5 mm. thick, with a perpendicular point near each free extremity and in the centre on one face, while from the centre of the opposite face projects a vertical rod 6 ctm. long supporting a graduated arc. The second piece (indicator) is a metal rod with a handle, the free extremity of the rod being fastened to the centre of a needle that is placed at right angles, a second needle, exactly equal in length to the former, sliding along the rod. The indicator may be made with an oblique needle at the extremity. The first piece is placed with the points at the nasal septum and each ear, and the movable rod of the indicator on the bregma, and the index records the facial angle on the arc. ["Bull. de la soc. d'anthrop.," 1874, p. 358 (*a*, 34).]—**Facial g. of Jacquart.** A modification of Morton's g., the horizontal bars being provided with screws so that the instrument may be leveled, the perpendicular bars being attached at the top, and the quadrant being differently arranged. ["Mém. de la soc. de biol.," 1857, p. 57 (*a*, 34).]—**Flexible g.** Of Broca, two slender pieces of metal, 18 ctm. long and 4 mm. wide, fastened together by a pivot 6 ctm. from their extremities. They may be immobilized by a nut and screw. [*a*, 34.]—**Hand g.** An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals, consisting of two rules which are made to coincide with the planes of two adjacent faces the angle between which is measured by a graduated circle. [B, 3.]—**Harmand's g.** A graduated square on the long arm of which is a slide marked as a quadrant on the broad side; on the narrow side of the slide is a hinged arm that also projects as an index for the quadrant. The free extremity of the arm is graduated and a plumb swings from it at right angles to the long arm of the square, and two rods project from it for taking the length of the facial line and facial angle. [*a*, 34.]—**Morton's g.** An instrument consisting of two thin lateral bars attached at right angles to a sliding bar,

the lateral bars having projections on their internal faces to fit into the auditory canals. Attached perpendicularly near the angle of one of the lateral bars is a graduated metal quadrant that passes through an upright hinged bar perpendicular to the sliding bar. Parallel with the hinged bar, and attached to the same surface of the sliding bar, is a second bar that slides so as to fit over the nasal bones; passing at right angles across this bar is a small transverse sliding bar from the upper portion of the hinged bar. [Morton (α, 34).]—**Occipital g.** Of Broca, a metal arc attached to a quadrant, the former sufficiently large to include in its concavity the base of the skull and the face; the anterior end of the arc holds a stylet that rests on the nasal bones; the occipital end of the arc is bent at right angles, forming a needle that is the index of the quadrant attached at the occipital extremity. ["Bull. de la soc. d'anthrop.," 1872, vol. vii, p. 649 (α, 34).]—**Parietal g. of Quatrefages.** An instrument shaped like a pair of compasses, each branch being hinged. Across the upper portion of one branch is a protractor having parallel graduated arms extending from the centre across the opposite branch. ["Compt. rend. de l'assoc. franç. pour l'avancem. de sci.," 1873, p. 735 (α, 34).]—**Reflecting g.** Ger., *Reflexionsg'.* An instrument for measuring the angle between two faces of a crystal by determining the angle through which the latter has to be revolved in order that the image of an object reflected from the two faces may be made to occupy the same place. [B, 3.]—**Topinard's g.** Fr., *goniomètre facial médian de Topinard.* A slight modification of the facial g. of Broca. [α, 34.]

GONIOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Go-ne-o-me^{2}tr'. See GONIOMETER.—**G. auriculaire.** See *Broca's* GONIOMETER.—**G. d'inclinaison.** Of Broca, a metallic rod 35 ctm. long terminating in a cone at one extremity and attached by a pivot to a perpendicular rod 22 ctm. long. It is used in connection with the trigonometric square of Broca. ["Bull. de la soc. d'anthrop.," 1880, iii, p. 133 (α, 34).]

GONIOMETRY, n. Gon-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *goniométrie.* Ger., *Winkelmessung.* The measurement of angles.

GONION (Lat.), n. n. Gon'i^2-o^{2}n. The region of the angle of the lower jaw. [L, 149.]

GONIOPHYTE. Go^{2}n-i'o-fit. See GONOOPHYTE.

GONIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gon-i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., γωνίωσις. Of Archigenes, the flagging pulse of exhaustion. [Galen (A, 325).]

GONIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gon-i^2-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-sto'matos (-sto'matis).* From γωνία, an angle, and στόμα, the mouth. Of Swains, a genus of molluscs. [A, 316 (α, 35).]

GONIOSTOMATUS (Lat.), **GONIOSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Gon-i^2-o(o^3)-sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}s'to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *goniostome.* Having an angle in the circumference of the oral aperture. The *Goniostomata* are a group of gasteropodous molluscs so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

GONIO-ZYGOMATIC, adj. Gon''i^2-o-zi-go-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see GONION and ZYGOMA. Fr., *gonio-zygomatique.* Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma.

GONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From γόνυ, the knee (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kniegelenksentzündung.* Inflammation of the knee joint.

GONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Müller, a genus of *Algæ* of the *Volvocineæ.* They are included by Bütschli in the *Protozoa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. pectorale.** A species with sixteen greenish pellucid oval molecules disposed in a quadrangular manner within the membrane. [B, 310 (α, 35).]

GONNEAU (Fr.), n. Go-no. See AQUILEGIA *vulgaris.*

GÖNNINGEN (Ger.), n. Gu^{6}n'ni^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the Black Forest, Germany, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

GONOBLASTEM (Ger.), n. Go^{2}n'o-bla^{2}st-am''. See *Germinal* CELL.

GONOBLASTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γόνος, offspring, and βλαστός, a sprout. A process of the body wall which in many *Hydrozoa* supports a gonophore. [L, 147.]

GONOBOLIA (Lat.), **GONOBOLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-bol(bo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3, -bo^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From γονή, semen, and βολή, a throw. Fr., *gonobolie, gonobolisme.* Ger., *Ausspritzung des Samens.* Ejaculation of the semen; of Ploucquet and others, a diurnal pollution. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GONOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From γόνυ, the knee, and κακός, evil. Ger., *Kniegliedschwamm.* Fungous arthritis of the knee. [E.]

GONOCALYCINE, adj. Go^{2}n-o-ka^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Pertaining to a gonocalyx. [L.]

GONOCALYX (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o^{2}k'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *-cal'ycis.* From γόνος, offspring, and κάλυξ, a seed-vessel. The bell-shaped expansion of a phanerocedonic gonophore. [L, 147.]

GONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go^{2}n'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From γονή, semen (1st and 2d def's), or γόνυ, the knee (3d def.), and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *gonocèle.* Ger., *Samenbruch* (1st and 2d def's). 1. See SPERMATOCELE. 2. A swelling of the testicles and the spermatic cord ascribed to retention of the semen. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 3. Swelling of the knee, as from hydrarthrosis. [A, 385.]

GONOCHEME (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n o(o^3)-ke(ch^{2}a)'me(ma); in Eng., go^{2}n'o-kem. Gen., *-chem'es.* From γόνος, generation, and χήμη, yawning. A generative bud or planoblast resembling a gymnophthalmic medusa, and producing generative elements directly. [Allman (α, 27).]

GONOCHORISIS (Lat.), **GONOCHORISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}or)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -ko^{2}r(ch^{2}or)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-is'eos (-is), -is'mi.* From γόνος, progeny, and χώρισις or χωρισμός, separation. Fr., *gonochorise, gonochorisme.* Ger., *Gonochorismus.* Lit., a separation of the sexes; in botany, the production or existence of that state in which the individual plant is unisexual; in biology, the process by which an hermaphroditic type develops into the sexual; in embryology, the conversion of the early and apparently hermaphroditic sexual organs into those proper to one sex. [A, 316, 385, 521, 526; B, 121 (α, 24); L.]

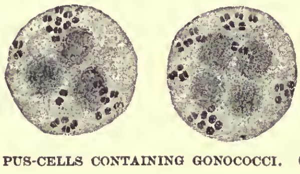
GONOCHORISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}or)-i^{2}st'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γόνος, offspring, and χωριστός, separate. An individual of one sex, as opposed to an hermaphrodite. [L, 146.]

GONOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From γόνος, semen, and κόκκος, a kernel. Of Neisser, a micrococcus found



SECTION THROUGH THE UPPER EYELID SHOWING INVASION OF THE EPITHELIUM BY GONOCOCCI. FROM A CASE OF GONORRHŒAL CONJUNCTIVITIS IN THE INFANT. (AFTER DR. E. BUMM.)

in gonorrhœal discharges, supposed by him to be the specific agent in producing the disease. [W. T. Belfield, "Chicago Med. Jour.



GONORRHŒAL PUS-CELLS CONTAINING GONOCOCCI. (AFTER PEYER.)

and Exam."; "Med. Record," Sept. 23, 1882, p. 359; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 3, p. 60; G.]

GONOCYSTIC, adj. Go^{2}n-o-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. See GONECYSTIC, and for other words in *Gono-,* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Gone-* or *Gony-.*

GONOCYTE, n. Go^{2}n'o-sit. From γόνος, seed, and κύτος, a cell. Of Van Beneden, the ovum containing only a female pronucleus, the male part having been expelled as the extrusion-globules. ["Arch. de biologie," 1883 (J).]—**Male g.** Of Van Beneden, a spermatozooid which is supposed to have lost the female part of its nucleus in the course of its development. ["Arch. de biologie," 1883; "Bull. de l'acad. roy. belg.," 1884, p. 312 (J).]

GONODES (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-od'ez(as). See GONOID.

GONODISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-di^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γόνος, offspring, and δίσκος, a disc. See DISCUS *proligerus.*

GONOGEONA (Hebr.), n. The *Atropa mandragora.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GONO-GOGO, n. Fr., *gonogone.* 1. In the Philippine Islands, the *Myristica spuria.* 2. The genus *Goodyera.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24); B, 38 (α, 14).]

GONOID, adj. Go^{2}n'oid. Gr., γονώδης. Lat., *gonodes, gonoides.* Fr., *gonoïde.* Semen-like. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

GONOLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GONOLOBUS.—**G. hirsutum.** See GONOLOBUS *obliquus.*

GONOLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n(gon)-o^{2}l'o^{2}b-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γωνία, an angle, and λοβός, a pod. Fr., *gonolobe, g.* A large genus of American twining or trailing herbs or shrubs, typical of the *Gonolobœ* or *Gonolobeœ,* which are a tribe or division of the *Asclepiadaceœ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 215 (α, 24).]—**G. à feuilles épaisses** (Fr.). See *G. macrophyllus.*—**G. baldwinianus.** A species akin to *G. carolinensis,* growing in Georgia, Alabama, and westward to Arkansas. By some it has been referred to *G. hirsutus.* [B, 215.]—**G. carolinensis.** 1. Of R. Brown, a species growing in the southern United States; its juice is said to be poisonous, and to have been used by the Indians as an arrow-poison. 2. Of Nuttall, the *G. baldwinianus.* [B, 173, 215.]—**G. condurango, G. cundurango.** See CONDURANGO *blanco.*—**G. discolor.** See *G. obliquus.*—**G. hirsutus.** 1. Of Michaux, a species growing throughout the central and southern United States, resembling *G. obliquus.* 2. Of Sweet, see *G. carolinensis* (1st def.). 3. Of Nuttall, see *G. obliquus.*—**G. lævis.** A smooth-leaved species growing in the southern United States. A broad-leaved variety, *G. lævis,* var. *macrophyllus,* furnishes an acid, milky juice, said to be used as an arrow-poison by the Indians. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); B, 215.]—**G. macrophyllus.** 1. Of Chapman, the *G. suberosus.* 2. Of Michaux, the *G. lævis,* var. *macrophyllus.* 3. Of Decaisne, a species in great part referable to *G. obliquus.* 4. Of Elliott, the *G. baldwinianus.* [B, 215.]—**G. Nuttallii.** The *G. lævis,* var. *macrophyllus.* [B, 215.]—**G. obliquus.** A species growing in the central United States. The acrid juice is purgative and emetic. [B, 180 (α, 24); B, 215.]—**G. prostratus, G. pubiflorus.** A procumbent species growing in the sand-hills of Georgia. [B, 34 (α, 24); B, 215.]—**G. suberosus.** A species growing in both North and South America, akin to *G. lævis.* [B, 71 (α, 14); B, 215.]—**G. tetragonus.** A spe-

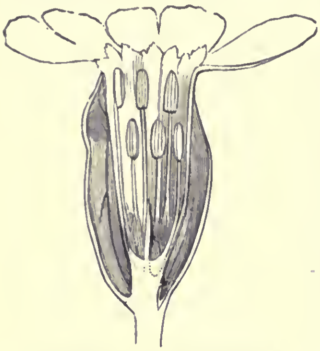
cies growing in South America, furnishing the condurango de paloma. [Ruschenberger (*a*, 24).]—**G. tiliæfolius, G. viridiflorus.** The *G. lævis*, var. *macrophyllus*. [B.]

GONONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Gon(go^{2}n)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GONYONCUS.

GONO-NEPHROTOM (Ger.), **GONO-NÉPHROTOME** (Fr.), n's. Go-no-na-fro-tom', -tom. Of Rückert, the ventral part of the primitive mesoblastic segments in the embryo, especially of elasmobranchs, which give rise to the genito-urinary organs. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., anat. Abth.," 1888, p. 272 (J).]

GONOOPHYTE, n. Go^{2}n-o'o-fit. Lat., *gonoophytum* (from γωνία, an angle, and φυτόν, a plant). Of Necker, a plant having angular fruit. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

GONOPHORE [Allman], n. Go^{2}n'o-for. Lat., *gonophorum* (from γόνος, offspring, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Brutträger* (1st def.), *Befruchtungsträger* (2d def.). 1. In the *Hydrozoa*, a bud or sac-like offshoot from the outer wall of the body, which contains the generative elements, which may be free or attached to the parent organism. As originally used by Allman, the term was restricted to the zooid, which immediately produced the generative elements. [A, 12; L, 121, 147.] See also MEDUSOID. 2. In botany, a stalk or stripe supporting and elevating the sexual organs, as in the anonads. [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Adelocodonic g.** A g. (1st def.) which consists of a closed sac, from the roof of which is suspended the manubrium, from which radiate tubes that extend into the walls of the sac. [L, 121, 147, 353.]—**Medusoid g.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**Phanerocodonic g.** A g. (1st def.) which consists of a bell-shaped process of the body wall, in the centre of which is suspended the manubrium. [L, 121, 147, 353.]



A GONOPHORE. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

GONOPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From γόνυ, the knee, and φύσημα, inflation. Distension of the knee joint. [A, 322.]

GONOPLASM, n. Go^{2}n'o-pla^{2}z'm. From γόνος, offspring, and πλάσμα, formed matter. In the *Peronosporeæ*, a portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium, which passes through the fertilization-tube and coalesces with the oosphere. [B, 279.] Cf. PERIPLASM.

GONOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Go^{2}n-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From γόνος, offspring, and πούς, the foot. The modified first pair of abdominal appendages of the male lobster, shrimp, and crab. [L, 206 (*a*, 27).]

GONOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-po-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See GONEPOIESIS.

GONOPOETIC, GONOPOIETIC, adj's. Go^{2}n-o-po-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See GONEPOIETIC.

GONOPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-pe'(po^2-a')-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GONEPOIETIC. The *gonopœa* are remedies alleged to increase the formation of semen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Go^{2}n-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From γόνυ, the knee, and πτέρις, a kind of fern. Fr., *gonoptérides*. Ger., *Gliederfarren*. Of Willdenow, an order of cryptogams, consisting of the genus *Equisetum*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. GONYOPTERIDES.

GONOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n(gon)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γωνία, an angle, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *gonoptère*. Having the elytra prolonged in angles to the lateral border of their base. [L, 180.]

GONORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Go-nor-ra. See GONORRHŒA.—**G. bâtarde.** See BALANITIS (2d def.).—**G. bénigne.** See *Benignant* GONORRHŒA.

GONORRHÉIDE (Fr.), n. Go-nor-ra-ed. Of Landouzy, any cutaneous exanthem occurring as a result of gonorrhœa. The g's are supposed to bear the same relation to gonorrhœa that the syphilides bear to syphilis, the arthritides to arthritism, etc., and are said to include scarlatiniform or rubeoliform eruptions, eruptions having the character of polymorphous erythema, and purpuric eruptions. [G. Ballet, "Rev. de méd.," June, 1885, p. 509 (G).]

GONORRHÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Go-nor-ra-ek. See GONORRHŒAL.

GONORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *-rheum'atos* (*-atis*). See GONORRHŒA.

GONORRHO-BLEPHARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n''o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From γονόῤῥοια (see GONORRHŒA), βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Augenlidertripper*. See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA and *Gonorrhœal* CONJUNCTIVITIS.

GONORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., γονόῤῥοια (from γόνος, semen, and ῥεῖν, to flow, because it was formerly supposed that the discharge characteristic of the disease was seminal). Fr., *gonorrhée, chaude-pisse, blennorrhagie*. Ger., *Gonorrhöe, Tripper, unreiner Fluss, französische Krankheit*. It., *gonorrea, scolo*. Sp., *gonorrea, purgación*. The disease commonly called clap; an acute contagious inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially that of the urethra or the vagina, held by some to be specific and to depend on the invasion of a micro-organism (see GONOCOCCUS *of Neisser*), by others to be non-specific. The disease in the male is characterized by a more or less copious mucopurulent discharge, with pain on urination, painful erections, and chordee. It is sometimes complicated with epididymitis or cystitis. In its chronic form (gleet) it is prone to give rise to urethral stricture. In the female, the symptoms in the acute stage are usually less severe, but the remote sequelæ, extending to the oviducts, are quite as serious. A form of rheumatism (see *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM) sometimes results from g. [G.]—**Abortive g.** Urethritis of transitory duration. [G.]—**Benignant g., Benign g.** Lat., *g. benigna*. Fr., *gonorrhée bénigne*. 1. An old term for leucorrhœa. 2. See *Non-virulent g.*—**Catarrhal g.** See *Pseudo-g.*—**Chronic g.** Lat., *g. chronica*. See GLEET.—**External g.** Lat., *g. externa*. G. affecting the para-urethral follicles and glands in the male, and corresponding to the gonorrhœal inflammation of the accessory glands (more particularly the glands of Bartholin) in the female genitals. [G.]—**G. balani.** See *Gonorrhœal* BALANITIS.—**G. benigna.** See *Benignant g.*—**G. chordata.** See CHORDEE.—**G. chronica.** See GLEET.—**G. contagiosa.** See *G.*—**G. cordata.** See CHORDEE.—**G. dormientium.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**G. externa.** See *External g.*—**G. fœminarum.** G. in women.—**G. francigena.** Of Paracelsus, g. [Proksch, "Med.-Chir. Ctr.-Bl.," June 9, 1882, p. 265.]—**G. impura.** See *Virulent g.*—**G. insontium.** G. contracted innocently. [Aubert, "Lyon méd.," Oct. 26, 1884; "Ann. d. mal. d. org. gén.-ur.," Jan., 1885, p. 44.]—**G. laxorum, G. libidinosa.** A transient mucous discharge from the urethra excited by libidinous thoughts. [G.]—**G. longa.** See GLEET.—**G. maligna.** See *Virulent g.*—**G. marium.** G. in men.—**G. mucosa.** See GLEET.—**G. muliebris.** See *G. fœminarum.*—**G. præputialis.** Gonorrhœal inflammation affecting the prepuce. [G.]—**G. pura.** See *Non-virulent g.*—**G. sicca.** A urethritis attended with sensations of pain, heat, etc., without discharge. [G.]—**G. spuria.** See BALANITIS.—**G.-syphilis.** See under SYPHILIS.—**G. syphilitica.** See GONORRHOSYPHILIS.—**G. venerea.** See *Virulent g.*—**G. vera.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**G. virulenta.** See *Virulent g.*—**G. vulvæ.** G. of the vulva.—**Irritative g.** See *Non-virulent g.*—**Latent g.** Fr., *gonorrhée latente*. Ger., *latente Gonorrhöe*. Of E. Noeggerath, that state of a person who has had g. in which, while there are none of the signs of ordinary g., an infectious principle still lurks in the genital passages, so that the person is capable of infecting one of the opposite sex and is subject to attacks of the various sequelæ of g. This doctrine is founded on the proposition that g. "persists for life in certain sections of the organs of generation." Latent g. is held to cause barrenness and, in women, various inflammatory affections of the pelvic organs. ["Trans. of the Am. Gyn. Soc.," i, 1876, p. 268.]—**Non-malignant g., Non-virulent g.** Lat., *g. pura*. Fr., *uréthrorrhée, échauffement, échauffure*. A disease closely resembling g. but not arising from contact with gonorrhœal virus and usually attended with less severe inflammation. [G.]—**Pseudo-g.** Ger., *pseudo-gonorrhöische Urethritis, nicht-virulenter Harnröhrenkatarrh*. Urethritis due to infection with morbid vaginal secretions not gonorrhœal, *i. e.*, not containing gonococci. [G.]—**Subacute g.** Simple urethritis or a mild form of g. [G.]—**Uterine g.** G. of the uterus.—**Virulent g.** Lat., *g. virulenta, g. maligna*. Fr., *gonorrhée virulente*. 1. An old term for g. 2. A severe and highly contagious form of g. regarded as arising only by contact with a peculiar venereal (*i. e.*, gonorrhœal) virus. [G.] Cf. *Non-virulent g.*

GONORRHŒAL, GONORRHOIC, adj's. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'a^{2}l, -ro'i^{2}k. Gr., γονόῤῥοιος. Lat., *gonorrhoicus, blennorrhagicus*. Fr., *gonorrhéal, gonorrhéique, blennorrhagique*. Ger., *gonorrhoïsch, tripperartig*. It., *blennorragico, gonorroico, gonorreico*. Sp., *gonorréico*. Pertaining to gonorrhœa. [G.]

GONORRHOPROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-pro^{2}s-ta^{3}t(ta^{2}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GONORRHŒA and PROSTATITIS. Prostatitis resulting from gonorrhœa. [G.]

GONORRHORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-ro^{2}r-ki(ch^{2}e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see GONORRHŒA and ORCHITIS. Ger., *Tripperhodenentzündung*. Orchitis caused by gonorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONORRHORRHINORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}r-ro^{2}r-ri^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see GONORRHŒA and RHINORRHŒA. Ger., *Trippernasenfluss*. Gonorrhœal rhinorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONORRHOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-or-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)'-il-i^{2}s. Gen., *-syph'ilis*. For deriv., see GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS. Ger., *syphilitischer Tripper*. Syphilis acquired through the medium of a urethral or vaginal discharge in the person of an individual suffering from secondary syphilis. [A. Morgan, "Med. Press and Circ.," Jan. 17, 1872 (G).]

GONOS (Lat.), n. m. Gon(go^{2}n)'o^{2}s. Gr., γόνος. 1. See GONE. 2. Of Hippocrates, the penis. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

GONOS (Lat.), n. m. Gon'o^{2}s. Gr., γῶνος. See GONIA.

GONOSAC, n. Go^{2}n'o-sa^{2}k. From γόνος, offspring, and *sac* (*q. v.*). The cavity of a gonotheca. [L.]

GONOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)-e^2-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go^{2}n-o^{2}sk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From γονή, semen, ὄσχεος, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *gonoschéocele*. Ger., *Samengefässbruch*. See SPERMATOCELE.

GONOSOME [Allman], n. Go^{2}n'o-som. From γόνος, offspring, and σῶμα, a body. A collective term for "the entire assemblage of the reproductive zooids" of a hydrozoon. [L, 147.] Cf. TROPHOSOME.

GONOSPERMATUS (Lat.), **GONOSPERMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Go^{2}n(gon)-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γωνία, an angle, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *gonosperme*. Having angular seeds. [L, 180.]

GONOSPHERE, n. Go^{2}n'o-sfer. From *γόνος*, offspring, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *gonosphérie.* See SPORANGEIUM.

GONOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-strom'a^3. Gen., *-strom'atos (-atis).* From *γόνος*, offspring, and *στρῶμα*, a layer. Fr., *gonostrome.* Ger., *Keimschicht.* The germinal layer of the mammalian ovule. [A, 322.]

GONOSTROMATODISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-strom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see GONOSTROMA and DISCUS. See DISCUS *proligerus.*

GONOSTROMATOSORE, n. Go^{2}n-o-strom'a^{2}t-o-sore. Lat., *gonostromatosorus* (from *γόνος*, offspring, *στρῶμα*, a layer, and *σωρός*, a heap). Fr., *gonostromatosore.* Ger., *Keimschichthügel.* The cumulus (see under DISCUS *proligerus*). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONOSTROME, n. Go^{2}n'o-strom. See GONOSTROMA.

GONOSTROMODISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-strom-o(o^3)-di^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISCUS *proligerus.*

GONOSTROMOSORUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-strom-o(o^3)-so'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See GONOSTROMATOSORE.

GONOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From *γόνος*, offspring, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *gonothèque.* A chitinous receptacle in which gonophores are contained. [L, 147.]

GONOTI CHAHA (Mah.), n. The *Andropogon citratus.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GONOTOM (Ger.), n. Go-no-tom'. Of Van Wyhe, one of the series of segments in the embryo into which it is assumed the sexual glands (ovary and testis) are divided. ["Arch. f. Mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 466 (J).]

GONOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *γόνος*, offspring, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Ger., *Brutnest.* A hollow space in the bark of trees, receiving an accumulation of breeding spores of lichens, appearing even after being filled, as a slight depression on the upper layer of the bark. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

GONOWITZ, n. A place in the province of Styria, Austria, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GONOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-o(o^3)-ze(za)'mi^2-a^3. From *γονή*, semen, and *ζημία*, loss. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

GONSURONG (Hind.), n. In Goa, the *Croton oblongifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

GONTENBAD (Ger.), n. Go^{3}nt'e^{2}n-ba^{2}d. A place in the canton of Appenzell-Innerrhoden, Switzerland, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and alkaline springs, and a milk-cure establishment. [L, 30, 49, 57, 87, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GONTENSCHWYL (Ger.), n. Go^{3}nt'e^{2}n-shwu^{6}l. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GONTUA, n. In India, the *Barleria prionotis.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONU (Lat.), n. n. Gon(go^{2}n)'u^2(u^4). Gr., *γόνυ.* See GENU.

GONU, n. In Brazil, the *Wilbrandia hibiscoides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONUAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-u^2(u^4)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See GONAGRA.

GONUS (Lat.), n. m. Gon(go^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *γόνος.* The genus *Brucea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GONY (Lat.), n. n. Gon(go^{2}n)'i^2(u^6). Gen., *gon'yos (-atos).* Gr., *γόνυ.* See GENU.

GONYAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i(u^6)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See GONAGRA.

GONYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See GONALGIA.

GONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *-ancon'os (-is).* Gr., *γονυαγκών* (from *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἀγκών*, a bend). 1. The bend of the knee. [A, 387.] 2. A morbid curvature or contracture of the knee. [E.]

GONYBATIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-i(e)'a^3. From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *βαίνειν*, to go. Ger., *Knierutschen.* The process of walking on the knees. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

GONYCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i(u^6)-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-camps'eos (-is).* From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *κάμψις*, a curvature. See GONYANCON (2d def.).

GONYCLINES (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)'li^{2}n-ez(as). Gen., *-clin'eos (-yc'linis).* Gr., *γονυκλινής* (from *γόνυ*, the knee, and *κλίνειν*, the bend). Having the knees bent habitually. [A. 387.]

GONYCROTUS (Lat.), adj. Go^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)'ro^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *γονύκροτος* (from *γόνυ*, the knee, and *κροτεῖν*, to strike). Knock-kneed. [E.]

GONYDEAL, adj. Go^{2}n-i^{2}d'e-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the mandibular symphysis. [L, 343.]

GONYECTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}k-ti^{2}p(tu^{6}p)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἐκτυποῦν*, to make prominent. Fr., *gonyectypose.* Ger., *Auswärtsbeugung des Knies.* See GENU *varum.*

GONYOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *camp'seos (-is).* See GONYANCON (2d def.).

GONYOCELE (Lat.), **GONYONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., go^{2}n'i^2-o-sel; -o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-cel'es, -on'ci.* From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *κήλη* or *ὀγκός*, a tumor. Ger., *Kniegeschwalst.* A tumor of the knee. [E.]

GONYOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez-(e^{2}s). From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *πτερίς*, a kind of fern. Fr., *gonyoptérides.* Of Bartling, a group of vascular cryptogams, comprising the *Characeæ* and *Equisetaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GONYORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *-rheum'atos (-atis).* See GONAGRA.

GONYS, n. Gon'i^{2}s. Properly speaking, the protuberance formed by the union of the rami of the mandible of birds; as used most commonly, the "keel" formed by the line of union passing from the g. to the tip of the mandible. [L, 221, 343.]

GONYTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-til(tu^{6}l)'e(a). Gen., *-es.* From *γόνυ*, the knee, and *τύλη*, a protuberance. Ger., *Knieschwiele.* A protuberant induration of the skin over the knee. [A, 322.]

GONZALY, n. In India, asafœtida. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOOA (Beng.), n. The *Areca catechu.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOBER, n. Gub'u^{5}r. See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*

GOODE, n. Gu^{4}d. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOODENIA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{4}d-en'e^2-a^3. Fr., *goodénie.* The typical genus of the *Goodeniaceæ* (Fr., *goodéniacées*), which are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Campanarieæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Campanales*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Campanulinæ.* The *goodenal alliance* (Lat., *Goodenales*, *nixus goodenalis*) of Lindley is an alliance of the *Epigynæ.* The *Goodenieæ* (Fr., *goodéniées*) are: Of Dumortier and others, a tribe of the *Goodeniaceæ*; of G. Don and others, a tribe of the *Goodenoviæ* (or *Goodeniaceæ*); of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Stylidiariæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GOOD (KING) HARRY (or **HENRY**), n. Gu^{4}d-ki^{2}n^2-ha^{2}r'i^2, -he^{2}n'ri^2. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GOODYERA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{4}d-yer'a^3. Fr., *goodyère.* Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids of the *Neottiæ.* The *Goodyeraceæ* of Klotsch are a division of terrestrial orchids of the *Neottieæ.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (*a*, 14); B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pubescens.** Adder's-violet, scrofula-leaf (or -weed), net-leaf (or rattlesnake) plantain; a North American species with leaves mottled with white and dark-green. [B, 34, 42, 275 (*a*, 35).]

GOOGOL, n. See GOOGUL.

GOOGOOLA (Tel.), n. 1. The *Boswellia glabra.* 2. The *Balsamodendron agallocha.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14), 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOGUL, n. 1. In India, the *Balsamodendron agallocha*, or its resin. 2. In Beloochistan, the *Balsamodendron mukul.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14), 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOILA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Vitis latifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOL, n. Gul. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOOL (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLAB (Hind.), n. The *Rosa damascena.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-jamun.** The *Jambosa vulgaris.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLD, n. Guld. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOOLER (Hind.), n. The *Ficus racemosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLI-TURAH (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Poinciana pulcherrima.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLUNCHA (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLS, n. Gulz. The *Calendula officinalis*, *Caltha palustris*, and other varieties of marigold. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOOLWAIL (Bomb.), n. See GULANCHA.

GOOMADI (Tel.), n. The *Gmelina parviflora.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOMALA, n. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOOMPANY, n. In India, the *Odina wodier.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GOONCH (Hind.), n. The seed of *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOOND (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cordia angustifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOONBEY-DUSTER (Pers.), n. Castoreum. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]

GOONJ, n. See GOONCH.

GOONTAGHELERIJEROO (Tel.), n. The *Eclipta prostrata.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOONTCH, n. See GOONCH.

GOORDAL-SHIM (Beng.), n. The *Lablab vulgaris.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOORGOORA, n. In India, the *Reptonia buxifolia.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOORIE GHENZA (Tel.), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOORI-SHYORA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Ficus rubescens.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOR-KAMAI (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Solanum indicum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOR-KHA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOORKHI-KUCHOO (Hind.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOORJA-BABULA (Hind.), n. The *Acacia farnesiana.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOOSE, n. Gus. Pl., *geese.* 1. A bird of the genus *Anser.* The fat of the domestic g. is used as a household remedy (see ADEPS *anseris*). 2. The *Orchis morio.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-and-goslings.**

The catkins of willows, especially of *Salix caprea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**G'berry.** See the major list.—**G'bill, G.-bill.** 1. The *Galium aparine.* 2. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**G'chite.** The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G. flops.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-foot.** See the major list.—**G.-gob, G.-gobs, G.-gog.** The ripe fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-grass.** See the major list.—**G.-grease.** See ADEPS *anseris.*—**G.-nest.** The *Neottia nidus-avis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**G'share, G'shareth.** The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**G.-tongue.** The *Galium aparine* and the *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-withy.** The *Salix caprea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOOSEBERRY, n. Guz'be^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *groseille* (1st and 2d def's). 1. The *Ribes uva crispa*, or its fruit. 2. At Saint-Croix, the *Phyllanthus emblica.* [A, 248 (a, 17); B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**American g.** Fr., *groseiltier d'Amérique* (2d def.). 1. The *Heterotrichum patens.* 2. The *Pereskia aculeata.* [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**Barbadoes g.** The *Pereskia aculeata.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black g.** The *Ribes nigrum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Bristly g.** The *Ribes setosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cape g.** The *Physalis edulis (peruviana).* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Country g.** The *Phyllanthus disticha.* [B, 172 (a, 24).] —**Fuchsia-flowered g.** The *Ribes speciosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-fool.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**G.-pie.** The *Epilobium hirsutum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Hill g. of India.** The *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-spined g.** The *Ribes macracanthum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Malabar g.** The *Melastoma malabathrica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Otaheite g.** The *Phyllanthus disticha.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red g.** The *Ribes rubrum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Syrian g.** The *Ribes orientale.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Vancouver's Island g.** The *Ribes subvestitum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**West Indian g.** See *American g.*

GOOSE-FOOT, n. Gus'fu^{4}t. The genus *Chenopodium*, especially the *Chenopodium rubrum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Angular-leaved g.-f.** See CHENOPODIUM *folio triangulo.*—**Broom-g.-f.** The *Kochia scoparia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cut-leaved g.-f.** The *Chenopodium botrys.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**G.-f. family.** The *Chenopodiaceæ.* [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Green blite g.-f.** The *Chenopodium viride.* [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Maple-leaved g.-f.** The *Chenopodium hybridum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mexican g.-f.** The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nettle-leaved g.-f.** The *Chenopodium murale.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oak-leaved g.-f.** The *Chenopodium glaucum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Perennial g.-f.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple g.-f.** The *Chenopodium atriplex.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-side g.-f.** The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Smooth-seeded g.-f.** The *Chenopodium botrys*, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, and some other species of *Chenopodium.* [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Stinking g.-f.** See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria.*—**Upright g.-f.** The *Chenopodium urbicum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Worm g.-f.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*

GOOSE-GRASS, n. Gus'gra^{3}s. The *Galium aparine*, the *Potentilla anserina*, the *Bromus mollis*, and the *Carex hirta.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Great g.-g.** The *Asperugo procumbens.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.-g.** The *Galium verum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOOSEY-GANDER, n. Gus''i^2-ga^{2}nd'u^{5}r. The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOOTEE (Hind.), n. In Goa, the root of *Smilax ovalifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]

GOOUY, n. In Nubia, the *Acacia nilotica.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

GOOVAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Areca catechu.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOOWA, n. The seed of *Areca catechu.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

GOOYA-BABULA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Acacia farnesiana.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GOOZGULA, GOOZUL, n's. See under BALSAMODENDRON *agallocha.*

GOPICHAÑDANA (Bomb.), n. Powdered aluminium silicate. Made into a paste with rose-water, it is applied to inflamed boils, and to the forehead in cephalalgia. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GOPIMULAMA SUGAÑDHI (Sanscr.), n. The *Hemidesmus indicus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GÖPPINGEN (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}p'pi^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the Donau district, Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring containing magnesium bicarbonate. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

GORÄDSCHEWODSK, n. A place in the Russian Caucasus, where there are thermal saline and alkaline springs, containing also naphtha. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

GORAKHA ÁMALI (Guz.), **GORAKHA CHINCHA** (Bomb.), n's. The *Adansonia digitata.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GORAKHA MUNDI (Mah.), n. The *Sphæranthus mollis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GORA-NEBOO (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Citrus acida.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GORA VAJA (Hind.), n. The *Acorus calamus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GÖRBERSDORF (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}rb'e^{2}rs-do^{2}rf. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there is a and hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

GORDIUS (Lat.), n. m. Go^{2}rd'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Named for the Phrygian king, Γόρδιος, the inventor of the Gordian knot. The (horse-) hair-worms; a genus of the *Gordiacea*, or *Gordiidæ.* They are very simple, thread-like nematoid worms found in running waters, and are so named in allusion to the complex knots into which they twist their bodies. The *Gordiadea* are an order of the *Cœlelmintha.* The *Gordiacei* (Fr., *gordiacés*) of von Siebold and Stannius are an order of the *Helminthes.* The *Gordiidæ* (Fr., *gordiidés*) are a suborder of the *Nematoda.* [G, 60; Rudolphi (L, 2, 16, 231); "Am. Nat.," ii, p. 36 (L).]—**G. aquaticus.** Fr., *g. aquatique.* A species found parasitic in insects and their larvæ at first, subsequently existing free in water; popularly supposed to be capable of transforming itself into a serpent; also, when ingested, of causing inflammation of the parotid gland. [A, 385.]—**G. equinus.** See FILARIA *papillosa.*—**G. marinus.** See SPIROPTERA *hominis.*—**G. medinensis.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**G. seta.** See *G. aquaticus.*

GORDOLOBO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gor-do-lo'bo. 1. The genus *Verbascum.* 2. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Europa** [Mex. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. del pais** [Mex. Ph.]. See GNAPHALIUM *canescens.*

GORDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}r-don'i^2-a^3. From *Gordon*, a proper name. Fr., *gordonie.* The loblolly-bay, a genus of the *Gordonieæ* (Fr., *gordoniées*), which are a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. hæmatoxylon.** The Jamaica bloodwood, or redwood; found in the West Indies. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**G. lasianthus.** Fr., *gordonie lasianthe.* A tree 50 to 80 feet high found in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida. The bark is astringent. [B, 34, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. pubescens.** The mountain-bay, a tree 40 to 50 feet high growing in Georgia and Florida. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

GORDON'S SPRINGS, n. Go^{2}r'du^{3}nz. A place in Murray County, Georgia, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

GOREE NEEM (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the fresh root and bark of *Melia azadirachta.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GORGE (Fr.), n. Gorzh. 1. See FAUCES. 2. In botany, the throat of a flower. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 3. The lower part of the neck in front. 4. In women, the bust. [A, 385.]—**Arrière-g.** See PHARYNX.—**G. de lion, G. de loup.** The *Antirrhinum majus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Grosse g.** See GOÎTRE.

GORGÉE (Fr.), n. Gor-zha. A gulp of a liquid. [A, 385.]

GORGERET (Fr.), n. Gor-zhe^2-ra. See GORGET.—**G. à repoussoir.** An instrument invented by Desault, somewhat like a gorget, used for conducting the wire in the operation for fistula in ano by ligature. [E.]—**G. de Lefebvre.** A gorget for fistula in ano, made of ebony, 21 ctm. long, and grooved like the ordinary gorget. [E.]—**G. de Péan.** An instrument similar to the g. à repoussoir. [E.]—**G. lithotome.** See *Lithotomy* GORGET.—**G. matelassé.** A cushioned gorget, used for making pressure on the body of a retroverted uterus through the rectum. [A, 59.]—**G. repoussoir.** See *G. à repoussoir.*—**G. suspenseur.** See *Hooked* GORGET.

GORGET, n. Go^{2}rj'e^{2}t. Lat., *ductor canaliculatus* (1st def.). Fr., *gorgeret* (from *gorge*, the throat). Ger., *Conductor, Leitrinne* (1st def.), *Wegweiser* (1st def.). It., *guida, gorgereto* (1st def.). Sp., *gorjerete, guia* (1st def.). 1. A long and wide-grooved director, sometimes provided with a cutting edge, used as a guide for the knife in the operation for fistula in ano, for dividing the neck of the bladder and prostate in the operation of lithotomy, and in intravaginal operations. [A, 326 (a, 21); E.] Cf. STINERARIUM. 2. In birds, a throat-patch of feathers of peculiar color or texture. [L, 341, 343 (a, 24).]—**Blunt g.** A broad, grooved director, with a probe point and a handle, used in the operation of lithotomy. It is passed into the bladder along the staff, and serves as a guide for the forceps. [E.]—**Bush's g.** A g. having a broad, rectangular blade with a probe point. [E.]—**Cutting g.** See *Lithotomy g.*—**Dowell's g. and staff.** A curved sound, grooved for carrying the probe point of a triangular knife. [E.]—**Fistula g., G. for fistula in ano.** A semicircular wooden or metal staff adapted for introduction into the rectum and for receiving the cutting point of the knife in the incision for fistula. Marchettis's is of metal, 11 ctm. long, and convex on one side; Runge's has the handle at an obtuse angle with the body of the instrument; Percy's is of wood, and is less curved than Runge's; and Larrey's is of wood with an opening near the end for a stylet to be introduced into the fistula. [E.]—**Hooked g.** Fr., *gorgeret suspenseur.* A g. with a blunt, broad hook at the end; used for holding the bladder in place and serving as a guide for the finger in the operation of suprapubic lithotomy. [E.]—**Lithotomy g.** Fr., *gorgeret lithotome.* The g. used for cutting the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Physick's g.** A lithotomy g. with a blade gradually increasing in width from the handle to the end, the end being shovel-shaped, and the blade having a heavy back and a short, strong handle. [E.]

GORGINION (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}r-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. The genus *Eryngium*; anciently the *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 88 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 24).]

GORGONE (Fr.), n. Gor-gon. 1. The *Frittillaria meleagris.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See GORGONIA.

GORGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Go^{2}r-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *gorgone.* 1. Of the ancients, coral. [A, 318.] 2. A genus of the *Gorgoniaceæ, Gorgonacea, Gorgoniadæ*, or *Gorgonidæ*, which are a family of coral polyps of the *Actinozoa*, order *Alcyonaria*, the fixed colonies of which possess a horny or calcareous, tree-like, branched axial skeleton, surrounded either by a friable crust or by a softer parenchyma containing calcareous particles. [L, 353 (a, 27).]—**G. antipathes.** Fr., *coralline noire.* Syn.: *corallium nigrum.* See *Black* CORAL.—**G. incrustans, G. pretiosa.** See *Red* CORAL.

GORGONION (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}r-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. The genus *Lithospermum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GORGONNE (Fr.), n. Gor-gon. The *Frittillaria meleagris.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GORGON-PLANT, n. Go^{2}r'gu^{3}n-pla^{3}nt. The *Euryale ferox.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

GORI, n. A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, in the neighborhood of which there are several hot springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

GORINTA (Tel.), n. The *Lawsonia alba.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GÖRKAU (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}r'ka^3-u^4. A place in the district of Saatz, Bohemia, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

GORRE (Fr.), n. Gor. An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**Grande g.** See *G.*

GORROT, n. In Java, the *Calamus heteroideus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GORSE, n. Go^{2}rz. A.-S., *gärs.* The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 121, 185 (a, 24).]—**Hen-g.** The *Ononis arvensis* and the *Bartsia odontites.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GORSKIA, n. In Africa, a name for several species of the *Copaiferæ.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]

GORST, n. Go^{2}rst. 1. The *Ulex europæus.* 2. The *Juniperus communis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GORTWA-KISFALU, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

GORUKH CHENTZ (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the *Adansonia digitata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a. 14).]

GORU-NIMA (Mah.), n. The *Melia azadirachta.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GORUNTA CHETTU (Tel.), n. The *Lawsonia spinosa.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]

GORY-DEW, n. Gor'i^2-du^2. The *Palmella cruenta.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

GÖRZ (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}rtz. A city in the province of Littorale, Austria; a climatic health resort. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

GORZE, n. Go^{2}rz. See Gorse.

GOSCHWITZ (Ger.), n. Go^{3}sh'vi^{2}tz. A place in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, where there is a spring containing calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

GOSHTAM (Tam.), **GOSHTAMU** (Tel.), n's. In India, the root of *Haplotaxis auriculata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GOSIER (Fr.), n. Go-ze-a. See Pharynx.

GO-SIU-JU, n. A Japanese drug consisting of the pedicles and very young fruit of *Euodia rutæcarpa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

GOSLINGS, n. Go^{2}z'li^{2}n^{2}z. A name for various species of the genus *Salix.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOSMORE, n. Go^{2}s'mor. The *Hypochœris radicata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOSS, n. Go^{2}s. 1. The *Ulex europæus.* 2. The *Phragmites communis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

GOSSAMPIN (Fr.), n. Go-sa^{3}n^2-pa^{2}n^2. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]

GOSSAMPINUS (Lat.), n. m. Gos-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pin(pen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOSSELINE (Fr.), n. Go-s'len. See Atriplex *hastata.*

GOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Go^{2}s'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See Goître.

GOSSYPIN, n. Go^{2}s'i^{2}p-i^{2}n. Fr., *g.* A fibrous substance, similar to cellulose, extracted from cotton. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

GOSSYPIUM (Lat.), n. Go^{2}s-si^{2}p(su^{6}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cotonnier* (1st def.), *coton* (2d def.). Ger., *Baumwollenstaude* (1st def.). It., *pianta di cotone* (1st def.). Sp., *algodonero* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Hibisceæ.* [B, 5, 34, 42, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See Cotton.—**Extractum gossypii radicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de cotonnier.* Ger., *flüssiges Baumwollwurzel-Extrakt.* A fluid extract made by macerating powdered cotton-root in a mixture of 35 parts of glycerin and 65 of alcohol, then exhausting with alcohol, and adding enough of the menstruum so that 100 cu. cmt. of the fluid extract shall correspond to 100 grammes of the root. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Gossypii lana.** See Cotton.—**Gossypii radicis cortex** [U. S. Ph.]. See Cotton *root-bark.*—**G. absorbens.** See *Absorbent* cotton.—**G. acerifolium.** Fr., *cotonnier à feuilles d'érable.* A variety of *G. punctatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. album.** A white-seeded species, and, according to A. W. Chapman, one of the two species to which all varieties of cotton may be referred. It yields the short-staple or upland cotton. [B, 5 (a, 24); a, 35.] Cf. *G. nigrum.*—**G. anomalum.** A species indigenous to Africa; but little used. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**G. arboreum.** Fr., *cotonnier arborescent* (ou *en arbre*). Ger., *baumartige Baumwollenstaude.* Tree cotton-plant, India cotton-tree; a species found in India, and regarded as sacred by the Hindoos. It has dark-green leaves and red-purple blossoms, and produces a silk-cotton, not yet introduced to commerce. It is naturalized in the West Indies and South America, where a decoction of its leaves is used as a demulcent in cough. [B, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. arboreum, caule spinoso.** See Eriodendron *anfractuosum.*—**G. barbadense.** Fr., *cotonnier des Barbades* (ou *de la Barbade*). Ger., *westindische Baumwollenstaude.* A species indigenous to the West Indies, and cultivated near the southern coasts of the United States and in Africa and the East Indies. It has black seeds and pure yellow blossoms, with a reddish-purple spot at the base of the petals, and yields the sea-island or long-staple cotton. In Jamaica, an infusion of the leaves is used as a galactagogue. [B, 5, 34, 77, 180 (a, 24); Anderson, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]—**G. benzoatum.** See *Benzoic* cotton.—**G. depuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Absorbent* cotton.—**G. frutescens.** See *G. herbaceum.*—**G. fulminans** [Ger. Ph.]. See Pyroxylin.—**G. hæmostaticum.** See *Hæmostatic* cotton.—**G. herbaceum.** Fr., *cotonnier herbacé* (ou *de Malte*). Ger., *krautartige* (oder *indische*) *Baumwollenstaude, Baumwollpflanze.* Duk., *kapos.* Tel., *puttie.* Sanscr., *kurpos.* Indian (or American) cotton-plant, a species indigenous to Asia, where it has been known from the earliest ages. It is the chief source of India cotton, and furnishes the numerous varieties brought from India and the East, which are known in commerce as surats. It is cultivated also in the southern United States, where



GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. [A, 327.]

it often grows wild. It is from 2 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and yellow, axillary flowers, with a purple-spotted petal; the capsule contains 5 seeds, clothed with gray down under the white wool. The leaves are used as a demulcent, the seeds furnish cotton-seed oil, and, after expression of the latter, are sold as oil-cake (used for fattening cattle and as a manure). The root, in decoction, is used as an emmenagogue, abortifacient, and parturient. [L. Lewin (A, 319 [a, 21]); B, 5, 34, 77, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]—**G. hirsutum.** Fr., *cotonnier hérissé* (ou *velu*). Ger., *steifhaarige Baumwollenstaude.* French cotton, a species largely cultivated in the United States, and furnishing a chief part of the American cotton of commerce. By some it is thought to be a variety of *G. barbadense*, but is readily distinguished by its white or primrose-colored blossoms and its distinct clothing of hairs. Its seeds are greenish and covered with grayish hair. It has been acclimatized in India, where it is known as the New Orleans species. It is supposed to be indigenous to the West Indies and South America. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. hydrophilum.** See *Absorbent* cotton.—**G. indicum.** Fr., *cotonnier de l'Inde* (ou *des Indes*). Ger., *indische Baumwollenstaude.* Indian cotton, a plant having the same uses and properties as the *G. herbaceum*, and now regarded as identical with the latter. [B, 77, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. iodatum, G. jodatum.** See *Iodized* cotton.—**G. lapideum.** Fr., *cotonnier pierre.* A species growing in Cayenne. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. latifolium.** A species having uses similar to those of *G. herbaceum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. micranthum.** Fr., *cotonnier à petites fleurs.* A species originally growing in the central part of Persia, having the stem, petiole, calyx, and peduncles red. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**G. nigrum.** A species with black seeds; according to A. W. Chapman, one of the two species to which all the varieties of cotton-plant may be referred. It yields the long-staple or sea-island cotton. [a, 35.]—**G. peruvianum.** Fr., *cotonnier du Pérou.* A species found in South America, supposed to produce all the cotton of South America. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**G. prostratum.** See *G. herbaceum.*—**G. punctatum.** Fr., *cotonnier ponctué* (ou *tacheté*). A species growing in Senegal, having the medicinal properties of *G. herbaceum.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. purificatum.** See *Absorbent* cotton.—**G. religiosum.** Fr., *cotonnier religieux* (ou *des nonnes*). Ger., *gelbe* (oder *chinesische*) *Baumwollenstaude.* Nankeen cotton; a species indigenous to China and Hindostan (where it is grown about temples as a religious emblem), and cultivated in the West Indies. It has purple blossoms and deep-green leaves, and produces a silky cotton not used commercially. [B, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *G. arboreum.*—**G. salicylatum.** See *Salicylated* cotton.—**G. stypticum.** 1. Of the Nat. Form., absorbent cotton impregnated with a solution of 1 part of iron chloride in 2 parts of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).] 2. See *Hæmostatic* cotton.—**G. tricuspidatum.** See *G. religiosum.*—**G. usitatissimum.** See *G. herbaceum.*—**G. vitifolium.** Fr., *cotonnier d'Égypte* (ou *à feuilles de vigne*). A species growing in India. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Lana** (seu **lanugo**) **gossypii.** See Cotton.—**Oleum gossypii seminis** [U. S. Ph.]. See Cotton-seed *oil.*—**Pili gossypii.** See Cotton.—**Semen gossypii.** See Cotton-seed.

GOST, n. Go^{2}st. The *Ulex europæus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOTÁ GANABA (Pers., Hind.), n. The *Garcinia morella.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GOTÁGANBA (Hind.), n. 1. The juice or extract of rhubarb. 2. Gamboge. [B. 18, 121 (a, 24).]

GOTHINA, n. In Nepal, the *Wendlandia cinerea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Go'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Goître.

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON, n. Go-tu-be^{2}d''a^{2}t-nun'. The *Tragopogon pratensis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOTTE (Fr.), n. Go^{3}t. A cultivated variety of *Lactuca capitata.* [A, 385.]

GÖTTERBAUM (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}t'te^{2}r-ba^3-u^{4}m. See AILANTUS.

GÖTTERBIRN (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}t'te^{2}r-bern. See DIOSPYROS.

GÖTTERBLUME (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}t'te^{2}r-blum-e^2. See DODECATHEON (3d def.).

GÖTTERDUFT (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}t'te^{2}r-duft. The genus *Diosma* and the *Barosma crenulata.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14) ; B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GÖTTEREPHEU (Ger.), n. Gu^{5}t'te^{2}r-a-foi. The *Hedera helix.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

GOTTESBAUM (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'te^{2}s-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 14).]

GOTTESGABE (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'te^{2}s-ga^{3}b-e^2. The *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nkraut.** See CYNANCHUM *vincetoxicum* and *Gratiola officinalis.*

GOTTESGNADE (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'te^{2}s-gna^{3}d-e^2. The *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'nkraut.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GOTTESKALB (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'te^{2}s-ka^{3}lb. See COCCINELLA.

GOTTHEIL (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'hil. The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GOTTVERGESSEN (Ger.), n. Go^{2}t'fe^{2}r-ge^{2}s-se^{2}n. The *Marrubium vulgare.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GOTTI (Tel.), n. The *Zizyphus xylopyrus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

GOU, n. An undetermined tree found in Sierra Leone ; used as an astringent. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUANIA (Lat.), n. f. Gu-a^{3}n'i^2-a^3. From *Gouan*, a French botanist. Fr., *gouane, gouanie.* A genus of the *Rhamneæ*, tribe *Gouanieæ.* The *Gouaniaceæ* (Fr., *gouaniacées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Rhamneæ.* The *Gouanieæ* (Fr., *gouaniées*) of Reisek are a tribe (of Reichenbach, a division ; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe) of the *Rhamneæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. domingensis, G. glabra.** Chaw-stick ; a climbing species found in the West Indies, where the juice is used as a tonic, and the wood, which is thought to be antiseptic, for tooth brushes, the end of a short piece of a twig being frayed out for the purpose. [B, 19, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**G. leptostachya.** A species growing in the Himalayas. The leaves are used in British Sikkim to make poultices for sores. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

GOUARÉ (Fr.), n. Gu-a^2-ra. In Guiana, the *Guarea trichilioides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUDRON (Fr.), n. Gu-dro^{2}n^2. Tar.—**Créosote de g. de houille.** Coal-tar creasote. [B.]—**Eau de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua picea.* See *Infusum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**Électuaire de g.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 15 parts each of Peruvian balsam and of wood-tar and 12 of powdered orris-root. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**Élixir de g.** A preparation made by triturating 5 parts of wood-tar and 15 of sugar together in a mortar, adding gradually 100 of 67-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**Emplâtre de g.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**Émulsion de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by adding a solution of 2 parts of tar in 10 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, to 10 parts of the *teinture de bois de Panama* of the Fr. Cod., and making into an emulsion with 78 parts of hot distilled water [Fr. Cod.]; or, according to Jeannel, by mixing 10 parts of tar with 1 part of sodium carbonate and 100 parts of water, shaking, and filtering. [B, 92, 105 (*a*, 14), 113.]—**Essence de g.** See *Oil of* TAR.—**Fumigation de g.** A fumigation made by boiling tar in water. The vapors are inhaled in phthisis and other chronic pulmonary diseases. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**Glycéré de g.** [Fr. Cod., 1886]. See *Glyceritum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**G. animal.** Dippel's animal oil. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. de bouleau.** Birch-tar. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. de chêne.** Oak-tar. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**G. de houille.** Coal-tar. [B.]—**G. du bois.** Wood-tar. [B.]—**G. minéral.** See ASPHALT.—**G. végétal.** Wood-tar. [B.]—**G. végétal purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by gently heating wood-tar and straining through a cloth. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Huile (volatile) de g.** See *Oil of* TAR.—**Papier au g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CHARTA *resinosa.*—**Pilules de g.** See *Pilulæ* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**Pommade de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of wood-tar with 9 parts (or, of the veterinarians, 3 parts) of lard. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).]—**Saccharolé de g.** A preparation made by triturating 4 parts of wood-tar thoroughly with 100 parts of sugar. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).

GOUDRONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Gu-dro^{2}n-na. Tarred ; tarry ; containing tar. [B.]

GOUDRONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Gu-dro^{2}n-ne-e^{2}r. An apparatus for disengaging the fumes of tar, for application to the throat, etc.

GOUET (Fr.), n. Gu-a. The genus *Arum*, especially the *Arum maculatum.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à capuchon.** The *Arum arisarum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à feuilles de lierre.** The *Arum hederaceum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à trois feuilles.** The *Arum triphyllum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. chevelu.** The *Dracunculus crinitus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Dioscoride.** The *Arum Dioscoridis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. en arbre.** The *Arum arborescens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. en bouclier.** The *Arum mucronatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. en capuchon.** The *Arisarum vulgare.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. macrorrhizon.** The *Arum macrorrhizon.* [B, 173 (*a*, 21).]—**G. maculé.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pelté.** The *Arum peltatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pœcile.** The *Arum pæcile.* [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**G. serpentaire.** The *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tacheté.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**G. trilobé.** The *Arum trilobatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GOUÊTRE (Fr.), n. Gu-e^{2}tr'. See GOITRE.

GOUGE, n. Gu^5'u^{4}j. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Hohlmeissel.* A surgical chisel having a curved edge. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**G. coudée** (Fr.). A g. bent at an angle.—**Szymanowsky's g.** A strong curved g. [E.]

GOUGL, n. In Beloochistan, the *Balsamodendron mukul.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUGOUL (Fr.), n. Gu-gul. The resin of *Diospyros glutinosa.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GOUI, n. In Africa, the *Adansonia digitata* and the *Triumfetta angulata.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUL, n. The *Adansonia baobab.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOULABU-POO (Tam.), n. The *Rosa centifolia.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

GOULANS, n. pl. Gul'nz. 1. The *Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus bulbosus*, and *Ranunculus repens.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* 3. The *Trollius europæus.* 4. The *Bellis perennis.* 5. The *Calendula officinalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOULE, n. Gul. The *Myrica gale.* [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOULINGGANE (Mal.), n. The *Cassia alata.* [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]

GOULKOUA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOULOT (Fr.), n. Gu-lo. The neck of a bottle. [B.]

GOULUMON (Fr.), n. Gu-lu-mo^{2}n^2. The rot. [L.]

GOURLINS, n. Gur'li^{2}nz. The tubers of *Bunium flexuosum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GOUMA, n. A preparation of manihot made on the Guinea coast, by which its nutritious properties are increased and it is rendered innoxious. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUMARO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Capparis globifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUPIA (Lat.), n. f. Gu'pi^2-a^3. Fr., *goupie.* The only genus of the *Goupieæ* (Fr., *goupiées*), a group of the *Celastraceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. glabra.** Fr., *goupie glabre.* A species employed in ophthalmia. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tomentosa.** A species found in Guiana. The sap is used in ophthalmia. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GOURA, n. In Central Africa, the *Cucurbita lagenaria, Cucurbita ovifera*, and the kola nut. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOURBET (Fr.), n. Gur-ba. The *Arundo arenaria* and the *Arundo calamagrostis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOURD, n. Gurd. Lat., *cucurbita.* Fr., *gourde.* Ger., *Kürbiss.* The genus *Cucurbita*, also the fruit of several cucurbitaceous plants. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bitter g.** The *Citrullus colocynthis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bottle-g.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bush-g.** The *Cucurbita melopepo.* [B.]—**Club-g.** A variety of *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Common g.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.*—**Elector's-cap g.** A variety of *Cucurbita melopepo.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ethiopian sour g.** The fruit of *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Gooseberry-g.** The *Cucurbita grossularioides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. family.** The *Cucurbitaceæ.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Jerusalem-artichoke g.** A variety of *Cucurbita melopepo.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mock-orange g., Orange-g.** The *Cucurbita aurantiformis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Perennial g.** The *Cucurbita perennis.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Red g.** The *Cucurbita maxima.* [B.]—**Scarlet-fruited g.** The *Coccinia indica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Snake-g.** The genus *Trichosanthes.* [B, 19 (*a*. 24).]—**Sour g.** The *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Succade g.** The *Cucurbita ovifera*, var. *succada.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Towel-g.** The *Luffa ægyptiaca.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Trumpet-g.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris clavata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Viper-g.** The *Trichosanthes colubrina.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Washing-g.** See *Towel-g.*—**Wax-g., White g.** The *Benicasa cerifera.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GOURDE (Fr.), n. Gurd. The genus *Cucurbita ;* of the Fr. Cod., the *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 5. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de pélerin.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOURGANE (Fr.), n. Gur-ga^{3}n. 1. In Canada, the fruit of *Gymnocladus dioica.* 2. The *Faba minor.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GOURLIEA (Lat.), n. f. Gur-le'a^3. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Sophoreæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. decorticans.** See CHANAR.

GOURME (O. Fr.), n. Gurm. 1. A purulent discharge from the nostrils of young colts. 2. A popular name in France for an impetiginous eczema of the face and scalp in infants. [G.]

GOURNAY-EN-BRAY (Fr.). n. Gur-na-a^{3}n^2-bra. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GOUROU (Fr.), n. Gu-ru. See KOLA *nut.*

GOURUNUSS (Ger.), n. Gur-u'nus. See *Kola* NUT.

GOUSSE (Fr.), n. Gus. 1. A pod. 2. The *Œnanthe fistulosa.* 3. The bulblet of garlic. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GOUT, n. Gu^5'u^{4}t. Gr., ἀρθρῖτις. Lat., *arthritis, podagra.* Fr., *goutte.* Ger., *Gicht.* It., *gotta.* Sp., *gota.* An acute or chronic diathetic disease, manifested by localized inflammation with intense pain in the former and often without either of these symptoms in the latter division. It may be inherited or acquired ; the digestive system is largely involved, the attacks being associated with an increase of uric acid in the organism and usually with a deposit of urate of sodium (tophi) on the articular cartilages and in fibrous structures. The nervous system is also involved, but it is not yet decided whether primarily or secondarily. This excess of uric acid in the blood may begin after excessive gormandizing, the plentiful use of wines, fatigue, worry, defective excretion, or exposure. [*a*, 34.]—**Abarticular g.** G. affecting other organs than the joints. [*a*, 34.]—**Acute g.** Lat., *podagra acuta.* Fr., *goutte aiguë.* Ger., *acute Gicht.* A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation of certain joints, chiefly of the hands and feet, and, especially in the first attack, of the great toe, and attended by excess of uric acid in the blood and probably also of phosphoric acid. The constitutional affection tends to cul-

minate in a paroxysm or "fit" at longer or shorter intervals, when various joints or parts of the body are apt to become affected. [D, 1.]—**Anomalous g.** Fr., *goutte anomale.* G. that presents unusual symptoms or appears to affect unusual localities primarily. [α, 34.]—**Articular g.** G. in which the articulations are affected. [α, 34.]—**Asthenic g., Atonic g.** Fr., *goutte asthénique* (ou *atonique*). A form of chronic g. in which the joints enlarge, the tissues and ligaments are thickened and distended, and dislocation of the bones sometimes occurs. [D, 1.]—**Cardiac g.** See *G. of the heart.*—**Cerebral g.** See *G. of the encephalon.*—**Chronic g.** Lat., *podagra longa.* Fr., *goutte chronique.* Ger., *chronische Gicht.* A persistent constitutional affection, characterized by stiffness and swelling of various joints, with deposits of sodium urate. [D, 1.]—**Diaphragmatic g.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**Extra-articular g.** See *Abarticular g.*—**Flying g.** See *Retrocedent g.*—**Gastro-enteric g.** Gastralgia, vomiting, and symptoms of gastro-enteritis occurring metastatically in g. [α, 34.]—**G. in the stomach.** The form of g. which has left the joints and attacked the stomach or intestines. It may be either spasmodic or inflammatory. [D, 1.]—**G. of the encephalon.** A metastatic form of g. which may present the phenomena of apoplexy, or may be indicated by severe circumscribed headache, giddiness, and vomiting. [D, 1.]—**G. of the heart.** A metastatic form of g. in which there are irregular and feeble action of the heart, disturbed circulation, dyspnœa, and fainting. [D, 1.]—**G. of the spinal canal.** A metastatic form of g. which may induce sudden paraplegia. [D, 1.]—**G. of the uterus.** Of Simpson, "inflammation of the uterus, or rather of the uterine region, of the nature of simple g. or rheumatic g., coexisting with, or following immediately upon, the presence of undoubted g. in other parts." [A, 69.]—**G.-weed, G'wort.** See the major list.—**Guanin g.** A disease of swine described by Virchow in which deposits of guanin are found in the muscles, in the cartilages and ligaments of the joints, and in the liver. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory g.** Fr., *goutte inflammatoire.* That form of g. in which the local inflammation is intense and the fever active. [D, 74.]—**Inveterate g.** [Sydenham]. Fr., *g. invétérée.* See *Chronic g.*—**Irregular g.** Fr., *goutte irrégulière.* See *Retrocedent g.*—**Larval g., Masked g.** Lat., *arthritis larvata.* Fr., *goutte larvée.* A condition due to a gouty diathesis, characterized by painful symptoms (*e. g.*, migraine) differing from those which are present in an ordinary attack of g. [D, 72.]—**Metastatic g., Migrating g., Misplaced g.** Fr., *goutte métastatique.* See *Retrocedent g.*—**Nervous g., Neuralgic g.** Nervous disorders caused by the "arthritic poison"; usually neuralgias, but occasionally grave cerebral diseases result from the so-called "gouty blood." [α, 34.]—**Œdematous g.** Fr., *goutte œdémateuse.* A form of g. in which the swelling is accompanied by neither heat, redness, nor severe pain. [D, 74.]—**Primary articular g.** G. in which the joints are first affected, the kidneys possibly becoming involved secondarily. [α, 34.]—**Primary renal g.** G. in which the kidneys are primarily affected, the other organs being involved secondarily and to a lesser degree. [α, 34.]—**Prostatic g.** Temporary hardness and great tenderness of the prostate gland in gouty persons. [α, 34.]—**Quiet g.** See *Masked g.*—**Recedent g.** See *Retrocedent g.*—**Regular g.** See *Acute g.*—**Retrocedent g., Retrograde g.** Lat., *arthritis* (*metastatica*) *retrograda.* Fr., *goutte rétrocédée* (ou *remontée*, ou *répercutée*). A form of g. in which the pain in the joints is trifling or has subsided, but in which a metastasis to the stomach, brain, heart, or some other part has occurred. [D, 1.]—**Rheumatic g.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS and *Rheumatic* ARTHRITIS.—**Saturnine g.** Fr., *goutte saturnine.* Gouty symptoms produced by the defective elimination of uric acid in some cases of lead poisoning. [α, 34.]—**Spinal g.** Fr., *goutte spinale.* See *Vertebral g.*—**Sthenic g.** See *Acute g.*—**Suppressed g.** See *Masked g.* and *Retrocedent g.*—**Tophaceous g.** G. in which exostoses or ecchondroses form beneath the synovial membrane and around the heads of bones; there is usually a deposit of urate of sodium on the articular cartilages, and the synovia, or tophi, may be formed under the skin. [α, 34.]—**Transferred g.** Fr., *goutte remontée.* See *Retrocedent g.*—**Undeclared g.** See *Masked g.*—**Uterine g.** See *G. of the uterus.*—**Vertebral g.** A chronic deforming vertebral inflammation which causes difficulty in the movements of the articulations involved, combined with peripheral pains. Thickening and nodosities are sometimes observed. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Vesical g.** Metastatic cystitis in g. [α, 34.]

GOÛT (Fr.), n. Gu. See TASTE.—**G. aigre.** See AIGREUR.

GOUTTE (Fr.), n. Gut. From *gutta*, a drop. 1. A drop. 2. Gout. 3. The genus *Cuscuta.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**G. acide.** Gout which is believed to be due to an excess of acid in the system, especially uric acid. [D, 72.]—**G's acides toniques.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**G's acoustiques.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**G. aiguë.** See *Acute* GOUT.—**G's alcalines d'Hamilton.** A solution of 4 parts of potassium carbonate in 90 of distilled water. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. alternante.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G's amères.** See *Bitter* DROPS.—**G's amères de Baumé** [Fr. Cod.]. See GUTTÆ *amaræ Baumé.*—**G's anglaises céphaliques.** See GUTTÆ *anglicanæ cephalicæ.*—**G's anodines anglaises.** See *Alcoolé d'*OPIUM *et d'asaret composé.*—**G. anomale.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G's anthelminthiques.** See *Mistura nucum* JUGLANDIUM (under JUGLANS).—**G's anti-arthritiques.** A preparation made by digesting 30 parts of sabine-wood in 182 of *teinture alcaline*, and filtering. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G's anti-arthritiques de Graeffe.** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of opium, 7 of tinctura guaiaci ammoniata, and 15 of liquor potassæ. [B, 92, 93, 119 (α, 14).]—**G's anticholériques de Strogonoff.** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of spiritus menthæ, 4 each of the tinctures of nux vomica and of arnica, 6 of tincture of opium, and 8 each of spirit of ether and of ethereal tincture of valerian. [B, 38, 92, 93 (α, 14).]—**G's anticholériques russes.** See ÉLIXIR *de Woronejé.*—**G's anti-épileptiques de Niemann.** See Liquor CUPRI *ammoniati.*—**G's antihystériques.** See *Anthysteric* DROPS.—**G's antispasmodiques de Hufeland.** A solution of 1 part of extractum stramonii in 25 parts of vinum antimonii. [B, 93, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. articulaire.** Articular gout. [D, 72.]—**G. asthénique.** See *Asthenic* GOUT.—**G. asthénique primitive.** Primitive asthenic gout; nodose rheumatism. By Trousseau the term is considered an improper one. [D, 72.]—**G. atonique.** See *Atonic* GOUT.—**G. blanche.** See *Asthenic* GOUT.—**G. calculeuse.** See *Chronic* GOUT. [α, 34.]—**G's calmantes.** See *Anthysteric* DROPS.—**G's céphaliques anglaises.** See GUTTÆ *anglicanæ cephalicæ.*—**G. chaude.** See *Inflammatory* GOUT.—**G. chronique.** See *Chronic* GOUT.—**G. chronique fixe.** See ARTHRITIS *fixa.*—**G. chronique mobile.** That form of gout in which a large number of joints are affected at different periods. [D, 74.]—**G's de Haarlem.** See *Haarlem* DROPS.—**G's de Jena** [Dutch Ph., 1811, Niemann's Notes]. A preparation containing 15 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh, 7 each of agaricus albus, potassium bitartrate, rhubarb, zedoary, tormentilla, and angelica, 4 of gentian, 45 of sugar, and 0·04 part of castoreum. [L, 85.]—**G's de Lamotte.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**G's de Lancastre.** See *Acetum* OPII.—**G's de Reynold.** A proprietary medicine containing colchicum. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**G's de Rousseau.** See LAUDANUM *de Rousseau.*—**G.-de-sang.** A popular name for the *Adonis vernalis.* [Huchard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 1, 1886, p. 13.]—**G's des Jésuites de Walker.** See ELIXIR *antivénérien.*—**G's des Quakers.** See *Acetum* OPII.—**G's de Warner.** A solution of 1 part of saffron, 2 parts of nutmeg, 4 of camphor, and 12 each of opium and of soap, in 135 parts of ammoniated alcohol. [B, 38, 92 (α, 14).]—**G's excitantes.** A solution of 1 part of phosphorus in 60 parts of Dippel's oil, combined with 40 of sulphuric ether. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G's fébrifuges de Hufeland.** A solution of 1 part of phosphorus in 108 to 120 of oil of turpentine. [B, 92, 93, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. froide.** See *Chronic* GOUT.—**G. inflammatoire.** See *Inflammatory* GOUT.—**G. interne.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G. invétérée.** See *Chronic* GOUT.—**G. irrégulière.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G. larvée.** See *Masked* GOUT.—**G's lithontriptiques de Palmieri.** A proprietary medicine of great repute in Italy, prepared by boiling 3 parts of purified sulphur with 50 of tar and 100 of alcohol till a ruby-red color is obtained. [B, 38, 92, 93 (α, 14).]—**G. métastatique.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G. militaire.** The soldier's drop; the drop of discharge in gleet that is commonly present at the orifice of the urethra on rising in the morning. [Du Castel, "Gaz. des hôp.," Nov. 27, 1888 (G).]—**G. molle asthénique.** See *Asthenic* GOUT.—**G. nerveuse.** See *Nervous* GOUT.—**G's noires, G. noires anglaises** [Fr. Cod.], **G's noires de Lancastre.** See *Acetum* OPII.—**G. sciatique.** See *Nervous* GOUT.—**G. normale.** See *Acute* GOUT.—**G. nouée, G. noueuse.** See ARTHRITIS *nodosa.*—**G's odontalgiques.** A mixture of equal parts of spiritus ætheris, spiritus menthæ, and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 30, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. œdémateuse.** See *Œdematous* GOUT.—**G. parotidienne.** A gouty affection of the parotid gland. [D, 65.]—**G's pectorales de Bateman.** 1. See *Bateman's* (*pectoral*) DROPS. 2. An English proprietary remedy consisting of a mixture of the tinctures of castoreum, opium, and camphor, aromatized with anise-seed and colored with cochineal. [B, 38, 92 (α, 14).]—**G's purgatives de Pope.** A solution of 1 drop of croton-oil in 2 grammes of alcohol. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. régulière.** See *Acute* GOUT.—**G. remontée.** 1. See *Retrocedent* GOUT. 2. A form of gout in which the symptoms occur suddenly, instead of being developed gradually, as in ordinary attacks of gout. [D, 72.]—**G. répercutée, G. rétrocédée.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.—**G. rose.** See ROSACEA.—**G's roses de Magendie.** Syn.: *soluté de citrate de morphine.* A solution of 4 parts of morphine and 8 of acetic acid in 300 of distilled water, colored with 80 parts of tincture of cochineal. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. séreine, G. sérène.** See AMAUROSIS.—**G's utérines.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *thebaica.*—**G's utérines de la reine d'Espagne.** A solution of 1 part of extractum nucis vomicæ in 200 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 38, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. vague.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT and *Masked* GOUT.—**G. vague scorbutique.** See ARTHRITIS *scorbutica.*—**G. viscérale.** See ARTHRITIS *visceralis.*

GOUTTEUX (Fr.), adj. Gu-tu[5]. Gouty; as a n., a gouty person. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

GOUTTIÈRE (Fr.), n. Gu-te-e[2]r. See GUTTER and GROOVE.—**G. alvéole-dentaire.** See *Dental* GROOVE.—**G. basilaire.** See *Basilar* GROOVE.—**G. bicipitale.** See *Bicipital* GROOVE.—**G. caverneuse.** See *Cavernous* SINUS.—**G. chirurgicale.** A guttered splint. [A, 523.]—**G. de Bonnet.** A wire cuirass intended to fix the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**G. de l'anse.** Of Gratiolet, a groove on the upper surface of the crus cerebri, which lodges the optic tract. [L, 35 (K).]—**G. de la vésicule biliaire.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**G. de l'obturateur externe.** The incisura obturatoria. [L.]—**G. dentaire.** See *Dental* GROOVE.—**G's des jugulaires.** The longitudinal grooves on the front part of the chest of a horse. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**G. de torsion.** See *Musculo-spiral* GROOVE.—**G. dorsale.** See *Medullary* GROOVE.—**G's ethmoïdales.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* CANAL and *Posterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**G. lacrymale.** See *Lacrymal* GROOVE.—**G. mastoïdienne.** See *Mastoid* FOSSA.—**G. médullaire.** See *Medullary* GROOVE.—**G. obturatrice.** The gutter-like depression at the upper and outer border of the obturator foramen in which the subpubic vessels and nerves are lodged on their emergence from the pelvic cavity.—**G. optique.** See *Optic* GROOVE.—**G. pétro-squameuse.** The groove formed by the junction of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. [α, 29.]—**G's sacrées.** See *Sacral* GROOVE.—**G. saggitale.** A groove in a bone which lodges a blood-vessel; usually applied to a groove which lodges a vein. [L, 55 (α, 29).]—**G. sous-cotyloïdienne.** The gutter-like depression beneath the acetabulum.—**G. sous-orbitaire.** See *Suborbital* FISSURE.—**G. sous-pubienne.** A groove on the external face of the innominate bone beneath the body of the pubes, leading into the obturator foramen. [L, 35 (α, 29).]—**G. sus-cotyloïdienne.** A slight groove above the acetabulum. [α, 29.]—**G. vertébrale.** See *Medullary* GROOVE.

GOUT-WEED, GOUTWORT, n's. Gu^5'u^{4}t-wed, -wu^{5}rt. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Variegated g.-w.** (or **g.**). The *Ægopodium podagraria variegatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GOUTY, adj. Gu^5'u^{4}t-i^2. Lat., *podagrus.* Fr., *goutteux.* Ger., *gichtisch.* It., *gottoso.* Sp., *gotoso.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

GOUVE (Fr.), n. Guv. The *Pinus cembra.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GOUVERNAIL (Fr.), n. Gu-ve^{2}r-na^3-el. See GUBERNACULUM.—**G. du testicule.** See GUBERNACULUM *testis.*

GOUVIEUX (Fr.), n. Gu-ve-u^5. A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, ammonium, and iron carbonates, and some free carbonic acid. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

GOUZABAM (Hind.), n. An East Indian drug composed of the stems, leaves, and flowers of a plant, probably *Cacalia kleinia.* [B, 46 (a, 14).]

GOVAPA (Sanscr.), n. Fat, tallow. [L, 77, 105 (a, 14).]

GOVILA (Beng.), n. The *Vitis latifolia.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GOW, n. Gu^5'u^4. The *Myrica gale.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWAN, n. Gu^5'u^4-a^{2}n. 1. The *Bellis perennis.* 2. The *Caltha palustris.* 3. In Scotland, a name for all the yellow-flowered *Compositæ.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Benner g.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**Dog-g.** Probably the *Matricaria inodora.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ewe g.** See *G.* (1st def.).—**Gill-g., Gule g.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Horse-g.** 1. The *Matricaria chamomilla, Matricaria inodora,* and *Anthemis arvensis.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* 3. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Lapper-g.** The *Trollius europæus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Large white g.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Locken-ma g., Lockenty g., Lockin g., Lockity g., Lopper g., Luckin g.** The *Trollius europæus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Milk-g.** The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Open g.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**Sheep's-g.** The *Trifolium repens.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Tushylucky g.** The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Witch-g.** 1. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* 2. The *Trollius europæus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.** 1. See GOLD *crap.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* 3. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 4. See *G.* (2d def.).

GOWK-BEAR, n. Gu^5'u^{4}k-ba^{2}r. The *Polytrichum commune.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWK-MEAT, n. Gu^5'u^{4}k-met. 1. The *Orchis mascula* and *Orchis morio.* 2. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWK-SHOE, n. Gu^5'u^{4}k-shu. The *Viola silvatica.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWK'S-HOSE, n. Gu^5'u^{4}ks-hoz. 1. The *Campanula latifolia.* 2. The *Scilla nutans.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWK'S SHILLINS, n's. Gu^5'u^{4}ks-shi^{2}l-i^{2}nz. The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]

GOWLAN, GOWLANS, n's. Gu^6'u^{4}l-a^{2}n, -a^{2}nz. 1. See GOLD *crap.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* 3. The *Trollius europæus.* 4. The *Bellis perennis.* 5. The *Calendula officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Locker g.** See *G.* (3d def.).—**Mary g.** See *G.* (4th and 5th def's).—**Water-g.** The *Caltha palustris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White-g.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Anthemis arvensis,* and *Matricaria inodora.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.** See GOLD *crap.*

GOWLINS, n. Gu^5'u^{4}l-i^{2}nz. The *Bunium flexuosum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOWN, n. Gu^6'u^{4}n. 1. A loose outer garment reaching nearly to the feet. 2. An old term (perhaps from Fr., *gourme*) for various transitory eruptions of the skin, especially in children. [G.] Cf. STROPHULUS.—**Pallid g.** See STROPHULUS *candidus.*—**Red g.** See STROPHULUS.—**Yellow g.** See ICTERUS *neonatorum.*

GOYAVE (Fr.), n. Gwa^3-ya^{3}v. The fruit of *Psidium pomiferum, Psidium aromaticum,* and other species of *Psidium.* [B, 121 (a, 24); a, 14).]—**G's noires.** The fruit of *Gempa edulis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GOYAVIER (Fr.), n. Gwa^3-ya^3-ve-a. See PSIDIUM.—**G. à grandes fleurs.** The *Psidium grandiflorum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. araça.** The *Psidium cuneatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. aromatique.** The *Psidium aromaticum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. blanc.** The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Cattley.** The *Psidium cattleianum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Guinée.** The *Psidium guineense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de montagne.** The *Psidium montanum* and *Psidium aromaticum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des savanes.** The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. poire.** The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. pomme, G. rouge.** The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. savoureux.** The *Psidium sapidissimum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GOYLE, n. Goil. The *Myrica gale.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOZILL, n. Go'zi^{2}l. 1. The *Ribes rubrum.* 2. The *Ribes grossularia.* 3. In some parts of Kent, England, the white currant. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRAAFIAN, adj. Gra^{3}f'i^2-a^{2}n. Ger., *Graafisch.* Described by Reinier De Graaf. See *G.* VESICLE.

GRABALOS (Sp.), n. Gra^3-ba^3'los. A place in the province of Logroño, Spain, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring, called Fonpodrida. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

GRABEAU (Fr.), n. Gra^3-bo. Powdered senna-leaves. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRÂCE-DE-SAINT-PAUL (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}s-d'-sa^{2}n^2-pol. A white earth used in the island of Malta in snake-bites. [L, 41.]

GRACE-OF-GOD, n. Gras-o^{2}v-go^{2}d. Lat., *gratia dei.* Fr., *grâce-Dieu.* 1. A name for various species of *Hypericum,* especially the *Hypericum perforatum.* 2. The *Geranium pratense* and other species of *Geranium.* 3. The *Rhamnus cathartica.* 4. The *Gratiola officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

GRACE-WIFE, n. Gras'wif. See MIDWIFE.

GRACILARIA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}s(gra^{3}k)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *gracilis,* slender. Of Agardh, a genus of the *Rhodospermeæ,* or [Harvey] of the *Sphærococcoideæ.* The *Gracilarieæ* of Nageli are a tribe of the *Rhodomeniaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. compressa.** Of Agardh, the *Sphærococcus lichenoides.* [a, 35.]—**G. confervoides.** The *Sphærococcus confervoides.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**G. lichenoides.** See GIGARTINA *lichenoides.*—**G. tenax.** Fr., *G. tenace.* A species employed by the Chinese to size paper and silk. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GRACILIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Gra^{2}s(gra^{3}k)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Fr., *grêle* (1st def.), *droit interne de la cuisse* (3d def.). Ger., *dünn* (1st def.), *schlanker Schenkelmuskel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) slender; in botany, exile. 2. (N.) of Percivall, see *Short* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.* 3. (N.) a thin, long muscle, broad above and tapering, and narrow below, arising by a broad aponeurosis from the inner margin of the ramus of the ischium and pubes, and descending to terminate in a rounded tendon which passes behind the internal condyle of the femur, curves around the inner tuberosity of the tibia, becomes flattened, and is inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the shaft of the tibia, below the tuberosity. [A, 478 (a, 17); B. 1, 121, 123 (a, 21).]—**G. anterior.** Fr., *grêle antérieure, ilio-fémorale-grêle.* Ger., *kleiner Darmbackbeinmuskel, Kapselbandmuskel, dünner Ober schenkelmuskel, Kapselspanner.* In the lower animals, a small muscle (without homologue in man) arising from the ilium near the origin of the rectus, which passes in front of the capsule of the hip joint, and is attached to the anterior surface of the femur. It raises the capsule during flexion. [L, 13.]—**G. biceps.** A rare form of the g. (3d def.) in which it arises by two heads. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cix, i, p. 4 (a, 29).]—**G. internus** [Bourgelat], **G. ischio-femoralis.** Ger., *kleiner Gesässbackbeinmuskel.* The homologue of the quadratus femoris of man, found in some lower animals. [L, 13.]—**Parvus g.** [Sérapion]. See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*

GRACILLIDUCTOR [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Gra^{2}s(gra^{3}k)-i^{2}l-li^2-du^{3}k(duk)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* See GRACILIS (3d def.).

GRACILLIMUS (Lat.), n. m., superl. of adj. *gracilis.* Gra^{2}s-(gra^{3}k)-i^{2}l'li^2-mu^{3}s(mu^{3}s). A very slender muscle.—**G. oculi, G. orbitæ.** See COMES *obliqui superioris.*—**G. suræ.** See PLANTARIS.

GRAD (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}d. See DEGREE.

GRADARIUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}d(gra^{3}d)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *gradus,* a step. Adapted to walking. [L, 353.]

GRADATIO (Lat.), n. f. Grad(gra^{3}d)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From *gradus,* a step. Of the alchemists, a progressive exaltation of the qualities of a metal. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GRADATORY, adj. Gra^{2}d'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. See GRADARIUS.

GRADELLE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-de^{2}l. See CURRENT (1st def.).

GRADIENT, adj. Grad'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *gradiens* (from *gradi,* to take steps). Walking or running by steps. The *Gradientia* are an order of the *Amphibia* so characterized. [L, 343.]

GRADUATE, n. Gra^{2}d'u^2-at. In pharmacy, a graduated glass vessel.

GRADUATED, adj. Gra^{2}d'u^2-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *gradatus.* Fr., *gradué.* Ger., *graduirt.* 1. Divided into degrees; of a vessel, marked with a scale showing the amount of liquid it holds when the surface of the liquid is at a certain point. 2. Of a bird's tail, having the outer feathers successively shorter at regular intervals. [L, 343.]—**G. for delivery.** Fr., *gradué à l'écoulement.* Of a vessel, g. so as to indicate directly the amount of liquid discharged from it, when its contents are allowed to run out. [B.]—**G. for the contents.** Of a vessel, g. so as to indicate the volume of the contents when it is filled up to the level of any given one of the lines on its circumference.

GRADUATEUR (Fr.), n. Gra^3-du^6-a^3-tu^{5}r. An instrument for regulating the intensity of the current of an induction machine; consisting of a mobile hollow cylinder of copper inclosing the coil. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

GRADUATION, n. Gra^{2}d-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gradiren.* The process of marking a vessel or tube with a graduated scale; also any individual mark in such a scale.—**G. of salt waters.** Ger., *Gradirung.* The concentration of brines, by freezing, boiling, or by evaporating without the aid of heat. [B, 270.]

GRADUS (Lat.), n. m. Grad(gra^{3}d)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *grad'us.* From *gradi,* to take steps. Fr., *grade.* Ger., *Grad.* It., Sp., *grado.* 1. A step, a pace. 2. A degree in any series. [A, 312 (a, 21); a, 24.]

GRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Gre'(gra^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., γραῖα. Lit., an old woman; the wrinkled pellicle which forms on milk and other liquids as they cool after boiling; also the wrinkled skin about the navel in old age. [L, 94.]

GRAENA (Sp.), n. Gra^3-a'na^3. A place in the province of Granada, Spain, where there are thermal and ferruginous springs containing calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

GRÄFENBERG (Ger.), n. Graf'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in the province of Silesia, Austria, where there are hydrotherapeutic establishments. [L, 30, 57, 87 (a, 14).]

GRAFT, n. Gra^{3}ft. Lat., *insertio.* Fr., *greffe.* Ger., *Pfropf.* 1. In botany, a small shoot, bud, or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as its stock to secure union and growth. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. In surgery, a portion of tissue removed from a part and inserted elsewhere with the intention of its becoming attached organically.—**Animal g.** Fr., *greffe animale.* A portion of tissue removed from an animal for transplantation to another animal or to man. [a, 34.]—**Conjunctival g.** Fr., *greffe conjonctivale.* A portion of conjunc-

tiva used to replace destroyed conjunctiva in the human eye. [a, 34.]—**Corneal g.** Fr., *greffe cornéale.* A portion of cornea removed from an animal's eye by a delicate circular knife, and transferred to an aperture of similar size cut in an opaque cornea. [a, 34.]—**Cutaneous g., Epidermic g.** Fr., *greffe dermique.* Ger., *Hautgreffe.* A skin g. [a, 34.]—**Frog-skin g's.** Pieces of the skin of the abdomen of an ordinary water frog that has had the lower portion of the body immersed in a sublimate solution (1 to 1,000) for five minutes; they are applied to chronic ulcers. [a, 34.]—**Omentum g.** Of Senn, small strips of omentum about two inches in width and long enough to go round the gut to cover the line of an enterorrhaphy. [a, 34.]—**Periosteal g.** A piece of periosteum transplanted to cover denuded bone, or to be placed where bone has been removed, so that a new formation of bone may occur. [a, 34.]—**Zooplastic g.** Fr., *greffe zoöplastique.* A portion of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue that is free from fat, removed from an animal for transplantation to granulating surfaces. [a, 34.]

GRAFTING, n. Gra^{3}ft'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *greffe.* Ger., *Pfropfung.* The operation of inserting a graft.—**Bone g.** Fr., *greffe de l'os.* The insertion of a portion of bone between the ends of a broken bone to facilitate union and supply deficiency of substance. [E.]—**Brain g.** The process of transplanting portions of the brain from one animal to another; there is union of connective-tissue elements, but degeneration of the cerebral substances. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 701 (a, 34).]—**Epidermic g.** Skin grafting. [a, 34.]—**Nerve g.** The insertion of a portion of a nerve, taken from a lower animal or from an amputated human extremity to fill a gap in the continuity of some nerve; the operation must be antiseptic and the ends of the injured nerve freed and freshened. [a, 34.]—**Skin g.** The process of placing small pieces of epidermis upon granulating wounds to facilitate healing. [E.]—**Sponge g.** Fr., *greffe éponge.* Ger., *Einheilung von Schwämmen, Schwammeinheilung.* The experiment of inducing the capillary loops of a granulating surface to grow into the substance of a piece of sponge previously rendered aseptic, so that the latter forms a part of the material that fills up the solution of continuity. [Hamilton, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Nov., 1881; "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Mar., 1882.]—**Tendon g.** Fr., *greffe tendineuse.* The removal, under strictest antiseptic precautions, of a portion of tendon from a lower animal and the insertion and suture of this portion between the divided ends of a contracted tendon. [a, 34.]—**Thyreoid g.** An operation first proposed by Horsley for myxœdema; it consists in removing, under strict antiseptic precautions, a piece of the thyreoid gland of a sheep and implanting it subcutaneously. [a, 34.]—**Tooth g.** The transplantation of a living tooth, a membranous connection forming between it and the socket. [a, 34.]—**Zooplastic g.** The transplantation of zooplastic grafts. [a, 34.]

GRAIN, n. Gran. Gr., σῖτος (1st def.). Lat., *granum* (1st and 2d def's), *semen* (1st def.). Fr., *g., graine.* Ger., *Same* (1st def.), *Körnchen* (1st def.). 1. A seed; a fruit, especially of the cereals; a fecundated ovule; a kernel; a granule; the spore of a *Fungus.* [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. The sixteenth part of a drachm. 3. The direction of the fibres or layers of a solid substance. 4. See GRANULE.—**Adrianople g.** The fruit of *Rhamnus saxatilis* and *Rhamnus amygdalina.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Aleurone g's.** The proteid granules resembling starch-g's found in ripe seeds (*i. e.*, in the endosperm or in the cotyledons of the embryo). [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Ambrette g's.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**Avignon g's.** See *G's of Avignon.*—**Black g's.** A commercial variety of cochineal. [B, 5 (a, 24).] Cf. GRAINES *noires.*—**Chromatin g's.** See *Chromatic* GRANULES.—**Eau-de-vie de g's, Esprit de g's.** Whisky. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**G's chromatinés** (Fr.). See *Chromatic* GRANULES.—**G's de Malpighi** (Fr.). See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**G's de mure** (Fr.). A name for various *Fungi.* [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**G's de Paradis** (Fr.). See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**G's de zelin** (Fr.). The fruit of *Xylopia æthiopica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G's élastiques** (Fr.). See *Elastin* GRANULES.—**G. glanduleux.** See ACINUS.—**G's glanduleux de Malpighi.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st def.).—**G's hordéiformes** (Fr.). See *G's riziformes.*—**G's of Avignon.** Fr., *graines d'Avignon.* The fruit (berries) of *Rhamnus infectoria, Rhamnus saxatilis* and *Rhamnus alaterna.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G's of Paradise.** See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**G's perlés.** Of Cruveilhier, small grayish-white or pearl-colored indurated granules varying in size from a millet seed to a pea, composed of thin epithelial cells; they were observed on the surface of cystic sarcoceles, in the skin, and mucous and serous membrane. [a, 34.]—**G's riziformes** (Fr.). Small masses resembling g's of rice, sometimes found in the synovial cavities of joints and the sheaths of tendons. [a, 18.]—**Guinea g's.** See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**Horse g's.** See *Horse* GRAM.—**Molucca g's.** Lat., *grana moluccana.* Fr., *graines de Moluques* [Fr. Cod.]. The seeds of *Croton tiglium.* [B. 18, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Morea g's.** See *Adrianople g.*—**Natchnee g's.** On the Coromandel coast, the g's of *Eleusine coracana.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Oily g's.** The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Persian g's.** See *Adrianople g.*—**Pollen g's.** See under POLLEN.—**Ponassa g's.** The g's of *Eleusine coracana.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Silver g's.** Lat., *grana argentea* (seu *fina*). The finer cochineal, occurring in commerce in irregular circular, or oval, somewhat angular g's. Two varieties are known, *cochinilla jaspeada* and *cochinilla renegrida.* [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Scarlet g's.** Fr., *graines d'écarlate.* See COCCUS *ilicis.*—**Spirit of g.** Whisky. [B.]—**Tilly's g's.** Fr., *graine de Tilly* [Fr. Cod.]. The seeds of *Croton tiglium.* [B, 95, 173 (a, 24).]—**Tokat g's.** See *Adrianople g.*—**Turkey g.** Fr., *graine de Turquie.* The *Zea mays.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Worm g's.** Fr., *graines à vers.* The seed of *Chenopodium anthelminthicum.* [B, 173 (a, 35).] See also ARTEMISIA *judaica.*

GRAINE (Fr.), n. Gre^{2}n. See GRAIN.—**G. à dartre.** The seeds of *Vatairea guianensis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. à l'anse.** The seeds of *Omphalea cordata.* [B. 173 (a. 24).]—**G's à vers.** See *Worm* GRAINS.—**G. axile.** A seed borne on the axis of the ovary. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**G's bénites.** The seeds of *Nigella sativa.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**G. d'amour.** The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's d'argane.** The fruits of *Argania sideroxylon.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Canari.** See *G. des Canaries.*—**G's de capucin.** The seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**G's d'écarlate.** See COCCUS *ilicis.*—**G's de Cnide.** The seeds of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**G. de l'anse.** In the Antilles, the seed of *Omphalea cordata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G's de Morée.** See *Adrianople* GRAINS.—**G. de Paradis.** See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**G. de perroquet.** The grains (achænia) of *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Perse.** See GRAINS *of Avignon.*—**G. des Canaries.** The fruit of *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Sélein.** See GRAINS *de Zelin.*—**G's des Moluques** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Molucca* GRAINS.—**G's d'Espagne.** See GRAINS *of Avignon.*—**G's des quatre épices.** The fruits of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's des synoviales tendineuses.** See GRAINS *riziformes.*—**G. de Tilly** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tilly's* GRAINS.—**G. de Turquie.** Maize. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. d'oiseau.** See *G. des Canaries.*—**G. jaune.** The fruit of *Rhamnus infectoria* and *Rhamnus amygdalina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. mavaque.** The fruit of *Moutabea guianensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. musquée.** See *G. de* MUSC.—**G's noires.** The seeds of *Nigella arvensis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's orientales.** The fruits of *Menispermum cocculus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's royales.** The seeds of *Ricinus communis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. perlée.** See *G. d'amour.*

GRAINETTE (Fr.), n. Gre^{2}n-e^{2}t. See GRAINS *of Avignon.*

GRAINJON (Fr.), n. Gra^{2}n^2-zho^{2}n^2. The *Salix amygdalina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRAISSE (Fr.), n. Gre^{2}s. From *crassus,* fat. 1. See ADEPS, OIL, and FAT. 2. See UNGUENTUM and POMMADE. 3. Of wines, ropiness. [a, 27.]—**Cérat avec la g. cantharidée.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**G. ammoniacale.** See POMMADE *de Gondret.*—**G. balsamique.** See ADEPS *benzoinatus.*—**G. belladonisée.** See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**G. benzoïnée.** See ADEPS *benzoinatus.*—**G. cantharidée.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**G. d'Ashantis.** Palm-oil. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de brochet.** See AXUNGIA *lucii piscis.*—**G. de canard.** See AXUNGIA *anatis.*—**G. de chat sauvage.** See AXUNGIA *catis silvestris.*—**G. de chien.** See AXUNGIA *canis.*—**G. de col de cheval.** See AXUNGIA *coli equi.*—**G. de couleuvre.** See AXUNGIA *serpentum.*—**G. de héron.** See AXUNGIA *ardeæ.*—**G. de lapin.** See AXUNGIA *cuniculi.*—**G. de lièvre.** See AXUNGIA *leporis.*—**G. de loup.** See AXUNGIA *lupi.*—**G. de marmotte.** See AXUNGIA *muris montani.*—**G. de mouton.** Mutton-suet. [B.]—**G. de porc.** See ADEPS *suillus.*—**G. de phoque.** See AXUNGIA *phocæ.*—**G. de renard.** See AXUNGIA *vulpis.*—**G. des eaux.** See BAREGIN.—**G. des vins.** See *G.* (3d def.).—**G. de vipère.** See AXUNGIA *viperarum.*—**G. d'homme.** See AXUNGIA *hominis.*—**G. d'oie.** See AXUNGIA *anserina.*—**G. minérale.** See PETROLATUM.—**G. oxigénée.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**G. stibiée.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartratis.*—**Huile de g.** See *Oleum* ADIPIS (under ADEPS).

GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. Gre^{2}s-su^5. See FATTY.

GRALLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gra^{2}l(gra^{3}l)'le(la^3-e^2). Fr., *échasses* (1st def.), *échassiers* (2d def.), *gralles* (2d def.). Ger., *Stelzen* (1st def.), *Stelzvögel* (2d def.). 1. Stilts, formerly recommended for certain paralytics. [Willis (A, 325).] 2. See GRALLATORES.

GRALLARIUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}l(gra^{3}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *grallæ,* stilts. Fr., *échassier.* Having long legs (said of birds). [L, 180.]

GRALLATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Gra^{2}l(gra^{3}l)-la^{2}t(la^{3}t)-or'ez-(as). From *grallæ,* stilts. Fr., *échassiers.* Ger., *Stelzvögel.* An order of birds having long naked legs and straight toes not united by a web. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

GRALLATORIAL, adj. Gra^{2}l-a^{2}t-o'ri^2-a^{2}l. See CURSORIAL.

GRALLIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Gra^3-le-pe^{2}d. From *grallæ,* stilts, and *pes,* the foot. Of birds, having long, thin legs. [L, 41.]

GRAM, n. Gra^{2}m. 1. In the East Indies, a name for several varieties of pulse, used for food and provender. [B. 172 (a, 24).] 2. See GRAMME.—**Bengal g.** The *Cicer arietinum.* [B. 172 (a, 24).]—**Black g.** The *Phaseolus mungo,* var. *maxima.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Green g.** The *Phaseolus mungo.* [B. 172 (a, 24).]—**Horse-g.** The *Dolichos biflorus.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Red g.** The *Dolichos catjang.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Turkish g.** The *Phaseolus aconitifolius.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**White g.** The *Soja hispida.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

GRAMA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gra^3'ma^3. The *Triticum repens, Cynodon dactylon,* and other gramineous plants. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRAMALLA, n. In Morocco, the *Cassia fistula* (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRAMAT (Fr.), n. Gra^3-ma^3. A place in the department of Lot, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

GRAMÉ (Fr.), n. Gra^3-ma. The *Smilax aspera.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. riban.** In Provence, the *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Gros g.** See *G.*

GRAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Gra(gra^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *gram'inis.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gras.* 1. See GRASS. 2. The *Triticum repens.* [A, 322.]—**Decoctum graminis** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de chiendent* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cocimiento de grama* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made with the rhizome of *Triticum repens* (or *Cynodon dactylon* [Sp. Ph.]), 1 part of the rhizome being used for 20 parts [Belg. Ph.], 50 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 32 parts [Sp. Ph.] of the decoction. The preparation of the Sp. Ph. also contains ½ part of licorice-root. Similar preparations were formerly official. [B, 95, 97.]—**Decoctum graminis compositum.** Sp., *cocimiento de grama compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made with 4 parts of the rhizome of *Cynodon dactylon,* 4 parts of the root of *Rubia tinctorum,* 1 part of licorice-root, and 1 part of potassium nitrate, with enough water to

bring the strained liquid up to 192 parts. [B, 95, 97.]—**Extractum graminis** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chiendent* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of most of the pharmacopœias, an aqueous extract of soft [Fr. Cod.] or thick consistence, made from the root of the *Triticum repens* by the evaporation of an infusion or decoction of the latter. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Extractum graminis liquidum.* [B, 95.]—**Extractum graminis fluidum, Extractum graminis liquidum** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Syn.: *extractum graminis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *mellago graminis* [Swiss Ph.]. A fluid extract made either by directly evaporating an infusion of the root of the *Triticum repens* to the consistence of a fluid extract [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or by dissolving 3 parts of extractum graminis (1st def.) in 1 part of water. [B, 95.] Cf. *Extractum* TRITICI *fluidum.*—**G. aculeatum.** The *Crypsis aculeata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ægyptiacum.** See *Egyptian* GRASS.—**G. album.** An old official name for *Triticum repens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. alterum.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. arvense.** The *Triticum repens.* [B.]—**G. caninum.** See *G. album.*—**G. avenaceum.** Oat-grass. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**G. citratum.** Fr., *g. citronné.* The *Andropogon citratus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. cruciatum.** An undetermined species of *Paspalum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. crucis.** The Egyptian cock's-foot grass. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**G. cyperioides.** The *Phleum pratense* and several other species. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**G. dactylon.** 1. Of Tournefort and his predecessors, a grass in which numerous spikelets are carried upon a common point in the form of an open hand. 2. Of Parkinson, see *G. crucis.* [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**G. de montagne** (Fr.). The *Smilax aspera.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. eriophorum.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. floridum, G. Fuchsii.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. italicum.** The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 270.]—**G. leucanthemon.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. loliaceum.** The *Triticum loliaceum.* [B, 180.]—**G. luzulæ.** The genus *Luzula.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. majus.** See CAREX *arenaria* (1st def.).—**G. manna, G. mannæ.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**G. nigrum.** The *Carex arenaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. officinarum.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. orientale.** The *Schœnanthus odoratus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ossifragum.** The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Parnassi.** The *Maianthemum bifolium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. parnassium.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. pictum.** The *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. polyanthemum.** An old name for the genus *Armeria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. porcinum.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. (radix)** [Netherl. Ph.], **G. (rhizoma)** [Austr. Ph.], **Graminis radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Rhizoma graminis.*—**G. rubrum.** The *Carex arenaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tremblant** (Fr.). See BRIZA *media.*—**Graminis radix** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Rhizoma* GRAMINIS.—**Mellago graminis** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum graminis liquidum.*—**Ptisana graminis.** See *Tisane de* CHIENDENT.—**Radix** (seu **Rhizoma** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]) **graminis.** The rhizome of *Triticum repens.* [B, 95 ; *a*, 24.]—**Rhizoma graminis italici.** Sp., *grama* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 95, 270.]

GRAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Gra(gra^3)'mi^2-a^3. See LIPPITUDO.

GRAMIGNONE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-men-yon. In pharmacy, the root of *Sorghum haleppense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GRAMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *gramen.* Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'i^{2}n-a^3. Of Haller, Linnæus, Sprengel, and others, the *Graminaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. legitima.** Of Scopoli, the true grasses. [B, 120, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. spuria.** Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Zizania, Pharus, Zea, Cyperus*, etc., now referred to the *Cyperaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GRAMINACEOUS, GRAMINEAL, GRAMINEOUS, adj's. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s, -i^{2}n'e^2-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. Lat., *graminaceus, gramineus.* Fr., *graminé.* Belonging to or resembling the grasses. The *Graminaceæ* of Lindley are the *Gramineæ* (Fr., *graminées* ; Ger., *Gramineen, Gräser*), which are : Of Jussieu, an order of monocotyledons comprising *Cinna, Aristida, Agrostis, Holcus, Triticum*, etc.; of Batsch, a family of the *Agrostales*, including the genera of Jussieu, and many others ; of De Candolle, a family of monocotyledons and subsequently an order of the *Endogenæ phanerogamæ* ; of Endlicher, a family of the *Glumaceæ* ; of Winkler, a family including the *Oryzeæ, Phalarideæ, Paniceæ, Stipaceæ, Agrostideæ, Arundinaceæ, Pappophoreæ, Chlorideæ, Avenaceæ, Festucaceæ, Hordeaceæ, Rothboellicaceæ. Andropogoneæ*, and *Zeaceæ* ; and of Bentham and Hooker an order of the *Glumaceæ*, including the *Paniceæ, Maydeæ, Oryzeæ, Tristegineæ, Zoysieæ, Andropogoneæ, Phalarideæ, Agrostideæ, Aveneæ, Chlorideæ, Festuceæ, Hordeeæ*, and *Bambuseæ.* The *Gramineæ* include 300 genera and 3,800 (Wood) species, diffused throughout the world, wherever vegetation exists, and contribute more to the sustenance of man and beast than all other plants combined. They are characterized by flowers in spikes, with imbricated glumes, the pales often 2-nerved, ovary 1-celled, ovule anatropous ascending, caryopsis indehiscent, the pericarp often adhering to the seed, embryo albuminous, and often minute. The *Graminarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Achnospathæ*, comprising the *Gramineæ, Cyperaceæ*, and *Lilæarieæ.* The *Graminoideæ* of Wood are a cohort of endogens including the grasses (*Gramineæ*) and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*). [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GRAMINICOLOUS, adj. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. Lat., *graminicolus* (from *gramen*, grass, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *graminicole.* Of plants, living or growing among grasses. [L, 41, 180.]

GRAMINIFOLIATE, GRAMINIFOLIOUS, adj's. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^2-fol'i^2-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *graminifolius* (from *gramen*, grass, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *graminifolié.* Ger., *grasblättrig.* Having leaves like those of grass. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

GRAMINIFORM, adj. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *graminiformis* (from *gramen*, grass, and *forma*, form). Fr., *graminiforme.* Ger., *grasähnlich.* Resembling grass. [L, 41.]

GRAMINIVOROUS, adj. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. Lat., *graminivorus* (from *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *graminivore.* Ger., *grasfressend.* Grass eating. [L, 343.]

GRAMINOLOGY, n. Gra^{2}m-i^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *graminologia* (from *gramen*, grass, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *graminologie.* Ger., *Graslehre.* The botany, etc., of grasses. [L, 41, 107.]

GRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *gram'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., γράμμα. See SCRUPLE.

GRAMMARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)-ma^{3}rth'ro^{2}n. From γράμμα, a line, and ἄρθρον, an articulation. The genus *Doronicum.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**G. scorpioides.** See DORONICUM *grandiflorum.*

GRAMME (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'me(ma). Gen., *gram'mes.* Gr., γραμμή. A line ; of the old authors, the margin of the cornea. [A, 322.]

GRAMME (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}m. From γράμμα, a small Greek weight. Ger., *Gramm.* The unit of weight of the metric system, equal to the weight of 1 c. c. of water at 4° C. (= 39·2° F.), *in vacuo.* It is equivalent to 15·433 grains (Troy) or $\frac{1}{28}$ oz. (av.). [*a*, 24.]

GRAMMICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'mi^2-si(ke). Spots, on plants or other bodies, resembling letters. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRAMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). 1. Of Koch, the genus *Ceterach.* 2. Of Swartz, a genus of ferns belonging to the *Polypodieæ.* The *Grammitaceæ* of Presl are a tribe of the *Gymnosoreæ.* The *Grammitideæ* are : Of Presl, a section of the *Grammitaceæ* ; of Meisner and Brongniart, a tribe (or division) of the *Polypodiaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. aurea.** The *Asplenium ceterach*, var. *aurea.* [B, 242 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ceterach.** See ASPLENIUM *ceterach.*

GRAMMOPETALOUS, adj. Gra^{2}m-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From γράμμα, a line, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *grammopétale.* Having linear petals. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

GRAMMURUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)-mu^2(mu)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From γράμμα, a line, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *grammure.* Having a short slender tail. [L, 41, 180.]

GRAMON DE MONTAGNE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-mo^{2}n^2 d' mo^{2}n^2-ta^{3}n-y'. The *Smilax aspera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRAN, n. A place in Hungary where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 30, 40, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GRANA (Lat.), n. f. Gra(gra^3)'na^3. See HEMICRANIA.

GRANA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *granum* (*q. v.*). Gra(gra^3)'na^3.

GRANADE (Fr), **GRANADIER** (Fr.), n's. Gra^3-na^{3}d, -na^3-de-a. See PUNICA *granatum* and POMEGRANATE.—**Écorce de granade.** See POMEGRANATE *rind.*

GRANADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}l'la^3. From *granatum*, a pomegranate. The genus *Passiflora.* The *Granadilleæ* (Fr., *granadillées*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Passifloreæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Apple-shaped g.** The *Passiflora maliformis.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**G. cærulea.** The *Passiflora cœrulea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. fœtida.** The *Passiflora fœtida.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. incarnata.** The *Passiflora incarnata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-tree.** The *Brya ebenus.* [B, 282.]

GRANADO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gra^{3}n-a^3'do. The *Punica granatum.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**G. blanco.** The *Hibiscus syriacus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24.)]

GRANARIUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *granum*, a grain. Fr., *granaire.* Living in grain. [L, 180.]

GRANAT (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}n-a^{3}t'. 1. See POMEGRANATE. 2. See CARBUNCLE (2d def.).—**Böhmischer G.** The Bohemian garnet, or pyrope. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Edler G.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**Gemeiner G'baum.** The *Punica granatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'apfel.** A pomegranate : the fruit of *Punica granatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'äpfelschalen.** See POMEGRANATE *rind.*—**G'baum.** The genus *Punica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'blüthe.** See BALAUSTIUM (1st def.).—**G'blüthen.** The flowers of *Punica granatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'gerbsäure.** See GRANATOTANNIC ACID.—**G'rinde.** Pomegranate-bark. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**G'samen.** The seed of *Punica granatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'schalen.** See POMEGRANATE *rind.*—**G'syrup.** See *Sirop de* GRENADE.—**G'wurzel.** Pomegranate-root. [*a*, 24.]—**G'wurzelrinde.** See GRANATUM (2d def.).—**G'wurzelrindenabsud.** See *Decoctum* GRANATI *radicis.*—**Orientalischer G.** See *G.* (2d def.).

GRANATILL (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}n-a^{3}t-el'. The seed of *Croton tiglium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'baum** (Ger.). See CROTON *tiglium.*

GRANATILLA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}l'la^3. See GRANADILLA.

GRANATIM (Lat.), adv. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-at(a^{3}t)'i^{2}m. Ger., *granweise.* By grains (said of medicines given in doses of one or more grains). [*a*, 14.]

GRANATIN, n. Gra^{2}n'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *granatine.* Ger., *G.* 1. Of Latour de Trie, a sweetish crystalline substance, similar to mannite, found in the root-bark of *Punica granatum.* 2. Of Landerer, a crystalline substance found in the rind of the unripe fruit of the pomegranate ; it forms colorless needles of a very bitter taste, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in acids. [B, 48, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

GRANATO-MANNITE, n. Gra^{2}n''a^{2}t-o-ma^{2}n'it. See GRANATIN (1st def.).

GRANATOTANNIC ACID, n. Gra^{2}n''a^{2}t-o-ta^{2}n'ik. Ger., *Granatgerbsäure.* An amorphous, greenish-yellow, pulverulent substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O_{13}$, contained in the root-bark of the *Punica granatum.* [B, 270.]

GRANATRISTUM [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}st'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

GRANATUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *granum*, a grain. Fr., *grenadier* (1st def.),

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank;

écorce de granade (ou *de la racine de grenadier* [ou *de balaustier*]) (2d def.). Ger., *Granatwurzelrinde* (2d def.). It., *scorza di radice di melograno* (2d def.). Sp., *corteza* (*de la raíz*) *de granado* (2d def.). Syn.: *cortex granati radicis, granati radicis cortex* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *cortex radicis granati* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants now referred to *Punica*, especially the *Punica g.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of the root of *Punica g.* The *Granateæ* (Fr., *granatées*) are: Of Don, De Candolle, and others, the *Puniceæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Lythrarieæ*, comprising the *Puniceæ*, the *Olinieæ*, and the *Memecyleæ*; of Eichler, a family of the *Myrtifloræ*. [B, 5, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Cortex fructus granati** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *grenadier* (*épicarpe*), *écorce de grenade* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *g.*, *cortex fructuum* [Belg. Ph.]. The strongly astringent, leathery rind of the fruit of *Punica g.* [B, 95.]—**Cortex granati** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu **graniti radicis** [Russ. Ph.]). The root-bark (see *G.* [2d def.]) and also the bark of the stem and branches of the *Punica g.* [B, 95.]—**Cortex granati radicis, Cortex radicis granati** [Austr. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**Decoctum corticis radicis granati, Decoctum granati radicis** [Br. Ph.] (seu **radicis granati** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tisane* (ou *décocte*, ou *apozème*) *d'écorce de la racine de grenadier*. Ger., *Granatwurzelrinden-Absud*. Sp., *cocimiento de raíz de granado* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made from the root-bark of *Punica g.* in such a way that 1 part of the root-bark furnishes 4 parts [Belg. Ph.], 8 [Sp. Ph.], 8½ [Fr. Cod.], or about 10 [Br. Ph.] of decoction. [B, 95.]—**Extractum granati** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (**corticis radicis** [Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait d'écorce de racine de grenadier* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *extractum punicæ granati* [Austr. Ph.]. An alcoholic thick (or soft [Fr. Cod.], or dry [Russ. Ph.]) extract made from the root-bark (or bark [Netherl. Ph.]) of the *Punica g.* [B. 95.]—**Extractum granati fructus corticis fluidum.** A fluid extract made by exhausting 16 oz. (troy) of powdered pomegranate-rind with 3½ pints of diluted alcohol, evaporating to 1 pint, and adding 10 oz. (troy) of sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 14).]—**Flores granati** (seu **granatorum**). Pomegranate-flowers. [*a*, 24.]—**Fructus graniti.** The fruit of *Punica g.* [B, 95.]—**Granati flores.** Pomegranate-flowers. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Granati fructus cortex.** See POMEGRANATE-*rind*.—**Granati radicis cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. (cortex fructuum).** See *Cortex fructus granati*.—**Semen granatorum.** Pomegranate-seed. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Succus e granato** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Suc de* GRENADE.—**Syrupus granati, Syrupus granatorum.** See *Sirop de* GRENADE.

GRANATUS (Lat.), n. m. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARBUNCLE (2d def.).

GRAND-CAMP (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-ka^{3}n^2. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

GRANDEBALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gra^{2}nd(gra^{3}nd)-e^{2}b'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e-(a^3-e^2). The axillary hairs. [L, 349.]

GRANDENT (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-da^{3}n^2. The *Scandix pecten Veneris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GRANDEYROL (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-de^2-rol. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are alkaline and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GRAND HAVEN, n. Gra^{2}nd-hav'n'. A place in Ottawa County, Michigan, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

GRANDIDENTATE, adj. Gra^{2}nd-i^2-de^{2}nt'at. Lat., *grandidentatus* (from *grandis*, large, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *grandidenté*. Having large teeth or indentations (said of leaves). [L, 107.]

GRANDIFLORATE, adj. Gra^{2}nd-i^2-flor'at. Lat., *grandiflorus* (from *grandis*, large, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *grandiflore*. Ger., *grossblühend*. Having large flowers. [L, 107, 180.]

GRANDIFLORINE, n. Gra^{2}nd-i^2-flor'en. An alkaloid obtained by D. Freire from the fruit of *Solanum grandiflorum*, var. *pulverulentum*, a white, very bitter and poisonous substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alkalies and in dilute acids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]

GRANDIFOLIATE, adj. Gra^{2}nd-i^2-fo'li^2-at. Lat., *grandifolius* (from *grandis*, large, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *grandifolié*. Ger., *grossblättrig*. Having large leaves. [L, 180.]

GRANDINE (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-den. A peculiar substance in the urine of pregnant women which by its decomposition is supposed to form kyestein (*q. v.*). [K.]

GRANDINES, n. f., pl. of *grando* (*q. v.*). Gra^{2}nd(gra^{3}nd)'i^{2}n-ez(as).

GRANDINOSE, adj. Gra^{2}nd'i^{2}n-os. Lat., *grandinosus* (from *grando* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *grandineux*. Ger., *hagelkornartig*. Hailstone-like. [L, 107.] See Os *grandinosum*.

GRANDIPALPOUS, adj. Gra^{2}nd-i^2-pa^{2}lp'u^{3}s. Lat., *grandipalpus* (from *grandis*, large, and *palpus*, the palm). Fr., *grandipalpe*. Ger., *grossfühlhornig*. Having large palpi. [L, 41.]

GRANDIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}nd(gra^{3}nd)-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. From *grandis*, large, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *grandirostre*. Ger., *grossschnabelig*. Having a large beak. [L, 41, 180.]

GRAND LEDGE WELLS, n. Gra^{2}nd le^{2}j we^{2}lz'. Wells situated at Grand Ledge, Eaton County, Michigan, no analysis of which has been made. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

GRAND'MÈRE (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-me^{2}r. The *Reseda lutea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRANDMOTHER'S-NIGHTCAP, n. Gra^{2}nd"mu^{3}th^2-u^{5}rz-nit'ka^{2}p. 1. The *Convolvulus sepium*. 2. The *Aconitum napellus*. 3. The *Lychnis vespertina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GRANDO (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}nd(gra^{3}nd)'o. Gen., *grand'inis*. Lit., a hailstone (see CHALAZION and CHALAZA); in the pl., *grandines*, of Wesser, large tubercles. [L, 107.]

GRANDRIF (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-dref. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline and slightly ferruginous spring containing earthy carbonates, specially employed in rebellious intermittent fever. [L, 49, 57, 87 (*a*, 14).]

GRANEBANO, n. The *Astragalus poterium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRANELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A small grain. [*a*, 35.]

GRANETTE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-ne^{2}t. The genus *Polygonum*, especially the *Polygonum tartaricum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRANGE, n. Granj. A place in Lancashire, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

GRANGEA (Lat.), n. f. Granj'e^2-a^3. Fr., *g.*, *grangée*, *grangelle*. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*. The *Grangeinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of composite plants of the *Conyzeæ*. The *Grangeineæ* of Cassini are a subdivision of the *Buphthalmeæ*, or (Lindley) of the *Asteroideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Adansonii.** Fr., *g. d'Adanson*. See *G. maderaspatana*.—**G. maderaspatana.** Tamil., *mashiputri*. Malay, *nelampata*. Tel., *mustarn*. Beng., *namuti*. A species found in the East Indies, having acrid properties. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used as a stomachic, antispasmodic, and deobstruent. [A. 479 (*a*, 21); B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. latifolia.** The *Dichrocephala latifolia*. [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]

GRÄNICHENBAD (Ger.), n. Gran'i^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 305, 319 (*a*, 21).]

GRANIFEROUS, adj. Gra^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *graniferus* (from *granum*, a grain, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *granifère*. Ger., *körnertragend*. Bearing or producing grain. [L, 107.] The *Graniferæ* (Fr., *granifères*) of Agardh are the endogens. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]

GRANIFORME (Fr.), adj. Gra^3-ne-fo^{3}rm. From *granum*, a grain, and *forma*, form. Of the form and size of a grain. [L, 41.]

GRANILLA (Sp.), n. Gra^{3}n-el'ya^3. A small seed. [*a*, 14.]—**G. blanca.** In the Argentine Republic, the *Triticum repens*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

GRANILLERO DE CANARIAS (Sp.), n. Gra^{3}n-el-ya'ro da ka^3-na^3'ri^2-a^{3}s. The *Rhus albida*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRANITICUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-i^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *granitum*, granite. Fr., *graniteux*, *granitique*. Growing in granitic soil. [B, 1, 19 (*a* 24).]

GRANIVOROUS, adj. Gra^{2}n-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *granum*, a grain, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *granivore*. Ger., *körnerfressend*. Subsisting on grains or other seeds. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

GRANNE (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}n'ne^2. See ARISTA.—**G'nartig.** See ARISTATE.—**G'nlos.** See EXARISTATE.

GRANNY'S-NIGHTCAP, n. Gra^{2}n"i^{2}z-nit'ka^{2}p. 1. The *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Anemone nemorosa*. [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]

GRANNY-THREADS, n. Gra^{2}n'i^2-thre^{2}dz. The *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GRANTHI PÁRANI (Sanscr.), n. The *Artemisia indica*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

GRANTRISTUM (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}nt(gra^{3}nt)-ri^{2}st'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

GRANULAR, GRANULATE, GRANULATED, adj's. Gra^{2}n'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *granulosus*, *granulatus* (from *granum*, a grain). Fr., *granuleux*, *granulé*. Ger., *granulirt*, *gekörnt*. It., *granuloso*. Sp., *granulado*. Containing, bearing, or composed of granules; roughened by small prominences; of plant-organs, provided or strewn with granules; of roots, divided into small knots or knobs. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24); J.]

GRANULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See GRANULATION.—**G'nes crouposæ** (seu **diphthericæ**). See *Croupous* GRANULATIONS.—**G'nes erethicæ.** See *Erethitic* GRANULATIONS.—**G'nes fungosæ.** See *Fungous* GRANULATIONS.

GRANULATION, n. Gra^{2}n-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *granulatio* (from *granulum*, a small grain). Fr., *g.* (1st def.), *bourgeon* (2d def.). Ger., *G.* (1st def.). *Körnerbildung* (1st def.), *Wärzchenbildung* (1st def.). It., *granulazione*. Sp., *granulación*. 1. The process of reducing a substance to a granular state or of forming it into granules, also the formation of g's (2d def.). 2. In the pl., *g's*, the mass of vascular, luxuriant embryonic connective tissue that forms in the process of healing of an open wound or an ulcer; so called from its granular surface. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] 3. In the pl., *g's*, pathological granular masses.—**Catarrhal g's.** Fr., *g's catarrhales*. G's in which there are hypertrophy of the papilla and serous infiltration of the submucous tissue. [*a*, 34.]—**Cerebral g's.** Fr., *g's cérébrales* (*Bichat*). Ger., *Pacchioni'sche G'en*. See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Conjunctival g's.** Bodies resembling g's occurring in the conjunctiva, as in trachoma. [*a*, 34.]—**Croupous g's.** Lat., *granulationes crouposæ* (seu *diphthericæ*). G's covered with a grayish-yellow film composed of indifferent cells held together by fibrinous material. The condition is probably a purely local one, having no analogy with croup except in the appearance. [D, 25.]—**Erethistic g's, Erethitic g's.** Lat., *granulationes erethicæ*. Ger., *erethische G'en*. G's (2d def.) in which hæmorrhage and great pain are caused by slight irritation. [E.]—**Exuberant g's.** See *Fungous g's*.—**Fatty g's.** Fr., *g's graisseuses*. G's that have undergone fatty degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**Fausses g's** (Fr.). Granular projections on the conjunctiva produced by local or artificial irritation, as from atropine. [*a*, 34.]—**Fibroid g's.** See *Milk* SPOTS.—**Fungous g's.** Lat., *granulationes fungosæ*. Large, pale, gelatinous, exuberant g's (2d def.) secreting a thin muco-purulent matter; due either to local œdema, or to excessive formative activity and deficient organizing power. [E.]—**Gehirnhautg'en** (Ger.), **G's cérébrales** [Bichat] (Fr.). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**G's graisseuses** (Fr.).

See *Fatty g's*.—**G's méningées** (Fr.), **G's méningiennes** (Fr.). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**G's of Bayle.** Miliary tubercles. [a, 34.]—**G's of Bright.** Of Rayer, the yellowish-white granules in granular nephritis. [a, 34.]—**G's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**G's perlées** (Fr.). See MILIUM.—**G. tissue.** A form of tissue made up of g's (2d def.), or of bodies related to g's in appearance and character. [B.]—**G's vitellines** (Fr.). See *Vitelline* GRANULES.—**Gray g's.** Fr., *g's grises.* Miliary tubercles.—**Mastzelleng'en** (Ger.). The granules of coarsely granular cells. [J.]—**Melanic g.** Fr., *g. mélanique.* The proliferation of melanosis between the connective-tissue fibres and cells. [a, 34.]—**Meningeal g's.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Miliary g's.** Fr., *g's miliaires.* Miliary tubercles. [a, 34.]—**Molecular g.** Fr., *g. moléculaire.* See GRANULE (1st def.).—**Pacchionian g's.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Spongy g's.** A form of fungous g's presenting macroscopically a spongy appearance. [a, 34.]—**Trachoma g's.** Ger., *Trachomkörner.* 1. A name often given to the papillary growths in trachoma from their resemblance to g's (2d def.). In reality they are localized hypertrophies of the conjunctiva and are covered with epithelium. 2. The accumulation of lymphoid cells, found in the conjunctiva, especially in the fold of transition in trachoma. [B.] **Vitelline g's.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.

GRANULE, n. Gra^{2}n'u^{2}l. Gr., *κοκκίον*. Lat., *granulum* (dim. of *granum*). Fr., *g.*, *grain*, *granulation* (*moléculaire*) (1st def.). Ger., *Körnchen.* It., *granulo.* Sp., *granillo.* A small grain. 1. In histology, (*a*) a minute mass in a cell, or in ground-substance, which has a determinate outline, but no apparent structure; (*b*) any minute mass (*e. g.*, the small cell-like bodies in the so-called granular layer of the cerebellar cortex, the acini of the thymus gland, lymph-corpuscles, etc.); (*c*) the nodal or crossing points of a nuclear or intracellular reticulum or the fibrils of such a reticulum seen endwise. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1879, p. 126 (J, 26, 32, 42).] 2. In botany, any small roundish particle (*e. g.*, a pollen grain). [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).] 3. In pharmacy, a small globule, generally composed of sugar and gum tragacanth, combined with a medicinal substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 14).]—**Aggregated g's.** Of Erasmus Wilson, an aggregation or collection of primitive g's. [J.]—**Agminated g's.** Small round or angular protoplasm particles found in the blood; supposed to be disintegrated red blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]—**Bütschli's g's.** Certain swellings which form on the bipolar rays of the amphiaster in the ovum.—**Carbo-hydrate g's.** Particles of carbo-hydrate substance in the cells or fluids of the body in course of assimilation or disassimilation. [J.]—**Chromatic g's.** Fr., *grains chromatinés.* Ger., *Chromatinkörnchen, Chromatinkörner.* G's of chromatin, whether within cells or nuclei or free in some liquid. [J.] See also *Seminal g's* and MICROSOMATA.—**Elastin g's.** Fr., *grains élastiques.* G's of elastic substance, sometimes fused so as to form fibres or membranes. [J, 30, 31.]—**Elementary g's.** Fr., *g's élémentaires.* Ger., *Elementarkörnchen.* Small, irregular masses of protoplasm in the blood; probably derived from disintegrated white blood-corpuscles. [K, 18.]—**Fatty g's.** Particles of a fatty nature. When in cells they may be in course of assimilation or they may be produced by the cell in process of forming a fat-cell, or finally they may appear in cells undergoing fatty degeneration. [J, 19.]—**Gland-g., Glandular g.** See ACINUS (7th, 8th, and 9th def's).—**G's de cerveau** (Fr.). See MYELOCYTES.—**G's de Dioscoride.** See *G's d'*ACIDE ARSÉNIEUX.—**G's de Malpighi** (Fr.). See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**G's du cerveau** (Fr.). See MYELOCYTES.—**G's du chyle** (Fr.). See *Molecular base of* CHYLE.—**Gustatory g's.** Minute nuclear masses found in the gustatory papillæ at the termination of the filaments of the nerve of taste. [J, 42.]—**Lymph g's.** See *Lymph* CORPUSCLES.—**Molecular g's.** Minute particles, especially those in the various liquids of the body. [J, 33.]—**Nucleated g's, Nucleolated g's.** Of Erasmus Wilson, in the development of an epithelium, a collection of primitive g's serving as a nucleus and surrounded by other primitive g's serving as a nucleus to the finally appearing cell. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1845, p. 563 (J).]—**Osseous g's.** The minute g's of inorganic matter that are deposited in the animal matrix of the bones.—**Pigment g's.** Ger., *Pigmentkörnchen.* Particles of coloring matter found especially in pigment-cells. [J, 33, 140.]—**Pollinic g's.** See under POLLEN *grains.*—**Primitive g's.** Of Erasmus Wilson, the first formed solid particles produced by a sort of coagulation in the blastema derived from the blood at the seat of a developing epidermis or epithelium. According to modern views, these g's have no existence. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1845, p. 563 (J).]—**Proteid g's.** Minute particles of proteid substance in the liquids or cells of the body, either on the way to assimilation or to disassimilation. [J, 19.]—**Seminal g's.** Minute particles found in semen. They average about 6 μ in diameter, stain deeply, and are supposed by some to be derived from the disintegrated nuclei of the nutritive cells of the seminiferous tubules. According to Brown, they are eliminated from the spermatozoids in their maturation, and correspond to the extrusion-globules of ova. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885 (J, 30).]—**Starch g's.** The separate g's of which starch is composed. They differ widely in shape and size in different kinds of starch (see AMYLUM), and consist of a series of more or less concentric layers disposed about a nucleus or hilum. [B.]—**Vitelline g's, Yolk-g's.** Fr., *g's vitellins.* Ger., *Dotterkörner, Dotterkugeln.* Albuminous g's or spherules found in the vitellus, and collectively forming the nutritive yolk. They are also, especially the larger ones, called vitelline corpuscles. [J, 1, 30, 33.] See *Nutritive* VITELLUS.—**Zymogen g's.** G's in the cells of the pancreas which are supposed to give rise to the pancreatic ferments. [J, 55.]

GRANULIA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'i^2-a^3. Of Bastian, tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

GRANULICAULIS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^2-ka^{4}l'-(ka^3'u^{4}l)-i^{2}s. From *granum*, a grain, and *caulis*, a stalk. Having the stem and branches covered with tubercles. [L, 107.]

GRANULIE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-nu^6-le. Miliary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

GRANULIFEROUS, adj. Gra^{2}n-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *granuliferus* (from *granulum*, a granule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *granulifère.* Bearing granular bodies. [L, 107, 180.]

GRANULIFORM, adj. Gra^{2}n-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *granulum*, a small grain, and *forma*, form. Fr., *granuliforme.* Resembling little grains. [L, 107.]

GRANULIRT (Ger.), adj. Gra^{3}n-ul-ert'. See GRANULAR.

GRANULIRUNG (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}n-ul-er'un^2. See GRANULATION (1st def.).

GRANULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-lit'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *granulite.* See GRANULIE.

GRANULO-ADIPOSE, adj. Gra^{2}n''u^{2}l-o-a^{2}d'i^2-pos. See GRANULO-FATTY.

GRANULO-FATTY, adj. Gra^{2}n''u^{2}l-o-fa^{2}t'i^2. Fr., *granulo-graisseux.* Containing or composed of fat granules in tissues undergoing fatty degeneration; the cells that contain more or less numerous fat granules are called g.-f. [a, 34.]

GRANULO-GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. Gra^3-nu^6-lo-gre^{2}s-su^5. See GRANULO-FATTY.

GRANULOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). From *granulum*, a small grain. Fr., *granulome.* Ger., *Granulom.* A tumor consisting of granulation tissue. [A, 326 (a, 21).] See GRANULATION (2d def.) and AKESTOMA.—**G. fungoides.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides.*—**G. iridis.** A small non-malignant tumor of the iris, composed of a highly vascular, small-celled, fibrillar (sarcoma-like) tissue. According to Wecker, this disease may be subdivided into simple, spontaneous, teleangeiectatic, and traumatic forms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**G. of the cornea.** Fr., *granulome de la cornée.* Ger., *Hornhautgranulom.* A very rare and exceedingly vascular tumor described by a few of the older writers as growing from the limbus, and of late considered as perhaps similar to a leucosarcoma. [F.]—**G'ta of the skin.** Ger., *Granulome der Haut.* Syn.: *chronic infectious dermatoses.* Granulation growths of the skin; in Auspitz's classification, a family of the *Paradesmoses* (*q. v.*), including the various forms of *lupus*, *scrofuloderma*, *tuberculosis cutis*, *lepra*, *syphiloderma*, *rhinoscleroma*, and *g. fungoides.* [G, 4.]—**G. of the umbilicus.** See *Fungous* EXCRESCENCE *of the umbilicus.*—**G. simplex iridis.** Fr., *granulome simple de l'iris.* Ger., *einfaches Granulom der Regenbogenhaut.* A tumor of comparatively rare occurrence, occurring almost exclusively in children, and mainly during the first years of life. It appears as a small, yellowish-white growth, somewhat resembling a gumma. There may be several isolated growths which coalesce and fill more or less of the anterior chamber; the cornea ulcerates, with the symptoms of glaucomatous tension, and a sponge-like growth projects. In favorable cases this gradually disappears, accompanied by shrinking of the eyeball. [F.]—**Infective g.** A term for that form of infectious disease in which there is a neoplastic formation of unstable granulation tissue that spreads from a centre into the surrounding connective tissue, the central portion eventually suppurating. To this class belong tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, lupus, glanders, and actinomycosis. [a, 34.]—**Palpebral g.** See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic g.** See SYPHILOMA.

GRANULÖS (Ger.), adj. Gra^{3}n-ul-u^{5}s'. See GRANULAR.

GRANULOSE, n. Gra^{2}n'u^{2}l-os. Fr., *g.* Ger., *G.* Of Naegeli, a carbohydrate, forming that portion of the starch granule which is soluble in water. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).] See also ERYTHROG', AMYLUM, and AMIDIN.

GRANULOSITY, n. Gra^{2}n-u^{2}l-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *granulositas* (from *granulum*, a small grain). Fr., *granulosité.* A mass of granular tubercles. [L, 107.]

GRANULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GRANULAR. The *Granulosæ* of Blume are a tribe of orchids, including *Habenaria*, *Neottia*, *Erythrodes*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

GRANULOUS, adj. Gra^{2}n'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. See GRANULAR.

GRANULUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Dim. of *granum.* See GRANULE.—**Granula gonima.** Of M. C. Cooke, spherical cells containing green granules and situated in clusters of two or more cells each beneath the cortical stratum of lichens. [B, 308 (a, 35).]—**Granula sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Granula seminis.** See *Seminal* GRANULES.

GRANUM (Lat.), n. n. Gran(gra^{3}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A grain, seed, or berry. [a, 24.]—**Grana argentea.** See *Silver* GRAINS and COCCIONELLA *mestica.*—**Grana avenionensia.** See GRAINS *of Avignon.*—**Grana canariensia.** The fruits of *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grana coccognidia.** See COCCOGNIDIUM.—**Grana dilia.** See *Grana tiglia.*—**Grana fina** (Sp.). See *Silver* GRAINS.—**Grana gallica.** The berries of *Rhamnus infectoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grana gnidia** (seu **gnidii**). The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grana guineensia.** See *Grana Paradisi.*—**Grana infectoria** (seu **kermes**). See COCCUS *ilicis.*—**Grana Lycii.** See *Grana gallica.*—**Grana Malaguetta** (seu **Maniguetta**, seu **Meliguetta**, seu **Meniguetta**). See *Grana Paradisi.*—**Grana molucca** (seu **moluccana**). The seed of *Croton tiglium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grana moschata** (seu **moschi**). See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**Grana nigra.** A dark variety of the finer cochineal. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See COCHINELLA *renegrida.*—**Grana Orientis.** The fruits of *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**Grana Paradisi.** Fr., *graines de paradis*, *maniguette.* Ger., *Paradieskörner.* The unripe seeds of *Amomum granum Paradisi* and of *Amomum Melegueta.* The seeds are $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, roundish or angular, hard, shining, reddish-brown, the hilum being beaked and paler. They are feebly aromatic, and very pungent in taste. They contain resin and a faintly yellowish aromatic essential oil, not acrid to taste. They are used chiefly in veterinary medicine and to give pungency to liquors, but occasionally, in the form of a paste, powder, or decoction, as a stimulant, masticatory, aromatic, diuretic, and carminative. [A, 479 (a, 21);

B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grana regia.** The seeds of *Ricinus communis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grana regia minora.** The seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]—**Grana silvestria.** See *Wild* COCHINEAL.—**Grana tiglia.** The seed of *Croton tiglium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grana tinctoria.** See *Grana infectoria.*—**Grana viridia.** The grains of *Pistacia vera.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]—**Grana zelin.** Ethiopian pepper (the fruits of *Xylopia* [*Unona*] *æthiopica*). [B, 121, 173, 307 (α, 35).]—**Imperial g.** A proprietary food composed chiefly of the best wheat flour, made very fine and thoroughly cooked, so that a large part of the starch is converted into dextrin. It is particularly adapted to the nutrition of children. ["Sanitarian," Aug., 1888, p. 131 (α, 21).]

GRANVILLE (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}n^2-vel. A place in the department of La Manche, France, where there are a ferruginous spring and an establishment for sea-baths. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

GRANWEISE (Ger.), adv. Gra^{3}n'viz-e^2. See GRANATIM.

GRANZA (Sp.), n. Gra^{3}n'tha^3. 1. The genus *Rubia.* 2. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Rubia tinctorum.* [A, 447 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24).]

GRÄNZBLATT (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}ntz'bla^{3}t. See GRENZBLATT.

GRAOUSELLE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-u-ze^{2}l. A popular name for the *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 38 (α, 14).]

GRAPE, n. Grap. Gr., ῥάξ, σταφυλή. Lat., *uva, acinus.* Fr., *raisin.* Ger., *Traube.* It., Sp., *uva.* 1. The fruit of the vine *Vitis vinifera.* [L, 77 (α, 24).] 2. In the pl., of the veterinarians, g.-like masses of tubercles. [α, 34.]—**Bear's-g.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bland's g.** The *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bull-g.** The *Vitis rotundifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bullet-g.** The *Vitis vulpina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Carswell g's.** Tubercular infiltrations of the connective-tissue angles at the points where the bronchioles become continuous with acini. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Catawba g.** The *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**Chicken-g.** The *Vitis cordifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Corinth g.** The fruit of the black variety of *Vitis vinifera.* When dried, it forms the corinths, or black currants, of the shops. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Delaware g.** A variety of the *Vitis riparia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dried g.** See RAISIN.—**Dyers'-g's.** The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**English sea-g.** The *Salicornia herbacea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**European g.** The *Vitis vinifera.*—**False g.** The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fen-g's.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Fox-g.** The *Vitis vulpina* and its varieties. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**Frost-g.** The *Vitis cordifolia,* var. *riparia.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**G. cure.** See under CURE.—**G.-flower, G. hyacinth.** See the major list.—**G. laxative.** See *Fructus* VITIS *sennatus.*—**G.-lees bath, G.-marc bath.** See under BATH.—**G.-plant, G.-tree.** See the major list.—**G.-vine.** The *Vitis vinifera.* [L, 24.]—**G'wort.** The *Actæa spicata* and the *Bryonia dioica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hedge-g.** The fruit of *Bryonia dioica.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Isabella g.** The *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Jamaica g.** The *Vitis caribœa.* [B, 282.]—**Kangaroo-g.** The *Cissus antarctica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mountain-g.** In Colorado, the *Berberis aquifolium.* [B, 66.]—**Muscadine g.** The *Vitis vulpina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Northern fox-g.** The *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oregon g.** The *Berberis aquifolium.* [B, 66.]—**Plum-g.** The *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Port Jackson black g.** The *Cissus antarctica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Scuppernong g.** A variety of the *Vitis vulpina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-g.** The *Salicornia herbacea, Ephedra distachya,* and *Sargassum bacciferum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-side g.** The *Coccoloba uvifera.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Southern fox-g.** The *Vitis vulpina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Summer-g.** The *Vitis æstivalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tail-g.** The genus *Artabotrys.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Taylor bullet-g.** A variety of the *Vitis riparia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild g.** The *Coccoloba leoganensis.* [B, 282.]—**Wild g. of the Peruvians.** The *Chondrodendron convolvulaceum.* [B, 19, 27 (α, 24).]—**Winter-g.** See *Frost-g.*

GRAPE-FLOWER, n. Grap'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Muscari racemosum* and the *Muscari botryoides.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ash-colored g.-f.** The *Bulbus vomitorius.* [L, 104, p. 172.]

GRAPE-HYACINTH, n. Grap-hi'a^{2}s-i^{2}nth. The genus *Muscari,* especially the *Muscari botryoides.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 34 (α, 24).]—**Armenian g.-h.** The *Muscari armeniacum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common g.-h.** The *Muscari racemosum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dark-purple g.-h.** The *Muscari commutatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Feathery g.-h.** The *Muscari comosum monstruosum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Greek g.-h.** The *Muscari Heldreichii.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Musk g.-h.** The *Muscari moschatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GRAPELLE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-pe^{2}l. The *Galium aparine* and the *Rubia vera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GRAPE-PLANT, n. Grap'pla^{3}nt. See subheadings.—**Macquarie Harbor g.-p.** The *Polygonum adpressum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-side g.-p.** The genus *Coccoloba.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GRAPE-TREE, n. Grap'tre. See subheadings.—**Chequered g.-t.** The *Coccoloba diversifolia.* [B, 282.]—**Mangrove g.-t.** The *Coccoloba uvifera.* [B, 282.]—**Small g.-t.** The *Coccoloba tenuifolia.* [B, 282.]

GRAPHIC, adj. Gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Gr., γραφικός (from γράφειν, to write). Lat., *graphicus.* Fr., *graphique.* Ger., *graphisch.* 1. Of or pertaining to writing or recording, especially to the art or process of making automatic tracings or other marks showing the degree, rhythm, etc., of phenomena (*e. g.,* a sphygmogram). 2. Having the quality of presenting a thing to the perception with great clearness.

GRAPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From γραφίς, a stylus. Fr., *graphidées.* Of Eschweiler, a group of lichens; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Idiothalameœ;* of Schärer, a family of the *Lichenes discoidei;* of Nylander, a tribe of the *Placodei.* The *Grapideœ* of Eschweiler and the *Graphidei* of Schärer are the same. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

GRAPHIDIOIDES (Lat.), **GRAPHIDODES** (Lat.), adj's. Gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)-i^{2}d-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das), -o'dez(das). From γραφίς, a stylus, and εἶδος, resemblance. See STYLOID.

GRAPHIDOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-fe-do-me^{2}tr'. Of Ménière, an instrument serving to make liquid applications to the uterine mucosa. ["Gaz. de gynéc.," Oct. 1, 1886, p. 224.]

GRAPHIQUE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-fek. Graphic; as a n., a graphic curve or tracing. [J, 33.]

GRAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Gra(gra^3)'fi^{2}s. Gen., *graph'idos (-is).* Gr., γραφίς. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Schriftflechte.* A genus of lichens belonging to the *Graphidei;* by some authors referred to the genus *Opegrapha.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. Afzelii.** The *Opegrapha Afzelii.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. atrosanguinea.** The *Ustalia atrosanguinea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. aurantiaca.** The *Opegrapha aurantiaca.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. Balbisii.** Ger., *Balbis's Schriftflechte.* A species found on the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. caribæa.** The *Ustalia caribœa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. cascarillæ.** Ger., *Kaskarillen-Schriftflechte.* A species found on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. conferta.** The *Opegrapha conferta.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. cooperta.** Ger., *bedeckte Schriftflechte.* A species found on the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. dædalea.** Ger., *verworrene Schriftflechte.* A species sometimes found on Chinese cinnamon. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. detrita.** A species sometimes found on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**G. elegans.** A species found growing on the bark of the holly. [α, 24.]—**G. elongata.** The *Opegrapha elongata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. endocarpa.** The *Ustalia endocarpa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. exilis.** Ger., *magere Schriftflechte.* A species growing on Huánuco-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. frustulenta.** Ger., *stückige Schriftflechte.* A species growing on colher-bark (see CORTEX *colher*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. fulminatrix.** The *Ustalia fulminatrix.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. hæmatites.** The *Ustalia hœmatites.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. intricata.** Ger., *wirrige Schriftflechte.* A species found on the bark of *Cinchona coronalis, Cinchona humboldtiana,* and some other species furnishing Loxa-barks. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. leptocarpa.** Ger., *dünnfruchtige Schriftflechte.* A species found on cusparia-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. marginata.** Ger., *gerandete Schriftflechte.* A species of g. of which a variety, *cinchonarum,* is found on the bark of *Cinchona condaminea* according to Fée, and according to Zenker on that of *Cinchona pubescens, Cinchona viridiflora,* and some other species. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. pachnodes.** Ger., *bereifte Schriftflechte.* A species growing on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. pallida.** Ger., *blasse Schriftflechte.* A species occurring on the bark of *Andira retusa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. polymorpha.** Ger., *vielförmige Schriftflechte.* A species growing on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. prosodea.** Of Sprengel, the *Opegrapha prosodea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. radiato-flexuosa.** Ger., *strahliggebogene Schriftflechte.* A species occurring on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. rosea-velula.** Ger., *rosenrothsammetige Schriftflechte.* A species found on cusparia-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. rubella.** The *Ustalia rubella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. scalpturata.** Ger., *eingestochene Schriftflechte.* A species found, according to Fée, upon the bark of *Cinchona obtusifolia* and *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. scripta.** Ger., *gemeine Schriftflechte.* A species common on trunks of trees in Europe; it occurs on colher-bark, and takes its name from its fancied resemblance to letters. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. sordida.** Ger., *schmutzige Schriftflechte.* A species found on spurious Brazilian bark (*Cortex adstringens brasiliensis spurius*). [B, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. OPEGRAPHA *prominens.*—**G. subbifida.** Ger., *fast-zweispaltige Schriftflechte.* A species growing on Huánuco-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. subcurva.** The *Opegrapha subcurva.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. tortuosa.** Ger., *gewundene Schriftflechte.* A species sometimes occurring on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]



GRAPHIS ELEGANS. [A, 327.]

GRAPHISCOS (Lat.), **GRAPHISCUS** (Lat.), n's m. Gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)-i^{2}sk'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γραφίσκος. Of Diocles, an instrument for extracting darts, etc. [E, 10.]

GRAPHIT (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}f-et'. See GRAPHITE.—**G'mohr.** See ÆTHIOPS *graphiticus.*—**G'säure.** See GRAPHITIC *acid.*

GRAPHITE, n. Gra^{2}f'it. Lat., *graphites* (from γράφειν, to write). Fr., *g., crayon noir, percarbure de fer.* Ger., *Graphit, Reissblei.* It., *piombaggine, grafite.* Sp., *lápiz plomo.* An allotropic form of carbon occurring in nature in the form of nodules, or of large compact masses. It is occasionally found in the form of small tabular crystals. It is a soft, unctuous, gray, lustrous substance, susceptible of being molded by pressure into a hard, compact mass. G. usually contains slight impurities, from which it can be freed by heating with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. It is used for making lead-pencils and crucibles, and in electrotyping and the process of polishing gunpowder, and is also employed as a lubricant. [B, 3.]—**G. bath.** A substitute for the sand-bath in pharmaceutical operations, in which g. takes the place of sand, recommended by Kristalta as being a better conductor of heat than sand. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 14).]—**Iron g.** A form of g. artificially prepared by adding carbon to molten iron and, when the mass has cooled, dissolving the metal with acids; left in the form of scales. [B, 3.]

GRAPHITES (Lat.), n. m. Gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'œ.* See GRAPHITE.—**G. depuratus** [Ger. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 5th ed.]. Graphite purified by being reduced to a very fine powder, then boiled with water and digested with nitro-hydrochloric acid,

and lastly washed with water and dried. [B, 95.]—**G. hydrargyratus.** See ÆTHIOPS *graphiticus.*

GRAPHITIC, adj. Gra2f-i2t'i2k. Lat., *graphiticus.* Fr., *graphitique.* Of or pertaining to graphite. [B.] See ÆTHIOPS *graphiticus.*—**G. acid.** Fr., *acide graphitique.* Ger., *Graphitsäure.* An acid, $H_4C_{11}O_6$, derived from graphite by heating the latter for several days with potassium chlorate and nitric acid; a yellow crystalline substance, slightly soluble in water. [B, 3.]

GRAPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gra2f(gra3f)'i2-u3m(u4m). From γράφειν, to write. 1. Of the ancients, a stylus. [L, 41 (a, 21). 2. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* of the *Aspergillini.* [B, 170 (a, 35).]—**G. penicilloides.** Of Hassenstein and Hallier, a species found in the external auditory canal. [F.]

GRAPHOLOGY, n. Gra2f-o2l'o-ji2. From γραφή, hand-writing, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *graphologie.* The science of diagnosticating diseases, such as aphasia, locomotor ataxia, etc., by the person's handwriting. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

GRAPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Gra2f(gra3f)-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. From γραφή, hand-writing, and μανία, madness. Fr., *graphomanie.* Ger., *Schreibwuth.* A mania for writing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GRAPHON, n. Gra2f'o2n. Of Brodie, a radicle which he imagined to exist in graphite. [B, 3.]

GRAPHOSCOPE, n. Gra2f'o-skop. From γράφειν, to write, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Graphoskop.* Of Giraud-Teulon, a convex lens of 2 dioptres refractive power, 50 ctm. focal length, and 10 or 12 ctm. aperture, mounted in a plane parallel to the plane of the surface, which occupies the focal point. It was recommended for the treatment of asthenopia due to esophonia and of progressive myopia. [Bull (a, 29).]

GRAPHOSPASM, n. Gra2f'o-spa2z'm. Lat., *graphospasmus* (from γράφειν, to write, and σπασμός, spasm). Fr., *graphospasme.* Ger., *Graphospasmus.* See *Writers'* CRAMP.

GRAPPA, n. An old term for disease. [A, 325.]

GRAPPE (Fr.), n. Gra3p. 1. In botany, a cluster; a raceme. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See GREASE (2d def.) and HORSE-POX.—**G. composée.** See *Compound* RACEME.—**G. hydatiforme.** A bunch of hydatid-like cysts (*e. g.*, those of a vesicular mole).—**G. rameuse.** See *Compound* RACEME.

GRAPPELLE (Fr.), n. Gra3-pe2l. See GRAPELLE.

GRAPPWURZEL (Ger.), n. Gra3p'vurtz-e2l. The root of *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRAPTOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Gra2p(gra3p)-to(to3)-fi2l-(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). From γραπτός, painted, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Nees, a small genus of shrubs, of the *Acanthaceæ,* tribe *Justicieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**G. hortense.** The caricature-plant: a species found in China and southern Asia. The bark and leaves are used in India for maturing or dispersing glandular inflammations. [B, 121, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

GRAS (Fr.), adj. Gra3. From *crassus,* fat. Fat, fatty; of plant-organs, succulent, fleshy, thick; as a n., a fatty or plump structure or substance. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**G. de la jambe.** The calf of the leg. [A, 385.]—**G. de mouton.** The *Lapsana communis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des cadavres.** See ADIPOCERE.—**G.-double.** The third stomach and the small intestine of the ox cut into small pieces as an article of food. [A, 385.]—**G.-fondure.** 1. An old name for diarrhœa adiposa accompanied by emaciation. [L, 87 (a, 14).] 2. Of the veterinarians, membranous enteritis. [A, 301.]

GRAS (Ger.), n. Gra3s. See GRASS; in the pl., *Gräser,* the *Gramineæ.* [a, 24.]—**Ackerstraussg'.** See AGROSTIS *spica venti.*—**Beinbrechg'.** The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Borstfederg'.** See PENNISETUM.—**Chinesisches G.** The *Urtica nivea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Enteng'.** See GLYCERIA *fluitans.*—**Felseng'.** The *Cetraria islandica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fingerg', Fingerkammg'.** See the major list.—**Floring'.** See AGROSTIS *alba.*—**Flötg', Flutg'.** See GLYCERIA *fluitans.*—**Fuchsschwanzg'.** See ALOPECUROS.—**Geisselg'.** The genus *Scleria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Gemeines Glanzg'.** The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ginsterg'.** The *Spartina pubera.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Glanzg'.** The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Goldg'.** See ANTHOXANTHUM *odoratum.*—**G'blume.** The *Dianthus caryophyllus* and the *Armeria vulgaris.* [B, 48 (a, 14); L, 80.]—**G'kosse.** The genus *Stylidium.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'öl.** See GRASS-*oil.*—**G'stern.** The *Galium mollugo.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'wurzel.** The root-stock of *Triticum repens.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *Rhizoma* GRAMINIS.—**Griffelg'.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**Guineag'.** The *Panicum maximum.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Gurkeng'.** The *Triticum repens.* [L, 80.]—**Hadelg'.** The genus *Milium.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**Haferg'.** The *Avena fatua.* [B.]—**Haideg'.** See CALLUNA *vulgaris.*—**Haseng'.** See ÆGILOPS (2d def.).—**Heilg'.** See ANATHERUM.—**Herzg'.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hundeg'.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kammg'.** See the major list.—**Kanarieng'.** The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).—**Meerg'.** See ALGA.—**Natterg'.** The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Pinselg'.** See the major list.—**Queckeng', Rechg'.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Riedg'.** See the major list.—**Rothe G'wurzel.** The rhizome of the *Carex arenaria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schlangeng'.** The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schwarzes G.** The *Carex arenaria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Seeg'.** See ALGA.—**Silberg', Silberhaarg'.** See AIRA *caryophyllea.*—**Straussg'.** See AGROSTIS.—**Süssg'.** See GLYCERIA.—**Thaug'.** See AGROSTIS *spica venti.*—**Thräneng'.** See COIX *lacrima.*—**Wegg'.** See the major list.—**Wilde G'blume.** The *Dianthus Carthusianorum.* [L, 80.]—**Wollg', Zitterg'.** See the major list.

GRASCILESCIO (Lat.), n. f. Gra2s(gra3s)-si2l(ki2l)-e2s'si2-(ki2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See ETIOLATION.

GRASNELKE (Ger.), n. Gra3s'ne2lk-e2. See ARMERIA (2d def.).—**Gemeine G.** See ARMERIA *vulgaris.*—**G'nmeier.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRASS, n. Gra3s. A.-S., *græs.* Gr., γράστις. Lat., *gramen.* Fr., *gazon, herbe, vert.* Ger., *Gras.* 1. A plant of the *Gramineæ.* 2. An old term, still in common use, for herb (see *Arrow-g., Penny-g.,* etc.). 3. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Adder's-g.** 1. The *Orchis mascula.* 2. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Aleppo millet-g.** The *Sorghum halepense.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Alpha-g.** The *Macrochloa tenacissima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American g.** The *Eleusine indica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American hair-g.** The *Agrostis scabra* and the *Muhlenbergia capillaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American wild oat-g.** The genus *Danthonia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American wire-g.** The *Eleusine indica* and the *Poa compressa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Amoor River giant silvery g.** The *Imperata sacchariflora.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Andes-g.** See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum.*—**Ant-hill-g.** The *Festuca silvatica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Arrow-g.** The genus *Triglochin,* especially the *Triglochin palustre.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Australian meadow-g.** The *Poa cæspitosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian ornamental g.** The *Poa australis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian porcupine-g.** The *Triodia irritans.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian prairie-g.** See BROMUS *unioloides.*—**Awned wheat-g.** The *Triticum caninum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bahama g.** The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Barn-yard g.** The *Panicum crus galli.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Barren brome-g.** The *Bromus sterilis.* [Parnell (a, 35).]—**Bastard knot-g.** The *Corrigiola littoralis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Beard g.** 1. The *Polypogon monspeliensis.* 2. The genera *Andropogon* and *Aristida.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).] 3. See ERIANTHUS.—**Bears'-g.** The genus *Yucca.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Bengal g.** The *Setaria italica.* [B, 36 (a, 24).]—**Bent-g.** 1. The genus *Agrostis* and the *Agrostis vulgaris.* 2. The *Aira cæspitosa* and *Aira flexuosa.* 3. The *Cynosurus cristatus,* or any other wiry grass growing on a "bent," or common. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bermuda g.** The genus *Cynodon,* especially the *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bird-g.** The *Poa trivialis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bitter g.** See ALETRIS *farinosa.*—**Black-bent-g.** The *Panicum virgatum.* [B, 116.]—**Black g.** 1. The *Alopecuris agrestis, Alopecurus geniculatus, Bromus sterilis,* and *Medicago lupulina.* 2. The *Juncus Gerardi.* [B, 116, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black-head g.** The *Luzula campestris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black oat-g.** The *Stipa avenacea.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black quitch-g.** 1. The *Agrostis vulgaris.* 2. The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [A, 505 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blubber-g.** The *Bromus mollis* and other species of *Bromus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue-bent-g.** The *Andropogon provincialis.* [B, 116.]—**Blue-eyed g.** 1. The genus *Sisyrinchium.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).] 2. In Kansas, the *Sisyrinchium bermudianum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**Blue g.** 1. A name for various species of *Carex.* 2. The *Poa compressa.* 3. Of Nemnich (probably erroneously), the *Alopecurus geniculatus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Blue joint-g.** 1. The *Calmagrostis canadensis.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Agropyrum glaucum.* [B, 116.]—**Blue moor-g.** The *Sesleria cœrulea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Blue-stem g.** The *Andropogon provincialis.* [B, 116.]—**Bob-g.** Probably the *Bromus mollis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Bonnet g.** The *Agrostis alba.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Bottle-g.** The *Setaria glauca.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Bottle-brush-g.** The *Gymnostichum hystrix.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Bowel-hive-g.** The *Alchemilla arvensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Brazilian g.** Strips of the leaves of *Thrinax argentea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bristly fox-tail g.** The genus *Setaria.* [B, 36.]—**Brome-g.** The genus *Bromus,* especially the *Bromus ciliatus.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**Broom-g.** The *Andropogon scoparius.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Brown bent-g.** The *Agrostis canina.* [B, 36.]—**Buck-g.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Buffalo-g.** 1. The *Buchloe dactyloides.* 2. The *Bouteloua oligostachya.* [B, 116.]—**Bulbous panick-g.** The *Panicum bulbosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bull-g.** The *Bromus mollis* and other species of *Bromus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bullock g.** The genus *Orchis* and the *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Bunch-g.** The *Elymus condensatus* and the *Festuca scabrella,* also the genera *Eriocoma, Stipa,* etc. [B, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Bunkuss-g.** The *Spodiopogon angustifolius.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bur-g.** The genus *Cenchrus* and the *Cenchrus tribuloides.* [B, 19, 34, 245 (a, 24).]—**Bush-g.** The *Calamagrostis epigeios.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Butter-g.** The *Agrostis alba.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Button-g.** The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum.* [B, 188, 275 (a, 24).]—**Canary g.** The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cape thatch-g.** The *Restio chondropetalus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Capon's-tail-g.** The *Valeriana pyrenaica, Aquilegia vulgaris,* and *Festuca myurus.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Carnation g.** 1. The *Prunella vulgaris.* 2. The *Ajuga reptans.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 3. See the major list.—**Carolina silk-g.** The *Yucca filamentosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Carpenter-g.** 1. The *Prunella vulgaris.* 2. The *Achillea millefolium.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Cat's-tail-g.** The *Phleum pratense* and other species of *Phleum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Causeway g.** The *Poa annua.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cheat-g.** See *Chess-g.*—**Cheesecake-g.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chess-g.** In Kansas, the *Bromus secalinus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**China-g.** The *Boehmeria nivea,* or its fibre. The combings of the latter furnish an elastic silken wool, used as a cheap absorbent dressing. [B, 19, 172, 275 (a, 24); Hewetson, "Lancet," June 23, 1888, p. 1246; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec., 1888, p. 642.]—**Cinquefoil-leaved g.** The *Potentilla reptans.* [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Claver-g.** 1. The *Galium aparine.* 2. The *Trifolium pratense.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cloud-g.** The genus *Agrostis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Clover-g.** 1. The *Trifolium pratense* and *Trifolium repens.* 2. The *Medicago lupulina.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Club-g.** The genus *Scirpus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Cock-g.** 1. The *Bromus mollis* and *Bromus secalinus.* 2. The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* 3. The *Plantago lanceolata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Cock's-comb-g.** The *Cynosurus echinatus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cock's-foot g.** The *Dactylis glomerata* and the *Panicum sanguinale.* [A, 505 (a, 17).]—**Cock-shin-g.** The *Panicum crus galli.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cock-**

spur g. The genus *Oplismenus.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Comb-finger (or -fringe) g.** The genus *Dactyloctenium.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common meadow-g.** The *Poa pratensis.* [B, 36.]—**Common scorpion-g.** In England, the *Myosotis arvensis* of Linnæus; in America, the *Myosotis verna* (*Myosotis arvensis* of Torrey). [A, 511; B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Common scurvy-g.** See Cochlearia *officinalis.*—**Cooch-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Cord-g.** The *Lygeum spartium* and the *Spartina stricta.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Corn-bent g.** See Agrostis *spica venti.*—**Corn-g.** The *Apera spica venti.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Cotton-g.** See Eriophorum.—**Couch-g.** 1. The *Triticum repens*, *Holcus mollis*, and *Poa pratensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 17).] 2. See Agrostis.—**Cough-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Cow-g.** 1. The *Trifolium medium* and *Trifolium pratense.* 2. The *Polygonium aviculare.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Crab-g.** 1. The genus *Eleusine.* 2. The *Panicum sanguinale*, *Salicornia herbacea*, and *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Creeping panic-g.** The *Paspalum dactylum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Creeping wheat-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [Parnell (*a*, 35).]—**Crested hair-g.** The *Koeleria cristata.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Crow's-foot-g.** The *Echinochloa crus corvi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cuba g.** The *Andropogon halepensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cuckoo-g.** The *Luzula campestris.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cut-g.** The *Leersia oryzoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cutting-g.** The *Scleria flagellum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dadder-g.** See Dodder-*g.*—**Darnel-g.** The genus *Lolium* and the *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Dart-g.** The *Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Deccan g.** The *Panicum frumentaceum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Deer g.** The genus *Rhexia.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Deer's-foot-g.** The *Agrostis setacea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Desert-g.** The genus *Eremochloe.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dew-g.** The *Dactylis glomerata*, *Setaria germanica*, and *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ditch-g.** The genus *Ruppia.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Dithering-g.** The *Briza media.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dodder-g.** See Dodder-*g.*—**Doddering g., Doddle-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Dog-g.** Fr., *chiendent.* The common name of a number of plants, including the *Cynodon dactylon* and the *Triticum repens.* [S. Martin, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Aug. 15, 1882, p. 115.]—**Dog's (-tail) g.** 1. The *Cynosurus cristatus.* 2. The *Eleusine indica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dog's-tooth-g.** The *Triticum caninum* and the *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Doob g., Doorva g.** The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dothering g.** The *Briza media.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dover g.** The *Festuca elatior.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Drop seed-g.** In America, the genera *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia.* [B, 19, 34, 116, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dudder-g.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Duffel-g.** 1. The *Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus.* 2. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dutch g.** 1. The *Panicum molle.* 2. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf-g.-wrack.** The *Zostera nana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Earning-g.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian matting g.** The *Cyperus corymbosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian wire g.** The *Cynosurus indicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Eaver-g.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Eccle-g.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Eel-g.** The genera *Vallisneria* and *Zostera.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Egyptian cock's-foot g., Egyptian g.** The genus *Dactyloctenium* and the *Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Elbowit-g.** The *Alopecurus geniculatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Elephants'-g.** The *Typha elephantum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**English g.** The *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 116.]—**English scurvy-g.** See Cochlearia *anglica.*—**Esparto g.** The *Stipa tenacissima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ever-g.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Fair g.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Faitour's g.** The *Euphorbia esula.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**False brome-g.** The genus *Brachypodium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Feather-g.** The *Stipa pennata* and the *Eragrostis elegans.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Feather-top-g.** The *Calamagrostis epigeios.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fellin-g.** The *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Fellow-g.** 1. The *Imperatoria ostruthium.* 2. The *Helleborus niger.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fescue-g.** The genus *Festuca.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fever-g.** The *Chrysopsis graminifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*. 14).]—**Fiddle-g.** The *Epilobium hirsutum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Field fox-tail-g.** See Alopecuros *agrestis.*—**Finger-g.** The genus *Digitaria* and various species of *Paspalum.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fiorin-g.** The *Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera*, formerly also the *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fire-g., Fir-g.** The *Alchemilla arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Five-fingered (or -finger, or -leaved) g.** 1. The *Potentilla reptans.* 2. A name for various species of *Primula.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flea-g.** The *Carex pulicaris.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Float-g.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Florin g.** The *Agrostis alba.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Flote-g.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fly-away g.** The *Agrostis scabra.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fly-catch-g.** The *Leersia lenticularis.* [B, 36 (*a*, 24).]—**Fodder-g.** The *Onobrychis sativa* and the genus *Phleum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fold-meadow-g.** The *Poa trivialis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Four-leaved g.** The *Lotus tetraphyllus* and the *Paris quadrifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fowl-g.** Probably the *Poa trivialis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Fowl-meadow-g.** 1. The *Glyceria nervata* and the *Poa serotina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fox-g.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Foxtail-g.** 1. The genus *Alopecurus* and *Alopecurus pratensis.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Anatherum bicorne* and *Anatherum macrurum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**French g.** 1. The *Onobrychis sativa.* 2. The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* 3. The young shoots of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**French rug-g.** The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a* 14).]—**French sparrow-g.** The *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.* [A, 505 (*a*. 21).]—**Fresh-water cord-g.** The *Spartina cynosuroides.* [B, 36 (*a*, 24).]—**Fringed g.** The *Panicum ciliatiflorum.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Fringed g. of Parnassus.** The *Parnassia fimbriata.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Frog-g.** 1. The *Salicornia herbacea.* 2. The *Juncus bufonius.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Fullers'-g.** The *Saponaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Gallow-g.** The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gama-g.** The *Tripsacum dactyloides.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Geese-g.** The *Bromus mollis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Giant wooly-beard-g.** The *Erianthus Ravennæ.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gilliflower-g.** The *Carex glauca*, *Carex panicea*, and other species of *Carex.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ginger-g.** See the major list.—**Ginster-g.** The *Spartium pubera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Globe-cotton-g.** The *Eriophorum capitatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Glow-worm g. of Australia.** The *Luzula campestris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Goat-g.** The genus *Ægilops.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden-edged cock's-foot g.** The *Dactylis glomerata aurea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden g.** An unclassified g. used in Chinese medicine, said to have cooling and purifying properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**Gold-striped fox-tail g.** The *Alopecurus pratensis variegatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Goose-g.** 1. The *Galium aparine.* 2. The *Potentilla anserina.* 3. The *Bromus mollis.* 4. The *Carex hirta.* 5. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 34, 275.]—**Gosling-g.** The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Gramma-g.** The *Bouteloua oligostachya.* [B, 116.]—**G.-cloth-plant.** See the major list and *China g.*—**G. family.** The *Gramineæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**G. of Parnassus.** The genus *Parnassia*, especially the *Parnassia palustris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. of the Andes.** The *Arrhenatherum arenaceum.* [B, 116.]—**G.-oil.** Ger., *Grasöl.* See *Oleum* andropoginis.—**G.-oil of Namur.** The oil of *Andropogon calamus aromaticus.* [B, 7.]—**G.-root.** The *Eupatorium purpureum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-tree.** 1. In Australia, the genus *Xanthorrhœa*, especially the *Xanthorrhœa resinifera.* 2. The *Richea dracophylla* and the *Kingia australis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]—**G. vetch.** The *Lathyrus nissolia.* [B, 116.]—**G.-weed, G.-wrack.** The *Zostera marina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great bunch-g.** The *Festuca scabrella.* [B, 116.]—**Great goose-g.** The *Asperugo procumbens.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Green meadow-g.** The *Poa pratensis.* [B, 36.]—**Grip-g.** The *Galium aparine.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Guinea g.** The *Panicum maximum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gull-g.** The *Galium aparine.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hair-g.** Ger., *Haargras.* 1. The *Muhlenbergia capillaris.* 2. The *Agrostis scabra.* 3. The genus *Aira.* [B, 36.]—**Halfa g.** The *Macrochloa tenacissima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hard g.** 1. The genera *Sclerochloa* and *Ægilops.* 2. The *Dactylis glomerata.* 3. The *Lepturus incurvatus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hare's-tail-g.** The genus *Lagurus* and the *Lagurus ovatus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great water-scorpion g.** The *Myosotis palustris* of Linnæus. [*a*, 35.]—**Hassock-g.** The *Aira cœspitosa*, *Carex cœspitosa*, and *Carex paniculata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Haver g., Havver-g.** The *Avena elatior*, *Bromus sterilis*, and *Bromus mollis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Heath-g.** The *Triodia decumbens.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hedgehog-g.** 1. The *Panicum staginum*, the *Carex flava*, and the genus *Echinochloa.* 2. In America, the genus *Cenchrus.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hen-penny-g.** The *Rhinathus crista galli.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Herd's g.** 1. In New England, the *Phleum pratense.* 2. In Pennsylvania, the *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 36.]—**Hog-g.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Holy-g.** The *Hierochloa borealis*, and other species of *Hierochloa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Honeysuckle-g.** The *Trifolium repens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hooded g.** The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Horn-of-plenty-g.** The *Cornucopiæ cucullatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Horse-well-g.** The *Veronica beccabunga.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Horse-g.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hundred-leaved g.** The *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hunger-g.** The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian g.** 1. The *Molinia cœrulea.* 2. The *Cuscuta trifolii.* 3. The *Sorghum nutans.* [A. 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian-g. oil.** See *Oleum* andropogonis.—**Irbry-dale g.** The *Euphorbia helioscopia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Iron-g.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Italian rye-g.** A commercial name for the *Lolium italicum.* [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Jamaica mountain-g.** The *Andropogon bicornis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Jockey-g.** The *Briza media.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Johnson g.** The *Sorghum halepense.* [B, 116.]—**Joint-g.** 1. A name for various species of *Equisetum.* 2. The *Galium verum.* [A, 505 (*a*. 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**July-flower g.** See *Carnation-g.* and *Pink g.*—**June-g.** The *Poa pratensis.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Kangaroo-g.** See Anthistiria *australis.*—**Kentucky blue g.** The *Poa pratensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Knife-g.** The *Scleria latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Knot-g.** 1. The *Polygonum aviculare.* 2. The *Avena elatior.* 3. The *Scleranthus annuus.* 4. The *Hippuris vulgaris.* 5. The *Triticum repens.* 6. Possibly the *Agrostis stolonifera.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ladies'-laces g., Lady-g.** The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lagoon-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Lalong g.** The *Imperata arundinaceæ.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lambs'-g.** A name for various spring g'es. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Land-g.** The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lavender g.** The *Molinia cœrulea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lemon-g.** See Andropogon *citratus* and Andropogon *schœnanthus.*—**Lemon scurvy-g.** See Cochlearia *officinalis.*—**Lily-g.** The *Arum maculatum* and the *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lob-g., Lof-g.** The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long g.** The genus *Macrochloa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lop-g.** See *Lob-g.*—**Lousy g.** The *Spergula arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Love-g.** The *Eragrostis elegans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Low spear-g.** The *Poa annua.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lyme-g.** 1. The genus *Elymus.* 2. A book-name for the *Elymus arenarius.* 3. Of Prior, the *Elymus europœus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Maidenhair-g.** The *Briza media.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Manatu g.** The *Zostera marina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Manna-g.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marl-g.** The *Trifolium pratense* and *Trifolium medium.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marram g., Marrem g.** 1. The *Elymus arenarius.* 2. The *Psamma arenaria.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]——**Marsh-g.** In America, the genus *Spartina.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh hedgehog-g.** The *Carex flava.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh saw-g.** The *Cladium mariscus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mat-g.** The *Psamma arenaria* and the *Nardus stricta.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]

—**Mat-g.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow fescue-g.** The *Festuca elatior.* [B, 116.]—**Meadow fox-tail g.** The *Alopecurus pratensis.* [B, 116.]—**Meadow-g.** The genus *Poa.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow reed-g.** The *Glyceria aquatica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow soft-g.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Melic-g., Melick-g.** The genus *Melica.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Merlin's g.** The *Isoetes lacustris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mesquite g.** See *Gramma-g.*—**Midge-g.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Millet-g.** 1. The genus *Milium* and the *Milium effusum.* 2. The *Sorghum vulgare, Panicum miliaceum,* etc. 3. The *Setaria italica.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 34, 36, 275 (a, 24).]—**Monkey-g.** See under ATTALEA *funifera.*—**Monkeys'-g.** The *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moor-g.** 1. The *Eriophorum angustifolium.* 2. The *Sesleria cœrulea.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain-g.** The *Andropogon bicornis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-ear scorpion-g.** The *Myosotis palustris.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-g.** The *Aira caryophylla.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Mousetail-g.** The *Festuca myurus* and the *Alopecurus agrestis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mulga g.** The *Neurachme mitchelliana.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Murrain-g.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 275.]—**Muskit g., Musquito-g.** See *Gramma-g.*—**Myrtle-g.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Naked-beard g.** The genus *Gymnopogon.* [B, 36.]—**Natural g.** 1. The *Poa trivialis* and *Poa pratensis.* 2. The *Medicago lupulina.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nimble-Will-g.** The *Muhlenbergia diffusa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nit-g.** The *Gastridium lendigerum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nut-g.** The *Cyperus rotundus,* var. *hydra.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oat-g.** 1. The *Bromus mollis.* 2. The *Avena pratensis,* and other species of *Avena.* [A, 505 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).] 3. See also ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum.*—**Oil of Namur g.** See *G.-oil of Namur.*—**Old-witch g.** The *Panicum capillare.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Onion g.** The *Avena elatior.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Orange-g.** The *Hypericum sarothra.* [A, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Orchard-g.** The genus *Dactylis,* especially the *Dactylis glomerata.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Orcheston g.** The *Agrostis stolonifera,* the *Poa trivialis,* and many other British g'es. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ornamental cloud-g.** The *Agrostis nebulosa* and *Agrostis pulchella.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Otago Tupah-g.** The *Carex appressa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Painted-g.** The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Palm-g.** The *Poa aquatica.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pampas g.** The *Gynerium argentum.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Panic-g.** The genus *Panicum.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Pará g.** See under ATTALEA *funifera.*—**Pearl-g.** The *Briza maxima, Briza media,* and probably the *Avena elatior.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Peeseweep-g.** The *Luzula campestris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Penny-g.** 1. The *Rhinanthus cristi galli.* 2. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pen reed-g.** The *Saccharum sara.* [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pepper-g.** The *Pilularia globulifera;* in America, the genus *Lepidium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pigeons'-g.** The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pig-g.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pin-g.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pirl-g.** Probably the *Avena elatior.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pluff-g.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Plume-g.** See ERIANTHUS.—**Polypog-g.** The genus *Polypogon.* [B, 34 (a, 24).—**Porcupine-g.** The *Stipa spartea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Poverty-g.** The *Aristida dichomata.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Prairie-g.** The *Bromus purgans* and the *Spartina cynosuroides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Prim-g.** Probably the *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pudding-g.** The *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple-g.** 1. A cultivated variety of the *Trifolium repens.* 2. The *Medicago maculata.* 3. The *Lythrum salicaria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Purple moor g.** The *Molinia cœrulea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Quack-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Quake- (Quaker-, or Quaking-) g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Quick-g., Quicken-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Quitch-g.** 1. The *Triticum repens.* [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See AGROSTIS.—**Rabbit-g.** The *Agrostis setacea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ramee-g., Ramie-g.** See BOEHMERIA *nivea.*—**Rat-tail g.** The genus *Rittboellia.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Rattle-g.** 1. The *Rhinanthus cristi galli.* 2. The *Pedicularis palustris.* 3. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rattlesnake-g.** The *Glyceria canadensis.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ravenna g.** The *Erianthus Ravennæ.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ray-g.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Razor-g.** The *Scleria scindens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red rattle-g.** The *Pedicularis palustris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red-top g.** The *Agrostis vulgaris.* [B, 116, 245.]—**Red-topped buffalo-g.** The *Poa tenuifolia.* [B, 116.]—**Reed bent-g.** The genus *Calamagrostis.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Reed canary-g.** The *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 36.]—**Reed-g.** 1. The *Sparganium ramosum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 2. See ARUNDO, CALAMAGROSTIS, and PHALARIS.—**Reed meadow-g.** The *Glyceria aquatica.* [B, 36.]—**Rescue-g.** The *Bromus unioloides,* and some other species of prairie-g. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rheea-g.** See *Ramee-g.* and *Prairie-g.*—**Ribbon-g.** The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rib-g.** The *Plantago lanceolata.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rice cut-g.** The *Leersia oryzoides.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ridging-g.** The *Andropogon bicornis.* [B, 275 (a, 14).]—**Rie-g.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ripple-g., Ripplin g.** The *Plantago lanceolata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock sparrow-g.** See ASPARAGUS *petræa.*—**Roosa-g.** The *Andropogon iwarancusa* and *Andropogon Martini.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rope-g.** 1. The *Melica nutans.* 2. The genus *Restio.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rot-g.** 1. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* 2. The *Holcus lanatus* and *Holcus mollis.* 3. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rough-g.** The *Dactylis glomerata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Rough-stalked meadow-g.** The *Poa trivialis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Roussa-g.** See *Roosa g.*—**Rush-g.** The genus *Vilfa.* [B, 19, 36 (a, 24).]—**Rush salt-g.** The *Spartina juncea.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Rye-g.** 1. The *Lolium perenne.* 2. The *Hordeum murinum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Salt-marsh-g.** The *Spartina stricta.* [B, 36.]—**Salt-water reed-g.** The *Spartina polystachya.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sand-g.** The genus *Uralepis.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Saw-g.** The *Cladium effusum.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Scorpion-g.** The genus *Myosotis.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scotch-g. of Jamaica.** The *Panicum molle.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scottish scurvy-g.** The *Convolvulus soldanella.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Scratch-g.** 1. The *Polygonum sagittatum.* 2. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Scrub-g.** The *Equisetum hiemale* and other species of *Equisetum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scurvy-g.** 1. The *Cochlearia officinalis.* 2. The *Convolvulus soldanella.* 3. The *Galium aparine.* 4. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 5. See BARBAREA *præcox.*—**Scutch-g.** 1. The *Triticum repens.* 2. The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 36, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea arrow-g.** The *Triglochin maritimum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-g.** The *Armeria maritima,* the *Ruppia maritima,* and the *Salicornia herbacea.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea hard-g.** 1. The *Lepturus incurvatus.* 2. The genus *Ophiurus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea lyme-g.** The genus *Elymus.* [B, 19, 36 (a, 24).]—**Sea mat-g., Sea-shore bent-g.** The *Psamma arenaria.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea spear-g.** The *Glyceria distans* and *Glyceria maritima.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Seneca g.** The genus *Hierochloa.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Serpent-g.** The *Polygonum viviparum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sesame-g.** The genus *Tripsacum* and the *Tripsacum dactyloides.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Setter-g.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Shadow-g.** The *Luzula silvatica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shaking-g.** The *Briza media.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shamalo-g.** The *Panicum frumentaceum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shave-g.** The *Equisetum hiemale* and other species of *Equisetum.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shear-g.** 1. The *Cladium mariscus.* 2. The genus *Carex.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sheath-flowering g.** The *Coleanthus subtilis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sheep-killing penny-g.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Sheep's fescue g.** The *Festuca ovina.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shelly-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shere-g.** See *Shear g.*—**Shilling-g.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Shivering-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Shore-g.** The *Littorella lacustris.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shrubby-g.** The genus *Thamnochortus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silk-g.** The fibre of *Karatas Plumieri, Agave vivipara,* and *Agave yuccæfolia,* and, in North America, of *Ericoma cuspidata.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silt-g.** The *Paspalum distichun.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silver-g.** The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silver hair-g.** The *Aira caryophyllea.* [a, 24.]—**Skally-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small-g.** The genus *Microchloa.* [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Small reed-g.** The *Calamagrostis canadensis.* [B, 116.]—**Smooth-stalked meadow-g.** The *Poa pratensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Snake-g.** 1. The *Myosotis palustris.* 2. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Snap-g.** The *Scilla nutans.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Soft brome-g.** See BROMUS *mollis.*—**Soft-g.** The genus *Holcus.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Soft meadow-g.** The *Holcus lanatus* and *Holcus mollis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sour-g.** 1. The *Rumex acetosa.* 2. The *Panicum leucophæum.* 3. A species of the genus *Carex.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] 4. In the West Indies, the *Paspatum conjugatum.* [B.]—**Sow-g.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Sparrow-g.** 1. The *Asparagus officinalis.* 2. The *Spartina stricta.* [A. 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spart-g.** The *Spartina stricta.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spear-g.** 1. The *Poa pratensis* and the genus *Poa.* 2. A name for various species of *Agrostis.* 3. The *Triticum repens.* 4. The *Alopecurus agrestis.* 5. Possibly the *Ranunculus flammula* and the *Phragmites communis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spiked-g.** The genus *Triglochin.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Spike-g.** 1. The genus *Uniola.* 2. In California, the *Bryzopyrum spicatum.* [B, 19 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Spire-g.** A species of *Carex.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spring-g.** The genus *Anthoxanthum,* especially the *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Spurt-g.** The *Scirpus lacustris* and *Scirpus maritimus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Squirrel-g.** See ATROPIS *californica.*—**Squirrel-tail g.** The *Hordeum jubatum* and other species of *Hordeum.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Squitch-g.** 1. The *Triticum repens.* 2. The *Agrostis stolonifera.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Stander-g.** The *Orchis mascula.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Star-g.** 1. The genus *Callitriche.* 2. The *Stellaria holostea.* 3. The *Scirpus maritimus.* 4. The *Carex panicea.* 5. In America, the genera *Aletris* and *Hypoxis.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Steep-g.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sticky-g.** The *Galium mollugo* and *Dactylis glomerata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**St. John's-g.** The genus *Hypericum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Suffolk-g.** The *Poa annua.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swaggering-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Swamp-g.** In California, the *Helenium puberulum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Sweet-g.** 1. The *Asperula odorata.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See GLYCERIA.—**Sweet (-scented) vernal g.** See ANTHOXANTHUM *odoratum.*—**Switch-g.** The *Panicum virgatum.* [B, 116.]—**Sword-g.** 1. The genus *Gladiolus.* 2. The *Arenaria segetalis. Melilotus segetalis,* and *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tall red-top g.** The *Tricuspis sesleroides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tape-g.** See *Eel-g.*—**Tassel cotton-g.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tassel-g.** The *Ruppia maritima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Teosinte g.** The *Reeana luxurians.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Thatch-g.** The *Saccharum spontaneum.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Thickening-g.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Thin-g.** The *Agrostis elata* and *Agrostis perennans.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Thirlestane-g.** Probably the *Saxifraga granulata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Three-leaved g.** The genus *Trifolium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Tiger-g.** The *Nannorrhops ritchieana.* [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Timothy-g.** The *Phleum pratense.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Toad-g.** The *Juncus bufonius.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tongue-g.** The *Lepidium sativum* and the *Stellaria media.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Toothache-g.** See CTENIUM *americanum.*—**Totter-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Traleen-g., Traneen-g.** The *Cynosurus cristatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Trembling-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Triple-awned-g.** The genus *Aristida.* [B, 36.]—**Triple-g.** The genus *Trifolium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Tufted hair-g.** The *Aira cæspitosa.* [a, 24.]—**Tupak-g.** The *Carex appressa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Turkey-g.** The *Galium aparine.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Turk's-head g.** The *Lagurus ovatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Turtle-g.** The

Zostera marina. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tussock-g.** The *Aira cæspitosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tussock-g. of Australia.** The *Xerotes longifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Twig-g.** The genus *Rhabdochloa.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Twiggy panic-g.** The *Panicum virgatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Twine-g.** 1. The *Polygonum aviculare.* 2. The *Senecio jacobæa.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Twin-spiked cord-g.** The *Spartina stricta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Twitch-g.** 1. The *Triticum repens.* 2. The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Twopenny-g.** The *Lysimachia nummularia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Umbrella g.** The *Fuirena squarrosa* and the *Panicum decompositum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vanilla-g.** The *Hierochloa fragrans* and other species of *Hierochloa.* [B, 19, 275 (α. 24).]—**Velvet-g.** The *Holcus lanatus* and *Holcus mollis.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vernal (sweet-scented) g.** The *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vetch-g.** The *Lathyrus nissolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vipers'-g.** 1. The genus *Scorzonera* and the *Scorzonera hispanica.* 2. The *Echium vulgare.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Waggering-g.** The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Wallaby-g.** The *Danthonia penicillata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wall penny-g.** The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wall whitlow-g.** See Draba *muralis.*—**Wartg'.** See *Euphorbia helioscopia.*—**Water-g.** 1. The *Nasturtium officinale.* 2. A name for various species of *Equisetum.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Water hair-g.** The *Aira aquatica.* [α, 24.]—**Water star-g.** The *Leptanthus gramineus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Water whorl-g.** The *Aira aquatica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Waved hair-g.** The *Aira flexuosa.* [α, 24.]—**Way-g.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Well-g.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**West Indian fox-tail g.** The *Anatherum bicorne* and *Anatherum macrurum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian ginger-g.** See *Burg.*—**West Indian g.** The *Arundo occidentalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian sour-g.** The *Paspalum conjugatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wheat-g.** The genus *Triticum.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**White bent-g.** The *Agrostis alba.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**White couch-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505 (α, 17).]—**White-g.** The genus *Leersia*, especially the *Leersia virginica.* [B, 36 (α, 24).]—**White-topped g.** The *Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Whitlow g.** 1. The genus *Draba* and the *Draba verna.* 2. The *Saxifraga tridactylites.* 3. The *Euphorbia helioscopia.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Whorled knot-g.** The *Illecebrum verticillatum.* [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**Whuttle-g.** The *Melilotus officinalis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Wicken-g.** The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Wild oat-g.** 1. A name for various species of *Avena.* 2. The genus *Danthonia.* [B, 36, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild scurvy-g.** See Senebiera *coronopus.*—**Willow-g.** The *Polygonum amphibium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wind-g.** The *Apera spica venti.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Windlestraw-g.** The *Cynosurus cristatus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Windmill g.** The *Chloris truncata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Winter-green-g.** The genus *Trichodium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wire bent-g.** The *Nardus stricta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wire-g.** 1. The *Polygonum aviculare.* 2. The *Poa compressa.* 3. The *Eleusine indica.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Wood-g.** The *Luzula silvatica* and the *Sorghum nutans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wood meadow-g.** The *Poa memoralis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wood reed-g.** The *Cinna arundinacea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wool-g.** The *Scirpus eriophorum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Woolly beard-g.** The genus *Erianthus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Worm-g.** 1. The *Sedum album.* 2. The genus *Spigelia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wrack-g.** The *Zostera marina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yard-g.** The genus *Eleusine.*—**Yellow-eyed g.** The genus *Xyris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow-g.** The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**Yellow oat-g.** The *Avena flavescens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GRASSA, n. Of the alchemists, borax. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

GRASS-CLOTH-PLANT, n. Gra^{3}s'klo^{2}th-pla^{3}nt. See Boehmeria *nivea* and *China*-grass.—**Queensland g.-c.-p.** The *Pipturus argenteus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Silver-leaved g.-c.-p.** The *Boehmeria argentea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GRASSELINE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-s'len. See Chenopodium *album.*

GRASSET (Fr.), n. Gra^3-sa. From *crassus*, fat. 1. The genus *Pinguicula.* 2. The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).] 3. Of the veterinarians, see Stifle.

GRASSETTE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-se^{2}t. The genera *Pinguicula* and *Sedum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. à grandes fleurs.** The *Pinguicula grandiflora.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**G. commune.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. des Alpes.** The *Pinguicula alpina.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**G. faible.** The *Pinguicula elatior.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GRASSEYEMENT (Fr.), n. Gra^3-se^2-ma^{3}n^2. A defective pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it is either suppressed entirely or given the sound of *w* or of *l.* [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

GRASSIREN (Ger.), v. intr. Gra^{3}s-ser'e^{2}n. Of diseases, to prevail, to rage. [A, 521.]

GRASUS (Lat.), n. m. Gra(gra^3)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., γράσος. See Hircus (2d def.) and Bromidrosis.

GRASVILLE-L'HEURE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-vel-lu^{5}r. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

GRAT (Ger.), n. Gra^{3}t. A ridge or sharp border. [I, 31 (K).] See Acies (1st def.).—**G. des Schulterblatts.** The spine of the scapula. [L, 80.]—**Rückg'.** See *Vertebral* column.

GRÄTE (Ger.), n. Grat'e^2. 1. A spine. [L, 31.] 2. See Acies (5th def.).—**Augenhöhleng'.** The orbital crest. [α, 29.]—**Bauchg'.** Bones in the intermuscular septa of fishes. [α, 29.]—**Gaumenbeing', Gaumeng'.** See *Posterior nasal* spine.—**G. des Schulterblatts.** The spine of the scapula.—**G'nfänger.** A snare for removing fish-bones. [α, 34.]—**G'nartig.** Spiny. [L, 31.]—**G'-necke.** See Acromion.—**Rückeng'.** Bones in the septa between the dorsal muscles of fishes. [α, 29.]—**Ventralg'.** See *Bauchg'.*

GRATELLE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-te^{2}l. See Scabies.

GRATELOUPIA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^3-te^2-lup'i^2-a^3. From *Grateloup*, a French naturalist. A genus of *Algæ*, of the *Florideæ.* The *Grateloupieæ* of Agardh are a tribe of *Algæ*, of the *Cryptonemiaceæ.* [B, 38 (α, 14), 121 (α, 24).]—**G. filicina.** A widely dispersed species found on submarine rocks. It is very abundant in the Mediterranean, and is said to be one of the constituents of Corsican moss. [Harvey (α, 35).]

GRATERON (Fr.), n. Gra^3-t'ro^{2}n^2. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GRATGAL (Fr.), n. Gra^{3}t-ga^{3}l. 1. The genus *Randia* (*Genipa*). 2. The *Omphalea diandra.* [B, 88 (α, 14), 121 (α, 24).]—**G. à larges feuilles.** The *Randia latifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. doux.** The *Randia mitis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GRATIA DEI (Lat.), n. f. Gra(gra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3-de(de^2)'i(e). 1. The *Gratiola officinalis* (1st def.). 2. The *Geranium pratense* and *Geranium robertianum.* 3. The *Scutellaria galericulata.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 121, 173 (α, 24).] 4. An old plaster composed of wax, turpentine, mastic, olibanum, and verdigris. [L, 135 (α, 14).] 5. A pestilence. [Forestus (A, 325).]—**G. D. Germanorum.** The crow-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*) and herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*). [B, 307 (α, 35).]

GRATING, adj. and n. Grat'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *radens* (1st def.), *crepitus* (2d def.). Fr., *rude* (adj.), *rudesse* (n., 2d def.). Ger., *knirschend* (adj.), *Knirschen* (2d def.), *Gitterwerk* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) of sounds, harsh, as when two hard, rough objects are moved upon each other. 2. (N.) a sound of that sort. 3. (N.) a latticework ; in optics, a glass minutely furrowed with fine parallel rulings, acting to produce dispersion of chromatic rays.

GRATIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Gra^{2}t(gra^{3}t)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. Dim. of *gratia*, grace. Fr., *gratiole.* Ger., *Gnadenkraut.* Hedge-hyssop ; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scrophularineæ.* The *Gratioleæ* of Bentham are a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ*, suborder *Antirrhinideæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**Alcoholic extract of g.** See *Extractum gratiolæ spirituosum.*—**Extractum gratiolæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st def., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (et **gratiolæ spirituosum**). A preparation made by exhausting the herb of *G. officinalis* or its inspissated juice with dilute alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract. [B, 95.]—**G. acuminata.** See *G. carolinensis.*—**G. amara.** The *Curanga amara.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. aurea.** Golden-pert, a small perennial species with yellow axillary flowers, growing in muddy places. [B, 19, 214 (α, 35).]—**G. caerulea.** The *Scutellaria galericulata.* [B, 200.]—**G. carolinensis.** Ger., *Carolina'sches Gnadenkraut.* A species growing in the Western States and in the Carolinas and Florida, resembling the *G. officinalis* of Linnæus ; used as a purgative. [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. centauriodes.** See *G. officinalis.*—**G. chamædrifolia.** The *Limnophila punctata.* [B, 214 (α, 24).]—**Gratiolæ herba** [Gr. Ph.] The herb of *G. officinalis.* [B, 95.]—**G. fat.** Ger., *G'fett.* A fatty substance, the glyceride of gratioloinic acid, contained in the herb of *G. officinalis.* [B, 270.]—**G. grandiflora, G. integrifolia.** See Bonnaya *grandiflora* and Bonnaya *integrifolia.*—**G. linifolia.** Ger., *leinblättriges Gnadenkraut.* A species growing in Portugal, where it is used in place of the *G. officinalis* of Linnæus. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. lucida.** The *Torenia crustacea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. monniera.** The *Herpestis monniera.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**G. officinalis.** Fr., *gratiole* [Fr. Cod.] (*officinale*), *herbe à pauvre homme hysope de haie, petite digitale, séné des prés.* Ger., *gebräuchliches* (oder *ächtes*) *Gnadenkraut, Purgirkraut, wilder Aurin, Gottes gnadenkraut, Gottesgabenkraut, Gichtkraut, weisses Gallenkraut. Heckenysop.* Sp., *graciola* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of Linnæus, the common hedge-hyssop, anciently known as *gratia Dei* on account of its medicinal virtues, a species indigenous to southern Europe, growing in meadows and other moist grounds. The herb and root (*herba et radix gratiolæ* [*Dei*, seu *linnesii*], *herba centauroidis* [seu *digitalis minimæ*]) are official in Europe. The herb is nearly inodorous, but has a bitter, nauseous taste. It contains gratiolin, gratiosolin, gratiolacrin, gratioloic acid, g. fat, and a brown resin. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, and also a derivative, astringent, and diuretic, and in Europe is used internally in dropsy, jaundice, helminthiasis, hepatic disorders, and scrofulous and other diseases, and externally as an application to tumors, etc. In the United States it is rarely used. The seed is used in Turkestan (where it is called *kisil jousuruk*) in nausea and vomiting and as a purgative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24) ; Dragendorff, "N. Rep. Ph." ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14) ; L. Lewin (A, 319 [α, 21]).] 2. Of Michaux, see *G. carolinensis.* 3. Of Brotero, see *G. linifolia.*—**G. peruviana.** Fr., *gratiole du Pérou.* Ger., *peruanisches Gnadenkraut.* A species found in Peru, having properties similar to those of *G. officinalis* (1st def.). In Chili it is used in infusion as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. serrata.** The *Bonnaya serrata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. trifida.** The *Lymnophila gratioloides.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**G. virginiana, G. virginica.** Ger., *virginisches Gnadenkraut.* A species growing in the United States and Canada, having properties similar to those of *G. officinalis* (1st def.). [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba gratiolæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The herb of *G. officinalis.* [B, 95.]—**Infusum gratiolæ** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by pouring boiling distilled water upon the herb of the *G. officinalis*, and digesting on a water-bath ; 160 parts of decoction correspond to 1 part of the herb. [B, 95.]

GRATIOLACRIN, n. Gra^{2}sh-i^2-o^{2}l-a^{2}k'ri^{2}n. Fr., *gratiolacrine.* A mixture of resin, gratioloinic acid, and the glyceride of the latter ; formerly considered to be a simple substance of the constitution $C_{31}H_{29}O_4$. [B, 5, 93 (α, 14) ; B, 270 (α, 24).]

GRATIOLARETIN, n. Gra^{2}sh-i^2-o^{2}l-a^{2}r-et'i^{2}n. See Gratiolirrhetin.

GRATIOLE (Fr.), n. Gra^3-se-ol. 1. See Gratiola. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see Gratiola *officinalis.*—**G. de Brown.** The *Herpestis Brownii.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. du Pérou.** See Gratiola *peruviana.*

GRATIOLERETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o2l-e3r-et'i2n. See GRATIOLIRRHETIN.

GRATIOLETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o2l'e2t-i2n. Fr., *gratiolétine.* Ger., *G.* A decomposition product of gratiolin, $C_{17}H_{28}O_6$, forming white, satiny laminæ, insoluble in water and in ether. [B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOLIN, n. Gra2t-i'o2l-i2n. Fr., *gratioline.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$ (Walz.), or $C_{40}H_{34}O_{14}$, discovered by Marchand in *Gratiola officinalis,* forming either slender, silky acicular crystals, or yellow nodules. It melts at 200° C., and is soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water, and insoluble in ether. On heating with dilute sulphuric acid, it is decomposed into sugar, gratioletin, and gratiolirrhetin. [B, 5, 93 (α, 14); B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOLIRRHETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o2l-i2r-ret'in. From *gratiola* (*q. v.*), and ῥητινή, resin. Fr., *gratiolirrhétine.* Ger., *G.* An amorphous yellow mass, $C_{17}H_{28}O_{31}$, obtained as a decomposition product from gratiolin. [B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOLOIC (or GRATIOLOINIC) ACID, n. Gra2sh-i2-o2l-o'i2k, -o-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide gratioloïnique.* Ger., *Gratioloïnsaure.* A body, $C_{28}H_{66}O_4$, obtained from the ethereal extract of *Gratiola officinalis,* occurring in white scales or laminæ of a fatty odor. [B, 81, 93 (α, 14); B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOSOLERETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o-so2l-e2r-et'i2n. See GRATIOSOLIRRHETIN.

GRATIOSOLETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o-so2l-et'i2n. Fr., *gratiosolétine.* Ger., *G.* A very bitter, golden-yellow glucoside, $C_{20}H_{68}O_{17}$, a decomposition product of gratiosolin. Boiled with dilute acid, it is converted into glucose, gratiosolirrhetin, and hydrogratiosolirrhetin. [B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOSOLIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o-sol'i2n. Fr., *gratiosoline.* Ger., *G.* A bitter glucoside, $C_{46}H_{84}O_{25}$, obtained from *Gratiola officinalis.* It occurs as a red amorphous mass, and is decomposed by acids and alkalies into glucose and gratiosoletin. It is said to have drastic properties. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 244, 270 (α, 27).]

GRATIOSOLIRRHETIN, n. Gra2sh-i2-o-so2l-i2r-ret'i2n. Fr., *gratiosolirrhétine.* Ger., *G.* A derivative, $C_{70}H_{56}O_{22}$, of gratiosolin. [A, 385.]

GRATTAGE (Fr.), n. Gra3-ta3zh. See ABRASION and ERASION.

GRATTEAU (Fr.), n. Gra3-to. The *Lappa major, Daucus latifolia, Torilis anthriscus,* and *Caucalis daucoides.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GRATTEAUX (Fr.), n. Gra3-to. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 121. 173 (α, 24).]

GRATTE-CUL (Fr.), n. Gra3t-ku6l. The fruits of *Rosa canina* and other species of *Rosa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GRATTELIER (Fr.), n. Gra3-t'l-e-a. In the Isle of Bourbon, and in Madagascar, a name for various species of *Cnestis,* especially the *Cnestis glabra* and *Cnestis corniculata.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GRATTELLE (Fr.), n. Gra3-te2l. A popular term for several affections characterized by itching. [G.]

GRATTERON (Fr.), n. Gra3-t'r-o2n2. A name for different species of *Galium,* especially the *Galium aparine* and *Galium mollugo.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GRATTIER (Fr.), n. Gra3-te-a. A name for certain species of *Galium* and *Cnestis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GRATTOIR (Fr.), n. Gra3-twa3r. See RASPATORY.

GRATUM (Fr.), n. Gra3-tu3n2. See MILIUM.

GRAU (Ger.), adj. and n. Gra3'u4. See GRAY.—**Ganglieng'.** The gray matter of the cerebral ganglia. [K.]—**G'spiessglanzerz.** Antimony glance. [B, 270.]—**G'werden der Haare.** See CANITIES.—**Hechtg'.** See CÆSIUS.—**Mittleres G. des vorderen Vierhügels.** The central gray matter of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [I, 27 (K).]—**Oberflächliches G. des vorderen Zweihügels.** The superficial layer of gray matter in the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [I, 27 (K).]

GRAU-DU-ROY (Fr.), n. Gro-du6-rwa3. A sea-bathing resort on the Mediterranean in the department of the Gard, France. [L, 87 (α, 14).]

GRAUPE (Ger.), n. Gra3'u4p-e2. Barley.—**Gersteng'n.** See *Hulled* BARLEY.—**G'nschleim.** Barley-water. [A, 521.]—**G'nsuppe.** Barley-soup. [A, 521.]—**Perleng'n.** See *Pearled* BARLEY.

GRAVALOS (Sp.), n. Gra3-va3'los. A place in the province of Logroño, Spain, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

GRAVATIVE, adj. Gra2v'a2t-i2v. Lat., *gravativus* (from *gravis,* heavy). Fr., *gravatif.* Accompanied by a sense of weight (said of pains due to the presence of large tumors, etc.). [L, 87, 135 (α, 14).]

GRAVATURE (Fr.), n. Gra3-va3-tu6r. Sheep-pox. [A, 385.]

GRAVE, adj. Grav. Lat., *gravis.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *schwer.* Of diseases, serious, dangerous.

GRAVEDO (Lat.), n. f. Gra(gra3)-ve(wa)'do. Gen., *-ved'inis.* Fr., *rhumatisme épicrânien* (1st def.). 1. Rheumatism of the cranial muscles. 2. Coryza. [A, 326 (α, 21); D.]—**G. neonatorum.** Coryza in new-born infants. [α, 34.]

GRAVEL, n. Gra2v'e2l. Gr., ψηφίς. Lat., *glarea.* Fr., *gravelle.* Ger., *Gries.* A collection of small stony fragments; a sand-like deposit, especially in the urine; in popular language, the assemblage of symptoms due to such a deposit in the urine before its passage.—**Biliary g.** See CHOLELITHIASIS.—**Catarrhal g.** Fr., *gravelle catarrhale.* G. of ammonium phosphate and of ammonium and magnesium phosphate produced in catarrhal cystitis. [α, 34.]—**Cystine g.** Fr., *gravelle de cystine.* See *Cystin* CALCULUS.—**G. plant.** See EPIGÆA *repens.*—**G.-root.** 1. In England, the *Eupatorium purpureum.* 2. In the United States, the *Collinsonia canadensis.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**G'weed.** See ACTINOMERIS *helianthroides.*—**Hairy g.** Fr., *gravelle pileuse.* Hair with phosphatic deposit passed by the urinary passages; it was supposed to originate in the urinary tract, but it is now established that the hairs were introduced into the bladder by the patient. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Phosphatic g.** Fr., *gravelle phosphatique.* See *Phosphatic* CALCULUS.—**Red g.** Uric-acid g. [α, 34.]—**Silicious g.** G. containing, besides calcium oxalate, fine granules of silicious matter. [α, 34.] Cf. *Silicious* CALCULUS.—**Uric-acid g.** Fr., *gravelle urique.* See *Uric-acid* CALCULUS.—**White g.** See *Phosphatic g.*

GRAVELÉ (Fr.), adj. Gra3-v'l-a. In the form of gravel. [A, 385.]

GRAVELÉE (Fr.), n. Gra3-v'l-a. The ashes obtained by burning the dregs of wine, from which potassium carbonate is extracted. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

GRAVELEUX (Fr.), adj. Gra3-v'l-u5. Pertaining to or affected with gravel. [A, 385.]

GRAVELIN (Fr.), n. Gra3-v'l-a2n2. The *Quercus pedunculata* and *Quercus robur.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14); 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GRAVELLE (Fr.), n. Gra3-ve2l. 1. An old term for chalazion. [F.] 2. See GRAVEL.—**G. catarrhale.** See *Catarrhal* GRAVEL.—**G. cystine.** See *Cystine* GRAVEL.—**G. du rein.** Uric-acid gravel in the kidneys producing the symptoms of nephritic gout. [α, 34.]—**G. lithique.** See *Uric-acid* CALCULUS.—**G. murale.** See *Mulberry* CALCULUS.—**G. oxalique.** See *Oxalate-of-lime* CALCULUS.—**G. pileuse.** See *Hairy* GRAVEL.

GRAVELOTTE (Fr.), n. Gra3-v'l-o3t. The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

GRAVENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Gra3f'e2n-stin. A sea-bathing resort in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

GRAVEOLENCE, n. Gra2v-e'o2l-e2ns. Lat., *graveolentia.* The state of being graveolent.

GRAVEOLENT, adj. Gra2v-e'o2l-e2nt. Gr., βαρύοδμος. Lat., *graveolens* (from *gravis,* heavy, and *olere,* to emit a smell). Fr., *viveux, fetide.* Ger., *starkriechend.* Having a decided disagreeable odor. [α, 24.]

GRAVE-PLANT, n. Grav'pla3nt. The *Datura sanguinea.* [α, 35.]

GRAVID, adj. Gra2v'i2d. Gr., ἔμφορτος. Lat., *gravidus* (from *gravis,* heavy). Fr., *gravide, gravidique.* Ger., *schwanger.* It., *gravido.* Sp., *gravido.* In the state of pregnancy.

GRAVIDIN, n. Gra2v'i2d-i2n. Fr., *gravidine.* Ger., *Schwangerschaftsstoff.* Of Stark, a proximate principle described by him as forming a connecting link between the gelatinous and the albuminous principles, and considered to be characteristic of the urine of pregnant women, occurring in the form of whitish, transparent, opalescent globules. [A, 98.]

GRAVIDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Gra3-ve-dek. See GRAVID.

GRAVIDIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Gra3f-ed-er'e2n. To impregnate. [A, 521.]

GRAVIDISM, n. Gra2v'i2d-i2z'm. From *gravidus,* pregnant. Fr., *gravidisme.* The assemblage of phenomena produced by pregnancy. [A, 385.]

GRAVIDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Gra2(gra3)-vi2d(wi2d)'i2t-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* From *gravidus,* pregnant. Fr., *gravidité.* Ger., *Gravidität.* Pregnancy. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**G. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. cervicalis.** See *Cervical* GESTATION.—**G. diuturna prolongata.** See *Prolonged* GESTATION.—**G. extra-uterina.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**G. extra-uterina secundaria.** See METACYESIS.—**G. in substantia uteri, G. interstitialis, G. intramuralis.** See *Interstitial* GESTATION.—**G. ovaria, G. ovarialis, G. ovarica.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**G. perennis.** See *Prolonged* GESTATION.—**G. præcox.** See *Precocious* PREGNANCY.—**G. primaria.** See *Primary* GESTATION.—**G. secundaria.** See *Secondary* GESTATION.—**G. serotina.** See *Prolonged* GESTATION.—**G. spuria.** See *False* PREGNANCY.—**G. tubaria.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**G. tubo-abdominalis.** See *Tubo-abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. tubo-ovaria.** See *Tubo-ovarian* GESTATION.—**G. tubo-uterina.** See *Interstitial* GESTATION.—**G. uterina.** Uterine, as distinguished from extra-uterine, gestation.—**G. uterino-interstitialis.** See *Utero-interstitial* GESTATION.—**G. uteri substantiæ.** See *Interstitial* GESTATION.—**G. utero-tubo-abdominalis.** See *Utero-tubo-abdominal* GESTATION.

GRAVIDITY, n. Gra2v-i2d'i2t-i2. Pregnancy.

GRAVIDO-CARDIAC, adj. Gra2v"i2d-o-ka3rd'i2-a2k. For deriv., see GRAVID and CARDIAC. Fr., *gravido-cardiaque.* Due to pregnancy, and affecting the heart (said of certain morbid cardiac conditions occurring in pregnancy). [A, 15.]

GRAVIER (Fr.), n. Gra3-ve-a. Gravel. [α, 34.]

GRAVIGRADUS (Lat.), adj. Gra2(gra3)-vi2g(wi2g)'ra2d(ra3d)-u3s(u4s). From *gravis,* heavy, and *gradus,* a step. Fr., *gravigrade.* Walking with a heavy tread; as a n., in the n. pl., *Gravigrada* (the *Gravigradia* of De Blainville), an order of the *Mammalia* (including the elephant) so characterized. [L, 107.]

GRAVIMETER, n. Gra2v-i2m'e2t-u4r. From *gravis,* heavy, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *gravimètre.* Ger., *Schweremesser, Sinkwage.* An instrument for determining specific gravities; particularly a modification of Nicholson's hydrometer, devised by Guyton-Morveau. [B.]

GRAVIMETRIC, adj. Gra2v-i2-me2t'ri2k. From *gravis,* heavy, and μέτρον, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of specific gravities or weights. [α, 27.] Cf. *G.* ANALYSIS.

GRAVIMETRY, n. Gra2v-i2m'e2t-ri2. From *gravis,* heavy, and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement of weights or specific gravities. [B.]

GRAVIS (Lat.), adj. Gra(gra3)′vi2s(wi2s). See GRAVE.

GRAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. Gra2(gra3)′vi2t(wi2t)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at′is*. See GRAVITY.—**G. oris.** Fœtor of the mouth. [A, 322.]

GRAVITATION, n. Gra2v-i2t-a′shu3n. From *gravitas*, weight. Fr., *g.*, *attraction universelle*. Ger., *G.*, *allgemeine Schwere* (oder *Schwerkraft*). It., *gravitazione*. 1. The force by virtue of which every particle of matter attracts every other particle of matter with an intensity directly proportionate to the mass of the attracting particles and inversely proportional to the square of the distance of the body attracted. It is sometimes called the mass-force, because it operates between masses and not between molecules. Weight is one of the forms in which g. is manifested. [B.] See WEIGHT. 2. Movement in accordance with gravity (*e. g.*, the sinking downward of a collection of pus).—**Terrestrial g.** The force of g. as limited to the action of the earth; the force by virtue of which all bodies tend to fall toward the earth. [B.]—**Universal g.** See *G.*

GRAVITY, n. Gra2v′i2t-i2. Gr., *βαρύτης*. Lat., *gravitas* (from *gravis*, heavy). Fr., *pesanteur*, *gravité*. Ger., *Schwere*. 1. The state of being heavy. 2. The state of being grave. 3. See GRAVITATION.—**Specific g.** Fr., *poids spécifique*. Ger., *spezifisches Gewicht*. The ratio of the weight of any body to the weight of the same volume of some other body taken as a unit or standard. In the case of solids, the body used as a unit of comparison is distilled water at a temperature of 4° C.; in the case of gases, air (sometimes hydrogen) at a temperature of 0° C and a barometric pressure of 760 mm. (30 inches) of mercury. [B.]

GRAVIVOLUS (Lat.), adj. Gra2(gra3)-vi2(wi2)′vo2l(wo2l)-u3s(u4s). From *gravis*, heavy, and *volare*, to fly. Fr., *gravivole*. Of birds, having a heavy flight. [L, 180.]

GRAY, adj. Gra. Lat., *canus*, *cinereus*, *griseus*. Fr., *gris*. Ger., *grau*. Having the color of black or brown mixed with white; ash-colored; as a n., that color or a substance possessing it.—**Deep g. of the optic lobe.** See STRATUM *opticum*.—**Diacœlian g.** The g. matter lining the third ventricle. [I.]—**Infraventricula g.** Of Spitzka, the gray nervous substance in the floor of the fourth ventricle. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," April, 1880, p. 51 (I).]—**Intermediate g.** Of Spitzka, that portion of the g. matter of the spinal cord which lies between the anterior and posterior cornua. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," vii, 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Pons g.** Of Spitzka. the g. matter of the pons Varolii. ["Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Reticular g.** Of Spitzka, the network or gray nervous substance in the oblongata especially. [I.]—**Spinal g.** The g. matter of the spinal cord. ["Med. Record," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (K).]—**Superficial g. of the optic lobe.** See STRATUM *cinereum*.—**Ventricular g.** Of Spitzka, the ventricular g. matter. [K.]

GRAYMILE, n. Gra′mil. The *Lithospermum officinale*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GRAYSON SPRINGS, n. Gras′n. A place in Grayson County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Gras′n″ su3l′fu5r. A place in Carroll County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

GREASE, n. Gres. From *crassus*, fat. Fr., *gras* (1st def.), *eaux aux jambes* (2d def.). Ger., *Fett* (1st def.), *Mauke* (2d def.). 1. Fat. 2. In horses, properly an eczema of the feet, formerly confounded with horse-pox.—**Pustular g.** See HORSE-POX.

GREASE-WOOD, n. Gres′wu4d. The genera *Sarcobatus* and *Grayia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**California g.-w.** The *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GREBATA DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Gra-ba3′ta3 de2l bra3-sel′. The *Billbergia tinctoria*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GREEDS, n. Gredz. 1. The *Lemna minor*. 2. The genus *Potamogeton*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]

GREE-GREE, n. Gre′gre. The *Erythrophlœum guineense*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**G.-g. tree of Trinidad.** The *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GREEN, adj. Gren. Gr., *γλαυκός* (1st def.), *χλωρός* (2d def.). Lat., *viridis* (1st def.), *recens* (2d def.). Fr., *vert* (1st def.), *frais* (2d def.). Ger., *grün* (1st def.). *frisch* (2d def.), *Grün* (4th def.). 1. Having a color properly regarded as a mixture of blue and yellow, but in reality one of the primary colors of the spectrum afforded by rays of wave-length between ·000491 and ·000535 mm. [B.] 2. Recent, fresh. 3. Unripe; of branches and twigs, tender, flexible, not yet ligneous. 4. As a n., a g. color or pigment, also anything of a g. color; as a n., in the pl., *g's*, fresh vegetables. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Aldehyde g.** Fr., *vert d'Usèbe*. Ger., *Aldehydgrün*. A g. formed by the action of aldehyde on rosaniline dissolved in sulphuric acid, producing a blue which, under the influence of sodium hyposulphite, changes to a brilliant g. [B, 2.]—**Alkali g.** See *Helvetia g.*—**Aniline g.** In general, a g. derivative of rosaniline. [B.] See *Aldehyde g.*, *Iodine g.*, and *Perkin's g.*—**Benzaldehyde g.** See *Malachite g.* (1st def.).—**Berlin g.** Ger., *Berliner Grün*. A pigment obtained by the action of chlorine on potassium ferrocyanide and by subsequent treatment with water and hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**Bitter-almond g., Bitter-almond-oil g.** Ger., *Bittermandelgrün*, *Bittermandelölgrün*. Malachite g. or a similar g. pigment prepared from bitter-almond oil. [B.]—**Bladder g.** Ger., *Blasengrün*. See *Vegetable g.*—**Bremen g.** Basic copper carbonate or hydrated copper oxide prepared by precipitating copper sulphate with a caustic alkali (mixed in the former case with sodium carbonate). [B, 2.]—**Brilliant g.** See *Ethyl g.*—**Brunswick g.** Ger., *Braunschweiger Grün*. A g. pigment prepared by boiling a solution of sulphate of copper with a small amount of a solution of chlorinated lime. It consists mainly of an oxychloride of copper of the composition $(CuO)_3CuCl_2$. [B, 3.]—**Buckthorn g.** See *Vegetable g.*—**Casali g.** Ger., *Casaligrün*. A g. pigment obtained by heating a mixture of 1 part of potassium dichromate and 3 parts of gypsum and boiling the heated mass with very dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 270.]—**Cassel g.** Barium manganate. [B, 77.]—**Casselmann's g.** Ger., *Casselmann's Grün*. A g. pigment, consisting of basic cupric acetate and sulphate, produced by mixing boiling solutions of cupric sulphate and acetate. [B, 270.]—**Chinese g.** See LOKAO.—**Chrome g.** Ger., *Chromgrün*. A g. pigment made by mixing chromate of lead (chrome yellow) and ferric ferrocyanide (Prussian blue). The term is also applied to sesquioxide of chromium. [B.]—**Cinnabar g., Cobalt g.** Ger., *Zinnobergrün*, *Kobaltgrün*. See *Rinmann's g.*—**Coffee g.** A substance used for coloring confectionery, made by reducing coffee-beans to powder, extracting the oil with ether, and mixing with white of egg, or by extracting the coloring matter, after the deprivation of oil, with alcohol and water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]—**Compound g.** A g. pigment obtained by mixing a blue and yellow pigment. [B, 77.]—**Crystallized g.** Neutral copper acetate. [B, 2.]—**Emerald g.** 1. Hydrated chromic oxide. 2. See *Schweinfurth g.* 3. See *Malachite g.* (1st def.). [B, 2, 77, 116.]—**English g.** A mixture of copper arsenite with some white pigment (*e. g.*, barium sulphate). [B, 2.]—**Ethyl g.** Ger., *Aethylgrün*, *Solidgrün*, *Neuvictoriagrün*, *Brilliantgrün*. One of the bitter-almond oil g's, prepared by the action of diethylaniline on bitter-almond oil. It is of a beautiful yellow-g. color. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**French g.** See *Veronese g.* (1st def.).—**G'heart, G'heart-tree.** In Guiana, the *Nectandra Rodiœi*; in the West Indies, the *Colubrina ferruginosa*. [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**G'withe.** The *Vanilla claviculata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G'wood.** 1. Fallen oak-wood permanently colored by the mycelium of *Peziza æruginosum*. 2. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 185 (α, 24).]—**Guignet's g.** An hydroxide of chromium, $Cr_2O.(OH)_4$, forming a g. powder, used as a pigment. [B, 3.]—**Helvetia g.** Ger., *Helvetiagrün*, *Säuregrün*, *Lichtgrün*. The name given to the sulpho-acids of the bitter-almond oil g's. The free acids form g. acicular crystals, which are reddish-brown in reflected light. The salts are colorless, turning g. gradually when exposed to the air. [B. 270 (α, 27).]—**Imperial g.** Ger., *Kaisergrün*. Aceto-arsenite of copper, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2).Cu(AsO_2)_3$, forming a fine g. powder used extensively in the arts as a pigment. [B, 2.]—**Iodine g.** Ger., *Iodgrün*. A g. of the aniline group, formed by compounding rosaniline with methyl or ethyl iodide. It occurs in the form of prismatic crystals of a g. color with a shining metallic lustre. One of the compounds which constitute this dye has the formula of dimethyliodide of trimethylrosaniline, $= C_{26}H_{16}(CH_3)_3N_3\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3I\\CH_3I\end{matrix}\right. + H_2O$. This, by losing its water of crystallization and one molecule of methyliodide, is converted into a violet body. [B.]—**Leaf-g.** See CHLOROPHYLL.—**Light g.** See *Methyl g.*—**Malachite g.** Ger., *Malachitgrün*, *Solidgrün*. 1. Tetramethyl-amido-triphenyl-methane, a dimorphic crystalline substance, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2Cl = C_6H_6.C.\left\langle\begin{matrix}C_6H_4.N(CH_3)_2Cl\\C_6H_4.N(CH_3)_2\end{matrix}\right.$, forming laminæ, melting at 93° to 94° C., and needles melting at 102° C. [Perkin, "Nature," July 30, 1885; Dammer (B, 49); B, 270 (α, 27).] 2. Malachite. [B, 77.]—**Methyl g.** Ger., *Methylgrün*. A g. pigment, $C_{25}H_{29}N_3Cl_2 = C_{20}H_{14}(CH_3)_5N_3Cl_2$?, prepared by the successive action of a mixture of methyl alcohol and sodium hydrate, of chloride of methyl, and of hydrochloric acid and chloride of zinc upon methyl violet. When purest it forms green crystals, $C_{26}H_{33}N_3Cl_2 + ZnCl_2 + H_2O$, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in amyl alcohol. [B, 49; Perkin, "Nature," July 30, 1885; B, 270 (α. 27).]—**Mineral g.** Ger., *Mineralgrün*. 1. See *Scheele's g.* 2. See MALACHITE.—**Mitis g.** See *Imperial g.*—**Mountain g.** 1. See *English g.* 2. The mineral malachite. 3. See *Veronese g.*—**Neuwieder g.** Ger., *Neuwiedergrün*. An arsenical g. pigment; a variety of Schweinfurth g. [B, 270.]—**New g.** See *Malachite g.*—**New Victoria g.** See *Ethyl g.*—**Pannetier's g.** See *Guignet's g.*—**Paris g.** Ger., *Parisergrün*. See *Imperial g.*—**Perkin's g.** The commercial name for one of the aniline series of g. dyes. [B.]—**Plessy's g.** See *Guignet's g.*—**Prussian g.** A g. ferricyanide of iron, $(Fe_2)_3.(Fe_2)_6(C_3N_3)_{16} = 2Fe_9(CN)_{24}$. [B. 3.]—**Rinmann's g.** Ger., *Rinmann's Grün*, *Kobaltgrün*. A g. pigment containing cobalt and zinc. Its exact composition is unknown. [B, 3.]—**Rosenstiehl's g.** See *Cassel g.*—**Sap-g.** See *Vegetable g.*—**Scheele's g.** Arsenite of copper, $CuHAsO_3$, used in the arts as a pigment. It is highly poisonous. [B, 3.]—**Schweinfurth g.** Ger., *Schweinfurthergrün*. A double compound of copper arsenite and acetate; a brilliant g. pigment, of which many varieties exist. It is highly poisonous. [B, 270.]—**Simple g.** A g. pigment not formed of a mixture of blue and yellow pigments. [B, 77.]—**Solid g.** See *Malachite g.* (1st def.).—**Swedish g.** See *Scheele's g.*—**Thallium g.** A pigment obtained by intimately mixing the yellow chromate of thallium with three times its weight of boric acid, and carefully igniting in a clay crucible. A small quantity of boiling water is added to the g. mass thus formed, and the pigment afterward washed in cold water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**Ultramarine g.** A pigment prepared by a process similar to that for blue ultramarine (*q. v.*). [B, 8 (α, 24).]—**Vegetable g.** A pigment obtained by evaporating to dryness a mixture of lime and the juice (*rhamni succus*) of the berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in oils. See also LAKAO and CHLOROPHYLL. [B, 8 (α, 27).]—**Verona g., Veronese g.** Ger., *Veroneser Grün*. 1. A pigment found as a principal constituent of glauconite consisting essentially of an iron silicate. 2. According to some, a pigment of secret composition made apparently of copper arsenate. [B, 2, 77, 270 (α, 27).]—**Victoria g.** See *Malachite g.*—**Vienna g.** Ger., *Wiener Grün*. A commercial form of imperial g. [B.]—**Visual g.** Ger., *Sehgrün*. A greenish pigment found in rods in the retinæ of frogs and other reptiles. It resembles visual purple in the higher animals, and is similar in its properties. [Hermann (α, 29).]—**Zinc g.** Ger., *Zinkgrün*. 1. A pigment formed by mixing Paris blue with zinc yellow. 2. See *Rinmann's g.* [B, 2, 270.]

GREENBLITE, n. Gren'blit. An old name for the *Chenopodium viride.* [B (a, 24).]

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Gren'-bri-u^{5}r. A place in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, where there are sulphur springs resembling those of Neundorf, Germany. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GREENCASTLE, n. Gren'ka^{2}st'l. A place in Putnam County, Indiana, where there are chalybeate springs containing calcium and magnesium sulphates. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GREEN COVE SPRING, n. Gren-kov'. A place in Clay County, Florida, where there are mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GREEN-GAGE, n. Gren-gaj'. The *Prunus claudiana.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GREENHEARTIN, n. Gren'ha^{3}rt-i^{2}n Ger., *G., Grönhartin.* A golden-yellow, crystalline, coloring matter, $C_{30}H_{26}O_6$, obtained from the greenheart wood of Surinam. [B, 270.]

GREEN SPRINGS, n. Gren. A place in Sandusky County, Ohio, where there are springs containing calcium, magnesium, and ferrous sulphates and carbonates, and potassium bromide. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GREENVILLE SPRINGS, n. Gren'vi^{2}l. A place in Mercer County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

GREENWEED, n. Gren'wed. The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dyers' g.** See *G.*—**Hairy g.** The *Genista pilosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hare's-foot g.** The *Genista sagittalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GREFFE (Fr.), n. Gre^{2}f. See GRAFT.—**G. cérébrale.** Transplantation of a portion of the brain; said to have been accomplished by Salvati, of Naples, in 1889. [" Sem. méd.," April 24, 1889, p. 130 (a, 18).]—**G. dermique.** See *Skin* GRAFTING.—**G. éponge.** See *Sponge* GRAFTING.—**G. oculaire.** The operation of replacing a lost eye by the insertion of an eye taken from an animal. [Rohmer, " Union. méd.," Dec. 8, 1885, p. 958.]—**G. tendineuse.** See *Tendon* GRAFTING.—**G. zoo-cutanée, G. zooplastique.** See *Zooplastic* GRAFT.

GREFFOTOME, n. Gre^{2}f-fo'tome. From *greffe*, a graft, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. A lance-shaped knife, concave on one face, with cutting edges for removing grafts. [A. Reverdin, " Mntschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," May, 1886, p. 120 (a, 34).]

GREGARINA (Lat.), n. f. Gre^{2}g-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)'na^3. From *grex*, a herd. Fr., *grégarine.* Ger., *Gregarin.* The typical genus of the *Gregarinæ* or *Gregarinidæ* (Fr., *grégarines;* Ger., *Gregarinen*), which are a class of the *Protozoa*, or a suborder of the *Endoplastica.* They are parasitic in the alimentary canal of vertebrates and invertebrates, and without an oral aperture or the power of emitting pseudopodia. They include some of the lowest forms of animal life, and consist essentially of a badly defined limiting membrane or cell-wall, including granular protoplasm with a nucleus and nucleolus, and vary in size from that of the head of a pin to half an inch in length. The *Gregarinidea* of Bütschli are a subclass of the *Sporozoa*, and are divided into the *Haplocyta* and *Septata.* [L, 11, 121, 353; " Am. Nat.," iii, p. 429.] See SPOROZOA.—**G. fusca.** See DISTOMA *Ringeri.*—**G. gigantea.** Of Van Beneden, a species inhabiting the intestine of the lobster. [L, 11.]—**G. pulmonalis, G. pulmonum.** See DISTOMA *Ringeri.*

GREGARINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gre^{2}g-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-o'seos (-is).* Infection with *Gregarinæ;* also any morbid condition produced thereby.—**G. pulmonum.** See *Parasitical* HÆMOPTYSIS.

GREGARIOUS, adj. Gre^{2}g-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *gregarius.* Fr., *grégaire.* Living in herds. [L, 42 (a, 21).]

GREGERY, n. In the Antilles, the *Bucida buceras.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GREGORIES, n. Gre^{2}g'o^{2}r-i^{2}z. A species of *Narcissus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GREGORIUSHOLZ (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}g-o'ri^2-u^{4}s-ho^{3}ltz. The *Cerasus mahaleb.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GREGRE, n. Gre'gre. See GREE-GREE.

GREIFENBERG (Ger.), n. Grif'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in Upper Bavaria, where there are an alkaline ferruginous spring, a bathing establishment called Theresienbad, and ferruginous mud-baths. [L, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

GREIFSWALD (Ger.), n. Grifs'va^{3}ld. A place in Pomerania, Prussia, where there are a saline spring and establishments for ferruginous mud- and sea-baths. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

GREIS (Ger.), adj. Gris. Gray; as a n., an old man. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**G'enalter.** Old age, senility. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**G'enbart.** The *Tillandsia usneoides.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G'enbogen, G'enbogen der Hornhaut.** See ARCUS *senilis.*—**G'enbogen der Linse.** See ARCUS *senilis lentis.*—**G'enhaftigkeit der Kinder.** Prematurely aged children. [a, 34.]

GRÊLE (Fr.), adj. Gre^{2}l. Slender; in botany, see EXILE. As a n., see HAIL, CHALAZION, and GRACILIS.—**G. antérieure.** See GRACILIS *anterior.*—**G. interne de la cuisse.** See GRACILIS.

GRELIN (Fr.), n. Gre^2-la^{2}n^2. See GADUS *carbonarius.*

GRÊLON (Fr.), n. Gre^2-lo^{2}n^2. See CHALAZION.

GRELOT (Fr.), n. Gre^2-lo. Lit., a sleigh-bell; a segment of the rattle of the rattlesnake. [A, 385.]—**G. blanc.** The *Leucoium vernum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Saint-Jacques.** The fruit of the *Sophora biflora.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRÉMIL (Fr.), n. Gra-mel. The genus *Lithospermum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. des champs.** The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des teinturiers.** The *Lithospermum tinctorum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. officinal.** The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GREMILLET (Fr.), **GREMILLETTE** (Fr.), n's. Gre^{2}mel-ya, -ye^{2}t. The genus *Myosotis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GREMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Grem(gre^{2}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. The lap. 2. The bosom. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

GRENACHE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-na^{3}sh. See VIN *de g.*

GRENADE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-na^{3}d. From *granatum*, a pomegranate. The fruit of *Punica granatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Écorce de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See POMEGRANATE *rind.*—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de granada* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of 5 parts of the juice of the fruit of *Punica granatum* and 9 parts of sugar [Sp. Ph.] or of the juice mixed with a sufficiency of sugar to produce a mixture of the sp. gr. of 1·33 after cooling. [B, 95.]—**Suc de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de granada* [Sp. Ph.]. The strained, expressed juice of pomegranates (fruit of *Punica granatum*), or, according to the Sp. Ph., of the seeds of sour pomegranates, clarified by fermentation and filtered. [B, 95.]

GRENADIA (Lat.), n. f. Gre^{2}n-a(a^3)'di^2-a^3. See GRENADINE.

GRENADIER (Fr.), n. Gre^2-na^3-de-a. The genus *Punica;* of the Fr. Cod., the *Punica granatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Apozème d'écorce de racine de g.** [Fr. Cod.], **Decocté d'écorce de (la racine de) g.** See *Decoctum* GRANATI *radicis.*—**Écorce de la racine de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Pomegranate root-bark. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Épicarpe du fruit de g.** Pomegranate rind. [B.]—**Extrait d'écorce de racine de g.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait de g.** See *Extractum* GRANATI.—**Fleur de g.** Syn.: *balauste.* The pomegranate flower. [B.]—**Fruit de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of the *Punica granatum.* [B, 113.]—**G. à grandes fleurs.** The *Punica grandiflora.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. cultivé.** The *Punica granatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des bois.** The *Punica silvestris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. (épicarpe)** [Fr. Cod.]. See POMEGRANATE *rind.*—**G. jaune.** The *Punica flava.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. nain.** The *Punica nana.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Tisane d'écorce de la racine de g.** See *Decoctum* GRANATI *radicis.*

GRENADILLE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-na^3-del. The genus *Passiflora.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRENADILLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}n-a^3-del'zoir-e^2. See CROTONIC *acid.*

GRENADIN (Fr.), n. Gre^2-na^3-da^{2}n^2. The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRENADINE, n. Gre^{2}n'a^{2}d-en. Fr., *g.* 1. A variety of mannite obtained from the root-bark of *Punica granatum.* [B, 93 (a, 14).] 2. A syrup made from pomegranates. [B, 270.] Cf. *Sirop de* GRENADE. 3. Impure fuchsine.

GRÉNÉTINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Gra-na-ten. See *Purified* GELATIN.

GRENETTE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-ne^{2}t. 1. The *Artemisia judaica.* 2. In Geneva, Switzerland, santonica-seed. [B, 88 (a, 14), 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRENIER (Fr.), n. Gre^2-ne-a. See ABAJOUE.

GRENOUILLE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-nu-el. From *ranula*, a little frog. 1. The genus *Rana.* 2. A skin disease of lightermen. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Eau de frai de g.** See *Aqua* SPERMATIS RANÆ.—**G. galvanoscopique, G. rhéométrique.** See *Physiological* RHEOSCOPE.—**Huile de frai de g.** See *Oleum* SPERMATIS RANÆ.

GRENOUILLETTE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-nu-el-ye^{2}t. 1. See RANULA. 2. The *Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus bulbosus, Ranunculus ficaria,* and *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. aquatique.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus* and *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. d'eau.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. diphthérique.** See BATRACOSI *sotto-linguale.*—**G. pancréatique.** A cystic tumor of the pancreas. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**G. génienne.** A cystic tumor connected with the salivary glands. [Dubreuil, " Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1887, p. 827 (a, 34).]—**G. sanguine.** An erectile venous tumor near the frenum linguæ. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

GRENSEL (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}n'ze^{2}l. The genus *Portulaca.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]

GRENSING (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}n'zi^{2}n^2. The *Verbascum thapsus, Ranunculus flammula, Potentilla anserina,* and *Clematis erecta.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]

GRENU (Fr.), adj. Gre^2-nu^6. See GRANULAR.

GRENZACH (Ger.), n. Grentz'a^{3}ch^2. A place in the Upper-Rhine district, Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring containing sodium and calcium sulphates and chlorates. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

GRENZBLATT (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}ntz'bla^{3}t. Of His, the outer or inner layer of the blastoderm. [A, 8.] See EPIBLAST and HYPOBLAST.

GRENZE (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}ntz'e^2. 1. A limit, boundary. 2. The *Calluna atlantica.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Kleine G.** The *Andromeda polifolia.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]

GRENZKOHLENWASSERSTOFFE (Ger.), n. pl. Gre^{2}nts'-kol-e^{2}n-va^{3}s-e^{2}r-stof-e^2. The paraffins (ethanes). [B, 270.]

GRÉON (Fr.), **GRÉOU** (Fr.), n's. Gra-o^{2}n^2, -u. The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRÉOULX (Fr.), **GRÉOUX** (Fr.), n's. Gra-u. A place in the department of the Basses-Alpes, France, where there are thermal, gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

GRÉSIL (Fr.), n. Gra-zel. See GRÊLE.

GRÉSILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Gra-zel-ma^{2}n^2. 1. Acicular crystallization. [a, 14.] 2. A sound like that of falling hail. [A, 301.]

GRÉSILLOTTE (Fr.), n. Gra-ze-lo^{2}t. The *Lactuca perennis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRESSORIAL, adj. Gre^{2}s-so're-a^{2}l. Lat., *gressorius* (from *gradi*, to walk). See AMBULATORY. The *Gressoria* are a tribe of *Orthoptera* having ambulatory legs. [L, 353.]

GRESSORIPES (Lat.), adj. Gre^{2}s-so′ri^2-pez(pas). From *gradi*, to walk, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *gressoripède.* Of birds, having the three anterior claws partly united, forming a sort of foot. [L. 180.]

GRESSORIUS (Lat.), adj. Gre^{2}s-so′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gradaire.* Of Illiger, an epithet applied to the claws of birds when the anterior claws are three in number, the external ones being united from the base to beyond the middle without any intermediary membrane, and when they are feathered as far as the talon. [L, 180 (a, 21).]

GRESSURA (Lat.), n. f. Gre^{2}s-su^2(su)′ra^3. Gr., πλιχάς. Of Hippocrates, the region of the upper part of the inner side of the thigh and the area in front of the anus. [A, 325, 387.]

GRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Gre^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *gres′sus.* From *gradi*, to walk. A stepping, course, way. [A, 312 (a, 21).] See GAIT.

GRETCHEN IM BUSCH (Ger.), n. Gre^{2}t″ch^{2}e^{2}n^2 i^{2}m bush′. The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

GRETE (Ger.), n. Grat′e^2. The *Æthusa cynapium.* [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Faule G.** See *G.*

GREUSEL (Ger.), n. Groi′ze^{2}l. See GRENSEL.

GREVEURE (Fr.), n. Gre^2-vu^{5}r. See HERNIA.

GREWIA (Lat.), n. f. Gru^2′i^2-a^3. From *Grew*, an English naturalist. Fr., *g.*, *grevier*, *grewie.* Ger., *Grewie.* A genus of the *Tiliaceæ*, tribe *Grewieæ.* The *Grewidæ* (Fr., *grewidées*) of Lindley are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ.* The *Grewieæ* (Fr., *grewiées*) of Endlicher are the same. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. à grand fruit** (Fr.). The *G. megalocarpus.* [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. asiatica.** Fr., *g. d'Asie.* A species found in the East Indies, where it is called *falsa*, and is used to make a refreshing drink. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. columnaris.** A species found in the East Indies, resembling *G. orientalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. damine.** The *Alangium decapetalum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. d'Asie** (Fr.). See *G. asiatica.*—**G. d'orient** (Fr.). See *G. orientalis.*—**G. elastica.** A species found in the East Indies. The berries have an agreeable, acid taste and are used for making sherbet. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. flava.** A yellow-flowered species growing in the south of Africa, where the berries are eaten. [B, 214, 309 (a, 35).]—**G. megalocarpos.** Fr., *g. à grand fruit.* A species found in India, having the same properties as *G. asiatica.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. microcos.** Fr., *g. microcos.* Syn.: *Microcos paniculata.* A species growing in Ceylon. It is bitter, aromatic, and astringent, and is used in low fevers, in diarrhœa, as a gargle in throat diseases, and externally in skin affections. [B, 104, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. oppositifolia.** A species found in the East Indies. The leaves, used as fodder, are said to increase the quantity of milk in cows. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**G. orientalis.** Fr., *g. d'Orient.* 1. A species found in the East Indies (in Malabar called *couradi*), where the aromatic and bitter root, leaves, and fruit are used in gout. [B, 104, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Vahl, see *G. columnaris.*—**G. prunifolia.** A species used in the Fiji Island as an abortifacient and in colic. [Skittowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 18, 1889, p. 1 (a, 17).]—**G. salvifolia.** See ALANGIUM *decapetalum.*—**G. sapida.** A species growing in the East Indies, with small red fruits, of a pleasant taste, used for flavoring sherbets. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

GREY, adj. Gra. See GRAY.

GRIAS (Lat.), n. f. Gri(gre)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Fr., *g.* A genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Lecythideæ.* [B.]—**G. cauliflora.** Fr., *g. sans tige.* The anchovy pear-tree, a species found in Jamaica. The fruit is edible if cooked or pickled. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GRIBBLE, n. Gri^{2}b′l. The *Prunus malus* and *Prunus spinosa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRICKEN (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}k′e^{2}n. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Blinde G.** See *G.*

GRIELUM (Lat.), n. n. Gri(gri^2)-el(al)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *griel.* A Linnæan genus of the *Geraniaceæ.* The *Grieleæ* of Sweet are a tribe of the *Geraniaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

GRIES (Ger.), n. Gres. 1. Sand, also any sand-like material, such as a urinary deposit, coarse meal, etc. [A, 523; L, 30, 46 (a, 14).] 2. A climatic resort in the southern Tyrol. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Galleng'.** A collection of minute biliary calculi. [A, 521.]—**Gehirng'.** See BRAIN-*sand.*—**G'bart.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**G'holz.** See LIGNUM *nephriticum.*—**G'ig.** Calculous, gritty. [a, 14.]—**G'kraut.** The *Potentilla anserina* and the *Melittis melissophyllum.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'mittel.** An antilithic remedy. [A, 521.]—**G'wurzel.** See the major list.—**Harng'.** Urinary gravel. [B.]—**Hautg'.** See EXORMIA (2d def.).

GRIESBACH (Ger.), n. Gres′ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the Upper Rhine district, Grand Duchy of Baden, where there are gaseous, saline, alkaline and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 47, 57, 87, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

GRIESWURZEL (Ger.), n. Gres′vurts-e^{2}l. The genus *Cissampelos.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aechte G., Amerikanische G.** The *Pareira brava.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Caapeba-G.** See CISSAMPELOS *caapeba.*—**Gebräuchliche G.** The *Pareira brava.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'absud.** See *Decoctum* PAREIRÆ.

GRIFF (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}f. 1. A handle (as of an instrument). 2. See MANUBRIUM. 3. A handful.—**Brustbeing', Brustbeinhandg'.** See MANUBRIUM *sterni.*

GRIFFE (Fr.), n. Gri^{2}f. 1. A hook; in botany, a hook-like tendril; in zoology, a talon. 2. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [A, 385; B, 173 (a, 24).]—**En g.** See MAIN *en g.*—**G. de buse.** See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. de chat.** The *Bignonia unguis*, the *Martynia angulosa*, the *Martynia diandra*, and the genus *Diandra.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de loup.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G's de Malgaigne.** See *Malgaigne's* HOOKS.—**G. des orteils.** A claw-like appearance of the great toes; of Duchenne, the peculiar appearance caused by flexion of the two distal phalanges of the toes with exaggerated extension of the proximal phalanges. It occurs in some forms of spinal paralysis (*e. g.*, in pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis). [D, 35.]—**G. du diable.** The *Bignonia unguis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G.-pied-creux.** Of Duchenne, a form of pes cavus which results from a marked depression of the heads of the metatarsal bones with forced extension of the first phalanges and flexion of the last; due to paralysis of the interossei and lumbricoid muscles and of the muscles inserted into the sesamoid bone of the great toe. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Main en g.** See under MAIN.

GRIFFÉ (Fr.), adj. Gre-fa. Lat., *claviculatus.* Furnished with hooks or tendrils (said of climbing plants). [B (a, 24).]

GRIFFEL (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}f′fe^{2}l. See STYLE and *Styloid* PROCESS.—**Auf den G'n verwachsen.** See EPISTAMINAL.—**Drüseng'.** See ADENOSTYLES.—**G'beeren.** The berries of *Myrsine africana* and of *Vaccinium vitis idæa.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'beinbeuger.** Of Gurlt, see EPITROCHLEO-METACARPEUS (in Supplement).—**G'deckel.** See STYLOSTEGIUM.—**G'förmig.** See STYLOID.—**G'fuss.** See STYLOPODIUM.—**G.-Ypsilonförmig.** See STYLO-HYOID.

GRIG, GRIGG, n's. Gri^{2}g. 1. The *Calluna vulgaris.* 2. The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRIGLANS, n. Gri^{2}g′la^{2}nz. The stems of *Calluna vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRIGNON (Fr.), n. Gren-yo^{2}n^2. 1. The wood of *Bucida buceras.* 2. The dregs of olive-oil. [B, 38, 88 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

GRIGON (Fr.), n. Gre-go^{2}n^2. In the French colonies, the genus *Bucida.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRIGRI, n. In Trinidad, the wood of *Astrocaryum aculeatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRIKKI, n. A Lithuanian name for the *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRIL (Fr.), n. Grel. Lit., a gridiron, a structure shaped like a gridiron. [a, 14.]—**G. de la couche optique.** See SUBSTANTIA *reticularis.*—**G. intercostal.** Of Pajot, the gridiron-like arrangement of the ribs of the fœtus as felt in a digital examination. [A, 15.]

GRILLAGE (Fr.), n. Gre-la^{3}zh. See TORREFACTION.

GRILLAGIÉ (Fr.), adj. Gre-la^3-zhi^2-a. Arranged in the form of a gridiron.

GRILLE (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}l′le^2. A whim, freak, caprice. [A. 450.]—**G'nkrank, G'nsüchtig.** Hypochondriacal. [A, 450, 523.]—**Hausg'.** The *Acheta domestica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRILLET (Fr.), n. Gre-la. A bleb due to a burn. [A, 526.]

GRILLON (Fr.), n. Gre-lo^{2}n^2. See GRYLLUS.

GRIMMDARM (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}m′da^{3}rm. See COLON.—**Absteigender G.** See *Descending* COLON.—**Aufsteigender G.** See *Ascending* COLON.—**G'entzündung.** See COLITIS.—**G'schnitt.** See COLOTOMY.

GRIMMEN (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}m′me^{2}n. See COLIC (n.).

GRIMMERSHÖRN (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}m′me^{2}rs hu^{5}rn. A sea-bathing resort in the district of Cuxhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe, Germany. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

GRIMPANT (Fr.), adj. Gra^{2}n^2-pa^{3}n^2. See CLIMBING.

GRIMPEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Gra^{2}n^2-pu^{5}r. See SCANSORES.

GRIM-THE-COLLIER, n. Gri^{2}m″th$^{2'}$-ko^{2}l′yu^{5}r. The *Hieracium aurantiacum*; so called from a fancied resemblance of the smutty involucre to the face of the collier in an old play of this name. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

GRINCE DES DENTS (Fr.), **GRINCEMENT DES DENTS** (Fr.), n's. Gra^{2}n^{2}s da da^{3}n^2, gra^{2}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2 da da^{3}n^2. Grinding of the teeth.

GRIND (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}nd. Scurf. [G.] See TINEA and IMPETIGO.—**Feuchter G.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes.*—**Flechteng'.** Serpiginous tinea. [L, 80.]—**Gesichtsg'.** Crusting eczema of the face in children. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**G'bildung.** See INCRUSTATION.—**G'holz.** The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'ig.** Scurfy, scabby. [A, 521.]—**G'kopf.** See the major list.—**G'köpfig.** See PORRIGINOUS.—**G'maul.** See G'KOPF.—**G'wurz, G'wurzel.** See the major list.—**Hauptg'.** An incrusted disease of the head or scalp. [G.]—**Kopfg'.** See ACHOR.—**Nässender G.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes.*

GRINDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Gri^{2}nd-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *grindélia, grindélie.* 1. The gum-plant or tar-weed of North America; a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ.* The *Grindeliaceæ* of Reichenbach are a section, and the *Grindelieæ* of Cassini a suborder, of the *Solidagineæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and flowering tops of *G. robusta.* [B, 5, 42, 170, 275 (a, 24).]—**Extractum grindeliæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de grindélia.* Ger., *flüssiges Grindelienextrakt.* A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of the leaves and flowering tops of *G. robusta* with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 3 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), reserving the first 85 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder of the percolate to a soft consistence, mixing with the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to bring the whole up to 100 c. c. [B, 95.]—**G. glutinosa.** A species growing in Mexico. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**G. hirsutula.** A species growing in California; used externally, either bruised or in decoction, as an antidote to poisoning by *Rhus diversiloba.* [Canfield (B, 5 [a, 24]); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," 1860, p. 412 (a, 24).]—**G. integrifolia.** A Californian species, used like *G. hirsutula.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi (a, 14).]—**G. robusta.** An herbaceous species from 1 to 3 feet high, with very glabrous leaves, broadly spatulate, oblong, or lanceolate, and a pappus of 2 to 5 flattish awns. The leaves, the official part, are 2 inches long or less, varying from spatulate to lanceolate, more or less serrate, pale-green, smooth, dotted, and brittle. Its activity

depends on its resinous exudation. It contains an oil smelling like turpentine, a resin, and an alkaloid. It is used as an antispasmodic in asthma and bronchitis with dyspnœa, and in bronchorrhœa. It has been used also in whooping-cough and chronic cystitis and, externally, in burns, etc. [B 5, (a, 24).]—**G. rubricaulis.** See *G. hirsutula.*—**G. squarrosa.** The snake-head g. of Kansas; differing from *G. robusta* in having a less leafy involucre and its leaves more coarsely serrate, and by some thought to be a variety of the *G. robusta.* It has the same properties and probably forms a part of the g. found in the shops as *G. robusta.* It is also highly recommended in various malarial disorders, and in enlargement of the spleen. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

GRINDELINE, n. Gri^{2}nd'e^{2}l-en. A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Grindelia robusta.* It is soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in water, and forms a crystalline sulphate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]

GRINDER, n. Grind'u^{5}r. See MOLAR (n.).

GRINDING, n. Grind'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *grincement* (2d def.). 1. The process of reducing a substance to powder by attrition. 2. The act of rubbing two surfaces (*e. g.*, those of the opposing teeth) together.

GRINDING, adj. Grind'i^{2}n^2. Giving the sensation of parts being pressed and rubbed upon each other (said of pain).

GRINDKOPF (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}nd'ko^{2}pf. Scald-head; incrusted eczema of the scalp. [G; L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Ansteckender G.** Favus. [G.]

GRINDWURZ (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}nd'vurtz. The *Rumex crispus, Rumex obtusifolius,* and other species of *Rumex.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Flüssiges G'extrakt.** See *Ex ractum* RUMICIS *fluidum.*—**G'kraut.** The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRINDWURZEL (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}nd'vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Rumex obtusifolius, Rumex crispus,* and other species of *Rumex,* also of *Smilax china* and *Lappa major.* [B, 5, 180 (a, 24); B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Orientalische G.** The root of *Smilax china.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRINGONS (Fr.), n. pl. Gra^{2}n^2-go^{2}n^2. The stems of *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRINITSCH (Ger.), **GRINITZ** (Ger.), n's. Gri^{2}n-i^{2}ch', -i^{2}tz'. The *Genista scoparia.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]

GRINSEL, n. Gri^{2}n'ze^{2}l. The *Senecio vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRINSEN (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}n'ze^{2}n. See RISUS *sardonicus.*

GRINSING (Ger.), n. Gri^{2}n'zi^{2}n^2. The *Achillea millefolium* and the *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**G'kraut.** The herb of *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GRIOT (Fr.), n. Gre-o. 1. The *Genista purgans.* 2. Corn-gruel. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRIOTTE (Fr.), n. Gre-o^{3}t. The fruit of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 121 a, 24).]

GRIOTTIER (Fr.), n. Gre-o-te-a. The *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GRIP, n. Gri^{2}p. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIPE, n. Grip. A severe pinching, and usually spasmodic, pain, especially in the abdomen; in the pl., *g's.*, tormina. [D, 20.]—**Cutting on the g.** See APPARATUS *minor.*—**Dry g's.** See *Metallic* COLIC.—**G.-stick.** See TOURNIQUET.—**Watery g's.** An exhausting and often fatal form of diarrhœa in infants, similar to diarrhœa alba (*q. v.*). [D, 1.]

GRIPHOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Gri^{2}f(gref)-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., γριφόμενος. Obscure, puzzling (said by Hippocrates of certain præcordial pains). [A, 325.]

GRIPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gri^{2}f(gref)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See GRYPOSIS.

GRIPING, adj. Grip'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *tormineux.* Of a severe, paroxysmal character, as in colic (said of pain); as a n., colicky pain.—**G. in the guts.** An old term for Asiatic cholera. [D, 1.]

GRIPPAL (Fr.), adj. Gri^2-pa^{3}l. Pertaining to influenza. [A, 385.]

GRIPPE (Fr.), n. Gri^{2}p. 1. The *Lappa major, Galium aparine, Geum urbanum,* and certain species of *Myosotis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See INFLUENZA.—**G. abdominale.** Influenza in which abdominal symptoms predominate. [D, 74.]—**G. céphalique.** Influenza in which cephalic symptoms predominate. [D, 74.]—**G. convulsive.** Influenza accompanied by convulsive attacks. [D, 74.]—**G. des champs.** The *Lycopsis arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. infectieuse.** See INFLUENZA.—**G. pectorale.** Influenza in which chest symptoms predominate. [D, 74.]—**G. rhumatismale.** Influenza associated with rheumatism. [D. 74.]—**G. syncopale.** Influenza accompanied by attacks of syncope. [D. 74.]

GRIPPÉ (Fr.), adj. Gri^2-pa. 1. Contracted, retracted, pinched. 2. Affected with influenza. [A, 385.]

GRIPPEMENT (Fr.), n. Gri^{2}p-ma^{3}n^2. 1. Retraction. 2. The state of being retracted. [A, 385.]

GRIPPÖS (Ger.), adj. Gri^{2}p-pu^{5}z'. Pertaining to influenza. [D, 67.]

GRIS (Fr.), adj. Gre. 1. See GRAY. 2. As a n., a name for various *Fungi.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G.-de-lin.** The *Iberis umbellata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRISAILLE (Fr.), **GRISARD** (Fr.), n's. Gre-za^3-i^{2}l-y', -za^{3}r. The *Populus grisea* and *Populus nivea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRISE (Fr.), n. Grez. 1. (F. of adj. *gris* [*matière* understood]), gray matter. 2. A disease of leaves due to the *Trombidium telarium* and other *Acarina.* [A, 385.]—**G. antérieure.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**G. postérieure.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*

GRISEICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Gri^{2}s-e^2-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *griseus,* gray, and *collum,* the neck. Fr., *griseïcolle.* Having a gray neck. [L, 180.]

GRISET (Fr.), n. Gre-za. The *Hippophœ rhamnoides, Populus nivea,* and *Populus grisea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GRISETTE (Fr.), n. Gre-ze^{2}t. From *griseus,* gray. The *Agaricus colubrinus* and the *Amanitopsis livida.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. de Montpellier.** The *Agaricus vaginatus.* [B, 105.]

GRISEUS (Lat.), adj. Gri^{2}s'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gris* (1st def.), *grisâtre* (2d def.). Ger., *grau.* 1. Pure-gray, ashen. 2. Grayish-white. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRISLEA (Lat.), n. f. Gri^{2}s'le^2-a^3. Fr., *grislée.* A genus of the *Lytharieæ,* tribe *Lythreæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. tomentosa.** Tel., *sirinjie.* Beng., *dhaee-phool.* An East Indian shrub or small tree, of Bentham and Hooker a species of *Woodfordia.* In India, an infusion of its leaves is used as tea. The petals furnish a red dye, and in the northern Circars the leaves are used for dyeing leather. The dried flowers, known in northern India as *dhouri* or *dhaura,* are used internally as an astringent and stimulant, and externally, in powder, as an application to foul ulcers. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 42, 121, 172 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

GRISOLLE (Fr.), n. Gre-zo^{3}l. The *Sium sisarum.* [A, 385.]

GRISOU (Fr.), n. Gre-zu. Marsh-gas. [A, 385.]

GRISTLE, n. Gri^{2}s'l. A.-S., *gristl.* See CARTILAGE.

GRIT, n. Gri^{2}t. A.-S., *grytt, grytte.* Ger., *Gries.* See GRAVEL.—**G.-berry.** The genus *Comarostaphylis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRITADEIRA (Port.), n. Gret-a^3-da'e-ra^3. The genus *Palicourea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRITCHEE, n. The *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRITS, n. pl. Gri^{2}ts. See GROATS.

GRITTY, adj. Gri^{2}t'i^2. Fr., *graveleux.* Ger., *griesig.* Gravel-like, containing hard granules.

GRIZZLE, n. Gri^{2}z'l. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GROATS, n. pl. Grots. A.-S., *grat.* Fr., *gruau d'avoine. gruau de Bretagne* [Fr. Cod.]. Oats or wheat hulled. [B, 116, 185 (a, 24).]—**Embden g.** Crushed oats. [B, 116.]

GROBFASERIG (Ger.), adj. Grob'fa^3-ze^{2}r-i^{2}g. Coarse-fibred. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

GROBGEKERBT (Ger.), adj. Grob'ge^2-ke^{2}rbt. Largely crenate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

GROBGEZAHNT (Ger.), adj. Grob'ge^2-tsant. Largely dentate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

GROG, n. Gro^{2}g. Fr., *g.* Any spirituous liquor diluted with water and unsweetened. [B, 116.]—**G.-blossom.** A vulgar term for a lesion of rosacea. [G.]

GROIN, n. Groin. Gr., βουβών. Lat., *inguen.* Fr., *aine.* Ger., *Schamleiste, Schambug.* The region of the junction of the anterior abdominal wall with the thigh.

GROIN (Fr.), n. Grwa^{3}n^2. The long mobile snout of the hog. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]—**G. de cochon.** The *Ixia bulbocodium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GROISSELETZ (Fr.), n. Grwa^3-s'le^{2}tz. The *Ribes officinale.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GROLETTE (Fr.), n. Gro-le^{2}t. The *Briza media.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GROMELL, GROMWELL, n's. Gro^{2}m'e^{2}l, -we^{2}l. The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cornfield g.** The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Creeping g.** The *Lithospermum purpureo-cæruleum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Deep-yellow-flowered g.** The *Lithospermum canescens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**False g.** The genus *Onosmodum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gentian-g.** The *Lithospermum prostratum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple g.** The *Lithospermum prostratum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GRÖNHARTIN (Ger.), n. Gru^{5}n-ha^{5}r-ten'. See GREENHEARTIN.

GRONOVIA (Lat.), n. f. Gron-o'vi^2-a^3. From *Gronov,* a Dutch naturalist. Fr., *gronove.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Loasaceæ,* sometimes classed with the *Cucurbitaceæ.* The *Gronovieæ* are: of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Loaseæ;* of Lindley, a tribe of the *Loasaceæ;* of Schrader, a tribe (of Brongniart and Endlicher, a family; of Romer, a suborder) of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. scandens.** Fr., *gronove grimpant.* A species growing in South America. The root is used in chronic syphilis. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GROOSEBERRIES, n. pl. Grus'be^{2}r-i^{2}z. The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GROOVE, n. Gruv. Gr., ὁλκός. Lat., *sulcus.* Fr., *gouttière, sillon, rainure, cannelure.* Ger., *Furche, Rinne.* It., *solco.* Sp., *surco.* A linear depression or excavation; a long superficial furrow, or narrow channel. [C; a, 24.]—**Ambulacral g.** A deep g. on the outer side of the ambulacral plates of certain *Echinodermata,* containing nerves and blood-vessels. [L, 353.]—**Anal g.** A g.-like depression in the embryo at the point where the anus is afterward situated. [L, 146.]—**Antero-lateral g.** Lat., *sulcus lateralis anterior.* Fr., *scissure latérale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Seitenfurche.* A longitudinal furrow on the side of the spinal cord, sometimes described as corresponding to the line of origin of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Its existence is denied by

Quain. [I, 15 (K); L, 142 (a, 29).]—**Auriculo-ventricular g.** Lat., *sulcus atrio-ventricularis* (seu *circularis*, seu *coronalis*). Ger., *Atrioventricularfurche*. A transverse g. upon the external surface of the heart, nearer the base than the apex, except at the root of the pulmonary artery, which indicates the separation into auricular and ventricular portions. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Basilar g. (of the occipital bone).** A shallow g., sloping upward and forward, on the internal surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, which supports the pons Varolii and the medulla oblongata. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Bicipital g.** Lat., *sulcus bicipitalis.* A g., narrow and deep above, shallower and broader below, in the superior part of the anterior aspect of the humerus, beginning above between the two tuberosities, and terminating where the upper joins the middle third of the bone. It is covered by a thin layer of cartilage, is lined by synovial membrane, and lodges the long tendon of the biceps muscle and part of the tendon of insertion of the latissimus dorsi. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Branchiocardiac g's.** In *Crustacea*, two longitudinal g's on the upper surface of the carapace which indicate the boundaries between the pericardial and branchial cavities. [L, 168.]—**Carotid g., Cavernous g.** Lat., *sulcus caroticus* (seu *sigmoideus*). Ger., *carotische Furche.* A broad, shallow depression upon the lateral surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. It is shaped somewhat like the Italic letter *f*., and lodges the internal carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. It begins behind at the foramen lacerum medium, and terminates on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Cervical g.** In the *Crustacea*, a transverse g. which separates the cephalic and thoracic portions of the cephalo-thorax. [L, 168.]—**Dental g.** Fr., *gouttière dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnfruche.* A minute g. along the middle line of the free surface of the jaw which gives rise to the common enamel organ. It is formed either by a sinking of the oral epithelium into the jaw, or by the comparatively rapid growth of the edges of the jaw, which leaves a depression along the middle line. [J, 30, 35.]—**Dorsal g.** See *Medullary g.*—**G. for the inferior petrosal sinus.** A g. on the inner surface of the skull formed partly at the side of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and partly along the inner half of the posterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**G. for the Eustachian tube.** Lat., *sulcus tubæ Eustachii.* A g. formed by the margins of the sphenoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**G. for the internal carotid artery.** See *Cavernous g.*—**G's for the lateral sinuses.** Deep transverse g's on the inner surface of the skull which lodge the lateral sinuses, and furnish attachment by their prominent margins to the tentorium cerebelli. They begin at the internal occipital protuberance, pass outward on the occipital bone, cross the posterior inferior angles of the parietal bones, descend on the mastoid portions of the temporal bones, run inward again on the occipital bone, and turn forward to terminate in the jugular foramen. [C, 3.]—**G. for the middle meningeal artery.** A g. on the inner surface of the skull, beginning at the outer side of the foramen spinosum, and dividing into anterior and posterior branches that pass upward and forward and upward and backward, and ramify principally on the squamous portion of the temporal bone and on the parietal bone. [A, 478 (a, 17); C, 3.]—**G. for the superior longitudinal sinus.** Lat., *sulcus petrosus superior.* A g. along the middle line of the inner surface of the skull, the edges of which furnish attachment to the falx cerebri. It commences where its joined edges form the frontal crest of the frontal bone, passes backward along the superior borders of the parietal bones, and terminates at the internal occipital protuberance, in the torcular Herophili. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**G. for the superior petrosal sinus.** A g. in the inner surface of the skull, extending along the superior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**G. of Sylvius.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Horizontal g. of the cerebellum.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Infra-orbital g.** Lat., *sulcus infra-orbitalis.* A deep g. traversing the middle line of the orbital surface of the superior maxilla and lodging the infra-orbital nerve and artery. Anteriorly it terminates in the infra-orbital canal. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Interventricular g's.** See *Interventricular* FURROWS.—**Intestinal g. (of the hypoblast).** Ger., *Darmrinne.* A g. or furrow in the median plane of the embryo formed by an approximation of the two lateral folds of the splanchnopleure. The ventrally open enteron before the union of the lateral folds of splanchnopleure to form a canal. [J, 30.]—**Lacrymal g.** Lat., *sulcus lacrimalis.* Fr., *gouttière lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränenfurche*, *Thränengrube.* The bony channel in which lies the lacrymal sac, situated at the inner and anterior part of the orbit, and formed by the lacrymal bone, and the nasal or ascending process of the superior maxillary bone. [F.]—**Longitudinal g's of the heart.** Lat., *sulci longitudinales cordis*, *crœnæ cordis.* Ger., *Verticalherzfurchen.* Two furrows, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior surface of the heart, which indicate the interventricular septum. They commence at the base of the ventricular portion of the organ and unite with each other a little to the right of its apex. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lophophoral g.** A g. between the inner and outer row of tentacles in the molluscoid *Phoronis.* [J.]—**Mastoid g.** Fr., *rainure mastoïdienne.* Ger., *Warzenfurche.* See *Digastric* FOSSA.—**Medullary g.** Fr., *gouttière* (ou *sillon*) *médullaire*, *gouttière nerveuse.* Ger., *Rückenfurche.* Syn.: *dorsal g.* A deep longitudinal g. on the dorsal surface of the embryo at an early stage of development, bounded laterally by the dorsal ridges. It takes the place of the primitive g., and is subsequently converted into the medullary tube.—**Musculo-spiral g.** A shallow, oblique depression about the middle of the shaft of the humerus, which lodges the musculo-spiral nerve, and the superior profunda vessels. It passes along the external surface of the bone and traverses its external border, being directed forward and downward. [C, 3.]—**Mylo-hyoidean g., Mylo-hyoid g.** Lat., *sulcus mylo-hyoideus.* A g. on the inner surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla which lodges the mylo-hyoid vessels and nerve. It begins in a notch at the lower and back part of the inferior dental foramen, and slants downward to the posterior border of the submaxillary fossa. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Nasal g's.** Ger., *Nasenfurche.* In the embryo, g's leading from the mouth to the nasal pits. Also a g. (sometimes a canal) upon the inner surface of the nasal bone for the reception of a branch of the nasal nerve. [L, 172.]—**Nephric g.** A g. or furrow in the embryo finally converted into the nephric canal or segmental duct. [J, 89.]—**Neural g.** Fr., *sillon médullaire.* See *Medullary g.*—**Obturator g.** See GOUTTIÈRE *obturatrice.*—**Occipital g.** A g. on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, internal to the digastric fossa, which lodges the occipital artery. It passes backward and a little outward. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Œsophageal g.** In ruminants, a g. on the interior surface of the rumen and reticulum, the larger portion being in the latter, which leads the food from the œsophagus to the omasum. It appears to be a continuation of the œsophagus, and is composed of mucous membrane and subjacent muscular fibres. [L.]—**Olfactory g.** A deep depression in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on either side of the crista galli, lodging the olfactory bulb. [C.]—**Optic g.** Fr., *gouttière optique.* Lat., *sulcus chiasmatis* (seu *opticus*). The shallow g. upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in front of the dorsum sellæ and terminating anteriorly in the optic foramina. The optic chiasma rests in it. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Postero-lateral g.** Lat., *fissura lateralis posterior.* Fr., *scissure latérale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Seitenfurche.* A furrow on each side of the spinal cord corresponding with the line of attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, and dividing the posterior from the antero-lateral column of the cord. [I, 15 (K); L, 142 (a, 29).]—**Primary (or primitive) dental g.** See *Dental g.*—**Primitive g.** Fr., *sillon germinatif*, *gouttière primitive.* In embryology, a g. that forms in the primitive streak of the blastoderm as the first step in the formation of the embryo, being the precursor of the medullary g. [A, 5; L, 12 (a, 27).]—**Sacral g's.** G's on the anterior surface of the sacrum which lodge the anterior sacral nerves. [a, 29.]—**Scapular g.** See *Scapular* NOTCH.—**Sigmoid g.** See *Carotid g.*—**Spiral g. (of the humerus).** See *Musculo-spiral g.*—**Sternal g.** A g. between the sternum (which forms its floor) and the pectoral muscles. [C.]—**Subclavian g's.** Two shallow depressions on the superior surface of the shaft of the first rib, separated by the ridge (terminating internally in a tubercle) to which the scalenus anticus muscle is attached. The more anterior and internal of these g's lodges the subclavian vein, and the other the subclavian artery. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Subcostal g.** A deep g. passing along the inferior border and internal surface of a rib, lodging the intercostal vessels and nerves. To its rounded superior margin the internal intercostal muscle is attached, and to its inferior edge the external intercostal muscle. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Superior g. of the cerebellum.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Ventricular g.** See *Longitudinal g's of the heart.*—**Vertebral g.** See *Medullary g.*

GROS (Fr.), n. Gro. See DRACHM.

GROSARD, n. Gros'a³rd. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GROS DE LANGUE (Fr.), n. Gro d' la³n²g. In the ox, a collection of fat at the lower border of the insertion of the sterno-maxillary muscle. [Goubaux (A, 385).]

GROS D'HALEINE (Fr.), adj. Gro da³l-e²n. Prone to dyspnœa on exertion (said of horses); as a n., the state of being so affected. [A, 301.]

GROSEILLE (Fr.), n. Gro-ze²l-y'. 1. See CURRANT (1st def.). 2. See GOOSEBERRY (1st and 2d def's). 3. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Red* CURRANT. 4. See RIBES *officinale.*—**G. du pays.** The *Hibiscus sabdariffa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G's en grappes.** The red currant (*Ribes rubrum*). [A, 248 (a, 17).]—**G. maquereau.** The fruit of *Ribes uva crispa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. noire.** See *Black* CURRANT.—**Limonade à la g.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by adding 1 part of the *sirop de g.* [Fr. Cod.] to 9 parts of distilled water. [B.]—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus ribium.*—**Suc de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de grosella* [Sp. Ph.]. The expressed juice of currants, classified by fermentation. The Fr. Cod. directs the addition of 2 parts of sour cherries (fruit of *Prunus cerasus*) and 1 part of bird cherries (fruit of *Prunus avium*) to every 20 parts of currants, before expression. [B, 95.]—**Suc de g. framboisé** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made like the suc de g. [Fr. Cod.] with the addition before expression of one tenth the weight of raspberries (fruit of *Rubus idæus*). [B, 95.]

GROSEILLIER (Fr.), n. Gro-ze²l-yi²-a. The genus *Ribes.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. à deux épis.** The *Ribes diacantha.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. à grappes.** The *Ribes officinale.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. à maquereaux.** The *Ribes spinosum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. blanc.** The *Ribes album.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. commun.** The *Ribes officinale.* [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. d'Amérique.** See *American* GOOSEBERRY.—**G. de Ceylan.** 1. The *Phyllanthus emblica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See EMBELIA *indica.*—**G. de Pennsylvanie.** The *Ribes americanum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des Alpes.** The *Ribes alpinum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des Antilles.** The *Pereskia aculeata.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. épineux.** The *Ribes grossularia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. épineux des Antilles.** The *Melastoma hirtum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. noir.** The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. odorant.** The *Ribes fragrans.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. palmé.** The *Ribes aureum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. rouge.** The *Ribes officinale* and the *Ribes spinosum*, var. *rubra.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GROSIER, n. Gro'si²-u⁵r. In Scotland, the *Ribes spinosum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GROSOURDYA, n. The genus *Fornicaria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GROS-PIED (Fr.), n. Gro-pe-a. See BOLETUS *edulis.*

GROS RETOMBET (Fr.), n. Gro-re²-to²n²-ba. The *Daphne candicans.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GROSS, adj. Gros. Gr., παχύς (1st def.). Lat., *crassus* (1st def.). Fr., *gros.* Ger., *grob*, *g.* 1. Coarse, bulky. 2. Pertaining to a thing as a whole, without regard to minutiæ (as in the expressions *g. anatomy*, *g. appearances*, etc.).

GROSSÄDERIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'ad-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. Large-veined. [A, 521.]

GROSSAILLE (Fr.), n. Gro-sa^{3}-i^{2}l-y'. A variety of wheat. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSAL, adj. Gro^{2}s'l. Lat., *grossalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Grossales*, or the g. alliance (Lat., *nixus grossalis*); of Lindley, an alliance of the *Albuminosæ*, comprising the orders *Grossulariaceæ*, *Escalloniaceæ*, *Philadelphaceæ*, and *Barringtoniaceæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GROSS-ALBERTSHOFEN (Ger.), n. Gros-a^{3}l'be^{2}rts-ho^{3}f-e^{2}n. A place in Upper Bavaria, where there is a weak ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GROSSAMME (Ger.), n. Gros'a^{3}m-me^{2}. In helminthology, the proscolex. [B.]

GROSSÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'oig-i^{2}g. Large-eyed. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

GROSSBÄUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'boich^{2}-i^{2}g. Big-bellied. [A, 521.]

GROSSBLÜTHIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'blu^{6}t-i^{2}g. See GRANDIFLORATE.

GROSSBLUTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gros'blut-kra^{3}-u^{4}t. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSBRUSTIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g. Full-breasted. [A, 521.]

GROSSBUCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'buch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Sinuated. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSE (Fr.), adj., f. of *gros*. Gros. See PREGNANT.

GRÖSSE (Ger.), n. Gru^{5}s'se^{2}. See AMPLITUDE and GRANDEUR. —**Empfindungsg'.** Lit., extent, or degree, of sensation (*i. e.*, the degree of sensation considered as subject to variations according to the intensity of the stimuli applied to the terminations of sensory nerves). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**G'ndelirium, G'wahn.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum*.—**Reizg'.** The degree or intensity of a stimulus, especially of that afforded by any sapid substance brought into contact with the nerves of taste. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Zuckungsg'.** The amount of contraction in a stimulated muscle. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1861, p. 430, 433, 463 (J).]

GROSSELBEERE (Ger.), n. Gros'e^{2}l-bar-e^{2}. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

GROSSELN (Ger.), n. Gros'e^{2}l'n. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSE-QUEUE (Fr.), n. Gros-ku^{6}. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSESSE (Fr.), n. Gro-se^{2}s. 1. See GESTATION (2d def.) and PREGNANCY. 2. See GROSSIFICATION.—**Fausse g.** See *False* PREGNANCY.—**G. abdominale.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. abdominale secondaire.** See *Secondary abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. adipeuse.** See *Fatty* PREGNANCY.—**G. afœtale.** Pregnancy in which the product of conception is not a fœtus. [A, 385.]—**G. bonne.** Natural pregnancy. [A, 96.]—**G. collatérale.** Of Pajot, a facetious term for pregnancy following the intercourse of a woman with a man other than her husband during the lifetime of the latter. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 267 (*a*, 18).]—**G. compliquée.** Pregnancy complicated with a pathological condition (*e. g.*, an abdominal tumor). [A, 96.]—**G. composée.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**G. dissimulée.** Concealed pregnancy. [*a*, 21.]—**G. double.** See *Double* GESTATION (1st def.).—**G. ectopique, G. extraordinaire.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**G. extra-péritonéale.** See *Extra-peritoneal* GESTATION.—**G. extra-utérine.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**G. fœtale.** Pregnancy in which the product of conception is a fœtus. [A, 385.]—**G. gémellaire.** See *Twin* GESTATION.—**G. herniaire.** Extra-abdominal gestation. [*a*, 34.]—**G. insterstitielle.** See *Interstitial* (*tubo-uterine*) GESTATION.—**G. mauvaise.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**G. méconnue.** See *Unconscious* PREGNANCY.—**G. mixte.** See *G. sarco-fœtale*.—**G. multiple.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**G. naturelle.** Natural (*i. e.*, uterine) pregnancy. [A, 96.]—**G. nerveuse.** See *Hysterical* PREGNANCY.—**G. ovarique.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**G. ovarique externe.** That form of ovarian gestation in which the ovum escapes from the ovisac, but becomes adherent to the surface of the ovary. [A, 96.]—**G. ovarique interne.** That form of ovarian gestation in which the ovum is developed within the ovisac. [A, 96.]—**G. pariétale.** See *Interstitial* (*tubo-uterine*) GESTATION.—**G. péritonéale.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. péritonéale secondaire.** See *Secondary abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. prolongée.** See *Prolonged* GESTATION.—**G. quadri-gémellaire.** See *Quadruple* GESTATION.—**G. quinti-gémellaire.** See *Quintuple* GESTATION.—**G. sarco-fœtale.** A form of twin gestation in which one ovum is developed regularly and the other becomes a fleshy mole. [A, 385.]—**G. simple.** Pregnancy with only one embryo. [*a*, 18.]—**G. simulée.** See *Hysterical* PREGNANCY.—**G. sous-péritonéo-pelvienne.** See *Subperitoneo-pelvic* GESTATION.—**G. topique.** An improper term for intra-uterine gestation. [H. Stapfer, "Union méd.," Dec. 19, 1882, p. 1014 (*a*, 18).]—**G. trigémellaire, G. triple.** See *Triple* GESTATION.—**G. tubaire.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**G. tubo-abdominale.** See *Tubo-abdominal* GESTATION.—**G. tubo-ovarique.** See *Tubo-ovarian* GESTATION.—**G. (tubo-utérine) interstitielle.** See *Interstitial* (*tubo-uterine*) GESTATION.—**G. vaginale.** See *Vaginal* GESTATION.—**G. ventrale.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.

GROSSGLIEDERIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'gled-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. Large-limbed. [A, 521.]

GROSSGRUBIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'grub-i^{2}g. See LACUNOSE.

GROSSHIRN (Ger.), n. Gros'hern. See CEREBRUM.

GROSSIFICATION, n. Gros-i^{2}-fi^{2}-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *grossificatio* (from *grossus*, thick, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *grossesse*. Of Linnæus, the period between the fertilization and maturity of fruit. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSIMANUS (Lat.), adj. Gro^{2}s-si^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *grossus*, thick, and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *grossimane*. Having large hands. [L, 180.]

GROSSIPES (Lat.), adj. Gro^{2}s'si^{2}-pez(pas). From *grossus*, thick, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *grossipède*. Having large feet. [L, 180.]

GROSSISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Gro-ses-ma^{3}n^{2}. 1. Enlargement. 2. The magnifying power of a microscope or telescope. [B.]

GROSSJÄHRIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Gros'yar-i^{2}g-kit. See MATURITY.

GROSSKARBEN (Ger.), n. Gros'ka^{3}rb-e^{2}n. A place in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where there are two mineral springs; the principal one, called *Ludwigsbrunnen*, contains magnesium chloride and much carbonic-acid gas. [L, 30 (*a*. 14).]

GROSSKNOCHIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'kno^{3}ch^{2}-i^{2}g. Large-boned. [A, 521.]

GROSSKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'ku^{5}pf-i^{2}g. See MACROCEPHALOUS.—**G'keit.** See MACROCEPHALIA.

GROSSLEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'lib-i^{2}g. Big-bellied. [A, 521.]

GROSSLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'li^{2}p-pi^{2}g. Thick-lipped. [A, 521.]

GROSSMAUL (Ger.), n. Gros'ma^{3}-u^{4}l. See MACROSTOMIA.

GROSSMILZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gros'mi^{2}ltz-kra^{3}-u^{4}t. The *Aspidium lonchitis*. [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

GROSSMUNDIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'mund-i^{2}g. Having a large mouth. [L, 21.]

GROSSNASIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'na^{3}z-i^{2}g. Large-nosed. [A, 521.]

GROSS-SCHLAGENDORF (Ger.), n. Gros'shla^{3}g-e^{2}n-do^{2}rf. See SCHMEKS.

GROSSSEHEN (Ger.), n. Gros'za-e^{2}n. See MACROPSIA.

GROSSULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Gro^{2}s-su^{2}(su^{4})-la(la^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From *grossulus*, a small unripe fig. Fr., *grossulaire*. The genus *Ribes*, or a section of it. The *Grossulariaceæ* of Dumortier are the currantworts, a natural order of calycifloral dicotyledons of Lindley's grossal alliance, and corresponding to the *Ribesiaceæ*. The *Grossulariæ* of De Candolle and the *Grossularieæ* (Fr., *grossulariées*) of Don are an order including the single genus *Ribes*. The *Grossulaceæ* (Fr., *grossulacées*) of Mirbel are a family of polypetalous dicotyledons, of Lindley's *Calycifloræ syncarpæ* (subsequently of his grossal alliance). [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Baccæ grossulariæ.** The fruit of *Ribes g.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. hirsuta.** The *Ribes g.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. nigra, G. non-spinosa.** See RIBES *nigerum*.—**G. rubra.** See RIBES *rubrum*.—**G. vulgaris.** The *Ribes g.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSULARIN, GROSSULIN, n's. Gro^{2}s-u^{2}l-a'ri^{2}n, gro^{2}s'-u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *grossularine*. 1. The sap or juice of *Ribes officinale*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. See PECTIN.

GROSSULUS (Lat.), n. m. Gro^{2}s'su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A small unripe fig. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Gro^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). An unripe fig. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GROSSWARDEIN (Ger.), n. Gros'va^{2}rd-in. See HAJÓ.

GROSS-WUNITZ (Ger.), n. Gros'vun-i^{2}tz. A place in Bohemia, where there is a spring containing magnesium and sodium sulphates. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GROSSWURZELIG (Ger.), adj. Gros'vurtz-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. Radicose. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

GROUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Gru-el-y'-ma^{3}n^{2}. Intestinal gurgling. [A, 474.]

GROUND, adj. Gru^{6}'u^{4}nd. Lat., *molitus* (1st def.), *procumbens* (2d def.). Fr., *broyé* (1st def.), *procombant* (2d def.). Ger., *zermalmt* (1st def.), *Grund-* (2d def.), *Erd-* (2d def.). 1. Powdered by grinding. 2. Of plants (the n. *g.* being used as an adj.), see PROCUMBENT. 3. As a n., in comp., basal, forming the base or substratum (*e. g.*, g.-work, g.-substance, etc.). [B.]

GROUNDHEEL, GROUND-HELE, n's. Gru^{5}'u^{4}nd-hel. The *Veronica officinalis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GROUND-BERRY, n. Gru^{5}'u^{4}nd-be^{2}r-ri^{2}. The strawberry (*Fragaria*). [B, 19, 34, (*a*, 35).] See also GAULTHERIA *procumbens*.

GROUND-NUT, n. Gru^{5}'u^{4}nd-nu^{3}t. 1. The *Arachis hypogæa*. 2. The *Apios tuberosa*. 3. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B. 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]—**Alpine g.** See SENECIO *alpinus*.—**American g.-n.** The *Arachis hypogæa*, *Apios tuberosa*, and *Aralia triphylla*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bambarra g.-n.** The *Voandzeia subterranea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GROUNDSEL, n. Gru^{5}'u^{4}nd-ze^{2}l. 1. The genus *Senecio*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. See SENECIO *vulgaris*.—**Adonis-leaved g.** The *Senecio adonifolius*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Broad-leaved g.** The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Clammy g.** The *Senecio viscosus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Climbing g.** The *Senecio mikanoides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common g.** The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fen-g.** The *Senecio paludosus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden g.** See SENECIO *aureus*.—**G.-tree.** The *Baccharis halimifolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved g.** The *Senecio macroglossus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large crimson-flowered g.** The *Senecio pulcher*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large-flowered g., Leopard's-bane g.** The *Senecio doronicum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh g.** The *Senecio palustris*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved g.** The *Senecio erucæfolius*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Orange-flowered g.** The *Senecio abrotanifolius*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oxford g.** The *Senecio squali-*

dus. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Plume-leaved g.** The *Senecio petasites.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purple-flowered g.** The *Senecio cruentus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tyerman's g.** The *Senecio pulcher.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Woolly g.** The *Senecio campestris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GROUP, n. Grup. Fr., *groupe.* Ger., *Gruppe.* A collection of objects (species, individuals, etc.) or phenomena resembling or related to each other.—**Crescentic g.** See DEMILUNE.

GROUSE, n. Gru^{5}'u^{4}s. The genus *Tetrao.* [L, 292 (*a*, 21).]—**G. berries.** The *Empetrum nigrum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GROUT, n. Gru^{5}'u^{4}t. A.-S., *grût.* 1. Coarse meal. Cf. GROATS. 2. A sort of ale. 3. In the pl., *g's*, dregs. [B, 116.]

GROWTH, n. Groth. Gr., αὔξησις (1st def.). Lat., *crescentia* (1st def.), *incrementum* (1st def.). Fr., *croissance.* Ger., *Wachsthum* (1st def.), *Wucherung* (2d def.). 1. The process of increase in size and development. 2. An adventitious structure (*e. g.*, a tumor).—**G.-form.** A vegetative structure marked by some easily recognized feature of g. characterizing individuals, or stages in the life cycles of types which have no necessary genetic affinity. Thus trees, shrubs, sprouts, and fungi are g.-forms. [B, 279.]—**Intercalary g.** In vegetable cells, a deposition of new substance localized in a zone of the cell-wall, and intercalated between older portions of the wall, as the zone extends. [Sachs (*a*, 24).]—**Pearly g's on the membrana tympani.** Fr., *boules perlées de la membrane du tympan.* Ger., *perlenartige Auswüchse des Trommelfells.* Certain rare epithelial formations, either single or multiple, on the membrana tympani, consisting of little round protuberances developing in the course of chronic inflammations, and disappearing again spontaneously. They consist of epithelial cells, cholesterin crystals, and molecular *débris.* [F, 32.]—**Warty g's in the chorioid.** Fr., *excroissances verruqueuses de la choroïde.* Ger., *warzige Auswüchse der Aderhaut.* Circumscribed, isolated spots of thickening on the lamina vitrosa of the chorioid, which project toward the retina. These projections are sometimes round, sometimes oval, and press in between the hexagonal pigment-cells, thrust them aside, and eventually cause their atrophy. They usually occur in old age. [F.]

GRUAU (Fr.), n. Gru^{6}-o. 1. Groats. 2. Any grain deprived of its husk. [B, 38, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Décoction de g.** A decoction made by boiling oatmeal with water and sweetening with syrup or licorice ; oat-meal gruel. [B, 119.]—**Décoction de g. nitrée.** See DECOCTUM *avenaceum lowerianum.*—**G. de Bretagne** [Fr. Cod.].—See *G.* (1st def.).—**Tisane de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cocimiento de avena* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *decoctum avenæ excorticatæ* [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made from the husked fruit of *Avena sativa,* 100 parts of the decoction representing 3 [Belg. Ph.] or about 2 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] of the fruit and 1 part [Sp. Ph.] of licorice-root. [B, 95.]

GRUB, n. Gru^{3}b. See COMEDO.

GRUB (Ger.), n. Grub. A place near Coburg, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, where there is an alkaline mineral spring containing calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GRÜBCHEN (Ger.), n. Gru^{6}b'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See DIMPLE, FOVEOLA, FOSSA, FOSSULA, and SCROBICULUS.—**Felseng'.** See FOSSULA *petrosa.*—**Gehörg'.** See *Auditory* DEPRESSION (2d def.).—**Geruchsg'.** 1. In the embryo, the primary olfactory or nasal depressions. 2. See *Olfactory* FOSSA.—**G. der vierten Höhle.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**G. des ovalen Fensters.** See FOSSULA *fenestræ ovalis.*—**Hornhautg'.** See FOSSULA *of the cornea.*—**Howship'sche G.** See FOVEOLÆ *howshipianæ.*—**Lachg'.** See GELASINUS (1st def.).—**Pacchioni'sche G.** See *Pacchionian* FOSSÆ.—**Steissg'.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Wimperg'.** Small grooves in the integument in which the roots of fine hairs are situated in invertebrates. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1853, p. 245. 293 (*a*, 29).]

GRUBE (Ger.), n. Grub'e^{2}. See FOSSA, FOVEA, and LACUNA.—**Aeussere Darmbeing'.** See *External iliac* FOSSA.—**Anthereng'.** See ANDROCLINIUM.—**Augeng'.** See ORBIT.—**Augenlidg'n.** See LACUNÆ *palpebrarum.*—**Blasengebärmutterg'.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOSSA.—**Dreieckige G.** The median groove in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [I, 16 (K).]—**Drosseladerg'.** See *Jugular* FOSSA.—**Eiförmige G.** See FOVEA *of the right auricle of the heart.*—**Ellenbogeng'.** See FOSSA *cubiti.*—**Fingerg'.** A digital fossa. [A, 521.]—**Flache Gelenkg'.** See *Glenoid* FOSSA.—**Flügelgaumeng'.** 1. See *Spheno-maxillary* FOSSA. 2. See *Zygomatic* FOSSA.—**Flügelg'.** See *Pterygoid* FOSSA.—**Gallenblaseng'.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**Gaumeng'.** See *Spheno-maxillary* FOSSA.—**Gefässg' des grossen Gehirns.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Gehörg'.** See *Auditory* DEPRESSION.—**Gelenkg'.** See the major list.—**Genickg'.** See FOVEA *nuchæ.*—**Glasähnliche G.** See *Hyaloid* FOSSA.—**Glenoidalg'.** See *Glenoid* FOSSA.—**G. der Anthelix.** See FOSSA *anthelicis.*—**G. des Markknopfs.** See *Dreieckige G.*—**G. des Sylvius.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**G'nfleehte.** See the major list.—**G'ngas.** See METHANE.—**Herzg'.** See ANTICARDION.—**Hintere Schädelg'.** See *Posterior* FOSSA *of the skull.*—**Hypophyseng'.** See *Pituitary* FOSSA.—**Innere Darmbeing'.** See *Internal iliac* FOSSA.—**Jochbeing'.** See *Zygomatic* FOSSA.—**Kahnförmige G.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA.—**Kehlg'.** See *Suprasternal* FOSSA.—**Keil-Oberkieferg'.** See *Spheno-maxillary* FOSSA.—**Kieferg'.** See *Canine* FOSSA.—**Kiefer-Keilbeing'.** See *Spheno-maxillary* FOSSA.—**Kleine G.** See FOSSULA and FOVEOLA.—**Kleine hintere G.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (1st def.).—**Lacrymalg'.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**Linseng'.** See *Lenticular* FOSSA.—**Mageng'.** See SCROBICULUS *cordis.*—**Mastdarmblaseng'.** See POUCH *of Douglas.*—**Mittlere Schädelg'.** See *Middle* FOSSA *of the skull.*—**Obergräteng'.** See *Suprascapular* FOSSA.—**Oberschlüsselbeing'.** See *Supraclavicular* FOSSA and *Posterior triangular* SPACE.—**Pränasalg'n.** Depressions on the superior maxilla. [*a*, 29.]—**Primitive Gehörg'.** A depression in a thickened part of the epiblast, near the epencephalon, which constitutes the beginning of the primitive otic vesicle. [H.]—**Pterygoïdg'.** See *Pterygoid* FOSSA.—**Rautenförmige G., Rauteng'.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**Riechg'.** A slight depression in the upper surface of the body of the *Amphioxus,* furnished with fine hairs. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, p. 561 (*a*, 29).]—**Rosenmüller'sche G.** See RECESSUS *pharyngeus.*—**Rücken G.** See *Dorsal* FURROW.—**Sattelg'.** See *Pituitary* FOSSA.—**Saugg'n.** Fossæ in which suction is produced in certain invertebrates for the purpose of adhesion. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1851, p. 217 (*a*, 29).]—**Schädelg'n.** The anterior, middle, and posterior fossæ of the skull. [*a*, 17.]—**Schifförmige G.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA.—**Schläfeng', Schlafg'.** See *Temporal* FOSSA.—**Schleimige G.** See *Pituitary* FOSSA.—**Schlundg'.** See *Guttural* FOSSA and FOVEA *pharyngis.*—**Schwärzliche G.** See LOCUS *cœruleus.*—**Sphenomaxillarg'.** See *Spheno-maxillary* FOSSA.—**Steissbeinhautg'.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Subclavicularg'.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**Sylvi'sche G.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Thränenbeing', Thränendrüseng', Thräneng', Thränensackg'.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**Ungenannte G.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA.—**Untergräteng'.** See *Infraspinous* FOSSA.—**Unterschläfeng'.** See *Zygomatic* FOSSA.—**Unterschlüsselbeing'.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**Unterschulterblattg'.** See *Subscapular* FOSSA.—**Vordere Schädelg'.** See *Anterior* FOSSA *of the skull.*—**Wangeng'.** See *Zygomatic* FOSSA.

GRÜBELKRANK (Ger.), adj. Gru^{6}b'e^{2}l-kra^{3}nk. Affected with melancholia. [A, 521.]

GRÜBELSUCHT (Ger.), n. Gru^{6}b'e^{2}l-zuch^{2}t. Claustrophobia, doubting insanity. [A, 521.]

GRÜBEN (Ger.), n. Gru^{6}b'e^{2}n. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 30, 49, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]

GRUBENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Grub'e^{2}n-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}. The genus *Sticta.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**Goldbeerige G.** The *Sticta aurata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grossblättrige G.** The *Sticta macrophylla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GRUBIG (Ger.), **GRÜBIG** (Ger.), adj's. Grub'i^{2}g, gru^{6}b'i^{2}g. See FOVEATE, LACUNOSE, and SCROBICULATE.

GRÜBLEIN (Ger.), n. Gru^{6}b'lin. See FOSSULA and FOVEOLA.—**Halsg'.** See JUGULUM.

GRUE (Fr.), n. Gru^{6}. See GRUS.—**Bec de g.** 1. The *Erodium gruinum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See under BEC.

GRUEL, n. Gru^{2}'e^{2}l. Lat., *pulticula, pulmentum.* Fr., *bouillie.* Ger., *Brei.* A sort of thin porridge, made by boiling the meal of various cereals in milk or water. [B, 116.]

GRUFF, n. Gru^{3}f. That portion of a mass which, after trituration in a mortar, remains unground. [B, 14.]

GRÜFTCHEN (Ger.), n. Gru^{6}ft'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CRYPTA.

GRUGRU, n. At Trinidad, the genera *Astrocarya* and *Acrocomia.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRUINALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gru^{2}(gru^{4})-i^{2}n-a(a^{3})'lez(las). Of Linnæus, Gris. and Necker, a natural order comprising *Linum, Aldrovanda, Drosera, Oxalis, Geranium,* etc.; of Batsch, a family of the *Columnares ;* of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti ;* of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibrya dialypetala ;* of Meissner, a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ ;* of Endlicher, an order (cohort) of the *Encycleæ,* class *Choripetalæ ;* and of Sachs, an order of the *Dialypetalæ encyclæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GRULL (Ger.), n. Grul. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

GRUMA, n. Of the alchemists, the tartar of wine. [Ruland (A, 325).]

GRUMBACH (Ger.), n. Grum'ba^{3}ch^{2}. A place in the government of Treves, Prussia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GRUMEAU (Fr.), n. Gru^{6}-mo. See CLOT.

GRUMELÉ (Fr.), **GRUMELEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Gru^{6}-m'la, -m'lu^{6}. See GRUMOUS and CLOTTY.

GRUMICHAMA (Port.), **GRUMICHAMEIRA** (Port.), n's. Grum-e'sha^{3}-ma^{3}, -e-sha^{3}-ma'i^{2}-ra^{3}. In Brazil, the *Schizocalyx brasiliensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GRUMMEL, n. Gru^{3}m'e^{2}l. The *Lithospermium officinale.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GRUMMET, n. Gru^{3}m'e^{2}t. A ring, usually made of straw bound with twine, used as a rest for flasks or retorts. [B, 14.]

GRUMOUS, adj. Gru^{2}m'u^{3}s. Lat., *grumosus.* Fr., *grumelé, grumeleux.* 1. See CLOTTY. 2. In botany, consisting of clustered grains. [*a*, 35.]

GRUMUS (Lat.), n. m. Gru^{2}m(grum)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CLOT and THROMBUS.

GRÜN (Ger.), adj. and n. Gru^{6}n. See GREEN.—**Aethylg'.** See *Ethyl* GREEN.—**Aldehydg'.** See *Aldehyde* GREEN.—**Alkannag'.** See ALKANET *green.*—**Berliner G.** See *Berlin* GREEN.—**Braunschweiger G.** See *Brunswick* GREEN.—**Brillantg'.** See *Ethyl* GREEN.—**Galleng'.** See BILIVERDIN.—**G'beeren.** The fruits of *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'bleibend.** See VEGETUS.—**G'germer.** See the major list.—**G'span.** See the major list.—**G'stoff.** See CHLORINE.—**G'sucht.** See CHLOROSIS.—**G'werdend.** See VIRIDESCENS.—**Kobaltg'.** See *Rinmann's* GREEN.—**Malachitg'.** See *Malachite* GREEN.—**Pariser G.** See *Imperial* GREEN.—**Säureg'.** See *Helvetia* GREEN.—**Scheele'sches G.** See *Scheele's* GREEN.—**Schweinfurther G.** See *Schweinfurth* GREEN.—**Solidg'.** See *Malachite* GREEN.—**Spanisches G.** See ÆRUGO.—**Tyroler G., Ungarisches G.** Earthy malachite. [B, 180.]

GRUND (Ger.), n. Grund. See BASE and FUNDUS.—**Augeng'.** The fundus of the eye. [B.]—**Gebärmutterg'.** The fundus uteri.—**Gehirng'.** The base of the brain. [L, 59 (K).]—**G. bündel.** See the major list.—**G. der Sylvi'schen Grube.** See INSULA.—**G. des Uterus.** See FUNDUS *uteri.*—**G'fläche.** See the major

list.—**G'heil.** The *Anagellis arvensis*, *Peucedanum* (*Selinum*) *oreoselinum*, and *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 48, 180 (a, 14, 24).]—**G'materie.** See the major list.—**G'ständig.** See BASILAR.—**G'stock.** See MATRIX.—**G'stoff.** See the major list.—**G'strauch.** See EPIGÆA.—**G'substanz.** See MATRIX.—**G'welde.** The *Salix viminalis*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

GRUNDAVIE, n. Gru3nd'a-vi2. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GRUNDBÜNDEL (Ger.), n. Grund'bu6nd-e2l. See FASCICULUS.—**G. der Hinterstränge.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Inneres G.** See FASCICULUS *baseos internus*.—**Vorderstrangg'.** The principal bundle of nerve-fibres in the anterior column of the spinal cord. [I, 27.]

GRUND-DAVY, n. Gru3nd'da-vi2. See GRUNDAVIE.

GRUNDFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Grund'flach2-e2. 1. See BASE. 2. Of Reichert, that aspect of the ovum by which it is attached to the uterine wall. [A, 8.]—**G. der Hirnstiele.** Of Reil, the lower portion of the crus cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**G. der vierten Höhle.** The floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]

GRÜNDLICH (Ger.), adj. Gru6nd'li2ch2. Radical. [A, 521.]

GRUNDMATERIE (Ger.), n. Grund'ma3-ta-ri2-e2. See ELEMENT.—**Expansive G.** See ECTATOPROTHYLE.

GRUNDSTOFF (Ger.), n. Grund'sto2f. An elementary body. [B.]—**Ausdehnbarer G.** See ECTATOPROTHYLE.—**Säuernder G.** See ACIDIFIER.

GRÜNGERMER (Ger.), n. Gru6n'ge2rm-e2r. The *Veratrum viride*. [B.]—**Flüssiges G'extrakt.** See *Extractum* VERATRI *viridis fluidum*.

GRÜNLICH (Ger.), adj. adj. Gru6n'li2ch2. See VIRENS.

GRÜNLING (Ger.), n. Gru6n'li2n2. 1. See FRINGILLA *chloris*. 2. The *Agaricus virescens*. [B, 48, 131, 180 (a, 14, 24).]

GRÜNSPAN (Ger.), n. Gru6n'spa3n. See VERDIGRIS and ÆRUGO.—**Blauer G.** A basic copper acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Cu.Cu(OH)_2+{}_5H_2O$. [B, 270.]—**Destillirter G.** See COPPER *acetate*.—**Deutscher G.** See *Grüner G.*—**Edler G.** Basic copper carbonate. [B, 270.]—**Französischer G.** See *Blauer G.*—**Gereinigter G.** See COPPER *acetate*.—**Gewöhnlicher G.** Basic copper acetate. [B, 270.]—**Grüner G.** A basic copper acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Cu._2Cu(OH)_2$. [B, 270.]—**G'crystalle.** See *Flores viridis* ÆRIS (under ÆS).—**G'farbig.** See ÆRUGINOUS.—**G'spiritus.** Glacial acetic acid. [A, 324.]—**Krystallisirter G.** See COPPER *acetate*.—**Unechter G.** See *Edler G.*

GRUPPE (Ger.), n. Grup'pe2. See GROUP.

GRUPTA (Lat.), n. f. Gru3p(gru4p)'ta3. See CRYPT.

GRUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Gru3s(gru4s). Gen., *gru'is*. Gr., γέρανος. Fr., *grue* (1st def.), *bec de grue* (2d def.). Ger., *Kranich* (1st def.), *Kranichschnabel* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Grallatores*, including the cranes. [A, 385.] 2. An instrument with jaws shaped like a crane's bill. [A, 322, 325.]—**Caput gruis.** The head of *G. cinerea*; formerly official. [B, 180.]—**G. cinerea.** The common crane. [B, 180.]

GRUTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Gru3(gru)-te2l'lu3m(lu4m). Dim. of *grutum*. Oat-meal. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Gru2(gru)'tu3m(tu4m). 1. See AVENA *excorticata*. 2. See MILIUM.

GRÜTZBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Gru6tz'boit-e2l. A sebaceous or atheromatous cyst. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 20, p. 1040.]

GRÜTZE (Ger.), n. Gru6tz'e2. Groats. [B.]

GRÜTZHAFER (Ger.), n. Gru6tz'ha2f-e2r. The *Avena nuda*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

GRYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. Gri2l(gru6l)'lu3s(lu4s). Gr., γρύλλος. Fr., *grillon*. Ger., *Grabheuschrecke*. The typical genus of the *Gryllidæ* (the *Grylliformes* of Duméril), which are a family of saltatorian *Orthoptera* including the burrowing grasshoppers and crickets. [L, 180 (a, 21); L, 353 (a, 27).]—**G. vermicivorus.** Fr., *sauterelle tachetée*. A green species, about an inch and a half long, having brown or blackish spots upon the wing-covers. It is said that Swedish peasants allow these insects to bite the warts on their hands and that the black liquid that they disgorge into the wound causes the warts to dry up and disappear. [L, 28 (a, 21).]

GRYNON (Lat.), n. n. Grin(gru6n)'o2n. Of Dioscorides, the *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GRYPALOPEX (Lat.), n. f. Gri2p(gru6p)-a2l(a3l)-o'pe2x(pax). Gen., *-lop'ecos* (*-is*). Gr., γρυπαλώπηξ (from γρυπός, bent, and ἀλώπηξ, the fox). Ger., *Greiffuchs*. Of Hippocrates, a person debilitated by excessive venery; so called because such persons were said to stoop in the back and in the lower limbs, like a fox. [A, 322, 325.]

GRYPANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Gri2p(gru6p)-a(a3)'ni2-u3m(u4m). From γρυπάνιος, bowed by age. In birds, a particular form of bill in which the culmen is nearly straight, but bent down at the tip. [L, 343.]

GRYPANIUS (Lat.), adj. Gri2p(gru6p)-a(a3)'ni2-u3s(u4s). Gr., γρυπάνιος. Fr., *grypanié*. Having the extremity of the superior mandible arched and curved like that of the eagle (said of the beak of birds). [L, 180.]

GRYPHIUS (Lat.), adj. Gri2f(gru6f)'i2-u3s(u4s). From γρύψ, the griffin. Fr., *gryphé*. Hooked like a griffin's claw. See PES *g.*

GRYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gri2f(gru6f)-o'si2s. See GRYPOSIS.

GRYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Grif(gru4f)'u3s(u4s). Gr., γρύψ. 1. The griffin, a fabulous four-footed bird. The *Gryphi* of Wagler are a class of extinct *Sauria* and *Monotremata*. [A, 312 (a, 21); L, 121.] 2. Of the alchemists, the philosopher's stone. [A, 325.]

GRYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gri2p(gru6p)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., γρύπωσις (from γρυποῦν, to crook). Fr., *grypose*. Ger., *Grümmung*. A curvature; of the nails, see ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.

GRYPOTES (Lat.), n. f. Gri2p(gru6p)'o2t-ez(as). Gen., *-tet'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., γρυπότης. A curvature, especially of the nose. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

GRYPS (Lat.), n. m. Gri2ps(gru6ps). Gen., *gryp'os* (*-is*). Gr., γρύψ. See GRYPHUS.

GUACATENA (Sp.), n. Gwa3-ka3-ta'na3. In Mexico, a plant, similar to the *Teucrium polium*, employed for hæmorrhoids. [Monardes (B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

GUACHACATA (Sp.), n. Gwa3-cha3-ka3'ta3. A Mexican plant recommended as a bitter tonic. [C. Garcia, "Voz de Hippocrates," cited in "Nouv. rem.," June 24, 1887, p. 284.]

GUACHAMACÁ (Sp.), n. Gwa3-cha3-ma3-ka3'. A tree, according to Hooker the *Malouetia nitida*, which grows in abundance on the upper Apure River; from the bark and from the sap of the outer layer of the wood the Indians make, by boiling with water, an extract which they use for poisoning arrows, and especially the darts of their blow-guns. This is a dark, shining, resinous substance, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. In action it is very similar to curare, but affects the nervous centres more promptly. Of the bark, two varieties are distinguished, the *G. blanco* and *G. negro*. It contains guachamacine. [B, 270; a, 14; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14); "Prog. méd.," Mar. 17, 1883, p. 217 (D).]

GUACHAMACINE, n. Gwa3-cha3-ma3'sen. An alkaloid obtained by J. Schiffer from guachamacá. It is soluble in water, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether and in chloroform. It is possibly identical with curarine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, xxxiv (a, 14); B, 270.]

GUACIN, n. Gwa3'si2n. Fr., *guacine*. Ger., *G.* A bitter, resinous substance, extracted by Fauré from the leaves and young shoots of *Mikania guaco*; yellow, neutral, and inodorous, melting at 100° C., slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. In doses of 6 centigrammes it causes vomiting, acceleration of the pulse, and diaphoresis. It is isomeric (perhaps identical) with eupatorin. According to some, it is a mixture of substances. [B, 48, 93, 125 (a, 14), 270.]

GUACO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gwa3'ko. In Central and South America and the West Indies, a name for various species of *Aristolochia* and *Mikania* having supposed alexipharmac properties. (1) At Santa Cruz, Colombia, the *Aristolochia ringens*, in Mexico the *Aristolochia g.*, and in Peru and Mexico the *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. G. is also said to be furnished by *Aristolochia grandiflora* and *Aristolochia peritandra*. (2) The *Mikania g.*, *Mikania opifera*, *Mikania satureifolia*, *Mikania scandens*, *Mikania officinalis*, etc. G. is employed as a preventive of and remedy for the bites of poisonous serpents, as a febrifuge and anthelminthic, in chronic rheumatism, and externally in purulent and blennorrhagic ophthalmia, chronic ulcers, etc. It probably has simply the virtues of a mild tonic and gentle stimulant to the secretory organs. According to Guibourt, the highly aromatic plants which have been used under the name of g. all belong to the genus *Aristolochia*. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Guatemala** [Mex. Ph.]. See MIKANIA *g.*—**G. de San Cristóbal** [Mex. Ph.]. See ARISTOLOCHIA *pentandra*.—**G. de Tabasco** [Mex. Ph.]. See MIKANIA *g.*—**G. de Tampico** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Mikania gonvelada*. [B, 244 (a, 14).]—**G. de Tierra caliente** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. [B, 224 (a, 14).]—**G. de Vera Cruz** [Mex. Ph.]. See MIKANIA *Houstoni*.—**G. morado.** The *Mikania g.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUADALUPE HIDALGO (Sp.), n. Gwa3-da3-lu'pa e-da3l'go. A place in the valley of Mexico where there are springs containing carbonic acid, calcium and sodium sulphates, and sodium chloride. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

GUADUA (Lat.), n. f. Gwa3'du-a3. Fr., *guadue*. Of Kunth, a genus of grasses closely allied to *Bambusa* and *Nastus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**G. angustifolia** [Kunth]. A South American species furnishing *tabaxir* and having the properties of *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. latifolia** [Kunth]. Another South American species containing *tabaxir*. The stalk yields a very clear, pleasant drink. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GUAGGOALA, n. Bengalese elemi. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GUAGNO (It.), n. Gwa3n'yo. A place in the Island of Corsica where there are thermal, saline, gaseous, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

GUAGUASI (Sp.), n. Gwa3-gwa3'se. In Cuba, the *Lœtia longifolia*, from the roots of which the natives obtain a resin which is employed as a drastic purgative. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

GUAIAC, n. Gwa3'i2-a2k. Lat., *guaiacum*, *guajacum*. Fr., *gaïac*, *gayac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guajak*. It., *guaiaco*. Sp., *guayaco* [Sp. Ph.]. The genus *Guaiacum*, especially the *Guaiacum officinale*; also g. resin. [B.]—**Alcoholic extract of g.** See *G. resin* and *Extractum* GUAIACI.—**Amber g.** A perfectly clear kind of g. free from pieces of wood and bark, slightly resembling black pitch. It is almost completely soluble in alcohol, and completely soluble in spirits of ammonia. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1889, p. 286 (a, 21).]—**Ammoniated tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata*.—**Aqueous extract of g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI.—**Compound decoction of g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI *compositum*.—**Compound tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *composita*.—**Decoction of g.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI.—**Dewees's tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *composita*.—**Extract of g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI.—**G. bark.** Lat., *cortex ligni guajaci* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Guajakrinde*. Sp., *guayaco* (*corteza del leño*) [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Guaiacum officinale*; occurring in flattish, heavy fragments of slight odor (becoming more intense when the bark is heated), and of sharp, bitter taste. [B, 95.]—**G. β-resin.** A substance insoluble in ether, not differing much in composition from guaiaconic acid and forming 9·8 per cent. of g. resin. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**G. mixture.** See *Mistura* GUAIACI.—**G. resin.** Lat., *guaiaci resina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *resina guajaci*

[Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *gummi-resina guajaci, guajacum* (*resina*) [Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.], *guajacum* (*succus resinosus*) [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *résine de gayac* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de gaïac*). Ger., *Guajakgummi, Guajakharz.* It., *resina di guaiaco.* Sp., *resina de guayaca.* G., or guaiacum, the resin of the wood of *G. officinale*, occurring in commerce in globular tears or compact masses containing fragments of wood and bark. It is brittle, and in thin pieces transparent; powdered, it is at first gray, but becomes green after being exposed to light and air. It has a slight balsamic odor, and a taste almost imperceptible at first, but subsequently acrid. According to Hadelich (1862), it is composed of guaiaconic acid (70·3 per cent.) and guaiaretic acid, guaiac beta-resin, gum, ash, and a coloring matter (guaiacic acid, or guaiac yellow). It is a reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is used in gout and rheumatism, as an emmenagogue, in secondary syphilis, in scrofula, and in cutaneous eruptions. It is purgative in large doses, and is said to promote the action of the kidneys, if the patient is kept cool during its administration. It contains guaiacic acid, g. yellow, g. resinic acid, guaiaconic acid, and g. β-resin; and on dry distillation it produces guaiacene, guaiacol, creasol, and pyroguaiacin. [B, 33; B, 1, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G'resinic acid.** Ger., *Guajakharzsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{26},O_4$, forming about 10 per cent. of g. resin. [B, 270.]—**G. wood.** Lat., *guaiaci* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *guajaci* [Gr. Ph.]) *lignum, lignum guaiaci* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *guajaci* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.] [*sancti*], seu *sanctum*, seu *benedictum*, seu *vitæ*). Fr., *bois de gayac* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de gaïac*). Ger., *Guajakholz, Franzosenholz, Pockenholz.* It., *legno di guaiaco.* Sp., *leño de guayaco, guayaco* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *guaiacu* [Roum. Ph.]. G. or guaiacum wood; the heart wood of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*, occurring in commerce in the form of logs or billets covered with a thick gray bark displaying on its inner surface and on its edges, when broken, numerous shining crystalline points (calcium sulphate). G. wood is hard and heavy, bitterish, and somewhat pungent, and emits an agreeable odor when burned. Medicinally it is a stimulant diaphoretic, and is used to palliate the symptoms of syphilis or to assist the operation of more efficient remedies. It has also been recommended in chronic rheumatism and gout, scrofula, and other chronic diseases dependent on a vitiated condition of the system, and in acute amygdalitis and pharyngitis. It is usually used in decoction. [B, 95; B, 5, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. yellow.** Ger., *Guajakgelb.* The coloring matter of g. resin, forming pale-yellow, octaedral crystals of a bitter taste. It is not a glucoside. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Gum g.** See *G. resin.*—**Oil of g.** See GUAIACENE and *Oleum* GUAIACI.—**Tincture of g.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI.—**Tincture of g. wood.** See *Tinctura ligni* GUAIACI.—**Vinous extract of g.** See *Extractum* GUAIACI *vinosum.*

GUAIACENE, n. Gwa^3'i^2-a^{2}s-en. Lat., *oleum ligni sancti.* Fr., *guaiacène, gaïacène.* Ger., *Guajacen.* Tiglic aldehyde, C_5H_8O; a colorless oily liquid, having an odor of bitter almonds, obtained by the distillation of guaiac wood or resin. [B, 3; B, 5.]

GUAIACIC ACID, n. Gwa^3-i^2-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gaïacique.* Ger., *Guajaksäure.* Of Thierry, an acid, $C_6H_8O_3$, according to some, $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$, derived from guaiac resin, forming white shining, acicular crystals. [B, 5, 81 270.]

GUAIACINUS (Lat.), adj. Gu^2(u^4)-a(a^3-i^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(e)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Of, pertaining to, or made with guaiac. [B.] See SAPO *g.*, etc.

GUAIACOL, n. Gwa^3'i^2-a^{2}k-o^{2}l. Fr., *gaïacol.* Ger., *Guajakol.* Methylpyrocatechin, a colorless liquid, $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).OCH_3$, found in beech-tar creasote; of agreeable aromatic odor, and boiling at 200° C. It combines with alkalies to form unstable salts called guaiacolates. G. has been recommended as a remedy for pulmonary consumption. [B, 4, 270; H. Sahli, "Corresp'bl. f. schweiz. Aerzte," 1887; "Fortschr. d. Med.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 308; D. J. Leech, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1888, p. 578.]—**G'carbonic acid, G'carboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide guaïacolcarboxylique.* Ger., *Guajakolcarbonsäure.* A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(OCH_3)(OH)(CO.OH)$, used in preparing a coloring matter, and said to possess antipyretic and antiseptic properties. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 38 (B); "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 31, 1890, p. 977; "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 8, 1890, p. 365.]

GUAIACOLATE, n. Gwa^3-i^2-a^{2}k'o^{2}l-at. A compound of guaiacol with a base. [B.]

GUAIACON (Lat.), n. n. Gwa^3'i^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n. See GUAIACUM.

GUAIACONIC ACID, n. Gwa^3-i^2-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gaïaconique.* Ger., *Guajakonsäure.* Of Hadelick (1862), an acid, $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$ (or, according to some, $C_{38}H_{40}O_{10}$, or $C_{19}H_{22}O_5 = C_{19}H_{20}O_5 + H_2O$), derived from guaiac resin; a light-brown, brittle, amorphous substance, devoid of taste and odor. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14); B, 81, 270.]

GUAIACUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu^2(gu^4)-a'(a^3'i^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *gaïac, gayac, guaïac, guayac.* Ger., *Pockenholz, Guajak.* It., *guajaco.* Sp., *guayaco.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of resinous trees or shrubs of the *Zygophylleæ.* The *Guaiaceæ* (Fr., *guaiacées*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Zygophylleæ.* 2. Of the pharmacopœias, *G. officinale*, also guaiac resin. [B, 170 (a, 24).]—**Ammoniuretum guaiaci.** See *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.*—**Decoctum guaiaei.** Fr., *tisane de gayac* [Fr. Cod.], *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de gaïac* (ou *de gayac*). Sp., *cocimiento de guayaco* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ptisana guajaci* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling 3 parts of guaiac wood (and 1 part of licorice [Sp. Ph.]) with water, and straining, the final product measuring 60 parts [Fr. Cod.] or 96 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119.]—**Decoctum guaiaci compositum.** Fr., *décoction de gaïac* (ou *de gayac*) *composée, tisane sudorifique.* Sp., *cocimiento de madera de guayaco compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum lignorum* (seu *guajaci compositum* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). A decoction made by boiling 1 part of licorice, 2 parts of the rhizome of *Smilax china*, 4 parts of juniper wood, 6 of guaiac wood, and 312 of distilled water down to one half and straining [Finn. Ph.]; or by boiling 5 parts each of sarsaparilla and guaiac wood in 200 of water, steeping in the decoction 1 part each of licorice and sassafras wood, and straining, so as to obtain 100 parts of product [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 16 parts each of guaiac wood and sarsaparilla-root in water, and steeping in the decoction 8 parts of sassafras-bark and 1 part of licorice, enough water being used to furnish 384 parts of decoction [Sp. Ph.]. Similar preparations containing a variety of ingredients were formerly official. [B, 95, 119.]—**Emulsio resinæ guaiaci.** See *Mistura guaiaci.*—**Essentia guaiaci volatilis.** See *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.*—**Essentia ligni guaiaci.** See *Tinctura ligni guaiaci.*—**Extractum guaiaci.** Fr., *extrait de gayac* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait aqueux de gayac.* Sp., *extracto de guayaca* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *estractu de guaicu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.; *extractum guajaci* [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (seu *ligni guajaci* [Gr. Ph.]), *extractum ligni guaiaci aquosum.* A thick, or, according to the Sp. and Roum. Ph's. a dry extract, made by evaporating a decoction of guaiac wood in water, a little alcohol being added toward the end of the evaporation to make the product more homogeneous [Belg. Ph., Fr. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Roum. Ph. exhausts the wood with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water. [B, 95.]—**Extractum guaiaci alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de gaïac* (ou *gayac*). See GUAIAC *resin.*—**Extractum guaiaci aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de gaïac* (ou *de gayac*). See *Extractum guaiaci.*—**Extractum guaiaci resinosum.** See GUAIAC *resin.*—**Extractum guaiaci vinosum.** Fr., *extrait vineux de gaïac* (ou de *gayac*). A preparation made by digesting guaiac wood in white wine, boiling, and evaporating to an extract. [B, 119.]—**Extractum ligni guaiaci aquosum.** See *Extractum guaiaci.*—**Guaiaci lignum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See GUAIAC *wood.*—**Guaiaci resina** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See GUAIAC *resin.*—**G. afrum.** The *Schotia afra.* [B, 273 (a, 24).]—**G. americanum.** See *G. officinale.*—**G. arboreum.** A species said to furnish some of the guaiac wood of commerce. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**G. Germanorum.** The *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B, 180.]—**G. hygrometricum.** The *Porliera hygrometrica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. in lacrimis, G. in tears.** Guaiac resin occurring in rounded fragments. [B.]—**G. jamaicense.** A species found in the West Indies resembling *G. officinale* and having the same properties. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. magna matrice.** Guaiac wood. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. mixture.** See *Mixtura guaiaci.*—**G. nativum.** See *G. in lacrimis.*—**G. officinale.** Fr., *gaïac* (ou *gayac*) *officinal, jasmin d'Afrique* (ou *d'Amérique*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Pockenholz,*



GUAIACUM OFFICINALE. [A, 327.]

Franzosenholz, Guajakbaum. A middle-sized or low evergreen tree with light-blue flowers, paripinnate leaves with obtuse leaflets, and 2-celled fruits, growing in the West Indies and on the northern coast of South America. It is one of the sources of guaiac wood, and the chief, if not the sole, source of guaiac resin. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. officinale β.** See *G. jamaicense.*—**G. patavinum.** The wood of *Diospyros lotus.* [B, 270.]—**G. resin.** See GUAIAC *resin.*—**G. sanctum.** Fr., *gaïac* (ou *gayac*) *saint* (ou *à fruit tétragone*), *bois saint* (ou *de vie*). Ger., *mastixblättriges Pockenholz.* A species much resembling the *G. officinale*, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. It yields the excellent guaiac wood imported from the Bahamas, and also some of the official guaiac resin. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. soap.** See SAPO *guaiacinus.*—**G.-wood, Lignum guaiaci** [Swiss. Ph.]. See GUAIAC *wood.*—**Lignum guaiaci Germanorum.** The wood of *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Mistura guaiaci** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion de résine de gaïac, lait de gaïac.* Ger., *Guajakemulsion.* Syn.: *emulsio guaiacina* (seu *resinæ guaiaci*, seu *guajaci* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *solutio guaiaci gummosa.* A mixture of 2 parts [Br. Ph.] (or 4 [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of guaiac resin, 1 part [Br. Ph.] (2 parts [Finn. Ph.], or 4 [Swed. Ph.]) of gum arabic and 2 [Br. Ph.] (or 12 [Finn. Ph.], or 4 [Swed. Ph.]) of sugar with 80 parts of cinnamon-water [Br. Ph.], or with 72 of peppermint-water [Finn. Ph.] (or enough to make 100 parts [Swed. Ph.]). Similar preparations were formerly official. [B, 95, 119.]—**Oleum (ligni) guaiaci.** Fr., *huile de gaïac.* An empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling guaiac wood on a sand bath; formerly used internally in gonorrhœa, and externally in rheumatism and skin diseases. It consists largely of guaiacene (*q. v.*). [B, 119; B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Raspatura** (seu **Rasura**) **ligni guaiaci.** Shavings (or saw-dust) of guaiac wood. [B, 119.]—**Resina guaiaci.** See GUAIAC

resin.—**Resina guaiaci nativa.** See *G. in lacrimis.*—**Resina guaiaci peruviana aromatica** (seu **odorata**). A yellowish-brown, brittle resin sold by Gehe and Co., of Dresden, the origin of which has not yet been determined; a homogeneous mass, melting at 90° C., and transparent in thin layers. It has a strong odor suggesting that of rue, anise, and lemon, and a sharp, acrid, and unpleasant taste. It is used in perfumery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]—**Solutio guaiaci gummosa.** See *Mistura guaiaci.*—**Spiritus (ligni) guaiaci.** Fr., *esprit de gayac* (ou *de gaïac*). The aqueous distillate of guaiac wood or resin after the removal of guaiacene. [B, 270.]—**Syrupus (de ligno, seu ligni) guaiaci.** Fr., *sirop de gayac* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *syrupus de ligna guajaci* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by dissolving 10 parts of sugar in 6 of an inspissated decoction of guaiac wood (representing 3 parts of the wood) and straining. [B, 95.]—**Tabellæ guaiaci.** Fr., *tablettes de gaïac.* Troches containing 8 grains each of guaiac resin and extract of guaiac and 48 of boiled sugar. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura guaiaci.** Fr., *teinture de gayac* (2d def.) (ou *de résine de gayac* [ou *gaïac*] (1st def.) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guajaktinctur, Guajakharztinctur* (1st def.). Sp., *tintura alcohólica de resina de guayaca* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *essentia guajaci* (1st def.), *tinctura* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *resinæ guajaci* [Gr. Ph.], seu *guajaci resinæ* [Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a solution of guaiac resin in alcohol, of the sp. gr. of 0·820, sufficient to make 5 parts of the tincture. Of the other pharmacopœias, a solution of guaiac resin in 5 parts (or in 6 [Gr. Ph.], or 8 parts [Netherl. Ph.]) of alcohol. [B, 95.] 2. Of the Swiss. Ph., see *Tinctura ligni guaiaci.*—**Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swiss. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de gayac ammoniacale.* Ger., *ammoniakalische Guajaktinctur.* Syn.: *tinctura guajaci ammaniata* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.. Gr. Ph.] (seu *ammoniacata* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. seu *volatilis* [Netherl. Ph.]), *tinctura guajaci resinæ ammoniata* [Russ. Ph.], *ammoniuretum guaici, essentia guaiaci volatilis.* A preparation made by dissolving 1 part [U. S. Ph.] (or 4 oz. [av.] [Br. Ph.]) of guaiac resin in sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 7 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by adding aqua ammoniæ to an extemporaneously made tincture of guaiac resin. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura guaiaci composita** [Nat. Form.]. Of Dewees, a preparation made by thoroughly triturating 2 oz. (Troy) of guaiacum and 45 grains of potassium carbonate with 240 grains of pimenta in moderately fine powder, and 1 oz. (Troy) of pumice stone in fine powder, and afterward gradually with 7 fl. oz. of alcohol, adding next slowly 8 fl. oz. of cold water, triturating the mixture thoroughly, filtering, and passing enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]—**Tinctura guaiaci cum fœniculo.** Fr., *teinture de gaïac fenouillée.* A mixture of 2 parts each of guaiac resin and dilute alcohol and 1 part of oil of fennel. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura guaiaci volatilis.** See *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.*—**Tinctura ligni guaiaci.** Fr.. *teinture de gayac* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de bois de gayac* [ou *gaïac*]). Ger., *Guajakholztinctur.* Sp., *tintura alcohólica de leña de guayaca* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura guaiaci* [Swiss. Ph.] (seu *guajaci* [Belg. Ph.], seu *ligni guajaci* [Gr. Ph.], seu *guajaci ligni* [Russ. Ph.]), *essentia ligni guaiaci.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of guaiac wood in 5 parts (6 parts [Gr. Ph.]) of alcohol. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura resinæ guaiaci alcoholica.** See *Tinctura guaiaci* (1st def.).—**Tinctura resinæ guaiaci composita.** Fr., *teinture alcaalique de résine de gaïac composée.* A mixture of guaiac resin, balsam of Peru, and alcohol. [B, 119.]

GUAIARETIC ACID, n's. Gwa^3-i^2-a^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See Guaiac *resinic acid.*

GUAIBIPOCAIBA (Port.), n. Gwa^3-e-be-po-ka^3-e'ba^3. In Brazil, the *Mimasa vaga* and another species of *Mimosa.* [B, 46, 121 (a, 24).]

GUAIOL. Gwa^3'l^2-o^{2}l. See Guaiacene.

GUAIQUIVILÚ, n. A place near the volcano of Maule, Chili, where there are thermal springs containing sodium sulphates and chlorides, and some calcium sulphate. [Darapsky (a, 14).]

GUAJABO. The guava-tree. [a, 35.]

GUAJACEN (Ger.), n. Gwa^3'ya^3-tse^{2}n. See Guaiacene.

GUAJACUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu^3(gu^4)-a(a^3)'ya^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Guaiacum. The *Guajacanæ* (Fr., *guaiacanées*) of Jussieu are an order of plants comprising the *Ebenaceæ* and the genera *Alstonia, Symplocos,* etc. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Cortex (ligni [Gr. Ph.]) guajaci.** See Guaiac *bark.*—**Decoctum guajaci compositum** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Decoctum* guaiaci *compositum.* **Emulsio guajaci** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Mistura* guaiaci.—**Essentia guajaci (officinalis).** See *Tinctura* guaiaci (1st def.).—**Extractum (ligni [Gr. Ph.]) guajaci** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.. Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum* guaiaci.—**Guajaci lignum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Guaiac *wood.*—**Guajaci resina** [Gr. Ph.], **G. (resina)** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.], **G. (succus resinosus)** [Austr. Ph.], **Gummi resina guajaci.** See Guaiac *resin.*—**Lignum guajaci** [Ger., Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.. Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.] **(sancti).** See Guaiac *wood.*—**Ptisana guajaci** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* guaiaci.—**Resina guajaci** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Guaiac *resin.*—**Tinctura guajaci.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Tinctura ligni* guaiaci. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed., see *Tinctura* guaiaci (1st def.).—**Tinctura guajaci ammoniacata** [Dan. Ph., etc.] (seu **ammoniata** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]). See *Tinctura* guaiaci *ammoniata.*—**Tinctura guajaci ligni** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ligni* guaiaci.—**Tinctura guajaci resinæ** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.. Hung. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* guaiaci (1st def.).—**Tinctura guajaci resinæ ammoniata** [Russ. Ph.], **Tinctura guajaci volatilis** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* guaiaci *ammaniata.*—**Tinctura ligni guajaci** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ligni* guaiaci.—**Tinctura resinæ guajaci** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* guaiaci (1st def.).

GUAJAK (Ger.), n. Gwa^3'ya^{3}k. See Guaiac and Guaiacum.—**G'baum.** The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G.-Emulsion.** See *Mistura* guaiaci.—**G'gummi, G'harz.** See Guaiac *resin.*—**G'harzsäure.** See Guaiac *resinic acid.*—**G'harztinctur.** See *Tinctura* guaiaci (1st def.).—**G'holz.** See Guaiac *wood.*—**G'holztinctur.** See *Tinctura ligni* guaiaci.—**G'probe.** See *Guaiac* test *for blaod* and *Guaiac* test *for hydrocyanic acid.*—**G'rinde.** See Guaiac *bark.*—**G'säure.** See Guaiacic acid.—**G'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* guaiaci.

GUAJAKOL (Ger.), n. Gwa^3'ya^{3}k-o^{2}l. See Guaiacol.

GUAJAKONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Gwa^3-ya^{3}k-on'zoir-e^2. See Guaiaconic acid.

GUAJAMARICOLA (Port.), n. Gwa^3-ya^3-ma^3-ri^2-ko'la^3. In Brazil, the *Cassia hirsuta* (1st def.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUAJAVENBAUM (Ger.), n. Gwa^3-ya^{3}f'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Psidium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Eigentlicher G.** The *Psidium guajava.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gewürzhafter G.** The *Psidium aromaticum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

GUAJAVOS (Lat.), **GUAJAVUS** (Lat.), n's m. Gwa^3-ya^3'vo^{2}s-(wo^{2}s), -vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). The genus *Psidium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. agrestis.** The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. domesticus.** The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GUAJAZA, n. In Goa, the *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]

GUAJE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gwa^3'ha. The fruit of *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 224 (a, 14).]—**G. ciriáu** [Mex. Ph.]. The fruit of *Crescentia alata.* [B, 224 (a, 14).]—**G. de Méjico.** The *Acacia esculenta.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUAJOL [Völckel] (Ger.), n. Gwa^3'yo^{2}l. See Guaiacene.

GUALANCHA, n. In the East Indies, the *Tinaspora cardifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUALDAPERRA (Sp.), n. Gwa^{3}l-da^3-pe^{2}r'ra^3. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUANAMIDE, n. Gwa^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A crystalline base, $C_4H_5N_3O_2 = CH_3.C\langle{}^{N-C}_{NH-CO}\rangle NH$. [B, 3.]

GUANAMINE, n. Gwa^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. 1. Formo-guanamine, a crystalline base, $C_3H_5N_5$, derived from guanidine formate by heating. 2. A generic term for any one of a series of bases formed from g. (1st def.) by the substitution of an alcohol radicle for hydrogen, *e. g.*, methylg', amylg'. etc. [B, 3.]

GUANIDE, n. Gwa^{2}n'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanid.* A base, $C_4H_6N_4O$, derived from methylguanamine; a white crystalline powder. [B, 3.]

GUANIDIN (Ger.), n. Gwa^{3}n-ed-en'. See Guanidine.—**Ameisensaures G.** See Guanidine *formate.*—**Chlorwasserstoffg'.** See Guanidine *hydrochloride.*—**Kohlensaures G.** See Guanidine *carbanate.*—**Salpetersaures G.** See Guanidine *nitrate.*—**Salzsaures G.** See Guanidine *hydrochloride.*

GUANIDINA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^2(gu^4)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d-i(e)'na^3. See Guanidine.—**Guanidinæ hydrochloras.** See Guanidine *hydrochloride.*

GUANIDINE, n. Gwa^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *guanidina, guanidinum.* Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanidin.* Carbondiamide-imide, a monacid base, $CN_3H_5 = (NH_2)_2 : C : NH$, occurring as colorless crystals, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**G. carbonate.** Ger., *kohlensaures Guanidin.* A substance, $(CN_3H_5)_2.H_2CO_3$, forming quadratic prisms. [B.]—**G. formate.** Ger., *ameisensaures Guanidin.* A compound, $CN_3H_5.H_2CO_2$, of g. and formic acid. [B.]—**G. hydroaurichloride.** A compound, $CN_3H_5.HCl.AuCl._3$, of g. and chlorauric acid, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B.]—**G. hydrochloride.** Lat., *guanidinum chloratum, guanidinæ hydrachloras.* Fr., *chlarhydrate de g.* Ger., *Guanidinhydrochlorat, salzsaures Guanidin, Chlorwasserstaffguanidin.* A neutral salt, CH_5N_3.HCL, forming a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**G. hydroplatinochloride.** A substance, $2(CN_3H_5HCl).PtCl_4$, forming yellowish-red prismatic crystals. [B.]—**G. nitrate.** Ger., *salpetersaures Guanidin.* A compound, CN_3H_5,HNO_3, of g. and nitric acid. [B.]

GUANIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu^2(gu^4)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d-i(e)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). See Guanidine.—**G. chloratum.** See Guanidine *hydrachlaride.*

GUANIDOACETIC ACID, n. Gwa^{2}n-i^{2}d-o-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Glycocyamine; so called because it may be regarded as a compound of guanidine and acetic acid. [B, 3.]

GUANIDOPROPIONIC ACID, n. Gwa^{2}n i^{2}d-o-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Ger., *Guanidapropionsäure.* Alacreatine. [B, 2.]

GUANINE, n. Gwa^{2}n'en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guanin.* A diacid base, $C_5H_5N_5O = C_5H_4N_4O(NH)$, or imidoxanthine, found in guano, in the excrement of the spider. in the scales of a variety of fishes, and occasionally in the human liver, pancreas, and spleen. It usually occurs as a colorless, amorphous powder, but may be obtained in the crystalline form. [B, 3, 4, 11; Drechel, "Jour. f. Pract. Chem.," N. F. xx, p. 44 (B).]—**G. hydrochlorate, G. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de g.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstaffguanidin.* A compound of g. and hydrochloric acid. Two such compounds exist: the normal hydrochloride, $C_5H_5N_5O(HCl)_2$, and the monacid hydrochloride, $C_5H_5N_5O.HCl + 2H_2O$. The latter combines with various metallic chlorides to form double salts. [B, 3.]

GUANIT (Ger.), n. Gwa^{3}n-et'. A double phosphate of ammonium and magnesium found in the guano from the bay of Saldanha, on the African coast, forming large crystalline masses insoluble in water. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

GUANO, n. Gwa^{3}n'o. Sp., from the old Peruvian, *huanu,* dung. A substance found on the islands off the western coast of South America, consisting chiefly of the excrement of birds mixed

with feathers, bones, and various other organic remains. It has been used internally and externally in the different forms of lepra; and in skin diseases, especially eczema, ecthyma, and tinea capitis. [B, 5 (a, 24); B, 270.]

GUANUCORINDE (Ger.), n. Gwa³n'u-ko-ri²nd"e². See *Huánuco*-BARK.

GUAO (Sp.), n. Gwa³'o. In the West Indies, the *Comocladia dentata*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de Chile.** The *Zea mais*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUARANA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Gwa³-ra³'na³. Fr., *g.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *G.* Sp., *g.* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *pasta g.* [Ger. Ph.]. Brazilian cocoa, g.-bread; a dried paste made from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. The Guaranis of South America mix the seeds with cassava-root (manihot) meal and water, forming the paste into small cones, which are dried and preserved for use; these are scraped, when needed, into boiling water or milk, or into cold water. They consider it remedial in intestinal disorders. For exportation the seeds are roasted and kneaded with a little water into a mass like dough, but are not adulterated, as is generally believed. G. occurs in rough, reddish-brown cakes of peculiar chocolate-like odor and astringent and bitter taste, and contains starch, gum, a greenish fat, tannin, and guaranine. It has been employed in various diseases, but is now chiefly used in migraine. [B, 81 (a, 17); B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); H. H. Rusby, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]—**Chocolat au g.** (Fr.). A mixture of 50 parts of chocolate and 3 of g. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Elixir of g.** 1. Of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1875, an elixir made by percolating 4 oz. (Troy) of powdered g. with diluted alcohol until 8 fl. oz. of tincture are obtained, and adding 2 fluidrachms of spirit of orange, 10 minims of spirit of cinnamon, 6 fl. oz. of syrup, and 2 fl. oz. of water. 2. Of the Nat. Form., a mixture of 3 parts each of fluid extract of g. [U. S. Ph.] and of aromatic elixir with 10 parts of compound elixir of taraxacum, filtered after 48 hours. [B, 81 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]—**Extracto alcohólico de g.** [Sp. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Extractum* PAULLINIÆ.—**Extractum guaranæ.** See *Extractum* PAULLINIÆ.—**Extractum guaranæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de g.* Ger., *flüssiges G'extrakt.* Fluid extract of g.; a preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of g. with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 3 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), reserving the first 80 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the remaining portion of the percolate to the consistence of a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, and adding a sufficient amount of the menstruum to make the whole measure 100 c. c. [B, 81.]—**G. bread, G. paste.** See *G.*—**G.-plant, G. uva, Pao de g.** (Port.). The *Paullinia sorbilis*. [a, 14; B, 5. 275 (a, 35).]—**Pasta g.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *G.*—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying coarsely pulverized g. paste, pulverizing in an iron mortar, and passing through a sieve containing 100 meshes to the (French) inch. [B, 95.]

GUARANHEM (Port.), n. Gwa³r-a³n'ye²m. The bark of *Chrysophyllum buranhem*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

GUARANINE, n. Gwa³-ra³n'en. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Guaranin*. Caffeine derived from guarana. [B.]

GUARAQUIMIA (Port.), n. Gwa³-ra³-ke-me'a³. An undefined species of *Myrtus*, a shrub growing in Brazil, where a decoction of the bark is employed as a vermifuge. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

GUARA VIEJA (Sp.), n. Gwa³'ra³ ve-a'ha³. A place in Spain where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 518.]

GUARD, n. Ga³rd. 1. A protective appliance (*e. g.*, for limiting the depth to which a cutting instrument will penetrate). 2. The cylindrical, fibrous sheath with which the internal chambered shell (phragmacone) of a belemnite is protected. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

GUARDED, adj. Ga³rd'e²d. Provided with a guard (1st def.).

GUAREA (Lat.), n. f. Gwa³-re(ra)'a³. Fr., *guarée, gouarée*. Ger., *Guaree*. A genus of tropical American meliaceous trees or shrubs of the *Trichilieæ*. The *Guareeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Trichilieæ genuinæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]—**G. Aubletii.** An emmenagogue and abortifacient species. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. cernua.** A species growing in Brazil, by some identified doubtfully with the *G. spicifolia*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]—**G. grandifolia.** See *G. trichilioides* (1st def.).—**G. purgans.** A species found in Brazil. The bitter, pungent bark is a powerful purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. spiciflora.** A species used as an astringent. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. Swartzii.** Ger., *Moschusbaum*. A species growing in the West Indies. The bark is an active emetic and purgative. The wood contains a bitter resinous substance. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**G. trichilioides.** Fr., *gouaré trichilioïde, bois rouge* (ou *à balle*). 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing in the West Indies, having a musk-like perfume and a poisonous sap. The juice of the bark is purgative and emetic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Swartz, see *G. Swartzii*.

GUASEM (Sp.), n. Gwa³-sam'. In the West Indies, the *Muntingia calabura*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUASSATUNGA (Port.), n. Gwa³s-sa³-tun²'ga³. The bark of an unclassified tree found on the Brazilian border of Uruguay. It occurs in pieces from 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick; hard, breaking with a short, non-fibrous fracture; of a fawn-color with a greenish-brown tint diffused irregularly over it; and of slightly bitter taste. According to Symes, it contains a crystalline alkaloid. An alcoholic tincture of the drug, of golden-yellow color, is a popular remedy near Porto Alegre for snake-bites. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]

GUASSEM (Ar.), n. Black spots on the skin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

GUATTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Gwa³t-ta'ri²-a³. From *Guatteri*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *guattérie*. Ger., *Guatterie*. 1. Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus of anonaceous trees of the *Uvarieæ*. The *Guatterieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Anoneæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Blume, see POLYALTHIA.—**G. acutifolia.** See POLYALTHIA *acutifolia*.—**G. cerasoides.** The *Polyalthia cerasoides*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**G. Corinti.** See POLYALTHIA *Corinti*.—**G. sempervirens.** See POLYALTHIA *sempervirens*.—**G. venificiorum.** A species of *G.* (1st def.) said to furnish curare. [B, 245.]—**G. virgata.** A species growing in Jamaica bearing oval, leathery, insipid berries. The wood constitutes some of the lancewood of commerce. [B, 19, 309, 496 (a, 35).]

GUAUCHILLI [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gwa³-u-chel'ye. The *Bocconia frutescens*. [B, 224 (a, 14).]

GUAVA, n. Gwa³'va³. The fruit of several species of *Psidium*, especially *Psidium guajava*. [B, 185 (a, 24).] See under G.-TREE.—**G. berry.** The *Eugenia lineata*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**G. real** (Sp.). In New Granada and Panama, the *Inga spectabilis*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

GUAVA-TREE, n. Gwa³'va³-tre. The *Psidium guajava* and other species of *Psidium*.—**Black g.-t.** The *Guettarda argentea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**East Indian g.-t.** The *Psidium indicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hill g.-t.** The *Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain g.-t.** The *Psidium montanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple g.-t.** The *Psidium cattleyanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red g.-t.** The *Psidium pomiferum*. [B, 130, 172 (a, 35).]—**Spice g.-t.** The *Psidium cordatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White g.-t.** The *Psidium pyriferum*.

GUAYABA (Sp.), n. Gwa³-ya³'ba³. See GUAVA.

GUAYABO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gwa³-ya³'bo. 1. The genus *Psidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See PSIDIUM *pomiferum* and PSIDIUM *pyriferum*.—**G. de las sabanas** [Mex. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—**G. del país.** In Uruguay, the *Feijoa sellowiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. rojo y blanco** [Mex. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).

GUAYAC (Fr.), n. Ga³-ya³k. See GUAIAC, GAYAC, and GAÏAC.

GUAYAPIN (Fr.), n. Gwa³-ya³-pa²n². The *Genista anglica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUAYAQUILIT (Ger.), **GUAYAQUILITE** (Fr.), n's. Gwa³-ya³-kel-et', gwa³-ya³-ke-let. A resinous body, $C_{40}H_{52}O_6$, of the sp. gr. of 1·092, found in the lignite near Guayaquil, Ecuador. It is either waxy-yellow and shining or brown and opaque, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 70° C., becoming fluid at 100° C. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

GUAYAVA (Sp.), n. Gwa³-ya³'va³. See GUAVA.—**G.-arayan.** In the regions of the Orinoco, the *Myrtus salutaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. pyriformis** (Lat.). The *Psidium pyriferum*. [a, 35.]

GUAYCURÚ (Sp.), n. Gwa³-i²-ku-ru'. In Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, the root of *Statice brasiliensis* and *Statice antarctica*; in Chile, according to Molina, the root of *Plegorrhiza adstringens*. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 14).]

GUAYERU (Port.), n. Gwa³-ye²-ru'. In Brazil, the root, bark, and leaves of *Chrysobalanus icaco*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 14).]

GUAZA, n. See HASHEESH.

GUAZUMA (Lat.), n. f. Gwa³-zu'ma³. Fr., *g., guazume*. Ger., *Guazume*. A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Buettnerieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**Fructus guazumæ.** The mucilaginous fruits of the *G. tomentosa*. [a, 35.]—**G. à feuilles d'orme** (Fr.), **G. polybothra.** See *G. ulmifolia*.—**G. tomentosa, G. ulmifolia.** Fr., *g. à feuilles d'orme, orme d'Amérique* (ou *pyramidal*). Ger., *ulmenblättrige Guazume*. Tel., *oodrick*. Bastard-cedar; a species found in South America and the West Indies, whence it has been introduced into India. The fruit and bark contain a savory mucilage. The fruit, coarsely bruised, is fed to cattle and horses. The inner bark is used in clarifying cane-sugar; also in infusion, both internally and externally, in syphilitic and other skin diseases, including leprosy; and the older bark as a sudorific. In Tabasco, where it is known as *patoste*, the grains are sometimes used as a substitute for cacao. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 46 (a, 14).]

GUBERNACULAR, adj. Gu²-bu⁵rn-a²k'u²l-a³r. Of or pertaining to a gubernaculum. [a, 17.] See *G.* CORD and *G.* SAC.

GUBERNACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu²(gu⁴)-bu⁵rn(be²rn)-a²k-(a³k)'u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). From *gubernare*, to steer. 1. Lit., a rudder; a guiding structure. 2. A common sac-like membrane which surrounds the generative buds within the gonangeium, and aids in directing them or their contents toward its orifice. [L, 193.]—**G. dentis.** Fr., *cordon adamantin*. A bundle of dense fibrous tissue extending from the apex of a permanent tooth-sac to the gum. It was supposed by the older anatomists to be important as a guide to the growing tooth. [J, 133.]—**G. Hunteri, G. testis.** Ger., *Leitband des Wolff'schen Körpers* (oder *des Hodens*). A general term for those fœtal structures which have been supposed to guide the testicle from the abdomen into the scrotum, comprising the plica gubernatrix and the gubernacular cord, and from which, in the female, the round ligament of the uterus develops. [A, 5.]

GUCAMBOS (Port.), n. Gu-ka³m'bos. In Brazil, the fruit of *Hibiscus esculentus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUCHCHHA-PUSHPI (Sanscr.). n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUDA (Hind.), n. See THERIACA.

GUDÁ-NI-CHHÁLA (Guz.), n. See CORDIA *latifolia*.

GUDÁ-PAÑDU (Duk.), n. The *Trichosanthes palmata*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GÜDEL (Ger.), n. Gu⁶d'e²l. See OMENTUM.

GUDGEGA (Hind.), n. The *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GUDGEON, n. Gu³j'u³n. See GOBIUS.

GUECHO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Rhamnus panciflora*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUÈDE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}d. The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUELDE, n. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUELDER-ROSE, n. Ge^{2}ld'u^{5}r-roz. The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Common g.-r.** See *G.-r.*—**Mealy g.-r.** The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**Virginian g.-r.** The *Spiræa opulifolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

GUÊPAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ge^{2}p-a^{2}r. See VESPARIUS.

GUÊPE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}p. The wasp. [*a*, 21.] See VESPA.—**G. dorée.** See CHRYSIS (2d def.).—**G. végétante.** In the West Indies, a species of wasp affected by *Cordiceps sphæcocephala*. The fungus fructifies after the death of the insect. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GUEPITELLA (It.), n. Gwe^{2}p-i^2-te^{2}l'la^3. The *Calamintha nepeta*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUERDE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}rd. The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUÉRISON (Fr.), n. Ga-ri^2-zo^{2}n^2. A cure, healing, recovery.

GUÉRISSABLE (Fr.), adj. Ga-re-sa^{3}b'l. Curable.

GUÉRISSEUR (Fr.), n. Ga-re-su^{5}r. A person who cures or pretends to cure (generally employed in a contemptuous sense). [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GUÉRIT-TOUT (Fr.), n. Ga-re-tu. The *Collinsonia canadensis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUÉRIT-VITE (Fr.), n. Ga-re-vet. The *Siegesbeckia orientalis*. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1888, p. 199.]

GUERNSEY, n. Gu^{5}rn'si^2. An island in the English Channel much frequented as a sea-side resort. [L, 30, 41, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GUERSE (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}rs. The *Laurus cinnamomum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUESALIBAR (Sp.), n. Ga-sa^3-le'ba^{3}r. A place in the province of Álava, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring containing sodium chloride. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

GUETARIA (Sp.), n. Ga-ta^3'ri^2-a^3. A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, with a sea-side resort. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

GUÊTRE DE GRENOUILLES (Fr.), n. Ge^{2}tr'-d'-gre^2-nu-el-y'. See SARRACENIA *purpurea*.

GUÉTRON (Fr.), n. Ga-tro^{2}n^2. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUETTARDA (Lat.), n. f. Ge^{2}t-ta^{3}rd'a^3. From *Guettard*, a French naturalist. Fr., *g.*, *guettard*, *guettarde*. Ger., *G.* Of Linnæus, a genus of rubiaceous shrubs or trees, natives chiefly of tropical America. The *Guettardaceæ* (Fr., *guettardacées*, *guettardiacées*) of De Candolle and others are a tribe (of Spach, a section) of rubiaceous plants, comprising, according to De Candolle, the *Guettardeæ* and the *Morindeæ*, or, according to Spach, De Candolle's *Guettardeæ* and the genera *Morinda*, *Santia*, *Phallaria*, etc., having a fruit with more than two cells and opposite leaves with intermediate stipules. The *Guettardeæ* (Fr., *guettardées*) are: Of Batsch, the *Guettardaceæ*; of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Guettardaceæ*. The *Guettardidæ* of Lindley are the *Guettardaceæ*. [B, 1, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. à liége** (Fr.). See *G. suberosa*.—**G. ambigua.** A species found in the island of Guadeloupe and in Jamaica, where the bark is used as a tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. angelica.** A species found in Brazil, where it is used in veterinary practice. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. argentea.** The black guava; a species found in Guiana, the bark of which is employed as a tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. coccinea.** The *Isertia coccinea*. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. sempervirens.** Fr., *g. toujours vert*. A species found in Malabar, where the leaves are employed for rheumatic pains. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. speciosa.** Tam., *puneermarum*. Mal., *ravapoo*. A species found in India. In Travancore the natives distill from the corollas an odoriferous water very much like rose-water. The leaves, in decoction, are used as a drink to promote delivery, and the powdered astringent bark is reputed vulnerary. [B, 121, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. suberosa.** Fr., *g. à liége*. A species the bark of which is used as a substitute for cork. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. toujours vert** (Fr.). See *G. sempervirens*.

GUEULE (Fr.), n. Gu^{6}l. Lat., *gula*. The mouth (especially of the lower animals). [L, 180.]—**G.-de-lion.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-de-loup.** 1. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. Hare-lip with fissure of the palate and of the alveolar arch. [A, 523.]—**G. noire.** The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUEVINA (Lat.), **GUEVINIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ga-ven'a^3, -vi^{2}n'-i^2-a^3. Fr., *guévina*, *guévinie*. A genus of proteaceous trees found in South America. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Fructus guevinine.** The Chili hazel-nut (the fruit of the *G. avellana*). [*a*, 35.]—**G. avellana.** Fr., *guévina du Chile*. The evergreen hazel; the only known species, a native of Chile, where the fruits, known as *nefuen*, or *avellana guevain*, are eaten, and the astringent peel is used like pomegranate-peel. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

GUGAL, n. See *East Indian* BDELLIUM.

GUGEMULE (Fr.), n. Gu^6-zh'mu^{6}l. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 48, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUGGUL, n. Bengalese elemi. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G.-tree.** The *Balsamodendron agallocha*; also the *Balsamodendron mukul*. [B, 172, 275, 496 (*a*, 35).]

GUHR (Ger.), n. Gur. Pulverulent quartz deposited from water and found in the cavities and clefts of rocks; generally white, but sometimes yellow from a mixture of clay or ochre. [L, 30 (*a*, 27).]

GUHR (Ger.), n. Gur. Fermentation. [L, 30 (*a*, 27).]

GUI (Fr.), n. Ge. The genus *Viscum*, especially the *Viscum album*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction de g.** See *Decoctum* VISCI *albi*.—**Extrait aqueux de g.** See *Extractum* VISCI *aquosum*.—**Extrait vineux de g.** See *Extractum* VISCI *vinosum*.—**G. blanc.** See VISCUM *album*.—**G. d'Éthiope.** See VISCUM *æthiopicum*.—**G. d'oranger.** See VISCUM *opuntioides*.

GUIABELHA (Port.), n. Ge-a^3-be^{2}l'ya^3. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUIABO (Port.), n. Ge-a^3'bo. In Brazil, the *Hibiscus esculentus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUIAC, n. Gi'a^{2}k. See GUAIAC.

GUIACOL, n. Gi'a^{2}k-o^{2}l. See GUAIACOL.

GUIBOURTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ge-burt'i^2-a^3. From *Guibourt*, a proper name. Fr., *guibourtie*. A genus name proposed by Bennett for a species of *Copaifera*, from which genus it scarcely differs. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. copallifera, G. copallina.** A large tree growing in the mountainous regions in western Africa. It yields a copal highly valued for its superior hardness and transparency. [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUIDE, n. Gid. Fr., *g.* Ger., *Leiter*. It., *guida*. Sp., *guía*. An instrument which serves to direct. [E.]—**Buck's tracheotomy g.** A peculiarly shaped director with a lance-shaped point and a broad, flat, curved handle; used in inserting a tracheotomy tube. [E.]

GUIDON (Fr.), n. Ge-do^{2}n^2. In birds, the first digit, together with the feathers of the adjacent region. [A, 385.]

GUIDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ge-don'i^2-a^3. Fr., *guidonie*. A genus of *Samydaceæ* established by Grisebach; now referred to the genus *Casearia*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**G. adstringens.** See CASEARIA *astringens*.—**G. esculenta.** The *Casearia esculenta*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**G. lingua.** See CASEARIA *lingua*.—**G. ovata.** The *Casearia canziala*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**G. ulmifolia.** The *Casearia ulmifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

GUIETICOROJA (Port.), n. Gi^2-e^{2}t-e-ko-ro'zha^3. An undetermined Brazilian tree with edible fruits. The astringent nut is used in diarrhœa. [B, 46, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUIGNE (Fr.), n. Gen-y'. From *guindolum*, a sweet cherry. The fruit of *Prunus juliana*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de côtes.** The fruit of *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUIGNIER (Fr.), n. Gen-yi^2-a. The *Cerasus juliana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUILANDINA (Lat.), n. f. Ge-la^{3}nd-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *guilandine*, *queniquier*. Ger., *Guilandine*. A section of the genus *Cæsalpinia*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**G. bonduc.** See CÆSALPINIA *bonduc*.—**G. bonducella.** See CÆSALPINIA *bonducella*.—**G. dioica.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. echinata.** See CÆSALPINIA *echinata*.—**G. gemina.** A plant, probably not belonging to this genus, found in Cochin-China, resembling in its properties *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. microphylla.** A plant not well described; identified by some with a plant growing on the Molucca Islands, the root of which is used in lithiasis and kidney diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. moringa.** The *Moringa pterygosperma*. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. nuga.** See CÆSALPINIA *nuga*.—**G. sappan.** The *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [*a*, 35.]

GUILI-QUEDGÉ, n. In India, the *Crotalaria Leschenaultii*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUILLEBAUDE (Fr.), n. Gel-y'bod. The *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GUILLON (Fr.), n. Ge-lo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Doubs, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring containing calcium sulphate and carbonate and sodium sulphate and chloride. [L, 30, 49, 57, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GUILLOTINE, n. Gi^{2}l'o-ten. From *Guillotin*, a proper name. 1. An apparatus for performing execution by means of decapitation. 2. A surgical instrument of similar construction for cutting off protuberant parts, chiefly enlarged tonsils. See AMYGDALOTOME.—**Tonsil g.** See AMYGDALOTOME.

GUILNO, n. Gi^{2}l'no. In Chile, the *Bromus catharticus*. [B, 93, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUILTY-CUP, n. Gi^{2}lt'i^2-ku^{5}p. 1. The *Ranunculus acris*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and *Ranunculus repens*. 2. The *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

GUIMARAES (Port.), n. Ge-ma^3-ra^3'e^{2}s. A place in the province of Minho, Portugal, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 57, 105 (*a*, 14).]

GUIMAUVE (Fr.), n. Ge-mov. From *bismalva*, marsh-mallow. The genus *Althæa*, especially the *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction de g.** See *Decoctum* ALTHÆÆ.—**Eau de g.** See *Infusum* ALTHÆÆ and *Tisane de g.*—**Emplâtre de g.** See *Emplastrum de* ALTHÆA.—**Fleurs de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Flores* ALTHÆÆ.—**G. des Indes.** The *Sida rhombifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. officinale, G. ordinaire.** See ALTHÆA *officinalis*.—**G. potagère.** The *Corchorus olitorius*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**G. tremière.** See ALTHÆA *rosea*.—**G. veloutée (des Indes).** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Infusion de fleurs de g.** See *Tisane de g. (fleur)*.—**Infusion de racine de g.** See *Infusum* ALTHÆÆ and *Tisane de g. (racine)*.—**Mucilage de racine de g.** See *Mucilago* ALTHÆÆ.—**Pastilles de g.** See *Trochisci* ALTHÆÆ.—**Pâte de g.** See PASTA *gommosa* and *Pasta d'*ALTEA.—**Poudre de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made from the root of *Althæa officinalis* by pulverizing in an iron mortar and passing through a silk sieve with 140 meshes to the (French) inch. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. order similar preparations. [B, 95.]—**Racine de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix* ALTHÆÆ.—**Sirop de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ALTHÆÆ.—**Sirop de g. composé.** See *Syrupus* ALTHÆÆ *compositus*.—**Tablettes de g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci* ALTHÆÆ.

—**Tisane de g. (fleur)** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion made from the flowers of the *Althœa officinalis*, 100 parts of the infusion representing 1 part of the flowers. [B, 95.]—**Tisane de g. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *infusum althœæ* [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made from the root of *Althœa officinalis*, 1 part of the root producing 100 parts [Fr. Cod.] or 16 parts [Russ. Ph.] of infusion. [B, 95.] Cf. *Infusum* ALTHÆÆ.

GUIN (Fr.), n. Ga²n². The *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GUINDOLE (Fr.), n. Ga²n²-dol. The fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

GUINDOULIER (Fr.), **GUINDOURLIER** (Fr.), n's. Ga²n²-du-li²-a, -dur-li²-a. The *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GUINDOUX (Fr.), n. Ga²n²-du. The *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

GUINEO (Sp.), n. Ge-na'o. In Colombia and the Spanish Antilles, some species of *Musa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**G. de côtes** (Fr.). In Finisterre, the fruits of *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. del monte.** The *Genipa americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUINGAMADOU (Fr.), n. Ga²n²-ga³-ma³-du. See GUINGUIAMADOU.—**G. de montagne.** In Guiana, the wood of *Myristica surinamensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUINGAMBÓ, n. In the Antilles, the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GUINGAMP (Fr.), n. Ga²n²-ga²n². A place in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, near which there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 105 (a, 24).]

GUINGUIAMADOU, n. Of the Galibi Indians in French Guiana, the *Myristica sebifera*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).]

GUINGUEIRA (Port.), n. Gi²n-ga'e-ra³. An acid variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 121 (a, 14).]

GUIN-GUIN (Chin.), n. A small grayish flower of an unclassified plant growing in China; used as a diuretic. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 14).]

GUINNA (Port.), n. Gi²n'na³. In Brazil, a bitter and astringent bark, probably that of *Portlandia hexandra*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 14).]

GUIPPON (Fr.), n. Ge-po²n². The *Lappa major*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 14).]

GUIRILA (Pers.), n. Pyrethrum insect powder. [B, 121 (a, 14).]

GÜIRO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gu-e'ro. The *Crescentia alata*. [B, 121, 224 (a, 14).]

GUISANTES (Fr.), n. pl. Ge-za³nt. The various alimentary species of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**G. des Indes.** The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 121 (a, 14).]

GUITERA (It.), n. Gwe-ta'ra³. A place in Corsica where there are warm sulphurous springs containing sodium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate. [L, 30, 57, 87, 93, 105 (a, 14).]

GUITIRIZ (Sp.), n. Ge-te-reth'. A place in the province of Lugo, Spain, where is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

GUITY (Port.), n. Ge-te'. In Brazil, the *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).]

GUIZOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ge-zo'shi²(ti²)-a³. From *Guizot*, a French statesman. Fr., *guizotie*. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ*. [B, 1, 38, 93, 121 (a, 14).]—**G. abyssinica, G. oleifera.** A species indigenous to Abyssinia, and cultivated in the Deccan and near Bombay. The sweet oil expressed from the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 180; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

GUJAR (Hind.), **GUJARA** (Hind.), n's. Tragacanth sarcocolla. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUJKARNEE (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the *Rhinacanthus communis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]

GUJ-PIPAL (Beng.), n. The *Scindapsus officinalis*. [B, 46, 121 (a, 14).]

GUJURATI-ELACHI (Hind.), n. Cardamom. [B, 88, 92, 121 (a, 14).]

GULA (Lat.), n. f. Gu²(gu⁴)'la³. 1. An old name for the neck, the œsophagus, and the pharynx. [A, 318, 322, 325.] 2. Voracity. [A, 322.] 3. In insects, the under part of the head behind the second maxilla (labium) bounded on each side by the genæ (cheeks) and posteriorly by the occiput. [L, 196 (a, 21).]

GULA-ABBASA (Hind.), n. The *Mirabilis jalapa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULÁBA (Hind., Duk.), n. Rose-water obtained from *Rosa damascena*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULABÁSA (Mah.), n. The *Mirabilis jalapa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULACHILÁ-BADÁMA (Mah.), n. The seeds of *Amygdala communis*, var's *dulcis* and *amara*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Gu⁶-la²r. See GULAR.

GULA-KANDA (Guz.), n. A conserve of *Rosa damascena*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULÁLA (Hind.), n. A red powder of the rhizome of *Curcuma zerumbet* and the wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULALÁLÁ (Hind.), n. The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULA-MOHARA (Ar.), n. The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULANÁRA (Pers., Hind., Duk.), n. The fruit of *Punica granatum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULAÑCHA (Hind.), **GULAÑCHA SATVA** (Mah.), n's. See GULUNCHA.

GULAÑJABINA (Pers.), n. A conserve of *Rosa damascena*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULAR, adj. Gu²l'a³r. Lat., *gularis* (from *gula*, the throat). Fr., *gulaire*. Pertaining to the neck or throat. [L.]

GULAVELA (Bomb.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GÜLDENBAUM (Ger.), n. Gu⁶ld'e²n-ba³-u⁴m. The *Liquidambar styraciflua*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]

GULE, n. Gu²l. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GULE-BÁBUNÁH (Pers.), n. The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULE DÁUDI (Pers.), n. The *Chrysanthemum Roxburghii*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUL-E-MÁKHATUMA (Hind.), n. A variety of Armenian bole occurring in large pieces. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULE SURKHA (Pers.), n. The flower-buds and flowers of *Rosa damascena*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GULF-WEED, n. Gu³lf'wed. The *Sargassum bacciferum*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 14).]

GUL HAMAH (Hind.), n. A purple dye prepared from the white portion of the flowers (flower tubes) of *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*. [A, 479 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

GULHAMÁZ (Hind.), n. In the drug-shops of Bombay, the fruit of *Rumex vasiarius*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

GULI (Mah.), n. An extract of *Indigofera tinctoria*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUL-I-ABBASA (Pers.), n. The *Mirabilis jalapa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUL-I-BANAFSHA (Hind.), n. In Bombay, a drug composed of the flowers of a species of blue *Viola*, mixed with a few leaves and fragments of the plant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GULIELMA (Lat.), n. f. Gu²l(gu⁴l)-i²-e²l'ma³. See BACTRIS.—**G. speciosa.** See BACTRIS *gasipaes*.

GUL-I-GÁOZABÁNA (Pers.), n. The flowers of *Onosma bracteatum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUL-I-GHÁFITH (Hind.), n. In Bombay, a drug consisting of the flowering tops of a small species of *Gentiana*, imported from Persia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

GUL-I-KHERU (Bomb., Hind.), n. The flowers of *Althœa officinalis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GUL-I-TURAHA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [A, 479 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GULL, n. Gu³l. 1. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. 2. The *Salix caprœa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White g.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GULLA (Lat.), n. f. Gu³l(gu⁴l)'la³. See GULA.

GULLET, n. Gu³l'e²t. From *gula* (*q. v.*). See ŒSOPHAGUS and PHARYNX.

GULLI CHAIRU, n. In Turkestan, the *Althœa ficifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]

GULNAR (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GULRIOHR (Bomb.), n. The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GULUNCHA (Hind.), n. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

GUM, n. Gu³m. Gr., κόμμι (1st def.), οὖλον (3d def.). Lat., *gummi* (1st def.), *gingiva* (3d def.). Fr., *gomme* (1st def.), *gencive* (3d def.). Ger., *Gummi* (1st def.), *Zahnfleisch* (3d def.). It., *gomma* (1st def.), *gengiva* (3d def.). Sp., *goma* (1st def.), *encía* (3d def.). 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious exudation from the stems, branches, or fruits of plants, which hardens on exposure to the air into a transparent, amorphous, vitreous mass, is converted into glucose by dilute sulphuric acid, is insoluble in alcohol, and is distinguished from a resin by being soluble in water, forming with it a mucilage, or at least being softened by it (cf. *G.-resin*). It is produced from vegetable cells by the solution and rupture of the cell-wall, and the discharge, coalescence, and subsequent hardening of the cell-contents. This initiatory rupture is probably secondary to a degeneration in the cellulose of which the cell-wall is composed (g.-disease of plants), and has been thought due to the presence of a bacterium. Chemically, the g's are complex compounds of various metallic elements with one or more proximate principles (often improperly termed g's) analogous in structure to the carbohydrates, being probably diglucosic alcohols (arabin, bassorin, and cerasin). G. is used in medicine, chiefly as a demulcent, an excipient, or as a menstruum in which to suspend insoluble drugs. In the arts it is employed as an adhesive paste (see PASTA *gummosa*) and to stiffen and give lustre to fabrics. For the individual g's not here mentioned, see the major list. 2. Caoutchouc; used in this sense especially in composition. [B, 4, 5; B, 77 (a, 24).] 3. The tissue overlying the alveolar processes of the maxillary bones (to the periosteum of which it is closely adherent) and surrounding the bases of the teeth. It consists of dense fibrous tissue covered by a vascular but almost insensitive mucous membrane, presenting around the necks of the teeth numerous fine papillæ. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**Acaroid g.** See

Acaroid RESIN.—**African g.** Lat.. *gummi africanum.* Fr., *gomme d'Afrique.* Ger., *afrikanisches Gummi.* See *Kordofan g.*, *Senegal g.*, and *Cape g.*—**Amrad g.** A substitute for g. arabic introduced into England from the East Indies in three qualities—common red, glassy, and pale—strongly adhesive and specially adapted for technical uses. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]—**Animal g.** Ger., *thierisches Gummi.* A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + 2H_2O$, found in the salivary glands, lungs, and other organs and tissues of the body, moderately soluble in water, not colored by iodine, and unfermentable. According to Landwehr, it is identical with the carbohydrate found by Ponchet in tuberculous lungs. [Landwehr, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 122, 1883 (B).]—**Artificial g.** Ger., *künstliches Gummi.* See DEXTRIN.—**Australian g.** Lat., *gummi australe.* Fr., *gomme d'Australie.* Ger., *australisches Gummi*, *Wattlegummi.* 1. A variety of g. arabic derived from *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia homalophylla*, and *Acacia pycnantha.* It forms rough globular or oblong fragments of light or dark yellowish color. It is entirely soluble in water, and makes a very strong mucilage. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).] 2. See *Acaroid* RESIN.—**Babool g.** See *G. arabic.*—**Balato g.** See BALATA (2d def.).—**Barbary g.** Lat., *gummi barbaricum.* Fr., *gomme de Maroc* (ou *de Barbarie*, ou *du Soudan*). Ger., *barbarisches* (oder *marokkanisches*) *Gummi.* A variety of g. arabic produced by *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia gummifera.* It occurs in tears of moderate size, vermiform, light, of a dusky-brown tint, cracked on the surface, and entirely soluble in water. [B, 18, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Bassora g.** Lat., *gummi Bassora* (seu *torridense*). Fr., *gomme de Bassora* (ou *Bagdad*, ou *Torre*), *myrrhe d'Abyssinie.* Ger., *Bassoragummi.* A g. brought from Bassora, or Bussorah, on the Gulf of Persia, said to be derived from almond- and plum-trees; by others, from the *Acacia leucophlœa*; by others, from a species of *Mesembryanthemum*; and, according to Guibourt, from the *Astragalus gummifer.* It occurs in irregular pieces, tough, brown or yellow in color, inodorous, tasteless, and but little soluble in water, containing but 1 per cent. of arabin and larger amounts of bassorin. The insoluble portion is bassorin, and renders the g. useless. It is often used to adulterate g. tragacanth, and is then called *caramania g.* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 77 (*a*, 24); B, 270.] Cf. *Sassa g.*—**Bauhinia g.** An Australian g. produced by different species of *Bauhinia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**Benjamin g.** See BENZOIN.—**Black-boy g.** See *Acaroid* RESIN.—**Black g.** The *Nyssa multiflora.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue g.** Fr., *gommier bleu de Tasmanie* (2d def.). 1. The blue line which borders the g's in plumbism, and is one of its chief symptoms; first noticed by Burton, of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. [D.] 2. See EUCALYPTUS *globulus.*—**Botany-Bay g.** See *Australian* KINO and *Acaroid* RESIN.—**British g.** See DEXTRIN.—**Brittle g.** Ger., *Salabreda-Gommi.* A variety of g. arabic derived, it is supposed, from the *Acacia albida* of Senegambia, occurring in small, irregularly shaped or larger vermicular pieces, readily soluble in water, and forming a hygroscopic paste on evaporation. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Brown Barbary g.** See *Barbary g.*—**Bully-tree g.** See BALATA (2d def.).—**Butea g.** See *Bengal* KINO and under BUTEA *frondosa.*—**Cape g.** Ger., *Cap-* (oder *süd-afrikanisches*) *Gummi.* A variety of g. arabic derived from the Cape of Good Hope. It occurs in yellowish or brownish tears, and is the spontaneous exudation of *Acacia harrida.* [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).—**Caramania g.** A substance used for adulterating tragacanth. According to Hanbury, it appears identical with Bassora g. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiii (*a*, 14).]—**Caranna g.** See CARAÑA.—**Cattimandoo g.** The milky resinous juice from the cut surface of *Euphorbia cattimandoo* (*q. v.*). [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**Cedar g.** The g.-resin of *Widdringtonia juniperoides.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24); J. H. Maiden, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 459.]—**Chagual g.** A g. obtained from Santiago, Chili, resembling g. senegal, and containing 75 per cent. of soluble matter; derived from *Puya coarctata.* [B, 77 (*a*, 24), 270.]—**Cherry-g., Cherry-tree g.** See *Gummi* CERASORUM (under CERASUS).—**Chewing-g.** A name for various g's used as masticatories (*e. g.*, spruce g., balsam of Tolu, etc.). [*a*, 21.]—**Cistus g.** See LADANUM.—**Doctor-g., Doctor's g.** The purgative resin obtained from *Rhus metopium*, found in Jamaica; used in hepatic disorders, jaundice, dropsy, urinary affections, and syphilis; also externally as an application to wounds and abscesses. According to some, it is the *hog-g.* of Jamaica. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *Hog-g.*—**Dragon g.** 1. The g.-resin of *Pterocarpus draco.* 2. See TRAGACANTH. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**East India g.** Ger., *ostindisches Gummi.* 1. The g. of *Feronia elephantum* (*q. v.*). It contains much bassorin, and occurs in commerce mixed with g. arabic. 2. A variety of g. arabic imported from the East Indies, but produced in Africa. [B, 18, 49, 172 (*a*, 24), 270.]—**Elastic g.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Elephantine g.** See *East India g.* (1st def.).—**Embavi g.** Ger., *Embavigummi.* An inferior variety of g. arabic. [B, 270.]—**Eucalyptus g.** See *Australian* KINO and EUCALYPTUS *g.*—**Feronia g.** Ger., *Feroniagummi.* See *East India g.* (1st def.).—**Floated g.** In Australia, the *Eucalyptus decipiens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Flooded g.** 1. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *Eucalyptus rudis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See *Australian* KINO.—**Flooted g.** See *Floated g.*—**Galam g.** Fr., *gomme de Galame* (ou *de haut-du-fleuve*). Ger., *Galamgummi.* A variety of Senegal g. obtained from Galam and other towns on the upper part of the Senegal River. [B. 5 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *Senegal g.*—**Gedda g.** Ar., *sarmagh hejazi.* Fr., *gomme de Gedda*, *gomme Gedda* (ou *Djeddah*, ou *Giddah*, ou *Jedda*, ou *rouge*). Ger., *Geddahgummi*, *Geddagummi*, *Giddagummi.* An inferior variety of g. arabic brought from Jidda, Arabia, but originally from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. It is of sweetish taste, and occurs in yellowish or brownish fragments, often mixed with impurities. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24), 81 (*a*, 17).]—**Gezireh g.** See *Jezireh g.*—**Gonakié g.** A red variety of Galam g. derived from *Acacia Adansonii*, too bitter for medicinal use. [B. 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Grass-tree g.** See *Acaroid* RESIN.—**Gray g.** The *Eucalyptus stuartiana*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, and *Eucalyptus resinifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Green g.** The *Eucalyptus stellulata.* [B, 19.]—**G. acacia.** See *G. arabic.*—**G. acajou.** See CASHEW *g.*—**G. acaroides, G. acroides.** See *Acaroid* RESIN.—**G. adragant.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. alk.** See ALK.—**G. ammoniac.** See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).—**G. angico.** Fr., *gomme angico.* A g. produced by the *Acacia angico*; used in Brazil instead of Senegal g. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**G. anime.** See ANIME.—**G. arabic.** Lat., *acacia* [U. S. Ph.], *acaciæ* (seu *mimosæ* [Gr. Ph.]) *gummi* [Br. Ph.], *gummi arabicum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (seu *acanthinum*, seu *babylonicum*). Fr., *gomme arabique* (*vraie* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *arabisches Gummi*, *Acaziengummi*, *Frisirgummi*, *Dintengummi*, *Tintengummi.* It., *gomma arabica.* Sp., *goma arábiga.* The concrete juice of *Acacia verek*, and other species of *Acacia*; usually limited to that variety imported from Arabia or neighboring portions of Africa (true *g. arabic*). This occurs in rounded tears or angular fragments, fissured in places, and transparent in thin layers. The finest varieties (*Turkey g.*) are clear and white or colorless, the inferior kinds being yellowish or brown. It is completely soluble in water, forming a thick, clear, acid mucilage, and is insoluble in alcohol. Chemically it consists largely of arabin (which is a calcium salt of arabic [gummic] acid). It is used medicinally as a demulcent and vehicle. [B.]—**G. Benjamin.** See BENZOIN.—**G. dragon.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G. elastic.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**G. gedda.** See *Gedda g.*—**G. gettania.** See GUTTA-PERCHA.—**G. guaiac.** See GUAIAC *resin.*—**G.-hogg.** A variety of Bassora g. used in the marbling of paper. Not to be confounded with *hog-g.* (*q. v.*). [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Kuteera, G. Kutera.** Fr., *gomme de Bassora vraie.* Ger., *Gummi-Kuteera* (oder *Kutera*, oder *Kutira*), *Kutiragummi.* The g. of *Sterculia urens* (according to others, of *Cochlospermum gossypium* and *Acacia leucophlœa*); used to adulterate g. arabic and Senegal g. It contains 44 per cent. of bassorin, and about 30 per cent. of g. soluble in water, and resembles tragacanth. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); 270.]—**G. lac.** See LAC.—**G. lignirodium.** See GOMME *lignirode.*—**G. mixture.** See MISTURA *gummosa.*—**G. Mogador.** See *Barbary g.*—**G. maguey.** See *Chagual g.*—**G. of the eye.** Mucus secreted by the Meibomian glands and mixed with particles of dust, drying on the eyelids. [*a*, 34.]—**G. opocalpasum.** G. arabic derived, according to some, from *Acacia gummifera.* According to others, it is the same as *Sassa g.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**G. paste.** See PASTA *gummosa* and *Pasta d'*ALTEA.—**G.-plant.** See the major list.—**G. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *compositum* and *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**G. powder.** See PULVIS *gummosus.*—**G.-resin.** Lat., *gummi-resina.* Fr., *gomme-résine.* Ger., *Gummiharz.* It., *gomma-resina.* Sp., *goma-resina.* A solid vegetable principle consisting of a mixture of a g. and a resin (often united with a volatile oil), contained in the milky juice of plants. The g.-resins are originally either white or yellow, but, as they occur in commerce, are of different colors, and more or less transparent. They are partially soluble in water and in alcohol, the gummy constituent dissolving in the former, the resinous in the latter. They are medicinally important, comprising various anti-spasmodics, cathartics, etc., such as galbanum, ammoniac, asafœtida, myrrh, gamboge, olibanum, etc. [B, 270; *a*, 24.]—**G. Sandarach.** See SANDARACH.—**G. sassa.** See *Sassa g.*—**G. savakin.** See *Suakin g.*—**G. Senegal.** See *Senegal g.*—**G.-shrub.** At St. Helena, the *Aster glutinosus* (*Commidendron rugosum*). [B, 19.]—**G. succory.** The juice of *Chondrilla juncea.* [B, 19.]—**G.-top.** The *Eucalyptus sieberiana* (seu *virgata*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**G. thus.** See GALIPOT.—**G. Tor.** See *Turic g.*—**G. tragacanth.** See TRAGACANTH.—**G.-tree.** See the major list.—**G. tuno.** See *Tuno g.*—**G. turic.** See *Turic g.*—**G.-water.** A solution of a g. (as of g. arabic) in water. [L, 56.]—**G.-wood.** The wood of the g.-tree (*Eucalyptus*). [B, 19.]—**Hog-g.** A Jamaica g.; according to Macfadyen, the g. of *Moronobea coccinea*, employed in Jamaica, mixed with lard, wax, and rosin, for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch. It derives its name from the fact of hogs rubbing their wounds against the tree, so as to cover them with the g. According to others, g. so called is the resin of *Rhus metopium* (see *Doctor's g.*), or is the product of *Clusia flava* or of *Hedwigia balsamifera*, or is identical with *g. Kuteera.* [B. 5, 19 (*a*, 24).] See also *G.-hogg.*—**India g.** A commercial name for a variety of g. arabic exported from India. Different samples of this g. vary in quality, and it is frequently adulterated. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Indigenous g.** Lat., *gummi nostras.* Ger., *einheimisches Gummi.* See *Gummi* CERASORUM (under CERASUS).—**Jezireh g.** Ger., *Gezirehgummi.* A variety of g. arabic closely resembling the pure Kordofan g., imported from Jezireh, near the mouth of the Atbara River in Nubia. [B, 270.]—**Jidda g., Jiddah g.** See *Gedda g.*—**Karoo-vailum g.** G. arabic derived from *Acacia arabica.* [B, 19.]—**Kauri g.** See *Australian* DAMMAR.—**Kordofan g.** Ger., *Kordofangummi*, *kordofanisches Gummi.* The best sort of g. arabic, collected west of the White Nile in Kordofan, Africa, and imported by way of Cairo and Trieste. At present extremely rare and very dear. [B, 81 (*a*, 17), 270.]—**Kutera g.** See *G. Kuteera.*—**Kuteera g.-plant.** See under *G. Kuteera.*—**Kutika g.** See *G. Kuteera.*—**Leaf g.** Flake tragacanth. [B, 81.]—**Lecca g.** Fr., *gomme Lecca.* See OLIVE-*tree g.*—**Lignirodium g.** See GOMME *lignirode.*—**Lucca g.** See OLIVE-*tree g.*—**Maguey g.** See *Chagual g.*—**Mesquite g.** The product of *Prosopis juliflora* (seu *glandulosa*), found in New Mexico, Texas, and other neighboring regions. It occurs in roundish, amber-colored pieces of varying size, and resembles in its solubility g. arabic, containing very little bassorin. It is not precipitated by solutions of lead acetate, ferric salts, or borax. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Mineral g.** Ger., *Mineralgummi.* A solution of aluminium phosphate in sulphuric or phosphoric acid; used as a substitute for g. arabic. [B. 270.]—**Mogador g., Morocco g.** See *Barbary g.*—**Mucilage of g.** (arabic). See *Mucilago* ACACIÆ.—**New Holland g.** See *Australian g.*—**Orenburg g.** Lat., *gummi orenburgense.* Fr., *gomme d'Orembourg.* Ger., *Orenburggummi*, *Gummi von Orenburg.* A reddish g., resembling g. arabic and completely soluble in water, that exudes from the green stems of *Larix europæa* when they are burned. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); B, 180.]—**Peruvian g.** A commercial name for a powder said

to be the powdered root of an unknown plant found in Peru. The paste made of it is free from starch and sugar, possesses six times the thickening property of Senegal g., but less adhesiveness, and consists mostly of bassorin. It is used for thickening and fixing colors upon cotton goods and wall-papers. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (*a*, 14).]—**Pinnary g.** The resin of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [B.]—**Pure g.** 1. See Arabin. 2. Caoutchouc.—**Rank red g.** See Strophulus *confertus*.—**Red g.** Lat., *gummi rubrum* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). Fr., *gomme rouge*. Ger., *rothes Gummi* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). 1. A variety of Australian kino, derived probably from *Eucalyptus corymbosa*. [*a*, 35.] See Eucalyptus *g.* and *Australian* kino. 2. See *Gedda g.* 3. See *Yellow g.* (2d def.). 4. An obsolete term for various transitory eruptions in teething children. [G.] Cf. Strophulus.—**Red g. of Australia.** See *Red g.* (1st def.).—**Salabreda g.** See *Brittle g.*—**Sassa g.** Lat., *gummi pseudo-adragante* (seu *pseudo-tragacanthæ*). Fr., *gomme du Sassa*. An exudation resembling a g. in appearance, but insoluble in water, in which it swells up without forming a mucilage; obtained from some undetermined African tree, probably the *sassa* of Bruce (according to some, but probably erroneously, from the *Inga sassa*). According to some authors, it is identical with *g. opocalpasum*. [B, 5 (*a*, 24), 19, 173.]—**Savakim g.** See *Suakim g.*—**Senegal g.** Lat., *gummi senegalense* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *e Senegambia* [Swiss Ph.], seu *Seneca*, seu *Seneka*, seu *Senegal*). Fr., *gomme du Sénégal* [Fr. Cod.]. A generic name for the different g's resembling true g. arabic, derived from *Acacia verek* and *Acacia Adansonii*, and exported from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish-red fragments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arabic. Several varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See Gomme *du haut du fleuve*, Gomme *du bas du fleuve*, and *Galam g.*—**Sennaar g., Sennari g.** Ger., *Sennaargummi*. An excellent variety of g. arabic obtained in pale-yellow, round pieces from places between Sennaar and the Red Sea. [B, 270.]—**Seraphic g.** Fr., *gomme séraphique*. See Segapenum.—**Somali g.** A variety of Arabian g. arabic obtained from the Somali coast. [B, 270.]—**Soudan g.** Fr., *gomme du Soudan*. A variety of g. arabic; according to Duchesne, Barbary g. [B, 19, 173.]—**Sour g.** The *Nyssa multiflora*. [B, 75.]—**Spongy g.** A dilatation of the capillary vessels of the g's with interstitial infiltration and thickening, occurring in scurvy and analogous conditions. [*a*, 34.]—**Spotted g.** The g. of *Eucalyptus maculata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**Spruce g.** See under Spruce.—**Suakim g., Suakin g.** Ger., *Suakim-Gummi*, *Talkgummi*. A variety of g. arabic exported from Alexandria and derived from *Acacia stenocarpa* and *Acacia Seyal*; occurring in brittle, semi-globular, opaque tears, much fissured, and more or less pulverulent; insoluble in water, readily soluble on the addition of a little caustic potash. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]—**Sweet g.** The resin of *Liquidambar styraciflua*. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Talba g., Talca g., Talea g., Talha g., Talka g.** See *Suakim g.*—**Tuno g.** See Balata (2d def.).—**Turic g.** Lat., *gummi turicum*. Fr., *gomme turique*. Ger., *Tor-* (oder *turisches*) *Gummi*. A commercial name for a variety of Turkey g. arabic formerly supposed to be derived from Tor, on the Red Sea. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Turkey g.** Fr., *gomme de Turquie*. Arabian g. arabic imported by way of Turkey or other Mediterranean countries. [B. 5.] See *G. arabic.*—**Velam pisnie g.** See *East Indian g.* (1st def.).—**Wadalee g.** See Catechu (1st def.).]—**Wattle g.** See *Australian g.* (1st def.).—**White g.** 1. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*. [B, 19.] 2. See Strophulus *albidus*.—**Wood g.** A variety of g. found in woody fibre; feebly soluble in boiling water, readily soluble in a solution of caustic soda. [B, 3.]—**Yellow g.** 1. Icterus neonatorum. [G.] 2. The oleo-resin of *Copaifera guibourtiana*. 3. The *Nyssa villosa*. [A; B, 19.] 4. See *Acaroid* resin.

GUMA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^2(gu)′ma^3. An old name for mercury. [A, 325.]—**G. Paradisi.** An old name for orpiment. [A, 325.]

GUMALA, n. In Tahiti, the *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GUMBO, n. In the West Indies, the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

GUMMA (Lat.), n. n. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)′ma^3. Gen., *gum′matos* (*-atis*). Fr., *gomme*. Ger., *Gummigeschwulst*. See Syphiloma.—**G. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *gomme de la conjunctive*. Ger., *Gummigeschwulst der Bindehaut*. A gummy nodule developed in the conjunctiva of syphilitic patients. It may exist for a long while without exciting any special irritation. [F.]—**G. gallicum.** See Syphiloma.—**G. iridis.** Fr., *gomme de l'iris*. Ger., *Gummi-Knoten der Regenbogenhaut*. See Iritis *gummosa*.—**Scrofulo-tuberculous g., Scrofulous g.** Circumscribed swellings of scrofulous origin that resemble syphilitic g. [*a*, 34.]—**G. syphiliticum.** See Syphiloma.—**Syphilitic g.** See Syphiloma.

GUMMATE, n. Gu^{3}m′at. Fr., *gommate*. A salt of gummic acid. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

GUMMATOUS, adj. Gu^{3}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *gummatus*. Fr., *gommateux*, *gommeux*. Ger., *gummatös*. Of the nature of a syphiloma.

GUMMATUS (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)-mat(ma^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See Gummatous. 2. Combined or made with gum. [B.]

GUMMI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)′mi(me). Gum, especially gum arabic, and, in German writings, also caoutchouc. [B.]—**Afrikanisches G.** (Ger.). African gum. [B.]—**Akazieng'** (Ger.). Gum arabic. [B, 270.]—**Ammoniakg'** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Ammonisches G.** (Ger.). See Ammoniacum (1st def.).—**Arabisches G.** (Ger.). See Gum *arabic*.—**Armenisches G.** (Ger.). See Ammoniacum (1st def.).—**Australisches G.** (Ger.). See *Australian* gum.—**Barbarisches G.** (Ger.). See *Barbary* gum.—**Berberisches G.** (Ger.). See *Barbary* gum.—**Calcutta-G.** (Ger.). An inferior brownish gum insoluble or soluble with difficulty in water. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Cap-G.** (Ger.). See *Cape* gum.—**Ceilanisches G.** (Ger.), **Ceylonesisches G.** (Ger.). See *Ceylon* gamboge.—**Decoctum g. compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A mixture of a solution of 96 parts of gum arabic in 775 of hot water with 129 parts of syrup of althæa. [B, 95.]—**Dinteng'** (Ger.). See Gum *arabic*.—**Einheimisches G.** (Ger.). See *G.* cerasorum (under Cerasus).—**Elastisches G.** (Ger.). See Caoutchouc.—**Franzosenholzg'** (Ger.). See Guaiac *resin*.—**Frisirg'** (Ger.). Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Galamg'** (Ger.). See Bambuc and *Galam* gum.—**Gelbes G.** (Ger.). See *Acaroid* resin.—**Gezirehg'** (Ger.). See *Jezireh* gum.—**Giddag'** (Ger.). See *Gedda* gum.—**G. acanthinum.** Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. acaroides.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**G. ad podagram.** See Gamboge.—**G. adstringens Fothergilli** (seu **gambiense**). Kino. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. africanum.** See *African* gum.—**G. ammoniacum.** See the major list.—**G. arabicum.** See the major list.—**G'artig** (Ger.). See Gummous.—**G. asphaltum.** Bitumen. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. australe.** See *Australian* gum.—**G. babylonicum.** Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. barbaricum.** See *Barbary* gum.—**G. Bassora.** See *Bassora* gum.—**G'baum** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G'becken** (Ger.). Pelvic osteomalacia. [A, 521.]—**G. belzoinum, G. benzoes.** See Benzoin.—**G'bildung.** The formation of a syphiloma. [A, 521.]—**G'bringend** (Ger.). See Gummiferous.—**G. citrinum.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**G. copal, G. copalinum.** See Copal.—**G. couthuc.** Caoutchouc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Gambia.** Kino. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Goa.** Gamboge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. de Zemu.** Gamboge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. draconis.** See Dragon's-blood.—**G. dragant.** See Tragacanth.—**G'drain** (Ger.). A rubber drainage-tube. [B.]—**G. du Pérou** (Fr.). In pharmaceutical tariffs of the 17th and 18th centuries, gamboge. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**G'elasticum.** See Caoutchouc.—**G. electum.** See G. arabicum *electum*.—**G. e Senegambia** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Senegal* gum.—**G'finger.** A rubber finger-stall. [A, 521.]—**G. flavum.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**G'fluss** (Ger.). See Gummosis.—**G. funerum.** Bitumen. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'g** (Ger.). See Gummous.—**G. Galda.** Fr., *gomme de Galda*. A gum-resin resembling elemi, derived from some undetermined tree. It has been used as an expectorant. [B, 180.]—**G. gamandræ.** See Gamboge.—**G. gambæ.** Kino. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Gambeer.** See Catechu (2d def.).—**G. gambiense.** Kino. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'gang** (Ger.). See *Gum* passage.—**G. Gedda.** See *Gedda* gum.—**G'geschwulst** (Ger.). See Syphiloma.—**G'geschwulst der Bindehaut** (Ger.). See Gumma *conjunctivæ*.—**G. gettania.** See Gutta-percha.—**G'gewächs.** See Syphiloma.—**G. Goa, G. gotta.** See Gamboge.—**G'gut** (Ger.), **G'gutt** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G. gutta, G. guttæ.** See Gamboge and *G.* guttæ.—**G. gutta (siamicum) verum.** The best variety of gamboge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. gutti.** Gamboge. [B, 180.]—**G'harz** (Ger.). See Gum-*resin*.—**G. Judæorum.** Bitumen. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'knote** (Ger.). See Syphiloma.—**G'kreideverband** (Ger.). See *Gum-arabic-and-whiting* bandage.—**G. Kuteera, G. Kutera, G. Kutira.** See Gum *Kuteera*.—**G'lacbaum** (Ger.). See Aleurites.—**G. laccæ, G'lack** (Ger.). See Lac.—**G'ladan** (Ger.), **G. ladanum.** See Ladanum.—**G. laudanum.** See Ladanum.—**G. lentisci.** See Mastic.—**G. ligni sancti.** See Guaiac *resin*.—**G. lycium.** See Catechu.—**G. mastiche, G. mastix.** See Mastic.—**G. metopium.** See Galbanum.—**G. mimosæ.** See Gum *arabic*.—**G'mixtur** (Ger.). See Mixtura *gummosa*.—**G. myrrhæ.** See Myrrh.—**G. nostras.** See *G.* cerasorum (under Cerasus).—**G. olampi.** Ger., *Olampiharz*. A resin resembling copal or anime, described by old writers. It is no longer an article of commerce. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. olibani, G. olibanum.** See Olibanum.—**G. opoponacis.** See Opopanax (2d def.).—**G. orenburgense.** See *Orenburg* gum.—**G. paludapii.** See Ivy *gum*.—**G. panacis.** See Opopanax (2d def.).—**G'paste** (Ger.). See Pasta *gummosa* and *Pasta d'*altea.—**G. peruvianum.** See *Peruvian* gum.—**G'pflaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum* plumbi *compositum*.—**G. plasticum.** See Gutta-percha.—**G. pseudo-adragante, G. pseudo-tragacanthæ.** See *Sassa* gum.—**G'pulver** (Ger.). See Pulvis *gummosus*.—**G.-resina.** See Gum-*resin*.—**G. rubrum.** See *Red* gum (1st, 2d, and 3d def's) and Kino.—**G. rubrum (astringens) gambiense.** See *African* kino.—**G. sanctum.** See Guaiac *resin*.—**G. sanguineum.** See Dragon's-blood.—**G. saracenicum.** Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'säure** (Ger.). See Arabin.—**G'schleim** (Ger.). See *Mucilago* acaciæ.—**G. Seneca, G. Senegal, G. senegalense** [Belg Ph.], **G. Seneka.** See *Senegal* gum.—**G. serapinum.** See Sagapenum.—**G. Serapionis.** Gum arabic. [B, 119.]—**G. Smyrnæ.** Myrrh. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. Sodomæ.** Bitumen. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'speck** (Ger.). An inferior sort of caoutchouc having a foul odor. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G'strauch** (Ger.). See Gum-plant.—**G'surrogat** (Ger.). Any article used as a substitute for gum arabic. [L, 57.]—**G'syrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus* acaciæ.—**G. tacamahaca.** See Tacamahac.—**G. thebaicum.** Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**G. torridense.** See *Bassora* gum.—**G'tragacant** (Ger.). **G. tragacanthæ.** See Tragacanth.—**G'tragend** (Ger.). See Gummiferous.—**G'träger** (Ger.). The *Guttiferæ*. [B, 49.]—**G. turicum.** See *Turic* gum.—**G. uralense, G. von Orenburg** (Ger.). See *Orenburg* gum.—**G'zucker** (Ger.). Caoutchuc sugar; sugar derived from caoutchuc (*e. g.*, dambose). [B.]—**Heisswasserg'blase** (Ger.). A rubber hot-water bag.—**Kinog'** (Ger.). See *African* Kino.—**Kirschg'** (Ger.). See *G.* cerasorum (under Cerasus).—**Kordofang'** (Ger.), **Kordofanisches G.** (Ger.). See *Kordofan* gum.—**Kreidepulver mit G.** (Ger.). See *Pulvis* cretæ *compositus*.—**Künstliches G.** (Ger.). See *Artificial* gum.—**Kuterag'** (Ger.). See Gum *Kuteera*.—**Lederg'** (Ger.). Caoutchouc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Marokkanishes G.** (Ger.). See *Barbary* gum.—**Massa cum g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Pasta *gummosa*.—**Mineralg'** (Ger.). See *Mineral* gum.—**Mucilago cum g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mucilago* acaciæ.—**Orenburger G.** (Ger.). See *Orenburg* gum.—**Ostindisches G.** (Ger.). See *East India* gum.—**Plastisches G.** (Ger.). See Gutta-percha.—**Ptisana cum g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de* gomme.—**Rothes G.** (Ger.). See *Red* gum (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**Salabreda-G.** (Ger.). See *Brittle* gum.—**Sene-**

galg' (Ger.). See *Senegal* GUM.—**Suakim-G.** (Ger.). See *Suakim* GUM.—**Südafrikanishes G.** (Ger.). See *Cape* GUM.—**Syrupus cum g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ACACIÆ.—**Tabellæ cum g.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de* GOMME.—**Talkg'** (Ger.). See *Suakim* GUM.—**Thierisches G.** (Ger.). See *Animal* GUM.—**Tinteng'** (Ger.). See GUM *arabic*.—**Tor-G.** (Ger.). See *Turic* GUM.—**Traganthg'** (Ger.). See TRAGACANTH.—**Trochisci g.** See *Tablettes de* GOMME.—**Turisches G.** (Ger.). See *Turic* GUM.—**Wattleg'** (Ger.). See *Australian* GUM (1st def.).

GUMMI AMMONIACUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)''mi(me)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n(mon)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMMONIACUM.—**Emplastrum g. ammoniaci.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**Essentia g. ammoniaci.** See *Teinture de* GOMME AMMONIAQUE and *Tinctura g.* AMMONIACI.—**G. a. amygdaloides, G. a. electum.** See AMMONIACUM *in lacrimis*.—**G. a. expurgatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See AMMONIACUM *depuratum*.—**G. a. in granis, G. a. in lacrimis.** See AMMONIACUM *in lacrimis*.—**G. a. in panibus.** See *Lump* AMMONIACUM.—**Pulvis g. ammoniaci** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* GOMME AMMONIAQUE.—**Sapo g. ammoniaci.** See under AMMONIACUM.—**Spiritus g. ammoniaci, Tinctura g. ammoniaci.** See under AMMONIACUM.

GUMMI ARABICUM (Lat.), n. n. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)''mi(me)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of most of the European Ph's, see GUM *arabic*.—**G. a. albissimum, G. a. electissimum.** The finest and whitest sort of gum arabic. [B, 270.]—**G. a. electum.** Ger., *ausgesuchtes arabisches Gummi.* Selected and sifted gum arabic. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**G. a. verum.** Fr., *gomme arabique* (*vraie* [Fr. Cod.]). A variety of gum arabic occurring in small, irregular, very little fragments, of a whitish, yellowish, or reddish-yellow color, without odor, and of a sweetish, insipid taste. The larger fragments, when broken, display innumerable fissures pervading their substance, and impairing their transparency. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Massa de g. arabico.** See PASTA *gummosa*.—**Mucilago g. arabici** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Mucilago* ACACIÆ.—**Pasta de g. arabico.** See PASTA *gummosa*.—**Syrupus g. arabici** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* ACACIÆ.—**Tisana g. arabici.** See *Tisane de* GOMME.—**Trochisci g. arabici.** See *Tablettes de* GOMME.

GUMMIBAUM (Ger.), n. Gum'me-ba^3-u^{4}m. See EUCALYPTUS (1st def.).—**Blauer G.** The *Eucalyptus globulus.* [B.]

GUMMIC ACID, n. Gu^{3}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gommique.* Ger., *Gummisäure.* See ARABIN.

GUMMIDE, n. Gu^{3}m'i^{2}d. Of Hlasiwetz, the name of such compounds as yield glucose on treatment with acids or alkalies, including perhaps tannic acid and caffeic acid. [A, 1.]

GUMMIFEROUS, adj. Gu^{3}m-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *gummiferus* (from *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *gommifère.* Ger., *gummitragend.* Producing gum.

GUMMIGUT (Ger.), **GUMMIGUTT** (Ger.), n's. Gum-me-gut'. See GAMBOGE.—**Aechtes siamesisches G.** Cochin-China gamboge. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Amerikanisches G.** See *American* GAMBOGE.—**Ceylonesisches G.** Ceylon gamboge. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G'gelb.** See CAMBOGIC ACID.—**Klumpen-G., Kuchen-G.** See *Cake* GAMBOGE.—**Röhren-G.** See *Pipe* GAMBOGE.—**Unächtes G.** See *Ceylon* GAMBOGE.

GUMMI-RESINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)''mi(me)-rez-(ras)-i^{2}n(en)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing gum-resin or gum and resin. [B.] See EMPLASTRUM *gummi-resinosum*.

GUMMIS (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)'mi^{2}s. Gen., *gum'meos* (*-is*). See GUMMI.

GUMMISTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Gum'me-stra^3-u^{4}ch. See GUM-PLANT.—**Madagaskarischer G.** See BALSAMODENDRON *agallocha*.

GUMMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)-mos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *gummi*, gum. Fr., *gommose* Ger., *Gummifluss.* A disease of fruit-trees in which the bark splits open and gummy exudations form in the clefts. It has been found to be contagious, and is thought by some to be propagated by a species of *Bacterium.* [B.]

GUMMOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)-mo^{2}s'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-itat'is.* See SYPHILOMA.

GUMMOSO-RESINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)-mo''so-(so^3)-re^{2}z(ras)-i(e)-no'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gum-resinous. [B, 97.]

GUMMOUS, adj. Gu^{3}m'u^{3}s. Lat., *gummosus.* Fr., *gommeux.* Ger., *gummiartig.* 1. Containing, abounding in, or of the nature of gum. [α, 24.] 2. See GUMMY (1st def.).

GUMMY, adj. Gu^{3}m'i^2. Lat., *gummatus* (1st def.), *gummeus* (2d def.). Fr., *gommeux.* Ger., *gummatös* (1st def.), *gummiartig* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a syphiloma. [G.] 2. See GUMMOUS (1st def.).

GUM-PLANT, n. Gu^{3}m'pla^{3}nt. Ger., *Gummistrauch.* Any plant producing gum. [B.]—**Acaroid g.-p.** The *Xanthorrhœa arborea* and *Xanthorrhœa hastilis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).—**Alk g.-p.** The *Pistacia terebinthus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American g.-p.** The *Vismia guianensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ammonian g.-p.** The *Peucedanum ammoniacum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Angico g.-p.** The *Piptadenia rigida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Arabic g.-p.** The *Acacia arabica, Acacia verek*, and other species of *Acacia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Barbary g.-p.** The *Acacia gummifera.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Brazilian copal g.-p.** The *Hymenæa martiana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Butea g.-p.** The *Butea frondosa* and *Butea superba.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Californian g.-p.** The genus *Grindelia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cape g.-p.** The *Acacia horrida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Caranna g.-p.** The *Icica carana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cashew g.-p.** See SEMECARPUS *anacardium*.—**Cedar g.-p. of the Cape.** The *Widdringtonia juniperoides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cistus g.-p.** The *Cistus ladaniferus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Conina g.-p.** The *Icica heptaphylla.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Copal g.-p.** The *Trachylobium homemannianum, Trachylobium coubaril, Trachylobium verrucosum, Guibourtia copalifera*, and *Vateria indica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Doctor's g.-p.** The *Rhus metopium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dragon g.-p.** The *Pterocarpus draco.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Elemi g.-p.** The *Amyris Plumieri* and the *Icica abilo.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Euphorbium g.-p.** See EUPHORBIUM *resiniferum*.—**Guaiacum g.-p.** The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**G.-p. of California.** The genus *Grindelia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Gutta g.-p.** The *Vismia guianensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hog g.-plant.** The *Moronobea coccinea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ivy g.-p.** The *Hedera helix.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Juniper g.-p.** The *Callitris quadrivalvis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Kino g.-p.** The *Pterocarpus erinaceus* and *Pterocarpus marsupium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Kos g.-p.** The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Kuteera g.-p.** The *Acacia leucophlœa, Cochlospermum gossypium*, and *Sterculia urens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lac g.-p.** The *Aleurites laccifera, Butea frondosa*, and *Schleichera trijuga.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ladanum g.-p.** The *Cistus creticus, Cistus ladaniferus, Cistus villosus, Cistus salviæfolius*, and other species of *Cistus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ledon g.-p.** The *Cistus ledon.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Morocco g.-p.** The *Acacia gummifera.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Myrrh g.-p.** The *Balsamodendron myrrha.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Opocalpasum g.-p.** The *Acacia gummifera.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Orenburg g.-p.** The *Larix europæa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Red g.-p. of western Africa.** The *Guibourtia copallina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sandarach g.-p.** The *Callitris quadrivalvis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sarcocol g.-p.** The *Penæa sarcocolla.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sassa g.-p.** The *Inga sassa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Succory g.-p.** The *Chondrilla juncea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sweet g.-p.** The *Liquidambar styraciflua.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tragacanth g.-p.** The *Sterculia tragacantha.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wadalee g.-p.** The *Acacia catechu.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wattle g.-p.** The *Acacia mollissima.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow g.-p.** See *Acaroid g.-p.*—**Yellow g.-p. of western Africa.** The *Guibourtia copallina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GUM-TREE, n. Gu^{3}m'tre. The genera *Eucalyptus* and *Xanthorrhœa.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**American g.-t.** The *Bursera gummifera.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Apple-scented g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus stuartiana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Arabic g.-t.** The *Acacia arabica.* [B, 282 (α, 24).]—**Black g.-t.** The *Nyssa multiflora* (seu *silvatica*). [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Blue g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus globulus, Eucalyptus botryoides, Eucalyptus diversicolor, Eucalyptus hæmastoma, Eucalyptus megacarpa, Eucalyptus tereticornis*, and *Eucalyptus viminalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Brown g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus robusta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cape g.-t.** The *Acacia horrida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cotton g.-t.** The *Nyssa uniflora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dominica g.-t.** The *Dacryodes hexandra.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fever g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus globulus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Flooded g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus coriacea, Eucalyptus dicipiens, Eucalyptus rostrata*, and *Eucalyptus rudis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fluted g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus salubris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Giant g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus amygdalina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Grass g.-t.** The genus *Xanthorrhœa.* [B, 121, 185 (α, 24).]—**Gray g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *Eucalyptus saligna.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Green g.-t., Lead g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus stellulata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lemon-scented g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus maculata*, var. *citriodora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Manna g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus viminalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Olive-green g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus stellulata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Red g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus amygdalina, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus rostrata*, and other species of *Eucalyptus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**River g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus dealbata* and *Eucalyptus rostrata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rusty g.-t., Salmon-barked g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus salmonophloia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sour g.-t.** The *Nyssa multiflora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spotted g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus goniocalyx, Eucalyptus hæmastoma*, and *Eucalyptus maculata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sugar g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus corynocalyx.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Swamp g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus coriacea* and *Eucalyptus rudis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sweet g.-t.** The *Liquidambar styraciflua.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Turpentine g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus stuartiana longifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Water g.-t.** The *Tristania neriifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Weeping g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus coriacea* and *Eucalyptus viminalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian g.-t.** The *Sapium laurifolium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**White g.-t.** The *Eucalyptus albeus, Eucalyptus goniocalyx, Eucalyptus rostrata, Eucalyptus stuartiana*, and other species of *Eucalyptus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GUNALGES (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}n(gun)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'jez(gas). Gr., γονυαλγής (from γόνυ, the knee, and ἄλγος, pain). Affected with pain in the knee. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

GUN-COTTON, n. Gu^{3}n'ko^{2}t'n. See PYROXYLON.—**Ethereal solution of g.-c.** See COLLODIUM.—**Soluble g.-c.** See PYROXYLIN.

GUṄDALAYAKA (Guz.), n. The *Dorema ammoniacum.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GUNDALI, n. In India, the *Pœderia fœtida.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GUNDANA, n. In India, the *Allium porrum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GUNDEL (Ger.), n. Gund'e^{2}l. The genus *Thymus.* [B, 48, 131 (α, 14).]—**Garteng'.** The *Thymus vulgaris.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**G'kraut.** The herb of *Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris*, and *Thymus zygis.* [B, 48, 131 (α, 14).]—**Wilder G.** The *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]

GUNDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Gund-e(a)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *gundélie.* Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Vernonieæ.* The *Gundeliaceæ* of De Candolle are a division of the *Cinarocephalæ.* The *Gundelieæ* of Baillon are a subtribe of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Arctotideæ.* [B, 38, 48, 71, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. hacub, G. tournefortia.** A species with long and spiny leaves, growing in Syria; the root is used by the natives as a purgative and emetic. [B, 38, 48, 71 (α, 14).]

GUNDELREBE (Ger.), n. Gund'e^{2}l-rab-e^2. See GLECHOMA.—**Gemeine G., Grundg'.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GUNDERMANN (Ger.), n. Gund'e^{2}r-ma^{3}n. See NEPETA *glechoma.*

GUNDHA-BEILA (Hind.), **GUNDHABENA** (Hind.), n's. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUNDHABIROZA (Beng.), n. 1. The resin of *Pinus longifolia.* 2. Indian frankincense. [B, 46 (α, 14).]

GUNDHALEE (Hind.), n. The *Pœderia fœtida.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUNDLING (Ger.), n. Gund'li[2]n[2]. See GUNDEL.

GUNDO-BHADULEE (Beng.), n. The *Pœderia fœtida.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUNFAH, GUNGA, n's. See BHANG.

GUÑGACHI (Hind.), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GUNJA (Tamil.), **GUNJAH**, n's. See GÁNJÁ and BHANG.

GUNNA (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUNNERA (Lat.), n. f. Gun'ne[2]r-a[3]. From *Gunner*, a proper name. Fr., *gunnère.* A genus of the *Halorageæ.* The *Gunneraceæ* (Fr., *gunneracées*) are: Of Endlicher (1) the *Gunnereæ* a division allied to the *Urticaceæ*, and subsequently to the *Halorageæ*); of Meissner, an order of the *Julifloræ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. chilensis.** Fr., *gunnère du Chili.* A species found in Peru and Chili; the juice is drank as a refrigerant, and the root used as an astringent and hæmostatic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. macrocephala.** A species growing in Java, where the fruits are considered a stimulant. [B, 197 (α, 35).]—**G. perpensa.** A species found about the margins of rivers at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 309, 310 (α, 35).]—**G. scabra.** See *G. chilensis.*

GUNNY, n. Gu[3]n'i[2]. The coarse cloth made from the fibres of *Corchorus capsularis* and other species of East Indian fibrous plants. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**G.-bag-plant.** The *Corchorus capsularis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GUNPOWDER, n. Gu[3]n'pu[5]-u[4]d-u[5]r. Lat., *pulvis fulminans* (seu *pyrius*, seu *nitratus*). Fr., *poudre à canon* (ou *à tirer*, ou *de chasse*). Ger., *Schiesspulver.* A granulated explosive mixture of about 2 parts of charcoal, 3 of sulphur, and 15 of potassium nitrate; used as a domestic remedy for malarial poisoning, occasionally in medical practice as an antidyspeptic and disinfectant, and, externally, mixed with lemon-juice, for ringworm. [H. V. Knaggs, "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1888, p. 745.]

GÜNSEL (Ger.), n. Gu[6]nz'e[2]l. See AJUGA.—**Güldeng'.** The *Ajuga genevensis* and the *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 48, 131, 180 (α, 14).]—**Güldeng' kraut.** 1. See *Herba* BUGULÆ. 2. See *G.*—**G'kraut, Haariger G.** The *Ajuga genevensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kriechender G., Wieseng'.** See AJUGA *reptans.*

GUNSHOT, adj. Gu[3]n'sho[2]t. Lat., *sclopeticus.* Fr., *d'armes à feu, par coup de feu.* Ger., *Schuss-.* Produced by the discharge of a gun (said of injuries).

GUNTA-BHARINJIE, n. See GUNTI-PARINGHIA.

GUNTHERSBAD (Ger.), n. Gu[6]nt'e[2]rs-ba[3]d. A place in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, where there are a sulphurous and a sodium-chloride spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

GUNTI-PARINGHIA, n. The root of *Clerodendron serratum;* used by the natives of the East Indies in fever and catarrh. [B, 121, 172 (α, 24).]

GUNZA (Mah.), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GURANUSS (Ger.), n. Gu'ra[3]-nus. See under COLA-*nut.*

GURANYA-ALOO, n. In India, the *Dioscorea rebellia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GURCHA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUREN (Bomb.), **GURENA** (Bomb.), n's. The *Ammannia vesicatoria.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (α, 14); A, 479 (α, 21).]

GURESCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Gur'e[2]sh-ba[3]-u[4]m. The *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GURGEL (Ger.), n. Gurg'e[2]l. See PHARYNX.—**G'ei.** Gargling. [A, 521.]—**G'mittel.** See GARGLE and GARGARISM.—**G'nd.** Gurgling. [A, 521.]—**G'schnitt.** See BRONCHOTOMY.—**G'ton.** A gurgling sound. [A, 521.]—**G'ung.** See GARGLING.—**G'wasser.** See GARGLE and GARGARISM.

GURGES (Lat.), n. m. Gu[5]r(gur)'jez(ge[2]s). Gen., *gurg'itis.* From *gula*, the throat. The throat. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

GURGITELLO (It.), n. Gur-ji[2]-te[2]l'lo. See under ISCHIA.

GURGLE, GURGLING, n's. Gu[5]rg'l, gu[5]rg'l'i[2]n[2]. Fr., *gargouillement.* Ger., *Gegurgel, Gurgelung.* The dull sound or succession of sounds produced by the passage of large bubbles of gas through a liquid, as when the liquid is poured from a bottle; in auscultation, a like sound in the bronchial tubes, in the intestines, etc.—**Ileo-cæcal g.** Fr., *gargouillement iléo-cæcal.* A g. produced by the passage of gas through the ileo-cæcal valve.

GURGLING, adj. Gu[5]rg'l'i[2]n[2]. Fr., *faisant glouglou.* Ger., *gurgelnd.* Having the qualities of a gurgle (said of sounds).

GURGULIO (Lat.), n. m. Gu[5]r(gur)-gu[2](gu[4])'li[2]-o. Gen., *-on'is.* 1. The pharynx or the œsophagus. [A, 318, 322.] 2. See CURCULIO. 3. See UVULA. 4. See PENIS.

GURH (Hind.), n. Molasses. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

GURJUN, n. Gu[5]r'ju[3]n. See *G.* BALSAM.—**G.-tree.** The *Dipterocarpus lævis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

GURJUNIC ACID, n. Gu[6]r-ju[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide gurgunique.* A resinous acid obtained by treating gurjun balsam with alcohol in granular, colorless, opaque masses, fusible at 220° C.; if heated to 260° C., it distills and becomes uncrystallizable. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in ether and in concentrated alcohol. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

GURKE (Ger.), n. Gurk'e[2]. See CUCUMBER and CUCUMIS.—**Citrullen-G'.** See CUCUMIS *citrullus.*—**Eselg'.** See *Asses'* CUCUMBER.—**Garteng', Gemeine Garteng', Gemeine G.** See CUCUMIS *sativus.*—**G'nbaum.** The *Magnolia acuminata.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**G'nkeim, G'nkern, G'nkorn.** See *Semen* CUCUMERIS (under CUCUMIS).—**G'nkraut.** The *Borago officinalis* and the *Anethum graveolens.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**G'nsaft.** See *Succus* CUCUMERIS (under CUCUMIS).—**G'nsamen.** See *Semen* CUCUMERIS (under CUCUMIS).—**Meloneng'.** See CUCUMIS *melo.*—**Persische G.** The *Cucumis dudaim.* [L, 80.]—**Propheteng'.** See CUCUMIS *prophetarum.*—**Scharfeckige G.** The *Luffia acutangula.* [L, 80.]—**Schlangeng'.** The *Cucumis anguinus.* [L, 80.]—**Türkische G.** The *Cucumis chate.* [L, 80.]—**Wilde G.** The *Ecballium elaterium.* [L, 80.]

GURKFELD (Ger.), n. Gurk'fe[2]ld. A place in Carniola, Austria, where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

GURNIGEL (Ger.), **GURNIGHEL** (Ger.), n's. Gur'ni[2]g-e[2]l. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are springs containing calcium and magnesium sulphates and carbonates, hydrogen sulphide, and free carbonic acid; employed for bathing purposes. [L, 50, 49, 57, 87, 135 (α. 14); (α, 21).]

GURNKATTA (Sanscr.), n. Armenian bole. [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

GURSOONDER (Beng.), n. The *Acacia arabica.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GURT (Ger.), n. Gurt. See BELT.

GURTEL (Ger.), n. Gurt'e[2]l. The *Artemisa abrotanum.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]

GÜRTEL (Ger.), n. Gu[6]rt'e[2]l. 1. See BELT, CEINTURE, GIRDLE, TRUSS, and ZONE. 2. See ZOSTER.—**Beckeng'.** See *Pelvic* ARCH.—**Brustg'.** See *Pectoral* ARCH.—**Feuerg'.** See ZOSTER.—**Fontanelleng'.** A protective band for the fontanelle. [L, 80.]—**G'förmig.** Girdle-shaped.—**G'gefühl.** See *Girdle* SENSATION.—**G'geschwür.** A serpiginous ulcer.—**G'ig.** Zoned, zonate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**G'kraut.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**G'los.** Not zoned. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**G'schicht.** See the major list.—**G'schmerz.** See *Girdle* SENSATION.—**Halsbrenng'.** See AUCHENOZOSTER.—**Schulterg'.** See *Pectoral* ARCH.

GÜRTELSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Gu[6]rt'e[2]l-shi[2]ch[2]t. 1. Of Flemming (1882), a highly refractive zone appearing in a dividing nucleus at the plane of division. The substance forming the zone is stained deeply by hæmatoxylin, and seems to be continuous with the cell-body. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).] 2. See *Stratum zonale.*—**G. des Streifenhügels.** The cortical layer of the corpus striatum. [I, 3 (K).]—**G. des Thalamus.** See STRATUM *zonale of the optic thalamus.*

GURU-NUT, n. Gu'ru-nu[3]t. Fr., *noix de gourou.* Ger., *Gurunuss.* See under COLA *acuminata.*

GUSTAFSBERG, n. A place in the province of Bohus, Sweden; a sea-side resort with an establishment for warm sea-water and mud baths. [L, 30, 41, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

GUSTATION, n. Gu[3]st-a'shu[3]n. Lat., *gustatio* (from *gustare*, to taste). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Schmecken.* The act or the faculty of tasting.

GUSTATIVE, GUSTATORY, adj's. Gu[3]st'a[2]t-i[2]v, -o-ri[2]. Lat., *gustatorius, gustativus.* Fr., *gustatif.* Ger., *Schmeck-.* Pertaining to the sense of taste. [L, 41.]

GUSTAVIA (Lat.), n. f. Gust-a[3]v'i[2]-a[3]. From *Gustavus III*, King of Sweden. Of Linnæus, a genus of *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Lecythideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. angusta.** Fr., *pirigare à quatre pétales, bois puant.* A species found in Cayenne. The fruit is refrigerant and laxative, and the leaves are applied externally in hepatic and intestinal obstructions. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. fastuosa, G. hexapetala.** Fr., *pirigare à six petales.* A species found in Guiana and Brazil; used like *G. angusta.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. meizocarpa.** See *G. angusta.*—**G. speciosa.** The *chupa* of New Granada. The fruits, when eaten, are said to cause a temporary yellowness of the skin. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. tetrapetala.** See *G. angusta.*

GUSTAVSBERG (Ger.), n. Gust-a[3]fs'be[2]rg. See GUSTAFSBERG.

GUSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Gu[3]s(gus)'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Gen., *gust'us.* Gr., γεῦσις. See TASTE.—**G. deficiens.** See AGEUSIA.

GUT, n. Gu[3]t. A.-S., *cevidh.* See INTESTINE.—**Blind g.** See CÆCUM.—**Bum g.** See RECTUM.—**Foreg'.** See PROSOGASTER.—**Hinder g., Hind g.** Ger., *Hinterdarm.* Syn.: *epigaster.* That portion of the embryonic alimentary canal from which the colon, cæcum, vermiform appendix, rectum, and anus are developed. It corresponds closely to the cloacal portion of the mesenteron. [L, 222.]—**Midg'.** See MESOGASTER.—**Postanal g., Subcaudal g.** In embryology, the prolongation of the alimentary canal into the tail for a considerable distance posterior to the anus. It atrophies at an early stage in embryonic life and is more marked in the lower vertebrates than in the higher. [L, 294.]

GUTAGAMBA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gut-a[3]-ga[3]m'ba[3]. Gamboge. [B, 224 (α, 14).]

GUTARTIG (Ger.), adj. Gut'a[3]rt-i[2]g. Benign.—**G'keit.** Benignity.

GUTAVELA (Hind.), n. The *Smilax ovalifolia.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GUTBERATH (Ger.), n. Gut'be[2]-ra[3]t. The *Alisma plantago.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]

GUTBLATT (Ger.), n. Gut'bla[3]t. The genus *Agathophyllum.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**Gewürzhaftes G.** The *Agathophyllum aromaticum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GUTENBURG (Ger.), n. Gut'e^{2}n-burg. A place in the canton of Soleur, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

GUTER HEINRICH (Ger.), n. Gut'e^{2}r hin'ri^{2}ch^2. See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GUTTA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)'ta^3. 1. See DROP (1st def.). 2. See Ros. 3. A catarrhal flux. 4. See STILLICIDIUM. 5. An old name for apoplexy. 6. Podagra. 7. See GAMBOGE. 8. Of Baumhaur, pure g.-percha as it issues from the tree; a body, $C_{10}H_{16}$, by the oxidation of which the different bodies constituting g.-percha are produced. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Gummi guttæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See GAMBOGE.—**Gummi guttæ americanum.** See *American* GAMBOGE.—**Gummi guttæ ceilanicum.** Ceylon gamboge (*q. v.*); derived, according to Winkler, from *Garcinia zeylanica*, *Garcinia morella*, other species of *Garcinia*, and species of *Xanthochymus*; according to others, from the *Hebradendron cambogioides*. [B, 180.]—**Gummi guttæ siamicum verum.** See *Gummi guttæ verum*.—**Gummi guttæ spurium.** See *Gummi guttæ ceilanicum*.—**Gummi guttæ verum.** True (Siamese) gamboge. [B, 180.]—**Gummi guttæ zeylonicum.** See *Gummi guttæ ceilanicum*.—**Gummi-resina g.** See GAMBOGE.—**Guttæ acidæ tonicæ.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**Guttæ ad arthrodyniam.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici æthereus*.—**Guttæ ad blennorrhœam.** See *Emulsio balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Guttæ amaræ Baumé** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **secundum Baumé** [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *gouttes amères de Baumé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating for eight or ten days in a closed vessel, with occasional shakings, and afterward expressing and filtering, 500 parts of grated St. Ignatius bean, 5 parts of potassium carbonate, 1 part of soot, and 1,000 parts of dilute alcohol. The Belg. Ph. employs hard-coal soot. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Guttæ anglicanæ cephalicæ** [Würt. Ph., 1798, Ferr. Ph., 1818]. Fr., *gouttes anglaises céphaliques*. A preparation made by macerating together 32 parts of spiritus cornu cervi, 8 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of essential oil of lavender, and distilling. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**G. bambong.** A variety of g.-percha derived from Farther India, probably identical with that produced by *Ficus indica*. [B, 270.]—**G'baum** (Ger.), **G'bringende.** The *Garcinia cambogia*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**G. cadens.** A metallic tinkling heard in pneumothorax upon succussion; due to the splashing or dripping of fluid in the gas-distended pleural cavity. It may also be produced by the reverberation of bronchial râles or of the cardiac sounds. [A, 326 (α, 21); A, 364 (α, 17).]—**G. cadiva** (seu **caduca**). Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**G. camboo.** Bengal catechu. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. e stranguria.** Strangury. [α, 34.]—**Guttæ febrifugæ.** See MIXTURA *simplex Ludovici*.—**G. gamandræ, G. gamba.** From Hind., *gótáhgamba* (lit., juice of rhubarb, but applied also to gamboge). See GAMBOGE.—**G. gamber, G. gambir.** See CATECHU (2d def.).—**G. gamboida, G. garna, G. gemmu, G. gemou.** See GAMBOGE.—**G. gireck.** The dried milky sap of *Achras sapota*. It resembles g.-percha. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Guttæ gummi** [Gr. Ph.]. See GAMBOGE.—**Guttæ nervinæ.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea*.—**Guttæ nigræ Britannicæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum* OPII.—**G. opaca.** See CATARACT.—**Guttæ pectorales.** See *Bateman's* (*pectoral*) DROPS.—**G.-percha.** See the major list.—**G. rosacea.** See ROSACEA.—**G. rosacea febrilis.** See *G. rosea febrilis*.—**G. rosacea herpetica.** Rosacea (eczema?) accompanied with itching, vesiculation, and desquamation. [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea hydropotatorum** [Plenck]. A variety of rosacea observed in water-drinkers, or in which a cure was effected by the patient's drinking wine. [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea hypertrophica.** Syn.: *acne* (seu *rosacea*) *hypertrophica*. Rosacea attended with hyperplasia; rhinophyma. [G.]—**G. rosacea lactantium.** Of Plenck, certain red spots observed about the cheeks and lips of nursing infants, which "sometimes lead to crusta lactea." [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea œnopotatorum.** A variety due to wine-drinking; rosacea hypertrophica. [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea pernionalis.** Of Plenck, "a chronic redness of the nose, due to cold." [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea simplex.** See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**G. rosacea syphilitica.** A papular syphilide of the nose. [G, 11.]—**G. rosacea variolosa.** The red spots remaining on the cheeks after the eruption of smallpox has run its course. [G, 11.]—**G. rosea.** Rosacea and certain affections resembling it. [G, 17.]—**G. rosea febrilis.** A condition described by Sauvages as occurring in malignant fevers, in which the nose became purple or livid, swollen, and pustular, and was considered prognostic of death. [G, 17.]—**G. rosea herpetica.** Fr., *couperose dartreuse*. See *G. rosacea herpetica*.—**G. rosea insons.** See ROSACEA.—**G. rosea insons glabra.** See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**G. rosea insons varosa.** See ROSACEA *pustulosa*.—**G. rosea insons vasculosa.** Rosacea with marked angeiectasis. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea insons verrucosa.** See RHINOPHYMA.—**G. rosea leprosa.** Cutaneous leprosy of the face. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea leprosa condylomatosa.** Tuberculous leprosy of the face. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea leprosa glabra.** Leprous erythema of the face. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea leprosa varosa.** Pustular efflorescences of the face due to leprosy. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea leprosa vasculosa.** Cutaneous leprosy of the face associated with dilated veins. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea lichenosa.** Rosacea of the forehead. [G, 33.]—**G. rosea simplex.** See ROSACEA.—**G. rosea syphilitica.** See CORONA *Veneris*.—**G. rubra.** See ROSACEA.—**G. serena.** Fr., *goutte serène* (ou *sereine*). An old term for amaurosis; the "drop serene" of Milton. [B; F.]—**G. shea.** A hydrocarbon contained in the milky sap of *Butyrospermum Parkii*, which has all the appearance and all the properties of *g.-percha*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).] See *Shea* BUTTER.—**G. sundek.** A variety of g.-percha furnished by *Payena Leerii*. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," 1885, No. 8, p. 17 (B).]—**G. taban.** An inferior white variety of g.-percha; furnished perhaps by *Dichopsis macrophylla*. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," 1885, No. 8, p. 17 (B).]—**G.-trap.** The glutinous inspissated juice of *Artocarpus incisa*. [L, 56.]—**G.-tree.** See the major list.—**G. tuban.** See *G. taban*.—**Pilulæ guttæ aloeticæ** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* CAMBOGIÆ *compositæ*.

GUTTÆFERA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-te^{2}f'(ta^3'e^{2}f)-e^{2}r-a^3. From Mal., *gutah*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear. A genus of the *Guttæferæ* (Fr., *guttæferées*; Ger., *Guttæfereen*), which are a family of the *Capanantheæ*. [B, 104, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. vera.** An old name for the *Garcinia morella*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GUTTAL, adj. Gu^{3}t'a^{2}l. Lat., *guttalis*. 1. Of or belonging to the *Guttales* or g. alliance (*nixus guttalis*) of Lindley, an alliance of the *Calycosæ*, comprising the *Guttiferæ*, *Rhizobolæ*, *Marcgraviaceæ*, and *Hypericineæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).] 2. See *Arytænoid*.

GUTTAPERCHA, n. See GUTTA-PERCHA.—**Gebleichte G.** (Ger.), **G. alba** (Lat.), **Reine G.** (Ger.), **Weisse G.** (Ger.). See GUTTA PERCHA *alba*.

GUTTA PERCHA (Lat.), n. f. See GUTTA-PERCHA.—**G. p. alba** [Swed. Ph.], **G. p. depurata** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. White g.-p., g.-p. purified by being softened in hot water, cut into pieces, then dissolved in chloroform, carbon disulphide, or benzene, and then separated from the insoluble constituents. [B, 95.] Cf. *Liquor* G.-PERCHÆ.—**Liquor g. p.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* G.-PERCHÆ.

GUTTA-PERCHA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t-ta^3-pu^{5}r-(pe^{2}r)'cha^3. From Mal., *gutah*, *gatta*, gum, and *pertja*, the tree furnishing g.-p. Fr., *g.-p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Guttapercha*. It., *guttaperca*. Sp., *guta-percha*, *goma getania* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *Gutta percha* [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *percha lamellata*. The concrete juice of the *Sapotaceæ*, especially that of *Isonandra gutta*. It is of a dull whitish color and feeble odor, tasteless, hard, and very tenacious, softening by heat, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in weak acids, soluble in oil of turpentine, in carbon disulphide, in chloroform, in benzene, and in benzin. It is employed in surgery for splints, catheters, etc., in solution, to finish a protective covering or abrasions of the skin; and in dentistry for plugging cavities in the teeth, etc. Chemically, it consists of a hydrocarbon (see GUTTA (8th def.), alban, fluavil, a volatile oil, coloring matter, and fat. [B, 5, 77 (α, 24); B, 95, 270.]—**G.-p. depurata.** See G. P. *depurata*.—**G.-p. paper, G.-p. tissue.** Ger., *Guttaperchapapier*. G.-p. rolled into thin, translucent, very flexible sheets; used as a protective against evaporation, and a water-proof covering in surgical dressings. [B.]—**G.-p. tree.** See the major list.—**Liquor guttaperchæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor gutta percha* [Br. Ph.], *traumaticinum* [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A solution of g.-p. in chloroform (commercial chloroform [U. S. Ph.]), 100 parts of the solution containing 9 [U. S. Ph.], or 8 parts [Br. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. order the solution to be shaken with white lead and then poured off. [B, 95.]—**Mastic à la g.-p.** (Fr.). Syn.: *corne artificielle*. A molten mixture of 2 parts of g.-p. and 1 part of ammoniacum; used for closing up cracks in horses' hoofs, etc. [B, 92.]—**Pure white g.-p.** See GUTTA PERCHA *depurata*.—**Solution of g.-p.** See *Liquor gutta-perchæ*.—**White g.-p.** See GUTTA PERCHA *depurata*.

GUTTA-PERCHA TREE, n. 1. Any tree furnishing gutta-percha. 2. (Especially) the *Dichopsis* (*Isonandra*) *gutta*. [B.]—**East Indian g.-p. t.** See *G.-p. t.* (2d def.).—**G.-p. t. of Guiana.** See BALATA (1st def.).

GUTTATE, adj. Gu^{3}t'at. Lat., *guttatus* (from *gutta*, a drop). Fr., *maculé*. Ger., *getropft*, *tropffleckig*. Having rounded, drop-shaped spots. [L, 341 (α, 27).]

GUTTATIM (Lat.), adv. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-ta(ta^3)'ti^{2}m. From *gutta*, a drop. By drops. [B.]

GUTTA-TREE, n. Gu^{3}t'a^3-tre. See GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (1st def.).—**Indian g.-t.** The *Isonandra acuminata*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

GUTTATUS (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See GUTTATE.

GUTTERED, adj. Gu^{3}t'u^{5}rd. Fr., *en gouttière*. Hollowed in the form of a gutter (said of splints).

GUTTI [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)'ti-(te). See GAMBOGE.—**Gummi-resina g.** [Russ. Ph.]. See *G.*—**G'baum** (Ger.). See the major list.—**G'pflanzen** (Ger.). The *Guttiferæ*. [L, 80.]—**Pilulæ g. compositæ.** See *Pilulæ* CAMBOGIÆ *compositæ*.—**Röhreng'** (Ger.). See *Pipe* GAMBOGE.—**Scholleng'** (Ger.). See *Cake* GAMBOGE.

GUTTIBAUM (Ger.), n. Gut'te-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Garcinia cambogia*. [L, 80.]—**Cayennischer G.** The *Vismia cayennensis*. [L, 80.]—**Kleinblumiger G.** The *Vismia micrantha*. [L, 80.]—**Lacktragender G.** The *Vismia laccifera*. [L, 80.]—**Unächter G.** The *Vismia sessilifolia*. [L, 80.]

GUTTIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-ti^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). From *gutta* (7th def.), and *ferre*, to bear. Of Jussieu, a natural order of plants, including *Clusia*, *Gambogia*, *Garcinia*, etc.; of Sprengel, a family including the *Marcgravieæ*, *Mesuriæ*, and *Hypericeæ*; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ* (or [Agardh] of the *Brevistyleæ*); of Reichenbach, a division of the *Hypericineæ*; of Lindley, an alliance (*nixus*) of the *Exogenæ hypogynæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Guttiferales*. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

GUTTIFERAL, adj. Gu^{3}t-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *guttiferalis*. Of the *Guttiferales* or *g. alliance* (Lat., *nixus guttiferalis*) of Lindley, which are an alliance of hypogynous exogens; resembling the *Guttiferæ*. [α, 24.]

GUTTIFEROUS, adj. Gu^{3}t-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *guttifère*. See GUMMIFEROUS.

GUTTIFORM, adj. Gu^{3}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *gutta*, a drop, and *forma*, form. Fr., *guttiforme*. Drop-shaped. [L, 343.]

GUTTIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-ti^2-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *gutta*, a drop, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *guttipenné*. Having brown wings covered with white spots, giving the appearance of drops of water. [L, 180.]

GUTTULA (Lat.), n. f. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)'tu^2(tu^4)-la^3. Dim. of *gutta*. A little drop. [B.]—**Guttulæ diureticæ** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. An infusion of 1 part of tobacco-leaves in 8 parts of boiling water, with

the addition of 4 parts of alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum. [L, 162 (α, 14).]—**Guttulæ phosphoratæ.** A mixture containing in each ounce 1 drachm of phosphoric acid, 5 drachms of peppermint-water, and 2 drachms of syrup of carnation. [B, 97.]

GUTTULATE, adj. Gu^{3}t'u^{2}l-at. From *gutta*, a spot. Fr., *guttulé.* Marked with small scattered spots. [L, 41, 56.]

GUTTUR (Lat.), n. n. also m. in the acc. sing. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)'tu^{5}r-(tu^{4}r). Gen., *gut'turis.* The gullet, the throat. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**G. globosum, G. tumidum.** See Goître.

GUTTURAL, adj. Gu^{3}t'u^{5}r'l. Lat., *gutturalis.* Fr., *g.* 1. Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. 2. As a n., in the pl., *g's*, letters denoting sounds formed in the throat. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GUTTURINE, adj. Gu^{3}t'u^{5}r-i^{2}n. From *guttur*, the throat. Pertaining to the throat. [L, 56.]

GUTTURNALIS (Lat.), **GUTTURNIFORMIS** (Lat.), **GUTTURNINUS** (Lat.), **GUTTURNIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-tu^{5}rn(tu^{4}rn)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s, -i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s, -in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -tu^{5}rn(tu^{4}rn)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Arytænoid.

GUTTURO-MAXILLARY, adj. Gu^{3}t''u^{5}r-o-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *guttur*, the throat, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *gutturo-maxillaire.* Pertaining to the pharynx and to the jaw. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GUTTURO-PALATINE, adj. Gu^{3}t''u^{5}r-o-pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From *guttur*, the throat, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *gutturo-palatin.* Pertaining to the pharynx and to the palate. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GUTTUROSE (Fr.), adj. Gu^6-tu^6-ros. From *guttur*, the throat. Having the throat developed in the form of a goitre (said of a species of antelope). [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GUTTURO-TETANIC, adj. Gu^{3}t''u^{5}r-o-te^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *guttur*, the throat, and *tetanus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *gutturo-tétanique.* Tetanic and affecting the throat. [α, 17.] See Bégaiement *gutturo-tétanique.*

GUTWASSER (Ger.), n. Gut'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. The name of five villages in Bohemia, Austria, where there are mineral springs, the principal one, in Budweis, being ferruginous. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

GUTWEED, n. Gu^{3}t'wed. The *Sonchus arvensis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

GUTWORT, n. Gu^{3}t'wu^{5}rt. The *Globularia alypum.* [L, 56.]

GUVAKA-KRAMUKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Areca catechu.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

GUYMAULE, n. The genus *Althæa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GUZANJABIN (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the name of a manna furnished by a species of *Tamarix.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]

GYALECTA (Lat.), n. f. Ji(gu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}k'ta^3. The typical genus of the *Gyalecteæ* (of Arnold, a tribe of lichens of the *Urceolariaceæ*). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYALECTIFORM, GYALECTINE, adj's. Ji-a^{2}l-e^{2}k'ti^2-fo^{2}rm, -ti^{2}n. In lichenology, waxy and urceolate (said of apothecia). [B, 308 (α, 35).]

GYION (Lat.), **GYIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ji^2(gu^6)-i(e)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γυῖον. Of Hippocrates, the whole human body or a large limb, especially the thigh. [A, 325; L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYMNA (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)'na^3. Gr., γυμνά. See Pudenda.

GYMNADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-na^{2}d(na^{3}d)-e(a)'ni^2-a^3. From γυμνός, naked, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *gymnadénie.* Ger., *Nacktdrüse.* The typical genus of the *Gymnadenidæ*, which are a section of orchids of the *Ophreæ*, having the glands of the stigma to which the pollinia are attached naked. [B, 19, 34, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. conopsea.** Ger., *langspornige Nacktdrüse.* A European species, formerly used as a nervous sedative. Its tubers furnish a salep formerly official under the name of *radix palmatæ*, or *radix palmæ Christi majoris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. odoratissima.** Ger., *sehr wohlriechende Nacktdrüse.* A species formerly known as *palma Christi minor.* A distilled water was prepared from it, especially from the flowers, and was employed as a tonic in diarrhœa. The seeds, in decoction, were used in epilepsy, and the entire plant in intermittent fevers. It furnishes but little of the salep of the shops. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GYMNANTHOUS, adj. Ji^{2}m-na^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *gymnanthus* (from γυμνός, naked, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *nudiflore.* Ger., *nacktblumig.* Having flowers without a perianth. [A, 322.]

GYMNASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-naz(na^{3}s)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γυμνάσιον. Fr., *gymnase.* Ger., *G.* 1. A place furnished with apparatus for systematic muscular exercise. 2. Also, of the ancients, gymnastics. [A, 325.]

GYMNASTES (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-na^{2}st(na^{3}st)'ez(as). Gen., *-nast'u* (*-æ*). Gr., γυμναστής. Fr., *gymnaste.* 1. Of the ancients, a trainer of athletes. 2. A professor of gymnastics. [A, 311; L, 41 (α, 21).]

GYMNASTIC, adj. Ji^{2}m-na^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., γυμναστικός. Lat., *gymnasticus.* Ger., *gymnastisch.* Pertaining to gymnastics.

GYMNASTICS, n. sing. Ji^{2}m-na^{2}st'i^{2}ks. Gr., γυμναστική, γυμνασία. Lat., *gymnastica.* Fr., *gymnastique.* Ger., *Gymnastik.* The science or art of systematic bodily exercise. [α, 21.]—**Active g.** Gymnastic exercise by the patient himself without an assistant.—**Antagonistic g.** Fr., *gymnastique de l'opposant.* G. consisting of movements by two persons, one of whom resists the other.—**Medical g.** Fr., *gymnastique médicale.* Ger., *Kinesitherapie.* It., *gimnastica medica.* The treatment of disease by g.—**Ocular g.** G. applied to the ocular muscles, *e. g.*, by means of prisms. [α, 29.]—**Passive g.** Passive exercise by the patient's submission to the manipulations of a gymnast.—**Swedish g.** A system of g. devised by Ling, of Sweden, in which there is an effort to aid the recovery of paretic parts by bringing the muscles into methodical exercise. The patient makes systematic voluntary efforts to move the paralyzed muscles while an assistant assists or antagonizes such efforts. [α, 34.]—**Voluntary g.** See *Active g.*

GYMNASTIQUE (Fr.), n. Zha^{2}n^2-na^{3}s-tek. See Gymnastics.—**G. de l'opposant.** See *Antagonistic* gymnastics.

GYMNAXONY, n. Ji^{2}m-na^{2}x'o^{2}n-i^2. From γυμνός, naked, and ἄξων, an axis. In botany, a state in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary and changes its position. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

GYMNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-ne(na)'ma^3. Gen., *-nem'atos* (*-atis*). From γυμνός, naked, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *gymnème.* 1. A genus of twining asclepiadaceous shrubs or undershrubs of the *Marsdenieæ.* 2. Of Rafinesque, the genus *Pluchea.* The *Gymnemæ* of Decaisne are a division of the *Stapeliæ.* The *Gymnemeæ* of Miquel are a subtribe of the *Stapelieæ.* [B, 212; B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**G. aurantiacum.** See Leptadenia *reticulata.*—**G. balsamicum.** Fr., *g. balsamique.* See Pluchea *balsamifera.*—**G. lactiferum.** The Ceylon cow-plant; a species furnishing a white, pleasant juice, used as a substitute for cows' milk. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. malayanum.** A variety of *G. lactiferum* growing in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. [B, 212.]—**G. melicidum.** See *G. silvestre.*—**G. nitens.** See *G. malayanum.*—**G. silvestre.** A species found in Ceylon and the Indian Peninsula, where the bitter root is used in snake-bites. The leaves are bitterish, astringent, and acidulous, contain gymnemic acid, and, when chewed, temporarily destroy the power of tasting sweet or bitter substances. [B, 180 (α, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 336 (α, 17).]—**G. zeylanicum.** See *G. lactiferum.*

GYMNEMIC ACID, n. Ji^{2}m-ne^{2}m'i^{2}k. An acid derived from the leaves of *Gymnema silvestre.*

GYMNETROUS, adj. Ji^{2}m-ne^{2}t'ru^{3}s. From γυμνός, naked, and ἦτρον, the lower part of the belly. Fr., *gymnètre.* Having no anal fin, resembling the *Gymnetrus* (a genus of acanthopterygian fishes so characterized). [A, 322, 385.]

GYMNOASCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no(no^3)-a^{2}sk(a^{3}sk)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυμνός, naked, and ἀσκός, a leathern bag. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, growing on horse-dung or sheep-dung. [Sachs (α, 24).]—**G. uncinatus** [Eidam]. A species found by Vogel in the excrement in a case of dysenteroid diarrhœa, and regarded by him as a cause of the morbid process. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 3, p. 85 (B).]

GYMNOBLAST, n. Ji^{2}m'no-bla^{2}st. From γυμνός, naked, and βλαστός, a sprout. See Gymnocyte.

GYMNOBLASTIC, GYMNOBLASTOUS, adj's. Ji^{2}m-no-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. From γυμνός, naked, and βλαστός, a sprout. 1. Of a hydroid, having no external protective receptacle (hydrotheca or gonangeium) investing either nutritive or generative buds. [L, 193.] 2. In botany, having the embryo naked. [Bartling (A, 322).]

GYMNOBRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no(no^3)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυμνός, naked, and βράγχιον (see Branchiæ). Fr., *gymnobranche.* Having naked branchiæ. The *Gymnobranchiate* are a family, subclass, or order of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 41, 180 (α, 21).]

GYMNOCARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no(no^3) ka^{3}rp'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυμνός, naked, and καρπός, a fruit. The genus *Polypodium.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GYMNOCARPOUS, adj. Ji^{2}m-no-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Gr., γυμνόκαρπος (from γυμνός, naked, and καρπός, a fruit). Lat., *gymnocarpus, gymnocarpeus.* Fr., *gymnocarpe, gymnocarpien.* Ger., *nacktfrüchtig.* Naked-fruited (said of fruits of *Fungi* and lichens in which the hymenium is naked or exposed; also of fruits of phanerogams having no induvia, like the currant). Cf. Angeiocarpous. The *Gymnocarpeæ* of Klotzsch are a suborder of the *Begoniaceæ.* The *Gymnocarpei* are a division of the *Lichenes.* The *Gymnocarpi* are a class or order of *Fungi* (of Fries, an order of *Lichenes*). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (α, 24).]

GYMNOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Zha^{2}n^2-no-sa-fa^{3}l. From γυμνός, naked, and κεφαλή, the head. Having a naked head. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GYMNOCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no(no^3)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυμνός, naked. Fr., *gymnocidie.* The swelling that sometimes occurs at the base of the sporotheca in urn-mosses. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

GYMNOCLADUS (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no^{2}k'la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From γυμνός, naked, and κλάδος, a young shoot. Fr., *gymnoclade.* A genus of leguminous trees of the *Eucæsalpinieæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**G. canadensis, G. dioica.** Fr., *gymnoclade du Canada, gros févier.* The Kentucky coffee-tree (in Canada, the *chicot*). The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee, and, in aqueous extract, according to Bartholow, possess toxic properties like those of *Physostigma.* They contain a glucoside of peculiar odor, and have an acid, burning taste. The bark is very bitter, and contains saponin. An oil expressed from the seeds is said to be purgative. [A, 518; B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24); R. Bartholow, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 582; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14); Egasse, "Nouv. rem.," July 15, 1886, p. 314.] Cf. Dialose.

GYMNOCYTE, n. Ji^{2}m'no-sit. Lat., *gymnocytos, gymnocytum* (from γυμνός, naked, and κύτος, a cell). Of Haeckel, see *Naked* cell.

GYMNOCYTODE, n. Ji^{2}m-no-sit'od. Lat., *gymnocytoda* (from γυμνός, naked, κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Urcytode.* Syn.: *naked cytode.* Of Haeckel, one of the naked, non-nucleated masses of protoplasm such as are some of the moners. [J.]

GYMNODÉ (Fr.), adj. Zha^{2}n^2-no-da. From γυμνός, naked. Having a body free from appendices; as a n., in the m. pl., *g's*, the

Gymnodeæ of Bory de Saint-Vincent, which are his first order of the *Infusoria*, characterized by the absence of cilia and of vibratile organs. [L, 41, 208 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNODERMIS (Lat.), adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-du5rm-(de2rm)'i2s. From γυμνός, naked, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *gymnoderme*. Having a bare skin. The *Gymnodermata* (Fr., *gymnodermes*) are: 1. Of Persoon, a division of the *Hymenotheci*. 2. Of Latreille, a family of the *Cirripedia;* of Goldfuss and others, a family of the *Annelida*. The *Gymnidermates* of Leman are a subsection of the *Hymenotheceæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNODONT, adj. Ji2m'no-do2nt. From γυμνός, naked, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *gymnodonte*. Having the teeth uncovered. The *Gymnodontes*, or *Gymnodonta* (Fr., *gymnodontes*), are a family or tribe of the *Plectognathi*, having conjoined teeth. [L, 180, 208 (*a*, 21); L, 353, 356 (*a*, 17).]

GYMNOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-ga2st(ga3st)'-u5r(ar). From γυμνός, naked, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *gymnogastre*. Having a bare belly; as a n., of Dejean, a genus of pentameran *Coleoptera* of the *Lamellicornes*, tribe *Phyllophagi*, founded upon a single species *G. buphthalmus*, occurring in the Isle of France. [L, 208 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOGENOUS, adj. Ji2m-no2j'e2n-u3s. Lat., *gymnogenus* (from γυμνός, naked, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *gymnogène*. Having the embryo naked. The *gymnogens* are: 1. In botany (Lat., *Gymnogenæ*), of Lindley, the *Gymnospermæ*. 2. In zoology (Lat., *Gymnogena*), the *Anamniota*. [A, 385; L, 180 (*a*, 21); *a*, 24.]

GYMNOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2g'na2th(na3th)-u3s(u4s). From γυμνός, naked, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having the jaws uncovered. The *Gymnognatha* of Burmeister are the *Orthoptera*, the *Thysanoptera*, the *Neuroptera*, and, in part, the *Anoplura*. [L, 41, 208 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-gra2m-(gra3m)'ma3. Gen., *-gram'matos* (*-atis*). From γυμνός, naked, and γράμμα, a line. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. The *Gymnogrammeæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Polypodieæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**G. ceterach.** See Asplenium *ceterach*.

GYMNOGYNOUS, adj. Ji2m-no2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *gymnogynus* (from γυμνός, naked, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *gymnogyne*. Of plants, having a naked ovary. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOLÆMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-le2m'-(la3'e2m)-a2t(a3t)-a3. From γυμνός, naked, and λαιμός, the throat. Fr., *gymnolæmates*. An order of the *Polyzoa* (or a suborder of the *Ectoprocta*) having the mouth without an epistome. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 353.]

GYMNOMONOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-mo2n-o(o3)-spu5rm(spe2rm)'e(a3-e2). From γυμνός, naked, μόνος, alone, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *gymnomonospermées*. A division of the *Dicotyledones*, comprising plants with a single naked fruit. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-mi-(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From γυμνός, naked, and μύκης, a mushroom. Of Link, a group (of Pfeiffer, an order) of *Fungi* including genera belonging, some to the *Uredinei*, and some to the *Tuberculariei*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-not'u3s(u4s). From γυμνός, naked, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *gymnonote*. Having no dorsal fin; as a n., the electric eel, a genus of apodal *Malacopterygii* of the *Anguilliformes*. The *Gymnonotidæ* are a family of the *Physostomi* having *G.* as the typical genus. [A, 322, 385; L, 208 (*a*, 21); L, 353.]—**G. electricus.** Fr., *gymnonote* (ou *anguille*) *électrique*. Ger., *Zitteraal*, *elektrischer Aal*. The electric eel; a species nearly 2 metres long, characterized by a skin free from any visible scales, a round muzzle, an inferior jaw, and a viscous humor emitted through foramina in its head. It is able by means of its electric shock to knock down large animals. [L, 280, 353 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOPHIONA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2f-i2-o'na3. Gr., γυμνός, naked, and ὄφις, a snake. The order of the *Amphibia* comprising the snake-like *Cæciliæ*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

GYMNOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2f-tha2l-(tha3l)'mu3s(mu4s). From γυμνός, naked, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *gymnophthalme*. Having the eye uncovered, without eyelids; as a n., of Merrem, a genus of *Sauria*, of the *Scincidæ*, and in the m. pl., *Gymnophthalmi*, of Wiegmann, a division of the *Reptilia*. The *Gymnophthalmata* of Forbes are *Medusæ*, in which the eye-specks at the margin of the disc are unprotected. The *Gymnophthalmidæ* of Gray and the *Gymnophthalmoidea* (Fr., *gymnophthalmoides*) of Fitzinger are the *Gymnophthalmi*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 180, 208 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOPLAST, GYMNOPLASTID, n's. Ji2m'no-pla2st, -pla2s'ti2d. From γυμνός, naked, and πλαστός, fashioned. Fr., *gymnoplaste*. See *Naked* cell.

GYMNOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2p'o2d-a3. From γυμνός, naked, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *gymnopodes*. A family of the *Chelonia*, having the power to draw the feet entirely within the case containing the body. [L, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2p'te2r-i2s. Gen., *-pter'idos* (*-idis*). From γυμνός, naked, and πτέρις, a fern. Fr., *gymnoptéris*, *gymnoptéride*. See Asplenium. The *Gymnopterides* of Reichenbach are the *Polypodiaceæ nudæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNORRHINAL, adj. Ji2m-no3r-rin'a2l. Lat., *gymnorrhinus* (from γυμνός, naked, and ῥίς, the nose). Having a smooth nose; of birds, having unfeathered nostrils. The *Gymnorrhina* are a tribe of the *Cheiroptera*. [L, 353.]

GYMNORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2r-ri2n2nk-(ru6n3ch2)'u3s(u4s). From γυμνός, naked, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *gymnorrhynque*. Ger., *Nacktrüssel*. A genus of the *Rhynchobothridæ*, or of the *Scolecidæ*, or of the *Tetrarhynchidæ*. In the m. pl., *Gymnorrhynchi* (Ger., *Nacktnasen*), a family of the *Sturionidæ*, characterized by a short muzzle free from appendages. [L, 16, 18, 27, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ji2m(gu6m)-no'si2s. Gen., *-nos'eos* (*-nos'is*). Gr., γύμνωσις. 1. Nakedness. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).] 2. See Denudation.

GYMNOSOMATOUS, adj. Ji2m-no-som'a2t-u3s. Lat., *gymnosomatus* (from γυμνός, naked, and σῶμα, the body). Fr., *gymnosome*. Having a naked body (*i. e.*, one without an exoskeleton, or one free from hairy or other appendages). The *Gymnosomata* of Woodward are an order of the *Pteropoda;* of Blainville, a family of the *Aporobranchiata* (or [Eichwald] of the *Micrognathides*). [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOSOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-so're2-e-(a3-e2). From γυμνός, naked, and σωρός, a heap. Of Presl, a cohort (division) of ferns (with naked sori) of the *Cathetogyratæ*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOSPERM, n. Ji2m'no-spu5rm. From γυμνός, naked, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *gymnosperme*. 1. A naked-seeded fruit. 2. In the pl., *g's*, the *Gymnospermæ*. [*a*, 24.]

GYMNOSPERMIC, GYMNOSPERMOUS, adj's. Ji2m-no-spu5rm'i2k, -u3s. Gr., γυμνόσπερμος, γυμνοσπέρματος (from γυμνός, naked, and σπέρμα, a seed). Lat., *gymnospermicus*, *gymnospermus*, *gymnospermeus*, *gymnospermius*. Fr., *gymnospermique*, *gymnospermé*. Ger., *nacktsamig*. 1. Naked-seeded; having no pericarp about the ovule. 2. Of the *Gymnospermia*, or *Gymnospermæ*. The *Gymnosperma* of Lühnemam are a division of the *Dermatocarpi*. The *Gymnospermæ* (Fr., *gymnospermes*, *gymnospermées;* Ger., *Gymnospermeen*, *Nacktsamige*) are: 1. Of Ray (1682–1705), plants with seeds devoid of pericarp. 2. Of Lindley and all the modern authors, the gymnosperms, archisperms or gymnogens, a division of plants comprising the *Coniferæ* (with the *Taxaceæ*), *Cycadaceæ*, *Gnetaceæ*, and *Cordaitaceæ*, which are distinguished by the ovules being naked (not inclosed in an ovary), and hence being fertilized by the pollen directly. By Endlicher they are regarded as a division of the *Cormophyta*, by Brongniart and most modern authors as a class (subclass) of the *Dicotyledones*, and by Sachs and all recent writers they have been made a class of the *Phanerogamia*, co-ordinate with the angeiosperms. The *Gymnospermeæ* are: 1. Of De Candolle, a subdivision of the *Chrysocomeæ;* of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Bellideæ;* of Lindley (1847), a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ;* 2. Of Kützing, a tribe of the *Isocarpeæ*, subsequently (1845) of the *Chlorophyceæ*, or (1849) of the *Malacophyceæ*. The *Gymnospermi* of Persoon are a division of the *Dermatocarpi*. The *Gymnospermia* (Fr., *gymnospermies*) of Linnæus are an order of the *Didynamia* corresponding nearly to the *Labiatæ*. [B, 1, 34, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOSPORANGEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-spo2r-a2n(a2n2)-ji'(ge2'i2)-e(a3-e2). From γυμνός, naked, σπορά, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Of Schultz, a division of the *Epiphyllosporæ*. The *Gymnosporangideæ* of Gray are a division of the *Protomyceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOSPORE, n. Ji2m'no-spor. From γυμνός, naked, and σπορός, a seed. Fr., *g.* 1. A spore unprovided with a protective envelope. 2. In the pl., *g's*, the *Gymnosporeæ*. [L, 121; *a*, 24.]

GYMNOSPOROUS, adj. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2s'po2r-u3s. Lat., *gymnosporus* (from γυμνός, naked, and σπόρος, a seed). Fr., *gymnosporé*. Having naked spores. The *Gymnosporæ* are: Of Schleiden, a class of plants including *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*, so called because they were regarded as reproduced by spores not contained in special receptacles, but growing directly from the thallus; of Hasskarl, a division of the *Agamæ*. The *Gymnosporeæ* are: Of Zanardini, a series of the *Ascophyceæ;* of Jussieu, a division of cellular *Acotyledoneæ* (*Musci*, *Hepaticæ*). The *Gymnosporei* of Sprengel are a division of *Lichenes*. [B, 34, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOSTEMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2s-te(ta)'mi2-u3m(u4m). From γυμνός, naked, and στῆμα, the stamen of a flower. The column formed by the adhesion of the stamens to the pistil. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOSTOMATOUS, GYMNOSTOMOUS, adj's. Ji2m-no-sto2m'a2t-u3s, -no2st'o2m-u3s. Lat., *gymnostomatus*, *gymnostomus* (from γυμνός, naked, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *gymnostome*. Ger., *nacktmäulig*. 1. Having the mouth devoid of appendages. The *Gymnostomata* of Latreille are a division of insects so characterized. [A, 322, 385; L, 41, 180 (*a*, 21).] 2. Having the capsule destitute of a peristome (said of mosses). The *Gymnostomæ* (Fr., *gymnostomées*) of Agardh are the *Musci*. The *Gymnostomea* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Splanchnoidei;* the *Gymnostomeæ* of Dumortier were a section of the *Muscæ* (subsequently a tribe of the *Apogoni*); the *Gymnostomi* of Bridel are a class of the *Vaginulati;* the *Gymnostomoideæ* of Greville and Arnott are a tribe of the *Musci;* the *Gymnostomoidei* of Bridel are a family of the *Vaginulati acrocarpi*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 180 (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOTÆNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no(no3)-te2n'-(ta3'e2n)-i2d-a3. From γυμνός, naked, and ταινία, a fillet. Ger., *nacktköpfige Bandwürmer*. Of Van Beneden, a division of bald-headed *Tæniida* without rostellum or hooks; found in all herbivorous *Mammalia*, in man, in the *Batrachia*, and in the *Ostrachiontidæ*. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]

GYMNOTETRASPERMOUS, adj. Ji2m-no-te2t-ra3-spu5rm'-u3s. Lat., *gymnotetraspermus* (from γυμνός, naked, τέσσαρες, four, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *gymnotetraspermé*. Ger., *nackt-viersamig*. Having a four-lobed ovary, like that found in the *Labiatæ* (so called because formerly thought to consist of four naked seeds). A gymnotetrasperm is such an ovary. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

GYMNOTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji2m(gu6m)-no2t(not)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *gymnotides*. More properly written *Gymnonotidæ* (see under Gymnonotus).

GYMNOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-not′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gymnote.* See GYMNONOTUS.

GYNÆCANER (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k′(a^3′e^{2}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-and′ros* (*-is*). Gr., γυναικάνηρ (from γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ, a man). Ger., *Weichling.* An effeminate man. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYNÆCANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-the(tha). From γυνή, a woman, and ἄνθος, a flower. The *Tamus communis.* [B, 315 (α, 35).]

GYNÆCARION (Lat.), **GYNÆCARIUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ji^{2}n-(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-a(a^3)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γυναικάριον (dim. of γυνή). Ger., *Weibchen* (1st def.). 1. A female dwarf. 2. An effeminate male dwarf. [A, 322.]

GYNÆCATOPTRON, GYNÆCATOPTRUM (Lat.), n′s n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p′tro^{2}n, -tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From γυνή, a woman, and κάτοπτρον, a mirror. Ger., *Weiberspiegel.* Syn.: *speculum muliebre.* A satirical treatise on women regarding diet, dress, etc. [L, 50 (α, 14).

GYNÆCEIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-si′(ke^2′i^2)-a^3. Gr., γυναικεῖα. 1. The female generative organs. 2. The menses. 3. The liquor amnii. 4. The lochia. [Hippocrates (L, 50 [α, 14]).]

GYNÆCEOUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-e-se′u^{3}s. Gr., γυναικεῖος. Lat., *gynæceius.* Fr., *gynécé.* Ger., *weiblich.* 1. Of, resembling, or befitting women. 2. Effeminate. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

GYNÆCEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-se(ka)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., γυναικεῖον. Ger., *Frauengemach* (1st def.). 1. A woman's apartment; a lying-in room. 2. Of Rhodius, a conclave of women. 3. An old name for antimony, because it was used by women as a cosmetic. [A, 325; L, 50 (α, 14).] 4. A collective term for the female reproductive organs of plants. [B, 75.]

GYNÆCIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}k)-i(e)′a^3. From γυναικός, pertaining to women. An old term for gynæcology.

GYNÆCIC, adj. Ji^{2}n-es′i^{2}k. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNÆCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-si(ke)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GYNÆCEUM.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL, adj. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *gynæcologicus.* Fr., *gynécologique.* Ger., *gynäkoiatrisch, gynäkologisch.* Of or pertaining to gynæcology.

GYNÆCOLOGIST, n. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *gynæcologus.* Fr., *gynecologiste.* Ger., *Gynäkolog.* A practitioner of gynæcology.

GYNÆCOLOGY, n. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *gynæcologia* (from γυνή, a woman, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *gynécologie.* Ger., *Gynäkologie.* It., *ginecologia.* Sp., *ginecología.* The science of women with respect to their physical condition, especially the science of the sexual diseases of women. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

GYNÆCOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. Gr., γυναικομανία (from γυνή, a woman, and μανία, madness). 1. An old term for nymphomania. 2. Madness for women. [Chrysippus (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

GYNÆCOMASTHON (Lat.), **GYNÆCOMASTHUM** (Lat.), n′s. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)′tho^{2}n, -thu^{3}m-(thu^{4}m). See GYNÆCOMASTON.

GYNÆCOMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *gynécomastie.* Ger., *Gynäkomastie.* The state of being affected with gynæcomaston.

GYNÆCOMASTON (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′o^{2}n. Gr., γυναικομαστόν. 1. Any unnatural enlargement or prominence of the mammary gland in a woman. [Galen (A, 325).] 2. An unnatural development of the mammary gland in a man, so that it resembles a woman's breast: sometimes accompanied by imperfect development or atrophy of the genitals. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

GYNÆCOMASTOS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′o^{2}s. Gr., γυναικόμαστος. Fr., *gynécomaste.* A man having large breasts resembling those of a woman. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

GYNÆCOMASTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GYNÆCOMASTON.

GYNÆCOMASTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See GYNÆCOMASTOS.

GYNÆCOMAZIA (Lat.). n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)′zi^2-a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and μαστός, the breast. See GYNÆCOMASTIA.

GYNÆCOMORPHOUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. Lat., *gynæcomorphus* (from γυνή, a woman, and μορφή, form). Fr., *gynécomorphe.* Ger., *gynäkomorphisch.* Having the form or appearance of a woman. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYNÆCOMYSTAX (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}st(mu^{6}st)′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-myst′acos* (*-is*). Gr., γυναικομύσταξ (from γυνή, a woman, and μύσταξ. the beard). Ger., *Weiberbart.* 1. A beard on a woman. 2. Of Rolfink, the pubic hair of a woman. [A, 322, 325.]

GYNÆCOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)′a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and πάθος, suffering. See GYNÆCOLOGY.

GYNÆCOPATHIC, adj. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^{2}k. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNÆCOPHONUS (Lat.). adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o^{2}f′o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυνή, a woman, and φόνος, murder. Ger., *weibertödtend.* Fatal to women. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYNÆCOPHONUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-fon′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γυναικόφωνος (from γυνή, a woman. and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *gynécophone.* Ger., *gynökophonisch.* Having a woman's voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYNÆCOPHORE, n. Ji^{2}n′e^{2}k-o-for. From γυνή, a woman, and φορεῖν, to carry. The gynæcophoric canal of the male *Bilharzia.* [α, 21.]

GYNÆCOPHORIC, adj. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k-o-fo^{2}r′i^{2}k. Containing a female (said of a canal in the male *Bilharzia* which contains the female during copulation). [L.]

GYNÆCOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See DISTOMIDÆ.

GYNÆCOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-o^{2}f′-o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The genus *Bilharzia.* [Diesing (L, 16).]—**G. hæmatobius, G. magnus.** See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia.*

GYNÆMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. See GYNÆCOMANIA.

GYNÆOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See GYNÆCOLOGY.

GYNÆPATHIC, adj. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^{2}k. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNAIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a′(a^3′i^2)-a^3. From γυνή, a woman. Of Steinerkopf, "the simulated existence of feminine moral qualities" in a man. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 12, 1889, p. 409.]

GYNÄKOIATRISCH (Ger.), **GYNÄKOLOGISCH** (Ger.), adj′s. Gu^{6}n-a-ko-i^2-a^{3}t′ri^{2}sh, -lo′gi^{2}sh. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNANDER, n. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n′du^{5}r. A gynandrous plant. [B, 116.]

GYNANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dre(dra^3-e^2). From γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ, a man. Of Agardh and Ritgen, a class of the *Cryptocotyledoneæ;* of Lindley, a cohort of the *Endogenæ;* of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibryi*, comprising the orders *Orchideæ* and *Apostasieæ.* [B, 170, 291 (α, 24).]

GYNANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dri^2-a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *gynandrie.* Of Linnæus, a class of plants having gynandrous stamens. [B, 1, 121, 170 (α, 24).] Cf. GYNANDRÆ.

GYNANDRIAN, GYNANDRIC, adj′s. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n′dri^2-an, -dri^{2}k. Lat., *gynandricus.* Fr., *gynandrique.* See GYNANDROUS.

GYNANDRISM, n. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n′dri^{2}z′m. Fr., *gynandrisme.* The state of being gynandrous.

GYNANDROMORPHISM, n. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n′dro-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}z′m. Fr., *gynandromorphisme.* The state of being gynandromorphous. [L, 158 (α, 21).]

GYNANDROMORPHOUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n-dro-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. From γυνή, a woman, ἀνήρ, a man, and μορφή, form. Having male and female characteristics; hermaphrodite. ["Nature," Nov. 28, 1889 (L).]

GYNANDROPHORE, n. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}nd′ro-for. From γυνή, a woman, ἀνήρ, a man, and φορεῖν, to carry. Fr., *g.* In the passion-worts, a long internode or merithallus supporting the andrœcium and the gynœcium. [B, 104 (α, 35).]

GYNANDROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *-ops′eos* (*-ops′is*). From γυνή, a woman, ἀνήρ, a man, and ὄψις, appearance. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Capparidaceæ.* [B, 46, 180 (α, 14).]—**G. pentaphylla.** Mal., *caravella.* Tam., *maikadughoo.* Beng., *kanala.* Syn.: *Cleome pentaphylla* (*q. v.*). The spider-flower of Kansas; a species found in the East Indies and North America. The bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a rubefacient, the seeds are given internally, in the form of a paste, as a febrifuge and in bilious affections, and the juice of the leaves, beaten up with salt, is used in earache. The entire plant, made into an ointment with oil, is applied to pustular eruptions of the skin, and, boiled in oil, is said to be of benefit in leprosy. In India the seeds are used in place of mustard. The juice of this plant, known in Bombay as *kanphootee*, is used there in purulent discharges of the ear. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxix (α. 14); B, 34, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. triphylla.** Syn.: *Cleome triphylla* (*q. v.*). A plant found in Guinea, Senegambia, and the West Indies: perhaps a variety of *G. pentaphylla.* The herb and seed are used medicinally like mustard. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GYNANDROS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dro^{2}s. See GYNANTHROPUS.

GYNANDROUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n′dru^{3}s. Lat., *gynandrus* (from γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ. a man). Fr., *gynandre.* Ger., *gynandrisch, weibermännig.* Having the stamens and pistils more or less united; belonging to the *Gynandræ* (*q. v.*). [B, 34, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

GYNANDRUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dru^{3}s(dru^{4}s). See GYNANDROUS; as a n., see GYNANTHROPUS.

GYNANTHEROUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-a^{2}n-ther′u^{3}s. From γυνή, a pistil, and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Having the stamens transformed into pistils. [R. Brown (B, 116).]

GYNANTHROPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-throp′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., γυνάνθρωπος (from γυνή, a woman, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *gynanthrope.* Of Riolanus, an hermaphrodite with the male characteristics predominant. [A, 325.]

GYNATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(ra)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and ἀτρησία, atresia. Atresia of the vagina. [A, 322.]

GYNECAN, adj. Ji^{2}n′e^{2}k-a^{2}n. See GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

GYNECANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e(a)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′the-(tha). Gen., *-an′thes* (*-æ*). See GYNÆCANTHE.

GYNÉCÉE (Fr.), n. Zhe-na-sa. See GYNÆCEUM (4th def.).

GYNECHOSCOPE, n. Ji^{2}n-e^{2}k′o-skop. Lat., *gynechoscopon, gynechoscopium, gynechoscopum* (from γυνή, a woman, ἠχώ, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *échoscope* (ou *stéthoscope*) *aux femmes.* Ger., *Gynechoskop, Frauenechoskop.* A form of

stethoscope specially adapted for use without removing the clothing from the part to be examined; designed for use with women. [A, 322.]

GYNECIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e^{2}s(ak)-i(e)'a^3. See GYNÆCIA; and for other words in *Gynec-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Gynæc-*.

GYNEPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e(a)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and φόβος, fear. Aversion to the society of women. [D.]

GYNIACUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γυναικεῖος. Pertaining to women; as a n., any disease peculiar to women. [L, 107.]

GYNIATRICS, n. sing. Ji^{2}n-i^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}ks. From γυνή, a woman, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. 1. Gynæcological therapeutics. 2. Of E. Van de Warker, gynæcology in the sense that excludes obstetrics. ["Trans. of the Am. Gyn. Soc.," ix, p. 398.]

GYNIXUS (Lat.), **GYNIZUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-i^{2}x'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s), -iz(ez)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυνή, a woman, and ἰξός, any sticky substance. Fr., *gynize*. Ger., *Narbenfleck*. The depressed stigmatic surface of orchids. [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

GYNOARION (Lat.), **GYNOARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυνή, a woman, and ᾠάριον, an ovule. See OVARY.

GYNOBASE, n. Ji^{2}n'o-bas. Lat., *gynobasis* (from γυνή, a woman, and βάσις, a base). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Stempelboden*, *Stempelpolster*, *Fruchtknotenwulst*. In botany, a short and comparatively broad portion of the receptacle on which the *gynæceum* rests. [B, 19, 121; Gray (α, 24).]

GYNOBASIC, adj. Ji^{2}n-o-bas'i^{2}k. Lat., *gynobasicus*. Fr., *gynobasique*. Ger., *gynobasisch*, *stempelbodig*, *stempelpolsterig*. In botany, resting on a gynobase; adhering by its base to a prolongation of the torus upward between the carpels (said of a style). The *Gynobasicæ* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Polypetalæ*. The *Gynobasici* (Fr., *gynobasiques*) of De Candolle are fruits whose cells are so separated from each other that they appear distinct fruits. [B, 1, 77, 121, 123, 170 (α, 24).] Cf. CŒNOBIUM.

GYNOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From γυνή, a woman, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *gynocardie*, *gynocarde*. A genus of bixaceous trees. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. odorata.** An East Indian species the seeds of which yield chaulmoogra oil. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**G. oil.** Lat., *oleum gynocardiæ*. See CHAULMOOGRA *oil*.—**Unguentum gynocardiæ.** Of the Ind. Ph., chaulmoogra seed reduced to a paste and mixed with simple ointment; used as an external application in herpes, tinea, etc. [B, 18 (α, 14).]

GYNOCARDIC ACID, n. Ji^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rd'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gynocardique*. Ger., *Gynocardsäure*. An acid constituting about 12 per cent. of the oil of *Gynocardia odorata* and, according to Moss, forming the active principle of the oil. [B, 5.]

GYNOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυνή, a woman, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *gynocarpe*. Having uncovered seeds; as a n., in the pl., *Gynocarpi*, a class of *Fungi* having uncovered sporules.

GYNOCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *gynocidion*. See GYMNOCIDIUM.

GYNO-DIŒCIOUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-o-di-e'si^2-u^{3}s. From γυνή, a woman, δίς, twice, and οἰκία, a house. Fr., *gyno-dioïque*. Diœcious, with some flowers hermaphrodite and others pistillate, but none male only. [Gray; B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYNŒCEUM (Lat.), **GYNŒCIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-e(o^3-e^2)-se(ka)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -si(ke)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GYNÆCEUM (4th def.).

GYNOGAMETANGEIUM (Lat.) n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}m-(ga^{3}m)-e^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{2}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυνή, a woman, γαμετή, a legitimate wife, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Of W. R. McNab, the embryonic female reproductive organs in plants. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451 (α, 24).] Cf. ARCHEGONE and OOGONIA.

GYNOGAMETE, n. Ji^{2}n-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-et. In botany, a naked reproduction cell in the lower *Fungi*. [W. R. McNab, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451.]

GYNOGAMETOPHORE, n. Ji^{2}n-o-ga^{2}m-e^{2}t'o-for. From γυνή, a woman, γαμετή, a legitimate wife, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of W. R. McNab, a plant that bears gynogametangia. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451 (α, 24).]

GYNOMONŒCIOUS, adj. Ji^{2}n-o-mo^{2}n-e'si^2-u^{3}s. From γυνή, a woman, μόνος, alone, and οἰκία, a house. Fr., *gyno-monoïque*. Having both hermaphrodite and purely female flowers on the same plant. [Darwin; B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYNOPHORATUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γυνή, a woman, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *gynophoré*. Provided with a gynophore. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

GYNOPHORE, n. Ji^{2}n'o-for. Lat., *gynophorum* (from γυνή, a woman, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Stempelträger* (1st def.). 1. The stipe of a pistil. [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).] 2. See GONOPHORE (1st def.). 3. The branch or proce s of a gonoblastidium which supports gonophores containing ova only. [L, 11.] Cf. ANDROPHORE (2d def.).

GYNOPHORIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-for(fo^{2}r)-i^2-an(a^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gynophorien*. Of Mirbel, belonging to or rising from a gynophore (said of the style). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

GYNOPHOROIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-for(fo^{2}r)-o-(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *gynophoroïde*. Supporting the ovary like a gynophore, as in the nectary of *Corchorus hirsutus*. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

GYNOPLASTICS, n. sing. Ji^{2}n-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}ks. From γυνή, a woman, and πλαστικός, plastic. Fr., *gynoplastique*. Ger., *Gynoplastik*. Gynæcological plastic surgery. [L, 197.]

GYNOPOD, n. Ji^{2}n'o-po^{2}d. From γυνή, a woman, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *gynopode*. See PODOGYNE.

GYNOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). From γυνή, a woman, and πώγων, a beard. Fr., *g.* The genus *Alyxia* of R. Brown. [B, 38 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. stellatus.** The *Alyxia aromatica* (*stellata*). [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GYNOSPORE, n. Ji^{2}n'o-spor. From γυνή, a woman, and σπόρος, a seed. A macrospore, as in the *Lycopodiaceæ*, etc. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYNOSTEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-stej(ste^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυνή, a woman, and στέγη, a roof. Fr., *gynostège*. Ger., *Stempelhaube*, *Stempeldecke*, *Blüthendecke*. The sheath or covering of the gynæceum. [Gray (α, 24).]

GYNOSTEMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m(stam)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γυνή, a woman, and στῆμα, the stamen of a flower. Fr., *gynostème*. Ger., *Pistillsäule*, *Griffelsäule*, *Fruchtsäule*, *Befruchtungssäule*, *Narbenstütze*. See ANDROSTYLIUM (2d def.).

GYNURA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From γυνή, a woman, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *gynure*. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Senecionideæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**G. pseudo-china.** A species found in the East Indies and China. In Madras the root is used as a sudorific and diuretic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GYÖRGY, n. A place in Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

GYPS (Ger.), n. Gu^{6}ps. See GYPSUM.—**Atlasg'.** See *Fibrous* GYPSUM.—**Blättriger G.** See SELENITE.—**Coal-tar G'pulver.** See *Poudre de coal* TAR.—**Dichter G.** See *G'stein*.—**Faserg', Faseriger G., Federg'.** See *Fibrous* GYPSUM.—**Gebrannter G.** Burnt gypsum, plaster of Paris. [B.]—**Gelöschter G.** Slaked gypsum. [L, 80.]—**G'abdruck, G'abguss.** A plastic cast.—**G'alabaster.** See *Common* ALABASTER.—**G'binde.** A plaster-of-Paris bandage.—**G'brei.** A paste of plaster of Paris.—**G'corset.** See *Plaster-of-Paris* JACKET.—**G'kalk.** Burnt gypsum. [B, 49.]—**G'kraut.** See the major list.—**G'leberstein.** See *Stinkg'*.—**G'mieder.** See *Plaster-of-Paris* JACKET.—**G'spath.** See SELENITE.—**G'stein.** Compact gypsum; more or less pure alabaster. [B, 49, 180.]—**G'umguss.** A plaster cast.—**G'wasser.** See *Liquor* GYPSI.—**Prismatisches G'haloid.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 180.]—**Seideng'.** See *Fibrous* GYPSUM.—**Spathiger G.** See SELENITE.—**Stinkg'.** A variety of common alabaster which develops a urinous odor on rubbing. [B, 180.]

GYPSE (Fr.), n. Zheps. See GYPSUM.

GYPSEUS (Lat.), adj. Ji^{2}ps(gu^{6}ps)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From γύψος, gypsum. Fr., *gypseux*. Containing or resembling gypsum. [B.]

GYPSIFEROUS, adj. Ji^{2}ps-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *gypsiferus* (from γύψος, gypsum, and *ferre*, to yield). Fr., *gypsifère*. Containing gypsum. [L, 180 (α, 21).]

GYPSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Gu^{6}ps'kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Gypsophila*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Cretisches G.** The *Gypsophila cretica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gleichhochblüthiges G.** The *Gypsophila fastigiata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Seifenkrautartiges G.** The *Gypsophila struthium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GYPSOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Ji^{2}ps(gu^{6}ps)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From γύψος, gypsum, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *gypsophile*. Ger., *Gypskraut*. A genus of the *Caryophyllcæ*, tribe *Sileneæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. arenaria.** See *G. fastigiata*.—**G. cretica.** Ger., *cretisches Gypskraut*. A species growing in rocky places in Crete. The root is used as a diuretic and lithontriptic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. fastigiata.** Ger., *gleichhochblüthiges Gypskraut*. A species found in central and southern Europe, the East, and Siberia. The root resembles that of *G. struthium* in appearance and properties. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. muralis.** Ger., *Mauernelke*. A species found in Germany. [B, 48, 71 (α, 14).]—**G. rokejaka.** A species furnishing saponin. [B, 10: "Ann. di chim.," Aug., 1883 (B).]—**G. saxifraga.** Fr., *gypsophile brise-pierre*, *œillet d'amour*. A European species considered a lithontriptic. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. struthium.** Fr., *gypsophile struthium*. Ger., *seifenkrautartiges Gypskraut*. The στρούθιον of the ancients. The leaves were formerly employed, as they are still in Spain, as a substitute for soap. The root, *radix saponariæ hispanicæ* (seu *ægyptiacæ*, seu *leranticæ*), contains saponin, sugar, gum, albumin, and many salts, and in its medicinal properties resembles the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, but is more irritating; it is more like senega in its effects. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**G. vaccaria.** The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

GYPSOPHILE (Fr.), n. Zhep-so-fel. See GYPSOPHILA.—**G. brise-pierre.** See GYPSOPHILA *saxifraga*.

GYPSOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}ps(gu^{6}ps)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From γύψος, *gypsum*, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Thalius, a species of *Gypsophila*. [Levrault (α, 34).]

GYPSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ji^{2}p(gu^{6}p)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., γύψος. Fr., *gypse*. Ger., *Gyps*, *Gips*. It., *gesso*. Sp., *yeso*. A hydrated form of calcium sulphate. [B.] See CALCIUM *sulphate*, SELENITE, *Fibrous g.*, and *Common* ALABASTER.—**Burnt g.** Lat., *g. ustum*. Ger., *gebrannter Gyps*. See under CALCIUM *sulphate*.—**Compact g.** See *Common* ALABASTER.—**Dead-burnt g.** G. which has been heated to so high a temperature as to lose its property of combining with water to form a paste which will solidify on drying. [B, 3.]—**Fibrous g.** Lat., *g. fibrosum*. Ger., *Fasergyps*, *Federgyps*. Satin-spar; a soft, translucent, fibrous variety of g. having a satiny lustre; used in the preparation of plaster of Paris. [B, 7, 180.]—**G. arte factum.** Of Pott (1746), calcium sulphate formed by the action of sulphuric acid on lime. [B, 3.]—**G. fibrosum.** See *Fibrous g.*—**G. glaciale.** See SELENITE.—**G. spathosum.** Heavy-spar, native barium sulphate. [B.]—**G. ustum.** See *Burnt g.*—**G. usuale.** Common g. [B, 180.]—**Liquor gypsi.** Ger., *Gypswasser*. An aqueous solution of calcium sulphate, used as a reagent. [B, 180.]

GYRAL, adj. Ji'ra^{2}l. From γῦρος, a circle. Of or pertaining to a gyrus.

GYRATE, adj. Ji'rat. Lat., *gyratus*. Ger., *beringt, radartig, berädert*. Curved inward like a crozier; having a circular course. [B, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).] Cf. CIRCINATE.

GYRATING, adj. Ji'rat-i^{2}n^2. From *gyrare*, to wheel around. Fr., *gyratoire*. Moving in a circle. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

GYRATION, n. Ji-ra'shu^{3}n. From *gyrare*, to wheel round. Fr., *g.* Rotary movement; the movement of intracellular microsomata in the liquid protoplasm of phytoblasts. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYRE, n. Jir. Fr., *g.* See GYRUS.

GYRENBAD (Ger.), n. Gu^{6}r'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A name for two bathing establishments in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland. The outer G., near Winterthur, has a cold spring containing calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonates and free carbonic acid. The inner G., near Hinweil, has an aluminous spring. Both have also pine-needle and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 57, 135 (α, 14).]

GYRENCEPHALOUS, adj. Jir-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *gyrencephalus* (from γῦρος, a circle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Fr., *gyrencéphale*. Having convolutions or gyri of the brain. The *Gyrencephala* of Owen are a section of the *Mammalia* in which the cerebral hemispheres are abundantly convoluted. [B, 28 (α, 27); Broca, "Rev. d'anthrop.," 1878, p. 198 (α, 18).]

GYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Jir(gu^{6}r)'i^{2}s. Gen., *gyr'eos* (*gyr'is*). Gr., γῦρις. Fine flour, pollen, starch. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYROCARPARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Jir(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp-a^3-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From γῦρος, a circle, and καρπός, a fruit. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gynosepalæ*. The *Gyrocarpeæ* (Fr., *gyrocarpées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Combretaceæ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *G.*; of Nees, a tribe of the *Laurinæ*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Thymelææ*; of Meissner, an order of the *Daphnoideæ*; of Brongniart, a family of the *Daphnoideæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Combretaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Combretaceæ*. The *Gyrocarpoideæ* of Pax are a suborder of the *Hernandiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170, 245 (α, 24).]

GYROCAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Jir(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-ka^{4}t(ka^3-u^{4}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γύρος, a circle, and καυτήριον, a branding-iron. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

GYROCOPE, n. Ji'ro-kop. In botany, a trachea which at first is a simple tube, but afterward becomes a helix. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYROÏDE (Fr.), adj. Zhe-ro-ed. Spiral. [A, 385.]

GYROLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rol. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 105.]

GYROLLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rol. The root of *Sium sisarum*, the *Agaricus infundibuliformis*, the *Cantharellus cibarius*, and many edible species of *Boletus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. rouge.** The *Boletus scaber*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. trompeuse.** The *Agaricus inversus*. [B, 105.]

GYROMA (Lat.), n. n. Jir(gu^{6}r)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). See GYRUS.

GYROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Jir(gu^{6}r)-om'i^2-a^3. The genus *Medeola*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. virginica.** The *Medeola virginica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GYROMITRA (Lat.), n. f. Jir(gu^{6}r)-o^{2}m-i^{2}t'ra^3. From γῦρος, a circle, and μίτρα, a belt. Of Fries, a genus of the *Helvellacei*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. esculenta.** An edible species found in Europe, formerly included in *Helvella*. [B, 1.]

GYROMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Jir(gu^{6}r)-om'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From γῦρος, a circle, and ὤμιον, a little fork of a vine. The genus *Gyrophora*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**G. proboscideum.** The *Gyrophora proboscidea* (*Umbilicaria corrugata*). [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. pustulatum.** The *Gyrophora* (*Umbilicaria*) *pustulata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. velleum.** The *Gyrophora* (*Umbilicaria*) *vellea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GYRONÈME (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-ne^{2}m. See GYROCOPE.

GYROPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Jir(gu^{6}r)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From γῦρος, a circle, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *gyrophore*. See *Umbilicaria*. The *Gyrophoreæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Graphideæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**Fleecy g.** See UMBILICARIA *vellea*.—**Fringed g., G. cylindrica.** A variety of the *Umbilicara polymorpha*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**G. Jacquini.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. murina.** See UMBILICARIA *vellea*.—**G. proboscidea.** A variety of the *Umbilicaria polymorpha*. [B, 274 (α, 35).]—**G. pustulata.** Fr., *gyrophore pustuleux*. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. spadochroa.** The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. vellea.** Fr., *gyrophore laineux*. The *Umbilicaria vellea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**G. vellea spadochroa.** Fr., *gyrophore glauque*. The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

GYROPHORIC ACID, n. Ji-ro-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide gyrophorique*. Ger., *Gyrophorsäure*. An acid, $C_{36}H_{36}O_{15}$, obtained by Stenhouse from the *Gyrophora pustulata* and *Lecanora tartarea*. It forms colorless, soft crystals insoluble in water, and partly soluble in alcohol and ether. According to Gerhardt, it is isomeric with evernic acid, and has the formula $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

GYROPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ji(gu^6)-ro(ro^3)-so(pso)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From γῦρος, a circle, and ψωρίασις, a being itchy. Syn.: *psoriasis gyrata*. Fr., *g.* Ger., *geringelte Krätze*. Gyrate psoriasis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

GYROSE, adj. Ji'ros. Lat., *gyrosus* (from γῦρος, a circle). Ger., *kreisfaltig*. In botany, curved forward and backward in turns, like the anthers in cucumber-plants. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24); Gray (α, 24).]

GYROSELLE (Fr.), n. Zhe-ro-ze^{2}l. The genus *Dodecatheon*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYROSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ji(gu^6)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See CYCLOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS.

GYROTROPE, n. Ji'ro-trop. Lat., *gyrotropium* (from γῦρος, a circle, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *g.* Ger., *Gyrotrop*. See RHEOTROPE.

GYROULE (Fr.), n. Zhe-rul. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

GYROUS, adj. Ji'ru^{3}s. See GYROSE.

GYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Jir(gu^{6}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., γῦρος. Fr., *gyre*. Ger., *G., Ring, Windung*. Lit., a ring or circle. 1. In botany, the jointed circle of the spore case of ferns; also, a shield or disc, as in the genus *Gyrophora*. [B, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).] 2. The scala tympani and scala vestibuli. [L, 349.] 3. See CONVOLUTION (2d def.). 4. One turn in a spiral structure. [L.] See *G. cochleæ*.—**Angular g.** Lat., *g. angularis, g. parietalis secundus*. Fr., *gyre angulaire, circonvolution courbe*. Ger., *oberer Scheitelbogen*. The g. about the dorsal end of the supertemporal fissure, connecting the supertemporal and meditemporal gyri. It is more distinct in monkeys than in man. [I, 59.] See also *Angular* CONVOLUTION.—**Annectant gyri.** Lat., *gyri annectantes*. See *Annectant* CONVOLUTIONS and *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**Antero-parietal g.** [Huxley]. See *Precentral g.* and *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Antero-temporal g.** Of Huxley, the supertemporal g. [I, 7.] See also *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Basirrhinal g.** Of Wilder, the g. at or near the tip of the temporal lobe, between the hippocampal and amygdaline fissures; the basirrhinal fold or tract of Owen. [I, 14.]—**Bridging g.** See *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**Callosal g.** Lat., *g. callosalis, g. callosus*. Of Owen and Huxley, see *G. fornicatus*.—**Dentate g.** See *Dentate* CONVOLUTION.—**External annectant g., First connecting g.** [Turner]. See *Paroccipital g.* and *First annectant* CONVOLUTION.—**Gyri abrupti.** Of Valentin, the small gyri at the extremity of the occipital lobe. [I, 39.]—**G. anguiformis anterior.** Of Valentin, probably the subfrontal g. [I, 39.]—**G. anguiformis posterior inferior.** Of Valentin, the temporal gyri. [I, 6, 39.]—**G. angularis.** See *Angular g.*—**Gyri annectantes.** See *Annectant* CONVOLUTIONS and *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**G. arcuatus.** Fr., *circonvolution arquée*. See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**G. basilaris internus.** Fr., *circonvolution basilaire interne*. Of Valentin, a region on the orbital face of the frontal lobe, perhaps the g. rectus. [I, 39.]—**Gyri breves, Gyri breves insulæ.** Fr., *circonvolutions courtes de l'île*. Of Valentin, the larger number of the insular gyri, as distinguished from the g. longus insulæ. [I, 39.]—**G. callosalis, G. callosus.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. centralis anterior.** See *Precentral g.* and *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. centralis posterior.** See *Postcentral g.*—**Gyri cerebelli.** The laminæ of the cerebellum. [L, 7.]—**Gyrus cerebri.** A cerebral convolution.—**G. chorioides (seu chorioideus) anterior.** In the embryo, the convexity of the parietes of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle. [I, 9, 44.]—**G. chorioides (seu chorioideus) inferior (seu posterior).** Ger., *hinterer G. chorioides*. In the embryo, a second convexity of the parietes of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, just behind the g. chorioides anterior. [I, 9, 44.]—**G. chorioides (seu chorioideus) superior.** See *G. chorioides anterior*.—**G. cinguli.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**Gyri cochleæ.** The gyri (4th def.) of the cochlea of the internal ear. [I.]—**Gyri colici medii.** Fr., *circonvolutions intermédiaires inférieures*. Of Valentin, the gyri at the top of the temporal lobe. [I, 39.]—**G. corporis callosi.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. cranii.** See CONVOLUTION (3d def.).—**G. cristatus linguiformis.** See *G. fornicatus*.—**G. cruciati** [Valentin]. See *Orbital gyri*.—**G. cunei** [Ecker]. See *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**Gyri cuneiformes.** See *Gyri abrupti*.—**G. dentatus.** See *Dentate* CONVOLUTION.—**G. descendens** [Ecker]. Ger., *Endläppchen*. The narrow area at the extremity of the occipital lobe, just caudad of the postcalcarine fissure. [I, 11, 17, 58.]—**G. divisus.** See *Precentral g.* and *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. epitheliaris.** Of Rauber, one of the folds of a chorioid plexus. [I, 104.]—**G. fasciculi arcuati** [Reil]. The temporo-sphenoidal convolutions. [I, 6, 39.]—**G. fornicatus (externus, seu hippocampi).** Fr., *circonvolution d'ourlet* (ou *de la grande fente*), *grande circonvolution* (ou *pli*) *du corps calleux*. Ger., *Bogenwulst, äusseres Gewölbe, Zwingenwulst, Zwingenwindung*. It., *processo enteroides cristato*. The g. which borders the callosum, beginning ventrad of the genu, joined dorsad in most of its course by the callosal fissure, and continuous around the splenium with the hippocampal g., with which it constitutes the *grande lobe limbique* of Broca, the lobus falciformis (Ger., *Sichellappen*) of Schwalbe. [I, 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, 98, 100.]—**G. fornicatus internus.** See *G. marginalis internus*.—**G. frontalis.** See *Precentral g.* and *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. frontalis inferior.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**G. frontalis internus primus.** That portion of the superfrontal g. which appears on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum. [J.]—**G. frontalis medius.** See *Medifrontal g.*—**G. frontalis primus.** See *Superfrontal g.* and *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. frontalis rectus.** See *G. rectus*.—**G. frontalis secundus.** See *Medifrontal g.*—**G. frontalis superior.** See *Superfrontal g.*—**G. frontalis tertius.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**G. fronto-parietalis medialis.** The mesal aspect of the superfrontal g. [I, 94.]—**G. fusiformis.** See *Subcollateral g.*—**G. geniculi.** A g. consisting of "thin strands of gray matter passing from the anterior extremity of the g. fornicatus over the upper surface of the corpus callosum, becoming the striæ mediales et laterales of Lancisi. [C. H. Dana, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 498 (α, 18).]—**G. glossiformis.** See *Subcalcarine g.*—**Gyri hemisphæriorum.** The cerebral convolutions.—**G. hippocampi (magni).** See *Uncinate g.*—**G. impositus anterior (et posterior), G. incisus internus.** Of Valentin, certain ill-defined regions of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum. [I, 39.]—**Gyri inferiores.** See *Gyri colici medii*.—**G. inflectus.** See *Inflected g.*—**G. inframarginalis.** The supertemporal g. [I, 1.]—**G. insulæ Reilii** [Lamdl]. See *Gyri breves*.—**G. intercentralis.** See *Intercentral g.*—**Gyri intermedii inferiores.** Of Valentin, the gyri just caudad of the tip of the temporal lobe. [I, 39.]—**Gyri intestinales.** See *Intestinal* CONVOLUTIONS.—**G. lingualis.** See *Subcollateral g.* and *Subcalcarine g.*—**G. longitudinalis superior internus.** Fr., *circonvolution longitudinale supérieure interne*.

Of Valentin, the region of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum between the marginal and the supercallosal fissures. [I, 39.]—**G. longus insulæ.** Fr., *longue circonvolution de l'île.* Of Valentin, a division of the insula sometimes recognizable from its greater length and approximately horizontal direction. [I, 39.]—**G. marginalis.** Of Huxley, the part of the superfrontal g. which appears upon the mesal aspect. [I, 7.] See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. marginalis externus.** See *G. fornicatus.*—**G. marginalis inferior.** See *Supertemporal g.*—**G. marginalis internus.** Ger., *innere Bogenwindung, embryonaler Randbogen.* Of Schwalbe, the lamina septi lucidi and dentate convolution regarded as together forming a g. below or at the inner side of the g. fornicatus. [I, 15, 17.]—**G. medialis fronto-parietalis.** See *Superfrontal g.*—**G. medialis occipitalis.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. meditemporalis.** See *Meditemporal g.*—**G. nuclearis.** Of Rauber, a fold of the gray matter of the olivary body or dentatum cerebelli. [I, 104.]—**G. occipitalis extremus.** See *G. descendens.*—**G. occipitalis inferior.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. occipitalis (longitudinalis) medius.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. occipitalis longitudinalis superior.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. occipitalis medius** (seu **secundus**). See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. occipitalis superior.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. occipitalis temporalis medialis.** See *Subcalcarine g.*—**G. occipitalis tertius.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Gyri occipito-temporales.** The gyri of the occipito-temporal lobes of the cerebrum. [I.]—**G. occipito-temporalis inferior** (seu **lateralis**, seu **medialis**). See *Subcalcarine g.*—**G. occipito-temporalis superior.** See *Subcollateral g.*—**G. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**G. olfactorius externus.** 1. An inappropriate term for the lateral root of the olfactory tract. [I, 94.] 2. See *External olfactory* CONVOLUTION.—**G. olfactorius internus.** 1. The internal or mesal root of the olfactory tract. [I, 94.] 2. See *Internal olfactory* CONVOLUTION.—**G. opercularis.** Of Mendel, that part of the subfrontal g. which also enters into the composition of the operculum. [I, 77.]—**Gyri operti.** See *Gyri breves insulæ.*—**Gyri orbitales.** See *Orbital gyri* and *Orbital* CONVOLUTIONS.—**G. orbitalis anterior.** See *Anterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. orbitalis externus.** See *Posterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. orbitalis lateralis.** The ventral or orbital portion of the subfrontal g. [I, 17, 57.]—**G. orbitalis medialis.** Of Pansch, the g. rectus. [I, 17, 67.] Cf. *Midorbital* FOLD.—**G. orbitalis medius.** See *Internal orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. orbitalis posterior.** See *Posterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. orbitalis transversus.** See *Postorbital* FOLD.—**G. paracentralis.** See *Paracentral g.*—**G. parietalis inferior.** 1. See *Subparietal g.* 2. See *Inferior parietal* LOBULE.—**G. parietalis medius** [Wagner]. See *Angular g.*—**G. parietalis primus** [Wagner]. See *Parietal g.*—**G. parietalis secundus.** See *Angular g.* and *Subparietal g.*—**G. parietalis superior.** See *Parietal g.*—**G. parietalis tertius** [Wagner]. See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. parieto-occipitalis lateralis.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. parieto-occipitalis medialis.** Of Schwalbe, the dorsal surface of the superior occipital convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**G. paroccipitalis.** See *Paroccipital g.*—**G. postcentralis.** See *Postcentral g.*—**G. postcruciatus.** The posterior portion of the sigmoid g. [I, 17.]—**Gyri posteriores inferiores.** Of Arnold, gyri on the ventral or tentorial aspect of the occipito-temporal lobe. [I, 39.]—**G. postfrontalis.** See *G. postcruciatus.*—**G. postrolandicus.** See *Postcentral g.*—**G. præcentralis.** See *Precentral g.*—**G. præcruciatus, G. præfrontalis.** A g. in the dog's brain which lies in front of the cruciate fissure. [I, 17.]—**G. prærolandicus.** See *Precentral g.*—**G. primitivus permanens.** A primary g. that persists in the adult brain. [I, 9.]—**G. rectus.** Fr., *partie antérieure du grand marginal.* The entorrhinal fold of Owen ; the narrow g. on the orbital aspect of the frontal lobe, between the mesal margin and the olfactory fissure ; by Turner regarded as merely the orbital portion of the superfrontal or marginal g. [I, 6, 15, 64.]—**G. retrocentralis.** See *Postcentral g.*—**G. rolandicus anterior.** See *Precentral g.*—**G. rolandicus posterior.** See *Postcentral g.*—**G. sigmoideus.** See *Sigmoid g.*—**Gyri striæformes.** See *Gyri posteriores inferiores.*—**G. subcalcarinus.** See *Subcalcarine g.*—**G. subcallosus.** Of Zuckerkandl, a ridge on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum extending dorsad from the chiasma to the rostrum. [I, 85.]—**G. subfrontalis.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**G. subparietalis.** See *Subparietal g.*—**G. supramarginalis.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. supraorbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. temporalis inferior.** See *Subtemporal g.* and *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. temporalis inframarginalis.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. temporalis lateralis inferior.** See *Subtemporal g.* and *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**G. temporalis medius.** See *Meditemporal g.*—**G. temporalis primus.** See *Supertemporal g.*—**G. temporalis secundus.** See *Meditemporal g.*—**G. temporalis superior.** See *Supertemporal g.*—**G. temporalis tertius.** See *Subtemporal g.*—**Gyri temporales transversi.** Fr., *plis de passage temporo-pariétal profonds.* Ger., *quere Schläfenwindungen.* The two, three, or four short gyri on the ental surface of the temporal lobe near its extremity ; the one most anterior and nearest the top is most constant. [I, 17.]—**G. temporalis transversus anterior.** See under *Gyri temporales transversi.*—**G. temporo-occipitalis.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**G. transeundus, G. transitionis.** A small g. forming the posterior boundary of the ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K).]—**Gyri transitivi.** See *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**G. transitorius.** A temporary g. in the primitive brain. [I, 73 (K).]—**G. triangularis.** A g. situated in front of the g. opercularis. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Gyri unciformes.** See *Gyri breves insulæ.*—**G. uncinatus.** See *Uncinate g.*—**Hintere G. chorioides** (Ger.). See *G. chorioides inferior.*—**Hippocampal g.** The g. between the hippocampal and collateral fissures, extending from the splenium to the uncinate g. According to some, it includes this ; according to others, it is continuous with the callosal g., constituting, with it, the great limbic lobe of Broca. [I, 7, 15, 98, 100.]—**Inferior frontal g.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**Inferior temporo-sphenoidal g.** See *Subtemporal g.*—**Infero-frontal g.** [Huxley]. See *Subfrontal g.*—**Inflected g.** Lat., *g. inflectus.* Of Wilder, the V-shaped g. about the inflected fissure. [I, 98.]—**Insular gyri** [Wilder]. See *Gyri breves insulæ.*—**Intercentral g.** Lat., *g. intercentralis.* The g. between the two parallel central fissures in the rare cases when two coexist. [I, 33, 98.]—**Läppcheng'** (Ger.). A secondary, or interlobular, convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Lingual g.** Lat., *g. lingualis.* See *Subcalcarine g.*—**Lower frontal g.** See *Subfrontal g.*—**Lower occipital g.** [Spitzka]. See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Lower temporal g.** See *Inferior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Marginal g.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Medifrontal g., Medio-frontal g.** Lat., *g. medifrontalis, g. frontalis medius* (seu *secundus*). Ger., *mittlerer G. frontalis.* The g. between the superfrontal and subfrontal fissures, sometimes subdivided by a medifrontal fissure. [I, 14, 98.] See also *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Medio-temporal g., Meditemporal g.** Lat., *g. meditemporalis, g. temporalis medius* (seu *secundus*). The g. between the supertemporal or meditemporal fissures. The frequent irregularity of the latter often renders its ventral boundary indistinct. [I, 15, 98.] See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Middle occipital g.** [Spitzka]. See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Middle temporal g.** See *Meditemporalg.*—**Mittlerer G. frontalis** (Ger.). See *Medifrontal g.*—**Oberster G. frontalis** (Ger.). See *Superfrontal g.*—**Orbital gyri.** The divisions of the orbital or ventral surface of the frontal lobe, as yet not well defined from the frontal gyri, with which they are continuous. [I, 14, 15, 98.] See also *Orbital* CONVOLUTIONS.—**Paracentral g.** Lat., *g.* (seu *lobulus*) *paracentralis, g. pararolandicus, lobus centralis.* Fr., *lobule centrale* (ou *ovalaire*). The oval or quadrilateral area on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum just cephalad of the præcuneus, and regarded as constituting the caudad part of the marginal g. until 1874, when Betz called attention to the abundance of giant-cells in that region. It seems to be a motor area for some part of the leg. Its dorsal margin is commonly indented by the central fissure, and it often presents a depression, the intra-paracentral fissure. [I, 98, 100 ; Betz, "Ctrlbl. f. wissnsch'ftl. Med.," 1874, p. 595 ; Pozzi (I).] See also *Supercallosal* FOLD.—**Parietal g.** Lat., *g. parietalis* (*primus*, seu *superior*), *g. postero-parietalis.* Fr., *lobule du deuxième pli ascendant.* Ger., *oberer Scheitelbeinlappen, obere innere Scheitelgruppe.* Of Wilder, the subtriangular area between the postcentral and parietal fissures, continuous over the margin of the cerebrum with the præcuneus. [I, 17, 59, 98.]—**Paroccipital g.** Lat., *g. paroccipitalis.* Fr., *pli de passage supérieure externe.* Ger., *obere innere Scheitelbogenwindung.* Of Wilder, the U-shaped g. which curves about the dorsal end of the occipital fissure, and is bounded laterally by the paroccipital fissure. Its more or less complete concealment by the poma in some apes and monkeys has occasioned some obscurity respecting its existence and relations. [I. 15, 17, 98 ; B. G. Wilder, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," June, 1886, p. 301 (J).]—**Postcentral g.** Lat., *g.* (seu *convolutio*) *postcentralis, g. retrocentralis, g. postrolandicus, g. centralis posterior.* Fr., *circonvolution postrolandique.* Ger., *hintere Centralwindung.* Syn. : *medial fold.* The g. between the central and postcentral fissures. [I, 17, 98.]—**Precentral g.** Lat., *g. præcentralis, g. prærolandicus, g. centralis anterior, g. divisus, g. frontalis.* Fr., *circonvolution prérolandique.* Ger., *vordere Centralwindung.* The g. between the central fissure and the precentral and supercentral fissures. [I, 17, 98.]—**Pre-orbital g.** Of Wilder, the g. at the junction of the frontal and orbital aspects of the cerebrum, bounded caudad by the pre-orbital (orbito-frontal) fissure. It is the antorbital fold of Owen. [I, 14, 98.]—**Primary gyri.** Lat., *gyri primitivi.* Areas of the fœtal cerebrum demarcated by the primary fissures. [I.]—**Second annectant g.** A small g. in the posterior part of the occipital lobe which connects the angular and middle occipital convolutions. [I, 38 (K).]—**Secondary g.** See *Secondary* CONVOLUTION.—**Sigmoid g.** Lat., *g. sigmoideus.* A term in common use, especially with English writers, for the U-shaped g. about the cruciate (Owen's frontal) fissure in the *Carnivora.* The term is attributed to Flower ("Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1869, p. 479), who, however, referred to more than is generally embraced under it. Important motor areas are located in the sigmoid g., and its cephalic and caudal arms are sometimes distinguished as the precruciate and postcruciate gyri. [I, 1, 17, 79 ; "Brain," iv, p. 239 (I).]—**Straight g.** See *G. rectus.*—**Subcalcarine g.** Lat., *g. subcalcarinus, g.* (seu *lobulus*) *lingualis, g. glossiformis, g. occipito-temporalis medialis* (seu *superior*). Fr., *seconde circonvolution temporo-occipitale.* Ger., *Zungenwindung, Zungenwulst, Zungenläppchen, hintere innere Hinterhauptswindung.* Of Wilder, the narrow area just ventrad of the cuneus, bounded by the calcarine and collateral fissures. [I, 17, 28, 98.]—**Subcollateral g.** Lat., *g. subcollateralis, g. occipitalis temporalis medialis, g.* (seu *lobulus*) *fusiformis, g. occipito-temporalis inferior* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *première circonvolution temporo-occipitale, quatrième circonvolution temporale.* Ger., *Spindelwindung, Spindelwulst, Spindeläppchen.* Of Wilder, the g. between the collateral and subtemporal fissures. [I, 17, 28, 98.]—**Subfrontal g.** Lat., *g. subfrontalis, g. frontalis inferior, g. frontalis tertius, g. primus.* Of Owen, the U-shaped g. which curves about the presylvian fissure, and is bounded dorsad by the subfrontal fissure. Its caudal end forms part of the operculum, and its upper extremity is continuous with the orbital gyri. [I, 14, 98, 100, 101.] See also *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Subparietal g.** Lat., *g. subparietalis.* Of Wilder, the area just ventrad of the parietal and paroccipital fissures, in so far as not already included within the marginal and angular gyri. [I, 98.]—**Subtemporal g.** Of Wilder, the g. between the meditemporal and subtemporal fissures. [I, 98.] See also *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Superfrontal g., Superior frontal g., Supero-frontal g.** Lat., *g. frontalis primus, g. medialis fronto-parietalis.* Ger., *oberster G. frontalis.* Of Owen, the g. along the margin of the cerebrum be-

tween the precentral fissure and the orbital surface ; of Wilder, the same, including the corresponding area on the mesal aspect ; the marginal g. of Owen. By most writers the superfrontal g. is enumerated as the first of the series of three frontal gyri, but Meynert reverses the order, making it the third. [I, 14, 75, 98.] See also *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Superior annectant g.** See *Paroccipital g.*—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal g., Supertemporal g.** Lat., *g. supertemporalis*, *g. temporalis superior* (seu *primus*). Of Wilder, the g. between the Sylvian and the supertemporal or parallel fissures. [I, 15, 98.] See also *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Supramarginal g.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Unciform gyri.** See *Gyri breves insulæ.*—**Uncinate g.** Lat., *g. uncinatus.* A term used very differently by different writers, so as to include either (1) the uncus and a corresponding part of the hippocampal g., or (2) the hippocampal and the uncinate gyri as above limited, or, (3) in addition, the subcalcarine g. Not to be confounded with Valentin's gyri unciformes. [1, 7, 38; Clevenger, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1879 (1).] See also *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION. —**Unterer G. frontalis** (Ger.). See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION. —**Upper frontal g.** See *Superfrontal g.*—**Upper occipital g.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Upper temporal g.** See *Supertemporal g.*

H

HAAKJÖRRING (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k'yu^{5}r-ing. The *Scymnus borealis.* [B, 270.]

HAAR (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r. See HAIR and PILUS.—**Borstigwerden der H'e.** See CHÆTOSIS.—**Drüsenh'e.** See *Glandular* HAIRS.—**Ergrauen der H'e.** See CANITIES.—**Flaumh'.** See LANUGO.—**Flimmerh'e.** See CILIA (2d def.).—**Frauenh'.** See the major list.—**Gefühlsh'e.** See *Tactile* HAIRS.—**Gehörh'e.** See *Auditory* HAIRS.—**H'alge.** See the major list.—**H'ausfall, H'ausfallen, H'ausfallung.** See ALOPECIA.—**H'austreibend.** See ECTILLOTIC.—**H'balg.** See HAIR-BULB and *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**H'ballen.** See ÆGAGROPILUS.—**H'bauchig.** See DASYGASTER.—**H'beere, H'beerstrauch.** The *Rubus idæus* and the *Fragaria collina.* [B, 48, 121, 131 (α, 14).]—**H'beize.** 1. A depilatory plaster. 2. An acid hair-dye. [α, 14.]—**H'bekleidung.** See PUBESCENCE. --**H'bett.** See HAIR-*bed.*—**H'blastem.** A hair papilla. [J.]—**H'blättrig.** See DASYPHYLLUS.—**H'blume.** See the major list. —**H'blümig.** See CRINIFLORUS and DASYANTHUS.—**H'borste.** Hair bristles in the antennæ of insects. [J.]—**H'bruch.** See TRICHISMUS.—**H'cuticula.** See *Hair*-CUTICLE.—**H'dolde.** The genus *Ptychotis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**H'dünn.** See CAPILLARY (2d def.). —**H'faden.** The genera *Trichostema* and *Lasiandra.* [B, 121, 131 (α, 14).]—**H'fall.** See ALOPECIA.—**H'farn.** See ADIANTUM.—**H'faser.** See CAPILLAMENTUM.—**H'faserig.** See CAPILLARY (adj.).—**H'fasern.** See *Hair*-FIBRES.—**H'fein.** See CAPILLARY (adj.).—**H'fistel.** A fistula that will only admit a hair. [Fuchs (B).]—**H'flechte.** See the major list.—**H'flug.** A cutaneous eruption, lichen. [L, 46 (α, 14).]—**H'förmig.** See CAPILLIFORM and HAIR-*shaped.*—**H'früchtig.** See DASYCARPUS (2d def.).—**H'gebilde.** The structure of the hair. [α, 21.]—**H'fein.** See CAPILLARY (2d def.).—**H'gefäss.** See CAPILLARY.—**H'geflechte.** See CAPILLITIUM (3d def.).—**H'harnen.** See CAPILLATIO (3d def.).—**H'häuptig.** See DASYCEPHALUS.—**H'holz.** The *Prunus padus* and *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 48, 131 (α, 14).]—**H'hornig.** Resembling or belonging to the *Chætocereæ.*—**H'hypertrophie.** See POLYTRICHIA. —**H'icht, H'ig.** Capillaceous. [L, 80.]—**H'keim.** The papilla of a hair.—**H'knopf.** See HAIR *knob.*—**H'kolben.** Of Henle, a solid hair-root. [Behrend (A, 319 [α, 29]).]—**H'krankheit.** See TRICHOPATHIA.—**H'kraut.** The *Asplenium trichomanes.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'los.** Bald.—**H'losigkeit.** See ALOPECIA.—**H'mangel.** See ATRICHIA (1st def.).—**H'mensch.** A hairy person. [A, 521.]—**H'mittel.** An agent for stimulating the growth of the hair. [L, 80.]—**H'raubend.** See TRICHOSTERETICUS.—**H'reich.** See HIRSUTE.—**H'röhrchen.** A capillary vessel. [L.]—**H'röhrchenanziehung, H'röhrchenerscheinungen.** See CAPILLARITY.—**H'sack.** See *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**H'schaft.** See SCAPES and HAIR-*shaft.*—**H'scheide.** A hair-sheath.—**H'schmuck.** See CAPILLATIO (2d def.).—**H'schuppen.** See SCURF.—**H'schwarte.** See PERICRANIUM.—**H'schwänzchen.** See TRICHURIS.—**H'schwanzig.** See DASYURUS.—**H'schwinde.** Ringworm of the scalp. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**H'schwund.** See ALOPECIA.—**H'seil.** A seton. [A, 523.]—**H'spalt.** See TRICHISMUS.—**H'spaltung.** Splitting of the hairs. [G.]—**H'spitze.** The point of a hair. [L, 80.]—**H'strang.** See the major list.—**H'tragend.** See PILIFEROUS.—**H'wachs.** A tendon. [L, 80.]—**H'wechsel.** Shedding of the hair with renewal of the growth. [G.]—**H'wuchs.** The growth of hair ; a head of hair [α, 14.]—**H'wurz.** The *Nymphæa alba.* [B, 92, 121, 131 (α, 14).] —**H'wurzel.** 1. A capillate root. [B, 123 (α, 14).] 2. See HAIR-*root.*—**H'wurzelig.** See DASYCAULIS.—**H'zell.** See *Hair*-CELL.—**H'zerstörungsmittel.** See DEPILATORY.—**H'zierde.** See CAPILLATIO (2d def.).—**H'zungig.** See DASYGLOTTIS.—**H'zwiebel.** See HAIR-BULB.—**Haupth'.** See CAPILLITIUM (1st def.) and CAPILLUS. —**Heidenh'.** The hair on the head of a newly born child. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**Kanadisches H.** The *Adiantum pedatum.* [L, 80.]—**Kopfh'e.** See CAPILLITIUM (1st def.).—**Langh'e.** The long hairs of the head. [J, 175.]—**Nervenh'e.** See *Nerve* HAIRS.—**Papillenh'e.** See *Papillary* HAIRS.—**Ringelh'e.** See NODOSITAS *pilorum.* —**Schamh'.** See *Pubic* HAIR.—**Spalten der H'e.** See DICHOPHYIA. —**Spreuh'.** See FIMBRILLA.—**Spürh'e.** The whiskers of the *Felidæ,* etc. [L, 31.]—**Stammh'e, Stichelh'e.** The ordinary hairs of the head in contradistinction to the lanugo. [J, 11, 175.]—**Tasth'e.** See *Tactile* HAIRS.—**Venush'.** See ADIANTUM *capillus Veneris.*—**Wimperh'e.** See CILIA (1st and 2d def's).—**Wollh'e.** See LANUGO.

HAARALGE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r'a^{3}l-ge^2. The genus *Confcrva.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Scharlachrothe H.** See DASYA *coccinea.*

HAARBLUME (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r'blum-e^2. The genus *Trichosanthes.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]---**Bittere H.** The *Trichosanthes amara.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Dreiblättrige H.** The *Trichosanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gurkenartige H.** The *Trichosanthes cucumerina.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Handtheilige H.** The *Trichosanthes laciniosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Nervigblättrige H.** The *Trichosanthes nervifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Schlangenfrüchtige H.** The *Trichosanthes anguina.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Spitzfrüchtige H.** The *Trichosanthes cuspidata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Zottige H.** The *Trichosanthes villosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HAARSTRANG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r'stra^{3}n^2. The genus *Peucedanum* and the *Spiræa filipendula.* [B, 121, 131, 180 (α, 14 ; α, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher H.** The *Peucedanum officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] —**H'substanz.** See PEUCEDANINE.—**Starrer H.** The *Peucedanum cervaria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HABA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A^3'ba^3. The *Vicia faba.* [B, 127, 224 (α, 14).]—**H. de Calabar** [Mex. Ph.]. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum.* [B, 224 (α, 14).]—**H. de San Ignacio** [Mex. Ph.]. The seed of *Strychnos Ignatii.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

HABAK HADEE, n. See BISSA BÔL.

HABAKUKÖL (Ger.), n. Ha^3-ba^3-kuk'u^{5}l. See *Oleum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.

HABASCON, n. According to G. Bauhin, a plant with an edible root, similar to the radix pastinacæ, growing in Virginia and in North and South Carolina. [B, 38, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HABAZIS, n. See HABEL-ASSIS.

HABBANIL, n. See HAB-ULA-NILA.

HABB-EL-HAZIS, n. See HABEL-ASSIS.

HABB-HALL, n. An Abyssinian fruit, used in Egypt as a substitute for pepper. [Ainslie (B, 46, 88, 121 [α, 14]).]

HABBI, n. The flowers of *Brayera anthelminthica.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H.-tsalim, H.-tsalma, H. tsalmo.** Written, also, *habi-tsalim.* In Abyssinia, the *Jasminum floribundum.* [B, 92, 93, 121 (α, 14).]—**H.-tschogo, H.-tschokko.** Written, also, *habi-tschogo.* In Abyssinia, the tubers of *Oxalis anthelminthica.* [B, 92, 93, 121 (α, 14).]—**H.-zeiim.** See *H.-tsalim.*

HAB-BRAS (Ar.), n. The *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

HABBUN-NIL (Ar.), n. HAB-ULA-NILA.

HABBUS-SAPHARJALA (Ar.), n. The *Pyrus cydonia.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HABEA-ASSIS, n. See HABEL-ASSIS.

HABEBRAS (Ar.), n. See HAB-BRAS.

HABEL-ASSIS, n. In Algeria, the tubers of *Cyperus esculentus.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

HABENA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)-en(an)'a^3. From *habere,* to hold. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Zügel, Zaum, Zaumbinde* (1st def.). Lit., a thong. 1. A bandage used instead of sutures for closing a wound. [E.] 2. One of the peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 72 (K).] See also FRENUM and RETINACULUM.—**H. cartilaginis semilunaris externa.** The anterior margin of the opening between the bursa patellaris and the cavity of the knee joint. [L, 31.]

HABENARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *habena,* a thong. Fr., *habenaire.* Ger., *Breitbeutel.* See PLATANTHERA. The *Habenarieæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of orchids of the *Ophrydeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. bifolia.** Ger., *weissblüthiger Breitbeutel.* The small butterfly-orchid ; a European species. The tubers, *radix satyrii* (seu *satyrionis,* seu *cynorchidis*), were formerly used as a diuretic, and were also considered aphrodisiac. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. chlorantha.** Ger., *grünblüthiger Breitbeutel.* A species very similar to *H. bifolia,* and formerly used like it. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]

HABENULA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)-e^{2}n(an)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *habena.* A name for various portions of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea. [α, 29.]—**H. arcuata.** Of Deiters, the h. tecta.—**H. canalis vaginalis.** The portion of the pouch of peritonæum that invests the testis in its descent, and is afterward obliterated. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**H. conarii.** See HABENA (2d def.).—**H. denticulata.** See *Auditory* TEETH *of Huschke.*—**H. externa.** See *H. pectinata.*—**H. ganglionaris** [Corti]. See GANGLION *spirale.*—**G. Halleri.** The remains of the embryonic processus vaginalis peritonæi. [L, 349 (α, 29).]—**H. interna.** See *H. tecta.*—**H. of the pineal gland.** See HABENA (2d def.).—**H. pectinata** [Hensen]. The section of the membrana basilaris between the outer wall of the cochlea and the organ of Corti. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**H. perforata** [Kölliker], **H. perforativa.** A region on the inferior surface of the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti, situated internally to the inner attachment of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea. It exhibits foramina or channels in spiral lines which pass obliquely upward and outward to transmit nerve-fibres going to the ductus cochlearis. [Gruber (α, 29).]—**H. tecta.** Of Kölliker, the section of the membrana basilaris which supports the organ of Corti. [L, 115 (α, 29).]

HABENULAR, adj. Ha^{2}b-e^{2}n'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *habenulaire.* Pertaining to the habenula. [a, 29.]

HABERBRÄTLING (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'e^{2}r-brat-li^{2}n^2. The *Agaricus lactifluus argenteus.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]

HABERDISTEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'e^{2}r-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 48, 121 (a, 14).]

HABERLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}b-e^{2}rl'i^2-a^3. From *Haberle*, a botanist. A genus of plants growing in Malabar. [B. and C. (a, 24).]—**H. grandis.** A tree indigenous to Malabar. In India, a salve prepared from the bark is used in aphthæ and as an antispasmodic and vulnerary, and the bark is used internally in diarrhœa and dysentery and, combined with the bark of the gamboge-tree, as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HABERN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'e^{2}rn. A place in Bohemia, Austria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HABERWURZ (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'e^{2}r-vurts. The genus *Scorzonera.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HABET-EL-BARAKÉ (Turk.), n. The *Nigella sativa.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HABHAB (Ar.), **HABHABU** (Ar.), **HABHAH** (Ar.), n's. The *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 46, 121 (a, 14).]

HABICHT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'i^{2}ch^{2}t. The hawk. See FALCO.—**Finkenh'.** See FALCO *nisus.*—**H'sbinde.** See ACCIPITER.—**Fünfköpfige H'sbinde.** See ACCIPITER *quinqueceps.*

HABICHTSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}b'i^{2}ch^{2}ts-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Hieracium.* 2. The *Hyoseris minima.* 3. The *Sisymbrium Sophia.* [B, 48, 121, 180 (a, 14, 24).]—**Doldenförmiges H.** The *Hieracium umbellatum.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeines H.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gronov's H.** The *Hieracium Gronovii.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Langhaariges H.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 131, 180 (a, 14).]—**Rothaderiges H.** The *Hieracium venosum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HABILLA (Sp.), n. A^3-bel'ya^3. A small bean. [a, 14.]—**H. de San Ignacio** [Mex. Ph.]. The seed of *Hura crepitans;* used as a drastic in Mexico. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**H. de Carthagena.** The *Pichurim* bean. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HABIT, n. Ha^{2}b'i^{2}t. Lat., *habitus.* Fr., *habitude, porte.* Ger., *Gewohnheit, Haltung, Tracht, Beschaffenheit.* It., *abito.* Sp., *hábito.* 1. The involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition. 2. The external expression of the bodily constitution. 3. The external evidence of latent morbid action, as seen in the phthisical h., etc. [D, 3, 20.] 4. A particular constitutional tendency. In botany, the general appearance of a plant. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**Apoplectic h.** Lat., *habitus apoplecticus.* Ger., *apoplektischer Habitus.* See *Apoplectic* CONSTITUTION.—**Full h.** See *Plethoric* CONSTITUTION.

HABITAT, n. Ha^{2}b'i^{2}t-a^{2}t. From *habitare*, to inhabit. Fr., *h., station.* Ger., *Vorkommen, Standort.* The particular kind of locality (field, marsh, mountain, etc.) where plants or animals of a certain species are usually found. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

HABITATIVITY, n. Ha^{2}b-i^{2}t-a^{2}t-i^{2}v'i^{2}t-i^2. From *habitare*, to inhabit. Fr., *habitativité.* Of Spurzheim, the instinct which impels a person to choose a permanent home. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

HABITE KOBURA (Jap.), n. The *Evodia rutæcarpa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

HABI-TSALIM, n. See HABBI-*tsalim.*

HABI-TSCHOGO, n. See HABBI-*tschogo.*

HABITUAL, adj. Ha-bi^{2}t'u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *habitualis* (from *habituare*, to be constituted in any manner). Fr., *habituel.* Ger., *gewohnheitsmässig.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to, habit.

HABITUDE, n. Ha^{2}b'i^2-tu^{2}d. Gr., ἕξις. Lat., *habitudo.* Fr., *h.* See HABIT.

HABITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *hab'itus.* See HABIT and HABITAT.—**H. abdominal** (Fr.). The drawn face, the dorsal decubitus, the anterior curvature of the body, and the flexure of the thighs on the abdomen, observed in certain abdominal diseases. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. apoplecticus.** See *Apoplectic* CONSTITUTION.—**H. arthriticus.** Ger., *arthritischer H.* A tendency toward arthritic disease. [L, 80 (a, 34).]—**H. cachecticus.** Ger., *cachetischer H.* The general appearance of a cachectic person. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. cardiaque** (Fr.). The general appearance of a person affected with heart disease. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. cérébral** (Fr.). The *delirious type* of the h. cérébral is characterized by incessant agitation, extreme loquacity, cutaneous redness and perspiration, a more or less complete loss of intelligence, and an excited facial appearance. The *comatose type* is characterized by stupor, anæsthesia, and mydriasis. The *paralytic type* is characterized by a sad expression, with occasional facial distortion; the upper and lower extremities hang helplessly, and there are generally ocular symptoms. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. corporis.** See HABIT (4th def.).—**H. externus.** Ger., *äusserer H.* The external appearance of the body. [L, 80 (a, 34).]—**H. fœtus.** The attitude of the fœtus in relation to the long axis of the uterus.—**H. hepaticus.** A pronounced tendency to liver disease. [L, 50 (a, 30).]—**H. phthisicus.** Ger., *phthisischer H.* A habit predisposing to phthisis (especially a rhachitic thorax). [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**H. pulmonaire** (Fr.). The general appearance of a person with pulmonary disease. In many diseases of the lungs there are dilatation of the alæ nasi, an open state of the mouth, and labored action of the inspiratory muscles of the face and neck; the skin of the face may be red, blue, or grayish-white; the decubitus is lateral or dorsal, or it may be impossible for the patient to lie down. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. quadratus.** A squarely built development of the body. [a, 34.]—**H. scrophulosus.** See SCROFULOSIS.—**H. torosus.** A fleshy development of the body. [a, 34.]—**H. utérin** (Fr.). The general appearance of a person with uterine disease. In some varieties of the disease there may be obesity or emaciation; the face is pale and has an earthy appearance, the physiognomy is expressionless, the flesh soft, and the walk is slow and indicative of suffering. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H'-wechsel** (Ger.). See PHORONOMY.

HABRANIL, n. See HAB-ULA-NILA.

HABROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)-ro(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἁβρός, gay, and μανία, madness. See AMENOMANIA.

HABSBURG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}bs'burg. See SCHINZNACH.

HAB-ULA-ASHARA (Bomb.), n. The *Juniperus communis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-BÁNA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Melia azadirachta.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HÁB-ULA-GHÁRA (Pers.), n. The *Laurus nobilis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-KALBA (Ar.), n. The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-KILAKILA, n. The stones of *Prunus caproniana.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-KULAI (Pers.), n. The *Mucuna pruriens.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-MÁHÁLEBA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Prunus mahaleb.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-MISHKA (Ar.), n. A grain of musk. [A, 479.]

HAB-ULA-NILA (Ar.), n. The *Ipomœa hederacea* or its seed. [B, 88 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 24).]

HAB-ULA-PHAHAMA (Ar.), n. The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-PHAKADA (Ar.), n. A species of *Vitex.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-RASHÁDA (Ar.), n. The *Lepidium sativum.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-UL-ÁSA (Ar.), n. The *Myrtus communis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-UL-ASPHARA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-ULA-USHARA (Pers.), n. The *Juniperus communis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-UL-BALÁSANA (Ar.), **HAB-UL-BALESAN** (Bomb.), n's. The fruit of *Balsamodendron opobalsamum.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-UL-FAKA (Ar.), n. The fruit of a species of *Vitex*, used in India as a resolvent, astringent, and deobstruent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).] Cf. HAB-ULA-PHAKADA.

HAB-UL-MISHKA-KE-BINJA (Ar.), n. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-UL-SANOBARA (Ar.), n. The *Pinus gerardiana.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-USA-SALÁTINA (Ar.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HAB-USA-SONADAVA (Ar.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HABUSO (Jap.), n. The *Cassia occidentalis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HABUTORA-NO-O (Jap.), n. The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HABZELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}b(ha^{3}b)-zel(zal)'i^2-a^3. From Ar., *hab-el-zelin.* Fr., *habzéli.* Ger., *Habzelie.* A small genus of the *Anonaceæ*, tribe *Xylopieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. æthiopica.** Fr., *poivre d'Éthiopie* (ou *de singe*, ou *des Maures*). Ger., *äthiopischer Pfeffer.* Guinea or Ethiopian pepper, the *Piper æthiopicum* of old authors; a species found in central and western Africa, where its fruits are dried and used instead of pepper and also as a medicine. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. aromatica.** Fr., *poivre des nègres, maniguette.* Ger., *Neger-Pfeffer.* A species found in Guiana and the Antilles, where the fruit is used as a condiment and aromatic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. undulata.** Fr., *xylopia ondulée.* Ger., *wellige Habzelie.* A species found in Guinea, where the fruits are used like those of *H. æthiopica.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

HACHELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ch^2'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]

HACHE-ROYALE (Fr.), n. A^{3}sh-rwa^3-ya^{3}l. A species of *Asphodelia.* [B, 38, 121 (a, 14).]

HACHICH (Fr.), n. A^3-shesh. See HASHEESH.

HACHISCH (Fr.), n. A^3-shesh. See HASHEESH.

HACKBERRY, n. Ha^{2}k'be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Celtis crassifolia* and *Celtis occidentalis;* also the fruit of *Prunus padus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

HACKE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k'e^2. The heel. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**H'nbein.** The calcaneum. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**H'nbein der Hand.** See *Unciform* BONE.

HACKENSCHAR (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k'e^{2}n-sha^{3}r. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HACKING, n. Ha^{2}k'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *hachure.* Ger., *Hackung.* A form of massage of the large groups of muscles of the neck, back, buttocks, upper or lower extremities. It is performed with the edge of the extended fingers or hand; with the former the motion is from the wrist joint, while with the latter it is from the elbow or shoulder. [a, 34.]

HACKLE, n. Ha^{2}k'l. Ger., *Hechel.* The long cervical feather of the domestic cock. [L, 343.]

HACKMATACK, n. Ha^{2}k'ma^{2}t-a^{2}k. The *Larix americana.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HACKWOOD, n. Ha^{2}k'wu^{4}d. The *Prunus padus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HACOSAN, n. In the Philippine Islands, the *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

HACOUB, HACUB (Turk.), n's. A prickly plant growing near Aleppo, classed by Tournefort with the *Gundelia.* The young shoots are eaten like asparagus; the root is emetic and purgative. [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HÁDA JODI (Hind.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HADAKA (Ar.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HADAKA-HODZURI (Jap.), n. The *Solanum biflorum.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HÁDAVARANA (Mal.), n. The *Ægle marmelos.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HADDOCK, n. Ha^{2}d'u^{3}k. The *Morrhua æglefinus.* [L, 292 (α, 21).]

HADEN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}d'e^{2}n. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HADID, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

HADJENA (Mal.), n. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HÄDRICH (Ger.), n. Had'ri^{2}ch^2. The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HADROME, n. Ha^{2}d'rom. From αδρός, stout. See Xylene.

HADROTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}d(ha^{3}d)-ro^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἁδρός, thick, and θρίξ. a hair. Of Fückel, a genus of the *Hyphomycetes*, forming brown spots on the leaves of the *Gramineæ.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HADSCHY, n. The *Cannabis indica.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HÆCCEITAS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}k(ha^3-e^{2}k)-se(ke^2)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-ta'tis.* The "quinta essentia" of the alchemists. [Labavius (A, 325).]

HÆDES (Ar.), n. The *Ervum lens.* [B, 46, 121 (α, 14).]

HAE-KIN-SHA (Chin.), n. A light, brown powder formed by the spores of a species of *Filices.* It burns like *Lycopodium*, and is substituted for it. [B, 46 (α, 14).]

HAEBRAK (Ar.), n. The *Cissus acida.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

HÆMA (Lat.), n. n. He'(ha^3'e^2)-ma^3. Gen., *hæm'atos (-is).* Gr., αἷμα. 1. See Blood. 2. Of Lankester, a red blood-corpuscle. [J.]

HÆMABAROMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-ba^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From αἷμα, blood. βαρύς, heavy, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus for determining the specific gravity of blood, consisting of a graduated series of aqueous solutions of glycerin, ranging in sp. gr. from 1·030° to 1·072°. Into several of these in succession a minute stream of blood is projected from a pipette, until a solution is found in which the stream maintains a horizontal direction, when its sp. gr. must be approximately the same as that of the standard solution employed. [E. L. Jones, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1888, p. 1345 (α, 17).]

HÆMACELINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-am)-a^3-se^{2}l(kal)-i^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-no'seos (-nos'is).* From αἷμα, blood, and κηλίς, a spot. Fr., *hémacélinose.* Of Rayer, purpura simplex.

HÆMACHROIN, n. He^{2}m-a^3-kro'i^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *hémachroïne.* See Hæmatosin.

HÆMACHROME, n. He^{2}m'a-krom. From αἷμα, blood, and χρῶμα, color. See Hæmatin.

HÆMACHROSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a(a^3)-kro-(chr^{2}o)'sez(se^{2}s). From αἷμα, blood, and χρῶσις, a coloring. In nosology, diseases in which the color of the blood is changed, as in those causing cyanosis. [α, 34.]

HÆMACTOUS, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}kt'u^{3}s. Gr., αἱμακτός (from αἱμάσσειν, to stain with blood). Mingled with or pertaining to blood. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

HÆMACYANIN, n. He^{2}m-a^3-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. See Hæmatocyanin.

HÆMACYTOMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-sit-o^{2}m'et-u^{5}r. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. See Hæmatocytometer.

HÆMACYTOMETRIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-sit-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. Pertaining to the use of the hæmacytometer.

HÆMAD, adv. He'ma^{2}d. From αἷμα, blood. In man, forward; in beasts, downward. [L, 14.]

HÆMAD [Farr], n. He'ma^{2}d. From αἷμα, blood. A blood-corpuscle. [α, 18.]

HÆMADICTYON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-di^{2}k'ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and δίκτυον, a net. The genus *Prestonia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. annulare.** The *Prestonia annularis.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. suberecta.** A species found in the West Indies and South America. Its milky exudation is used by the Indians as an arrow poison. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HÆMADONOSOS (Lat.), **HÆMADONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἱμάς, a stream of blood, and νόσος, a disease. Fr., *hémadonose.* Ger., *Blutgefässkrankheit.* A disease of the blood or blood-vessels. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMADOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From αἱμάς, a stream of blood, and στένωσις, a constriction. Fr., *hémadosténose.* Ger., *Blutgefässverengerung.* Contraction or obliteration of blood-vessels. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMADOSTEOSIS (Lat.), **HÆMADOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o^{2}st-e^2-o'si^{2}s, -o^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-o'sis).* From αἱμάς, a stream of blood, and ὀστέον. a bone. Fr., *hémadostéose.* Ger., *Blutgefässverknöcherung.* Ossification of blood-vessels. [L. 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMADROMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-dro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *hémadromètre.* From αἷμα, the blood, δρόμος, a course, and μέτρον, a measure. See Hæmadromograph and Hæmadromometer.

HÆMADROMOGRAPH, n. He^{2}m-a^3-dro^{2}m'o-gra^{2}f. From αἷμα. blood, δρόμος, a course, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hémodromomètre, hémadromographe.* Ger.. *Dromograph.* An instrument, devised by Chauveau and perfected by Lortet, for determining the velocity and fluctuations in velocity of the blood-current. It consists of a short tube which can be put between the divided ends of a blood-vessel so that the current shall traverse it. Into the tube projects the short arm of a lever. The long arm, projecting from the tube, acts as an indicator on a divided semicircle. The flowing of the stream deflects the index, and the amount of the deflection indicates the rapidity. This may be read off on the divided circle, which has been graduated by using the instrument for currents of known velocity. Other tubes connecting with the instrument join a manometer and a sphygmoscope, so that the pressure and the pulse curves may be taken at the same time. [J, 57, 124.]

HÆMADROMOGRAPHIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-dro^{2}m-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Ger., *dromographisch.* Pertaining to the hæmodromograph or to its use. [K.]

HÆMADROMOMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-dro-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From αἷμα, blood, δρόμος. a course, and μέτρον. a measure. Fr., *hémadromomètre.* Ger., *Hämadromometer.* A U-shaped tube, devised by Volkmann, for measuring the rapidity of the circulation. It is filled with some inert fluid, and its two extremities are inserted into the ends of a divided artery, the vessel being clamped on both sides. The clamps being removed, the blood rushes through the tube, driving out the fluid, and rapidly taking its place. The velocity with which the blood flows through the tube is noted on a graduated scale. [K.]

HÆMADYNAMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *hémadynametre.* See Hæmadynamometer.

HÆMADYNAMIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Pertaining to hæmadynamics. [L, 56.]

HÆMADYNAMICS, n. sing. He^{2}m-a^3-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}ks. Fr., *hémadynamique.* Ger., *Hämadynamik.* The dynamics of the circulation of the blood. [K.]

HÆMADYNAMOMETER, n. Hem-a-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον. a measure. Fr., *hémodynamomètre, hémadynamètre, hémomètre.* Ger., *Hämadynamometer.* An instrument for measuring the force of the blood-current. It consists of a U-shaped tube, one arm of which contains mercury, the other and longer arm being graduated. The shorter arm is inserted into an artery. The height to which the mercury rises in the other arm represents the blood-pressure. [K.]

HÆMAGASTER (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'-u^{5}r(ar). S ee Hæmatogaster.

HÆMAGLOBIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-glob'i^{2}k. See Hæmoglobic.

HÆMAGOGUE, adj. He^{2}m'a^3-go^{2}g. Gr., αἱμαγωγός (from αἷμα, blood, and ἀγωγή, a carrying away). Lat., *hæmagogus.* Fr., *hémagogue.* Ger., *bluttreibend.* Promoting the catamenial or hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 84, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-gog'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A hæmagogue remedy. 2. Of ancient authors, the *Pæonia officinalis.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HÆMAHYSTERIA (Lat.). n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-hi^{2}st(hu^{5}st)-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. Menorrhagia. [Farr (α, 18).]

HÆMAL, adj. Hem'a^{2}l. From αἷμα, blood. Pertaining to the blood, connected with the blood-vessels or the heart. [K, L, 206 (α, 27).]

HÆMALEUCIN, n. He^{2}m-a^3-lu^2'si^{2}n. Lat., *hæmaleucina* (from αἷμα, blood, and λευκός, white). Fr., *hémaleucine.* Of Hatin, the purely fibrinous element in a blood-clot. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

HÆMALEUCOCYTES, n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-sit-(kiet)'ez(e^{2}s). See Hæmoleucocytes.

HÆMALEUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-lu^2-ko'sis. Gen., *-o'seos (-is).* From αἷμα. blood. and λευκός, white. Fr., *hémaleucose.* Of Hatin, the production of the buffy coat on the surface of clotting blood. [α, 34.]

HÆMALOPIA (Lat.), **HÆMALOPIS** (Lat.), **HÆMALOPS** (Lat.), n's f., f., and m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-op'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s, he^{2}m'-(ha^3-e^{2}m')-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}ps(ops). From αἱμάλωψ, a mass of blood. Fr., *hémalopie.* Ger., *Blutunterlaufung.* It., *emalopia.* Sp., *hemalopia.* 1. An old term for an extravasation of blood into the eye. [F.] 2. A condition in which every object appears of a blood-red color. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Hæmalops externus.** An extravasation of blood outside the eyeball, beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Hæmalops internus.** See Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMAMŒBA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o^2'e^2)-ba^3. See Hæmatamœba.

HÆMANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-am)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji-(ge^2-i^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-tis).* From αἷμα, blood, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See Angeioma.

HÆMANTHINE, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}n'then. Fr., *hémanthine.* Ger., *Hämanthin.* An alkaloid resembling atropine, obtained from *Hæmanthus toxicarius.* [B, 270.]

HÆMANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From αἷμα. blood, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *hémanthe.* Ger., *Blutblume.* The blood-flower; of Linnæus, a genus of the

Amaryllideæ. The *Hæmantheæ* of Kunth (the *Hæmanthinæ* of Pax) are a division of the *Amarylleæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. coccineus.** Fr., *hémanthe écarlate, narcisse indien, scille de montagne, tulip du Cap.* Ger., *scharlachrothe Blutblume.* A species found at the Cape of Good Hope and used as a diuretic and antasthmatic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. denudatus.** Fr., *hémanthe à deux rangs, poison enragé.* Ger., *giftige Blutblume.* The *Buphane toxicaria.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. puniceus.** Fr., *lis rouge, amaryllis écarlate.* An American species the bulb of which furnishes an arrow poison. [B, 49, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sarniensis.** The *Nerine sarniensis.* [*a*, 24.]—**H. toxicarius.** See *H. denudatus.*

HÆMANTLION (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)′li^{2}on. From αἷμα, blood, and ἀντλίον, a bucket. A syringe for withdrawing blood from the body for examination. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMAPERITONORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, περιτόναιος, the peritonæum, and ῥηγνύναι, to break. Hæmorrhage into the peritoneal cavity. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMAPHÆIN, n. He^{2}m-a^3-fe′i^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and φαιός, dusky. Fr., *hémaphéine.* Ger., *Hämaphäin.* A brown coloring matter discovered by Simon in the blood, especially in the alcoholic extract; probably a decomposition product of hæmatin. [B, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMAPHÆISM, n. Hem-a-fe′i^{2}z′m. From αἷμα, blood, and φαιός, dusky. Fr., *hémaphéisme.* A condition characterized by a reddish-amber color of the urine, associated with certain hepatic disorders in which the red blood-corpuscles are destroyed and the bile is altered in composition. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-fob(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. See HÆMATOPHOBIA.

HÆMAPHOBICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-fob(fo^{2}b)′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hémaphobe.* Ger., *blutfürchtend.* Painfully affected at the sight of blood. [L, 43.]

HÆMAPOIETIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-poi-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., αἱματοποιητικός (from αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *hæmatopoieticus.* Fr., *hématopoétique, hemopoétique.* Ger., *blutbildend, hämatoblastisch, hämatopoëtisch, hämatogen.* Syn.: *vasoformative* (2d def.). 1. Of a cell or tissue, producing or giving rise to blood; blood-making. 2. Giving origin to both blood and capillary vessels (said of the connective-tissue corpuscles in the embryo). [J, 30, 31, 33.]

HÆMAPOPHYSEAL, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}p-o-fi^{2}s′e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *hæmapophysealis* (from αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot). Fr., *hémapophysial.* Of or pertaining to a hæmapophysis. [L, 56.]

HÆMAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f′-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ophys′eos* (*-oph′ysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. The portion of a typical vertebra which forms the antero-lateral portion of the hæmal arch. It is represented in a dorsal vertebra by the costal cartilages, in a lumbar vertebra by the lineæ transversæ of the abdomen, in a sacral vertebra by the pubes and ischium, in the occipital vertebra by the coracoid process of the scapula, in a parietal vertebra by the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, in a frontal vertebra by the lower jaw, in the nasal vertebra by the superior maxillary bones. Elsewhere in man it is unrepresented. The clavicles are the displaced hæmapophyses of the atlas bone. [L, 14]

HÆMAPORIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)′ri^2-a^3, he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-po^{2}r-i(e)′a^3. See HÆMATAPORIA.

HÆMAPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-aptys′eos* (*-ap′tysis*). See HÆMOPTYSIS.

HÆMARTHRON (Lat.), **HÆMARTHROS** (Lat.), **HÆMARTHROSIS** (Lat.), **HÆMARTHRUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., f., and m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{3}rth′ro^{2}n, -ro^{2}s, -a^{3}rth-ro′si^{2}s, -a^{3}rth′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Gen., *-thro′seos* (*-thros′is*). Ger., *Hämarthros.* An effusion of blood into an articular synovial cavity. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMAS (Lat.), n. f. Hem′(ha^3′e^{2}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *hæm′ados* (*-adis*). Gr., αἱμάς. A gush or stream of blood. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMASTATIC, HÆMASTATICAL, adj's. He^{2}m-a^3-sta^{2}t′-i^{2}k, -a^{2}l. From αἷμα, the blood, and στατικός, stationary. Fr., *hémastatique.* See HÆMOSTATIC.

HÆMASTATICS, n. sing. He^{2}m-a^3-sta^{2}t′i^{2}ks. Hæmostatics. [L, 135.]

HÆMASTHENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *hémasthénose.* Ger., *Blutschwächung* (1st def.). *Blutstockung* (2d def.). 1. Deterioration of the blood. 2. Of Schultz, an interruption of the circulation of the blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATACHOMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^3-ta^{2}k-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See HÆMOTACHOMETER.

HÆMATAL, adj. He^{2}m′a^{2}t-a^{2}l. See HÆMAL.

HÆMATALLOSCOPY, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-a^{2}l-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. From αἷμα, blood, ἄλλος, other (than normal), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Taddei, examination of the blood for medico-legal purposes. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMATAMŒBA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-e′(o^2′e^2)-ba^3. From αἷμα, the blood, and ἀμοιβή (see AMŒBA). A supposititious genus of *Protozoa.* [L.]—**H. cruentata.** A red blood-corpuscle. [L, 221.]

HÆMATANAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^3-go′je(ga). For deriv., see HÆMA and ANAGOGE. Fr., *hématanagoge.* See HÆMATEMESIS.

HÆMATANGEION (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji′(ge^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See BLOOD-VESSEL.

HÆMATANGEIONOSOS (Lat.), **HÆMATANGEIONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *hématangionose.* See ANGEIONOSOS.

HÆMATANGEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-o′seos* (*-os′is*). Fr., *hématangiose.* 1. Angeionosis. 2. Of Alibert, a dyscrasia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAPORIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)′ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ἀπορία, distress. Fr., *hématoporie.* Ger., *Blutmangel.* 1. Originally, a difficulty or trouble in the blood. 2. Anæmia. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAPORRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}r-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-rhos′eos* (*-rhos′is*). For deriv., see HÆMA and APORRHOSIS. Fr., *hémataporrhose.* Ger., *Vermolkung des Bluts.* Separation of the serum from the blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ostas′eos* (*-ost′asis*). For deriv., see HÆMA and APOSTASIS. Fr., *hématapostase.* Ger., *Versetzung des Blutes in ungehörige Theile.* An irregular or unequal distribution of the blood; a congestion or effusion of blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAPOSTEM, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-a-po^{2}s′te^{2}m. Lat., *hæmatapostema* (from αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόστημα [see APOSTEMA]). Fr., *hématapostème.* Ger., *Blutabscess.* 1. An abscess containing blood. 2. An hæmatocele. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-am)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{4}k′-(a^3′u^{4}ch)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *-auch′enos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and αὐχήν, the neck. Of M. Duncan, distension of the cervix uteri by retained menstrual blood. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMATAULICA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{4}l′-(a^3′u^{4}l)-i^{2}k-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and αὐλός, a tube. Fr., *hémataulique.* Ger., *Blutgefässystem.* Of Magendie and others, the blood vascular system. [K: L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATAURIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^4′(a^3′u^4)-ri^{2}s. Gen., *-aur′is.* From αἷμα, blood, and *auris*, the ear. Fr., *hématoreille.* Ger., *Blutohr.* Hæmorrhage into the internal ear. [L, 180]

HÆMATECLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k′li^2-(lu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-eclys′eos* (*-ec′lysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἔκλυσις, a loosing. Fr., *hématéclysis.* Ger., *Auflösung des Blutes.* Dissolution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATEIN, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t′e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *hématéine.* Ger., *Hämateïn.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, formed from hæmatoxylin by treating successively with ammonia and acetic acid; forming brownish-red crystals which appear dark-green by reflected light. By reducing agents it is reconverted into hæmatoxylin. [B, 49.]

HÆMATELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e′-(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *huile de sang.* Ger., *Blutöl.* Of Babington, a dark-yellow semi-fluid oil, lighter than water, obtained by the dry distillation of blood. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATELYTROMETRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′ra^3. A collection of menstrual blood in the vagina and uterus, as in cases of imperforate hymen. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMATEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-emes′eos* (*-em′esis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἐμεῖν, to vomit. Fr., *hématémèse.* Ger., *Blutbrechen.* Literally, a vomiting of blood. Hæmorrhage from the stomach. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. lusoria.** Of Tott, recurrent h. [*a*, 34.]—**H. neonatorum.** H. occurring in a new-born child, with the passage of little or no blood by the bowels. It sets in soon after birth, and often causes death. Multiple ulcers of the gastric mucous membrane have been found, but in many cases there is no perceptible lesion. A condition akin to purpura has been suggested, also the disturbance of balance in the circulatory system which supervenes on the separation of the infant from the placenta. ["St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," July, 1882, p. 86; "Lancet," Oct. 17. 1885, p. 726.]—**Hysterical h.** Lat., *h. hysterica.* H., sometimes chronic and very copious, occurring in and due to hysteria. It is accompanied by bloody stools, and may induce acute exhaustion, but is usually distinguishable from h. due to gastric lesions by its benign course. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); L, 20 (*a*, 21).]—**Idiopathic h.** H. independent of any change in the gastric membranes. [Watson (*a*, 34).]—**Menstrual h.** See under *Vicarious h.*—**Periodical h.** H. occurring at regular intervals. [Hurd, "Med. Rev.," xxii, p. 37 (*a*, 34).]—**Recurrent h.** Fr., *hématémèse répétée.* H. apparently of neurotic origin recurring at intervals. [Pringle (*a*, 34).]—**Vicarious h.** H. occurring in place of a hæmorrhagic discharge from another part (as in amenorrhœa). [D.] See also *Vicarious* MENSTRUATION.

HÆMATIMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-i^{2}m′et-u^{3}r. Fr., *hématimètre.* Of Hayem and Nachet, a glass slide with a cell of known depth, used with an ocular micrometer ruled in squares, for determining the number of blood-corpuscles in a cubic millimetre of blood. ["Comp. rend. de l'Acad. des sci.," 1875, p. 1083 (J, 55, 169).]

HÆMATEMETIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-e^{2}m-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatemeticus.* Fr., *hématémétique.* Ger., *Blutbrechen betreffend.* Pertaining to or in connection with hæmatemesis. [*a*, 17.]

HÆMATENCEPHALIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatencephalicus.* Fr., *hématencéphalique.* Ger., *Hirnblutung betreffend.* Pertaining to hæmatencephalon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATENCEPHALON (Lat.), **HÆMATENCEPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-on, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἷμα, blood, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Hirnblutung.* Cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATEPAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}p-a^3-go′je(ga). Gen., *-go′ges.* For deriv., see HÆMA and EPAGOGE. Fr., *hématépagoge.* Ger., *Blutcongestion.* A sanguineous congestion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATEPIGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]p-i[2]-ga[2]st(ga[3]st)'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From αἷμα, blood, ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach. A hæmorrhage into the tissues between the peritonæum and the abdominal muscles. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATEPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]p-i[2]sk(i[2]sch[2])'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *-isches'eos* (*-is'chesis*). For deriv., see HÆMA and EPISCHESIS. Fr., *hématépischèse.* Ger., *krankhafte Verhaltung des Blutes.* Stagnation of the blood. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e(a)'ra[3]. Gr., αἱματηρά. Of Galen, bloody stools. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATERETHICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]r-e[2]th'i[2]k-a[3]. Ger., *Blutregungen.* Of Schultz, a division of his *Erethismata,* comprising erythrosis, chlorosis, cyanosis, hæmorrhage, and hæmatepischesis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATEROUS, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-e'ru[3]s. Lat., *hœmaterus.* Fr., *hématère.* Ger., *blutig.* Sanguinolent. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATERYTHRIN, n. He[2]m-a[2]t-e[2]r'i[2]th-ri[2]n. Fr., *hémato-érythrine.* Ger., *Hämatoërythrin.* See HÆMATIN (1st def.).

HÆMATEXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]x-o[2]s-to'si[2]s. Gen., *-ostos'eos* (*-os'is*). For deriv., see HÆMA and EXOSTOSIS. 1. An exostosis with visible blood-vessels. 2. Osteosarcoma. [E ; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATHERMOUS, adj. He[2]m-a[3]-thu[5]rm'u[3]s. Lat., *hœmathermus* (from αἷμα, blood, and θερμός, hot). Fr., *hématherme.* Warm-blooded. The *Hœmatherma* of Latreille are the *Hœmatotherma.* [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-hi-(hi[2])-dro'si[2]s. See HÆMATIDROSIS.

HÆMATHORACOGRAPHION (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[3]-tho[2]r(thor)-a[2]k(a[3]k)-o(o[3])-gra[2]f(gra[3]f)'i[2]-o[2]n. From αἷμα, blood, θώραξ, the thorax, and γράφειν, to write. See CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH.

HÆMATHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]th(a[3]th)-ro'-sis. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hémathrose.* Extravasation of blood. [B, 38.]

HÆMATIASIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]-a(a[3])'-si[2]s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). Of Thomson, an hæmatonosus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *hœmaticus* (from αἷμα blood). Fr., *hématique.* Ger., *hämatisch.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or present in the blood ; of medicines, acting upon or through the blood.—**H. acid.** Fr., *acide hématique.* A yellow crystalline substance of undetermined composition, obtained by Treviranus from carbonized red blood-corpuscles treated with sodium carbonate, and washed with alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

HÆMATICA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)'i[2]k-a[3]. Ger., *Hämatik* (1st def.), *Blutzeichenlehre* (2d def.). 1. Hæmatology. 2. Semeiotics and diagnosis from a study of the blood. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)'i[2]k-a[3]. 1. Of Good, a class of hereditary dyscrasiæ. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14) ; α, 25.] 2. Hæmatic remedies.

HÆMATIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[2]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]-dro'-si[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἵδρωσις, a sweating. Fr., *hématidrose, sueurs de sang.* Ger., *Blutschwitzen, Blutschweiss, Hämatidrosis.* Lit., bloody sweating, bloody sweat ; more properly, a form of cutaneous hæmorrhage in which blood escapes through the pores of the skin. [G.]—**Blepharo-h.** See the major list.—**H. menstrualis.** See MENIDROSIS.

HÆMATIMETRY, n. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]m'e[2]t-ri[2]. The numeration of blood-corpuscles. [J.]

HÆMATIN, n. He[2]m'a[2]t-i[2]n. From αἷμα, the blood. Fr., *hématine.* Ger., *Hämatin, Blutstoff.* 1. A dark-brown, amorphous substance, $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$, or, according to Nencki and Sieber, $C_{32}H_{32}N_4FeO_4$, obtained by treating a solution of hæmoglobin with acetic acid. Its composition is the same in all animals. Compounded with various albuminoids, it is believed to constitute the different varieties of hæmoglobin, and with chlorine, iodine, and bromine it forms hæmin crystals. [B, 95 (α, 14) ; K ; V. D. Harris, "Brit. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 103 ; "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvii, 2267-2276 (B).] 2. Of Chevreul, see HÆMATOXYLIN.—**Acid h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Actinio-h.** Of MacMunn, the intrinsic coloring matter of the tissues of the *Actiniœ.* ["Philos. Trans. of the Roy. Soc.," clxxvi, p. 641 (J).]—**Alkali h.** The mahogany-brown fluid obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of hæmoglobin ; add ammonia or caustic soda and heat gently ; the fluid becomes dichroic, showing a greenish tinge, and alkali h. is formed. [Landrois (α, 34).]—**Entero-h.** The helicorubin of Krukenberg ; of MacMunn, the histo-h. forming the intrinsic coloring matter of the alimentary canal and the other viscera. [J.]—**H. bromide, H. chloride, H. hydriodide, H. hydrobromide, H. hydrochlorate, H. hydrochloride, H. iodide.** See HÆMIN.—**Histo-h's.** Of MacMunn, pigments found in the tissues of both vertebrates and invertebrates. They are allied to the hæmochromogens, and, as the characteristic absorption bands of their spectra are intensified by alkalies and enfeebled by acids, they appear to be capable of oxidation and reduction ; hence it is presumed that they are respiratory in function and are concerned in tissue respiration. ["Philos. Trans. of the Roy. Soc.," 1886, p. 268 ; "Jour. of Physiol.," 1887, p. 51 (J, 124).]—**Iron-free h.** See HÆMATOPORPHYRIN.—**Myo-h.** Of MacMunn, the intrinsic coloring matter of tissue ; one of the histohæmatins supposed to take part in the respiration of the muscles. In some cases it is replaced by hæmoglobin. ["Philos. Trans. of the Roy. Soc.," 1886, p. 295 ; "Jour. of Physiol.," 1887, p. 51 (J, 124).]—**Oxy-alkali h.** Obtained by mixing air thoroughly with a solution of alkali. [Landrois (α, 34).]—**Reduced h.** See HÆMOCHROMOGEN.—**Uro-h.** A bright-red, noncrystallizable organic compound highly soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, and alkalies ; insoluble in acids. It is obtained from fresh urine. [α, 34.]

HÆMATINIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]n'i[2]k. Lat., *hœmatinicus* (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hématinique.* Ger., *hämatinisch.* 1. Pertaining to hæmatin. 2. Increasing the coloring matter of the blood (formerly said of various agents [Lat., *hœmatinica*]).

HÆMATINOMETER, n. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]n-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. From *hœmatin* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus, consisting of a vessel with parallel glass faces 1 cm. apart, for estimating the amount of the hæmoglobin in the blood by comparing a specimen with a test solution of known strength contained in a vessel (the h.). [B, 13 ; K, 19.]

HÆMATINOMETRIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]n-o-me[2]t'ri[2]k. Of or pertaining to a hæmatinometer. [J.]

HÆMATINONITRIC ACID, n. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]n-o-ni'tri[2]k. Rubinonitric acid. [B.]

HÆMATINOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-am)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]n-o[2]p'ti[2](tu[6])-si[2]s. Gen., *-ptys'eos* (*-op'tysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *hématinoptysie.* The ejection of sputa of a yellow color, verging on brown or orange, in which rhomboidal prisms of hæmatoidin are found microscopically, also amorphous granules, but no blood-corpuscles. ["Gaz. méd.," xxi, p. 687 (α, 34).]

HÆMATINOUS, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t'i[2]n-u[3]s. See HÆMATINIC.

HÆMATINUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i(e)'nu[3]m-(nu[4]m). See HÆMATIN.

HÆMATINURIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]n-u[2]-(u)'ri[2]-a[3]. From *hœmatin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hématinurie.* Ger., *Hämatinurie.* That diseased condition in which there is a direct passage of coloring matters from the blood into the urine. It may occur in connection with scurvy, purpura, scarlatina, etc. [D, 31.]—**Intermittent h., Paroxysmal h.** H. occurring at intervals. It is sometimes confounded with hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [D, 47.]—**Recurrent h.** H. recurring at intervals, probably due to vaso-motor disturbance. [Morris (α, 34).]

HÆMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]s'-ke[2](ch[2]e[2])-si[2]s. Gen., *-isches'eos* (*-isch'esis*). From αἷμα, the blood, and ἴσχειν, to check. Fr., *hématischèse.* Ger., *Blutflussverhaltung, H.* The stopping of a hæmorrhage or of a hæmorrhagic discharge. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATISCHETIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]s-ke[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *hœmatischeticus* (from αἷμα, the blood, and ἴσχειν, to check). Fr., *hématischétique.* Pertaining to hæmatischesis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATISM, n. He[2]m'a[2]t-i[2]zm. Lat., *hœmatismus* (from αἱματίζειν, to stain with blood). Fr., *hématisme.* Ger., *Blutung.* Hæmorrhage. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATISTHMIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]sth'mi[2]k. Lat., *hœmatisthmicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and ἰσθμός [see ISTHMUS]). Fr., *hématisthmique.* Ger., *Hämatisthmus betreffend.* Pertaining to hæmatisthmus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATISTHMUS (Lat.), n. m. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]sth'-mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Fr., *hématisthme.* Ger., *Blutergiessung im Rachen.* Hæmorrhage from the fauces. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATITE, n. He[2]m'a[2]t-it. From αιματίτης, blood-like. Lat., *hœmatites* [Sp. Ph.], *lapis hœmatites* [Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *hématite.* Ger., *Blutstein.* Sp., *piedra hematites* [Sp. Ph.]. A native, crystalline iron sesquioxide, of a dark steel-gray or iron-black color, which by transmitted light becomes blood-red. [Dana (α, 27).]

HÆMATITES (Lat.), n. m. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *-it'œ.* See HÆMATITE.—**Flores hæmatitæ.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [B.]—**Tinctura hæmatitæ.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *ammoniati.*

HÆMATITIC, adj. He[2]m-a[2]t-i[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *hœmatiticus* (from αἱματίτης, blood-like). 1. Of plants, dull red with a slight mixture of brown. 2. Of birds, having a blood-red plumage. [B, 19 (α, 24) ; L, 343.]

HÆMATITINUS (Lat.), n. m. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i[2]t-i(e)'-nu[3]s(nu[4]s). Gr., αἱμάτινος. Of Galen, a collyrium prepared from hæmatite. [A, 325.]

HÆMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., αἱματῖτις (φλέψ, understood). An old name for a vein. [A, 325.]

HÆMATMOS (Lat.), **HÆMATMUS** (Lat.), n's m. He[2]m-(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)'mo[2]s, -mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From αἷμα, the blood, and ἀτμός, vapor. Ger., *Bluthauch, Blutdunst.* Any gas contained in the blood, especially oxygen. [K.]

HÆMATOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-ob(o[2]b)'-i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From αἷμα, the blood, and βίος, life. Fr., *hématobe.* Ger., *Blutthier.* A living organism in the blood (see FILARIA) ; of Reichenbach, a blood-corpuscle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOBIUS (Lat.), adj. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-ob(o[2]b)'i[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Living in the blood (said of parasites). [L.]

HÆMATOBLAST, n. He[2]m'a[2]t-o-bla[2]st. From αἷμα, the blood, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *hématoblaste, plaquette, vésicule élémentaire, corpuscule de Bizzozero.* Ger., *Hämatoblaste, Blutplättchen, Blutplatte, Elementärkörperchen von Zimmermann.* Syn.: *corpuscle of Zimmermann, elementary* or *invisible corpuscle, lymph-disc, microcyte, third corpuscular element of the blood.* 1. An immature red blood-corpuscle ; one of the minute protoplasmic masses in the marrow of bones, in adenoid tissue, and in hæmopoietic, vasofactive, or hæmatoblastic tissue in any part of the body, which are faintly colored with hæmoglobin, and are supposed to finally become red blood-corpuscles. [Heitzmann, "Medic. Jahrbücher," 1872 ; Hayem, "Arch. de phys.," 1878 (J).] 2. Of Wissozky, an hæmapoietic cell. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 479 (J).] 3. One of the small, colorless, circular or ovoid bodies, one half to

one sixth the size of red blood-corpuscles, and circulating freely in the blood of mammals. They tend to adhere and form clumps or masses (granule-masses) when withdrawn from the blood-vessels. It is probably identical with the h. (1st def.) of Hayem and the blood-plate (*q. v.*) of Osler. [Bizzozero, "Archiv. Ital. de Biol.," 1882, p. 1; Osler, "Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1882, p. 511 (J, 30).] 4. One of the invisible or third corpuscles of Norris, supposed to be young red blood-corpuscles agreeing with ordinary red corpuscles in every way except that they lack color, and that the similarity of density with the blood plasma makes them invisible; by many regarded as ordinary red blood-corpuscles which have been decolorized. ["London Med. Record," Jan. 15, 1880 (J).]

HÆMATOBLASTIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Ger., *hämatoblastisch*. Pertaining to a tissue or part giving rise to hæmatoblasts and capillaries. [J.]

HÆMATOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *hématocarpe*. Having red-spotted fruit. [L, 41.]

HÆMATOCATHARTIC, adj. He^{2}m''a^{2}t-o-ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt'i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatocatharticus* (from αἷμα, blood, and καθαρτικός, cleansing). Fr., *hématocathartique*. Ger., *blutreinigend*. Blood-purifying. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ka^4(ka^2-u^4)'sis. Gen., *-caus'eos* (*-caus'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and καίειν, to burn. The oxidation of the blood in the organism. [B, 38.]

HÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^5-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sel-(kal)'e(a); in Eng., he^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-ce'les* (*-æ*). From αἷμα, the blood, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hématocèle*. Ger., *Hämatocele*, *Blutgeschwulst*. A hæmorrhagic collection in a serous sac, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis. To be distinguished from *hæmatoma* (*q. v.*).—**Abdominal h.** A funicular h. in which the extravasation of blood extends to the hypogastric region. [Lancet, 1883, ii, p. 495 (α, 34).]—**Ante-uterine h.** Lat., *h. ante-uterina*. A h. in the peritoneal pouch between the uterus and the bladder. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Arterial h.** Lat., *h. arteriosa*. See Aneurysm.—**Catalysmic pelvic h.** Of Barnes, an intraperitoneal h. in which the hæmorrhage is so great that it threatens life. [α, 34.]—**Catamenial h.** A pelvic h. produced by obstruction of the menstrual flow. [α, 34.]—**Cephalic h.** 1. A h. beneath the scalp. 2. A vascular tumor of the pia mater. [α, 34.]—**Circumuterine h.** A h. or hæmatoma surrounding the uterus.—**Diffuse h.** Lat., *h. diffusa*. A hæmatoma in loose tissue. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Diffuse h. of the spermatic cord.** A condition in which, on account of rupture of one or more of the spermatic veins, blood is extravasated into the spermatic cord. [α, 34.]—**Ectopic h.** Fr., *hématocèle ectopique*. Of Monod, a h. of an ectopic testicle. [α, 34.]—**Encysted h. of the spermatic cord.** A rare form of h. in which the collection of blood is circumscribed and becomes encysted. [α. 34.]—**Encysted h. of the testicle.** A cyst developed from the epididymis and containing a bloody effusion. [E, 16.]—**Encysted pelvic h.** A pelvic h. in which the effusion is encysted by inflammatory exudation. [α, 34.]—**Extraperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. extraperitonæalis*. A subperitoneal hæmatoma.—**Funicular h.** H. of the spermatic cord. [α, 34.]—**H. ante-uterina.** See *Ante-uterine h.*—**H. ante-uterina extraperitonæalis.** A hæmatoma situated in front of the uterus.—**H. arteriosa.** See Aneurysm.—**H. circumscripta.** A h. or a hæmatoma in a sharply defined cavity. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. consecutiva.** Fr., *hématocèle consécutive*. Of Longet, a h. secondary to a hydrocele.—**H. diffusa.** See *Diffuse h.*—**H. diffusa subcutanea.** A hæmatoma generally resulting from a hæmorrhage in the deeper layers of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. extraperitonæalis, H. extraperitonæum.** See *Extraperitoneal h.*—**H. extra-uterina.** A pelvic h. external to the uterus. [α, 34.]—**H. funiculi spermatici.** H. of the spermatic cord.—**H. intraperitonæalis, H. intraperitonæum.** See *Intraperitoneal h.*—**H. intravaginalis.** See *H. of the tunicæ vaginalis testis.*—**H. of the neck.** A tumor in the cervical region containing blood; it may be caused by injury, or may be a cyst communicating with a blood-vessel. [α, 34.]—**H. of the tunicæ vaginalis testis.** A collection of blood in the vaginalis testis in consequence of hæmorrhage from the vessels on the exterior of the vaginal sac or from those supplying the testicle. [α, 34.]—**H. processus vaginalis peritonæi.** A h. of the canal of Nuck. [R. Koppe, "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 179 (α, 34).]—**H. retro-uterina.** See *Retro-uterine h.*—**H. traumatica.** See *Traumatic h.*—**Hydro-h.** Fr., *hydro-hématocèle*. A h. complicating hydrocele. Usually it occurs as the result of traumatism in connection with a pre-existing hydrocele, blood having effused into the sac of the hydrocele. ["Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," Aug., 1886, p. 502 (G).]—**Intracellular h.** An extraperitoneal h. [α, 34.]—**Intrapelvic h.** See *Pelvic h.*—**Intratesticular h.** A parenchymatous h. of the testicle. ["Abeille méd.," xvii, p. 114 (α, 34).]—**Intraperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. intraperitonæalis*. Fr., *hématocèle intra-péritonéal*. A h. situated within the peritonæum.—**Menstrual h.** See *Catamenial h.*—**Orbital h.** Fr., *hématocèle de l'orbite*. Ger., *Hämatocele der Augenhöhle*. Hæmatoma of the orbit. [F.]—**Parametric h.** A subperitoneal pelvic h. [α, 34.]—**Parenchymatous h. of the testicles.** Fr., *hématocèle parenchymateus*. An interstitial hæmorrhage in the testicle produced by rupture of the vessels of the tunica albuginea. [α, 34.]—**Parietal scrotal h.** Fr., *hématocèle pariétale du scrotum*. A collection of blood in the connective tissue of the scrotum. [α, 34.]—**Pelvic h.** Fr., *hématocèle pelvienne*. A h. situated wholly or partly within the true pelvis.—**Peritoneal h.** Lat., *h. peritonæalis*. See *Intraperitoneal h.*—**Peri-uterine h.** See *Circumuterine h.*—**Perivaginal h.** A collection of blood in the connective tissue surrounding the vagina. [α, 34.]—**Primitive h.** A spontaneous h. [α, 34.]—**Pudendal h.** A collection of blood in the connective tissue of one of the labia genitalia. [α, 34.]—**Puerperal h.** Pelvic, vaginal, or pudendal h. produced during parturition. [α, 34.]—**Retrorectal h.** A h. situated behind the rectum. [α, 34.]—**Retro-uterine h.** Lat., *h. retro-uterina*, *h. intraperitonæalis*. A h. situated behind the uterus.—**Scrotal h.** An infusion of blood into the scrotum. [α. 34.]—**Secondary h.** A h. that supervenes upon some other pathological state of the region affected (*e. g.*, a hydrohæmatocele). [α, 34.]—**Spontaneous h.** Lat., *h. spontanea*. Fr., *hématocèle spontanée*. H. not caused by injury or by any recognized disease of the parts affected. [α, 34.]—**Subperitoneal h.** A subperitoneal hæmatoma.—**Symptomatic h.** A h. that is an accessory phenomenon in certain diseases of the testicle, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, malignant tumors, etc. [α, 34.]—**Traumatic h.** Lat., *h. traumatica*. Fr., *hématocèle traumatique*. A hæmatoma developed from a hydrocele as a result of traumatism. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Traumatic h. of the tunica vaginalis.** A h. of the tunica produced by injury. [α, 34.]—**Uterine h.** Lat., *h. uterina*. Fr., *hématocèle utérine*. See *Pelvic h.*—**Vaginal h., Vaginal scrotal h.** Fr., *hématocèle vaginale*. H. of the tunica vaginalis testis.

HÆMATOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, the blood, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hématocéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a fœtal monster in which a cephalic hæmatocele has produced a marked deformity. [L, 44 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOCEREBRIFORM, adj. He^{2}m''a^{2}t-o-se^{2}r-e^{2}b'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. From αἷμα, the blood, *cerebrum*, the brain, and *forma*, form. See Encephaloid.

HÆMATOCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kez(ch^{2}e^{2}z)'i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and χέζειν, to go to stool. Fr., *hématochésie*. Ger., *blutiger Stuhlgang*. A bloody stool. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOCHLORINE, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-klor'en. From αἷμα, blood, and χλωρός, green. Of H. Meckel, a certain green coloring matter seen on the free borders of the placenta in some of the lower animals. [A, 11.]

HÆMATOCHROIN, HÆMATOCHROITE, n's. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}k'ro-i^{2}n, -it. Fr., *hématochroïne*, *hématochroïte*. See Hæmatin (1st def.).

HÆMATOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kro(ch^{2}ro)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-chros'eos* (*-chros'is*). From αἷμα, the blood, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Ger., *Hämatochrose*, *Blutsucht*. 1. Discoloration of the skin by the escape of the coloring matter of the blood from the vessels, without hyperæmia or hæmorrhage. 2. According to Fuchs, a skin disease which is associated with alteration in the color of the blood. In Fuchs's classification, the hæmatochroses are a family of the order dermatopostases (*q. v.*), including cyanosis, pneumatelectasis, purpura, scorbutus, and sclerosis. [G, 4, 5.]

HÆMATOCHYLURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, the blood, χυλός, chyle, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hématochylurie*. A morbid state characterized by the discharge of urine containing blood and chyle (or fat globules giving it a chylous appearance); due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*. ["Prog. méd.," Feb. 9, 1884, p. 172 (D).]

HÆMATOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k-(o^{2}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ochys'eos* (*-och'ysis*). From αἷμα, the blood, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *hématochyse*. Ger., *Blutung*. Of Willis, hæmorrhage. [L, 50, 84.]

HÆMATOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From αἷμα, the blood, and κόκκος, a kernel. A genus of *Algæ*. The *Hæmatococceæ* of Trevisan are a subtribe of the *Protococceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

HÆMATOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'i^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, the blood, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *hématocœlie*. Ger., *Blutergiessung in die Bauchhöhle*. An effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOCŒLIAC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-sel'i^2-ak. Lat., *hæmatocœliacus* (from αἷμα, blood, and κοιλία, the hollow of the belly). Of or pertaining to an effusion of blood from the abdominal cavity. [α, 34.]

HÆMATOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From αἷμα, the blood, and κωλικός, suffering in the colon. Fr., *hématocolique*. Ger., *Blutkolik*. Colic with bloody stools. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOCOLPUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, the blood, and κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *hématocolpe*. Ger., *Hämatokolpos*. A collection of blood in the vagina.—**H. hymenalis.** An accumulation of blood in the vagina in consequence of an imperforate hymen. [α. 34.]—**H. lateralis.** An accumulation of blood in one half of a double vagina. [Pippingsköld, "Finska läkeresallsk. handl.," xvi, 2, s. 131, 1874; Schmidt's, "Jahrbücher der ges. Med.," 1874, p. 261 (α, 34).]

HÆMATOCRITE, n. He^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-krit. From αἷμα, the blood, and κρίνειν, to separate. Ger., *Hämatocrit*. Of Hedin, an instrument for measuring the volume of blood-corpuscles present in a given example of blood. It consists of a small graduated glass tube into which is introduced a mixture of equal parts of blood and Müller's fluid (to prevent the coagulation of the blood). This tube is connected with a centrifugal apparatus so as to be revolved at a great rate of speed, when the blood-corpuscles separate from the serum *en masse* and the space they occupy in the glass tube can be read off. ["Ctrlbl. f. med. Wssnschr.," Jan. 3, 1891, p. 5 (B).]

HÆMATOCRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k'-ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and κρύος, icy-cold. Of Owen, the cold-blooded *Vertebrata*. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HÆMATOCRYAL, HÆMATOCRYAN, adj's. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}k'ri^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya*; cold-blooded. [α, 17.]

HÆMATOCRYSTALLIN, n. He2m-a2t-o-kri2s'ta2l-i2n. From αἷμα, the blood, and κρύσταλλος, crystal. Fr., *hématocrystalline.* Ger., *Hämatocrystallin.* See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMATOCYANIN, n. He2m-a2t-o-si'a2n-en. From αἷμα, the blood, and κύανος, blue. Fr., *hématocyanine.* Ger., *Hämatokyanin, Blutblaustoff.* A colloid, non-crystallizable substance existing in the liquor sanguinis of the *Octopus*, consisting of a proteid combined with a blue coloring matter. On exposure to the air, it takes up oxygen, forming oxyh', and turns of a deep blue, and this change takes place in the blood of the living *Octopus* during respiration. The blue coloring matter contains copper. [B, 13.]

HÆMATOCYANOPATHIA (Lat.), **HÆMATOCYANOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o(o3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3, -o'si2s. From αἷμα, the blood, κυάνωσις, a dark-blue color, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *hématocyanopathie, hématocyanose.* See CYANOSIS.

HÆMATOCYST, n. He2m'a2t-o-si2st. Lat., *hæmatocystis* (from αἷμα, blood, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *hématocyste.* Ger., *Blasenblutung* (1st def.), *Blutbalg* (2d def.). 1. Hæmorrhage into the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See *Sanguineous* CYST (2d def.) and cf. HÆMATOMA.

HÆMATOCYTE, n. He2m-a2t'o-sit. From αἷμα, blood, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *hématocyte.* Ger., *Hämatocyt.* See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

HÆMATOCYTOMETER, n. He2m-a2t-o-sit-o2m'e2t-u6r. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hématocytomètre.* An instrument for measuring the number of corpuscles present in the blood. The h. of Malassez consists of a cell in a microscope-slide, which can be made to contain a precise amount of the blood which before examination is diluted with a specified amount of water. The surface of the cell is divided into squares, each of which corresponds to a certain volume of the diluted blood. The number of corpuscles present in each square is found by counting under the microscope. [B.]

HÆMATODES (Lat.), adj. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-od'ez(as). See HÆMATOID.

HÆMATODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He2m''(ha3''e2m)-a2t-(a3t)-o(o3)-di(di2)-a3r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From αἷμα, the blood, διά, through, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hématodiarrhée.* See DIARRHŒA *cruenta.*

HÆMATODYNAMICS, n. sing. He2m''a2t-o-di2n-a2m'i2ks. From αἷμα, blood, and δύναμις, power. See HÆMADYNAMICS.

HÆMATODYNAMOMETER, n. He2m''a2t-o-di2n-a2m-o2m'-e2t-u6r. From αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

HÆMATŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-e2d-(o2-e2d)-em(am)'a3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-em'atis*). From αἷμα, blood, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *hématœdème.* Ger., *Blutödem.* A swelling due to effused liquid blood. [A, 322.]

HÆMATOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-ga2st(ga3st)'u6r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-is*), *-gast'ros* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *hématogaster.* Ger., *Blutergiessung in den Magen.* An accumulation of blood in the stomach. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOGEN, n. He2m'a2t-o-je2n. Fr., *hématogène.* Ger., *Hämatogen.* Of Bunge, a yellow amorphous substance, containing iron, sulphur, and phosphorus, obtained by digesting the ethereal extract of yolk of eggs with artificial gastric juice. [B, 270.]

HÆMATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-je2n(ge2n)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *genes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From αἷμα, blood, and γένεσις, a production. Fr., *hématopoïèse.* The development of the blood-corpuscles. This takes place only in tissues derived from the mesoblast. 1. The first red blood-corpuscles of the embryo are derived from a division of the nuclei of hæmopoietic cells. They are colored, nucleated, and capable of amœboid movement and of multiplication by division. The non-nucleated, disc-like red corpuscles, like those of the adult, are formed from hæmapoietic cells, the protoplasm of which divides into masses of nearly equal size after becoming colored with hæmoglobin. In the adult, the red corpuscles are derived by a transformation and coloration of the white corpuscles (Jones, "Phil. Trans.," 1846); by a transformation of the cells of red marrow into blood-corpuscles (Neuman and Bizzozero, 1868-'69); by a division and transformation of cartilage corpuscles at the border of ossifying cartilage (Heitzmann, 1872 [J, 26]); and by division, or budding and transformation, of the cells in adenoid tissue and the spleen (J. 26). 2. White blood-corpuscles or lymph-corpuscles are developed by division or budding of the cells in adenoid tissue, the spleen and the thymus gland, and perhaps also by a division of the white corpuscles in the blood or lymph. [J, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35.]

HÆMATOGENETICS, n. pl. He2m''a2t-o-je2n-e2t'i2ks. From αἷμα, the blood, and γενήτης, a parent. Ger., *Blutbildner.* Of Liebig, substances containing albumin; so called because they contribute to hæmatogenesis. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOGENIC, adj. He2m-a2t-o-je2n'i2k. See HÆMAPOIETIC and HÆMATOGENOUS.

HÆMATOGENOUS, adj. He2m-a2t-o2j'e2n-u3s. From αἷμα, blood, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *hématogène.* Ger., *hämatogenisch.* 1. See HÆMAPOIETIC. 2. Dependent upon a peculiarity of the blood. [J.]

HÆMATOGLOBIN, n. He2m-a2t-o-glob'i2n. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMATOGLOBINURIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t-(a3t)-o(o3)-glob(glo2b)-i2n-u2(u)'ri2-a3. See HÆMOGLOBINURIA.

HÆMATOGLOBULIN, n. He2m-a2t-o-glo2b'u2l-i2n. Fr., *hématoglobuline.* Ger., *Hämatoglobulin.* See HÆMOGLOBIN.

HÆMATOGRAPHY, n. He2m-a2t-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *hœmatographia* (from αἷμα, the blood, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *hématographie.* Ger., *Hämatographie.* See HÆMATOLOGY.

HÆMATOHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o-(o3)-hi(hi2)-dro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). See HÆMATIDROSIS.

HÆMATOID, n. He2m'a2t-oid. Gr., αἱματώδης (from αἷμα, blood, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hœmatodes.* Fr., *hématoïde.* Ger., *blutähnlich.* Having the appearance of blood. [D, 19.]

HÆMATOIDIN, n. He2m-a2t-oi2d'i2n. Fr., *hématoïdine.* Ger., *Hämatoidin.* An amorphous substance (sometimes occurring in rhombic crystals) found in old blood-clots, and identical in composition with bilirubin (*q. v.*), perhaps with the lutein of Thudichum and, according to Jaffe, with bilifulvin. [K; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, xix (α, 14).]

HÆMATOIN, n. He2m-a2t-o'i2n. Fr., *hématoïne.* Ger., *Hämatoin.* See HÆMATOPORPHYRIN.

HÆMATOKELIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-at(a3t)-o-(o3)-ke2l(kal)-i2d-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Contamination of the blood.

HÆMATOKOPRISIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o-(o3)-ko2p'ri2s-i2s. Gen., *-pris'eos* (*-kop'risis*). From αἷμα, blood, and κόπρισις, defecation. Of Brinton, hæmorrhage with the evacuations from the bowels. [α, 34.]

HÆMATOKRIT, n. He2m'a2t-o-kri2t. From αἷμα, blood, and κριτής, a judge. Of von Hedin, an instrument for determining the proportionate volume of blood-corpuscles in a given quantity of blood. It consists of a graduated glass tube and a centrifugal machine. The blood is mixed with an equal volume of Müller's fluid to prevent coagulation. The corpuscles are deposited in the end of the tube by the machine and the volume is read off directly on the graduated tube. ["Nature," Feb. 26, 1891, p. 398 (J).]

HÆMATOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o2l'e2p-i2s. Gen., *-lep'idos* (*-is*), *-ol'epos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and λεπίς, a scale. Of Presl, the genus *Cytinus.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOLIN, n. He2m-a2t'o2l-i2n. Lat., *hœmatolinum.* Fr., *hématoline.* Ger., *Hämatolin.* A substance the constitution of which is not perfectly known, formed, along with hæmatoporphyrin, by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmatin. [Nencki and Sieber, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvii, 2267-2276 (B).]

HÆMATOLOGY, n. He2m-a2t-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *hœmatologia* (from αἷμα, the blood, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hématologie.* Ger., *Hämatologie, Blutlehre.* The chemistry, physiology, etc., of the blood.—**Pathological h.** Fr., *hématologie pathologique.* Ger., *pathologische Hämatologie.* The pathology of the blood.

HÆMATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o2l'i2s-(u6s)-i2s. Gen., *-olys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and λύσις, dissolution. 1. Decomposition of the blood or destruction of its corpuscular elements. 2. Undue fluidity or non-coagulability of the blood.

HÆMATOLYTIC, adj. He2m-a2t-o-li2t'ik. Pertaining to or producing hæmatolysis. [α, 34.]

HÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood (see also *-oma* *). Fr., *hématome.* Ger., *Blutbeule, Blutgeschwulst, Hämatom.* A swelling or tumor-like mass due to an extravasation of blood. [A, 326 (α, 21).] Cf. HÆMATOCELE.—**Cystic h.** See *Encysted h.* and HÆMATOCYST.—**Double h.** A h. situated bilaterally. [α, 34.]—**Encysted h.** Lat., *h. saccatum.* Fr., *hématome enkysté.* Ger., *cystisches Hämatom.* A h. that has become surrounded with an adventitious wall.—**H. auriculare, H. auris, H. aurium.** Ger., *Ohrblutgeschwulst, Othämatom.* "Asylum ear," "insane ear"; a h., caused by contusion, in the upper part of the concha auriculæ, between the cartilage and its perichondrium. It occurs mostly in lunatics. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. duræ matris.** See *H. of the dura* (*mater*).—**H. funiculi spermatici.** See HÆMATOCELE *funiculi spermatici.*—**H. intravaginalis.** See HÆMATOCELE *of the tunicœ vaginalis testis.*—**H. labii.** See *Pudendal* HÆMATOCELE.—**H. neonatorum.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA (1st def.).—**H. of the auricle.** See *H. auris.*—**H. of the dura (mater).** Lat., *h. duræ matris.* Fr., *hématome de la dure-mère.* A form of meningeal hæmorrhage in which the blood is effused under the dura. Instead of being diffused, it is collected in sacs which consist of false membranes formed in the course of chronic meningitis preceding the hæmorrhage. The sacs are usually at the vertex, involving both hemispheres and producing bilateral paralysis. [D, 34.]—**H. of the ear.** See *H. auris.*—**H. of the pinna.** See *H. auris.*—**H. of the scalp.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**H. of the uterus.** See HÆMATOMETRA.—**H. ovarii.** A hæmorrhage into the tissue of the ovary or into a Graafian vesicle. [Greulich (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. peri-uterinum.** See *Extraperitoneal* HÆMATOCELE.—**H. retro-uterinum.** See *Retro-uterine* HÆMATOCELE.—**H. saccatum.** See *Encysted h.*—**H. scarlatinosum** [Huber]. A h. due to hæmorrhagic inflammation of the cellular tissue of the face and neck, usually on one side only, and forming enormous reddish or livid protuberances containing nearly clear blood. [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 20 (α, 21).]—**H. tunicæ vaginalis testis.** See HÆMATOCELE *intravaginalis.*—**H. uteri.** See HÆMATOMETRA.—**H. uteri polyposum.** An intra-uterine mass composed of portions of retained placenta and blood clots. [α, 34.]—**H. vaginæ, H. vulvæ.** A h. of the vagina, rarely of the labium pudendi, usually caused by rupture of a vessel during parturition. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Pelvic h.** An extraperitoneal effusion of blood into the pelvic tissue.—**Peri-uterine h.** See *Extraperitoneal* HÆMATOCELE.

HÆMATOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m''(ha3''e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o-(o3)-ma2n(ma3n)-ti(te)'a3. From αἷμα, blood, and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *hématomantie.* Diagnosis by examining the condition of the blood. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMATOMATOUS, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *hæmatomatosus.* Fr., *hématomateux.* Pertaining to or resembling hæmatoma.

HÆMATOMEDIASTINUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m″(ha^3″e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-med(me^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Ger., *Blutergiessung ins Mittelfell.* An effusion of blood into the mediastinum. [" Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1888, p. 627 ; " Med. Record," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 536.]

HÆMATOMETACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m″(ha^3″e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-achys′eos* (*-ach′ysis*). From αἷμα, blood, μετά, into the midst of, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *hématométachyse.* Transfusion of blood. L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOMETER, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. 1. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER. 2. See HÆMOMETER.

HÆMATOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′ra^3. From αἷμα, blood, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *hématomètre.* Ger., *Hämatometra, Gebärmutterblutung.* A collection of blood in the cavity of the uterus.—**H. lateralis.** H. of one horn of a double uterus.—**H. vetularum.** H. occurring during or after the climacteric. [*a*, 34.]—**Unilateral h.** See *H. lateralis.*

HÆMATOMETRY, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *hæmatometria* (from αἷμα, the blood, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *hématométrie.* Ger., *Blutmessen, Blutmesskunst.* The art or process of measuring blood. [A, 322.]

HÆMATOMMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *-om′matos* (*-atis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ὄμμα, the eye. Ger., *Blutauge.* 1. A hæmatoma of the eye. 2. Of Massal, a section of the genus *Lecanora*, including *Parmelia.* [B, 121 ; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m′-o^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-mon′ados* (*-adis*). From αἷμα, blood, and μονάς, a unit. A genus of low organisms of the *Proterioimonadeæ.* [J. Künstler, "Jour. de microgr.," ix ; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1885, p. 1048 (B).]—**H. Evansii.** Syn.: *surra parasite.* A micro-organism causing a disease known as *surra*, occurring in India among horses, mules, and camels. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1886, p. 922 (*a*, 39).]—**H. malariæ.** See PLASMODIUM *malariæ.*

HÆMATOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m″fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)′e(a) ; in Eng., he^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′fa^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From αἷμα, the blood, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hématomphale.* Ger., *Nabelblutbruch, Blutnabelbruch.* A protrusion or hernia at the navel containing blood. [E.]

HÆMATOMPHALON (Lat.), **HÆMATOMPHALUM** (Lat.), **HÆMATOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. He^{2}m-(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m′fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, the blood, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. See HÆMATOMPHALOCELE.

HÆMATOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m′-i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-cet′os* (*-et′is*). From αἷμα, the blood, and μύκης, a fungus. See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

HÆMATOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m″(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e(e^2)′li^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *hématomyélie.* Ger., *Hämatomyelie, Medullarapoplexie.* Syn. : *spinal apoplexy.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord. [Herde (A, 326 [*a*, 21]) : Ollivier (D, 35) ; Dreschfeld, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 837.]

HÆMATOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From αἷμα, blood, and μυελός, marrow. Myelitis causing or caused by hæmorrhage into the spinal cord.

HÆMATONCIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)′-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *hématoncie.* Ger., *Bildung des Blutschwamms* (1st def.). 1. The formation of a medullary sarcoma. 2. Of Maréchal, an incorrect term for hæmatoncus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n^{2}k′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hématoncie.* Ger., *Blutschwamm.* A name for several varieties of angeioma (*e. g.*, nævi, varicose tumors, etc.). [E.]

HÆMATONOSOS (Lat.), **HÆMATONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and νόσος, a disease. Fr., *hématonose* (3d def.). Ger., *Blutkrankheit, Hämatonose.* 1. Any disease of the blood. 2. In the pl., *hæmatonosi* (Ger., *Hämatonosen der Haut*), in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, his second order of the *Dermatonosi*, including affections involving morphological changes in the skin and attended with vascular disturbance, comprising the *Eczematoses, Phlogoses, Typhoides*, and *Neuronosi.* 3. A disease caused by an internal effusion of blood. [G, 5 ; L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)′a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and πάθος, a disease. A more correct form of *hæmopathia* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}d(pad)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-des′eos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and πήδησις, a leaping. Fr., *hématopédèse.* Ger., *Blutschwitzen.* See HÆMATIDROSIS.

HÆMATOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m″(ha^3″e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{2}rd′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἷμα, blood, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hématopéricarde.* An effusion of blood into the pericardium. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPHÆON (Lat.), **HÆMATOPHÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fe′(fa^3′e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἷμα, blood, and φαιός, dusky. Fr., *hématophéon.* See HÆMAPHÆIN.

HÆMATOPHAGOUS, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}f′a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *hæmatophagus* (from αἷμα, blood, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *hématophage.* Ger., *blutfressend.* Subsisting on the blood of living animals (said of insects). [L, 41.]

HÆMATOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l′i^2-a^3. A more correct form of *hæmophilia* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOPHLEBŒSTASIS (Lat.), **HÆMATOPHLEBOSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m″(ha^3″e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-e^{2}st′-(o^2′e^{2}st)-a^3-si^{2}s, -o^{2}st′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-œstas′eos* (*-œst′asis*), *-ostas′eos* (*-ost′asis*). Gr., αἱματοφλεβοίστασις (from αἷμα, blood, φλέψ, a vein, and στάσις, a stilling). Fr., *hématophlébestase.* Of Galen, the overcoming of venous distention. [A, 322, 325 ; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *hématophobie.* Ger., *Blutscheu* (1st def.), *Aderlassscheu* (2d def.). 1. Dread of the sight of blood. 2. Aversion to bloodletting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPHORE, n. He^{2}m′a^{2}t-o-for. From αἷμα, blood, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *hématophore.* An instrument for transfusion designed by Montcoq, of Caen, consisting of two small cannulæ connected with a glass tube by a small rubber tube and worked by a piston. [E, 21.]

HÆMATOPHOROUS, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Of a vessel or cell, carrying or containing blood. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 303 (J).]

HÆMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. A more correct form of *hæmophthalmia* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOPHTHORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f′tho^{2}r-ez(e^{2}s). From αἷμα, blood, and φθορά, corruption. Of Fuchs, diseases of the blood. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMATOPHYLLOUS, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-fi^{2}l′u^{3}s. Lat., *hæmatophyllus* (from αἷμα, the blood, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *hématophylle.* Ger., *blutblättrig.* Having blood-red leaves. [L, 41.]

HÆMATOPHYSALLIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^{2}s. Gen., *-al′lidos* (*-lidis*). A more correct form of *hæmophysallis* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOPHYTE, n. He^{2}m′a^{2}t-o-fit. From αἷμα, blood, and φυτόν, a plant. Any vegetable organism existing in the blood (*e. g.*, the *Spirillum*, or *Spirobacterium*, discovered by Obermeiser in the blood of persons suffering with relapsing fever). [*a*, 35.] See BACILLUS *of the blood.*

HÆMATOPINUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-op(o^{2}p)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and πίνειν, to drink. Fr., *hæmatopine, hématopine.* Of Leach, a genus of the *Parasita*, family *Pediculida*, typified by *H. suis* and characterized by a little head either truncated in front or obtuse, the middle segments of the abdomen much separated, the posterior feet generally two or three times as long as the anterior feet, and eyes which are visible but difficult to distinguish. [L, 41, 208 (*a*, 21).]—**H. cameli.** A species parasitic upon the camel. [*a*, 21.]—**H. eurysternus.** A species parasitic on cattle. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. isopus.** A species often parasitic on hounds. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. macrocephalus.** A species parasitic on horses. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. oxyrrhynchus.** A species parasitic on cattle. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. stenopsis.** A species parasitic on goats. [Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. suis.** Fr., *hæmatopine du cochon.* Of Linnæus, the typical species, parasitic on the domestic pig. [L, 208 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMATOPISY, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}p′i^2-si^2. From αἷμα, blood, and πίνειν, to drink. Fr., *hématopisie.* 1. The practice of drinking blood. 2. A collection of blood, as in the vagina or uterus. [*a*, 34.]—**Uterine h.** Fr., *hématopisie utérine.* Of Capuron, a collection of blood occurring in a uterus of which the os is occluded. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMATOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-es′is*). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάνησις, a wandering. Fr., *hématoplanèse.* Ger., *Verirrung des Blutes.* A deviation of the blood from its normal course. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, the blood, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *hématoplonie.* 1. See HÆMATOPLANESIS. 2. A vicarious hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**H. menstrualis.** See *Vicarious* MENSTRUATION.

HÆMATOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-plas′matos* (*-atis*). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσμα (see PLASMA). Fr., *hématoplasme, hémoplasme.* See *Blood*-PLASMA.

HÆMATOPLAST, n. He^{2}m′a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st. From αἷμα, the blood, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See HÆMATOBLAST.

HÆMATOPLASTIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *hématoplastique.* Ger., *hämatoplastisch.* Forming blood (said of certain cells in the embryo which form the first blood-corpuscles). [K.]

HÆMATOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}th(plath)-or′a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and πληθώρη, fullness. See PLETHORA.

HÆMATOPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m″(ha^3″e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mo(mo^3)-thor′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thor′acos* (*-acis*). A more correct form of *hæmopneumothorax* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOPŒA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pe′(po^2′e^2)-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make. Ger., *blutmachende Mittel.* Remedies supposed to make blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOPOESIS (Lat.), **HÆMATOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-po(po^2)-e(a)′si^{2}s, -poi-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-e′seos* (*-es′is*). From αἷμα, the blood, and ποίησις, a making. Fr., *hématopoièse.* See HÆMATOGENESIS.

HÆMATOPOIETIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-poi-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatopoieticus* (from αἷμα, blood, and ποιεῖν, to make). Promoting or concerned in hæmatogenesis.

HÆMATOPORIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-por(po^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ἀπορία, difficulty of passing. Fr., *hématoporie*. See HÆMATAPORIA.

HÆMATOPORPHYRIN, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-po^{2}r'fi^{2}r-i^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and πόρφυρος, purple. An unstable compound, $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$ [Hoppe-Seyler], or $C_{32}H_{32}N_4O_5$ [Nencki], obtained from hæmatin and crystalline hæmin by the action of sulphuric acid, or of acetic acid saturated with hydrobromic acid; readily soluble in dilute mineral acids and in alcohol, less soluble in ether, in amylic alcohol, and in chloroform. With hydrochloric acid it forms a salt crystallizing in rhombic prisms, and with sodium a crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{17}NaN_2O_3,H_2O$. Submitted to the action of tin and hydrochloric acid, it is reduced to a coloring matter resembling, but not identical with, urobilin. It has been discovered in the urine. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellbsch.," xvii, pp. 2267–2276 (B); "Pharm. Post," quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14); "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 139; E. Salkowski, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 21, 1891, p. 229 (B).]

HÆMATOPORPHYROIDIN, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-po^{2}r-fi^{2}r-oid'i^{2}n. Ger., *Hämatoporphyroidin*. A substance formed by the reduction of hæmatin, differing in its solubility from hæmatoporphyrin, but having the same spectrum as the latter. Under certain pathological conditions, it occurs in the urine. [Le Nobel, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Apr. 23, 1887, p. 305 (B).]

HÆMATOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-poz(po^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., αἱματοποσία (from αἷμα, blood, and πόσις, a drinking). Ger., *Bluttrinken*. The drinking of blood as a remedial measure. [L, Landois (A, 319).]

HÆMATOPOTA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pot'-a^3. From αἱματοπώτης (from αἷμα, blood, and πίνειν, to drink). Fr., *hématopote*. Of Meigen, a genus of the *Diptera*, tribe *Tabanidæ*, typified by *H. pluvialis*, a species attacking cattle in harvest time and sucking their blood. [L, 41, 208 (a, 21).]

HÆMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὄψις, sight. See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HÆMATOPTYSIA (Lat.), **HÆMATOPTYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-ti^{2}z(tu^{6}s)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}p'ti^2(tu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptys'iæ*, *-ptys'eos* (*-op'tysis*). More correct forms of *hæmoptysis* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-orrhach'eos*, *-orrhach'ios* (*-or'rhachis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *hématorrhachie*. Any effusion of blood within, about, or between the spinal membranes.

HÆMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÆMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hématorrhée*. An excessive, but passive, hæmorrhage. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HÆMATORRHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}f-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥόφησις, a supping up. Fr., *hématorrhophésie*. Ger., *Blutaufsaugung*. Absorption of blood. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMATORRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ὀῤῥός, the serum of the blood. Fr., *hématorrhose*. Ger., *Blutvermolknug*. Separation of the blood-serum, as in Asiatic cholera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMATORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r'-ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhys'eos* (*-or'rhysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ῥύσις, a flowing. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÆMATOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'pi^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ping'gos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Ger., *Hämatosalpinx*. A morbid collection of blood in the oviduct. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

HÆMATOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), **HÆMATOSCHEON** (Lat.), **HÆMATOSCHEUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s-ke^2(che^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., he^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}s'ke-o-sel; he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s'ke^2(che^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἷμα, blood, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. A more correct form of *hæmoscheocele* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOSCOPE, n. He^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-skop. From αἷμα, blood, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *hématoscope*. Ger., *Hämatoskop*. An instrument for observing the spectroscopic properties of the blood. It consists of two plates of glass, which touch at one end, but are distant half a millimetre at the other. A drop of blood is introduced into the space between the plates, where it can be conveniently studied with the spectroscope. The thickness of the layer can be varied at will by approximating or separating the plates. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 6, 1885, p. 88, Apr. 1, 1887, p. 212; "Dtsch. med. Ztg.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 79; "Illustr. Mntsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Sept., 1889, p. 211.]

HÆMATOSCOPY, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Fr., *hématoscopie*. Ger., *Blutschau*, *Blutbeschauung*. Examination of the blood with the hæmatoscope. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HÆMATOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se^{2}p(sap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-seps'eos* (*-seps'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *hématosepsie*. See SEPTICÆMIA.

HÆMATOSIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-os'i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatosicus*, *hæmatoticus*. See HÆMATOPOIETIC.

HÆMATOSIN, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t'os-i^{2}n. Fr., *hématosine*. Ger., *Blutroth*. A term commonly used for hæmatin; but, according to Tabourin, h. is an independent body, occurring as a brown, odorless, and tasteless powder, and obtained by thickening blood with an inactive salt, subjecting the resulting magma to pressure, and extracting with acidulated alcohol, allowing the globulin to settle, neutralizing, filtering, and washing with water, alcohol, and ether in succession. It is said to contain 10 per cent. of iron, and has been proposed as a hæmatopoietic remedy. ["Pharm. Centralhalle," quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 14).]

HÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., αἱμάτωσις (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hématose*. Ger., *Blutlüftung* (1st def.), *Blutbereitung* (2d def.). 1. See ARTERIALIZATION. 2. See SANGUIFICATION. 3. See HÆMATOGENESIS.

HÆMATOSPECTROGRAM, n. He^{2}m''a^{2}t-o-spe^{2}k'tro-gra^{2}m. From αἷμα, blood, *spectrum*, an image, and γράμμα, something written. A curve showing the oxygenation of hæmoglobin when *Spirogyra* or some other green plant is confined in defibrinated venous blood and illuminated with the various spectral colors. ["Arch. d. gesammte. Physiol.," xliii, 1888, p. 186 (J).]

HÆMATOSPECTROSCOPE, n. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-spe^{2}k'tro-skop. From αἷμα, the blood, *spectrum*, an image, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of hæmoglobin in the blood by spectroscopy. It consists of the graduated chamber of a hæmatoscope and a Browning's spectroscope. The less hæmoglobin in the blood the thicker the layer from which the spectrum is obtained. Hénocque has compiled a table from which the quantity of hæmoglobin may be calculated by the depth of the blood stratum. ["Comp. rend. de la soc. de biol.," 1885, p. 681 (a, 34.]

HÆMATOSPECTROSCOPIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-spe^{2}k-tro-sko^{2}p'ik. From αἷμα, the blood, *spectrum*, an image, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Pertaining to the hæmatospectroscope. [a, 34.]

HÆMATOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and σπέρμα, seed. A condition in which the semen is mixed with blood. It may occur in connection with inflammation of the seminal vesicles. [Horovitz, "Wiener med. Presse," 1889, p. 1350 (G).]

HÆMATOSPERMIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-spu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Having blood-colored seeds. [L, 41.]

HÆMATOSPILIA (Lat.), **HÆMATOSPILUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-spil(spel)'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and σπίλος, a spot. Fr., *hématospilie*. Of Alibert, purpura. [G, 7.]

HÆMATOSPONGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n^2-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *-o'seos* (*-os'is*). From αἷμα, blood, and σπόγγος, a sponge. Fr., *hématospongose*. Ger., *Bildung des Blutschwamms*. The development of a medullary sarcoma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMATOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-spo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

HÆMATOSTATICS, n. sing. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-sta^{2}t'i^{2}ks. A more correct form of *hæmostatics* (*q. v.*).

HÆMATOSTEON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and ὀστέον, a bone. An effusion of blood into the cavity or tissue of a bone. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HÆMATOSTYPTICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-sti^{2}pt(stu^{6}pt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and στυπτικός, styptic. See HÆMOSTATIC.

HÆMATOSYMPHORESIS (Lat.), **HÆMATOSYNAGOGE** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s, -si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*), *-gog'es*. From αἷμα, blood, and συμφόρησις, or συναγώγη, a bringing together. See CONGESTION (1st def.).

HÆMATOTELANGEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-te^{2}l(tal)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From αἷμα, blood, *tela*, a web, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See TELANGEIECTASIS.

HÆMATOTHERMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and θερμός, hot. Fr., *hématothermes*. Of Owen, vertebrates characterized by warm blood, a four-chambered heart, and complete separation of the pulmonary and systemic circulations. [L, 147 (c, 21).]

HÆMATOTHERMAL, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-thu^{5}rm'a^{2}l. Warm-blooded. [a, 21.]

HÆMATOTHORACIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-thor-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatothoracicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and θώραξ, the thorax). Fr., *hématothoracique*. Pertaining to hæmatothorax. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMATOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-acis*). From αἷμα, blood, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *hémothorax*. Ger., *Hämatothorax*. Hæmorrhage into the pleural cavity. [A, 326 (a, 21); A, 364 (a, 17).]

HÆMATOTIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-to^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatoticus*. Fr., *hématotique*. Ger., *Hämatosis betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatosis or hæmogenesis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMATOTOXIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^3-to-to^{2}x'i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatotoxicus*, *hæmatoxicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and τοξικόν, poison). Fr., *hématotoxique*, *hémotoxique*. Ger., *hämatoxisch*. Pertaining to, causing, or depending on, poisoning of the blood.

HÆMATOUS, adj. He^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hémateux*. Pertaining to the blood.

HÆMATOXIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}x'i^{2}k. See HÆMATOTOXIC.

HÆMATOXIN, n. He^{2}m-a^3-to^{2}x'i^{2}n. Fr., *hématoxine*. Ger., *Hämatoxin*. See HÆMATOXYLIN.

HÆMATOXYLIC ACID, HÆMATOXYLIN, n's. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'ik, -o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *hæmatoxylinum*. Fr., *hématoxyline*. Ger., *Hämatoxylin*. A coloring principle, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, obtained from the wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, forming yellow crystals of sweetish taste, soluble in alcohol and water. It is used extensively as a staining agent in microscopy and as a reagent for alkalies, by which it is turned blue, and for ammonia, by which it is turned red. [B, 49.]

HÆMATOXYLON, n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. From, αἷμα, blood, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *h.* (1st def.), *bois de Campêche* (2d def.). Ger., *Hämatoxylon*, *Blauholz Blutholz*

(2d def.), *Kampecheholz* (2d def.). 1. A genus of trees of the *Cæsalpineæ*. [A, 518.] 2. Logwood, Campeachy wood; of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the wood of *H. campechianum* cut into chips or rasped into a powder. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Decoctum hæmatoxyli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane* (ou *décocté*) *de bois de Campêche*. Ger., *Blauholzabsud*. A decoction made by boiling h. in water with the addition of cinnamon, 1 pint (imp.) of the decoction representing 1 oz. (av.) of h. and 55 grains of cinnamon. [B, 95.]—**Extractum hæmatoxyli** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de bois de Campêche*. Ger., *Campecheholzextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum ligni campechiani* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Extract of h.; a preparation made by infusing [Swiss Ph.] or by boiling h. in water, straining, and evaporating to the consistence of a dry (according to the Gr. Ph., a thick) extract. [B, 95.]—**Extractum hæmatoxyli alcoholicum.** A preparation, formerly official, made by exhausting h. (2d def.) with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 119.]—**Extractum hæmatoxyli aquosum.** See *Extractum hæmatoxyli*. —**H. campechianum.** Fr., *campêche commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Campecheholzbaum, westindisches Blutholz*. A tree of medium size indigenous to Campeachy and other parts of tropical America, and naturalized in Jamaica. The heart-wood (h. [U. S. Ph.] or logwood) is largely used in dyeing and as a mild astringent in intestinal disorders. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Hæmatoxyli lignum** [Br. Ph.], **Lignum hæmatoxyli** [Belg. Ph.]. See *H.* (2d def.).

HÆMATOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}x′-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HÆMATOXYLON.

HÆMATOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ze(za)′mi^2-a^3. From αἷμα, the blood, and ζημία, a loss. Fr., *hématozémie*. Ger., *Hämatozemie*. A slow, habitual, or periodical discharge of blood. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOZEMIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-ze^{2}m′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatozemicus*. Fr., *hématozémique*. Ger., *Hämatozemie betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmatozemia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOZOA (Lat.). **HÆMATOZOARIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-zo′a^3, -zo-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ζῷον, an animal, or ζωάριον, a little animal. Fr., *hématozoaires*. Ger., *Hämatozoën, Blutthierchen*. The animal parasites of the blood.

HÆMATOZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-zi(zu^6)-mo′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ζύμωσις, fermentation. Fr., *hématozymose*. Ger., *Blutgährung*. Fermentation of the blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATOZYMOTIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-zi-mo^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmatozymoticus*. Fr., *hématozymotique*. Pertaining to hæmatozymosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATURESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)-re(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-e′sis*). From αἷμα, blood, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hématurie*. Ger., *Hämaturie, Blutharnen*. Hæmorrhage from the urinary organs or passages. [E.]—**Chylous h.** See HÆMATOCHYLURIA.—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cystica*. See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**Endemic h.** A form of h. occurring in certain parts of the West Indies, Egypt, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, etc., due to parasites peculiar to those localities (*e. g.*, *Bilharzia hæmatobia*). It may be associated with chyluria. [D, 63.]—**False h.** Fr., *hématurie simulée*. The passage of red urine after taking certain food or drugs, such as prickly pears, beet-roots, some species of strawberries, and drinks made of sorrel, madder, hæmatoxylin, rhubarb, or senna. [*a*, 34.]—**Filarial h.** H. produced by various forms of *filaria*. [*a*, 34.]—**H. ægyptiaca.** See *Endemic h.*—**H. cystica.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**H. ejaculatoria.** See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.—**H. intertropica.** See *Endemic h.*—**H. neonatorum.** H. in new-born children. [*a*, 34.]—**H. renalis.** Hæmorrhage from, or the presence of extravasated blood in, the kidneys. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] —**H. seminalis.** See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.—**H. stillaticia.** H. with stillicidium. [*a*, 34.]—**H. vesicalis.** See CYSTORRHAGIA. —**Idiopathic h.** H. independent of any appreciable cause. Its existence has been denied. [*a*, 34.]—**Intermittent h.** Of Rayer and Elliotson, h. occurring during each paroxysm of intermittent fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Intertropical h.** Lat., *h. intertropica*. See *Endemic h.*—**Malarial h.** See *Hæmorrhagic malarial* FEVER.—**Nervous h.** H. apparently due to nervous influence. [*a*, 34.]—**Paroxysmal h.** See *Intermittent h.*—**Periodic h.** H. that occurs at more or less regular periods. [*a*, 34.]—**Prostatic h.** H. produced by injury or disease of the prostate. [*a*, 34.]—**Renal h.** See *H. renalis.*—**Renal tubal h.** A variety of h. peculiar to infants; accompanied by accumulation of the red blood-corpuscles in the tubules of the kidneys, bronzing of the skin, and cerebral disturbances. [Parrot, "Archiv. de physiol.," Sept., 1873 (D).]—**Supplementary h.** A vicarious h. [*a*, 34.]—**Symptomatic h.** H. caused by some constitutional disease, such as yellow fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Syphilitic h.** H. due to syphilitic disease of the kidneys. [*a*, 34.]—**Terminal h.** Fr., *hématurie terminale*. H. occurring at the close of micturition. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 30, 1889 (*a*, 18).]—**Toxic h.** H. due to the ingestion of a poison. [D.]—**Traumatic h.** H. due to traumatism affecting the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. [Bull (*a*, 34).]—**Urethral h.** H. in which the blood comes from the urethra. [*a*, 34.]—**Uro-h.** H. in which the urine contains a large amount of uro-hæmatin. The condition has been observed in nervous diseases. [*a*, 34.]—**Vesical h.** Lat., *h. vesicalis*. See CYSTORRHAGIA.

HÆMATURIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-u^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmaturicus*. Fr., *hématurique*. Ger., *Blutharnen betreffend*. Pertaining to hæmaturia. [D.]

HÆMATUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-atot′os* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Blutohr*. An effusion of blood into the internal ear. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMATYSTERIC, adj. He^{2}m-a^{2}t-i^{2}s-te^{2}r′i^{2}k. From αἷμα, blood, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. Relating to an effusion of blood into the uterus. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMAULICA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{4}l′(a^3′u^{4}l)-i^{2}k-a^3. See HÆMATAULICA.

HÆMAUTOGRAPH, n. He^{2}m-a^{4}t′o-gra^{3}f. From αἷμα, blood, αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write. The curve or tracing obtained in hæmautography. [J, 5.]

HÆMAUTOGRAPHY, n. He^{2}m-a^{4}t-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. The process of obtaining curves or traces corresponding with the pulse by allowing the stream of blood from a cut artery to impinge on a moving plate or paper. Such curves correspond closely to those obtained with a sphygmograph. [J, 57.]

HÆMAXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax′eos* (*-is*). Gr., αἵμαξις (from αἱμάσσειν, to make bloody). Fr., *hémaxis*. See BLOODLETTING.

HÆMELYTROMETRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-e^{2}l-i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′ra^3. From αἷμα, blood, ἔλυτρον, a cavity, and, μήτρα, the matrix. A collection of blood in the cavity of the uterus and vagina. [Alberts (*a*, 34).]

HÆMENTERA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-e^{2}nt′e^{2}r-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See MELÆNA.

HÆMENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)′ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *hémentérie*. A genus of the *Rhyncobdellidæ*, characterized by an anterior bifid sucker and one pair of eyes on the second ring. [L, 340, 353 (*a*, 21); Schmarda (*a*, 21).]—**H. costata** [Müller]. A reddish variety found in Crimea, Russia, with dorsal transverse yellow bands spotted with black warts; used locally in medicine. [L, 340.]—**H. Ghilianii.** Of Filippi, a species found in the Amazon; it is sometimes a foot long, and will attach itself to man. [L, 340, 353 (*a*, 21).]—**H. mexicana.** A Mexican variety, of a dark coffee-color, with a bluish-green belly, and two longitudinal rows of black and clear brown spots along the back. Its bites give rise to an acute dermatitis. [L, 340.]—**H. officinalis.** A species found in the lagoons of Mexico; employed medicinally as a leech. [L, 353 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMERYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-e^{2}r′i^{2}th(u^{6}th)-ro^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and ἐρυθρός, red. Ger., *Blutroth*. See HÆMATERYTHRON.

HÆMIC, adj. He^{2}m′i^{2}k. Lat., *hæmicus* (from αἷμα, blood). Fr., *hémique*. Ger., *hämisch*. Pertaining to or (of a disease) due to the state of the blood. [*a*, 17.]

HÆMIDIN, n. He^{2}m′i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *hémidine*. Ger., *Hämidin*. A crystalline substance obtained by Dannelberg from the blood; now known to be simply sulphur. [B, 270.]

HÆMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-i^2-dro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). See HÆMATIDROSIS.

HÆMIN, n. He′mi^{2}n. Fr., *hémine*. Ger., *Hämin*. 1. A compound of hæmatin (1st def.) or, according to Nencki and Sieber, of h. (2d def.) with hydrochloric acid, formed by treating blood with sodium chloride, boiling with glacial acetic acid, and evaporating; occurring as rhombic tabular crystals, which are bluish-red by reflected light, brownish-red by transmitted light; of the composition $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}.2HCl$ [Hoppe-Seyler], or, according to Nencki and Sieber (who call it h. hydrochloride), $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3.HCl$. Varieties of h. in which hydrobromic or hydriodic acid replace hydrochloric acid, and which are very similar to ordinary h., are known. 2. Of Nencki and Sieber, the body, $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3$, of which h. (1st def.) is the hydrochloride. It is hæmatin less the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 13; "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsslsch.," xvii; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, p. 229 (B).]—**Hydriodic h., Hydrobromic h., Hydrochloric h.** Ger., *Bromhämin, Chlorhämin, Jodhämin*. Varieties of h. formed respectively by the combination of hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydriodic acids with hæmatin. [B.]

HÆMISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-i^{2}s′ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is′chesis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἴσχεσις, a condition. See HÆMATISCHESIS.

HÆMITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idos*). From αἷμα, blood (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hémite*. The supposed inflammatory condition of the blood during the course of an inflammation. [A, 301 (K).]

HÆMO-ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-a^{3}r-thri(thro)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit′idos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Acute rheumatism. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-ob(o^{2}b)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἷμα, blood, and βίος, life. See HÆMATOBIUM.

HÆMOBLAST, n. He^{2}m′o-bla^{2}st. From αἷμα, blood, and βλαστός, a sprout. See PARABLAST.

HÆMOCARDIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o-(o^3)-ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, καρδία, the heart, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Fr., *hémocardiorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the cardiac blood-vessels. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMOCELIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-se^{2}l(kal)-i^{2}d-os′i^{2}s. See HÆMATOKELIDOSIS.

HÆMOCERCHNON (Lat.), **HÆMOCERCHNOS** (Lat.), **HÆMOCERCHNUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., and m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-su^{6}rk′(ke^{2}rch^2)-no^{3}n, -no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and κέρχνος, rough, hoarse. Fr., *hémocerchne*. Ger., *Bluträuspern*. Blood raised from the fauces with a rattling noise, or a bloody phlegm discharged with a dry hemming. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOCHROIN, HÆMOCHROME, n's. He^{2}m-o-kro′i^{2}n, he^{2}m′o-krom. From αἷμα, blood, and χροιά, or χρῶμα, color. See HÆMATIN.

HÆMOCHROMOGEN, n. He[2]m-o-krom'o-je[2]n. From αἷμα, blood, χρῶμα, color, and γεννάν, to produce. A hypothetical substance of unknown composition, produced, according to Hoppe-Seyler, by decomposing hæmoglobin with acids or alkalies in the absence of oxygen. It is converted into hæmatoporphyrin by the action of acids, losing its iron in the process. It is identical with the reduced hæmatin of Stokes, obtained by the action of ammonium sulphide upon an alkaline solution of hæmatin (1st def.). [B, 13, 270.]

HÆMOCHROMOMETER, n. He[2]m-o-krom-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. From αἷμα, blood, χρῶμα, color, and μετρεῖν, to measure. An instrument for determining the exact tint of the blood, and hence for inferring its capacity of hæmoglobin. [B.]

HÆMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-kro(ch[2]ro)'-si[2]s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From αἷμα, blood, and χροιά, color. See HÆMATOCHROSIS.

HÆMOCŒLIAC, adj. He[2]m-o-sel'i[2]-a[2]k. See HÆMATOCŒLIAC.

HÆMO-COLICA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-kol'i[2]k-a[3]. See HÆMATOCOLICA.

HÆMOCRYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-kri[2]f-(kru[6]f)'i[2]-a[3]. From αἷμα, blood, and κρύφιον, hidden. Of Van der Linden, see HÆMATISCHESIS.

HÆMOCYANIN, n. He[2]m-o-si'a[2]n-i[2]n. From αἷμα, blood, and κυάνεος, blue. Fr., *hémocyanine*. See HÆMATOCYANIN.

HÆMOCYANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-si(ku[6])-a[2]n(a[3]n)-o'si[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From αἷμα, blood, and κυάνωσις, a dark-blue color. See CYANOSIS.

HÆMOCYTE, n. He[2]m'o-sit. From αἷμα, blood, and κύτος, a cell. See BLOOD-CORPUSCLE.

HÆMOCYTOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-sit(ku[6]t)-o[2]l'i[2](u[6])-si[2]s. Gen., *-olys'eos (-ol'ysis)*. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and λύσις, a loosing. Ger., *Hämokytolyse*. A breaking down of the red blood-corpuscles. [Landois (A, 319 [α, 21]).]

HÆMOCYTOMETER, n. He[2]m-o-sit-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. See HÆMATOCYTOMETER.

HÆMOCYTOTRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-sit-(ku[6]t)-o(o[3])-tri[2]p(tru[6]p)'si[2]s. Gen., *-tryps'eos (-tryps'is)*. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a vessel, and τρῖψις, a rubbing. Ger., *Hämocytotrypsie*. The destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood by a high degree of heat. [Landois (A, 319 [α, 21]).]

HÆMOCYTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-sit(ku[6]t)-o(o[3])-zo'o[2]n. From αἷμα, blood, κύτος, a cell, and ζῷον, an animal. Of Danilewsky, a transparent spherical corpuscle containing pigment granules, found in the red blood-corpuscles in paludal fever. [α, 34.]

HÆMODACRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-da[2]k-(da[3]k)'ri[2](ru[6])-si[2]s. Gen., *-acrys'eos (-a'crysis)*. From αἷμα, blood, and δάκρυ, a tear. Ger., *Blutweinen*. Bloody lacrymation. [L, 30, 135 (α, 14).]

HÆMODERUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o[2]d'e[2]r-u[3]m(u[4]m). From αἷμα, blood, and δέρας, the skin. The *Genista tinctoria*, so called because the juice dyes the skin red. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

HÆMODES (Lat.), adj. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-od'ez(as). See HÆMATOID.

HÆMODIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-od'i[2]-a[3]. Gr., αἱμωδία. From αἷμα, blood, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *hémodie*. 1. Extreme sensitiveness of the teeth. 2. The teething of children. [E ; L, 30.] 3. A scorbutic affection of the gums. [Aristotle (A, 311).]

HÆMODIAPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-di-(di[2])-a[3]-pe[2]d(pad)-e(a)'si[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From αἷμα, blood, and διαπήδησις, an oozing through the tissues. Fr., *hémodiapédèse*. Ger., *Blutdurchschwitzung*. See DIAPEDESIS.

HÆMODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-di(di[2])-a[3]r-re'(ro[2]'e[2])-a[3]. See HÆMATODIARRHŒA.

HÆMODIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-di(di[2])-a[2]z(a[3]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). See HÆMODIA.

HÆMODIPSA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-di[2]p'sa[3]. From αἷμα, blood, and δίψα, thirst. Ger., *Blutentziehungslust*. A predilection for excessive bloodletting. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HÆMODORUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o[2]d'o[2]r-u[3]m(u[4]m). From αἷμα, blood, and δόρος, a wallet. The typical genus of the *Hæmodoraceæ* (the bloodworts), which are: Of R. Brown, an order of the *Monocotyledones*; of De Candolle, an order of endogenous phanerogams (*Endogeneæ phanergamiæ*); of Lindley, an order of the *Hexapetaloideæ*, and subsequently of the *Narcissales*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Monocotyledones*, series *Epigynæ*. They comprise the *Euhæmiodoreæ* (the *Hæmodoraceæ* of Pax), *Conostyleæ*, *Ophiopogoneæ*, and *Conanthereæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. paniculatum.** A species the roots of which, though acrid when raw, are mild and nutritious when roasted, and are used as food by the natives of Swan River, Australia. [B, 197 (α, 35).]—**H. spicatum.** A species having the same habitat and uses as *H. paniculatum*. [B, 197 (α, 35).]

HÆMODROMOMETER, n. He[2]m-o-dro[2]m-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. See HÆMADROMOMETER.

HÆMODROMOGRAPH, n. He[2]m-o-dro[2]m'o-gra[2]f. From αἷμα, blood, δρόμος, a course, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hémodromographe*. See HÆMOTACHOMETER.

HÆMODYNAMICS, n. sing. He[2]m-o-di[2]n-a[2]m'i[2]ks. See HÆMADYNAMICS.

HÆMODYNAMOMETER, n. He[2]m-o-di[2]n-a[2]m-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. Lat., *hæmodynamometrum* (from αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, power, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *hémodynamomètre*. Ger., *Blutwage*, *Blutdruckmesser*. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

HÆMODYSCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-di[2]s-(du[6]s)-kra(kra[3])'zi[2](si[2])-a[3]. From αἷμα, blood, and δυσκρασία, dyscrasia. Fr., *hémodyscrasie*. A disease caused by alteration in the character of the blood. [α, 34.]

HÆMŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-e[2]d(o[2]-e[2]d)-em-(am)'a[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-is)*. See HÆMATŒDEMA.

HÆMOGASTRIC, adj. He[2]m-o-ga[2]st'ri[2]k. Lat., *hæmogastricus* (from αἷμα, blood, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *hémogastrique*. Pertaining to blood in the stomach. [α, 34.]

HÆMOGLOBIC, adj. He[2]m-o-glob'i[2]k. Containing or producing hæmoglobin (said of cells). [J, 55.]

HÆMOGLOBIN, n. He[2]m-o-glob'i[2]n. Fr., *hémoglobine*. Ger., *Hämoglobin*, *Blutkügelchenstoff*. A crystalline compound, $C_{600}H_{960}N_{154}FeS_3O_{179}$ [Preyer], or, according to more recent authorities, $C_{772}H_{1130}N_{224}S_2FeO_{245}$, of hæmatin and globulin, forming the principal part of the solid constituents of the red blood-corpuscles. It is obtained by repeated freezing and thawing. In man it forms prismatic or rhombic crystals of a blood-red color, readily soluble in water; in some animals the crystals are hexagonal or tetrahedral, and are much less soluble. Under ordinary conditions it occurs loosely combined with oxygen (*oxyhæmoglobin*); when deprived of this, it constitutes *reduced h.* (*q. v.*). It is the agent by which the respiratory processes are effected, as it takes up the oxygen from the inspired air and carries it in the blood to the tissues to which it gives up the oxygen being thus transformed to reduced h. Oxyhæmoglobin has a distinctive absorption spectrum consisting of two bands between the lines D and E. [B; K; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]—**Carbonic-monoxide** (or **-oxide**) **h.** See CARBOXYHÆMOGLOBIN.—**Insoluble h.** See METHÆMOGLOBIN.—**Nitric-oxide h.** A stable, bluish-violet compound formed by adding nitric oxide to h. Its spectrum gives two absorption bands. [K, 16.]—**Oxygenated h.** Oxyhæmoglobin. [B.] See *H.*—**Reduced h.** H. which has parted with all of its loosely combined oxygen; the ordinary h. of many authors. It is of a brownish color and its spectrum shows only one absorption band instead of two. [B.]

HÆMOGLOBINÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-glob(glo[2]b)-i[2]n-em'(a[3]'e[2]m)-i[2]-a[3]. From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hémoglobinémie*. Ger., *Hämoglobinämie*. The presence of hæmoglobin in the blood in a state of solution. [Senator (A, 319 [α, 21]); A, 326 (α, 21).]

HÆMOGLOBINOMETER, n. He[2]m-o-glob-i[2]n-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[5]r. From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and μετρεῖν, to measure. An apparatus devised by Gowers for estimating the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood, consisting essentially of two similar, graduated tubes, one of which is filled with a test solution containing a known amount of hæmoglobin or with glycerin jelly tinted with picrocarmine. The other contains the specimen of blood to be examined. The amount of dilution required to render the color of the latter the same as that of the standard solution is taken as a measure of the quantity of coloring matter which the blood contains. [K, 19.]

HÆMOGLOBINORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o-(o[3])-glob(glo[2]b)-i[2]n-o[2]r-re'(ro[2]'e[2])-a[3]. From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and ῥεῖν, to flow. An escape of hæmoglobin from the blood-vessels.—**H. cutis.** The escape of hæmoglobin into the skin in consequence of venous engorgement. [G, 4.]

HÆMOGLOBINURIA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-glob-(glo[2]b)-i[2]n-u[2](u)'ri[2]-a[3]. From *Hæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hémoglobinurie*. Ger., *Hämoglobinurie*. A disease characterized by the presence in the urine of dissolved hæmoglobin, the result, it is believed, of hæmorrhage from vessels larger than the capillaries. [A, 326 (α, 21); D, 31.]—**Epidemic h.** [Birch-Hirschfeld]. A fatal disease of infants observed by Winckel, characterized by cyanosis, jaundice, h., and a petechial eruption. ["Berlin. klin. Woch.," 36, 1879 (D, 48).]—**Intermittent h., Paroxysmal h., Periodic h.** Fr., *hémoglobinurie paroxystique*. It., *emoglobinuria parossistica*. H. which recurs at regular or irregular intervals. Especially a peculiar disease occurring in periodically recurring paroxysms which are said to be excited by exposure to cold and which are characterized by mild febrile symptoms and by the discharge of reddish or blackish urine containing free hæmoglobin but no uninjured blood-corpuscles. [B.]

HÆMOGLOBINURIC, adj. He[2]m-o-glob-i[2]n-u[2]'ri[2]k. Pertaining to hæmoglobinuria.

HÆMOGRAPHION (Lat.), n. n. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-gra[2]f-(gra[3]f)'i(e)-o[2]n. From αἷμα, blood, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hémographion*. A hæmadynamometer in connection with a kymograph for obtaining curves or tracings of the blood-pressure. [J, 17, 18, 19, 57.]

HÆMOGREGARINA (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-gre[2]g-a[2]r(a[3]r)-i(e)'na[3]. From αἷμα, blood, and *grex*, a flock. Of Danilewsky, the gregarine-like organism found in the blood of malarial persons. [α, 34.]

HÆMOHYDRONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o-(o[3])-hid(hu[6]d)-ro(ro[3])-ne[2]f-ro'si[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is)*. From αἷμα, blood, ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, the kidney. A cystic tumor of the kidney containing blood and urine. [α, 34.]

HÆMOID, adj. Hem'oid. See HÆMATOID.

HÆMOKELIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-ke[2]l-(kal)-i[2]d-o'si[2]s. See HÆMATOKELIDOSIS.

HÉMOLARYNGORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-la[3]-ra[2]n[2]-gor-ra[3]-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Laryngeal hæmorrhage. [L, 82.]

HÆMOLEUCOCYTES, n. pl. He[2]m(ha[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-lu[2]k-o(o[3])-sit(ku[6]t)'ez(e[2]s). From αἷμα, blood, λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *hémoleucocytes*. Ger., *Hämoleucocyten*. Of Obrastzow, the cells of bone-marrow giving rise to red blood-corpuscles. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," lxxxiv, p. 358 (J).]

HÆMOLYMPH, n. He2m'o-li2mf. From αἷμα, blood, and *lympha*, lymph. Ger., *Hæmoblasten*. Of Lankester, the red and white blood-corpuscles and the lymph-corpuscles. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]

HÆMOMANOMETER, n. He2m-o-ma2n-om'e2t-u5r. Fr., *hémomanomètre*. A manometer used for determining blood-pressure.

HÆMOMEDIASTINUM (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-med(me2d)-i2-a2s(a2s)-tin(ten)'u3m(u4m). Ger., *Hämomediastinum*. Hæmorrhage into the mediastinum. [Madelung, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1887, No. 47; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," May 12, 1888, p. 348.]

HÆMOMERE, n. He2m'o-mer. From αἷμα, blood, and μέρος, a part. The portion of a metamere taking part in the formation of, or derived from, the vascular system. [J, 130.]

HÆMOMETACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-me2t-a2k(a3ch2)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-chy'seos* (*-ach'ysis*). From αἷμα, blood, μετά, through, and χύσις, a pouring. See TRANSFUSION.

HÆMOMETER, n. He2m-o2m'e2t-u5r. From αἷμα, blood, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hémomètre*. Ger., *Hämometer*. 1. See HÆMODYNAMOMETER. 2. Of Fleischl, an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood, consisting essentially of a wedge of ruby glass through which a beam of lamp-light is made to pass. The tint of the latter is compared with that of a suitably diluted specimen of blood, and from the thickness of the wedge required to produce an equality in the shade of the tints compared, the amount of hæmoglobin is deduced. ["Oesterr. med. Jahrb.," 1885, p. 425; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssn.," 1886, p. 366 (B).]

HÆMOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-me2t(mat)'-ra3. From αἷμα, blood, and μήτρα, the uterus. See HÆMATOMETRA.

HÆMOMETRECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-me2t(mat)-re2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From αἷμα, blood, μήτρα, the uterus, and ἔκτασις, an extension. Fr., *hémométrectasie*. Dilatation of the uterus from hæmorrhage into its cavity. [A, 322.]

HÆMONCIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2n(o2n2)'si2(ki2)-a3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See HÆMATONCIA.

HÆMONCUS (Lat.), n. m. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2n2k'u3s(u4s). See HÆMATONCUS.

HÆMONEPHRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o-(o3)-ne2f-ro2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3. From αἷμα, blood, νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. See NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA.

HÆMOOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o-o2f-o2r-i(e)'-ti2s. Gen., *-i'tidos* (*-idis*). From αἷμα, blood, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορεῖν, to bear (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Eierstockentzünduug mit Bluterguss*. Hæmorrhagic oophoritis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pa2th-(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From αἷμα, blood, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *hémopathie*. Ger., *Hämopathie, Krankheit des Blutes*. Of Lobstein, any disease of the blood. [A, 322.]

HÆMOPATHOLOGY, n. He2m-o-pa2th-o2l'o-ji2. From αἷμα, blood, πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology of the blood.

HÆMOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd'i2-u3m(u4m). From αἷμα, blood, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Ger., *Bluterguss im Herzbeutel, Hämopericardium*. Fr., *hémopéricarde*. An effusion of blood into the pericardial cavity. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMOPERITONÆUM (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-ton(to2n)-e'(a3'e2)-u3m(u4m). From αἷμα, blood, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. An effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOPEXIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pex(pax)'-i2e(a3-e2). From αἷμα, blood, and πῆξις, congelation. Those diseases in which there is a great tendency of the blood to coagulate. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMOPHÆON (Lat.), **HÆMOPHÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. He2m-(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-fe'(fa3'e2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). See HÆMAPHÆON.

HÆMOPHAGOCYTES, n. pl. He2m-o-fa2g'o-sits. From αἷμα, blood, φαγεῖν, to eat, and κύτος, a cell. White blood-corpuscles; the phagocytes of the blood, in contradistinction to those of connective tissue. [Metschnikoff, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 112 (J).]

HÆMOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-fi2l'i2-a3. From αἷμα, blood, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hémophilie*. Ger., *Hämophilie, Bluterkrankheit, Blutsucht, Blutungssucht*. A congenital condition characterized by defective coagulability of the blood, so that hæmorrhage, even from trivial injuries, is severe and difficult to check.—**H. neonatorum.** Purpura in new-born children. [*a*, 34.]—**Hereditary h.** H. that is inherited from one or both parents. [*a*, 34.]—**Sporadic h.** Spontaneous hæmorrhage from different organs in a person having no hæmophilic ancestry. [Barlow (*a*, 34).]

HÆMOPHILIC, adj. He2m-o-fi2l'i2k. Pertaining to or affected with hæmophilia.

HÆMOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-fob(fo2b)'-i2-a3. See HÆMATOPHOBIA.

HÆMOPHOBICUS (Lat.), **HÆMOPHOBUS** (Lat.), adj's. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-fo2b'i2k-u3s(u4s), -o2f'o2b-u3s(u4s). Gr., αἱμοφόβος (from αἷμα, blood, and φόβος, dread). Of Galen, timid in the matter of bloodletting. [A, 311, 322.]

HÆMOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2f-tha2l-(tha3l)'mi2-a3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes. Fr., *hémophthalmie, apoplexie de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenblutung, Augenhämorrhagie, Blutaugenentzündung*. 1. Originally, an effusion of blood into the interior of the eye, either into the anterior chamber, into the vitreous, or between the coats of the eyeball. 2. A hæmorrhage outside of the eyeball, beneath the conjunctiva, vulgarly termed a blood-shot eye. [F.]—**H. externa.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. interna.** See *H.* (1st def.).

HÆMOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2f-tha2l-(tha3l)'mu3s(mu4s). Properly, a person affected with hæmophthalmia; as commonly used, hæmophthalmia.

HÆMOPHYSALLIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-am)-o(o3)-fi2s(fu3s)-a2l(a3l)'i2s. Gen., *-al'lidos* (*-idis*). From αἷμα, blood, and φυσαλλίς, a bladder. Ger., *Blutblase*. A vesicle or bleb filled with blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOPIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m'(ha3'e2m)-o2p-i2s. Gen., *-op'idos* (*-idis*). Said to be from αἷμα, blood, and ὀπίζειν, to suck out. A lacustrine genus of the *Gnathobdellidæ*, having a depressed, elongate body, widening backward and composed of numerous distinct segments with the sexual orifices between the 24th and 25th, and the 29th and 30th; three small, equal, oval, not compressed, and bluntly compressed jaws, ten eyes, a small round vent, a large, obliquely terminal sucker, and ova in a spongy cocoon. ["Brit. Mus. Cat. of Non-parasit. Worms," p. 47 (*a*, 21).]—**H. fusca.** A species which is almost cylindrical and has a deep-brown back unbanded and margins of the same color. ["Brit. Mus. Cat. of Non-parasit. Worms" (*a*, 21).]—**H. nigra.** Fr., *sangsue noire*. See HIRUDO *obscura*.—**H. sanguisorba, H. sanguisuga.** Fr., *sangsue de cheval*. Ger., *Pferdeegel*. See AULOSTOMA *gulo*.—**H. vorax.** Ger., *Rossblutegel*. A species characterized by thirty coarse teeth on the edge of the jaws which enable it to inflict wounds on soft mucous membranes. It is found in Europe, and especially in northern Africa, where it attaches itself to the interior of the pharynx of horses, cattle, and man. [L, 353 (*a*, 21).]

HÆMOPLANESIS (Lat.), **HÆMOPLANIA** (Lat.), n's f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pla2n(pla3n)-e(a)'si2s, -plan(pla3n)'i2-a3. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). See HÆMATOPLANESIS.

HÆMOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pla2z(pla3s)'-ma3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσμα, anything formed. See *Blood*-PLASMA.

HÆMOPLASMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pla2z(pla3s)-mod(mo2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). From αἷμα, blood, πλάσμα, anything molded, and μόδιος, a dry measure. Fr., *hémoplasmodie*. See PLASMODIUM *malariæ*.

HÆMOPLASTIC, adj. He2m-o-pla2st'i2k. From αἷμα, blood, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *hémoplastique*. See HÆMATOPLASTIC.

HÆMOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-ple2th-(plath)-or'a3. From αἷμα, blood, and πληθώρη, a fullness. See PLETHORA.

HÆMOPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o-(o3)-nu2(pnu2)-mo(mo3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-acis*). From αἷμα, blood, πνεῦμα, air, and θώραξ, the thorax. Ger., *Hämopneumothorax, Blut-und-Luftansammlung im Pleurasack*. A collection of blood and gas in the pleural cavity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-po(po2)-e(a)'-si2s. Gen., *-e'seos* (*-is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ποίησις, a making. Fr., *hémopoèse*. See HÆMATOPOIESIS and HÆMATOGENESIS.

HÆMOPOETIC, adj. He2m-o-po-e2t'i2k. Fr., *hémopoétique*. See HÆMAPOIETIC.

HÆMOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-po(po2)'zi2-(si2)-a3. From αἷμα, blood, and πόσις, a drinking. See HÆMATOPOSIA.

HÆMOPROCTIA (Lat.), **HÆMOPROCTOS** (Lat.), **HÆMOPROCTUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-pro2kt-(prokt)'i2-a3, -o2s, -u3s(u4s). From αἷμα, blood, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *hémoproctie*. Ger., *Mastdarmblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the rectum. [L, 50, 95 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOPTIC, adj. He2m-op'ti2k. Lat., *hæmopticus*. Fr., *hémoptique*. See HÆMOPTOIC.

HÆMOPTOE (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2pt'o(o2)-e(a). Gen., *-op'toes*. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

HÆMOPTOIC, adj. He2m-o2p-to'i2k. Lat., *hæmoptoicus*. Fr., *hémoptoïque*. Pertaining to or accompanied by hæmoptysis.

HÆMOPTYIC, HÆMOPTYSIC, adj's. He2m-o2p'ti2-i2k, -o2p'ti2-si2k. Lat., *hæmoptyicus, hæmoptysicus* (from αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting). Fr., *hémoptoïque, hémoptyïque, hémoptysique*. Ger., *Blutspeien betreffend*. See HÆMOPTOIC.

HÆMOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ha3-e2m)-o2pt'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-optys'eos* (*-op'tysis*). From αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *hémoptysie*. Ger., *Hämoptoë, Hämoptysis, Blutspucken, Bluthusten*. It., *emottisi*. Sp., *hemoptisis*. Lit., a spitting of blood: hæmorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs, discharged upward through the trachea and mouth. The blood usually is bright-red and frothy. [D, 20.]—**Cardiac h.** Fr., *hémoptysie cardiaque*. H. produced by disturbances of arterial tension in patients having heart disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Endemic h.** H. caused by the presence of the *Distoma Ringeri*, endemic in certain localities. [*a*, 34.]—**Feigned h.** Expectoration of blood-colored fluid by malingerers. [*a*, 34.]—**H. calculosa.** Expectoration of blood and small masses of tissue that have undergone calcareous degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**H. interna.** An extravasation of blood from the lung into the pleural cavity. [*a*, 34.]—**H. laryngea.** H. in which the blood comes from the larynx. [*a*, 34.]—**H. neonatorum.** H. in a new-born child. [*a*, 34.]—**H. phthisica.** H. due to tuberculosis of the lungs. [*a*, 34.]—**H. splenetica.** H. due to splenic obstruction. [L, 128.]—**H. trachealis.** H. in which the blood comes from the trachea. [*a*, 34.]—**Hysterical h.** See *Hysterical* HÆMORRHAGE.—**Nervous h.** H. occurring with nervous crises due to vaso-motor disturbances or pulmonary disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Parasitic h.** H. produced by the presence of parasites in the lungs. [*a*, 34.] Cf. *Endemic h.*—**Recurrent h.** H. persisting for a short time and disappearing to recur at intervals. [Salter, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1870, ii, 1885 (*a*, 34).]—**Vicarious h.** H. imme-

diately preceding a scanty menstruation or occurring at regular intervals instead of menstruation. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMOPTYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}p-ti^{2}z(tu^{6}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From αἷμα. blood, and πτύσις, a spitting. The entire course of hæmoptysis with its consequences, viz., spitting of pus, phthisis, and death. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORMESIS (Lat.). n. f. Hem(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-me(ma)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-mes′eos* (*-mes′is*). From αἷμα, blood, and ὅρμησις, rapid motion. Ger., *Blutcongestion.* Sanguineous congestion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r′ra^{2}k-(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. See HÆMATORRHACHIS.

HÆMORRHAGE, n. He^{2}m′o^{2}r-raj. Gr., αἱμοῤῥαγία (from αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to break through). Lat., *hæmorrhagia.* Fr., *hémorrhagie.* Ger., *Bluterguss, Blutergiessung, Blutung.* It., *emorragia.* Sp., *hemorragia.* An escape of blood from the heart or the blood-vessels, either externally or into or between the tissues. —**Accidental h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie accidentelle.* Ger., *accidentelle Metrorrhagie.* Of Rigby, a uterine h. due to the accidental separation of the placenta, *i. e.*, to such separation as is not due to a cervical implantation of the organ (placenta prævia). Cf. *Unavoidable h.*—**Active h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia activa.* H. in which there is free bleeding. [*a*, 34.]—**Adynamic h.** H. occurring as the result of adynamic condition of the organism. [*a*, 34.]—**Alveolar h.** H. from an alveolus after tooth extraction. [*a*, 34.]—**Ante-partum h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia antecedens.* Uterine h. occurring before parturition has begun. Cf. *Post-partum h.*—**Arterial h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie artérielle.* Ger., *arterielle Blutung.* H. directly from an artery; a flow of arterial blood. [*a*, 34.]—**Asthenic h., Atonic h.** H. occurring as a manifestation of an asthenic condition. [*a*, 34.]—**Bronchial h.** See BRONCHORRHAGIA.—**Capillary h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia capillaris.* Fr., *hémorrhagie capillaire.* H. from the capillaries. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Capillary h. of the lungs.** A h. from ruptured pulmonary capillaries supposed to be antecedent to hæmoptysis. [D, 1.]—**Cerebral h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia cerebri.* Fr., *hémorrhagie cérébrale.* Ger., *Hirnblutung.* An escape of blood upon the surface or into the substance of the brain. [*a*, 34.] See APOPLEXY.—**Chorioidal h.** See *Chorioidal* APOPLEXY.—**Climacteric h.** Uterine h. occurring at the climacteric. [*a*, 34.]—**Cohabitation h.** A h. occurring during and caused by coition. [Wernich, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1873, 9 (D).]—**Complementary h.** A h. succeeding a previous one, and occurring in another locality. [*a*, 34.]—**Concealed (accidental) h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie* (ou *perte*) *interne de l'utérus.* Of A. C. Baudelocque, that form of accidental uterine h. in which the blood does not flow out from the uterus, but collects between the wall of that organ and the ovum.—**Consecutive h.** See *Secondary h.*—**Constitutional h.** H. due to a constitutional condition, as in scurvy. [*a*, 34.]—**Critical h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie critique.* 1. A h. that occurs at the crisis of an acute disease. 2. A h. in which the loss of blood is so great that the individual is left in a critical condition. [*a*, 34.]—**Cutaneous h., Cuticular h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia cutis.* H. from the skin, especially one due to venous engorgement. [G, 4.]—**Devious h.** A vicarious h. [*a*, 34.]—**Dyscrasic h.** A h. occurring as a manifestation of a dyscrasia.—**Essential h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie essentielle.* Ger., *essentielle Hämorrhagie.* H. not due to injury. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the essential h's of the skin (a family of the "hæmorrhagic dermatoses") include purpura simplex, purpura papulosa, morbus maculosus, and purpura scorbutica. [G, 4.]—**Extrameningeal h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie extraméningienne.* A h. immediately external to the cerebral or spinal meninges. [*a*, 34.]—**Febrile h.** H. occurring as a manifestation of a fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Fortuitous h.** An accidental h. [*a*, 34.]—**Funicular h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie par vaisseaux du cordon* (ou *par le cordon*) *ombilical.* Ger., *Nabelstrangblutung.* H. from the umbilical cord.—**Gastric h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia gastrica.* Fr., *hémorrhagie stomacale.* See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**Gastro-intestinal h.** H. from the stomach and intestines. [*a*, 34.]—**Habitual h.** H. occurring with a certain periodicity, as from the nose or bronchi, or in hæmophilia. [*a*, 34.]—**H. by anastomosis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per anastomosin.* Ger., *Hämorrhagie per anastomosin.* H. occurring without visible breach of continuity in the walls of the vessels. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. by diabrosis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diabrosin.* Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diabrosin, Blutung durch Anfressung.* H. through an opening in the wall of a vessel due to ulceration.—**H. by diæresis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diæresin.* Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diäresin.* H. which follows a wound or rupture of a vessel. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); D.]—**H. by diapedesis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per diapedesin.* Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Diapedesin, Blutung durch Durchsickerung.* H. from the smallest capillaries and veins, sometimes occurring without visible traumatic lesions. [D, 3.]—**H. by exhalation.** See EXHALATION (3d def.).—**H. by exudation.** See *H. by diapedesis.*—**H. by rhexis.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia per rhexin.* Ger., *Hämorrhagie per Rhexin, Blutung durch Zerreissung.* H. through a rupture of a blood-vessel.—**H's of the skin.** See *Hæmorrhagic* DERMATOSES.—**H. paulo post partum.** Uterine h. occurring shortly after delivery. [*a*, 34.]—**H.-plant.** Fr., *plante à l'hémorrhagie.* See ASPILIA *latifolia.*—**Hæmorrhoidal h.** H. from piles. [*a*, 34.]—**Hepatic h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia hepatica* (seu *hepatis*). Fr., *hémorrhagie du foie.* H. from the liver. [*a*, 34.]—**Hysterical h.** H. due to hysteria, usually occurring during an hysterical paroxysm and in consequence of vasomotor disturbance. ["Edinb. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xlix, p. 436 (*a*, 34).]—**Idiopathic h.** H. not produced by any appreciable disease or injury. [*a*, 34.]—**Inevitable h.** See *Unavoidable h.*—**Intermediary h.** A h. occurring subsequent to the arrest of primary traumatic h. and before the establishment of suppuration. [E.]—**Intermittent h.** H. in which the bleeding ceases for a variable period and begins again without apparent exciting cause. [*a*, 34.]—**Internal h.** H. into a cavity, beneath the capsule of an organ, or into the connective tissue. [*a*, 34.]—**Interstitial h.** H. into the connective tissue of an organ or region. [*a*, 34.]—**Intestinal h.** See ENTERORRHAGIA.—**Intra-amniotic h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie intra-amniotique.* H. within the amniotic cavity, due to laceration of the umbilical cord. [A, 120.]—**Intracranial h.** H. within the skull. [*a*, 34.]—**Intramuscular h.** An interstitial h. into a muscle. [*a*, 34.]—**Intra-ocular h.** H. into the interior of the eye. [*a*, 34.]—**Intrarrhachidian h., Intraspinal h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie intra-rachidienne.* See HÆMATORRHACHIS.—**Lightning h.** A severe h. that causes death in a very short time. [*a*, 34.]—**Malarial h.** H. occurring from the nose, stomach, intestines, kidneys, or uterus, as a manifestation of malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Mechanical h.** H. produced by active or passive capillary congestion. [*a*, 34.]—**Mediate h.** A traumatic h. occurring not immediately after the injury, but as the person begins to rally from the shock.—**Meningeal h.** H. from a meningeal artery. [*a*, 34.]—**Menstrual h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie menstruelle.* See *Menstrual* FLOW.—**Mixed h.** Combined arterial and venous h. [*a*, 34.]—**Nasal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia nasi* (seu *narium*). Fr., *hémorrhagie nasale.* Ger., *Nasenbluten.* See EPISTAXIS.—**Natural h.** A h. not due to disease or injury (*e. g.*, the menstrual flow).—**Neuralgic h.** See HÆMORRHAGIA *neuralgica.*—**Non-critical h.** Of Willis, a h. that may occur in the course of a disease, but exercises no influence on the eventual result. [*a*, 34.]—**Ocular h.** H. into or around the eye.—**Organic h.** H. produced by an organic disease. [*a*. 34.]—**Paralytic cerebral h.** Of Hammond, that form of cerebral h. in which paralysis follows the attack. The mind may be impaired, but is not suspended in its action. [D, 34.]—**Parenchymatous h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia parenchymatosa.* Fr., *hémorrhagie parenchymateuse.* Ger., *parenchymatöse Blutung.* H. which proceeds from numerous small arterial and venous branches and from capillaries; a general oozing from the capillaries of a wounded surface. [D, 3.]—**Parenchymatous secondary h.** Ger., *parenchymatöse Nachblutung.* A variety of secondary h. depending partly on the great brittleness of the granulation vessels and partly upon extended thrombosis of the surrounding veins. [D, 3.]—**Passive h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie passive.* H. produced by venous congestion, as in some forms of cardiac and pulmonary disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Pericardial h.** H. into the pericardium. [*a*, 34.]—**Periodical h.** An habitual h. [*a*, 34.]—**Physiological h.** See *Natural h.*—**Plethoric h.** H. caused by plethora. [*a*, 34.]—**Post-mortem h.** Exudation of blood from a vessel after death in consequence of gravitation of pressure from decomposition. [*a*. 34.]—**Post-partum h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie après l'accouchement* (ou *de la delivrance*). Ger., *Nachgeburtsblutung.* The h. that follows the birth of the fœtus, especially that which proceeds from the body of the uterus, as distinguished from that due to laceration.—**Primary h.** The h. that takes place immediately on the occurrence of an injury.—**Primary post-partum h.** Post-partum h. occurring before the permanent contraction of the uterus that sets in after the expulsion of the placenta.—**Primitive h.** See *Primary h.*—**Puerperal h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie puerpérale.* 1. Any h. from the genital tract connected with the process of parturition. 2. Any uterine h. occurring between the time of conception and that of the first menstruation after delivery. 3. As more commonly employed, uterine h. occurring after the first day following labor. [A, 15, 22.]—**Pulmonary h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia pulmonis* (seu *pulmonum*, seu *pulmonalis*). Fr., *hémorrhagie pulmonaire* (ou *des poumons*). Ger., *Lungenblutung.* H. from the lungs.—**Punctiform h.** Small circumscribed hæmorrhagic foci, produced by rupture of capillary vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**Recurrent h., Recurring h.** 1. H. that occurs repeatedly. 2. See *Secondary h.*—**Retarded h.** See *Secondary h.*—**Retinal h.** See *Retinal* APOPLEXY.—**Scorbutic h.** H. occurring in a person affected with scurvy. [*a*, 34.]—**Secondary h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie secondaire.* Ger., *Nachblutung.* 1. H. occurring after a considerable interval from the cessation of the primary h. from a wound. 2. In obstetrics, of M'Clintock and Hardy, uterine h. "some days after delivery." [A, 110.]—**Secondary post-partum (or puerperal) h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie puerpérale secondaire.* Ger., *Metrorrhagie der Wöchnerinnen, puerperale Spätblutung.* See *Secondary h.* (2d def.).—**Septic h.** H. caused by a septic organism in the blood, as in malarial fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Spinal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia spinalis.* See HÆMATORRHACHIS.—**Spontaneous h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia spontanea.* H. occurring without ascertained exciting cause. [*a*, 34.]—**Sthenic h.** An active h. [*a*, 34.]—**Supplementary h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie supplémentaire.* A vicarious h. [*a*, 34.]—**Surgical h.** A traumatic h. [*a*, 34.]—**Symptomatic h.** A h. that is indicative of a disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie traumatique.* H. caused by traumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**Ulcerous h.** H. in consequence of erosion of the wall of a blood-vessel. [*a*, 34.]—**Unavoidable h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie inévitable* (ou *fatale*). Ger., *unvermeidliche Metrorrhagie.* Of Levret and Rigby, the uterine h. that occurs as a result of placenta prævia, from its being the unavoidable consequence of the separation of more or less of the placenta as the cervix dilates. Cf. *Accidental h.*—**Uterine h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia uteri* (seu *uterina*). Fr., *hémorrhagie utérine* (ou *de l'utérus*). Ger., *Gebärmutterblutung, Uterinalblutung, Mutterfluss.* See METRORRHAGIA.—**Utero-placental h.** Ger., *utero-placentäre Blutung.* A h. from the utero-placental vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**Venous h.** Fr., *hémorrhagie veineuse.* Ger., *Venenblutung.* H. from a vein. [*a*, 34.]—**Ventricular h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia ventriculi.* Fr., *hémorrhagie ventriculaire.* See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**Vesical h.** Lat., *hæmorrhagia vesicæ.* Fr., *hémorrhagie de la vessie.* See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**Vicarious h.** 1. A h. from some other part of the body than the uterus in lieu of menstruation. 2. A critical h. [*a*, 34.]—**White h.** See *Hæmorrhagic* INFARCTION.

HÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ba^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′-i^2-a^3. See HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. activa.** See *Active* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. antecedens.** See *Ante-partum* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. atonica.** See *Atonic* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. bronchica.** See BRONCHORRHAGIA.—**H. capillaris.** See *Capillary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* HÆMORRHAGE.—**Hæmorrhagia cutanea.** See *Cutaneous* HÆMORRHAGE.—**Hæmorrhagiæ cutaneæ.** Cutaneous hæmorrhages; in Hebra's classification, the fifth class. [G, 3.] See

Hæmorrhagic DERMATOSES.—**H. cutis.** See *Cuticular* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. entonica.** H. caused by increased vascular action. [*a*, 34.]—**H. mucosa.** A muco-sanguinolent discharge (*e. g.*, the *h. Nabothi*).—**H. Nabothi.** A muco-sanguinolent discharge that takes place from the canal of the cervix uteri a few days before labor begins. [*a*, 34.]—**H. narinea, H. narium, H. nasi.** See EPISTAXIS.—**H. neonatorum.** H. from the thoracic or abdominal viscera, or the skin in new-born children. [*a*, 34.]—**H. neuralgica.** Of Englisch, a possibly infectious disease beginning with a severe neuralgia in the region of the sciatic nerve, with high fever, and in three or four days extravasations of blood in the lower extremities, particularly in the calf of the leg and the popliteal space. Microscopical examination shows fatty degeneration and atrophy of the muscle. [Englisch, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1885, 24, 26; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 897 (*a*, 34).]—**H. parenchymatosa.** See *Parenchymatous* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. per anastomosin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by anastomosis*.—**H. per cutem.** See *Cuticular* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. per diabrosin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diabrosis*.—**H. per diæresin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diæresis*.—**H. per diapedesin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by diapedesis*.—**H. per rhexin.** See HÆMORRHAGE *by rhexis*.—**H. proctica.** Rectal hæmorrhage.—**H. pulmonalis, H. pulmonis, H. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. spinalis.** See HÆMATORRHACHIS.—**H. suppuratoria.** A sanguino-purulent discharge from a suppurating surface. [*a*, 34.]—**H. traumatica, H. vulneratoria.** See *Traumatic* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. uteri, H. uterina.** See METRORRHAGIA.—**H. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**H. vesicæ.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.

HÆMORRHAGIC, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j'i^{2}k. Gr., αἱμοῤῥαγικός. Lat., *hæmorrhagicus.* Fr., *hémorrhagique.* Ger., *hämorrhagisch.* It., *emorragico.* Sp., *hemorrágico.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by hæmorrhage. [D, 3.]

HÆMORRHAGICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j-(ra^{3}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αἱμοῤῥαγικός. 1. See HÆMORRHAGIC. 2. Of Hippocrates, subject to hæmorrhage. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

HÆMORRHAGIFEROUS, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *hæmorrhagia*, hæmorrhage, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *hémorrhagifère.* Of Rochoux, accompanied by an effusion of blood. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMORRHAGIPAROUS, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j-i^{2}p'a^3-ru^{3}s. From *hæmorrhagia*, hæmorrhage, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *hémorrhagipare.* Giving rise to hæmorrhage. [A, 385.]

HÆMORRHAGODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}g-(ra^{3}g)-od'ez(as). Gr., αἱμοῤῥαγώδης (from αἱμοῤῥαγία, hæmorrhage, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of Hippocrates, resembling a hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHAGOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)-i^{2}s(thi^{2}s^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From αἱμοῤῥαγία, hæmorrhage, and φθίσις, phthisis. Phthisis resulting from excessive hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHAGY, n. He^{2}m'o^{2}r-ra^{2}j-i^2. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÆMORRHAPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}f-(ra^{3}f)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hémorrhaphilie.* Ger., *Hämorrhaphilie.* See HÆMOPHILIA.

HÆMORRHELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re^{2}l-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-com'atos* (*-is*). From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, and ἕλκωμα, an ulcer. Fr., *hémorrhelcome.* Ger., *Hämorrhoidalgeschwür.* An ulcer on a hæmorrhoid. [E.]

HÆMORRHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-cos'is*). From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *hémorrhelcose.* 1. The formation of a hæmorrhoidal ulcer. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See HÆMORRHELCOMA.

HÆMORRHENTERORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re^{2}nt-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, ἔντερον, an intestine, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hémorrhenterorrhée.* Diarrhœa accompanied or caused by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ῥίς, the nose. See EPISTAXIS.

HÆMORRHOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see HÆMORRHOID and BLENNORRHŒA. Ger., *Schleimhauthämorrhoidalblennorrhöe.* Blennorrhœa accompanied or caused by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHOBRONCHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-bro^{2}n^{2}k(br^{3}on^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see HÆMORRHOID and BRONCHORRHŒA. Ger., *Bronchialschleimhautblennorrhöe.* Bronchorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHOCRYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)'i^2-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, and κρύφιος, hidden. Fr., *hémorrhocryphie.* Ger., *Hämorrhoidalblutflussverhaltung.* A suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHOCYSTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see HÆMORRHOID and CYSTORRHŒA. Fr., *hémorrhocystorrhée.* Ger., *Blasenschleimhaut-Hämorrhoidalblennorrhöe.* Cystorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-di(di^2)-a^{3}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, and διάῤῥοια, diarrhœa. Ger., *hæmorrhoidalische Darmblennorrhöe.* A mild form of hæmorrhenterorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., αἱμόῤῥοια (from αἷμα, blood, and ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *hémorrhée.* Ger., *Blutfluss.* See HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. intestinalis.** See ENTEORRHAGIA.—**H. petechialis.** Fr., *hémorrhée pétéchiale.* Of Adams, Bateman, and others, see PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**H. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. uterina.** See *Uterine* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. vasorum hæmorrhoidalium.** Bleeding from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**H. ventriculi.** See GASTRORRHAGIA.—**H. viarum urinarium.** See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMORRHOIC, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-ro'i^{2}k. Gr., αἱμαῤῥοικός. Lat., *hæmorrhoicus.* Fr., *hémorrhoique.* Ger., *Blutflüsse betreffend.* See HÆMORRHAGIC.

HÆMORRHOID, n. He^{2}m'o^{2}r-roid. Gr., αἱμοῤῥοίς. Lat., *hæmorrhois.* Fr., *hémorrhoïde.* Ger., *güldene Ader, Hämorrhoide.* A tumor situated beneath the mucous membrane of the rectum at its lower extremity, or externally at the verge of the anus; a pile.—**Accidental h's.** H's that are produced by some extraneous agency. [*a*, 34.]—**Arterial h.** A h. composed chiefly of arteries. [E.]—**Bleeding h.** Lat., *hæmorrhois cruenta* (seu *fluens*, seu *aperta*). Ger., *fliessende Hämorrhoide.* A h. which causes loss of blood. [E.]—**Blind h.** Lat., *hæmorrhois cæca* (seu *non fluens*). Ger., *blinde Hämorrhoide.* A h. that does not cause bleeding.—**Capillary h.** A h. resembling a strawberry and composed of small blood-vessels. [E.]—**Dry h.** Fr., *hémorrhoïde sèche.* See *Blind h.*—**External h.** Lat., *hæmorrhois externa.* Fr., *hémorrhoïde externe.* Ger., *äussere Hämorrhoide.* 1. A h. located at the anal margin. 2. A cutaneous tag in the same location. [E.]—**Fleshy h.** A h. in which there is a preponderance of skin and connective tissue, the vascular elements being insignificant. [*a*, 34.]—**Internal h.** Lat., *hæmorrhois interna.* Fr., *hémorrhoïde interne.* Ger., *innere Hämorrhoide.* A h. springing from within the anus.—**Intero-external h.** A h. that develops at the junction of the skin and mucous membrane, and is partly external and partly internal. [*a*, 34.]—**Symptomatic h.** A h. caused by a general obstructed return of the venous blood from the rectum. [E.]—**Urethral h.** Fr., *hémorrhoïde de l'urèthre.* See *Urethral* PAPILLOMA.—**Uterine h's.** Lat., *hæmorrhoides uteri.* Fr., *hémorrhoïdes de la matrice.* Ger., *Gebärmutterhämorrhoiden.* Of Simpson, a "roughened and highly injected" state of the "os uteri" [cavity of the cervix], "like the mucous surface of an internal rectal h.," and apt to bleed when touched. [A, 69.]—**Venous h.** A h. composed chiefly of veins. [E.]—**Vesical h's.** 1. Dilated veins about the neck of the bladder. 2. A vicarious h. from the bladder where a regularly recurring rectal h. has temporarily ceased. [*a*, 34.]—**White h's.** Lat., *hæmorrhoides albæ.* Fr., *hémorrhoïdes blanches.* Of Richet, h's which are formed by hypertrophy of the papillary bodies of the mucous membrane, and discharge a sero-mucous fluid instead of blood. [E.]

HÆMORRHOIDAL, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-roid'a^{2}l. Lat., *hæmorrhoidalis. hæmorrhoideus* (from αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid). Ger., *afterblutflüssig, hämorrhoïdalisch.* 1. Pertaining to hæmorrhoids. [E.] 2. Belonging to the fundament (said of blood-vessels and nerves).

HÆMORRHOIDARIUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hémorrhoidaïre.* Ger., *Hämorrhoïden-* (oder *Güldenader-*) *Kranker.* A person suffering from piles. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHOIDEOUS, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}r-ro-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s. See HÆMORRHOIDAL.

HÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-id(ed)'ez(e^{2}s). Pl. of *Hæmorrhois* (*q. v.*).

HÆMORRHOIDOCAUSTES (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-id(ed)''o(o^3)-ka^{4}st'(ka^3'u^{4}st)-ez(as). Gr., αἱμοῤῥοιδοκαύστης. A cautery for hæmostasis. [D, 80; L, 50.]

HÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-am)-o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ro'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., αἱμοῤῥοίς. 1. See HÆMORRHOID. 2. See HÆMORRHOUS.—**H. ab exania.** See PROLAPSE *of the anus*.—**Hæmorrhoides albæ.** See *White* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**H. aperta.** See *Bleeding* HÆMORRHOID.—**H. cæca.** See *Blind* HÆMORRHOID.—**Hæmorrhoides cristatæ.** See *Fleshy* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**H. cruenta.** See *Bleeding* HÆMORRHOID.—**H. cutanea, H. externa.** See *External* HÆMORRHOID.—**H. fluens.** See *Bleeding* HÆMORRHOID.—**Hæmorrhoides gravidarum.** See HÆMORRHOIDES *puerperarum*.—**Hæmorrhoides mariseosæ.** Large bluish-purple piles resembling a fig in color and shape. [*a*, 34.]—**H. menstruæ.** See HÆMORRHOIDES *periodica*.—**H. mucosæ.** See *White* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**H. non fluens.** See *Blind* HÆMORRHOID.—**Hæmorrhoides oris.** Fr., *hémorrhoïdes de la bouche.* A distension of the veins of the fauces, etc., that sometimes occurs in plethoric persons. [*a*, 34.]—**Hæmorrhoides periodicæ.** Piles that become congested at regular periods, sometimes contemporaneously with menstruation. [*a*, 34.]—**H. procedens.** See PROLAPSE *of the anus*.—**Hæmorrhoides puerperarum.** Piles in puerperal women, caused by the pressure of the gravid uterus on the hæmorrhoidal veins. [*a*, 34.]—**Hæmorrhoides uteri.** See *Uterine* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**Hæmorrhoides vesicæ.** See *Vesical* HÆMORRHOIDS.

HÆMORRHOISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro-(ro^3)-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-isches'eos* (*-isch'esis*). From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, and σχέσις, retention. Suppression of a hæmorrhoidal discharge. [E.]

HÆMORRHOMETRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see HÆMORRHOID and METRORRHŒA. Fr., *hémorrhométrorrhée.* Ger., *hämorrhoidalische Gebärmutterblennorrhöe.* Uterine blennorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHONEPHRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-ne^{2}f-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *hämorrhoidalische Nierenblennorrhöe.* Renal blennorrhœa with hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}f-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). Fr., *hémorrhophèse.* Ger., *Blutaufsaugung.* See HÆMATORRHOPHESIS.

HÆMORRHOPHILIA (Lat.), **HÆMORRHOPHILIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-fil'i^2-a^3, -ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From αἱμόῤῥοια, hæmorrhage, and φιλεῖν, to love. See HÆMOPHILIA.

HÆMORRHOPROCTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-pro^{2}k(prok)-to^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, πρωκτός, the anus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Hæmorrhoidal blennorrhœa. [A, 322.]

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From αἱμόῤῥοια, hæmorrhage, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *hémorrhoscopie.* See HÆMATOSCOPY.

HÆMORRHOUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r′ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gen., *-or′rhou* (*-rhoi*). Gr., αἱμόῤῥοος. Ger., *Blutschlange* (1st def.). 1. A venomous snake found in Africa; according to Sprengel the *Coluber cerastes*, whose bite causes death by hæmorrhage. 2. Of ancient writers, menorrhagia or metrorrhagia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHURETHRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ru^2(ru)-re^{2}th(rath)-ro^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ῥείν, to flow. Fr., *hémorrhuréthrorrhée.* Ger., *hämorrhoidalische Harnröhrenblennorrhöe.* Urethral blennorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r′ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-orrhys′eos* (*-or′rhysis*). Gr., αἱμόῤῥυσις. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÆMOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}s-ke^2-(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., he^{2}m-o^{2}sk′e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es* (*-cel′œ*). See HÆMATOSCHEOCELE.

HÆMOSCHISTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{3}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, σχίστος, cleft, and κεφαλή, the head. A monster with a hernial protrusion through a cleft of the skull. [A, 322.]

HÆMOSCOPE, n. He^{2}m′o-skop. See HÆMATOSOCOPE.

HÆMOSCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)′-i^2-a^3. See HÆMATOSCOPY.

HÆMOSIDERIN, n. He^{2}m-o-si^{2}d-e′ri^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, and σίδηρος, iron. Fr., *hémosidérine.* Ger., *Hämosiderin.* A pigment containing iron, formed on the outside of extravasated blood by the decomposition of hæmoglobin under the action of the living tissues, while hæmatoidin is formed in the interior of the mass of blood. [E. Neumann, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxi, p. 25; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," June 16, 1888, p. 435; *a*, 18.]

HÆMOSPASIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-spa(spa^3)′zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. See HÆMOSPASIS.

HÆMOSPASIC, adj. He^{2}m-o^{2}s′pa^{2}s-i^{2}k. Pertaining to hæmospasis.

HÆMOSPASIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}sp′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ospas′eos* (*-os′pasis*). From αἷμα, blood, and σπάσις, a sucking. Fr., *hémospasie.* Ger., *Hämospasie.* The drawing of blood to a part, as by means of Junod's boot. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

HÆMOSPASTIC, adj. He^{2}m-o-spa^{2}s′ti^{2}k. See HÆMOSPASIC.

HÆMOSPERMATISM, n. He^{2}m-o-spu^{5}rm′a^{2}t-i^{2}z′m. Lat., *hœmospermatismus* (from αἷμα, blood, and σπέρμα, semen), *hœmospermatorrhœa, hœmospermia.* Fr., *hémospermatisme.* Ger., *Hämospermatismus, Hämospermie, blutiger Samenabgang.* See HÆMATOSPERMIA.

HÆMOSPHÆRIDINA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-sfe^{2}r-(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-i^{2}d-in(en)′a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and σφαιρίδιον, a little sphere. See HÆMOGLOBULIN.

HÆMOSPHÆRINURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-sfe^{2}r(sfa^3)-e^{2}r-i^{2}n-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMOSTASIA (Lat.), **HÆMOSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m-(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}st-a(a^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -o^{2}st′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-stasiœ, -ostas′eos* (*-os′tasis*). Gr., αἱμόστασις (from αἷμα, blood, and στάσις, a stagnation). Fr., *hémostasie.* Ger., *Hämostasie, Blutstockung* (1st def.), *Blutstillung* (2d def.). 1. A stasis of blood. 2. The arrest of hæmorrhage or of the circulation in a part.

HÆMOSTATIC, adj. He^{2}m-o-sta^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hœmostaticus.* Fr., *hémostatique.* Ger., *blutstillend, hämostatisch.* Capable of arresting hæmorrhage; as a n., a drug having that property.—**Pavesi's h.** A mixture of 25 parts each of sulphocarbolic acid, alcohol, and glycerin, 5 each of benzoic acid and tannic acid, and 200 parts of rose-water. It is of a clear straw-color, has an acid taste, is neither caustic nor irritating, and coagulates albumen, milk, and blood. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 226.]

HÆMOTACHOMETER, n. He^{2}m-o-ta^{2}k-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From αἷμα, blood, ταχύς, fast, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hémotachomètre.* Ger., *Hämotachometer.* Of Vierordt, an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. It consists of a glass chamber, which may be connected with the divided ends of an artery by means of two tubes. In the chamber swings a pendulum, which is deflected by the blood current, and the amount of deviation from the perpendicular, as indicated by an accompanying scale, represents the velocity of the flow. [K.]

HÆMOTACHOMETRY, n. Hem-o-ta^{2}k-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Measurement of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood. [*a*, 34.]

HÆMOTELANGEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-te^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ju^3(ge^2-i^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From αἷμα, blood, *tela*, a web, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. 1. Of Lobstein, a disease of the finest capillaries. 2. See TELANGEIECTASIS.

HÆMOTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-te^{2}x(tax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-tex′ios* (*-tex′is*). From αἷμα, blood, and τῆξις, a melting. Fr., *hemotexie.* Of Van der Linden, the dissolution of putrid or corrupted blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-thor′a^{2}x-(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thor′acos* (*-acis*). See HÆMATOTHORAX.

HÆMOTOXIC, adj. He^{2}m-o-to^{2}x′i^{2}k. See HÆMATOTOXIC.

HÆMOTROPHY, n. He^{2}m-o^{2}t′ro-fi^2. Lat., *hœmotrophia* (from αἷμα, blood, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *hémotrophie.* Excess of the blood, plethora. [K.]

HÆMOTUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-ot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἷμα, blood, and οὖς, the ear. See HÆMATOMA *auris.*

HÆMOTYPHENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see HÆMOTYPHUS and ENTERITIS. Fr., *hémotyphentérite, entérite typhohémique* [Piorry]. Ger., *Darmbluttyphus.* Typhous enteritis with hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HÆMURESIS (Lat.), **HÆMURIA** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-u^2(u)-re(ra)′si^{2}s, -u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-es′is*), *-ur′iœ.* Fr., *hémurésie.* See HÆMATURIA.

HÆMYDOR (Lat), n. n. He^{2}m(ha^3′e^{2}m′)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-o^{2}r(or). Gen., *-yd′atos* (*-atis*). From αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. See SERUM.

HÆMYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′ri^2-a^3. From αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. See HYDRÆMIA.

HÆREDITARIUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}r(ha^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}d(ad)-i^2-ta(ta^3)′-ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *hœres*, an heir. See HEREDITARY.

HÆREDITAS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}r(ha^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}d(ad)′i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is.* See HEREDITY.

HÆSITANTIA (Lat.), **HÆSITATIO** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}z(ha^3-e^{2}s)-i^2-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ta(ta^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-tant′iœ. -tation′is.* From *hœsitare*, to be uncertain, hesitating. See HESITATION.

HAFER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}f′e^{2}r. The genus *Avena.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] —**Bergh'.** See AVENA *pratensis.*—**Chinesischer H.** See AVENA *chinensis.*—**Fahnenh'.** See AVENA *orientalis.*—**Feldh'.** See AVENA *pratensis.*—**Futterh'.** The *Avena sativa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] —**Gartenh'wurzel.** The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [L, 80.]—**Gauchh'.** The *Bromus secalinus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Geschälter H.** See AVENA *excorticata.*—**Goldh'.** See AVENA *flavescens.*—**Grosser nackter H.** See AVENA *chinensis.*—**H'grütze, H'kerne.** See AVENA *excorticata.*—**H'mehl.** See OATMEAL.—**H'schleim, H'-suppe.** Oatmeal gruel. [L, 80.]—**H'trank.** See *Decoctum* AVENÆ.—**H'wurzel.** See the major list.—**Kammh'.** See AVENA *orientalis.*—**Kleiner nackter H.** The *Avena nuda.* [B, 49.]—**Kurzer H.** The *Avena brevis.* [L, 80.]—**Nackter H.** See AVENA *nuda.*—**Pur-H., Rauh-H.** The *Avena strigosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] —**Rispenh', Saath'.** See AVENA *sativa.*—**Sandh'.** The *Avena strigosa.* [B. 180.]—**Stangenh'.** See AVENA *orientalis.*—**Tauber H.** The *Avena fatua.* [L, 80.]—**Traubenh'.** See AVENA *orientalis.*—**Trifth'.** See AVENA *pratensis.*—**Türkischer H.** See AVENA *orientalis.*—**Weichhaariger Wiesenh'.** See AVENA *pubescens.*

HAFER-CORN, n. Haf′u^{6}r-ko^{2}rn. The *Avena sativa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HAFERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}f′e^{2}r-vurts-e^{2}l. The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [L, 80.]

HAFFKRUG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}f′krug. A sea-side resort in Ahrensböck, Oldenburg, Germany, on the Baltic. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

HAFTDOLDE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ft′dold-e^2. The genus *Caucalis*, especially the *Caucalis daucoides.* [B, 48, 121 (*a*, 14).]—**Grossblumige H.** The *Caucalis grandiflora.* [L, 80.]—**Schmalblättrige H.** The *Caucalis leptophylla.* [L, 80.]

HAFTER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ft′e^{2}r. See PYTHMEN.—**H'ähnlich.** See PYTHMENODES.

HAFUS (Ar.), n. The nut-gall. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

HAGAPFELBAUM (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′a^{3}p-fe^{2}l-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Arbutus unedo.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

HAG-BERRY, n. Ha^{2}g′be^{2}r-i^2. See HACKBERRY.

HAGBUTTE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′but-te^2. The fruit of *Rosa canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'nschwamm.** Bedegar. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAGEBUCHE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^2-buch^2-e^2. The *Carpinus betulus.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**Italienische H.** The *Ostrya carpinifolia.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**H'nrüster.** The *Ulmus suberosa.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

HAGEBUTTE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^2-but-te^2. See CYNORRHODON. —**Wälsche H'n.** Jujube. [B.]

HAGEDORN, n. Ha^{3}g′e^2-do^{2}rn. 1. The genus *Cratœgus*, especially the *Cratœgus oxyacanthus.* 2. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAGEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^{2}l. See CHALAZA (2d def.).—**H'augendrüsengeschwulst.** See HORDEOLUM and CHALAZION.—**H'dorn, H'drüse, H'fleck, H'schnur.** See CHALAZA.

HAGELKORN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g-e^{2}l-ko^{2}rn. See CHALAZION.—**Erdiges H.** See CHALAZION *terreum.*

HAGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}g-an′i^2-a^3. Fr., *hagénie.* 1. The genus *Brayera.* 2. Of Mönch, a subgenus of *Gypsophila.* The *Hageniaceœ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Viteœ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24); B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. abyssinica, H. anthelminthica.** Fr., *hagénie d'Abyssinie.* See BRAYERA *anthelminthica.*

HAGENSDORF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^{2}ns-do^{2}rf. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there is a spring containing sodium carbonate and free carbonic acid. [L. 30 (*a*, 14).]

HÄGENWEIDE (Ger.), n. Hag′e^{2}n-vid-e^2. The *Salix amygdalina.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

HAGERKEIT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^{2}r-kit. Leanness. [L, 80.]

HAGEROSE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g′e^2-roz-e^2. See CYNORRHODON.

HAGGARD, adj. Ha^{2}g′a^{3}rd. Fr., *hagard.* Ger., *hager.* Pinched, pale, and worn in expression.

HAGIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha(ha^3)-ji^2(gi^2)-o(o^3)spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἅγιος, devoted to the gods, and σπέρμα, a seed. The *Artemisia santonica.* [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HAG-ROPE, n. Ha^{2}g'rop. The *Clematis vitalba.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HAGROSE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g'ro-ze. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

HAG-TAPER, n. Ha^{2}g'tap-u^{6}r. The *Verbascum thapsus;* so called because of the superstition that it was used by witches as a torch. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HAGTHORN, n. Ha^{2}g'tho^{2}rn. The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HAGWEIDE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}g'vid-e^2. The *Salix fragilis* and *Salix helix.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

HAHN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n. 1. See Cock. 2. See Stopcock.—**Gartenh'.** See Garthagelkraut.—**Kalekutischer (oder Welscher) H.** See Meleagris *gallopavo.*

HAHNBUTTE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'but-te^2. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'nblumen.** The flowers of *Rosa canina.* [L, 80.]—**H'nschwamm.** Bedegar. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Welsche H'n.** The berries of *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAHNEMANNISM, n. Ha^{3}n'e^2-ma^{3}n-i^{2}z'm. See Homœopathy.

HAHNENFUSS (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-fus. 1. The genus *Ranunculus.* 2. The *Panicum crus galli.* [B, 48, 137 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Asiatischer H.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Blasenziehender H.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Brennender H.** The *Ranunculus flammula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fehlschlagender H.** The *Ranunculus abortivus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Feigwarzenh'.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [L, 80.]—**Gifth'.** The *Ranunculus thora.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gletscherh'.** The *Ranunculus glacialis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grosser Sumpfh'.** The *Ranunculus lingua.* [B, 180.]—**Kleiner H.** The *Ranunculus flammula.* [L, 80.]—**Knolliger H.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Kriechender H.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Scharfer H.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Sellerieblättriger H.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Stachelsamiger H.** The *Ranunculus muricatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Türkischer H.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Verruchter H., Wasserh'.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Zungenblättriger H.** The *Ranunculus lingua.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Zwiebelwurzeliger H.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAHNENFÜSSLEIN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-fu^{6}s-lin. The *Lonicera caprifolium.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

HAHNENKAMM (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-ka^{3}m. See Alectorolophus and Crista *galli.*—**Gemeiner H.** The *Rhinanthus minor.* [B, 180 (*a*, 21).]

HAHNENKLÖTENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-klu^{6}t-en-vurts-e^{2}l. The roots of *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAHNENKOPF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-ko^{3}pf. 1. The genus *Hedysarum* (*Alhagi*). 2. The *Erythrina crista galli.* [B, 48, 121 (*a*, 14).] 3. See Caput *gallinaginis.*—**Beweglicher H.** The *Hedysarum gyrans.* [L, 80.]—**Kanadischer H.** The *Hedysarum canadense.* [L, 80.]—**Türkischer H.** The *Hedysarum Alhagi.* [L, 80.]

HAHNENSPORN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-spo^{3}rn. 1. See Hippocampus *minor.* 2. The genus *Plectranthus*, the *Phoberos Mundtii*, and the *Aristolochia rotunda.* [B, 48, 121 (*a*, 14).]—**Knolliger H.** The *Corydalis cava.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Stinkender H.** The *Plectranthus graveolens.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]

HAHNENTRITT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'e^{2}n-tri^{2}t. 1. The *Anagallis arvensis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Cicatricula (2d def.).

HAHNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'kra^3-u^{4}t. See Acmella.

HAIDE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'i^{2}d-e^2. See Erica.—**H'flechte.** The *Cetraria islandica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'nelke.** The *Dianthus deltoides.* [L, 80.]—**H'rettig.** 1. The *Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum.* 2. The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'nschmuck.** 1. The *Helianthemum vulgare.* 2. The *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAIDEL (Ger.), n. Ha^3'I^{2}d-e^{2}l. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]

HAIL, n. Hal. A.-S., *hægel.* See Chalazion.

HAILEBERTHRAN (Ger.), n. Ha^3'i^2-lab-e^{2}r-tra^{3}n. Shark-liver oil. [*a*, 14.]

HAIMARADA, n. In Guiana, the *Vandellia diffusa.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HAIMAVATI (Sanscr.), n. The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

HAINBEWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. Ha^3'I^{2}n-be^2-von-e^{2}nd. Nemorose. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

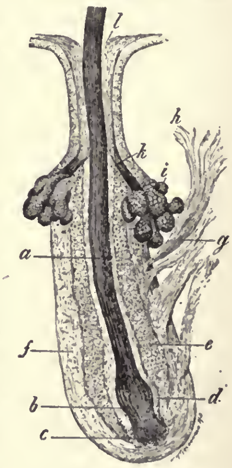
HAINBUCHE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'I^{2}n-buch^2-e^2. See Carpinus *betulus.*—**Morgenländische H.** The *Carpinus orientalis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HAINBUTTE (Ger.), n. pl. Ha^3'i^{2}n-but-te^2. The fruits of *Rosa canina.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**H'nconserve.** See *Confectio*-rosæ *caninæ.*

HAINSIMSE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'I^{2}n-zI^{2}m-ze^2. The genus *Luzula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Frühlingsh', Haarige H.** The *Luzula pilosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAINWEIDERICH (Ger.), n. Ha^3'i^{2}n-vid-e^{2}r-I^{2}ch^2. The *Lysimachia nemorum.* [L, 80.]

HAIR, n. Ha^{2}r. A. Sax., *hær.* Gr., *θρίξ.* Lat., *pilus, crinis, capillus.* Fr., *poil, crin, cheveu* (1st def.), *chevelure* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Haar.* It., *pelo, capello, crine.* Sp., *pelo, cabello.* 1. A corneous outgrowth from the epidermis, consisting of a long, fine, tubular, elastic body, growing from a follicle of the skin (see *H.* follicle), and projecting a variable distance beyond the cutaneous surface. It consists of a fibrous cortical substance containing air spaces and (in colored h's) pigment granules and of a medullary substance (the h. pith), filling a narrow, irregular cavity in the centre of the h. and consisting of cells that contain fat granules and air globules. Its shaft and a portion of its root are covered by an epidermis consisting of a thin lamella of flattened horny cells, overlapping each other distally. See also Tentaculum, H.-bulb, *H. bed, H.-root, H. sheath*, and *H. shaft.* 2. A collection of many such bodies, either growing from the integument or when detached from it. [G; L, 13 (*a*, 17).] 3. See Capillitium (1st def.). 4. In botany, see Pilus and Fibre.—**Aerated h.** H. containing air bubbles in its shaft; sometimes said to cause sudden canities. [G.]—**African h.** The fibre of the leaves of *Chamærops humilis.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Auditory h's.** The fine fibrillæ forming prolongations of the spindle-shaped nerve-cells connected with the termination of the vestibular nerve. [L, 351.]—**Barbed h's.** See *Glochidiate h's.*—**Body of a h.** See *H. shaft.*—**Capitate h's.** H's having a distinct rounded head, as in *Antirrhinum majus.* [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24)].—**Clavate h's, Club-shaped h's.** H's gradually expanding from base to apex. [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Collecting h.** See Collector (2d def.).—**Contour h's.** H's which have a strong, rigid shaft, and are surrounded at their bases by woolly h's. The thicker ones are termed bristles, and those of largest size spines. [L, 353 (*a*, 21).]—**Cuticle of h.** See *Hair* cuticle.—**Deer-h., Deer's-h.** The *Heleocharis cæspitosus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Downy h.** See Lanugo.—**Druid's-h.** The *Tillandsia usneoides.* [B.]—**Electric h's.** Fr., *cils électriques.* Ger., *elektrische Cilien.* Of Ranvier, peculiar finger-like processes, arranged like a palisade, characterizing the deeper portion of the nervous layer of an electric plate of the torpedo. [J, 31, 124.]—**Epidermis of the h.** See *Hair* cuticle.—**Extraneous h.** H. growing in unusual places. [G.]—**Fairies'-h.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Falling of the h.** See Alopecia.—**Forked h.** H. splitting at the ends. [G.]—**Glandular h's.** Lat., *pili glanduliferi.* Ger., *Drüsenhaare.* In botany, h's having secreting cells at their base or apex, and performing the functions of glands. [B, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Glochidiate h's.** H's having two or more hooks around their apex. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Grayness of the h.** See Canities.—**H.-balls.** Ger., *Haarballen.* See Ægagropilus.—**H.-beard.** The *Luzula campestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**H. bed.** Ger., *Haarbett.* Of Unna, a part of the sheath of the h. which he thinks nourishes the old h. after the beginning formation of a new h. [G.]—**H.-bulb.** See the major list.—**H.-cell.** See under Cell.—**H. fibres.** See *H.*-fibres.—**H. follicle.** A cavity of the skin which contains the root or implanted part of a h. [J.]—**H. germ.** See *H.* papilla.—**H. knob.** Of Henle, a hollow hair-root. [Behrend (A, 319 [*a*, 29]).]—**H.-like.** 1. See Capillary (2d def.). 2. Resembling a h. [*a*, 21.]—**H. pith.** The medulla of the h. [G.]—**H. plates.** See *H.*-scales.—**H.-pointed.** Ending in a very fine point. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**H.-root.** Ger., *Haarwurzel.* That portion of the h. which is concealed in the follicle lying below the orifice of the sebaceous gland, where it is united with the so-called root-sheaths. [G.]—**H.-shaft.** Ger., *Haarschaft.* The free part of a h., as opposed to the root. [Behrend (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**H.-shaped.** Ger., *haarförmig.* Capilliform; in botany, filiform, but more slender (said of the ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses). [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sheath.** The h.-root sheath. [G.]—**H'weed.** 1. The *Cuscuta europœa.* 2. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Hooked h's.** H's with a hook at their apex pointing downward. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Horse-h.** The bristly appendages (mane and tail) of the horse; used for drains in wounds. [L, 13 (*a*, 17).]—**Hypertrophy of the h.** See Hypertrichosis.—**Internal h's.** H's occurring in the air-passages of some plants, *e. g.*, those forming the stellate structures in the water-lilies. [B, 229 (*a*, 35).]—**Lady's-h.** 1. The *Briza media.* 2. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Maiden h.** See Maidenh'.—**Matted h.** See Plica *polonica.*—**Nerve h's.** Ger., *Nervenhaare.* The h.-like or cilia-like projections from the nerve-hillocks in the skin of fishes and *Amphibia.* They are arranged in groups something like a brush, and seem comparable to the nerve h's in the ampullæ of the auditory organ. [Schultze, "Arch. f. Anat.," 1861, p. 759 (J, 35).] Cf. *H.*-cell (1st def.).—**Olfactory h's.** Fr., *cils olfactifs.* Ger., *Riechhärchen.* Of Schultze, the cilia-like projections from the free ends of olfactory cells in the *Amphibia;* said by him to be immovable, but by Ranvier to have a slow swaying motion. [L, 31, 35.]—**Papillary h's.** Fr., *poils papillaires.* Ger., *Papillenhaare.* H's in the first stage of growth, according to the theory of S. Mayer, when the h. has its capillary roots exclusively in the h. papilla, provided with nerves and nutritious elements, but seldom with blood-vessels. In the process of transformation it is slowly detached from the papilla, receiving blood-vessels and when fully developed has its root exclusively in the h.-bulb. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxv; L, 37, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Peltate h's.** Shield-like hairs, as in many cruciferous plants. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Pin-head h's.** See *Capitate h's.*—**Pubic h.** Lat., *pili puden-*



A HAIR FOLLICLE.

a, the root of the hair; *b*, the bulb of the hair; *c*, the papilla of the follicle; *d*, the internal root-sheath; *e*, the external root-sheath; *f*, the external membrane of the follicle; *g*, muscular bands attached to the follicle; *h*, their extremities passing to the skin; *i*, a compound sebaceous gland with its excretory duct (*k*) opening into the upper third of the follicle; *l*, the opening of the hair follicle.

dorum. Ger., *Schamhaar.* The h. of the pubic region.—**Radical h's.** Cellular projections on young roots. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Ramentaceous h's.** See RAMENTA.—**Rough h's, Scabrous h's.** H's having slight superficial projections. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Sensitive h's.** See *Tactile h's.*—**Shield-like h's.** See *Peltate h's.*—**Tactile h's.** Fr., *poils tactiles.* Ger., *Gefühlshaare.* In many animals, special h.-like integumentary appendages supposed to have tactile sensibility. [L, 353 (α, 21).]—**Uncinate h's.** See *Hooked h's.*—**Venus's-h.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HAIR-BULB, n. Ha^{2}r′bu^{3}lb. Fr., *bulbe pileux.* Ger., *Haarzwiebel, Haarbalg.* The bulbous extremity of the h.-root lodged within the h. follicle and containing the h. papilla.

HAIRY, adj. Ha^{2}r′i^2. Gr., τριχωτός. Lat., *capillatus.* Fr., *chevelu.* Ger., *behaart.* It., *capelluto.* Sp., *cabelludo.* 1. Consisting of, resembling, or provided with hair; in botany, pilose. [D.] 2. See HIRSUTE and CRINIGEROUS.

HAI-THAO (Chin.), n. Japanese agar-agar. [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HAI-TSAI, n. In China, a transparent gluten consisting chiefly, it is supposed, of *Plocaria tenax.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HAI-YU (Hind.), n. The *Colocasia esculentum,* var. ε *esculentum.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

HAJARULABAGARA (Ar.), n. A biliary concretion of a cow or bullock; used as a laxative, antispasmodic, cooling, and aromatic remedy. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HAJÓ, n. A place in the county of Bihar, Hungary, where there are two bathing establishments, Bischofsbad and Felixbad, with hot alkaline sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

HAJOS STURNA (Magy.), n. A place in Hungary, where there is a hot gaseous and purgative spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

HÁJRAMÁNE (Ar.), n. A mixture of aluminium silicate, magnesia, and iron oxide; used externally as an application to inflamed and swollen glands, and as an absorbent and antiseptic; internally in pregnancy to allay a craving for improper food, and, with cream, in advanced cases of dysentery. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HAJRUSSAMA (Ar.), n. See BEZOAR.

HÄKCHEN (Ger.), n. Hak′ch^{2}e^{2}n. See HOOKLET and HAMULUS.—**Ankerh'.** See TENTACLE.—**Flügelh'.** See *Wing*-HOOKLETS.—**Gaumenh' der unteren Nasenmuschel.** See HAMULUS *palatinus.*—**Keilbeinh'.** See HAMULUS *pterygoideus.*

HAKE, n. Hak. The *Gadus merluccius;* one of the sources of commercial cod-liver oil. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

HAKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k′e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Pulsatilla pratensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HAKEN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k′e^{2}n. See HOOK and ANCTER.—**Fistelh'.** See *Fistula*-HOOK.—**Fixirender H.** See *Fixation* HOOK.—**Flügelh'.** See HAMULUS *pterygoideus* and *Wing*-HOOKLETS.—**Flügelh' des Sphenoidalknochens.** See HAMULUS *pterygoideus.*—**Gaumenh'.** See HAMULUS *palatinus.*—**Geburtshülflicher H.** An obstetric hook.—**H'baum.** The genus *Artabotrys.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H'borstig.** Uncinate-setose. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H. des Gyrus Hippocampi.** See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**H. des Seepferdfusses.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**H'förmig.** See ADUNCOUS.—**H'förmig gebogen.** See ADUNCOUS.—**H'hülse.** The genus *Teramnus.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H'stiel, H'strauch.** The genus *Ourouparia* (*Uncaria*). [B, 42, 121 (α, 14).]—**Halsh'.** In the *Echinobothrium* type, hooklets on the neck. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, p. 604 (α, 21).]—**Kieferh'.** In the *Insecta,* subclass *Malacopoda,* genus *Peripatus,* a pair of thick, many-jointed, extensible antennæ, curved downward, and situated in the cavity of the mouth. [L, 206 (α, 21).]—**Kopfh'.** The hooks arming the head of certain worms. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1858, p. 604 (α, 21).]—**Mundh'.** A circle of hooks arranged bilaterally around the mouth of certain worms of the *Nematelminthes,* order *Acanthocephali.* [L, 206 (α, 21).]—**Pterygoideischer H.** See *Hamular* PROCESS.—**Schielnh'.** See *Squint*-HOOK.—**Schlüsselh'.** See *Key*-HOOK.—**Schulterh'.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS *of the scapula.*—**Spitzer H.** See CROCHET.—**Stumpfer H.** See *Blunt* HOOK.—**Thränenbeinh'.** See HAMULUS *lacrimalis.*

HAKERIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}k′e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See HAMULOSE.

HAKIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}k′i^{2}g. See HOOKED, HAMATE, and ADUNCOUS.—**H. gekrümmt, H. umgebogen, H. zurückgebogen.** See REDUNCUS.

HAKIM-BACHI, n. See ACHIMBASSI.

HAKKA, n. In Japan, the dried herb of *Mentha austriaca* or *Mentha arvensis,* var. *javanica.* [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

HAKOOCH (Beng.), **HAKOORK** (Beng., Hind.), **HAKUCHA** (Beng.), n's. The *Psoralea corylifolia.* [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 172 (α, 24).]

HAK-UND-TAK (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}k′und-ta^{3}k. See TACAMAHACA.

HALADARA (Hind.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HALAJIRA (Hind.), n. The seed of *Nigella sativa.* [α, 35.]

HALANDAL (Ar.), **HALANDEL** (Ar.), n's. The *Citrullus colocynthis.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HALATINUS (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἁλάτινος. Ger., *salzig.* Salty. [A, 322.]

HALATION (Lat.), **HALATIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἁλάτιον (dim. of ἅλς, salt). Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain powerful saline cathartic. [A, 322, 325.]

HALB (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}lb. Half; in composition, *semi-* or *hemi-.*—**H'angewachsen.** Semiadnate, semiadherent. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'anhaltend.** Subcontinuous. [L, 80.]—**H'bad.** See *Half*-BATH.—**H'bild.** See *Half*-IMAGE.—**H'blume.** The genus *Hemimeris.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H'deckflügler.** See HEMIPTERA.—**H'drahtrund.** See SEMITERES.—**H'dreitägig.** See HEMITRITÆUS.—**H'durchsichtig.** Semipellucid. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'eiförmig.** Hemi-ovoidal. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'eirund.** Semi-ovate, dimidiato-ovate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'elliptisch.** Hemielliptic. [L, 80.]—**H'entwickelt.** See DIMIDIAL (3d def.).—**H'fach.** See SEMILOCULUS.—**H'fächerig.** Semiloculate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'faden.** The genus *Hemidesmus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**H'flechsig.** See SEMITENDINOUS.—**H'flügler.** See HEMIPTERA.—**H'gahr.** Semicoctus. [L, 80.]—**H'gebraten.** See SEMIASSUS.—**H'gefiedert.** See SEMIPINNATE and SEMIPENNATUS.—**H'geflügelt.** Hemipterous. [L, 80.]—**H'gefüllt.** See SEMIPLENUS.—**H'gelenk.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**H'gepaart.** Hemiazygous. [L, 80.]—**H'gespalten.** See SEMIBIFIDUS.—**H'gestrahlt.** Semiradiate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'getheilt.** See DIMIDIAL (2d def.).—**H'häutig.** See SEMIMEMBRANOUS.—**H'herablaufend.** See SEMIDECURRENS.—**H'herzförmig.** See SEMICORDATE.—**H'hitzig.** See SUBACUTE.—**H'irt.** See DIMIDIATE (3d def.).—**H'jährig.** Semestris. [L, 80.]—**H'kammerig.** Semiseptate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'klappig.** Semivalvate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'kleinköpfig.** See DEMI-MICROCÉPHALE.—**H'kopf.** See ANENCEPHALUS.—**H'kreisförmig.** See SEMICIRCULAR.—**H'kugel.** See the major list.—**H'lebendig.** Semivivus. [L, 80.]—**H'mond.** See the major list.—**H'ober.** See SEMISUPERIOR.—**H'offen.** Semiapertus. [L, 80.]—**H'oxydirt.** See SEMIOXIDIZED.—**H'pfeilförmig.** Semisagittate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'pferd.** The *Rumex pratensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'querfächerig, H'querwändig.** See SEMISEPTATE.—**H'quirl.** A dimidiate verticil. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'quirlig.** Semiverticillate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'rund.** Semirotund. [L, 80.]—**H'schlafend.** Semisomnis. [L, 80.]—**H'sehen.** See HEMIOPIA.—**H'sehnig.** See SEMITENDINOUS.—**H'seitig.** See DIMIDIAL (3d def.).—**H'sichtigkeit.** See HEMIOPIA.—**H'stengelumfassend.** See SEMIAMPLECTENS.—**H'stiefel.** See BOTTINE (2d def.).—**H'stielrund.** Semiterete. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'todt.** Semivivus. [L, 80.]—**H'umfassend.** See SEMIAMPLECTENS.—**H'ungepaart, H'unpaar.** Hemiazygous. [L, 80.]—**H'unterständig.** Half-inferior. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'walzig.** Semicylindrical. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'wirtel.** A dimidiate verticil. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'wirtelig.** Semiverticillate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'zirkelförmig.** See SEMICIRCULAR.—**H'zweispaltig.** Semibifid. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

HALBENDORF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lb′e^{2}n-do^{2}rf. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HALBERT-HEADED, adj. Ha^{2}l′bu^{5}rt-he^{2}d-e^{2}d. Like the head of a halbert; abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HALBERT-WEED, n. Ha^{2}l′bu^{5}rt-wed. The genus *Neurolæna.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian h.-w.** The *Neurolæna lobata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HALBKUGEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lb′kug-e^{2}l. A hemisphere.—**H. des kleinen Hirns.** The cerebellar hemisphere. [I, 3 (K).]—**H'förmig, H'ig.** See HEMISPHERICAL and SEMIGLOBOSE.—**H'n des grossen Gehirns.** See *Cerebral* HEMISPHERES.

HALBMOND (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lb′mo^{2}nd. See DEMILUNE.—**Gianuzzi's H'e.** See DEMILUNE.—**H'förmig.** See SEMILUNAR and LUNULATE.

HALCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)′a^3. From ἅλς, a salt, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *halchémie.* Ger., *Salzchemie.* An old name for the chemistry of salts. [A, 322, 325.]

HALCYONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-si^2(ku^6)-on′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀλκυών, the kingfisher. The typical genus of the *Halcyonidæ,* which are a family of the *Passeres,* characterized by a large head and long, keeled, angular beak, relatively short wings and short tail, a short metatarsus, and gressorial feet. [L, 353 (α, 21).]

HALCYONION (Lat.), **HALCYONIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-si^2(ku^6)-o^{2}n-i(e)′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀλκυόνειον, ἀλκυόνιον [Dioscorides]. See ALCYONEUM.—**H. rotundum.** A roundish mass cast up by the sea, consisting sometimes of the leaves of *Zostera marina,* sometimes of those of *Tænidium oceanicum,* sometimes of those of *Cymodocea æquorea,* especially of the second species. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HALE, adj. Hal. A.-S., *hal.* Hearty, in rude health.

HÂLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l. See CHLOASMA *caloricum.*

HÂLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-la. Sun-burned. [A, 385.]

HALEC (Lat.), n. n. Ha(ha^3)′le^{2}k. Gen., *halec′is.* See ALEX.

HALECORE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-e^{2}k′o^{2}r-e(a). See HALICORE.

HALEDSCH (Ar.), n. See under BALANITES *ægyptiaca.*

HALEINE (Fr.), n. A^3-le^{2}n. See BREATH.—**H. courte.** Shortness of breath. [L, 41.]—**H. saburrale.** A fœtid breath produced by gastric disorder. [α, 34.]

HALEKY (Malay), n. In the island of Amboina, the *Croton aromaticus.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HALELÆON (Lat.), **HALELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀλέλαιον (from ἅλς, salt, and ἔλαιον, oil). Ger., *Salzöl.* Of Galen, salted oil; employed as an application to tumors. [A, 311 (α, 21); B.]

HALELA ZANGI, n. An East Indian term for the dried unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula.* [C. Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 344.]

HALE-NUT, n. Hal′nu^{3}t. The *Corylus avellana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HALETANT (Fr.), adj. A^3-le^2-ta^{3}n^2. From *halitare,* to breathe out. See ANHELOUS.

HALE-WEED, n. Hal′wed. The *Cuscuta europæa.* [A, 565 (α, 21).]

HALEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ha(ha^3)′le^{2}x. Gen., *hale′cis.* See ALEX.

H'ALFA (Ar.), n. The *Lygeum spartum.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]

HALFTER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lft′e^{2}r. See CAPISTRUM (1st def.).—**Einfacher H.** See CAPISTRUM *simplex.*—**Schiefer H.** A knotted

bandage. [L, 80.]—**H'binde.** See CAPISTRUM.—**H'ung.** See CAPISTRATIO.

HALHAGI, n. See ALHAGI.

HALHAL, n. In Morocco, a drug composed of the tops of *Lavandula dentata* and *Lavandula stœchas.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

HALHYDRATWASSER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l'hed-ra^{3}t-va^{3}s-e^{2}r. Water of hydration. [B, 270.]

HALIANTHE (Fr.), n. A^3-le-a^{3}n^{2}t. From ἅλς, the sea, and ἄνθος, a flower. The *Armaria peploides.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HALICA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^{2}k-a^3. See ALICA.

HALICACABUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^2-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^{2}b-(a^{3}b)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἁλικάκαβον. The *Physalis alkekengi*, also the specific name of a *Cardiospermum.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HALICACABUS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^2-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἁλικάκαβον. Of Celsus and Pliny, the genus *Utricularia.* [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**Baccæ halicacabi.** Winter cherries; the fruits of *Physalis alkekengi.* [B. 119, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. peregrina.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.*

HALICES, n. Of Avicenna, yawning after sleep. [A, 325.]

HALICHONDRIÆ (Lat.), **HALICHONDRIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^2-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)'dri^2-e(a^3-e^2). -dri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἅλς, the sea, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *halichondries.* A family of the *Menaxona* in which the spicules are never in the shape of cymbæ. [L, 121.]

HALICORE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}k'o^{2}r-e(a). From ἅλς, the sea, and κόρος, a boy. A genus of the *Sirenia*, order *Cetacea*, characterized by a long body covered by a thick skin mostly devoid of hair, pectoral fins without nails, and a transversely cleft caudal fin; found in the waters of Malaisia, northern Australia, and the Red Sea. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**H. australis, H. cetacea, H. dugong, H. indica.** Species of *H.* inhabiting the rivers and bays of northern and eastern Australia and of many of the East India islands. They furnish dugong oil. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

HALIDA (Ar.), n. Iron. [A, 479.]

HALIDRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^2-dri^{2}s(dru^{6}s). Gen., *-id'ryos (-ryis).* From ἅλς, the sea, and δρῦς, the oak. A generic name for several species of *Fucus.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H. nodosa.** The *Fucus nodosus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. serrata.** The *Fucus serratus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. siliquosa.** The *Cystoseira siliquosa.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. vesiculosa.** The *Fucus spiralis* (a variety of *Fucus vesiculosus*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]

HALIEUTIC, adj. Ha^{2}l-i^2-u^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἁλιευτικός (from ἁλιεύς, one who has to do with the sea). Lat., *halieuticus.* Fr., *halieutique.* Ger., *zum Meere gehörig.* Marine.

HALIEUTICON (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^2-u^{2}t'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. From ἁλιευτικός (see HALIEUTIC). Of the ancients, a certain resolvent plaster, probably containing marine ingredients. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

HALIGRAPHY, n. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *haligraphia* (from ἅλς, salt, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *haligraphie.* The science of salts. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

HALILAHA SIBAJÀH (Ar.), **HALILAJA-ASAVADA** (Ar.), **HALILAJE-ASPHARA** (Ar.), n's. The *Terminalia chebula.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HALILEI-SIE, HALILEK-I-HINDI (Bomb.), n's. In Turkistan, the unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula.* The ripe fruit is called *Halilei-sart.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]

HALIM (Tam.), **HALIMA** (Hind.), n's. The *Lepidium sativum.* [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

HALIMAR (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, copper. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

HALIMATIA, n. A shrub growing in Turkey, the tops of which are eaten as salad; probably the *Atriplex halimus.* [Belon (B, 46, 88 [a, 14]).]

HALIMETRIC, adj. Ha^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *halimétrique, halométrique.* Pertaining to halimetry. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

HALIMETRY, n. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From ἅλς, salt, and μετρεῖν, to measure. The process of determining the amount of salts in a mixture. [a, 21.]

HALIMIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. A-le-me-fo-le-a. From *Halimus* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like the *Halimus.* [L, 41.]

HALIMOOG (Hind.), n. The *Phaseolus mungo.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HALIMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^2-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἅλιμος, marine. Of Wallroth, a genus of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Atriplex.* [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. pedunculatus.** Of Wallroth, the *Atriplex pedunculata.* [B, 178.]—**H. portulacoides.** Of Wallroth and Dumortier, the *Atriplex portulacoides.* [B, 178, 214; B, 180 (a, 24).]

HALINATRUM (Lat.), **HALINITRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m), -it(et)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See HALONITRUM.

HALISAIA, n. See CALISAYA.

HALISERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *-iser'idos (-is'eris).* From ἅλς, the sea, and σέρις, chicory. Fr., *halisèride.* Of Agardh, a genus of *Algæ.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. polypodioides.** Ger., *tüpfelfarnartiger Endivientang.* A species found in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Its ashes furnish kelp, and are used in the preparation of iodine. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HALISM, n. Ha^{3}l'i^{2}z'm. Lat., *halismus* (from ἅλς, salt). Fr., *halisme.* Ger., *Salzbildung.* The formation of a salt. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HALISTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}st-e^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is).* From ἅλς, salt, and στέρησις, privation. Of Kilian, osteomalacia. [A, 15.]—**H. ossium.** See *H.*

HALISTERETIC, adj. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}st-e^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Ger., *halisteretisch.* Osteomalacic. [Killan (A. 15).]

HALITUOUS, adj. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}t'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *halituosus* (from *halitus*, breath). Fr., *halitueux.* Ger., *dunstig.* Covered or filled with vapor or moisture. [G.]

HALITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *hal'itus.* Gr., ἀτμός, ἐκπνοή. Fr., *haleine.* Ger., *Hauch, Dunst.* 1. Breath, exhalation, steam, vapor. [A, 312 (a, 21).] 2. Of Bennet, the exhalation from burning drugs, used for therapeutical inhalation. [a, 34.]—**H. oris fœtidus** (seu **gravis**). A fœtid breath. [A, 322.]—**H. sanguinis.** The odor of the blood. [K.]—**H. vitalis.** Ger., *Lebenshauch.* The vital spirit. [A, 322.]

HALL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l. 1. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a saline spring. 2. A place in Upper Austria, where there is a spring rich in sodium chloride. 3. A place near Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 57, 87, 135 (a, 14).]

HALLE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'le(la). Of Hippocrates, recession of the blood from the surface. [Foessius (A, 325).]

HALLE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l'le^2. A place in the province of Saxony, Prussia, where there are purgative springs containing sodium chloride and traces of free carbonic acid. [L, 30, 49, 87, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

HALLES (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'lez(le^{2}s). Gen., *hal'lecis.* See ALEX.

HALLEIN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l'lin. A place in the province of Salzburg, Austria, where there are saline springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HALLELUJAH, n. Ha^{2}l-e^2-lu'ya^3. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HALLEX (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'le^{2}x. Gen., *hal'licis.* See HALLUX and ALEX.

HALLIMASCH (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l'li^2-ma^{3}sh. See AGARICUS *melleus.*

HALLUCAL, adj. Ha^{2}l'lu^2-k'l. From *hallux*, the great toe. Pertaining to the great toe. [L, 343.]

HALLUCINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-lu^2(lu)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See HALLUCINATION.—**H. hypochondriasis.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**H. vertigo.** See VERTIGO.

HALLUCINATION, n. Ha^{2}l-lu^2-si^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀλη. Lat., *alucinatio, hallucinatio* (from *alucinari*, to wander in mind). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Sinnestäuschung.* It., *allucinazione.* Sp., *alucinación.* An erroneous mental or sensory impression which is considered as the product of direct perception without any external object actually existing to give rise to the impression. [D, 21.]—**Bilateral h's.** Fr., *h's bilatérales.* H's of different character in the two cerebral hemispheres (*e. g.*, one ear hearing pleasant and the other disagreeable sounds. [a, 34.]—**Divided h.** See *Unilateral h.*—**Gehörsh'en** (Ger.), **H's auditives** (Fr.). See *Hearing h's.*—**H's dédoublées** (Fr.). Of Michéa, h's in respect to both sight and sound. [Sander (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**H. de la vue** (Fr.). An h. in respect to sight or things seen. [D, 5.]—**H. de l'odorat** (Fr.). An h. in regard to smell. [D.]—**H's de l'ouïe** (Fr.). See *Hearing h's.*—**H's du gout.** An h. of taste.—**H. du tact** (Fr.). An h. of touch. [L, 88.]—**H. hypnagogique** (Fr.). See *Hypnagogic h.*—**H. panoramique** (Fr.). A form of h. in which the subject fancies an immense map is spread out before him on which his memory or his imagination enables him to recognize whole countries or smaller districts. [Vercoutre, "Rec. de méd. et de chir. militaires," Jan., Feb., 1881; "Union méd.," May 16, 1882, p. 802.]—**Hearing h's.** Fr., *h's de l'audition, h's auditives.* Ger., *Sinnestäuschung des Gehörs, Gehörsh'en.* It., *allucinazioni dell' audito.* Sp., *alucinaciones del oido.* Imaginary sounds heard as coming from the external world, and as distinct from subjective noises or sensations. [F.]—**Hypnagogic h.** Fr., *h. hypnagogique.* An h. that occurs in an intermediate state between sleeping and waking. [a, 34.]—**Hypnotic h.** An h. in a person under hypnotic influence, suggested by the hypnotizer. [a, 34.]—**Insane h.** An h. of such a character that in itself it evinces unsoundness of mind (*e. g.*, the idea that one is being pursued by thieves or murderers when there is no foundation in fact for such an idea). [D, 43.]—**Muscular h.** Fr., *h. musculaire.* An h. of taking muscular exercise, sometimes associated with great fatigue. [a, 34.]—**Negative h.** Fr., *h. négative.* Of Bernheim, a hypnotic h. in which all objects are seen except the one that has been suggested as invisible. [a, 34.]—**Post hypnotic h.** An h. that has been suggested during the hypnotic state and is felt on awakening. [a, 34.]—**Psychic h.** Fr., *h. psychique.* An h. that occurs usually in an advance period of mental alienation, in which a voice is heard coming from the interior of the body. [a, 34.]—**Psycho-sensorial h.** An h. that results from the combined action of the imagination and the sensory organs. [a, 34.]—**Simple h.** An h. which may occur to any one of sound mind and which is without pathological significance. [D, 43.]—**Suggested h.** In a hypnotized subject, an h. that is suggested by the hypnotizer. [a, 34.]—**Unilateral h.** Ger., *einseitige Illusion.* An h. that is perceived by one visual or auditory centre only. [W. A. Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 649 (a, 34).]

HALLUCINATORY, adj. Ha^{2}l-lu^2'si^{2}n-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. From *alucinari*, to wander in mind. Fr., *hallucinatoire.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of hallucinations. [D.]

HALLUCINÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lu^8-se-na. A person suffering from hallucinations, especially one having some mental disease in which this symptom occurs. ["L'Encéphale," viii, No. 5, 527 (a, 18).]

HALLUS (Lat.), **HALLUX** (Lat.), n's m. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s), -lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x). 1. The great toe. 2. In birds, the hind toe. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 341 (a, 27).]—**H. flexus, H. rigidus.** A condition of the great toe in which the first phalanx is flexed at an angle of from 30° to 60°, with extension of the second phalanx and some swelling and stiffness of the metatarso-phalangeal joint. ["N.

Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 727 (*a.* 29).]—**H. valgus.** A deformity consisting in an outward deviation of the great toe, so that it encroaches on the other toes.—**H. varus.** Pigeon-toe; a deformity consisting in an inward deviation of the great toe, away from the other toes.

HALM (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lm. See Culm.—**H'blatt.** A leaf on the culm of grasses. [*a*, 24.]—**H'ständig.** See Culmeus.—**H'tragend.** See Culmiferous.—**Windh'.** See Agrostis.

HÄLMCHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little stem or stalk. [A, 450 (*a*, 21).]—**H'ähnlich.** See Carphicus.

HALMIRYS, n. A place on the island of Chio, Turkey, where there is a purgative spring. [L, 49.]

HALMYRAX (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-yr'acos* (*-acis*). Gr., ἁλμύραξ. Of Pliny, a kind of nitre produced in very dry weather in the valleys of Media. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

HALMYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'mi^2(mu^6)-ri^{2}s. Gen., *-myr'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἁλμυρίς. Of Hippocrates, the *Brassica oleracea.* [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALMYRODES (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-od'ez(as). Gr., ἁλμυρώδης (from ἁλμυρίς, anything salt, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *halmyrode.* Briny, acrid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALMYRUS (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἁλμυρός. Lat., *halmyros, halmyrus.* Fr., *halmyre.* Ger., *salzhaltig, salzig.* Saline. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALO, n. Ha'lo. Gr., ἅλως. Lat., *halos.* 1. See Areola. 2. Of Pander, the appearance of concentric zones or circles in the fowl's blastoderm. [J, 28.]—**Glaucomatous h.** The peculiar iridescent ring seen about a flame by a patient suffering from incipient glaucoma. [B.]—**H. round the macula.** Fr., *h.* (ou *auréole*) *autour de la tache jaune.* Ger., *H fring um den gelben Fleck.* It., *alone* (o *aureola*) *all' intorno della macchia gialla.* Sp., *h.* (ó *corona*) *al rededor de la mancha amarilla.* A glittering ring or h. seen round the macula lutea with the inverted ophthalmoscopic image. [E. G. Loring, "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1871, and "Rep. of Fifth Internat. Ophth. Congr.," 1876; (F).]—**H. signatus** (Lat.). The ring of depressions in the vitreous made by the ciliary processes. [J, 16.]

HALOCHEMIA (Lat.), **HALOCHYMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3, -ki^{2}m(chu^{6}m)-i(e)'a^3. From ἅλς, salt, and χημεία, or χυμεία, chemistry. Fr., *halochémie.* Ger., *Salzchemie.* The chemistry of salts. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALOCNEMON (Lat.), **HALOCNEMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ne(kna)'mo^{2}n, -mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). From ἅλς, the sea, and κνήμη, a stem. Fr., *halocnème.* A genus of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, tribe *Salicornieæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. arabicum.** A plant used in Egypt in the preparation of soda. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. fructuosum.** A species growing on the shores of the Mediterranean in southern Europe, used in the manufacture of soda and medicinally in urinary diseases, also, in decoction, as a vermifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. nodulosum, H. strobilaceum.** Two plants used in Egypt like *H. arabicum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HALODERÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-de^{2}r-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἅλς, salt, and δέραιον, a collar. Fr., *haloderée.* Ger., *Salzhalsband.* Of Kirby, a kind of bandage or collar containing hot salt, to be worn as a remedy for croup. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALOGEN, n. Ha^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From ἅλς, salt, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *halogène.* Ger., *Salzbilder.* One of a group of nonmetallic elements, so called from the fact that their saline combinations with the alkaline metals resemble in appearance and chemical structure ordinary sea-salt. They are univalent (rarely trivalent), and form hydracids by direct combination with hydrogen. The group includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. [B.]—**H'wasserstoffsäure** (Ger.). See *Haloid* acid.

HALOGÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-lo-zha-nek. Derived from or composed of a halogen; haloid. [B.]

HALOGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *halogène.* Ger., *Salzerzeuger, Salzbilder.* Chlorine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALOGENIZED, adj. Ha^{2}l'o-je^{2}n-izd. Combined with one of the halogen elements. [B.]

HALOGENOUS, adj. Ha^{2}l-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *halogène.* Having the property of producing a haloid compound. [*a*, 38.]

HALOGETON (Lat.), **HALOGETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-jet(gat)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἅλς, the sea, and γήτειον, a kind of leek. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or small shrubs found in southern Russia, Siberia, Persia, etc., allied to the genus *Salsola.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. tamariscifolium** [Meyer]. See Anabasis *tamariscifolia.*

HALOGRAPHY, n. Ha^{2}l-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *halographia* (from ἅλς, salt, and γράφειν, to write). See Halology.

HALOID, adj. Ha^{2}l'oid. From ἅλς, salt, and εἶδος, appearance. Fr., *haloïde.* Ger., *haloïd.* Belonging to or derived from the halogens; as a n., a halogen. [B.]—**Alkylh'** (Ger.). See Alkyl *bromide*, Alkyl *chloride*, and Alkyl *iodide.*—**Oktaëdrisches Flussh'** (Ger.). See Calcium *fluoride.*

HALOIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o(o^2)-id(ed)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A haloid body.

HALOLOGY, n. Ha^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *halologia* (from ἅλς, salt, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *halologie.* Ger., *Salzlehre.* The chemistry of salts. [L, 180.]

HALOMETER, n. Ha^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *halometrum* (from ἅλς, salt, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *halomètre.* Ger., *Salzmesser, Salzmaass.* 1. An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, etc., of salts. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Halymeter.

HALONIOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-on(o^{2}n)-i^2-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A cellular concretion. [A, 322.]

HALONITRON (Lat.), **HALONITRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-nit(net)'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἅλς, rock-salt, and νίτρον, sodium carbonate. Fr., *halonitre.* Ger., *Mauersalpeter.* The saline efflorescence found on damp walls [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *halos.* See Areola.

HALOPEGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pe(pa)'je(ga^3-e^2). From ἅλς, salt, and πηγή, a spring. Ger., *Halopegen.* Saline springs. [A, 528.]

HALOPHIL, n. Ha^{2}l'o-fi^{2}l. From ἅλς, salt, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *halophile.* A supposed extractive matter of urine; a mixture of various principles. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HALOPHILOUS, adj. Ha^{2}l-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἅλς, rock-salt, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *halophile.* Ger., *salzliebend.* Growing especially on salty ground (said of plants). [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HALOPHYTON (Lat.), **HALOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ha^{2}l-(ha^{3}l)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-on, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἅλς, salt, and φυτόν, a plant. A halophyte, or plant growing in salt marshes or on the sea-shore, or containing salts of sodium [B, 78, 116 (*a*, 14).]

HALOS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'os. Gen., *halon'is.* Gr., ἅλως. See Halo.

HALOSCOPE, n. Ha^{2}l'o-skop. From ἅλς, salt, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Haloskop.* An instrument for measuring the proportion of salt contained in brine. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HALOTECHNY, n. Ha^{2}l'o-te^{2}k-ni^2. Lat., *halotechnia* (from ἅλς, salt, and τέχνη, art). Fr., *halotechnie.* Ger., *Salzbereitung.* That part of chemistry relating to the manufacture of commercial salts. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *-ot'yles, -ot'ylæ.* From ἅλς, salt, and τύλη, a cushion. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Salzpolster.* A salt cushion, used as a remedy for croup and other diseases. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] See also Haloderæum.

HALS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}lz(ha^{3}ls). Gen., *hal'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἅλς. Salt. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

HALS (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls. 1. See Collum, Neck, Cervix, and Throat. 2. Of Meynert, see Cervix *cornu posterius.*—**Blasenh'.** See Cervix *vesicæ.*—**Fetth'.** An accumulation of fat about the neck. [A, 521.]—**Gebärmutterh'.** See Cervix *uteri.*—**H. am Sprungbein.** The neck of the astragalus. [*a*, 29.]—**H'anschwellung.** See *Brachial* enlargement.—**H. der Haartasche.** The neck of a hair follicle.—**H. des Hammers.** The neck of the malleus. [L, 332.]—**H. des Hinterhorns** [Meynert]. See Cervix *cornu posterioris.*—**H. des Oberarmbeins.** The neck of the humerus. [*a*, 29.]—**H. des Oberschenkelbeins.** The neck of the femur. [*a*, 29.]—**H. des Schmelzorgans.** Of Waldeyer, the stalk or shaft of epithelium connecting the enamel-organ with the oral epithelium. [J, 35, 124, 133.]—**H'entzündung.** See the major list.—**H'fascie.** See the major list.—**H'flügelig.** See Auchenopterus.—**H'förmig.** See Cerviculate.—**H'geflecht.** See the major list.—**H'halbkopf.** See Deranencephalia.—**H'krampf.** See Derospasmus.—**H'krankheit.** Any disease of the throat or neck.—**H'kraut.** See the major list.—**H'los.** See Atrachelous.—**H'schnabelig.** See Auchenorrhynchus.—**H'starre, H'steifheit.** See Torticollis.—**H'theil.** The cervical portion (of the spinal cord). [I, 5 (K).]—**H'verkrümmung.** See Torticollis.—**H'verschnürung.** See Anchone.—**H'wand.** See the major list.—**H'zitzenmuskel.** See Trachelomastoideus.—**Schiefer H., Schiefh'.** See Torticollis.—**Unterkieferh'.** The neck of the condyle of the inferior maxilla. [*a*, 29.]

HALSARTERIE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'a^{3}r-ta-ri^2-e^2. See *Basilar* artery.—**Transverselle H.** See *Transverse cervical* artery.—**Vordere H.** See *Anterior thyreoid* artery.

HALSBRÜCKE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'bru^{6}k-e^2. A place in the district of Freiberg, Saxony, with an establishment where the slag of the neighboring smelting works is used for baths. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

HALSENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. Inflammation of the neck or throat.—**Geschwürige H.** Gangrenous angina.

HALSFASCIE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'fa^{3}s-tsi^2-e^2. See *Cervical* fascia.—**Tiefe H.** See *Deep cervical* fascia.

HALSGEFLECHT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'ge^2-fle^{2}ch^{2}t. See *Cervical* plexus.—**Oberes H.** See *Superior cervical* plexus.

HALSHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Hals'hu^{5}l-e^2. 1. The cavity that contains the heart in the embryo. 2. The cavity of the throat. [A, 8; *a*, 29.]—**Parietalh'** (His). See Parietalhöhle.

HALSKNOTEN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'knot-e^{2}n. A cervical sympathetic ganglion. [*a*, 29.]—**Mittlerer H.** See *Middle cervical* ganglion.—**Oberster H.** See *Superior cervical* ganglion.—**Unterer H.** See *Inferior cervical* ganglion.

HALSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Trachelium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 14).] 2. The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Mittleres H.** The *Campanula cervicaria.* [B, 180.]

HALSKRÄUTLEIN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'kroit-lin. The *Asperula cynanchica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HALSMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'musk-e^{2}l. A muscle of the neck. [*a*, 29.]—**Absteigender H., Aufsteigender H.** See Cervicalis *ascendens.*—**Bauschähnlicher H.** The splenius colli. [L, 80.]—**Breiter H.** See Platysma *myoides.*—**Langer H.** The longus colli. [A, 332 (*a*, 29).]

HALSTER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lst'e^{2}r. The *Salix pentandra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HALSWAND (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}ls'va^{3}nd. A cervical wall.—**Vordere H.** A wall-like structure in the embryo, made up of an extension of the lower muscular plate (the outer wall of the heart) lined with hypoblast. [A, 8.]

HALTER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}l'te^{2}r. See RETINACULUM.—**Beinh'.** See under BEIN.—**Nadelh'.** See NEEDLE-HOLDER.—**Schwammh'.** See SPONGE-HOLDER.

HALTERATE, adj. Ha^{4}l'tu^{5}r-at. Lat., *halteratus.* Fr., *haltéré.* Provided with halteres. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-te(ta)'rez(re^{2}s). Gr., ἁλτῆρες (from ἅλεσθαι, to jump). Fr., *haltères.* 1. In insects, the rudimentary filaments or balances which represent the posterior pair of wings in the *Diptera.* [B, 28 (*a*, 27).] 2. Of the ancients, weights held in the hands by gymnasts to obtain added impulse in jumping; in modern gymnastics, dumb-bells. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50(*a*, 14).]

HALTERIPTEROUS, adj. Ha^{4}l-tu^{5}r-i^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *halteripterus* (from ἁλτῆρες [see HALTERES], and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *haltéré, haltériptère.* Provided with halteres. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

HALTUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}lt'un^{2}. See ATTITUDE. In botany, see HABIT.

HALUCINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^{3})'-shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See HALLUCINATION.

HALURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From ἅλς, salt, and ἔργον, work. Fr., *halurgie.* Ger., *Halurgie.* The art of making salts. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HALUX (Lat.), n. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'u^{3}x(u^{4}x). Gen., *-uc'is.* Of Rosenmüller, see HALLUS.

HALVED, adj. Ha^{3}vd. 1. Divided into halves. 2. Of plants, lacking one half, or nearly one half, of an organ. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HALYCOUS, adj. Ha^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. Gr., ἁλυκώδης (from ἅλς, salt, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *halycodes.* Fr., *halycoïde.* Ger., *salzig.* Full of salt; saltish. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HALYGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}(u^{6})-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i-a^{3}. See HALOLOGY.

HALYLS, n. pl. Ha^{2}l'i^{2}lz. From ἅλς, salt, and ὕλη, material. Of Graham, the acid-forming radicles. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HALYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-i^{2}(u^{6})-men(man)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ἅλς, the sea, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *halyménie.* Ger., *Hautalge.* A genus of *Algæ*, of the *Florideæ.* The *Halymeniaceæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Florideæ.* The *Halymeniæ* of Bory are a family of the *Floridei.* The *Halymenieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ceramiaceæ;* of Kützing, a family of the *Periblasteæ;* of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Cryptonemeæ;* and of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Centrothalamæ.* [B, 104, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. ciliata.** Fr., *halyménie ciliée.* A species used as food in Ireland and northern Scotland. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. edulis.** Ger., *essbare Hautalge.* A species eaten in Ireland and Scotland, and used on the island of Skye as a diuretic and purgative in fevers. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. palmata.** Fr., *halyménie palmée.* Ger., *handtheilige Hautalge.* A species found in the Atlantic, and especially abundant in the North Sea; used as food and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HALYMETER, n. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἅλς, salt, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Fuchs, an instrument consisting of a closed tube the lower portion of which is of a smaller diameter than the upper. The lower portion is graduated; finely pulverized salt of known weight is placed in the lower part, a weighed quantity of milk and a known quantity of salt are mixed and poured into the apparatus, and the amount of undissolved salt read off. As 100 parts of water dissolve 36 of salt, the amount undissolved by the milk will give the quantity of water. [L, 225.]

HALYMETRIC, adj. Ha^{2}l-i^{2}-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Ger., *halymetrisch.* Pertaining to the use of the halymeter.—**H. beer-test.** Ger., *halymetrische Bierprobe.* A process for determining the quantities of alcohol and extractive matter in beer by the quantity of common salt which it is capable of dissolving. [B.]

HALYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^{2}-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See HALIMUS.

HALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos, hal'ysis.* Gr., ἅλυσις. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.—**H. caprina.** See PENTASTOMA *tænioides.*—**H. elliptica.** See TÆNIA *elliptica.*—**H. latus.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**H. marginata.** See TÆNIA *marginata.*—**H. membranacea.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**H. ovina.** See TÆNIA *expansa.*—**H. solium.** See TÆNIA *solium.*

HAM, n. Ha^{2}m. Lat., *poples* (1st def.). Fr., *jarret* (1st def.), *jambon* (2d def.). Ger., *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Schinken* (2d def.). 1. The posterior aspect of the lower limb at the knee. 2. The smoked or salted thigh of the hog.—**H'strings.** The prominent tendons of the muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh, forming the side walls of the hollow of the knee.

HAMADAN, n. A place in the province of Irak, Persia, where there is a hot spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HAMALGAMA (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)-a^{3}. Gen., *-gam'atos (-atis).* See AMALGAM.

HAMAMELIDIN, HAMAMELIN, n's. Ha^{2}m-a^{2}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}d-i^{2}n, -el'i^{2}n. An extract or concentration made from the bark of *Hamamelis virginica.* [B, 270.]

HAMAMELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-el'idos (-idis).* Gr., ἀμαμηλίς. Fr., *hamamélis, hamamélide.* Ger., *H., Zauberstrauch.* 1. The witch-hazel; a genus of the *Hamamelaceæ* (Fr., *hamamélacées*), which are: Of Lindley, an order of calycifloral dicotyledons, of the *Umbellales.* The *Hamameleæ* are, of Torrey, Gray, and Endlicher, a tribe of the *H.* (or [De Candolle] of the *Hamamelideæ*, or [Lindley] of the *Hamamelidaceæ*, which [and also the *Hamamelideæ* of R. Brown] are the *Hamamelaceæ*). The *Hamamelideæ* are: Of Endlicher, an order of the *Discanthæ;* of Spach, a family of the *Umbellifloræ.* The *Hamamelineæ* (Fr., *hamamélinées*) of Brongniart are a class of the *Dialypetalæ perigynæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fresh leaves of *H. virginica.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Aqua hamamelidis** [Nat. Form.]. Witch-hazel water; prepared by macerating 10 pounds of the fresh young twigs and shoots of *H. virginica* with 1½ pint of alcohol and 20 pints of water, and distilling off 10 pints. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum hamamelidis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Fluid extract of h.** Fr., *extrait liquide de hamamélis.* Ger., *flüssiges H'extrakt.* A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of h. (2d def.) with a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 2 parts of water, reserving the first 85 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the remaining portion to a soft extract, mixing it with the first portion, and adding enough dilute alcohol to make the whole measure 100 c. c. [B, 95.]—**Folia hamamelidis.** The leaves of *H. virginica.* [B, 95.]—**H. androgyna, H. caroliniana, H. corylifolia.** See *H. virginica.*—**H. macrophylla, H. parvifolia.** American species used like *H. virginica*, of which they are perhaps varieties. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. virginiana, H. virginica.** Fr., *hamamélis de Virginie.* A species from 5 to 15 feet high, indigenous to the United States, and found on hills or banks of streams, especially in eastern North America. The bark contains tannin, resin, a bitter extractive, and a trace of oil. It is used by the Indians as a sedative, and by physicians as a vulnerary, astringent, and tonic, also as an application in hæmorrhoids. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 418.]—**H. water.** See AQUA *hamamelidis.*



HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. [A, 327.]

HAMAM MUSTAPHA, n. A place in Asia Minor where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

HÄMAMÖBOCYTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ham-a^{3}-mu^{5}b'o-tsu^{6}t-e^{2}n. See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

HÄMAPHÄIN (Ger.), n. Ham-a^{3}-fa-en'. See HÆMAPHÆIN, and for other German words in *Häm-*, not here given, see the corresponding Latin or English words in *Hæm-*.

HAMARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idos (-idis).* From ἅμα, at once, and ἀρθρῖτις, gout. Gout affecting all the joints at the same time. [*a*, 34.]

HAMATE, adj. Ha^{2}m'at. Lat., *hamatus.* See HAMOSE.

HAMATHIONIC ACID, n. Ha^{2}m-a^{3}-thi-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hamathionique.* Ger., *Hamathionsäure.* Of Tollhausen, euxanthic acid. Of Erdmann, a double acid derived from euxanthic acid by the action of sulphuric acid. [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HAMATO-SERRATE, adj. Ha^{2}m''a^{2}t-o-se^{2}r'at. Lat., *hamato-serratus* (from *hamus*, a hook, and *serra*, a saw). In botany, having hook-like serratures. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HAMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *hamus*, a hook. See *Unciform* BONE.

HAMATUS (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HAMATE.

HAMBACH (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}m'ba^{3}ch^{2}. A place in the district of Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. The water is exported under the name of Birkenfelder Sauerwasser. [B, 30, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HAMEÇON (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}-so^{2}n^{2}. See HAMUS.

HAMEÇONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-me^{2}-so^{2}n-na. See HAMOSE.

HAMEL (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}l. See HAMELIA.—**H. dressé.** See HAMELIA *erecta.*—**H. ouvert.** See HAMELIA *coccinea.*

HAMELIA (Lat.), **HAMELLIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ha^{3}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}-a^{3}, -li^{2}-a^{3}. From *Duhamel*, a French savant. Fr., *hamélie, hamel.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hamelieæ.* The *Hameliaceæ* (Fr., *hameliacées*) of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are a section (or tribe) of the *Rubiaceæ.* The *Hamelidæ* (Fr., *hamelidées*) of Lindley are the same. The *Hamelieæ* (Fr., *hameliées*) are: Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Cinchonaceæ;* of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Gardeniariæ.* The *Hamellidia* of Rafinesque is a subfamily of the *Polarnia.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. coccinea.** Fr., *hamel ouvert, bois corail, herbe à plomb, mort aux rats, sanguine.* A species having acid, edible fruits, used in infusion in itch, and in making a syrup (employed in dysentery and scurvy), and a fermented beverage. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. erecta.** Fr., *hamel dressé.* A variety of *H. coccinea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. patens.** See *H. coccinea.*

HAMIFORM, adj. Ha^{2}m'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. From *hamus*, a hook, and *forma*, form. See HAMOSE.

HAMIGEROUS, adj. Ha^{2}m-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *hamus*, a hook, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing hooks. [*a*, 21.]

HAMILTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}m-i^{2}l-ton'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Hamilton*, an English savant. Fr., *hamiltonie.* 1. Of Mühlenberg, the genus *Pyrularia.* 2. Of Harvey, the genus *Rhoiacarpos.* 3. Of Sprengel, the genus *Comandra.* 4. Of Roxburgh, a genus of rubiaceous plants. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**H. oleifera.** The *Pyrularia pubera.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]

HAMILTON SPRING, n. Ha^{2}m'i^{2}l-tu^{3}n. A highly ferruginous spring at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

HAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *ham'matos (-is).* Gr., ἅμμα. Ger., *Band* (2d def.), *Bruchband* (1st def.). 1. A truss. 2. A knot for retaining a bandage. [E.]

HAMMA (Ar.), n. 1. A place near Constantine, Algeria, where there is a warm gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49.] 2. See Hammam.

HAMMAH (Ar.), **HAMMAM** (Ar.), n's. 1. A bath. 2. A spring; a name given in Algeria to a number of places where there are mineral springs and bathing establishments. [L, 49; α, 14.]—**H. Amiga.** A place in the province of Algiers where there is a cold saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Aou Mache.** A place in the province of Constantine where there are warm alkaline and saline springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Barai.** A place in Algeria where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Beida.** A place near Guelma where there is a tepid ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Bel-Arribi.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Bel-Kheir.** A place in the province of Oran where there are mineral springs and a military bathing establishment. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Ben Hallouf.** A place near Constantine where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 48.]—**H. Ben Haroun.** A place in the department of Kabylie where there is a mineral spring, analogous in character to the waters of Saltz. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Beni Foughal.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a saline spring, reputed a remedy in itch. [L, 49.]—**H. Beni Guech.** A place near Guelma where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Beni Sermen.** A place near Bougia where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Berda.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a hot gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Berrouaguia.** A place in the province of Algiers where there are saline and feebly ferruginous springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Boudzareah.** A place near Algiers where there are saline and ferruginous springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-bou-Ghara.** A place near Lalla-Maghnia where there are hot sulphurous springs and a small bathing establishment. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-bou-Hadjar.** A place near Oran where there are numerous hot alkaline and ferruginous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-bou-Hanefia.** A place in the province of Oran where there are hot saline springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Bouira.** A place in the province of Algiers where there are saline and feebly ferruginous springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-bou-R'ara.** A place near Tlemcen where there are alkaline and ferruginous warm and hot springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 49.]—**H.-bou-Sellam.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a hot spring containing alkaline carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides. [L, 49.]—**H.-bou-Thaleb.** A place near Sétif where there are hot saline springs. [L, 49.]—**H.-Chiger.** A place near Lalla-Marnia where there is a warm alkaline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 49.]—**H.-Czenah.** A place in the district of Aumale where there are sulphurous and saline springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. de Dalah.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-de-Gabes.** A place in the regency of Tunis where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de Kheneg.** A place on the river Rummel where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Anizour.** A place near Bougia where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring and a small bathing establishment. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Eddjelata.** A place near Dra-el-Mizan where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Hamimin.** A place near Jemmapes where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Kçob.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Kraled.** A place in Algeria where there is a hot spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de l'Oued Salah.** A place on the Djebel-Bredma where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de Mouïa.** A place near Constantine where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de Salah-Bey.** See *H.-Salah-Bey.*—**H. de Salain.** See *H. Salahin.*—**H. des Amamrahs.** A place near Tebessa where there is a hot sulphurous spring with old Roman baths still in use. [L, 49.]—**H. des Beni Amroun.** A place near Constantine where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Beni Sabh.** A place in the province of Algiers where there is a hot spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Bibans.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Djendel.** A place near Jemmapes where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Hachack.** A place near Guelma where there is a hot spring. [L, 49.]—**H. de Sidi-Meld.** See *H. Sidi-Mecid.*—**H. de Sidi-Rached.** A place near Constantine where there is a tepid spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled-Ali.** A place near Guelma where there is a hot sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled H.** A place near El Milia where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled Iahia-Beni-Taieb.** A place near Soukarrhas where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled Iaia.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a warm chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled Séfian.** A place near Batna where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. des Ouled Zaïd.** A place near Soukarrhas where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. du Bordj de bou Akkas.** A place near Milah where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. du Djebel Djessar.** A place in the department of Constantine where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. du Djebel Lecklal.** A place near Constantine where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. du Hamma.** A place near Constantine where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H. el Affroun.** A place near Blidah where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. el-Aïoun.** A place near Oum-Theboul where there is a warm spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-el-Enf.** A place in the regency of Tunis where there are warm and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 49.]—**H. el-H.** A place near Sidi-bel-Abbès where there are hot saline springs. [L, 49.]—**H. el-Hammé.** A place near Algiers where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. el-Hont-Hammamin.** A place in the province of Oran where there is a mineral spring. Its water is similar to that of Schlangenbad. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-el-Kroubzet.** A place near Biskra where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-el-Salahin.** See *H. Salahin.*—**H. Ghellaia.** A place between Phillippeville and Bona where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Gorbos, H.-Gourbes.** A place near Tunis where there is a gaseous and saline spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Grous.** A place near Constantine where there is a hot spring. [L, 49.]—**H. G'rule.** Lit., bath for the itch; a place in the province of Constantine where there is a strongly saline spring, filling an extinct crater. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Gueurgour.** A place near Sétif where there is a warm alkaline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Kabès.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Life.** A place near Tunis where there are hot gaseous and saline springs containing calcium carbonate and chloride. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Mansourah.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-Matmata.** See *H.-Gourbes.*—**H. Melouane.** A place near Algiers where there are hot saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Mensoura.** A place in the province of Constantine where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs, the water resembling that of Schlangenbad. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Meskoutine.** Lit., enchanted baths; a place in the province of Constantine where there are numerous hot saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs, and military bathing establishments. [L, 30, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Mjez-Tobbet.** A place near Constantine where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Morissen.** A place near Bordj-bou-Arreridj where there is a tepid sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Mta Djendel.** A place near Bona where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Mta el Hachaïch.** A place in the department of Constantine where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Mta Sidi Djaballah.** A place near Calle where there is a warm alkaline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Nbaït Nador.** A place near Guelma where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-Nouissy.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a saline, sulphurous, and feebly ferruginous spring. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Okkous.** A place mear Tebessa where there is a mineral spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Ouarsenis.** See *H. Sidi Selimane.*—**H. Oued-Kraled.** A place in the province of Oran where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Oued-Mimiu.** A place in the province of Constantine where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Oued-Okhris.** A place in the district of Aumale where there are saline and feebly ferruginous springs. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Ouled-Messaoud.** See under Ain.—**H. Righa.** A place near Algiers where there are highly gaseous warm and cold ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Riz'a.** See Ain *el Hamza.*—**H.-Roumana.** A place near Bougie, in the province of Constantine, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H.-Salah-Bey.** A place near Constantine where there is a warm and gaseous spring. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Salahin.** A place near Biskra where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Sétif.** See *H.-bou-Sellam.*—**H. Si Ali Labrak.** A place in Algiers where there is a warm mineral spring. [L. 49.]—**H. Si bou Abdalah.** A place in the province of Oran where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Sidi.** A place near Sétif where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring, with ancient Roman baths. [L, 49.]—**H. Sidi Abdelli.** A place on the bank of the Isser, in the province of Constantine, where there are warm gaseous and alkaline springs, the water being similar to that of Schlangenbad. [L. 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Sidi Aït.** A place near Oran where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Sidi Belhair.** A place near Lalla Maghnia, province of Oran, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Sidi Cheikh.** A place near Lalla Maghnia where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49.]—**H.-sidi-el-Hadj.** A place near Biskra, in the province of Constantine, where there are saline springs containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Sidi-Mecid, H. Sidi-Mimoum.** A place near Constantine where there are warm and gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Sidi Selimane.** A place near Orleansville where there are warm saline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]—**H. Sidi Trad.** A place on the frontier of Tunis where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.] See under Ain.—**H. Sieders.** A place near Constantine, Algeria, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]—**H. Tarsa.** A place near Soukarrhas where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

HAMMATION (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}m-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀμμάτιον. Of Galen, a small bandage. [B.]

HAMMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀμματισμός. Of Oribasius, bandaging. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HAMMEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}m'me^{2}l. The sheep. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**H'fett, H'talg, H'stalg.** See Adeps *ovillus.*

HAMMER, n. Ha^{3}m'u^{5}r. A.-S., *hamer.* Gr., σφῦρα. Lat., *marcus, malleus.* Fr., *marteau.* Ger., *H.* It., *martello.* Sp., *martillo.* 1. An implement for delivering blows upon a part. 2. See Malleus.—**Gehörh'** (Ger.). See Malleus.—**H'amboss.** See Malleo-incudal.—**H.-cramp.** See *Hammermen's* cramp.—**H. of Mayor.** Fr., *marteau Mayor.* A h. having rounded faces. It is heated in boiling water and applied to the skin to produce counter-irritation. [α, 34.]—**H'wort.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Percussion h.** See Plessor.—**Thermal h.** A cautery in which the button is bent at an angle to the axis of the instrument, giving it a h.-shape. [α, 34.]

HÄMMERBAR (Ger.), adj. Ham'me^{2}r-bar. Malleable. [B.]

HAMMERHOF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}m'me^{2}r-hof. A place in the district of Pilsen, Bohemia, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HAMMERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}m'me^{2}r-stra^3-u^{4}ch^3. The genus *Cestrum.* [B, 48, 121 (α, 14).]—**Giftiger H.** The *Cestrum*

venenatum. [L, 80.]—**Lorbeerblättriger H.** The *Cestrum laurifolium.* [L, 80.]

HAMMOCK, n. Ha^{2}m'o^{2}k. Fr., *hamac.* Ger., *Hängematte.* It., *amaca.* Sp., *hamaca.* An oblong net or piece of cloth suspended by each end; used to convey an injured person in a vessel, railway car, or other vehicle, as it decreases jolting. It is also used in applying a plaster bandage in injuries or disease of the spinal column. [a, 34.]—**Dry-cold-bath h.** An arrangement of cold-water pipes in the form of a h., in which a fever patient is placed to reduce the temperature. [a, 34.]—**Scoutetten's h.** An apparatus consisting of four semicircular iron rods the extremities of which are fastened in strong wooden strips, similar strips placed laterally and midway in the curve giving stability to the framework. From the lateral bars is suspended a strong cloth the free extremities of which are sewed to form a casing for holding rods of iron or wood. The h. is used for fracture of the leg. [a, 34.]

HAMMONITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-mo-nit(net)'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). See AMMONITRUM.

HAMOR (Magyar), n. Ha^{4}m'o^{3}r. A place in the county of Udvarhelly, Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, where there is a gaseous spring containing sodium carbonate, chloride, and sulphate, and calcium carbonate. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

HAMOSE, adj. Ha^{2}m'os. Lat., *hamosus* (from *hamus,* a hook). Fr., *hameçonné.* Ger., *hakenförmig, hakig.* Hooked at the tip. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HAMPE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}p. See SCAPE.—**H. feuillée.** See *Foliated* SCAPE.

HAMPSTEAD, n. Ha^{2}mp'ste^{2}d. A place near London, England, where there is a gaseous and feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

HAMSTRING, n. Ha^{2}m'stri^{2}n^2. See under HAM.

HAMULAIRE (Fr.), n. Ha^3-mu^6-la^{2}r. See HAMULARIA.

HAMULAR, adj. Ha^{2}m'u^2-la^{3}r. From *hamus* a hook. Lat., *hamularis.* Hook-shaped.

HAMULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *hamulus,* a little hook. Fr., *hamulaire.* A genus of the *Filaridæ.* [Rudolphi (L, 16).]—**H. lymphatica, H. subcompressa.** See STRONGYLUS *bronchialis.*

HAMULATE, HAMULOSE, adj's. Ha^{2}m'u^2-lat, -los. From *hamulus,* a little hook. 1. Having a little hook at the tip. 2. Covered with little hooks. [a, 24.]

HAMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *hamus.* Ger., *Häkchen.* 1. A barbicel having a hooked free extremity. [L, 221.] 2. In botany, a hooked bristle in the flowers of the *Uncinia,* by some thought to be a glume. [B, 19 (a, 24).] 3. In surgery, a hook. [L, 94.] 4. See PROCESSUS *cochleariformis.*—**H. frontalis, H. frontalis ossis ethmoidalis.** The ala of the ethmoid bone. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**H. lacrimalis.** A small hook-like process at the lower end of the crest of the lacrymal bone. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**H. laminæ spiralis.** A hook-shaped process at the upper end of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea, which forms a part of the boundary of the helicotrema. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**H. membranaceus cochleæ.** See *H. Scarpæ.*—**H. of the cochleæ, H. osseus cochleæ.** See *H. laminæ spiralis.*—**H. ossis hamati.** See *H. ossis uncinati.*—**H. ossis lacrimalis.** See *H. lacrimalis.*—**H. ossis uncinati.** The unciform process of the unciform bone. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**H. palatinus conchæ inferioris.** The posterior end of the inferior turbinated bone. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**H. pterygoideus.** See *Hamular* PROCESS *of the pterygoid bone.*—**H. Scarpæ.** The extremity of the lamina spiralis membranacea which helps to form the helicotrema. [a, 29.]—**H. trochlearis.** The tubercle on the orbital plate of the frontal bone for the attachment of the fibro-cartilaginous pulley of the superior oblique muscle. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**H. unciformis.** See *H. ossis uncinati.*—**H. uncinatus.** The unciform process of the ethmoid bone. [L, 175 (a, 29).]—**H. uncinatus major.** A hook-shaped process of bone from the ethmoid, situated in front of and internally to the unciform process, between the anterior end of the middle turbinated bone and the lamina papyracea. [L, 175 (a, 29).]

HAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha(ha^3)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *hameçon.* Ger., *Haken.* A hook or barb; in botany, a hair or small spine hooked at its point. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H. anatomicus.** Ger., *anatomischer Haken.* A tenaculum used in dissecting. [a, 34.]—**H. pterygoides.** See *Hamular* PROCESS.—**H. simplex.** Ger., *einfacher Haken.* A tenaculum. [a, 34.]

HANA (Jap.), n. A term for many plants. [a, 35.]—**H.-dzuru, H.-kadsura.** The *Aconitum uncinatum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H.-suge.** The *Aletris japonica.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H.-tade.** The *Polygonum cæspitosum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HANÂN (Ar.), n. The *Lavandula spica.* [B, 174.]

HANAU (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}n'a^2-u^4. See WILHELMSBAD.

HANCHE (Fr.), n. Ha^{3}n^{2}sh. See COXA (1st def.).

HANCHINOL [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **HANCHINOLI** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. A^{2}n-che-nol', -nol'e. See HEIMIA *salicifolia.*

HANCORNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}n^2(ha^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}rn'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hancornie.* A genus of the *Apocynaceæ,* tribe *Carisseæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. laxa.** A species found in Guiana, resembling *H. speciosa,* yielding edible fruits and producing caoutchouc. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. pubescens.** Fr., *hancornie pubescente.* A species found in Brazil. The milky sap is used in hepatic and in chronic cutaneous diseases. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. speciosa.** Fr., *hancornie superbe.* A species found in Brazil, where it is called *mangahiba* or *mangaba.* It bears an edible fruit, and its sap furnishes much of the caoutchouc of the upper Amazon. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); a, 14.]

HAND, n. Ha^{2}nd. A.-S., *h., hond.* Gr., *χείρ.* Lat., *manus.* Fr., *main.* Ger., *H.* It., Sp., *mano.* That portion of the upper limb which is distal to the wrist joint.—**Ape-h., Claw-h., Clawed h., Claw-shaped h.** Ger., *Klauenh'.* See MAIN *en griffe.*—**Club-h.** See TALIPOMANUS.—**Convulsive h.** A state of forcible and violent adduction of the thumb with the fingers pressed closely together and semiflexed over the thumb, the palm of the h. being hollowed by the approximation of its outer and inner margins, giving the h. a conical shape. [a, 34.]—**Dead-man's-h's.** 1. The *Orchis maculata.* 2. The *Orchis mascula.* 3. The *Aspidium filix mas.* 4. The *Laminaria digitata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Dropped h.** See *Wrist-*DROP.—**Flachh'** (Ger.). The flat (extended) h.—**Griffin h.** See MAIN *en griffe.*—**Half-h.** Two or three fingers.—**H'arzneikunst** (Ger.). See SURGERY.—**H'breite** (Ger.). The palm of the h. [L, 24.]—**H.-flower tree.** The *Cheirostemon platanoides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H'förmig** (Ger.). See the major list.—**H'ful.** See MANIPULUS.—**H'griff** (Ger.). See the major list.—**H'habe.** The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 304.]—**H'krampf** (Ger.). See CHEIROSPASMUS.—**H'kraut** (Ger.). The genus *Potentilla.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'krümmung** (Ger.). See CHEIROCYRTOMA.—**H'lappig** (Ger.). Palmatilobed. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'losigkeit** (Ger.). See ACHEIRIA.—**H'messer** (Ger.). See CHEIROMETER.—**H'nervig** (Ger.). Palminerved. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H.-plant.** See *H.-flower tree.*—**H'quele** (Ger.). A towel used to reduce dislocations, as where the limb (*e. g.,* the upper part of the thigh) can not be grasped in the hands. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**H'rücken** (Ger.). The dorsum of the hand.—**H'schnittig** (Ger.). Palmatisected. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'spaltig** (Ger.). Palmatifid. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'teller** (Ger.). The palm of the hand.—**H'theilig** (Ger.). Palmatiparted. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'verrenkung** (Ger.). A dislocation of the wrist. [L.]—**H'voll** (Ger.). See MANIPULUS.—**H'wurzel** (Ger.). See CARPUS and WRIST.—**Hohlh'** (Ger.). The hollow of the h. [Gurlt (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**Klauenh'** (Ger.). See MAIN *en griffe.*—**Klumph'** (Ger.). Congenital talipomanus. [Gurlt (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**Lucky h's.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Mittelh'** (Ger.). See METACARPUS.—**Monkey-h.** See MAIN *en griffe.*—**St. John's h's.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HANDALAM (Ar.), n. Colocynth. [B, 46, 88, 92, 121 (a, 14).]

HANDFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}nd'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. Palmate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'gelappt.** Palmatilobed. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'geschnitten.** Palmatisected. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'gespalten.** Palmatifid. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'getheilt.** Palmatiparted. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HANDGRIFF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}nd'gri^{2}f. 1. A handle. 2. A manœuvre.—**Credé'scher H.** See EXPRESSION *of the placenta.*—**Doppelter H.** A bimanual manœuvre (*e. g.,* bimanual version).—**Hammerh', H. des Hammers.** The handle of the malleus. [L, 115.]

HANDLE, n. Ha^{2}nd'l. Ger., *Handgriff.* 1. That portion of an instrument by which it is held in the hand. 2. In the *Characeæ,* a manubrium. [B, 279.]—**H. of the malleus.** A process of the malleus having the form of an elongated triangle and connected with the membrana tympani. [a, 29.]

HÄNDLEINKRAUT (Ger.), n. Hand'lin-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Veronica triphyllos* and the *Saxifraga tridactylitis.* [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]

HÄNDLEINWURZ (Ger.), n. Hand'lin-vurts. The root of *Orchis macula, Orchis latifolia,* and *Orchis angustifolia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HANDLUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}nd'lun^2. See TREATMENT.

HANDSCHUH (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}nd'shu. A glove, a gauntlet. [A, 450 (a, 21).]—**Gummih'.** A rubber glove.

HANEBANE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-ba^{3}n. See HYOSCYAMUS *niger.*

HANF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}nf. See CANNABIS.—**Amerikanischer H.** See CANNABIS *americana.*—**Gelber H.** See DATISCA *cannabina.*—**Gemeiner H.** See CANNABIS *sativa.*—**H'extrakt.** See *Extractum* CANNABIS *americanæ* and *Extractum* CANNABIS *indicæ.*—**H'gewächse.** See CANNABINEÆ.—**H'körner.** See *Fructus* CANNABIS.—**H'kraut.** 1. The *Cannabis sativa.* 2. The *Bidens tripartita.* 3. The genus *Linaria.* [B, 18 (a, 24); B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'männchen.** The *Orobanche ramosa.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'öl.** See *Oleum expressum* CANNABIS.—**H'pappel.** The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'samen.** See *Fructus* CANNABIS.—**H'tod.** The *Orobanche ramosa.* [B, 48, 124 (a, 14).]—**H'weide.** The *Salix viminalis.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'würge.** The *Orobanche ramosa.* [B. 48, 124 (a, 14).]—**Indischer H.** See CANNABIS *indica.*—**Indischer H'extrakt.** See *Extractum* CANNABIS *indicæ.*

HANFNESSEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}nf'ne^{2}s-se^{2}l. The genus *Galeopsis.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Gemeine H.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'kraut.** The herb of *Galeopsis ochroleuca.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HAN-GE (Jap.), n. A Japanese drug consisting of the corm of *Pinellia tuberifera.* It has but little taste, but great pungency after being chewed. The powdered drug acts like colchicum and has been used in the Hankoro Mission Hospital as a substitute for potassium sulphate in Dover's powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]

HÄNGEBAND (Ger.), n. Han^2'e^2-ba^{3}nd. See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT.

HÄNGEBAUCH (Ger.), n. Han^2'e^2-ba^3-u^{4}ch^2. See *Pendulous* ABDOMEN, EVENTRATION, and PROLAPSUS *graisseux.*

HÄNGEBIRKE (Ger.), n. Han^2'e^2-berk-e^2. See BETULA *pendula.*

HÄNGEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Han^2'e^2-musk-e^{2}l. See CREMASTER.

HÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. Han^2'e^{2}nd. Pendulous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HANGERS, n. Ha^{2}n^2'u^{6}rz. The *Laminaria digitata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HÄNGESCHE (Ger.), n. Han^2'e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Fraxinus excelsior*, var. *pendula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HÄNGIG (Ger.), adj. Han^2'i^{2}g. Pendent. [A, 450 (*a*, 21).]—**Fadenh'.** See FILIPENDULOUS.

HANGING, n. Ha^{2}n^2'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *pendaison.* Ger., *Hängen.* The production of death by means of the suspension of the body by a rope or other ligature around the neck, the weight of the body furnishing the force which breaks the neck or produces asphyxia. [D, 44.]

HANGNAIL, n. Ha^{2}n^2'nal. Fr., *envie.* Ger., *Nietnagel.* A small, partially detached piece of epidermis near the border of the finger-nail, producing a little flaw or abrasion of the skin. [G.]

HANIBANE (Fr.), n. A^3-ne-ba^{3}n. See HYOSCYAMUS *niger.*

HANLY'S SPA, n. Ha^{2}n'li^{2}z spa^3. A place near Shrewsbury, England, where there is a chalybeate spring with a large amount of sodium chloride. [Macpherson (*a*, 14).]

HAÑZALA (Ar.), n. The *Citrullus colocynthis* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HAOFACH, n. An undetermined tree found in Cochin-China. The bark has the odor of star-anise and is used as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HAPANTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἅπας, all. Fr., *hapantisme.* A fusion of parts. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPHE (Gr.), n. f. Ha^{2}f(ha^{3}f)'e(a). Gen., *haph'es.* Gr., ἁφή. See HAPSIS.

HAPHEMETRIC, adj. Ha^{2}f-e^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From ἁφή, touch, and μετρεῖν, to measure. Fr., *haphémétrique.* Ger., *haphemetrisch.* Pertaining to æsthesiometry. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HAPHONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}f(ha^{3}f)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἁφή, touch, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Gefühlskrankheit.* Any disease of the tactile sense. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLACNE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ne(na). Gen., *-lac'nes.* See HAPLOACNE.

HAPLANCYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-la^{2}n-(la^{3}n^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From ἁπλόος, simple, and ἀγκυλοβλέφαρος, a cohesion of the eyelids. Fr., *haplankyloblépharon.* Ger., *Augenliderverschliessung.* Simple ankyloblepharon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-le^{2}r-i^{2}th-(u^{6}th)-ra^{2}n^2(ra^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-anch'es.* From ἁπλόος, simple, and *erythranche* (*q. v.*). Ger., *einfach entzündliche Bräune.* Simple erythranche, caused by swallowing hot or irritating food. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOACNE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ne(na). Gen., *-ac'nes.* From ἁπλόος, simple, and *acne* (*q. v.*). Fr., *haplacné.* Ger., *einfache Finne.* 1. Of Bateman, acne simplex. 2. Of Alibert, herpes pustulosus miliaris. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOBLEPHAROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)'lo(lo^3)-ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-klis'(kle^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). From ἁπλόος, simple, βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and κλεῖσις, a closing. See ANKYLOBLEPHARON.

HAPLOCHRONIONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo-(lo^3)-kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἁπλόος, simple, χρόνιος, chronic, and νεφρῖτις, nephritis. Ger., *einfach chronische Nierenentzündung.* Simple chronic inflammation of the kidneys. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). From ἁπλόος, simple, and κόκκος, a kernel. A genus of myxomycetous *Fungi*, of the *Vampyrelleæ*, made by Zopf. [Saccardo (*a*, 35).]—**H. reticulatus.** A species found in Germany in the bodies of hogs. [Saccardo (*a*, 35).]

HAPLODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *haplodermite.* Ger., *einfache Hautentzündung.* Simple dermatitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Gen., *-thranch'es.* See HAPLERYTHRANCHE.

HAPLOGENEUS (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἁπλόος, simple, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *haplogène.* Of Fries, formed of anomalous subfilamentous cells (said of plants); as a n., a genus of hymenopterous insects of the tribe *Myrmeleonides.* [L, 41 (*a*, 14); L, 116.]

HAPLOLICHEN (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-li(le)'ke^{2}n-(ch^{2}an). Gen., *-e'nos* (*-is*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and λειχήν, a tree-moss. Fr., *h.* Ger., *einfache Flechte.* See LICHEN *simplex.*

HAPLOMELASMA (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and μέλασμα, a livid spot. Fr., *haplomélasme.* Ger., *einfache Schwarzfleckenkrankheit.* Simple melasma. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From ἁπλόος, simple, and μύκης, a mushroom. The simpler forms of *Fungi*, including the *Hyphomycetes* and the *Coniomycetes.* [B, 54; B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HAPLOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{2}p(ha^{2}p)-lo(lo^3)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἁπλόος, simple, and πάππος (see PAPPUS). Fr., *aigrette simple* (1st def.), *haplopappe* (2d def.). 1. A simple pappus. 2. Of Cassini, an American genus of the *Compositæ.* [B, 38, 42, 48 (*a*, 24).]—**H. bailahuen.** A species abundant in the Cordilleras of the department of Coquimbo, Chile, where the bruised leaves and young shoots are employed for the wounds of horses and other animals, and an infusion of the bark of the branches against colic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**H. discoideus, H. Menziesii.** The *Bigelovia Menziesii.* [B, 215.]

HAPLOPATHES (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo^{2}p'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ez-(as). Gr., ἁπλοπαθής (from ἁπλόος, simple, and πάθος, disease). Having a simple disease without complications. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἁπλοπάθεια (from ἁπλόος, simple, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *haplopathie.* Ger., *einfache Krankheit.* A simple uncomplicated disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOPATHIC, adj. Ha^{2}p-lo^{2}p'a^{2}th'i^{2}k. Lat., *haplopathicus.* Fr., *haplopathique.* Pertaining to haplopathia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOPERISTOMATOUS, adj. Ha^{2}p-lo-pe^{2}r-i^2-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From ἁπλόος, simple, περί, around, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *haplopéristomé.* Belonging to the *Haploperistomi* (a series of *Pleurocarpi* made by Hübner, consisting of *Leptodon* and two other genera having a simple peristome). [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HAPLOPETALOUS, adj. Ha^{2}p-lo-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἁπλόος, simple, and πέταλον, a leaf. Lat., *haplopetalus.* Fr., *haplopétale.* Having but one row of petals. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

HAPLOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and φῦμα, a tumor. Ger., *einfache Geschwulst.* A simple tumor. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-pi^{2}t-i^2-(u^6)-ri^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and πιτυρίασις, pityriasis. Fr., *haplopityriase.* Ger., *einfache Kleienflechte.* Simple pityriasis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOPOGONOUS, adj. Ha^{2}p-lo-po-gon'u^{3}s. From ἁπλόος, simple, and πώγων, a peristome. See HAPLOPERISTOMATOUS.

HAPLOPORE, n. Ha^{2}p'lo-por. From ἁπλόος, simple, and πόρος, a duct. In the *Cystidea*, a canal running through the inner lining and the principal layer of the test, usually in a curved course. ["Nature," July 18, 1889 (*a*, 21).]

HAPLOSIALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)''lo(lo^3)-si-(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ἁπλόος, simple, σίαλον, saliva, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *einfacher Speichelfluss.* Simple sialorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-spo(spo^2)'-re^2-e(a^3-e^2). A more correct form of *Aplosporeæ* (*q. v.*).

HAPLOSTEMONOUS, adj. Ha^{2}p-lo-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἁπλόος, simple, and στήμων, a filament. Having a single whorl of stamens. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]

HAPLOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-si^{2}f-(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lep'idos* (*-idis*). From ἁπλόος, simple, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *einfach venerische Schuppenkrankheit.* A simple squamous syphiloderm. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPLOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos* (*-is*). From ἁπλόος, simple, and τάξις, an arrangement. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynaroideæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. auricula.** Beng., *putchuk.* Arab., *koost.* A species found in Cashmere, the root (*radix costi odorati*) of which was the costus of the ancients, and is used by the Chinese as an aphrodisiac and as incense. [B, 7, 18, 19, 78, 108, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**H. costus.** See COSTUS (1st def.).

HAPLOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-lo(lo^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἁπλοτομία (from ἁπλόος, simple, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *einfacher Einschnitt.* A simple incision. [E.]

HAPSAL, n. A place in the province of Esthonia, Russia, where there is sea-bathing, together with an establishment for mud baths and pine-needle baths. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

HAPSICHOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-si^{2}k(si^{2}ch^2)'o^{3}l-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἅψις, a touching, and χολή, bile. Fr., *hapsichole.* Ger., *auffahrend, jähzornig.* Testy, irritable. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HAPSICORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-si^2-kor(ko^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀψικορία. Fr., *hapsicorie.* Ger., *Ekel, Widerwille.* A loathing of food. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)'sis. Gen., *hap'seos.* Gr., ἅψις. Fr., *tacte.* Ger., *Gefühl, Ergreifen.* 1. The sense of touch. 2. The application of bandages. 3. Of Hippocrates, madness, delirium. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HAPSUS (Lat.), n. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *compresse.* Ger., *Compresse.* A round wad of tow or lint. [L, 94.]

HAPTICUS, adj. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἁπτικός (from ἅψις, the sense of touch). Lat., *hapticus.* Fr., *haptique.* Ger., *fühlend, mit Gefühlvermögen begabt.* See TACTILE.

HAPTODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-to(to^3)-di^{2}z-(du^{6}s)-for(fo^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. From ἁπτός, tactile, and δυσφορία (see DYSPHORIA). A disagreeable feeling caused by touching repulsive objects. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HAPTOGENIC, HAPTOGENOUS, adj's. Ha^{2}p-to-je^{2}n'i^{2}k, -to^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἅπτειν, to fasten upon, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *haptogène.* Formed around fatty matter when brought into contact with albumen (said of a pellicle). [L, 41, 49, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HAPTOTICA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}p(ha^{3}p)-to^{2}t(tot)'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἅψις, touch. Fr., *haptotique.* Of Zenneck, the science of the phenomena of touch. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HAR (Hind.), n. The fruit of the *Terminalia chebula.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14); B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HARA (Hind.), **HARADE** (Hind.), n's. The *Terminalia chebula.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HARAM, n. A Madagascar tree yielding a balsamic resin; doubtfully referred to the genus *Poupartia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HARAMAITISM, n. Ha^3-ra^3-ma^3'i^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. The assemblage of evils incident to the custom of "child marriage" in India, especially the infliction of physical injury in cohabitation with a young

girl; so called from Hara Mohan Maiti, a man charged with such an offense. [Rajah Murli Jahi, cited in the London "Times."]

HARAPHÁLEVADI (Hind.), n. The fruit and leaves of *Cicca disticha.* [A, 479.]

HARA SHANKARA (Hind.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HARASINGHÁRA (Hind.), n. The *Nyctanthes arbor tristis.* [A, 479 (a, 21)]

HARASINI (Sanscr.), n. See CANNABIS *sativa.*

HARBIN SPRINGS, n. Ha^{3}rb'i^{2}n. A place in Lake County, California, where there is an arsenic, a magnesia, a hot chalybeate-carbonated, and a hot sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

HARCHARA (Beng.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HÄRCHEN (Ger.), n. Har'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CILIUM.—**Flimmerh'.** See CILIUM.—**Riechh'.** See *Olfactory* HAIRS.

HAR-CUCHILA (Hind.), n. The *Strychnos colubrina.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARD, adj. Ha^{3}rd. A.-S., *heard.* Gr., σκληρός (1st def.). Lat., *durus* (1st def.). Fr., *dur.* Ger., *hart.* It., Sp., *duro.* 1. Solid, firm, difficult to cut, break, or bend. 2. Of water, forming with difficulty a lather with soap. [B.] 3. Of the pulse, unyielding.—**H.-beam.** The *Carpinus betulus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARDEAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-do. The *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

HARDECK (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r'de^{2}k. A place in Bavaria, near the Bohemian frontier, where there is a spring containing sodium sulphate and chloride, iron, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, and free carbonic acid. [L, 49, 87, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

HARDELES (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-da'le^{2}s. A place in the province of Malaga, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

HARDENING, n. Ha^{3}rd'n'i^{2}n^2. See INDURATION and SCLEROSIS.

HARDERIAN, adj. Ha^{3}rd-e'ri^2'n. Described by J. Harder. See *H.* GLAND.

HARDHACK, n. Ha^{3}rd'ha^{2}k. The *Spiræa tomentosa.* [B, 52, 75 (a, 24).]

HARDHEAD, HARDHEADS, n's. Ha^{3}rd'he^{2}d, -he^{2}dz. 1. The *Centaurea nigra.* 2. The *Lychnis githago.* 3. The *Plantago lanceolata.* 4. The *Achillea ptarmica.* 5. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Woolly h.** The *Scabiosa succisa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARDHOW, n. Ha^{3}rd'hu^5-u. The *Calendula officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARDIN SPRINGS, n. Ha^{3}rd'i^{2}n. A village in Hardin County, Kentucky, where there is a mineral spring. [a, 14.]

HARDNESS, n. Ha^{3}rd'ne^{2}s. Lat., *duritia, durities.* Fr., *dureté.* Ger., *Härte.* It., *durezza.* Sp., *dureza.* The state of being hard.—**Permanent h.** Ger., *bleibende Härte.* H. of water due to the presence of sulphates of magnesium or calcium; so called because the h. is not removed by boiling. [B, 3.]—**Temporary h.** Ger., *vorübergehende Härte.* H. of water due to the presence of carbonates of calcium or magnesium; so called because boiling precipitates or decomposes the carbonates of these metals and so destroys the h. of the water. [B, 3.]

HARDOCK, n. Ha^{3}r'do^{2}k. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARD-PEER, n. Ha^{3}rd'per. The *Olinia cymosa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARDWICKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rd-wi^{2}k'i^2-a^3. From *Hardwick*, an English botanist. Fr., *hardwickie.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Cynometreæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Balsamum hardwickiæ.** A balsam obtained from *H. pinnata.* [Vogl (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**H. binata.** Tam., *achà karachi, katudugu.* Tel., *nar-yepi.* A species found in the East Indies, furnishing a gum. ["Proc of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14); B, 172 (a, 24).]—**H. pinnata.** A species found among the Southern Ghauts of India, from which the natives obtain an oleoresin resembling copaiba and used like the latter in gonorrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14); B, 18 (a, 24).]

HARE, n. Ha^{2}r. A.-S., *hara.* Gr., λαγώς. Fr., *lièvre.* Ger., *Hase.* An animal of the genus *Lepus.* [L, 292 (a, 21).]—**H.-bell.** See the major list.—**H'foot.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [A, 54 (a, 24).]—**H.-lip.** See the major list.—**H.-nut.** The *Bunium flexuosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-bane.** The *Aconitum lagoctonum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-beard.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-ear.** See the major list.—**H's-eye.** Fr., *œil-de-lièvre.* Ger., *Hasenauge.* 1. The *Lychnis diurna.* [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See LAGOPHTHALMUS.—**H's-foot.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**H's-haw.** See HARE-LIP.—**H's palace.** The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**H's-tail.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum.* [A, 511 (a, 24).]

HARE-BELL, n. Ha^{2}r'be^{2}l. The *Campanula rotundifolia* and the *Scilla nutans.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**African h.-b.** The *Roella ciliata*, and other species of *Roella.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian h.-b.** The *Wahlenbergia gracilis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved h.-b.** The *Wahlenbergia hederacea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand h.-b.** The *Wahlenbergia saxicola*, and other species of *Wahlenbergia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARE-LIP, n. Ha^{2}r-li^{2}p'. Gr., λαγωστόμα (from λαγώς, a hare, and στόμα, the mouth). Lat., *labium* (seu *labrum*) *leporinum, leporinum rostrum.* Fr., *bec-de-lièvre.* Ger., *Hasenscharte.* It., *labbra fesso.* Sp., *labio leporino, hendedura* (ó *abertura*) *del labio superior.* A fissure or cleft in the lip, occurring normally in the hare and various fishes, and as a congenital deformity in children, due in the latter case to an imperfect local development of the tissues. It usually occurs in the upper lip, and is generally dependent on a defective or delayed union of the superior maxilla, or a deficient development of the premaxillary bones. The cleft has rounded borders; is lined by a continuation of the buccal mucous membrane, the skin terminating abruptly; and may be unilateral, median, or bilateral. [E; a, 17; a, 34.]—**Accidental h.-l.** One resulting from an unhealed wound, as distinguished from one that is congenital. [E.]—**Commissural h.-l.** See BEC-*de-lièvre commissural.*—**Complicated h.-l.** Fr., *bec-de-lièvre compliqué.* H.-l. associated with a cleft of the superior maxilla and palate. When there is also a projection of the intermaxillary bone and teeth into the fissure of the lip the condition is known as *cleft* (or *fissured*) *palate, wolf's jaw*, or *rictus lupinus.* [E.]—**Double h.-l.** H.-l. with two fissures.—**Median h.-l.** A form in which the fissure is in the median line.—**Simple h.-l.** A form in which there is a single fissure without complication.—**Single h.-l.** H.-l. with a single fissure.

HARENSO (Sanscr.), n. The *Pisum sativum.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HARE'S-EAR, n. Ha^{2}rz'er. Fr., *oreille-de-lièvre.* Ger., *Hasenöhrlein.* The *Bupleurum rotundifolium* and other species of *Bupleurum.* [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bastard h.-e.** The *Phyllis nobla.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shrubby h.-e.** The *Bupleurum fruticosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARFAROORIE (Hind.), n. The *Phyllanthus disticha.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARFE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rf'e^2. See PSALTERIUM, FORNIX, and OMASUM.—**Gehirnh'.** See PSALTERIUM *cerebri.*—**H'nsaiten.** See LYRA.—**H'nstrauch.** The genus *Plectranthus.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]

HARGNE (Fr.), n. Arny'. See HERNIA.—**H. anévrysmale.** See *Aneurysmal* HERNIA.

HARGNEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}rn-yu^5. See RUPTURED and HERNIAL.

HARI CHÁHA (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon citratum.* [A, 479 (a, 21).

HARICOT, n. Ha^{2}r'i^2-ko^{2}t. Fr., *h.* The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bois h.** (Fr.). In the Mauritius, the *Cnestis obliqua.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. à bouquet** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus coccineus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à feuilles d'aconit** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus aconitifolius.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à fleur** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus coccineus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à gousses velues** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus compressus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à trois lobes** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus trilobus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. blanc** (Fr.), **H. commun** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. commun sans parchemin** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus vulgaris*, var. *ecorticatus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. comprimé** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus compressus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'Égypte** (Fr.). See DOLICHOS *lab-lab.*—**H. de moine** (Fr.). The *Dolichos monachalis.* [B, 46, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Pérou** (Fr.). The *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Prague** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus sphæricus.* [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. de Soissons** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus compressus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'Espagne** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus coccineus* and *Phaseolus multiflorus.* [B, 93, 121, 173 (a, 14, 24).]—**H. de Tonquin** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus tonquinensis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'Orléans** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus sphæricus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. écarlate** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus coccineus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. en arbre.** The *Dioclea glycinoides.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**H. enflé** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus tumidus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. grand du Pérou** (Fr.). The *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. limaçon** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus caracalla.* [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. minimoo** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus minimoo.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. mungo** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus mungo.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. nain** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus nanus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. radié** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus radiatus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. rond** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus sphæricus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. sans rame** (Fr.). The *Phaseolus nanus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H's verts** (Fr.). French beans in the green state. The whole pod is eaten either cooked or pickled. [Levrault (a, 35).]—**Snail-like h.** Fr., *h. limaçon.* The *Phaseolus caracalla.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Spanish h's.** Fr., *h. d'Espagne.* The *Phaseolus coccineus* and *Phaseolus multifidus.* [B, 93, 121, 173 (a, 14, 24).]

HARIDRÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 35).]

HARIF, n. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARITAKA (Sanscr.), **HARITAKAI** (Beng., Sanscr.), n's. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula.* [B, 46, 88, 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

HARITCH, n. Ha^{2}r'i^{2}ch. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARKANYI, n. Ha^{4}r'ka^{4}n-yi^2. A place in Baranya County, Hungary, where there are warm gaseous and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

HARKAT (Hind.), n. The *Dilivaria ilicifolia.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARKOOCH KANTA (Hind.), n. The *Dilivaria ilicifolia.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARLEQUIN, n. Ha^{3}rl'e-ki^{2}n. Fr., *arlequin, h.* Ger., *Harlekin.* A buffoon of fantastic appearance. See *H.* FŒTUS.—**African h.-flower.** The genus *Sparaxis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARLOCK, n. Ha^{3}r'lo^{2}k. The *Lappa major.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HARLOW CARR SPRINGS, n. Ha^{3}r'lo ka^{3}r spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place near Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [Macpherson (a, 14).]

HARMA (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{3}r'ma^3. Gen., *harm'atos (-atis).* Gr., ἅρμα. An ancient collyrium for trachoma. [A, 325.]

HARMALA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rm'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gr., ἅρμαλα. Fr., *harmale.* The genus *Peganum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. multifida.** The *Peganum harmala.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

HARMALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rm-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἁρμαλία. Fr., *harmalie.* Aliment, food. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HARMALIN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}r-ma^3-len'. See HARMALINE.—**H'-schwefelsäure.** See HARMALINE-*sulphuric acid.*

HARMALINE, n. Ha^{3}rm'a^{2}l-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Harmalin.* 1. A base, $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$, obtained by Göbel in 1837 from *Peganum harmala,* forming yellowish tabular crystals. [O. Fischer and E. Täuber, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 400; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 89.] 2. See MAUVEINE.—**H.-sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide h.-sulfurique.* Ger., *Harmalinschwefelsäure.* An acid obtained in solution by dissolving h. in sulphuric acid until the addition of soda no longer produces a precipitate. [B.]

HARMALOL, n. Ha^{3}rm'a^{2}l-o^{2}l. A red crystalline body having the properties of a phenol and bearing the same relations to harmaline that harmal bears to harmine; obtained by treating harmaline with fuming hydrochloric acid under pressure. In aqueous solution it shows a fine green fluorescence. It is probably identical with the yellow coloring matter of the seeds of *Peganum harmala.* [B; O. Fischer and E. Täuber, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 400; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 89.]

HARMATTAN, n. A wind of the Guinea coast which blows three or four times a year and continues for a few days. Its temperature is about 85° F. in the shade and 104° in the sun. Its presence is said to cause the cessation of endemic fevers and contagious diseases. [L, 107.]

HARMEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rm'e^{2}l. Ar., *h.* The *Peganum harmala.* [B, 93, 121 (α, 35).]—**H'raute.** The genus *Peganum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'staude.** See *H.*

HARMINE, n. Ha^{3}rm'en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Harmin.* A crystalline base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained by oxidizing harmaline with nitric acid. Its colorless salts show an indigo-blue fluorescence in dilute solutions. [O. Fischer and E. Täuber, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 400; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 89.]—**H. iodomethylate.** A crystalline compound of h. with methyl iodide, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O.CH_3I$. [B.]

HARMINIC ACID, n. Ha^{3}rm-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$, obtained in silky needles by the oxidation of harmine with chromic acid. On sublimation it gives off carbon dioxide, and forms a base having the composition of quinoxaline ($C_8H_8N_2$). [O. Fischer and E. Täuber (B).]

HARMOL, n. Ha^{3}rm'o^{2}l. A base, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$, having the properties of a phenol, derived from harmine by treating with fuming hydrochloric acid, dissolving the crystalline product in water, precipitating with sodium carbonate, and dissolving the precipitate in alcohol. It forms acicular crystals, melting at 322° C. In acid solution it has a violet fluorescence. [O. Fischer and E. Täuber, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 400, quoted in "Annal. di chim.," April, May, 1885, p. 301, and in "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 89 (B; α, 17).]

HARMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}r-mo'ni^2-a^3. See HARMONY.

HARMONIC, adj. Ha^{3}r-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *harmonia,* an agreement of sounds. Fr., *harmonique.* Pertaining to harmony; as a n., a musical tone produced by the vibration sometimes induced in that portion of the body (*e. g.,* a violin string) that extends from the point at which pressure is made (to limit the portion of the body thrown into primary vibration) to the end.

HARMONOMETER, n. Ha^{3}r-mo^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἁρμονία, an agreement of sounds, and μέτρον, a measure. A portion of the upper wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [A, 385.]

HARMONY, n. Ha^{2}r'mo-ni^2. Gr., ἁρμονία (from ἄρειν, to join, to fit together, or from the intermediate noun, ἁρμός, a fitting or joining, a joint, or, according to Littré, an assemblage). Lat., *harmonia, armus, harmus, compages ossium per lineam simplicem, sutura ossium spuria.* Fr., *harmonie.* Ger., *Harmonie.* It., *armonia.* Sp., *armonia.* 1. False (or superficial) suture, suture by h.; that variety of articulation by false suture in which the elevations and depressions on the opposed surfaces are scarcely perceptible, so that the bones seem to lie in simple contact, as in the articulation of the two superior maxillary bones. [A, 300, 311.] 2. The concordance of two or more musical tones; also the science which treats of musical concords. [B.]

HARMOPHANOUS, adj. Ha^{3}r-mo^{2}f'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἁρμός, a joint, and φανείς, appearing. Fr., *harmophane.* Having indications of natural joints. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

HARMOS (Lat.), **HARMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ha^{3}rm'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἁρμός. 1. A joint, a suture; of Hippocrates, the shoulder joint. 2. Of other ancient authors, the gum that lies between the teeth. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HARN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn. See URINE.—**Chylush'.** See *Chylous* URINE.—**Fieberh'.** Urine indicative of fever.—**Grandiger H.** Urine containing a gravelly sediment. [L, 80.]—**H'abgang.** See the major list.—**H'absatz.** See *Urinary* SEDIMENT.—**H'absonderud.** Serving in the secretion of urine.—**H'absonderung.** The secretion of urine.—**H'abträufeln.** See STILLICIDIUM *urinæ.* —**H'ähulich, H'artig.** See URINOUS.—**H'ausleerung.** The excretion of urine. [K.]—**H'auspresser.** See DETRUSOR *urinæ.* —**H'ausscheidung.** The excretion of urine. [K.]—**H'austreiber.** See DETRUSOR *urinæ.*—**H'behälter.** A urinal to be worn on the person.—**H'benzoësäure.** See HIPPURIC *acid.*—**H'bereitung.** The secretion of urine.—**H'beschauung.** See UROSCOPY.—**H'beschwerde.** See DYSURIA.—**H'besichtigung.** See UROSCOPY.—**H'bestandtheil.** A constituent of the urine. [A, 521.]—**H'bildung.** The formation of urine. [A, 521.]—**H'blase.** See the major list.—**H'blau.** See CYANURIN.—**H'brennen.** See ARDOR *urinæ* and DYSURIA.—**H'cylinder.** See *Urinary* CAST.—**H'diebchen.** The *Mandragora officinalis.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'drang.** See STRANGURY.—**H'eiweiss.** See *Serum* ALBUMIN.—**H'entleerung.** The evacuation of urine. [A, 521.]—**H'excretion.** The excretion of urine. [L, 80.]—**H'farbstoff.** See *Urinary* PIGMENT.—**H'fluss.** See POLYURIA.—**H'führend.** See URINIFEROUS. —**H'gährung.** See *Urinary* FERMENTATION.—**H'gang.** A urinary passage.—**H'gefäss.** A urine glass. [A, 521; L, 80.]—**H'geschwür.** See URELCOMA.—**H'glas.** See *H'gefäss.*—**H'haut, H'häutchen.** See the major list.—**H'hemmung.** See ISCHURIA.—**H'kraut.** See the major list.—**H'krise.** See UROCRISIA.—**H'lassen.** See MICTURITION.—**H'lehre.** See UROLOGY.—**H'leiter.** See the major list.—**H'losigkeit.** See ANURIA.—**H'mangel.** See OLIGURIA.—**H'oxyd.** See XANTHIN.—**H'pfeife.** See URETHRA.—**H'pilz.** See MICROCOCCUS *ureæ.*—**H'probe.** A testing of the urine; also a specimen of urine for testing. [A, 523.]—**H'recipient.** See URINAL.—**H'röhre.** See the major list.—**H'ruhr.** See the major list.—**H'sack, H'säckchen.** See ALLANTOIS.—**H'salz.** See the major list.—**H'sand.** See GRAVEL.—**H'satz.** A urinary sediment. [L, 80.]—**H'sauer.** Containing uric acid.—**H'säure.** See URIC ACID.—**H'schärfe.** Acridity of the urine. [L, 80.]—**H'schau.** See UROSCOPY.—**H'schaum.** See EPISTASIS (2d def.).—**H'schneller.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**H'schnur.** See URACHUS.—**H'schweiss, H'schwitzen.** See URIDROSIS.—**H'secretion.** The secretion of urine. [L, 80.]—**H'sediment.** A urinary sediment. [L, 80.]—**H'sperre.** Difficult micturition.—**H'steinsäure.** Of Scheele, uric acid. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**H'stoff.** See the major list.—**H'strang.** See URACHUS.—**H'strenge.** See DYSURIA.—**H'tragend.** See URINIFEROUS.—**H'träufeln.** See STILLICIDIUM *urinæ.* —**H'treibend.** See DIURETIC.—**H'treiber.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**H'vergiftung.** See URÆMIA.—**H'verhaltung.** See the major list.—**H'verstopfung.** Retention of urine.—**H'wege.** The urinary passages.—**H'werkzeug.** The urinary apparatus.—**H'winde.** Dysuria. [L, 80.]—**H'wolke.** See *Nebulous* URINE.—**H'zapfer.** See CATHETER.—**H'zeichen.** A urinary symptom. [L, 80.]—**H'zucker.** Sugar contained in the urine.—**H'zwang.** See STRANGURY.—**H'zylinder.** See *Urinary* CAST.—**Nachth'.** Fr., *urine de nuit.* Urine secreted during the night. [α, 18.]—**Residualh'.** See *Residual* URINE.—**Tagh'.** Fr., *urine de jour.* Urine secreted during the day. [α, 18.]

HARNABGANG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'a^{3}b-ga^{3}n^2. See DIURESIS.—**Eiterartiger H.** See PYURIA.—**Milchsaftartiger H.** See CHYLURIA.—**Unwillkührlicher H.** See ENURESIS.

HARNBLASE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'bla^{3}z-e^2. See *Urinary* BLADDER.—**H'nbeleuchter.** A cystoscope.—**H'nblutfluss, H'nblutung.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**H'nbruch.** See CYSTOCELE.—**H'nektopie.** See ECTOPIA *vesicæ.*—**H'nentzündung.** See CYSTITIS.—**H'nerweiterung.** Dilatation of the urinary bladder.—**H'nfluss.** See CYSTORRHŒA.—**H'ngeschwür.** See CYSTELCOSIS.—**H'ngewächs.** See CYSTHYPERSARCOSIS.—**H'ngries.** See GRAVEL.—**H'ngrund.** The fundus of the urinary bladder.—**H'nhals.** See *Cervix* VESICÆ.—**H'nkatarrh.** See CYSTORRHŒA (1st def.).—**H'nkörper.** The body of the urinary bladder.—**H'nkrampf.** Spasm of the bladder. [α, 21.]—**H'nkrebs.** Cancer of the bladder. [E.]—**H'nlähmung.** See CYSTOPLEGIA.—**H'nmagenentzündung.** See GASTROCYSTITIS.—**H'nneuralgie.** See CYSTONEURALGIA.—**H'nriss.** See CYSTORRHEXIS.—**H'nschlag.** See CYSTOPLEGIA.—**H'nschlauch.** See URACHUS.—**H'nschmerz.** See CYSTODYNIA.—**H'nschnitt.** See CYSTOTOMY.—**H'nschnur.** See URACHUS.—**H'nschnürer.** See CONSTRICTOR *vesicæ urinariæ.*—**H'nschleimfluss.** See CYSTORRHŒA (1st def.).—**H'nschwamm.** A fungous growth of the bladder. [A, 521.]—**H'nschwindsucht.** See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**H'nspalte, H'nspaltung.** Exstrophy of the bladder. [E.]—**H'nstich.** Puncture of the urinary bladder.—**H'numstülpung.** Inversion of the bladder. [E.]—**H'nverdickung.** Thickening of the wall of the bladder.—**H'nverengerung.** Constriction of the bladder.—**H'nverrenkung.** Displacement of the bladder.—**H'nvorfall.** See CYSTOPTOSIS.

HARNEN (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'e^{2}n. See MICTURITION.—**Eiterichtes H.** See PYURIA.—**Erschwertes H.** See DYSURIA.—**Krankhaftes H.** See PARURIA.—**Nichth'.** See ANURIA.—**Thränenh'.** See DACRYURIA.—**Zuckerh'.** See GLYCOSURIA.

HARNHAUT (Ger.), **HARNHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Ha^{3}rn'-ha^3-u^{4}t, -hoit-che^{2}n^2. 1. The allantois. 2. A pellicle which forms the surface of decomposed urine. [K.]

HARNHEMMUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'he^{2}m-mun^2. See ISCHURIA.—**Harnblasenh'.** See ISCHURIA *vesicalis.*

HARNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Ononis spinosa.* 2. The *Herniaria glabra.* 3. The *Reseda luteola.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indianisches H.** The *Spilanthes acmella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HARNLEITER (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'lit-e^{2}r. 1. See URETER. 2. See CATHETER.—**H'entzündung.** See URETERITIS.—**H'lähmung.** See URETEROLYSIS.—**H'mündung.** The mouth of a ureter. —**H'schmerz.** See URETERALGIA.—**H'sondirung.** Catheterism of the ureter.

HARNRÖHRE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'ru^{5}r-e^2. 1. The urethra. 2. A uriniferous tubule. [L, 30 (α, 14); J.]—**H'nblutfluss.** See URETHRORRHAGIA.—**H'nentzündung.** See URETHRITIS.—**H'ngeschwulst.** See URETHROPHYMA.—**H'nkrampf.** Spasm of the urethra.—**H'nmündung.** The external orifice of the urethra.—**H'nnaht.** See URETHRORRHAPHIA.—**H'nschleimfluss.** Urethral blennorrhœa. [L, 80.]—**H'nschmerz.** Pain in the urethra. [L, 80.]—**H'nschnitt.** See the major list.—**H'nspalte.** See HYPOSPADIAS.—**H'nspaltung nach oben.** See ANASPADIAS.—**H'nstein.** See *Urethral* CALCULUS.—**H'nsteinschnitt.** Urethrotomy for the removal of a calculus. [L, 80.]—**H'nstrang.** The urethra felt as a cord-like structure. [A, 521.]—**H'nverengerung.** Stricture of the urethra. [E.]—**H'nverschluss.** Occlusion of the urethra. [A, 521.]—**H'nverstopfung.** Obstruction of the urethra. [L, 43.]—**H'nwulst.** See *H'nstrang.*—**H'nzerreissung.** Laceration of the urethra.—**H'nzwiebel.** See BULB *of the urethra.*—**Vorsteherdrüsenabschnitt der H.** The prostatic portion of the urethra.

HARNRÖHRENSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'ru^{6}r-e^{2}n-shni^{2}t. See URETHROTOMY.—**Aeusserer H'.** See *External* URETHROTOMY. —**Innerer H.** See *Internal* URETHROTOMY.

HARNRUHR (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'rur. See DIABETES.—**Chylöse H.** See CHYLURIA.—**Geschmacklose H.** See POLYURIA.—**H'-schwindsucht.** See DIABETOPHTHISIS.—**Honigartige H.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**Krampfhafte H.** Spasmodic diabetes. [a, 34.]—**Scheinbare H.** See POLYURIA.—**Süsse H.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**Symptomatische H.** See *Symptomatic* DIABETES.—**Unschmackhafte H.** See POLYURIA.—**Zuckerh'.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**Zuckerlose H.** See POLYURIA.

HARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'sto^{3}f. See UREA.—**Acetoxylh'.** See ACETYLUREA.—**Aethylh'.** See ETHYLUREA.—**Aethylthioh'.** See ETHYLTHIOUREA.—**Alkylh'.** See ALKYL*urea*. —**Allylh'.** See ALLYL*urea*.—**Chlorwasserstoffh'.** See UREA *hydrochloride*.—**Glycoloxyl-H.** See GLYCOLYL *urea*.—**H'chlornatrium.** See UREA *sodiochloride*.—**H'micrococcus.** See MICROCOCCUS *ureæ*.—**H'quecksilberoxyd.** See UREA *mercuric oxides*.—**H'silberoxyd.** See UREA *argentic oxide*.—**Oxalsaurer H.** See UREA *oxalate*.—**Salpetersaurer H.** See UREA *nitrate*.—**Schwefelh'.** See THIOUREA.

HARNVERHALTUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rn'fe^{2}r-ha^{3}lt-un^2. See ISCHURIA.—**Aechte H.** See ISCHURIA *vera*.—**Entzündliche H.** See ISCHURIA *inflammatoria*.—**Falsche H.** See ISCHURIA *notha*. —**Mechanische H.** See *Mechanical* ISCHURIA.—**Torpide H.** See ISCHURIA *atonica*.

HARPA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rp'a^3. See HARPYIA.

HARPACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rp-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. Of Dioscorides, the *Acanthus mollis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

HARPAGA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rp'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3. Gr., ἁρπάγη. 1. Amber. 2. A forceps. [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 84.]

HARPALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{3}rp-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The genus *Helianthus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

HARPALYCE (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rp-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-se(ka). From Ἁρπαλύκη, the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus. 1. Of Don, the genus *Nabalus* (*Prenanthes*). 2. Of Mocino, a genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Loteæ*, growing in Mexico. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. alba.** Of Don, the *Prenanthes alba*. [B, 180 (a, 34).]—**H. serpentaria.** Of Don, the *Prenanthes serpentaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HARPAR (Hind.), n. The *Polanisia icosandra*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARPAX (Lat.), n. m. Ha^{3}rp'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *harp'agos* (*-agis*). Gr., ἅρπαξ. Amber; also, a mixture of quicklime and sulphur. [L, 50, 84.]

HARPHA (Hind.), n. The *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HARAPHÁLEVADI (Hind.), n. The *Phyllanthus disticha*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HARPIN (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-pa^{2}n^2. A carbunculous tumor which develops on the leg in animals. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HARPING-JOHNNY, n. Ha^{3}rp''i^{2}n^2-jo^{2}n'i^2. The *Sedum telephium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARPION (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-pe-o^{2}n^2. A disease of silk-worms. [L, 41.]

HARPOON, n. Ha^{3}r-pun'. From ἅρπη, a hook. Lat., *harpago*. Fr., *harpon*. Ger., *Harpune*. An instrument to be thrust into a part for the purpose of removing a bit of tissue on its withdrawal, for microscopical examination.—**Middeldorpf's h.** A trocar terminating in two flexible hooks for removing tissue through a cannula from a solid tumor. [a, 34.]

HARPYIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rp-i(u^6)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἅρπυια. 1. The harpy, a fabulous bird of prey. 2. Of some modern authors, a particularly ugly monstrous fœtus. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. A genus of *Bombycina*, order *Lepidoptera*. [a, 21.]—**H. vinula.** Ger., *Gabelschwanz*. A species (3d def.) having two long points on the anus which when touched give forth red fleshy threads. [L. K. Schmarda (a, 21).]

HARRODSBURG, n. Ha^{2}r'ro^{2}dz-bu^{6}rg. A place in Mercer County, Kentucky, where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

HARROGATE, n's. Ha^{2}r'ro-gat. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there are numerous chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 135 (a, 14).] See also HARLOW CARR SPRINGS.

HARROW-REST, n. Ha^{2}r'ro-re^{2}st. The *Ononis arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARRUP, n. Ha^{2}r'ru^{3}p. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARSH, adj. Ha^{3}rsh. Lat., *asper*. Fr., *âpre*. Ger., *rauh*. Rough and disagreeable.—**H.-weed.** The *Centaurea scabiosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HARSIGNAR (Hind.), **HARSINGAHAR** (Hind.), n's. The *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14); B, 172 (a, 24).]

HARSTRONG, n. Ha^{3}r'stro^{2}n^2. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

HARTALL, n. A Chinese orpiment, an alloy of white arsenic and sulphur, found in the southwestern part of China and used as a yellow paint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

HARTAU (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'a^3-u^4. A place in Prussian Silesia, where there is a mineral spring containing a large amount of free carbonic acid. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

HART-BERRIES, n. Ha^{3}rt'be^{2}r-i^{2}z. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HÄRTE (Ger.), n. Hart'e^2. Hardness. [B.]—**Bleibende H.** Of water, permanent hardness. [B.]—**Rothe H.** See CHEILOCACE. —**Vorübergehende H.** Of water, temporary hardness. [B.]—**H'werden.** Induration.

HARTFELL WELL, n. Ha^{3}rt''fe^{2}l-we^{2}l'. A place in Dumfries County, Scotland, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

HARTHAGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'ha^{3}g-e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HARTHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}rt'hoit-i^{2}g. Having a thick or tough skin.—**H'keit.** In cattle, hardness and dryness of the skin, which gives forth a cracking sound when folded together, the crease remaining for some time. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HARTHEIDE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'hid-e^2. The *Ledum palustre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HARTHEIL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'hil. The genus *Hypericum*. [B, 135 (a, 14).]

HARTHEU (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'hoi. The genus *Hypericum* and the *Ascyrum hypericoides*. [B, 48, 180 (a, 14. 24).]—**Gemeines H.** The *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HARTHÖRIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}rt'hu^{6}r-i^{2}g. Hard of hearing. [L, 80.]—**H'keit.** See DYSECŒA.

HARTIGHSEA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rt-iz'e^2-a^3. From *Hartighs*, an English naturalist. Fr., *hartighsée*. A small genus of meliaceous trees, by some regarded as a section of *Dysoxylum*. [B, 19, 38, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. spectabilis.** A species found in New Zealand, where it is known as *hohe* or *wahahe*. Its bitter leaves are used, in spirituous infusion, as a stomachic. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HARTINE, n. Ha^{3}rt'en. A substance of the supposed formula $C_{20}H_{34}O_4$, found in fossil pine wood and several lignites, together with hartite. It is white, crystallizable, soluble in ether, and fusible at 200° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

HARTITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tet. From *Oberhart*, the name of the place where h. was discovered. Ger., *Hartit*. A hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_{10})_n$, found together with hartine; it is crystallizable, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melts at 74° C., and distills at a high temperature. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

HARTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'kra^3-u^{4}t. The leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia abrotanum*. [E.]

HARTLEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}rt'lib-i^{2}g. Constipated. [A, 521.]—**H'keit.** See CONSTIPATION.

HARTLEPOOL, n. Ha^{3}rt'l'pul. A seaside resort in Durham, England. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

HARTNÄCKIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}rt'ne^{2}k-i^{2}g. Obstinate, inveterate. [a, 14.]—**H'keit.** Inveteracy. [L, 80.]

HARTOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{3}rt-og'i^2-a^3. From *Hartog*, a German naturalist. Fr., *hartogie*. A genus of the *Celastrineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. betulina.** See BAROSMA *betulina*.—**H. capensis.** A small tree growing in South Africa. The fruits are dry drupes with seeds destitute of albumen. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. pulchella.** See BAROSMA *pulchella*.

HARTPILZ (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'pi^{2}lts. The genus *Sclerotium*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

HARTRIEGEL (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'reg-e^{2}l. 1. The *Ligustrum vulgare*. 2. The genus *Cornus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner H.** See CORNUS *sanguinea*.—**Rother H.** See CORNUS *mas*.

HART'S-BALLS, n. Ha^{3}rts'ba^{4}lz. The genus *Elaphomyces*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

HARTSCHALIG (Ger.), adj. Ha^{3}rt'sha^{3}l-i^{2}g. See TESTACEOUS.

HARTSCHLÄCHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'shle^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-kit. Of the veterinarians, a disease of horses in which the respiration becomes short on the least exertion and the flanks begin to beat strongly. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HARTSCHNAUFIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rt'shna^3-u^{4}f-i^{2}g-kit. "Roaring" in horses. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

HART'S-HORN, HARTSHORN, n's. Ha^{3}rts'ho^{3}rn. 1. See CORNU CERVI. 2. The *Plantago coronopus*. 3. The *Senebiera coronopus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Burnt h.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum*.—**Decoction of h.** See *Decoctum* CORNU CERVI.—**H. jelly.** See *Gelée de* CORNE *de cerf*.—**H. shavings.** See CORNU CERVI *raspatum*.—**Salt of h.** See under AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Spirit of h.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Volatile salt (or spirit) of h.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

HARTS' THORN, n. Ha^{3}rts'tho^{3}rn. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HART'S TONGUE, n. Ha^{3}rts'tu^{3}n^2. 1. The genus *Scolopendrium*, especially the *Sclopendrium officinarium*. 2. The *Olfersia cervina*. [B, 5, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

HÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. Hart'un^2. Induration. [B, 121.]

HART WELL, n. Ha^{3}rt we^{2}l. A well in Pleasants County, West Virginia. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

HART-WORT, n. Ha^{3}rt'wu^{6}rt. The genus *Tordylium*, especially the *Tordylium officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Tordylium officinale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ethiopian h.** The *Bupleurum fruticosum*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**French h.** See *H. of Marseilles*.—**Great h.** The *Tordylium maximum*. [B, 275 (a. 24).]—**H. of Marseilles.** The *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 307, 310 (a, 35).]—**Mountain-h.** The *Peucedanum cervaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Oriental h.** The *Tordylium peregrinum*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Red-flowered h.** The *Tordylium süfolium*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Shrubby h.** The *Seseli æthiopicum* of Dioscorides. [B, 307 (a, 35).] See BUPLEURUM *fruticosum*.—**Small h.** The *Tordylium apulum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Syrian h.** The *Tordylium syriacum*. [B, 91 (a, 14).]

HARUNDO (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}r(ha^{3}r)-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)'do. Gen., *-und'inis*. See ARUNDO.

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank;

HARUKINDO (Jap.), n. The *Gentiana Thunbergii.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HARN-TAIGEKI (Jap.), n. The *Euphorbia lasiscaula.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HARVEST-BELLS, n. Ha^{3}rv′e^{2}st-be^{2}lz. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe.* [B, 19. 275 (α, 24).]

HARZ (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rts. See Resin.—**Acaroidh′.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**Aldehydh′.** See *Aldehyde* resin.—**Aloëh′.** See Aloe *resin.*—**Alouchih′.** See Aluchi.—**Ammoniakh′.** See the major list.—**Ammoniakschleimh′.** See Ammoniak.—**Animeh′.** See Anime.—**Arabisches H.** Gum arabic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Botany-Bay H.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**Elastisches H.** See Caoutchouc.—**Elastisches chinesisches H.** A variety of caoutchouc found in China, occurring in the form of large, smooth, shining beads of a blue, red, or yellow color. [B, 180 (α, 20).]—**Federh′.** See the major list.—**Fichtenh′.** Burgundy pitch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**Flussh′.** See Anime.—**Franzosenh′.** See Guaiacum (2d def.).—**Geigenh′.** See the major list.—**Gelbes H.** Yellow rosin. [L, 43.]—**Gelbes H. von Neu Holland.** See *Acaroid* resin.—**Grünh′.** See Chlorophyll.—**Gemeines H.** Pine resin. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gummih′.** See Gum-*resin.*—**Harth′.** See *Hard* resin.—**H′cerat.** See *Ceratum* resinæ.—**H′ig.** Resinous. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H′wurz.** The root of *Aconitum anthora.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Lärchenschwammh′.** See Agaric *resin.*—**Persisches Mutterh′.** See *Persian* galbanum.—**Tannenh′.** Burgundy pitch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**Weisses H.** The purest variety of the resin of *Picea vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HARZBURG (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}rts′burg. See Neustadt-Harzburg and Juliushall.

HASACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{2}s(ha^{3}s)-a(a^{3})′si^{2}(ki^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Ammonium *chloride.*

HASCHAB SINE, n. In Egypt, a wood of unknown origin, imported from India and employed in syphilis; called by Europeans China-wood. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

HASCHISCH (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}sh-esh, ha^{3}sh′esh. See Hasheesh.—**Alcoolé de h.** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 10 parts of cannabin in 90 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 92 (α, 14)]

HASCHIESCH-AL-FOKARA, n. In Algiers, the *Cannabis indica.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

HASCHISCHIN, n. Ha^{2}sh-esh′i^{2}n. See Cannabin.

HASE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}z′e^{2}. The genus *Lepus.* [α, 21.]—**H′nasche.** The ashes of the hare; formerly used in calculus. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H′nauge.** See Lagophthalmia.—**H′naugenwurzel.** The root of *Geum urbanum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H′nbraten.** Hare-flesh. [L, 80.]—**H′nbrod.** The *Briza media.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H′nfett.** See Axungia *leporina.*—**H′nfüssig.** Hare-footed.—**H′nfusskraut.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H′nheide.** The *Spartium scoparium* and the *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H′nherz.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H′nkraut.** The *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H′nohr.** See the major list.—**H′nöhrlein.** The *Bupleurum fruticosum* and the *Asarum europœum.* [B, 48 (α, 14); α, 24.]—**H′nscharte.** See the major list.

HASEL, n. Haz′l. See Hazel.—**Gemeine H′staude** (Ger.). See Corylus *avellana.*—**H′huhn** (Ger.). See Attagas.—**H′kraut** (Ger.). The *Asarum europœum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H′nuss** (Ger.). See Hazel-*nut.*—**H′nussöl** (Ger.). See *Oleum* avellanæ.—**H′nussstrauch** (Ger.). See Corylus *avellana.*—**H′öl** (Ger.). See *Oleum* avellanæ.—**H′staude** (Ger.), **H′strauch** (Ger.). See Corylus *avellana.*—**Türkische H′nüsse** (Ger.). The fruits of *Corylus colurna.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HASELWURZ (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}z′e^{2}l-vurts. 1. See Asarum. 2. The *Asarum europœum.* [B, 48, 92 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine H.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H′bitter.** See Asarin.—**H′blättrig.** See Asarifolius.

HASENOHR (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}z′e^{2}n-or. The genus *Bupleurum.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rundblättriges H.** See Bupleurum *rotundifolium.*—**Sichelblättriges H.** See Bupleurum *falcatum.*

HASENSCHARTE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}z′e^{2}n-sha^{3}rt-e^{2}. See Hare-lip.—**H′nkieferspalte.** Hare-lip complicated with a maxillary cleft.—**H′nnaht.** See *Hare-lip* suture.

HASHAB, n. In the region of the Atbara in eastern Africa, the *Acacia verek.* [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]

HASHABI, n. At Cordofan, the better sort of gum arabic. [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. el jesire.** A less valuable gum arabic than *h.*, from Sennaar, on the Blue Nile. [B, 18 (α, 35).] Cf. Samagh *Savakumi* and Samagh *hejazi.*

HASHEESH, n. Ha^{2}sh-esh′. Also written *hashish* and *haschisch.* Fr., *haschisch* [Fr. Cod.]. Hind., *bhang, siddhi, sabgi.* Arab., *quinnaq.* The dried leaves and small stalks of *Cannabis sativa* mixed with a few fruits. In India it is smoked, with or without tobacco, and made up with flour and various additions into a sweetmeat (mayun). [B, 18 (α, 24).]

HASHIH (Ar.), n. A variety of *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HASHISCHIN, HASHISCIN, n's. Ha^{2}sh-esh′i^{2}n, -es′i^{2}n. It., *hashiscina.* Of Gastinelli, an alcoholic extract which he obtained from Indian hemp in the form of a greenish resin containing the active principle. The Arabs extract it by boiling the tops with butter and water, stirring the mixture assiduously; on cooling, the butter separates upon the surface, and is of a green color. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 14); B, 10 (α, 24).]

HASHISH (Ar.), **HASHISHA** (Ar.), n's. See Hasheesh.

HAS-JORAH (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Vitis quadrangularis.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HASKWORT, n. Ha^{2}sk′wu^{5}rt. The *Campanula trachelium* and *Campanula glomerata.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HASPEL (Ar.), n. The *Scilla maritima.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**H′wurzel** (Ger.). See *H.*

HASSAGAY-TREE, n. Ha^{2}s′a^{3}-ga-tre. The *Curtisia faginea.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 24).]

HASSAN-KALE. A town in Asia Minor where there are hot springs. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HASSELFELDE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}s′se^{2}l-fe^{2}ld-e^{2}. A place in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HASSELTIA (Lat.). n. f. Ha^{3}s se^{2}lt′i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Van Hasselt,* a Belgian savant. 1. Of Bonpland, a genus of tropical tiliaceous trees of the *Prockieæ.* 2. Of Blume, the genus *Kixia.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. arborea.** The *Kixia arborea.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]

HÄSSLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Has′li^{2}ch^{2}-kit. Deformity. [L, 80.]

HASTA (Lat.). n. f. Ha^{2}st(ha^{3}st)′a^{3}. 1. A lance, pike, javelin. [A, 312 (α, 21).] 2. An obstetrical perforator. 3. The penis. [A, 322.]—**H. nuptialis, H. virilis.** See *H.* (3d def.).

HASTATE, adj. Ha^{2}st′at. Lat., *hastatus* (from *hasta,* a spear). Fr., *hasté.* Ger., *spiessförmig, spontonförmig.* Shaped like the head of a halberd. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]—**H.-auricled, H.-auriculate.** Shaped somewhat like a halberd, but having the projections at the base distinct from the blade, as in some of the leaves of *Dulcamara.* [α, 35.]

HASTATED, adj. Ha^{2}st′at-e^{2}d. See Hastate.

HASTATO-LANCEOLATE, adj. Ha^{2}s-ta″to-la^{2}n′se-o-lat. Of a shape between hastate and lanceolate. [α, 35.]

HASTATO-SAGITTATE, adj. Ha^{2}s-ta″to-sa^{2}j′i^{2}-tat. Having a form between hastate and sagittate. [α, 35.]

HASTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}st(ha^{3}st)-e^{2}l′la^{3}. Dim. of *hasta.* 1. A small spear. 2. A spear used as a splint. [A, 325.]

HASTIFOLIATE, HASTIFOLIOUS, adj's. Ha^{2}st-i^{2}-fol′i^{2}-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *hastifolius* (from *hasta,* a spear, and folium, a leaf). Fr., *hastifolié.* Ger., *spiessblättrig.* Having hastate leaves. [L, 107.]

HASTIFORM, adj. Ha^{2}st′i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *hastiformis* (from *hasta,* a spear, and *forma,* form). See Hastate.

HASTINGS, n. Hast′i^{2}n^{2}z. 1. A seaside resort in Sussex, England. 2. The *Pisum sativum.* [A, 319, 505 (α, 21); L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

HASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ha^{2}st(ha^{3}st)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *hasta.* The *Asphodelus ramosus* and other species of *Asphodelus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. regia, H. regis.** The *Asphodelus ramosus* and *Asphodelus albus.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Radix hastulæ (regiæ,** seu **regis).** The roots of *Asphodelus albus, Asphodelus ramosus* and another similar species, and the tubers of *Silium martagon.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HASU (Jap.), n. The *Nelumbo nuciferum, Nelumbium speciosum,* and *Nymphœa nelumbo.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H.-imo.** The *Leucocasia gigantea.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HATAB-AHMAR (Ar.), n. According to Forskål, the *Tamarix gallica.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

HATCH, v. tr. Ha^{2}ch. Fr., *couver.* Ger., *brüten, hecken.* It., *covare.* Sp., *empollar.* To produce young from eggs by incubation. [L, 56.]

HÂTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t. See Festination.

HATEE-SHOORO (Beng.), n. The *Tiaridium indicum.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HATHER, n. Ha^{2}th^{2}′u^{5}r. The *Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix,* and *Erica cinerea.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HATHI-SHURA (Hind.), **HATHI SUNDHANA** (Guz.), n's. The *Tiaridium indicum.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

HATHORN SPRING, n. Ha^{2}th′o^{2}rn. A purgative spring at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

HATSIS (Jap.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum* of Willdenow. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

HATTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t. The fruit of *Anona squamosa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HATTIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-te-a. The *Anona squamosa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HAUBE (Ger.), n. Ha^{3}′u^{4}b-e^{2}. 1. The tegmentum caudicis. [L.] 2. See Bonnet (3d def.) and Calyptra. 3. See Galea (5th def.).—**Aponeurotische H., Flechsenh′.** See Galea (*aponeurotica*) *capitis.*—**Glücksh′.** See Caul (Eng.).—**Grindh′.** A cap to be worn as a remedy for eczema capitis. [A, 521.]—**Grosshirnschenkelh′.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**H. des Grosshirnschenkels, H. des Hirnschenkels.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**H′nartig.** See Calyptrately.—**H′nfascikel.** See Fasciculus *tegmenti.*—**H′nfasern.** The nerve-fibres in the tegmentum. [I, 17 (K).]—**H′nfeld.** The region of the tegmentum. [J, 140.]—**H′nfortsetzung.** Lit., tegmental process; a tract of nerve-fibres which originate in the tegmentum. [I, 27 (K).]—**H′nkern.** The nucleus tegmenti. [L.]—**H′nkreuzung.** See the major list.—**H′nregion.** The tegmental region. [I, 17 (K).]—**H′nschicht.** The tegmental layer. [I, 6 (K).]—**H′nstrang, H′tractus.** The tegmental tract. [I, 6, 17 (K).]—**Hirnh′.** See Tegmentum *cerebri.*—**Mittelhirnh′.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Schädelh′, Sehnenh′.** See *Epicranial* aponeurosis.

HAUBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ha^{3}′u^{4}-bar-e^{2}n. The fruits of *Viburnum lantana* and of *Prunus padus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HAUBENKREUZUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}b-e^{2}n-kroits-un^2. See Decussation.—**Fontainartige H., Fontäneartige Meynert'sche H., Grosse ventrale H., H. von Meynert.** See *Tegmental* decussation *of Meynert.*—**Ventrale H., Vordere H.** The anterior tegmental decussation. [I, 27 (K).]

HÁU-BERA (Bomb.), n. The *Juniperus communis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HAUCH (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}ch^2. See Halitus.—**Samenh'.** See Aura *seminalis.*

HAUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Ha^3'u^{4}ch^2-e^{2}n. To breathe, to exhale or inhale. [A, 521.]

HAUFBLÜTHIGE (Ger.), n. pl. Ha^3'u^{4}f-blu^{6}t-i^{2}g-e^2. See Aggregatæ.

HÄUFCHEN (Ger.), n. Hoif'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Sorus.

HAUFEN (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}f-e^{2}n. See Cumulus.—**Aggregatkörnchenh'.** See Aggregation.—**H'frucht.** See Sorosis.—**H'-werk.** See Aggregation.—**Otolithenh'.** The mass of granules in the *Cydippe* and allied genera known as otoliths. [*a*, 29.]

HÄUFUNG (Ger.), n. Hoif'un^2. See Accumulation and Congestion.

HAUFWERK (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}f-ve^{2}rk. In chemistry, an aggregate. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HAUHECHEL (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^4-he^{2}ch^2-e^{2}l. See Arresta bovis and Ononis.—**Dornige H., Gemeine H.** The *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Kriechende H.** The *Ononis repens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Stinkende H.** The *Ononis hircina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAULT JONC (Fr.), n. O zho^{2}n^{2}k. The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HAUMIER (Fr.), n. O-me-a. The *Prunus bigarella.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HAUNCH, n. Ha^{3}nch. Fr., *hanche.* See Hip.

HAUPT (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}pt. The head; in composition: (1) pertaining to the head; (2) principal. [*a*, 14.]—**H'fortsatz.** The principal process of a cell, especially the axis-cylinder process. [J, 67.]—**H'geschwulst.** 1. A tumor of the head. 2. A primary tumor. [*a*, 29.]—**H'krankheit.** See Cephalonosos.—**H'los.** Acephalous. [L, 80.]—**H'mittel.** The principal ingredient of a medicinal preparation. [L, 80.]—**H'sächlich.** Primary. [B, 123 (*a*. 24).]—**H'sächlichst.** See Cardinal (1st def.).—**H'sitz der Empfindung.** See Sensorium.—**Hinterh'.** See Occiput.

HAUPTQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}pt-kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Gastein. [L, 87.]

HAUPTSCHLAGADER (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}pt-shla^{3}g-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. 1. An artery of the head. 2. The main artery of a limb or other part. 3. The aorta.—**Aeussere H.** The external carotid artery. [L, 80.]—**H. des Halses.** The internal carotid artery. [L, 80.]—**H'entzündung.** Aortitis. [L.]

HAUSEN (Ger.), n. Ha'u^{4}z-e^{2}n. See Acipenser *huso.*

HAUSENBLASE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}z-e^{2}n-bla^{3}z-e^2. See Isinglass and Ichthyocolla.—**Blättrige H.** See *Leaf* isinglass.—**Brasilianische H.** See *Brazilian* isinglass.—**H'nblätter.** See *Leaf* isinglass.—**Zungenförmige H.** Isinglass occurring in tongue-shaped pieces. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAUSLAUB (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}s-la^3-u^{4}b. The genus *Sempervivum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Baumartiges H.** The *Sempervivum arboreum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeines H.** The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HAUSLAUCH (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}s-la^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

HÄUSLICH (Ger.), adj. Hois'li^{2}ch^2. See Domestic (1st def.).—**H'keit.** See Domesticity.

HAUSTELLATE, adj. Ha^{4}s'te^{3}l·at. From *haurire*, to drink up. Adapted for sucking or pumping up fluids (said of the mouth of certain *Crustacea* and insects). The *Haustellata* are a class of insects provided with suckers. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L. 56.]

HAUSTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{4}st(ha^3-u^{4}st)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *haurire*, to drink up. Fr., *haustelle.* 1. The proboscis of insects. 2. Of Klein, see Murex. 3. In the pl., *haustella* (Fr., *haustelles, haustellés*), a family of *Diptera* having a prominent proboscis; also a division of winged or apterous insects having the mouth in the form of a proboscis. [L, 41, 208 (*a*, 21).]

HAUSTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{4}s(ha^3-u^{4}s)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *haurire*, to drink up. Fr., *suçoir.* Ger., *Saugwarze, Ansauger, H.* A small root or sucker-like process that serves for attachment and for sucking up nourishment from the host, as in the dodder (*Cuscuta*). [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 21).]

HAUSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{4}st(ha^3'us)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἄντλιον. A machine for drawing water. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**Haustra coli.** See Cellulæ *coli.*

HAUSTUS (Lat.), n. n. Ha^{4}st'(ha^3'u^{4}st)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *haust'us.* From *haurire*, to drink. Gr., ἄντλησις. A drinking, a draught. [A. 312 (*a*, 21).]—**H. ad blennorrhagiam.** See *Emulsio balsami* copaivæ.—**H. antemeticus, H. anti-emeticus.** See *Antemetic* draught.—**H.-diaphoreticus.** See *Mixtura* ammonii *acetici.*—**H. emeticus.** Fr., *potion émétique.* See *Liquor* antimomii *tartarisati* (1st def.).—**H. incitans.** See *Mixtura* ammonii *acetici.*—**H. niger.** See *Infusum* sennæ *compositum.*—**H. terebinthinatus.** See *Emulsio balsami* copaivæ.

HAUT (Fr.), adj. Ho. High; of a disease, fully characterized (see H. *mal*).

HAUT (Ger.), n. Ha^3-u^{4}t. See Coat, Cutis, Skin, Membrane, Rind, Tunic, etc.—**Aderh'.** See Chorioid (n.).—**Aeussere Begrenzungsh' der Retina.** The external limiting membrane of the retina. [L.]—**Aeussere Faserh'.** The outer fibrous coat of a hair follicle. [L, 332.]—**Aeussere H.** See Epidermis.—**Angewachsene H. des Auges.** The conjunctiva. [D, 60.]—**Aufgesprungene H.** See Rhagades.—**Augenh'.** Any of the tunics of the eye. [L, 43.]—**Bauchh'.** See under Bauch.—**Begrenzungsh'.** A limiting membrane. [L.]—**Beinh'.** See Periosteum.—**Bindegewebsh'.** A connective-tissue tunic.—**Bleifarbige H.** See Pelidnus.—**Blinzh'.** See Membrana *nictans.*—**Bowman'sche H.** See *Bowman's* membrane.—**Braune H.** See Melasma *cutis.*—**Callöse H.** See Callosity.—**Cellulöse H.** The decidua. [L, 80.]—**Chitinh'.** In the *Arthropoda*, the hard cutaneous envelope formed by the deposition of chitine in the skin. [L, 196 (*a*, 21).]—**Corti'sche H.** Corti's membrane. [L, 115.]—**Darmh'.** See Peritonæum.—**Descemet'sche H.** See Membrane *of Descemet.*—**Dotterh'.** See Zona *pellucida* and *Vitelline* membrane.—**Eih'.** See the major list.—**Eischalenh'.** See Zona *pellucida.*—**Endothelialh'.** See Endothelium.—**Epithelialh'.** See Epithelium.—**Faserh'.** See the major list.—**Fetth'.** See Panniculus *adiposus.*—**Fibröse H.** See Dura.—**Flimmerh'.** See Membrana *nictitans.*—**Flockenh'.** See Decidua.—**Ganglienh'.** The tunica gangliorum. [L, 80.]—**Gänseh'.** See Cutis *anserina.*—**Gefässh'.** See the major list.—**Gefässh' des Auges.** The chorioid of the eye. [L, 332.]—**Gefensterte H. der Arterie.** The external fenestrated layer of the tunica interna. [L, 115.]—**Gehirnh'.** See Hirnh'.—**Gehirnhöhlenh'.** See Ependyma.—**Gekrösh'.** A scum formed on fermented must and other juices of fruit, composed of *Saccharomyces mesentericus.* [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]—**Geschminkte H.** See Cutis *fucata.*—**Geschundene H.** See Excoriation.—**Gespannte H.** See Sclerodermia.—**Glänzende H., Glanzh'.** See Seborrhœa and *Glossy* skin.—**Glash'.** 1. The glassy membrane of a hair follicle. [L, 332.] 2. A hyaline membrane. [H.]—**Glatth'.** A false mold, consisting of certain species of the *Blastomycetes*, which forms a pellicle over fruit acids. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Grenzh'.** A terminal membrane. [*a*, 14.]—**Haarh'.** The genus *Trichoderma.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**Harte H.** See Sclera.—**H'abschälung.** See Excoriation.—**H'abschilferung.** Exfoliation of the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'abschuppung.** Cutaneous desquamation. [L, 43.]—**H'abschürfung.** See Excoriation.—**H'absonderung.** See Perspiration.—**H'affection.** Any disease of the skin.—**H'ähnlich.** Membranaceous. [L, 80.]—**H'alge.** See the major list.—**H'artig.** Membranous.—**H'athmen.** See *Cutaneous* respiration.—**H'athmung.** 1. See *Cutaneous* respiration. 2. See Perspiration (2d def.).—**H'atrophie.** See Dermatatrophia.—**H'-aufgabe.** A cutaneous termination. [L, 31.]—**H'aufschürfung.** See Excoriation.—**H'ausdehnung.** See Dermectasia.—**H'ausschlag.** A cutaneous eruption. [A, 521.]—**H'auswuchs.** A cutaneous excrescence. [A, 521.]—**H'bedeckung.** The integument. [L, 80.]—**H'beschreiber.** A dermatologist. [A, 521.]—**H'beschreibung.** See Dermatology.—**H'beschuppung.** Cutaneous desquamation. [*a*, 21.]—**H'bewohnend.** See Cuticolous.—**H'bilder.** A cicatrisant remedy. [*a*, 14.]—**H'binde.** A superficial or subcutaneous fascia. [L, 332.]—**H'blatt.** See Exoderm.—**H'blätterchen.** See Strophulus.—**H'bläuung.** See Cyanosis.—**H'blutfluss.** See Dermatorrhagia.—**H'blüthe.** See Anthema.—**H'brand.** See *Cutaneous* gangrene.—**H'brennen.** See Uredo (1st def.).—**H'decke.** See *H'bedeckung.*—**H. des Sehlochs.** See Membrana *pupillaris.*—**H'dunst.** Insensible perspiration. [A, 521.]—**H'einsaugen.** See *Cutaneous* absorption.—**H'empfindlichkeit, H'empfindung.** Cutaneous sensibility.—**H'entfärbung.** Decolorisation of the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'entzündung.** See the major list.—**H'erkrankung.** The development of a cutaneous disease.—**H'erweichung.** See Dermatomalacia.—**H'excretion.** Cutaneous excretion. [L, 80.]—**H'farbe.** The complexion. [A, 521.]—**H'färbung.** Coloration of the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'fell.** See *H'bedeckung.*—**H'fett.** See Sebum.—**H'finne.** See Acne.—**H'fläche.** The surface of the skin. [*a*, 21.]—**H'fleck.** See the major list.—**H'flügelig.** See Dermopterous.—**H'flügler.** The *Hymenoptera.* [L.]—**H'förmig.** Membranous.—**H'frucht.** See Utricle.—**H'fruchtig.** See Dermatocarpeus.—**H'geschwulst.** See the major list.—**H'geschwür.** A cutaneous ulcer. [L, 80.]—**H'gewächs.** See Anthropepiphyte.—**H'greffe.** See *Cutaneous* graft.—**H'hämorrhagie.** See Dermatorrhagia.—**H'implantation.** See Transplantation *of skin.*—**H'jucken.** See Pruritus.—**H'krankheit.** See Dermatonosus.—**H'krebs.** See *Flat epithelial* cancer.—**H'kultur.** The care of the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'kunde, H'lehre.** See Dermatology.—**H'leiden.** See Dermatopathy.—**H'mangel.** See Adermia.—**H'markschwamm.** Medullary cancer of the skin. [G.]—**H'masse.** See Cutis.—**H'-oberfläche.** The surface of the skin. [*a*, 21.]—**H'ödem.** Cutaneous œdema. [A, 521.]—**H'organ.** See Cutis.—**H'pflege.** See *H'kultur.*—**H'phlegmonen.** See Dermatitides *phlegmonosæ* (under Dermatitis).—**H'plasma.** See Ectoplasm.—**H'rand.** A cutaneous border.—**H'reinigend.** See Cosmetic.—**H'reiz.** Cutaneous irritation. [A, 521.]—**H'reizend.** Irritating to the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'resorption.** Cutaneous absorption.—**H'riss.** See Rhagas.—**H'ritz.** A cutaneous fissure. [L, 80.]—**H'röthe.** Erythema. [L, 80.]—**H'salbe.** See *Cutaneous* sebum.—**H'schärfung.** An excoriation of the skin.—**H'schaudern.** Trembling of the skin, as in shivering. [G.]—**H'schicht.** See Ectoplasm.—**H'schlacke.** See Vernix *caseosa.*—**H'schmeer.** See *Cutaneous* sebum and Vernix *caseosa.*—**H'schmerz.** See Dermatalgia.—**H'schmiere.** See *Cutaneous* sebum and Vernix *caseosa.*—**H'schmierfluss.** See Seborrhœa.—**H'schrund.** See Rhagas.—**H'schuppe.** A cutaneous scale. [G.]—**H'schwären, H'schwärung.** A suppurating excoriation. [L. 80.]—**H'schwärze.** Cutaneous melanosis. [A, 521.]—**H'schwiele.** See Callosity.—**H'scirrhus.** Scirrhus of the skin.—**H'sclerem.** See Sclerodermia.—**H'sekretion.** The secretion of the skin. [K.]—**H'sensibilitätsbezirk.** An area of cutaneous sensibility. [K.]—**H'sinn.** See *Cutaneous* sensation.—**H'spalte.** See Rhagas.—**H'spaltung.** Fissuring of the skin.—**H'stelle.** See the major list.—**H'strieme.** See Contusion (2d def.).—**H'syphilid.** See Syphiloderm.—**H'talg.** See *Cutaneous* sebum.—**H'tragend.** See Membraniferous.—**H'transplantation.** See Transplantation *of skin.*—**H'trennungen.** See Der-

MACHORISMATA.—**H'übel.** Any disease of the skin.—**H'übernährung.** See DERMYPERTROPHIA.—**H'überzug.** See *H'bedeckung.*—**H'verdickung.** See DERMATAUXE.—**H'verengerung.** See DERMOSTENOSIS.—**H'verhärtung.** See DERMATOSCLEROSIS.—**H'verpflanzung.** See TRANSPLANTATION *of skin* and *Skin*-GRAFTING.—**H'verstopfung.** See DERMATEMPODISMUS. — **H'verziehung.** Distortion of the skin. [A, 521.]—**H'wärme.** The temperature of the skin.—**H'wassererguss, H'wassergeschwulst, H'wassersucht.** Cutaneous œdema. [L, 80.]—**H'wechsel.** See EXUVIABILITY.—**H'wolf.** See LUPUS.—**H'wunde.** See DERMATOTRAUMA.—**H'wurm.** See the major list.—**H'zähnig.** See DERMODONT.—**H'zellen.** Of Haeckel, cells with a cell-wall or membrane. [J.]—**H'zerlegung.** See DERMATOTOMY.—**H'zipfel.** A tag of skin. [A, 521.]—**H'zweig.** A cutaneous filament. [L, 31.]—**Heidenh'.** 1. Scurf on the head of a newly born child. [A, 450 (a, 17).] 2. See CAUL (1st def.).—**Hinfällige H., Hinfallsh'.** The decidua.—**Hirnh'.** See the major list.—**Hodenh'.** The dartos. [L, 80.]—**Hodenmuskelh'.** The sheath of the cremaster muscle. [A, 521.]—**Hornh'.** See the major list.—**Hüllh'.** See AMPHIDERM.—**Innere Begrenzungsh' der Retina.** The internal limiting membrane of the retina. [L.]—**Innere Capillarh'.** The membrana ruyschiana. [L.]—**Innere Faserh'.** The middle coat of a hair follicle. [L, 332.]—**Intermediäre H.** The basement membrane of Bowman (in the skin). [L, 31.]—**Kiemenh'.** The skin of the gills. [A, 450 (a, 21).]—**Knochenh'.** See PERIOSTEUM.—**Knorpelh'.** See PERICHONDRIUM.—**Kopfh'.** See SCALP.—**Lederh'.** See DERMA, ENDOPLEURA, CHORION, CORIUM (1st def.), and SCLEROTIC (n.).—**Löcherförmige H.** A cellular membrane. [L, 80.]—**Markh'.** See RETINA.—**Mittlere H.** See TUNICA *media.*—**Nervenh'.** See PERINEURIUM.—**Netzh'.** See the major list.—**Nickh'.** See MEMBRANA *nictitans.*—**Oberh'.** See EPIDERMIS.—**Pupillenh'.** See MEMBRANA *pupillaris.*—**Regenbogenh'.** The iris. [L, 332.]—**Riechh'.** See *Pituitary* MEMBRANE.—**Ringfaserh'.** See TUNICA *media.*—**Ringh'.** A circular layer, as in the intestine, or in an artery. [J.]—**Rückenmarkshäute.** The spinal meninges.—**Schafh'.** See AMNION.—**Schalenh'.** See MEMBRANA *testæ.*—**Scheidenh' des Hodens.** The tunica vaginalis testis. [L. 115.]—**Schleimige H.** A mucous membrane. [L, 80.]—**Schneider'sche H.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**Schwarze H.** See MELASMA.—**Schwimmh'.** The web that unites the toes of certain water-fowls. [a, 21.]—**Sehnige H.** An aponeurosis. [L, 80.]—**Seröse H.** A serous membrane. [L, 115.]—**Speckh'.** See BUFFY COAT.—**Spinnenwebenh'.** See ARACHNOID.—**Stimmhäute.** The vocal bands. [L.]—**Traubenh'.** See UVEA.—**Tympanalh'.** The tympaniform membrane. [J.]—**Umgeschlagene hinfällige H.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**Unterh'.** Subcutaneous tissue. [J.]—**Venenh'.** A tunic or coat of a vein. [J.]—**Wachendorf'sche H.** See CELL-*membrane.*—**Wahre hinfällige H.** See DECIDUA *vera.*—**Wasserh'.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**Weisse H.** See ALBUGINEA.—**Weisse H. der männlichen Ruthe.** See ALBUGINEA *penis.*—**Weisse H. der Milz.** See ALBUGINEA *lienis.*—**Weisse H. der Nieren.** See ALBUGINEA *renum.*—**Weisse H. des Auges.** See ALBUGINEA *oculi.*—**Weisse H. des Eierstocks.** See ALBUGINEA *ovarii.*—**Weisse H. des Hodens.** See ALBUGINEA *testiculi.*—**Weisse H. des Nebenhodens.** See ALBUGINEA *epididymidos.*—**Zellenh'.** See CELL-*membrane.*—**Zellige H.** The decidua. [L, 80.]—**Zwischenknochenh'.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE.

HAUTALGE (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-a^{2}lg-e^2. See HALYMENIA.—**Essbare H.** See HALYMENIA *edulis.*—**Handtheilige H.** See HALYMENIA *palmata.*

HÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. Hoit'ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. The epidermis or cuticle; in botany, the cuticula. [a, 24.] 2. In embryology, a tunic; one of the fœtal envelopes.—**Endoneuralh'.** The layers or lamellæ of the endoneurium. [J.]—**Goldschlagerh'.** See *Goldbeaters'* SKIN and CONDOM.—**Grenzh'.** See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**Jungfernh'.** See HYMEN.—**Subarachnoidales H.** A small projection or villus on the inner surface of the arachnoid membrane. [I, 17 (K).]—**Wursth'.** See ALLANTOIS.

HAUTENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}nt-tsu^{8}nd-un^2. See DERMATITIS.—**Brandschorfartige H.** See ESCHARODERMITIS.—**Eiterige durchlöchernde H.** See DERMATITIS *cribrificans.*—**H. durch Verbrennen.** See CAUSTODERMITIS.—**Tiefgreifende H'en.** See DERMATITIDES *phlegmonosæ.*

HAUTERIVE (Fr.), n. Ot-e^2-rev. A place near Vichy, in the department of Allier, France, where there is a gaseous, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

HAUTFLECK (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-fle^{2}k. See MACULA *cutanea.*—**Vertiefter H.** See VITILIGO.—**Weisser H.** See ALPHUS.

HÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Hoit'i^{2}g. 1. See CUTICULAR and CUTANEOUS. 2. Membranous; in botany, membranaceous, tunicate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HAUTKATARRH (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-ka^3-ta^{3}r. Catarrhal inflammation of the skin. In the pl., *Hautkatarrhe*, see DERMATITIDES *catarrhales* (under DERMATITIS).—**Erosive H'e.** Erosive catarrhs of the skin. [G, 4.] See STIGMATOSES.

HAUTKEIM (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-kim. See DERMOBLASTUS.—**Organischer H.** See CYTOBLAST.

HÄUTLEIN (Ger.), n. Hoit'lin. A cuticle or membrane. [L, 80.]

HAUTNERV (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-ne^{2}rf. See *Cutaneous* NERVE.—**Aeusserer H. des Armes.** The posterior cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L, 115.]—**Aeusserer H. des Vorderarmes.** The external cutaneous nerve of the forearm. [L.]—**Grosser innerer H. des Armes.** The middle cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—**H'en des Bauches.** The cutaneous abdominal nerves. [L.]—**H'en der Brust.** The thoracic cutaneous nerves. [L.]—**H'enleiden.** See DERMATONEURIA.—**H'enschmerz.** See DERMATALGIA.—**Innerer H. des Armes.** The internal cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—**Innerer H. des Oberschenkel.** The middle cutaneous nerve of the thigh. [L.]—**Langer H. des Unterschenkels und Fusses.** The external saphenous nerve. [L.]—**Lateraler H. des Oberschenkels.** The external cutaneous nerve of the thigh. [L.]—**Mittlerer H. des Armes.** The internal cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—**Mittlerer H. des Vorderarmes.** The external cutaneous nerve of the forearm. [L.]—**Vorderer äusserer H. des Oberschenkels.** The external cutaneous nerve of the thigh. [L.]

HAUTPAPILLOM (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-pa^3-pel-lom. See PAPILLOMA *of the skin.*—**Entzündliches H.** See *Inflammatory* PAPILLOMA *of the skin.*

HAUTWURM (Ger.), n. Ha^3'u^{4}t-vurm. See DRACUNCULUS *medinensis.*—**Fliegender H.** Farcy. [L, 80.]—**H'sucht.** See DERMELMINTHIASIS.

HAVANNACHINA (Ger.), n. Ha^3-fa^{3}n'na^3-ch^{2}en-a^3. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HAVER, n. Ha^{2}v'u^{5}r. 1. The *Avena sativa.* 2. The *Avena fatua* and other species of *Avena.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-corn.** See *H.* (1st def.).

HAVERSIAN, adj. Ha^{2}v-u^{5}rz'i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *haversianus.* Fr., *haversien.* Ger., *haversisch.* Described by or named in honor of Clopton Havers. [J.] See *H.* CANALS, *H.* LAMELLÆ, etc.

HAVILLA (Sp.), n. A^3-vel'ya^3. In Colombia, a species of *Fevillea* which yields an oil used in that country to prevent baldness. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HAVVER, n. Ha^{2}v'u^{5}r. See HAVER.—**Duck-h.** The *Bromus mollis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HAW, n. Ha^4. 1. The fruit of *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Avena sativa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).] 3. See MEMBRANA *nictitans.*—**Apple-h.** The *Mespilus æstivalis.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black h.** The *Viburnum prunifolium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-buss.** The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'dod.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'gaws.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**May-h.** The *Mespilus æstivalis.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Summer-h.** The *Mespilus flava.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White h.-tree.** The *Pyrus aria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Wild h.-tree.** The *Pyrus torminalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HAWK, n. Ha^{4}k. A.-S., *hafoc* (1st def.). Lat., *accipiter* (1st def.). Fr., *faucon* (1st def.). Ger., *Habicht* (1st def.). 1. A bird of the genus *Falco.* 2. A forcible, not coughing, expiration to force phlegm up the throat.—**H.-berry.** The *Prunus padus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-nut.** The tuberous root of *Carum bulbocastanum.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-beard.** The genus *Crepis.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-eye.** Of Ruskin, the genus *Hieracium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H's-feet.** The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HAWKBIT, n. Ha^{4}k'bi^{2}t. 1. A name for various species of *Leontodon.* 2. The genus *Hieracium.* 3. The genus *Apargia.* [A, 505, 511 (a, 24); B, 18, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [a, 35.]

HAWK-WEED, n. Ha^{4}k'wed. The genus *Hieracium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved Hungarian h.-w.** The *Hypochæris maculata.* [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**Canada h.-w.** The *Hieracium canadense.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common mouse-ear h.-w.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [a, 35.]—**Greater h.-w.** The *Sonchus arvensis.* [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**Hairy h.-w.** The *Hieracium Gronovii.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Honeywort h.-w.** The *Hieracium cerinthoides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lesser h.-w.** The *Hypochæris minima.* [A, 511; B, 30 (a, 35).]—**Long-bearded h.-w.** The *Hieracium longipilum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain h.-w.** The *Hieracium alpinum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-ear h.-w.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wall-lettuce h.-w.** The *Hieracium prenanthoides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HAWS, n. Ha^{4}z. See HAW.—**Bull-h., Butter-h., Cat-h.** See HAW (1st def.).

HAWTHORN, n. Ha^4'tho^{2}rn. A.-S., *hagathorn, hägthorn.* Ger., *Hagedorn.* The genus *Cratægus,* especially the *Cratægus (Mespilus) oxyacantha.* [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chinese h.** The *Photinia serrulata* and other species of *Photinia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common h.** 1. The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* 2. In Kansas, the *Mespilus coccinea.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]—**Cumberland h.** The *Pyrus aria.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**East Indian h.** The *Rhaphiolepis indica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**English h.** See *Common h.* (1st def.).—**Gooseberry-leaved h.** The *Cratægus parvifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Parsley-leaved h.** The *Mespilus azarolus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HAXIS-CACHULE (Ar.), n. Lit., washing herb; the *Andropogon schœnanthus,* so called because the leaves are used to perfume toilet waters. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

HAY, n. Ha. A.-S., *heg, hîg, hyg.* Fr., *foin.* Ger., *Heu.* It., *fieno.* Sp., *heno.* Grasses, such as the *Lolium perenne, Poa pratensis, Phleum pratense,* and *Anthoxanthum odoratum,* cut and dried; as an adj., due to emanations from grasses, etc. (see *H.*-FEVER). [a, 24.]—**Camel's-h.** See JUNCUS *odoratus.*—**Hard-h.** The *Hypericum tetrapterum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-gob.** The *Polygonum convolvulus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'hofe, H'maiden.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'scale.** See HARE-LIP.—**H.-scent.** The *Nephrodium oreopteris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-shakers.** The *Briza media.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Holy h.** The *Medicago sativa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Prangos h.-plant, Tibet h.-plant.** The *Prangos pabularia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White h'seeds.** The *Holcus lanatus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HAYA, HAYAB, n's. See under ERYTHROPHLŒINE.

HAY-HOANG (Chin.), n. Rhubarb (the *Rheum officinale*). [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

HAYNEA (Lat.), n. f. Han'e^2-a^3. From *Hayne,* an English savant. Fr., *haynée.* The genus *Pacourina.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. edulis** [Willdenow]. The *Pacourina edulis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

HAYO, n. In Peru, coca. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HAYRIFF, n. Ha'ri^{2}f. See HARIF.

HAZALA, n. In the Levant, a commercial name for madder. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HAZEEN, n. In Madagascar, the *Symphonia fasciculata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]

HAZEL, n. Haz'l. A.-S., *hæsl*, *hæsel*. Ger., *Hasel*. The *Corylus avellana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American beaked h.** The *Corylus rostrata*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American wild h.** The *Corylus americana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American witch-h.** The *Hamamelis virginica*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Beaked h., Cuckoed-h.** See CORYLUS *rostrata*.—**Evergreen h.** The *Guevina avellana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-bush.** See *H.*—**H.-crottles.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-hen.** See ATTAGAS.—**H.-nut.** Fr., *noisette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hazelnuss*. It., *nocciuola*, *avellana*. Sp., *avellana*. The fruit of several species of *Corylus*, especially the *Corylus avellana*. [B, 5, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**H.-nut oil.** See *Oleum* AVELLANÆ.—**H.-rag, H.-raw.** The *Sticta pulmonaria*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-tree.** See *H.*—**H'wort.** The *Asarum europæum*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Japan h.** The *Corylus heterophylla*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**New South Wales h.** The *Pomaderris lanigera*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Victorian h.** The *Pomaderris apetala*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Witch-h.** 1. The *Ulmus montana*. 2. The *Carpinus betulus*. 3. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. 4. The genus *Hamamelis*. 5. In the pl., *witch-h's*, the *Hamamelaceæ*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

HAZELINE, n. Haz'l'en. An English proprietary preparation of the witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*).

HEAD, n. He^{2}d. A.-S., *heafud*, *heafod*, *heafed*, *heafd*. Gr., *κεφαλή*. Lat., *caput*. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. It., *testa*. Sp., *cabeza*. 1. Of an animal, the upper or anterior portion, consisting of the cranium and the face. 2. A similar extremity of any organ, part, or thing; of a muscle, the portion springing immediately from the point of origin; of a bone, a knob-like extremity; of a roller bandage, the rolled portion as distinguished from the free extremity or tail. 3. In botany, see CAPITULUM. 4. Of liquids, the height of the surface above the point of outflow.—**After-coming h.** Fr., *tête dernière*, *tête retenue* (ou *restée*) *la dernière*. Ger., *folgender* (oder *nachfolgender*, oder *zuletztkommender*) *Kopf*. The fœtal h. when, in parturition, it is the last portion of the fœtus to be expelled.—**Articular h.** Ger., *Gelenkkopf*. A h. of a bone by which it is articulated with another bone.—**Big-h.** A popular term for osteoporosis of the maxillary bones in horses. [J. C. Meyer, Jr., "Am. Vet. Rev.," Aug.-Sept., 1885, p. 202.]—**Black h's.** A vulgar term for comedones and for acne punctata.—**External h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the humerus, between the insertion of the teres minor and the upper part of the musculo-spiral groove, from the external border of the humerus and the external intermuscular septum. [α, 29.]—**Fœtal h.** Fr., *tête du fœtus*. Ger., *Kindskopf*. The head of the fœtus.—**Gelatinous h.** [Spitzka]. See CAPUT *gelatinosum*.—**H.-birth.** A birth in which the h. is the first part of the fœtus to be expelled.—**H.-drop.** A disease occurring in Japan in the early summer, and supposed to be a miasmatic affection of the central nervous system. After slight prodromes, the h. "becomes so heavy that it can not be held upright, and so hangs forward," the gait becomes uncertain, the tongue stiff, the speech slow, and deglutition difficult, the legs become weak, or even paralyzed on one side, and there may be optical derangement. An attack lasts from a few hours to several weeks, and predisposes to a second. The disease is not contagious, and the general health is not affected in the intervals between the attacks. [K. Nakano, "Practitioner," June, 1888, p. 457 (α, 17).]—**H. of the astragalus.** The smooth, oval prominence which forms the anterior surface of the astragalus. [α, 29.]—**H. of the epididymis.** The upper enlarged extremity of the epididymis, which projects forward on the upper end of the testis. [C.]—**H. of the femur.** A globular process at the extremity of the femur which articulates with the acetabulum. It is connected to the rest of the bone by means of a constricted portion, called the neck. [α, 29.]—**H. of the fibula.** The upper extremity of the fibula. [α, 29.]—**H. of the malleus.** The large upper extremity of the malleus. It articulates posteriorly with the crown of the incus. [α, 29.]—**H. of the optic nerve.** See *Optic* DISC.—**H. of the pancreas.** Lat., *caput pancreatis*. The right and larger end of the pancreas. [C.]—**H. of the penis.** See GLANS *penis*.—**H. of the posterior cornu.** See CAPUT *cornu posterioris*.—**H. of the radius.** The cylindrical enlargement of the upper end of the radius. It presents a shallow depression on its upper surface for articulation, with the radial head of the humerus during flexion of the elbow joint. It is surrounded by the orbicular ligament, except internally, where it articulates with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. It is separated from the rest of the radius by a constricted portion, called the neck. [α, 29.]—**H. of the scapula.** Lat., *caput scapulæ*. The thick external portion of the scapula at its external angle, which bears the articular surface. [C, L, 142.]—**H. of the tibia.** The upper extremity of the tibia. [α, 29.]—**H. of the ulna.** A rounded eminence on the outer aspect of the upper extremity of the ulna. It articulates with the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the triangular fibro-cartilage. [α, 29.]—**H.-pan.** See BRAIN-*case*.—**Internal h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the humerus below the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve, from the internal border of the humerus and the internal intermuscular septum. [α, 29.]—**Long h. of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle.** The portion of the triceps extensor cubiti which arises by a flattened tendon from a rough triangular depression on the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity. [α, 29.]—**Presenting h.** Ger., *vorliegender Kopf*. The fœtal h. when it presents in labor.—**Scald h., Scall'd h., Scalled h.** A scabby or scurfy disease (eczema, seborrhœa, or pityriasis) of the scalp. [G.]—**Swell-h.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.

HEADACHE, n. He^{2}d'ak. Gr., *κεφαλαλγία* (1st def.). Lat., *cephalalgia* (1st def.). Fr., *mal de tête* (1st def.). Ger., *Kopfschmerz* (1st def.), *Kopfweh* (1st def.). 1. Pain in the head. See CEPHALALGIA. 2. The *Papaver rhœas* and other species of *Papaver*; also the *Stellaria holostea* and the *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Anæmic h.** A h. of a dull character in the temples, brow, and vertex, and along the sagittal suture, due to anæmia. There may be associated with it faintness, pallor, palpitation, and uterine disturbances. It is aggravated by all causes which exhaust the nervous system. See also CEPHALALGIA *anæmica*.—**Arthritic h.** See *Gouty h.*—**Bilious h.** H. produced by an accumulation of biliary products in the system. [α, 34.]—**Catarrhal h.** H. produced by congestion of the frontal sinuses in catarrh. [α, 34.]—**Choleric h.** H. attended with very acute pain and burning heat. [B, 117.]—**Congestive h.** H. produced by fullness of the cerebral vessels. The pain, extending from the forehead to the occiput, is associated with hebetude and stupor. [α, 34.]—**Contagious h.** H. developing in an unaffected person associating with an individual having h. ["Med. and Surg. Rep.," 1882, xlvi, p. 418 (α, 34).]—**Dyspeptic h.** H. caused by imperfect gastric or duodenal digestion; there are flushing, arterial throbbing, general pain in the head, and nausea. [α, 34.]—**Epileptic h.** A congestive h. preceding or succeeding an epileptic paroxysm. [α, 34.]—**Febrile h.** A h. caused by cerebral hyperæmia in fever. [α, 34.]—**Frontal h.** H. localized in the forehead. [D.]—**Functional h.** H. caused by some disordered function. [α, 34.]—**Gastric h.** A sympathetic h. often observed in children, caused by errors in diet, overfeeding, intestinal worms, etc. [α, 34.]—**Gouty h.** H. due to gout; usually a dull pain in the forehead, which is associated with depression of spirits, pain in the right hypochondrium, and high-colored urine containing an abundance of urates. [D, 35.] Cf. CEPHALÆA *arthritica*.—**H.-tree.** The *Premna integrifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-weed.** In Jamaica, the *Hedyosmum nutans*. [B, 275, 282 (α, 24).]—**Hyperæmic h.** H. due to cephalic hyperæmia. It usually affects the entire head, and is accompanied with flushed face and throbbing, and full temporal arteries. [D, 35.]—**Hyperæsthetic h.** Of H. Jones, h. due to hyperæsthesia of the head. [α, 34.]—**Hysterical h.** Lat., *cephalalgia hysterica*. H. accompanying and due to hysteria, and often associated with clavus (see CLAVUS *hystericus*). It is allied to trigeminal neuralgia and migraine, and is aggravated by menstruation and by anxiety. [D, 35.]—**Idiopathic h.** A h. independent of disease or systemic derangement. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory h.** See *Congestive h.*—**Intermittent h.** See *Periodical h.*—**Irritable h.** Lat., *cephalalgia irritabilis*. See *Hysterical h.*—**Malarial h.** H. due to paludal poisoning. [α, 34.]—**Nervo-hyperæmic h.** Of Day, h. in which the nervous element is concerned, and the cerebral blood-vessels are congested. It occurs in neurasthenia from overwork, and is associated with dyspepsia and lithæmia. [α, 34.]—**Nervous h.** Lat., *cephalalgia nervosa*. Fr., *céphalalgie nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöser Kopfschmerz*. A h. occurring in persons having a highly developed nervous temperament; a very slight exciting cause will produce it. It has been properly classed among the paroxysmal neuroses. [α, 34.]—**Neuralgic h.** Pain in the course of a nerve of the scalp, generally the superior branch of the fifth nerve. It is often associated with other neuralgias. [α, 34.]—**Neurasthenic h.** See CEPHALALGIA *neurasthenica*.—**Occipital h.** H. localized in the occipital portion of the head. [D.]—**Ocular h.** A sympathetic h. caused by asthenopia or astigmatism. [α, 34.]—**Optical h.** H. preceded by or associated with flashes of light, muscæ volitantes, hemiopsia, and other ocular phenomena. [α, 34.]—**Organic h.** The severe pain associated with structural intracranial disease. [D, 35.] See also CEPHALALGIA *organica*.—**Periodical h.** Lat., *cephalalgia periodica*. Fr., *céphalalgie périodique*. H. that recurs with more or less regularity. It is neuralgic in character, and dependent upon toxæmia, disordered function, or reflex irritation from eye strain. [α, 34.]—**Periostitic h.** Pain produced by an acute or subacute inflammation of the cranial periosteum. [α, 34.]—**Phlegmatic h.** H. characterized by a dull, heavy pain, mental hebetude, and languor. [B, 117.]—**Pyrexial h.** H. occurring in fevers and acute inflammatory diseases; often associated with or followed by delirium. [D, 35.]—**Rheumatic h.** Ger., *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz*. Rheumatic pain in the muscles of the head or in the fascia of the occipitis-frontalis; usually due to exposure to cold. [D, 35.]—**Sick h.** Lat., *cephalalgia spasmodica* (seu *stomachica*). See MIGRAINE.—**Structural h.** See *Organic h.*—**Sympathetic h.** H. caused by reflex nervous irritation. [α, 34.]—**Syphilitic h.** Fr., *céphalée vérolique*, *céphalalgie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Kopfschmerz*. The deep-seated and severe pain in the head, with a feeling of weight in the vertex, or a sense of intense constriction, which is due to syphilis. It is especially severe at night. [D, 35.]—**Throbbing h.** See CEPHALALGIA *pulsatilis*.—**Toxæmic h., Toxic h.** H. due to toxæmia (*e. g.*, the h. following alcoholic intoxication). [D, 35.] See also CEPHALALGIA *toxica*.—**Uræmic h.** H. produced by deficient renal excretion, with consequent accumulation of toxic products in the blood. The pain is persistent and general in the head. [α, 34.]—**Uterine h.** A sympathetic h. occurring at the catamenial period or in cases of disea e of the uterus or its appendages. [α, 34.]—**Vertical h.** A h. localized in the vertex. [D.]

HEADY, adj. He^{2}d'i^2. Fr., *capiteux*. Of alcoholic drinks, acting quickly and decidedly on the brain.

HEAL, v. tr. and intr. Hel. A.-S., *hælan* (1st def.). Lat., *sanare* (1st def.). Fr., *guérir* (1st def.), *se guérir* (2d def.). Ger., *heilen*. 1. (Tr.) to make well or sound, to cure. 2. (Intr.) to get well, close, cicatrize (said of wounds, ulcers, etc.).

HEAL-ALL, n. Hel'a^{4}l. The *Collinsonia canadensis*, the *Rhodiola rosea*, the *Prunella vulgaris*, and the *Valeriana officinalis*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 5, 275 (α, 24).]

HEAL-BITE, HEAL-DOG, n's. Hel'bit, -do^{2}g. The genus *Alyssum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HEALING, adj. Hel'i^{2}n^2. Gr., *θεραπεύων*. Lat., *curans*. Fr., *guérissant*. Ger., *heilend heilsam*. Making or becoming sound: as

a n., the process of cure.—**H.-blade.** 1. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* 2. The *Plantago major.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**H. by adhesive inflammation, H. by first intention.** See *First* INTENTION.—**H. by granulation.** See GRANULATION.—**H. by immediate union, H. by primary adhesion.** See *Primary* UNION.—**H. by secondary adhesion, H. by second intention.** See *Second* INTENTION.—**H. by scab.** The absorption of the watery element from the blood and serum that exude on a wounded surface, leaving a dry crust that protects the surface beneath. Under the scab h. proceeds as in the ordinary granulation process. [*a*, 34.]—**H. by third intention.** See *Third* INTENTION.

HEALING SPRINGS, n. Hel'i^{2}n^2 spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are springs containing iron, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, potassium and sodium chlorides, potassium, magnesium, iron, calcium, and ammonium sulphates, iodine, bromine, silicic acid, and an organic (probably crenic) acid. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

HEALTH, n. He^{2}lth. A.-S., *hældth.* Lat., *sanitas.* Fr., *santé.* Ger., *Heil, Gesundheit.* It., *saluto.* Sp., *salud.* A normal condition, wholeness, or soundness of body and mind. The opposite of disease. [D.]—**Relative h.** A condition in which there is a deviation from the healthy standard, and yet it is impossible to name or define any disease which may be present. This is often the method of attack of constitutional diseases and degenerations (*e. g.*, anæmia and lardaceous degeneration). [D, 1.]

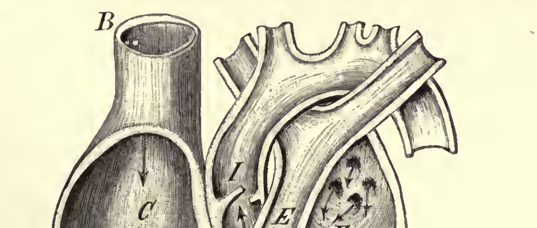
HEALTH SPRINGS, n. He^{2}lth'spri^{2}n^{2}z. See HEALING SPRINGS.

HEALTHFUL, adj. He^{2}lth'fu^{4}l. 1. Tending to promote health. 2. See HEALTHY.

HEALTHY, adj. He^{2}lth'i^2. Lat., *sanus.* Fr., *sain.* Ger., *gesund.* In a state of health.

HEARING, n. Her'i^{2}n^2. Gr., ἀκοή. Lat., *auditus.* Fr., *audition, ouïe.* Ger., *Gehör, Hören.* It., *udito.* Sp., *oide.* See AUDITION.—**Abnormal h.** See DIPLACUSIS, HYPERACUSIS, and PARACUSIS.—**Acrid h.** See PARACUSIS *acris.*—**Colored h., Color h.** Fr., *audition colorée.* A condition in which a sensation as of color is perceived when a certain sound strikes the ear. [C. Giraudean, "L'Encéphale," 1885, p. 589.]—**Direct h.** H. in which the sound-waves reach the ear directly. [*a*, 34.]—**Double h.** See DIPLACUSIS.—**Exalted h.** See HYPERACUSIS.—**False h.** See PSEUDACUSMA.—**H. by touch.** The appreciation of sonorous undulations by the nerves of ordinary sensation. [*a*, 29.]—**Illusory h.** The illusion of hearing where there is no external sound. [*a*, 34.]—**Impaired h.** More or less complete deafness. [*a*, 34.]—**Indirect h.** H. in which sound-waves reach the ear only after one or more reflection. [*a*, 34.]—**Mixed h.** H. in which the sound-waves reach the ear both with and without reflection. [*a*, 34.]—**Monaural h.** See *Uniaural h.*—**Morbid h., Perverse h., Perverted h.** See PARACUSIS.—**Uniaural h.** H. in which the sound-waves are recognized by one ear only. [*a*, 34.]

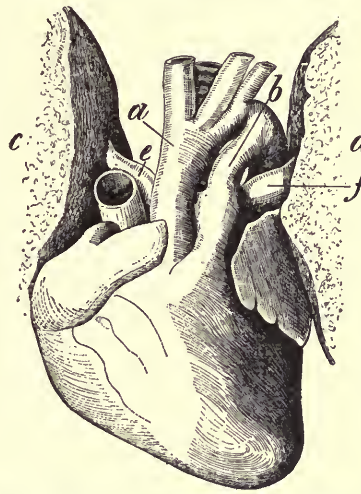
HEART, n. Ha^{3}rt. A.-S., *heorte.* Gr., καρδία. Lat., *cor.* Fr., *cœur.* Ger., *Herz.* It., *cuore.* Sp., *corazón.* 1. The pulsating organ which propels the blood through the vascular system of all



A SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE HEART, SHOWING IN ONE VIEW THE MECHANICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CAVITIES AND VALVES. (DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

A, the inferior vena cava; *B*, the superior vena cava; *C*, the right auricle; *Tv*, the tricuspid valve; *D*, the right ventricle; *E*, the pulmonary artery and valve; *F*, the left auricle and opening of the pulmonary veins; *Mv*, the mitral valve; *G*, the left ventricle; *H*, the aorta; *I*, the aortic valve.

vertebrates and the higher invertebrates. In its simplest form it consists of a specialized pulsating portion of the vascular system, and in its most complex form of an organ with four distinct chambers, each provided with a set of valves. In the *Annelida* it is a long pulsating tube, usually placed in the longitudinal axis of the body, and in the *Annulosa* is shortened and more or less curved upon itself. In insects there is a contractile articulated dorsal vessel, into which the blood enters through lateral openings, to be forced out of the anterior extremity of the whole structure. In *Mollusca* it consists of a two-chambered organ, the blood being

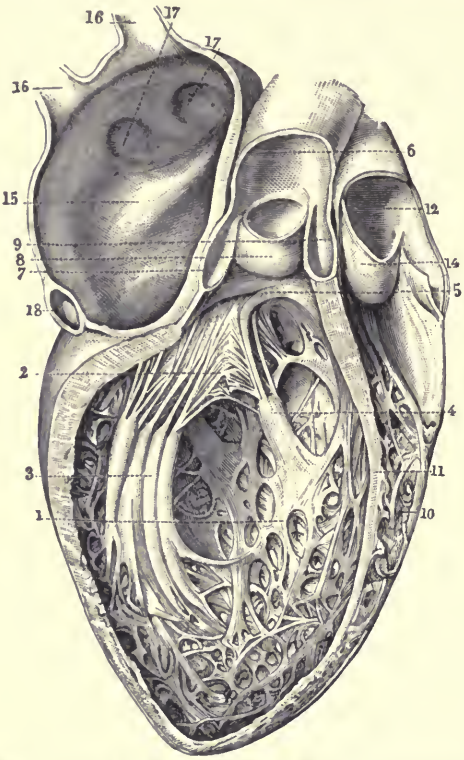


ANTERIOR VIEW OF AN INFANT'S HEART. (AFTER HENLE.)

a, the arch of the aorta; *b*, the ductus arteriosus; *c*, the right lung; *d*, the left lung; *e*, the right pulmonary artery; *f*, the left pulmonary artery.

received into an auricle, occasionally divided into two, and distributed by a ventricle. In ascidians the contractions of the tubular h. occur alternately at one end and then at the other, so that the blood is propelled rhythmically in two opposite directions. In none of the invertebrates is the circulatory apparatus a closed system, a portion of the blood being discharged into sinuses or cavities, from which it is returned to the h. In vertebrates the vascular system consists of a series of closed tubes and a h., within which the blood is always contained, and, with a few exceptions, there are no auxiliary pulsating segments (accessory h's) of the blood-vessels. In *Amphioxus* the h. is represented by a contractile trunk along the lower surface of the pharynx, from which lateral branches ascend. In fishes the h. is two-chambered, and differs from that of other vertebrates in that it does not contain arterial, but venous blood, which it receives from the veins and forces through the gills to be aerated. In *Amphibia* and most reptiles there are one ventricle and two auricles, the right one of which receives venous blood, which it forces in part through the lungs into the left auricle. Both auricles discharge their contents into the ventricle, which connects with both the pulmonary and the systemic circulations, so that there is a constant admixture of arterial and venous blood. In certain reptiles the ventricle is divided into two cavities by an incomplete septum. In the crocodiles this septum is complete, but there is a communication between the pulmonary artery and the aorta, allowing of a mixing of the arterial and venous blood. In all warm-blooded vertebrates the h. is a hollow viscus consisting of four cavities, a right and left auricle and a right and left ventricle, and is always associated with a pulmonary circulation. In man it is somewhat conical in shape, and inclosed in the cavity of the pericardium. Its base is directed upward, backward, and to the right, its situation corresponding to the space between the fifth and eighth dorsal vertebræ. It is held in position by the aorta, pulmonary artery, and venæ cavæ. The apex is free, and its impulse is felt a little below and to the inner side of the left nipple. The upper border corresponds to a line drawn across the sternum on a level with the upper border of the cartilage of the third rib, and the lower border to a line drawn between the point where the apex-beat is felt to the right costo-xiphoid articulation. It is about 5 inches in length, 3½ wide at its broadest part, and 2½ in thickness; it weighs from 10 to 12 oz. in the male and from 8 to 10 oz. in the female, and, with the exception of about a third of its bulk, lies to the left of the median line of the chest. It is divided by a longitudinal and a transverse septum into four chambers, the two auricles and two ventricles. The position of these septa is indicated by the auriculo-ventricular and longitudinal grooves. The muscular tissue is of the involuntary variety, and is arranged differently in the auricles and ventricles. In the auricles the fibres consist of a superficial transverse layer, a deeper layer of looped fibres, which pass over each auricle and are attached at each end to the fibrous rings surrounding the auriculo-ventricular openings, and annular fibres which surround the appendices of the auricle, and are continued upon the venæ cavæ and pulmonary veins on either side. The ventricular fibres consist of a superficial set, which are arranged longitudinally, obliquely, and spirally, and a deep circular set. The spiral fibres start from the base and pass obliquely from right to left and from above downward on the anterior surface of the ventricles, and from left to right and somewhat obliquely on the surface, toward the apex, where they curve around its axis and pass inward to form the interventricular septum, the inner surface of the ventricles, and the musculi papillares, and are inserted

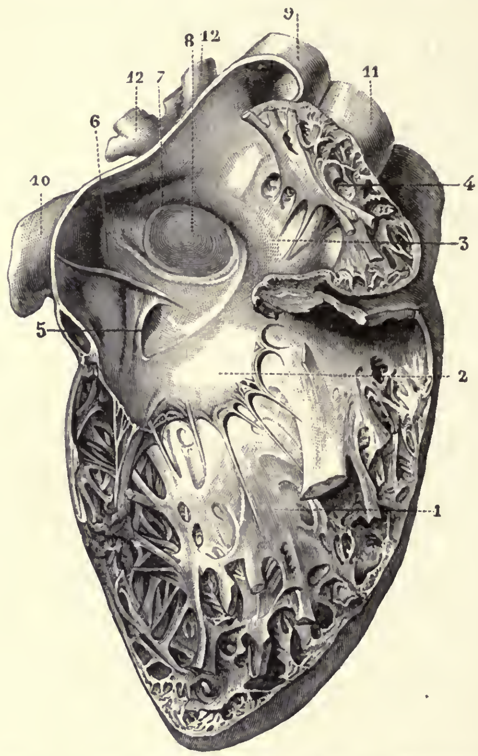
directly into the fibrous rings of the auriculo-ventricular openings or mediately through the chordæ tendineæ. Some of these fibres do not reach the apex, but pass directly into the septum, surrounding each ventricle separately. The circular fibres surround each ventricle separately or together, and are inserted into the rings surrounding the orifices at the base of the h. The arterial supply is derived from the anterior and posterior coronary arteries, and



LEFT CAVITIES OF THE HEART. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BONAMY AND BEAU.)

1, left ventricular cavity; 2, mitral valve; 3, 4, columnæ carneæ; 5, aortic opening; 6, aorta; 7, 8, 9, aortic valves, 10, right ventricular cavity; 11, interventricular septum; 12, pulmonary artery; 13, 14, pulmonic valves; 15, left auricular cavity; 16, 16, right pulmonary veins, with 17, 17, openings of the veins; 18, section of the coronary vein.

the nervous from the cardiac plexuses. [L, 11, 12, 14, 121, 142, 147, 294, 353.] Cf. AURICLE, VENTRICLE, CIRCULATION, PULSE, GROOVE. SEPTUM, and *Cardiac* VALVES. 2. The central (figuratively, the essential) part of anything. 3. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Accessory h's.** Pulsatile enlargements of the arteries or veins which assist the h. in maintaining the circulation in many of the lower vertebrates. [L, 353.] —**Black h.** 1. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* 2. A cultivated variety of cherry. [A, 305 (a, 21).]—**Bleeding h.** 1. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* 2. A cultivated variety of cherry. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Body h.** See *Left h.*—**Bovine h.** See COR *bovinum.*—**Branchial h.** Ger., *Branchialherzen*, *Lungenherzen.* 1. One of the h's of vertebrates, in which the blood is aerated in gills and there are no lung-like structures (*e. g.*, in fishes). In many *Mollusca* there are accessory h's in the branchial arteries. [L, 210.] 2. A pulsatile vein in the pharynx of *Amphioxus*, from which the branchial veins diverge on each side. [L, 207.]—**Bullock's h.** See COR *bovinum* and cf. CŒUR *de bœuf* (1st def.).—**Caudal h.** In the eel, an accessory h. situated on the caudal vein adjacent to the last caudal vertebra. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Dicœlious h.** A h. in which there are two cavities, a single auricle and ventricle; this is normal in fishes, but in man is rare. [a, 34.]—**Fatty h.** Lat., *cor adiposum.* Ger., *Fettherz.* It., *cuore grasso.* 1. A condition (also called fatty infiltration of the h.) in which the subpericardial and intermuscular connective tissue, together with the perimysium between the muscular fibres, is converted into fat. 2. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the h. [D, 4.]—**Floating-h.** The genus *Limnanthemum*, especially the *Limnanthemum lacunosum* (*Villarsia cordata*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fœtal h.** Ger., *Fötalherz.* The h. as it exists in the fœtus. In its earliest condition the h. of a mammal consists of two tubes, one on each side of the body, formed in the visceral layer of the mesoblast. These soon coalesce in the median line and form a central tube, which receives two veins from below, and gives off an arterial trunk from its upper extremity. This tube becomes elongated, bent so that its middle portion projects forward and to the right and twisted on itself. It is then divided by two transverse constrictions into three parts. In the middle one of these divisions a partition rises from the lower part of the right wall and gradually grows until it forms a complete separation of the two rudimentary ventricular cavities. At the same time a cleft appears on the outside of the heart, corresponding to the septum, the trace of which persists in adult life as the interventricular groove. The anterior portion of the tubular h. is divided to form the origin of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery. Above this division these vessels are united by the ductus arteriosus. The posterior portion is also divided to form the auricle, but the partition is incomplete until birth, having an opening known as the foramen ovale, which is partially



RIGHT CAVITIES OF THE HEART. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BONAMY AND BEAU.)

1, right ventricular cavity; 2, posterior curtain of the tricuspid valve; 3, right auricular cavity; 4, columnæ carneæ of the right auricle; 5, section of the coronary vein; 6, Eustachian valve; 7, ring of Vieussens; 8, fossa ovalis; 9, superior vena cava; 10, inferior vena cava; 11, aorta; 12, 12, right pulmonary veins.

closed during the latter part of fœtal life by a valve, which gradually becomes adherent to the interauricular septum. The attitude of the fœtal h. is vertical until the fourth month, when it begins to assume an oblique attitude. Its proportionate size as compared with the body is very great during the early months, and decreases toward the time of birth. During early fœtal life the auricular portion is larger than the ventricular, and the ventricular walls are about equal in thickness; but toward the time of birth the ventricular portion becomes the larger, and the thickness of the left ventricle is much increased. [a, 29.] Cf. *Fœtal* CIRCULATION.—**Gouty h.** See GOUT *of the heart.*—**Hairy h.** See COR *hirsutum.*—**H'burn.** See CARDIALGIA.—**H.-of-the-earth.** The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-seed.** See H.-PEA.—**H.-shaped.** See CORDATE.—**H.-skirts.** See DIAPHRAGM.—**H. strain.** Overaction, or increased activity of the h., such as occurs in those whose occupations require continuous or often-repeated severe muscular effort. It is likely to lead to various forms of organic h. disease. [D, 25.]—**H'wort.** 1. A name for various species of *Aristolochia.* 2. The *Melilotus officinalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Hepatic h.** See CŒUR *hépatique.*—**Irritable h.** A functional disorder of the h. from muscular exhaustion. It is especially common among soldiers, and with them may be attributed to forced marches, fever, and camp diarrhœa. [Hartshorne, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1864 (D).]—**Left h.** The left chambers of the h.—**Little h.** An organ supposed by the Chinese to be situated in the pubic region, its function being to carry on the circulation of the "vital aura." [Macgowan, "Lancet," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 652.]—**Lymphatic h's, Lymph h's.** In the *Reptilia*, muscular contractile sacs with which the lymphatics are furnished where they empty into the veins; discovered by J. Müller and Panizza. [C.]—**Portal h.** Ger., *Pfortaderherz.* A pulsatile enlargement in certain *Myxinoidæ* of a large vein which forces its contents through the livers. [L, 14.]—**Pulmonary h., Right h.** Lat., *cor dextrum.* The right cavities of the h.—**Single h.** Of A. Clark, a dicœlious h. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1857, p. 108 (a, 34).]—**Spasm of the h.** 1. Angina pectoris. 2. Palpitation of the h. [a, 34.]—**Starved h.** A h. in which the impulse is feeble and the sounds are weak and ill-defined, occurring in conditions in which the assimilative powers are defective. [a, 34.]—**Supplementary h.** See *Accessory h.*—**Systemic h.** Ger., *Körperherz.* 1. See *Left h.* 2. The h. of an

animal having a true pulmonary circulation. [L.]—**Tobacco h.** A condition of the h. characterized by marked irritable and forcible action, due to the excessive use of tobacco. [B.]—**Tricœlious h., Tripartite h.** A h. having only three cavities, two auricles and one ventricle; it is normal in the *Batrachia.* [α, 34.]—**Trotting h.** Palpitation of the h. [α, 34.]—**Univentricular h.** See *Tricœlious h.*—**Venous h.** A pulsatile enlargement of a vein. [L, 14.]

HEART-PEA, n. Ha^{3}rt'pe. The genus *Cardiospermum.* [B, 19, 282 (α, 24).]—**Common h.-p.** See CARDIOSPERMUM *halicacabum.*

HEARTS, n. Ha^{3}rts. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HEART'S-EASE, n. Ha^{3}rts'ez. 1. The *Viola tricolor.* 2. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* 3. In Kansas, the *Polygonum persicaria.* 4. In California, a variety of *Polygonum punctatum.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 5, 19, 282 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (α, 14).]—**Aqueous decoction of h.-e.** See *Decoctum herbæ* VIOLÆ *tricoloris cum aqua.*—**Lacteal decoction of h.-e.** See *Decoctum herbæ* VIOLÆ *tricoloris cum lacte.*

HEARTY, adj. Ha^{3}rt'i^2. Fr., *bien portant* (1st def.), *bon* (2d def.). 1. In good physical condition. 2. Copious (said of a meal).

HEAT, n. Het. A.-S., *hǣte, hǣto, hǣtu.* Gr., καῦμα, θέρμη, θερμότης. Lat., *calor* (1st def.), *ardor* (a sense of burning). Fr., *chaleur* (1st def.), *chaleur des animaux* (2d def.). Ger., *Wärme* (1st def.), *Hitze* (1st def.). It., *calore* (1st def.). Sp., *calor* (1st def.). 1. A quality or form of force possessed in varying degree by all substances, by virtue of which, when it is present to a certain degree, they are burned, melted, boiled, or volatilized. H. is derived from the sun, and may be set free artificially by friction or by electrical or chemical action. 2. The rut of animals; the period of sexual excitement.—**Absolute h.** The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body. [L, 107.]—**Acrid h.** See CHALEUR *âcre et mordicante.*—**Animal h.** Lat., *calor animalis.* Fr., *chaleur animale.* Ger., *thierische Wärme.* H. developed by the processes of a living organism.—**Atomic h.** Fr., *chaleur atomique.* Ger., *Atomwärme.* Theoretically, the quantity of h. required to raise the temperature of an atom 1° C. The atomic h. of any element compared with that of hydrogen is the product of its specific h. by its atomic weight. This product, according to the law of Dulong and Petit, is a quantity constant for nearly every one of the elements. [B.]—**Dry h.** H. unaccompanied by moisture.—**External h.** Fr., *chaleur extérieure.* 1. H. derived from without the organism. 2. See *Sensible h.*—**H. of combination.** Fr., *chaleur de combinaison.* H. produced by chemical combination. [B, 93.]—**H. of combustion.** Fr., *chaleur de combustion.* H. produced by chemical combination sufficiently energetic to be associated with combustion. [B, 93.]—**H.-stiffening.** See *H.*-RIGOR.—**H.-stroke.** See SUNSTROKE.—**Hectic h.** See CHALEUR *hectique.* The h. of hectic fever.—**Latent h.** H. not apparent to the senses; h. temporarily converted into other forms of energy, such as the force required to produce molecular or atomic dissociation, and capable of reconversion into perceptible h. when the molecules or atoms are recombined. [B.] See *Latent h. of fusion* and *Latent h. of vaporization.*—**Latent h. of fusion.** Fr., *chaleur latente de fusion.* The surplus h. communicated to a body after it has once begun to fuse, which, being consumed in molecular disintegration, does not give rise to a further elevation of temperature until fusion is nearly or quite complete. [B, 20 (α, 27).]—**Latent h. of vaporization.** Fr., *chaleur latente de vaporisation.* Ger., *Verdampfungswärme, gebundene Verdampfungswärme.* The h. that is used up during the evaporation of a volatile body; apparently consumed in the mechanical work of transforming matter from one state to the other. [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**Moist h.** See CHALEUR *haliteuse.*—**Molecular h.** Ger., *Molekularwärme.* H. attributed to the movement or friction of different spherical particles or molecules upon each other. This theory was first presented by Democritus, in opposition to the idea that h. was an original element, but in the last century was elaborated by John Dalton and confirmed by Rumford and Davy, and is now generally accepted. [A, 304, 327 (α, 14).]—**Mordicant h.** See CHALEUR *âcre et mordicante.*—**Nervous h.** See CHALEUR *nerveuse.*—**Prickly h.** See LICHEN *tropicus.*—**Pungent h.** 1. A sharp, burning sensation, as when capsicum is tasted. [α, 34.] 2. That form of febrile h. that causes a sensation of pungency in the hand of an observer when applied to the patient's body.—**Radiant h., Radiated h.** Fr., *chaleur rayonnante.* Ger., *strahlende Wärme.* H. emitted by radiation from a warm body (as distinguished from h. transmitted by conduction or convection). [B.]—**Red h.** Fr., *rouge de fer.* Ger., *Rothglühen.* The degree of h. at which iron becomes red.—**Sensible h.** Fr., *chaleur sensible* (ou *apparente*). Ger., *wahrnehmbare Wärme.* H. which can be appreciated by the senses or the thermometer. [B.]—**Septic h.** See CHALEUR *septique.*—**Solar h.** Fr., *chaleur solaire.* The heat of the sun. [L, 49.]—**Specific h.** Fr., *chaleur spécifique.* Ger., *specifische Wärme.* The quantity of h. consumed in raising the temperature of a substance 1° C., the amount of h. required to raise the same weight of water 1° C. being assumed as unity. [B.]—**Vital h.** Fr., *chaleur vitale.* Ger., *Lebenswärme.* See *Animal h.*—**White h.** Fr., *blanc de fer.* Ger., *Weissglühen.* The degree of h. at which iron becomes white.

HEATH, n. Heth. A.-S., *hǣdh.* Ger., *Heide.* 1. The genus *Erica.* 2. The *Calluna vulgaris.* 3. The *Tamarix gallica.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**American false h.** The *Hudsonia ericoides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bell (-flowered) h.** The *Erica codonodes* and *Erica tetralix.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Berried h.** The genus *Empetrum.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Besom-h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Black-berried h.** The *Empetrum nigrum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Black h.** The *Erica cinerea.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Broom-h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Common h.** See CALLUNA *vulgaris.*—**Connemara h.** The *Erica carnea,* var. *hibernica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cornish h.** The *Erica vagans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cross-leaved h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**False h.** The *Fabiana imbricata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Father-of-h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**French h.** The *Erica hibernica.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Gold h.** The genus *Sphagnum.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H.-bell.** The *Campanula rotundifolia.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H.-berry.** The *Empetrum nigrum.* [α, 35.]—**H. family.** The *Ericaceæ.* [α, 24.]—**H. liver.** The *Medicago maculata.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H'worts.** The *Ericaceæ.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Irish h.** The *Dabœcia (Menziesia) polifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ling-h., Long h.** The *Calluna vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Moor-h.** The genus *Gypsocallis.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Mountain-h.** The *Menziesia taxifolia.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**Otago h.** The *Leucopogon Fraseri.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Palm-h.** The *Richea pandanifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Prickly h.** The *Pernettya angustifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Red h.** The *Calluna vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Scotch h.** See ERICA *cinerea.*—**Sea-h.** The *Frankenia lævis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sicilian h.** The *Erica sicula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Small h.** 1. The *Calluna vulgaris.* 2. The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Spanish h.** The *Erica australis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**St. Daebeoc's h.** The *Dabœcia (Menziesia) polifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tree-h.** The *Erica arborea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Winter-h.** The *Erica carnea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HEATHER, n. He^{2}th^2'u^{5}r. See HEATH.—**Bell-h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Carlin-h.** The *Erica cinerea.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Cat-h.** The *Calluna vulgaris,* the *Erica cinerea,* or possibly the *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Dog-h.** The *Calluna vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H.-bell.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H.-whin.** The *Genista anglica.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**He h.** The *Calluna vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Himalayan h.** The *Andromeda fastigiata.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ringe-h.** The *Erica tetralix.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Scotch h.** The *Erica cinerea.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**She h.** The *Erica cinerea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Silver h., Sponge h.** The *Polytrichum commune.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HEAUMIER (Fr.), n. O-me-a. The *Prunus cerasus,* var. *bigarella.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HEAUTOPHONICS, n. sing. He-a^{4}t-o-fo^{2}n'i^{2}ks. From ἑαυτοῦ, of himself, and φωνή, the voice. See AUTOPHONY.

HEAVES, n. Hevz. Asthma in horses. [α, 34.]

HEAVINESS, n. He^{2}v'i^2-ne^{2}s. Fr., *pesanteur.* Ger., *Schwere.* The state of being heavy.

HEAVING, adj. Hev'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *gonflant.* Accompanied by pronounced swelling movements of the chest (said of the breathing); as a n., the occurrence of such movements; colloquially, vomiting.

HEAVY, adj. He^{2}v'i^2. A.-S., *hefig, hǣfig.* Gr., βαρύς. Lat., *gravis.* Fr., *pesant* (1st def.), *lourd* (2d def.), *gravide* (3d def.). Ger., *schwer* (1st and 2d def's), *schwanger* (3d def.). 1. Possessed of notable weight as compared with other bodies. 2. Drowsy, stupid, apathetic; of odors, oppressive. 3. Pregnant.

HEBAMME (Ger.), n. Hab'a^{3}m-me^2. A midwife.—**H'nanstalt.** See *H'nlehrinstitut.*—**H'nkunst.** See OBSTETRICS.—**H'nlehranstalt, H'nlehrinstitut, H'nschule.** An institution for teaching midwives.

HEBARZNEIKUNDE (Ger.), **HEBARZNEIKUNST** (Ger.), n's. Hab'a^{3}rtzt-ni-kund-e^2, -kunst. The science of obstetrics. [A, 450 (α, 21).]

HEBARZT (Ger.), n. Hab'a^{3}rtzt. An obstetrician. [A, 450 (α, 21).]

HEBBAKHADE, n. See BISSA BOL.

HEBDOMADAL, adj. He^{2}b-do^{2}m'a^{2}d-a^{2}l. Gr., ἑβδομαδικός. Lat., *hebdomadalis.* Fr., *hebdomadaire.* Ger., *allwöchentlich.* Occurring once a week.

HEBDOMADARIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}b-do^{2}m-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a(a^3)'-ri^2-a^3. From ἑβδομάς, the number seven. See *Septan (intermittent)* FEVER.

HEBE (Lat.), n. f. He(ha)'be(ba). Gen., *heb'es.* Gr., ἥβη. 1. Of Hippocrates, the pubic hair, also the pubic region. 2. The age of puberty. [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

HEBEANTHOUS, adj. He^{2}b-e-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *hebeanthus* (from ἥβη, down, and ἄνθος, a flower). Having tomentose corollæ. [L, 107.]

HEBECARPOUS, adj. He^{2}b-e-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *hebecarpus* (from ἥβη, downy hair, and καρπός, a fruit). Having pubescent fruits. [L, 107.]

HEBEGYNOUS, adj. He^{2}b-e^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *hebegynus* (from ἥβη, downy hair, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *hébégyne.* Having pubescent ovaries (said of plants). [L, 107.]

HEBEL (Ar.), n. The *Juniperus sabina.* [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

HEBEL (Ger.), n. Hab'e^{2}l. 1. See LEVER and VECTIS. 2. See ELEVATOR.—**H'arm.** The arm of a lever. [B.]—**H'operation.** The use of the vectis.

HEBELOMA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}b(hab)-e^{2}l-o'ma^3. See AGARICUS, subgenus *21.*—**H. crustuliniformis.** A poisonous species formed of tufts or large rings. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HEBEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Hab'e^2-musk-e^{2}l. A levator muscle. [L, 115.]—**H. des Hodens.** See CREMASTER.—**H. des Mundwinkels.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*

HEBEN, HEBENON, n's. He^{2}b'e^{2}n, -e^{2}n-o^{2}n. See EBONY.

HEBENUS (Lat.), n. f. Heb(he^{2}b)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔβενος, ἐβένος. The *Diospyros ebenum.* [A, 312 (α, 21).]

HEBEPETALOUS, adj. He^{2}b-e^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *hebepetalus* (from ἥβη, downy hair, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *hébépétale.* Having pubescent petals.

HEBEPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}b(hab)-e^2(a)-fre(fra)'ni^2-a^3. From ἥβη, puberty, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *hébéphrénie.* Ger., *Hebephrenie.* Of Kahlbaum and Hecker, see INSANITY *of pubescence.*

HEBER (Ger.), n. Hab'e3r. 1. See LEVATOR. 2. See SIPHON. —**Afterh'.** See LEVATOR *ani*.—**Armh'.** See DELTOID.—**Flügelh'.** See LEVATOR *alæ*.—**Gaumenh'.** See LEVATOR *palati*.—**Gaumensegelh'.** See LEVATOR *palati mollis*.—**Gifth'.** A siphon for removal of corrosive or poisonous liquids from one vessel to another. The long arm is provided with a supplementary vertical tube, through which suction can be maintained without danger. [B.]—**H. des Armbeins.** See CORACO-HUMÉRAL.—**H. des Ohres.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem*.—**H. des Schulterblatts.** See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.—**Kurzer H. des Ohres.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**Kurzer H. de Schweifs.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *superior*.—**Langer H. des Schweifs.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *lateralis*.—**Magenh'.** A siphon-apparatus for washing out the stomach. [K.]—**Mittlerer H. des Ohres.** See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *internus*.—**Oberer H. des Schulterblatts, Schulterh'.** See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.—**Schulterh'.** See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.—**Zungenh'.** See GLOSSANISCHON.

HEBES (Lat.), adj. Heb(he2b)'ez(as). Gen., *heb'etis*. See DULL.

HEBETATE, adj. He2b'e2t-at. Lat., *hebetatus* (from *hebere*, to be blunt or dull). Fr., *hébété*, *émoussé*. Ger., *stumpf*. Dull; of leaves, having a blunt and soft point. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HEBETIC, adj. He-bet'i2k. Gr., ἡβητικός (from ἥβη, puberty). Lat., *hebeticus*. Fr., *hébétique*. Ger., *jugendlich*. 1. Youthful. 2. Pertaining to puberty. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HEBETUDE, n. He2b'e2-tu2d. Lat., *hebetudo* (from *hebetare*, to make blunt). Fr., *hébétude*. Ger., *Stumpfheit*, *Dummheit*. Dullness or impairment of the mental faculties. It may be either congenital or the result of disease. [D, 72.]

HEBETUDO (Lat.), n. f. He2b(hab)-e(e2)-tu2(tu)'do. Gen., *-ud'inis*. See HEBETUDE.—**H. animi.** See *H. mentis*.—**H. auris.** See BARYECŒA.—**H. dentium.** See HÆMODIA.—**H. mentis.** Ger., *Stumpfsinn*. Mental dullness. [A, 322.]—**H. sensuum.** H. of the senses. [*a*, 34.]—**H. visus.** Fr., *hébétude visuelle*, *vue faible*. Ger., *Gesichtsschwäche*. See ASTHENOPIA.—**H. vocis.** Vocal weakness in singers or persons who use their voices constantly. [*a*, 34.]

HÉBINE (Fr.), n. A-ben. See DOLICHOS *oleraceus*.

HEBRADENDRON [Graham] (Lat.), n. n. He2b-ra3-de2nd'-ro2n. A section of the genus *Garcinia*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pictorium.** The *Garcinia pictoria*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cambogioides, H. gambogioides.** A plant yielding Ceylon gamboge. It is considered a distinct species by Christison, though both Baillon and Hooker identify it with the *Garcinia morella*. [B, 5, 18, 121, 172, 212 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *Garcinia morella* and *Garcinia pictoria*.

HEBSTOCK (Ger.), n. Hab'stok. See AMBE.

HEBUNG (Ger.), n. Hab'un2. A lifting. [A, 450 (*a*, 21).]

HECASTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. He2k-a2(a3)-sta2f(sta3f)-i2l-(u6l)'lu3m(lu4m). See ECASTAPHYLLUM.

HECATOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. He2k-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-gra2m-(gra3m)'ma3. Gen., *-gram'matos (-atis)*. See HECTOGRAMME.

HECATOMPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. He2k-a2t(a3t)-o2m-fi2l-(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a leaf. The *Rosa centifolia*. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

HECATOMPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. He2k-a2t(a3t)-o2m-fi2l(fu6l)'-lu3s(lu4s). From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a leaf. Ger., *hundertblättrig*, *vielblättrig*. See HECATOPHYLLOUS.

HECATONIA (Lat.), n. f. He2k-a3-ton(to2n)'i2-a3. From ἑκατόν, a hundred. Fr., *hécatonie*. A section of the genus *Ranunculus*, typified by *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HECATONTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. He2k-a2t(a3t)-o2nt-a3-fi2l(fu6l)'u3m(u4m). From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a leaf. The *Rosa centifolia*. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

HECATOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. He2k-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-fi2l(fu6l)'la3. From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a leaf. See HECATONTAPHYLLUM.

HECATOPHYLLOUS, adj. He2k-a2t-o-fi2l'u2s. Lat., *hecatophyllus* (from ἑκατόν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a leaf). Having leaves composed of a hundred, or very many, folioles. [L, 107.]

HECDECANE, n. He2k'de2k-an. From ἑκδεκα, sixteen. See CETANE.

HECDECATYL, n. He2k'de2k-a2t-i2l. See CETYL.—**H. alcohol.** See CETYL *alcohol*.

HECHELKAMM (Ger.), n. He2ch2'e2l-ka3m. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HECHELKRAUT (Ger.), n. He2ch2'e2l-kra3-u4t. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HECHINGEN (Ger.), n. He2ch2'i2n2-e2n. A place in the former principality of Hohenzollern, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HECHT (Ger.), n. He2cht. See ESOX.—**Gemeiner H.** See Esox *lucius*.—**H'kiefer.** The gills of the pike, formerly official. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'kraut.** The *Potamogeton lucius* and the genus *Myriophyllum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HECKBERRY, n. He2k'be2r-i2. The *Prunus padus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HECKDORN (Ger.), n. He2k'do2rn. 1. The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. 2. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HECKENKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. He2k'e2n-kersh-e2. 1. The genus *Lonicera*, especially the *Lonicera xylosteum*. 2. The *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14, 24).]—**Alpen-H.** The *Lonicera alpigena*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Blaubeerige H.** The *Lonicera cærulea*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Gemeine H.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Tatarische H.** The *Lonicera tatarica*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HECKENWINDE (Ger.), n. He2k'e2n-vi2n'de2. See CONVOLVULUS.

HECKHOLZ (Ger.), n. He2k'ho3lts. The *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HECK-HOW, n. He2k'hu6-u4. See CONIUM *maculatum*.

HECKINGHAUSEN (Ger.), n. He2k'i2n2-ha3-u4z-e2n. A place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a spring containing iron carbonate, magnesium sulphate, and hydrogen sulphide. [L, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HECKSAME (Ger.), n. He2k'za3m-e2. See FURZE.

HECTARE, n. He2k'ta2r. From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and *area*, a plane space. Fr., *h*. A surface measure of 10,000 square metres. [L, 14.]

HECTEUS (Lat.), n. m. He2k'tu2s. Gen., *hect'eos*. Gr., ἑκτευς (from ἕξ, six). Fr., *hectéus*. An Attic measure equal to one sixth of a medimnus (*q. v.*). [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

HECTIC, adj. He2k'ti2k. Gr., ἑκτικός (adj.) (from ἕξις, a habit of body). Lat., *hecticus* (adj.). Fr., *hectique* (adj.), *étique* (adj.). Ger., *hektisch* (adj.), *Hektik* (n.). It., *etico*. Sp., *hético*. Pertaining to or affected with h. fever; as a n., h. fever. [D, 3, 20.]

HECTICA (Lat.), n. f. He2kt'i2k-a3. From ἑκτικός, hectic. See *Hectic* FEVER.

HECTICAL, adj. He2k'ti2-k'l. See HECTIC.

HECTICOPYRA (Lat.), **HECTICOPYRETOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. He2k-ti2k-o2p'i2(u6)-ra3, -o2p-i2r(u6r)'e2t-o2s. From ἑκτικός, hectic, and πῦρ, or πυρετός, fever. Fr., *hecticopyre*. See *Hectic* FEVER.

HECTISIE (Fr.), n. E2k-te-ze. From ἑκτικός, hectic. 1. The condition in which hectic fever is present. 2. Consumption. [D, 72; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HECTOCOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. He2kt-o(o3)-ko2t'i2l(u6l)-e(a). See HECTOCOTYLUS.

HECTOCOTYLIZED, adj. He2k-to-ko2t'i2l-izd. From ἐκτός, outside, and κοτύλη, a cup. Changed into a hectocotylus (said of one of the arms of the male of the *Dibranchiata*). [L, 56.]

HECTOCOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. He2k-to(to3)-ko2t'i2l(u6l)-u3s-(u4s). From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., *hectocotyle*. A genus of the *Trematodea* proposed by Cuvier, now known to be the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes. In the argonaut the arm becomes detached and was originally described as a parasitic worm. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 18.]

HECTOGRAMME, n. He2kt'o-gra2m. Lat., *hectogramma* (from ἑκατόν, a hundred, and γράμμα, a gramme). Fr., *h*. A weight of 100 grammes. [L, 41.]

HECTOLITRE, n. He2k'to-let'r. From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and λίτρα, a pound. Fr., *h*. A measure of 100 litres. [L, 56.]

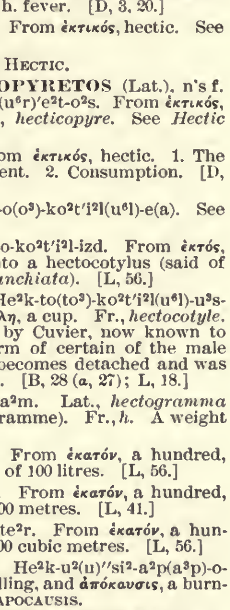
HECTOMETRE, n. He2k'to-met'r. From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and μέτρον, a measure. A measure of 100 metres. [L, 41.]

HECTOSTÈRE (Fr.), n. He2k'to-ste2r. From ἑκατόν, a hundred, and στερεός, stiff. A measure of 100 cubic metres. [L, 56.]

HECUSIAPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2k-u2(u)''si2-a2p(a3p)-o-(o3)-ka4'(ka3'u4)-si2s. From ἑκούσιος, willing, and ἀπόκαυσις, a burning. Gen., *-caus'eos (-caus'is)*. See IDIAPOCAUSIS.

HECUSIEMPRESIS (Lat.), **HECUSIEMPRESMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. He2k-u2(u)-si2-e2m-pre(pra)'si2s, -pre2s(pras)'ma3. Gen., *-re'seos (-is)*, *-res'matos (-atis)*. From ἑκούσιος, willing, and ἐμπρησις, a conflagration. See IDIEMPRESIS.

HEDEOMA (Lat.), n. f. He2d(had)-e2-om'a3. From ἡδυς, sweet, and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *herbe de pouliot américaine* (2d def.). Ger., *amerikanischer Poley* (2d def.). 1. American pennyroyal; a genus of annual or perennial labiate herbs or dwarf shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Satureineæ*. The *Hedeomeæ* of Meissner are a subtribe of the *Melissineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the herb of *H. pulegioides*. [B, 5, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba hedeomæ.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. pulegioides.** An annual herb growing throughout Canada and the eastern part of the United States, the source of the h. or pennyroyal of the U. S. Ph., which is used in flatulence and nausea as a mild aromatic stimulant, and, in warm infusion, as a sudorific and a popular remedy for colds. It is cultivated in Michigan for the manufacture of essential oil of pennyroyal. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, xxix (*a*, 14); B, 5, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of h., Oleum hedeomæ.** Oil of pennyroyal; a colorless or yellowish volatile oil distilled from *H. pulegioides* of an aromatic penetrating odor and taste. Sp. gr., 0·940. [B, 95.]



HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES.
[A, 327.]

HEDERA (Lat.), n. f. He2d'e2r-a3. From ἕζεσθαι, to sit. Fr., *hédéra*, *lierre*. Ger., *Epheu*. It., *edera*. Sp., *hiedra*. A genus of the *Araliaceæ*. The *Hederaceæ* (Fr., *hédéracées*) are: (1) Of Linnæus, an order of plants including *Panax*, *Aralia*, *Zanthoxylon*, *Hedera*, *Vitis*, and *Cissus*; of Batsch, a family of the *Umbraculariæ* or (Dumortier) of the *Fructungulia*; of Agardh, an order of the *Hypodicarpæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Viteæ*, or subsequently of the *Cisseæ*; and of Richard, a family including *Cornus* and *Hedera*; and (2) of Philibert, the *Ampelideæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 267 (*a*, 24).]—**Folia hederæ.** The leaves

of *H. helix.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fructus hederæ.** The fruits of *H. helix.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gummi (-resina) hederæ.** See IVY-*gum.* —**H. aculeata.** Of Linnæus, the *Aralia aculeata.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. arborea, H. communis.** Ger., *baumartiger* (oder *gewöhnlicher*) *Epheu.* See *H. helix.*—**H. Drummondii.** A species common from Texas to Arizona, and northward to the plains of Colorado. It has the aromatic properties of the genus. [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**H. glucoside.** A glucoside, $C_{32}H_{52}O_{10}+2H_2O$, nearly analogous to saponin, discovered by Vernet in the leaves of *H. helix.* [H. Block ("Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii [*a*, 14]).]—**H. helix.**



HEDERA HELIX. [A, 327.]

Fr., *lierre commun* (ou *d'Europe*, ou *en arbre*, ou *grimpant*). Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *gewöhnlicher*) *Epheu, Eppig, Mauereppig* The ivy; a species found in Europe having the following varieties: *α vulgaris*, with black fruit; *β canariensis*, with red fruit; and the *H. canariensis* of Willdenow, var. *chrysocarpa*, with yellow fruit. The leaves when fresh have a balsamic odor and a bitter, unpleasant taste, and, in decoction, have been used in sanious ulcers and skin eruptions, and, in the form of a dry powder, in pulmonary diseases and infantile atrophy. The berries are said to be purgative and mildly emetic. The seeds contain hederine (*q. v.*). The bark yields a gum (see IVY-*gum*). The wood is light and porous, and is sometimes used for making issue-peas. The leaves contain h. glucoside. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); A. Jandons, "Dtsch. chem. Ztg.," "Dtsch. med. Ztg.," Feb. 8, 1886, p. 128.]—**H. hybrida.** A garden form of *H. helix*, var. *α vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. major.** See *H. helix.*—**H. pendula.** A species growing in Jamaica. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. piperita.** A species referred doubtfully by Gray to *H. thymoides.* [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**H. poetica.** Poet's ivy; a variety of *H. helix* growing in woods in Great Britain. [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**H. quinquefolia.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*—**H. scandens.** Ger., *handblättriger Epheu.* A species indigenous to China. The bark is purgative, and is used in dropsy and chronic skin diseases. [B, 42, 180, 267 (*a*, 14).]—**H'tannic acid.** An acid obtained by exhausting with water the seeds of *H. helix* after the hederic acid has been extracted; it is amorphous, inodorous, and soluble in water. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).] See also under HEDERINE (2d def.).—**H. terrestris.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 200.]—**H. thymoides.** A species growing in eastern New Mexico to Arizona, having the aromatic properties of the genus. [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**H. umbellifera.** Fr., *lierre en ombelle, faux santal.* Ger., *amboinischer Epheu.* A species growing in Amboina and the Moluccas. Its wood, when dried, has a strong odor like that of oil of rosemary or lavender, and the bark of the stems yield an aromatic resin, used in India for fumigation. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vegeta.** Irish ivy; a variety of *H. helix* indigenous to Madeira, but acclimatized and growing in abundance in Ireland. [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**Herba hederæ.** The leaves of *H. helix.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Infusum hederæ terrestris.** See *Tisane de* LIERRE *terrestre.*—**Resina hederæ.** See IVY-*gum.*

HEDERACEOUS, HEDERAL, adj's. He^{2}d-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s, he^{2}d'-e^2-r'l. Lat., *hederaceus* (from *hedera*, ivy). Ger., *epheuartig.* Resembling ivy or the genus *Hedera.* [L, 107.]

HEDERALIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-e^{2}r-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *hedera*, ivy. The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [B, 46, 83 (*a*, 14).]

HÉDÉRIE (Fr.), n. Ha-da-re. From *hedera*, ivy. See IVY-*gum.*

HEDERIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. See HEDERINE.

HEDERIC ACID, n. He^{2}d'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hédérique.* Ger., *Hederinsäure.* An acid, $C_{15}H_{26}O_4$ (Davis), discovered by Possett in the seeds of *Hedera helix*; it crystallizes in small, soft, white needles or tablets, is inodorous, of acrid taste, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and in ether. [B, 5, 38, 46, 48, 93 (*a*, 14); B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HEDERICH (Ger.), n. He^{2}d'e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. The *Nepeta glechoma* and the *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14); *a*, 24.]—**Falscher** (oder **gelber**) **H.** The *Sinapis arvensis.* [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14); *a*, 24.]—**Rother H.** The *Rumex acutus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Weisser H.** The *Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HEDERIN (Ger.), n. He^{2}d-e^{2}r-en'. See HEDERINE.—**H'säure.** See HEDERIC ACID.

HEDERINE, n. He^{2}d'e^{2}r-en. Lat., *hederia* (from *hedera*, ivy). Fr., *hédérine.* Ger., *Hederin.* 1. An alkaloid discovered by Vandamme and Chevallier in the seeds of *Hedera helix.* According to some authors it is the same as hederatannic acid. [B, 5, 38, 46, 48, 93 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).] 2. See IVY-*gum.*

HEDERINIC ACID, n. He^{2}d-e^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See HEDERIC ACID.

HEDERULA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-e^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-la^3. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**H. aquatica.** Of Gerard, the *Ranunculus hederaceus aquaticus.* [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]

HEDGEBERRY. He^{2}j'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Prunus padus* and *Prunus avium.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HEDGEHOG, n. He^{2}j'ho^{2}g. Lat., *erinaceus* (1st def.). 1. An animal of the *Erinaceidæ*, order *Insectivora*, having the back covered with stiff bristles and spines. [L, 353 (*a*, 21).] 2. The *Ranunculus arvensis*, the *Medicago intertexta*, and the *Scandex pecten.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HEDGEPEAK, n. He^{2}dj'pek. The fruit of *Rosa canina.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HEDGEWEED, n. He^{2}j'wed. The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HÉDIN (Fr.), n. A-da^{2}n^2. The *Ulex compositus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HEDIOKE, n. He^{2}d'i^2-ok. The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HEDIONDILLA (Sp.), n. A-de-on-del'ya^3. An unclassified herb growing in the Argentine Republic, where it is used in pneumonia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]

HEDJERA, n. In the East Indies, a woman whose ovaries have been removed for the purpose of unsexing her. [A, 18.]

HEDONE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)'o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *hed'ones* (-*æ*). Gr., ἡδονή. 1. Pleasure. 2. In ancient pharmacy, certain troches containing opium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HEDONISM, n. He^{2}d'o^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. From ἡδονή, pleasure. The philosophical system of Aristippus the younger, representing sensual enjoyment as the highest aim of humanity. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14); "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1871, i, p. 392.]

HEDRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d'ra^3. Gr., ἕδρα. Fr., *hédra.* 1. The breech or anus. 2. The base of a column. 3. A facet of a crystal. 4. A superficial wound of the head caused by a cutting weapon, also the resultant scar. 5. Of Hippocrates, the rectum, also suppurating swellings near it. 6. Of Hippocrates, fæces. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HEDRÆUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}d-re'(ra^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑδραῖος (from ἕδρα, a seat). A person of sedentary habits. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HEDRICOS (Lat.), **HEDRICUS** (Lat.), adj's. He^{2}d'ri^{2}k-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑδρικός (from ἕδρα, a seat). Fr., *hédrique.* Ger., *sitzend.* 1. Sitting. 2. Pertaining to the rectum. 3. Pertaining to the stools. 4. Of medicines, acting on the rectum or altering the character of the stools. [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

HEDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'le(la): in Eng., he^{2}d'ro-sel. Gen., -*el'es.* From ἕδρα, the fundament, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hédrocèle.* Ger., *Hedrocele.* See PROCTOCELE and *Rectal* HERNIA.

HEDROSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-ro(ro^3)-si(su^6)'ri^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., -*ing'gos* (-*is*). From ἕδρα, the fundament, and σῦριγξ, a tube. An anal fistula. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HEDWIGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d-vi^{2}g'i^2-a^3. From *Hedwig*, a German savant. Fr., *hedwigie.* 1. Of Schultz, a genus of resinous, amyridaceous trees found in the West Indies. 2. Of Hooker, the genus *Anectangium*, of the *Bryaceæ.* 3. Of Medicus, the genus *Commelyna.* The *Hedwigiaceæ* are a family of mosses including *Hedwigia, Hedwigidum*, and *Braunia*; and the *Hedwigieæ* are a division of mosses of the *Bryaceæ.* [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. balsamifera.** Fr., *gommier* (ou *sucrier*) *de montagne, gommier* (ou *bois*) *rouge, bois à flambeau.* A species of *H.* (1st def.) growing in Brazil and the West Indies. It yields a strong, not unpleasant-smelling resin, known as *baume de sucrier*, which is used like copaiba, especially in bilious and nephritic disorders and chronic catarrhs. The bark is employed in intermittent fevers, and the seed furnishes a fatty oil used like almond-oil. According to Gaucher, Combemale, and Mareslany, the extract from the roots and from the stems contains a resin, also an alkaloid which, taken internally, causes a marked and rapid fall of temperature, progressive paralysis, general convulsions, dilatation of the pupils and of the capillaries, disturbed respiration, and finally cardiac paralysis. The resin acts more as a paralyzer, and the alkaloid as a convulsivant. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Union méd.," Oct., 1888; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14); "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 503.]

HEDYCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἡδύς, sweet, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *hédycarpe.* Of W. Jack, the genus *Baccaurea.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. malayanus.** A species growing in Sumatra. [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HEDYCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἡδύς, sweet, and χιών, fallen snow. A genus of the *Scitamineæ*, tribe *Zingibereæ.* The *Hedychieæ* of Lestiboudois are a division of zingiberaceous plants of the *Scilamineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. spicatum.** Hind., Beng., *kapura-* (or *kaphura-*) *kachari.* A species found in India, where the root, called *kapurkachri*, is used as an incense. It contains ethylmethyl paracoumarate and methylparacoumaric acid. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]

HEDYCHROON (Lat.), **HEDYCHROUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}d-(had)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'ro(ro^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἡδύχροος, ἡδυχροῦς (from ἡδύς, sweet, and χροιά, color). An ancient pastile containing many aromatic substances. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HEDYCREA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)′re^2-a^3. From ἡδυς, sweet, and κρέας, flesh. Fr., *hédycrée.* The genus *Licania.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. incana.** The *Licania incana.* [B, 173 (α 24).]

HEDYOSMON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}s′mo^{2}n. From ἡδύς, sweet, and ὀσμή, odor. Fr., *hédyosme.* A genus of fragrant, resinous aromatic trees or shrubs of the *Chloranthaceæ.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. arborescens.** A species growing on the mountains of Jamaica; it is used as a remedy for dyspepsia, and the leaves and flowers furnish a perfume. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. granizo.** A species used as a sudorific in syphilis. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. nutans.** Headache-weed, tobacco-bush; a species growing in Jamaica. An infusion of the leaves and small branches is used as a stomachic, tonic, and antispasmodic. The green leaves contain a fragrant volatile oil, and are applied to the head in cephalalgia. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 14).]—**H. bouplandianum.** A species employed in Colombia as an analeptic. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HEDYOSMOUS, adj. He^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}z′mu^{3}s. Lat., *hedyosmus* (from ἡδύς, sweet, and ὀσμή, odor). Fr., *hédyosme.* Ger., *wohlriechend.* Of agreeable odor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HEDYOSMUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-oz(o^{2}s)′mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). See HEDYOSMON.

HEDYOTIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-o′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-is.* From ἡδύς, sweet, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *hédyoté.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Rubiaceæ,* tribe *Hediotideæ.* 2. Of Torrey and Gray, the genus *Pentodon.* The *Hedyoteæ* of De Candolle are a subtribe of the *Hedyotideæ.* The *Hedyotideæ* (Fr., *hédyotidées*) are: Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cinchoneæ;* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. americana.** The *tlacaxochitl* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as an astringent. [B, 224 (α, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]—**H. auricularia.** Fr., *h. auriculaire.* Ger., *wahres Ohrkraut.* A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in deafness. The leaves are employed as an emollient application to abscesses and, in a salve, for wounds. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. campanuliflora.** A species found in Brazil. [B, 72 (α, 14).]—**H. cratæogonum.** A species found in the Moluccas; used in Chinese medicine. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. herbacea.** The *Oldenlandia herbacea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. nervosa.** See *H. auricularia.*—**H. umbellata.** Fr., *h. à ombelle.* Tamil, *saya, emboorel cheddie.* Tel., *cheriveloo.* Indian madder; a species much cultivated on the Coromandel coast for the sake of its root, known as *chay-root*, or on the island of Ramiserum (where the plant is found in abundance) as *ramiseramvayr.* It gives the best and most durable red dye for cotton cloth. The leaves are considered expectorant, and, in dry powder, are made into cakes with flour and used in asthma and phthisis. [B, 19, 172, 173 (α, 24).]

HEDYPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}f(u^{6}f)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′i^{2}n^{2}x-(u^{6}n^{2}x). Gen., *-yng′os (-is).* From ἡδύς, sweet, and φάρυγξ, the throat. A medicine agreeable to swallow. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HEDYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-fon′i^2-a^2. From ἡδύς, sweet, and φωνή, the voice. The state of having an agreeable voice. [A, 322.]

HEDYPHONUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}d(had)-i^2(u^6)-fon′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hedyphone.* Having an agreeable voice. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

HEDYPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-nu^{2}st′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἡδύπνευστος (from ἡδύς, sweet, and πνοή, the breath). Having a pleasant odor or breath. [A, 322.]

• **HEDYPNOIS** (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′no(no^2)-i^{2}s. From ἡδύς, sweet, and πνοή, the breath. Fr., *hédypnois.* 1. Of Pliny, a species of wild endive; said to be useful as an astringent in dysentery. 2. Of Willdenow and Tournefort, a genus of herbaceous plants, of the *Compositæ* (the genus *Rhagadolus* of Bentham and Hooker). The *Hedypnoideæ* of Schultz are a division of the *Rhagadioleæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. globulifera, H. monspeliensis.** The *Rhagadiolus h.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. taraxacum.** See TARAXACUM *officinale.*—**H. Tournefortii.** The *Rhagadiolus h.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HEDYSARUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἡδύσαρον. Fr., *sainfoin.* Ger., *Hahnenkopf, Esparsette.* It., *cedrangola.* Sp., *esparceta, pipirigallo.* A genus of herbs or shrubby plants, of the *Papilionaceæ.* The *Hedysareæ* (Fr., *hédysarées*) of De Candolle and others are a tribe of the same, comprising *Scorpiurus, Coronilla, Hedysarum,* etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. alhagi.** Ger., *türkischer Hahnenkopf.* See ALHAGI *Maurorum* and MANNA.—**H. alpinum.** Fr., *sainfoin des Alpes.* A species the root of which is used in Siberia as an appetizer, and in northern China in dysentery and hæmatemesis. [B, 173 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**H. bupleurifolium.** The hare's-ear-leaved saintfoin, a species growing in India. [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**H. canadense.** Ger., *canadischer Hahnenkopf.* Canadian bush-clover; a species having a legume about one inch long, the joints convex on the upper side. It is found in Canada, Pennsylvania, and the western United States. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**H. coronarium.** Fr., *sainfoin d'Espagne* (ou *à bouquets*), *sylla, sulla de Calabre.* Ger., *Sulla.* French honeysuckle; used as a forage plant. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. diphyllum.** The *Zornia angustifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. erythrinæfolium.** See DESMODIUM *erythrinæfolium.*—**H. fruticosum.** Fr., *sainfoin en arbrisseau.* A Siberian species, used as a forage plant. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. glycyrrhisatum.** Of the old herbalists, the *Astragalus glycyphyllos.* [α, 35.]—**H. gyrans.** A species found in the East Indies, where it is called *buram chadali.* The leaves at times make automatic oscillations. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. hamatum.** Fr., *sainfoin recourbé.* A species found in Jamaica; used in colic. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. lagenarium.** The *Æschynomene aspera.* [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**H. lineare.** Fr., *sainfoin linéaire.* A species found in Cochin-China, where the roots are considered stomachic and emmenagogue. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. onobrychis.** The *Onobrychis sativa.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. prostratum.** The *Indigofera enneaphylla.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. sennoides.** See OSMOCARPUS *sennoides.*—**H. supinum.** The *Desmodium supinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. tortuosum.** The *Desmodium tortuosum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. triflorum.** The *Desmodium triflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. tuberosum.** The *Pueraria tuberosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEDYSMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-dys′matos (-matis).* Gr., ἥδυσμα. Ger., *Versüssungsmittel.* A sweetening or flavoring material. [A, 322, 325.]

HEDYSMATION (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}d(had)-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)′-i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἡδυσμάτιον. Ger., *Leckerei.* A bonbon. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HEEL, n. Hel. A.-S., *hêl.* Gr., πτέρνα. Lat., *calx.* Fr., *talon.* Ger., *Ferse.* It., *calcagno.* Sp., *talón.* The part of the foot that projects behind; in birds, the upper back part of the tarso-metatarsus (tarsus or shank). [L, 343.]

HEERA-BOL, n. In the East Indies, myrrh. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HEERD (Ger.), n. Hard. See HERD (Ger.).

HEFE (Ger.), n. Haf′e^2. See YEAST.—**H'pilz.** The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* and the *Penicillium glaucum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H'umschlag.** See *Cataplasma* FERMENTI.—**H'wirkung.** Fermentation. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

HEFEN (Ger.), n. Haf′e^{2}n. See FECULENCE.

HEFIG (Ger.), adj. Haf′i^{2}g. See FECULENT.

HEFT (Ger.), n. He^{2}ft. 1. A haft or handle. 2. A pin, hook, or fastening. [A, 450 (α, 17).]

HEFTIG (Ger.), adj. He^{2}ft′i^{2}g. Severe, obstinate. [L, 14.]—**H'keit.** Intensity, severity. [L, 80.]

HEFTUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}ft′un^2. See ANCTERIASMUS.

HEG-BERRY, n. He^{2}g′be^{2}r-ri^2. 1. The *Prunus padus.* 2. The *Celtis occidentalis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HEGEMONIC, adj. He^{2}j-e^{2}m-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *hégémonique.* Ger., *hauptsächlich.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hegemony.

HEGEMONY, n. He^{2}je^{2}m′o-ni^2. Gr., ἡγεμονία (from ἡγεμών, a leader). Lat., *hegemonia.* Fr., *hégémonie.* Ger., *Hauptsache, Hauptleitung.* The condition of being chief (said of functions). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HEGERWEIDE (Ger.), n. Hag′e^{2}r-vid-e^2. The *Salix triandra.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HEIDE (Ger.), n. Hid′e^2. See ERICA.—**Aschgraue H.** See ERICA *cinerea.*—**Baumh'.** See ERICA *arborea.*—**Gemeine H.** The *Calluna atlantica.* [L, 80.]—**H'korn.** See FAGOPYRUM *esculentum.*—**H'nelke.** The *Dianthus deltoides.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Weissblühende H.** See EAICA *arborea.*

HEIDECKERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}k-e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Tormentilla erecta.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEIDEL (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}l. See HEIDEN (1st def.).

HEIDELBEERE (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}l-bar-e^2. The genus *Vaccinium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Azorische H.** The *Vaccinium maderense.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Blattreiche H.** The *Vaccinium frondosum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine H.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Moor-H.** The *Vaccinium uliginosum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rothe H.** The *Vaccinium vitis idœa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Spitzblättrige H.** The *Vaccinium dumosum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEIDELBERG (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}l-be^{2}rg. A place in the grand-duchy of Baden, where there is a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

HEIDEN (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}n. 1. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] 2. The heathen (used fancifully in composition, as in *H'dreck*). [A, 450 (α, 17).] 3. A climatic resort in the canton of Appenzell-Ausserrhoden, Switzerland, where there are a sulphurous spring and a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 57 (α, 14).] 4. See ERICA.—**H'dreck.** See MECONIUM (1st def.).—**H'kreuzkraut.** The *Senecio ovatus.* [L, 80.]—**H'pfrieme.** The *Genista tinctoria* and the *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'wundkraut.** The *Solidago virga aurea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEIDENHEIM (Ger.), n. Hid′e^{2}n-him. A place in the district of Middle Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring in the old monastery. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

HEIGHT, n. Hit. A.-S., *heahdho, headho, hehdoho, hyhdoho.* Lat., *altitudo.* Fr., *hauteur.* Ger., *Höhe.* 1. The distance to which anything extends upward. 2. The stage of greatest development (as of fever).

HEIL (Ar.), n. Korarima cardamom. [B, 18 (α, 24).]

HEIL (Ger.), n. Hil. See HEALTH.—**H. aller Schaden.** 1. The *Sanicula europæa.* [L, 80.] 2. The *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**H'anstalt.** A sanitarium.—**H'art.** A method of therapeutical treatment. [A, 521.]—**H'bar.** Curable.—**H'barkeit.** Curability.—**H'blatt.** 1. The *Aristolochia clematitis.* 2. The *Thalictrum flavum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'blattwurzel.** The root of *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**H'bohne.** The *Dolichos catjang.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'bringend.** Salutary. [A, 521.]—**H'brunnen.** See the major list.—**H'diener.** A physician's or surgeon's assistant. [A, 521.]—**H'end.** Medicinal, curative. [A. 521.]—**H'erfolg.** A remedial effect. [A. 521.]—**H'gehilfe.** See *H'diener.*—**H'geschäft.** Medical practice. [L, 80.]—**H'holder.** The *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'kraft.** Curative virtue. [L, 80.]—**H'kräftig.** Curative, medicinal. [A, 521.]—**H'kraut.** A medicinal herb. [A, 521.]—**H'kunde.** See the major list.—**H'kundig.** Skilled in medicine. [A, 521.]—**H'kundiger.** A therapeutist. [A. 521.]—**H'kundlich.** Therapeutical. [A, 521.]—**H'kunst.** See HEILKUNDE.—**H'künstler.** A therapeutist. [A. 521.]—**H'mittel.** A therapeutic agent.—**H'mittellehre.** Pharmacology. [A, 450 (α, 21).]—**H'personal.** A medical staff. [A, 521.]—**H'quelle.** A medicinal spring.—

H'quellenlehre. The science of mineral springs. [B, 270.]—**H'sam.** Healing, salutary. [A, 521.]—**H'samkeit.** Salubrity. [A, 521.]—**H'stätte.** A therapeutic establishment. [A, 521.]—**H'stoff.** A medicament. [A, 521.]—**H'stoffkunde, H'stofflehre.** Pharmacology. [A, 521.]—**H'strauch.** See the major list.—**H'trank.** A medicinal drink. [A, 450 (α, 21).]—**H'trieb.** A tendency toward a cure. [A, 521.]—**H'ung.** Healing, a cure, recovery.—**H'verfahren.** Therapeutical treatment. [A, 521.]—**H'wasser.** A medicinal water. [L, 80.]—**H'werth.** Therapeutic value. [A, 521.]—**H'wissenschaft.** Therapeutics. [A, 450 (α, 21).]—**H'wurzel.** The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'wurzsaft.** Opopanax, the concrete juice of *Opopanax chironium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEILBRUNN (Ger.), n. Hil'brun. See ADELHEIDSQUELLE.

HEILBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Hil'brun-ne^{2}n. 1. Any medicinal spring. 2. A place in the district of Aachen, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 135 (α, 14).]

HEILDISTEL (Ger.), n. Hil'di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Cnicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gesegnete H.** See CENTAUREA *benedicta.*

HEILGRAS (Ger.), n. Hil'gra^{3}s. See ANATHERUM.—**Weichstacheliches H.** See ANDROPOGON *muricatum.*

HEILIG (Ger.), adj. Hil'i^{2}g. See SACER and SANCTUS.—**H'bein.** See SACRUM.—**H'bitter.** Hiera picra. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'engeistwurzel.** The root of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'enholz.** Guaiac-wood. [L, 80.]—**H'enholzbaum.** The *Guaiacum sanctum.* [L, 80.]—**H'ezeitwurzel, H'geistwurzel.** See *H'engeistwurzel.*

HEILIGENHAFEN (Ger.), n. Hil'i^{2}g-e^{2}n-ha^{3}f-e^{2}n. A seaside resort in Schleswig Holstein, Germany. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

HEILIGENPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Hil'i^{2}g-e^{2}n-pfla^{3}nts-e^2. The genus *Santolina.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gemeine H.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Starkriechende H.** The *Santolina fragrantissima.* [L, 80.]

HEILKRAUT (Ger.), n. Hil'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Heracleum.* 2. The *Acanthus mollis.* 3. The *Anagallis arvensis.* 4. The *Ajuga reptans.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gemeines H.** The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEILKUNDE (Ger.), n. Hil'kund-e^2. Therapeutics. [L, 80.]—**Allgemeine H.** General therapeutics. [L, 80.]—**Ausübende H.** Practical medicine. [L, 80.]

HEILSBRONN (Ger.), n. Hilz'bro^{3}n. A place in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

HEILSTEIN (Ger.), n. Hil'stin. A place in the district of Aachen, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 105, 135 (α, 14).]

HEILSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Hil'stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The genus *Polyalthia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Filziger H.** The *Polyalthia subcordata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grossblättriger H.** The *Polyalthia macrophylla.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEIM (Ger.), n. Him. Home; the place of birth; habitat. [α, 17.]—**H'isch.** See INDIGENOUS.—**H'siech.** Homesick. [A, 521.]—**H'sucht, H'weh.** See NOSTALGIA.

HEIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Him'i^2-a^3. From *Heim*, a German savant. Fr., *heimie.* A genus of the *Lythrarieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subgenus of *Nesœa.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. grandiflora.** A species found in Buenos Ayres, where the twigs are strewn on floors to drive away fleas. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. salicifolia. H. syphilitica.** Sp., *hanchinol* [Mex. Ph.]. An erect, bushy shrub, common to Texas, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. The leaves contain a bitter principle (nessin) and a resin, which is said to be the active constituent, also extractive, tannin, etc. The decoction, said to be sudorific, is used in Mexico as an antisyphilitic and as an application to ulcers, the alcoholic extract as a hæmostatic, and nessin as a febrifuge. [Alas (J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601): B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]

HEINRICH (Ger.), n. Hin'ri^{2}ch^2. See HEINRICHSBAD.—**Guter H.** See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus.*

HEINRICHSBAD (Ger.), n. Hin'ri^{2}ch^{2}s-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Appenzell-Ausserrhoden, Switzerland, where there are a gaseous and chalybeate spring, and a milk, whey, and water-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

HEINRICHSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Hin'ri^{2}ch^2-brun-ne^{2}n. 1. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a ferruginous spring. 2. A place near Åbo, Finland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 105, 135 (α, 14).]

HEIRATH (Ger.), n. Hi'ra^{3}t. Marriage. [L, 80.]—**H'sfähig.** Marriageable. [A, 523.]

HEISCH (Ger.), adj. Hish. See HOARSE.

HEISER (Ger.), adj. Hiz'e^{2}r. See HOARSE.—**H'keit.** See HOARSENESS.

HEISS (Ger.), adj. His. Hot, ardent.

HEJR URMENIA (Ar.), n. See *Armenian* BOLE.

HEJURCHEI (Beng.), n. The *Leonotis nepetæfolium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

HEKISTOTHERMES (Fr.), n. pl. He^{2}k-i^{2}st-o-te^{2}rm. From ἥκιστος, least, and θέρμη, heat. Of De Candolle, plants which can subsist under the minimum degree of heat. [α, 35.]

HEKTIK (Ger.), n. He^{2}k-tek'. See *Hectic* FEVER.

HEKTISCH (Ger.), adj. He^{2}k'tish. See HECTIC (adj.).

HELBANE (Ar.), n. The lesser cardamom. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

HELBE (Ar.), **HELBEH** (Ar.), n's. See HULBA.

HELCALIMBAT (Ar.), n. The *Pistacia terebinthus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HELCENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}ls(he^{2}lk)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ulceration of the brain. [Farr (α, 18).]

HELCENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}ls(he^{2}lk)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'tis. Gen., *-il'idos (-idis).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ἔντερον, an intestine (see also *-itis**). Fr., *helcentérite.* See DOTHIENENTERITIS.

HELCHYDRION (Lat.), **HELCIDRION** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}l-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}u^{6}d)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'ri^2-o^{2}n. See HELCYDRION.

HELCOCACE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-ko^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-coc'aces (-œ).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and κακός, evil. See CACHELCOMA.

HELCODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}lk-od'ez(as). See HELCOID.

HELCŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}ls(he^{2}lk)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *helcœdème.* Ger., *Verschwärungsgeschwulst.* Ulcerative œdema. [L, 50 (α, 30); 107.]

HELCOID, adj. He^{2}lk'oid. Gr., ἑλκώδης (from ἕλκος, an ulcer, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *helcodes.* Fr., *helcoïde.* Ger., *geschwürartig.* Ulcerous. [L, 107.]

HELCOLOGY, n. He^{2}lk-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *helcologia* (from ἕλκος, an ulcer, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *helcologie.* Ger., *Helkologie.* The pathology, etc., of ulcers and ulceration.

HELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}lk-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., ἕλκωμα. An ulcer.—**H. yemense.** See *Yemen* ULCER.

HELCOMATICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}lk-o(o^3)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑλκωματικός. 1. Ulcerating. 2. Causing ulcers. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

HELCOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-o(o^3)-men(man)'i^2-a^3. From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and μήν, a month. Vicarious menstrual hæmorrhage from an ulcer. [L, 107.]

HELCOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. An old term for ulcerative inflammation of the eyelids, conjunctiva, or cornea. [F.]

HELCOPHTHALMURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mu^2(mu)'ri^2-a^3. From ἕλκος, an ulcer, ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *helcophthalmurie.* Ger., *Helkophthalmurie.* An old term for a chronic ulcerative disease of the eye with a urine-like discharge. [A, 322.]

HELCOPLASTY, n. He^{2}lk'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The transplantation of skin upon an ulcer. [E.]

HELCOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-o(o^3)-poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ποίησις, a making. The formation of an issue. [α, 34.]

HELCOS (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}lk'o^{2}s. Gen., *helc'eos.* Gr., ἕλκος. An ulcer.

HELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., ἕλκωσις. Fr., *helcose.* Ulceration. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HELCOSTAPHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}lk''o(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-is).* Ger., *Augentraubengeschwür.* Ulcerative staphyloma. [A, 322.]

HELCOSTOMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk''o(o^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)-at(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From ἕλκος, an ulcer, στόμα, the mouth, and οὖρον, urine. Ulceration of the mouth with a urinous discharge. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELCOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}lk''o(o^3)-si^{2}f-(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἕλκος, an ulcer, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ὄχθος, a swelling. Fr., *h.* Ger., *verschwärendes Knotensyphilid.* A suppurating syphilitic tubercle. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELCOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-il-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ep'idos (-ol'epis).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *helcosyphilolépis.* Ger., *verschwärendes Schuppensyphilid.* Ulceration with syphilitic scales. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELCOTIC, adj. He^{2}l-ko^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἑλκωτικός. Lat., *helcoticus.* Fr., *helcotique.* Ulcerative. [A, 322.]

HELCOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}lk-o(o^3)-tra^{4}m'(tra^3'u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *-traum'atos (-atis).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *helcotraume.* Ger., *Wundverschwärung.* A traumatic ulcer. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELCOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lk-oz(o^{3}x)-e^{2}r(ar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ἕλκος, an ulcer, and ξήρωσις, a drying up. Fr., *helcoxérose.* Ger., *Trockengeschwür.* The drying of an old ulcer. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14, 30).]

HELCTICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}lk'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑλκτικός (from ἕλκειν, to draw). Attracting, drawing, epispastic; as a n., in the f., *helctica* (*vis* understood), attractive force. [A, 322.]

HELCUS (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}lk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *helc'eos.* Gr., ἕλκος. See HELCOS.

HELCYDRION (Lat.), **HELCYDRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}l-si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἑλκύδριον. Fr., *helcydrion.* A small ulcer, especially one on the cornea. [L, 50 (α, 30), 107.]

HELCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l'si^2(ku^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cys'eos, hel'cysis.* Gr., ἕλκυσις (from ἕλκειν, to draw). Fr., *helcyse.* Ger., *Ziehen.* 1. A drawing in, absorption. 2. Traction, attraction. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HELCYSMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-si^{2}z(ku^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-ys'matos (-atis).* Gr., ἕλκυσμα. Fr., *écume d'argent.* Ger., *Silberschlacke.* Of Dioscorides, the dross of silver. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

HELCYSMOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-mo(mo^3)-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἕλκυσμα, that which is drawn, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Helkysmometer, Zugmesser.* An instrument for determining the power of attraction of a mass. [L, 50 (α, 30).] Cf. ELCYSMOMETRUM.

HELCYSTER (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'e^{2}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἑλκυστήρ [Hippocrates]. An ancient form of the crotchet; used for extracting the mutilated fœtus after the operation of embryotomy. [A, 24.]

HELCYSTICOS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἑλκυστικός (from ἕλκειν, to draw). 1. Of drugs, drawing. 2. Attractive. [Athenæus, Dioscorides (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

HELDE, n. He^{2}ld. 1. The *Potentilla anserina*. 2. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HELENENE, n. He^{2}l'e^{2}n-en. Fr., *hélénène*. Ger., *Helenen*. A light-yellow liquid, $C_{18}H_{26}$, boiling at 295° C., obtained by distilling crude helenin with phosphoric acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

HELENENKRAUT (Ger.), n. He^{2}l-an'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See ELECAMPANE.

HELENENWURZEL (Ger.), n. He^{2}l-an'e^{2}n-vurts-e^{2}l. See ELECAMPANE-*root*.

HELEN-FLOWER, n. He^{2}l'e^{2}n-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The genus *Helenium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Smooth h.-f.** The *Helenium autumnale*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HELENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-en(e^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hélénie*. The genus *Helenium*. [*a*, 24.]—**H. decurrens.** The *Helenium autumnale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HELENIN, n. He^{2}l'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *heleninum*. Fr., *hélénine*, *camphre d'aunée*. Ger., *H.*, *Alantkampfer*. A principle obtained from elecampane-root (root of *Inula helenium*). What was formerly known as h., crude h., $C_{21}H_{28}O_{31}$, is now known to consist of alantic anhydride, alantol, alantcamphor, and true h. The latter is a yellow crystalline, bitter, and odorless body, C_6H_8O, melting at 72° C., boiling at 140° C., and insoluble in water, soluble in ether and in alcohol. According to Obiol, when pure, it is a white, flocculent powder, of aromatic odor and bitter aromatic taste. It has powerful antiseptic and germicide properties and some action as a stomachic, and has been used internally in diphtheria, in tuberculosis, in chronic broncho-pneumonia, and in whooping-cough, also as an application in diphtheria, dissolved in almond-oil. [B, 5; B, 5 (*a*, 24); J. B. Obiol, "Crón. méd.," in "Therap. Gaz.," May 15, 1886, p. 314, and "Lancet," April 10, 1886, p. 709; "Siglo Méd.," in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, xxxiii (*a*, 14); "Pharm. Rundschau," Feb., 1886, p. 45.] See also ALANT*campher*.

HELENINA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-e^{2}n-i(e)'na^3. Of Rose, inulin; so called because found in the root of *Inula helenium*. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HELENIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-en(e^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἑλένιον. Fr., *aunée* (2d def.). Ger., *Alant* (2d def.). 1. American sneezewort; a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helenioideæ*. The *Helenieæ* (Fr., *héléniées*) of Cassini are a division of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Heliantheæ*, comprising *Achyropappus*, *Actinea*, *Helenium*, etc. (the true *Helenieæ*), and the *Galinsogeæ*, *Caleineæ*, and *Hymenopappeæ*. The *Helenioideæ* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of composite plants, comprising the *Jaumeeæ*, *Bœrieæ*, *Flaverieæ*, *Tagetineæ*, and *Euhelenieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Inula h.*—**Ætheroleum helenii.** See *Oleum helenii æthereum*.—**Alcohol helenii compositum.** See SPIRITUS *carminativus*.—**Aqua helenii.** See *Eau d'*AUNÉE.—**Conserva helenii.** Fr., *conserve d'aunée*. A conserve made by boiling a decoction of elecampane rhizome with sugar; official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Decoctum helenii.** Fr., *décoction d'aunée*. A decoction of elecampane rhizome, so made that 12 parts of the decoction represent 1 part of the rhizome. [B, 119.]—**Essentia helenii.** See *Tinctura helenii*.—**Extractum helenii** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'aunée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Alantextract*, *Alantwurzel-Extract*. Syn.: *extractum enulæ* [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *extractum helenii aquosum* (1st def.) (seu *alcoholicum* [2d def.]). 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and several of the older pharmacopœias, see *Extructum helenii aquosum* and *Extrait d'*AUNÉE. 2. Of the other modern and many older pharmacopœias, a thick (or dry [Finn. Ph.]) alcoholic extract of the root of *Inula h.* [B, 95, 119.]—**Extractum helenii alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique d'aunée*. See *Extractum helenii* (2d def.).—**Extractum helenii aquosum.** Fr., *extrait* (*aqueux*) *d'aunée*. An aqueous extract of elecampane rhizome, made either by evaporating a concentrated infusion [Turin Ph., 1833]; by extracting by the method of displacement and evaporating [Fr. Cod., 1837] (cf. *extrait d'*AUNÉE); by evaporating a decoction [Bruns. Ph., 1777; Disp. Lipp., 1794; Palat. Disp., 1764] or the product obtained by mixing a series of successive decoctions [Aust. Ph., 1829; Amst. Ph., 1792; Batav. Ph., 1805; Sp. Ph., 1798; Hess. Ph., 1827; Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by inspissating the juice [Gen. Ph., 1780]. [B, 19.]—**Helenii radix** [Ger. Ph.]. The root of *Inula h.* [B, 95.] See ELECAMPANE-*root*.—**H. ægyptiacum.** Of Vaillant, the *Pulicaria crispa*. [B, 42.]—**H. ægyptiacum tomentosum.** The *Pulicaria undulata*. [B, 214.]—**H. autumnale.** Sp., *yerba de las ánimas*. False sunflower, yellow star, smooth Helen-flower; a species found in North America, growing in damp places. The whole plant is bitter and somewhat acrid, containing, according to Koch, malic acid, a little tannic acid, albumin, a volatile oil, and a bitter principle supposed to be a glucoside, and has been used as a febrifuge. The leaves, flowers, and fruit are used as an errhine and as a substitute for arnica. [B, 5, 34, 180 (*a*, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxii (*a*, 14).]—**H. Bolanderi.** A species growing in California; used like *H. autumnale*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**H. canaliculatum.** A variety of *H. autumnale*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**H. indicum tuberosum.** The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**H'kraut** (Ger.). Elecampane. [B.]—**H. nudiflorum.** Naked-flowered sneezewort; a species having properties similar to those of *H. autumnale*, and used in the southern United States as an errhine. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]—**H. puberulum.** Bitter-weed, swamp-grass; a species found in California; used as an errhine, tonic, and alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, xxvi, xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**H. (radix)** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Helenii radix*.—**H. tenuifolium.** A species common along roads in Mississippi and Louisiana. According to Lewis and Gallaway, it is very poisonous, producing convulsions with loss of consciousness, and also killing a great number of cattle, especially those imported from other States, as the native cattle seldom eat it. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (*a*, 14).]—**Infusum helenii.** See *Tisane d'*AUNÉE.—**Oleum helenii æthereum.** The essential oil found in *Inula h.* [B, 119.]—**Radix helenii** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See ELECAMPANE-*root*.—**Tinctura helenii.** Fr., *teinture d'aunée*. Ger., *Alanttinctur*. Syn.: *essentia helenii*. A tincture prepared from 1 part of elecampane-root and 4 parts [Fr. Cod., 1837; Palat. Ph., 1764; Wert. Ph., 1798] (6 parts [Aust. Ph., 1820; Amst. Ph., 1792; Anvers. Ph., 1812; Batav. Ph., 1805]) of alcohol.—**Unguentum helenii.** Ger., *Alantsalbe*, *Alantwurzelsalbe*. Syn.: *unguentum inulæ*, *unguentum enulatum*. Elecampane ointment; made by boiling 180 parts of elecampane-root to a pulp in 3,840 of water, and adding 120 of fresh butter; or by pounding together 360 parts of hog's lard and 120 of olive-oil, boiling till the liquid is nearly consumed, straining, and adding 30 parts each of yellow wax and turpentine; or by melting together 1,380 parts of compound oil of elecampane, 345 of yellow wax, and 115 parts of hog's lard, partially cooling, then adding 40 parts of liquid styrax and 21 of mastic, and stirring till cold. Recommended for the itch. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

HELENKRAUTWURZEL (Ger.), n. He^{2}l-an'kra^3-u^{4}t-vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Inula helenium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HELEOCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ar'itos* (*-och'aris*). From ἕλος, a marsh, and χάρις, grace. Fr., *héléocharide*. A genus of the *Cyperaceæ*, closely allied to *Scirpus*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cæspitosa.** See SCIRPUS *cæspitosus*.—**H. palustris.** The *Scirpus palustris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HELEOCHRYSON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l(hal)-e^2-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'ri^{2}s-(ru^{6}s)-o^{2}n. See HELIOCHRYSON.

HELEOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l(hal)-e^2-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. See HELIOPHOBIA.

HÉLIANTHÈME (Fr.), n. A-le-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}m. See HELIANTHEMUM.—**H. à larges feuilles.** See HELIANTHEMUM *vulgare latifolium*.—**H. commun.** See HELIANTHEMUM *vulgare*.—**H. fumana.** See HELIANTHEMUM *fumana*.—**H. maculé.** See HELIANTHEMUM *guttatum*.

HELIANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l(hal)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *hélianthème*. Ger., *Sonnenröschen*. 1. Rock-rose; of Persoon, a genus of the *Cistineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1871, the herb of *H. canadense*. The *Helianthemoideæ* of Spach are a subdivision of the *Cistineæ*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. apenninum.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *albiflorum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. canadense.** Frostwort; a species the herb of which was included in the U. S. Ph., 1871, secondary list. It grows in all parts of the United States, preferring dry, sandy soils. It contains a little volatile oil, wax, a saponifiable fat, and a glucoside occurring in fine needles, not yet further examined. It has an astringent, somewhat aromatic and bitterish taste, and has been used as a diuretic in uterine diseases, in scrofula, diarrhœa, and secondary syphilis, as a gargle in scarlatina, and as a wash in prurigo. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii, xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**H. chamæcistus.** See *H. vulgare*.—**H. corymbosum.** A species found in North America, and used like *H. canadense*. It contains much tannin, a bitter extractive, glucose, chlorophyll, resin, and a coloring matter. [Kruell (B, 5, 34 [*a*, 24]); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]—**H. fumana.** Fr., *hélianthème fumana*. A European species. The leaves and roots are astringent and vulnerary, but are little used. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. grandiflorum.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *grandiflorum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. guttatum.** Fr., *hélianthème maculé*. A species having the same properties as *H. fumana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. luteum.** See *H. vulgare*.—**H. obscurum.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *hirsutum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pulverulentum.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *albiflorum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. serpyllifolium.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *glabrum*. [B 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. surrejanum.** The *H. vulgare*, var. *leptopetalum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vulgare.** Fr., *hélianthème commun*, *fleur du soleil*, *herbe d'or*, *hysope de haie* (ou *des garigues*), *panacée de Chiron*. Ger., *gemeines Sonnenröschen*, *Ciströschen*, *Feldröschen*, *Goldröschen*, *Sonnenblümchen*, *Feld-Ysop*, *Haidenschmuck*. Syn.: *flos solis*. 1. Common rock-rose; a species growing throughout Europe. The herb (*herba helianthemi* [*chamæcisti*] *vulgaris*) was used as an astringent and vulnerary and in phthisis. 2. Of De Candolle, the *H. vulgare*, var. *tomentosum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vulgare latifolium.** Fr., *hélianthème à larges feuilles*. A broad-leaved variety of *H. vulgare*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

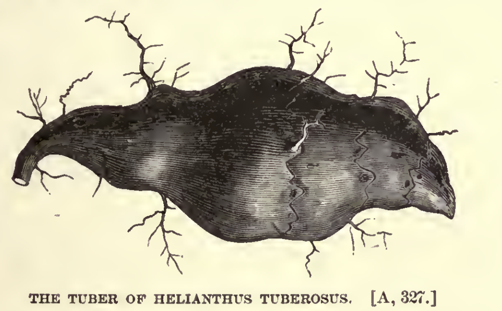
HELIANTHIC ACID, n. He^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}n'thi^{2}k. Fr., *acide hélianthique*. Ger., *Helianthsäure*, *Helianthgerbsäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_9O_8$, obtained from the seeds of *Helianthus annuus*; a greenish-yellow, amorphous mass, soluble in water or alcohol, but not in ether. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HELIANTHIN, n. He^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Methyl-orange, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_4\\SO_3Na\end{matrix}\right\}$ $N:N.C_6H_4N\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right.$, produced by the action of dimethylaniline on diazobenzenesulphonic acid, occurring as an orange-yellow powder readily soluble in hot water, less soluble in alcohol; used as a test in analyses. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxiv, xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

HELIANTHOID, adj. He^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}n'thoid. Fr., *hélianthoïde*. Resembling the genus *Helianthus*. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

HELIANTHOTANNIC ACID, n. He^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}n''tho-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See HELIANTHIC ACID.

HELIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l(hal)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *soleil, hélianthe.* Ger., *Sonnenblume, Sonnenrose.* A genus of the *Compositæ,* tribe *Helianthoideæ.* The *Heliantheæ* (Fr., *hélianthées*) are: Of Lemaire, the *Synanthereæ* of Cassini; of De Candolle, a section of the *Tubulosæ;* of Cassini and others, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ;* of Lessing, a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ.* The *Helianthi* of Rüling are a division of the *Compositæ.* The *Helianthideæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Trichostigmeæ.* The *Helianthoideæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Compositæ,* including the *Lagasceæ, Millerieæ, Melampodieæ, Ambrosieæ, Petrobieæ, Zinnieæ, Verbesineæ, Coreopsideæ, Galinsogeæ,* and *Madieæ,* and including more than 130 genera. [B, 1, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. annuus.** Fr., *soleil cultivé, couronne de soleil, girasol, grand soleil des jardins.* Ger., *gemeine Sonnen-* (oder *Sommer-*) *Rose.* The common sunflower, a species indigenous to the United States, and cultivated there, in Europe, and especially China. The seeds yield a fixed yellowish oil, sunflower oil, almost without taste or odor, used as a salad dressing, and for illumination. The fine fibres of the stalk are used in China to adulterate silk, and in preparing moxa. The plant has been cultivated as a protective against marsh miasm, and is used in infusion in intermittent fever. [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 5, 173, 180, 215 (α, 24); "Med. Record," July 29, 1882, p. 126; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, xxiv, xxxiii (α, 14).]—**H. lenticularis.** A species now identified with *H. annuus,* indigenous to the United States. The seeds are used as food by the Pah Ute Indians, and the whitish exudation from the stems is chewed. [B, 5 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**H. orgyalis.** The Kansas sunflower, a species indigenous to the western United States, the oil of which is used medicinally. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14; B, 215).]—**H. perennis.** A species the seeds of which yield an oil like that of *H. annuus.* [B. 5 (α, 24).]—**H. petiolaris.** An American species used like *H. lenticularis.* [α, 14; α, 24.]—**H. platycephalus.** See *H. annuus.*—**H. pumilus.** A species growing in the Rocky Mountains. [B, 180 (α, 24); 215.]—**H. strumarius, H. strumosus.** A species found in North America. The tubers taste like cabbage and are eaten in Canada. [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. tuberosus.** Fr., *soleil tubéreux* (ou de



THE TUBER OF HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS. [A, 327.]

Canada, ou de *Jérusalem,* ou *de terre*), *crompire, topinambour.* Ger., *knollige Sonnenblume* (oder *Sonnenrose*), *Erdbirn, Grundbirn.* Jerusalem artichoke, Canada potato; a species indigenous to Brazil, but cultivated elsewhere for its tuberous roots, which are used for pickles and in Belgium as a raw material for the production of alcohol. O. Popp discovered in this species a carbohydrate, synanthrose and, according to Dieck and Tollens, the tubers contain a little inulin, much lævulin, and a dextrorotary sugar. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, xxxiv (α, 14).]

HELIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἡλίασις. See Heliosis.

HELICAL, adj. He^{2}l′i^2-k′l. Lat., *helicalis. helicæus* (from ἕλιξ, the outer ear). Fr., *hélicien.* Of or pertaining to the helix. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELICHRYSUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l(hal)-i^2-kri(ch^{2}ru^6)′zu^{3}m-(su^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold. Fr., *immortelle, hélichryse.* Ger., *Immortelle.* A genus of the *Compositæ,* tribe *Inuloideæ.* The *Helichryseæ* (Fr., *hélichrysées*) are: Of Cassini, a subdivision (of Lessing a division) of the *Gnaphalieæ;* of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Senecionideæ,* comprising [De Candolle] *Humea, Crassolepis, Quinetia, Rhodanthe,* etc., or [Fenzl] the *Humeæ, Demideæ,* and *Eugnaphalieæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Flores helichrysi.** The flowers of *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 180.]—**H. angustifolium.** Ger., *schmal blättrige Immortelle.* A species found in southern Europe. The flowers, *flores stœchadis neapolitanæ,* were formerly used like those of *H. arenarium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. arenarium.** Fr., *immortelle* (ou *perlière*) *des sables.* Ger., *Sand-Immortelle, gelbes Immerschön* (oder *Rohrkraut*), *Mattenkraut, Fuhrmannsblümchen.* Common yellow everlasting, found throughout Europe. The flowers, *flores immortelles* (seu *stœchadis citrinæ,* seu *germanicæ,* seu *verbasci leptophylli,* seu *amaranthi lutei,* seu *œluropi,* seu *blattariæ,* seu *tineariæ*), have a mild aromatic odor and a somewhat astringent and bitter taste, and wer› formerly used in constipation, bilious complaints, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and as a vermifuge, though now rarely employed except in domestic practice. The dried plant is sometimes laid among clothing to expel moths. [B, 173. 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. auriculatum.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope; used like *H. imbricatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 14).]—**H. imbricatum.** A species growing on the downs of the Cape of Good Hope, where an infusion, called *Duinen-Thee,* is used as a pectoral remedy. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 14).]—**H. margaritaceum.** See Anaphalis *margaritacea.*—**H. nudiflorum.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, one of the so-called African tea-plants, employed like *H. serpyllifolium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 14).]—**H. orientale.** Fr., *immortelle.* A species indigenous to Crete and Africa. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. pedunculare.** A species the leaves of which on their white (under) sides are used as a healing plaster, and on their green sides as a drawing plaster. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471 (α, 35).]—**H. sanguineum.** Ger., *blutrothe Immortelle.* The βάκκαρις of Dioscorides. The root contains an aromatic oil, and was used in chronic coughs, asthma, dysuria, and as an emmenagogue. The mildly astringent leaves were applied externally in eye diseases. [B, 46, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. serpyllifolium.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, which furnishes Hottentot tea. It is emollient and demulcent, and is used in phthisis, catarrh, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 14).]—**H. stœchas.** Fr., *immortelle stœchas, bouton d'or, stœchas citrin.* Ger., *italienische Immortelle.* A species found in the Mediterranean regions of southern Europe. The flowers, *flores stœchadis neapolitanæ,* are used like those of *H. arenarium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba helichrysi.** The herb of *Antennaria dioica.* [α. 24.]—**Sand-h.** See *H. arenarium.*



HELICHRYSUM ORIENTALE. [A, 327.]

HELICIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l(hal)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἡλικία. 1. Age, time of life. 2. The prime of life, manhood or womanhood. 3. A generation. 4. Growth of body, stature. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HÉLICIEN (Fr.), adj. A-le-se-a^{2}n^2. See Helical.

HELICIFORM, adj. He^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *heliciformis* (from ἕλιξ, a spiral, and *forma,* form). Fr., *schraubenförmig.* Having the form of a snail's shell. [L, 41.]

HELICIN, n. He^{2}l′i^2-si^{2}n. Lat., *helicinum.* Fr., *hélicine.* Ger., *H.* A glucoside, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, produced along with helicoidin by the action of nitric acid on salicin, and reconverted into salicin by the action of nascent hydrogen. [B, 5; B. 46, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxxiii (α, 14).]

HELICINE, adj. He^{2}l′i^2-si^{2}n. See Helicoid.

HELICIODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l(hal)-i^2-si^2(ki^2)-od′ez(as). From ἡλικία, youth, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Ploucquet, pertaining to youth. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELICOBASIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hel(hal)-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi.* [B. 121 (α, 35).]—**H. purpureum.** A species occurring as a parasite upon the wild nard (*Asarum europæum*) at the base of the petioles. [B, 121 (α. 35).]

HELICODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l-i^2-kod′ez(as). See Helicoid.

HELICOGYRATE, adj. He^{2}l-i^2-ko ji′rat. Lat., *helicogyratus* (from ἕλιξ, a spiral, and γῦρος, a circle). Having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely around it, as in the spore-cases of *Trichomanes.* The *Helicogyratæ* are: Of Bernhardi, a division of the *Gyratæ veræ,* comprising *Trichomanes,* etc.; of Presl, a suborder of the *Filicaceæ,* comprising the *Gleicheniaceæ* and *Cyatheaceæ,* or subsequently the *Alsophilaceæ, Thyrsopterideæ,* and *Cyatheaceæ;* and of Fée, a division of the *Polypodiaceæ,* comprising the *Cyatheæ* and *Thyrsopterideæ.* [B, 19, 170 (α, 24).]

HELICOID, HELICOIDAL, adj's. He^{2}l′i^2-koid, he^{2}l-i^2-koid′-a^{2}l. Lat., *helicoideus, helicodes, elicoides* (from ἕλιξ, a spiral, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hélicoïde.* Resembling a helix; wound together spirally, like a snail-shell. [B, 19, 77 (α, 24).] See *H.* cyme.

HELICOIDIN, n. He^{2}l-i^2-koid′i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$, produced, along with helicin, by the action of nitric acid on salicin. By synaptase it is decomposed into glucose and a salicolic hydrate, with the formation of a little saligenin. Under the influence of acids, a similar reaction takes place, with the formation of salirrhetin. [B, 5; B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

HELICOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-i^{2}k-o^{2}m′o^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-mon′ados* (*-adis*). From ἕλιξ, a spiral, and μονάς, a monad. Fr., *hélicomonade.* Of Klebs, the micro-organism of syphilis. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

HELICONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-i^2-kon′i^2-a^3. From *Helicon,* a mountain of Greece. Fr., *héliconia.* A genus of the *Musaceæ,* typical of the *Heliconeæ,* which are, of Salisbury, an order of the *Monocotyledones.* The *Heliconiæ* of Richard and the *Heliconieæ* (Fr., *héliconiées*) of Endlicher are the same. [B, 19, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. angustifolia.** A species growing in Brazil. [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**H. bihai, H. caribæa.** Fr., *héliconia bihai* (ou *des Antilles*), *bananier-marron.* A species found in the West Indies, the *baroulou* of the Caribs. The fruits are eaten and the roots are used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. des Antilles** (Fr.). See *H.*

caribæa.—**H. luteo-fusca.** See *H. bihai*.—**H. psittacorum.** A species the shoots of which are eaten in the West Indies. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pulverulenta.** A species growing in South America. [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]

HELICOSTEGOUS, adj. He^{2}l-i^{2}k-o^{2}st'e^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *helicostegus* (from ἕλιξ, spiral, and στέγη, a roof). Fr., *hélicostègue*. Having a spiral shell. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

HELICOTREMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-trem(tram)'a^3. Gen., *-trem'atos* (*-atis*). From ἕλιξ, spiral, and τρῆμα, a hole. Fr., *hélicotrème*. Of Breschet, a canal or aperture at the apex of the cochlea by which the scala tympani communicates with the scala vestibuli. [F, 32.]

HELICTERES (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-i^{2}k-ter(tar)'ez(e^{2}s). From ἑλικτήρ, anything twisted. Fr., *hélictère*. Ger., *Schraubenbaum*. The typical genus of the *Helictereæ*, which are: Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Dombeyaceæ*; of Schott and others, a tribe of the *Sterculiaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Oxalideæ*. [B, 42, 104, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. corylifolia, H. isora.** Ger., *haselnussblättriger Schraubenbaum*. Mal., *isora, murri, valumpiri*. Tamil, *valimbiri*. Tel., *valumbricaca*. Hind., *maroori, marori, marophali*. Beng., *autumora*. Bomb., *muradsuigh kawun*. A species found in the East Indies having a twisted, screw-like fruit which the natives consider useful in colic. In Turkestan the fruit (called *machmili petschon*) is used in arthritic affections and in diarrhœa. A liniment made from the powdered capsule and castor-oil is applied to sore ears. In Jamaica the juice of the root is used in gastric affections, and the leaves are employed in constipation. In combination with other medicines, the seed-vessels are used in hepatic complaints. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**H. jamaicensis.** Ger., *jamaikanischer Schraubenbaum*. 1. A species the root, leaves, and flowers of which are used in the West Indies like those of *Althæa officinalis*. 2. Of Lamarck, the *H. isora*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sacarolha.** A species the root of which is used in Brazil as an astringent and in syphilis. [B, 93, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HÉLICULES (Fr.), n. pl. A-le-ku^{6}l. From ἕλιξ, a spiral. Of Cassini, the tracheæ of plants. [B, 121 (*a*, 32).]

HELIENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also *-itis**). Fr., *héliencéphalite*. Ger., *Sonnenstich*. Encephalitis due to insolation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HELIGMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-i^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-ig'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ἕλιγμα (from ἑλίσσειν, to roll). 1. A fold or wrapping. 2. A bending of a bone without fracture. [Soranus (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).] 3. Of Illiger, the eminence of the helix of the ear. [L, 180.] 4. A linctus. [L, 84 (*a*, 21).]

HELIGMUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-i^{2}g'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἑλιγμός. Fr., *héligme* (2d def.). Ger., *Windung* (1st def.). 1. Of Erasistratus, a cerebral convolution. 2. A genus of the *Ascaridæ*. [L, 16, 18, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HELIGOLAND, n. He^{2}l'i^2-go-la^{2}nd. Ger., *Helgoland*. An island belonging to Germany in the North Sea, where there is a sea-bathing resort. [L, 30, 37, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOCAES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l(hal)-i^2-o^{2}k'a^3-ez(as). Gr., ἡλιοκαής. Sun-burned; as a n., in the n. (Gr., ἡλιοκαές), a certain dry caustic mentioned by Paulus Ægineta. [A, 311, 325.]

HELIOCHRYSIN, n. Hel-i-o-kri'zi^{2}n. From ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold. Sun-gold; the sodium salt of tetranitronaphthol, $C_{10}H_3(NO_2)_4NaO$; a pigment of little value. [B, 258 (*a*, 27).]

HELIOCHRYSON (Lat.), **HELIOCHRYSUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold. A name for certain plants of the genera *Antennaria* and *Chrysocoma*.—**Flores heliochrysi.** The flowers of *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Heliochrysi flores, herba et tragi.** The flowers and herb of *Chrysocoma linosyris*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Herba heliochrysi.** The herb of *Chrysocoma linosyris*. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]

HELIOCHRYSUS (Lat.), adj. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *héliochryse*. Ger., *goldglänzend*. Gold-like; shining like gold; as a n., of Greek writers, the *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [L, 50; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

HÉLIOFUGE (Fr.), adj. A-le-o-fu^{6}zh. From ἥλιος, the sun, and *fugere*, to flee. Turning from the sun (said of plants). [L, 41.]

HELIOID, adj. He'li^2-oid. From ἥλιος, the sun, and εἶδος, appearance. Fr., *hélioïde*. Having rays like the sun; having radiating shining cilia. [B.]

HELIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἥλιος, the sun, and μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis**). Fr., *héliomyélite*. Ger., *Rückenmarkssonnenstich*. Myelitis caused by insolation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOPELTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}lt'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *héliopeltées*. Of Van Hewick, a family of diatoms of the order *Cryptoraphideæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HELIOPELTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}lt'i^{2}s. From ἥλιος, the sun, and πέλτη, a small shield. A genus of insects of the *Hemiptera*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**H. theivora.** A species found in Japan, attacking the cinchona-tree and producing "rust" on tea-plants. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

HELIOPHOBE, n. Hel'i^2-o-fob. Lat., *heliophobus*. One who is sensitive to the light or heat of the sun. [A, 322.]

HELIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ἥλιος, the sun, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *héliophobie*. Ger., *Sonnenscheu*. Fear of the sun's light or heat. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Hel(hal)-i^2-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *héliophyte*. Ger., *Sonnenkraut*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the yew-tree. [A, 311.] 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Heliotropium*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**H. fœtidum.** The *Heliotropium indicum*. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

HELIOPSYDRACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hel(hal)-i^2-o^{2}ps-i^2(u^6)-dra(dra^3)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and ψυδράκιον, a little blister. Fr., *héliopsydracie*. Ger., *Sonnenfriesel*. A pustule produced by the heat of the sun. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOSACTE (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'te(ta). Gen., *-act'es* (*-æ*). From ἥλιος, the sun, and ἀκτέα, the *Sambucus nigra*. An old name for the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *hélioscopion*. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 38, 48, 78 (*a*, 14).]

HELIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἡλίωσις. 1. A sun-bath. 2. Insolation. 3. The production of spots on leaves by the action of the sun shining through a glass conservatory. [B, 19, 48; L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14; *a*, 24).]

HELIOSTAT, n. He'li^2-o-sta^{2}t. From ἥλιος, the sun, and στατός, standing. An instrument provided with clockwork, by which sunbeams may be steadily directed to one spot during the whole day. [L.]

HELIOTHERAPY, n. Hel-i^2-o-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From ἥλιος, the sun, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Heliotherapie*. The therapeutic use of the light and heat of the sun. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

HELIOTHERMOMETER, n. Hel''i^2-o-thu^{6}r-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ἥλιος, the sun, θερμη, heat, and μέτρον, a measure. See ACTINOMETER.

HELIOTROPE, n. He'li^2-o-trop. See HELIOTROPIUM.—**Common h.** The *Heliotropium europæum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian h.** The *Heliotropium indicum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Summer h.** The *Tournefortia heliotropioides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Winter h.** Fr., *héliotrope d'hiver*. The *Nardosmia* (*Tussilago*) *fragrans*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HÉLIOTROPE (Fr.), adj. and n. A-le-o-trop. 1. (Adj.) see HELIOTROPIC. 2. (N.) see HELIOTROPIUM.—**H. des Indes.** See HELIOTROPIUM *indicum*.—**H. d'Europe.** See HELIOTROPIUM *europæum*.—**H. d'hiver.** The *Nardosmia fragrans*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**H. odorant.** See HELIOTROPIUM *odoratum*.

HELIOTROPIC, adj. Hel-i^2-o-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *heliotropius* (from ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *héliotropique*. Ger., *heliotropisch*. Lit., moving, or turning with the sun; pertaining to the movements or growth of plants under the influence of light. [B, 1, 229 (*a*, 24).]

HELIOTROPIN, n. Hel-i^2-o^{2}t'ro-pi^{2}n. A crystalline substance obtained from *Heliotropium peruvianum* and *Heliotropium grandiflorum*, having the odor of the flowers of those plants, and soluble in oils and in alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxii (*a*, 14).] See also PIPERONAL.

HELIOTROPINE, n. Hel-i^2-o^{2}t'rop-en. From *Heliotropium* (*q. v.*). An alkaloid obtained by Bettandier from a decoction of *Heliotropium europæum* forming white, crystalline prisms, readily soluble in water and in diluted acids. It has a bitter taste like quinine, fuses and partially volatilizes when heated, and is poisonous, but requires larger doses than strychnine or morphine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvi (*a*, 14).]

HELIOTROPIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-trop(tro^{2}p)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Resembling the *Heliotropium*. [B.]

HELIOTROPIOUS, adj. Hel-i^2-o-trop'i^2-u^{3}s. See HELIOTROPIC.

HELIOTROPISM, n. Hel'i^2-o^{2}t'ro^{2}p-i^{2}zm. Lat., *heliotropismus* (from ἥλιος, the sun, and τροπή, a turning). Fr., *héliotropisme*. Ger., *Heliotropismus*. The state of being heliotropic. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Animal h.** Lat., *heliotropismus animalis*. Fr., *héliotropisme animal*. Ger., *thierischer Heliotropismus*. The instinct possessed by animals which enables them to recognize their situation and to direct their movements with reference to the source of light. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 428 (*a*, 18).]—**Negative h.** Fr., *hélitropisme négatif*. Ger., *negativer Heliotropismus*. In plants, the property of turning away from the light; in animals, the instinct by which the anal extremity is directed toward the source of light. [B, 229 (*a*, 24); "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 428 (*a*, 18).]—**Positive h.** Fr., *héliotropisme positif*. Ger., *positiver Heliotropismus*. In plants, the property of turning toward the light; in animals, the instinct by which the mouth and ventral aspect are directed toward the source of light. [B, 221 (*a*, 24); "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 428 (*a*, 18).]—**Transverse h.** Of Frank, a sort of heliotropic irritability peculiar to dorsiventral organs of plants by virtue of which such organs exhibit a strong tendency to assume a horizontal position when exposed to vertical light. [Vines (*a*, 35).]

HELIOTROPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἡλιοτρόπιον (from ἥλιος, the sun, and τροπή, a turning). Heliotrope, turnsole; a genus of the *Boragineæ*. The *Heliotropeæ*, or *Heliotropiaceæ*, are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*; of Don, a tribe of the *Boragineæ* (or [Endlicher] of the *Ehretiaceæ*), containing [De Candolle] *H.*, *Heliophytum*, etc. Of Schrader, a family of the *Asperifoliæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Idiocarpicæ*. The *Heliotropieæ* (Fr., *héliotropiées*) of Agardh are the *Heliotropeæ*. [B, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Folia heliotropii.** The leaves of *H. europæum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. canescens.** See *H. europæum*.—**H. cordifolium.** See *H. indicum*.—**H. curassavicum.** A species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**H. elongatum.** A Brazilian species very like *H. indicum*. The leaves are used as an emollient and antiseptic application. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. erectum, H. europæum.** Fr., *heliotrope d'Europe, girasol, herbe au soleil* (ou *aux chancres*, ou *aux verrues*) *tournesol, verrucaire*. Ger., *gemeine Sonnenwende, Krebsblume, Scorpionskraut, Warz-*

enblume. A species common in Europe, containing heliotropine. The herb, *herba* (seu *folia*) *verrucariæ* (seu *cancri*, seu *heliotropii*), was formerly applied to ulcers, warts, and nasal polypi, and the fruits, *semina verrucariæ*, were also employed. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**H. fœtidum, H. hispidum, H. indicum.** Fr., *héliotrope des Indes, crête de coq, herbe Saint-Fiacre.* Tamil, *tayl-kodukhoo.* Malay, *benapatsja.* Tel., *tayl-munnie.* Beng., *hatee-shooro.* Erysipelas-plant; an astringent and antiphlogistic species growing in the East Indies and tropical America; used in gum-boils, pimples, ophthalmia, and venomous bites. [B, 121, 172, 173 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**H. majus.** The *H. europæum.* [B, 307 (α, 35).]—**H. minus.** The *Tournesolia tinctoria.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. odoratum, H. peruvianum.** Fr., *héliotrope odorant, herbe*



HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. [A, 327.]

de vanille. A species found in Peru. The flowers are said to be cephalic and cordial, and are used in making perfumery. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. supinum.** See *H. europæum.*—**H. tricoccum.** The *Tournesolia tinctoria.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Herba heliotropii.** See under *H. europæum.*—**Succus heliotropii.** Litmus. [L, 84.]

HELIOTROPIUS (Lat.), adj. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-trop(tro^{2}p)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HELIOTROPIC.

HELIOZOA [Haeckel] (Lat.), **HELIOZOARIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Hel(hal)-i^2-o(o^3)-zo′a^3, -zo-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From ἥλιος, the sun, and ζῷον, an animal, or ζωάριον, a minute animal. A class of the *Gymnomyxa*, usually inhabiting fresh water. In the amœba phase, they have the form of a spherical body with filamentous pseudopodia, which exhibit very little motion except during the ingestion of food. The protoplasm of the body is richly vacuolated, and has one or more nuclei. They include the *Aphrothoraca*, *Chlamydophora*, *Chalarothoraca*, and *Desmothoraca.* [L, 121.]

HELISSOMENOS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-i^{2}s-so^{2}m′e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἑλισσόμενος. A violent intestinal colic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hel(hal)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἡλῖτις. A copper flake. [L, 180 (α, 14).]

HELIUSTRUS (Lat.), n. m. Hel(hal)-i^2-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gum ammoniac. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HELIX (Lat.), n. f. Hel(he^{2}l)′i^{2}x. Gen., *hel′icos* (*-is*). Gr., ἕλιξ. Fr., *hélice, limaçon* (3d def.). Ger., *H.*, *Ohrenleiste* (2d def.), *Schnecke* (3d def.). 1. Any twisted or spiral structure. Of Theophrastus, the tendril of a vine; of Aristotle, the convolution of a spiral shell; also the colon and (in the pl., *helices*) the convolutions of the intestines; of Archimedes, the screw-windlass. 2. In anatomy, the external border or rim of the auricle. It begins at the crista helicis, extends there along the margin of the auricle upward and backward, and ends above the posterior margin of the lobe of the ear. 3. In zoology, the snail, a genus of the *Helicidæ*, class *Gasteropoda.* [A, 311 (α, 17); F; L, 87, 135 (α, 14).]—**Dental h.** Of Flagg, an instrument used in dentistry; it consists of a h. with wires connected with insulated handles of tooth-forceps, and the current running through the tooth is supposed to produce anæsthesia. [α, 34.]—**Fructus helicis.** The fruits of *Hedera h.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Helicis major.** Ger., *grösserer Muskel der Leiste.* A narrow, vertical band of muscular fibres situated on the anterior margin of the h. It arises from the tubercle of the h., and is inserted into the anterior border of the h. at a point where it curves backward. [F, 31.]—**Helicis minor.** Ger., *kleiner Muskel der Leiste.* An oblique fasciculus of muscular fibres, firmly attached to that part of the h. which arises from the bottom of the concha. [F, 31.]—**H. aspersa.** Bomb., Guz., *nakhalá.* A fresh-water species of *H.* (3d def.) employed medicinally in France, and used in India as a perfume, as a hair cosmetic, and as an ingredient of various medicated oils. [A, 319, 479 (α, 21).]—**H. auriculæ.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. hortensis.** Ger., *Gartenschnecke.* A variety with shell small and globular, mouth white-lipped and rib of the same color, inner lip excessively thin and colored or banded like the rest of the shell. It is common along the sea-coast of North America. [Jeffreys (α, 39).]—**H. of the ear.** Lat., *h. auriculæ.* Fr., *hélice de l'oreille.* Ger., *H. des Ohrknorpels.* See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. pomatia.** Fr., *limaçon des vignes, escargot* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Weinbergschnecke, Deckelschnecke.* A species of *H.* (3d def.) used medicinally in France. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**H. vermiculata.** A species of *H.* (3d def.) used medicinally in France. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Herba helicis.** The leaves of *Hedera h.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HELL (Ger.), adj. He^{2}l. Lucid, clear, light. [L, 80.]

HELLEBORACEOUS, adj. He^{2}l-le-bo-ra′shu^{3}s. Lat., *helleboraceus* (from ἑλλέβορος, hellebore). 1. Of or resembling the *Helleboraceæ* (*q. v.*, under HELLEBORUS). 2. Having an arrangement of parts like that in the genus *Helleborus.* [α, 24; L, 107.]

HELLEBORASTER (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-le^2-bo^{2}r-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′u^{5}r-(ar). From ἑλλέβορος, hellebore, and ἀστήρ, a star. 1. A section of the genus *Helleborus.* 2. An old pharmaceutical name for the *Helleborus fœtidus.* The *Helleborastra* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Helleboreæ genuinæ*, consisting of *Cimicifuga*, *Coptis*, *Eranthis*, and *Helleborus*; subsequently a subsection of the *Helleborinæ*, containing the same genera (excluding *Cimicifuga*). [B, 46, 88, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. fœtidus, H. maximus.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. viridis.** The *Helleborus viridis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HELLEBORE, n. He^{2}l′e^2-bor. Fr., *hellébore.* See HELLEBORUS.—**Alcoholic extract of black h.** See *Extractum* HELLEBORI *nigri.*—**American h.** Fr., *hellébore américain.* Ger., *americanische Weisswurz.* The *Veratrum viride.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Bastard h.** The *Adonis vernalis.* [B, 18, 121, 275 (α, 35).] See also HELLEBORUS *viridis.*—**Bear's-foot h.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Black h.** 1. The *Helleborus niger.* 2. The *Astrantia major.* [A, 505 (α, 21).] See HELLEBORUS (2d and 3d def's).—**Black h. of the ancients.** See HELLEBORUS (3d def.).—**Decoction of white h.** See *Decoctum* HELLEBORI *albi.*—**East Indian black h.** The *Helleborus orientalis* (*officinalis*). [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**Extract of (black) h.** See *Extractum* HELLEBORI.—**False h.** The genus *Veratrum.* [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**Fœtid h.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Green h.** 1. The *Helleborus viridis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).] 2. See VERATRUM *viride.*—**Holly-leaved h.** The *Helleborus angustifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Stinking h.** See HELLEBORUS *fœtidus.*—**Swamp-h.** The *Veratrum viride.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tincture of green h.** See *Tinctura* VERATRI *viridis.* **White h.** See VERATRUM *album.*—**Winter-h.** Fr., *hellébore d'hiver.* The *Eranthis hiemalis.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

HELLÉBORE (Fr.), n. E^{2}l-la-bor. See HELLEBORUS.—**H. à fleurs rouges.** See HELLEBORUS *niger.*—**H. à trois feuilles.** See HELLEBORUS *trifolius.*—**H. bâtard.** See HELLEBORUS *viridis.*—**H. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See VERATRUM *album.*—**H. d'Hippocrate.** See HELLEBORUS *officinalis.*—**H. d'hiver.** See ERANTHIS *hiemalis.*—**H. d'Orient.** The *Helleborus orientalis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. See HELLEBORUS (2d def.).—**H. vert.** See HELLEBORUS *viridis.*—**Teinture d'h. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* VERATRI.

HELLEBOREIN, n. He^{2}l-e^2-bor-e′i^{2}n. From ἑλλέβορος, hellebore. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{52}H_{44}O_{15}$, obtained from *Helleborus niger*; readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It is a powerful cardiac poison, and, applied in very dilute solution, produces anæsthesia of the cornea without irritation. [B, 4, 10; B, 46 (α, 14); Gasparini and Venturini, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxxvii (α, 14).]

HELLEBORESIN, n. He^{2}l-e^2-bo-re^{2}z′i^{2}n. From *helleborus*, hellebore, and *resina*, resin. A decomposition product, $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$, of helleborin. [B, 4; B, 46; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 14).]

HELLEBORETIN, n. See HELLEBORRHETIN.

HELLEBORIN, n. He^{2}l-e^{2}b′o^{2}r-i^{2}n. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6 + 4H_2O$., obtained from *Helleborus viridis*, readily soluble in chloroform and in boiling alcohol, less soluble in fixed oils and in ether, insoluble in water. It is very poisonous. [B, 4, 10; B, 46; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 14).]

HELLEBORINE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-le^{2}b-o^{2}r-i(e)′ne(na). Gen., *-in′es* (*-æ*). Gr., ἑλλεβορίνη. Fr., *helléborine.* An old name for various species of *Epipactis* and *Serapias.* [Theophrastus, Dioscorides (L, 135 [α, 14]).] See EPIPACTIS *latifolia* and under SERAPIAS.—**Broad-leaved h.** The *Epipactis latifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HELLEBORISM, n. He^{2}l-e^{2}b′o^{2}r-i^{2}z′m. Gr., ἑλλεβορισμός (from ἑλλέβορος, a plant resembling). Lat., *helleborismus.* The treatment of disease with hellebore exclusively. [Hippocrates (L, 30, 56 [α, 14]).]

HELLEBORITES (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-le^2-bor-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *-it′u* (*-æ*). Gr., ἑλλεβορίτης (1st def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, wine flavored with hellebore. 2. According to Mentzel, in ancient Greece, the *Erythræa centaurium.* [A, 31 (α, 21); B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HELLEBORRHETIN, n. He^{2}l-e^2-bo^{2}r-ret′i^{2}n. From ἑλλέβορος, hellebore, and ῥητίνη, resin. A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$, of helleborein. An amorphous, tasteless substance. [B, 4, 10; B, 46; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 14).]

HELLEBORUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-le^{2}b′o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑλλέβορος. Fr., *hellébore* (*hellébore noir* [2d def.]). Ger., *Nieswurz.* 1. A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph. (16th ed.), the root of *H. niger.* 3. Of the ancients, various species of *H.*, especially *H. niger* and *H. orientalis*; as they used h. in the treatment of insanity and also as a rat poison, they are thought to have confounded *Veratrum album* and *H. niger* under this term. The *Helleboraceæ* of Spach are a family of the *Polycarpieæ*, consisting of the tribes *Helleboreæ*, *Actæarieæ*, and *Pæonieæ.* The *Helleboreæ* (Fr., *helléborées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe (or division) of the *Ranunculaceæ*, containing *Helleborus*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe comprising the *Caltheæ Isopyreæ*, *Delphineæ*, and *Cimicifugeæ*). The *Helleborinæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Isopyreæ*, and subsequently a section of the *Helleboreæ.* The *Helleborineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Helleboreæ.* [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 109;

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Decoctum hellebori.** See *Decoctum* VERATRI.—**Extractum hellebori** [U. S. Ph., 1870; Pruss. Ph., 7th ed.]. Fr., *extrait d'hellébore noir* (1st def.). Ger., *Nieswurz-extrakt* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by exhausting *H. niger* with alcohol, and afterward diluted alcohol, or (in France) with 60 to 70 per cent. alcohol, the yield being about 14 per cent. [B, 81 (α, 21).] 2. Of the Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., see *Extractum hellebori viridis.*—**Extractum hellebori fluidum.** A preparation made by moistening 16 oz. of finely powdered *H. niger* with 6 fl. oz. of alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·835, allowing alcohol to percolate through till 3 pints of tincture are obtained, reserving the first half pint, evaporating the remainder to the same volume, and adding the reserved portion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (α, 14).]—**Extractum hellebori nigri** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *extracto alcohótico de eléboro negro* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting the root of *H. niger* with dilute alcohol, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [B. 95.]—**Extractum hellebori viridis** [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum hellebori* [Russ. Ph., 7th ed.]. A preparation made by exhausting the root of *H. viridis* with dilute alcohol, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. It has a much more acrid and bitter taste than the extractum hellebori nigri, and is much more active in its effects. [B, 95.]—**Fibra radicis hellebori nigri.** The fibrils of the root of *H. niger.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Hellebori albi radix** [Gr. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Veratrum album.* [B, 95.]—**Hellebori nigri radix** [Gr. Ph.]. The rhizome of *H. niger.* [B, 95.]—**H. albus.** The *Veratrum album.* [α, 24.]—**H. (albus, radix)** [Netherl. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Veratrum album.* [B, 95.]—**H. altifolius.** A variety of *H. niger.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**H. angustifolius.** See *H. Bocconi.*—**H. atropurpureus, H. atrorubens.** A species having properties similar to those of *H. viridis;* according to Koch, a variety of *H. odorus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. Bocconi.** A species found in the Dalmatian mountains. It has properties like those of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. cupreus.** A species found in the mountains of Slavonia. Its properties resemble those of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. dumetorum.** A species growing in middle and southern Europe; probably a variety of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. fœtidus.** Fr., *hellébore fétide, fève de loup, herbe au fi* (ou *aux bœufs*, ou *du cru*) *marfouré, parménie, pas de lion, patte d'ours, pied de griffon* (ou *de lin*), *pommelée.* Ger., *stinkende Nieswurz.* Bear's-foot. stinking hellebore; a species found in Europe, containing the active principles of *H. niger*, and being, according to Allioni, the most energetic and active species. It is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and in very large doses is said to be poisonous. The root and herb, *radix* (*et herba*) *hellebori fœtidi* (seu *helleborastri*, seu *helleborastri maximi*), were formerly used as a drastic purgative, and especially as a vermifuge. The leaves are used in England as an anthelminthic and in asthma, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. In Somersetshire County, England. the drug is largely used to inoculate cattle against anthrax. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**H. grandiflorus.** See *H. niger.*—**H. hiemalis.** The *Eranthis hiemalis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. humilifolius.** A A variety of *H. niger.* [B. 5 (α, 24).]—**H. laxus.** A species growing in Krain and in the forests of the Slavonian mountains. Its properties are similar to those of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. monanthos.** The *Eranthis hiemalis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. multifidus.** See *H. Bocconi.*—**H. niger.** Fr., *hellébore noire* (ou



HELLEBORUS NIGER. [A, 327.]

à fleurs rouges), *herbe du feu, rose d'hiver* (ou *de Nöel*), *fleur de Noël.* Ger., *schwarze Nieswurz, Christwurz, Weihnachts-* (oder *Winter-*, oder *Schnee-*) *Rose, schwarze* (oder *böhmische*) *Christwurzel.* Bomb., Hind., Beng., *kali-kutaki.* Sanscr., *katu rohani.* Ar., *kháratika, karatika, khárabeka-asameda.* Ar., Pers., *khárabeka-hindi.* Mah., *bálakadn.* Guz., *karu.* Black hellebore, Christmas rose, a species indigenous to the mountains of southern and middle Europe. The root, *radix ellebori* (seu *hellebori*) *nigri*, contains helleborein and helleborin, is a drastic purgative, and in excess causes violent vomiting and convulsions. When fresh it acts on the skin as a vesicant. It was employed anciently in insanity, amenorrhœa, epilepsy, and skin diseases, and, in more recent years, also in dropsy. It is now mainly used by the veterinarians. [B, 5. 180 (α, 24).]—**H. niger foliis dissectis.** See *H. Bocconi.*—**H. niger tenuifolius.** See ADONIS *vernalis.*—**H. odorus.** A species found in temperate Europe, having properties similar to those of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. officinalis, H. orientalis.** Fr., *hellébore d'orient* (ou *d'Hippocrate*). Ger., *orientalische Nieswurz.* A species indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor; according to many authorities, its root was the ἐλλέβορος (the black hellebore) of the ancients. It possesses properties similar to those of *H. niger.* [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. pumilus.** The *Coptis trifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. purpurascens.** A species found in Hungary having properties similar to those of *H. viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. (rhizoma)** [Austr. Ph.]. The rhizome of *H. viridis.* [B, 95.]—**H. teeta.** See COPTIS *teeta.*—**H. trifolius, H. trilobus.** The *Coptis trifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. viridis.** Fr., *hellébore vert, herbe à seton.* Ger., *Nieswurz.* A species found in central and western Europe. The root, *radix hellebori viridis*, is much more oily, bitter, and acrid than that of *H. niger*, and is used like digitalis. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24); Tschistouitsch, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]—**Infusum hellebori viridis** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by steeping the rhizome of *H. viridis* in boiling water and straining, 1 oz. of colature representing 3 grains of the rhizome. [B, 95.]

HELLENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-lan'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hellénie, h.* 1. Of Retzius, the genus *Costus.* 2. Of Willdenow, a section of the genus *Alpinia.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. allughas.** See ALPINIA *allughas.*—**H. chinensis.** The *Alpinia chinensis.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**H. grandiflora.** Fr., *hellénie grandiflore.* The *Costus speciosus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HELLERKRAUT (Ger.), n. He^{2}l'le^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Obolaria.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HELLGELB (Ger.), adj. He^{2}l'ge^{2}lb. See FLAVESCENT.—**H'lich.** See *H.*

HELLIN (Sp.), n. E^{2}l-yen'. A place in the province of Albacete, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

HELLROTHGLÜHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}l'rot-glu^6-he^{2}n. Bright-red heat. [B.]

HELLSEHEREI (Ger.), n. He^{2}l'za-e^{2}r-i. See CLAIRVOYANCE.

HELLSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. He^{2}l'zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-kit. Clear-sightedness. [A, 540 (α, 21).]

HELLWEED, n. He^{2}l'wed. 1. The *Cuscuta epithymum* and *Cuscuta europœa.* 2. The *Convolvulus sepium.* 3. The *Ranunculus arvensis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HELM, n. He^{2}lm. The *Ulmus campestris* and *Ulmus montana.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HELM (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm. See HELMET and GALEA (4th def.).—**Geburtsh'.** See CAUL.—**H'artig.** See GALEATE (3d def.).—**H'förmig.** See GALEATE (2d def.) and GALEIFORM.—**Kinnladenh'.** See GÁLEA (5th def.).

HELMBRECHTS (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'bre^{2}ch^{2}ts. A place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

HELMBUSCH (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'bush. The genus *Corydalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HELMERCHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}l'me^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HELMET, n. He^{2}l'me^{2}t. A.-S., *helm.* Gr., κόρυς. Lat., *galea.* Fr., *casque, heaume.* Ger., *Helm.* It., *elmo.* Sp., *yelmo.* In botany, a hood-shaped upper sepal, as in *Aconitum.* [B, 1, 123 (α, 21).]—**H.-pod.** The *Jeffersonia diphylla.* [α, 35.]—**H.-shaped.** Ger., *helmförmig.* See GALEIFORM.

HELMET-FLOWER, n. He^{2}l'me^{3}t-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Aconitum napellus* and the genus *Scutellario.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Brazilian h.-f.** The *Coryanthes speciosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow h.-f.** The *Aconitum anthora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HELMINTH, n. He^{2}l'mi^{2}nth. Gr., ἕλμινς. Lat., *helmins.* Fr., *helminthe.* Ger., *Eingeweidewurm.* A worm, especially an intestinal worm. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELMINTHAGOGUE, adj. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'a^3-go^{2}g. Lat., *helminthagogus* (from ἕλμινς, a worm, and ἀγωγή, a leading). Fr., *h.* Ger., *wurmabtreibend.* See ANTHELMINTHIC.

HELMINTHAPROCTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}k(rok)'ta^3. See APROCTHELMINTHES.

HELMINTHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^2-a^3. From ἕλμινς, a worm. Fr., *helminthie.* 1. A section of the genus *Picris.* [B, 42 (α, 24).] 2. See HELMINTHIASIS.—**H. echioides** [Willdenow]. Fr., *helminthie hérissée.* The *Picris echioides.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. tuberculata** [Mönch]. The *Picris echioides.* [B. 42, 173 (α, 24).]

HELMINTHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἑλμίνθια. Little worms.—**H. alvi.** Worms existing in the stomach or alimentary canal. [L, 29.]—**H. erratica.** Worms introduced into the body by accident. [L, 29.]—**H. podicis.** Anal worms. [L, 29.]

HELMINTHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*). From ἕλμινς, a worm. Gr., ἑλμινθίασις (from ἑλμινθιᾶν, to suffer from worms). Fr., *helminthiase.* Ger., *Wurmkrankheit.* 1. The state of being infested with intestinal worms. 2. The condition of the system which favors the development of entoparasitic worms. The term was used when all intestinal worms were believed to be produced by spontaneous generation. [D. 29; L, 17.]—**H. Wucheri.** The symptoms produced by the *Bilharzia hœmatobia* in the organism; first described by Wucherer. [α, 34.]

HELMINTHIC, adj. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^{2}k. Lat., *helminthicus.* See ANTHELMINTHIC.

HELMINTHICIDE, n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^2-sid. From ἕλμινς, a worm, and *cœdere*, to slay. See VERMICIDE.

HELMINTHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἕλμινς, a worm. Of Schultz, a division of the *Picrideæ*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Eupicrideæ*. [B, 19, 170 (α, 24).]

HELMINTHION (Lat.), **HELMINTHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἑλμίνθιον. Ger., *Würmchen.* A small worm. [L, 50 (α, 30).] See also ASCARIS.

HELMINTHOCHORTON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)'o^{2}n. From ἕλμινς, a worm, and χόρτος, grass. Fr., *corallinée de Corse, mousse de Corse* (ou *de mer*, ou *marine*). Ger., *Wurmmoos, Wurmtang, Wurmconferve, corsikanisches Moos.* Sp., *coralina* (ó *musgo*) *de Córcega* [Sp. Ph.], *hierba de Mallorca* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *helmintochorton* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A mixture of various *Algæ*, including the *Absidium* (*Gigartina*) *h.* and other species of the *Ceramieæ*, *Confervaceæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*, and also frequently remains of small animals derived from the Mediterranean coast and especially from Corsica, and hence called Corsican moss. It occurs in filamentous or fibrous, yellowish-brown fragments, of a salty taste, and has been used as a febrifuge, vermifuge, and alterative. [B, 5, 95, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Decoctum helminthochorti.** Fr., *décoction de mousse de Corse.* A preparation made by boiling 4 to 8 parts of h. in 184 of water, reducing one half, and squeezing out the liquid; or by boiling 15 parts of h. in 184 of water, reducing to 122, and adding 30 of clarified honey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Gelatina helminthochorti** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *gelée de mousse de Corse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jalea de coralina de Córcega* [Sp. Ph.]. Jelly of h.; made by washing in cold water 90 parts of h. and 16 of Irish moss, boiling an hour in water enough to make 250 parts of colature, then adding 500 parts each of sugar and white wine, straining, and evaporating to 1,000 parts of jelly [Belg. Ph.]; or by washing quickly in cold water 30 parts of selected h., boiling half an hour [Fr. Cod.] or an hour [Sp. Ph.] in water enough to make 200 parts, then adding a mixture of 60 parts each of sugar and white wine with 5 of isinglass softened in 30 of cold water, boiling to a jelly, and straining [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus h.** Syrup of h.; made by treating 200 parts of pure h. for 6 hours with 500 of boiling water, squeezing out the water, then pouring upon the remainder enough fresh boiling water to make 530 of colature, adding 1,000 of sugar, and dissolving in a closed vessel over the water-bath. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

HELMINTHOCHORTOS (Lat.), **HELMINTHOCHORTUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

HELMINTHOCOLIC, n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *helminthocolica* (from ἕλμινς, a worm, and κωλικός, suffering from the colic). Worm colic. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELMINTHOCORTON (Lat.), **HELMINTHOCORTUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**Gelatina de helminthocorto** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gelatina* HELMINTHOCHORTE.

HELMINTHODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-od'ez(as). See HELMINTHOID.

HELMINTHOGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-je(ga)'-e(a^3-e^2). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and γῆ, the earth. Of Latreille, a class of worms which includes the *Hirudinidæ* and the *Lumbricidæ*. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HELMINTHOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *helminthogénésie.* See HELMINTHIASIS (2d def.).

HELMINTHOID, adj. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'oid. Gr., ἑλμινθοειδής (from ἕλμινς, a worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *helminthodes, helminthoides.* Fr., *helminthoïde.* Ger., *wurmähnlich, wurmförmig, wurmartig.* Worm-shaped, vermiform. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HELMINTHOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *H., Wurmversteinerung.* A mass of calcified worms. [L, 50 (α, 30).]—**H. belemnites.** See BELEMNITES.—**H. judaicus.** See LAPIS *judaicus.*

HELMINTHOLOGICAL, adj. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k'l. Lat., *helminthologicus.* Fr., *helminthologique.* Ger., *helminthologisch.* Pertaining to helminthology. [α, 21.]

HELMINTHOLOGY, n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}n-tho^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *helminthologia* (from ἕλμινς, a worm, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *helminthologie.* Ger., *Helminthologie, Wurmlehre.* The science of intestinal worms, of their effects, etc. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELMINTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἕλμινς, a worm. See HELMINTHONCUS.—**H. elasticum.** An elastic tumor caused by the *Filaria medinensis.* [L, 16.]

HELMINTHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A term formerly used for a disease of the skin due to the presence of animal parasites, at a time when it was supposed that such parasites originated by spontaneous generation in vesicles, boils, or tumors in the skin. [G.]—**H. medinensis.** A cutaneous swelling produced by the *Filaria medinensis.* [α, 34.]

HELMINTHOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-mi^{2}n-tho^{2}t(tho^{2}f)'-is(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-this'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and φθίσις, a wasting. Ger., *Wurmschwindsucht.* Emaciation from helminthiasis. [L, 50, 107.]

HELMINTHOPYRA (Lat.), **HELMINTHOPYRETOS** (Lat.), **HELMINTHOPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3, -o(o^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and πῦρ, a burning fever. Fr., *helminthopyre.* Ger., *Wurmfieber.* See *Verminous* FEVER.

HELMINTHOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-i(e). From ἕλμινς, a worm, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Sclerochætei.* The *Helminthosporiaceæ* of Corda are a family of the *Hyphomyceles.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HELMINTHOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o^{2}st'a^{2}k-(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *-stach'yos.* From ἕλμινς, a worm, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *helminthastachyde.* Ger., *Aehrenfarn, Wurmähre.* A genus of the *Ophioglosseæ.* The *Helminthostachydeæ* of Presl are a suborder of the *Ophioglossaceæ.* [B, 150, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. dulcis, H. zeylanica.** Ger., *süsse Wurmähre.* A species found in the East Indies and the Molucca Islands, where the whole plant is used as a refrigerant and laxative, and the root in spasmodic cough. [B, 19, 180, 249 (α, 24).]

HELMINTIA (Fr.), n. E^{2}l-ma^{2}n^2-te-a^3. See HELMINTHIA.—**H. hérissé.** The *Helminthia echioides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HELMINTOCHORTON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-mi^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt-(cho^{2}rt)'o^{2}n. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

HELMKRAUT (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'kra^3-u^{4}t. See CORYDALIS and SCUTELLARIA.—**Flüssiges H'extrakt.** See *Extractum* SCUTELLARIÆ *fluidum.*—**Gemeines H.** The *Scutellaria galericulata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Höchstes H.** The *Scutellaria altissima.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indisches H.** The *Scutellaria indica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Seitenblüthiges H.** The *Scutellaria laterifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HELMPFLANZE (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'pfla^{3}nts-e^2. See CORYTHOPHYTE.

HELMSTÄDT (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'stat. A place in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates and carbonates. [L, 30, 37, 135 (α, 14).]

HELMWURZ (Ger.), n. He^{2}lm'vurts. The *Fumaria bulbosa.* [α, 35.]

HELMYNS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l'mi^{2}nz(mu^{6}ns). Gen., *-mynth'os* (*-is*). See HELMINTH.

HELOBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l-o(o^3)-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἧλος, a nail-head, and βακτήριον, a little staff. Fr., *hélobactérie.* Ger., *H.* See BACTERIUM *capitatum.*

HELOBIUS (Lat.), adj. Hel(he^{2}l)-ob(o^{2}b)'i-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλος, a marsh, and βίος, life. Fr., *helobié.* Of plants, growing in marshes. The *Helobiæ* (Fr., *hélobiées*) are: Of Reichenbach (1828), a formation of *Rhizo-acroblastæ*, and, in 1837, a suborder of the *Rhyncoleophyti*; of Eichler, a subdivision of the *Angeiospermeæ*; of Sachs, a series of monocotyledons; of Bartling, a class of the *Monocotyledones.* [B, 170 (α, 24); L, 107.]

HELOCEROUS, adj. He^{2}l-o^{2}s'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *helocerus* (from ἧλος, a nail, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *helocère.* In entomology, having antennæ in oblong masses arranged on a central axis. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HELODERMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}l(hal)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). From ἧλος, a nail, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *héloderme.* A division of the genus *Lacerta.* [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**H. horridum.** Fr., *héloderme hideux.* A species about 1 metre long, having a diameter of about 7 centimetres, found in Mexico. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

HELODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l-od'ez(as). Gr., ἑλώδης (from ἕλος, a marsh). Fr., *hélode.* Produced by marshy exhalations; as a n., a fever with profuse sweating, a miasmatic fever. [B, 117.]

HELODES (Lat.), adj. Hel(hal)-od'ez(as). From ἧλος, a nail, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *nagelförmig.* Shaped like a nail. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HELOID, adj. Hel'oid. See HELODES.

HELONIAS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-on'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From ἕλος, a marsh. Ger., *Schwindblume.* A genus of the *Liliaceæ.* The *Helonieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision (of Kunth, a tribe) of the *Melantheæ.* [B, 34, 42 (α, 24); B, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. asphodeloides.** The *Xerophyllum setifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. bullata.** Ger., *breitblättrige Schwindblume.* A species found from New Jersey to Virginia. A decoction of the root is used in constipation and diseases of the bowels. [B, 34, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**H. dioica.** Fr., *h. dioïque.* See CHAMÆLIRION *carolinianum.*—**H. erythrosperma.** Of Michaux, see AMIANTHIUM *muscætoxicum.*—**H. frigida.** The *Veratrum frigidum* of Schlicht. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H. læta.** See AMIANTHIUM *muscætoxicum.*—**H. latifolia.** See *H. bullata.*—**H. lutea.** See CHAMÆLIRIUM *carolinianum.*—**H. nigra.** The *Veratrum nigrum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. officinalis.** The *Veratrum sabadilla.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**H. pumila.** See CHAMÆLIRION *carolinianum.*—**H. tenax.** The *Xerophyllum setifolium.* [B, 173.]—**H. virginica.** The *Veratrum virginicum.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H. viridis.** See VERATRUM *viride.*

HELONIN, n. He^{2}l'on-i^{2}n. See VERATRIN.

HÉLONOME (Fr.), adj. A-lo-nom. From ἕλος, a marsh, and νέμειν, to dwell in. See HELOPHILOUS.

HÉLOPHILE (Fr.), n. A-lo-fel. See HELOPHILUS.

HELOPHILOUS, adj. He^{2}l-o^{2}f'i^2-lu^{3}s. From ἕλος, a marsh, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hélonome.* Inhabiting marshes.

HELOPHILUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}l-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλος, a marsh, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *élophile, hélophile.* A genus of the *Diptera*, characterized by a short velvety body, a beak-like mouth, very short antennæ, and widely separated wings. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**H. pendulus.** Fr., *élophile* (ou *hélophile*) *pendant.* Of Dejean, a species with antennæ much thickened and anterior legs larger than those of the other species. [L, 108 (α, 39).]

HELOPYRA (Lat.), **HELOPYRETOS** (Lat.), **HELOPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. He^{2}l-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3, -o(o^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'-e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕλος, a marsh, and πῦρ, a burning fever. Fr., *hélopyre.* See *Malarial* FEVER.

HELOS (Lat.), n. m. Hel(hal)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἧλος. 1. The tumor formed by prolapsus iridis, supposed to resemble a nail. 2. A corn. [L, 107; L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HELOSCIADIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{3}l-o(o^3)-si^2(ski^2)-a^{3}d(a^{3}d)-i-(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἕλος, a marsh, and σκιάδειον, anything that affords shade. Fr., *hélosciadie*. Of Koch, a genus of the *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Ammineæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Apium* and of *Carum*. [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. californicum.** A plant found in California, and referred doubtfully to the genus *H.* by Gray. The roots are edible. [Gray, Hooker (*a*, 35).]—**H. heyneanum.** See Pimpinella.—**H. lateriflorum, H. leptophyllum.** Fr., *sison ammi, ammi de Candie* (ou *de Crète*), *cumin royal*. Ger., *seitenblüthiger Sumpfschirm, kretisches Ammey*. A species found in North America in hot places in the Southern States. Its fruits, smaller than mustard-seed, are aromatic, carminative, and diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. nodiflorum.** Fr., *hélosciadie nodiflore*. Ger., *knotenblüthiger Sumpfschirm, kleiner Eppig.* Cow-cress; a species found in hot places about Charleston, South Carolina. It is considered poisonous. The root has been employed in skin diseases, and the herb (*herba sii nodiflori*) has been used as a diuretic in calculous diseases and, in decoction, in disorders of menstruation. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. trifoliatum.** See Pimpinella.

HELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{3}l-o'si^{3}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἑλίσσειν, to turn around. 1. An obsolete term for inversion of the eyelids, convulsive action of the ocular muscles, and strabismus. [F.] 2. A genus of the *Balanophoreæ*. The *Helosideæ* of Engler are a tribe of the *Balanophoraceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. brasiliensis.** The *espija do sangue* of Brazil; probably one of the species used as a styptic. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. cayennensis.** A species found in Cayenne, and having the same properties as *H. jamaicensis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. jamaicensis.** An astringent species found in Jamaica, used in hæmorrhage, cough, and externally in wounds and abscesses. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HELOTIC, adj. He^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{3}k. Lat., *heloticus* (from ἧλος, a nail). Fr., *hélotique*. Ger., *Hühneraugen betreffend*. Pertaining to corns; as a n., a vesicant. [L, 30.]

HELOTIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-ot'i^{3}s. Gen., *-ot'is*. From ἑλίσσειν, to turn round. 1. See Helosis. 2. Of Sennertus, plica polonica. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HELOUAN (Ar.), n. A place in the Arabian Desert, about 14 miles from Cairo, Egypt, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 219 (*a*, 21).]

HELSINE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}ls-i(e)'ne(na). See Helxine.

HELUS (Lat.), n. n. He(ha)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See Helos.

HELVELLA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)'la^3. Fr., *helvelle*. Ger., *Lorchel, Faltenmorchel*. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi* of the *Helvellei*. The *Helvellaceæ* are: Of Brongniart, a division of *Fungi*; of Corda, a family of the *Ascophori*. The *Helvellacei* of Link are the *Helvellaceæ*. The *Helvelleæ* of Brongniart are a subdivision of the *Helvellaceæ*. The *Helvellei* of Léveillé are a section of the *Mitrati*. The *Helvellideæ* of Gray are a division of the *Hymenotheceæ*. The *Helvelloideæ* of Schultz are a family of the *Hymenosporangeiæ*. The *Helvelloidei* of Persoon are a division of the *Hymenothecii*. [B, 19, 170, 180, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**H. acaulis.** The *Rhizina undulata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. albida.** Fr., *helvelle élastique*. An edible species. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. caroliniana.** The *Morchella caroliniana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. crispa.** Fr., *morille de moine*. Ger., *Herbstlorchel, Faltenmorchel*. A species found in woods and on the banks of streams in England and in southern and middle Europe. [B, 165, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. elastica.** See *H. albida*.—**H. esculenta.** Fr., *helvelle alimentaire* (ou *comestible*), *mitre d'évêque*. Ger., *Frühlorchel, Stein-* (oder *Stock-*, oder *Stumpf-*) *Morchel, essbare Morchel*. An edible species found in Europe. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); R. Böhm and E. Külz, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," xix, 6; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 4, 1886, p. 118; "Med. Chron.," Dec., 1885, p. 219.]—**H. fuliginosa.** See *H. albida*.—**H. hybrida.** The *Morchella semilibera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. infula.** Ger., *Bischofsmütze, braune Morchel*. An edible species growing in the woods of Europe and North America. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lacunosa.** Fr., *helvelle concave*. Ger., *Grubenlorchel*. An edible species. [B, 17, 31, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lævis.** See *H. albida*.—**H. leucophæa.** See *H. crispa*.—**H. lurida.** See *H. lacunosa*.—**H. major.** Fr., *morille en mitre, grande helvelle*. A variety of *H. lacunosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. minor.** Fr., *petite helvelle*. Ger., *Nonnenlorchel*. An edible variety of *H. lacunosa*, found in the woods of middle and southern Europe. In Italy it is known as *pungolo* or *monacello*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. mitra.** See *H. crispa*.—**H. mitra fusca** (seu **mentzeliana**). The *H. lacunosa*, var. *major*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. mitra nigricans.** See *H. lacunosa*.—**H. mitra tomentosa.** See *H. esculenta*.—**H. monacella, H. monachella.** The *H. lacunosa*, var. *minor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. nigra.** See *H. lacunosa*.—**H. pallida.** See *H. crispa*.—**H. pezizoides.** The *Morchella macropus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. phalloides.** The *Phallus impudicus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pulla.** See *H. albida*.—**H. ramosa.** The *Sparassis crispa*. [B.]—**H. sulcata.** The *H. lacunosa*, var. *minor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. suspecta.** A poisonous species resembling *H. esculenta*. [B, 49.]

HELVELLE (Fr.), n. f. E^{3}l-ve^{2}l. See Helvella.—**Grande h.** See Helvella *major*.—**H. alimentaire, H. comestible.** See Helvella *esculenta*.—**H. concave.** See Helvella *lacunosa*.—**H. élastique.** See Helvella *albida*.—**Petite h.** The *Helvella lacunosa*, var. *minor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HELVELLIC ACID, n. He^{2}l-ve^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide helvelique*. Ger., *Helvellsäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_7$, obtained from fresh belladonna; a bright-yellow, transparent syrup of strong acid reaction. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HELVOLUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}l'vol(wo^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *helvus*, light bay. Fr., *gris jaunâtre*. Ger., *weissgelb*. Grayish with a shade of yellow. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HELWINGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}l-vi^{2}n^2'i^3-a^3. From *Helwing*, a German savant. Fr., *helwingie*. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Araliaceæ*. The *Helwingiaceæ* are an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons included in Lindley's *Garryales*; by Bentham and Hooker joined to the *Araliaceæ*. The *Helwingieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araliaceæ*; of Gardenius, a subtribe of the *Hamameleæ*. The *helwingiads* of Lindley are the *Helwingiaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170 (*a*, 24); *a*, 35.]—**H. japonica.** The *H. ruscifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. populifolia.** A species growing in Japan, used like *H. ruscifolia*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. ruscifolia.** A species the young leaves of which are used in Japan as an esculent vegetable. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HELXINE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lx-in(en)'e(a). Gen., *-in'es* (*-æ*). Gr., ἑλξίνη. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Parietaria officinalis*. 2. Of Pliny, the *Atractylis gummifera*. 3. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. 4. Of Cordus, the *Calystegia sepium*. 5. Of Grulandinus, the *Convolvulus cantabricus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. cissampelos.** The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Herba helxines.** The herb of *Parietaria erecta*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HELXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}lx'i^{2}s. Gen., *helx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἕλξις. Fr., *h*. Ger., *Ziehen, Heranziehen*. See Traction.

HEM, n. He^{2}m. Fr., *h*. A sort of dry cough, caused by a tickling in the throat. [L, 49.] For words in *Hem-* and *Hém-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Hæm-*.

HÉMAPROCTIE (Fr.), n. A-ma^3-prok-te. From αἷμα, blood, and πρωκτός, the anus. Hæmorrhoids. [E.]

HEMASÁGARA (Sanscr.), n. The *Kalanchoe laciniata* and *Kalanchoe pinnata*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HÉMATALLOSCOPIE (Fr.), n. A-ma^3-ta^{3}l-los-ko-pe. From αἷμα, blood, ἄλλος, other, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Lit., examination of different kinds of blood; the title of a monograph by Taddeï on the medico-legal importance of examinations of blood. [K.]

HÉMATIES (Fr.), n. pl. A-ma^3-te. The red blood-corpuscles. [J.]

HÉMATOGÉNÈTES (Fr.), n. pl. A-ma^3-to-zha-ne^{2}t. From αἷμα, blood, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Of Milne-Edwards, animals that lose blood at parturition, by reason of the separation of the uterine decidua. [A, 11.]

HEMD (Ger.), n. He^{2}md. See Indusium.

HEMELYTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{3}m(ham)-e^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ra^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ἔλυτρον, a sheath. In certain insects, wings in which the apex is membranous, with the inner portion chitinous and resembling the elytron of a beetle. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

HÉMENDÈRE (Fr.), n. A-ma^{3}n^3-de^{2}r. From αἷμα, blood, ἔνδον, within, and δέρος, the skin. The blood-vascular apparatus. [L, 41.]

HEMERALOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{3}m(ham)-e^{3}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-op(o^{2}p)'-i^2-a^3. From ἡμέρα, a day, and ὄψ, sight. Fr., *héméralopie*. Ger., *Nachtblindheit, Nachtnebel, Tagsehen*. It., *emeralopia*. Sp., *h*. Syn.: *cæcitas nocturna, acies diurna, amblyopia crepuscularis, nocturnal amblyopia*. 1. Day-vision, night-blindness; an idiopathic, congenital, or symptomatic affection of the retina and optic nerve, supposed to be due to prolonged exposure to bright light, together with insufficient or improper food, and consisting of insensitiveness to low degrees of light, so that vision is lost during the dark hours or when the light is insufficient. There is usually no ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but there is sometimes limitation of the visual field. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); F.] 2. Of some authors, nyctalopia. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]—**Epidemic h.** H. such as that occurring in soldiers marching under strong sunlight, travelers in the tropics, glass-blowers, and workers before furnaces. [F, 25 (*a*, 29).]

HEMERALOPS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}ps-(ops). Gen., *-op'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἡμεράλωψ (rom ἡμέρα, a day, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *héméralope* (1st def.). Ger., *Hemeralop, Nachtblinder*. A person affected with hemeralopia. [F.]

HEMERAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-on'-i^2-a^3. From ἡμέρα, a day, and ἀφωνία, loss of voice. Ger., *Tagsstimmlosigkeit*. Loss of voice during the day. [L, 107.]

HEMERATYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-a^3-ti^{2}f-(tu^{6}f)-lo'si^{2}s. See Hemerotyphlosis.

HEMERINE, adj. He^{3}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Gr., ἡμερινός (from ἡμέρα, a day). Lat., *hemerinus*. Fr., *hémérine*. Ger., *täglich*. 1. Of Hippocrates, occurring by day and not by night (said of fevers). 2. Daily. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HEMERIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *-er'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἡμερίς. Of Pliny, the oak. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HEMEROCALLIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'-li^{2}s. Gen., *-cal'lidos* (*-is*). Gr., ἡμεροκαλλίς (from ἡμέρα, day, and κάλλος, beauty). Fr., *hémérocalle*. Ger., *Taglilie*. It., *emerocale*. Sp., *asfodelo*. The day-lily; the typical genus of the *Hemerocalleæ*, which are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Hemerocallideæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. The *Hemerocallideæ* (Fr., *hémérocollidées*; Ger., *Hemerocallideen*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of the *Monocotyledones*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamantiæ*; of Agardh, a tribe of the *Coronariæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Anthericeæ*; of Bartling, a division of the *Asphodeleæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. flava.** Fr., *hémérocalle* (ou *lis*) *jaune, lis asphodèle* (ou *jonquille*), *belle de jour*. Ger., *gelbe Taglilie*. A species found in Siberia and southern Europe, having bright-yellow flowers (*flores lilio-asphodeli*), formerly used as a cardiac tonic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. graminea.** A species the dried flowers of which are used in China in pulmonary affections, as a tonic, and as a condiment. [B, 71; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**H. japonica.** Fr., *hémérocalle du Japon*. A species found in Japan, from the flowers of which a

liquor for the table is made. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. liliastrum.** The *Czackia liliastrum.* [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**H. lilio-asphodelus.** See *H. flava.*—**H. valentina.** The *Pancratium maratimum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEMERODROMA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-o^{2}d'ro^{2}m-a^3. From ἡμέρα, a day, and δρόμος, a course. A fever lasting not more than a day. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HEMERODROMAL, adj. He^{2}m-e^{2}r-o^{2}d'ro^{2}m-a^{2}l. Lat., *hemerodromus.* Fr., *hémérodrome.* Ger., *eintägig.* Of a fever, running its course in a day. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

HEMEROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ἡμέρα. a day, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *héméropathie.* Ger., *eine am Tage erscheinende* (oder *zunehmende*) *Krankheit.* 1. Any disease that lasts only a day. 2. A disease that increases in severity by day. [L, 43, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMEROS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)'e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gr., ἥμερος. Of ancient authors, the *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 35).]

HEMEROSICHYS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *-sich'yos* (*-yis*). From ἡμέρα, day, and σίκυος, a cucumber. Of Dioscorides, the *Cucumis sativa.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

HEMEROTES (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἡμερότης. Of ancient authors, the *Centaurea centaurium.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 35).]

HEMEROTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ti^{2}f-(tu^{6}f)-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-los'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμέρα, day, and τύφλωσις, blindness. Ger., *Tagblindheit.* An old term of nyctalopia. [F.]

HEMIACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a(a^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, α, priv., and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hémiacéphalie.* Ger., *Kolzenkopf, Katzenkopf, Krötenkopf.* Syn.: *hypacephalia, acephalia spuria.* A monstrosity in which portions of the encephalon are contained in a shapeless tumor representing the head. [T. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 365).]

HEMIACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hémiacéphale.* A monster characterized by hemiacephalia.

HEMIALBUMIN, n. He^{2}m''i^2-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n. From ἡμι, half, and *albumin* (*q. v.*). A substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; converted on digestion into hemialbumose. [Kühne and Chittenden, "Ztschr. für Biol.," xix, p. 159 (B).]

HEMIALBUMOSE, n. He^{2}m''i^2-a^{2}l'bu^2-mos. Fr., *hémialbumose.* Ger., *H., Hemialbuminose.* Of Kühne, a crystalline product of the pancreatic peptonization of albumin, probably an antecedent of hemipeptone. It appears in the urine in osteomalacia, fevers, diphtheria, and phosphorus poisoning, and during styrax medication. [B, 270 (α, 27); K; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

HEMIALBUMOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mo-su^2(su)'ri^2-a^3. From *Hemialbumose* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. See PROPEPTONURIA.

HEMIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hémialgie.* Unilateral pain. [A, 526.]

HEMIAMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)''i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4-(a^3-u^4)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and ἀμαύρωσις, amaurosis. Fr., *hémiamaurose.* Ger., *Halbblindheit.* 1. Of Hiort and Otto, a form of temporary blindness in which hemiopia is associated with amblyopia in the other half of the field. [L, 50 (α, 30).] 2. See HEMIOPIA.

HEMIANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)''i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s-(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ἀναισθησία, anæsthesia. Fr., *hémianesthésie.* Ger., *Hemianästhesie.* It., *emianestesia.* Anæsthesia of greater or less extent on one side of the body. When strictly limited, it is usually due to a disease of the white substance of the brain on the opposite side, in the posterior portion of the internal capsule, just outside the optic thalamus. [D, 34.]—**Alternate h.** Fr., *hémianesthésie alterne.* H. of one side of the face and of the opposite side of the body. [Gardner, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," xi, p. 60 (α, 34.]—**Bulbar h.** H. produced by disease of the medulla oblongata; the special senses are not involved. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral h.** Ger., *cerebrale Hemianästhesie.* H. involving a total loss of sensation in the entire side of the body opposite to a lesion in one of the cerebral hemispheres (in the portion of the internal capsule between the optic thalamus and the posterior portion of the lenticular nucleus). [D, 34.]—**Crossed h.** H. associated with motor paralysis of the opposite side of the body. [D.]—**Functional h.** H. of functional rather than cerebral or spinal origin, as in hysterical h. [α, 34.]—**Hysterical h.** H., both tactile and thermal, and sometimes of some or all of the special senses on the affected side. The left side is usually affected, the h. being sudden or gradual, and of variable duration; it is often associated with hysterical hemiplegia, and is most frequently seen in hysterical subjects. [F. C. Fernald, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 515 (α, 34).]—**Organic h.** H. produced by a positive lesion in the central nervous system. [α, 34.]—**Saturnine h.** Fr., *hémianesthésie saturnine.* H. due to lead-poisoning. [D.]—**Sensorial h.** H. of the special senses. [α, 34.]—**Spinal h.** Fr., *hémianesthésie médullaire.* H. produced by a lesion of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]

HEMIANALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)''i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ἀναλγησία, analgesia. Analgesia of one lateral half of the body. [D, 35.]

HEMIANATROPAL, HEMIANATROPOUS, adj's. He^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}n-a^{2}t'ro-p'l, -pu^{3}s. From ἡμι-, half, and ἀνατρέπειν, to turn upside down. Half-antropous. [α, 24.]

HEMIANDROS (Lat.), **HEMIANDRUS** (Lat.), n's m. He^{2}m-(ham)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dro^{2}s, -dru^{3}s(dru^{4}s). Gr., ἡμίανδρος (from ἡμι-, half, and ἀνήρ, a man). 1. Of Hipponax, a eunuch. 2. Of Lucianus, an hermaphrodite. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIANOPIA (Lat.), **HEMIANOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}m-(ham)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hémianopsie.* Ger., *Hemianopsie.* See HEMIOPIA.—**Altitudinal h.** See *Homonymous superior h.*—**Bilateral h.** 1. Of some writers, obscuration of the entire field of an eye. [α, 29.] 2. See *H. temporalis.*—**Binasal h.** See *Nasal h.*—**Binocular h.** H. which affects both eyes.—**Bitemporal h.** See *H. temporalis.*—**Complicated h.** H. associated with disease of the eye or of the general system which is not directly productive of the condition. [F, 21 (α, 29).]—**Crossed h.** H. in which either both nasal or both temporal halves of the retina are blind. [B.] See *Nasal h.* and *H. temporalis.*—**Double nasal h., Double temporal h.** See *Nasal h.* and *H. temporalis.*—**Equilateral h.** See *Lateral h.*—**H. dextra.** Right-sided h. [α, 29.]—**H. heteronyma lateralis temporalis.** See *H. temporalis.*—**H. heteronyma medialis** (seu **nasalis**). See *Nasal h.*—**H. inferior.** A form of h. in which the lower half of the visual field in one or both eyes is absent, the limits being irregularly defined. [F.]—**H. lateralis.** See *Lateral h.*—**H. medialis, H. nasalis.** See *Nasal h.*—**H. superior.** Fr., *hémianopsie supérieure.* Ger., *Hemianopsie nach oben.* A form of h. in which the superior half of the field of vision is absent, the limits of the defect being irregularly defined. It may occur in one or both eyes. [F.]—**H. temporalis.** Fr., *hémianopsie temporale.* Ger., *temporale Hemianopsie.* A form of h. in which the temporal halves of both visual fields are absent, the defect being usually, but not always, sharply defined by a vertical line passing through the centre of vision. [F.]—**H. temporaria.** Fr., *hémianopsie temporaire.* Ger., *vorübergehende Hemianopsie.* A form of h. characterized by the sudden appearance of the defect in the visual field, its indefinite and usually short duration, and its sudden disappearance. Very little is known of the cause of its appearance. [F.] See also AMAUROSIS *partialis fugax.*—**Heteronymous h.** H. in which the obscured portions of the eyes do not correspond. [α, 29.] See *Crossed h.*—**Homonymous h.** H. in which the non-seeing portions of the two eyes correspond. [B.] See *Lateral h.*—**Homonymous lateral h.** H. in which both right or both left half-fields of vision are obscured. [F, 25 (α, 29).]—**Homonymous superior h.** A defect in the upper part of the field of vision in both eyes. [α, 29.]—**Horizontal h.** H. in which the field of vision is limited by a horizontal line passing through the centre. [α, 29.] See *H. inferior* and *Superior h.*—**Incomplete h.** H. in which less than one half of each visual field is obscured. [α, 29.]—**Lateral h.** Lat., *h. lateralis.* Fr., *hémianopsie latérale* (ou *interne*). Ger., *laterale Hemianopsie.* A form of h. in which the temporal half of one visual field and the nasal half of the other visual field are absent, the defect being sharply defined by a vertical line passing through the centre of vision. [J.]—**Left lateral h.** Lateral h. in which the temporal half of the left field of vision and the nasal half of the right field are wanting. [B.]—**Monocular h., Monolateral h.** See *Unilateral h.*—**Nasal h.** Lat., *h. nasalis.* Fr., *hémianopsie nasale.* Ger., *nasale Hemianopsie.* A form of h. in which the nasal half of each visual field is absent and the vertical line of demarcation is sharply defined. [F.]—**Oblique h.** H. in which the field of vision is limited by an oblique line passing through the centre. [α, 29.]—**Quadrantal h.** A form of incomplete h. in which the obscuration is limited to one quadrant of the field of vision. [α, 29.]—**Right lateral h.** Lateral h. in which the temporal half of the right field of vision and the nasal half of the left field are wanting. [B.]—**Superior h.** A defect in the upper part of the field of vision in one or both eyes. [α, 29.]—**Temporary h.** See AMAUROSIS *partialis fugax.*—**Unilateral h.** H. affecting but one eye. [α, 29.]—**Vertical h.** H. in which the field of vision is limited by a vertical line passing through the centre. [α, 29.] See *Crossed h.* and *Lateral h.*

HEMIANOR (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-i(i^2)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r(or). Gen., *-an'oros* (*-is*). Gr., ἡμιάνωρ. See HEMIANDROS (2d def.).

HEMIANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-throp'i^2-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ἄνθρωπος, a man. Insanity. [L, 50 (α, 30); 135 (α, 14).]

HEMIANTHROPOS (Lat.), **HEMIANTHROPUS** (Lat.), adj's and n's. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-throp'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἡμιάνθρωπος. 1. (Adj.) suffering from hemianthropia. 2. (N.) a maniac. 3. (N.) a eunuch. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{3}rth-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. See SYMPHYSIS.

HEMIATAXY, n. He^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}t'a^{2}x-i^2. Lat., *hemiataxia* (from ἡμι-, half, and ἀταξία, a lack of discipline). Ger., *Hemiataxie.* A loss of co-ordination in one side of the body. [D, 35.]

HEMIATHETOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}t-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and ἄθετος, without a fixed position. Fr., *hémiathétose.* Ger., *Hemiathetotose.* It., *emiatetosi.* Athetosis of one side of the body. [D, 18.]—**H. methemiplegica, H. posthemiplegica.** H. following cerebral paralysis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

HEMIATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'-fi^2-a^3. See HEMI-ATROPHY.—**H. facialis (progressiva), H. progressiva faciei.** See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.—**H. neurotica partialis.** Atrophy of one or more of the nerves supplying a portion of one half of the body. [α, 34.]

HEMI-ATROPHY, n. He^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *hemiatrophia* (from ἡμι-, half, and ἀτροφία, atrophy). Fr., *hémiatrophie.* Atrophy of more or less of the tissues on one side of the body. [D.]—**Progressive h.-a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.

HEMIAZYGOUS, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}z'i^2-gu^{3}s. Lat., *hemiazygœus, hemiazyges, hemiazygos* (from ἡμι-, half, and ἄζυγος, unwedded). Ger., *halbgepaart, halbungepaart.* Semi-paired; partially doubled (said of parts that are usually paired). [L, 50, 135 (α. 14); α, 30.]

HEMICARP, n. He^{2}m'i^2-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *hemicarpus* (from ἡμι-, half, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *hémicarpe*. Half (or one carpel) of a cremocarp. [B, 77.]

HEMICATALEPSY, n. He^{2}m-i^2-ka^{2}t'a^3-le^{2}ps-i^2. From ἡμι-, half, and κατάληψις, catalepsy. Fr., *hémi-catalepsie*. Catalepsy affecting only one lateral half of the body. [D.]

HEMICEPHALÆA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and κεφαλή, the head. See HEMICRANIA.

HEMICEPHALÆON (Lat.), **HEMICEPHALÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἡμικεφάλαιον (from ἡμι-, half, and κεφαλή, the head). Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The fore part of the head. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEMICEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. See HEMIACEPHALIA and ACRANIA.

HEMICEPHALIC, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *hemicephalicus* (from ἡμι-, half, and κεφαλή, the head). 1. Pertaining to the fore part of the head. 2. Pertaining to or originating with hemicephalia. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEMICEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2-o^{2}n. See HEMICEPHALÆON.

HEMICEPHALISM, n. He^{2}m i^2-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}z'm. From ἡμι-, half, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hémicéphalie*. Ger., *Hemicephalie*. See ANENCEPHALISM.

HEMICEPHALON (Lat.), **HEMICEPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HEMICEPHALÆON.

HEMICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἡμι-, half, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Hemicephalie*, *Halbkopf*. See ANENCEPHALUS.

HEMICERAUNIOS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n'(a^3'u^{4}n)-i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἡμικεραύνιος (from ἡμι-, half, and κεραυνός, a thunderbolt). Ger., *blitzförmige Binde*. Of Galen and Apollonius, a bandage for the back and neck. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14, 30).]

HEMICEREBRUM (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'e^2-bru^{3}m(bru^{4}m). From ἡμι-, half, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Of Wilder, a cerebral hemisphere. [K.]

HEMICHOREA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)'a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and χορεία, a dancing. Fr., *hémichorée*. Ger., *H.* Chorea affecting one side of the body only.—**Anthemiplegic h.**, **H. prahemiplegica.** See *Prehemiplegic h.*—**H. rheumatica.** H. occurring during rheumatism; possibly caused by small particles of fibrin being carried to certain nerve-centres. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 11, 1888, p. 145 (a, 34).]—**Hysterical h.** H. due to hysteria. [a, 34.]—**Paralytic h.** Fr., *hemichorée paralytique*. H. associated with hemiplegia. ["Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 344 (D).]—**Post-hemiplegic h.** Ger., *post-hemiplegische H.* H. following an attack of hemiplegia. [D, 18.]—**Prehemiplegic h.**, **Preparalytic h.** Fr., *hemichorée préparalytique*. Ger., *prähemiplegische H.* A condition in which unilateral choreic movements precede an attack of hemiplegia. ["Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 344 (D).]—**Syphilitic h.** H. due to syphilis. [a, 34.]

HEMICRANIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἡμικρανία (from ἡμι-, half, and κρανίον, the cranium). Fr., *hemicrânie*. Ger., *Hemikranie*. It., *emicrania*. Sp., *hemicránea*. 1. See MIGRAINE. 2. A form of monstrosity in which one half of the brain is absent or imperfectly developed. [a, 34.]—**Alternating h.** See *H. alternans*.—**Angeio-paralytic h.** See *Sympathico-paralytic h.*—**Angeio-spastic h.** See *Sympathico-tonic h.*—**H. alternans** [Eulenburg]. H. appearing by turns on opposite sides of the head, probably associated with vaso-motor disturbances. One side is apt to be attacked oftener and with greater severity than the other. [D, 35.]—**H. minor, H. mitior.** H. that is imperfectly developed and mild. [Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 12, 1884, p. 37 (D).]—**H. octavana.** H. occurring every eighth day and of paludal origin. [a, 34.]—**H. odontalgia.** H. caused by irritation of the trigeminal nerve from dental caries. [a, 34.]—**H. ophthalmica.** See *Ophthalmic* MIGRAINE.—**H. sinus.** Of Sauvage, h. due to obstruction of the frontal sinus. [a, 34.]—**H. spastica** [Eulenburg], **H. sympathico-tonica.** See *Sympathico-tonic h.*—**H. vasomotoria.** H. associated with vaso-motor disturbances. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Neuroparalytic h.** See *Sympathico-paralytic h.*—**Spasmodic h.** See *Sympathico-tonic h.*—**Sympathico-paralytic h.** Lat., *h. sympathico-paralytica*. Fr., *hémicranie sympathico-paralytique*. H. characterized mainly by phenomena attributable to paralytic dilatation of the cerebral blood-vessels.—**Sympathico-tonic h.** Lat., *h. sympathico-tonica*, *h. spastica*. Fr., *hémicranie sympathico-tonique*. Of Eulenburg and Du Bois-Reymond, h. mainly characterized by vascular contraction, and presenting phenomena similar to those which are produced by traumatic or experimental excitation of the cervical sympathetic. [D, 34.]—**Syphilitic h.** H. caused by syphilitic inflammation of one half of the cranial periosteum or in a cerebral hemisphere. [a, 34.]

HEMICRANIAL, HEMICRANIC, adj's. He^{2}m-i^2-kran'i^2-a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Lat., *hemicranicus*. Fr., *hémicranique*. Ger., *hemikranisch*. Pertaining to hemicrania. [D.]

HEMICRANION (Lat.), **HEMICRANIUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HEMICRANIA.

HEMICRANY, n. He^{2}m'i^2-kran-i^2. See HEMICRANIA.

HEMICYCLIC, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-si^{2}k'li^{2}k. From ἡμι-, half, and κύκλος, a circle. 1. Of Braun, having the parts arranged spirally, with the transition from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens occurring after a definite number of turns of the spiral. 2. Of Sachs, having some of the foliar structures cyclic and others spiral, as in *Ranunculus*, where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls, followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

HEMICYLINDRICAL, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-si^{2}l-i^{2}n'dri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *hemi-cylindricus* (from ἡμι-, half, and κύλινδρος, a cylinder). Fr., *hémicylindrique*. Ger., *halbkugelig*. Semi-cylindrical (said of cotyledons, leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

HEMIDACTYL, HEMIDACTYLOUS, adj's. He^{2}m-i^2-da^{2}k'-ti^{2}l, -ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἡμι-, half, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Having an oval disc at the base of the toes (said of certain saurians). [L, 56.]

HEMIDESMIC ACID, n. He^{2}m-i^2-de^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide hémidesmique*. An acid found in *Hemidesmus indicus*. [B.]

HEMIDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-de^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἡμι-, half, and δεσμός, a bond. Ger., *Halbfaden*. The typical genus of the *Hemidesmeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Periploceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**Hemidesmi radix** [Br. Ph.]. Sanscr., *mannāri*, *ananto-mūl*. Ger., *Hemidesmuswurzel*. Syn.: *radix nannari* (seu *sarsaparillæ indicæ*). The dried root of *H. indicus*. [B, 95.]—**H. indicus.** Sanscr., *sariva*. Fr., *periploca des Indes*. A climbing species growing in Hindostan. It is light-colored, aromatic, and sweet, but slightly acrid. The root, also called Indian sarsaparilla (with which it was once confounded), occurs in cylindrical, furrowed pieces, cracked transversely, brown externally, and white within, and has an aromatic odor and taste. It contains hemidesmic acid and a stereoptene not yet fully investigated; and is used as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, antisyphilitic, and demulcent. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. pubescens.** A variety of *H. indicus*. [B, 212.]—**H. root.** See *Hemidesmi radix*.—**H. Wallichii.** See *H. indicus*.—**H'wurzel** (Ger.). See *Hemidesmi radix*.—**Syrupus hemidesmi** [Br. Ph.]. Syrup of Indian sarsaparilla; made by infusing 4 av. oz. of bruised h. root in 1 pint of boiling water for four hours, straining and allowing to settle, then decanting the clear liquid, adding 28 oz. of refined sugar. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

HEMIDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-di(di^2)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From ἡμι-, half, and διάλυσις, a loosing. See HEMIPLEGIA.

HEMIDIAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-di(di^2)-a^3-fo^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and διαφόρησις, perspiration. Ger., *einseitiges Schwitzen*. Unilateral sweating.

HEMIDIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-di(di^2)-a^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and διάρθρωσις, articulation. See AMPHIARTHROSIS.

HEMIDRACHMON (Lat.), **HEMIDRACHMUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-dra^{2}k(dra^{3}ch^2)'mo^{2}n, -mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). From ἡμι-, half, and δραχμή, a drachm. According to Gorræus, half a drachm. [L, 50, 135 (a, 30).]

HEMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From ἡμι-, half, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. See HYPERIDROSIS *unilateralis*.

HEMIDYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, δυς (see *dys-**), and αἴσθησις, perception. Fr., *hémidysesthésie*. Dullness or obtuseness of feeling confined to one lateral half of the body. [D.]

HEMIDYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-dis(du^{6}s)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, δυς (see *dys-*), and τροφή, nutrition. Insufficient development of one side of a tree, resulting from partial nourishment, because of the unequal distribution of its roots or because of some opposition to its growth, such as a wall or the encroachment of other trees. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

HÉMIE (Fr.), n. A-me. From αἷμα, blood. Of Monneret, any disease of the blood. [a, 34.]

HEMIECTON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-e^{2}kt'o^{2}n. Gr., ἡμιεκτέον, ἡμίεκτον (from ἡμι-, half, and ἑκτεύς, the sixth part of a medimnos). Of old authors, a small fumigatory box, especially for the female genitals. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEMIEDRAL, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-ed'ra^{2}l. Ger., *halbflächig*. Of a crystal, having semi-facets or having half the number of planes required by the general law of symmetry. [L, 107.]

HEMIELASTIN, n. He^{2}m-i^2-e^{2}l-a^{2}st'i^{2}n. From ἡμι-, half, and *elastin* (*q. v.*). One of the products obtained in the digestion of elastin by pepsin and hydrochloric acid. It has a composition almost identical with that of elastin, is a faintly yellow amorphous powder, soluble in cold water, and rotates the plane of polarization 93° to the left. By prolonged heating it becomes converted into structureless elastin. [Horbaczewski, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie," vi, p. 330 (B).]

HEMIELLIPTIC, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-e^{2}l-i^{2}pt'i^{2}k. Lat., *hemiellipticus*. Fr., *hémielliptique*. Ger., *halbelliptisch*. Half elliptic. [L, 50 (a, 30).] See FOSSA *hemielliptica* and RECESSUS *hemiellipticus*.

HEMIELYTRON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-e^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}n. From ἡμι-, half, and ἔλυτρον, a sheath. In the *Hemiptera*, a half-horny, half-membranous wing of the anterior pair. [L, 353 (a, 21).]

HEMIENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. See HEMIACEPHALIA and ACRANIA.

HEMIENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From ἡμι-, half, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Wilder, either half of the brain. [I.]

HEMIENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἡμι-, half, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *hémiencéphale*. Ger., *Halbkopf*. Having but half a brain; as a n., a half-developed brain; of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters having a nearly normal cranium and brain, but merely rudimentary organs of sense. [L, 41, 43, 49, 50, 180 (a, 14; a, 30).]

HEMIENCEPHALY, n. He^{2}m-i^2-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. See HEMIENCEPHALIA.

HEMIEPILEPSY, n. He^{2}m-i^2-e^{2}p'i^2-le^{2}ps-i^2. From ἡμι-, half, and *epilepsy* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Hemiepilepsie*. Epilepsy in which the

convulsions are limited to one half of the body, and consciousness is either not lost or lost only at a late period in the attack. [D, 35.]

HEMIFACIAL, adj. He²m-i²-fa'si²-a²l. From ἡμι-, half, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to one lateral half of the face.

HEMIGAMOUS, adj. He²m-i²g'a²m-u³s. From ἡμι-, half, and γάμος, a wedding. Of grasses, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter and the other unisexual, whether male or female. [L, 56.]

HEMIGLOSSITIS (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-glo²s(glos)-si(se)'-ti²s. Gen., *-sit'idos* (*-idis*). From ἡμι-, half, and γλῶσσα, the tongue (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hémiglossite*. Inflammation of one lateral half of the tongue. [Gueterbock (A, 319 [α, 21]); "Med. Chronicle," June, 1887, p. 247.] See GLOSSITIS.

HEMIGONIAR, HEMIGONIARIOUS, adj's. He²m-i²-go²n'i²-a²r, -go²n-i²-a'ri²-u³s. From ἡμι-, half, and γονή, seed. Lat., *hemigoniaris*. Fr., *hémigoniaire*. Of a flower, having the sexual organs partly converted into petals. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HEMIGYRE, n. He²m'i²-jir. Lat., *hemigyrus* (from ἡμι-, half, and γῦρος, a turn). Fr., *hémigyre*. A follicle or plocarpium; of Desvaux, the fruit of the *Proteaceæ*. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HEMIGYROUS, adj. He²m-i²-ji'ru³s. Lat., *hemigyrus*. Fr., *hémigyre*. Bearing hemigyres.

HEMIHEDRIC, adj. He²m-i²-ed'ri²k. See HEMIEDRAL.

HEMIHYDRATE, HEMIHYDROXIDE, n. He²m-i²-hid'-rat, -hid-ro²x'i²d(id). A compound of hydroxyl with an element or radicle in the proportion of 1 molecule of the former to 2 molecules of the latter. [B, 2.]

HEMIHYPÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-hip(hu⁶p)-e²s(a³-e²s)-the(tha)'zi²(si²)-a³. Fr., *hémihypesthésie*. From ἡμι-, half, ὑπό, under, and αἴσθησις, perception. Impaired sensibility limited to one side of the body. [D.]

HEMIHYPERÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²'hip-(hu⁶p)-u⁵r(e²r)-e²s(a³-e²s)-thez(thas)'i²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, ὑπέρ, beyond measure, and αἴσθησις, perception. Fr., *hémihyperesthésie*. Hyperæsthesia limited to one side of the body. [D.]

HEMIHYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-hip-(hu⁶p)-e²r-tro(tro²)'fi²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τροφή, nutrition. Hypertrophy limited to one side.—**H. facialis.** Hypertrophy of one half of the face. [Eulenburg (A, 319 [α, 21]).]

HEMIHYPOTHERMIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-hip(hu⁶p)-o(o³)-thu⁵rm(the²rm)'i²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, ὑπό, under, and θέρμη, heat. Fr., *hémihypothermie*. An increase of the temperature of one side of the body over that of the opposite half. [α, 34.]

HEMILARYNGOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-la²r-i²n²(u⁶n²)-go(go³)-plej(plag)'i²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πληγή, a stroke. Unilateral paralysis of the larynx. [α, 34.]

HEMILEIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m-i²-li'(le²'i²)-a³. A genus of *Fungi*. [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**H. vastatrix.** Coffee-blight fungus; a species attacking the coffee-plant in Ceylon. [B, 61, 185 (α, 24).]

HEMILIGULATE, adj. He²m-i²-li²g'u²-lat. Lat., *hemiligulatus* (from ἡμι-, half, and *ligula* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *hémiligulé*. Half-ligulate (said of the irregular corolla of a composite flower when it has but 2 or 3 lobes instead of 5, and represents, consequently, but one lip of the limb). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

HEMIMELIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-mel(me²l)'i²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *hémimélie*. A form of monstrosity in which some or all of the extremities are curved and stunted. [L, 41, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

HEMIMELLITIC ACID, n. He²m-i²-me²l-i²t'i²k. Fr., *acide hémimellique*. Ger., *Hemimellithsäure*. A crystalline tribasic acid, $C_9H_6O_6 = C_6H_3(CO.OH)_3$, isomeric with trimesic acid, little soluble in water, melting at 185° C., and at higher temperatures splitting into benzoic acid and phthalic anhydride; obtained by heating hydromellophanic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 46 (α, 14).]

HEMIMELUS (Lat.), n. m. He²m(ham)-i²m'e²l-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *hémimèle*. A monster characterized by hemimelia. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

HEMIMELY, n. He²m-i²m'e²l-i². See HEMIMELIA.

HEMIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²m'e²r-i²s. Gen., *-mer'idos* (*-idis*). From ἡμιμερής, halved. Ger., *Halbblume*. 1. The genus *Alonsoa*. 2. A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Hemimerideæ*, which are: Of Bentham, a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ*; of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Linarieæ*. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. caulialata.** A species found in Peru; used as a stomachic and sedative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEMIMETABOLIC, HEMIMETABOLOUS, adj's. He²m-i²-me²t-a³-bo²l'i²k, -a²b'o²l-u³s. From ἡμι-, half, and μεταβάλλειν, to change. Not undergoing a complete metamorphosis. The *Hemimetabola* (Fr., *hémimétaboles*) are an artificial division of the *Insecta* so characterized. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HEMIMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-mo²rf'i²-a³. From ἡμι-, half, and μορφή, shape. The quality of being hemimorphic. [α, 17.]

HEMIMORPHIC, HEMIMORPHOUS, adj's. He²m-i²-mo²rf'i²k, -u³s. Of a crystal, modified by having unlike planes at either end. [L, 56.]

HEMIMORPHY, n. He²m'i²-mo²rf-i². See HEMIMORPHIA.

HEMIMYASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-mi(mu⁶)-a²s(a³s)-the²n-i(e)'a³. From ἡμι-, half, μῦς, a muscle, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Weakness of the muscles of one half of the body. [α, 34.]

HEMIMYOCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. He²m(ham)-i²-mi(mu⁶) o²k'-lo²n-u³s(u⁴s). From ἡμι-, half, μῦς, a muscle, and κλόνος, a violent motion. A clonic convulsion in one side of the body. [A, 326 (α, 21).] Cf. MYOCLONIA and PARAMYOCLONUS.

HEMINA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-in(en)'a³. Gr., ἡμίνα. An ancient measure of half a sextarius. [L, 50, 56, 135 (α, 14).]

HEMINEURASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-nu²r-a²s-(a³s)-the²n-i(e)'a³. From ἡμι-, half, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Of Beard, neurasthenia affecting only one half of the body. [α, 34.]

HEMIOBOLON (Lat.), n. n. He²m(ham)-i²-o²b'ol(o²l)-o²n. Half an obolus. [L, 30, 41, 135 (α, 14).]

HEMIOCTAEDRON, n. He²m(ham)-i²-o²kt-a³-e(a)'dro²n. A tetraedron. [L, 56.]

HEMIOLIOS (Lat.), **HEMIOLIUS** (Lat.), **HEMIOLOS** (Lat.), **HEMIOLUS** (Lat.), adj's. He²m(ham)-i²-ol(o²l)'i²-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s), -i(i²)'o²l-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἡμιόλιος. Ger., *anderthalb*. In pharmacy, in the proportion of one and a half. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIONIS (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i(i²)'o³n-i²s. Gr., ἡμίονος. Fr., *hémione*. Of Hippocrates, mule-dung. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HEMIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-o²n-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἡμιονῖτις. Fr., *hémionite*. 1. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Scolopendrium vulgare* (*Scolopendrium h.*). The *Hemionitideæ* are: Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*; of Presl, a section of the *Grammitaceæ*; and of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathetogyratæ*. [B, 19 (α, 24), 88 (α, 14), 170 (α, 24).]—**H. esculenta.** An edible species growing in India. [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**H. peregrina.** The *Scolopendrium h.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. vera, H. vulgaris.** See ASPLENIUM *h.*

HEMIONIUM (Lat.), n. n. He²m(ham)-i²-on(o²n)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HEMIONUS (Lat.), n. m. He²m(ham)-i(i²)'o²n-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἡμίονος. 1. The mule. 2. The wild ass of Central Asia. 3. Of Theophrastus, the *Asplenium ceterach*. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 30, 41 (α, 14); 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIOPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-op-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From ἡμι-, half, ὤψ, the eye, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Hemikranie mit Augenschmerz*. See *Ophthalmic* MIGRAINE.

HEMIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-op(o²p)'i²-a³; written, also, *hemiopiasis*, *hemiopsia*, and *hemiopsis*. From ἡμι-, half, and ὄψις, the sight. Fr., *hémiopie*. Ger., *Hemiopie*, *Halbsehen*, *Halbsichtigkeit*. A loss of vision over one half of the retina. It causes a loss of half the visual field (*hemianopsia*). The defect when confined to one eye is seldom quite regular, and generally depends on detachment of the retina or a large retinal hæmorrhage; it is usually binocular, and in the great majority of cases the lateral half of each field is lost, and is due to some intracranial lesion, usually a tumor, at or behind the optic chiasm, or to disease of the cuneus and angular gyrus. Loss of the two nasal or two temporal halves of the visual field is extremely rare. [F.]—**Binasal h.** See *Binasal* HEMIANOPSIA.—**Bitemporal h.** See HEMIANOPSIA *temporalis*.—**Central h.** Fr., *hemianopsie centrale*. H. due to cerebral lesion, or to impairment of cerebral function. ["Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889, p. 18 (α, 18).]—**H. bilateralis homonyma.** See HEMIANOPSIA *temporalis*.—**Homonymous h.** Fr., *hémiopie homonyme*. Ger., *gleichnamige* (oder *homonyme*) *Hemiopie*. See *Lateral* HEMIANOPSIA.—**Homonymous unilateral h.** H. which affects the right or left side of each retina. [α, 29.]—**Horizontal h.** See *Horizontal* HEMIANOPSIA.

HEMIOPIASIS (Lat.), **HEMIOPSIA** (Lat.), **HEMIOPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. He²m(ham)-i²-op(o²p)-i²-a(a³)'si²s, -o²ps'i²-a³, -is. See HEMIOPIA.

HEMIOXIDE, n. He²m-i²-ox'i²d(id). A combination of two or more atoms of a radicle with half the number of atoms of oxygen. [B, 3.]

HEMIPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-paj(pa³g)'i²-a³. Fr., *hémipagie*. See HEMICRANIA.

HEMIPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. He²m(ham)-i²p'a²g(a³g)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *hémipage*. A monster having a double head and extremities, joined to a single trunk. [L, 30, 41, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

HEMIPALMATE, adj. He²m-i²-pa²l'mat. Lat., *hemipalmatus* (from ἡμι-, half, and *palma*, the palm). Fr., *hémipalme*. In ornithology, having half-webbed feet. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HEMIPARÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-pa²r(pa³r)-e²s(a³-e²s)-the(tha)'zi²(si²)-a³. From ἡμι-, half, παρά, alongside of, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Paræsthesia or numbness on one side of the face and body. [D, 53.]

HEMIPARAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-pa²r(pa³r)-a³-ple(pla)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From ἡμι-, half, and παραπληγία, paraplegia. Fr., *hémiparaplégie*. Ger., *Hemiparaplegie*. Paraplegia confined to one of the lower extremities. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. spinalis.** See *H.*

HEMIPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-pa²r(pa³r)'e²s-i²s. Gen., *-pares'eos* (*-par'esis*). From ἡμι-, half, and πάρεσις, paralysis. Ger., *Hemiparese*. 1. Paresis confined to one lateral half of the body. [A, 326 (α, 21).] 2. A condition of muscular exhaustion verging on paresis.—**H. uteri.** Of Braun, uterine atony in which contraction can be induced only by strong stimulation. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Oro-lingual h.** [Ferrier]. See *Ataxic* APHASIA.

HEMIPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. He²m(ham)-i²-pa²th(pa³th)-i(e)'a³. From ἡμι-, half, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *hémipathie*. Ger., *halbseitiges Leiden des Körpers*. 1. Any disease affecting one half of the body. [L, 50 (α, 30).] 2. See HEMICRANIA.

HEMIPEPTONE, n. He²m-i²-pe²p'ton. From ἡμι-, half, and πέπτος, cooked. Fr., *hémipeptone*. Ger., *Hemipepton*. Of Kühne, a variety of peptone derived from hemi-albumose by a continuance of the digestive process by which the latter is formed from albumin. It is distinguished by the facility with which it is converted into leucine and tyrosine under the action of trypsin. [B, 12.]

HEMIPHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2-fa2l(fa3l)-a3-kro's'i2s. Gen., *-cros'eos (-is)*. From ἡμι-, half, and φαλάκρωσις, baldness. Alopecia affecting only one side. [G.]

HEMIPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2-fon'i2-a3. From ἡμι-, half, and φωνή, the voice. Extreme weakness of the voice, such as occurs in severe cases of Asiatic cholera. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIPHONUS (Lat.), adj. He2m(ham)-i2-fon'u3s(u4s). Gr., ἡμίφωνος (from ἡμι-, half, and φωνή, the voice). Having a very weak voice; as a n., a semi-vowel. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIPHONY, n. He2m'i2-fon-i2. See Hemiphonia.

HEMIPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He2m(ham)-i2f'i2t(u6t) a3. From ἡμι-, half, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Reichenbach, a section of plants including the *Fungi* and *Lichenes*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HEMIPINIC ACID, n. He2m-i2-pin'i2k. Fr., *acide hémipinique*. Ger., *Hemipinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6 = C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the decomposition of opianic acid, of acid and astringent taste, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, less soluble in cold water, and melting at 180° C. [B, 4, 38, 46, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

HEMIPINNATE, adj. He2m-i2-pi2n'at. From ἡμι-, half, and *pinna*, a feather. Ger., *halbgefiedert*. Of a leaf, half (or partly) pinnate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

HEMIPLECTIC, adj. He2m-i2-ple2k'ti2k. Gr., ἡμιπληκτικός (from ἡμιπληγια, hemiplegia). Lat., *hemiplecticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hemiplegia.

HEMIPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2-ple(pla)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Gr., ἡμιπληγία, ἡμιπληξία (from ἡμι-, half, and πληγή, a blow). Fr., *hémiplégie*. Ger., *Hemiplegie, Halbschlag, Halbseitenlähmung*. It., *emiplegia*. Sp., *h*. Motor paralysis of one lateral half of the body. It is usually limited to the muscles of the arm, leg, and face. Some of the muscles may not be affected at all, or may be only temporarily weakened. [D, 35.]—**Acquired spastic h. of infancy.** A form of h. which dates from childhood, is ushered in by convulsions and profound unconsciousness, and is not accompanied by hemianæsthesia. Epilepsy or idiocy is also likely to be developed at a subsequent period. [D, 35.]—**Alternate h.** [Gubler]. Lat., *h. alternans*. Fr., *hémiplégie alterne*. See *Crossed h.*—**Anomalous h.** See *Progressive muscular* atrophy.—**Bilateral h.** Syn.: *panplegia*. Paralysis involving both upper and lower extremities, on both sides, and due to cerebral disease. [D, 35.]—**Centric** (or **cerebral**) **facial h.** Unilateral facial paralysis due to a cerebral or central lesion; in contradistinction to peripheral facial h. (*q. v.*). [D.]—**Cerebral h.** Lat., *h. cerebralis*. Fr., *hémiplégie cérébrale*. Motor paralysis of one lateral half of the body produced by a cerebral lesion on the opposite side of the body, and above the decussation of the pyramids, in either the upper part of the medulla oblongata, the crura cerebri, the cerebral ganglia, or the hemispheres. If the lesion affects the posterior third of the internal capsule, in addition to other portions of the same side of the brain, there will be loss of both sensation and motion. [D, 27, 34.]—**Choreic h.** Fr., *hémiplégie choréique*. See *Metaparalytic* chorea.—**Congenital spastic h. of infancy.** H. due to intra-uterine disease or arrested cerebral development; usually associated with idiocy or imbecility. [D, 35.]—**Cortical h.** H. produced by a lesion of the cerebral cortical centres. [α, 34.]—**Crossed h.** Lat., *h. cruciata, h. alternans*. Motor paralysis of the facial muscles on one side (together with trigeminal anæsthesia), and of the hypoglossal nerve and the extremities on the opposite side. [Mendel (A, 319 [α, 21]); D, 35.]—**Dimidiate h.** Fr., *hémiplégie dimidiée*. See *Crossed h.*—**Double h.** H. affecting first one half of the body and, after subsequent recovery, the opposite side. [Barlow (α, 34).]—**Double transverse h.** H. affecting first the upper extremity of one side and the lower extremity of the opposite side, and subsequently the upper extremity of the other side and the remaining lower extremity. ["Lancet," 1860, ii, p. 183 (α, 34).]—**Embolic h.** H. produced by embolism of a cerebral artery. [α, 34.]—**Epileptic h.** Lat., *h. epileptica*. A transient form of h. occurring after an epileptic seizure; by some writers considered due to the cerebral congestion which exists during the fit; by Hughlings Jackson, to the exhaustion of the nerve-tissue, following the excessive cortical discharge of the convulsion. [D, 25.]—**Facial h.** Fr., *hémiplégie faciale*. Ger., *halbseitige Gesichtslähmung*. Paralysis affecting only one side of the face. [α, 34.] See *Facial* paralysis.—**Feigned h.** An imitation of h. Electricity will reveal the fraud as to sensibility. Hughlings Jackson suggests, also, that when the malingerer stoops his arms do not fall forward, as in true h. [D, 47.]—**Functional h.** H. due to functional disturbance of the cerebro-spinal system. The existence of such a variety is doubted. [Kidder, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," lv, p. 63 (α, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic h.** Ger., *hämorrhagische Hemiplegie*. H. caused by cerebral or spinal hæmorrhage. [α, 34.]—**H. alternans.** See *Crossed h.*—**H. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral h.*—**H. cerebralis spastica.** See *Spastic cerebral h.*—**H. facialis.** See *Facial h.*—**H. laryngis.** Paralysis of the muscles on one side of the larynx. It produces a modified voice without complete aphonia. [D, 18.]—**H. spastica infantilis** (seu **infantum**). Fr., *hémiplegie cérébrale* (ou *spasmodique*) *infantile*. Ger., *Cerebralparalyse im Kindesalter, cerebrale Kinderlähmung*. H. in young children associated with fever, convulsions, etc., probably most often due to acute encephalitis in the cortical motor area, and usually resulting in a permanent h., together with muscular contractures and atrophy, shortened extremities, and symptoms of irritation in the motor area (*e. g.*, hemiathetosis, hemichorea, or epilepsy). [A, 326 (α, 21); M. Bernhardt, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cii, 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Jan. 1, 1886, p. 3; T. Wuillamier, "Thèse de Paris," 1882; "Progr. méd.," March 14, 1885, p. 214.]—**H. spinalis.** See *Spinal h.*—**Hephæstic h.** See *Hammermens'* cramp.—**Hysterical h.** Fr., *hémiplégie hystérique*. It., *emiplegia isterica*. The simulation of h. by an hysterical patient. It is associated with marked disorders of sensibility, absence of facial or lingual paralysis or muscular atrophy, and usually a more helpless condition of the leg than of the arm. The gait and expression indicate rather the self-consciousness of hysteria than the helplessness of paralysis. [D, 35.]—**Intermittent h.** H. that lasts for a few hours, passes away, and recurs at regular or irregular intervals. [α, 34.]—**Malarial h.** H. due to paludal poisoning. Cases have been reported showing both a cerebral and a spinal origin for the disease. [Collamore (α, 34).]—**Motor h.** See *H.*—**Peripheral facial h.** See *Bell's* paralysis.—**Peripheral h.** [Todd]. A form of h. which begins with pricking sensations in the fingers or toes, and progresses until the extremities are involved to a greater or less extent. [D, 63.]—**Puerperal h.** H. occurring after labor. It may be hysterical or due to toxæmic inflammation of one half the spinal cord. [Allbutt, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1870, ii, p. 351 (α, 34).]—**Rheumatic h.** Fr., *hémiplégie rhumatismale*. H. associated with rheumatism or the rheumatic diathesis. [D, 72.]—**Saturnine h.** H. of cerebral or spinal origin, due to lead-poisoning. [α, 34.]—**Spastic cerebral h.** Of Heine, infantile paralysis. [H. Handford (A).]—**Spastic h.** H. associated with spasmodic movements over a more or less extended area. [D, 35.]—**Spastic infantile h.** See *H. spastica infantilis.*—**Spinal h.** Lat., *h. spinalis*. Fr., *hémiplégie spinale*. Ger., *spinale Hemiplegie* (oder *Halbseitenlähmung*). H. due to a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord. [D, 35.] Cf. Hemiparaplegia and Monoplegia.—**Symptomatic h.** H. due to reflex irritation and symptomatic of some disease, such as intestinal worms. [Barbee (α, 34).]—**Syphilitic h.** Fr., *hémiplégie syphilitique*. H. of cerebral or spinal origin caused by syphilitic inflammation or degeneration. [α, 34.]—**Transitory h.** Fr., *hémiplégie transitoire* (ou *passagère*). H. that is usually transient in character, and is not followed by contractures. Fränkel records a case in a child which was coincident with an attack of indigestion. [D, 34. 62.]

HEMIPLEGIAC, n. He2m-i2-plej'i2-a2k. A person affected with hemiplegia.

HEMIPLEGIC, adj. He2m-i2-plej'i2k. Lat., *hemiplegicus*. Fr., *hémiplégique*. Ger., *hemiplegisch, an Hemiplegie leidend, halbseitig gelähmt*. See Hemiplectic.

HÉMIPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. A-me-pla-zhe. See Hemiplegia.—**H. alterne.** See *Crossed* hemiplegia.—**H. cérébrale infantile.** See Hemiplegia *spastica infantilis.*—**H. choréique.** See *Metaparalytic* chorea.—**H. faciale chez les nouveaux-nés** [Landouzy]. Facial paralysis in new-born infants, usually caused by the use of the obstetric forceps. ["Arch. gén. de méd.," 3d series, vii, 1839, p. 397 (D); D, 35.]—**H. passagère.** See *Transitory* hemiplegia.—**H. spasmodique infantile.** See Hemiplegia *spastica infantilis.*

HEMIPLEGIE (Ger.), n. Ha-me-pla-ge'. See Hemiplegia.

HEMIPLEGY, n. He2m'i2-ple-ji2. See Hemiplegia.

HEMIPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2-ple2x(plax)'i2-a3. Gr., ἡμιπληξία (from ἡμι-, half, and πληγή, a blow). See Hemiplegia.

HEMIPLEXICUS (Lat.), adj. He2m(ham)-i2-ple2x(plax)'i2-ku3s(ku4s). From ἡμιπληξία, hemiplegia. See Hemiplectic.

HEMIPOLE, n. He2m'i2-pol. From ἡμι-, half, and πόλος, a pole. Ger., *Hemipol*. Of Courvoisier, the part of a spiral-fibre nerve-cell joined by either the straight or the spiral fibre. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1866, p. 13 (J, 35).]

HEMIPROSOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2-pro2s-o-ple(pla)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ἡμι-, half, πρόσωπον, the face, and πληγή, a stroke. Paralysis of one side of the face. [α, 34.]

HEMIPROTEIN, n. He2m-i2-prot'e-i2n. Fr., *hémiprotéine*. Ger., *Hemiproteïn*. It., Sp., *hemiproteina*. Of Schutzenberger, see Antialbumide and cf. Dyspeptone.

HEMIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He2m(ham)-i2pt'e2r-a3. From ἡμι-, half, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *hémiptères*. Ger., *Halbflügler, Halbdeckflügler*. Syn.: *Rhyncota*. An order of the *Insecta* undergoing an incomplete metamorphosis, having a beak-shaped suctorial mouth, compound eyes, and usually two pairs of wings, occasionally none. They include the tree bugs, plant-lice, body-lice, and other insects subsisting upon the fluids of animals or plants. They are divided into the *Hemoptera* and *Heteroptera*. [L, 147, 196, 353.]

HEMIPTERAL, adj. He2m-i2pt'e2r-a2l. From ἡμι-, half, and πτερόν, a feather. See Hemipterous.

HEMIPTERAN, n. He2m-i2pt'e2r-a2n. An individual of the *Hemiptera*. [L, 56.]

HEMIPTEROLOGY, n. He2m-i2pt-e2r-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *hemipterologia* (from ἡμι-, half, πτερόν, a wing, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hémiptérologie*. The zoology of the *Hemiptera*.

HEMIPTERONOTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. He2m(ham)-i2p-te2r-o(o3)-not'i(e). From ἡμι-, half, πτερόν, a fin, and νῶτον, the back. Fishes with a dorsal fin extending along half the back. [L, 50.]

HEMIPTEROUS, adj. He2m-i2pt'e2r-u3s. Lat., *hemipterus* (from ἡμι-, half, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *hémiptère*. Ger., *halbgeflügelt*. Of or pertaining to the *Hemiptera*. [L, 50 (α, 30), 56.]

HÉMI-RHUMATISME (Fr.), n. A-me-ru6-ma3-tez'm. Rheumatism affecting the members of one side of the body, usually the right side. It is most frequent in women. ["Union méd.," June 21, 1887, p. 933 (α, 34).]

HEMIRRHACHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. He2m(ham)-i2r-ra2k-(ra3ch2)-i2-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ἡμι-, half, ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hémirrhachialgie*. Ger., *einseitiger Rückgratsschmerz*. Pain on one side of the spine. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HEMIRRHOMBION (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ham)-i2r-ro2m'bi2-o2n. From ἡμι-, half, and ῥόμβος, a rhomb. See Hemitomon.

HEMISEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. He2m(ham)-i2-se2pt'u3m(u4m). From ἡμι-, half, and *septum*, a fence. A partial septum.—**H. cerebri.** Of Wilder, either half of the septum lucidum.

HEMISPASM, n. He^{2}m'i^2-spa^{2}z'm. Lat., *hemispasmus* (from ἡμι-, half, and σπασμός, a spasm). Ger., *einseitiger Krampf.* Spasm, or spasmodic movements confined to the muscles of one lateral half of the body, or a portion thereof. [D.]

HEMISPHÆRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-sfer'(sfa^3'e^{2}r)-a^3. See Hemisphere.—**Hemisphæræ cerebri.** See *Cerebral* hemispheres.

HEMISPHÆRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-sfer(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-al(a^{3}l)'ez(as). From ἡμι-, half, and σφαῖρα, a ball. Fr., *hémisphérales.* Of Necker, the two concave and hemispherical valves which contain the reproductive organs of *Targiona.* [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HEMISPHÆRICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-sfer'(sfa^3'e^{2}r)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Hemispherical.

HEMISPHÆRIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-sfer'(sfa^3'e^{2}r)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἡμισφαίριον. See Hemisphere.—**Hemisphæria cerebri.** See *Cerebral* hemispheres.

HEMISPHÄRE (Ger.), n. Ham-i^2-sfar'e^2. See Hemisphere.—**H'nbläschen.** The secondary embryonic vesicle from which the cerebral hemispheres are developed. [J, 17 (K).]—**H'nblase.** The cerebral vesicle of the embryo.—**H'ncommissur.** See Corpus *callosum.*—**H'ndecker.** See Pia.—**Hirnh'n.** See *Cerebral* hemispheres.—**Kleinhirnh'n.** See *Cerebellar* hemispheres.

HEMISPHERE, n. He^{2}m'i^2-sfer. Gr., ἡμισφαῖρα (from ἡμι-, half, and σφαῖρα, a sphere). Lat., *hemisphæra.* Fr., *hémisphère.* Ger., *Halbkugel, Hemisphäre.* Sp., *hemisferio.* Half of a sphere, also any object so shaped.—**Cerebellar h's.** Fr., *hémisphères cérébelleux* (ou *du cervelet*), *corps du cervelet latéral.* Ger., *Hemisphären des kleinen Gehirns, Kleinhirnhemisphären.* The two lateral masses of the cerebellum.—**Cerebral h's.** Lat., *hemisphæria* (seu *hemisphæræ*) *cerebri.* Fr., *hémisphères cérébraux.* Ger., *Hemisphären des Hirnes, Hirnhemisphären. Halbkugeln des grossen Gehirns, Hirnhälften.* The two lateral masses of the cerebrum.—**H's of the brain.** See *Cerebral h's.*—**H's of the bulb (of the urethra).** Lat., *hemisphæriæ bulbi urethræ.* The lateral halves of the posterior portion of the bulb of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**Magdeburg h's.** A pair of hollow metallic h's so arranged as to fit tightly together to admit of the exhaustion of the interposed air, when the h's adhere together so firmly from atmospheric pressure as to require very great force for their separation. [B.]

HÉMISPHÈRE (Fr.), n. A-me-sfe^{2}r. See Hemisphere.—**H's du cerveau.** See *Cerebral* hemispheres.—**H's du cervelet.** See *Cerebellar* hemispheres.

HEMISPHERICAL, adj. He^{2}m-i^2-sfe^{2}r'i^{2}k'l. Lat., *hemisphæricus.* Fr., *hémisphérique.* Ger., *halbkugelig, halbkugelförmig, halbstielrund.* 1. Having the form of, or resembling, a hemisphere. 2. Of plant-organs, semi-cylindrical. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

HEMISTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^{2}st'om(o^{2}m)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἡμι-, half, and στόμα, the mouth. A genus of the *Distomidæ.* [Diesing (L, 16).]

HEMISYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-si^{2}s(su^{6}s)'to(to^2)-le(la). Gen., *-syst'oles.* From ἡμι-, half, and συστολή, a systole. Fr., *hémisystolie.* Systole of one lateral half of the heart supposed to occur independently of systole of the other half.

HEMISYNGYNICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-si^{2}n(su^{6}n^2)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἡμι-, half, σύν, with, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *hémisyngynique.* Ger., *halbangewachsen.* In botany, semi-adherent (said of the calyx). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

HÉMITANGIOLEUCITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-ta^{3}n^2-zhe-o-lu^5-set. From αἷμα, blood, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and λευκός, white (see also *-itis**). See Lymphangeitis.

HÉMITARTHRITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-ta^{3}r-tret. From αἷμα, blood, and ἄρθρον, a joint (see also *-itis**). Of Piorry, the morbid state of the blood in arthritis. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HEMITERIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and τέρας, a monster. Fr., *hémitérie.* Ger., *Hemiterie.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a general term for malformations that do not amount to monstrosity. [A, 385 ; L, 87 (α, 14).]

HEMITOMON (Lat.), **HEMITOMUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m-(ham)-i^{2}t'o(o^2)-mo^{2}n, -mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). From ἡμι-, half, and τόμος, a piece cut off. Of Hippocrates, a bandage cut half through. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HÉMITOPHLÉBITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-to-fla-bet. From αἷμα, blood, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Phlebitis depending on a morbid condition of the blood. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HÉMITOPLEURITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-to-plu^5-ret. From αἷμα, blood, and πλευρόν, the side (see also *-itis**). Pleuritis dependent on a morbid condition of the blood. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HÉMITOPNEUMONITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-to-nu-monet. From αἷμα, blood, and πνεύμων, the lung (see also *-itis**). Pneumonia dependent on a morbid condition of the blood. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HÉMITOPYIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-me-to-pe-e. From αἷμα, blood, and πύον, pus. A granular buffy coat. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HÉMITREMBLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-me-tra^{3}n^2-b'l-ma^{3}n^2. Tremor affecting one side of the body. [L, 34.]

HEMITRICHOUS, adj. He^{2}m-i^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *hemitrichus* (from ἡμι-, half, and θρίξ, a hair). Of plant-organs, half covered with hairs. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HEMITRITÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-tri^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἡμιτριταῖος (from ἡμι-, half, and τρείς, three). Fr., *hémitrité.* Ger., *halbdreitägig* (1st def.), *halbdreitägiges Fieber* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) semitertian. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. (N.) see Amphemerina *hemitritæa.*—**H. legitimus.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. minor, H. nothus.** See Amphemerina *pseudohemitritæa.*

HEMITROPAL, HEMITROPOUS, adj's. He^{2}m-i^{2}t'ro-p'l, -pu^{3}s. Lat., *hemitropus* (from ἡμι-, half, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *hémitrope.* Ger., *halbläufig, halbwendig.* Of a crystal, turned half around ; of a plant, half (or slightly) anatropal, the axis of the ovule being more curved than ordinarily. [B, 1, 19, 123 ; L, 56.]

HEMIUNCIA (Lat.), **HEMIUNCION** (Lat.). n's f. and n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-un(un^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -o^{2}n. From ἡμι-, half, and οὐγγία, an ounce. Half an ounce. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEMIVERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}bra^3. From ἡμι-, half, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). See Semivertebra.

HEMIXESTION (Lat.), **HEMIXESTON** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}m-i^{2}x-e^{2}st'i^2-o^{2}n, -e^{2}st'o^{2}n. Gr., ἡμιξέστιον, ἡμίξεστον. See Hemina.

HEMIZONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-i^2-zou'i^2-a^3. From ἡμι-, half, and ζώνη, a girdle. Fr., *hémizonie.* A genus of the *Senecionideæ.* [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]—**H. corymbosa, H. luzulæfolia, H. truncata.** Yellow, white, and green tar-weed (respectively), species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

HEMLOCK, HEMLOCKS, n's. He^{2}m'lo^{2}k, -lo^{2}ks. A-S., *hemléac, hemlyc, hymlice.* Gr., κώνειον (1st def.). Lat., *conium* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the *Conium maculatum.* 2. A name for several species of *Cicuta, Œnanthe,* etc. 3. A name for various species of fir, especially the *Abies* (*Tsuga*) *canadensis.* [B, 5, 18, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Alcoholic extract of h.-fruit.** See *Extractum* conii *alcoholicum.*—**American water-h.** The *Cicuta maculata.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Bastard h.** See Anthriscus *cerefolium.*—**Common h.** The *Conium maculatum.* [A, 510 (α, 35) ; B, 19 (α. 35).]—**Compound pills of h.** See *Pilula* conii *composita.*—**Conserve of h.** See *Conserva* cicutæ.—**Extract of h.** See *Extractum* conii.—**Fluid extract of h.-fruit.** See *Extractum* conii *fluidum.*—**Ground-h.** The *Taxus canadensis.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**H.-bark.** The bark of *Abies canadensis.* [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**H. bath.** See *Balneum* conii (in Supplement).—**H. cerate.** See *Ceratum* conii.—**H. échevelé** (Fr.). The *Pinus canadensis.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. fruit.** See Conium.—**H. gum.** See Pix *canadensis.*—**H. leaves.** The leaves of *Conium maculatum.* [α, 24.]—**H. oil.** Syn. : *oil of spruce.* A volatile oil obtained by distillation with water from the young boughs of *Abies canadensis.* It has proved fatal when used as an abortifacient. [B, 5 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (α, 14).]—**H. pitch.** See Pix *canadensis.*—**H. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* picis *canadensis.*—**H. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* conii.—**H. tree.** The *Abies canadensis.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Juice of h.** See *Succus* conii.—**Lesser h.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mountain h.** The *Levisticum officinale.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oil of h.** See *H. oil.*—**Plaster of h. with ammoniacum.** See *Emplastrum de* cicuta *cum ammoniaco.*—**Poison h.** 1. See Conium (1st def.). 2. The *Œnanthe crocata* and some other species of *Œnanthe.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Small h.** In Kansas, the *Æthusa cynapium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**Spotted h.** See Conium *maculatum.*—**Tincture of h. (fruit).** See *Tinctura* conii.—**Water-h.** 1. The *Cicuta virosa* and *Cicuta maculata.* 2. The *Œnanthe crocata* and *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]

HEMMEND (Ger.). adj. He^{2}m'me^{2}nd. See Inhibitory.

HEMMUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}m'mun^2. See Inhibition.—**H'sbildung.** Interrupted (intra-uterine) growth ; the development of a fœtal monster. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Reflectirende H., Reflexh'.** See *Reflex* inhibition.—**H'sfläche.** A surface which prevents excessive movement, as in a joint. [L, 31.]

HÉMOANGIAIRRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-a^{3}n^2-zhe-e^{2}r-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage into or from the air-passages. [A, 250 (α, 21) ; L, 82.]

HÉMOBRONCHORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-bro^{2}n^2-kor-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. See Bronchorrhagia.

HÉMOCARDIOPLASTIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. A-mo-ka^{3}r-de-o-pla^{3}s-te. From αἷμα. blood, καρδία, the heart, and πλαστεῖον, anything molded. Blood-clots formed in the heart. [α, 34.]

HÉMOCARDIORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. A-mo-ka^{3}r-de-or-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, καρδία, the heart, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. See *Cardial* apoplexy.

HÉMOCHROÏNE (Fr.), n. A-mo-kro-en. From αἷμα, blood, and χροιά, color. See Hæmatosin and Hæmatin.

HÉMOCHROMOGÈNE (Fr.), n. A-mo-kro-mo-zhe^{2}n. From αἷμα, blood, χρῶμα, color, and γεννᾶν, to engender. See Hæmoglobin.

HÉMOLARYNGORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.); n. A-mo-la^3-ra^{2}n^2-gor-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα. blood, λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the larynx. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEMOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}m(ham)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. See Hemiopia.

HÉMOPLEURORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-plu^5-ror-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, πλευρόν, the side, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Pleuritic hæmorrhage. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HÉMOPNEUMONORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-nu^5-mo-nor-ra^3-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, πνεύμων, a lung. and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage of the lungs. [A, 250 (α. 21).]

HÉMOPULVINE (Fr.), n. A-mo-pu^{6}l-ven. From αἷμα, blood, and *pulvis,* powder. Of Bert and Regnard, dried and powdered blood. See *Poudre de* sang *desséché.*

HEMORRHAGE, n. He^{2}m'o^{2}r-re^{2}j. See Hæmorrhage.

HÉMORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. A-mor-ra^3-zhe. See Hæmorrhage.—**H. après l'accouchement.** See *Post-partum* hæmorrhage.—**H. avant la sortie de l'enfant.** See *Ante-partum* hæmorrhage.—**H. dans la cavité de l'arachnoïde.** Hæmatoma of the dura. [Heubner (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. de la délivrance.** See *Post-partum* hæmorrhage.—**H. fatale.** 1. A fatal hæmorrhage. 2. See *Unavoidable* hæmorrhage.—**H. foudroy-**

ante des femmes enceintes. Sudden and profuse uterine hæmorrhage due to placenta prævia.—**H. inévitable.** See *Unavoidable* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. interne de l'utérus.** See *Concealed* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. nasale.** See EPISTAXIS.—**H. par le cordon ombilical (ou par les vaisseaux du cordon).** See *Funicular* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. retardée.** See *Secondary* HÆMORRHAGE.—**H. ventriculaire.** See GASTRORRHAGIA.

HÉMORRHAGOPHILIE (Fr.), **HÉMORRHAPHILIE** (Fr.), n's. A-mor-ra^{3}-go-fe-le, -ra^{3}-fe-le. See HÆMOPHILIA.

HÉMORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mor-ra-me. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HÉMORRHINIE (Fr.), **HÉMORRHINORRHAGIE** (Fr.), n's. A-mor-re-ne, -re-nor-ra^{3}-zhe. See EPISTAXIS.

HEMORRHOID, n. He^{2}m'o^{2}r-roid. See HÆMORRHOID.

HÉMORRHOÏDE (Fr.), n. A-mor-ro-ed. See HÆMORRHOID.—**H's blanches.** See *White* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**H. de la matrice.** See *Uterine* HÆMORRHOID.—**H. de l'urèthre.** See *Urethral* PAPILLOMA.—**H's fluentes.** Hæmorrhoids that give rise to hæmorrhage or to a mucous or other discharge. [A, 385.]—**H's irréductibles.** Irreducible hæmorrhoids. [A, 385.]—**H's procidentes.** Hæmorrhoids that protrude from the anus when they become congested. [A, 385.]—**H. sèche.** See *Blind* HÆMORRHOID.

HÉMORRHOÏDAIRE (Fr.), **HÉMORRHOÏQUE** (Fr.), adj's. A-mor-ro-e-da^{2}r, -ro-ek. Hæmorrhoidal ; as a n., a person affected with hæmorrhoids. [A, 385 ; E.]

HÉMOSPLÉNORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-spla-nor-ra^{3}-zhe. From αἷμα, the blood, σπλην, the spleen, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage of the spleen. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HÉMOTRACHÉORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-mo-tra^{3}-ka-or-ra^{3}-zhe. From αἷμα, blood, τραχεῖα, the trachea, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage of the trachea. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HEMP, n. He^{2}mp. Sanscr., *sana*, *shanapu*, *vajaya*, *vrijapátta*, *unanda*, *harasini*, *chápola*, *indrásana*, *dnyána*, *vardhani*. Ar., *kinnub*, *kannab*, *nabatula*, *kinnaba*. Beng., *ganga*, *gángára*, *gáchha*. Guz., *gánjá-nu-jhada*. Persian, *bang*, *canna*. Hind., *drákhtebanga ganje-ke-pera*. Mah., *bhangá-cha-jhada*. Gr., κάνναβις. Lat., *cannabis*. Fr., *chanvre*. Ger., *Hanf*. It., *canapa*. Sp., *cáñamo*. 1. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*. 2. The bast fibres or fibrous bundles, used for textile purposes, from various plants, such as those of the genera *Crotolaria*, *Hibiscus*, *Corchorus*, *Musa*, and *Agave*, and especially from the *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21) ; B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**African h.** The *Sparmannia africana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ambaree h.** The *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**American false h.** The *Datisca hirta*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American h.** The American variety of *Cannabis sativa*. [B.]—**Angola h.** The *Sanseviera angolensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Banded bowstring h.** The *Sanseviera fasciata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Barren h.** The *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Bastard h.** 1. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [A. 505 (*a*, 21).] 3. See AGERATUM *conyzoides*.—**Bengal h.** The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Black-fellow's h. of Australia.** The *Commersonia Fraseri*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bombay h.** The *Crotalaria juncea* and the *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bowstring h.** The *Sanseviera zeylanica*. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Bowstring h. of Africa.** The *Sanseviera guineensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bowstring h. of India.** The *Sanseviera zeylanica* and the *Calotropis gigantea*. [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Brown Indian h.** The *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Canada h., Canadian h.** The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Carl-h.** The male hemp plant. [L, 73 (*a*, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cretan h.** The *Datisca cannabina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] — **Deckanee h.** The fibre of the *Hibiscus cannabinus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]—**East Indian h.** The *Cannabis sativa* and the *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Extract of American h.** See *Extractum* CANNABIS *americanæ*.—**Extract of (Indian) h.** See *Extractum* CANNABIS *indicæ*.—**Female h.** Of the old herbalists, the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Gambo h.** The *Hibiscus cannabinus*. [B. 77 (*a*, 24).]—**H. fibre.** The bast fibre of *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**H. plant.** See *Cannabis sativa*.—**H.-seed.** The fruit of *Cannabis sativa*. [B.]—**H.-tree.** The *Vitex agnus castus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H.-weed.** See the major list.—**H'worts.** The *Canabinaceæ*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Holy h.** The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Jubbulpore h.** The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Kentucky h.** The *Urtica* (*Laportea*) *canadensis* and *Urtica cannabina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Madras h.** The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Male h.** The male plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Manilla h.** The fibre of *Musa textilis* and other species of *Musa*. [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mountain h.** The *Hyoscyamus insanus* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**Murva h.** See *Bowstring h. of India*.—**Nettle h.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Oil of h.-seed.** An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Perennial Indian h.** See ABROMA *augusta*.—**Peruvian h.** The *Buonopartea juncea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purified extract of h.** A preparation of the U. S. Ph. (1860), made by evaporating a tincture of the crude extract of h. [B, 5 (*a*. 38).]—**Sisal h.** The *Agave sisalana*. [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sunn h.** The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Thistle-h.** The *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Tincture of h.** See *Tinctura* CANNABIS *indicæ*.—**Victorian h.-bush.** The *Plagianthus pulchellus* (*Lida pulchella*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Virginian h.** The *Acnida cannabina*. [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**Water-h.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Acnida cannabina*, and *Bidens tripartita*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild h.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Willow-h.** The *Acnida cannabina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HEMP-WEED, n. He^{2}mp'wed. 1. A species of *Fucus*. 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Aromatic h.** The *Eupatorium aromaticum*. [Torrey (*a*, 35).]—**Climbing h.-w.** The *Mikania scandens*. [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Round-leaved h.-w.** The *Eupatorium rotundifolium*. [Torrey (*a*, 35).]

HEMYXESTON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}m(ham)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)-e^{2}st'o^{2}n. See HEMIXESTON.

HEN, n. He^{2}n. Lat., *gallina*. Fr., *poule*. Ger., *Henne*. The adult female domestic fowl.—**Guinea-h.** The *Numida meleagris*. [L, 292 (*a*, 21).]—**H.-and-chickens.** 1. The *Nepeta glechoma*. 2. The *Saxifraga umbrosa*. 3. A variety of garden *Polyanthus*. 4. A variety of *Bellis perennis*. 5. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Moor h., Water h.** See GALLINULA *chloropus*.

HENBANE, n. He^{2}n'ban. See HYOSCYAMUS.—**Alcoholic extract of h.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Aqueous extract of h.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *aquosum*.—**Black h.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 107.]—**Canary Island h.** The *Hyoscyamus canariensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf-h.** The *Hyoscyamus pusillus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Egyptian h.** The *Hyoscyamus reticulatus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great white h.** The *Hyoscyamus albus*. [*a*, 35.]—**H. cigars.** See *Cigaretæ* HYOSCYAMI.—**Nightshade-leaved h.** The *Scopolia atropoides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purple-flowered h.** The *Hyoscyamus physaloides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tincture of h.** See *Tinctura* HYOSCYAMI.—**White h.** The *Hyoscyamus albus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HEN-BELL, n. He^{2}n'be^{2}l. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HEN-BIT, n. He^{2}n'bi^{2}t. 1. The *Lamium amplexicaule*. 2. The *Veronica hederifolia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Greater h.-b.** The *Lamium amplexicaule*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Smaller h.-b.** The *Veronica hederæfolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HENDECAGON, n. He^{2}n-de^{2}k'a^{3}-go^{2}n. From ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γωνία, an angle. A figure having eleven equal angles and sides. [L, 107.]

HENDÉCAGYNE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^{2}-da-ka^{3}-zhen. From ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γυνή, a woman. Having flowers with eleven pistils. [L, 41.]

HENDÉCAPHYLLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}-da-ka^{3}-fel. From ἕνδεκα, eleven, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having leaves composed of eleven folioles. [L, 41.]

HENDECATOIC ACID, n. He^{2}n-de^{2}k-a^{3}-to'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide undécylique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{21}CO_2H$, also called undecylic acid, occurring as a scaly crystalline mass insoluble in water, melting at 28·5° C., and having a slight odor of caproic acid. It is obtained by heating hendecalenic acid with phosphorus and hydriodic acid, or by oxidizing undecatyl methyl ketone. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HENDECATYL, n. He^{2}n-de^{2}k'a^{2}t-i^{2}l. From ἕνδεκα, eleven, and ὕλη, material. A monatomic hydrocarbon or alkyl containing 11 carbon atoms, $C_{11}H_{23}$. [B.]—**H. alcohol.** A monatomic alcohol containing 11 atoms of carbon, $C_{11}H_{23}OH$. The only known member of this group is methylnonylcarbinol. $CH_3-(CH_2)_9-CH.OH_3$, a secondary alcohol, occurring under the form of a thick liquid boiling at about 229° C. [B.]

HENEQUEN [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-ne^{2}-ke^{2}n'. The *Agave americana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HEN-FAT, n. He^{2}n'fa^{2}t. The *Chenopodium album*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HENKAM, n. He^{2}n^{2}'k'm. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HENKELBEERSTAUDE (Ger.), n. He^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}l-bar-sta^{3}-u^{4}d-e^{2}. The genus *Cratægus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HENNA, n. He^{2}n'a^{3}. Copt., *khenna*. Ar., *khanna*. Sanscr., *Maroodanie*. Hind., *mayndie*, *nubian*, *kofreh*. Fr., *henné*. The leaves of *Lawsonia alba* powdered and made into a paste ; used as a cosmetic by the Egyptian Mohammedan men and women for dyeing their finger-nails, palms of the hands, soles of the feet, and hair an orange-red color. It is the *camphére* (camphor) of the Scriptures. It contains tannic acid, and has been used internally and locally in leprosy and skin diseases. [B. 5, 77, 172, 510 (*a*, 24).]—**H.-plant.** The *Lawsonia alba*. [B, 5, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**H'strauch** (Ger.). See *True* ALKANET.

HENNE (Ger.), n. He^{2}n'ne^{2}. See HEN.—**Fette H.** The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180.]—**Kriechende H.** The *Sedum anacampseros*. [L, 80.]

HENNEBON (Fr.), n. E^{2}n-ne^{2}-bo^{2}n^{2}. A seaside resort in the department of Morbihan, France, near Auray, where there are two mineral springs, one being cold and gaseous, and the other sulphurous. [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

HENNOTANNIC ACID, n. He^{2}n-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hennotannique*. A substance extracted by an Algerian physician, Abd-el-Aziz-Herraony, from the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*.

HENO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A'no. The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

HENOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}n-o(o^{3})-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). Fr., *hénogénie*. From εἷς, one, and γένεσις, production. The production of the individual. ["Mém. soc. de phys. et hist. nat. de Genève," xxvi (J).] See ONTOGENY and PHYLOGENY.

HENOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}n-o(o^{3})-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From εἷς, one, and φύλλον, a leaf. Ger., *Einblatt*. The *Majanthemum bifolium*. [Bory (B, 121) (*a*, 35).]

HENOPHYLLOUS, adj. He^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *henophyllus* (from εἷς, one, and φύλλον, a leaf). See MONOPETALOUS and MONOSEPALOUS.

HENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἕνωσις. Fr., *hénose*. Ger., *Vereinigung*. 1. A growing into one. 2. The uniting together of the eyelids. [L, 30, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HENOTANNIC ACID, n. He^{2}n-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See HENNOTANNIC ACID.

HEN-PLANT, n. He^{2}n'pla^{3}nt. The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B,

275 (*α*, 24).]—**Great h.-p.** The *Plantago lanceolata major.* [B, 275 (*α*, 24).]

HENRICEA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}n-ri^{2}s(ri^{2}k)'e^2-a^3. The genus *Swertia*. [B, 42 (*α*, 21).]—**H. chirata, H. pharmachearcha.** The *Swertia chirayta.* [B.] See Agathotes *chirayta.*

HENRICUS RUBENS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}n'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) ru^2-(ru)'be^{2}nz(bans). An old name for red iron oxide, obtained by the calcination of iron protosulphate. [B, 88 (*α*, 14).]

HENRIETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-re-e^{2}t. One of the springs at Vals. [P. Vernon, "Union méd.," Sept. 27, 1885, p. 527.]

HENRIETTEA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}n-ri^2-e^{2}t'te^2-a^3. Fr., *henriettée.* Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Miconieæ.* [B, 42 (*α*, 24).]—**H. succosa.** A species found in Guiana, where a decoction of the twigs and leaves is used as a detergent for wounds and abscesses. [B, 180 (*α*, 24).]

HEN'S-BILL, n. He^{2}nz'bi^{2}l. The *Onobrychis sativa.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]

HEN'S-COMBS, n. He^{2}nz'ko^{3}mz. 1. The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* 2. The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]

HEN'S-FOOT, n. He^{2}nz'fu^{4}t. 1. The *Caucalis daucoides.* 2. The *Corydalis claviculata.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]

HEN'S-KAMES, n. He^{2}nz'kamz. See Hen's-combs.

HEN'S-WARE, HENWARE, n's. He^{2}nz'wa^{2}r, he^{2}n'wa^{2}r. The *Alaria esculenta.* [B, 275 (*α*, 24).]

HEP, n. He^{2}p. A.-S., *heap, heop, heope, hiop, hiope.* 1. The fruit of *Rosa canina* and other species. [B, 19, 275 (*α*, 24).] 2. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]—**Cat-h.** 1. The *Rosa spinosissima.* 2. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]—**H'thorn, H.-tree.** The *Rosa canina.* [A, 505 (*α*, 21).]

HEPAR (Lat.), n. n. He(ha)'pa^{3}r. Gen., *hep'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἧπαρ. 1. The liver. 2. An old term for an alkaline sulphide. [L, 105, 135 (*α*, 14).]—**H. accessorium.** Ger., *Nebenleber.* A small nodule of hepatic tissue distinct from the liver; occasionally found upon its surface. [L, 332.]—**H. adiposum.** See *Fatty* liver.—**H. antimoniatum, H. antimonii.** See Thioantimonite and Antimony *trisulphide.*—**H. calcis.** See Calx *sulphurata.*—**H. induratum.** An affection occurring after long-continued intermittent fevers, frequently in connection with melanæmic, pigmentary deposits in and near the capillaries; consisting in hyperplasia of the interacinous connective tissue of the liver. [A, 326 (*α*, 21).]—**H. martiale.** A compound of potassium sulphide and iron oxide. [L, 105 (*α*, 14).]—**H. migrans, H. mobile.** See *Floating* liver.—**H. moschatiforme, H. moschatiforme atrophicum.** See *Nutmeg* liver.—**H. sanguinis.** See Clot.—**H. sinistrum.** See Spleen.—**H. succenturiatum.** An accessory liver; a supernumerary hepatic lobe separate from the general mass of the organ. [A, 69.]—**H. sulphuris.** Potassium sulphide (so called on account of its liver color); also, generically, a sulphide of any alkali or alkaline earth. [B.]—**H. sulphuris alkalinum.** Potassium (or sometimes sodium) sulphide. [B.]—**H. sulphuris calcareum.** See Calx *sulphurata.*—**H. sulphuris volatile.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B.]—**H. uterinum.** See Placenta.—**H. volatile.** Ammonium sulphide. [L, 105 (*α*, 14).]—**H. variegatum.** See *Nutmeg* liver.

HEPATÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}m-(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. See Hepathæmorrhagia.

HEPATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{2}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hépatalgie.* Ger., *Leberschmerz.* 1. Pain in the liver. [A, 518.] 2. See *Biliary* colic.—**H. æruginosa.** H. supposed to be caused by copper poisoning. [*α*, 34.]—**H. apostematosa.** Pain from hepatic abscess. [*α*, 34.]—**H. calculosa.** See *Gall-stone* colic.—**H. infarctus.** Pain in the hepatic region from inflammation of the liver. [*α*, 34.]—**H. intercus.** Pain in the hepatic region due to abscess in the abdominal parietes. [*α*, 34.]—**H. petitiana.** Of Petit, pain caused by distention of the gall-bladder. [*α*, 34.]—**H. phlegmonodes.** See *H. infarctus.*—**H. sarcomatosa.** H. produced by cancer of the liver. [*α*, 34.]—**H. scirrhosa.** Fr., *hépatalgie scirrheuse.* H. associated with the other symptoms of hepatic cirrhosis. [*α*, 34.]

HEPATALGIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Lat., *hepatalgicus.* Fr., *hépatalgique.* Ger., *Leberschmerz betreffend.* Of or pertaining to hepatalgia. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *hépatapostème.* Ger., *Leberabscess.* An abscess of the liver. [L, 135 (*α*, 14).]

HEPATAPOSTEMATIC, adj. He^{3}p-a^{2}t-a^{2}p-o^{2}st-e^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatapostematicus.* Fr., *hépatapostématique.* Ger., *hepatapostematisch.* Pertaining to abscess of the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATARIUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἧπαρ, the liver. See Hepatic.

HEPATATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the liver. [*α*, 34.]

HEPATAUXE (Lat.), **HEPATAUXESIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}p-(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{4}x'(a^{3}u^{4}x)-e(a), -a^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-aux'es, -auxes'eos* (*-es'is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and αὔξη, or αὔξησις, an enlargement. Fr., *accroisement de foie.* Ger., *Vergrösserung der Leber.* Enlargement of the liver. [L, 107.]

HEPATECHEMA (Lat.), **HEPATECHOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k(ach^2)-em(a^{2}m)'a^3, -ek(ach^2)'o^{2}s. Gen., *-chem'atos* (*-otis*), *-ech'u* (*-i*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἤχημα, a sound. Fr., *hépatechème.* Ger., *Leberlaut.* A sound heard on percussion of the region of the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. See Hepathelcosis.

HEPATEMPHRACTIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-e^{2}m-fra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *hepatemphracticus* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἐμφρακτικός, obstructive). Fr., *hépatemphractique.* Ger., *Hepatemphraxis betreffend.* Pertaining to hepatemphraxis. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἔμφραξις, an obstruction. Ger., *Leberverstopfung.* Obstruction of the liver. [L, 30, 50, 135 (*α*, 14, 30).]

HEPATENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), **HEPATENCEPHALOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-om'a^3, -os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-tis*), *os'eos* (*-is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See Hepatomyelosis.

HEPATERIUS (Lat.), **HEPATERUS** (Lat.), adj's. He^{2}p-(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Hepatic.

HEPATHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^3-them'(tha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hépatohémie.* Sanguineous congestion of the liver. [L, 41 (*α*, 14).]

HEPATHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and αἱμοῤῥαγία, hæmorrhage. Fr., *hépathémorrhagie.* Ger., *Leberblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30); L, 107.]

HEPATHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}l-ko'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Lebergeschwür.* Ulceration of the liver. [L, 50, 107, 135 (*α*, 14).]

HÉPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-te. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and πάθος, disease. Any disease of the liver. [A, 250 (*α*, 21).]

HEPATHYDEROS (Lat.), **HEPATHYDERUS** (Lat.), n's m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'e^{2}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ὕδερος, dropsy. Ger., *Leberwassersucht.* Partial or general dropsy caused by disease of the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATHYDROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i-(u^6)-dro(dro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, ὕδωρ, water, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *hépathydrocyste.* Ger., *Leberwasserbläschen.* A cyst of the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATIAS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'iu* (*-æ*). Gr., ἡπατίας (from ἧπαρ, the liver). Ger., *Leberkranker.* A person suffering from disease of the liver. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἡπατιαῖος, ἡπατίτης, ἡπατικός (from ἧπαρ, the liver). Lat., *hepaticus, hepaticæus, hepatites.* Fr., *hépatique.* Ger., *hepatisch.* It., *epatico.* Sp., *hepático.* Pertaining to, resembling, affecting, proceeding from, or distributed to, the liver. [D.]

HEPATICA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. See under Hepaticus.

HEPATICO-COLIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t''i^2-ko-kol'i^{2}k. See Hepato-colic.

HEPATICO-DIAPHRAGMATICUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}p-(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^3-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Hepar and Diaphragm. An anomalous muscle arising by two heads from the lower surface of the diaphragm. One head has been found attached to the peritonæum and the other to the liver in the fissure for the ductus venosus. [Knox, "Lond. Med. Gaz." (L).]

HEPATICO-DUCTITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-du^{3}kt(du^{4}kt)-i(e)'tis. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and *ductus*, a duct (see also *-itis**). Bilious remittent fever; supposed to be due to an inflammation of the mucous lining of the biliary ducts. [Garland (*α*, 34).]

HEPATICO-GASTRIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t''i^2-ko-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *hepaticogastricus.* See Hepatogastric.

HEPATICO-PANCREATIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t''i^2-ko-pa^{2}n-kre-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἡπατικός, of the liver, and πάγκρεας, the pancreas. Pertaining to the liver and the pancreas.

HÉPATICO-PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-pa^3-te-ko-pu^{6}l-mo-na^{2}r. From ἡπατικός, pertaining to the liver, and *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs. Pertaining to the liver and the lungs. [L, 88.]

HEPATICO-RENAL, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t''i-ko-re'n'l. See Hepatorenal.

HEPATICOUS, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t'i^2-ku^{3}s. See Hepatic.

HEPATICULA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver. 1. A small liver. 2. Of Rush, a mild form of hepatitis. [L, 50 (*α*, 30).]

HEPATICUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Hepatic; as a n., in the f., *hepatica* (Fr., *hépatique*; Ger., *Leberkraut*), a section of the genus *Anemone* (of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Anemone hepatica*), also a genus of the *Hepaticæ*; as a n., in the n., *hepaticum*, a remedy supposed to act on the liver, also (Fr., *mal hépatique*; Ger., *Leberleiden*) a disease of the liver. The *Hepaticæ* (Fr., *hépatiques*; Ger., *Lebermoose*), or liverworts, are: Of Adanson, a family of plants including *Marchantia, Hepatica, Lunularia, Marsilea, Jungermannia, Targonia, Sphærocarpus, Blasia, Riccia,* and *Salvinia*; of Jussieu and others, a family including *Riccia, Blasia, Anthoceros, Targonia, Jungermannia,* and *Marchantia*, to which Schreber added *Sphærocarpus*, and Roth *Andreæa.* The *Hepaticæ* of modern classifications are a division of the *Bryophyta* (*Muscineæ*). The *Hepatici* of Mönch are the *Hepaticæ.* The *Hepaticini* are: Of Corda, a class of the *Phænogamæ*; of Hubner, a family of the *Hepaticæ.* [A, 322; B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 77, 170, 291 (*α*, 24).]—**Folia hepaticæ.** Sp., *hepática* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *Anemone hepatica.* [B, 95.]—**Hepatica acutiloba.** Sharp-lobed liver-leaf. It is indigenous to the United States and has the same properties as *H. triloba* (*Anemone hepatica*), of which it is regarded by some as a variety. [B, 5, 34 (*α*, 24).]—**Hepatica alba.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 180 (*α*, 24).]—**Hepatica americana.** The kidney liver-leaf of Michigan; a species of *Anemone* used as

an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 14).]—**Hepatica aurea.** See CHRYSOSPLENIUM *alternifolium.*—**Hepatica communis.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**Hepatica fontana** (seu **fontinalis**, seu **jecoraria**). The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Hepatica nobilis.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**Hepatica pavonica.** The *Anemone pavonina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Hepatica pileata.** The *Marchantia conica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Hepatica saxatilis.** The *Parmetia saxatilis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Hepatica stellaris** (seu **stellata**). See ANEMONE *hortensis* and ASPERULA *odorata.*—**Hepatica terrestris.** The *Peltigera canina* and the *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 88 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Hepatica triloba.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**H. vulgaris.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [α, 35.]—**Herba hepaticæ.** See under ANEMONE *hepatica.*

HEPATIFACTION, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-i^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-fi^2-ka-(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From ἧπαρ, the liver, and *facere*, to make. See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATIN, n. He^{3}p'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *hépatine.* See GLYCOGEN.

HÉPATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pa^3-tek. From ἡπατικός, pertaining to the liver. 1. (Adj.) see HEPATIC. 2. (N.) the *Anemone hepatica* and other species of the subgenus *Hepatica.* 3. (N.) the *Marchantia polymorpha*, and other species. 4. (N.) in the pl., *h's*, the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. blanche.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. contre la rage.** The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. des bois.** The *Asperula odorata, Sticta pulmonacea*, and *Hieracium murorum.* [B, 88 (α, 14); B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. des fontaines.** The *Marchantia conica* and *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H. des jardins.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**H. des marais.** The *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. dorée.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. étoilée.** The *Asperula odorata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. noble.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. odorante.** The *Asperula odorata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. printanière.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**H. terrestre.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. trilobée.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HEPATIRRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. See HEPATORRHAGIA.

HEPATIRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}r-re'-(ro^{3}'e^2)-a^3. See HEPATORRHŒA.

HEPATISATIO (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-za(sa^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See HEPATIZATION.—**H. pulmonum.** See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATISATUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See HEPATIZED.

HEPATISCENT, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-i^{2}s'e^{2}nt. From ἡπατίζειν, to be like the liver. Becoming liver-like; said of salts which, under the blowpipe, melt to a yellowish or reddish mass and emit an odor of hydrogen sulphide. [B, 86.]

HÉPATISIE (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-te-ze. See HEPATOPHTHISIS.

HEPATISIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos (-at'isis).* See HEPATIZATION.

HEPATISM, n. He^{2}p'a^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. From ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *hépatisme.* Of Verneuil, the general derangement of the organism produced by disease of the liver. [α, 34.]

HÉPATITE (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-tet. See HEPATITIS.—**H. aiguë.** See *Acute* HEPATITIS.—**H. chronique.** See *Chronic* HEPATITIS.

HEPATITES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gr., ἡπατίτης (from ἧπαρ, the liver). See HEPATIC.

HEPATITIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^3-ti^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatiticus.* Fr., *hépatitique.* Ger., *Leberentzündung betreffend, hepatitisch.* Pertaining to inflammation of the liver. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

HEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Gr., ἡπατῖτις. Fr., *hépatite.* Ger., *H., Leberentzündung.* It., *epatitide, epatite.* Sp., *h.* Inflammation of the tissues of the liver; according to Frerichs, in temperate climates two forms are found, one of which has a distinct clinical history, and terminates in simple or granular induration, while the other is associated with jaundice and phenomena of a malignant typhoid character and terminates in softening and atrophy of the organ. Budd and others describe a third form, which is common in tropical climates, in which there is a tendency to suppuration (see *Suppurative h.*). [D, 1.] 2. Of ancient authors, the *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acuta.* Fr., *hépatite aiguë.* Ger., *akute Leberentzündung.* An acute inflammation of the liver. There is a sensation of fullness, with more or less pain, in the hepatic region, which is tender on percussion, and its area of dullness is increased. The skin and conjunctivæ are yellow; there is pyrexia preceded by chilliness or rigors; the pulse is rapid; the urine has a yellow color from bile pigment, and is of higher specific gravity than usual; the stools are light in color; the tongue is coated, and there is nausea with bilious vomiting. [α, 34.]—**Artificial h.** H. produced intentionally in animals by ligation of the common bile-duct. [D, 48.]—**Biliary h.** Lat., *h. biliaris.* Inflammation of the liver which begins in the bile-ducts, usually in connection with retention of bile and engorgement of the biliary canals. The inflammation may be plastic or purulent, and is at first confined to circumscribed patches which are either in the interlobular tissue or within the lobules. These patches are usually round and infiltrated with bile pigment. [D, 48.]—**Chronic h.** Cirrhosis of the liver. [α, 34.]—**Circumscribed syphilitic h.** See *Gummatous h.*—**Diffuse chronic indurative h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Gummatous h.** A variety of syphilitic inflammation of the liver. It may be either miliary or nodose. The miliary gummata have their seat partly in the interlobular tissue and partly in the lobules, in the form of an inflammatory infiltration. The nodose gummata form irregular white patches with serrated margins, which may become caseous and contract with the formation of irregularities on the surface of the liver. [D, 48.]—**Epidemic h.** Bilious remittent fever. [α, 34.]—**Hæmatogenous h.** H. due to disease of the blood. [α, 34.]—**H. apostematosa.** Hepatic abscess. [α, 34.]—**H. chronica diffusa adhæsiva.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. cytophthora.** Acute atrophy of the liver. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**H. cystica.** See CHOLECYSTITIS.—**H. enzootica porcellorum.** H. in swine, produced by a bacillus identical with that of hog-cholera. ["Ctrbl. f. Bakt. u. Parasit.," 1888, No. 8, p. 233 (α, 34).]—**H. erysipelatosa.** Fr., *hépatite érysipélateuse.* Of Amatus, erysipelatous inflammation of the liver. [α, 34.]—**H. externa.** Perihepatitis. [α, 34.]—**H. fibrosa.** See *Indurative h.*—**H. gummosa.** See *Gummatous h.*—**H. interstitialis chronica.** See *Interstitial h.*—**H. longa.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. metastatica.** Metastatic hepatitis. [D, 70.]—**H. muscularis.** Of Etmüller, hepatic abscess with adhesion to the muscular abdominal parietes. [α, 34.]—**H. parenchymatosa (diffusa) acuta.** See *Acute yellow* ATROPHY *of the liver.*—**H. purulenta.** See *Suppurative h.*—**H. sequestrans.** Of Schüffel and Teuffel, h. in which parts of the liver are separated or isolated. It is a form of biliary h. which terminates in abscess. [D, 48.]—**H. suppurativa.** See *Suppurative h.*—**H. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic h.*—**H. traumatica.** Traumatic hepatitis. [D, 70.]—**H. velamentosa.** Perihepatitis. [α, 34.]—**H. vera.** See *Suppurative h.* [α, 34.]—**Indurative h.** H. in which there is an infiltration of new cells extending from the interlobular connective tissue into the lobules. Fibrous tissue is gradually elaborated from these cells, and the liver cells are compressed and become atrophied. The hyperplastic connective tissue is dense, hence the name. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Interstitial h.** Lat., *h. interstitialis.* Fr., *hépatite interstitielle.* Ger., *interstitielle H.* Inflammation of the connective-tissue framework of the liver. It may be circumscribed or diffuse, usually leading in the former case to the formation of abscesses, and in the latter to rapid destruction of the glandular elements with softening and atrophy, or in other cases to induration and cirrhosis. [D, 1.]—**Purulent h.** Lat., *h. purulenta.* See *Suppurative h.*—**Scrofulous h.** Fr., *hépatite scrofuleuse.* A form of h. described by Budd, and by him believed to be associated with or dependent on scrofulous disease. His theory is no longer accepted. [D, 51.]—**Specific h.** H. produced by a specific disease, such as syphilis. [α, 34.]—**Subacute h.** See *Suppurative h.*—**Suppurative h.** Lat., *h. suppurativa.* Abscess of the liver. [D.]—**Sympathetic h.** H. occurring during the progress of another disease. [α, 34.]—**Syphilitic h.** Lat., *h. syphilitica.* Fr., *hépatite syphilitique.* See *Gummatous h.*—**Tuberculous h.** A chronic h. in which there is an eruption of tubercle nodules within the liver, together with diffuse fibrous hyperplasia. [D, 48.]

HÉPATITOPYITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-te-to-pe-et. From ἡπατῖτις, inflammation of the liver, and πύον, pus. An acute suppuration of the liver producing encysted or non-encysted abscesses. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEPATIZATE, adj. He-pa^{2}t'i^2-zat. See HEPATIZED.

HEPATIZATION, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *hepatisatio, hepatisis* (from ἡπατίζειν, to be like liver). Fr., *hépatisation.* Ger., *Verleberung.* It., *epatizzazione.* Sp., *hepatización.* 1. That condition (especially of the lung) in which the tissue is consolidated and resembles liver tissue. It is the result of inflammation, an exudate being poured out which causes *red h.* and in a few days, after degenerative changes have occurred, *gray h.* 2. The process by which this change is effected. [D.]—**Granular h.** Of some authors, the granular condition of the matter found in the air vesicles in the second and third stages of pneumonia. In the aged, the granulations are larger than in younger persons. [D.]—**Gray h.** Ger., *graue Hepatisation.* The condition of the lung tissue in the third stage of pneumonia or the stage of decomposition. The lung is solid and impermeable to air, is infiltrated with pus, showing red and gray points upon a cut section, and is very pliable, being easily broken into a pulp. [D, 1.]—**Non-granular h.** That form of h. in which the ordinary granulations are absent, only a gray, smooth surface being found. [D, 1.]—**Red h.** Ger., *rothe Hepatisation.* The condition of the lung tissue in the second stage of pneumonia. It is soft and reddish and contains no air, but is gorged with blood and serum. [D.]—**White h.** A congenital syphilitic affection of the lungs, which present on section a white color. It is produced by a round-celled infiltration of the interstitial substance. [Klebs (α, 34.]—**Yellow h.** A stage following the gray h. of pneumonia, in which there is fatty degeneration of the cells and fibrin in the air vesicles, and on section the lung is yellow in color. [α, 34.]

HEPATIZED, adj. He^{2}p'a^{2}t-izd. Lat., *hepatisatus.* Fr., *hépatisé.* Ger., *hepatisirt.* In a state of hepatization; changed so as to resemble liver in color or texture. [L; 30, 80 (α, 14).]

HEPATIZON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'zo^{2}n. Gr., ἡπατίζον (from ἡπατίζειν, to be like liver). See CHLOASMA.

HEPATOCACE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ok'a(a^3)-se(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From ἧπαρ, the liver, and κακός, evil. Gangrene of the liver. [α, 34.]

HÉPATOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ka^{3}r-se-ne. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the liver. [L, 82.]

HEPATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le-(la); in Eng., he^{2}p'a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ἧπαρ, the liver, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hépatocèle.* Ger., *Leberbruch.* Hernia of the liver. [E.]

HÉPATOCHOLOLITHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ko-lo-lete. From ἧπαρ, the liver, χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone. Biliary lithiasis. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEPATOCHOLORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kol(ch^{3}o^{2}l)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, χολή, bile,

and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hépatocholorrhée.* Ger., *Lebergallenfluss.* A profuse flow of bile from the liver. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HÉPATOCIRRHOSE (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ser-ros. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and κιῤῥός, yellow. See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.

HEPATOCOLIC, adj. He^{2}p″a^{2}t-o-kol′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatocolicus.* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and κῶλον, the colon). Pertaining to the liver and to the colon. [L, 332.]

HEPATOCYSTIC, adj. He^{2}p″a^{2}t-o-si^{2}st′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatocysticus* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *hépatocystique.* Pertaining to the liver and to the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATODES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od′ez(as). Gr., ἡπατοειδής (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and εἶδος, resemblance). Liver-like.

HEPATODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d′i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *hépatodyme.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster fœtus with a double head. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATO-DUODENALIS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}p(hap)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-du^2(du)-o-de^{2}n(dan)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see HEPAR and DUODENUM. Pertaining to the liver and to the duodenum. [A, 528.]

HEPATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *hépatodynie.* Ger., *chronischer Leberschmerz.* Chronic pain in the liver. [L, 107.]

HEPATODYSENTERY, n. He^{2}p″a^{2}t-o-di^{2}z′e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *hepatodysenteria* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. Fr., *hépatodysentérie.* Ger., *Leberfluss, Leberruhr.* See *Hepatic* DYSENTERY.

HEPATOGASTRIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o-ga^{2}st′ri^{2}k. Lat., *hepatogastricus* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *hépatogastrique.* Pertaining to the liver and to the stomach (said of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach).

HÉPATO-GASTRITE (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ga^{3}s-tret. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and γαστήρ. the stomach (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the stomach and liver. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HEPATOGASTROCHOLOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p-(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, γαστήρ, the stomach, and χολή, bile. Bilious fever. [A, 322.]

HEPATOGENIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o-je^{2}n′i^{2}k. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Originating in the liver. [α, 34.]

HEPATOGRAPHY, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hépatographie.* Ger., *Beschreibung der Leber.* See HEPATOLOGY.

HEPATOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-hem′-(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See HEPATHÆMIA.

HÉPATOHYDATIDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-e-da^3-te-de. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ὑδατίς (see HYDATID). Hydatid disease of the liver. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEPATOID, adj. He^{2}p′a^{2}t-oid. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and εἶδος, resemblance. See HEPATODES.

HÉPATO-INTESTINAL (Fr.), adj. A-pa^3-to-a^{2}n^2-te^{2}s-te-na^{3}l. Pertaining to the liver and to an intestine (said of a canal which, in ruminants, goes directly to the duodenum from the liver). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HEPATOLITH, n. He^{2}p′a^{2}t-o-li^{2}th. Lat., *hepatolithus* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and λίθος, a stone). 1. See *Biliary* CALCULUS. 2. A stone resembling liver. 3. See HEPAR (2d def.).

HEPATOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-as′is*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Biliary lithiasis. [A, 322.]

HEPATOLITHIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o-li^{2}th′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatolithicus.* Fr., *hépatolithique.* Ger., *Hepatolithus betreffend, hepatolithisch.* Pertaining to or affected with biliary calculus. [A, 322.]

HEPATOLOGY, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *hepatologia* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hépatologie.* Ger., *Leberlehre.* The anatomy, etc., of the liver. [L, 30 ; L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the liver.

HÉPATOMÉGALIE (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ma-ga-le. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and μέγας, big. Enlargement of the liver. [α, 34.]

HÉPATOMÉLANOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-ma-la^3-no-ze. For deriv., see HEPAR and MELANOSIS. Melanosis of the liver. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEPATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om(o^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. See HEPATOTOMY.

HEPATOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., he^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′fa^{2}l-o-sel. From ἧπαρ, the liver, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hépatomphale.* Ger., *Lebernabelbruch.* Hernia of the liver at the navel. [E.]

HEPATOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *hépatomyélome.* Ger., *Lebermarkschwamm.* Medullary cancer of the liver. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOMYELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *hépatomyélose.* Ger., *Bildung des Hepatomyeloms.* 1. The growth of hepatomyeloma. 2. Of some authors, hepatomyeloma. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *hépatoncie.* Ger., *Lebergeschwulst.* Enlargement of the liver. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HÉPATONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-na-kro-ze. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and νέκρωσις, death. Gangrene of the liver. [L, 82.]

HEPATOPANCREAS (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)′kre^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-cre′atos* (*-tis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and πάγκρεας, the pancreas. A glandular structure having hepatic and pancreatic functions found in many of the lower animals. [L.]

HEPATOPARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3. Gen., *-tam′atos* (*-atis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver. παρά, beyond, and ἔκταμα, extent. Ger., *übermässige Leberausdehnung.* Excessive enlargement of the liver. [A, 322.]

HEPATOPATHY, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *hepatopathia* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *hépatopathie.* Ger., *Leberleiden.* Any disease of the liver. [D.]

HEPATOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-i′tidos* (*-idis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver.

HEPATOPHAGE, n. He^{2}p′a^{2}t-o-faj. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and φαγεῖν, to eat. A semilunar giant cell, containing from three to fifty nuclei ; found in the liver under certain conditions. The h's absorb hepatic cells, hence the name. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889, p. 300 (α, 34).]

HEPATOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the hepatic veins. [α, 34.]

HEPATOPHLEGMON, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o-fle^{2}g′mo^{2}n. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See HEPATITIS.

HEPATOPHTHISIS (Lat.), **HEPATOPHTHOE** (Lat.), n′s f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}f′tho(tho^2)-e(a). Gen., *-is′eos* (*-oph′thisis*), *-oph′thoes.* From ἧπαρ, the liver, and φθίσις, a wasting. Fr., *hépatisie, hépatophthisie.* Ger., *Leberschwindsucht.* Emaciation due to disease of the liver. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HEPATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)′-ma^3. Gen., *-phym′atos* (*-tis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *hépatophymie.* A tumor of the liver. [L, 107.]

HEPATOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-to′sis. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *hépatoptose.* See *Floating* LIVER.

HEPATO-RENAL, adj. He^{2}p″a^{2}t-o-re′n′l. Lat., *hepatorenalis* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and *ren*, the kidney). Pertaining to the liver and to the kidney. [C.]

HEPATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. aquatile.** The *Bidens cernua.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. veterum.** The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HEPATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Ger., *Leberblutausfluss.* Hæmorrhage from the liver. [A, 322.]

HEPATORRHECTIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}r-re^{2}kt′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatorrhecticus.* Fr., *hépatorrhectique.* Ger., *Hepatorrhexis betreffend.* Pertaining to hepatorrhexis. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x-(rax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex′eos* (*-rhexis*). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ῥῆξις, a rending. Fr., *hépatorrhexie.* Ger., *Leberzerreissung.* Rupture of the liver. [E.]

HEPATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′-e^2)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Leberfluss, Hepatorrhöe.* A discharge from the liver. [L, 30, 135, (α, 14).]

HEPATORRHOIC, adj. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}r-ro′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatorrhoicus.* Fr., *hépatorrhoïque.* Ger., *hepatorrhöisch.* Pertaining to hepatorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἧπαρ, the liver, and σκίῤῥος, an induration. Fr., *hépatoscirrhe.* Ger., *Leberskirrhus, Leberverhärtung.* Induration or hard cancer of the liver. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOSCOPY, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. Lat., *hepatoscopia* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *hépatoscopie.* Ger., *Leberuntersuchung.* The art or process of examining the liver. [L, 30.]

HEPATOSPHONGIOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sfo^{2}n(sfo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o^{2}m′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and σφόγγος, a sponge. Ger., *Leberschwammknoten, Lebertuberkeln.* Tubercles in the liver. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOSPLENITIC, adj. He^{2}p″a^{2}t-o-sple^{2}n-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hepatospleniticus.* Fr., *hépatosplénitique.* Ger., *Hepatosplenitis betreffend.* Pertaining to hepatosplenitis. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOSPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}p(hap)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sple^{2}n(splan)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ἧπαρ. the liver, and σπλήν, the spleen (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hépatosplénite.* Ger., *Leber-und Milzentzündung.* Inflammation of the liver and spleen. [A, 322.]

HEPATOTOMY, n. He^{2}p-a^{2}t-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *hepatotomia* (from ἧπαρ, the liver, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *hépatotomie.* Ger., *Lebereinschnitt* (1st def.), *Leberanatomie* (2d def.). 1. Incision of the liver. 2. The dissection of the liver. [L, 30, 50 (α, 30).]

HEPATOTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}p(hap)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-tu^2(tu)-bu^{5}rk(be^{2}rk)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and *tuberculum*, a small swelling. See HEPATOSPHONGIOMATA.

HÉPATOZOOTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pa^3-to-zo-o-te. From ἧπαρ, the liver. and ζῷον, an animal. The presence of an entozoon in the liver. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HEPATUS (Lat.), n. n. Hep(hap)'a2t(a3t)-u3s(u4s). From ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *hépate.* An edible liver-colored sea fish. Its liver has been used as a resolvent application to gouty swellings. [L, 28, 105 (a, 39).]

HEPATYDERUS (Lat.), n. m. He2p(hap)-a2t(a3t)-i2d(u6d)'e2r-u3s(u4s). See HEPATHYDERUS.

HEPHÆSTIAS (Lat.), n. f. He2f(haf)-e2s'(a3'e2s)-ti2-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-æst'iæ.* From Ἥφαιστος, the son of Zeus and Hera. Fr., *hé phestias.* Ger., *kräftiges Heilpflaster.* Of the old authors, a drying plaster made of burnt tiles. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEPHÆSTIC, adj. He2f-e2st'i2k. From Ἥφαιστος, the son of Zeus and Hera. Prevailing among hammerers (see *Hammermens'* CRAMP).

HEPHÆSTIORRHAPHY, n. He-fe2s-ti2-o2r'ra2f-i2. From Ἥφαιστος, the son of Zeus and Hera, and ῥαφή, a seam. Of Gaillard, the union of parts by fire; the application of the actual cautery to the lips and commissures of a wound so as to produce adhesion. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

HEPIALA (Lat.), n. f. See EPIALA.

HEPIALUS (Lat.), n. m. He2p-i(i2)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). See EPIALUS.

HEPPINGEN (Ger.), n. He2p'pi2n2-e2n. A place in Coblentz, Prussia, where there are springs containing sodium chloride and carbonate and an abundance of free carbonic acid. [L, 30, 37, 49. 105, 135 (a, 14).]

HEPSANA (Lat.), **HEPSANE** (Lat.), n's f. He2ps'a2n(a3n)-a3, -e(a). Gen., *hep'sanes.* Gr., ἑψάνη (from ἕψειν, to boil). Ger., *Kochtopf, Castroll.* A vessel for boiling food. [L, 50, 94 (a, 30).]

HEPSEMA (Lat.), n. n. He2ps-em(am)'a3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*atis*). Gr., ἕψημα (from ἕψειν, to boil). Fr., *hepsème.* Ger., *Decoct, Abkochung* (1st def.), *Brei* (2d def.). 1. A decoction. 2. Gruel, pap. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEPSESIS (Lat.), n. f. He2ps-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἕψησις (from ἕψειν, to boil). Fr., *hepsèse.* Ger., *Kochen.* The process of boiling. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HEPTABROMIDE, n. He2p-ta3-brom'i2d(id). Fr., *heptabromure.* Ger., *Heptabromür.* A compound consisting of bromine united directly to an element or radicle in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity (usually 1 atom) of the latter, assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEPTACANTHOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-ka2n'thu3s. From ἑπτά, seven, and ἄκανθος, a spine. Lat., *heptacanthus.* Fr., *heptacanthe.* In ichthyology, having seven spines (said of fins). [L. 14.]

HEPTACETYLAMYGDALIN, n. He2pt-a2s''e2t-i2l-a2m-i2g'-da2l-i2n. A substance, $C_{20}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)_7NO_{11}$, occurring in long, silky, acicular crystals, made by boiling amygdalin with acetic anhydride. [B, 3.]

HEPTACHLORIDE, n. He2p-ta3-klor'i2d(id). Fr., *heptachlorure.* Ger., *Heptachlorür.* A compound consisting of chlorine united directly to an element or radicle, in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity of the latter (usually one atom), assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEPTACHRUS (Lat.), n. m. He2pt-a2k(a3ch2)'ru3s(ru4s). The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HEPTAD, adj. and n. He2p'ta2d. From ἑπτά, seven. Septivalent; as a n., a septivalent element or radicle. [B.]

HEPTADACTYLOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-da2k'ti2l-u3s. Lat., *heptadactylus* (from ἑπτά, seven, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *heptadactyle.* Having seven fingers or toes. Bardeleben and others have supposed that some extinct types of vertebrates were furnished with seven digits. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," July, 1889 (a, 18).]

HEPTADICITY, n. He2p-ta3-di2s'i2t-i2. From ἑπτά, seven. The state of being heptad; septivalence. [Armstrong, "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 470 (B).]

HEPTAGON, n. He2pt'a2g-o2n. From ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, an angle. A plane figure having seven equal angles and sides. [L, 107.]

HEPTAGONAL, adj. He2p-ta2g'o2n-a2l. From ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, an angle. Consisting of or pertaining to a heptagon.

HEPTAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. He2p-ta3-ji2n(gu6n)'i2-a3. From ἑπτά, seven, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *heptagynie.* Ger., *Siebenweibige.* Of Linnæus, an order of plants characterized by seven styles. [B, 1, 34 (a, 24).]

HEPTAGYNIAN, HEPTAGYNIOUS, HEPTAGYNOUS, adj's. He2p-ta3-ji2n'i2-a2n, -u3s, -ta2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *heptagynius* (from ἑπτά, seven, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *heptagyne.* Having seven pistils. [B.]

HEPTAHYDRATE, n. He2p-ta3-hi'drat. See HEPTAHYDROXIDE.

HEPTAHYDRATED, adj. He2p-ta3-hi'drat-e2d. 1. Combined with 7 molecules of water (especially water of crystallization). 2. Combined with 7 molecules of hydroxyl; forming a heptahydrate. [B.]

HEPTAHYDROXIDE, n. He2p-ta3-hi-dro2x'i2d(id). A hydroxide each molecule of which contains 7 molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

HEPTA-IODATE, n. He2p-ta3-i'o-dat. See PERIODATE.

HEPTA-IODIC ACID, n. He2p-ta3-i-o2d'i2k. Fr., *acide hepta-iodique.* See PERIODIC ACID.

HEPTAL, adj. He2p'ta2l. From ἑπτά, seven. Pertaining to the number seven.

HEPTALDEHYDE, n. He2pt-al'de-hid. See ŒNANTHOL.

HEPTALLON (Lat.), n. n. He2pt-a2l(a3l)'lo2n. A section of the genus *Croton.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. graveolens.** Bear-fright, hogwort; a North American species (referred by De Candolle to the genus *Croton*) said to be diuretic and cathartic. [B, 214 (a, 35).]

HEPTAMEROUS, adj. He2p-ta2m'e2r-u3s. From ἑπτά, seven, and μέρος, a part. Compounded of seven parts (said especially of a flower or of any one of its whorls). [B.]

HEPTAMIDE, n. He2pt'a2m-i2d(id). See ŒNANTHYLAMIDE.

HEPTANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. He2pt-a2n(a3n)'dri2-a3. From ἑπτά, seven, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *heptandrie.* Ger., *Siebenmännige, Heptandrie.* In the Linnæan system, the 7th class of plants, characterized by 7 stamens unconnected and of equal length. [B, 1, 34, 170 (a, 24).]

HEPTANDRIAN, HEPTANDRIOUS, HEPTANDROUS, adj's. He2p-ta2n'dri2-a2n, -dri2-u3s, -dru3s. Lat., *heptandrus.* Fr., *heptandre.* Ger., *heptandrisch, siebenmännig.* Having seven stamens; belonging to the class *Heptandria.* [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

HEPTANE, n. He2p'tan. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Heptan.* Syn.: *heptyl hydride.* A paraffin, C_7H_{16}, of which the following isomeric varieties are known: (1) *Normal h.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH_3$, a substance derived from petroleum and in the distillation products of menhaden-oil, and occurring among the products of distillation of the resin of *Pinus sabiniana.* In its crude form, as obtained from the latter source, it constitutes *abietene* (*aurantin, theolin*), a mobile, nearly colorless liquid, having the odor of oranges and emitting a vapor said to possess anæsthetic properties. It is used to destroy insects and to remove grease stains. When purified, it boils at 98·4° C. (2) *Isoheptane, ethylamyl,* $(CH_3)_2:CH-(CH_2)_3-CH_3$, an oily liquid boiling at about 90° C. (3) *Dimethyldiethylmethane, diethyldimethylmethane, carbdimethyldiethyl.* $(CH_3)_2:C:(C_2H_5)_2$, a liquid. (4) *Triethylmethane,* $C(C_2H_5)_3H$, a liquid having a faint petroleum-like odor. [B, 3, 4.]

HEPTANEMUS (Lat.), adj. He2p-ta2n(ta3n)'e2m-u3s(u4s). From ἑπτά, seven, and νέμειν, to distribute. Fr., *heptanème.* Having seven tentacles. [L.]

HEPTANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. He2pt-a2n(a3n)-the(tha)'rus(ru4s). From ἑπτά, seven, and ἄνθηρα, an anther. Fr., *heptanthère.* Of Gleditsch, having seven stamens; heptandrous. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

HEPTAPETALOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *heptapetalus* (from ἑπτά, seven, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *heptapétale.* Ger., *siebenblumenblättrig.* Having seven petals. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

HEPTAPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. He2p-ta3-fa3rm'a3-ku3m-(ku4m). Gr., ἑπταφάρμακον (from ἑπτά, seven, and φάρμακον, a drug). An old relaxing medicine; so called from its seven ingredients, cerussa, litharge, wax, pitch, colophony, bull's fat, and frankincense. [L, 50 (a, 30); L, 94.]

HEPTAPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. He2p-ta3-fi2l(fu6l)'lo2n. From ἑπτά, seven, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Clusius, the genus *Alchemilla* and the *Tormentilla officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Herba heptaphylli.** The herb of *Tormentilla erecta.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *heptaphyllus.* Fr., *heptaphylle.* Ger., *siebenblättrig.* Having seven folioles (said of the calyx or of the perigone). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

HEPTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. He2p-ta3-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). From ἑπτά, seven, and φύλλον, a leaf. See HEPTAPHYLLON.

HEPTAPLEURON (Lat.), n. n. He2p-ta3-plu2'ro2n. From ἑπτά, seven, and πλευρόν, a rib. Of Pliny, the *Plantago major.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HEPTAPLEUROUS, adj. He2p-ta3-plu2r'u3s. Gr., ἑπτάπλευρος. Lat., *heptapleurus.* Fr., *heptapleure.* Ger., *siebenrippig.* In botany, having seven ribs. [L, 50 (a, 30.]

HEPTARINUS (Lat.), adj. He2p-ta3r-in(en)'u3s(u4s). Fr., *heptarine.* Of Necker, heptandrous. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

HEPTASEPALOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-se2p'a2l-u3s. From ἑπτά, seven, and *sepalum,* a leaf. Fr., *heptasépale.* Having seven sepals. [a, 35.]

HEPTASPERMOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-spu6rm'u3s. Lat., *heptaspermus* (from ἑπτά, seven, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *heptasperme.* Ger., *siebensamig.* Having seven seeds. [L, 116.]

HEPTASTEMONOUS, adj. He2p-ta3-ste2m'o2n-u3s. Lat., *heptastemonis* (from ἑπτά, seven, and στήμων, a filament). Fr., *heptastémone.* Ger., *siebenmännig.* Having seven stamens. [L.]

HEPTASULPHIDE, n. He2p-ta3-su2l'fi2d(fid). From ἑπτά, seven, and *sulphur,* sulphur. Fr., *heptasulfure.* Ger., *Heptasulfür.* A compound consisting of sulphur united with an element or radicle in the proportion of 7 atoms of the former to a certain definite quantity of the latter assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEPTENE, HEPTIDENE, n's. He2p'ten, -ti2d-en. Fr., *heptène.* Ger., *Hepten.* A hydrocarbon obtained by repeated fractional distillation of colophony; a colorless, mobile liquid, of peculiar odor, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and boiling at 103° to 160° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**H. hexabromide.** A crystallizable compound of h., $C_7H_8Br_6$, melting at 134° C., and decomposing at 150° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]

HEPTINE, n. He2p'ten. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Heptin.* A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{12}, of which there occur the varieties: 1. *Pentylacetylene,* or *œnanthylidene,* $C_5H_{11}.C{\equiv}CH$, a liquid of garlicky odor. 2. *Tetramethylisoallylene,* $(CH_3)_2:C:C:C:(CH_3)_2$, a liquid of very disagreeable odor. 3. *Methylpropylisoallylene,* $CH_3.CH:C:CH.C_3H_7$, a liquid. [B, 3.]

HEPTINIC ACID, n. He2p-ti2n'i2k. Fr., *acide heptinique.* Ger., *Heptinsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_2$, or $(C_7H_{10}O_2)_2.H_2O$, according to Demarçay, but probably having a different composition. [B, 3.]

HEPTOATE, n. He2p'to-at. See ŒNANTHYLATE.

HEPTOIC ACID, n. He^{2}p-to'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide heptoïque.* See Œnanthylic acid.

HEPTOLACTONE, n. He^{2}p-to-la^{2}k'ton. From ἑπτά, seven, and *lac*, milk. A colorless liquid, $C_5H_2\langle^{CO}_{O}|$, crystall zing into a solid melting at 11° C. [B, 3.]

HEPTONITRIL, n. He^{2}p-no-ni'tri^{2}l. See Œnanthonitril.

HEPTOYL, n. He^{2}p'to-i^{2}l. See Œnanthoyl.

HEPTYL, n. He^{2}p'ti^{2}l. From ἑπτά, seven, and ὕλη, material. Fr., *heptyle.* Ger., *H.* The univalent radicle, C_7H_{15}, of which the following isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Normal h.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH_2'$. 2. *Isoh'*, *dimethyl-amyl*, $(CH_3:CH-(CH_2)_3-CH_2'$. 3. *Triethylmethyl*, $C(C_2H_5)_3'$. 4. *Diisopropylmethyl*, $C[(CH_3)_2;CH]_2H'$. 5. *Isobutyldimethylcarbinyl*, $(CH_3)_2:CH-CH_2-C(CH'_3)_2$. 6. *Propylethylmethylcarbinyl*, $(C_3H_7)-C'\langle^{C_2H_5}_{CH_3}$. 7. *Isopropylethylmethylcarbinyl*, $(CH_3)_2:CH-C'\langle^{C_2H_5}_{CH_3}$. 8. *Trimethylcarbyldimethylcarbyl*, (CH_3) ⋮ $C-C':(CH_3)_2$. [B, 3.]—**H'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide h'acétique.* See Pelargonic acid.—**H. alcohol.** See the major list.—**H. aldehyde.** See Œnanthol.—**H'amine.** An oily liquid, $C_7H_{15}.NH_2$, of ammoniacal odor and burning taste; boiling at 145° to 147° C., and partly soluble in water. [B, 46, 93.]—**H'benzene.** Fr., *h'benzine.* Ger., *H'benzol.* A liquid, $C_6H_5(C_7H_5)$. [B, 3.]—**H. bromide.** Ger., *H'bromür.* A body, $C_7H_{15}Br$. The primary normal compound occurs as a liquid boiling at 178° C. [B, 3.]—**H'carbinol.** Normal primary octyl alcohol. [B, 2.] See Octyl alcohol.——**H'carbonic acid.** Fr., *acide h.-carbonique.* Ger., *H'carbonsäure.* See Caprylic acid.—**H. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de heptyle.* Ger., *H'chlorür.* A compound, $C_7H_{15}Cl$, of h. and chlorine. Several isomers are known, the principal of which are *normal h. chloride*, a liquid boiling at 160° C., and *pentamethylethyl chloride*, $(CH_3)_5C_2Cl$, a crystalline solid of camphoraceous odor melting at 130° C. [B, 3.]—**H. heptoate.** A liquid, $C_7H_{13}O_2.C_7H_{15}$, of agreeable fruity odor. [B, 3.]—**H. hydrate.** See H. alcohol.—**H. hydride.** Ger., *H'hydrür*, *H'wasserstoff.* See Heptane.—**H. iodide.** Ger., *Heptyljodür.* A compound, $C_7H_{15}I$, of h. and iodine. Normal h. iodide, a liquid boiling at 201° C., is known. [B, 3.]—**H'malonic acid.** Fr., *acide h.-malonique.* Ger., *H'malonsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid. $C_{10}H_{18}O_4=(C_7H_5)-CH:(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3.]—**H'säure** (Ger.). Œnanthylic acid. [B.]—**H. sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide heptylsulfurique.* An acid not yet isolated, having the hypothetical formula $C_7H_{15}.H.SO_4$. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**H'wasserstoff** (Ger.). See Heptane.—**Hydrated h. oxide.** See H. alcohol.

HEPTYL ALCOHOL, n. He^{2}p'ti^{2}l a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Fr., *alcool heptylique.* Ger., *Heptylalkohol.* Heptyl hydrate, $C_7H_{15}.OH$. Of h. a. the following isomeric varieties are known: A, Primary h. a., including (1) *œnanthyl alcohol*, a colorless liquid of agreeable odor occurring in the fusel-oil of wines, and boiling at 165° C. Its exact constitution is not known. (2) *Normal primary h. a.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_5--CH_2.OH$, a liquid boiling at about 175° C., obtained by distilling castor-oil with caustic potash. (3) *Isoprimary h. a.*, *isohexylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:CH.-(CH_2)_4-CH_2.OH$, a liquid of the odor of fusel-oil. B. Secondary h. a., including heptyl alcohol. (4) *α-normal secondary h. a.*, *methylamylcarbinol*, *methylpentylcarbinol*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CH.OH-CH_3$, a liquid not yet obtained perfectly pure. (5) *β-normal secondary h. a.*, *dipropylcarbinol*, $(CH_3.CH_2.CH_2)_2:-CH.OH$, a liquid of peculiar odor. (6) *Isoamylmethylcarbinol*, *amylmethylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:CH.-CH_2-CH_2-CH.OH-CH_3$, a liquid having the odor of fusel-oil. (7) *Diisopropylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:CH-CH.OH-CH:(CH_3)_2$, a liquid of ethereal odor like that of peppermint. C. Tertiary h. a., including (8) *isobutyldimethylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:CH-CH_2-C.OH:(CH_3)_2$, a colorless liquid of camphoraceous taste and odor. (9) *Propylethylmethylcarbinol*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C.OH:(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$, a liquid. (10) *Triethylcarbinol*, $(C_2H_5)_2:C-(OH)-(C_2H_5)$, a liquid. (11) *Isopropylethylmethylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:-CH-C.OH:(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$, a liquid. (12) *Trimethylcarbindimethylcarbinol*, *pentamethylethyl alcohol*, $(CH_3)_3:C-C.OH:(CH_3)_2$, a crystalline solid melting at 17° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**Isoprimary h. a.** See *H. A.* (A, 3).—**Normal h. a.** Normal primary h. a., and α and β normal secondary h. a. [B.] See *H. A.* (A, 2, B, 4 and B, 5).

HEPTYLATE, n. He^{2}p'ti^{2}l-at. Fr., *h.* A compound formed from heptyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxylic hydrogen. [B.]

HEPTYLENE, n. Hep'ti^{2}l-en. Fr., *heptylène.* Ger., *Heptylen.* A hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, occurring in the following isomeric forms: 1. *Normal h.*, of the possible forms of which there are known *pentylethylene*, $C_5H_{11}.CH:CH_2$, a liquid of alliaceous odor, and *methylbutylethylene*, $CH_3.CH:CH.C_4H_9$, a liquid obtained from *Pinus sabiniana.* 2. *Isoheptylene*, a liquid, $(CH_3)_2:C_5H_8$. 3. *Diethylmethylethylene*, $C_2H_5.CH:C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$. 4. *Ethyltrimethylethylene*, $(CH_3)_2C:C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$. 5. *Dimethylisopropylethylene*, $(CH_3)_2C:CH.CH(CH_3)_2$. 6. *Trimethylcarbylmethylethylene*, $(CH)_3:C(CH_3)-CCH_3:CH_2$, a liquid having the odor of camphor and oil of turpentine. [B, 3.]

HEPTYLIC, adj. He^{2}p-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *heptylique.* Of or pertaining to heptyl. [B.]—**H. acid.** See Œnanthylic *acid.*—**H. alcohol.** See Heptyl alcohol.—**H. aldehyde.** See Œnanthol.

HEPTYLIDENE, n. He^{2}p-ti^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *heptylidène.* Ger., *Heptyliden.* See Heptine.

HERABFALLEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'fa^{3}l-le^{2}n. See Ptosis.

HERABGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'ge^2-bog-e^{2}n. Deflected. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HERABGEKNICKT (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'ge^2-kni^{2}kt. See Refractus.

HERABGEKRÜMMT (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'ge^2-kru^{6}mt. Curved downward. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HERABHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'han^2-e^{2}nd. Pendulous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HERABLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'la^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}nd. See Decurrent and Decursive.

HERABSETZEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'ze^{2}ts-e^{2}n. See Depression (1st and 2d def's).

HERABZIEHER (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^{3}b'tse-he^{2}r. See Depressor.—**H. der Unterlippe.** See Depressor *labii inferioris* (*proprius*).—**H. des Mundwinkels.** See Depressor *anguli oris.*

HERACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. From ἐρέα, wool, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *héracanthe.* 1. Of Link, a genus of the *Compositæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Carthamus.* 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Compositæ;* of Tournefort, the genus *Carlina.* [B, 42, 48 (a, 14; a, 24).]—**H. lanata.** See Carthamus *lanatus.*—**Herba heracanthæ.** The herb and root of *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix heracanthæ.** The root of *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 48, 180 (a, 14; a, 24).]

HERACLEIOS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-li'(le^2'i)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἡράκλειος, ἡρακλήειος (from Ἡρακλέης [or Ηρακλῆς], the son of Zeus and Alcmena). Fr., *heraclé.* Ger., *herkulisch.* Herculean, hard to overcome, strong; of a isease, severe (said by Hippocrates of epilepsy, and by Aretæus of elephantiasis: also of the magnet from its power of attraction). [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 30).]

HERACLEIOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-li(le^2-i^2)-o^{2}t(ot)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Heracleoticum.

HERACLEIUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-li'(le^2'i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Heracleios.

HERACLEOS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'le^2-o^{2}s. Of Pliny, the *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HERACLEOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-le(le^2)-o^{2}t(ot)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἡρακλεωτικός, of Heraclea. The genus *Origanum.* [L, 135 (a, 14).]

HERACLEUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-le(la)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Hercules (or Herakles). Fr., *berce.* Ger., *Bärenklau.* Cow-parsnip, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Peucedaneæ.* [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. alpinum.** A species having properties like those of *H. sphondylium*, and probably one of the species known to Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. angustifolium.** Yellow cow-parsnip, a narrow-leaved variety of *H. sibiricum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. asperum, H. austriacum.** Plants probably among those mentioned by Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον, and having properties like those of *H. sphondylium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. branca.** See *H. sphondylium.*—**H. cordatum.** A species (probably *H. panaces*) yielding the *radix angelicæ* of Sicilian druggists. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**H. elegans.** Rough-leaved cow-parsnip, a variety of *H. sphondylium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. flavescens.** See *H. angustifolium.*—**H. giganteum.** Giant cow-parsnip, a species indigenous to Siberia. Its oil consists mainly of hexylbutyrate and octyl acetate. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H. gummiferum.** A species indigenous to the Pyrenees, formerly adopted by the British colleges and the U. S. Ph. as a source of ammoniacum. It does not yield gum. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**H. lanatum.** Fr., *berce laineuse.* Masterwort, American cow-parsnip; a species indigenous to North America, growing in meadows and along fences and hedges from Canada to Pennsylvania. According to some writers, the plant is poisonous. The root has a strong unpleasant odor and an acrid taste, and, as well as the leaves and seeds, is mildly stimulant and carminative; used in epilepsy accompanied by flatulence and in gastric disorders. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**H. longifolium.** See *H. angustifolium.*—**H. montanum.** See *H. asperum.*—**H. panaces.** Fr., *panacée de montagne*, *berce panais.* A species indigenous to Siberia. In Kamtschatka an alcoholic beverage is made from the stems. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. pubescens.** 1. Downy-leaved cow-parsnip, probably identical with *H. gummiferum.* 2. Of Willdenow, the *H. lanatum.* [B, 214, 221 (a, 24).]—**H. pumilum.** The *Pastinaca sekakul.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. setosum.** See *H. panaces.*—**H. sibiricum.** Fr., *berce de Sibérie.* A species having properties like those of *H. sphondylium*, probably one of the plants known to Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. sphondylium, H. tauricum.** Fr., *berce des prés*, *acanthe d'Allemagne*, *angélique sauvage*, *bibreuil*, *branc-ursine bâtarde*, *frênelle*, *grande berce*, *panais de vache*, *patte de loup.* Ger., *gemeine Bärenklau*, *gemeines Heilkraut*, *Kuh-Pastinak*, *Bärentatze*, *Bartschkraut*, *Pestkraut.* Common cow-parsnip; species known to Dioscorides as σφονδύλιον. The ethereal oil consists almost entirely of the acetate of normal primary octyl alcohol, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2=CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CH_2O.C_2H_3O$, a liquid boiling at about 207° C. The root and leaves, *radix et herba brancæ ursi* (seu *ursinæ spuriæ* [seu *germanicæ*], seu *pastinacæ silvestris*), *herba sphondylii* (seu *heraclei*, seu *acanthi*), have properties like those of *H. lanatum.* The root was reputed stimulating and laxative, and was used especially in intestinal constipation, indigestion, catarrh, and in nervous disorders, especially epilepsy. The herb, milder in its effects, is said to be used in passive menorrhagia. The fruits have been employed in convulsions. In Siberia the stalks furnish a sweet fecula, and in Poland and Lithuania a sort of beer called *parst* is prepared from the leaves and seed. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (B).]—**H. tuberosum.** Fr., *berce tubéreuse.* Probably a species of another genus. The roots are eaten in Chili. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Herba heraclei.** The leaves of *H. sphondylium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Oil of h.** See under *H. sphondylium.*

HERACLEUS (Lat.), adj. He(ha)-ra(ra^3)-kle(kla)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Heracleios.

HERACLIN, n. He^{2}r-a^{2}k'li^{2}n. A crystalline, odorless, and tasteless substance, $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the unripe fruit of *Heracleum giganteum.* It melts at 185° C., and is readily soluble in chloroform, less soluble in ether, insoluble in water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

HERACLION (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}r(har)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-li(le)'o^{2}n. From ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Hercules (or Herakles). A name for plants dedicated to Hercules (including *Cneorum*, *Abrotanum*, and many species of *Origanum*, *Nymphœa*, etc.). [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HERAPATHITE, n. He^{2}r'a^{2}p-a^{2}th-it. From *Herapath*, an English physician and chemist. The *iodure d'iodhydrate de quinine* of Bouchardat; a compound of quinine sulphate and iodine, obtained by treating an acetic solution of quinine sulphate with an alcoholic solution of iodine. It occurs in large rhomboidal laminæ, nearly colorless by transmitted, and of a metallic green by reflected, light, and polarizing light like laminæ of tourmaline. It was formerly used in scrofula associated with obstinate fevers. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

HERAUFSTEIGEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}f-stig-e^{2}nd. Ascending. [A, 521.]

HERAUSDRÄNGEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-dran^2-e^{2}n. See EXPRESSION (1st def.).

HERAUSGEDRUNGEN (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-ge^2-drun^2-e^{2}n. Extravasated. [A, 521.]

HERAUSKOMMEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-ko^{3}m-me^{2}nd. Efferent.

HERAUSSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-shnid-e^{2}n. Excision. [L, 80.]

HERAUSSPEIEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-spi-e^{2}n. Expectoration. [A, 523.]

HERAUSTRETEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-tre^{2}t-e^{2}n. Protrusion. [L, 80.]

HERAUSWACHSEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}nd. Exuberant, proliferous. [L, 80.]

HERAUSWENDEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-ve^{2}nd-e^{2}n. See EVERSION.

HERAUSZIEHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-a^3'u^{4}s-tse-he^{2}n. Extraction. [L, 80.]

HERB, n. U^{8}rb. Gr., πόα, χόρτος. Lat., *herba*. Fr., *herbe*. Ger., *Kraut*. It., *erba*. Sp., *hierba*. 1. A soft, succulent-stemmed plant the whole or a part of which dies annually; a plant destitute of any persistent woody stem above the ground. 2. In pharmacy, the stems, leaves, and flowering tops of such a plant. [B, 1, 77, 114 (a, 24).] See also HERBA.—**Aromatic h's.** See SPECIES *aromaticæ*.—**Bitter h.** The *Erythræa centaurium*. [L, 173.]—**Blessed h.** See GEUM *urbanum*.—**Fellow-h.** 1. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. 2. The *Hieracium pilosella*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Five capillary h's.** See *Quinque* HERBÆ *capillares*.—**Five emollient h's.** See *Quinque* HERBÆ *emollientes*.—**Fuller's-h.** The *Saponaria officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gypsy-h.** The *Lycopus europœus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Hæmorrhoidal h.** See HERBE *aux hémorrhoïdes*.—**H.-a-grace.** The *Ruta graveolens*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**H'bane.** See OROBANCHE.—**H. bath.** See under BATH.—**H. bennet.** The *Geum urbanum*, the *Conium macutatum*, and the *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-carpenter.** The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H. Christopher.** The *Actœa spicata*, the *Osmunda regalis*, and the *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-eve.** 1. The *Plantago coronopus*. 2. The *Ajuga chamœpitys*. 3. The *Senebiera coronopus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. five-leaf.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-fluellyn.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. frankincense.** The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H. Gerard.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria*.—**H. grace.** The *Ruta graveolens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. impious.** See FILAGO *germanica*.—**H. ive, H. ivy.** See *H.-eve*.—**H.-John.** The *Hypericum perforatum*. [A, 505 (a. 21).]—**H.-Louisa.** The *Aloysia citriodora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-Margaret.** The *Bellis perennis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H. mastick.** The *Thymus mastichina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-of-friendship.** The *Sedum anacampseros*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-of-grace.** The *Ruta graveolens*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-of-patience.** The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**H.-of-repentance.** The *Ruta graveolens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-of-St.-Cunegunde.** Fr., *herbe de Sainte-Cunégonde*. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H.-of-St.-Martin.** Fr., *herbe de Saint-Martin*. In tropical America and the West Indies, the *Sauvagesia erecta*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**H.-of-vine.** The *Asperula cynanchica*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-paralysy.** The *Primula veris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-Paris.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-Peter.** The *Primula veris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H. Robert.** The *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-Sherard.** The *Sherardia arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. Sophia.** Ger., *Sophienkraut*. The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**H. squynantyke.** The *Asperula cynanchica*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-terrible.** The *Daphne candicans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-trefoil.** The genus *Trifolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-Trinity.** The *Viola tricolor* and the *Anemone hepatica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-truelove.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H.-twopence.** The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-William.** The *Ammi majus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Holy h.** The *Verbena officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Poor-man's h.** The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**St.-George's h.** The *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Syrian h.-mastich.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Tinctures of fresh h's.** See *Tincturæ* HERBARUM *recentum*.—**Willow-h.** The genus *Epilobium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HERBA (Lat.), n. f. U^{8}rb(he^{2}rb)'a^3. Gr., πόα. See HERB. The *Herbæ* of Hill (1769) are a division of plants comprising the *Radiatæ*, *Tabulatæ*, *Ligulatæ*, *Associatæ*, *Aggregatæ*, *Umbellatæ*, *Monopetalæ*, *Dipetalæ*, *Tripetalæ*, *Tetrapetalæ*, *Pentapetalæ*, *Hexapetalæ*, *Polypetalæ* (*regulares, completæ*), *Monopetalæ*, *Dipetalæ* (*irregulares*), *Monopetalæ* (*incompletæ*), *Monophyllæ*, *Diphyllæ*, *Octophyllæ*, *Glumosæ*, *Stamineæ*, *Dioiceæ*, *Antharaceæ*, *Pistillaceæ*, *Filices*, *Musci*, *Fungi*, and *Fuci*. [B, 14, 170 (a, 24).]—**H. admirationis.** Of Rumphius, the *Leucas linifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. ægyptiaca.** The *Melilotus cœruleu*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. alexandrina.** The *Smyrnium olusatrum*. [L, 116.]—**H. antiscorbuticæ.** The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. antoniana.** The *Epilobium hirsutum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. apollinaris.** 1. Mandragora; so called because reputed to have been discovered by Apollo. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**H. apoplectica.** The herb of *Ajuga chamœpitys*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. apostematica.** The herb of *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. arthritica.** The leaves of *Primula officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. aspera.** See GALIUM *aparine*.—**H. Avicennæ.** The herb of *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. balsami (seu balsamica) palustris.** The herb of *Mentha aquatica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. balsamica rubra.** The *Mentha pulegium* in bloom. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. benedicta.** See GEUM *urbanum*.—**H. britannica.** 1. Of the ancients, probably the *Rumex hydrolapathum*. 2. In pharmacy, the leaves of the *Rumex aquaticus*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*, and *Rumex maximus*. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**H. cancri.** The *Heliotropium europœum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. canori.** See under CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*.—**H. chamæsyces.** See under EUPHORBIA *chamœsyce*.—**H. cholera.** The *Salvia sclarea* (the entire plant, especially the leaves). [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. cincinnalis.** The frond of *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**H. citrata.** The leaves of *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. cordialis.** The *Asperula odorata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. Cunigundæ.** See HERB *of St.-Cunegunde*.—**H. cuminoides.** The *Lagœcia cuminoides*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. dei.** The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de S. Margarida** (Sp.). The *Gentiana lutea*. [B.]—**H. divina.** Tobacco-leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. divi Stephani.** See CIRCÆA.—**H. doria.** The *Senecio paludosus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. faam.** See ANGRÆCUM *fragans*.—**H. febrifuga, H. febrium.** 1. Of Matthiolus, the *Teucrium chamœdrys*. 2. The *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 121, 180, 307 (a, 35).]—**H. felis.** The catmint (*Nepeta cataria*). [a, 35.] Cf. HERBE *au chat*.—**H. ferruminatrix.** The herb of *Sideritis scordioides*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. Gerhardi.** The herb of *Ægopodium podagraria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. ignis.** The *Bœomyces cocciferus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. Indi.** See *Folia* MALABATHRI.—**H.-Julia.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum*.—**H. mansa.** The best sort of Paraguay tea; the leaves of *Ilex paraguaiensis*, or, according to some, of *Myginda gongonha*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. maxima.** Of Bauhin, the genus *Helianthus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. medica.** The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. melancholifuga.** The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 200.]—**H. militaris.** The *Achillea millefolium*. [L, 116.]—**H. mithridatia vera.** The *Teucrium scordium* (the whole plant without the root). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. moldavica.** The *Dracocephalum moldavica*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. molucana.** Of Lémery, a vulnerary plant growing in the Moluccas, apparently of the *Radiatæ*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**H. nolæ culinaris.** The leaves of *Pulsatilla pratensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. ocularia, H. ophthalmica.** The herb of *Euphrasia officinalis*, var. *pratensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. papillaris.** The nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). [a, 35.]—**H. paradisiaca, H. paralyseos, H. paralytica.** The leaves of *Primula officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. pectoraria.** The herb of *Archangelica officinalis*; so called from being used as a pectoral remedy. [B, 200.]—**H. pedicularia.** Of Scribonius Largus, the *Delphinium staphisagria*. [B, 18 (a. 24).]—**H. Petri.** The *Primula veris*. [L, 116.]—**H. plantaginis.** The *Plantago major*. [a, 35.]—**H. purgativa.** Of Feuillée, the *Bœrhaavia tuberosa*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**Herbæ quinque capillares.** See *Quinque herbæ capillares*.—**Herbæ quinque emollientes.** See *Quinque herbæ emollientes*.—**H. regia.** See ARTEMISIA *vulgaris*.—**H. reginæ.** Tobacco-leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. reginæ prati.** The leaves of *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. Rivini.** The herb of *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H.-rota.** See ACHILLEA *herba-rota*.—**H. Ruperti, H. rupestris.** The *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. sacra.** The herb of *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. sana sancta.** Tobacco-leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. Sanctæ Cunigundæ.** The herb of *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. Sancti Antonii.** The herb of *Plumbago europœa*. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. Sancti Petri.** The herb of *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. sanguinalis.** The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. sanguinaria.** See ANEMONE *nemorosa*.—**H. sanguinis Martis.** See under ASARUM *europœum*.—**H. Santa Maria.** In Brazil, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**H. Sardonia.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. scythica.** Of Pliny, the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**H. sentiens.** The *Oxalis sensitiva*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Herbæ serpentariæ.** Herbs by means of which serpents, when cut into pieces, were formerly supposed to be able to make the pieces grow together. [Paracelsus (II).]—**H. somnifera.** The leaves of *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. solis.** The herb of *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. Sophiæ (chirurgorum).** The herb of *Sysymbrium Sophia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. stella.** The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. Syriaci.** The flowering tops of *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. tectorum.** The leaves of *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. totæ sanæ.** The herb of *Androsœmum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. trientalis.** The herb of *Scutellaria galericulata*. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**H. trinitatis.** The herb of *Viola tricolor*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. venti.** The herb of *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**H. vermicularis.** The herb of *Sedum acre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. vitri.** The *Salsola soda*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**H. viva.** The *Oxalis sensitiva*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**H. zeylanica.** See COLDENIA *procumbens*.—**Quinque herbæ capillares.** 1. *H. adianti aurei*. See *Polytrichum commune*. 2. *H. capillorum Veneris*, the frond of *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. 3. *H. ceterach*, the frond of *Asplenium ceterach*. 4. *H. rutæ murariæ*, the frond of *Asplenium ruta muraria*. 5. *H. scolopendrii*, the frond of *Scolopendrium officinarum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Quinque herbæ emollientes.** Ger., *fünf erweichende* (oder *einhüllende*) *Kräuter*. 1. *H. malvæ*, the leaves of *Malva rotundi-*

folia or *Malva silvestris*. 2. *H. brancæ ursinæ*, the leaves of *Acanthus mollis*. 3. *H. betæ*, the leaves of *Beta vulgaris*. 4. *H. parietariæ*, the herb of *Parietaria erecta*. 5. *H. mercurialis*, the herb of *Mercurialis annua*. In place of 2 and 3 were sometimes put: 2. *H. violariæ*, the herb of *Viola odorata*. 3. The herb of *Althœa officinalis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Succus ex herbis commixtis** [Fr. Cod.], **Succus herbarum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *suc d'herbes* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing in a mortar equal weights of the fresh leaves of *Cichorium intybus*, *Fumaria officinalis*, *Lactuca sativa capitata*, and *Nasturtium officinale*, to which the Swiss Ph. adds *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Taraxacum officinale*, and filtering the juice. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tincturæ herbarum recentium** [U. S. Ph.]. Tinctures prepared by macerating 50 parts of bruised or crushed fresh herbs with 100 parts of alcohol for 14 days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

HERBACEOUS, adj. U^{5}r-ba′shu^{3}s. Gr., βοτανώδης (from βοτάνη, grass, and εἶδος, resemblance), ποώδης (from πόα, grass, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *herbaceus*. Fr., *herbacé*. Ger., *krautig*, *krautartig*. Having the character of an herb. [α, 24.]

HERBAL, n. U^{5}r′b′l. From *herba*, an herb. 1. See HERBARIUM. 2. A treatise on plants, with special reference to their virtues or medicinal properties. [A, 511 (α, 35).]

HERBALIST, n. U^{5}r′b′l-i^{2}st. Lat., *herbarius*. Ger., *Pflanzensammler*. One who collects or deals in plants and herbs, or an irregular practitioner who uses herbs only. [L, 107; α, 30.]

HERBARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-ba(ba^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *herba*, an herb. Fr., *herbier*. Ger., *Pflanzensammlung*. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged. [α, 14.]

HERBARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-ba(ba^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HERBALIST.

HERBE (Fr.), n. E^{2}rb. See HERB.—**Bonne h.** The *Lolium perenne*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à balais.** 1. In Cayenne, the *Sida rhombifolia*. 2. In Europe, the *Erica scoparia*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à balais sauvage, H. à balayer.** The *Scoparia dulcis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à beau-père.** The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à becquet.** The *Geranium sanguineum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à blé.** The *Panicum insulare* and the *Saccharum impabutum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à bonhomme.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cailler.** The *Galium verum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à cent goûts.** The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 46, 121.]—**H. à cent maladies.** The *Lysimachia nemorum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cent nœuds.** See CENTINODIA.—**H. à chapelet.** The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à chiques.** See CORDIA *pellita*.—**H. à chiron.** The *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cinq côtes** (ou **coutures**). The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cinq feuilles.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cloques.** The *Physalis alkekengi* and the *Crozophora tinctoria*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à cochon.** The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à collet.** The *Piper peltatum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à coton.** 1. The *Gnaphalium arvense*. 2. The *Filago germanica*. 3. The *Asclepias cornuti*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. à coucou.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à couresse.** In the French West Indies, the *Piper procumbens*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à cousin.** The *Triumfetta lappula* and the *Pluchea odorata*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à couteau.** The genus *Carex* and other genera of the *Gramineæ*, especially *Lolium*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à crapauds.** 1. The *Juncus bufonius*. 2. In Cayenne, a name for many species of *Commelyna*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. à dartres.** The *Cassia alata*. [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à daucune.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à deux bouts.** The *Triticum repens*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à diable.** The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à ecurer.** See EQUISETUM *palustre* and CHARA *vulgaris*.—**H. à éternuer.** The *Achillea ptarmica* and the *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à foulon.** The *Saponaria officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à Gérard.** The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à gland.** In the French West Indies, the *Hedysarum incanum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à grenouilles.** See CHARA *decipiens*.—**H. anguillée.** The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à jaunir.** The *Reseda luteola* and the *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à Jean Renaud.** See EUPHORBIA *pilulifera*.—**H. à Kæmpfer.** The *Kæmpferia longa*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la capucine.** The *Vinca minor*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la carte.** The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la coupure.** The *Symphytum album*, *Achillea millefolium*, and *Sedum telephium*. [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la fièvre.** The *Solanum dulcamara* and the *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la gale.** The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à la glace.** The *Mesembrianthemum cristallinum*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la gravelle.** The *Saxifraga granulata*. [B, 46, 95, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. l'aiguillette.** The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'ail.** The *Sisymbrium alliaria*. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H. à lait.** The *Polygala venata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la laque.** The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la manne.** The *Glyceria fluitans* and the *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à la matrice.** The *Lathrœa clandestina*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à l'ambassadeur.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'âne.** See *H. aux ânes*.—**H. à la ouate.** The *Asclepias cornuti*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à la paralysie.** The *Primula officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la perchaude.** The *Potamogeton natans*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la peste.** The *Petasites officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la pituite.** The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la plique.** The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la puce.** The *Rhus toxicodendron* and the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à la purgation.** See BOERHAAVIA *tuberosa* and BOERHAAVIA *sarmentosa*.—**H. à l'araignée.** The *Phalangium ramosum* and *Nigella damascena*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. à la rate.** The *Scolopendrium officinarum*. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'archamboucher.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la reine.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la rose.** The *Lamium maculatum* and *Scolopendrium officinale*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à la rosée.** See DROSERA *rotundifolia*.—**H. à la serpent.** The *Reseda luteola*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'asthme.** In Cayenne, the *Monatelia officinalis*. [B, 88, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à la taupe.** The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à la teigne.** The *Lappa major*, *Tussilago petasites* (*Petasites officinalis*), and *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 14, 24).]—**H. à l'éclaire.** See CHELIDONIUM *majus*.—**H. à l'épervier.** 1. The *Hieracium murorum* and other species of *Hieracium*. 2. The *Hypochœris radicata* and *Hypochœris glabra*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'épurge.** See EUPHORBIA *lathyris*.—**H. à l'esquinancie.** See ASPERULA *cynanchica* and GERANIUM *robertianum*.—**H. à l'hirondelle.** 1. The *Stellera passerina*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).] 2. See COTYLEDON *umbilicus*.—**H. à l'huile américaine.** The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à l'opératoire.** The *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à l'ophthalmie.** See EUPHRASIA *officinalis*.—**H. à l'ouate.** The *Asclepias cornuti*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à madame.** The *Ageratum conyzoides*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à malingres.** The *Bidens tripartita* and *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à manati.** In the West Indies, the genus *Fucus*. [B, 88, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à méchant.** The *Arum hederaceum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. amère.** The *Chrysanthemum vulgare*. [B. 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à midi.** The *Jasione montana*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à mille florins.** The *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. à millepertuis** (ou **mille trous**). The *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à Nicot.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à omelette.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à ouate.** See ASCLEPIAS *Cornuti*.—**H. à pain.** The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à paniers.** 1. In the Mauritius, the *Sida acuta* and *Urena multifida*. 2. In the island of Rodrigues, the *Sida carpinifolia*, *Urena lobata*, and *Triumfetta glandulosa*. [B. 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à Paris.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à Patagon.** See BOERHAAVIA *diffusa*.—**H. à pauvre homme.** See GRATIOLA *officinalis*.—**H. à pians.** The *Parthenium hysterophorum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à pique.** The *Conyza lobata*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à pisser.** The *Pyrola umbellata*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à plomb.** In the West Indies, the *Lantana camara*, *Lantana aculeata*, and *Hamelia coccinea*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à printemps.** See CHENOPODIUM *botrys*.—**H. à Robert.** The *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à Samson.** The *Parthenium hysterophorum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à sept têtes** (ou **tiges**). The *Statice armeria*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à serpens.** The *Euphorbia pilulifera*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. à sétons.** The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à sornet.** In the West Indies, the genus *Bidens*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. à tortues.** See *H. à manati*.—**H. à tous maux.** The *Anamirta cocculus*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, and *Lysimachia excelsa*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au cancer.** The *Plumbago europœa*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au centaure.** The *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 46, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au chantre.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus* and *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 19, 46, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au charpentier.** See *H. aux charpentiers*.—**H. au chat.** The *Nepeta cataria*, *Teucrium maritimum*, *Eupatorium atriplicifolium*, and *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au coq.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita* and *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B, 88. 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au cure-dents.** See AMMI *visnaga*.—**H. au diable.** The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au faucon.** The *Hypochœris radicata*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au fi.** See HELLEBORUS *fœtidus*.—**H. au gingembre.** The *Zingiber officinale*. [B. 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au Gabon.** The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au lait.** 1. The *Glaux maritima* and *Polygala vulgaris*. 2. A name for several species of *Euphorbia*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au lait de Notre Dame.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au loup.** The *Aconitum lycoctonum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au mal d'estomac.** The *Kaempferia longa*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au mal de ventre.** The *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au mastic.** The genera *Satureia* and *Clinopodium*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au mouton.** In Cayenne, the *Parthenium hysterophorum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au nombril.** The *Cynoglossum linifolium*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. au panaris.** The *Polygonum aviculare* and *Paronychia verticillata*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au porc.** The *Lycopodium selago*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au scorbut.** See COCHLEARIA *officinalis*.—**H. au soleil.** See HELIOTROPIUM *europœum*.—**H. au vendangeron.** See CHENOPODIUM *album*.—**H. au vent.** The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. au verse.** The *Salsola soda* and *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. au violet.** The genera *Dulcamara* and *Bryonia*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. aux abeilles.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* and *Spirœa ulmaria*. [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aux ânes.** The *Ononis arvensis*, *Œnanthera biennis*, *Onopordon acanthium*, and *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. aux aulx.** The *Erysimum alliaria*. [α, 35.]—**H. aux bardanes.** The *Lappa major*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aux bœufs.** See HELLEBORUS *fœtidus*.—**H. aux boucs.** The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. aux brûlures.** See BACOPA *aquatica*.—**H. aux caïmans.** In the West Indies, an herb referred doubtfully to the genus *Cyperus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. aux cent maladies** (ou **maux**). The *Lysimachia nemorum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aux cent miracles.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aux cerfs.** The *Peucedanum cervaria* and *Dryas octopetala*. [B, 88, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. aux cerfs noire.** The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. aux chancres.** See HELIOTROPIUM *europœum*.—**H. aux chantres.** See *H. au chantre*.—**H. aux charpentiers.** The *Rumex sanguineus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Gerardia tuberosa*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Erysimum barbarea*, *Rivina humilis*, *Barbarea vulgaris*, *Justicia pectoralis*, and *Sedum telephium*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aux chats.** See *H. au chat*.—**H. aux chèvres.** See GALEGA *officinalis*.—**H. aux cinq coutures.** The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. aux corneilles.**

The *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux cors.** The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux couronnes.** The *Rosmarinus officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux cuillers.** See COCHLEARIA *officinalis.*—**H. aux cure-dents.** See AMMI *visnaga.*—**H. aux deniers.** The *Lysimachia nummularia.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux dragons.** The *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux écrouelles.** The *Xanthium strumarium* and *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux écus.** The *Lysimachia nummularia, Lunaria biennis,* and *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (a, 14, 24).]—**H. aux engelures.** The *Hyoscyamus niger.* [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux femmes battues.** The *Tamus communis.* [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux flèches.** The *Maranta arundinacea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux gencives.** The *Ammi visnaga.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux goutteux.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux grenouilles.** The *Chara vulgaris, Riccia natans,* and *Equisetum palustre.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux gueux.** See CLEMATIS *vitalba.*—**H. aux hanches.** The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux hémorrhoïdes.** The *Scrophularia aquatica, Ranunculus ficaria, Cnicus arvensis,* and *Sedum reflexum.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux hernies.** The *Herniaria glabra.* [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux jointures.** The *Ephedra distachya.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux Juifs.** The *Reseda lutifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux ladres.** The *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux langues.** The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux lunettes.** The *Lunaria annua.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux magiciens.** 1. The *Mandragora officinalis* and *Solanum nigrum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See CIRCÆA.—**H. aux malingres.** See *H. à malingres.*—**H. aux mamelles.** The *Lapsana communis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux massues.** The *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Sargassum vulgare.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux mèches.** The *Phlomis lychnitis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux mittes.** The *Verbascum blattaria.* [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux moucherons** (ou **mouches**). See CONYZA *squarrosa.*—**H. aux oies.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux panaris.** The *Polygonum aviculare* and *Paronychia verticillata.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux panthères.** The *Doronicum pardalianches.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. aux pattes.** The *Petasites (Tussilago) farfara.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux perles.** The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux perroquets.** The *Amarantus tricolor.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux piqures.** The *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux plateaux.** The *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux pouilleux.** The *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux poules de Guinée.** The *Petiveria alliacea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux poumons.** The *Sticta pulmonacea, Marchantia polymorpha, Pulmonaria officinalis,* and *Hieracium murorum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux poux.** The *Delphinium staphisagria, Actœa spicata,* and *Pedicularis palustris.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux prêcheurs.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux puces.** 1. See FLEABANE (3d and 4th def's). 2. The *Plantago arenaria, Mentha pulegium,* and *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux punaises.** See CONYZA *squarrosa.*—**H. aux sept têtes** (ou **tiges**). The *Statice armeria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. aux serpents.** The *Osmundia cicutaria, Aristolochia serpentaria, Eupatorium crenatum, Spilanthes citiata, Dorstenia contrayerva, Eryngium planum, Euphorbia pilulifera,* and *Botrychium virginianum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 14, 24).]—**H. aux sorciers.** 1. The *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Vinca major.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See DATURA *stramonium* and CIRCÆA *lutetiana.*—**H. aux tanneurs.** See CORIARIA *myrtifolia.*—**H. aux taureaux.** The *Orobanche major.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux teignes.** The *Euphorbia chamœsyce* and *Rumex acutus.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux teigneux.** See *H. à la teigne.*—**H. aux teinturiers.** See GENISTA *tinctoria.*—**H.-aux tonneliers.** See LEONURUS *cardiaca.*—**H. aux tourterelles.** The *Tournesolia tinctoria.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux trachées.** See CAMPANULA *trachelium.*—**H. aux turquoises.** The *Ophiopogon japonicus.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. aux varices.** The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux verrues.** The *Heliotropium europœum.*—**H. aux vers.** The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. aux viperès.** See ECHIUM *vulgare.*—**H. aux volturiers.** The *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à vache.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. à vers.** The *Matricaria parthenium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. balié.** In the Mauritius, the *Sida rhombifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. béuite.** The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. blanche.** The *Diotis candidissima* and *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. bonne.** The *Lolium perenne.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. britannique.** The *Rumex hydrolapathum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. cachée.** The *Lathrœa clandestina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. Caraïbe.** The *Ruellia polyrrhiza* and *Ruellia tuberosa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. carrée.** In the French West Indies, the *Hyptis pectinata.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. cathérinaire.** An old name for tobacco, so called from Catherine de Medici. [B, 38.]—**H. charpentier.** See *H. aux charpentiers.*—**H. chaste.** The *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. clavellée.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 121 (a. 14).]—**H. contre la gravelle.** The *Saxifraga granulata.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'aleu, H. d'alleu.** The *Marchantia polymorphia.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'amour.** The *Briza media, Conyza chinensis, Mimosa pudica, Myosotis palustris, Biophytum sensitivum, Plumbago scandens, Phyteuma orbiculare,* and *Reseda odorata.* [B, 46, 121 (a, 14), 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'antal.** See CYNOGLOSSUM *officinale.*—**H. de bœuf.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de bouc.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Capucin.** The *Nigella cœrulea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de castor.** The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de citron.** See *H. du citron.*—**H. de Clytie.** The *Chrozophora (Tournesolia) tinctoria.* [B, 46, 121, 173 (a, 14, a, 24).]—**H. de cœur.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [B, 173 (a. 24).]—**H. de douze heures.** The *Sida americana.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de feu.** The *Ranunculus lingua, Helleborus fœtidus,* and *Artemisia campestris.* [B, 121 (a, 14); B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de flac.** 1. In the Mauritius, the *Siegesbeckia orientalis.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Verbesina lavenia.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de grâce.** The *Ruta graveolens.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Guinée.** The *Panicum altissimum.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de hallot.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Jacob.** The *Senecio jacobœa.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Judée.** The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Kerva.** The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de la goutte.** See DROSERA *rotundifolia.*—**H. de la guerre.** The *Hieracium murorum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de la matrice.** The *Lathrœa clandestina.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de la rate.** The *Scolopendrium officinarum* and *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de la roche.** The *Plumbago europœa.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de la rupture.** The *Polygonatum vulgare.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de la Trinité.** See ANEMONE *hepatica* and VIOLA *tricolor.*—**H. de l'estoile.** Of ancient authors, the genus *Galium.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Madame Boivier.** In the West Indies, the *Asclepias curassavica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Malacca.** The *Spilanthus acmella.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Médie.** The *Medicago sativa.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Mont-Serrat.** See DAPHNE *thymelœa.*—**H. d'enfer.** The *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de none.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Nôtre-Dame.** See CAMPANULA *trachelium.*—**H. de pardon.** In Provence, the *Medicago maritima.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de pâturage.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de pourceau.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de quatre heures.** The *Convolvulus mechoacana.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de réglisse.** The *Abrus precatorius* and *Scoparia dulcis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Antoine.** The *Epilobium antonianum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Barthélemy.** The *Ilex paraguaiensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Benoît.** See GEUM *urbanum.*—**H. de Sainte-Apolline.** The *Hyoscyamus niger.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Athalie.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Barbe.** See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**H. de Sainte-Cathérine.** The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Croix.** The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Marguérite.** See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**H. de Sainte-Marie.** 1. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens.* 2. In Brazil, a name for various species of *Aristolochia;* in Peru, the *Andromachia ignaria.* [B, 121 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Rose.** The *Pœonia officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Saint-Esprit.** The *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Saint-Étienne.** The *Circœa lutetiana.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Georges.** The *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 121 (a. 14).]—**H. de Saint-Jacques.** The *Senecio jacobœa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Jean.** The *Nepeta glechoma, Artemisia vulgaris, Achillea millefolium, Sedum telephium,* etc. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Joseph.** The *Scabiosa succisa.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).—**H. de Saint-Julien.** The *Satureia hortensis* and *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Laurent.** The *Sanicula europœa, Mentha pulegium,* and *Ajuga reptans.* [B, 121 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Paul.** The *Primula officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Phillippe.** The *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Pierre.** The *Crithmum maritimum* and *Primula officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Saint-Quirin.** The *Petasites (Tussilago) farfara.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. de Saint-Roch.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de sang.** The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des démoniaques.** The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des fièvres.** The *Teucrium chamœdrys.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des grands bois.** The *Hypericum androsœmum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Siméon.** The *Malva alcea.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des Juifs.** The *Solidago virga aurea* and *Reseda luteola.* [B, 121 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des magiciennes.** The *Circœa lutetiana.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des magiciens.** The *Solanum nigrum* and *Datura stramonium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. des murailles.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des Saints-Innocents.** The *Polygonum aviculare* and *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. des sorcières.** The *Circœa lutetiana.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. des trois Maries.** A species of *Bupleurum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. de vanille.** See HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum.*—**H. de vie.** The *Asperula cynanchica.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. d'hirondelle.** See CHELIDONIUM *majus.*—**H. d'Hongrie.** See GALEOPSIS *tetrahit.*—**H. divine.** The *Siegesbeckia orientalis.* ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1888, p. 199.]—**H. d'ivrogne.** The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. d'or.** The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. douce.** In the French West Indies, the *Pharnaceum spathulatum.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. dragon.** The *Artemisia dracunculus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du buffle.** The *Urtica stimulans.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du Capucin.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. du cardinal.** The *Symphytum officinale* and *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du chagrin.** The *Phyllanthus niruri.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du cheval.** The *Collinsonia canadensis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. du citron.** The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du cœur.** The *Mentha gentilis* and *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du cru.** See HELLEBORUS *fœtidus.*—**H. du Deffant.** The *Sanicula europœa.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. du diable.** The *Datura stramonium* and *Scabiosa succisa.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 14; a, 24).]—**H. du feu.** See HELLEBORUS *niger* and BÆOMYCES *cocciferus.*—**H. du foie.** The *Marchantia polymorpha* and *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du grand prieur.** The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du Lagui.** The *Myrtus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du Montserrat.** The *Passerina thymelœa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du musc.** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus, Mimulus moschatus,* and *Adoxa moschatellina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du nombril.** The *Omphalodes verna.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du Paraguay.** The *Ilex paraquaiensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du Saint-Esprit.** The *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 14).]—**H. du siège.** The *Scrofularia aquatica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. du soldat.**

The *Piper angustifolium.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. du Turc.** The *Herniaria alpestris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. du verre.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. enchanteresse, H. enchantresse.** The *Circæa lutetiana.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. éternelle.** The *Onobrychis sativa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. étoilée.** The *Asperula odorata.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. flottante.** The *Sargassum vulgare.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. foireuse.** The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. forte.** The *Inula helenium.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. grasse.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris* and *Myosotis arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. impatiente.** The *Impatiens balsamina.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. indienne.** The *Alpinia galanga.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. inguinale.** The *Aster amellus.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. jaune.** The *Reseda luteola.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. judaïque.** The *Scutellaria galericulata.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. julienne.** The *Achillea ageratum.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. masclou.** The *Herniaria alpestris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. maure.** The *Reseda lutea, Solanum nigrum,* and *Phyteuma spicatum.* [B, 121 (α, 14), 173 (α, 24).]—**H. militaire.** The *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. mitière.** The *Verbascum blattaria.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. more.** The *Solanum nigrum, Reseda lutea,* and *Rosea yervamora.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. pauvre homme.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. pédiculaire.** The *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. puante.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. pudique.** The *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. rouge.** The *Melampyrum arvense* and *Vaccinium vitis idæa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 14; α, 24).]—**H. royale.** The *Ocimum basilicum* and *Artemisia abrotanum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sacrée.** The *Salvia officinalis, Melittis melissophyllum, Verbena officinalis,* and *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. Saint-Christophe.** See ACTÆA *spicata.*—**H. sainte.** The *Melittis melissophyllum* and *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. Sainte-Athalie.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. Sainte-Barbe.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. Sainte-Cunégonde.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**H. Sainte-Rose.** The *Pæonia fœminea.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. Saint-Fiacre.** The *Verbascum thapsus, Heliotropium europæum,* and *Heliotropium indicum.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. Saint-Jean.** 1. The *Hypericum perforatum.* 2. See *H. de Saint-Jean.*—**H. Saint-Laurent.** See *H. de Saint-Laurent.*—**H. Saint-Pierre.** See *H. de Saint-Pierre.*—**H. Saint-Quirin.** The *Petasites* (*Tussilago*) *farfara.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sang-dragon.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. sans couture.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. sardonique.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus* and *Ranunculus aquatiticus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sarrasine.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sauvage.** See GALEOPSIS *ladanum.*—**H. terrestre.** The *Tribulus terrestris* and *Nepeta hederacea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. terrible.** See GLOBULARIA *alypum.*—**H. toute-épice.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. trainante.** The *Cuscuta europæa.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. triste.** The *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. turque.** The *Herniaria alpestris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. velue.** The *Filago silvatica* and *Filago germanica.* [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**H. vierge.** The *Marrubium vulgare* and *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 14; α, 24).]—**H. vineuse.** The *Ambrosia maritima.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. vivante, H. vive.** The *Biophytum sensitivum, Desmodium gyrans,* and *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 121 (α, 14), 173 (α, 24).]—**H. vulnéraire.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria, Inula germanica, Bupleurum falcatum,* and many other plants, used as vulneraries. [B, 121 (α, 14).]—**Tisane d'h. à fièvre.** See *Infusum* EUPATORII.

HERBE (Ger.), n. He^{2}rb'e^2. See ACERBITY.

HERBEGRASS, n. U^{5}rb'gra^{3}s. The *Ruta graveolens.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HERBEIFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-bi'fu^{6}r-e^{2}nd. 1. Causative. 2. See AFFERENT.

HERBESCENT (Fr.), adj. E^{2}r-be^2-sa^{3}n^2. From *herbescere,* to become full of herbs. Becoming an herb, or like one. [A, 35.]

HERBEUX (Fr.), adj. E^{2}r-bu^5. See HERBOSE.

HERBHEIT (Ger.), n. He^{2}rb'hit. See ACERBITY.

HERBICARNIVOROUS, adj. U^{5}rb-i^2-ka^{3}r-ni^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. Lat., *herbicarnivorus* (from *herba,* an herb, *caro,* meat, and *vorare,* to devour). Living on both vegetable and animal matter. [α, 39.] See OMNIVOROUS.

HERBICOLOUS, adj. U^{5}rb-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. Lat., *herbicolus* (from *herba,* an herb, and *colere,* to inhabit). Fr., *herbicole.* Living on or among herbs. [L, 41.]

HERBID, adj. U^{5}rb'i^{2}d. See HERBOUS.

HERBIER (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-be-a. From *herba,* an herb. 1. See HERBARIUM. 2. The *Phalaris arundinacea* and the *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).] 3. See RUMEN.

HERBIFEROUS, adj. U^{5}r-bi^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *herba,* an herb and *ferre,* to bear. Producing herbs. [α, 35.]

HERBIFICATION, n. U^{5}rb-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *herbificatio* (from *herba,* an herb, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *h.* Of Richard, the action of vegetable organs in completing the growth of the plant. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HERBIFORM, adj. Ur^{5}b'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *herba,* an herb, and *forma,* form. Like an herb in form. [α, 35.]

HERBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. He^{2}rb'i^{2}g-kit. See ACERBITY.

HERBITZHEIM (Ger.), n. He^{2}rb'i^{2}ts-him. A place in Alsace, Germany, near which there is a saline spring called Salzbrunn. [A, 375 (α, 14).]

HERBIVOROUS, adj. U^{5}rb-i^{2}v'or-u^{3}s. Lat., *herbivorus* (from *herba,* an herb, and *vorare,* to devour). Fr., *herbivore.* Ger., *krautfressend.* Subsisting on herbs or grass. The *Herbivora* (Fr., *herbivores;* Ger., *Herbivoren, krautfressende Thiere*) are a division of the *Mammalia* so characterized. [A, 322; L, 107.]

HERBORARIUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{5}rb(he^{2}rb)-o-ra(ra^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *herba,* an herb. See HERBALIST.

HERBORISATIO (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}rb(he^{2}rb)-o-ri^2-sa(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See HERBORIZATION.

HERBORISTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-bo-rest. See HERBALIST.

HERBORISTERIE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-bo-re-ste^2-re. The industry of selling medicinal plants. [A, 518.]

HERBORIZATION, n. U^{5}rb-o-ri^2-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *herborisatio* (from *herba,* an herb). Fr., *herborisation.* An excursion for purposes of botanical study. [A, 518.]

HERBOSE, adj. U^{5}rb'os. From *herba,* an herb. See HERBOUS.

HERBOULA (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-bu-la^3. The *Maruta fœtida.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HERBOUS, adj. U^{5}rb'u^{3}s. Lat., *herbosus* (from *herba,* an herb). Fr., *herbeux.* Herbid, herbose (said of places or tracts of land abounding with herbs, and by the old herbalists of plants covered with leaves or other parts used as the herb). [A, 511; B, 116, 123 (α, 35).]

HERBST (Ger.), n. He^{2}rbst. Autumn. [L, 80.]—**H'blume.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'krankheit.** An autumnal disease. [L, 80.]

HERBULA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rb(he^{2}rb)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *herba.* A small herb. [A, 312.]

HERBULUM (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}rb(he^{2}rb)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of old authors, the *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HERBUM (Ar.), n. The *Vicia ervilia.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 14).]

HERCOGAMIC, HERCOGAMOUS, adj's. Hu^{5}r-ko-ga^{2}m'-i^{2}k, -ko^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From ἕρκος, a fence, and γάμος, marriage. Having such a relative position of parts as to hinder self-fertilization (said of certain hermaphrodite flowers). [Axelles, Gray (α, 24).]

HERCOS (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)'ko^{2}s. Gen., *-herc'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Zaun, Umzäunung.* A hedge, fence, inclosure. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HERCULESBAD (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'ku-las-ba^{3}d. See MEHADIA.

HERCULES'S-CLUB, n. Hu^{5}r''ku^2-lez-i^{2}z-klu^{3}b'. The *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis* and the *Aralia spinosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HERCULEUS (Lat.), adj Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HERACLEIOS.

HERD (Ger.), n. He^{2}rd. A focus, collection, area of deposit. [A, 521.]—**H'förmig.** Discrete (said of morbid processes). [B.]

HEREDIA (Sp.), n. A-ra'de-a^3. A place in Álava, Spain, where there is a slightly sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

HEREDITARY, adj. He^{2}r-e^{2}d'i^2-ta-ri^2. Gr., κληρονομικός (from κληρονομεῖν, to inherit). Lat., *hereditarius* (from *hereditas,* heirship). Fr., *héréditaire.* Ger., *erblich, hereditär.* It., *ereditario.* Sp., *hereditario.* Pertaining to heredity or to that which is obtained by inheritance, acquired from a progenitor. [D.]

HEREDITY, n. He^{2}r-e^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Gr., κληρονομία (from κληρονομεῖν, to inherit). Lat., *hereditas* (from *heres,* an heir). Ger., *Heredität, Vererbung.* It., *eredità.* Sp., *herencia, heredad.* The inheritance of certain qualities or tendencies. [D.]—**Collateral h.** The appearance of physical or moral characteristics of an uncle, grand-uncle, aunt, or grand-aunt in a nephew or a niece. [Ribot (α, 34).]—**Direct h.** Fr., *hérédité directe.* The transmission of paternal or maternal physical or moral characteristics to the children. [Ribot (α, 34).]—**Evolutionary h.** The transmission of physical or moral characteristics to the fœtus during its development by some extraneous mental or physical impression acting on the mother. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**H. through influence.** Fr., *hérédité d'influence.* See *Indirect* ATAVISM.—**Homonymous h.** See *Direct h.*—**Indirect h.** See *Collateral h.*—**Morbid h.** The transmission of a disease or the tendency to disease from a parent to a child, such as various neuroses and constitutional diseases. [α, 34.]—**Morbid psychological h.** The inheritance of abnormal psychological tendencies. [Ribot (α, 34).]—**Normal h.** The transmission of ordinary moral or physical characteristics from an ancestor to a descendant. [α, 34.]—**Original h.** The normal transmission of physical and moral characteristics from an ancestor to a descendant. [α, 34.]—**Social h.** Fr., *hérédité sociale.* H. occurring in the evolution of civilization, by which peoples acquire aptitudes, tastes, and inclinations that prevent a relapse to barbarism. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

HÉRÉDO-SYPHILIS (Fr.), n. A-ra-do-se-fe-les. See *Hereditary* SYPHILIS.

HÉRÉDO-SYPHILITIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ra-do-se-fe-le-tek. Pertaining to hereditary syphilis. ["Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889 (α, 18).]

HEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}r(har)-e(e^2)'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἠρεμία (from ἠρεμεῖν, to be still). See ATREMIA.

HERETIERA (Lat.), n. f. A-ra-te-a'ra^3. See HERITIERA (3d def.).]

HERICIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}r(har)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *ericius,* a hedgehog. Fr., *héricion.* Of Persoon, the genus *Hydnum.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

HERICIUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}r(har)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Also written *ericius.* From *er,* a hedgehog. Of Pliny, the *Erinaceus europæus.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

HERINGSDORF (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'i^{2}n^{2}z-do^{2}rf. A sea-bathing resort in Pomerania, Prussia. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

HERISAU (Ger.), n. Ha're-sa^3-u^4. A place in the canton of Appenzell-Ausserrhoden, Switzerland, near which there is a ferruginous spring with a bathing and whey-cure establishment, called Heinrichsbad. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HÉRISSÉ (Fr.), adj. A-res-sa. See HAIRY and PILOSE.

HÉRISSÉAL (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-es-sa-a^{3}l. See *Pterygoid* BONE.

HÉRISSON (Fr.), n. A-res-so^{2}n^2. From *ericius*, a hedgehog. 1. The *Hydnum erinaceum*. [B, 105, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. See ECHINUS (2d def.).—**H. coralloïde.** The *Hydnum coralloides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 14).]—**H. d'arbre.** The fruit of *Durio zibethinus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. d'eau.** The *Sparganium natans*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HÉRISSONNE (Fr.), n. A-res-so^{2}n. The *Erinacea pungens*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HÉRISSONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-res-so^{2}n-na. See ERICIATUS.

HERITIERA (Lat.), n. f. A-re-te-a'ra^2. From *L'Héritier*, a French botanist. Fr., *héritière*. 1. Of Aiton, a genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Sterculieæ*. 2. Of Gmelin, a section of the *Lachnanthes*. 3. Of Retz, the genus *Alpinia*. 4. Of Schrank, a section of the *Tofieldia*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24); B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. chinensis.** The *Alpinia chinensis*. [B, 42, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**H. littoralis.** Fr., *héritière des rivages*. A species of *H.* (1st def.) found in the East Indies, Africa, the Philippines, and Australia; all parts of the plant are astringent. The seeds are used in the East Indies in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fruit is eaten and the root yields a dye. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. minor.** A species of *H.* (1st def.) found in the East, having properties like those of *H. littoralis*. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERKULESBÄDER (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'ku-las-bad-e^{2}r. See MEHADIA.

HERKULESKEULE (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'ku-las-koil-e^2. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERLEIN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'lin. A place in the county of Baraniya, Hungary, where there are four cold ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HERLITZENSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'li^{2}ts-e^{2}n-stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Cornus mas*. [B]

HERMADACTYLOS (Lat.), **HERMADACTYLUM** (Lat.), **HERMADACTYLUS** (Lat.), n's m., n., and m. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-a^3-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HERMODACTYLUS.

HERMANNSBAD (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'ma^{3}ns-ba^{3}d. 1. A place near Lausigk, Saxony, where there is a spring containing iron sulphate, together with a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).] 2. A place near Muskau, in Prussian Silesia, where there are two ferruginous springs containing sodium, calcium, and aluminium sulphates. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HERMAPHRODEITY, n. Hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f-ro-de'i^2-ti^2. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODISIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-rodi^{2}z(di^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODISM, n. Hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f'ro-di^{2}z'm. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODITE, adj. and n. Hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f'ro-dit. Gr., ἑρμαφρόδιτος (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Lat., *hermaphroditus*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *zwitterig* (adj.), *Zwitter* (n.), *Hermaphrodit* (n.), *Mannweib* (n.). Bisexual; as a n., a bisexual animal or plant, or one that appears to be bisexual. [L, 206 (*a*, 27).]

HERMAPHRODITIC, HERMAPHRODITICAL, adj's. Hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f-ro-di^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., ἀνδρόγυνος. Lat., *androgynus*. Fr., *androgynaire*. Ger., *zwitterhaft*, *Hermaphroditen* (oder *Hermaphrodisie*) *betreffend*. Syn.: *androgynal*, *bisexual*. Pertaining to, or like, an hermaphrodite.

HERMAPHRODITISM, n. Hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f'ro-dit-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *hermaphroditismus*. Fr., *hermaphroditisme*. Ger., *Zwitterbildung*. The bisexual development of one individual. [Hofmann (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Abnormal h.** H. in a species in which the sexes are normally differentiated in the individuals. [*a*, 34.]—**Absolute h., Adequate h.** See *Normal h.*—**Alternate h.** Of Perls, lateral h. [*a*, 34.]—**Apparent h.** See *Spurious h.*—**Bilateral h.** Lat., *hermaphroditismus bilateralis*. Ger., *doppelseitige Zwitterbildung*. H. in which both male and female sexual glandular organs are present. [*a*, 34.]—**Bisexual h.** See *True h.*—**Complex h.** That variety of true h. in which either (1) ovaries and an imperfect uterus coexist with seminal vesicles and rudiments of the vasa deferentia, or (2) testicles, vasa deferentia, and seminal vesicles coexist with an imperfect uterus and its appendages, or (3) ovaries and testicles coexist on one or both sides. [A, 69.]—**Crossed h.** A rare form of h. in which the deep organs of one side and the superficial organs of the opposite side belong to the same sex, while the other organs belong to the opposite sex. [*a*, 34.]—**Double h.** See *Complex h.*—**False h.** See *Spurious h.*—**Female h.** H. in which the ensemble of the reproductive apparatus is essentially female. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (*a*, 34).]—**H. with excess.** Fr., *hermaphroditisme avec excès*. H. in which the sexual apparatus is essentially that of one sex, but presents in some portion the characteristics of the male and in another those of the female. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (*a*, 34).]—**H. without excess.** Fr., *hermaphroditisme sans excès*. H. in which the ensemble of the genitalia is essentially either male or female. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (*a*, 34).]—**Imperfect bisexual h.** A form of h. with excess in which there are incomplete male and female genitalia, or in which only one variety of genitalia is incomplete. [*a*, 34.]—**Insufficient h.** See under *Normal h.*—**Lateral h.** It., *ermafrodismo laterale*. That variety of true h. in which there is a testicle on one side and an ovary on the other.—**Male h.** H. in which the ensemble of the reproductive apparatus is essentially masculine. [*a*, 34.]—**Neuter h.** H. in which the genitals present the appearance neither of those of the male nor of those of the female. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (*a*, 34).]—**Normal h.** H. in certain plants and lower forms of animal life, in which the individual possesses both male and female organs. It is said to be *sufficient* when an individual can fecundate itself, and *insufficient* when the organs are so disposed that a sort of reciprocal conjunction of two individuals is necessary for fecundation. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]—**Perfect h.** Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a possible form of h. in which the genitalia of each sex are perfect in one individual. [*a*, 34.]—**Semilateral h.** H. in which the genitalia on one side are all proper to one sex, and those on the other side either proper to the opposite sex or mixed. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (*a*, 34).]—**Spurious h.** Lat., *hermaphroditismus spurius*. Ger., *Scheinzwitterbildung*. That variety in which the genital organs of an individual appear more or less like those of the other sex.—**Sterile h.** See *Neuter h.*—**Sufficient h.** See under *Normal h.*—**Transverse h.** That variety of true h. in which the external genital organs are those of one sex and the internal those of the other.—**True h.** That variety in which more or fewer of both the male and female organs of generation coexist in a single individual.—**Unilateral h.** Ger., *einseitige Zwitterbildung*. Of Klebs, h. in which there are a testicle and an ovary on one side, and on the other side a single genital gland (testicle or ovary). [*a*, 34.]—**Vertical h.** See *Complex h.*

HERMAPHRODITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-a^{2}f-(a^{3}f)-ro-di(de)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. androgynus bisexualis.** That form of h. in which both ovary and testicles occur on each side. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**H. externus, H. spurius fœmineus.** See *Spurious* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. transversus.** See *Transverse* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. verus.** See *True* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. verus bilateralis.** See *Bilateral* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. verus lateralis.** See *Lateral* HERMAPHRODITISM.—**H. verus unilateralis.** See *Unilateral* HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODITUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-dit(det)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HERMAPHRODITE.

HERMAS (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., Ἑρμᾶς. A genus of the *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. gigantea.** Fr., *h. gigantesque*. A species the leaves of which are used to make amadou and moxa. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HERMELCHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'me^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERMELIN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-ma-len'. The *Mustela erminea*. [L, 80.]

HERMESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-mez(me^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes. Of Libavius, chemistry. [A, 325.]

HERMESIAS (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-e(a)'si^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-si'adis*. From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes. Of Pliny, a certain compound medicament for children. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

HERMETIC, HERMETICAL, adj's. Hu^{5}r-me^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *hermeticus* (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes). Fr., *hermétique*. Ger., *hermetisch*, *luftdicht* (2d def.). It., *ermetico*. Sp., *hermético*. 1. Pertaining to chemistry or alchemy. [A, 301.] 2. Air-tight. [B.]

HERMETICALLY, adv. Hu^{5}r-me^{2}t'i^2-ka^{2}l-i^2. Lat., *hermetice*. Fr., *hermétiquement*. It., *ermeticamente*. After the manner of chemists, impenetrably (said of methods of sealing).

HERMETISM, n. Hu^{5}rm'e^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *hermétisme*. Chemistry. [L, 49.]

HERMIDA (Sp.), n. E^{2}r-me'da^3. A sea-side resort on the northern coast of Spain, in the province of Santander, where there are thermal saline springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

HERMINION (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-i^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}n. Of ancient authors, the genus *Aloe*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 14).]

HERMION (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)'mi^2-o^{2}n. Of ancient authors, the *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

HERMIONE, n. He^{2}r-me'o^{2}n-a. A place in Argolis, Greece, where there is a spring containing sodium carbonate, chloride, and sulphate and magnesium carbonate. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

HERMODACTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-mo-da^{2}kt. See HERMODACTYL.—**Faux h.** The *Iris tuberosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Vrai h.** The *Oporanthus luteus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HERMODACTYL, n. Hu^{5}r-mo-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l. Lat., *hermodactylus* (from Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Fr., *doigt d'Hermès*. Ger., *Hermodacteln*, *Hermodatteln*, *Herbwurzel*. The *surinjan* of the Indian bazaars; the root or bulb of an uncertain plant, probably *Colchicum variegatum*, *Iris tuberosa*, or *Colchicum autumnale*. The bulbs are almost inert as found in the shops, though the h. of the ancients was a powerful medicine and used like colchicum in gout and rheumatism, as the corms of two varieties, the tasteless and the bitter h., are still used by native physicians in India. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14); B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bitter h.** A bulb from the East Indies of a striped or reticulated appearance externally, smaller and darker and apparently more active medicinally, than the other h's. Its botanical origin is undetermined. Hamburg thinks it is not derived from any species of colchicum. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Sweet h.** Of Dioscorides, the bulb of an undetermined species of *Colchicum*. [B, 18, 496 (*a*, 35).]

HERMODACTYLOS (Lat.), **HERMODACTYLUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-mo(mo^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HERMODACTYL.—**H. officinalis** (seu **officinarum**). The hermodactyl of the ancients; the bulb of some species of *Colchicum*, probably the *Colchicum variegatum*. [B, 18, 180, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**H. spurius, H. tuberosa.** The *Iris tuberosa*. [*a*, 35.]—**H. verus.** The *Iris tuberosa*. [B, 121.]

HERMOLAOS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-ol(o^{2}l)'a(a^3)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἑρμόλαος. A certain astringent collyrium mentioned by Aetius. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

HERMONVILLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-mo^{3}n^2-vel. A parish near Reims, France, where there are two bituminous and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (*a*, 14).]

HERMOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-o^{2}f-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and φιλεῖν, to love. A predilection for the use of mercurial remedies. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HERMOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Quecksilber liebend.* Fond of quicksilver. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

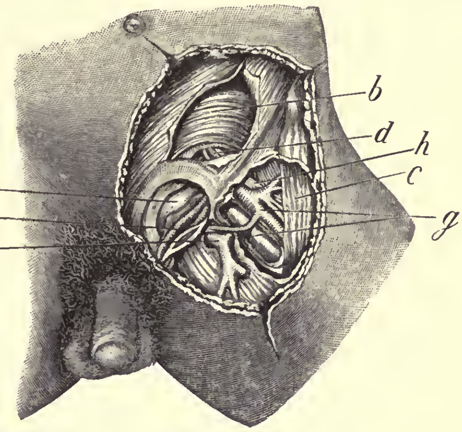
HERMSDORF (Ger.), n. He^{2}rms′do^{2}rf. A place in Prussian Silesia where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and a hydrotherapeutic establishment, with a whey-cure establishment and mineral, mud, and pine-needle baths. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

HERMUBOTANE (Lat.), n. Hu^{5}rm(he^{2}rm)-u^2(u)-bo^{2}t′a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *-bot′anes.* From Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, and βοτάνη, a plant. Of ancient authors, the *Potentilla reptans.* [B, 88 (α, 14).

HERNANDIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-na^{3}n′di^2-a^3. From *Hernandez*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *hernandie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Laurineæ*, tribe *Hernandieæ.* The *Hernandiaceæ* (Fr., *hernandiacées ;* Ger., *Hernandiaceen*) are : Of Dumortier, a family of the *Laurrainieæ ;* of Endlicher, a family allied to the *Daphnoideæ ;* of Brongniart, a family of the *Daphnoideæ ;* of Miquel, a suborder of the *Thymelaceæ ;* of Pax, an order closely allied to the *Lauraceæ ;* of Blume, a family of dicotyledons. The *Hernandieæ* (Fr., *Hernandiées ;* Ger., *Hernandieen*) are : Of Blume, a family of plants comprising the genera *Hernandia* and *Inocarpus ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Apetalæ*, subsequently of the *Daphnales*, and still later of the *Thymelaceæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Laurineæ.* The *Hernandioideæ* of Pax are a suborder of the *Hernandiaceæ.* [B, 42, 170, 180 (α, 24) ; B, 245.]—**H. guianensis.** Fr., *hernandie de la Guiane.* A species found in the Mascarene Isles and Guiana. The seeds and fruit are purgative, and are called *mirobolans d'Amérique.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. ovigera.** Fr., *hernandie porte-œuf.* A species found in the Indian Archipelago. All parts of the plant are purgative, and are given in jaundice and dropsy. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sonora.** Fr., *hernandie sonore, myrobolanier bâtard.* A species found in the East and West Indies and the Molucca Islands. All parts of the tree are purgative, and are given in decoction in abdominal diseases and in dropsy. Its roots are an antidote to the Macassar poison, and its juice is employed as a depilatory. [B, 7 ; B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

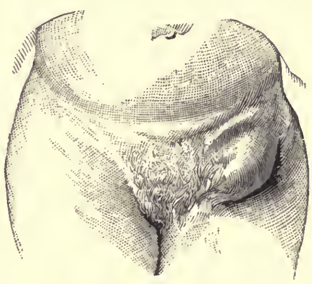
HERNANT-SEEDS, n. pl. Hu^{5}rn-a^{2}nt′sedz. The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HERNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)′ni^2-a^3. Probably from ἔρνος, a young shoot. Gr., κήλη. Fr., *hernie.* Ger., *Hernie, Bruch.* A protrusion of a part, especially an internal organ, through an opening in one or more of the layers forming the wall of the cavity in which it is normally contained (usually the abdomen).—**Abdominal h.** Lat., *h. abdominalis, h. ventralis.* Fr., *hernie abdominale.* Ger., *Bauchbruch.* Syn.: *laparocele.* An intestinal h. through the separated fibres of an aponeurosis (*e. g.*, the linea alba) or through a distended natural opening (*e. g.*, the canal of Nuck, or the inguinal canal in the abdominal wall). [A, 326 (α, 39).]—**Acquired congenital h.** A h. in which the acquired hernial sac is pushed into a congenital opening into the tunica vaginalis. [E.]—**Acquired h.** Lat., *h. acquisita.* A h. that originates after the birth of the individual.—**Aneurysmal h.** Fr., *hargne anévrysmale.* See CAPUT *Medusæ.*—**Anterior femoral h.** A femoral h. that lies in front of the femoral vessels. [α, 34.]—**Anterior retroperitoneal h.** Of Treves, a subperitoneal h. in which the sac has made its way upward from the internal inguinal ring along the ilio-psoas muscle, or inward toward the pelvis. [α, 34.]—**Ascending h.** An interstitial h. [α, 34.]—**Astley Cooper's h.** See *Cooper's h.*—**Béclard's h.** H. through the saphenous opening. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est" ; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Birkett's h.** See *H. into the vaginal process of the peritonæum.*—**Bursal h.** A synovial h. [α, 34.]—**Cæcal h.** A h. containing the whole or a part of the cæcum. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral h.** See ENCEPHALOCELE.—**Chronic h.** Fr., *hernie chronique.* A h. that has existed for years, producing changes in the anatomical relations of its site as well as in the component tissues. [α, 34.]—**Cloquet's h.** Pectineal h. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est" ; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Complete h.** Lat., *h. completa.* A h. in which the sac and contents have passed beyond the aperture by which they escaped from the abdominal cavity. [α, 34.]—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenita.* Fr., *hernie congénitale.* A h. that exists at birth, especially a h. into the vaginal process of the peritonæum. [E.] Cf. *Infantile h.*—**Congenital h. of the bladder.** Exstrophy of the bladder. [α, 17.]—**Cooper's h.** Femoral h. with a multilobular sac. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est" ; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Crural h.** Lat., *h. cruralis.* Fr., *hernie crurale.* See *Femoral h.*—**Cruro-properitoneal h.** Of Krönlein, a femoral h. in which there is also a properitoneal h. [α, 34.]—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cystica.* See CYSTOCELE.—**Diaphragmatic h.** Lat., *h. diaphragmatica.* Fr., *hernie diaphragmatique.* Ger., *Zwerchfellbruch.* A h. through the diaphragm.—**Direct inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis directa.* A h. making its way directly through the external abdominal ring without having passed through the inguinal canal. [E.]—**Displaced h.** A h. that has been forced out of the scrotum into the subperitoneal connective tissue of the abdomen, often while strangulated (*e. g.*, a h. reduced *en masse*). [E ; E. Ward, "Lancet," July 31, 1886, p. 201.]—**Diverticular h.** Fr., *hernie diverticulaire.* 1. A h. containing an intestinal diverticulum. 2. Prolapse of a portion of the abdominal contents through an opening bounded partly by such a diverticulum.—**Encysted (vaginal) h.** 1. Of Sir A. Cooper, see *Acquired congenital h.* 2. See *Infantile h.*—**Entero-perineal h.** See *Perineal* ENTEROCELE.—**Entero-vaginal h.** See *Vaginal* ENTEROCELE.—**Epigastric h.** Fr., *hernie épigastrique.* An abdominal h. situated just below the xiphoid cartilage. [E.]—**Epiploic h.** See EPIPLOCELE.—**External crural h., External femoral h.** A femoral h. in which the mouth of the sac is on the outer side of the epigastric artery. [α, 34.]—**External h.** Lat., *h. externa.* A h. that protrudes through an aperture in the wall of a cavity. [α, 34.]—**External inguinal h.** Fr., *hernie oblique externe.* Lat., *h. inguinalis externa.* An inguinal h. in which the neck of the hernial sac lies external to the epigastric artery and to the spermatic cord or the round ligament of the uterus. [A, 326 (α,21).]—**Fatty h.** Lat., *h. adiposa.* Fr., *hernie adipeuse.* See LIPOCELE and STEATOCELE.—**Femoral h.** Lat., *h. femoralis.* Fr., *hernie fémorale.* Ger., *Schenkelbruch.* A h. descending beneath Poupart's ligament, through the femoral ring and canal, lying in the sheath of the femoral vessels, and emerging beneath the margin of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata. The coverings of the tumor are skin, superficial fascia, cribriform fascia, the funnel-shaped process of the transverse fascia, the fascia propria, and the peritonæum. [α, 34.]—**Femoro-inguinal h.** A coexistent femoral and inguinal h. [Hobson (α, 34).]—**Free h.** A h. that can be reduced. [α, 34.]—**Funicular h.** Lat., *h. funis.* A h. into the umbilical cord or into its sheath. To be distinguished from umbilical h.—**Gastric h.** See GASTROCELE.—**Gastro-diaphragmatic h.** A h. of the stomach through the diaphragm.—**Goyrand's h.** See *Inguino-interstitial h.*—**Guttural h.** Lat., *h. gutturalis, h. gutturis.* Fr., *hernie gutturale.* See GOÎTRE.—**H. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal h.*—**H. adiposa.** See LIPOCELE and STEATOCELE.—**H. adnata.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. adumbilicus.** Of Gerdy, an umbilical h. [α, 34.]—**H. annularis, H. annuli umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical h.*—**H. aquosa.** See HYDROCELE.—**H. aquosa umbilicus.** A protrusion at the umbilicus containing serous fluid ; seen in some cases of ascites. [L, 135 (α, 34).]—**H. arteriæ, H. arteriarum.** See *Hernial* ANEURYSM.—**H. bronchialis.** See GOÎTRE.—**H. capitis.** See ENCEPHALOCELE.—**H. carnosa.** Fr., *hernie charnue.* 1. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [G.] 2. See SARCOCELE.—**H. cerebri.** Fr., *hernie du cerveau.* A protrusion of brain matter, alone or mixed with inflammatory products, the result of a wound or slough of the dura secondary to the removal of a portion of the skull. [E.] Cf. FUNGUS *cerebri* and ENCEPHALOCELE.—**H. cerebri lateralis.** Of Alibert, a cerebral h. in the suture between the temporal and parietal bones. [α, 34.]—**H. completa.** See *Complete h.*—**H. complicata.** A h. complicated by some other disease, such as hydrocele. [α, 34.]—**H. concreta.** A h. in which there has been inflammatory adhesion between the protrusion and the surrounding tissue. [L, 135 (α, 34).]—**H. congenita.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. cordis.** H. of the heart. [L, 135.]—**H. corneæ.** Fr., *hernie de la cornée.* An old term properly signifying a bulging forward of the membrane of Descemet through an ulcerative process in the anterior layers of the cornea ; formerly

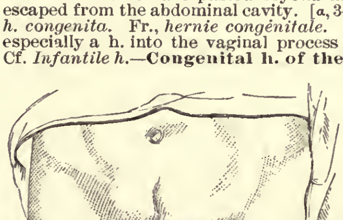


DIRECT INGUINAL HERNIA, SHOWING THE RELATIONS TO THE EPIGASTRIC VESSELS AND THE SPERMATIC CORD.

a, the hernial tumor; *b*, the external oblique muscle; *c*, the sartorius muscle; *d*, the epigastric vessels in front of and external to the neck of the tumor; *e*, the saphenous opening and vein; *f*, the spermatic vessels; *g*, the femoral vessels; *h*, the crural nerve.

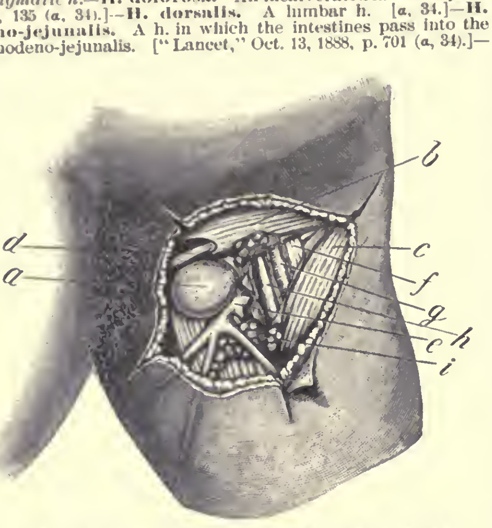


FEMORAL HERNIA. (AFTER BRYANT.)



DIRECT INGUINAL HERNIA. (AFTER BRYANT.)

incorrectly used for keratocele. [F.]—**H. cruralis.** See *Femoral h.*—**H. cystica.** See CYSTOCELE.—**H. diaphragmatica.** See *Diaphragmatic h.*—**H. dolorosa.** An incarcerated h. that is painful. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. dorsalis.** A lumbar h. [*a*, 34.]—**H. duodeno-jejunalis.** A h. in which the intestines pass into the fossa duodeno-jejunalis. ["Lancet," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 701 (*a*, 34).]—

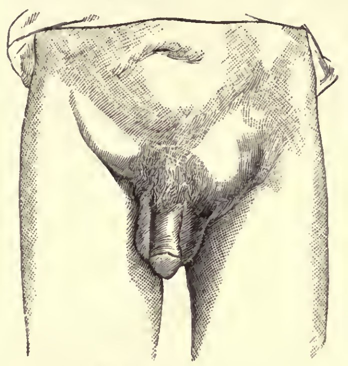


FEMORAL HERNIA, SHOWING THE RELATIONS OF A COMPLETE FEMORAL HERNIA TO THE IMPORTANT ORGANS OF THE GROIN. (MACLISE.)

a, the femoral hernia; *b*, the external oblique muscle; *c*, the sartorius muscle; *d*, the round ligament; *e*, the saphenous vein passing beneath the falciform process; *f*, the crural nerve; *g*, the femoral artery; *h*, the femoral vein; *i*, femoral lymphatic glands.

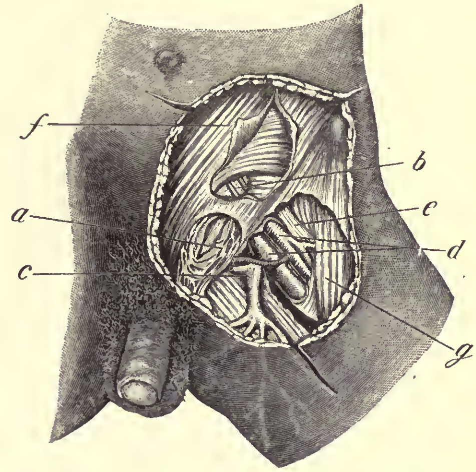
H. epiploica. See EPIPLOCELE.—**H. externa.** See *External h.*—**H. femoralis.** See *Femoral h.*—**H. flatulenta.** See PNEUMATOCELE.—**H. foraminalis Winslowii.** A protrusion of intestines through the foramen of Winslow. [Treves, "Lancet," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 701 (*a*, 34).]—**H. foraminis ovalis.** Ger., *Bruch des eiförmigen Loches.* See *Obturator h.*—**H. funiculi** (seu **funis**) **umbilicalis.** Ger., *Nabelschnurbruch.* See *Funicular h.*—**H. gutturalis, H. gutturis.** See GOITRE.—**H. hepatica.** H. of the liver.—**H. humoralis.** Fr., *hernie humorale.* See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**H. immobilis.** See *Irreducible h.*—**H. incarcerata.** See *Incarcerated h.*—**H. incisuræ ischiadicæ.** See ISCHIOCELE.—**H. incompleta.** See *Interstitial h.* and *Partial* ENTEROCELE.—**H. inflammata.** See *Inflamed h.*—**H. ingenita.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal h.*—**H. inguinalis interstitialis.** See *Inguino-interstitial h.*—**H. inguino-properitonæalis.** See *Inguino-properitoneal h.* — **H. inguino-properitonæalis littrica.** Ger., *Littre'scher Bruch.* See *Diverticular h.* (2d def.).—**H. inguino-subcutanea, H. inguino-superficialis.** A large inguinal h. with atrophied tissue-coverings. [Küster, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," April 19, 1886, p. 357 (*a*, 34).]—**H. interna, H. interna vera.** See *Internal h.*—**H. intersigmoidea.** See *Intersigmoid h.*—**H. interstitialis completa.** An inguinal h. which has passed beyond the external abdominal ring. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. intestinalis.** See ENTEROCELE.—**H. intestinalis aquosa.** Of Beck, a congenital h. with congenital hydrocele. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. intestinalis aquosa omentalis.** Of Beck, an enterepiplocele with serous fluid in the sac. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. intestini cæci.** H. of the cæcum. [L, 135.]—**H. intestini recti.** See PROCTOCELE.—**H. intestino-omentalis.** See ENTEREPIPLOCELE.—**H. intestinorum.** See ENTEROCELE.—**H. into the funicular portion of the vaginal process (of the peritoneum).** A h. like congenital h. except that the portion of the vaginal process which forms the sac is separated from that covering the testicle. [E.]—**H. into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.** Syn.: *Birkett's h.* A h. anatomically the same as congenital h., but occurring later in life. [E.]—**H. inveterata.** An old h. that can not be replaced. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. iridis.** Fr., *hernie* (ou *prolapsus*) *de l'iris.* Ger., *Irisbruch, Irisvorfall.* Prolapse of the iris through a wound or perforating ulcer in the cornea or ciliary region. [F.]—**H. ischiadica.** See ISCHIOCELE.—**H. ischio-rectalis.** See *Perineal h.*—**H. labialis.** See *Labial h.*—**H. labialis posterior.** Fr., *hernie postérieure de la grande lèvre.* A h. which descends in front of the broad ligament of the uterus, through the pelvic fascia, and into the posterior part of the labium pudendi majus. [A, 21.]—**H. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal h.*—**H. lateralis.** See *Lateral h.*—**H. lienalis.** See SPLENOCELE.—**H. ligamentosa.** A h., often strangulated, projecting through a peritoneal ligament. [A, 326 (*a*, 39).]—**H. lineæ albæ.** See *Ventral h.*—**H. littreana, H. littriana, H. littrica.** See *Diverticular h.* (2d def.).—**H. lumbalis.** See *Lumbar h.*—**H. magna.** A h. of great size. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. mediastinalis.** A thoracic h. in the region of the arterial mediastinum. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. membranæ Descemetii.** See *H. corneæ.*—**H. mobilis.** See *Reducible h.*—**H. muscularis.** Fr., *hernie musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelhernie.* A protrusion of a portion of a muscle through an aperture in its sheath. [T. Giess, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1886, 11; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," June, 1886, p. 273 (*a*, 34).]—**H. obturatoria.** See *Obturator h.*—**H. oculi.** Fr., *hernie de l'œil.* Ger., *Hernie des Augapfels.* An old term for exophthalmia. [F.]—**H. œsophagi.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**H. of a tunic.** Of Cruveilhier, the displacement of a membrane (tunic) through another structure that covers it (*e. g.*, a hernial diverticulum of the bladder or intestine). [*a*, 34.]—**H. of muscle.** See *H. muscularis.*—**H. of the bladder.** Lat., *h. cystica* (seu *vesicæ urinariæ*). See CYSTOCELE.—**H. of the brain.** See *H. cerebri* and ENCEPHALOCELE.—**H. of the canal of Nuck.** See *Inguino-labial h.*—**H. of the cerebral membranes.** See MENINGOCELE.—**H. of the cornea.** See *H. corneæ.*—**H. of the diaphragm.** See *Diaphragmatic h.*—**H. of the foramen ovale.** See *Obturator h.*—**H. of the heart.** A displacement of the heart of such a form as to encroach on the diaphragm or the mediastinal wall.—**H. of the iris.** See *H. iridis.*—**H. of the kidney.** Lat., *h. renalis.* See NEPHROCELE.—**H. of the lacrymal sac.** See *Lacrymal h.*—**H. of the liver.** Lat., *h. hepatica.* See HEPATOCELE.—**H. of the lung.** See PNEUMONOCELE.—**H. of the ovary.** Lat., *h. ovarialis.* Fr., *hernie ovarique.* A h. containing the ovary, usually with a portion of the oviduct. [Gross (*a*, 34).]—**H. parochido-enterica.** A scrotal enterocele with displacement of the testicle. [*a*, 34.]—**H. pinguedinosa.** A sarcocele. [*a*, 34.]—**H. of the pleura.** Lat., *h. pleurica.* See PLEUROCELE.—**H. of the rectum.** See PROCTOCELE.—**H. of the spleen.** See SPLENOCELE.—**H. of the stomach.** See GASTROCELE.—**H. of the testicle.** Lat., *h. testiculi, h. testis.* See ORCHIOCELE.—**H. of the tongue.** See GLOSSOCELE.—**H. of the tunica vaginalis testis.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. of the umbilical cord.** See *Funicular h.*—**H. of the umbilical ring.** See *Umbilical h.*—**H. of the uterus.** Lat., *h. uteri.* Ger., *Bruch der Gebärmutter, Gebärmutterbruch.* See HYSTEROCELE.—**H. of the vagina.** See *Vaginal h.*—**H. of the womb.** See HYSTEROCELE.—**H. omentalis.** See EPIPLOCELE.—**H. oschealis.** See *Scrotal h.*—**H. ovarialis, H. ovarii.** See *H. of the ovary.*—**H. ovarii inguinalis.** A congenital form of h. in which the ovary (usually accompanied by the oviduct and sometimes by other structures) descends through the canal of Nuck. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. partialis.** See *Partial h.*—**H. perinæalis.** See *Perineal h.*—**H. pharyngis.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**H. pleurica.** See PLEUROCELE.—**H. pudendalis.** See *Labial h.*—**H. pulmonalis, H. pulmonis.** See PNEUMONOCELE.—**H. purulenta.** See EMPYOCELE.—**H. purulenta scroti.** Suppurative orchitis. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. rectalis, H. recti.** See PROCTOCELE.—**H. renalis.** See NEPHROCELE.—**H. retroperitonæalis anterior.** A properitoneal h. [*a*, 34.]—**H. retrovascularis.** A pectineal femoral h. [*a*, 34.]—**H. rupta.** A h. with the sac ruptured. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. sacci lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal h.*—**H. sacro-rectalis.** See *Perineal h.*—**H. sacro-sciatica.** An ischiadic h. [*a*, 34.]—**H. sanguinea.** A hæmatocele. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. sanguinea umbilici.** See HÆMATOMPHALOCELE.—**H. scrotalis, H. scroti.** See *Scrotal h.* and OSCHEOCELE.—**H. seminalis (scroti).** See SPERMATOCELE.—**H. sphacelosa.** A gangrenous h. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. spina.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**H. splenis.** See SPLENOCELE.—**H. subcæcalis.** See *Retrocæcal h.*—**H. synovialis.** See *Synovial h.*—**H. testiculi, H. testis.** See ORCHIOCELE.—**H. thoracica.** See CARDIOCELE and PNEUMONOCELE.—**H. through the foramen of Winslow.** See *H. foraminalis Winslowii.*—**H. through the foramen ovale, H. through the obturator canal** (or **thyreoid foramen**). See *Obturator h.*—**H. tunica vaginalis testis.** A congenital inguinal h. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical h.*—**H. umbilici aquosa.** See HYDROMPHALON.—**H. urachi.** A congenital protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus. [*a*, 34.]—**H. urinosa.** Distention of the scrotum or adjacent parts with urine in consequence of rupture of the bladder or urethra. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**H. uteri.** See HYSTEROCELE.—**H. uveæ.** Fr., *hernie de l'uvée.* Ger., *Uvealhernie.* An old term for prolapsus iridis and for staphyloma iridis. [F.]—**H. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal h.*—**H. vagino-labialis.** See *H. labialis posterior.*—**H. varicosa.** See CIRSOCELE.—**H. venarum.** See VARIX.—**H. Veneris.** See ORCHITIS.—**H. ventosa.** See PHYSOCELE.—**H. ventralis.** See *Ventral h.*—**H. ventralis lateralis.** An abdominal h. occurring on one side of the median line or of the recti muscles. [A, 326 (*a*, 39).]—**H. ventralis mediana.** A ventral h. through the linea alba. [A, 326 (*a*, 39).]—**H. ventriculi.** See GASTROCELE.—**H. vesicæ (urinariæ), H. vesicalis.** See CYSTOCELE.—**H. vulvæ.** See *Inguinal-labial h.*—**H. zirbalis.** See EPIPLOCELE.—**Heselbach's h.** See *Cooper's h.*—**Hour-glass h.** See HERNIE *en bissac.*—**Incarcerated h.** Lat., *h. incarcerata.* Ger., *incarcerirte Hernie, eingeklemmter Bruch.* A h. constricted sufficiently to prevent the return of the contents of the protruded viscera. The term is used indefinitely for both strangulated and irreducible h. [E.]—**Hypogastric h.** An infra-umbilical h. [*a*, 34.]—**Immediate strangulated h.** Of Wyeth, a h. in which strangulation occurs at the time of its formation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 554 (*a*, 34).]—**Incomplete h.** Lat., *h. incompleta.* See *Interstitial h.*—**Incomplete inguinal h.** An inguinal h. in which the sac does not protrude beyond the external abdominal ring. [*a*, 34.]—**Infantile inguinal h.** Lat., *h. infantilis.* 1. H. caused by the upper or abdominal portion of the vaginal process remaining open while the lower portion, near the external ring, is clossed. 2. Of Hey, see *Acquired congenital h.* [*a*, 34.]—**Inflamed h.** A h. (generally irreducible, but not strangulated) which has become inflamed as the result of injury. [E.]—**Infrapubic h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne.* An obturator h. [*a*, 34.]—**Infra-umbilical h.** A h. in the linea alba below the umbilicus. [*a*, 34.]—**Inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis.* A h. through the inguinal canal. [E.]—**Inguino-interstitial h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis interstitialis.* Fr., *hernie inguino-interstitielle.* An inguinal h. which has not passed beyond the external abdominal ring. ["Bull. de la soc. de chir.," 1880, p. 613 (*a*, 34).]—**Inguino-labial h.** An inguinal h. that has descended into the labium pudendi. [*a*, 34.]—**Inguino-ovarian h.** An inguinal h. containing the ovary.—**Inguino-properitoneal h.** Lat., *h. inguino-properitonealis.* A h. having two sacs—one peritoneal, the other inguinal. [Hartley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 23, 1887, p. 455 (*a*, 34).]—**Inguino-scrotal h.** Fr., *hernie inguino-scrotale.* An inguinal h. that has descended into the scrotum. [*a*, 34.]—**Intercostal h.** Fr., *hernie intercostale.* A h. produced by an inter-

costal wound permitting of a protrusion through the last costal interspaces. [a, 34.]—**Intermittent inguinal h.** Fr., *hernie inguinale intermittente.* Of the veterinarians, a scrotal tumor that appears during exertion and disappears during repose. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Intermuscular h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Internal h.** A protrusion of viscera through an aperture in the interior of the body. [a, 34.]—**Internal inguinal h.** Lat., *h. inguinalis interna.* Fr., *hernie oblique interne.* An inguinal h. that passes to the inner side of the epigastric artery. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Intersigmoid h.** A h. in which the protrusion is at the intersigmoid fossa in the sigmoid mesocolon. [Treves (a, 34).]—**Interstitial h.** Lat., *h. interstitialis.* Fr., *hernie interstitielle.* A variety of displaced h. in which the sac has formed a place for itself between the layers of the abdominal wall. [E.]—**Interstitial inguinal h.** See *Inguino-interstitial h.*—**Intestinal h.** Lat., *h. intestinalis, h. intestinorum.* See Enterocele.—**Intra-iliac h.** A h. by the iliac fascia in the internal iliac fossa. The sac begins about the internal inguinal ring and makes its way upward along the ilio-psoas muscle. [a, 34.]—**Intra-inguinal h.** [Boyer]. See *Inguino-interstitial h.*—**Intraparietal h.** See *Interstitial h.*—**Irreducible h.** A h. which can not be returned out of its sac. [E.]—**Ischiadic h.** Lat., *h. ischiadica.* Fr.; *hernie ischiatique.* See Ischiocele.—**Ischio-rectal h.** Lat., *h. ischio-rectalis.* See *Perineal h.*—**Kronlein's h.** Inguino-properitoneal h. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Labial h.** Lat., *h. labialis.* Ger., *Schamlefzenbruch.* A variety of perineal h. in which the h. descends outside the vagina along the ramus of the ischium and into the labium. [E.] Cf. *H. labialis posterior.*—**Lacrymal h.** Lat., *h. lacrimalis.* Fr., *hernie lacrymale, hernie du sac lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränensackvorfall, Thränensackbruch.* Prolapse or protrusion of the mucous membrane lining the lacrymal sac through a fistulous opening in its anterior wall. Formerly this term was incorrectly applied to a prolapse or protrusion of the lacrymal gland. [F.]—**Lateral h.** Lat., *h. lateralis.* 1. A diverticular h. 2. A h. on one side of the body. [a, 34.]—**Lateral ventricle h.** A ventral h. occurring on one side of the abdomen. [a, 34.]—**Laugier's h.** H. through Gimbernat's ligament. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Littre's h.** Lat., *h. littreana, h. littriana, h. littrica.* Ger., *Littre'scher Bruch.* See *Diverticular h.* (2d def.).—**Lumbar h.** Lat., *h. lumbalis.* A h. emerging from the back of the abdomen between the pelvis and the last rib. [A, 326 (a, 39); K. Bayer, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Sept. 15, 1888, p. 686; J. Hutchinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 71.]—**Malgaigne's h. of infancy.** See *Congenital h.*—**Median ventral h.** A ventral h. in the median line.—**Mesenteric h.** [Cooper]. Fr., *hernie mésentérique.* See *H. duodeno-jejunalis.*—**Mesocolic h.** Lat., *h. mesocolica.* A h. held between the two layers of the descending mesocolon. [F. Treves, "Lancet," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 701 (a, 34).]—**Middle crural (or femoral) h.** A femoral h. in which the mouth of the sac is at the inner side of the epigastric artery. [a, 34.]—**Muscular h.** See *H. muscularis.*—**Oblique inguinal h.** A h. which enters the internal abdominal ring and passes through the inguinal canal and out of the external abdominal ring. [E.]—**Obstructed h.** A h. in which there is an obstruction to the passage of the contents of the bowel, not necessarily a strangulated h. [E.]—**Obturator h.** Lat., *h. obturatoria.* A h. that passes from the interior of the pelvis through the opening in the thyreoid membrane for the obturator artery, vein, and nerve. The contents of the sac may be intestine or peritonæum. The coverings consist of skin, connective tissue, fascia, and the pectinæus and adductor longus muscles. [Agnew (a, 34).]—**Omental h.** Lat., *h. omentalis.* See Epiplocele.—**Para-inguinal h.** Of Bruggiser, a properitoneal h. [a, 34.]—**Partial h.** Ger., *Halbbruch.* An incomplete h. [a, 34.]—**Partridge's h.** A femoral h. in front of or external to the femoral vessels. [a, 34.]—**Pectineal (crural femoral) h.** A h. that, as soon as it traverses the femoral ring, passes to the inner side of and behind the femoral vessels, resting on the pectinæus muscle. [a, 34.]—**Perineal h.** Lat., *h. perinæalis.* Fr., *hernie périnéale* (ou *du perinée*). An intestinal or omental h. that has descended so as to rest upon or distend the floor of the pelvis. It may pass in front of the rectum or between the levator ani muscle and the adjacent bone. [A, 326 (a, 39); E.]—**Peritoneo-vaginal h.** Either a congenital or an infantile h. [a, 34.]—**Petit's h.** See *Lumbar h.*—**Pharyngeal h.** See Pharyngocele.—**Phrenic h.** See *Diaphragmatic h.*—**Pleural h.** See Pleurocele.—**Posterior femoral h.** See *Cloquet's h.*—**Pre-inguinal h.** Fr., *hernie pré-inguinale.* An interstitial inguinal h. in which the sac protrudes externally to the inguinal canal, the mouth being situated near the internal abdominal ring. [L. Le Fort, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 49 (a, 34).]—**Properitoneal h.** Lat., *h. properitonæalis.* Of Krönlein, an interstitial h. in which the sac extends beneath the abdominal parietes in front of the peritonæum. [a, 34.]—**Pudendal h.** Lat., *h. pudendalis.* Fr., *hernie pudendale.* See *Labial h.*—**Purulent h.** See Empyocele.—**Rectal h.** Lat., *h. rectalis, h. intestini recti, archocele, hedrocele.* Fr., *hédrocèle.*



OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA.
(AFTER BRYANT.)

Ger., *Mastdarmbruch, Mastdarmvorfall.* 1. A protrusion of a portion of the abdominal or pelvic contents through the anus, included in a pouch formed by eversion and prolapse of the rectum, the innermost covering of the h. being the peritoneal coat of the rectum.



OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA, SHOWING THE RELATIONS.

a, the hernial tumor covered by cremasteric fascia; *b*, the epigastric vessels behind and to the inner side of the neck of the tumor; *c*, the saphenous vein; *d*, the femoral vessels; *e*, the crural nerve; *f*, the external oblique muscle; *g*, the sartorius muscle.

[J. Englisch, "Med. Jahrb.," 1882, ii, p. 309.] 2. See Proctocele.—**Recto-vaginal h.** See *Vaginal* proctocele.—**Reducible h.** Lat., *h. mobilis.* Fr., *hernie reducible.* A h. capable of being returned from its sac by manipulation.—**Retrocæcal h.** A protrusion of bowel occupying a fossa occasionally found behind the cæcum. [F. Treves, "Lancet," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 701 (a, 34).]—**Retroperitoneal h.** Lat., *h. peritonæalis.* A h. into a peritoneal sac that extends into the iliac fossa behind the peritonæum. [a, 34.]—**Retro-peritoneo-parietal h.** Of Linhart, a properitoneal h. [a, 34.]—**Sacro-rectal h.** Posterior proctocele due to defective ossification of the sacrum. It may be distinguished from spina bifida by its reductibility and by the gurgling sound as it is restored into the pelvis. [Agnew (a, 34).]—**Sciatic h.** An ischiadic h. [a, 34.]—**Scrotal h.** Lat., *h. scroti, h. scrotalis, h. oschealis.* Fr., *hernie scrotale.* An inguinal h. that has descended into the scrotum.—**Splenic h.** See Splenocele.—**Strangulated h.** Lat., *h. strangulata.* Fr., *hernie étranglée.* Ger., *eingeklemmter Bruch.* It., *ernia strozzata.* Sp., *h. estrangulada.* A h. that is so constricted at its neck that its reduction is difficult, and its circulation is so interfered with as to cause pain, nausea, and ultimately gangrene unless relief is afforded from the constriction.—**Subpubic femoral h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne.* An obturator h. [a, 34.]—**Supraclavicular h. of the lung.** Of Chorel, a reducible soft tumor appearing immediately behind the clavicle, extending into the space between the scaleni. The tympanitic resonance and vesicular murmur heard over the tumor indicate its character. ["Lancet," cited in "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 46 (a, 34).]—**Suprapubic h.** Fr., *hernie sous-pubienne.* An inguinal h. [a, 34.]—**Synovial h.** Lat., *h. synovialis.* A protrusion of the synovial membrane through a rupture in the capsular ligament of a joint. [A, 326 (a, 39).]—**Thoracic h.** See *Diaphragmatic h.* and *Intercostal h.*—**Thyreoid h.** See *Obturator h.*—**Tracheal h.** A diverticulum of the trachea. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hernie traumatique.* A h. due to an opening made by traumatism. It may be recent or in consequence of the yielding of a cicatrix. [a, 34.]—**Umbilical h.** Lat., *h. umbilicalis, h. umbilici.* Fr., *hernie ombilicale* (ou *du nombril*). Ger., *Bruch des Nabels, Nabelbruch.* A h. protruding through the umbilical ring. [E.]—**Umbilico-vesical h.** A h. of the bladder through the umbilicus. [a, 34.]—**Uterine h.** See Hysterocele.—**Uveal h.** See *H. uveæ.*—**Vaginal h.** Lat., *h. vaginalis.* Fr., *hernie vaginale* (ou *du vagin*). Ger., *Hernie der Scheide* (oder *des Mutterganges*), *Vaginalhernie, Scheidenbruch.* A h. that has forced its way down by the side of the vagina and encroaches upon that canal.—**Vagino-labial h.** Lat., *h. vagino-labialis.* Fr., *hernie vagino-labiale* (ou *des grandes lèvres*). Ger., *Scheidenschamlippenbruch, Schamlippenscheidenbruch.* A h. which has descended by the side of the vagina into the substance of the labium majus.—**Vagino-peritoneal h.** A congenital or an infantile h. [a, 34.]—**Velpeau's h.** A femoral h. emerging in front of the vessels. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Ventral h.** Lat., *h. ventralis.* Fr., *hernie ventrale.* Ger., *Bauchbruch.* Any h. through the anterior abdominal wall at some other point than either abdominal ring or the umbilicus.—**Ventro-inguinal h.** A direct inguinal h. [a, 34.]—**Vesical h.** See Cystocele.—**Vesico-vaginal h.** See Cystocele (3d def.).—**Visceral h.** Fr., *hernie viscérale.* The dislocation of a viscus from its usual site into the cavity of a sac or pouch (*e. g.*, a splenic or hepatic h.). [a, 34.]—**Vulvar h.** Lat., *h. vulvæ.* See *Inguino-labial h.* and *H. labialis posterior.*—**Zirbalish'** (Ger.). Lat., *h. zirbalis.* See Epiplocele.

HERNIAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. E²r-ne-e²r. See Hernial and Herniaria.—**H. glabré.** See Herniaria *alpestris.*—**H. velu.** See Herniaria *hirsuta.*

HERNIAL, adj. Hu5r'ni2-a2l. Lat., *herniarius* (from *hernia*, a rupture). Fr., *herniaire*. Ger., *bruchig*. Pertaining to, constituting, or resembling a hernia. [E.]

HERNIARIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu5r(he2r)-ni2-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *hernia*, a rupture. Fr., *herniarie, herniaire*. Ger., *Bruchkraut*. A genus of the *Illecebraceæ*, tribe *Paronychieæ*. The *Herniarieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Illecebreæ*. The *Herniarieæ* of Reichenbach (1841) are the *Illecebraceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**Herba herniariæ.** Ger., *Bruchkraut*. The herb of *H. alpestris*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**H. alpestris.** Fr., *herniaire (glabré), casse-pierre, herbe aux hernies* (ou *du Turc*, ou *masclou*, ou *turque*), *herniole, turquette*. Ger., *kahles Bruchkraut, Tausendornkraut, Harnkraut, Jungfernkraut*. Sp., *h., h. lampiña, milengrana major* [Sp. Ph.]. A species found in Europe, containing herniarin, saponin, and paronychine. The herb, *herba herniariæ* (seu *herniolæ*, seu *millegranæ*, seu *empetri*), was formerly used in hernia, dropsy, bladder and kidney diseases, and ophthalmia. It is recommended by Zeissl, combined with *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, in vesical catarrh. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14); F. Moerk, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1890, p. 488 (a, 17).]—**H. annua, H. cinerea.** A species growing in Spain and other countries of Europe; by some erroneously identified with the *H. glabra*. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**H. fruticosa, H. glabra.** See *H. alpestris*.—**H. hirsuta, H. latifolia.** Fr., *herniaire velu*. Ger., *rauhes Bruchkraut*. A species having the properties of *H. alpestris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. payco.** Fr., *herniaire payco*. A species indigenous to South America, where it is used as a stomachic and in pleurisy. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. vulgaris.** The *H. glabra*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]

HERNIARIN, n. Hu5r-ni'a2r-i2n. A neutral crystalline principle resembling coumarin, obtained by Gobley from *Herniaria alpestris*. It forms short, colorless prisms, having the odor of the herb and a sharp aromatic taste, melting at 110° C., and sparingly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, in ether, and in alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).]

HERNIATED, adj. Hu5r'ni2-at-e2d. From *hernia*, a rupture. Fr., *hernié*. Contained in a hernial sac. [E.]

HERNIE (Fr.), n. E2r-ne. See HERNIA.—**H. ad-ombilicale.** An abdominal hernia passing through the linea alba in the vicinity of the umbilicus. [F. Ferrier, "Rev. de chir.," Dec., 1886, p. 985 (a, 34).]—**H. aqueuse du scrotum.** A hydrocele. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. charnue.** See HERNIA *carnosa*.—**H. crurale.** See *Femoral* HERNIA.—**H. de faiblesse.** A hernia due to feebleness of the abdominal parietes. [a, 34.]—**H. de force.** A traumatic hernia. [a, 34.]—**H. de la cornée.** See HERNIA *corneæ*.—**H. de la vessie.** See CYSTOCELE.—**H. de l'épiploon.** See EPIPLOCELE.—**H. de l'estomac.** See GASTROCELE.—**H. de l'iris.** See HERNIA *iridis*.—**H. de l'œil.** See HERNIA *oculi*.—**H. de l'ovaire.** See HERNIA *of the ovary*.—**H. de l'utérus.** See HYSTEROCELE.—**H. des grandes lèvres.** See *Vagino-labial* HERNIA.—**H. du cerveau.** See HERNIA *cerebri* and ENCEPHALOCELE.—**H. du périnée.** See *Perineal* HERNIA.—**H. du poumon.** See PNEUMONOCELE.—**H. du sac lacrymal.** See *Lacrymal* HERNIA.—**H. du trou ovale.** See *Obturator* HERNIA.—**H. du vagin.** See *Vaginal* HERNIA.—**H. en bissac.** 1. A properitoneal hernia. 2. Of Cruveilhier, a hernia in which there are two superposed sacs communicating by a narrow neck. [a, 34.]—**H. en chapelet.** A hernia in which the sac is narrowed at three or more points, thus forming several sacs communicating by several apertures. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. épigastrique.** See *Epigastric* HERNIA.—**H. étranglée.** See *Strangulated* HERNIA.—**H. graisseuse.** See LIPAROCELE and STEATOCELE.—**H. gutturale.** See GOÎTRE.—**H. mésentérique.** See HERNIA *duodeno-jejunalis*.—**H. ovarique.** See HERNIA *of the ovary*.—**H. postérieure de la grande lèvre.** See HERNIA *labialis posterior*.—**H. pudendale.** See *Labial* HERNIA.—**H. réductible.** See *Reducible* HERNIA.—**H. sous-pubienne.** See *Subpubic* HERNIA.—**H. vaginale funiculaire.** A hernia into the vaginal process of the peritonæum. [a, 34.]

HERNIE (Ger.), n. He2r-ne'. See HERNIA.—**Fetth'.** See LIPOCELE and STEATOCELE.—**Hirnh'.** See ENCEPHALOCELE and HERNIA *cerebri*.—**Leistenh'.** See *Lumbar* HERNIA.—**Muskelh'.** See HERNIA *muscularis*.

HERNIÉ (Fr.), adj. E2r-ne-a. See HERNIATED.

HERNIEMPHRAGMUS (Lat.), **HERNIEMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Hu5r(he2r)-ni2-e2m-fra2g(fra3g)'mu3s(mu4s), -fra2x(fra3x)'i2s. Gen., *-phrag'mi, -phrax'eos (-is)*. From *hernia*, a rupture, and ἐμφραγμός, or ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Of Gerdy, a mechanical stoppage of a hernial canal to effect the radical cure of a hernia. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HERNIENCOLEOSIS [Gerdy] (Lat.), n. f. Hu5r(he2r)-ni2-e2n2-ko2l-e2-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *hernia*, a rupture, ἐν, in, and κολεός, a sheath. The invagination of the integument into the inguinal canal in cases of reducible inguinal hernia. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HERNIEUX (Fr.), adj. E2r-ne-u5. Hernial; as a n., a person suffering from hernia. [E.]

HERNIO-ENTEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu5r(he2r)''ni-o(o3)-e2n-ter(te2r)-o2t-om(o2m)'i2-a3. From *hernia* (*q. v.*), ἔντερον, an intestine, and τομή, a cutting. Kelotomy combined with enterotomy, by which the return of the intestine is facilitated by reduction in its size. [A, 326 (a, 39).]

HERNIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Hu5r(he2r)-ni(ni2)'o2l-a3. See HERNIARIA.—**Herba herniolæ.** The herb of *Herniaria alpestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HERNIOLAPAROTOMY, n. Hu5rn''i2-o-la2p-a2r-o2t'o-mi2. From *hernia*, a rupture, λαπάρα, the loins, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Herniolaparotomie*. Laparotomy performed for the cure of hernia.

HERNIOLE (Fr.), n. E2r-ne-ol. 1. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 14).] 2. See HERNIARIA *alpestris*.

HERNIOPUNCTURE, n. Hu5r'ni2-o-pu3n2k-tu2r. From *hernia*, a rupture, and *punctura*, a pricking. Of Morton, the puncture of a hernia with a trocar. [E, 24.]

HERNIOSCHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu5rn(he2rn)-i2-o2s-ko2n2k-(ch2o2n2k)'u3s(u4s). From *hernia*, a rupture, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See *Scrotal* HERNIA.

HERNIOTOME, n. Hu5r'ni2-o-tom. See *Hernia* KNIFE.

HERNIOTOMY, n. Hu5r-ni2-o2t'o-mi2. Lat., *herniotomia* (from *hernia* [*q. v.*], and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *herniotomie*. Ger., *Herniotomie*. It., *erniotomia*. Sp., *herniotomía*. See KELOTOMY.

HERNIOUS, adj. Hu5rn'i2-u3s. See HERNIAL.

HEROIC, adj. He-ro'i2k. Gr., ἡρωικός (from ἥρως, a hero). Lat., *heroicus*. Fr., *héroïque*. Ger., *heroïsch, heftig wirkend*. Of remedial measures, unusually severe or risky. [L, 107.]

HEROION (Lat.), n. n. He(ha)-ro-i(e)'o2n. Gr., ἡρώειον (from ἥρως, a hero). The genus *Asphodelus* and the *Asphodeline lutea*. [B, 114 (a, 24).]

HERON, n. He2r'u3n. See ARDEA.

HERON'S-BILL, n. He2r'u3nz-bi2l. A name for various wild species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Alpine h.-b.** The *Erodium alpinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black-eyed h.-b.** The *Erodium macradenum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Caraway-leaved h.-b.** The *Erodium caruifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common h.-b.** The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Long-beaked h.-b.** The *Erodium ciconium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Musk h.-b.** The *Erodium moschatum*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Pelargonium h.-b.** The *Erodium hymenodes*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock h.-b.** The *Erodium petræum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Roman h.-b.** The *Erodium romanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-side h.-b.** The *Erodium maritimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Three-leaved h.-b.** The *Erodium hymenodes*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HERPEDON (Lat.), **HERPEN** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hu5r-(he2r)-pe(pa)'do2n(don), hu5r(he2r)'pe2n(pan). Gen., *-ed'onos (-onis), en'os (-is)*. Gr., ἑρπηδών, ἕρπην. See HERPES.

HERPES (Lat.), n. m. Hu5r(he2r)'pez(pas). Gen., *-pe'tos (-tis)*. Gr., ἕρπης. Fr., *herpès, dartre, dartre ordinaire* (1st def.), *olophlyctide* (2d def.). Ger., *H., Flechte* (1st def.), *Bläschenflechte* (2d def.). It., *erpete*. Sp., *h.* 1. A cutaneous eruption that spreads or creeps. In this sense the word was formerly used, being made to include a great number of different affections of the skin, both superficial diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, lichen, impetigo, seborrhœa, and zoster, and also diseases attended with more or less extensive destruction of tissue, such as cancer and lupus. 2. According to Willan's definition, now generally adopted, an acute inflammatory, vesicular disease of the skin that "passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline in ten, twelve, or fourteen days." The vesicles are situated upon inflamed bases, and tend to form in distinct but irregular clusters occupying certain special regions of the body. [G, 9.]—**Anal h.** Of Thomas, a herpetic eruption of the anus; observed in a case of pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Arsenical h.** Zoster due to the internal use of arsenic. [G.]—**Black h.** See *Hæmorrhagic h.*—**Confluent h.** A form of h. progenitalis described by Bruneau ["Thèse de Paris," 1880; Unna, "Jour. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," Aug., 1883], characterized by the extensive distribution and confluence of the eruption, together with neuralgia and constitutional disturbance; regarded by Unna as a form of zoster (zoster genitalis). [G.]—**Conjunctival h.** See *H. conjunctivæ*.—**Genitalh'** (Ger.). See *H. progenitalis*.—**Hæmorrhagic h.** Fr., *herpès hémorrhagique*. A sanguineous exudate in the vesicles, giving them a red or black color; it indicates a grave systemic condition. [a, 34.]—**H. æsthiomenes.** See *H. esthiomenos*.—**H. areolæ papillæ.** A chronic eczema of the areola of the nipple, of an intractable sort, characterized by thick yellow crusts limited to the areola. [A, 57.]—**H. a tactu toxicodendri.** The dermatitis produced by *Rhus toxicodendron*. [G, 11.]—**H. auricularis.** Zoster auricularis. [G.]—**H. bilateralis.** Double zoster, *i. e.*, affecting both sides of the body symmetrically. [G.]—**H. buccalis.** H. of the buccal mucosa, resulting from disease of the second division of the fifth nerve. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**H. brachialis.** H. of the arm following the distribution of the brachial plexus. [a, 34.]—**H. cerdonum.** H. (1st def.) or eczema of handicraftsmen; a form of eczema or inflammation of the skin due to dirt. [G, 11.]—**H. chronicus.** See LICHEN *planus*.—**H. cervicalis.** H. following the lines of distribution of the cervical nerves. [Crocker (a, 34).]—**H. cervicis.** Fr., *herpès du col utérin*. Any vesicular eruption of the cervix of the uterus; it has been reported as existing with h. vulvaris. [H. Feulard (A, 328 [a, 34]).]—**H. circinatus.** Fr., *herpès circiné* (*arthritique* [1st def.], ou *parasitaire* [2d def.]). 1. An acute vesicular eruption of the skin in which groups of vesicles occur in rings. [G, 28.] 2. Tinea circinata (*q. v.*). 3. See *Annular* ERYTHEMA. 4. See ECZEMA *impetiginosum*. 5. See TINEA *tonsurans*.—**H. circinatus bullosus.** See *H. gestationis*.—**H. collaris.** Fr., *dartre en collier*. An inflammation of the skin of the neck (probably eczema) observed among ecclesiastics; said to be due to the dye in certain vestments worn about the neck. [G, 17.]—**H. conjunctivæ** [Stellwag]. Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa. [B.]—**H. contagiosus varioliformis.** See IMPETIGO *contagiosa*.—**H. corneæ.** Fr., *herpès de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhauth'*. It., *erpete della cornea*. Sp., *h. de la cornea*. 1. A superficial keratitis, usually preceded by heat and itching in the eyelids, and soon followed by photophobia, lacrymation, conjunctival injection, and ciliary neuralgia, and then by an eruption of little vesicles on the cornea. These ulcerate and then heal up, but have a marked tendency to relapse. [F.] 2. Of Stellwag, keratitis tænulosa. [B.]—**H. coronalis.** Crown scab; a vesicular eruption of the skin surrounding the hoof of an animal. There is local inflammation of the skin where the vesicles appear. [Williams (a, 34).]—**H. cruralis.** H. following the lines of distribution of the crural nerves. [Crocker (a, 34).]—**H. crustaceus.** Fr., *herpès crustacé*. See ECZEMA *impetiginosum*.—**H. crustaceus flavescens.** Fr., *herpès crustacé flavescent, dartre crustacée fla-*

vescente. Impetiginous eczema attended with the formation of yellow crusts. [G, 7.]—**H. crustaceus stalactiformis procumbens.** Fr., *herpès crustacé stalactiforme, dartre* (*crustacée*) *stalactiforme.* Impetiginous eczema attended with the formation of thick projecting crusts resembling stalactites. [G, 7.]—**H. depascens.** See Lupus.—**H. desquamans.** See Tinea *imbricata.*—**H. epizooticus contagiosus.** See Aphtha *epizootica.*—**H. erodens.** Of Larrey, a herpetoid eruption with destruction of the skin of the affected region. [α, 34.]—**H. esthiomenos.** Gr., ἕρπης ἐσθιόμενος. A term for various ulcerating diseases of the skin, such as lupus and cancer. [G, 17, 54.]—**H. exedens.** See Lupus.—**H. facialis.** Facial h.; an acute vesicular eruption of the skin occurring about the mouth or nostrils, commonly associated with a state of fever. [G.]—**H. farinosus.** See Dartre *farineuse.*—**H. faucialis.** A vesicular eruption on the soft palate and uvula. [α, 34.] See *H. of the pharynx.*—**H. febrilis.** Fr., *herpès fébrile.* See *H. facialis.*—**H. ferox, H. ferus.** Lupus. [G.]—**H. frontalis.** H. following the distribution of the frontal nerve. [Crocker (α, 34).]—**H. furfuraceus.** Fr., *herpès furfureux, dartre furfuracée.* Of Alibert, a term probably including pityriasis, psoriasis, and seborrhœa. [G, 7.]—**H. furfuraceus volatilis.** Fr., *dartre furfuracée volante.* Pityriasis or seborrhœa. [G, 7.]—**H. genitalium.** Fr., *herpès génital.* See *H. progenitalis.*—**H. gestationis.** Of L. D. Bulkley, a chronic eruption of the skin, of a polymorphous character, said to be peculiar to the state of gestation. Beginning usually in the latter months of pregnancy, it continues until after parturition. It consists of papules, vesicles, and bullæ (the vesicles predominating), and is attended with intense itching. [G, 58.] Cf. Impetigo *herpetiformis.*—**H. gonorrhoicus.** H. progenitalis occurring as the result of gonorrhœa. [G.]—**H. gutturalis.** Fr., *herpès guttural.* See *H. of the pharynx.*—**H. impetiginiformis, H. impetiginosus.** See Impetigo *herpetiformis.*—**H. indicus.** Fr., *gale des Indes.* See Courap and Eczema *impetiginosum.*—**H. iris.** Fr., *herpès iris, hydroa vesiculeux.* An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by groups of vesicles arranged in concentric rings, and attended usually by a display of varied colors. This affection and h. circinatus (1st def.) are varieties of one disease, and are regarded by many authors as closely related to erythema multiforme. [G, 28.] See Hydroa *vésiculeux.*—**H. labialis.** See *H. facialis.*—**H. localis.** Of Fuchs, a generic term for h. facialis and h. progenitalis. [G, 5.]—**H. maculosus.** Of Hebra, a form of h. characterized by loss of hair. [A, 319 (α, 39).] See Tinea *tonsurans* and *H. tonsurans maculosus.*—**H. malignus.** Lupus. [G.]—**H. menstrualis.** See *Menstrual h.*—**H. miliaris.** Gr., ἕρπης κεγχρίας (1st def.). Fr., *dartre miliaire.* 1. See *H.* (2d def.). 2. Miliaria. [G, 17, 19, 54.]—**H. mordax** [Paracelsus]. Lupus. [H.]—**H. nasalis.** An eruption of globular vesicles along the border of the alæ of the nose; it may be associated with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [Wilson (α, 34).]—**H. naso-labialis.** A form of h. facialis affecting the nose and the upper lip. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**H. neuriticus.** See Zoster.—**H. of the lungs.** Zoster occurring during an attack of pneumonia. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Sept. 23, 1882 (α, 34).]—**H. of the pharynx, H. of the throat.** Fr., *herpès du pharynx, herpès guttural.* A disease ushered in by rigor or chilliness, fever, pain in the throat, congestion of the pharynx, and a scattered vesicular eruption on the fauces, tonsils, and pharynx. The vesicles may dry up, or they may suppurate and ulcerate. [Dyson, "Med. Press," June 20, 1883, p. 532 (α, 34).]—**H. of the tongue.** A vesicular eruption usually affecting the tip or border of the tongue; it may be accompanied by fever. [α, 34.]—**H. oris.** An eruption on the buccal mucous membrane; it is painful and accompanied by local swelling. [α, 34.]—**H. palpebralis.** An eruption of globular vesicles on the upper eyelid; its progress is similar to that of h. labialis. [Wilson (α, 34).]—**H. periscelis.** Fr., *dartre en jarretière.* Eczema of that portion of the leg which is covered by the garter. [G, 17.]—**H. phagedænicus.** Lupus exedens. [G.]—**H. phlyctænodes.** Gr., ἕρπης φλυκταινώδης. Fr., *herpès phlycténoïde* (2d def.), *dartre phlycténoïde.* 1. Of Galen, a superficial form of serpiginous ulceration of the skin. 2. Of Willan and Bateman, a form of h. (2d def.) in which "the eruption has no certain seat," groups of vesicles occurring indiscriminately over the head, trunk, or extremities, "new clusters appearing successively for nearly the space of a week." [G, 12, 54.]—**H. post coitum.** H. progenitalis produced by coitus. [G.]—**H. præputialis, H. progenitalis.** Fr., *herpès du prépuce.* An acute herpetic (2d def.) eruption on the genitals, affecting the glans penis, the corona glandis, and the prepuce. [G.]—**H. pseudo-exanthematica.** Of Guibourt, herpetic fever. [α, 34.]—**H. pseudo-syphilis.** See *H. præputialis.*—**H. pudendalis.** An affection similar to h. præputialis, affecting the præputium clitoridis, the nymphæ, and the adjacent portions of the labia majora. [G.]—**H. pustulosus.** Fr., *dartre boutonnée* (1st def.). 1. Of Sauvages, a papular eczema. 2. Of Plenck, impetigo. [G, 7, 11, 17.] 3. Of Alibert, see Herpès *pustuleux.*—**H. pustulosus mentagra.** Fr., *dartre pustuleuse mentagre, herpès pustuleux mentagre.* See Sycosis.—**H. pyæmicus.** Of Neumann, impetigo herpetiformis. [G.]—**H. rodens.** Lupus. [G.]—**H. serpiginosus.** Lupus. [G.]—**H. serpigo.** See Eczema *impetiginosum.*—**H. siccus.** See *H. furfuraceus.*—**H. simplex.** Fr., *dartre farineuse* (ou *sèche*, ou *poussée*). Of Sauvages, a term probably used to denote certain of the simpler forms of eczema siccum. [G, 17.] Cf. Dartre *farineuse.*—**H. spurius.** Of Plenck, a term, nearly equivalent to eczema artificiale (*q. v.*), for h. periscelis, h. collaris, h. cerdonum, and h. a tactu toxicodendri. [G, 11.]—**H. squamosus.** Fr., *herpès squameux, dartre squameuse.* Eczema squamosum and psoriasis. [G, 7.]—**H. squamosus centrifugus.** Fr., *herpès squameux centrifuge, dartre squameuse centrifuge.* A squamous eruption of the palms; psoriasis palmaris. [G, 7.]—**H. squamosus lichenoides.** 1. Psoriasis. 2. Inveterate eczema. [G, 7.]—**H. squamosus madidans.** Fr., *herpès squameux humide, dartre squameuse humide.* See Eczema *rubrum.*—**H. squamosus orbicularis.** Fr., *herpès squameux orbiculaire, dartre squameuse orbiculaire.* A circumscribed dry eczema, usually affecting the cheeks. [G, 7.]—**H. squamosus scabioides.** Fr., *herpès squameux scabioïde.* A squamous eczema in which the itching is severe, resembling that of scabies. [G, 7.]—**H. stalactiformis procumbens.** See *H. crustaceus stalactiformis procumbens.*—**H. syphiliticus.** Fr., *dartre vérolique.* Syn., *h. venereus.* A name for several forms of cutaneous syphilis (*e. g.*, herpetoid and lichenoid). [G, 17.]—**H. tondens, H. tonsurans.** Ger., *Haarschwinde.* 1. Ringworm, mycosis tricophytina. 2. Tinea tonsurans and tinea tricophytina. [G, 20, 73.]—**H. tonsurans capillitii.** See Tinea *tonsurans* and Trichomycosis *capillitii.*—**H. tonsurans circumscriptus.** Tinea tonsurans occurring in circumscribed patches. [G.]—**H. tonsurans dispersus.** Tinea tonsurans occurring in a disseminated form, diseased hairs appearing here and there over the scalp. [G.]—**H. tonsurans maculosus.** Of Vienna dermatologists, the dry or macular form of ringworm, in contradistinction to the vesicular form, or h. tonsurans vesiculosus (*q. v.*). When it occupies the greater portions of the skin it is called h. tonsurans maculosus universalis. [G.] See Tinea *trichophytina* and Tinea *circinata.*—**H. tonsurans squamosus.** H. tonsurans maculosus in its later stages, when loose scales are found upon the surface. [G.]—**H. tonsurans unguium.** See Onychomycosis *trichophytina.*—**H. tonsurans vesiculosus.** Of Vienna dermatologists, ringworm when it shows ring-shaped groups of vesicles. [G.] See, also, Tinea *circinata* and Dermatomycosis *trichophytina.*—**H. unilateralis.** Zoster. [G.]—**H. vegetans.** Impetigo herpetiformis; so called because of certain vegetations or exuberant growths which sometimes form on excoriated spots. [Auspitz, "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1869, p. 246.] See Pemphigus *foliaceus vegetans.*—**H. venereus.** See *H. syphiliticus.*—**H. vesiculosus.** See Tinea *tonsurans.*—**H. vorax.** Lupus vorax. [G.]—**H. vulvaris.** See *H. pudendalis.*—**H. zoster.** See Zoster.—**H. zoster graviditatis.** See *H. gestationis.*—**Hornhauth'** (Ger.). See *H. corneæ.*—**Intra-anal h.** H. of the mucous membrane within the anus. [α, 34.]—**Menstrual h.** Fr., *bouton de règle.* A variety of h. progenitalis that occurs habitually with some women in connection with menstruation. [Bergh, "Mntsh. f. prakt. Derm.," x, 1, 1890; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 727.]—**Perineal h.** H. of the perinæum sometimes accompanying h. genitalium. [α, 34.]—**Syphilitic h.** See *H. syphiliticus.*—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *herpès traumatique.* 1. H. appearing in the course of a wounded nerve. 2. H. of a part the nervous supply of which has been destroyed, as in an amputation flap. 3. H. with fever of a distant locality from that injured. [α, 34.]—**Uterine h.** Fr., *herpès utérin.* See *H. cervicis.*—**Vaginal h.** A rare form of h. in which the vesicles are situated in the vault of the vagina. [α, 34.]

HERPÈS (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-pe^{2}z. See Herpes.—**H. chancriforme.** H. genitalium resembling chancres. [α, 34.]—**H. circiné arthritique.** Herpes circinatus (1st def.). [G, 26.]—**H. circiné parasitaire.** Tinea circinata. [G, 26.]—**H. crétacé.** Lupus erythematosus, lupus erythematosus sebaceus. [G, 50.]—**H. critique.** Of Guibourt, h. symptomatic of fever. [α, 34.]—**H. crustacé.** See Eczema *impetiginosum.*—**H. crustacé flavescent.** See Herpes *crustaceus flavescens.*—**H. de la cornée.** See Herpes *corneæ.*—**H. de la tonte.** H. in sheep following shearing. [L, 41.]—**H. du prépuce.** See Herpes *progenitalis.*—**H. émotif.** H. produced in nervous individuals by some powerful emotion. [α, 34.]—**H. fébrile.** See Herpes *facialis.*—**H. fongueux.** Incrusted eczema. [G.]—**H. génital.** See Herpes *progenitalis.*—**H. hydroa.** See Hydroa.—**H. microbien.** Herpes in which the eruption is due to microbes. [α, 34.]—**H. pemphigoïde** [Devergie]. A form of cutaneous eruption beginning with circumscribed erythematous patches, attended with itching, at the periphery of which various-sized blebs appear arranged in circles. As these dry up, the area of inflammation extending, new circles of bullæ are formed, the centre of the patch remaining reddened, scaly, and sometimes slightly exuding. [G, 50.]—**H. phlycténode pseudo-exanthématique.** Of Bazin, herpes facialis, herpes progenitalis, and the herpes phlyctænodes of Willan. [G, 26.]—**H. phlycténoïde.** See Herpes *phlyctænodes* (2d def.).—**H. phlycténoïde confluent.** Pemphigus. [G, 7.]—**H. phlycténoïde en zône.** Zoster. [G, 7.]—**H. prémonitoire.** An eruption of herpes præputialis said to occasionally precede by two or three days the appearance of a syphilitic chancre. [G.]—**H. ptomaïnique.** H. in which the eruption is due to animal alkaloids. [α, 34.]—**H. pustuleux.** Dartre pustuleuse; of Alibert, a term for certain pustular diseases of the skin. [G, 7.]—**H. pustuleux couperose.** Acne. [G, 7.]—**H. pustuleux mentagre.** Sycosis. [G, 7.]—**H. pustuleux miliaire.** Acne simplex. [G, 7.]—**H. rupiforme** [Devergie]. A circinate herpetic eruption, with the formation of rupial crusts, in a subject of inherited syphilis. [G, 50.]—**H. successif et chronique.** Of Bazin, an "arthritic" variety of herpes progenitalis (and, more rarely, one of h. facialis) characterized by a tendency to repeated attacks.—**H. tonsurant.** See Tinea *tonsurans.*

HERPESTES (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rp(he^{2}rp)-e^{2}st(ast)'ez(as). See Herpestis.

HERPESTHIOMENUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}rp(he^{2}rp)-e^{2}s-thi^{2}-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕρπης, herpes, and ἐσθίειν, to eat. See Lupus *exedens.*

HERPESTICON (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}rp(he^{2}rp)-e^{2}st(ast)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., ἑρπηστικόν (from ἕρπειν, to creep). See Herpeton.

HERPESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rp(he^{2}rp)-e^{2}st(ast)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-est'is.* From ἑρπηστής, a creeping thing. Fr., *h.* A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. amara.** The *Curanga amara.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. à serpent** (Fr.). See *H. colubrina.*—**H. Brownii.** See *H. monniera.*—**H. colubrina.** Fr., *h. à serpent.* A species used in Peru as an antidote in venomous bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. cuneifolia, H. monieria, H. monniera.** Mal., *beumi.* Tam., *neerpirimie.* Tel.,

sambronichittoo. Hind., *shevet-chamni, sveta, chamani, baramb-hi, brahmi, jala nima*. Beng., *adha-birni*. Bomb., *bama*. A species of saline taste found in India and the United States. The roots, stalks, and leaves are used in India as a febrifuge, diuretic, aperient, and nervine; the juice, mixed with petroleum, as a liniment in rheumatism; and the leaves, heated, as an application to the chest in bronchitis, etc. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 34, 172, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

HERPETESTHIOMENUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-pe^{2}t(pat)-e^{2}s-thi^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕρπης, herpes, and ἐσθίειν, to eat. See LUPUS *exedens*.

HERPETIC, adj. Hu^{5}r-pe^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἑρπητικός (from ἕρπειν, to creep). Lat., *herpeticus. herpetus*. Fr., *herpétique*. Ger., *herpetisch, Flechten verursachend, flechtenartig*. It., *erpetico*. Sp., *herpético*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of herpes. 2. Pertaining to herpetism. [G.]

HERPETICA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-pe^{2}t(pat)'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἕρπης, herpes. 1. The *Cassia alata*. 2. A section of the genus *Cassia*. [B, 48, 88, 121 (*a*, 14).]

HERPÉTIDE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-pa-ted. From ἕρπης, herpes. Of Bazin, see DARTRE (1st def.). His *h's* are skin diseases especially characterized by each having but a single primary lesion; by the absence of marked congestion or dilatation of blood-vessels; by intense pruritus; sometimes by copious exudation, or abundant desquamation; and by a tendency to appear simultaneously at several symmetrical points from which they spread rapidly, often becoming confluent. [G, 26.] See, also, *H's pseudoexanthématiques, H's vulgaires*, and *H's irrégulières et malignes*, and cf. ARTHRITIDE.—**H. exfoliatrice.** A cutaneous affection probably identical with pityriasis rubra (*q. v.*), but described by Bazin as a condition consecutive to eczema, pityriasis, psoriasis, or pemphigus, though sometimes occurring as an independent disease. [G, 26.]—**H. exfoliatrice maligne.** Of Raymond, dermatitis exfoliativa following psoriasis. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.," Jan., 1887, p. 31 (G).]—**H's irrégulières et malignes.** Irregular and malignant (or late) *h's*, including herpetic forms of cnidosis and pemphigus chronicus, and h. exfoliatrice. [G, 26.]—**H's primitives, H's pseudo-exanthématiques.** Herpetic pseudo-exanthemata, including roseola miliaris and *eczéma rubrum généralisé*. [G.]—**H's secondaires.** Forms including *eczéma symetrique* and herpetic forms of melitagria, pityriasis, psoriasis, prurigo, and lichen. [G, 26.]—**H's tardives.** See *H's irrégulières et malignes*.—**H's vulgaires.** See *H's secondaires*.

HERPETIFORM, adj. Hu^{5}r-pe^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *herpetiformis* (from ἕρπης, herpes, and *forma*, form). Fr., *herpétiforme*. See HERPETOID.

HERPÉTIS (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-pa-te. See HERPETISM.

HERPETISM, n. Hu^{5}rp'e^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *herpetismus* (from ἕρπης, *herpes*). Fr., *herpétis, herpétisme*. Herpetic or dartrous diathesis; a constitutional condition which has been supposed to be the source of a certain class of affections, more particularly of the skin. According to Hardy, the cutaneous affections of this class have the following characteristics: Polymorphous elementary lesions, non-contagiousness, transmissibility through heredity, tendency to spread extensively over the surface, disposition to pruritus, and healing without leaving cicatrices. [G, 51.]

HERPÉTISME (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-pa-tez-m'. See HERPETISM.—**H. uréthral.** A form of urethritis said to be due to herpetism. It is associated with pain and tenderness and a very scanty mucous discharge, and seldom continues over a week. [G.]

HERPETOGRAPHY, n. Hu^{5}rp-e^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *herpetographia* (from ἕρπης, herps, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *herpétographie*. Ger., *Flechtenbeschreibung*. See HERPETOLOGY.

HERPETOID, adj. Hu^{5}r'pe^{2}t-oid. From ἕρπης, herpes, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling herpes in lesions or distribution.

HERPETOLOGY, n. Hu^{5}r-pe^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *herpetologia* (from ἕρπης, herpes, or ἑρπετόν, a reptile, and λογός, understanding). Fr., *herpétologie*. Ger., *Reptilienlehre* (1st def.), *Flechtenlehre* (2d def.). 1. The natural history of reptiles. 2. The pathology, etc., of herpes. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HERPETON (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)'pe^{2}t-o^{2}n. Gr., ἑρπετόν (from ἕρπειν, to creep). An old name for a creeping ulcer or pustular eruption. [A, 322.]

HERPHYLLON (Lat.), **HERPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hu^{5}r-(he^{2}r)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., ἕρπυλλος. 1. Of Appuleius, the genus *Sisymbrium*. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14), 114 (*a*, 24).]

HERPOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), **HERPOSYPHILODEOCHTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-po(po^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s), -od-e^2-o^{2}k(och^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἕρπης, herpes, *syphilis* syphilis, and ὄχθος, a tumor. Fr., *herposyphilidocthus*. Ger., *kriechendes Knotensyphilid*. A serpiginous tubercular syphilide. [A, 322.]

HERRANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(he^{2}r)-ran(ra^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Buettneriaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CACAO.—**H. albiflora.** A South American species the seeds of which furnish cacao cimarrona. [B, 81.]

HERRENALB (Ger.), n. He^{2}r're^{2}n-a^{3}lb. A place in the district of the Black Forest, Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HERRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. He^{2}r're^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Ocymum basilicum*. [B, 88, 92 (*a*, 14).]

HERRERIA, n. E^{2}r-ra'ri^2-a^3. From *Herrera*, a Mexican savant. Fr., *herrérie*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Luzuriageæ*. The *Herreriaceæ* are: Of Kunth, an order of the *Coronariæ*, and of Baillon, a division of the *Liliaceæ*. The *Herrerieæ* are: Of Endlicher, a family allied to the *Smilaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Convallarieæ*; and of Kunth, a family of the *Monocotyledones*. [B, 14, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. salsaparilha.** A species found in Brazil, where the root (*radix chinæ ponderosæ*) is used like sarsaparilla as an antisyphilitic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. stellata.** Fr., *herrérie étoilée*. A species indigenous to Chile, where the root is used like *H. salsaparilha*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERRGOTTSBÄRTCHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'go^{2}ts-bart-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Polygala vulgaris* and *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HERRGOTTSBLATT (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'go^{2}ts-bla^{3}t. The herb of *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERRGOTTSSCHÄFCHEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'gots-shaf-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Coccinella tredecimpunctata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HERRGOTTSVÖGELEIN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'go^{2}ts-fu^{5}g-e^{2}l-in. The *Coccinella septempunctata*. [L, 80.]

HERRING, n. He^{2}r'i^{2}n^2. A. S., *häring, hering*. The *Clupea harengus*. [L, 28 (*a*, 39).]

HERRLISHEIM (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'li^{2}s-him. A place near Strassburg, Alsace, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

HERRSCHAFT (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'sha^{3}ft. Dominion; of diseases, prevalence. [*a*, 14.]

HERSE (Fr.), n. E^{2}rs. The genus *Tribulus*. [B, 46, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cistoïde.** The *Tribulus cistoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. hérissée.** The *Tribulus albus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HERSTE (Ger.), n. He^{2}rst'e^2. A place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate and carbonate and magnesium sulphate. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

HERSTELLBAR (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r'ste^{2}l-ba^{3}r. Curable. [A, 521.]

HERSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r'ste^{2}l-lun^2. Recovery. [A, 521.]—**H'smittel.** A restorative. [A, 521.]

HERTWORT, n. Hu^{5}rt'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Fraxinus*, especially *Fraxinus excelsior*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HERUMIRREND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-um'er-re^{2}nd. See ERRATIC.

HERUMSCHWEIFEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-um'shwif-e^{2}nd. See VAGUS.

HERUNTERSTEIGEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-unt'e^{2}r-stig-e^{2}n. See FLEXION *of the fœtal head*.

HERVIDEROS (Sp.), n. pl. E^{2}r-ve-da'ros. A name for several places in the provence of Ciudad Real, Spain, where there are warm mineral springs. [L, 49.]—**H. de Bolaños.** A place where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Carrión.** A place where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Fontillesgo.** A place where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Fuensanta.** A place where there are numerous warm gaseous and saline springs containing magnesium carbonate. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Granátula.** A place where there is a gaseous and saline spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de la Fuente del Cura.** A place where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. del Chorrillo.** A place where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. del Emperador.** A place where there is a gaseous saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Saladilla.** A place where there is a gaseous saline and alkaline spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Villafranca.** A place where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**H. de Villar del Pozo.** A place where there is a warm and gaseous spring, containing iron and magnesium carbonates. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

HERVORBRECHEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'bre^{2}ch^2-e^{2}nd. See ERUMPENT.

HERVORBRINGUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'bri^{2}n^2-un^2. A bringing forth. [L, 80.]

HERVORGESTOSSEN (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'ge^2-sto^{3}s-se^{2}n. Protruded. [*a*, 24.]

HERVORGESTRECKT (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'ge^2-stre^{2}kt. Emersed. [*a*, 24.] See also PORRECTUS.

HERVORKOMMEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'ko^{3}m-me^{2}n. See EMERGENCE.

HERVORRAGEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'ra^{3}g-e^{2}nd. Protuberant. [*a*, 24.] See EMERGENT and EMERSED.

HERVORRAGUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'ra^{3}g-un^2. See PROJECTION and PROTUBERANCE.

HERVORSCHWELLEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'shwe^{2}l-le^{2}nd. See PROTUBERANT.

HERVORSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'spri^{2}n^2-e^{2}nd. See PROMINENT.

HERVORSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'sta-he^{2}nd. See EXSERTED.

HERVORSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'stu^{5}lp-un^2. Exstrophy. [A, 521.]

HERVORTREIBEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'trib-e^{2}nd. See PROPULLULANS.

HERVORTREIBUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'trib-un^2. See PROTRUSION.

HERVORTRETEND (Ger.), adj. He^{2}r-for'tre^{2}t-e^{2}nd. See PROMINENT and EXSERTED.

HERVORWÖLBUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}r-for'vu^{5}lb-un^2. An arching forward. [A, 523.]

HERZ (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts. See CARDIA (1st def.), COR (1st def.), ETOR, and HEART.—**Aortenh'.** The left heart. [L, 332.]—**Arbei-**

terh'. A heart that has become hypertrophied in one or both ventricles as the result of physical exertion. [B, 108.]—**Arterielles H.** The left heart. [L, 175.]—**Axial-H'en, Axillarh'en.** The pair of lymph-hearts in the frog which lie on the sides of the lower cervical vertebræ. [K, 16.]—**Behaartes H.** See COR *hirsutum*.—**Bluth'.** A heart connected with the circulation of blood as opposed to lymph hearts. [L.]—**Branchialh'.** See *Branchial* HEART.—**Fetth'.** See COR *adiposum*.—**Fötalh'.** See *Fœtal* HEART.—**H'ataxie.** Irregularity of the action of the heart's nerve-centres. [a, 34.]—**H'baum.** The *Cerbera odollam.* [B, 180 (a, 21).]—**H'beben.** See CARDIOTROMUS.—**H'beklemmung, H'beklommenheit.** Oppression of the heart. [A, 521.]—**H'beruhigend.** Quieting to the heart. [A, 521.]—**H'beschleunigung.** Acceleration of the heart's action.—**H'beschwerung.** Oppression of the heart. [A, 523.]—**H'beutel.** See the major list.—**H'bewegung.** The movement of the heart.—**H'blatt.** The sternum. [A, 521.]—**H'blättrig.** See CORDIFOLIATE.—**H'blümchen.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'blume.** See the major list.—**H'brand.** Gangrene of the heart. [a, 34.]—**H'bräune.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**H'brennen.** See CARDIALGIA.—**H'bruch.** See CARDIOCELE.—**H'chen.** See CORCULUM.—**H'dämpfung.** The area of dullness on percussion over the area of the heart.—**H'drücken, H'leid.** See CARDIALGIA.—**H'ensfreude.** 1. The *Asperula odorata.* 2. The *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'enskraut.** The *Borrago officinalis.* [B, 48 (a, 24).]—**H'ensthätigkeit.** The action of the heart. [L, 80.]—**H'enswanderung.** Ectopia cordis.—**H'entzündung.** See the major list.—**H'erweichung.** See CARDIOMALACIA.—**H'erweiterung.** Dilatation of the heart. [L, 30.]—**H'fehler.** Any malformation or structural disease of the heart.—**H'fell.** See PERICARDIUM.—**H'fleisch.** The heart muscle. [L, 115.]—**H'fleischentzündung.** See CARDITIS.—**H'förmig.** See CARDIODES, CORDATE, and CORDIFORM.—**H'freudkraut.** The *Asperula odorata.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'frucht.** See the major list.—**H'gegend.** The region of the heart.—**H'geschwindigkeit.** Rapid action of the heart. [a, 34.]—**H'geschwür.** An ulcer of the heart. [B.]—**H'gespann.** 1. Heart-burn, cardialgia. 2. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 49, 180.]—**H'gespannkraut, H'gesperr.** The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'gift.** A cardiac poison. [B, 49.]—**H'grube.** See SCROBICULUS *cordis*.—**H'hälften.** The lateral halves of the embryonic heart.—**H'häuslein.** See H'BEUTEL.—**H'haut.** The pericardium. [B.]—**H'hautentzündung.** Pericarditis. [B, 49.]—**H'hypertrophie.** Hypertrophy of the heart. [B.]—**H'impuls.** The impulse of the heart. [K.]—**H'infarkt.** A cardiac infarction. [a, 34.]—**H'insufficienz.** Cardiac or valvular insufficiency. [a, 34.]—**H'kammer.** A chamber of the heart. [B, 49.]—**H'klappenentzündung.** Inflammation of the valves of the heart. [B, 49.]—**H'klappenfehler.** Valvular defects of the heart. [B, 49.]—**H'klemme.** 1. See *Cardiac* STENOSIS. 2. See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**H'klopfen.** Palpitation of the heart. [B, 49.]—**H'krampf.** Angina pectoris. [B, 49.]—**H'kraut.** 1. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* 2. The *Melissa officinalis.* 3. The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'lähmung.** See CARDIOPLEGIA.—**H'laut.** See CARDIECHEMA.—**H'leerheit.** Emptiness of the heart.—**H'leiden.** See CARDIOPATHY.—**H'leuchte.** The *Malva alcea.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'mangel.** See ACARDIA.—**H'mattheit, H'mattigkeit.** Feebleness of the heart's action. [A, 521, 523.]—**H'minzkraut.** The *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'missbildung.** A malformation of the heart.—**H'neuralgie.** Neuralgia of the heart. [B.]—**H'pochen.** Palpitation of the heart.—**H'poleikraut.** The *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'pulsation.** A cardiac pulsation.—**H'pumpe.** The action of the heart. [K.]—**H'reizbarkeit.** Irritability of the heart.—**H'reizung.** Cardiac irritation.—**H'schall.** The sound of the heart. [K.]—**H'schlag.** Cardiac impulse. [L, 332.]—**H'schlägelosigkeit.** Cardiac asphyxia. [L, 80.]—**H'schlauch.** The rudimentary heart of the embryo.—**H'schmerz.** See CARDIAGRA.—**H'schwäche.** Feebleness of the heart.—**H'schwiele.** A cardiac cicatrix. [B.]—**H'spannen.** See SYSTOLE.—**H'spitze.** The apex of the heart. [L, 304.]—**H'stärkend.** See CONFORTATIVE and CORDIAL.—**H'starre.** Immobility of the heart, cessation of the motion of the heart. [J.]—**H'stenose.** Cardiac stenosis.—**H'stillstand.** Cessation of the heart's action. [A, 521.]—**H'stoss.** See *H'schlag*.—**H'substanz.** See MYOCARDIUM.—**H'thätigkeit.** The action of the heart.—**H'töne.** The sounds of the heart. [B.]—**H'trost.** The *Meissa officinalis.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'übel.** Any disease of the heart.—**H'übernährung.** Hypertrophy of the heart. [L, 50.]—**H'verengerung.** See CARDIOSTENOMA.—**H'verfettung.** See COR *adiposum*.—**H'vergrösserung.** Enlargement of the heart. [B.]—**H'wandungen.** The wall or substance of the heart. [J.]—**H'wasser.** See LIQUOR *pericardii*.—**H'weh.** See CARDIAGRA.—**H'wurz.** 1. The root of *Corydalis cava.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See ACONITUM *anthora*.—**H'wurzel.** 1. The root of *Meum athamaticum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'zappeln.** Palpitation of the heart. [L, 80.]—**H'zittern.** See CARDIOTROMUS.—**H'zusammenziehung.** A cardiac systole.—**Kiemenh'.** See *Branchial* HEART (2d def.).—**Körperh'.** See *Systemic* HEART.—**Leberveneuh'.** See *Portal* HEART.—**Linkes H.** See COR *aorticum*.—**Lungenh'.** See *Branchial* HEART.—**Lymphh'en.** See *Lymph* HEARTS.—**Nebenh'en.** See *Accessory* HEARTS.—**Oberes H.** See *Dorsal* MESOCARDIUM.—**Pfortaderh'.** See *Portal* HEART.—**Rechtes H.** The right heart. [L.]—**Sacral-H'en.** The two lymph-hearts which are found in the frog, one on each side of the tip of the sacrum. [K, 16.]—**Venenh'.** See *Venous* HEART.

HERZARTERIE (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'a^{3}r-ta-re. A cardiac artery.—**Coronarische H.** A coronary artery of the heart. [L, 80.]

HERZBEUTEL (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'boit-e^{2}l. See PERICARDIUM.—**H'eiterung.** Empyema pericardii. [L, 80.]—**H'entzündung.** Pericarditis. [L, 80.]—**H'höhle.** The pericardial cavity. [L, 304.]—**H'saft.** See LIQUOR *pericardii*.—**H'wasser.** See LIQUOR *pericardii*.—**H'wassersucht.** See HYDROPERICARDIUM.

HERZBLUME (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'blum-e^2. 1. The genus *Capraria.* 2. The *Borrago officinalis.* 3. The *Hepatica triloba.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'nkraut.** The leaves of *Borrago officinalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HERZENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-u^{2}n. See CARDITIS.—**Chronische verborgene H.** Chronic carditis. [L, 80.]—**Innere H.** Endocarditis. [L, 80.]—**Oberflächliche H.** Pericarditis. [L, 80.]

HERZFRUCHT (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'fruch^{2}t. The genus *Semecarpus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ostindische H.** The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HERZGEKRÖSE (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'ge^2-kru^{5}z-e^2. The mesocardium.—**Unteres H.** An extension of the lower muscular plate of the embryo to the lower side of the heart, inclosing the latter with a thin membrane, and closing in the front of the cavity that contains the heart. [A, 8.]

HERZSAMEN (Ger.), n. He^{2}rts'za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The genus *Cardiospermum.*—**Gemeiner H.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HESELWANGEN (Ger.), n. Haz'e^{2}l-va^{3}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the district of the Black Forest, Würtemberg, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HESITATION, n. He^{2}z-i^{2}t-a'shun. Lat., *hæsitatio.* Fr., *hésitation.* Ger., *Stocken.* 1. Mental uncertainty, indecision. 2. Delay in the performance of a function (*e. g.*, speaking and urination).

HESPERETIC ACID, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r-et'i^{2}k. See HESPERRHETIC ACID.

HESPERETIN, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r-et'i^{2}n. See HESPERRHETIN.

HESPERIDENE, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by C. K. A. Wright by distilling oil of orange over sodium. It boils constantly at 178° C., and is apparently a homogeneous substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 14).]

HESPERIDEOUS, adj. He^{2}s-pe-ri^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. From ἑσπερίς, western. Belonging to the order *Hesperideæ* (said of a plant); having the character of a hesperidium (said of fruit). [a, 35.] The *Hesperideæ* (Fr., *hesperidées*) are: Of Linnæus, an order of plants comprising the genera *Citrus*, *Styrax*, and *Garcinia*; of Ventenat, an order comprising the *Aurantiaceæ*, the genus *Thea*, and some *Olacineæ*. The *Hesperides* of Endlicher are a class of dialypetalous *Acramphibrya*, consisting of the orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Olacineæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, etc. The *Hesperinæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Sisymbreæ*. [B, 19. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

HESPERIDIN, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *hespéridine.* 1. A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{21}O_9$, obtained from bitter-orange rind. By the action of diluted acids, it is split into h. sugar, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, and a crystallizable product, $C_{12}H_{11}O_4$. It crystallizes from watery, alcoholic, or acidulated aqueous solutions in white microscopical needles; from alkaline aqueous solutions in spheroidal crystals; from alkaline alcoholic solutions, after supersaturation with acids, in aggregations of needles and spheroidal crystals. It is fusible at 245° C. 2. The yellow crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$, obtained by De Vrij from the shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). This is, however, a different substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxii, xxiv (a, 14); B, 46, 93 (a, 14).] 3. See NARINGIN.

HESPERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἑσπερίς, western. Fr., *hespéridie.* Ger., *Hesperidenfrucht.* An indehiscent, syncarpous fruit, many-celled and pulpy within, like the orange, lemon, etc. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

HESPERIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}s'pe^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *-er'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἑσπερίς. Fr., *julianne, julienne.* Ger., *Nachtviole.* The rocket; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cruciferæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba hesperidis.** The herb of *H. matronalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. æstiva.** The *Cheiranthus annuus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. alliaria, H. allium redolens.** The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. inodora.** Fr., *julianne des bois.* A variety of *H. matronalis.* It is a sudorific and the leaves and stems are used for forage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. matronalis.** Fr., *julienne cultivée* (ou des *jardins*), *arragone, cassolette, damas, gérarde, giroflée des dames* (ou *musquée*). Ger., *gemeine Nachtviole, Winter-viole, Frauenheil, Matronenblume, falsche Muskatenblume.* The common garden rocket or dame's-violet; a species found in Europe, and said to be found native about Lake Huron. Its herb and root (*herba et radix hesperidis*, seu *violæ nationalis*, seu *damascenæ*) are used in domestic practice as a sudorific in colds, etc. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. silvestris.** Of De Candolle, the *H. inodora.* [a, 24.]—**H. tertia.** See *H. matronalis.*—**H. tristis.** The night-smelling rocket; largely cultivated for forage and as the source of an oil superior to rape-seed oil. [B, 48, 71 (a, 14).]—**Semen hesperidis.** The fruit of *H. matronalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HESPERRHETIC ACID, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r-ret'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hespérrhétique.* A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, derived from hesperrhetin by the action of potassa, fusible at 225° C. [B, 18, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

HESPERRHETIN, n. He^{2}s-pe^{2}r-ret'i^{2}n. From ἑσπερίς western, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *hespérrhétine.* Ger., *H.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, derived, along with glucose, from hesperidin by the action of dilute sulphuric acid, fusible at 223° C. [B, 18, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

HESTERN, adj. He^{2}s'tu^{6}rn. Lat., *hesternus* (from the root *hes*). Of yesterday. [L, 107.]

HETÆRION (Lat.), **HETÆRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. He^{2}t-e'-(a^3'e^2)-ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἑταῖρος, a comrade. Of Mirbel, a fruit with several seed-vessels. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HETÆROCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἑταίρα, a prostitute, and κωλικός, suffering in the colon. See COLIC *of prostitutes.*

HETERACANTHOUS, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}k-a^{2}n-thu^{3}s. From ἕτερος, other, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *hétéracanthe.* Having differently formed spines, as in the *Capparis heteracantha* and the *Echinospermum heteracanthum.* [L, 88 (*a*, 39).]

HETERACEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕτερος, the other, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *hétéracéphale.* Having two heads unequally developed; as a n., a monster so characterized. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HETERACMY, n. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}k-mi^2. From ἕτερος, the other, and ἀκμή, a point. See Dichogamy.

HETERADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *hétéradelphie.* A double monstrosity in which one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth, while the other remains undeveloped. [L, 107.]

HETERADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *hétéradelphe.* A monster characterized by heteradelphia.

HETERADENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(e^2)'ni^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *hétéradénie.* A heterologous formation of glandular tissue. [L, 49, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HETERADENIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}d-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *hétéradénique.* Pertaining to or caused by heteradenia. [L, 41, 149 (*a*, 14).]

HETERADENOID, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}d'e^{2}n-oid. From ἕτερος, the other, ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. See Heteradenic.

HETERADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἕτερος, the other, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *hétéradénome.* A tumor formed by heteradenia. [A, 385.]

HETERAKIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r'a^3-ki^{2}s. Gen., *-er'akis.* From ἕτερος, the other, and ἀκίς, a point. Of Dujardin, a genus of the *Ascaridæ.* [L, 18.]—**H. compressa.** Of Dujardin, a species belonging to the genus *Ascaris.* [L, 126 (*a*, 39).]

HÉTÉRALIEN (Fr.), n. A-ta-ra^3-le-a^{2}n^2. A double monster in which the accessory fœtus is yet more incomplete than in the *heteradelphi*, and generally only consists of a head united by its vertex to the principal individual. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HETERANDROUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}n'dru^{3}s. Lat., *heterandrus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *hétérandre.* Having differently formed stamens or anthers. [B, 93 (*a*, 24).]

HETERANTHOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and ἄνθος, a flower. Differently flowered (said of some of the *Loranthaceæ*). [*a*, 24.]

HETERAUXESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ἕτερος, the other, and αὔξησις, growth. The relative mode and rate of growth of plants under the influence of different agencies. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Induced h.** H. brought about by the influence of light, gravity, and other external agents. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).] Cf. also Hydrotropism and Galvanotropism.—**Spontaneous h.** H. occurring under the influence of internal agencies or structures of the plant itself. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

HETEREMEROS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gr., ἑτερήμερος (from ἕτερος, one of two, and ἡμέρα, a day). Of a fever, occurring on alternate days. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

HÉTÉRO-ALBUMOSE (Fr.), **HETEROALBUMOSE** (Ger.), n's. A-ta-ro-a^{3}l-bu^8-moz, ha''ta-ro-a^{3}l-bu-moz'e^2. See *Hetero-albumose.*

HETERO-AUTOPLASTY, n. He^{2}t''e-ro-a^{4}t'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From ἕτερος, the other, αὐτός, self, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *hétéro-autoplastie.* Autoplasty by transplantation of tissue from another part.

HETEROBAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ba^{2}f(ba^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and βαφή, a dyeing. Fr., *hétérobaphie.* That state of a body in which its surface has two or more colors. [L, 180.]

HETEROBLASTIC, adj. He^{2}t-e-ro-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ἕτερος, the other, and βλαστός, a sprout. Of a tissue, derived from a tissue which usually gives rise to another form of tissue (said of cartilage developed from periosteal cells). [J.]

HETEROCARPINOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-ka^{3}rp-en'u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and καρπός, a fruit. Lat., *heterocarpinus.* Fr., *hétérocarpien.* Of Desvaux, having an anomalous form due to some irregularity in the development of the ovary (said of fruits). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

HETEROCARPOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e-ro-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερόκαρπος (from ἕτερος, the other, and καρπός, a fruit). Lat., *heterocarpicus, heterocarpus, heterocarpeus.* Fr., *hélérocarpe.* Having double fruits; also, having the ovary and the fruits unlike, as in some *Compositæ.* The *Heterocarpeæ* of Kützing are a class of the *Algæ*, equivalent to the *Carposporeæ* of more modern systems. [B, 1, 41, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).]

HETEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., he^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-sel. From ἕτερος, another, and κήλη, a hernia. A hernia contained in a prolapsed portion of an organ, such as the rectum. [A, 531.]

HETEROCEPHALOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterocephalus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hétérocéphale.* 1. Bearing two kinds of heads, or capitula, in the same plant, one consisting all of male flowers and the other all of female flowers. [Gray (*a*, 24).] 2. Having two dissimilar heads (said of a double monster). [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HETEROCERCAL, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-su^{8}rk'a^{2}l. From ἕτερος, the other, and κέρκος, the tail. Having the upper division of the tail much smaller than the lower. [L, 12 (*a*, 27).]

HETEROCHELATE, adj. He^{2}t-e-ro-kel'at. From ἕτερος, the other, and χηλή, a claw. Having different-sized claws (said of those *Crustacea* which have one claw larger than the other). [L, 85 (*a*, 35).]

HETEROCHROMATOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'ez(e^{2}s). From ἕτερος, different, and χρῶμα, color. Cutaneous discolorations due to the presence of substances foreign to the body. [G.] Cf. Argyria.

HETEROCHROMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-krom(ch^{2}rom)'-i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and χρῶμα, a color. The state of being different in color (said of paired organs).—**H. iridum.** 1. A difference in the color of the irides of the two eyes. 2. A condition in which part of the iris is of one color and part of another. [Berry (*a*, 29).]

HETEROCHROMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e-ro-krom'u^{3}s. Lat., *heterochromus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and χρῶμα, a color. Fr., *hétérochromé.* Differently colored; of the flower-heads of the *Compositæ*, having the ray-florets of different color from the disc-florets. The *Heterochromeæ* are a subtribe of the *Compositæ.* [B, 7 (*a*, 24).]

HETEROCHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-kron(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)'-i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Lat., *morbus heterochronica.* Fr., *hétérochronie.* Ger., *heterochronische Krankheit.* See Heterochronism.

HETEROCHRONIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-kro^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *heterochronicus, heterochronus.* Fr., *hétérochrone.* Ger., *heterochronisch.* 1. Occurring at abnormal times (said of general morbid processes which would be called normal if they took place at another time). [D, 3.] 2. Of the pulse, irregular. [A, 301.]

HETEROCHRONISM, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k'ro^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. From ἕτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Lat., *heterochronismus.* Of Haeckel, in evolution, the appearance of organs at a time different from that which was expected (*e. g.*, the earlier appearance of the heart in man than in other divisions of the same tribe). [L, 146.]

HETEROCHRONY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k'ro^{2}n-i^2. From ἕτερος, the other, and χρόνος, time. Ger., *Zeitverschiebung.* 1. See Heterochronism. 2. Of Haeckel, the premature development of organs in the course of the embryological development of an individual (*e. g.*, the presence in such an individual of organs which are in advance of the type of organism which the particular stage of his development represents). [B.]

HETEROCHROUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑτερόχροος (from ἕτερος, the other, and χρώς, color). Ger., *verschiedenforbig* (1st def.), *fremdfarbig* (2d def.). 1. Variegated. 2. Having a strange or unnatural color. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HETEROCHTHONOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k'tho^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and χθών, a country. Originating from without the organism. [D, 3.] Cf. Autochthonous.

HETEROCHYMEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ki(ch^{2}u^6)-mu^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *-meus'eos* (*-is*). From ἕτερος, the other, and χύμευσις, a mixing. Fr., *hétérochymeusie.* Ger., *qualitative Veränderung des Blutes.* That state of the blood in which a substance is present that does not exist in the normal fluids. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HETERÖCISCH (Ger.), adj. Ha-ta-ru^{3}ts'i^{2}sh. See Heterœcious.

HETEROCLINOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k'li^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteroclinus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and κλίνη, a bed). Fr., *hétérocline.* Having separate receptacles (said of the flowers of the same plant). [Gray (*a*, 24).] The *Heteroclineæ* of Miers are a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HETEROCLITE, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-klit. Gr., ἑτερόκλιτος (from ἕτερος, the other, and κλίνειν, to bend). Lat., *heteroclitus.* Anomalously formed. [Gray (*a*, 24).] The *Heteroclitæ* of Fries are a division of the *Cupulati*, consisting of *Cyphella* and *Solenia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HETEROCŒLOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-sel'u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and κοῖλος, hollow. Concave in one direction and convex in the other. [L, 221.]

HETEROCRANIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἑτεροκρανία (from ἕτερος, the other, and κρανίον, the upper part of the head). Fr., *hétérocranie.* Ger., *halbseitiges Kopfweh.* Headache on one side only. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HETEROCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-kraz(kra^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and κρᾶσις, a mixing. Fr., *hétérocrasie.* Ger., *fremdartige Mischung.* A strange or abnormal mixing of fluids or juices. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HETEROCRASIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-kraz'i^{2}k. Lat., *heterocrasicus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and κρᾶσις, a mixing). Fr., *hétérocrasique.* Pertaining to heterocrasia. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HÉTÉROCRINIE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-kre-ne. From ἕτερος, the other, and κρίνειν, to separate. Anomalous secretion. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HETEROCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}k'ri^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos* (*-oc'risis*). From ἕτερος, another, and κρίσις, a crisis. Fr., *hétérocrisie.* An abnormal crisis. [A, 301.]

HETEROCYST, n. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-si^{2}st. From ἕτερος, the other, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *hétérocyste.* Of Almann, one of the large globular cells occurring at intervals in the filaments of the *Nostocaceæ.* [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 35).]

HETERODACTYLOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterodactylus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *hétérodactyle.* Having irregular or anomalous digits (applied to a family of birds with the external digit on each foot freely movable, as in the cuckoo, etc.). [L, 208 (*a*, 39).]

HETERODERMATOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-du^{8}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterodermatus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and δέρμα, the skin). Having different forms of scales (said of certain fishes and reptiles). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).] The *Heterodermeæ* of Rostafinski are an order of *Myxomycetes.* [B.]

HÉTÉRODERMOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-de^{2}r-mo-tro-fe. From ἕτερος, the other, δέρμα, the skin, and τρέφειν, to nourish. A disturbance in the nutrition of the skin. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HETERODESMOTIC, adj. He^{2}t-e-ro-de^{2}s-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *heterodesmoticus.* From ἕτερος, the other, and δεσμός, a bond. Having connecting centres of unequal value, or having a centre with an end-organ (said of nerve-fibres). [J, 198.]

HETERODIDYMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}d-i^{2}m-(u^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and δίδυμος, a twin. See HETERADELPHIA.

HETERODIDYMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-di^{2}d'i^{2}m-u^{3}s. See HETERADELPHOUS.

HETERODONT, HETERODONTOUS, adj's. Het'e^{2}r-o-do^{2}nt, he^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s. Lat., *heterodontus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Fr., *hétérodonte.* 1. Having variable teeth (said of certain ophidian reptiles which have one of their teeth larger than the other). [L, 108 (α, 39).] 2. Having teeth not all alike (*e. g.*, divided into incisors, molars, etc.). [B, 77.] The *Heterodonta* are an order of molluscs. [B.]

HETERODOX, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-do^{2}x. Lat., *heterodoxus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and δόξα, opinion. Fr., *hétérodoxe.* A term applied by Linnæus to systematists who classified plants on some basis other than that of fructification, *e. g.*, from the structure of roots, the character of the leaf, the habit of the species, the time of flowering, or from the medical use of the plant, etc. [α, 35.]

HETERODROMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}d'ro-mu^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and δρόμος, a course. Fr., *hétérodrome.* Lit., running differently ; applied in phyllotaxis to the case when the generating spiral follows a different direction in the branches from that pursued in the stem. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

HETERODROMY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}d'ro-mi^2. From ἕτερος, the other, and δρόμος, a course. Fr., *hétérodromie.* 1. That mode of phyllotaxy in which the spirals change direction. 2. The difference in direction of the genetic spiral in the branch and in the parent axis. Cf. HOMODROMY. [B, 279 (α, 35).]

HÉTÉRODYME (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-dem. From ἕτερος, the other, and δίδυμος, a twin. A double monster formed by the implantation of an imperfect head on the epigastrium of the chief individual. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

HETERODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. The form of monstrosity exemplified by a heterodyme.

HETERODYMIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-di^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *hétérodymien.* Having the characteristics of a heterodyme.

HETERŒCIOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-e'si^2-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, the other, and οἶκος, a house. Fr., *hétérœcique.* Exhibiting heterœcism (said of *Fungi*). [α, 24.]

HETERŒCISM, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-e'si^{2}z'm. Fr., *hétérœcisme, hétérœcie.* Lit., the state of being double-housed (said of parasitic *Fungi* in which the growth of one generation is on one host, and the development of another generation on a different host, as in *Puccinia graminis*). [B, 77, 291 (α, 24).]

HETEROGAMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterogamus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and γαμεῖν, to marry). Fr., *hétérogame.* Bearing two kinds of flowers as to their stamens or pistils, as when in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female and those of the disc male. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

HETEROGAMY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. 1. A variety of generation in which differently organized sexual forms alternate with parthenogenetic forms. [L, 353.] 2. The state of being heterogamous.—**Incomplete h.** An alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HETEROGANGLIATE, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-ga^{2}n^2'gli^2-at. Lat., *heterogangliatus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and γάγγλιον [see GANGLION]). Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and asymmetrical (as in the *Mollusca*). The *Heterogangliata* of Owen include the *Molluscoida* and the *Mollusca* proper. [B, 28 (α, 27) ; L, 227.]

HETEROGANGLIONIC, adj. He^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-ga^{2}n^2-gli^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Sympathetic ; said of the sympathetic nervous system. [L, 323.]

HETEROGENEITY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-je^{2}n-e'i^2-ti^2. From ἕτερος, different, and γένος, race. Fr., *hétérogénéité.* Ger., *Fremdartigkeit, Heterogenität.* The quality of being heterogeneous. [D.]

HETEROGENEOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-jen'e^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερογενής (from ἕτερος, different, and γένος, race). Lat., *heterogeneus, heterogenes.* Fr., *hétérogène, hétérogénique.* Ger., *heterogen, verschiedenartig, ungleichartig.* It., *eterogeneo.* Sp., *heterogeneo.* Differing in nature or origin, of a mixed or a miscellaneous character; of a growth (*e. g.*, a dermoid tumor), containing elements derived from different blastodermic layers ; of plants, not uniform in kind, abnormal. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24) ; D ; L, 343.] See HETEROSTYLED.—**H'ness.** See HETEROGENEITY.

HETEROGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ez-(e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hétérogénésie.* The development of parts that are abnormal as to situation, color, etc. [A, 385, 526.]

HETEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-genes'eos (-gen'esis).* From ἕτερος, different, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *hétérogénèse, hétérogénie.* Ger., *Heterogenese.* 1. Of Burdach, spontaneous generation (see ABIOGENESIS). [A, 385.] 2. Alternate generation. [B.]

HETEROGENETIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἕτερος, different, and γεννητικός, generative. Fr., *hétérogénique.* 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Of infectious diseases, due to infection from without the organism.

HETEROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See HETEROGENESIS.

HETEROGENOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See HETEROGENEOUS.

HETEROGENY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. See HETEROGENESIS.

HETEROGLAUCIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-gla^4'(gla^3'u^4)-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and γλαυκός, bluish-green. Fr., *hétéroglaucie.* Of Wallroth, the anomalous production of greenish or glaucous spots. [A, 385.]

HETEROGLAUCIS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-gla^4'(gla^3'u^4)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Of Wallroth, suffering from glaucoma. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HETEROGLAUCOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-gla^{4}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *heteroglaucus.* Fr., *hétéroglauque.* 1. Having one eye blue and the other black or gray. [L, 50 (α, 30).] 2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteroglaucia. [A, 385.]

HETEROGNATHOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-u^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερόγναθος (from ἕτερος, different, and γνάθος, the jaw). Fr., *hétérognathe.* Having the jaws dissimilar or unequal, whether normally or abnormally. [A, 385, 526.]

HETEROGONE, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-gon. Fr., *hétérogone.* See HETEROGONOUS.

HETEROGONISM, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. See HETEROGONY.

HETEROGONOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterogoneus* (from ἕτερος, different, and γόνος, race). Fr., *hétérogone.* Having stamens and pistils of different length and form. [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**H.-dimorphous.** Having two kinds of flowers, one with styles longer than the stamens, the other with styles shorter than the stamens.—**H. trimorphous.** Having three kinds of flowers, with styles which, compared with the stamens, are relatively long, medium-sized, and short. [B.]

HETEROGONY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^2. The condition of being dimorphous or trimorphous (said of flowers having dissimilar stamens and pistils). [B, 75 (α, 24).]

HETEROGYNOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterogynus* (from ἕτερος, different, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *hétérogyne.* In entomology, having the species consisting of males, females, and neuters. [A, 385, 526.]

HETEROID, HETEROIDEOUS, adj's. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-oid, he^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-id'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteroideus* (from ἕτερος, different, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hétéroïde.* Ger., *ungleichgestaltet, andersgestaltet.* Diversely formed (said of an inclosed part when it has a different shape from its envelope). [B, 1, 19 (α, 24), 198.] Cf. HETEROMORPHOUS.

HETERO-INFECTION, n. He^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-i^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From ἕτερος, different, and *inficere*, to infect. Fr., *hétéro-infection.* Infection of the organism with a poison not generated within itself. Cf. AUTO-INFECTION.

HETERO-INOCULATION, n. He^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-i^{2}n-o^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. From ἕτερος, different, and *inoculatio*, an ingrafting. Inoculation from one individual to another. [G.]

HETEROIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-oi-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., ἑτεροίωσις. Fr., *hétéroïose.* Ger., *Andersmachen, Umwandeln.* Alteration. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HÉTÉROÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-ek. See HETERŒCIOUS.

HETEROLALIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t''e^{2}r-o(o^3)-lal(la^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and λαλιά, a talking. Ger., *unrichtiges Sprechen, Versprechen.* 1. A defect of speech in which other words are spoken than those intended. [L, 107.] 2. See HETEROPHONIA.

HETEROLOBOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'ob-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and λοβός, a lobe. Lat., *heterolobus.* Fr., *hétérolobe.* Having unequal lobes (said of plants). [L, 107.]

HETEROLOGICAL, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-k'l. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Of or pertaining to heterology.

HETEROLOGOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-gu^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hétérologue.* Ger., *heterolog, heterologisch, fremdartig.* It., *eterologo.* Sp., *heterólogo.* Different from or opposed to some standard which has been set up ; of a tissue, without an analogue in the other tissues ; of a tumor, composed of elements that differ from the normal elements of the part. [Laennec (D) ; Virchow (E).]

HETEROLOGY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἕτερος, different, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hétérologie.* Ger., *Heterologie.* 1. The science of heterologous formations. [A, 385.] 2. The state of being heterologous. [D, 4.]

HETEROLOPY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-pi^2. From ἕτερος, different, and λοπός, bark. Fr., *hétérolopie.* The production of morbid scales or crusts. [A, 385.]

HETEROMELES (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-ez(as). From ἕτερος, different, and μέλος, a limb. A genus proposed by Römer for a species of *Photinia.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. arbutifolia.** The *Photinia arbutifolia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]

HETEROMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and μέρος, a part. A tribe of coleopterous insects of which the *Cantharidæ* are a family. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HETEROMEROUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteromericus* (from ἕτερος, different, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *hétéromère.* Differing in number (said of flower-organs, the layers of lichens, etc.); of a flower, having a varying number of members in the different whorls. The *Heteromeræ* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of gamopetalous dicotyledons. The *Heteromerineæ* of Spach are a suborder of the *Cistineæ.* [B, 1, 42, 123, 170, 291 (α, 24).]

HETEROMETRY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *heterometria* (from ἕτερος, different, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *hétérométrie.* A variation from the normal condition of a part with respect to the quantity of material that it contains. [L, 107.]

HETEROMORPHE (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf'e(a). Gen., *-morph'es.* From ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form. See PSEUDOMORPHOSIS.

HETEROMORPHIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k. See HETEROMORPHOUS.

HETEROMORPHISM, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}z'm. From ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form. 1. Diversity of form. [L, 193.] 2. In botany, see DIMORPHISM and TRIMORPHISM.

HETEROMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ἕτερος, different, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. A malformation. The *heteromorphoses* (Ger., *Heteromorphosen*) in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases are a genus of the *teratoses*, including nævus, ochthiasis, polytrichia, and polonychia. [G.]

HETEROMORPHOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερόμορφος (from ἕτερος, different, and μορφή, form). Lat., *heteromorphus.* Fr., *hétéromorphe.* Ger., *heteromorph.* 1. Differing in form or shape. [L, 147.] 2. See HETEROLOGOUS. 3. See POLYMORPHOUS. The *Heteromorpha* (Fr., *hétéromorphes*) of De Blainville are a subkingdom of the *Animalia*, including the sponges, corals, and *Infusoria.* [L, 231.]

HETEROMORPHY, n. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf-i^2. See HETEROMORPHISM.

HETERONEMEOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-nem'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteronemeus, heteronemus* (from ἕτερος, different, and νῆμα, a thread). Fr., *hétéronème.* Having unlike filaments. The *Heteronema* of Fries (1825) are a division of the *Nemei*, comprising the *Filices* and *Musci.* The *Heteronemeæ* of Fries (1846) are a class of higher cryptogams, including the *Filices, Musci, Algæ,* and *Fungi;* so named to indicate the more complicated germination than that in the lower cryptogams. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

HÉTÉRONÉPHROTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-na-fro-tro-fe. From ἕτερος, different, νεφρός, the kidney, and τροφή, nourishment. Degeneration of the kidney. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

HETERONOMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}n'o-mu^{3}s. 1. Characterized by heteronomy. 2. Formed upon the same original type, but differentiated in structure. [B.]

HETERONOMY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}n'o-mi^2. Lat., *heteronomia* (from ἕτερος, different, and νόμος, law). Fr., *hétéronomie.* Ger., *Heteronomie, Unselbstständigkeit.* The state of being dependent on laws proper to other organisms. [L, 30.]

HETERONYMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^2-mu^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and ὄνυμα, a name. See CROSSED.

HETEROPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕτερος, different, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. Fr., *hétéropage.* A form of double monster in which the accessory individual has a distinct but imperfect head and lower extremities, and is implanted in the anterior aspect of the principal individual. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

HETEROPATHIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Lat., *heteropathicus.* Of or pertaining to heteropathy. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HETEROPATHY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *heteropathia* (from ἕτερος, different, and πάθος, a condition). Fr., *hétéropathie.* 1. Of Dioscorides, counter-irritation. 2. Of Berthold, a morbid state of the sensibility to stimuli. [A. 311 (a, 17); L, 30, 50 (a, 14).] 3. See ALLOPATHY.

HETEROPETALOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteropetalus* (from ἕτερος, different, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *hétéropetale.* Ger., *verschiedenblumenblättrig.* Diversely petaled. The *Heteropetalæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of the *Tiliaceæ*, comprising the *Prockieæ, Sloanieæ,* and *Elæocarpeæ.* [B, 1, 42, 123 (a, 24).]

HETEROPHAGA (Lat.), **HETEROPHAGI** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and m. pl. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'a^3-ga^3, -ji(ge). From ἕτερος, the other, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Birds whose young are hatched in a blind and naked state, and are unable to obtain food unassisted. [L, 147, (a, 39).]

HETEROPHASIA (Lat.), **HETEROPHEMIA** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fa(fa^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -fem(fam)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and φάσις, an assertion, or φάναι, to say. See HETEROLALIA.

HETEROPHLEGMASIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-fle^{2}g-maz'i^{2}k. From ἕτερος, different, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Fr., *hétérophlegmasique.* Counter-irritant. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HETEROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fon'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *hétérophonie.* Ger., *abnorme Stimme.* 1. An abnormity of voice or tone. 2. Unnatural or altered vocalization. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 30).]

HETEROPHONIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ἑτερόφωνος. Lat., *heterophonus.* Pertaining to or suffering from heterophonia. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HETEROPHORIA, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. Of G. T. Stevens, a tendency of the visual lines away from parallelism. [a, 29.]

HETEROPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)-ma^3. Gen., *-phrag'matos (-matis).* From ἕτερος, different, and φράγμα, a fence. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of bignoniaceous trees of the *Tecomeæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. Roxburghii.** A species growing in India. The wood yields a thick fluid of the color and consistence of Stockholm tar, which has a local reputation in cutaneous eruptions. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

HETEROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἑτεροφθαλμία (from ἕτερος, different, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia). Fr., *hétérophthalmie.* Ger., *Heterophthalmie.* An old term for a difference, either of color, position, or size, between the two eyes. [F.]

HETEROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἑτερόφθαλμος. Affected with heterophthalmia. [F.]

HETEROPHTHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}f-tho^{2}n(tho^{2}n^2)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἑτεροφθογγία (from ἕτερος, abnormal, and φθόγγος, a distinct sound). Fr., *hétérophthongie.* Ger., *Fremdsprechen.* 1. An abnormal or irregular mode of speech. [L, 50 (a, 30).] 2. See VENTRILOQUISM.

HETEROPHYADIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-fi-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. From ἕτερος, the other, and φυάς, a shoot. Having two kinds of stems. [B.]

HETEROPHYLLOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *heterophyllus* (from ἕτερος, different, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *hétérophylle.* Ger., *verschiedenblättrig.* Diversely-leaved; bearing leaves of more than one form. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

HETEROPHYLLY, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-fi^{2}l-i^2. The state of being heterophyllous.

HETEROPLASIA (Lat.), **HETEROPLASIS** (Lat.), n's f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -o^{2}p'la^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-pla'siæ, -plas'eos (-op'lasis).* From ἕτερος, different, and πλάσις, a molding. Fr., *hétéroplasie.* Ger., *Heteroplasie, krankhafte* (oder *fremdartige*, oder *regelwidrige*) *organische Bildung.* 1. A form of progressive metamorphosis in which the new formation is composed of elements which differ from those of the part upon which it was ingrafted. 2. An irregular or abnormal organic development. [D; L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 30).]

HETEROPLASM, n. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-pla^{2}z'm. From ἕτερος, the other, and πλάσμα, anything formed. Fr., *hétéroplasme.* Of Burdach, heteroplastic material. [A, 385.]—**Archiblastic h.** Of Rindfleisch, tumors having their origin in the tegmentary or glandular epithelium. [a, 34.]

HETEROPLASTIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *heteroplasticus* (from ἕτερος, different, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *hétéroplastique.* Ger., *heteroplastisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of heteroplasia. [D.]

HETEROPLASTID, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}d. An organ in which a part of the cells are devoted to the life of the individual and a part to the reproduction of the species. The *Heteroplastiden* of Goethe (1883) are the *Metazoa.* [J, 62; "Nature," Oct. 24, 1889, p. 621 (J); "Biol. Ctrlbl.," 1884, p. 391 (J).]

HETEROPLASTY, n. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Plastic surgery by the transplantation of portions from another organism, especially one of a different species. [E.]

HETEROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and πούς, the foot. An order of the *Mollusca*, class *Gastropoda.* [A, 359 (a, 39).]

HETEROPODIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and πούς, the foot. The condition of having the feet different in size or shape. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

HETEROPODOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερόπους (from ἕτερος, different, and πούς, the foot). Lat., *heteropodus.* Fr., *hétéropode.* Affected with or characterized by heteropodia. [L, 50 (a, 30), 107.]

HETEROPODS, n. pl. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-po^{2}dz. See HETEROPODA.

HETEROPODY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-i^2. See HETEROPODIA.

HETEROPROSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἕτερος, the other, and πρόσωπον, the face. In teratology, a fœtus having two faces. [a, 34.]

HETEROPTEROUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *heteropterus* (from ἕτερος, different, and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *hétéroptère.* Having the elytra membranous only at their extremities (said of a section of the *Hemiptera*, the *Heteroptera*). [L, 107.]

HETEROPUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). Gr., ἑτερόπους. See HETEROPODOUS.

HÉTÉROPYLE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-pel. From ἕτερος, different, and πύλη, an entrance. Of Baillon, an orifice in the integuments of a seed situated on a level with the chalaza, through which the vessels exterior to the seed penetrate to the interior. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HETEROREXIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and ὄρεξις, a desire. Fr., *hétérorexie.* A depraved state of the appetite. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 30).]

HETERORGANOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}rg'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterorganus* (from ἕτερος, different, and ὄργανον, an organ). Fr., *hétérorgane.* Ger., *ungleichorganig.* Of K. H. Schultz, having three systems of organs, consisting of spiral vessels, nutritive vessels, and cells. The *Heterorgana* of Schultz are a natural division of plants comprising sporiferous, gymnanthous, coronanthous, palmaceous, and dichorganoid *Synorgana*, and lepidanthous, perianthous-anthodiate, siphonanthate, monocarpous, petalanthate, and polycarpous-petalanthate *Dichorgana.* [A, 322; B, 170 (a, 24).]

HETERORHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. See HETEROREXIA.

HETERORRHEPES (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r're^{2}p-ez(as). Gr., ἑτεροῤῥέπης. See HETERORRHOPOS.

HETERORRHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-re^{2}x'i^2-a^3. See HETEROREXIA.

HETERORRHINOPLASTY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-or-ri'no-pla^{2}st-i^2. From ἕτερος, another, ῥίς, the nose, and πλάσσειν, to form. The Indian form of rhinoplasty, in which the flap is taken from another person. [E, 21.]

HETERORRHIZAL, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ri'zal. From ἕτερος, another, and ῥίζα, a root. Rooting from no definite point, as in the ground-ivy and other plants in which the roots are developed indifferently from any part of the surface. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

HETERORRHOPOS (Lat.), **HETERORRHOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r'ro^{2}p-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἑτερόῤῥοπος (from ἕτερος, different, and ῥέπειν, to incline downward). Of Hippocrates, in-

clining as much in one direction as in the other; of patients in the crisis of a disease, at times gaining and again losing ground. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 30).]

HETERORRHYTHMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ri^{2}th'mu^{3}s. Gr., ἑτερόῤῥυθμος (from ἕτερος, different, and ῥυθμός, rhythm). Lat., *heterorrhythmus*. Fr., *hétérorrhythme*. Ger., *abweichend*. See ARRHYTHMIC.

HETEROSARCOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o'-sez(se^{2}s). From ἕτερος, the other, and σάρξ, flesh. That class of disease in which there is the formation of heterologous tissues. [α, 34.]

HETEROSCELOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'se^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and σκέλος, the leg. Fr., *hétéroscèle*. Having unequal legs. [A, 385.]

HETEROSCOPY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Lat., *heteroscopia* (from ἕτερος, different, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Ger., *Fremdgesicht*, *Fremdsehen*. 1. Any visual defect. [A, 385.] 2. See DEUTEROSCOPY.

HETEROSOMATOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-som'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterosomatus* (from ἕτερος, different, and σῶμα, the body). Fr., *hétérosome*. Ger., *unregelmässig*. Of fishes, having the two halves of the body dissimilar. The *Heterosomata* of Cope are the flounders. ["Am. Nat.," v, p. 591 (α, 32).]

HETEROSPERMOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *heterospermus*, *heterospermeus* (from ἕτερος different, and σπέρμα, a seed). Lit., differently seeded. Having heteromorphous fruits (said of the fruits of *Umbelliferæ* in which the mericarps [popularly called seed] differ in form). The *Heterospermæ* (or *Heterospermeæ*) are a division of umbelliferous plants (of Tausch, a subtribe of the *Mericarpæ*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*), consisting of genera (*Heterospermum*, etc.) in which the fruits are dimorphous. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

HÉTÉROSPLÉNOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-spla-no-tro-fe. From ἕτερος, different, σπλήν, the spleen, and τροφή, nourishment. A nutritive change in the spleen. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HETEROSPOROUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *heterosporus*, *heterosporeus* (from ἕτερος, different, and σπόρος, a seed). Fr., *hétérospore*. Ger., *verschiedensporig*. Diverse-spored (said of cryptogams having two kinds of asexually produced spores). The *Heterosporeæ* are (1) a series of the *Pteridophyta*; (2) the heterosporous *Lycopodinæ*. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

HETEROSTEMONOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and στήμων, a thread. Having stamens of different forms. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

HETEROSTICHUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}st'i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἕτερος, the other, and στίχος, a row. Fr., *hétérostique*. See UNILATERAL.

HETEROSTOMUS (Lat.). He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'tom(to^{2}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕτερος, the other, and στόμα, the mouth. Having an extraordinary mouth, as in the *Distoma heterostomum*. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HETEROSTROPHOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'tro-fu^{3}s. Lat., *heterostrophus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and στρέφειν, to turn). Fr., *hétérostrophe*. Of shells, turning conversely to the usual direction. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HETEROSTYLED, adj. He^{2}t'e^{2}r-o-stild. Lat., *heterostylus* (from ἕτερος, the other, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *hétérostyle*. Ger., *verschiedengriffelig*. Diverse-styled (said of hermaphrodite flowers having styles of different lengths). [B, 180, 291 (α, 24).]

HETEROSTYLISM, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^2-sti^{2}l'i^{2}z'm. Lat., *heterostylia*. The presence of styles of different lengths on different individuals of the same species. [α, 24.] See DIMORPHISM (2d def.) and TRIMORPHISM.

HETEROSTYLOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-stil'u^{3}s. See HETEROSTYLED.

HETEROTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. See HETEROTAXIS.

HETEROTAXIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-ta^{2}x'i^{2}k. Pertaining to heterotaxis. [α, 17.]

HETEROTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos* (*-is*). From ἕτερος, different, and τάξις, order. Fr., *hétérotaxie*. Ger., *Heterotaxie*. Lateral transposition of the viscera. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HETEROTOMIC, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-to^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *heterotomus* (from ἕτερος, different, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *hétérotome*. Of Richard, unequally divided (said of the perianth). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HETEROTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and τόπος, a place. Fr., *hétérotopie*. Ger., *Heterotopie*. An anomaly of situation; misplacement of an organ, the occurrence of a particular tissue in an abnormal situation, etc.; of Haeckel, in evolution, the appearance of an organ in an abnormal position or its development from a part different from that in which it develops in members of the same division. [D, 3, 4; L, 146.]—**Cerebral h.** See *H. of the brain*.—**Consecutive h.** Fr., *hétérotopie consécutive*. The development of masses of morbid tissue consecutive to a more or less ancient lesion of the normal tissues. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**Heteradenic h.** Fr., *hétérotopie hétéradénique*. The formation of glandular tissue in a locality where it does not occur normally. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**H. of the brain.** Ger., *Heterotopie der grauen Hirnsubstanz*. Of Virchow, hypertrophy of the brain associated with a new formation of cerebral gray substance within the white substance of the brain. [D, 35.]—**Objective h.** Of Gueniot, an actual displacement of an organ or of tissue. [α, 34.]—**Plastic h.** Fr., *hétérotopie plastique*. Of Lebert, the formation of simple or complex tissues in localities in the body, where such tissues do not occur normally, as in dermoid cysts. ["Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1852, p. 720 (α, 34).]—**Subjective h.** Fr., *hétérotopie subjective*. Of Gueniot, a sensation of displacement or of approximation, as in an amputated limb. [α, 34.]—**Trophic h.** Fr., *hétérotopie trophique*. See HETEROPLASIA.

HETEROTOPIC, HETEROTOPOUS, adj's. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-to^{2}p'i^{2}k, -o^{2}t'o^{2}p-u^{3}s. Fr., *hétérotopique*. Ger., *heterotopisch*. Of or pertaining to heterotopia. [D, 3.]

HETEROTOPY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'o-pi^2. See HETEROTOPIA.

HETEROTRICHOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. From ἕτερος, different, and θρίξ, a hair. Having cilia of more than one kind upon the body. [B.]

HETEROTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἕτερος, different, and θρίξ, a hair. A genus of the *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Miconieæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. angustifolium.** A species found in the West Indies, where the acid juice of the fruit, mixed with lemon-juice, is used as a refreshing drink in fevers, bilious diseases, and diarrhœa. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HETEROTROPA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro^{2}p-a^3. From ἕτερος, different, and τροπή, a turn. A genus of the *Aristolochiaceæ*; of Duchartre, the genus *Asarum*. [B, 214.]—**H. arifolia.** See ASARUM *arifolium*.—**H. asaroides.** A species growing in Manchuria, where it is used as a carminative, stimulant, emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and in rheumatism and apoplexy. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxxiv (α, 14).]

HETEROTROPAL, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro-p'l. Lat., *heterotropus* (from ἕτερος, different, and τροπή, a turn). Fr., *hétérotrope*. Ger., *verschiedenwendig*, *heterotrop*. 1. Diversely turned (said of an ovule lying transversely or obliquely to the axis of the seed, *i. e.*, parallel to the hilum). 2. Of Agardh, turned back to back (said of collateral ovules). [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).] See AMPHITROPAL.

HETEROTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From ἕτερος, the other, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *hétérotrophie*. An alteration in nutrition. [α, 34.]

HÉTÉROTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-tro-fe. From ἕτερος, different, and τροφή, nutrition. Any disorder of nutrition. [A, 385.]

HETEROTROPHY, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. 1. See HETEROTROPHIA. 2. The quality of obtaining nutrition adventitiously by means of a *Fungus* whose mycelium takes the place of root-hairs. [B.]

HETEROTROPOUS, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro-pu^{3}s. See HETEROTROPAL.

HETEROTYPIC, HETEROTYPICAL, adj's. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-ti^{2}p'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From ἕτερος, different, and τύπος, a type. Fr., *hétérotypien*. Ger., *heterotyp*. Of a double monster, having the parasitic individual suspended from the anterior aspect of the principal individual. [A, 385.]

HETEROVALVATE, adj. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-va^{2}l'vat. Lat., *heterovalvatus* (from ἕτερος, different, and *valva*, the leaf of a door). Fr., *hétérovalve*. Of Peyer, diversely valved (said of a two-valved fruit). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HETEROXANTHINE, n. He^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-za^{2}n'then. From ἕτερος, the other, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *hétéroxanthine*. Ger., *Heteroxanthin*. A base. $C_6H_6N_4O_2$ = probably methylxanthine, $C_5(CH_3)H_3N_4O_2$, obtained from urine along with xanthine and paraxanthine. [G. Salomon, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," xviii, 3406; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 5, 1886, p. 405 (B).]

HETEROXENY, n. He^{2}t-e-ro^{2}x'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *heteroxenia* (from ἕτερος, different, and ξένος, a guest). Of parasites, the quality of living in different hosts. [B.]

HETŒMOTES (Lat.), n. f. He(he^2)-tem'(to^2'e^{2}m)-o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., ἑτοιμότης. Ger., *Krankheitgeneigtheit*. Inclination or proneness to disease. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HÊTRE (Fr.), n. E^{2}tr'. See FAGUS.—**Goudron de h.** Beech-tar. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**H. à feuilles de comptonia.** See FAGUS *comptonifolia*.—**H. blanc, H. commun.** See FAGUS *silvatica*.—**H. crête de coq.** See FAGUS *crista galli*.—**H. des bois.** See FAGUS *silvatica*.—**H. ferrugineux.** See FAGUS *ferruginea*.—**H. gris.** The *Grevillea Gillivrayi*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. hétérophylle.** See FAGUS *heterophylla*.—**H. noir.** The *Stenocarpus laurifolius*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. rouge.** See FAGUS *rubra* and FAGUS *ferruginea*.—**Huile de h.** See *Oleum* FAGI and under FAGUS *silvatica*.

HETSCHEPETSCH (Ger.), n. He^{2}t'she^2-pe^{2}tsh. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HETTOCYRTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}t(hat)-to(to^3)-su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ἧττων, less, and κύρτωσις, a curvature. Fr., *hettocyrtose*. A slight curvature. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HEU (Ger.), n. Hoi. See HAY.—**Griechisches H.** The *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'bacillus.** See BACILLUS *subtilis*.—**H'bad.** See *Hay* BATH.—**H'bakterium.** See BACILLUS *subtilis*.—**H'engbrüstigkeit.** Hay fever. [L, 80.]—**H.-Erythem.** See ERYTHEMA *æstivum*.—**H'hechel.** The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'pferd.** The *Locusta verrucivora*. [L, 80.]—**H'pilz.** See BACILLUS *subtilis*.—**H'samenmehl.** The meal of *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [L, 80.]

HEUCHELOUP, n. U^{5}sh-lu'. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a ferruginous and calcareous spring. [L, 49, 105 (α, 14).]

HEUCHERA (Lat.), n. f. Hoich^2'ar-a^3. From *Heucher*, a German botanist. Fr., *heuchère*. A genus of the *Saxifrageæ*. The *Heuchereæ* (Fr., *heucherées*) are: Of Bartling, a division (of Reichenbach, a section) of the *Saxifrageæ*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. acerifolia.** Of Rafinesque, a species not well known, but by some identified with the *H. americana*. Its root has the properties of the *H. americana*. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. americana.** Fr., *heuchère* (ou *sanicle*) *d'Amérique*, *racine alumineuse* (ou

d'alun). Ger., *amerikanische Sanikel.* Alum-root; a species rare in New England and New York, but abundant in the West and South. The root (Ger., *Alaunwurzel*) is highly styptic, containing from 18 to 20 per cent. of tannin. [B, 5, 34. 173 (α, 24).]—**H. caulescens.** A species found in the mountains of Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Michigan, and having the properties of *H. americana.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 24).]—**H. cortusa.** See *H. americana.*—**H. cylindrica.** A species used in the West in diarrhœa, due to the drinking of alkaline water. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.," 1887, p. 65; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263.]—**H. hispida.** A species found in the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**H. micrantha.** An astringent species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**H. parvifolia.** An astringent species especially common in northern Montana, and used like *H. cylindrica.* ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263 (α, 35).]—**H. pilosissima.** An astringent species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]—**H. pubescens.** A species indigenous to Michigan, Virginia, and Kentucky, having an astringent root. [L, 107; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (α, 14).]—**H. Richardsoni.** A species growing in the United States as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Its root is astringent. [B, 34, 197, 286 (α, 35).]—**H. scapifera.** See *H. americana.*—**H. villosa.** Fr., *heuchère villeuse.* A species found in the mountains of North Carolina, Maryland, and Kentucky, and having the properties of *H. americana.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. viscida.** See *H. americana.*

HEUDELOTA (Lat.), **HEUDELOTIA** (Lat.), n's f. U[6]-da-lo'ta[3], -ti[2]-a[3]. From *Heudelot*, a French savant. The genus *Balsamodendron.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

HEUDREVILLE (Fr.), n. U[6]-dr'-vel. A place in the department of Eure, France, where there is a spring containing calcium and magnesium carbonates and sodium chloride and sulphate. [L, 87.]

HEULO, n. In the East, the turpentine of *Pistacia atlantica.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HEUSCHRECKENBAUM (Ger.), n. Hoi'shre[2]k-e[2]n-ba[3]-u[4]m. The genus *Hymenæa.* [α, 24.]

HEUSTRICH (Ger.), **HEUSTRICHBAD** (Ger.). n's. Hoi'-stri[2]ch[2], -ba[3]d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous, chalybeate, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57, 87.]

HEVEA (Lat.), n. f. He(ha)'ve[2](we[2])-a[3]. Fr., *hévé, hévée, hevéa.* Ger., *Federharzbaum.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees found in tropical America, yielding caoutchouc. The *Heveæ* of Baillon are a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 77, 173. 180 (α, 24).]—**H. brasiliensis.** Ger., *brasilianischer Federharzbaum.* A large tree common in the forests of the province of Pará, Brazil. It furnishes the bulk of the caoutchouc exported from Pará, known in commerce as *Para rubber.* [B, 19, 77, 185 (α, 24).]—**H. discolor.** A Brazilian species. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. guianensis.** Fr., *hévé de la Guiane, arbre à seringue, bois de seringue.* Ger., *eigentlicher Federharzbaum.* A caoutchouc-yielding species found in French Guiana. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. lutea.** One of the species yielding the Para rubber brought down from the upper Amazon and Rio Negro. [B, 77 (α. 24).]—**H. paucifolia.** The species from which rubber is obtained in British Guiana. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**H. peruviana.** A species growing in eastern Peru. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. spruceana.** A species furnishing caoutchouc. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

HEVEENE, n. He[2]v-e'en. Fr., *hévéine. hévéène.* Ger., *Heveen.* Of Bouchardat, being that portion of caoutchoucin which distills at 315° C. It is a clear, yellow, oily liquid, of the sp. gr. of 0·921, having the constitution, C_8H_{26}, of a camphene. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in volatile oils. [B, 2, 3, 93.]

HEXABASIC, adj. He[2]x-a[3]-ba'si[2]k. From ἕξ, six, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *hexabasique.* Ger., *sechsbasisch.* It., *essabasico.* 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing six atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See *H.* ACID and *H.* ALCOHOL. 2. Of salts, formed from a h. acid by the replacement of all six atoms of hydrogen. [α, 38.]

HEXABROMBENZENE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-brom-be[2]nz'en. Fr., *hexabromobenzine.* Ger., *Hexabrombenzol.* A derivative, C_6Br_6, of benzene in which six atoms of bromine replace six of hydrogen. It forms acicular crystals melting above 310° C. [B, 4.]

HEXABROMETHANE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-brom-e[2]th'an. Fr., *hexabrométhane.* Ger., *Hexbromäthan.* A substance, C_2Br_6, crystallizing in thick, transparent, tetragonal prisms from its solution in carbon disulphide. [B, 3 (α. 38).]

HEXABROMIDE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-brom'i[2]d(id). Fr., *hexabromure.* Ger., *Hexabromür.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with bromine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXABROMOBENZENE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-brom-o-be[2]nz'en. A substance, C_6Br_6, crystallizing from toluene in long needles, almost insoluble in hot alcohol and melting above 315° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXABROMOMELLITENE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-brom-o-me[2]l'i[2]-ten. Fr., *hexabromomellitène.* Ger., *Hexabromomelliten.* Syn.: *mellitone hexabromide.* A substance, $C_6(CH_2Br)_6$, formed when mellitene is heated with bromine and a little water to about 120° C., being mellitene in which six atoms of hydrogen are replaced by six of bromine. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXACANTHOUS, adj. He[2]x-a[2]k-a[3]n'thu[3]s. Lat., *hexacanthus* (from ἕξ, six, and ἄκανθος, a spine). Fr., *hexacanthe.* Having six spines. [α, 35.]

HEXACETATE, n. He[2]x-a[2]s'e[2]t-at. Fr., *hexacétate.* Ger., *Hexacetat.* A compound consisting of a base united with six molecules of acetic acid, *i. e.*, one in which six molecules of acetyl replace six atoms of hydrogen. [α, 38.]

HEXACETOAMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]x-a[2]s(a[3]k)''e[2]t-o-(o[3])-a[2]m(a[3]m)'i[2]l(u[6]l)-u[3]m(u[4]m). A derivative, $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_6O_4$, of amylum, having six molecules of hydroxyl replaced by six molecules of acetyl, formed by heating starch-flour to 150° C. with acetic anhydride and occurring as a white powder insoluble in water and not colored by iodine. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXACETODEXTRIN, n. He[2]x-a[2]s''e[2]t-o-de[2]x'tri[2]n. Fr., *hexacétodextrine.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_6O_4$, isomeric with hexacetoamylum, formed by heating a mixture of starch-flour and acetic anhydride to 160° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXACETODULCITE, n. He[2]x-a[2]s''e[2]t-o-du[3]l'sit. Fr., *hexacétodulcite.* Ger., *Hexacetodulcit.* A substance, $C_6H_8(OC_2H_3O)_6$, being dulcite in which six molecules of acetyl replace six of hydroxyl. [B, 158.]

HEXACETYLÆSCULIN, n. He[2]x-a[2]s''e[2]t-i[2]l-e[2]s'ku[2]l-i[2]n. A derivative, $C_{15}H_{10}(C_2H_3O)_6O_9$, of æsculin formed by the action of acetic anhydride on the latter. [B, 2.]

HEXACETYLGALLISIN, n. He[2]x-a[2]s''e[2]t-i[2]l-ga[2]l'i[2]s-in. A glass-like mass, $C_{12}H_{18}O_{10}(C_2H_3O)_6$, formed by heating gallisin with acetic anhydride. [Schmitt and Cobenzl, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," xvii; "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Oct., 1884; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1885, p. 42.]

HEXACHLORACETONE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-klor-a[2]s'e[2]t-on. See CHLORACETONE.

HEXACHLORBENZENE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-klor-be[2]nz'en. Fr., *hexachlorobenzine.* Ger., *Hexachlorbenzol.* A derivative, C_6Cl_6, of benzene in which six atoms of chlorine replace six of hydrogen. It forms colorless prismatic crystals melting above 222° C. [B, 4.]

HEXACHLORIDE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-klor'i[2]d(id). Fr., *hexachlorure.* Ger., *Hexachlorür.* A compound consisting of an element or iodide united with chlorine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite proportion of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXACHLOROMELLITENE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-klor-o-me[2]l'i[2]t-en. Fr., *hexachloromellitène.* Ger., *Hexachlormelliten.* Syn.: *mellitone hexachloride.* A substance, $C_6(CH_2Cl)_6$, formed when mellitene is heated with phosphorus pentachloride, being mellitene in which six atoms of hydrogen are replaced by six of chlorine. An isomeric compound formed in the preparation of h. has the formula $C_6(CH_3)_2(CH_2Cl)_3(CCl_3)$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXACHROMATE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-krom'at. Ger., *Hexachromat.* A salt of the supposititious hexachromic acid; or a compound of a basic oxide with six molecules of chromium trioxide. The general formula for the h's is $R''Cr_6O_{19} = R''O + 6CrO_3$ where R'' is a bivalent radicle. [B.]

HEXACHROMIC, adj. He[2]x-a[3]-krom'i[2]k. From ἕξ, six, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *hexachromique.* Containing six atoms of chromium. [B.]—**H. acid.** Fr., *acide hexachromique.* Ger., *Hexachromsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_6O_{19} = 6CrO_3 + H_2O$, inferred to exist from the occurrence of the hexachromates. [B, 3.]

HEXACID, adj. He[2]x-a[2]s'i[2]d. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen (said of alcohols and acid salts). [α, 38.]

HEXACOCCOUS, adj. He[2]x-a[3]-ko[2]k'u[3]s. Lat., *hexacoccus* (from ἕξ, six, and κόκκος, a kernel). Fr., *hexacoque.* Ger., *sechsknöpfig, sechsknotig.* Having six cocci. [α, 24.]

HEXACOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. He[2]x-a[3]-ko[2]t'i[2]l(u[6]l)-e(a). Gen., *-yl'es* (*-æ*). From ἕξ, six, and κοτύλη, a cup. See HEXATHYRIDIUM.—**H. venarum.** See HEXATHYRIDIUM *venarum.*

HEXACROLIC ACID, n. He[2]x-a[2]k-rol'i[2]k. Fr., *acide hexacrolique.* Ger., *Hexacrolsäure.* An amorphous, monobasic acid having a molecular formula, $C_{18}H_{24}O_6$, six times as great as that of acrolein. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXAD, adj. and n. He[2]x'a[2]d. From ἕξ, six. Sexvalent; as a n., a sexvalent element. [B.]

HEXADACTYLISM, n. He[2]x-a[3]-da[2]k'ti[2]l-i[2]z'm. The state of being hexadactylous.

HEXADACTYLOUS, adj. He[2]x-a[3]-da[2]k'ti[2]l-u[3]s. Lat., *hexadactylus* (from ἕξ, six, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *hexadactyle.* Ger., *sechsfingerig.* Having six fingers or toes. [L, 41, 49, 56.]

HEXADECANE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-de[2]k'an. A paraffin, $C_{16}H_{34}$, which has been isolated from American petroleum and coal tar by fractional distillation, but whose constitution is not yet definitely known. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

HEXADECYL, n. He[2]x-a[3]-de[2]s'i[2]l. See CETYL.—**H. alcohol.** See CETYL *alcohol.*

HEXAEDRAL, adj. He[2]x-a[3]-ed'r'l. Gr., ἑξάεδρος. Fr., *hexaédral.* Ger., *sechsflächig.* Six-sized, cubical.

HEXAEDRON (Lat.), n. n. He[2]x-a[3]-ed(e[2]d)'ro[2]n. Gr., ἑξάεδρον (from ἕξ, six, and ἕδρα, a base). Fr., *hexaèdre.* Ger., *Hexaëder.* A solid figure having six equal sides; a cube.

HEXAETHYLBENZENE, HEXAETHYLENE, n's. He[2]x-a[3]-e[2]th''i[2]l-be[2]nz'en, -e[2]th'i[2]l-en. See HEXETHYLBENZENE, HEXETHYLENE, etc.

HEXAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. He[2]x-aj(a[3]g)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., ἑξάγιον. A Greek weight of four scruples. [L, 94.]

HEXAGLYOXAL HYDRATE, n. He[2]x-a[3]-gli-o[2]x'a[2]l hi'-drat. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_{13}$, formed by saturating an acetic-acid solution of glyoxal with hydrochloric acid, and occurring as an amorphous powder. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXAGON, n. He[2]x'a[3]-go[2]n. From ἕξ, six, and γωνία, an angle. A plane figure having six sides and six angles.—**Arterial h. of Willis.** See CIRCLE *of Willis.*

HEXAGONAL, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}g'o^2-n'l. Gr., ἑξάγωνος (from ἕξ, six, and γωνία, an angle). Lat., *hexagonus*. Fr., *hexagone*. Ger., *sechseitig, sechskantig*. Six-angled.

HEXAGONE (Fr.), adj. He^{2}x-a^3-gon. Hexagonal ; as a n., a hexagon.—**H. arteriel.** See Circle *of Willis*.

HEXAGONIENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}x-a^{3}g-o^{2}n(on)-i^2-e^{2}n^2-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *chym'atos* (*-atis*). From ἕξ, six, γωνία, an angle, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Vegetable cellular tissue presenting hexagonal forms in section. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

HEXAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}x-a^3-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἕξ, six, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *hexagynie*. Ger., *Sechsweibige, Hexagynie*. In the Linnæan system, the sixth order of each of the first thirteen classes, characterized by six styles. [B, 1, 34 (α. 24).]

HEXAGYNIAN, HEXAGYNIOUS, HEXAGYNOUS, adj's. He^{2}x-a^3-ji^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s, -a^{2}j'i^2-nu^{3}s. Having six pistils. [L, 107.]

HEXAHEDRAL, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-he'dr'l. See Hexaedral.

HEXAHEDRON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}x-a^3-hed(he^{2}d)'ro^{2}n. See Hexaedron.

HEXAHYDRIC, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-hi'dri^{2}k. See Hexhydric.

HEXAHYDRIDE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-hi'dri^{2}d. See Hexhydride.

HEXALEPIDOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-le^{2}p'i^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *hexalepidus* (from ἕξ, six, and λεπίς, a scale). Fr., *hexalépide*. Ger., *sechsschilderig*. Of Necker, formed of six scales (said of the involucre in certain *Synanthereæ*). [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

HEXAMEROUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἕξ. six, and μέρος, a part. Ger., *sechsgliedrig*. Abbreviated to 6-merous. Six-parted ; on the plan of six members to each circle (said of floral symmetry). [Gray (α, 24).]

HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-me^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}s'fat. Fr., *hexamétaphosphate*. Ger., *Hexametaphosphat*. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate having the general constitution $R_{vi}(PO_3)_6$, or $R_{xii}(PO_3)_{12}$ where the radicles may be replaced by one or more radicles whose united combining power is six or twelve. [B, 3.]

HEXAMETHYLBENZENE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *hexaméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Hexamethylbenzol*. A derivative, $C_6(CH_3)_6 = C_{12}H_{18}$, of benzene in which six molecules of methyl replace six atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-e^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. A monacid amine, $(CH_2)_6N_4$, having an alkaline reaction, formed from 6 molecules of methylene oxide by the replacement of 6 atoms of oxygen by 4 of nitrogen. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXAMIDOALBUMINSULPHONIC ACID, n. He^{2}x-a^{2}m-i^2-do-a^{2}l-bu^2-mi^{2}n-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hexamido-albuminsulfonique*. Ger., *Hexamidoalbuminsulfonsäure*. A brownish-yellow powder insoluble in dilute-acid solutions, soluble in dilute solutions of the alkalies, formed by treating hexanitroalbuminsulphuric acid with ammonium sulphide. The formula is $C_{72}H_{101}(NH_2)_6(SO_2OH)N_{18}SO_{22}$, if that of albumin is assumed as $C_{72}H_{108}N_{18}SO_{22}$. [B, 2.]

HEXANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. He^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-a^3. From ἕξ, six, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *hexandrie*. Ger., *Sechsmännige, Hexandrie*. In the Linnæan system, the 6th class of plants, characterized by perfect flowers with six stamens. [B, 1, 34, 170 (α, 24).]

HEXANDRIAN, HEXANDRIOUS, HEXANDROUS, adj's. He^{2}x-a^{2}n'dri^2-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s, -a^{2}n'dru^{3}s. Lat., *hexandricus*. Fr., *hexandre, hexandrique*. Ger., *sechsmännig*. Having six stamens. [L, 56, 180.]

HEXANE, n. He^{2}x'an. From ἕξ, six. Fr., *h*. Ger., *Hexan*. A paraffin, C_6H_{14}. The following isomeric varieties are known : 1. *Normal h., dipropyl, butylethyl, methylamyl*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$, a mobile liquid of faint, agreeable odor, procured by the distillation of petroleum and in other ways. 2. *α-isohexane, ethylisobutyl, dimethylpropylmethane*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH(CH_3)_2$, a mobile liquid. 3. *β-isohexane, diethylmethylmethane, methyldiethylmethane*, $CH_3-CH_2-C(CH_3)H-CH_2-CH_3$, a liquid. 4. *Tetramethylethane, diisopropyl*, $CH_3-C(CH_3)H-C(CH_3)H-CH_3$, a liquid. 5. *Trimethylethylmethane*, $C(CH_3)_3-CH_2-CH_3$, a liquid. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

HEXANGULAR, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}n^2'gu^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *hexangularis* (from ἕξ, six, and ἀγκύλος, crooked). Fr., *hexangulaire*. Ger., *sechswinkelig*. Having six angles. [L, 107.]

HEXANITRATE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-ni'trat. A compound, $R_{vi}(NO_3)_6$, which contains six molecules of the nitric-acid radicle (nitroxyl), being formed by the combination of a base with six molecules of nitric acid. [B.]

HEXANITROALBUMINSULPHONIC ACID, n. He^{2}x-a^3-ni-tro-a^{2}l-bu^2-mi^{2}n-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hexanitroalbuminsulfonique*. Ger., *Hexanitroalbuminsulfonsäure*. A yellowish powder of bitter taste, insoluble in water, alcohol, and dilute solutions of the acids ; soluble in dilute alkaline solutions ; obtained by the action of a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids on dried albumin. The formula is $C_{72}H_{101}(NO_2)_6(SO_2OH)N_{18}SO_{22}$ (if that of albumin is assumed as $C_{72}H_{108}N_{18}SO_{22}$). [B.]

HEXANITRODIPHENYLAMINE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-nit-ro-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *hexanitro-diphénylamine*. Ger., *Hexanitrodiphenylamin*. A compound, $N[C_6H_2(NO_2)_3]_2H$. Its ammonium compound constitutes the coloring matter known as *aurantia*. [B, 49.]

HEXANITROPHENYLAMINE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-ni-tro-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'-a^{2}m-en. A yellow coloring matter which Küpfer asserts to have 14 times the strength of color of picric acid, or 20 times that of saffron. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

HEXANITROXYINOSITE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-nit-ro^{2}x-i^2-i^{2}n'os-it. A substance, $C_6H_6(NO_3)_6$, being inosite in which six molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by six of nitroxyl. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXANTHEROUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}n'ther-u^{3}s. Lat., *hexantherus, hexanthereus* (from ἕξ, six, and ἀνθηρός [see Anther]. Fr., *hexanthéré*. Having six adherent stamens. The *Hexanthereæ* of O. Gleditsch and Allioni are plants so characterized. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HEXAPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. He^{2}x-a^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἕξ, six, and πέταλον, a leaf. Of Hill, the 17th class of *Herbæ*, having as a type the genus *Lythrum*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. incompletæ.** Of Hill, a class of the *Herbæ*, having as the type the genus *Bulbocodium*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. irregulares.** Of Hill, a class of the *Herbæ*, having as the type the genus *Commelyna*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HEXAPETALOID, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-oid. Lat., *hexapetaloideus* (from ἕξ, six, πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *sechsblumenblättrig*. Consisting of six colored parts like petals. The *Hexapetaloideæ* of Lindley are a division of the *Petaloideæ*, consisting of the *Orchideæ, Irideæ, Burmannieæ, Musaceæ, Hypoxideæ, Amaryllideæ, Hæmodoraceæ, Dioscoreæ, Melanthiaceæ, Pontedereæ, Palmæ, Junceæ, Asphodeleæ, Gilliesieæ, Liliaceæ, Smilaceæ*, and *Restiaceæ*. [B, 19, 123, 170 (α, 24).]

HEXAPETALOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *hexapetalus* (from ἕξ, six, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *hexapétale*. Ger., *sechsblumenblättrig*. Composed of six petals. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

HEXAPHARMACON (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}x-a^3-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n. From ἕξ, six, and φάρμακον, a drug. An ancient plaster for ulcers due to frost-bite, composed of six ingredients. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325).]

HEXAPHYLLOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-fi^{2}l'lu^{3}s. Lat., *hexaphyllus* (from ἕξ, six, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *hexaphylle*. Ger., *sechsblättrig*. Composed of six leaves or six folioles (said of the perigone, involucre, etc.). The *Hexaphyllæ* of Hill are a class of herbs having as the type the genus *Scheuchzeria*. [B, 1, 123, 170 (α, 24).]

HEXAPOD, n. He^{2}x'a^3-po^{2}d. From ἕξ, six, and πούς, the foot. An individual of the *Hexapoda* which are of De Blainville the insects proper. [L, 231.]

HEXAPODOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Having six feet ; belonging to the *Hexapoda*. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

HEXAPROPYLENE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-pro'pi^{2}l-en. Fr., *hexapropylène*. Ger., *Hexapropylen*. A hydrocarbon whose constitution is that of six molecules of propylene $= 6(C_3H_6) = C_{18}H_{36}$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HEXAPTEROUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ἑξαπτέρυγος (from ἕξ, six, and πτέρον, a wing). Lat., *hexapterus*. Fr., *hexaptère*. Ger., *sechsflügelig*. Having six membranous expansions or alæ. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

HEXARRHENOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^{3}r-ren'u^{3}s. Lat., *hexarrhenus* (from ἕξ, six, and ἄῤῥην, a male). Fr., *hexarrhène*. Of Necker, having six stamens. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

HEXASEPALOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *hexasepalus* (from ἕξ, six, and *sepalum*, a leaf). Fr., *hexasépale*. Ger., *sechskelchblättrig*. Having six sepals. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

HEXASPERMOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *hexaspermus* (from ἕξ, six, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *hexasperme*. Ger., *sechssamig*. Having six seeds. [L, 107.]

HEXASTEMONOUS, adj. He^{2}x-a^3-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἕξ, six, and στήμων, a filament. Having six free stamens. [B, 1, 170 (α, 24).]

HEXASTICHUS (Lat.), adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἕξ, six, and στίχος, a row. Fr., *hexastique*. Ger., *sechszeilig*. Having six rows of seeds, or having the leaves disposed in six rows. [L, 180.]

HEXASULPHATE, n. He^{2}x-a^3-su^{3}l'fat. Fr., *hexasulfate*. Ger., *Hexasulfat*. A salt formed by the combination of a base with six molecules of sulphuric acid. Two varieties are possible, the *acid h's* of the general formula $R_{vi}(HSO_4)_6$, and the *normal h's* of the general formula $R_{xii}(SO_4)_6$. [B.]

HEXATHYRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. He^{2}x-a^3-thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἕξ, six, and θυρίδιον, a small door. A doubtful genus of *Entozoa*, class *Trematoda*, having six pores near the cephalic end. [L, 16 (α, 39).]—**H. pinguicola.** Fr., *polystome de la femme*. A species found by Treutler in a tumor of the ovary of a woman. It is about eight lines in length, shaped somewhat like an hour-glass, and provided with six suckers. [B, 27 ; L, 16.]—**H. venarum.** Fr., *polystome des veines*. A species found in the blood and sputa. It is about three lines in length and cylindrico-lanceolate in shape. By some it is regarded as a pseudelminth, and probably the *Pisciola geometra*. [L, 16.]

HEXATOMIC, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *hexatomique*. Ger., *hexatomisch, sechsatomisch*. 1. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen. See *H.* acid and *H.* alcohol. 2. Of an ether, derived from a h. alcohol by the substitution of oxygen for hydroxyl. 3. Of a radicle, capable of combining with six atoms of hydrogen or of another univalent radicle ; sexvalent. 4. Containing six atoms to the molecule ; said of an element. The only h. element is sulphur (*q. v.*). [B, 6 (α, 38).]

HEXAVALENT, adj. He^{2}x-a^{2}v'a^{2}l-e^{2}nt. See Sexvalent.

HEXBASIC, adj. He^{2}x-ba'si^{2}k. See Hexabasic.

HEXCHLORETHANE, n. He^{2}x-klor-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *hexachloréthane*. Ger., *Hexchloräthan, Chlorkohlenstoff*. See Perchlorethane.

HEXCHLORIDE, n. He^{2}x-klor'i^{2}d(id). See Hexachloride.

HEXDECAMOLYBDATE, n. He^{2}x-de^{2}k-a^3-mo^{2}l'i^{2}b-dat. Fr., *hexdécamolybdate*. A molybdate containing sixteen atoms of molybdenum. [B, 3.]

HEXDECYL, n. He^{2}x'de^{2}s-i^{2}l. See Cetyl.

HEXE (Ger.), n. He²x'e². A witch. [a, 14.]—**H'nbaum.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'nschuss.** 1. Lit., witches' shock; lumbago. 2. A sudden torsion of one of the small sinews in the foot. 3. A sudden pang of rheumatism. [L. 30 (a, 14).]—**H'nstrang.** The *Clematis vitalba.* [B. 48 (a, 14).]—**H'nwahn.** A form of mania in which the person affected imagines himself persecuted by witches. [a, 14.]—**H'nwiderruf.** The *Polytrichum commune.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HEXENE, n. He²x'en. See HEXYLENE.

HEXENKRAUT (Ger.), n. He²x'e²n-kra²-u⁴t. 1. See *Circæa.* 2. The *Hypericum perforatum.* 3. The *Lycopodium selago.* [B, 48, 180 (a, 14, 24).]—**Gemeines H.** The *Circæa lutetiana.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HEXENYL, n. He²x'e²n-i²l. Fr., *hexényle.* Ger., *H.* A radicle, C_6H_{11}.—**H. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool hexénylique.* A triatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{11}(OH)_3$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H'tricarboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide hexényl-tricarboxylique.* Ger., *Hexenyltricarboxylsäure.* Suberocarboxylic acid. [B, 3.]

HEXERIC ACID, n. He²x-e²r'i²k. Fr., *acide hexérique.* A homologue, $C_6H_{12}O_4 = CH_3CH(OH).C(OH)(C_2H_5)CO.OH$, of glyceric acid, containing six atoms of carbon; a crystalline substance. [B, 3.]

HEXETHYLBENZENE, n. He²x-e²th-i²l-be²nz'en. Fr., *hexéthylbenzine.* Ger., *Hexäthylbenzol.* A derivative, $C_6(C_2H_5)_6 = C_{18}H_{30}$, of benzene in which six molecules of ethyl replace six atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

HEXETHYLENE, n. He²x-e²th'i²l-en. Fr., *hexéthylène.* Ger., *Hexäthylen.* A body whose constitution is that of six molecules of ethylene, $= 6(C_2H_4) = C_{12}H_{24}$. [B.]—**H. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool hexéthylénique.* Ger., *Hexäthylenalkohol.* A diatomic alcohol, $(C_2H_4)_6O_5(OH)_2$. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDRIC, adj. He²x-hi'dri²k. From ἕξ, six, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *hexahydrique.* Ger., *hexahydrisch.* 1. Containing six atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Containing six molecules of water. [a, 38.]

HEXHYDRIDE, n. He²x-hi'drid. Fr., *hexahydrure.* Ger., *Hexahydrür.* It., *essaidruro.* A compound of an element or radicle with six atoms of hydrogen. [a, 38.]

HEXHYDROCUMENE [Renard], n. He²x-hid-ro-ku²m'en. Fr., *hexahydrocumène.* Ger., *Hexahydrocumol.* A hydrocarbon, $C_9H_{18} = C_9H_{12}H_6$, occurring with similar compounds in resin spirit. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROCYMENE, n. He²x-hid-ro-sim'en. Fr., *hexahydrocymène.* Ger., *Hexhydrocymol.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20} = C_{10}H_{14}H_6$, occurring, according to Renard, in essence of resin. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROHÆMATOPORPHYRIN, n. He²x-hi-dro-he²m-a²-to-po²r'fi²r-i²n. Fr., *hexahydrohématoporphyrine.* Ger., *Hexhydrohämatoporphyrin.* It., *essaidroematoporfirina.* A substance, $C_{32}H_{38}N_4O_6$ (being hæmatoporphyrin with the addition of six atoms of hydrogen), occurring as a dark amorphous powder, prepared from hæmatin by the action of reducing agents. [Nencki and Sieber, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvii, 2207-2276 (B).]

HEXHYDROMECONIC ACID, n. He²x-hi-dro-me²k-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide hexahydroméconique.* Ger., *Hexhydromekonsäure.* A non-crystallizable acid, $C_7H_{10}O_7$, obtained by adding sodium amalgam to a solution of meconic acid, being the latter with six atoms of hydrogen added. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROMESITYLENE, n. He²x-hi-dro-me²s-i²t'i²l-en. Fr., *hexhydromésitylène.* Ger., *Hexhydromesitylen.* A liquid, $C_6H_9(CH_3)_3 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_3.H_6$, obtained by heating mesitylene with phosphonium iodide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. He²x-hi-dro²f-tha²l'i²k. Fr., *acide hexahydrophtalique.* Ger., *Hexahydrophtalsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}(CO.OH)_2$, being phthalic acid with the addition of six atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. He²x-hi-dro²x-i²-a²n-thra²k'wi²n-on. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hexhydroxyanthrachinon.* Anthraquinone in which six molecules of hydroxyl replace six atoms of hydrogen, a term expressive of the probable constitution of rufigallic acid. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

HEXHYDROXYDIPHENYL, n. He²x-hi-dro²x-i²-di-fe²n'i²l. Fr., *hexahydroxydiphényle.* Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$ = probably dipyrogallol or $(OH)_3C_6H_2-C_6H_2(OH)_3$, *i. e.*, diphenyl in which six molecules of hydroxyl replace six atoms of hydrogen; produced along with methyl chloride by the action of hydrochloric acid upon hydrocœrulignone. It occurs as silvery laminar crystals arranged in rosettes. [B, 2, 4, 158 (a, 38).]

HEXINE, n. He²x'in. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hexin.* A hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, acting as a quadrivalent radicle; occurring in the free state, it constitutes diallyl (*q. v.*). [a, 38.]—**H. tetrabromide.** A substance, $C_6H_{10}B_4$, crystallizing from ether in four-sided prisms, and being h. with 4 atoms of bromine added. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. tetraiodide.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{10}I_4$, produced by gently heating h. with iodine, being h. with 4 atoms of iodine added. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. tetranitrate.** A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{10}(NO_3)_4$, found by passing nitrogen tetroxide slowly into a mixture of h. and absolute alcohol, which has been cooled by salted ice. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXINIC ACID, n. He²x-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide hexinique.* Ger., *Hexinsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid to which the formula $C_6H_8O_3$, or $(C_6H_6O_2)_2.H_2O$, has been assigned by Demarçay, but which has more probably the formula $C_7H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_7O - CO.OH$. [B, 3.]

HEXIODIDE, n. He²x-i'od-i²d(id). Fr., *hexiodure.* Ger., *Hexjodür.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXIS (Lat.), n. f. He²x'i²s. Gen., *hex'eos, hex'is.* Gr., ἕξις. See HABIT.

HEXMETHYLBENZENE, n. He²x-me²th-i²l-be²nz'en. See HEXAMETHYLBENZENE.

HEXOIC ACID, n. He²x-o'i²k. See CAPROIC ACID.

HEXONE, n. He²x'on. A hydrocarbon, C_6H_8, or $CH \equiv C.CH_2.CH_2.CH : CH_2$, being the same as diallylene (*q. v.*). [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. alcohol.** A hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, known under two isomeric varieties, mannite and dulcite (*q. v.*). [B.]—**H. diacetate.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_4(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, obtained by boiling 10 parts of dulcite in a mixture of 12 parts acetic anhydride and 120 glacial acetic acid, and cooling. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. dichlorhydrate.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_4Cl_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, one obtained from mannite, the other from dulcite, by heating these substances ten or fifteen hours at 100° C. with fifteen times their weight of aqueous hydrochloric acid saturated at 0° C., and concentrating over sulphuric acid and quicklime. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. hexacetate.** A substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, one produced, along with mannitan acetates, by heating mannite with acetic anhydride, the other by heating dulcite with an equal quantity of glacial acetic acid and three times its amount of acetic anhydride. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. hexanitrate.** A substance, $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, one, also called nitromannite, produced from mannite, the other, also called nitrodulcitol, produced from dulcite, by treating these alcohols with a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. hexasulphate.** A substance, $C_6H_8(SO_4H)_6$, obtained by dissolving mannite in chlorsulphonic acid, but not yet obtained in a pure state. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. hexnitrate.** See *H. hexanitrate.*—**H. pentacetate.** A substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_3O_2)_5OH$, obtained by boiling h. pentacetochlorhydrin with alcohol, and crystallizing as fine needles, which melt at 163° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. pentacetochlorhydrin.** A substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_3O_2)_5Cl$, obtained by heating dulcite with acetyl chloride. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. pentanitrate.** A substance, $C_6H_8(OH)(NO_3)_5$, crystallizing in long needles arranged in stellar groups. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXONIC ALCOHOL, n. He²x-o²n'i²k. See HEXONE *alcohol.*

HEXONYL, n. He²x'o²n-i²l. Fr., *hexonyle.* Ger., *H.* A quinquivalent radicle, C_6H_7. [a, 38.]—**H. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool hexonylique.* See HEXONE *alcohol.*—**H. chlorhydrate.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de hexonyle.* Ger., *H'chlorhydrat.* A substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_4Cl$, being the same as dulcitan chlorhydrin. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. pentacetate.** Fr., *pentacétate d'hexonyle.* Ger., *H'pentacetat.* A substance, $C_6H_7(C_2H_3O_2)_5$, formed when hexone pentacetochlorhydrin is heated gradually to 200° C, and occurring as a brittle resinous mass. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXOXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. He²x-o²x-i²-a²n-thra²k'wi²n-on. See HEXHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE.

HEXOXYDIPHENYL, n. He²x-o²x-i²-di-fe²n'i²l. See HEXHYDROXYDIPHENYL.

HEXOYLENE, n. He²x-o'i²l-en. Fr., *hexoylène.* Ger., *Hexoylen.* A liquid, C_6H_{10}, obtained from the hexane of petroleum oil. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

HEXVANADATE, n. He²x-va²n'a²d-at. A vanadate containing six atoms of vanadium. [B.]

HEXYL, n. He²x'i²l. From ἕξ, six, and ὕλη, material. Fr., *hexyle.* Ger., *H.* A univalent radicle, C_6H_{13}. Various isomeric forms are possible, many of which are represented in the varieties of h. alcohol. [B.]—**H. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'acetat, Essigsäure-H'ester.* A substance, $C_6H_{13}.O.C_2H_3O = C_8H_{16}O_2$, isomeric with caprylic acid; an oily liquid of agreeable fruity odor. [B, 4.]—**H. alcohol.** See the major list.—**H. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'aldehyd.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_{12}O = (CH_3)_2 : CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - COH$, having an unpleasant aromatic odor and boiling at 121° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**H'amine.** An alkaloid, $C_6H_{15}N = C_6(NH_2)H_{13}$, found in cod-liver oil. [A. Gautier and L. Morgues, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," May 17, 1890, p. 378 (B).]—**H. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'bromür.* A compound, $C_6H_{13}Br$, of h. and bromine. Several isomeric varieties are known, all of which are liquid substances of boiling point ranging from 140° to 155° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**H. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'butyrat.* A body, $C_6H_{13}.O.C_4H_7O. = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, occurring in the oil of the *Heracleum giganteum* and isomeric with acetate of octyl (with which it is associated in the oil), and also with capric acid. [B, 4.]—**H. caproate.** Ger., *H'capronat.* An oily liquid, $C_6H_{13}.O.C_6H_{11}O = C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, isomeric with lauric acid and boiling at 245° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**H'carbinol.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**H'carbonic acid.** Fr., *acide hexylcarbonique.* Ger., *H'carbonsäure.* Syn.: *heptylic acid, œnanthylic acid.* An acid, $C_6H_{13}.CO.OH = C_7H_{14}O_2$, derived from carbonic acid by substitution of a molecule of h. for a molecule of hydroxyl. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**H. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'chlorür.* A compound, $C_6H_{13}Cl$, of h. and chlorine. Several isomeric bodies of this formula are known, corresponding to the isomeric forms of hexane and of h. alcohol. They occur as liquids of a boiling point varying, according to their chemical constitution, from 113° to 126° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**H'ethylene.** Fr., *h.-éthylène.* Ger., *H'äthylen.* A substance, $C_6H_{13}.CH : CH_2$, obtained by heating primary octyl alcohol, with iodine and amorphous phosphorus. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H'eugenol.** An aromatic ether, $C_6H_3(OCH_3)OC_6H_{13}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. hydride.** See HEXANE.—**H. hydrosulphide.** See *H. mercaptan.*—**H. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'hexyle.* Ger., *H'jodür.* A compound, $C_6H_{13}I$, of h. and iodine. Four or five isomeric modifications are known. All are liquids whose boiling points range, according to the chemical constitution, between 160° and 180° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**H. isosulphocyanate, H. isothiocyanate.** Ger., *H'isothiocyanat, H'senföl.* A compound,

$C_6H_{13}N:C:S$. A liquid boiling at 198°, derived from secondary h. [B, 4.]—**H. mercaptan.** A compound, $C_6H_{13}.SH$, derived from secondary h., an oily liquid boiling at 142° C. [B, 4.]—**H. mustard-oil.** Ger., *H'senföt.* See *H. isothiocyanate.*—**H. sulphocyanate.** See *H. thiocyanate.*—**H. thiocarbimide.** Ger., *H'thiocarbimid.* See *H. isothiocyanate.*—**H. thiocyanate.** Ger., *H'thiocyanat, thiocyansaures H.* A liquid, $C_6H_{13}.S-C\equiv N$, boiling at 206° C. [B, 4.]—**H'trimethylammonium.** A base, $N(C_6H_{11})(CH_3)_3$, prepared, according to Schmiedeberg, by the action of h. iodide on trimethylamine; according to Berlinerblau, only trimethylamine is produced. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 14, 1885 (B).]

HEXYL ALCOHOL, n. He^{2}x'i^{2}l a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Fr., *alcool hexylique.* Ger., *H'alkohol.* A monatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O = C_6H_{13}.OH$, having sixteen possible isomeric modifications, of which eight are known: (1) *Amylcarbinol, normal primary h. a.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CH_2OH$, obtained synthetically, and also occurring naturally in the oil of the *Heracleum giganteum* as a liquid boiling at about 158° C. (2) *Methylbutylcarbinol, first normal secondary h. a.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_3-CH.(OH)-CH_3$, a colorless liquid boiling at 137° C. (3) *Ethylpropylcarbinol, second normal secondary h. a.*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_2-CH.OH-CH_2-CH_3$. (4) *Dimethylpropylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:C(OH)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 115° C. (5) *Dimethylisopropylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:C(OH)-CH:(CH_3)_2$, a liquid boiling at 120° C. and solidifying in a crystalline mass at −40° C. (6) *Diethylmethylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2:(CH_2)_2:C(OH)-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 120° C. (7) *Fermentation h. a., caproyl alcohol*, of uncertain composition, obtained from the fusel oils developed in the distillation of wine; as an oil having a disagreeable odor and boiling at about 150° C. (8) *Methyltrimethylcarbincarbinol, pinacolic alcohol*, $CH_3-CH.OH-C\equiv(CH_3)_3$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen upon pinacoline, as a liquid boiling at 120° C. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]—**Normal h. a.** The normal h. a's include the primary variety, amylcarbinol, and the secondary varieties, methylbutylcarbinol and ethylpropylcarbinol. [B.]—**Primary h. a.** Amylcarbinol. [B.]—**Secondary h. a's.** The first and second normal secondary h. a's (methylbutylcarbinol and ethylpropylcarbinol), and methyltrimethylcarbincarbinol. [B.]—**Tertiary h. a's.** Dimethylpropylcarbinol, dimethylisopropylcarbinol, and diethylmethylcarbinol. [B.]

HEXYLENE, n. He^{2}x'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *hexylène.* Ger., *Hexylen.* A bivalent radicle, C_6H_{12}. [B, 3.]—**H. acetate.** See *H. diacetate* and *H. monacetate.*—**H. alcohol.** See *H. glycol.*—**H. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'hexylène.* An oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}Br_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. chlorhydrate.** A compound, $C_6H_{12}(OH)Cl$. Pseudoh' chlorhydrate, a heavy, oily liquid formed by uniting diallyl and hypochlorous acid, is known. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. chloride.** A compound, $C_6H_{12}Cl_2$. Pseudoh' chloride, diallyl dihydrochloride, an oily liquid boiling at about 180° C., is known. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. diacetate.** A compound, $C_6H_{12}(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Pseudoh' diacetate, a thick, aromatic liquid, formed by the action of silver acetate suspended in ether on pseudoh' iodide, and boiling at about 230° C., is known. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. dichloride.** See *H. chloride.*—**H. glycol.** Ger., *Hexylenglycol.* Syn.: *hexene glycol.* A diatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_{12}.(OH)_2$; a thick liquid boiling at about 207° C. An isomeric substance, known as pseudoh' glycol, occurs as a syrupy liquid soluble in water and boiling at about 215° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. iodide.** A compound, $C_6H_{12}I_2$. Pseudoh' iodide, a heavy liquid, obtained by heating diallyl slowly to 100° C., with fuming hydriodic acid, is known. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. monacetate.** A compound, $C_6H_{12}(OH)C_2H_3O_2$. Pseudoh' monacetate, a liquid boiling at 210° C., is known. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**H. oxide.** Fr., *oxide d'hexylène.* Ger., *Hexylenoxyd.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}O$, obtained by saturating h. glycol with hydrochloric acid and treating the product with potassic hydrate. Two isomeric forms exist, one of which, having probably the constitution of diallyl hydrate, is a colorless liquid of aromatic odor, boiling at about 95° C.; the other, pseudoh' oxide, is a mobile liquid with a peppermint-like odor and boils at 93° C. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

HEXYLENIC ACID, n. He^{2}x-i^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hexylénique.* Ger., *Hexylensäure.* An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, crystallizing in needles which melt at 39° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HEXYLIC, adj. He^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to hexyl. [B.]—**H. alcohol.** See Hexyl alcohol.

HEYDIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid'i^2-a^3. From *Heyder*, a proper name. A genus of Malabar trees the botanical place of which is not yet determined. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. horrida.** A tree the seeds of which are employed in mania, etc., the bitter bark in chronic intestinal troubles, jaundice, and dropsy, and the bitter root-bark as a poultice for inflammatory swellings. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HEYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Him'i^2-a^3. See Dentella.

HEYST (Flem.), n. A sea-side resort in the province of West Flanders, Belgium. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

HEZ DE VINO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ath da ve'no. The residue of pressed grapes. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

HEZZLE, n. He^{2}z'l. See Corylus *avellana.*

HIAL DE TIERRA (Sp.), n. E-a^{3}l' da te-e^{2}r'ra^3. The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HIAM (Chin.), n. The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**H.-nâo.** Camphor. [L, 77 (a, 14).]—**H.-xuem.** The *Lactarius deliciosus.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HIANG (Chin.), n. The *Zingiber officinalis.* [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**H.-chou.** The *Cedrela sinensis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H.-hia-tsau.** The fruit of *Musa sapientium.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**H.-kiang.** The root of *Alpinia galanga.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**H.-tchang.** The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HIANT, adj. Hi'a^{2}nt. Lat., *hians* (from *hiare*, to be open). Fr., *entr'ouvert.* Ger., *klaffend.* Gaping, yawning; in botany, opening by a fissure. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24); a, 30.]

HIANTICONCHOUS, adj. Hi-a^{2}nt-i^2-ko^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *hianticonchus* (from *hiare*, to be open, and *concha*, a shell). Fr., *hianticonque.* Having gaping shells. The *Hianticonchæ* are a section of the *Conchifera.* [L, 180.]

HIA-TSAO-TOM-CHOM (Chin.), n. The *Torrubia sinensis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HIATUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hi^2)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-at'us.* From *hiare*, to gap. Gr., χάσμα, χάσμη, χασμός. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Kluft, Spaltung.* It., *hiato.* Sp., *h.* An opening, aperture, cleft, gap. [A, 312 (a, 21); B, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. Coloboma.—**H. ad infundibulum.** Of Vieussens, see Iter *ad infundibulum.*—**H. aorticus (diaphragmatis).** See *Aortic* foramen.—**H. canalis facialis (seu falloppiæ, seu Falloppii).** See *H. Falloppii.*—**H. canalis sacralis.** The opening at the lower end of the sacral canal on the posterior surface of the sacrum. [L, 142, 332.]—**H. diaphragmatis aorticus.** See *Aortic* foramen.—**H. Falloppii.** A small groove on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone into which the aqueduct of Falloppius opens. [L, 142, 332.]—**H. femoralis.** The crural ring. [L.]—**H. interosseus (antibrachii).** An open space above the superior border of the interosseous ligament of the forearm, below the tubercle of the radius, through which the posterior interosseous vessels pass. [B, 3.]—**H. Magendii.** See Foramen *of Magendie.*—**H. maxillaris.** The opening in the inner surface of the nasal portion of the superior maxilla which establishes connection between the nose and the antrum of Highmore. [L, 31, 115, 332.]—**H. obturatorius.** See *Obturator* canal.—**H. occipito-petrosus.** Fr., *occipito-pétreux.* See Foramen *lacerum posterius.*—**H. œsophageus.** See Foramen *œsophageum.*—**H. of Falloppius.** See *H. Falloppii.*—**H. of Scarpa, H. of Winslow.** See Foramen *of Winslow.*—**H. pétro-sous-occipital** (Fr.). The inferior petrosal sinus. [I, 22 (K).]—**H. pro vena basilica.** See *H. semilunaris fasciæ brachialis.*—**H. pro vena cephalica.** The opening in the fascia covering the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles which transmits the cephalic vein. [L, 41.]—**C. pro vena mediana.** An aperture in the fascia of the foramen which transmits the median vein. [L, 332.]—**H. sacralis.** See *H. canalis sacralis.*—**H. sacro-coccygeus.** The opening between the sacrum and coccyx posteriorly through which the fifth posterior sacral nerve passes. [L, 349 (a, 29).]—**H. semilunaris.** See *H. semilunaris fasciæ brachii* and *H. maxillaris.*—**H. semilunaris fasciæ brachialis (seu brachii).** An opening in the brachial fascia which transmits the basilic vein and the middle cutaneous nerve. [L, 31.]—**H. spheno-petrosus.** Fr., *h. sphéno-pétreux.* See Foramen *lacerum medius.*—**H. spinalis congenitus.** See Spina *bifida.*—**H. subarcuatus.** A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, above and external to the internal auditory meatus, which lodges the flocculus. [L, 332.]—**H. supramaxillaris.** See *H. maxillaris.*—**H. Winslowii.** See Foramen *of Winslow.*

HIBBUK (Ar.), n. The genus *Mentha*, especially the *Mentha piperita.* [B, 92, 121 (a, 14).]

HIBERNACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(he)-bu^{5}rn(be^{2}rn)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *hibernare*, to pass the winter. Fr., *hibernacle.* Of Linnæus, the collection of scales or dry teguments which serve to protect the tender bud during winter and the season of rest. [Gray (a, 24).]

HIBERNAL, adj. Hi-bu^{6}rn'a^{2}l. Lat., *hibernalis* (from *hibernus*, belonging to winter). Fr., *h.* Of, belonging to, or occurring during, winter. [L, 24.]

HIBERNATING, adj. Hi'bu^{6}r-nat-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *hibernans* (from *hibernare*, to pass the winter). Fr., *hibernant.* Ger., *winterschlafend.* Passing the winter in a torpid state (said of certain animals). [L, 147.]

HIBERNATION, n. Hi-bu^{5}r-na'shu^{3}n. Lat., *hibernatio* (from *hibernare*, to pass the winter). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Winterschlaf.* The long and profound winter sleep of certain animals, accompanied with great reduction of their temperature. [A, 385.]

HIBISCÉ (Fr.), adj. E-be-sa. Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Hibiscus.* [A, 385.]

HIBISCUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}b-i^{2}sk'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Hibiscus.

HIBISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}b-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἱβίσκος. Fr., *ketmie.* Ger., *Ketmie, Eibisch.* The rose-mallows; a genus of the *Malvaceæ*; herbs, shrubs, or trees indigenous to the warm and temperate regions of both worlds. The *Hibiscaceæ* of Presl are a tribe of the *Malvaceæ.* The *Hibisceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Malvaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Malvaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bastard h.** Fr., *h. bâtard.* The *Achania malvaviscus.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. abelmoschus.** See Abelmoschus *moschatus.*—**H. aculeatus.** See *H. grandiflorus.*—**H. arenarius.** The *Pavonia zeylandica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. bâtard** (Fr.). See *Bastard h.*—**H. cannabinus.** Fr., *ketmie à feuilles de chanvre.* Ger., *hanfartige Ketmie.* Tamil, *palungoo.* Tel., *gongkura.* Duk., *ambaree.* Beng., *maestapaut.* Deckanee hemp; a species found in the East Indies. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and the seeds yield an oil used for food and illumination. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. cannabinus verrucosus.** Fr., *ketmie verruqueuse.* A variety of *H. cannabinus*, having the same properties. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. clypeatus.** Fr., *ketmie en bouclier.* Ger., *schildförmige Ketmie.* The congo-mahoe of Jamaica, where the leaves and flowers are used like those of *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. corniculatus.** Ger., *langblättriger Abelmosch.* A species similar to *H. esculentus*, found in tropical America and cultivated in the East Indies, where it is used as a food and medicine. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. digitatus.** Ger., *gefingertblättrige Sabdariffe.* A species indigenous to tropical Africa, but growing in warm regions elsewhere. Its uses are the same as those of *H. sabdariffa.* In the West Indies it is known as *oseille de Guinée blanche.* [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. diversifolius.** A species growing in tropical Africa and

Australia. A tall herb or undershrub with the branches, petioles, and the nerves of the leaves armed with conical prickles. [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**H. elatus.** Fr., *ketmie élevée.* A species found in the East and West Indies and South America. The young leaves are used like those of *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. esculentus, H. ficifolius.** See ABELMOSCHUS *esculentus.*—**H. ficulneus.** Ger., *feigenartiger Abelmosch.* A species found in the East Indies, where the mucilaginous leaves and unripe fruits are used medicinally and the seeds as a food. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. furcatus.** A species found in the East Indies; used as a medicine and vegetable, and having the mucilaginous properties of the other species. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. grandiflorus, H. heterophyllus.** Fr., *ketmie à feuilles variées.* A species having edible leaves. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. javanicus.** See *H. rosa sinensis.*—**H. longifolius.** 1. Of Roxburgh, the *H. esculentus* (*Abelmoschus esculentus*). 2. Of Willdenow, the *H. abelmoschus*; according to some, the *H. corniculatus.* [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. maculatus.** Ger., *gefleckte Ketmie.* A species found in Hayti, where the flowers, which are mucilaginous, are used like those of other *Malvaceæ.* A cooling drink made from the leaves and sweetened is used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. malvaviscus.** The *Malvaviscus arboreus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. moschatus.** See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus.*—**H. mutabilis.** Ger., *veränderliche Ketmie.* A species indigenous to China, but cultivated elsewhere. In China, the East Indies, and West Indies the flowers are used like those of *Althæa rosea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. obtusifolius.** Ger., *stumpfblättrige Ketmie.* A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves are used as a mucilaginous medicine. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. palustris.** Marsh-h.; a species indigenous to Michigan, where the root is employed in medicine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]—**H. pentacarpus.** Sp., *monacillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used as an emollient and as an emmenagogue. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**H. populneus.** Fr., *ketmie à feuilles de peuplier.* The *Thespesia populnea.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. præcox.** Fr., *ketmie précoce.* A variety of *H. esculentus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. radiatus.** An East Indian species having the properties of *H. furcatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. rosa sinensis.** Sanscr., *zapá.* Mah., *jasavanda.* Guz., *jasusa.* Mal., *schempariti.* Tam., *sapatoo-cheddie.* Tel., *dasanie.* Beng., *juva.* Fr., *rose de Chine.* Ger., *rosenartige Ketmie.* Blacking-plant, shoe-flower plant, China rose; a plant employed in infusion and mucilage. In Cochin-China the leaves are considered emollient and somewhat aperient, and are employed by the natives in small-pox. The flowers are considered demulcent, refrigerant, emollient, and aphrodisiac. They are also used in seminal weakness and cystitis. The root is used for coughs, and the leaves are employed in gonorrhœa. The expressed juice of the petals has been used as a substitute for litmus. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sabdariffa.** Beng., *mesta.* Mal., *polechee.* Turk., *sabdariffa.* Fr., *oseille rouge de Guinée.* Ger., *rothe Sabdariffe.* Roselle, red sorrel; a species common in most warm countries. The calyx of the flower, which is used in infusion as a refrigerant and also for flavoring tarts and jellies, contains, according to Laso de la Vega, tartaric acid, uncrystallizable sugar, mucilage, tannin, coloring matters, and salts. The root is a mild purgative. [B, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886.]—**H. sabdariffa alba.** Fr., *oseille blanche de Guinée.* A variety of *H. sabdariffa* having the same properties. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. senegalensis.** Ger., *senegalische Ketmie.* A species used in Senegal as a vermifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. similis.** An East Indian species having the same uses as *H. tiliaceus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. simplex.** See STERCULIA *platanifolia.*—**H. sinensis.** See *H. mutabilis.*—**H. sinuatus.** See *H. ficulneus.*—**H. surrattensis.** Fr., *ketmie de Suratte.* An East Indian species having similar properties to those of *H. furcatus.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. syriacus.** Fr., *ketmie de Syrie, mauve en arbre.* The Syrian rose; rose of Sharon. The leaves and flowers are emollient. [B, 173, 185 (*a*, 24); *a*, 42.]—**H. tiliaceus, H. tiliæfolius.** Beng., *bola.* Mal., *parootee.* Fr., *ketmie à feuilles de tilleul, bois de flot, bois de liège, grand mahot.* Cork-wood; a species common to both Indies. It abounds in mucilage, and has edible leaves, while the flowers and root are emollient. According to Forster, the bark is sucked in times of scarcity in the West Indies. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. tomentosus.** See *H. clypeatus.*—**H. trilobus.** Ger., *dreilappige Ketmie.* A species indigenous to Hayti. The root and flowers are used like those of *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. trionum.** Fr., *ketmie vésiculeuse.* Venice mallow, good-night-at-noon, flower-of-an-hour, bladder ketmia; a species growing in southern Europe and New Zealand, naturalized in the United States. It has the mucilaginous properties of the mallow family; its leaves are employed as emollients. [B, 19, 34, 128 (*a*, 35).]—**H. unilateralis.** Ger., *einseitige Ketmie.* A species found in Hayti. The flowers and root are used like those of *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. venustus.** A species very like *H. mutabilis*, indigenous to China; used as a mucilaginous medicine. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. virgatus.** A species indigenous to Java; used like other *Malvaceæ* elsewhere. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vitifolius.** Fr., *ketmie à feuilles de vigne.* Ger., *weinblättrige Ketmie.* 1. Of Miller, see *H. cannabinus.* 2. An East Indian species the leaves and flowers of which are employed like those of *Althæa officinalis* and other *Malvaceæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. zeylanicus.** The *Pavonia zeylanica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix hibisci.** The root of *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. [A, 327.]

HICAMA (Sp.), n. E-ka^3′ma^3. In Ecuador, the *Polymnia edulis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 14).]

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, n's. Hi^{2}k′ku^{3}p. Fr., *hoquet.* Ger., *Schluchen, Schlucken.* It., *singhiozzo.* Sp., *hipo.* An interrupted inspiration produced by the sudden and spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and the closure of the glottis in the midst of the inspiration. The reflex afferent impulse indirectly giving rise to this contraction is conveyed by the gastric branches of the vagus, while the stimulus giving rise to the closure of the glottis is conveyed by the laryngeus superior. [J.]

HICESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)-sez(ke^{2}s)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἱκεσία (from ἵκειν, to come). 1. Supplication. 2. Of old authors, a resolvent plaster. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HICKORY, n. Hi^{2}k′o-ri^2. 1. The genus *Carya.* 2. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus resinifera* and other species of *Eucalyptus.* [B, 5, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Broom-h.** The *Carya porcina.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H.-nut.** Ger., *H′nuss.* The fruit of *Carya alba.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Illinois nut-h.** The *Carya olivæformis.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Nutmeg-h.** The *Carya myristicæformis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Queensland marsh-h.** The *Cupania xylocarpa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Scaly-bark-h., Shagbark-h., Shellbark-h.** The *Carya alba.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Small-fruited h.** The *Carya microcarpa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Swamp-h.** The *Carya amara.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Thick shellbark h.** The *Carya sulcata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Water-h.** The *Carya aquatica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-heart h.** The *Carya tomentosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HIDDEN, adj. Hi^{2}d′n. Fr., *caché.* Concealed, latent.

HIDDINGEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}d′di^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the province of Hannover, Germany, where there is a spring containing sodium and potassium chlorides, potassium sulphate, iron oxide, and carbonic-oxide gas. [L, 30, 135 (*a*, 14, 39).]

HIDE-BOUND, adj. Hid′bu^5-u^{4}nd. Having the skin tight and hard, as in sclerodermia.

HIDRADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hi^{2}d)-ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). See HIDROSADENITIS.

HIDRISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dri^{2}s′ke^2(che^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-isch′esis*). See HIDROSCHESIS.

HIDROA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hi(he)-dro′a^3. Gr., ἵδρωα, ἱδρῶα. Ger., *Hitzblattern, Schwitzblattern.* A term applied by the Greeks to papules, vesicles, and even pustules, observed to develop in connection with sweating in the hot season; corresponding to sudamina, papulæ (vel pustulæ) sudorales. [G.] See HYDROA.

HIDROADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). See HIDROSADENITIS.

HIDROANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-e(a). Gen., *-an′chones.* From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and ἀγχόνη, a throttling. See MILIARIA *anginosa.*

HIDROCERAMA (Lat.), **HIDROCERAMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-ceram′atos* (*-atis*), *-cer′ami.* From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and κέραμα, an earthen vessel. Ger., *Hidrokerame, Schwitztöpfe.* An earthen vessel used as a cooler; so called on account of its porosity. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIDROCRITICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-kri^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and κρίνειν, to judge. Symptoms judged from perspiration. [L, 50 (*a*, 30); L, 84.]

HIDROCRYPTOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi(he)-dro-kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-tos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ἱδρώς, sweat, and κρύπτη, a crypt. Anomalies of the sweat follicles or of their functions. [Bronson, "Jour. of Cutan. and Genito-urin. Dis.," Oct., 1887.]

HIDROID, adj. Hi′droid. Gr., ἱδρώδης (from ἱδρώς, sweat, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hidrodes.* Fr., *hidroïde.* Ger., *schweissartig.* Resembling or pertaining to sweat. [A, 322.]

HIDROMANCY, n. Hi′dro-ma^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *hidromanteia* (from ἱδρώς, sweat, and μαντεία, divination). Fr., *hidromantie.* Ger., *Schweissvorhersage.* Prognosis by examination of the perspiration.

HIDRONOSOS (Lat.), **HIDRONOSUS** (Lat.), **HIDRONUSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(he)-dro^{2}n′o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -dro^{2}n-u^{2}s(us)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and νόσος, or νοῦσος, disease. Fr., *hidronose.* Ger., *Schweisskrankheit.* 1. Any disease of the perspiratory apparatus. [A, 322.] 2. See SUDOR *anglicus.*

HIDROPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-pe^{2}d(pad)-e(a)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From ἱδρώς, sweat, and πήδησις, a leaping. Fr., *hydropédèse.* Profuse perspiration. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIDROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hed)-ro^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἱδρώς, sweat, and φορεῖν, to carry. See SUDORIFEROUS.

HIDROPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro(dro^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *hidroplanie.* Ger., *Schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen Stellen.* Of Swediaur, sweating in an unusual part. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIDROPOIETIC, adj. Hi-dro-poi-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. From ἱδρώς, sweat, and ποιητικός, productive. See SUDORIPAROUS.

HIDROPYRA (Lat.), **HIDROPYRETOS** (Lat.), **HIDROPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. Hi(he)-dro^{2}p′i^{3}r(u^{6}r)-a^3, -dro-

(dro^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and πῦρ, or πυρετός, fever. See *Sweating* FEVER and SUDOR *anglicus*.

HIDRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dror(dro^{2}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ἱδρώς, sweat, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *hidrorhée*. Ger., *Hidrorrhöe, Schweissfluss*. Profuse sweating. [A, 322.]

HIDROS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(he)'dro^{2}s(dros). Gen., *-rot'os (-ot'is)*. Gr., ἱδρώς. See PERSPIRATION.

HIDROSADÉNITE (Fr.), n. E-dro-sa^3-da-net. See HIDROSADENITIS.—**H. ulcérative.** Of Bazin, an affection of the palms of the hands and the roots and palmar surfaces of the fingers, also occasionally the corresponding parts of the feet, affecting the sweat glands; characterized by superficial exulceration of a circular or horseshoe shape, and prone to relapses. [G, 26.]

HIDROSADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dros-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Written also, *hydrosadenitis* and *hydroadenitis*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From ἱδρώς, sweat, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hidrosadénite*. An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, occurring most commonly in the axillæ, at the margin of the anus, or about the nipples, characterized by the formation of little inflammatory tumors, of about the size of a pea, or sometimes larger, which tend to form abscesses seated deep in the skin. [Bazin (G, 26); Verneuil, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1854.] See *Sudoriparous* ABSCESS.—**H. axillaris.** H. of the axilla.—**H. phlegmonosa.** H. attended with sudoriparous abscesses. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

HIDROSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro^{2}s(dros)'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-osch'esis)*. From ἱδρώς, perspiration, and σχέσις, a condition. Fr., *hidroschèse*. Ger., *Schweissverhaltung*. See ANIDROSIS.

HIDROSCHETIC, adj. Hi-dro^{2}s-ke^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hidroscheticus*. Fr., *hidroschétique*. Pertaining to hydroschesis. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἵδρωσις. Fr., *hidrose*. Ger., *Schwitzen*. 1. Profuse sweating. The *Hidroses*, in Bronson's classification of skin diseases, are a suborder of the *Hidrocryptoses* (*q. v.*), equivalent to the *Idroses* of Auspitz. ["Jour. of Cutan. and Genito-urin. Dis.," Oct., 1887 (G).] 2. Of Blundell, a grave form of puerperal disease characterized by a chill, followed by fever and profuse sweating. [A, 43.]—**H. maligna.** See MILIARIA.—**H. simplex.** See HYPERHIDROSIS.

HIDROTERION (Lat.), **HIDROTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hi(he)-dro-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἱδρωτήριον (from ἱδρώς, perspiration). See *Sweating*-BATH.

HIDROTIC, adj. Hi-dro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἱδρωτικός (from ἱδρώς, perspiration). Lat., *hidroticus*. Fr., *hidrotique*. See DIAPHORETIC.—**H. acid.** Fr., *acide hidrotique* (ou *hydrotique*). Ger., *Hidrotsäure*. An uncrystallizable acid, $C_5H_9NO_7$, found by Favre in the perspiration; soluble in water and in alcohol, and giving off ammonia when heated. [B, 93 (α, 14); K.]

HIDROTION (Lat.), **HIDROTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hi(he)-drot'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἱδρώτιον (dim. of ἱδρώς, perspiration). Ger., *kleiner Schweiss, Schweisslein*. Moderate sweating. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIDROTOPŒIA (Lat.), **HIDROTOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(he)-dro-to(to^3)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-i^2-a^3, -poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-pœiæ, -poies'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἱδρωτοποιά, ἱδρωτοποίησις (from ἱδρώς, perspiration, and ποίησις, a making). The formation of sweat. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIDROTOPOIETIC, adj. Hi-dro-to-poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἱδρωτοποιητικός, ἱδρωτοποιός (from ἱδρώς, perspiration, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *hidrotopoieticus, hidrotopœus*. Fr., *hidrotopoiétique*. Ger., *schweissmachend, schweisstreibend*. Pertaining to hidrotopœia. [L, 50 (α, 30.]

HIDROTOPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hed)-ro-to(to^3)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DIAPHORETIC.

HIDROTSÄURE (Ger.), n. He-drot'zoir-e^2. See HIDROTIC *acid*.

HIDROTUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hed)-rot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἱδρώς, sweat. See DIAPHORETIC.

HIDUS, n. An old name for flos æris. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

HIEB (Ger.), n. Heb. A bite, blow, sting, stab. [L, 80.]

HIÈBLE (Fr.), n. E-e^{2}b-l'. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**Alcoolat d'h, Esprit d'h.** See *Spiritus* EBULI (in Supplement).—**Suc d'h (fruit)** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the berries of *Sambucus ebulus*, prepared by crushing the berries in the hand, allowing to ferment 3 or 4 days, expressing, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]; or by bruising the berries carefully so as not to break the seeds, straining, evaporating in the water-bath, adding 2 parts of sugar for each 3 parts of fresh juice, and bringing to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

HIEDRA (Sp.), n. E-ad'ra^3. 1. Ivy; the genus *Hedera*. 2. In California, the *Rhus diversiloba*. [α, 24; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**H. morada** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Cobœa scandens*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**H. terrestre** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

HIEMAL, adj. Hi'e^2-m'l. Lat., *hiemalis* (from *hiems*, winter). Fr., *hiémal*. Of or pertaining to winter. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

HIER (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HIERA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)'e^{2}r-a^3. Gr., ἱερά. A name for many ancient medicines. [Galen (311 [α, 21]).]—**H. picra.** See the major list.

HIERABOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a^3-bo^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *-bot'anes*. From ἱερος, sacred, and βοτάνη, fodder. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HIERACITES (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)-sit(ket)'ez(as). Gen., *-ac'itu (-æ)*. Gr., ἱερακίτης (from ἱέραξ, a hawk). The hawkstone, formerly used as a remedy for piles. [A, 325.]

HIERACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἱεράκειον (from ἱέραξ, a hawk). Fr., *épervière*. Ger., *Habichtskraut*. Hawk-weed; a genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba et flores hieracii macrorrhizi.** The herb and flowers of *Hypochœris radicata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. alpinum.** See COSTA *herba panonica*.—**H. arvense.** The *Sonchus arvensis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. auricula.** Fr., *épervière douteuse, grande oreille de rat*. Orange mouse-ear, a European species occasionally used as a vulnerary and laxative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. bulbosum.** Fr., *épervière bulbeuse*. A species having an anodyne root. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. cæruleum.** The *Sonchus alpinus*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. dubium.** See *H. auricula*.—**H. Gronovii.** Ger., *Gronov's Habichtskraut*. Hairy hawk-weed, a species growing on dry hills in Canada and the United States. The root is used for toothache, and the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied to warts. [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. hoppeanum.** See *H. pilosella*.—**H. junceum.** The *Chondrilla juncea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. lachenalis.** Of Gmelin, a variety of the *H. silvaticum*. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. lactucella.** See *H. auricula*.—**H. macrorrhizum.** The *Hypochœris radicata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. majus.** The *Sonchus arvensis*. [B, 121.]—**H. minus.** The *Leontodon autumnalis*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. murorum.** Fr., *épervière* (*des murailles*), *herbe à l'épervier* (ou *aux poumons*, ou *de la guerre*), *pulmonaire des Français*. Ger., *Mauer-Habichtskraut, gelbes Lungenkraut, Buchlattig*. Golden or French lungwort, wall hawk-weed, a species found in Europe and Asia. The whole plant, *herba pulmonariæ gallicæ* (seu *auriculæ muris majoris*), is mildly astringent, and was used as a vulnerary, and internally in pectoral complaints. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. oleraceum.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. pelletieranum, H. pilosella, H. pilosellæforme.** Fr., *piloselle, oreille de rat* (ou *de souris*), *veluette*. Ger., *gemeines Habichtskraut, Mausöhrchen, Mäuseöhrchen, Mausöhrleinkraut, Haarhabichtskraut, Nägeleinkraut*. (Creeping) mouse-ear, mouse-ear hawk-weed, a dwarf plant growing on heaths and in dry pastures in Europe. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores pilosellæ* (seu *pilosellæ majoris*, seu *pilosellæ luteæ*, seu *pilosellæ repentis*, seu *pilosellæ hirsutæ*, seu *auriculæ muris*, seu *oculi Christi*, seu *hieracii pilosellæ*), *herba accipitrina, flores accipitrini*, were used in pectoral complaints, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and the root in intermittent fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See also COQUE *de Pologne*.—**H. rotundatum.** See *H. murorum*.—**H. sabaudum.** Fr., *épervière de Savoie*. Savoy hawk-weed, shrubby hawk-weed; a vulnerary and aperient species but little used. [B, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. scabrum.** A species with a leafy stem rough above, hispid below, growing on dry hills and borders of woods in Canada and the United States. When wounded it yields more milky juice than most of the other species. [B. 34, 286 (α, 35).]—**H. silvaticum.** See *H. sabaudum*.—**H. spinulosum.** The *Sonchus arvensis*. [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**H. umbellatum.** Fr., *épervière ombellifère*. A species employed for forage. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. velutinum.** A variety of *H. pilosella*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. venosum.** Ger., *rothaderiges Habichtskraut*. Rattlesnake weed; a species found in dry places and open woods in most of the eastern and northern United States. The leaves and root are considered astringent, and were formerly used in hæmorrhage and in snakebites. The juice is said to cure warts. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]

HIERACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See HIERACIUM.

HIERANOSOS (Lat.), **HIERANUSOS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)'so^{2}s. From ἱερός, holy, and νόσος, or νοῦσος, disease. Fr., *hiéranose*. Chorea. [L, 41.]

HIERA PICRA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)'e^{2}r-a^3 pik(pi^{2}k)'ra^3. Fr., *hiéra-picra*. See *Pulvis* ALOES *et canellæ*.—**Electuarum hieræ picræ.** Fr., *électuaire d'hiéra-picra*. See *Electuarium* ALOES *compositum*.—**Pilulæ hieræ picræ (cum agarico).** See *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *et d'agaric*.—**Species hieræ picræ.** Fr., *espèces d'hiéra-picra*. See *Pulvis* ALOES *compositus*.

HIERATICUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἱερατικόν (from ἱερατικός, sacerdotal). Of Galen, a certain cataplasm used in hepatic and intestinal complaints. [L, 180.]

HIERATUIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^2(u^4)-i^{2}s. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [B, 121.]

HIERAX (Lat.), n. m. Gen., *-er'acos (-acis)*. Gr., ἱέραξ. See ACCIPITER and FALCO.

HIERBA (Sp.), n. E-e^{2}r'ba^3. See YERBA.

HIEROBOTANE (Lat.), **HIEROBOTANON** (Lat.), **HIEROBOTANUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-bo^{2}t'-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a), -o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-bol'anes, -ani*. From ἱερός, holy, and βοτάνη, a plant. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HIEROLOGANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-o^{2}l-og(o^{2}g)-a^{2}n^2-(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-an'ches*. From ἱερολόγος, one who gives the blessing, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. Fr., *hiérologanche*. Ger., *wunder Hals der Prediger*. Clergymen's sore throat. [A, 322.]

HIEROMYRTON (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)'-to^{2}n. From ἱερός, sacred, and μύρτον, the myrtle-berry. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121.]

HIERONOSUS (Lat.), **HIERONUSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}n-u^{2}s(us)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἱερός, sacred, and νόσος, or νοῦσος, disease. See HIERANOSOS.

HIEROPYR (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hi^2)-e^{2}r'o^{2}p-ir(u^{6}r). Written, also, *hieropyra* and *hieropyrus*. Gen., *-op'yros (-yris)*. From ἱερός, sacred, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *hiéropyre*. Ger., *heiliges Feuer*. An old term for erysipelas. [G.]

HIERRE (Fr.), n. E-e^{2}r. The *Hedera helix*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HIFTEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ft'e^{3}n. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [B.]

HIGHGATE, n. Hi'gat. A place in Franklin County, Vermont, where there are springs containing potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, and ammonium carbonates, potassium and sodium chlo-

rides, sodium sulphate, iron protoxide, and crenic and silicic acids. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, n. Hi″la^{2}nd-spri^{2}n^{2}z′. Saline springs in Lake County, California. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

HIGH ROCK SPRING, n. Hi′ro^{2}k. A spring at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

HIGH-TONED, adj. Hi-tond′. An old term for sthenic, acute, or severe, as applied to inflammations. [A, 42.]

HIGH-WATER SHRUB, n. Hi-wa^{4}t′u^{5}r shru^{3}b. The genus *Iva*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HIGUERILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E-ga-rel′ya^3. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

HIGUERÓN (Sp.), n. E-ga-ron′. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Ficus nymphœifolia*. 2. In the Argentine Republic, the *Lonchocarpus nitidus*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIGUILLO (Sp.), n. E-gel′yo. A small fig. [*a*, 14.]—**H. de la India.** The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIJALA (Hind., Beng.), n. See Barringtonia *acutangula*.

HIJALI BADÁMA (Beng.), n. See Anacardium *occidentale*.

HIJUL (Beng.), n. The *Barringtonia acutangula*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HIJULEE BUDAM (Beng.), n. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HIJULEE-MENDEE (Hind.), n. The *Eugenia bracteata*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HIKALA BIJA (Mah.), n. See Cassia *occidentalis*.

HIKIBURI, n. In Guiana, the *Drepanocarpus lunatus*. [B, 121.]

HIKINO-KASA, n. The *Ranunculus Zuccarinii*. [B, 121.]

HILAR, adj. Hi′la^{3}r. Of or pertaining to a hilum. [L, 107.]

HILARIANT, adj. Hi-la′ri^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *hilarans*. Exhilarating.

HILATITA (Ar.), n. See Ferula *alliacea*.

HILBUYA (Ar.), n. Cardamoms. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HILDEGARDE-BRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}l′de^2-ga^{3}rd-e^2-brun″ne^{2}n. A place in Hungary where there is a spring containing magnesium and sodium sulphates. [L, 49.]

HILE (Fr.), n. El. See Hilum.

HILFSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}lfs′mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Alexeterium.

HILIFEROUS, adj. Hi-li^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *hilifer*, *hiliferus* (from *hilum* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *hilifère*. Ger., *nabeltragend*. Bearing a hilum upon its surface. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HILL, n. Hi^{2}l. A.-S., *hyll*. Mid. E., *hül*. Lat., *collis*. Fr., *colline*. Ger., *Hügel*. An elevated portion of a surface.—**Germ h.** See Discus *proligerus*.—**H'cups.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**H.-trot.** The *Daucus carota*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**H'-wort.** 1. The *Mentha pulegium*. 2. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Nerve h.** See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.

HILOFER (Lat.), adj. Hil(hel)′o(o^3)-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). From *hilum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *hilofère*. Of Mirbel, hilum-bearing (said of the endosperm). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

HILON (Fr.), n. E-lo^{2}n^2. From *hilum* (*q. v.*). Hernia of the iris through the cornea. [L, 41.]

HILSTER (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}l′ste^{2}r. The *Salix pentandra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HILTEET (Ar.), **HILTIT** (Ar.), n's. Asafœtida. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]

HILUM (Lat.), n. n. Hil(hel)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The primitive form of *nihilum* (= *nihil*), nothing. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] Fr., *hile*. Ger., *H.*, *Narbe*, *Nabel*, *Keimgrube* (1st def.). Originally, a trifle. 1. In botany, the scar on a seed-coat (as in a bean) left by the separation of the seed from its attachment to either funiculus or placenta, marking the base of the seed; also that point in the ovule which is destined to become the h. in the seed; also the aperture in the extine of a pollen grain. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 279 (*a*, 24).] 2. In zoology, a small aperture (as in the gemmules of sponges) or depression. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).] 3. In anatomy, the point, whether depressed or elevated, of an organ at which its vessels and nerves enter it, and its excretory duct leaves it. [A. 385.] 4. An old term for a little elevation of the cornea due to prolapse of the iris. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).] 5. See Clavus (2d def.).—**H. carpicum.** Fr., *hile carpique*. Ger., *Fruchtnabel*. The cicatrix on a fruit marking the point of attachment of its pedicel. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** The notch in the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage, in the median line and in front. [L, 349.]—**H. dentati.** See *H. nuclei dentati*.—**H. glandulæ suprarenalis.** See *H. of the suprarenal capsule*.—**H. hepatis.** Fr., *hile du foie*. Ger., *Leberpforte*. The transverse fissure of the liver. [*a*, 29.]—**H. lienale, H. lienis.** See *H. of the spleen*.—**H. nuclei dentati.** The h. of the olivary body. [K.]—**H. of a fruit.** See *H. carpicum*.—**H. of a lymphatic gland.** A depression in the surface of a gland where the larger blood-vessels and the efferent lymphatics pass into and out of the organ. [L, 142 (*a*, 29).]—**H. of a seed.** Lat., *h. seminale*. Ger., *Samennabel*. See *H.* (1st def.).—**H. of the adrenal.** See *H. of the suprarenal capsule*.—**H. of the kidney.** Lat., *h. renale*. Ger., *Nierenausschnitt*. A longitudinal fissure in the internal border of the kidney, transmitting its vessels, ducts, and nerves. [C.]—**H. of the lung.** See *H. pulmonis*.—**H. of the olivary body.** See under *Olivary* BODY.—**H. of the ovary.** A longitudinal depression of variable depth along the inferior margin of the ovary, for the entrance of blood-vessels. [L, 142, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**H. of the spleen.** Lat., *h. lienale*. A vertical fissure on the internal surface of the spleen, which divides the organ unequally into an anterior and posterior portion. It is pierced by several irregular apertures for the entrance and exit of vessels and nerves. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**H. of the suprarenal capsule.** Lat., *h. glandulæ suprarenalis*. An irregular fissure on the anterior surface of the capsule, where the vessels and nerves enter. [C.]—**H. olivæ.** See under *Olivary* BODY.—**H. ovarii.** See *H. of the ovary*.—**H. placentæ.** The depression where the umbilical cord joins the placenta. [*a*, 29.]—**H. pulmonale, H. pulmonis, H. pulmonum.** Ger., *Lungenh'*. A deep fissure on the inner surface of the lung which gives attachment to the root of the lung. [L, 7, 115, 172, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**H. renale.** See *H. of the kidney*.—**H. seminale.** See *H.* (1st def., *a*).

HILUS (Lat.), n. m. Hil(hel′)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An improper form of *hilum* (*q. v.*).—**H'stroma** (Ger.). Of His, the medullary substance of the embryonic ovary. [A, 8.]

HILVERSUM (Dutch), n. A sea-bathing resort in the southern part of the province of North Holland. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

HIMANTION (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′ti^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἱμάντιον (dim. of ἱμάς, a leathern strap). See Staphylœdema.

HIMANTOCEROUS, adj. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n-to^{2}s′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *himantocerus* (from ἱμάς, the lash of a whip, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *himantocère*. Having antennæ in the form of a whip. [L, 41.]

HIMANTOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to(to^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)′su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From ἱμάς, a thong, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A genus of orchids. [B.]—**H. hircinum.** A European species. The root-tubers were formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [B, 180, 245.]

HIMANTOID, adj. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n′toid. Gr., ἱμαντώδης (from ἱμάς, a leathern thong, and εἶδος, form). Lat., *himantodes*. Fr., *himantoïde*. Ger., *riemenförmig*, *riemenartig*. Shaped like a thong. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIMANTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ἱμάντωμα (from ἱμάς, a leathern thong). See Staphylœdema.

HIMANTOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἱμάς, a leathern thong, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *himantopode*. Ger., *riemenfüssig*. In ornithology, having very long, slender legs. [L, 180.]

HIMANTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Him(hi^{2}m)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)′o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). Ger., *Strandreiter*. A long-legged bird of the family *Charadriadæ*. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIMANTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to′si^{2}s. Gen.. *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἱμάντωσις (from ἱμάς, a leathern thong). See Staphylœdema.

HIMAS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hi^2)′ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s). Gen., *-ant′os* (*-ant′is*). Gr., ἱμάς. See Uvula and Staphylœdema.

HIMBEERBORKE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-bo^{3}rk-e^2. See Frambœsia.

HIMBEERBREMEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-bram-e^{2}n. The *Rubus idœus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIMBEERE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-e^2. The *Rubus idœus* and its fruit. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**Amerikanische H.** The *Rubus occidentalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Nordische H.** The *Rubus arcticus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Wohlriechende H.** The *Rubus odoratus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIMBEERFORM (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-fo^{2}rm. The raspberry-shape of a dried red blood-corpuscle. [K.]

HIMBEERFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-fruch^{2}t. A syncarp. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

HIMBEERGEIST. Hi^{2}m′bar-gist. See *Spiritus* RUBI *idœi*.

HIMBEERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′bar-stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Rubus idœus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIMERANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}m(hem)-e^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From ἵμερος, love, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Endlicher, a genus of the *Solanaceæ*, allied to *Mandragora*. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. runcinatus.** A South American species, reputed aphrodisiac. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HIMEROS (Lat.), n. m. Him(hem)′e^{2}r-o^{3}s. Gr., ἵμερος. Longing, desire; especially the sexual impulse. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIMMEL (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′me^{2}l. The sky, the heavens, heaven. [L, 80.]—**H'blau.** See Cyaneous.—**H'brand.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'dill.** The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'fahrtsblümchen.** The *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'sblume.** The *Nostoc commune*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'schlüssel.** The *Primula officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'sgerste.** The *Hordeum vulgare*, var. *cœleste*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'skerze.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'sleiter.** The *Polemonium cœruleum*. [B. 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'sschwaden.** The *Cynodon dactylum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'stängel.** The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'swagen.** Aconite.

HIMMELSTADLUND (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}m′me^{2}l-sta^{3}d-lund. See Adolfsberg.

HIN (Ar.), n. See Asafœtida.

HINA (Hind.), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HINABFLIESSEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-a^{3}b′fles-se^{2}n. See Catarrhysis.

HINABHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n-a^{2}b′han^2-e^{2}nd. Pendulous. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HINABRIESELN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-a^{3}b′res-e^{2}ln. See Catarrhysis.

HINABSTEIGEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-a^{3}b′stig-e^{2}n. See Descent (1st def.).

HINABSTEIGEND (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n-a^{3}b′stig-e^{2}nd. See Descendens and Descending.

HINABTREIBER (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-a^{3}b'trib-e^{2}r. See DETRUSOR.

HINA-GESHI (Jap.), n. The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HINDA, n. In India, the *Phœnix silvestris.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HINDAVANAHE TULKHA (Pers.), n. See CITRULLUS *colocynthis.*

HINDBERRY, n. Hind'be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Rubus idœus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HIND-BRAIN, n. Hind'bran. See EPENCEPHALON.

HINDGUT, n. Hind'gu^{3}t. See under GUT.

HINDHEAD, n. Hind'he^{2}d. Gr., κοττίς, κοτίς. Ger., *Hinterhaupt, Hinterkopf.* See OCCIPUT.

HIND-HEAL, n. Hind'hel. 1. The *Chenopodium botrys* and the *Teucrium scorodonia.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. See AMBROSIA (2d def.).

HIN̄DIBÁ (Ar.), n. See CICHORIUM *endivia.*

HINDISCHKRAUTSTENGEL (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nd'i^{2}sh-kra^3-u^{4}t-ste^{2}n^2-e^{2}l. The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIN̄DI SENÁ-KÁ-PÂTA (Hind.), n. See CASSIA *lanceolata.*

HINDISH (Ar.), n. See ASAFŒTIDA.

HINDLÄUFTE (Ger.), **HINDLÄUFTWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Hi^{2}nd'loif-te^2, -loift-vurts-e^{2}l. The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIND'S-TONGUE, n. Hindz'tu^{3}n^2. The *Scolopendrium vulgare.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21)]

HINFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n'fal-li^{2}g. See CADUCOUS.—**H'keit.** See CADUCITY (1st def.).

HING, n. In the East Indies, asafœtida. In Bombay, Abushaheree h. (*q. v.*). [B, 18, 19, 121, 185 (*a*. 24).] Cf. HINGU and HINGRA. —**Abushaheree h.** The product of *Ferula alliacea.* Asafœtida imported from Abushir and Bender Abassi on the Persian Gulf. It occurs as a blackish-brown, brittle mass, having a much more repulsive odor than that of common asafœtida. It is not brought into European trade. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Kandahari h.** The best asafœtida, consisting chiefly of slightly or not agglutinated tears ; used by wealthy people in Bombay as a condiment, and not exported to Europe. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

HINGANABETA (Hind.), n. See BALANITES *Roxburghii.*

HINGA VADI VARATI (Hind.), n. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts of *hinga*, 6 of *madha*, and 4 of *sindhava ;* used in rectal suppositories in constipation, hæmorrhoids, etc. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HINGED, adj. Hi^{2}njd. In dehiscence, opening by a valve turning upward as on a hinge, as the lobes of the anther in the barberry. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

HINGESTRECKT (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n'ge^2-stre^{2}kt. See PROSTRATE.

HINGEWORFEN (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n'ge^2-vorf-e^{2}n. See DECUMBENT.

HINGISCH (Ar.), n. See ASAFŒTIDA.

HINGLA HASTAKA CHURANA (Hind.), n. A preparation containing asafœtida and seven other drugs. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HINGOOLEE (Beng.), n. The *Solanum melongena.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HINGORIÁ (Guz.), n. See BALANITES *Roxburghii.*

HINGRA, n. 1. In Bombay, asafœtida adulterated with earthy matter. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).] 2. The common asafœtida arriving from southern Persia and Afghanistan for export to Europe. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, xxxi (*a*, 14).]

HING-TCHOU, n. A place in the province of Pe-Tche-Li, China, where there is a spring containing alum and sulphur. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]

HINGU (Sanscr.), n. Asafœtida. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

HINGUHU (Sanscr.), n. See FERULA *alliacea.*

HINGUN (Hind.), n. The *Balanites œgyptica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HINKEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}n. A limp, lameness. [L, 80.]—**Freiwilliges H.** See COXALGIA.

HINNÁ (Ar.), n. The *Lawsonia alba.* [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

HINNEIGUNG (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n'nig-un^2. Inclination. [L, 80.]

HINNEWIEDER (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n'ne^2-ved-e^{2}r. A place in Prussian Silesia where there are a ferruginous spring and a whey-cure establishment. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HINOID, adj. Hi^{2}n'oid. Gr., ἰνώδης. Having parallel. undivided veins proceeding entirely from the midrib of the leaf. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HINSCHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nsh'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HINTAH (Ar.), n. See TRITICUM *œstivum.*

HINTAL (Beng.), n. The *Phœnix paludosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HINTERBACKE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-ba^{3}k-e^2. The buttock; in the pl., *H'n*, the testes (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [I, 3 (K); L, 304.]—**Gehirnh'n.** See TESTES (2d def.).

HINTERE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-e^2. See FUNDAMENT.—**Hirnh'.** The nates cerebri. [L, 80.]

HINTERGRUND (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-grund. A background. —**Augenh'.** See FUNDUS *oculi.*

HINTERHAUPT (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-ha^3-u^{4}pt. See OCCIPUT. —**H'gegend.** The occipital region. [L, 80.]—**H'schuppe.** 1. See *H'theil.* 2. See *Supra-occipital* BONE. 3. See *Epiotic* BONE. —**H'körper.** See *Basio-occipital* BONE.—**H'sregion.** The occipital region. [L, 80.]—**H'theil.** The tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L, 304.]

HINTERHIRN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-hern. See EPENCEPHALON and METENCEPHALON.—**H'bläschen.** The primary vesicle of the embryonic hind-brain. [I. 17 (K).]—**H'blase.** The posterior encephalic vesicle.—**Secundäres H.** The embryonic cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**Secundäres H'bläschen.** See *Secondary occipital* VESICLE.

HINTERHORN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-horn. 1. The posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**H. der Oblongata.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the medulla oblongata.*—**H. des Seitenventrikels.** See *H.* (2d def.).

HINTERKOPF (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-ko^{2}pf. See OCCIPUT.

HINTERN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}rn. See RECTUM.—**H'losigkeit.** See APROCTIA.

HINTERTHEIL (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-til. The posterior part of a structure. See BREECH.—**H. der Zunge.** The root of the tongue. [L, 80.]—**H. des Haupts.** The occipital region. [L, 80.]

HINZUFÜGEND (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n-tsu'fu^{6}g-e^{2}nd. See ANNECTANT.

HINZUFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-tsu'fu^{6}g-un^2. See ADJUNCTION (in Supplement).

HINZUKOMMEND (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}n-tsu'ko^{3}m-me^{2}nd. See ADVENTITIOUS.

HINZUTRETEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}n-tsu'tre^{2}t-e^{2}n. See ACCESSION.

HIOBSTHRÄNEN (Ger.), n. He-obz'tran-e^{2}n. See COIX *lacrima.*

HIP, n. Hi^{2}p. A.-S., *heap, heop, heope, hiop, hiope.* Mid. E., *hüpe, hipe.* Gr., ἰσχίον (1st def.). Lat., *coxa* (1st def.). Fr., *hanche* (1st def.). Ger., *Hüfte* (1st def.). 1. The region of the junction of the trunk with the lower limb, especially the projection of the femoral trochanter above the h. joint. [A, 343.] 2. The fruit of *Rosa canina* and of *Prunus spinosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).] 3. See HYP. —**H. disease.** See MORBUS *coxarius.*—**H. pestilence.** See QUEBRABUNDA.

HIP, v. tr. Hi^{2}p. To fracture, dislocate, or sprain the h. (of an animal). [B, 116.]

HIPECACUANHA (Lat.). n. f. Hi^{2}p-e^2-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'ha^3. See IPECACUANHA.

HIPITANGA (Port.), n. Ye-pe-ta^{3}n^2'ga^3. In Brazil, the *Stenocalyx dasyblastus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 14).]

HIPO, n. The *Antiaria toxicaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPACE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p'pa^3-se(ka). Gen., *-hip'paces.* Gr., ἱππάκη. 1. Of Pliny, cheese made from mare's milk. 2. Of Pliny, a plant now unknown. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

HIPPANS, n. Hi^{2}p'pa^{2}nz. The fruit of *Rosa canina.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HIPPANTHROPY, n. Hi^{2}p-a^{2}n'throp-i^2. Lat., *hippanthropia* (from ἵππος, a horse, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *hippanthropie.* An hallucination in which the patient believes himself to be a horse. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIPPARAFFIN, n. Hi^{2}p-pa^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^{2}n. Lat., *hipparaffinum.* Fr., *hipparaffine.* Ger., *H.* A substance, C_8H_7NO, one of the oxydation products of hippuric acid when benzamide is prepared by that acid. It is crystallizable, very soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, nearly insoluble in hot water, inodorous, tasteless, melting at 210° C., and distilling without alteration. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HIPPARIN, n. Hi^{2}p'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *hipparine.* Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_8H_9NO_2$, one of the oxidation products of hippuric acid. It crystallizes in silky needles, melts at 45·7° C., and is soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HIPPASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-paz(pa^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἱππασία. Horseback exercise. [A, 311.]

HIPPEACANNA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-pe^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'na^3. See IPECACUANHA.

HIPPEASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-pe^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and ἀστήρ, a star. The knight's star-lily; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants found in South America and the West Indies. [B. 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. equestre.** The Barbadoes lily; a species whose bulb is used in the West Indies in decoction, as an antispasmodic, and, in the form of a syrup, in dysentery. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H. reginæ, H. reticulatum.** Species found in tropical America, having poisonous bulbs. [B, 49, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-pu'si^{2}s. Gen., *-peus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἵππευσις (from ἱππεύς, a horseman). See HIPPASIA.

HIPPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p'pi^2-a^3. Of old authors, the *Stellaria media.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPIATER (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-pi(pi^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). From ἵππος, a horse, and ἰατήρ, a surgeon. A veterinarian. [L, 107.]

HIPPIATRIA (Lat.), **HIPPIATRICA** (Lat.), **HIPPIATRICE** (Lat.), n's f. Hi^{2}p-pi^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-ka^3, -se(ka). Gen., *-atri'œ, -at'ricœ, -at'rices.* Gr., ἱππιατρία, ἱππιατρεία (from ἵππος, a horse, and ἰατρός. a surgeon). Fr., *hippiatrique.* Ger., *Rossheilkunde* (1st def.), *Pferdeheilkunde* (1st def.), *Thierheilkunde* (2d def.). 1. Medicine as applied to horses. 2. Veterinary medicine in general. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIPPIATROS (Lat.), **HIPPIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi^{2}p-pi^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ros, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἱππίατρος (from ἵππος. a horse, and ἰατρός, a surgeon). Fr., *hippiatre.* Ger., *Rossarzt, Pferdearzt, Veterinärarzt.* A practitioner of hippiatria. [L, 41 ; L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIPPICE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p'pi^2-se(ka). Gen., *hip'pices.* From ἵππος, a horse. Of Pliny, an undetermined plant said to appease the thirst of horses. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HIPPICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}p'pi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἱππικός (from ἵππος, a horse). Fr., *hippique.* 1. Pertaining to horses. [A, 311 (α, 21).] 2. As a n., the tibialis anticus, because it is used in mounting a horse. [L, 31.]

HIPPINA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-pin(pen)'a^3. From ἵππος, a horse. See GREASE (2d def.).

HIPPION (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p'pi^2-o^{2}n. From ἵππιος, of a horse. 1. Of Sprengel, the genus *Enicostema.* 2. Of Schmidt, the genus *Gentiana.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. amarellum.** The *Gentiana amarella.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. auriculatum.** The *Gentiana auriculata.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**H. axillare.** The *Gentiana amarella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. campestre.** The *Gentiana campestris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. cruciatum.** The *Gentiana cruciata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. gentianella.** The *Gentiana uniflora.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. macrophyllon.** The *Gentiana macrophylla.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. obtusifolium.** The *Gentiana obtusifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. orientale.** The *Gentiana hyssopifolia.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HIPPO, n. According to Laborde, an arrow-poison employed by the Lakaye and Somang tribes in Africa, causing vomiting, tetanic convulsions, and death by simultaneous arrest of the respiration and cardiac action; probably made from a species of *Strychnos.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]

HIPPOACANNA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-na^3. Ipecacuanha. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIPPOBOSCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-bo^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἵππος, a horse, and βόσκειν, to feed. A fly that attaches itself to horses and cattle, especially in the neighborhood of the tail. [Van Beneden (L).]—**H. equinus.** The horse-tick; a species having wings; eyes very distinct and occupying all sides of the head, the antennæ in the form of tubercles with three threads. It infests horses, cattle, and dogs. [L, 28, 206 (α, 39).]

HIPPOBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-brom'a^3. Gen., *-brom'atos (-atis).* From ἵππος, a horse, and βρῶμα, food. Of G. Don, the genus *Isostoma.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. longiflora.** The *Isostoma longiflora.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]

HIPPOCAMP, n. Hi^{2}p'po-ka^{2}mp. See HIPPOCAMPUS.

HIPPOCAMPAL, adj. Hi^{2}p-po-ka^{2}m'p'l. Pertaining to a hippocampus.

HIPPOCAMPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἱππόκαμπος (from ἵππος, a horse, and κάμπος, a sea monster). See *H. major* (which is usually meant when the word is used alone) and *H. minor.*—**Great h., H. major.** Fr., *grande hippocampe, corps de l'hippocampe.* Ger., *grosses Seepferd, Ammonshorn.* A curved projection of white matter occupying nearly the entire floor of the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. At its ventral end there is a peculiar enlargement (the pes hippocampi). The h. major corresponds with the hippocampal or dentate fissure externally. [I, 15 (K).]—**H. minor, Lesser h.** Fr., *petit hippocampe, ergot.* Ger., *kleines Seepferd.* The calcar, a projection at the mesal side of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, formed by the extension of the calcarine fissure. [I, 15 (K).]

HIPPOCASTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and κάστανος, a chestnut. Ger., *Rosskastanie, Pferdekastanie.* Of Gärtner, the genus *Æsculus.* The *Hippocastaneæ* (Fr., *hippocastanées;* Ger., *Hippokastaneen*) are: Of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ;* of Agardh, an order of the *Trihilatæ;* of Reichenbach and others, a division of the *Sapindaceæ* or subdivision of the *Zygophylleæ;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Malpighiaceæ;* of Meissner, an order of the *Malpighinæ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Acervales;* of Spach, a family of the *Malpighineæ;* of Eichler, a distinct family (order) of the *Æsculinæ.* The *Hippocastanaceæ* of Torrey and Gray are an order comprising *Æsculus* and *Ungnadia.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 24).]—**Cortex hippocastani.** The rind of *Æsculus h.* which is rich in tannic acid and æsculin; sometimes employed as an astringent and febrifuge. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum corticis hippocastani.** A preparation made by boiling 45 parts of h. bark in 900 of water until the decoction is reduced to 300 parts, then adding 4 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Fæcula fructuum hippocastani.** Horse-chestnut starch. [B, 97.]—**Hippocastani cortex** [Gr. Ph.], **H. (cortex)** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *castaño de India (corteza)* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Cortex hippocastani.*—**H. vulgare.** The *Æsculus h.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Nuces (seu Semina) hippocastani.** The fruit of *Æsculus h.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIPPOCENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ta^4'(ta^3'u^4)-re^2-a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and κενταυρίον, the plant centaury. The genus *Erythræa.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. centaurium.** The *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. pulchella.** The *Erythræa pulchella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. uliginosa.** The *Erythræa linarifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIPPOCOANA, n. Hi^{2}p-o-ko'a^{2}n-a^3. An Irish name for powdered ipecac. [L.]

HIPPOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ko^{2}l'la^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *hippocolle.* Ger., *Zebra- (oder Eselshaut-) Gallerte.* Glue made from the skins of zebras or asses. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIPPOCORYZA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ko^{2}r-i(u^6)'za^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and κόρυζα, coryza. Ger., *Pferderotz.* Coryza in horses, such as occurs in farcy or glanders. [L, 107.]

HIPPOCORYZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-zo'-ma^3. Gen., *-zom'atos (-atis).* Ger., *Hippokoryzom.* A swelling consequent on hippocoryza. [L, 50 (α, 30).]

HIPPOCORYZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-zo'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Ger., *Hippokoryzose.* See GLANDERS.

HIPPOCRAS (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p'po(po^2)-kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s). From Ἱπποκράτης, the celebrated Greek physician. Syn.: *vinum hippocraticum.* An aromatic wine prepared by mixing 50 parts each of aromatic tincture and tincture of cinnamon, 200 of syrup, and 2,000 of French red wine. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

HIPPOCRATEA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^2)-krat(kra^{3}t)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *hippocratée, h.* A genus of the *Celastrineæ,* tribe *Hippocrateæ,* chiefly natives of the tropics of the Western Hemisphere. The *Hippocrateaceæ* (Fr., *hippocratéacées;* Ger., *Hippocrateaceen*) are an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, made by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, and included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Celastrineæ;* by Lindley made an order of his *Rhamnales;* of Agardh, an order of the *Trihilatæ;* of Dumortier, a family of the *Sapindaceæ;* of Spach, a family of the *Tricoccæ;* of Meissner, a family of the *Malpighinæ.* The *Hippocrateæ* (Fr., *hippocratées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Theaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Celastrineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. comosa.** Fr., *h. multiflore, amandier des bois.* A West Indian species having sweet, oleaginous, edible fruits, and flowers used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. du Sénégal** (Fr.). See *H. senegalensis.*—**H. grimpant** (Fr.). See *H. volubilis.*—**H. multiflora.** Fr., *h. multiflore.* See *H. comosa.*—**H. obcordata.** A species the bark and leaves of which are used in the West Indies and Colombia as a demulcent and expectorant. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. ovata.** See *H. volubilis.*—**H. scandens.** See *H. obcordata.*—**H. senegalensis.** Fr., *h. du Sénégal.* A species found in Senegal, where the fruits are eaten by the negroes. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. velutina.** A species found in Sierra Leone, where the leaves are used as a poultice for febrile heat and headache. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. verticillata.** See H. *senegalensis.*—**H. volubilis.** Fr., *h. grimpant.* A species found in the West Indies, used as an expectorant. Alexeteric virtues have been ascribed to it. [B, 173 (α, 24).] Cf. *H. obcordata.*

HIPPOCRATIC, adj. Hi^{2}p-po-kra^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hippocraticus.* Fr., *hippocratique.* Ger., *Hippokratisch.* Described or inculcated by Hippocrates. [L, 107.]

HIPPOCRATISM, n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}k'ra^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *hippocratismus.* Ger., *Hippokratismus.* The doctrine that was taught by Hippocrates of imitating nature in the treatment of disease by studying the spontaneous efforts toward recovery and the crises that occur in the course of many diseases. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

HIPPOCRATIST, n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}k'ra^{2}t-i^{2}st. Fr., *hippocratiste.* One who practices hippocratism. [α, 34.]

HIPPOCRÈPE (Fr.), **HIPPOCRÉPIDE** (Fr.), **HIPPOCRÉPIE** (Fr.), n's. Ep-po-kre^{2}p, -kra-ped, -kra-pe. See HIPPOCREPIS.

HIPPOCREPIFORM, HIPPOCREPIMORPHOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}p-po-kre^{2}p'i^2-fo^{2}rm, -kre^{2}p-i^2-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. From ἵππος, a horse, κρηπίς, a shoe, and *forma,* or μορφή, form. Fr., *hippocrépiforme.* Ger., *hufeisenförmig.* Horseshoe-shaped. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

HIPPOCREPIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-kre(kra)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *-crep'idos (-idis).* Fr., *hippocrèpe, hippocrépie, fer à cheval.* Ger., *Hufeisenpflanze, Hufeisenklee.* The horseshoe vetch; a genus of leguminous herbs or somewhat shrubby plants. [B, 19, 42, 128, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. comosa.** See *H. perennis.*—**H. perennis.** Fr., *hippocrépie des champs.* A species found in Europe on sunny banks of limestone; astringent and vulnerary, but now little used. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. unisiliquosa.** The single-legumed horseshoe vetch, a native of southern Europe, once used as an ingredient in vulnerary remedies, and the juice as a salve. [B, 307, 310 (α, 35).]

HIPPŒSTRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-pe^{2}s(po^2-e^{2}s)-trin(tren)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and οἶστρος, a gad-fly. The *Ascaris megalocephala* [Cloquet], powdered. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

HIPPOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}m-(su^{4}m). From ἵππος, the horse, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. The *Globularia alypum.* [B, 121.]

HIPPOGONYOLEPOS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-o^{2}s. From ἵππος, the horse, γόνυ, the knee, and λέπος, a scale. See CRUSTA *genu equini.*

HIPPOLAPATHUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-la^{2}p(la^{3}p)'a^{2}th-(a^{3}th)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and λάπαθον, a kind of sorrel. The *Rumex hydrolapathum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. silvestre.** The *Rumex patientia.* [B, 121.]

HIPPOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἵππος, a horse, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *hippolithe.* Ger., *Pferdestein.* See BEZOAR *equinum.*

HIPPOLOGY, n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἵππος, a horse, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hippologie.* Ger., *Hippologie.* The anatomy, etc., of the horse. [L, 41, 107.]

HIPPOMANE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). From ἵππος, a horse, and μανία, madness. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Manschinellenbaum.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* tribe *Crotoneæ.* The *Hippomaneæ* (Fr., *hippomanées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision (of Bartling, a division; of Spach, a tribe) of the *Euphorbiaceæ;* of Reichenbach, subsequently, a subsection of the *Ricineæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* tribe *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. biglandulosa.** 1. The *Sapium h.* 2. Of Aublet, the *Sapium aucuparium* of Jacquin. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. épineux** (Fr.). See *H. spinosa.*—**H. mancinella, H. manzanillo.** Fr., *mancenille, arbre de mort, arbre-poison, mancenillier, noyer vénéneux.* Ger., *wahrer Manschinellenbaum.* The manchineel-tree, the celebrated poison tree of Central America, generally found near the sea-shore. It is one of the sources of caoutchouc. Its juice is very acrid and poisonous, and is used as an arrow-poison. It has caused blindness by the hands coming in contact with the eyes after handling the plant. It is used externally to

remove fungous growths, especially those of syphilis, and the leaves yield an extract used in skin diseases, including leprosy. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**H. spinosa.** Fr., *h. épineux.* Ger., *dorniger Manschinellenbaum.* A species having the same properties as *H.*



HIPPOMANE MANCINELLA. [A, 327.]

mancinella. In the West Indies, an extract from its leaves is employed in intermittent fevers. The fruit, called *pomme zombi*, is said to be very poisonous. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPOMANES (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-man'eos* (*-om'anis*). Gr., ἱππομανές. Fr., *hippomane.* Ger., *Rossbrunnst.* 1. A term applied by veterinarians to certain olive-green or brownish bodies found in the allantoic fluid, or attached by slender pedicles to the inner surface of the sac of the allantois, in the ovum of the horse. [A, 11.] 2. The discharge from the genitals of a mare in heat. 3. A supposed black, fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal. Procured before it was eaten off by the dam, it was considered by the ancients a potent philtre. 4. An ancient name for a variety of spurge. [Theophrastus, Aristotle (A, 311).]

HIPPOMANICA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and μανία, fury. Fr., *h.* A genus of South American plants of uncertain position. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. insana.** Fr., *h. vénéneux.* A plant found in Chili, said to be hurtful to beasts. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPOMARATHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)'-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἱππομάραθρον (from ἵππος, a horse, and μάραθρον, fennel). Ger., *Rossfenchel, Waldfenchel, Pferdegift.* Of Link, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the southern and eastern regions of the Mediterranean and of western Asia, of the tribe *Ammineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. creticum.** The giant-fennel of Candia, identified with the *Cachrys sicula* of Linnæus. The women of Candia used to boil the seed in lye to dye their hair yellow. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**H. sphærocephalum.** Great round-headed fennel; a plant known to the ancients, and described as having large fennel-like leaves, globular umbels, purplish-violet flowers, and large seed of a strong, unpleasant smell. [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPOMELANIN, n. Hi^{2}p-po-me^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. See MELANIN.

HIPPOMELIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-me(ma)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-mel'is.* From ἵππος, a horse, and *melis*, a badger. The *Pyrus torminalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPOMYXA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)'a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and μύξα, mucus. See HIPPOCORYZA.

HIPPOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἵππος, a horse, and μύξα, mucus. See HIPPOCORYZOMA.

HIPPOMYXOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See GLANDERS.

HIPPOPATHOLOGY, HIPPONOSOLOGY, n's. Hi^{2}p-po-pa^{5}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἵππος, a horse, νόσος, or πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the diseases of horses. [D.]

HIPPOPHAES (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^2)'fa^3-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-popha'eos.* Gr., ἱπποφαές. Fr., *argousier, argoussier.* Ger., *Haftdorn.* A genus of the *Elæagnaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. canadensis.** The *Schepherdia canadensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. rhamnoides.** Fr., *argousier* (ou *argoussier*) *rhamnoïde, épine marante, griset.* Ger., *gemeiner Sanddorn, Seedorn, Weidendorn.* The sea buck-thorn, sallow thorn, the only species of the genus, native of Europe and northern Asia, preferring a sandy soil. The fruit is a succulent berry, acrid and poisonous. In Norway the young branches, leaves, and flowers are used in decoction in rheumatism and gout, and as a sudorific in skin diseases. The Tartars make a jelly of the berries. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPOPHAGOUS, adj. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}f'a^3-gu^{3}s. Fr., *hippophage.* Accustomed to hippophagy.

HIPPOPHAGY, n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}f'a^3-ji^2. From ἵππος, a horse, and φαγεῖν, to devour. Fr., *hippophagie.* Ger., *Hippophagie.* The use of horse-flesh as food. [L.]

HIPPOPHYON (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}n. Of Theophrastus, the *Galium verum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPOPODONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-po^{2}d-o^{2}n-om-(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, πούς, the foot, and νόμος, a law. Of B. Clark, the science of the structure, etc., of the horse's foot. [A, 322.]

HIPPOPOTAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-po^{2}t'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἱπποπόταμος (from ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμός, a river). Fr., *hippopotame.* Ger., *Flusspferd, Nilpferd.* The only genus of the *Omnivora*, family *Hippopotamidæ*, characterized by a massive body with an extremely thick skin having few hairs; a large head with a short, blunt muzzle, small eyes and ears, short, massive legs and feet, each terminated by four hoofed toes. [A, 359 (*a*, 39).]—**Dentes hippopotami.** Fr., *dents d'hippopotame* (ou *de cheval marin*). Ger., *Flusspferdzähne, Nilpferdzähne.* The teeth of the h.; anciently used in epilepsy. [B, 117.]—**H. amphibius.** The only established living species. [A, 359 (*a*, 39).]

HIPPOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p-po(po^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). From ἵππος, a horse, and πούς, the foot. See PES *equinus.*

HIPPOSCATINA (Lat.), **HIPPOSCATINUM** (Lat.), **HIPPOSCORINA** (Lat.), **HIPPOSCORINUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., f., and n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-ska^{2}t(ska^{3}t)-in(en)'a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -skor-in(en)'a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and σκῶρ, dung. Ger., *Hipposkatine, Hipposkorine.* The excrement of the horse. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

HIPPOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-se(se^2)-lin(len)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἵππος, a horse, and σέλινον, a kind of parsley. Of Dioscorides, the *Levisticum officinale*; also, according to some, the *Smyrnium olusatrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Folia hipposelini.** The leaves of *Levisticum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen hipposelini.** The fruit of *Levisticum officinale*, official in the Fr. Cod. and the Belg. Ph. [B, 95 (*a*, 38); B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPOSETA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-po(po^3)-set(sat)'a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle. The genus *Equisetum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIPPOSTEOLOGY, n. Hi^{2}p-po^{2}s-te^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *hipposteologia* (from ἵππος, a horse, ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hippostéologie.* Ger., *Rossosteologie.* The osteology of the horse. [L.]

HIPPURAMIDE, n. Hi^{2}p-pu^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_2$, obtained by the prolonged action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of methylic hippurate; little soluble in water and in alcohol. By alkalies it is transformed into ammonia and hippuric acid. [L, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HIPPURATE, n. Hi^{2}p'pu^{2}r-at. Fr., *h.* Ger., *hippursaures Salz.* A salt of hippuric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HIPPURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-pu^2(pu)'ri^2-a^3. From ἵππος, a horse, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hippurie.* An excess of hippuric acid in the urine, as after the ingestion of benzoic acid. [K.]

HIPPURIC ACID, n. Hi^{2}p-pu^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum hippuricum.* Fr., *acide hippurique.* Ger., *Hippursäure, Harnbenzolsäure.* A substance having the chemical constitution of benzoyl glycocine, $CH_2\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{N(C_6H_5CO)H}{COOH} = C_9H_9NO_3$. It occurs in large quantities in the urine of the *Herbivora*, and in small quantities in human urine, especially after the ingestion of benzoic acid and other substances of the aromatic series. It occurs under the form of lustrous, prismatic crystals, with difficulty soluble in water. It acts as a monobasic acid, forming salts called hippurates. [B, 4.]

HIPPURIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi^{2}p-pi^2(pu)-ri^{2}d-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἵππουρις, having a horse-tail. In Eichler's system, a family (order) of the *Myrtifloræ.* The *Hippurideæ* (Fr., *hippuridées*) are a group of plants described by Link as a distinct order. De Candolle and others make it a tribe of the *Halorageæ.* [B, 1, 19, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPURIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p-pu^2(pu)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-pur'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἵππουρις. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schafthalm, Tannenwedel.* A genus of halorageaceous, aquatic, herbaceous plants of the *Hippurideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 128 (*a*, 24).]—**H. communis, H. fluitans, H. vulgaris.** Fr., *h. commune, queue de renard, pesse d'eau, prêle des champs, pin d'eau.* Ger., *Kannenkraut.* The common mare's tail, growing in Europe and America; said to be astringent. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HIPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p'pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἵππος. An old term for a rapid alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil; subsequently confounded with nictation. [F.]

HIPS, n. Hi^{2}ps. The fruits of *Rosa canina.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Confection** (or **Conserve**) **of h.** See *Confectio rosæ caninæ.*

HIPSHOT, adj. Hi^{2}p'sho^{2}t. Having the hip dislocated. [L, 56.]

HIP-TREE, n. Hi^{2}p'tre. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HIPWORT, n. Hi^{2}p'wu^{6}rt. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HIR (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Hu^{5}r(her). Also written *ir.* From χείρ, the hand. Fr., *paume.* Ger., *Handfläche.* Of Turton, the palm of the hand. [L, 116.]

HIRA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)'ra^3. Gr., νῆστις. An old name for the jejunum, also for the intestines as a whole. [A. 325.]

HIRABE, n. In Madagascar, a poisonous species of *Datura.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIRABOL (Ar.), n. A kind of myrrh. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIRÁBOLA (Mah.), n. See BALSAMODENDRON *myrrha.*

HIRANAKHORI (Hind.), n. See CORCHORUS *humilis.*

HIRCATE, n. Hu^{5}r'kat. Lat., *hircas.* Fr., *hircate.* A salt of hircic acid. [L, 107.]

HIRCIC ACID, n. Hu^{5}r'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide hircique.* Ger., *Hircinsäure.* An acid existing, according to Chevreul, in goat's but-

ter and mutton suet; probably a mixture of caproic and capric acids or an impure form of caproic acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HIRCIN, n. Hu^{5}r'si^{2}n. Fr., *hircine*. Ger., *H.* The glyceryl compound of hircic acid, a colorless oil, soluble in alcohol and possessing a goat-like smell and strong acid reaction. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

HIRCINIC ACID, n. Hu^{5}r-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hircinique*. Hircic acid. [*a*, 38.]

HIRCINOUS, adj. Hu^{5}r'si^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *hircinus* (from *hircus*, a he-goat). Fr., *hircine*. Ger., *bocksartig*. Having the odor of a goat. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HIRCISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}r(her)-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *hircisme*. See Hircus (2d def.).

HIRCOSUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rk(herk)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *hircus*, a he-goat. Goat-like in odor. [A, 312, 322.]

HIRCOTRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Hu^{5}rk(herk)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *hircus*, a he-goat, and *triticum*, wheat. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HIRCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}rk(herk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Also written *hircuus*, *ircus*, and *hirquus*. Gr., τράγος. 1. The goat (*Capra h.*). 2. A goatish smell. [G.] 3. See *Inner* CANTHUS. 4. See Tragus.—**Hirci barba.** See Tragopogon.—**H. alarum.** Ger., *Achselgestank*. The goat-like smell of the armpit. [G.]—**H. bezoardicus.** See Capra *ægagrus*.

HIRDA (Bomb.), n. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

HIRN (Ger.), n. Hern. See Encephalon, Cerebrum (1st def.), and Brain, and cf. Gehirn.—**Grosses H.** See Cerebrum.—**Hartes H'haut.** See Dura.—**Hemisphärenh'.** See *Cerebral* HEMISPHERES.—**Hinterh'.** See the major list.—**Heubner'sche H'arterienerkrankung.** Syphilitic disease of the cerebral arteries. It is associated with intense headache, which, according to Heubner, is of periosteal origin, but his views are not universally accepted. [Hochhals, "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 17, 1883, p. 191 (D).]—**H'abmagerung.** Cerebral atrophy. [A, 523.]—**H'ähnlich.** See Encephaloid.—**H'anämie.** Anæmia of the brain.—**H'anhang.** See the major list.—**H'apoplexie.** See *Cerebral* APOPLEXY.—**H'armuth.** Deficiency of brain substance. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," ii, p. 191.]—**H'axe.** The cerebral axis. [I, 17 (K).]—**H'balken.** See Corpus *callosum*.—**H'basis.** See Basis *cerebri*.—**H'bedeckungen.** The cerebral envelopes. [L, 80.]—**H'beschirmer.** See Meningoophylax.—**H'bewegungen.** The movements of the brain within the skull.—**H'bildungsmangel.** Defective formation of the brain. [A, 521.]—**H'bläschen, H'blase.** See *Cerebral* VESICLE.—**H'blasen, H'blasengeräusch, H'blasenschall.** An encephalic blowing sound heard on auscultation. [A, 521.]—**H'blasenwurm.** See Cœnurus *cerebralis*.—**H'blatt.** See Fontanelle.—**H'blutfluss.** See Encephalorrhagia.—**H'blutleiter.** A cerebral sinus. [A, 523.]—**H'blutung.** See Hæmatencephalon.—**H'bohrer.** See Trephine.—**H'bruch.** See Encephalocele.—**H'brücke.** See Pons *Varolii*.—**H'commissur.** See the major list.—**H'concrement.** See Encephalolith.—**H'congestion.** Cerebral congestion. [D, 18.]—**H'decke, H'deckel.** The vault of the cranium. [A, 521.]—**H'druck.** Pressure on the brain. [A, 523.]—**H'dunst.** The cerebro-spinal fluid. [L, 80.]—**H'eiterung.** Suppuration of the brain. [L, 80.]—**H'entwickelung.** The development of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**H'entzündung.** Encephalitis. [L, 80.]—**H'entzündung der Kinder.** The meningitis of children. [L, 80.]—**H'erscheinung.** A cerebral phenomenon. [A, 521.]—**H'erschütterung.** See Concussion *of the brain*.—**H'erweichung.** Softening of the brain. [D.]—**H'fell.** One of the meninges of the brain. [I, 59 (D).]—**H'fett.** See Cerebrin.—**H'fläche.** The external surface of the brain. [L, 59 (K).]—**H'fuss.** The base of the brain. [I. 59 (K).]—**H'ganglion.** See the major list.—**H'geschwulst.** See Encephalophyma.—**H'geschwür.** See Fungus *cerebri*.—**H'gewölbe.** See Calvaria and Fornix *cerebri*.—**H'halbkugeln, H'hälften.** The cerebral hemispheres. [L, 59 (K).]—**H'haube.** See Tegmentum *cerebri*.—**H'haut.** See the major list.—**H'hintere.** The nates cerebri. [L, 80.]—**H'hödlein.** See Testes (2d def.).—**H'höhle.** See the major list.—**H'hüllen.** The cerebral envelopes. [L, 80.]—**H'kammer.** See the major list.—**H'klappe.** See the major list.—**H'knöpfchen.** See Corpora *albicantia*, under Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).—**H'krank.** Affected with brain disease. [A, 521.]—**H'krankheit.** Any disease of the brain.—**H'kraut.** The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'lähmung.** Paralysis of the brain. [A, 521.]—**H'lehre.** See Encephalology.—**H'leiden.** See *H'krankheit*.—**H'lein.** See Cerebellum.—**H'los.** See Anencephalous.—**H'losigkeit.** See Anencephalia.—**H'masse.** The cerebral substance. [I. 59 (K).]—**H'ödem.** Œdema of the brain.—**H'öl.** See Elæencepholum.—**H'parenchym.** The cerebral parenchyma. [A, 317 (K).]—**H'quetschung.** Contusion of the brain. [A, 521.]—**H'rinde.** See Cortex *cerebri*.—**H'rohr.** The primitive tubular structure of the embryonic brain.—**H'sand.** See Acervulus and Brain-*sand*.—**H'schädel, H'schale, H'schenkel.** See the major list.—**H'schirmer.** See Meningoophylax.—**H'schlag, H'schlagfluss.** Apoplexy.—**H'schlitz.** A cerebral fissure. [A, 521.]—**H'schnitt.** See Encephalotomy (1st def.).—**H'schwamm.** See Fungus *cerebri*, Encephalospongia, and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**H'schwiele.** See Corpus *callosum*.—**H'schwinden, H'schwund.** See Encephalanalosis.—**H'sclerose.** Sclerosis of the brain.—**H'seuche.** Cerebro-spinal meningitis. [*a*, 34.]—**H'sichel.** See Falx *cerebri*.—**H'spalte.** See the major list.—**H'spinnengewebe.** The arachnoid membrane. [I, 59 (K).]—**H'stämme.** See Crura *cerebri*.—**H'stiel.** See Crus *cerebri*.—**H'stock.** See Isthmus *of the brain*. [I, 17 (K).]—**H'theil.** A portion of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**H'trichter.** See Infundibulum *cerebri*.—**H'sucht.** Cerebral mania. [*a*, 34.]—**H'toben.** Cerebral excitement. [*a*, 34.]—**H'verhärtung.** Sclerosis of the brain. [A, 521.]—**H'verletzung.** Injury of the brain. [L, 80.]—**H'vorfall.** See Encephalocele and Hernia *cerebri*.—**H'wasserbruch.** Hydrencephalocele. [L, 80.]—**H'wassersucht.** See Hydrocephalus.—**H'windung.** A convolution of the brain.—**H'wuth.** See Cerebrosis.—**H'zehrung.** See Encephalanalosis.—**H'zerquetschung.** See Encephalothlipsis.—**Kleines H.** See Cerebellum.—**Mittelh'.** See the major list.—**Nachh'.** See Metencephalon.—**Primitiver H'schlitz.** See *Primitive* FISSURE.—**Stirnh'.** See Prosencephalon.—**Ueberwucherung der H'masse.** See Encephalauxe.—**Vorderh'.** See Prosencephalon.—**Zwischenh'.** See Thalamencephalon.

HIRNANHANG (Ger.), n. Hern'a^{3}n-ha^{3}n^2. See Epiphysis *cerebri* and *Pineal* GLAND.—**Hinterer H.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**H'stiel.** See Infundibulum *cerebri*.—**Vorderer H.** See *H.* (2d def.).

HIRNCOMMISSUR (Ger.), n. Hern'ko^{3}m-mes-sur''. A commissure of the brain.—**Grosse H.** See Corpus *callosum*.—**Hintere H., Kleine H.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**Vordere H.** See *Anterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.

HIRNEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(hi^{2}r)-ne(ne^2)'o(o^2)-la^3. From *hirnea*, a jug. Fr., *hirnéole*. A genus of *Fungi* of the *Tremellini*. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**H'auricula Judæ.** Fr., *oreille de Judas, auriculaire*. Ger., *gemeine Ohrpily, Indasohr Hollunderschwamm*. See Exidia *auricula Judæ*.—**H. polytricha.** A species found in New Zealand; exported to China as an article of food, and used in decoction as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxx (*a*, 14).]

HIRNGANGLION (Ger.), n. Hern'ga^{3}n^2-li^2-o^{2}n. A cerebral ganglion. [I, 17 (K).]—**Hinteres H.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.

HIRNHAUT (Ger.), n. Hern'ha^3-u^{4}t. A membrane of the brain.—**Dünne H.** See Pia.—**Harte H.** See Dura.—**H'entzündung.** See Encephalomeningitis.—**Innere H.** The membrane lining the ventricles of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**Mittlere H.** See Arachnoid.—**Weiche H.** See Pia.

HIRNHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Hern'hu^{5}l-e^2. One of the ventricles of the brain. [L, 59 (K).]—**H'nfeuchtigkeit.** The cerebro-spinal fluid. [L, 80.]—**Mittlere H.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**Vierte H.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.

HIRNKAMMER (Ger.), n. Hern'ka^{3}m-me^{2}r. See Hirnhöhle.—**Dritte H.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**Seitliche H.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLE.

HIRNKLAPPE (Ger.), n. Hern'kla^{3}p-pe^2. The medullary velum. [I, 6 (K).]—**Hintere kleine H.** [Tiedemann]. See Velum *medullare posterius*.—**Kleine H.** See *H.*—**Obere H.** See Valve *of Vieussens*.

HIRNSCHÄDEL (Ger.), n. Hern'shad-e^{2}l. That portion of the head that incloses the brain. [L, 31.]—**H'beinhaut.** The pericranium. [L, 80.]—**H'haut.** See Pericranium.—**H'lehre.** Craniology. [L, 80.]—**H'moos.** The *Parmelia omphalodes* and *Parmelia saxatilis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'schwamm.** See Fungus *cranii*.—**Sehnige H'decke.** See Galea *aponeurotica capitis*.

HIRNSCHALE (Ger.), n. Hern'sha^{3}l-e^2. See Cranium.—**Schiefer H'nschnitt.** See Diacope (2d def.).

HIRNSCHENKEL (Ger.), n. Hern'she^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. One of the crura cerebri (*q. v.*). [*a*, 17.]—**H'fuss.** See Pes *pedunculi*.—**H'system.** 1. Of Schwalbe, the bundles of nerve-fibres which pass through the crura cerebri. [I, 17 (K).] 2. Of Reil, see Appareil *de formation*.

HIRNSPALTE (Ger.), n. Hern'spa^{3}lt-e^2. A cerebral fissure or sulcus. [*a*, 17.]—**Grosse H.** See Fissure *of Sylvius*.—**Grosse quere H.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**Hintere (quere) H.** The space, or fissure, below the posterior part of the cerebellum, which leads into the fourth ventricle. [I, 6 (K).]—**Kleine quere H.** [Meckel]. See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Vordere H.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.

HIRNZELT (Ger.), n. Hern'tse^{2}lt. See Tentorium.—**H. des Gehirnleins.** See Tentorium *cerebelli*.

HIRONDE (Fr.), n. E-ro^{2}nd. See Avicula.

HIRONDELLE (Fr.), n. E-ro^{2}n^2-de^{2}l. See Hirundo.—**Eau des h's.** See *Aqua* HIRUNDINUM.—**Eau d'h's avec le castoréum.** See *Aqua* HIRUNDINUM *cum castoreo*.

HIRQUITALITAS (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}rk(herk)-wi^2-ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. From *hirquus* (= *hircus*), a he-goat. See Ægophony and Paraphonia *pubescentium*.

HIRQUUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^{5}rk(herk)'wu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See Hircus.

HIRSCH (Ger.), n. Hersh. See Cervus *elaphus*.—**H'baum.** The *Rhus coriaria*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'brunst.** 1. The *Elaphomyces cervinus*. 2. The *Phallus impudicus*. 3. The *Polyporus cervinus*. [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14, 24).]—**H'dorn.** The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'dostkraut.** The herb of *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'haar.** The *Nardus stricta*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'harthaut.** The *Elaphomyces officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'heil.** The *Selinum cervaria*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**H'herzbein.** See Os *de corde cervi*.—**H'horn.** See the major list.—**H'klee.** See Eupatorium *cannabinum*.—**H'kohl.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 48, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**H'kolben, H'kolbensumach.** The *Rhus typhina*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'krankheit.** See Elaphia.—**H'kraut.** 1. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 2. The *Gnaphalium germanicum*. 3. The *Peucedanum officinale*. 4. The *Dryas octopetala*. 5. The *Scolopendrium officinarum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'kreuz.** See Os *de corde cervi*.—**H'kugelschwamm.** The *Elaphomyces officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'ling.** The *Lactarius deliciosus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'öl.** See Oleum *animale fœtidum*.—**H'pilz, H'schwamm.** See the major list.—**H'schwanz.** The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H. sprung.** The genus *Corrigiola*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'talg.** See Sebum *cervinum*.—**H'weih.** See Cornu cervi.—**H'wundkraut.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'wurz, H'wurzel, H'zunge.** See the major list.

HIRSCHHORN (Ger.), n. Hersh'ho^{2}rn. 1. See CORNU CERVI. 2. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Bernsteinhaltiger H'geist.** 1. See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino.* 2. See *Succinas* AMMONIÆ *pyro-oleosus.*—**Bernsteinsaurer H'geist.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Gebranntes H.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**Geraspeltes H.** See CORNU CERVI *raspatum.*—**H'artig.** See CERVICORN.—**H'gallerte.** See *Gelée de* CORNE *de cerf.*—**H'geist.** 1. See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI. 2. See *Aqueous* AMMONIA.—**H'öl.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**H'salz.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**H'salzflüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici pyro-oleosi.*—**Reines H'salz.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**Weissgebranntes H.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum album.*

HIRSCHPILZ (Ger.), n. Hersh'pi^{2}lts. The genus *Elaphomyces.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gebräuchlicher H.** See ELAPHOMYCES *cervinus.*

HIRSCHSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Hersh'shwa^{3}m. 1. The genus *Elaphomyces.* 2. The *Clavaria coralloides.* 3. The *Phallus impudicus.* [B, 48 (α, 14), 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner H.** The *Elaphomyces cervinus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIRSCHWURZ (Ger.), n. Hersh'vurts. 1. The *Sambucus ebulis.* 2. The *Selinum cervaria.* [A, 315 ; B, 88 (α, 39).]—**Kretische H.** See ATHAMANTA *cretensis.*

HIRSCHWURZEL (Ger.), n. Hersh'vurts-e^{2}l. 1. The genus *Laserpitium* and the *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 48 (α, 14, α, 39).]—**Weisse H.** The root or herb of *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIRSCHZUNGE (Ger.), n. Hersh'tsun^2-e^2. The genus *Scolopendrium.* [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Gemeine H.** The *Scolopendrium officinarum.* [L, 80.]—**Kleine H.** The *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIRSE (Ger.), n. Herz'e^2. The genus *Panicum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Aechte H.** The *Panicum miliaceum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Feldh'.** The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grash'.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'brand.** The *Ustilago destruens.* [B.]—**H'förmig.** See MILIARY.—**H'huf.** The *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**H'korn.** See HORDEOLUM and MILIUM.—**H'kornartig, H'kornförmig, H'korngross.** See MILIARY.—**H'nähnlich.** See CENCHRODES.—**H'nkorn der Augenlieder.** See *H'korn.*

HIRSUTE, adj. Hi^{2}r-su^{2}t'. Gr., δασύς. Lat., *hirsutus, hirtus* (from *hirsus,* hairy). Fr., *hirsuté, hérissé.* Ger., *rauhhaarig, struppig.* 1. Hairy, covered with hair. 2. Consisting of hair. 3. Shaggy, rough. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24) ; L, 341, 343 (α, 27, α, 39).]

HIRSUTIES (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{5}r(hi^{2}r)-su^2(su)'shi^2(ti^2)-ez(as). Gen., *-sutie'i.* From *hirsutus,* hairy. Fr., *hirsutie.* Ger., *Rauhhaarigkeit, Struppigkeit.* 1. Hairiness. 2. Hypertrichosis.—**H. adnata.** H. of new-born children. [A, 326 (α, 21).] Cf. HYPERTRICHOSIS.—**H. gestationis.** Hypertrichosis occurring during the period of gestation, and usually disappearing after parturition. [G.]

HIRTATE, adj. Hu^{5}rt'at. Lat., *hirtus.* See HIRSUTE.

HIRTELLOUS, adj. Hu^{5}rt-e^{2}l'u^{3}s. From *hirtus,* hairy. Minutely hirsute. [B, 36, 121 (α, 35).]

HIRTENTÄSCHCHEN (Ger.), **HIRTENTÄSCHEL** (Ger.), **HIRTENTÄSCHLEIN** (Ger.), n's. Hert'e^{2}n-tash-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -e^{2}l, -lin. The *Capsella bursa pastoris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIRTICAUDIS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rt(hi^{2}rt)-i^2-ka^{4}d'(ka^3'u^{4}d)-i^{2}s. From *hirtus,* hairy, and *cauda,* the tail. Having a hairy tail. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HIRTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rt(hi^{2}rt)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *hirtus,* shaggy, and *collum,* the neck. Fr., *hirticolle.* In ornithology, having the neck covered with a thick down. [L, 180.]

HIRTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rt(hi^{2}rt)-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *hirtus,* hairy, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *hirticorne.* Having hairy antennæ (said of insects). [L, 180.]

HIRTICULUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rt(hi^{2}rt)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(ul)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DASYPROCTUS.

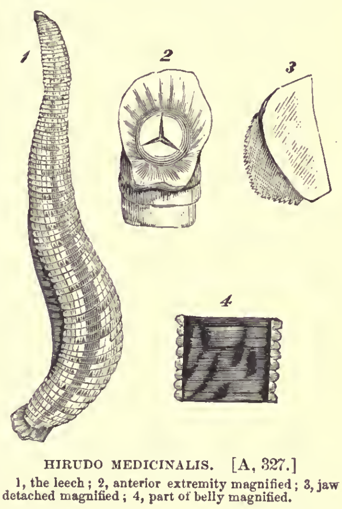
HIRTUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^{5}rt(hi^{2}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HIRSUTE.

HIRUDICULTURE, n. Hi^{2}r-u^{2}d'i^2-ku^{3}lt-u^{2}r. See HIRUDINICULTURE.

HIRUDIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}r-u^2(u)-di^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *hirudo,* a leech, and *forma,* form. Resembling the leech ; as a n., in the n. pl., *Hirudiformia,* of Latreille, an order of the *Annulosa.* [L, 107, 180.]

HIRUDINICULTURE, n. Hi^{2}r-u^{2}d'i^{2}n-i^2-ku^{3}lt-u^{2}r. From *hirudo,* a leech, and *cultura,* cultivation. Fr., *h.* The art of breeding and maintaining leeches. [A, 385.]

HIRUDO (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}r-u^2(u)'do. Gen., *-ud'inis.* Perhaps from *hærere,* to hang. Gr., βδέλλα. Fr., *sangsue.* Ger., *Blutegel* (1st def.). It., *mignatta, sanguisuga.* Sp., *sanguijuela.* 1. The speckled and the green leech (see *H. medicinalis* and *H. officinalis*). 2. A genus of the *Gnathobdellidæ.* The *Hirudinea, Hirudines, Hirudinæ,* or *Hirudinei,* are an order or subclass of the *Annelida.* They are aquatic vermiform animals, have a locomotive and adhesive sucker or both, are hermaphroditic, have the body ringed, and are divided into the *Gnathobdellidæ,* or leeches with jaws, and the *Rhyncobdellidæ,* or leeches with a proboscis. [A, 359 (α, 39) ; Vogl (A, 319 [α, 21]) ; B, 3, 5, 77 (α, 24) ; B, 28 (α, 27) ; L, 147, 353.]—**H. albopunctata** [Dies]. A species marked with six longitudinal black bands, and having each ring spotted with white. It is common in Sweden. [L, 88 (α, 39).]—**H. artificialis.** See *Artificial* LEECH.—**H. ceylonica.** Ger., *zeylanischer Blutegel.* A land leech about an inch in length, with 30 blunt teeth and 98 rings, found on plants, trunks of trees, and grass in Ceylon and other tropical countries. [B, 77, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. chinensis.** A small species used by the Chinese. [Schmarda (α, 21).]—**H. decora.** A species found in North America, usually from 2 to 3 inches long, of a bluish or greenish color, and having about 22 reddish points on both the dorsum and sides ; used like *H. medicinalis.* [B, 5, 77 (α, 24).]—**H. depressa fusca margine laterali.** See AULOSTOMA *gulo.*—**H. flava.** Of Brossat, a species, common in Spain, having twenty-eight rings ; its bite often produces an erysipelatous inflammation. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**H. granulosa.** Ger., *gekörnelter Blutegel.* A species having a brownish-green body and 98 granular rings, interspersed with tubercles or slight elevations ; used in India, and in the Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius. [B, 180 (α, 24) ; L, 88 (α, 21).]—**H. grisea.** Of Brossat, the *H. medicinalis.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**H. interrupta.** Ger., *Blutegel mit unterbrochenen Rückenstreifen.* The African leech, a species found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, from 3 to 4 inches long. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. javanica.** A species used in Java. [Schmarda (α, 21).]—**H. mechanica.** See *Artificial* LEECH.—**H. medicinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *sangsue médicinale* (ou *grise*). Ger., *medicinischer* (oder *deutscher*) *Blutegel.* The speckled leech ; an aquatic species found throughout Europe, but especially in the northern parts. It has an olive-green back, with 6 dorsal stripes interrupted with black spots, and a belly yellowish-green or spotted with black, and 86 teeth. [A, 319 (α, 21) ; B, 5, 180 (α, 24) ; L.]—**H. mysomelas.** Ger., *senegal'scher Blutegel.* A species found in Senegal, having an olive-green back with 2 yellow stripes, and a spotted, black belly. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. obscura.** Fr., *sangsue noire.* A species having a subcylindrical, slender, elongated body, eighty-four distinct and equal rings ; false eyes, black and distinct ; back, deep-black ; belly, ashy-black, and longitudinal bands slightly marked. [α, 39.]—**H. officinalis** [Br. Ph.], **H. provincialis.** Fr., *sangsue verte.* Ger., *ungarischer Blutegel.* 1. The green leech ; a species found especially in southern Europe, having a greenish or blackish-green back, 6 dorsal stripes, an olive-green belly, and 2 lateral stripes formed of black spots situated close together ; by many considered a variety of *H. medicinalis.* 2. Of the Br. Ph., the *H. medicinalis.* [Vogl (A, 319 [α, 21]) ; B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. quinquestriata.** A 5-striped species, with 40 to 50 teeth, used in Australia and largely exported to Europe. [B, 5, 77 (α, 24) ; Schmarda (α, 21).]—**H. sanguisorba, H. sanguisuga.** See AULOSTOMA *gulo.*—**H. sinica** [De Blainville]. A species found in China. [B, 77.]—**H. tagella.** See *H. ceylonica.*—**H. tesselata.** A species found in the United States, of a beautiful green color ornamented with a series of black dots, five to each ring. [α, 39.]—**H. tristriata.** See *H. quinquestriata.*—**H. troctina.** Fr., *sangsue dragon.* Trout-leech ; a species used in Algeria, having an orange or reddish border, tipped with black, the abdomen marked with a zigzag band. [α, 39.]—**H. verbana.** Ger., *Blutegel des Lago-Maggiore.* A species found in Lake Maggiore and near Nice, Italy ; it is 2¼ inches long, with a dark-green back and longitudinal stripes. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. viridis.** Fr., *sangsue verte.* See *H. officinalis.*—**Hirudines vivæ.** In German pharmaceutical works, the medicinal leech (*H. medicinalis*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. vorax.** See HÆMOPIS *vorax.*—**H. wiffonia.** A Japanese variety used, dried and powdered, internally, to alleviate the pains caused by broken bones. [C. O. Whitman, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886, p. 350 (L).]



HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. [A, 327.]

1, the leech ; 2, anterior extremity magnified ; 3, jaw detached magnified ; 4, part of belly magnified.

HIRUNDINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}r-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)-di^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *hirundo,* a swallow. The *Lysimachia nummularia* and *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. major.** The *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HIRUNDO (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}r-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)'do. Gen., *-und'inis.* Gr., χελιδών. Fr., *hirondelle.* Ger., *Schwalbe.* The swallow ; a genus of the *Passeres.* The *Hirundinidæ* are a family of the *Oscines.* [A, 312 (α, 21) ; L, 221.]—**Aqua hirundinum.** Fr., *eau d'hirondelles.* An old anthysteric remedy made by distilling chopped swallows with a variety of aromatics, etc. [L, 85.]—**Aqua hirundinum cum castoreo** [Palat. Ph., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. An anthysteric and antepileptic remedy made by distilling chopped swallows with rue, castoreum, and white wine. [B.]—**Cataplasma nidi hirundinis.** See CATAPLASMA *pomaceum.*—**H. esculenta.** Fr., *argaule.* Ger., *Salangane.* A species found in the East Indies, China, and Japan, where its nest is used for making soup, and has been thought to furnish agar-agar. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. fuciphaga.** Ger., *tangfressende Schwalbe.* A species found in the East Indies. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. rustica.** Ger., *Rauchschwalbe.* A species the young of which were formerly used in France in angina, ophthalmia, epilepsy, etc. [α, 24.] See also *Nidi hirundinum* and LAPIS *chelidonius.*—**Nidi hirundinum.** The nests of *H. rustica,* formerly burned and used as an antispasmodic and in various diseases. [α, 24.]

HISMAT, n. Of the alchemists, spuma argenti. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

HISOPO (Sp.), n. E-so′po. See Hyssop.—**H. del país** [Mex. Ph.], **H. de México** [Mex. Ph.], **H. de Puebla** [Mex. Ph.]. See Salvia *axillaris*.

HISPANICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}s-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)′i^{2}k-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *Hispania*, Spain. Spanish. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

HISPID, adj. Hi^{2}s′pi^{2}d. Gr., λάσιος. Lat., *hispidus* (from *hispidare*, to make prickly). Fr., *hispide*. Ger., *steifhaarig*. Of plants, beset with rigid or bristly hairs. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Glandular-h.** In botany, pubescent, with the hairs tipped with glands. [L, 107.]

HISPIDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s-pi^{2}d′i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-at′is*. Gr., λασιότης. Fr., *hispidité*. Ger., *Steifhaarigkeit* (1st def.). 1. The condition of being hispid. 2. An old term for irregularity of the eyelashes. [F; G.] See also Distichiasis and Phalangosis.

HISPIDULA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s-pi^{2}d′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *hispidus*, hairy. Fr., *hispidule*. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HISPIDULATE, adj. Hi^{2}s-pi^{2}d′u^2-lat. From *hispidus*, hairy. Slightly hispid or rough. [L, 107.]

HISPIDULOSE, HISPIDULOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}s-pi^{2}d′u^2-los, -lu^{2}s. Lat., *hispidulus* (1st def.), *hispidulosus* (2d def.). Fr., *hispidulé*. Minutely hispid. [B, 1, 36 (*a*, 24).]

HISTIC, adj. Hi^{2}st′i^{2}k. From ἱστός, a web. Fr., *histique*. Pertaining to tissue. [A, 385.]

HISTIN, n. Hi^{2}st′i^{2}n. Fr., *histine*. See Fibrin.

HISTIOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s-ti^2-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-genes′eos* (*-gen′esis*). Fr., *histiogenèse*. See Histogenesis, and for other words in *Histio-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Histo-*.

HISTOBLAST, n. Hi^{2}st′o-bla^{3}st. From ἱστός, a tissue, and βλαστός, a sprout. A cell taking part in tissue formation. [J.]

HISTOCHEMISTRY, n. Hi^{2}s-to-ke^{2}m′i^{2}s-tri^2. Lat., *histochemia* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and χημεία, chemistry). Fr., *histochimie*. Ger., *Histochemie*. The chemistry of tissues. [A, 385.]

HISTODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From ἱστός, a tissue, and διάλυσις, a loosening. Fr., *histodialyse*. Ger., *Histodialyse*. In pathology, a dissolution or melting away of tissue. [K.]

HISTODIALYTIC, adj. Hi^{2}s-to-di-a^{2}l-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *histodialyticus*. Pertaining to histodialysis. [L, 107.]

HISTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-gen′esis*). From ἱστός, a tissue, and γένεσις, a productive cause. Fr., *histogenèse, histogénie*. Ger., *Histogenesis, Histogenese*. The origin and development of the tissues. While all the tissues originate from an ovum, it is common to attribute their direct origin to the epiblast, hypoblast, or mesoblast. Questions in regard to which tissues are derived from each germ layer, and as to the precise steps taken by the embryonic cells in becoming transformed into the various tissues, are still under discussion. The development of the tissues from the cells of these three layers is, except for the epithelia, a complicated process. [J, 23, 30, 31, 35, 55; Haeckel, "Jena. Zts.," 1884, p. 206; J. Heusinger (1824) (J).] See Differentiation (1st def.) and the various subheads of *H.*—**H. of bone.** See Osteogenesis.—**H. of cartilage.** See Chondrogenesis.—**H. of connective tissue.** A process preceded in the embryo by the presence of mesodermic cells. These at first become somewhat separated, but still remain joined by intervening processes, the space being filled by a clear gelatiniform, intracellular or ground-substance. According to some authors, the bundles of connective tissue arise by the longitudinal division of greatly elongated cells into fibrillæ. The untransformed cells remain as the connective-tissue corpuscles. By others the fibres are supposed to be formed by a deposit or condensation of fibrillæ in the ground-substance. Ranvier describes the elastic tissue as originating from globules of the so-called elastin in the ground substance. If these globules coalesce end-to-end, an elastic fibre is formed, while if they coalesce on all sides, an elastic membrane is formed. [J, 30, 31, 47.]—**H. of epithelium.** The arrangement of embryonic cells from either germ layer into a continuous covering for some free surface. The cells may form a single layer, as in the alveoli of the lungs, or there may be several layers, as in the stratified epithelia; or the form may become cylindrical or flattened. In character the cells may become horny, as in the hair and nails, or, while the cells remain active, the activity may be entirely subservient to some very special object, as in the sensory, glandular, and ciliated epithelia. [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**H. of muscular tissue.** 1. In the development of a striated muscular fibre, a process in which a mesodermic cell assumes an elongated spindle-shape and increases in size, while its nucleus repeatedly divides. The circumference of the cell then becomes longitudinally striated, forming a kind of mantle, the central part being composed of many nuclei and a granular glycogen-holding protoplasm. In the course of development the entire mass of the elongated cell becomes striated, at first longitudinally, and then transversely. The origin of the sarcolemma is still in doubt. 2. In the development of an unstriated muscular fibre (see *Muscular-fibre* cell), a process in which a granular mesodermal cell becomes elongated and spindle-shaped, the nucleus elongates but does not commonly divide, the entire cell increases considerably in size, and, while the nucleus retains its granular aspect, the cell-body becomes more homogeneous in structure, and the entire cell assumes the characteristic appearance and properties of a contractile fibre-cell. [J, 30, 35, 55.]—**H. of nervous tissue.** Nervous tissue is mostly if not entirely derived from the ectoblast. The nerve-cells are transformed ectodermal cells, and the axis-cylinder of the nerves is probably a continuous outgrowth of a process of a nerve-cell. It is described by some, however, as being formed by a coalescence of elongated cells in linear series. The medullated sheath and the primitive sheath are supposed to be of mesodermic origin, and so of the supporting tissue or neuroglia of the brain and myelon. From its chemical reactions, the neuroglia seems allied to horn, and hence it is suggested by Kühne and Ewald to be of ectodermic origin. ["Jena. Ztsch.," 1884, p. 206 (J, 30, 31, 55, 69).]—**H. of the blood.** See Hæmatogenesis.

HISTOGENETIC, adj. Hi^{2}st-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *histogeneticus*. Fr., *histogénétique*. Ger., *gewebmachend* (1st def.), *histogenetisch*. 1. Tissue-forming (said of foods). 2. Pertaining to histogenesis. [K; L.]

HISTOGENY, n. Hi^{2}s-to^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. See Histogenesis.

HISTOGRAPHIC, adj. Hi^{2}s-to-gra^{2}f′i^{2}k. Lat., *histographicus* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and γράφειν, to write). Ger., *histographisch*. See Histological.

HISTOGRAPHY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. See Histology.

HISTOHÆMATIN, n. Hi^{2}s-to-he^{2}m′a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From ἱστός, the tissue, and αἷμα, blood. Pigments found in the tissues of vertebrates and invertebrates. They are allied to the hæmochromogens, and, as the characteristic absorption bands of their spectra are intensified by alkalies and enfeebled by acids, appear to be capable of oxidation and reduction; hence it is presumed that they are respiratory in function and are concerned in tissue-respiration. ["Royal Trans. Philos. Soc.," 1886, p. 295; "Jour. of Physiol.," 1887, p. 51 (J).]

HISTOID, adj. Hi^{2}st′oid. From ἱστός, a tissue, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of tumors, composed of tissues like those normally present in the body. [L, 107.]

HISTOLOGIC, HISTOLOGICAL, adj's. Hi^{2}st-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k′l. Lat., *histologicus, histiologicus* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *histologique, histiologique*. Pertaining to histology; intimate, minute, or microscopic. [J.]

HISTOLOGIST, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Fr., *histologiste*. An investigator in histology. [J.]

HISTOLOGY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *histologia, histiologia* (from ἱστός, or ἱστίον, a tissue, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *histologie, histiologie*. Ger., *Gewebelehre, Histologie*. Syn.: *histiology, histiological anatomy, micranotomia, microscopic* (or *microscopical*) *morphology, minute* (or *textural*, or *general*) *anatomy*. The science of the tissues and anatomical or structural elements which form organized beings, together with the origin, development, and growth of the elements and tissues. It is thus, on the one hand, a branch of anatomy, as it elucidates structure, and, on the other, a branch of physiology, as it elucidates physiological processes. The term was probably introduced by A. F. Mayer in 1820. [J, 12, 13, 24, 30, 35, 140.]—**General h.** Fr., *mérologie, histologie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Gewebelehre* (oder *Histologie*). A consideration of the anatomical or structural elements with regard to their form, origin, and properties, but without special regard to the combination of the elements to form tissues. [J, 21, 24, 25.]—**Normal h.** Fr., *histologie normale*. Ger., *Normalhistologie*. The h. of the normal or healthy tissues and structural or anatomical elements. [J.] Cf. *Pathological h.*—**Pathological h.** A description of the changes produced by morbid processes affecting the minute structure of organs and tissues. [*a*, 34.]—**Special h.** Fr., *histologie spéciale*. Ger., *specielle Histologie* (oder *Gewebelehre*). 1. The h. of the minute structure of the tissues, with especial reference to their formation from the anatomical or structural elements, and to their combination to form the various organs and systems of the body. 2. The h. of the individual organs. [J, 22, 24, 25.]—**Topographical h.** [Frey]. The minute structure of the organs, with special reference to their formation from the tissues. The term nearly corresponds to special h. (2d def.). [J.]

HISTOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From ἱστός, a tissue, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *évolution régressive, histolysie*. Lit., a dissolving of tissue. 1. Of Lyons, (*a*) the processes of dissolution and decay of tissues; (*b*) the retrograde metamorphosis or atrophy of tissues in the living body. 2. Of Weismann, the return of the tissues of the larvæ of insects to the embryonic condition during the pupa stage. The adult tissues are formed from this embryonic material something as the larval tissues were developed from the ovum. [J, 1; Villanes, "Ann. des sci. nat.," 1882, p. 1 (J); A. Weismann, "Am. Nat.," viii, p. 666 (*a*, 32).]

HISTOLYTIC, adj. Hi^{2}st-o-li^{2}t′i^{2}k. Pertaining to histolysis. [J.]

HISTOMARMARYGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi^{2}st-o(o^3)-ma^{3}r-ma^{3}r′-i^2(u^6)-je(ga^3-e^2). From ἱστός, a tissue, and μαρμαρυγή, a flashing. Dazzling subjective appearances before the eyes, as of lines of fibres. [A, 322.]

HISTON (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st′o^{2}n. From ἱστός, a tissue. See Nucleus.

HISTONOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}n′o-mi^2. Lat., *histonomia* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *histonomie*. Of Heusinger, the aggregate of laws presiding over the production and arrangement of tissues. [J, 33.]

HISTOPHYLY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-i^2. From ἱστός, a tissue, and φυλή, the union of persons in a regular community. Of Haeckel, the tribal history of cells (hardly attempted as yet). [L, 146 (*a*, 39).]

HISTOPHYSIOLOGY, n. Hi^{2}st-o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From ἱστός, a tissue, φύσις, nature, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *histophysiologie*. Histology as applied to the elucidation of the physiological processes taking place in the tissues. [J, 33.]

HISTORY, n. Hi^{2}st′o-ri^2. Gr., ἱστορία. Lat., *historia*. Fr., *histoire*. Ger., *Geschichte*. A narrative or record of events.—**Clinical h.** The h. of a particular case of disease; in a wider sense, the h. usually to be elicited in cases of a particular disease.—**Family h.** The h. of a patient's parents and other relatives as bearing upon questions of morbid heredity.—**Natural h.** Lat., *historia naturalis*. Fr., *histoire naturelle*. Ger., *Naturgeschichte*. A general term for botany, zoology, mineralogy, etc.

HISTOTOME, n. Hi^{2}st′o-tom. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τομή, a cutting. See Microtome.

HISTOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *histotomia* (from ἱστός, a tissue, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *histotomie*. The dissection of tissues. [J.]

HISTOTRIPSY, n. Hi^{2}st′o-tri^{2}p-si^2. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρῖψις, a crushing. Fr., *histotripsie*. See Écrasement.

HISTOTRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. Es-to-trep-tu^{5}r. See Écraseur.

HISTOTROMY, n. Hi^{2}st-o^{2}t′ro-mi^2. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρόμος, a trembling. Fr., *histotromie*. See *Fibrillary* contractions.

HISTOTROPHIC, adj. Hi^{2}st-o-tro^{2}f′i^{2}k. From ἱστός, a tissue, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *histotrophique*. Ger., *histotrophisch*. Nourishing the tissues (said of foods). [K.]

HISTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hi^{2}st-o(o^3)-zo′a^3. From ἱστός, a tissue, and ζῷον, an animal. Of Maupas, the *Metazoa*, so called because made up of distinct tissues. [B, 146.]

HISTOZYME, n. Hi^{2}st′o-zim. From ἱστός, a tissue, and ζύμη, a leaven. Fr., *histozyme*. Ger., *Histozym*. Of Schmiedeberg, a soluble ferment which originates many of the decompositions within the body (*e. g.*, the transformation of benzoic acid into hippuric acid in the kidney). [K, 8.]

HISTRIONIC, adj. Hi^{2}s-tri^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. From *Histrio*, an actor. Pertaining to or affecting the muscles concerned in the expression of the countenance. [L, 107.]

HISTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s′tri^{2}x. Gen., *hist′ricis*. See Hystrix.

HITIGU, n. A plant, probably a species of *Myrtus*, found parasitic on trees in Chili; used as a sudorific and febrifuge, and worn on the feet by the natives as a protection against paralysis and syphilis. [B, 38, 88 (α, 14, 39).]

HITZAUSSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′a^3-u^{4}s-shla^{3}g. A cutaneous eruption attributed to heat. [L, 80.]

HITZBLÄSCHEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′blas-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Hitzblätterchen.

HITZBLASE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′bla^{3}z-e^2. A bleb due to the action of heat.

HITZBLATTER (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′bla^{3}t-te^{2}r. An inflammatory efflorescence of the skin; a pimple, a pustule, a blister, or a wheal. [G.]—**H'n der Pferde.** Urticaria in horses. [L, 80.]

HITZBLÄTTERCHEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′blat-te^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Heat rash; a popular term for various simple skin eruptions; strophulus. [G.]

HITZBLÜTHCHEN (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′blu^{6}t-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Strophulus. [L, 80.]

HITZE (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′e^2. See Ardor and Heat.—**Fieberh'.** Febrile heat.—**Innere H.** See Endocausis.

HITZFIEBER (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}tz′feb-e^{2}r. See Insolation.

HITZIG (Ger.), adj. Hi^{2}ts′i^{2}g. See Adust.

HITZSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Hi^{2}ts′shla^{3}g. See Insolation.

HIVES, n. Hivz. 1. Croup. 2. Varicella globularis. 3. In Scotland, any eruption of the skin proceeding from an internal cause. 4. A popular term usually signifying urticaria. [G, 12.]—**Bold h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Eating h.** See Rupia *escharotica*.—**White h.** The vesicles or bullæ sometimes found interspersed among the pustules of small-pox. [B, 117.]

HOA (Chin.), n. 1. A species of *Ailantus*, also the *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 2. A sort of soapy, glutinous, bole-like earth used in China as a detersive and aperient. [B, 121 (α, 35); L, 105.]—**H.-ché, H.-tché.** A very white, bole-like earth used by the Chinese in medicine. [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 92 (α, 14).]

HOANG-HOÂ (Chin.), n. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 92; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α. 14).]

HO-ANG-LIEN (Chin.), n. The root of *Justicia paniculata*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOÂNG-LO (Chin.), n. Gamboge. [B, 92 (α, 14).]

HOANG-NAN (Chin.), n. In Cambodia, the bark of *Strychnos gaultheriana*; said by Planchon to be identical with false Angustura-bark. It contains strychnine and brucine. It is used in Indo-China as a remedy in rabies, leprosy, scrofula, and paralysis, and in the Paris hospitals as a tonic, stimulant, and antiparasitic. [B, 46 (α, 39); B, 93 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 35); Barthélemy, "Bull. gén. de thér.," Aug. 15, 1881 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 14).]

HOAN-XY (Chin.), n. The *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOARHOUND, n. Hor′hu^5-u^{4}nd. See Horehound.

HOARSE, adj. Hors. A.-S., *has*. Gr., βραγχός. Lat., *raucus*, *ravicus*, *ravis*. Fr., *rauque*. Ger., *heiser*, *rauh*. It., *rauco*. Sp., *ronco*. Rough or coarse in tone (said of the voice, the cough, and the breathing). [D.]

HOARSENESS, n. Hors′ne^{2}s. Gr., βράγχος. Lat., *raucedo*, *raucitas* (from *raucus*, hoarse). Fr., *raucité*. Ger., *Heiserkeit*. It., *raucedine*. Sp., *ronquera*. The state of being hoarse.

HOARY, adj. Hor′i^2. A.-S., *hâr*. In botany, grayish-white with a fine pubescence; in ornithology, of a pale, silvery gray. [Gray (α, 24); L, 343.]

HOBELFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Hob′e^{2}l-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. See Dolabriform.

HOBELSPANBINDE (Ger.), n. Hob′e^{2}l-spa^{3}n-bi^{2}nd-e^2. See *Spiral* bandage.

HOBNAIL, n. Ho^{2}b′nal. Ger., *Hufnagel*. A nail with a lump-like head; as an adj. (properly, *hobnailed*), having lumpy projections, as if studded with such nails (see *H.* liver).

HOBUS, n. A tree found in the East Indies, having a tonic and laxative fruit. [Lémery (B, 121 [α, 35]).]

HOCH (Ger.), adj. Ho^{3}ch^2. High.—**H'fahrend.** See Superbus.—**H'liegend.** Superficial. [L, 304.]

HÖCHENSCHWAND (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}ch^2′e^{2}n-shwa^{3}nd. A summer resort in the southern part of the Black Forest. [A, 528.]

HOCHLEUCHTER (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}ch′loich^{2}t-e^{2}r. The *Allium victoriale*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HOCK, n. Ho^{2}k. 1. A popular name for a number of light white wines grown on the Rhine. 2. See Althæa *rosea*. 3. Syn.: *hough*. In the horse, the tarsus or the tibio-tarsal articulation. 4. In man, the ham. [L.]

HÖCKER (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}k′e^{2}r. See Boss, Eminence, Gibbosity (1st and 2d def's), and Tuberosity.—**Cloakenh'.** A protuberance found in the embryo between the hind-gut and the allantois. In the chicken it appears on the third day. By its growth it separates the allantois more and more from the gut. [H.]—**Cutish'.** Small prominences of the skin which are the first rudiments of some hairs, especially on the upper lip and on the scalp in *Mammalia*. [H.]—**Fersenbeinh', Fersenh'.** See Tuberositas *calcanei*.—**Gelenkh'.** See the major list.—**Grauer H.** See Tuber *cinereum*.—**Grosser H.** The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 304.]—**Hinterer H. des Sehhügels.** See *Internal geniculate* body.—**Hinterhauptsh'.** See *Occipital* protuberance.—**H.' des Corpus mamillare.** See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).—**H. des Markshügelchen, H. des Sehhügels.** See *External geniculate* body and *Internal geniculate* body.—**Oberer H. des Sehhügels.** See *External geniculate* body.—**H'förmig.** See Gibbiform.—**H'ig.** See Gibbous.—**H'tragend.** See Gibbiferous.—**Kleiner H.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 304.]—**Rolando'scher H.** See *Gray* tubercle *of Rolando*.—**Schambeinh'.** See Tuberculum *pubicum*.—**Scheitelbeinh', Scheitelh'.** The parietal boss.—**Sitzbeinh', Sitzh'.** See Tuberosity *of the ischium*.—**Unterer H. des Sehhügels.** See *Internal geniculate* body.—**Wangenh'.** See *Zygomatic* process.

HÖCKERCHEN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}k′e^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Tuberculum.—**H'förmig.** Tubercular, tuberculiform. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

HOCKLEY-SPA, n. Ho^{2}k″li^2-spa^3′. A place in Essex, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49.]

HODE (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}d′e^2. See Testicle.

HODEN (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}d′e^{2}n. See Testicle.—**Gehirnh'.** See Testis (2d def.).—**Haupth'.** See Testicle.—**H'ausrottung, H'ausschneidung.** See Castration.—**H'bruch.** See Orchiocele.—**H'entzündung.** See Orchitis.—**H'exstirpation.** See Castration.—**H'förmig.** Testiculate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'geschwulst.** A tumor of the testicle.—**H'gewebe.** The parenchyma of the testicle. [A, 521.]—**H'herabsteigung.** The descent of the testicle. [A, 521.]—**H'kanälchen.** See *Seminiferous* tubules.—**H'krebs.** Cancer of the testicle. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**H'los.** See Anorchus.—**H'losigkeit, H'mangel.** See Anorchidia.—**H'markschwamm.** Medullary sarcoma of the testicle. [E.]—**H'muskel.** See Cremaster.—**H'sack.** See Scrotum.—**H'sackförmig.** See Scrotiform.—**H'sackstich.** Puncture of the scrotum. [A, 521.]—**H'schlauch.** See Scrotum.—**H'schmerz.** See Didymalgia and Orchialgia.—**H'schnitt.** See Castration.—**H'schwamm.** See Sarcocele.—**H'schwellung.** Swelling of the testicle. [A, 521.]—**H'senkung.** See Descensus *testiculorum*.—**H'wasserbruch, H'wassergeschwulst, H'wassersucht.** See Hydrocele.—**H'zurückhaltung.** Non-descent of the testicle. [A, 521.]—**Nebenh'.** See Epididymis.

HODOGRAPH, n. Hod′o-gra^{2}f. From ὁδός, a path, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *odographe*. Of Sir William Hamilton, a curve representing the velocity of a moving particle both in magnitude and direction; used in investigating central forces. [J, 51, 129.] Of Marey, an instrument devised to register the motion of men or animals, and of vehicles of all sorts, especially railroad cars. [J, 33, 97.]

HODOPLANESIS (Lat.), **HODOPLANIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hod-(ho^{2}d)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)′si^{2}s, -pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. Gen., *-planes′eos* (*-is*), *-plan′iæ*. From ὁδός, a road, and πλάνησις, a wandering. See Aberration.

HOE, n. Ho. A scraping instrument consisting of a blade running crosswise of the handle. [α, 29.]—**Whitehead's h.** A h. having a cutting edge; used to divide the tissues along the edges of a cleft palate, or to incise the insertions of the palate muscles along the posterior border of the bones in cleft palate. [α, 34.]

HOELEN (Chin.), n. A fungus said to be aphrodisiac; referred to the genus *Pachyma*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOF (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}f. See Area and Areola.—**Brustwarzenh'.** See Areola *of the breast*.—**Dotterh'.** See *Vitelline* area.—**Gefässh'.** See *Vascular* area (2d def.).—**Hinterh'.** Of V. Mohl, that portion of the stomatic cells in plants which is found beneath the ostiole. [B, 121.]—**Keimh'.** See Areola *embryonalis*.—**Warzenh'.** See Areola *of the breast*.

HÖFCHEN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}f′ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Areola.

HOF-GASTEIN (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}f′ga^{2}st-in. A village near Gastein, to which the waters of that place are conducted through pipes. [L, 49.]

HOFGEISMAR (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}f′gis-ma^{3}r. A place in the province of Hesse, Prussia, where there is a gaseous mineral spring containing iron sulphates and free carbonic acid, also bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

HOF-RAGAZ (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}f′ra^{3}g-a^{3}tz. See Ragaz.

HOG, n. Ho^{2}g. An adult animal of the genus *Sus*.—**H's-bane.** The *Chenopodium murale*. [A, 511 (α, 35).]

HOGAZAS (Sp.), n. O-ga^3′tha^{3}s. Mineral springs near the village of Alcala, Madrid, Spain, whose waters are used as a stomachic. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

HOG-GUM, n. Ho^{2}g′gu^{3}m. See under Gum.—**False h.-g.** The *Rhus metopium*. [B, 282.]—**H.-g.-tree.** The *Moronobea coccinea*. [B. 275 (α, 24).]

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

HOG-MEAT, n. Ho^{2}g'met. A popular name for various plants.—**Jamaica h.-m.** The *Boerhaavia decumbens.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Poisonous h.-m.** The *Aristolochia grandiflora.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HOG-NUT, n. Ho^{2}g'nu^{3}t. The *Bunium flexuosum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-n. of Jamaica.** The genus *Omphalea.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HOG'S-LARD-TREE, n. Ho^{2}gz'la^{3}rd-tre. See *Lard* SHOREA.

HOGWEED, n. Ho^{2}g'wed. 1. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* 2. The *Polygonum aviculare.* 3. The *Sonchus arvensis.* 4. The *Torilis anthriscus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**American h.** The *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia, Boerhaavia erecta,* etc. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Climbing h.** The *Boerhaavia scandens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Poisonous h.** The *Aristolochia grandiflora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spreading h.** The *Boerhaavia diffusa.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HOGWORT, n. Ho^{2}g'wu^{5}rt. The *Heptallon graveolens.* [Rafinesque (α, 35).]

HÖHE (Ger.), n. Hu^5'he^2. Height.—**Schulterh'.** See *Acromion* PROCESS.—**H'punkt.** See ACME.

HOHENBERG (Ger.), n. Ho'he^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in the district of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a chalybeate and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

HOHENREIN (Ger.), n. Ho'he^{2}n-rin. A place in the canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, near which there are gaseous and ferruginous springs, called *Ibbenmoos* and *Augstholz.* [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HÖHENSTADT (Ger.), n. Hu^5'he^{2}n-stat. A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

HÖHENSTAND (Ger.), n. Hu^5'he^{2}n-sta^{3}nd. See ASCENSION (3d def.).

HOHENSTEIN-ERNSTTHAL (Ger.), n. Ho'he^{2}n-stin-e^{2}rnst''-ta^{3}l. A place near Zwickau, Saxony, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring, also a water-cure establishment. [A, 528.]

HOHL (Ger.), adj. Hol. Hollow.—**H'ader.** See the major list.—**H'athmig.** See CŒLOPNŒUS.—**H'äugig.** Hollow-eyed. [A, 521.]—**H'äugigkeit.** See CŒLOPHTHALMIA.—**H'backig.** Hollow-cheeked. [A, 521.]—**H'fläche.** The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. [L, 31.]—**H'fuss.** See TALIPES *arcuatus.*—**H'gebilde.** A cyst. [A, 521.]—**H'geschliffen.** Concave. [A, 521.]—**H'gewölbt.** See CONVEXO-CONCAVE.—**H'hand.** See the major list.—**H'mänlig.** See CŒLOSTOMUS.—**H'röhrig.** See FISTULOUS.—**H'samig.** See CŒLOSPERMOUS.—**H'stimmig.** See CŒLOSTOMUS.—**H'vene.** See the major list.—**H'wangig.** Hollow-cheeked. [A, 521.]—**H'weide.** The *Salix caprea.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'wurz, H'wurzel.** See the major list.—**H'wurzelig.** Hollow-rooted. [α, 24.]—**H'zahl.** The *Lamium album.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**H'zahn.** See the major list.

HOHLADER (Ger.), n. Hol'a^{3}d-e^{2}r. A vena cava. [L, 80.]—**Absteigende obere H.** The superior vena cava. [L, 80.]—**Aufsteigende untere H.** The inferior vena cava. [L, 80.]—**Obere H.** The superior vena cava. [L, 80.]—**Untere H.** The inferior vena cava. [B.]

HÖHLE (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}l'e^2. See ANTRUM, CAVERN, CAVITY, CRYPT, and SINUS.—**Allantoish'.** See *Sac of the* ALLANTOIS.—**Amnionh', Amniosh'.** The cavity inclosed by the amnion.—**Athemh'n.** See under ATHEM.—**Augenh'.** The orbit. [L, 80.]—**Backenh'.** See CAVUM *oris externum.*—**Bauchfellh'.** The peritoneal cavity.—**Bauchh'.** The abdominal cavity. [L, 80.]—**Beckenh'.** See *Pelvic* CAVITY.—**Brusth'.** The thoracic cavity.—**Cerebralh'n.** See *Cerebral* CAVITIES.—**Chordah'.** A canal in the notochord, seen especially well in the early embryos of *Amphibia.* [Minot (J, 55).]—**Darmh'.** See DARMH'.—**Deciduah'.** See *Decidual* CAVITY.—**Dotterh'.** See LATEBRA.—**Dottersackh'.** The cavity of the umbilical vesicle. [J.]—**Dreihörnige H'n des grossen Gehirns.** The lateral ventricles of the brain. [L.]—**Dritte H.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**Drüsenh'.** See under DRÜSEN.—**Eih'.** See the major list.—**Eingeweideh'.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE.—**Eiterh'.** A cavity containing pus. [E.]—**Erste H.** Of Tiedemann, the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**Fingerh'.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**Frontalh'.** The frontal sinus. [L, 80.]—**Fünfte H.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**Furchungsh'.** See *Segmentation* CAVITY, *Cleavage* CAVITY, and BLASTOCŒLE.—**Fussh'.** The hollow of the foot.—**Gebärmutterh'.** See *Uterine* CAVITY.—**Gefässh'.** 1. The lumen of a vessel. [L, 80.] 2. A channel for a vessel.—**Gehirnh'.** A ventricle of the brain. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Gehörh'.** See ALVEARIUM and *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**Gelenkh', Gelenksh'.** See under GELENK.—**Genitalh'.** See *Uro-genital* OPENING.—**Gesichtsh'.** See ORBIT.—**Glenoidalh'.** See *Glenoid* FOSSA.—**Grosse Schleimh' des Oberkiefers.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**Hemisphärenh'.** A ventricle of the brain.—**Herzbeutelh'.** See *Pericardal* CAVITY.—**Herzh'.** A cavity of the heart.—**Highmoreh', Highmore'sche H.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**Hinterhauptsbluth', Hinterhauptsh'.** An occipital sinus. [L, 80.]—**Hirnh'.** A ventricle of the brain. [α, 32.]—**H. der Scheidewand.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**H. des Blastoderma.** See CŒLOME *externe* and *Segmentation* CAVITY.—**H. des Gebärmutterhalses.** See CAVUM *cervicis uteri.*—**H. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**H. des Riechkolbens.** See *Olfactory* VENTRICLE.—**H. des Markknopfs.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**H'nmangel.** See ACŒLIA.—**Interamniosh'.** The space between the true and the false amnion, into which the allantois extends. [J, 199.]—**Kehlkopfh'.** The cavity of the larynx.—**Keilbeinh'n.** See *Sphenoidal* SINUSES.—**Keimh'.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Kiemenh'.** See *Branchial* CAVITY.—**Kieferh', Kinnbackenh'.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**Kleinbeckenh'.** See *Pelvic* CAVITY.—**Kopfdarmh'.** The cephalic portion of the alimentary canal or cavity in the embryo. [J.]—**Kopfh'.** The cranial cavity. [L.]—**Körperh'n.** See *Intermesoblastic* SPACES.—**Leibesh'.** The abdominal cavity.—**Lufth'n.** The air-cavities of birds. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1842, p. 198 (α, 39).]—**Mantelh'.** The mantle cavity of *Mollusca.* [α, 39.]—**Markamnionh'** [Selenka]. In the embryo of the hedgehog, the cavity above the germinal area, in which the somatic amnion folds bend upward. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," *N. S.*, xxx, p. 306 (α, 32).]—**Markh'.** See *Medullary* CAVITY.—**Mundh'.** See *Oral* CAVITY.—**Mundrachenh'.** The oro-pharyngeal cavity.—**Mutterzellenh'.** The space occupied by a mother-cell (as in cartilage). [J.]—**Nahrungsh'.** An old embryological term for the enteric cavity. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1854, p. 375 (α, 39).]—**Nasenh'n.** See *Nasal* CAVITIES.—**Oberkieferh', Oberkinnbackenh'.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**Optische H.** See *Optic* FORAMEN.—**Parietalh'.** See the major list.—**Paukenh'.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**Peribranchialh'.** See *Branchial* CAVITY.—**Pericardialh'.** See *Pericardial* CAVITY.—**Peritonealh'.** See *Peritoneal* CAVITY.—**Pförtnerh'.** See ANTRUM *pylori.*—**Pleurah'.** See *Pleural* CAVITY.—**Pleuropericardialh'.** In the early stages of the development of an embryo, the cavity which afterward forms the pleural and pericardial cavities. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1889, p. 7 (α, 39).]—**Pleuroperitonealh'.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* CAVITY.—**Pulpah'.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**Rachenh'.** The guttural cavity. [L.]—**Respirationsh'n.** See *Respiratory* CAVITIES.—**Riechkolbenh'.** A depression in the ventral surface of the frontal lobe of the brain for the reception of the olfactory bulb. [α, 29.]—**Rückenmarksh'.** The spinal canal. [L.]—**Rückgratsh'.** See *Vertebral* CANAL.—**Rumpfh'.** The pleuroperitoneal space. [J.]—**Schädelh'.** See *Cranial* CAVITY.—**Schläfenh'.** See *Temporal* FOSSA.—**Schwimmh'.** In the *Medusæ,* the opening through which water is forced from the body cavity in propelling the organism. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1845, p. 105 (α, 39).]—**Somitenh'.** The cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxv, p. 129 (α, 39).]—**Stirnbeinh'n, Stirnh'.** See *Frontal* SINUS.—**Sylvische H.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**Tentakelh'.** The opening from the body cavity into the tentacles of certain of the *Hydra.* ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1854, p. 277 (α, 39).]—**Thoraxh'.** See *Thoracic* CAVITY.—**Trommelh'.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**Unterleibsh'.** See *Abdominal* CAVITY.—**Ursegmenth'n.** The cavity in the myotomes or protovertebræ in an early stage of development. [J, 23, 55.]—**Uterinh', Uterinalh', Uterush'.** See *Uterine* CAVITY.—**Ventrikel-H., Ventrikularh'.** The cavity of a ventricle.—**Verdauungsh'.** A digestive cavity.—**Vierte H.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**Vocal-H.** The cavity of the mouth regarded as an agent in vocalization. [K, 16.]—**Vordere Mundh'.** See CAVUM *oris externum.*—**Warzenfortsatzh'.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**Wespenbeinh'n.** See *Sinus* SPHENOIDALES.—**Wirbelh'.** The neural canal. [L.]—**Zahnh'.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Zellenh'n.** The space in a cell between the nucleus and cell-wall. [J.]—**Zitzenfortsatzh'.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.

HOHLHAND (Ger.), n. Hol'ha^{3}nd. The hollow of the hand. [A, 319.]—**H'ast.** A palmar branch of an artery, vein, or nerve. [L.]—**H'band.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**Kurzer H'muskel.** See PALMARIS *brevis.*—**Langer H'muskel.** See PALMARIS *longus.*

HÖHLIG (Ger.), adj. Hu^{5}l'i^{2}g. Hollow. [A, 521.]—**H'keit.** Hollowness. [L, 80.]

HÖHLIGT (Ger.), adj. Hu^{5}l'i^{2}gt. Cavernous. [L, 80.]

HÖHLUNG (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}l'un^2. See HÖHLE.

HOHLVENE (Ger.), n. Hol'fan-e^2. See VENA *cava.*—**Absteigende H.** See *Obere H.*—**Aufsteigende H.** See *Untere H.*—**H'sack.** See SINUS *venarum cavarum.*—**Obere H.** The descending vena cava. [L, 115.]—**Untere H.** The ascending vena cava. [L, 115.]

HOHLWURZ (Ger.), n. Hol'vurts. 1. The *Corydalis cava* and *Corydalis solida.* 2. The *Aristolochia rotunda.* [B, 48 (α, 14), 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Waldrebenh'.** The *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 49.]

HOHLWURZEL (Ger.), n. Hol'vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Corydalis cava.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Dichte bohnenartige H.** The root of *Corydalis solida.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine runde H.** See *H.*—**Kleine runde H.** The root of *Corydalis solida.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rundh'.** The root of *Aristolochia rotunda.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HOHLZAHN (Ger.), n. Hol'tsa^{3}n. The genus *Galeopsis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Acker H.** See GALEOPSIS *ladanum.*—**Breitblättriger H.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit.* [L, 80.]—**Gelblichweisser H.** The *Galeopsis ochroleuca.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner H.** See GALEOPSIS *tetrahit.*—**Grossblühender H.** The *Galeopsis ochroleuca.* [L, 80.]—**H'kraut.** The herb of *Galeopsis ochroleuca.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HOH-OH (Jap.), n. A drug consisting of the pollen of *Typha japonica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

HOITZCOLOTLI, n. In Mexico, the *Eryngium fœtidum.* [B, 80, 121.]

HOITZIA (Lat.), n. f. Hoits'i^2-a^3. From *Hoitz,* a proper name. Fr., *h.* Of Jussieu, a genus of polemoniaceous plants growing in tropical America. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. coccinea, H. mexicana.** Sp., *flor del chupamirto.* A species found in Mexico; used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

HOITZILOXITL [Mex. Ph.] (Mex.), n. 1. The *Myroxylon peruiferum.* 2. See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**H. Mexicanorum.** See *H.*

HOITZITZILXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Cantua coccinea.* [B. 224 (α, 14).]

HOITZQUAHUITL [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Cæsalpinia echinata.* [B, 224 (α, 14).]

HOITZMAMAXALLI, n. In Mexico, the *Acacia cornigera.* [B, 121.]

HOJA (Sp.), n. O'ha^3. See LEAF.—**H. de limón.** The genus *Melissa.* [B.]—**H. de lucena.** The *Cinchona lanceolata* and *Cinchona lucumæfolia.* [B, 121.]—**H's de San Juan.** An unclassified plant found in the Argentine Republic. The leaves are ap-

plied to boils and tumors. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**H's de San Pedro** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. See DAPHNE *salicifolia*.—**H's de tusca.** An unclassified plant found in the Argentine Republic; used as a vulnerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

HOLACANTHOUS, adj. Hol-a^{2}k-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *holacanthus* (from ὅλος, whole, and ἄκανθα, a spine). Fr., *holacanthe*. Having the body entirely covered with spines. [L, 85 (α, 39).]

HOLAGOGUE, adj. Hol'a^{2}g-o^{2}g. Lat., *holagogus* (from ὅλος, whole, and ἀγωγός, leading). Fr., *h.* Evacuating the whole (of morbid humors). [A, 322.]

HOLANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, α, priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See PANTANENCEPHALIA.

HOLARRHENA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-a^{3}r-ren(ran)'a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and ἄῤῥην, male. Fr., *holarrhène*. Of R. Brown, a genus of tropical apocynaceous trees or shrubs. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. africana.** A species growing in tropical Africa. The bark is used like that of *H. antidysenterica*, and contains an alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{20}N$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**H. antidysenterica.** Bomb., *doulá kudá*. Mah., *pándhrá kudá*. Hind., *kureya*, *kaureya*. Beng., *kurachi*. An East Indian species, formerly known as *Wrightia antidysenterica*. It contains an alkaloid. Its bitter bark was formerly imported to Europe under the names of *conessi-bark*, *codaga pala*, *corte de pala*, and *Tellicherry-bark*. It has tonic and astringent properties, and was used in dysentery and as an antiperiodic. The seeds are used by the natives as a lithontriptic, anthelminthic, and aphrodisiac, and in dysentery and chronic pulmonary affections, and, toasted, are given in infusion to allay the vomiting of cholera. Pessaries composed of the bark and seeds are supposed to favor conception, and are used after delivery to give tone to the soft parts. [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 19, 42, 172, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24) "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302; "Nouv. rem.," Apr. 24, 1889, p. 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).] Cf. WRIGHTIA *tinctoria*.—**H. pubescens.** A variety of *H. antidysenterica*. The seeds are used in India in dysentery and diarrhœa, and the bark as a febrifuge. [B, 172 (α, 24).] Cf. ECHITES *pubescens*.

HOLARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-a^{3}r-thri(thre)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From ὅλος, whole, and ἀρθρῖτις, arthritis. See HAMARTHRITIS.

HOLCE (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l'se(ka). Gen., *hol'ces*. Gr., ὁλκή (from ἕλκειν, to drag). 1. A dragging, tugging, attraction. 2. A drachm weight. [A, 311, 322.]

HOLCIMOS (Lat.), **HOLCIMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ho^{2}l'si^{2}m(ki^{2}m)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὅλκιμος (from ἕλκειν, to draw). 1. Capable of being drawn out, ductile, sticky. 2. Of a cupping-glass, drawing well. [Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HOLCUS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Ho^{2}lk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὁλκός. Fr., *houlque*, *houque*. A genus of the *Aveneæ*. [B, 34, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. Arduini.** The *Sorghum Cafrorum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. australis.** Fr., *houlque odorante*. The *Hierochloe australis*. [B, 188.]—**H. avenaceus.** See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum*.—**H. bicolor.** Fr., *houlque de deux couleurs*. A Persian species. The flour of the grain is made into bread and gruel. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. borealis.** The *Hierochloe borealis*. [B, 188 (α, 24).]—**H. bulbosus.** See ARRHENANTHERUM *avenaceum*.—**H. cafer.** The *Sorghum Cafrorum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. cernuus, H. compactus.** The *Sorghum cernuum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. dochna.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 173, 311 (α, 35).]—**H. dora, H. durra.** The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. haleppensis.** The *Sorghum haleppense*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. Kaffrorum.** The *Sorghum Cafrorum*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. lanatus.** Fr., *houlque laineux* (ou *aristé*) *blanchard velouté*. Yorkshire fog; a forage species cultivated in Europe. In Scotland it is frequently invaded by ergot. [B, 42, 173 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**H. mollis.** Fr., *houlque tendre*. Duffel- (or dart-) grass; a species found in Europe, used like *H. lanatus*, and in Scotland frequently invaded by ergot. [B, 173 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**H. odoratus.** The *Hierochloe australis*. [B, 188.]—**H. repens.** The *Hierochloe borealis*. [B, 188.]—**H. rubens.** The *Sorghum rubens*. [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**H. saccharatus.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 18, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. sorghum.** 1. Of Mieg, see *H. bicolor*. 2. Of Linnæus, the *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. spicatus.** The *Pennisetum spicatum*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

HOLDER, n. Hold'u^{5}r. Lat., *tenaculum*. Fr., *porte*. Ger., *Halter*. A device for taking hold of anything or for holding it in a certain position.

HOLDER (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}ld'e^{2}r. The *Sambucus nigra*. [L, 80.]—**H'blättrig.** See SAMBUCIFOLIUS.

HOLE, n. Hol. A.-S., *hol*. Gr., τρῆσις. Lat., *foramen*. Fr., *trou*. Ger., *Loch*. An opening into or through anything.—**Botal's h.** See FORAMEN *ovale*.—**Burnt-h's.** See NOMA and PEMPHIGUS *gangrænosus*.—**H'wort.** The *Corydalis cava* and *Adoxa moschatellina*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vitellar h.** Fr., *trou vitellaire*. Ger., *Dotterloch*. Of Vogt, 1842, a rounded area in the caudal end of a fish blastoderm, where the cells of the blastoderm have not closed up so as to cover the yolk, and the latter therefore shines through on the surface. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," ii, 1866 (J); J, 160.]

HOLENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hol(ho^{2}l)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See PANTANENCEPHALIA.

HOLERA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l'e^{2}r-a^3. An old term for cholera. [A, 325.]

HOLERACEOUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *holeraceus* (from *holus*, a vegetable). Of plants, suitable for culinary purposes. The *Holeraceæ* of Linnæus (1751) are an order comprising *Spinacia*, *Blitum*, *Beta*, *Galenia*, *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Rivina*, *Petiveria*, *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HOLETROUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-e'tru^{3}s. Lat., *holetrus* (from ὅλος, whole, and ἦτρον, the abdomen). Fr., *holétre*. Pertaining to insects having the thorax and abdomen united. [L, 85 (α, 39).] The *Holetra* are a family of the *Arachnida*, comprising the *Acaridea* and *Phalangita*. [B, 77.]

HOLIGARNA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-i^2-ga^{3}r'na^3. A genus of East Indian trees of the *Anacardieæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. longifolia.** Mal., *cattu tsjeru*. A species which yields by incision a very acrid juice, used by the natives as a varnish. The prune-like fruit is succulent and glutinous, and its juice is employed by painters and for fixing colors on linen. The juice of the plant is applied to foul sores, warts, etc., and the fruits, cooked with milk, are used in chronic skin diseases and intestinal obstructions, but are apt to produce dangerous symptoms. [B, 19, 172, 180 (α, 24).]

HOLIPPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ho^{2}l-i^{2}p'pe(pa^3-e^2). Ancient purgative preparations in the form of thin cakes, the basis of which was flour and sugar. [A, 325.]

HOLLANDS, n. Ho^{2}l'ndz. See *Holland* GIN.

HOLLANDAIS (Fr.), **HOLLÄNDISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Ho^{2}l-a^{3}n^2-de^2, -land'i^{2}sh. See DUTCH.

HOLLARD, n. Ho^{2}l'a^{3}rd. See ALNUS *glutinosa*.

HOLLEK, n. Ho^{2}l'e^{2}k. See ALTHÆA *rosea*.

HOLLEN, n. Ho^{2}l'e^{2}n. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Brick-h.** See *H.*

HÖLLENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}l'le^{2}n-stin. Fused silver nitrate. [B.]—**H'büchse, H'halter, H'träger.** See PORTE-CAUSTIQUE.—**Salpeterhaltiger H.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus*.

HOLLERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}l'le^{2}r-stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HOLLOUNDA (Hind.), n. The *Phaseolus rostratus*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

HOLLOW, adj. and n. Ho^{2}l'lo. A.-S., *hol*. Gr., κοῖλος (adj.), κοιλία (n.). Lat., *cavus* (adj.), *cavum* (n.). Fr., *creux* (adj.), *cavité* (n.). Ger., *hohl* (adj.), *Höhle* (n.). Having a void space within, not solid; as a n., an opening, vacuity, or depression.—**H.-root.** See HOLEWORT.

HOLLOWED, adj. Ho^{2}l'lod. Excavated.

HOLLUNDER (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}l-lund'e^{2}r. See SAMBUCUS.—**Blauer H.** The *Syringa vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Canadischer H.** The *Sambucus canadensis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Feldh'.** The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner H., H'baum.** The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H'beerenfarbstoff.** A purple-red dye made from the berries of *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H'blumen, H'blüthen.** See ELDER-*flowers*.—**H'schwamm.** The *Exidia auricula Judæ*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Mexikanischer H.** The *Sambucus mexicana*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Persischer H.** The *Syringa persica*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Schwarzer H.** The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Spanischer H.** The *Syringa vulgaris*. [B, 48 (α, 24).]—**Südlicher H.** The *Sambucus australis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Türkischer H.** The *Syringa vulgaris*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HOLLY, n. Ho^{2}l'li^2. A.-S., *holen*, *holegn*. The genus *Ilex*, especially the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**American h.** The *Ilex opaca*. [B, 5, 275 (α, 24).]—**American mountain-h.** The *Nemopantes canadensis*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Box-h.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cape h.** The *Crocoxylon excelsum*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Common h.** See *European h.*—**Dahoon h.** The *Ilex dahoon*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dwarf golden-h.** The *Ilex crenata variegata*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Emetic h.** The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**European h.** See ILEX *aquifolium*.—**Fortune's Japanese h.** The *Ilex Fortunei*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ground-h.** 1. The *Chimaphila umbellata*. 2. The *Gaultheria procumbens*. [B, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hedgehog h.** The *Ilex aquifolium ferox*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**He-h.** The *Ilex aquifolium* (the male plant). [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H. family, H'worts.** The *Aquifoliaceæ*. [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**Knee-h.** The *Ruscus aculeatus ferox*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Milk-maid h.** The *Ilex aquifolium*, var. *ferox albo-pictum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Minorca h.** The *Ilex balearica*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Native h. of Australia.** The *Lomatia ilicifolia* and other species of *Lomatia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**New Zealand h.** The *Olearia ilicifolia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-h.** The genus *Eryngium*, especially the *Eryngium maritimum*.—**She-h.** The *Ilex aquifolium* (the female plant). [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**South American h.** The *Ilex paraguaiensis*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HOLLYHOCK, n. Ho^{2}l'li^2-ho^{2}k. A.-S., *holihoc*. The *Althœa rosea* and other species of *Althœa*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Antwerp h.** The *Althœa ficifolia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Queensland h.-tree.** The *Hibiscus splendens*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HOLM, HOLME, n's. Ho^{3}m. See HOLLY.—**H.-oak.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B.]—**Knee h.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Sea-h.** See ERYNGIUM *marinum*.

HOLMISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}l-mi^{2}s'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ὁλμίσκος (from ὅλμος, any bowl-shaped body). See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

HOLMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὅλμος, a round, smooth stone. An element discovered by Cleve in 1879 in a mixture of ytrium and erbium earths. He assigns it the symbol Ho and an atomic weight of less than 108. It corresponds with the earth discovered in 1878 by Loret, provisionally designated as X. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, xxix (α, 14).]

HOLMOS (Lat.), **HOLMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ho^{2}l'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ὅλμος. Of Falloppius, the trunk of the body. [L, 180.]

HOLOBLASTIC, adj. Hol-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ὅλος, whole, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *holoblastique*. Ger., *holoblastisch*, *ganzfurchend*. A term applied by Remak to certain ova, such as

those of mammals, to indicate that the whole yolk takes part primarily in the formative changes that result in the production of an embryo. [A, 5.] Cf. SEGMENTATION.

HOLOBRANCHIATE, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-bra^{2}n^2'ki^2-at. From ὅλος, whole, and βράγχια, gills. Having complete gills (*i. e.*, provided with an operculum and branchial membrane). The *Holobranchii* of Duméril are a family of osseous fishes. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).].

HOLOCARPOUS, adj. Hol-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *holocarpus* (from ὅλος, whole, and καρπός, a fruit). Having the pericarp entire. [L, 107.]

HOLOCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and κεφαλή, the head. A suborder of the *Chondropterygii*, having a single external gill-opening, covered by a fold of the skin, which incloses a rudimentary cartilaginous gill-cover, four branchial clefts within the gill-cavity, and a maxillary and palatal apparatus, coalescent with the head; represented by only one family, the *Chimæridæ*. The *Holocephali* are a suborder of the *Elasmobranchii*, consisting of the *Chimæræ*. [L, 207.]

HOLOCHALINOUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-ka^{2}l'i^2-nu^{3}s. Lat., *holochalinus* (from ὅλος, whole, and χαλινός, a bridle). Fr., *holochaline*. Having all the teeth venomous. The *Holochalina* of Müller are a family of serpents so characterized. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOCHLAMYDATE, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-kla^{2}m'i^{2}d-at. From ὅλος, whole, and χλαμύς, a mantle. Having the pallium undivided. [B.]

HOLOCONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-kon-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὁλοκωνῖτις (from ὅλος, whole, and κωνῖτις, a cone). Of Hippocrates, the *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

HOLOCYROS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o^{2}s. Gr., ὁλόκυρος. See CHAMÆPITYS (1st def.).

HOLODONTOUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s. From ὅλος, whole, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Lat., *holodontus*. Fr., *holodonte*. Having the teeth complete and entire. The *Holodonta* of Müller are a family of serpents so characterized. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὅλος, whole, and γάγγλιον, a tumor (see also *-itis**). Of W. Nissen, Asiatic cholera; supposed by him to be due to a combination of his gangliitis medullaris and gangliitis neurilemmatos. [A, 322.]

HOLOGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ru^{2}l-(ru^{4}l)-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and γαστήρ, the belly. A gastrula in which there is no nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

HOLOLEPIDOTOUS, adj. Hol-o-le^{2}p-i^{2}d'o-tu^{3}s. From ὅλος, entire, and λεπίς, a scale. Lat., *hololepidotus*. Fr., *hololépidote*. Having the skin entirely covered with scales, as in the *Cichla hololepidota*. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOLEUCOUS, adj. Hol-o-lu^2'ku^{3}s. Lat., *hololeucus* (from ὅλος, entire, and λευκός, white). Fr., *hololeuque*. In botany, entirely white. [L, 180.]

HOLOMETABOLIC, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-me^{2}t-a^3-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k. From ὅλος, whole, and μεταβολή, change. Undergoing a total transformation, as an insect. [B.]

HOLONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὅλος, whole, and νάρκωσις, a benumbing. Fr., *holonarcose*. Complete stupor. [A, 322.]

HOLONTETANUS (Lat.), **HOLONTONIA** (Lat.), **HOLONTONICUS** (Lat.), n's m, f., and m. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}n-te^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -ton(to^{2}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὅλος, whole, and τέτανος, tetanus, or τόνος, that by which anything is stretched. See TETANUS.

HOLOPATHIC, adj. Hol-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Pertaining to holopathy.

HOLOPATHY, n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ὅλος, whole, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *holopathie*. Of Marchal de Calvi, the doctrine that diseases are only manifestations of a constitutional disorder. [A, 518.]

HOLOPETALOUS, adj. Hol-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *holopetalus* (from ὅλος, whole, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *holopétale*. Having entire petals. The *Holopetalæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of the *Tiliaceæ*, consisting of the *Brownlowieæ*, *Grewieæ*, *Tilieæ*, and *Apeibeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24); L, 107.]

HOLOPHANEROUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-fan'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *holophanerus* (from ὅλος, whole, and φανερός, visible). Fr., *holophanère*. Of Latreille, see HOLOMETABOLIC.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-fli^{2}k(flu^{6}k)'ti^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ὁλοφλυκτίδες (from ὅλος, whole, and φλυκτίς, a vesicle). Vesicles scattered over the whole body. [A, 322.]

HOLOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'le^2-e-(a^2-e^2). From ὅλος, entire, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *holophyllées*. Of Roze, a division of the *Agaricini*, comprising those species in which the gills are not cleft. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. SCHIZOPHYLLEÆ.

HOLOPHYTIC, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-fi^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ὅλος, whole, and φυτόν, a plant. Like a plant in respect to nutrition (said of animals).

HOLOPOLE, n. Ho^{2}l'o-pol. From ὅλος, complete, and πόλος, a pole. Ger., *Holopol*, *Zwillingspol*. Syn.: *twin-pole*. Of Courvoisier, the part of a spiral-fibre nerve-cell whence start both the straight and the spiral fibres. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1866, p. 13 (J, 35).]

HOLOPTEROUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *holopterus* (from ὅλος, whole, and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *holoptère*. Having a thin lateral membrane extending over the whole length of the body, as in the *Ascaris holopterus*. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOPUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}l'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). From ὅλος, whole, and πούς, the foot. Having only one foot. [A, 322.]

HOLOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From ὅλος, whole, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Indirect or amitotic cell-division. [J, 63.]

HOLOSERICEOUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-se^{2}r'i^{2}sh-u^{3}s. Lat., *holosericeus* (from ὅλος, whole, and σηρικός, silken). Ger., *sammethaarig*. Silky, covered with fine and silky pubescence. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HOLOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-stem'matos* (*-atis*). From ὅλος, whole, and στέμμα, a wreath. A genus of the *Cynancheæ*. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. adakodien, H. brunonianum, H. fragrans, H. rheedianum, H. Rheedii.** Mal., *ada-kodien*. Tel., *pala-gurgi*. A species found in the Deccan, tropical Himalaya, Pegu, and Burmah. According to Rheede, the pulverized root applied to the eyes will cure amblyopia. Combined with other medicines, it is used as an ointment in ophthalmia. [B, 112, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]

HOLOSTEOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-skle^2-(skla)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὅλος, whole, ὀστέον, a bone, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *holostéosclérose*. Ger., *vollständige Osteosklerose*. Sclerosis of the whole of a bone. [A, 322.]

HOLOSTERIC, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-ste^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ὅλος, whole, and στερεός, solid. Composed entirely of solids; not liquid (*e. g.*, a h. [aneroid] barometer). [B.]

HOLOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}st'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὁλόστεον (from ὅλος, whole, and ὀστέον, a bone). Fr., *holostéum*. 1. A genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*. 2. Of ancient authors, probably the *Plantago albicans*. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24), 88 (*a*, 14); L, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**Herba holostei.** The herb of *H. umbellatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. alsine.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cordatum.** Fr., *holostéum en cœur*. The *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. umbellatum.** Ger., *doldige Spurre*, *Doldennelke*, *Frühlingsnelke*, *Nelkengras*. Jagged chickweed, a species growing in Europe in dry places, on walls, etc. Its herb, *herba holostei* (seu *caryophylli arvensis*), has a bitterish taste, and was formerly used as an external application. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vernum (flore majore).** The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]

HOLOSTION (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}st'i^2-o^{2}n. The *Myosurus minimus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HOLOSTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}st'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Matthæus, the *Juncus bufonius*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HOLOSTOMATOUS, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *holostomatus*, *holostomus* (from ὅλος, whole, and στόμα, an aperture). Fr., *holostome*. 1. Having a mouth with all its parts. 2. Of molluscs, having the aperture of the shell rounded or entire. The *Holostomata* are a division of the *Gasteropoda*. The *Holostomi* are an order of the *Physostomi*, subclass *Actinopteri*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); "Am. Nat.," v, p. 589 (*a*, 32).]

HOLOSTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὅλος, whole, and στόμα, the mouth. See AMPHISTOMA.—**H. alatum.** An entozoon found in the intestine of the dog. [Nitzsch (L, 17).]

HOLOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^2(fu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos* (*-symph'ysis*). From ὅλος, whole, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *holosymphyse*. Ger., *gänzliche Verwachsung*. Entire coalescence. [A, 322.]

HOLOTETANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-te^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὅλος, whole, and τέτανος, tetanus. Ger., *allgemeiner Starrkrampf*. General tetanus. [A, 322.]

HOLOTHECAL, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-the'k'l. From ὅλος, whole, and θήκη, a chest. Entire, not broken up into scales (said of the horny covering of a bird's tarsus). [L, 221.]

HOLOTHURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-thu^{2}r(thur)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ὁλοθούριον, a kind of zoophyte mentioned by Aristotle. A family of the *Holothuroidea* having a free cylindrical body with a coriaceous integument containing spicules, ambulacral system, and the respiratory tree usually present. [A, 359 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOTHURIOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-thu^{2}r(thur)-i^2-oid'e^2-a^3. From ὁλοθούριον, a kind of zoophyte mentioned by Aristotle, and εἶδος, resemblance. An order of the *Echinodermata*. [L, 108.]

HOLOTHURION (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-thu^2(thu)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὁλοθούριον. A member of the class *Holothuroidea*. [L, 147 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOTHUROIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-thu^2(thu)-roid'e^2-a^3. From ὁλοθούριον, a kind of zoophyte mentioned by Aristotle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bèches-de-mer*. Sea cucumbers; the most highly organized order of the *Echinodermata*, having an elongated vermiform body inclosed in a coriaceous skin often containing calcareous spicules, and a mouth surrounded by a circlet of feathery tentacles. [A, 359 (*a*, 39).]

HOLOTOMY, n. Hol-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *holotomia* (from ὅλος, entire, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *vollkommene Zergliederung*. Complete excision of a part. [A, 322.]

HOLOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}l-o(o^3)-ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and τόνος, that by which anything is stretched. Fr., *holoetonie*. See HOLOTETANUS.

HOLOTONIC, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *holotonicus* (from ὅλος, whole, and τόνος, that by which anything is stretched). Of or pertaining to holotetanus. [L, 41.]

HOLOTONY, n. Ho^{2}l-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *holotonia*. Fr., *holotonie*. See HOLOTETANUS.

HOLOZOIC, adj. Ho^{2}l-o-zo'i^{2}k. From ὅλος, whole, and ζῷον, animal. Altogether resembling an animal in its method of nutrition. [B, 77.]

HOLPERBEERE (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lp'e^{2}r-bar-e^2. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HOLPERIG (Ger.), adj. Ho^{3}lp'e^{2}r-i^{2}g. In botany, torose. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HOLSEBON (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, prepared common salt. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

HOLSTON SPRINGS, n. Ho^{3}l'stu^{3}n. A place in Scott County, Virginia, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium carbonate, sodium and ammonium chlorides, etc. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

HOLUNDER (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}l-und'e^{2}r. See HOLLUNDER.

HOLY GHOST, n. Hol''i^2-gost'. The *Archangelica officinalis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**H.-G. flower.** The *Peristeria elata.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

HOLYROPE, n. Hol'i^2-rop. 1. See GALEOPSIS *tetrahit.* 2. See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*

HOLYWELL, n. Ho^{2}l'i^2-we^{2}l. A place in Flintshire, Wales, near the Morecambe Bay, where there is a spring containing calcium and magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride, called St. Winifred's Well. [B, 30, 37, 105 (α, 14).]

HOLZ (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lts. Wood.—**Acajou-H.** Fr., *bois d'acajou.* The *Swietenia mahagani.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Campecheh'.** See the major list.—**Chinesisches H.** The *Elæococcus cordata.* [α, 35.]—**Colombohʼ.** See CALUMBA-*wood.*—**Colophonh'.** See COLOPHANHOLZ.—**Franzosenh'.** See GUAIAC-*wood.*—**Gebräuchliches Pockenh'.** See GUAIACUM *officinale.*—**Götzenh'.** The *Populus alba.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**Grauh'.** The *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**Guajak H.** See GUAIAC-*wood.*—**Herzh'.** See DURAMEN and *Heart*-WOOD.—**H'alkohol.** See METHYLALCOHOL.—**H'äther.** See the major list.—**H'auge.** A leaf-bud. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**H'bewohnend.** See LIGNICOLUS.—**H'binde.** A bandage of shavings, fagots, or long, slender strips of wood tied in small bundles. [α, 34.]—**H'bock.** The *Ixodes ricinus.* [B.]—**H'geist.** Methyl alcohol. [B.]—**H'gitterschiene.** A wooden splint made of small, thin pieces of wood fastened together like a lattice. [α, 34.]—**H'ig.** See LIGNOSE.—**H'mehlgummi.** See the major list.—**H'öl.** See the major list.—**H'säure.** See the major list.—**H'thee.** See *Species* LIGNORUM.—**H'theil.** The ligneous part of anything (*e. g.*, of a fibro-vascular bundle, the xylem). [B, 229, 312 (α, 35).]—**H'verband.** See *H'binde.*—**H'wolle.** See FICHTEN*wolle.*—**H'wurzel.** The *Aristolochia clematitis.* [α, 35.]—**Indianisches H.** Guaiac-wood. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kaliaturh'.** See CALIATURHOLZ.—**Kassienh'.** See CASSIA *lignea.*—**Pockh'.** See GUAIAC-*wood.*—**Schlangenh'.** See SCHLANGENHOLZ.

HOLZÄTHER (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lts'at-e^{2}r. See under AETHER.—**Essigsaurer H.** Acetic ether.

HOLZHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lts'ha^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate and iron carbonate. [L, 30, 49, 105, 135 (α, 14).]

HOLZMEHLGUMMI (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lts'mal-gum-mi^2. *Gomme lignirode*, an impure product occurring in Indian and Senegal gums, consisting of corroded wood and a gum very like gum arabic. It was formerly known as *marrons de gomme* [Guibourt]. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indisches H.** An Indian variety. It is very hard, breaks with difficulty, is tenacious to the teeth, and has an unpleasant taste. Sometimes it is called Indian bdellium. It contains bassora gum. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. von Senegal.** A variety occurring as a putty-like mass of gum and wood of a yellowish or, more often, of a blackish color. It is believed to have been produced by insects, as the larger pieces of wood are found to contain oval cavities. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HOLZÖL (Ger.), n. Holts'u^{5}l. An oil derived from wood.—**Chinesisches H.** The oil of *Aleurites cordata.* [B, 49.]

HOLZSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}lts'zoir-e^2. Pyroligneous acid. [L.]—**Brenzliche H.** See *H.*

HOMACANTHOUS, adj. Hom'a^2-ka^{2}n-thu^{3}s. From ὁμός, the same, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Of fishes, having the spines of the dorsal fin, in the depressed state, covering one another completely, their points lying in the same line. [L, 207 (α, 39).]

HOMAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Hom'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See OMAGRA.

HOMALERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p(sep)'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From ὁμαλός, level, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *homalérysipèle.* Ger., *platte Rose.* Syn.: *erysipelas planum.* Simple erysipelas without elevation. [A, 322.]

HOMALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hom(ho^{2}m)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὁμαλός, level. Fr., *homalion, h.* Of Jacquin, a genus of trees, or shrubs, belonging, in Bentham and Hooker's system, to *Samydaceæ*, tribe *Homalieæ.* The *Homaliaceæ* (Fr., *homaliacées*) are the *homaliads*, an order of dicotyledones belonging to Lindley's *Cactales*, by Bentham and Hooker included in the *Samydaceæ.* Lindley places the order between the *Loasaceæ* and *Cactaceæ.* The *Homalieæ* (Fr., *homaliées*) of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Samydaceæ.* The *Homalinæ* of R. Brown and others are the *Homaliaceæ.* The *Homalineæ* (Fr., *homalinées*; Ger., *Homalineen*) of De Candolle and others are the *Homaliaceæ.* [B, 1, 19, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. à épis** (Fr.). See *H. racoubea.*—**H. racemosum.** Fr., *bois d'acouma.* Ger., *traubiger Akomasbaum.* A species found in the West Indies. The root is used as an astringent in diarrhœa. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. racoubea, H. spicatum.** Fr., *h. à épis.* A species found in Guiana, where it is known as *mavévé*, *acomas*, or *acomat.* The root is astringent, and is used in gonorrhœa. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

HOMALOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὁμαλός, flat, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *homalocéphale.* Flat-headed; applied to *Lacerta homalocephala*, because the sides of its head and body are furnished with a large membrane, which makes it appear flattened. [L, 85 (α, 39).]

HOMALOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ὁμαλός, flat, and κορυφή, the head. Ger., *homalocoryph.* Having an angle of from 132° to 142° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from these points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. CYRTOCORYPHUS and EUTHYCORYPHUS.

HOMALODERMATOUS, HOMALODERMOUS, adj's. Hom-a^{2}l-o-du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -du^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Gr., ὁμαλόδερμος (from ὁμαλός, smooth, and δέρμα, the skin). Lat., *homalodermus.* Fr., *homaloderme.* Ger., *ebenhäutig.* Smooth-skinned. [A, 322.]

HOMALOGONATOUS, adj. Hom-a^{2}l-o-go^{2}n'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *homalogonatus* (from ὁμαλός, level, and γόνυ, the knee). Of birds, having the characteristic that bending of the leg causes closure of the toes, so that a perch is held on to. [L, 221.]

HOMALOGRAPHIC, adj. Hom-a^{2}l-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. From ὁμαλός, level, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *homalographique.* Delineated by level lines. 1. Said of a projection of a sphere in which the parallels are rectilinear and the meridians are elliptical. 2. Applied to a method of studying anatomy by the aid of charts and diagrams showing the organs as they appear in section. [L, 41, 49 (α, 39).]

HOMALOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὁμαλός, flat, and μέτωπον, the space between the eyes. Ger., *homalometop.* Of Lissauer, having a frontal angle between 130·5° to 141°. [L.]

HOMALONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ne(na)'-ma^3. Gen., *-nem'atos* (*-atis*). From ὁμαλός, even, and νῆμα, a thread. Of Schott, a genus of tropical Asiatic and American herbs of the *Aroideæ*, tribe *Philodendreæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. aromaticum.** A Chittagong species the root of which the natives value highly as a medicine. When cut, the plant emits an agreeable aromatic odor. [B, 19, 172 (α, 24).]

HOMALOPHYLLOUS, adj. Hom-a^{2}l-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ὁμαλός, level, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having the leaves even. [B.]

HOMALOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p-i^{2}sth-o(o^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὁμαλός, even, ὄπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *homalopisthocran.* Having an angle of between 140° and 154° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. EUTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS.

HOMALOPTEROUS, adj. Hom-a^{2}l-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ὁμαλός, flat, and πτέρον, a wing. Fr., *homaloptère.* Having flat wings. [L, 41.]

HOMALURANUS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-ran-(ra^{3}n)'us(u^{4}s). From ὁμαλός, flat, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *homalure.* Ger., *homalur.* Having an angle of from 147·5° to 163·5° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from these points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. CYRTURANUS and EUTHYURANUS.

HOMARUS (Lat.), n. m. Hom(ho^{2}m)'a^2(a^3)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *homard.* A genus of *Crustacea*, family of *Astacicæ*, embracing the sea lobsters. [L, 353 (α, 39).]—**H. vulgaris.** The common lobster, found in sea waters, frequenting the clearest water at the foot of overhanging rocks. In life it is of a fine bluish-black color beautifully variegated with paler spots and clouds. [L, 292 (α, 39).]

HOMATROPINE, n. Hom-a^{2}t'ro-pen. Lat., *homatropina*, *homatropinum* (from ὁμός, like, and Ἄτροπος [see ATROPA]). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Homatropin.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained by A. Ladenberg from atropine, amygdalic and dilute hydrochloric acid, and obtained afterward by Merck in transparent, colorless, and regular crystals, not very soluble in water, but nevertheless hygroscopic and very deliquescent. As a mydriatic, it is usually employed in the form of the hydrobromide. It paralyzes the accommodation as well as dilates the pupil, the effect on both being transient. By some it is preferred to atropine for both these purposes preparatory to determining the refraction, but as a therapeutic agent it is inferior to atropine. ["Nouv. rem.," 1880; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxx; B, 46 (α, 14); F.]—**H. gold chloride.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.HCl.AuCl$, usually precipitated as an oil, but soon crystallizing. It may be recrystallized from hot water and is thus obtained in handsome, sparingly soluble prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 14).]—**H. hydrobromate, H. hydrobromide.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.HBr$, forming in large wart-like aggregations of crystals or rhombic prisms with irregularly developed pyramidal surfaces. The salt is not hygroscopic and dissolves in ten parts of water, and the solutions do not readily undergo changes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 14).]—**H. picrate.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, precipitated in an oily resinous form, but soon becoming crystalline. It dissolves readily in hot water, and crystallizes therefrom in yellow, shining laminæ. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 14).]

HOMATROPINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hom(ho^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rop(ro^{2}p)-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See HOMATROPINE.—**H. hydrobromicum.** See HOMATROPINE *hydrobromide.*

HOMAXONIAL [Haeckel], **HOMAXONIC** [Lankester], adj's. Hom-a^{2}x-on'i^2-a^{2}l, -o^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ὁμός, like, and ἄξων, an axis. Having the axes all equal. [B, 77.]

HOM-BI-LO-ZA (Chin.), n. A variety of *Rhamnus cathartica*, the false *Rhamnus utilis.* [B, 121; L.]

HOMBRECILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Om-bra-thel'yo. Lit., a manikin; the *Humulus lupulus.* [A, 447 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24).]

HOMBURG (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}m'burg. A place in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, situated on the slope of the Taunus and generally called *H. on the hill*, where there are four famous mineral springs, called *Ludwigsquelle*, *Kaiserquelle* or *Sprudel*, *Elisabethquelle* or *Kurbrunnen*, and *Stahlbrunnen*, of which the second is richest in free carbonic acid, the third in iron carbonate, and the fourth in sodium chloride. [L, 30, 37, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

HOMEDRIC, adj. Hom-ed'ri^{2}k. Lat., *homedricus* (from ὁμός, the same, and ἕδρα, a base). Fr., *homédrique.* Ger., *gleichflächig.* In crystallography, having equal facets. [A, 322.]

HOMEDROUS, adj. Hom-ed'ru^{3}s. Lat., *homedrus.* 1. See HOMEDRIC. 2. Of diseases, affecting the same part of the organism. [A, 322.]

HOMEOPATHY, n. Ho^{3}m-e-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. See HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMERDA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho^{2}m)-u^{6}rd(e^{2}rd)'a^3. From *homo*, a man, and *merda*, dung. Fr., *excrément humain.* Human fæces. [A, 322.]

HOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of south African bulbo-tuberous plants of the *Irideæ*, tribe *Moraceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. collina.** See MORÆA *collina.*

HOMERIANA (Lat.), n. f. Hom-e(a)-ri^2-an(a^{2}n)'a^3. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [a, 35.]

HOME-SICKNESS, n. Ho^{3}m'si^{2}k-ne^{2}s. See NOSTALGIA.

HOMEWORT, n. Ho^{3}m'wu^{6}rt. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HOMICIDE, n. Ho^{2}m'i^2-sid. Lat., *homicidium* (from *homo*, a human being, and *cædere*, to kill) (1st def.), *homicida* (2d def.). Fr., *h.* Ger., *unvorsätzlicher* (oder *züfalliger*) *Mord* (1st def.). 1. The act of killing a human being when done accidentally or justifiably. 2. A person who commits such an act.

HOMILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Gr., ὁμιλία (from ὁμιλεῖν, to be together with). Sexual intercourse. [A, 322.]

HOMINAL, adj. Ho^{2}m'i^2-n'l. From *homo*, a human being. Fr., *h.*, *hominien.* See HUMAN.

HOMINISECTION, n. Ho^{2}m'i^{2}n-i^2-se^{2}k-shu^{3}n. From *homo*, man, and *secare*, to cut. The dissection of man. [B.]

HOMINIVOROUS, adj. Ho^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. From *homo*, a human being, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *hominivore.* 1. Maneating; preying upon man. 2. Parasitic on or in man. [A, 385.]

HOMINY, n. Ho^{2}m'i^2-ni^2. From Indian *auhúminea*, parched corn. Maize hulled and coarsely ground. [B, 19, 116 (a, 24).]—**Wheaten h.** See GROATS.

HOMME (Fr.), n. O^{2}m. Lat., *homo.* See MAN.—**H. pendu.** See ACERAS *anthropophora.*—**H. porc-épic.** A person affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

HOMO (Lat.), n. m. Hom(ho^{2}m)'o. Gen., *hom'inis.* See MAN; as a zoological classification name, the only genus of the *Bimana*, or *Hominidæ.*—**H. alatus.** A person having scapulæ that project from the body like wings. [a, 34.]—**H. fatuus.** An idiot. [a, 34.]—**H. hirsutus, H. pilosus.** A person affected with hypertrichosis universalis. [G.]—**H. sapiens.** The species *man*, having reason, articulate speech, upright gait, hands, and broad-soled, short-toed feet. [L, 28, 353 (a, 39).]—**H. silvestris.** A wild man. [G.]

HOMOANISIC ACID, n. Hom-o-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide homoanisique.* An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, occurring in the form of crystals which melt at 85° C. It is easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in boiling water, slightly soluble in cold water. [B, 46 (a, 39); B, 93 (a, 38).]

HOMOBLASTIC, adj. Hom-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *homoblastus*, *homoblasteus* (from ὁμός, common, and βλαστός, a sprout). The *Homoblastæ* of Jussieu are a subdivision of the *Perispermeæ*, comprising the families *Juncaceæ*, *Pontederiaceæ*, *Gilliesiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Smilacineæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Taccaceæ*, *Irideæ*, *Amaryllideæ*, *Hypoxideæ*, *Hæmodoraceæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Musciaceæ*, *Cannaceæ*, and *Zingiberaceæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

HOMOBRANCHIATE, adj. Ho-mo-bra^{2}n^2'ki^2-at. Lat., *homobranchiatus* (from ὁμός, like, and βράγχιον, a gill). Fr., *homobranche.* Having gills resembling each other. [L, 41.]

HOMOBRENZCATECHIN (Ger.), n. Ho-mo-bre^{2}nts-ka^3-tach^{2}en'. See HOMOPYROCATECHIN.

HOMOCARPOUS, adj. Ho-mo-karp'u^{3}s. Lat., *homocarpus* (from ὁμός, like, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *homocarpe.* Having the fruits of a flower-head alike. [B, 1, 19, 36 (a, 24).]

HOMOCENTRIC, adj. Ho-mo-se^{2}nt'ri^{2}k. From ὁμός, common, and κέντρον, a centre. Fr., *homocentrique.* Having the same centre. [L, 49, 56.]

HOMOCEPHALIC, adj. Ho-mo-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From ὁμός, common, and κεφαλή, the head. On the same capitulum. [Delpino (a, 35).] See *H.* HOMOGAMY.

HOMOCERCAL, adj. Ho-mo-su^{6}r'k'l. From ὁμός, common, and κέρκος, the tail. Fr., *homocerque.* Of a fish's tail, not evidently unequal and with the back-bone apparently stopping at the middle of the base of the caudal fin. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

HOMOCEREBRIN, n. Ho-mo-se^{2}r'e^{2}b-ri^{2}n. Fr., *homocérébrine.* Ger., *H.* A substance analogous to cerebrin and differing from it chiefly in being more soluble in alcohol. It is obtained along with cerebrin and encephalin from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate, and again boiling with absolute alcohol. Its centesimal composition is C 10·06; H 11·595; N 2·23; O 16·115. [Parkus, "Jahr. f. prakt. Chem.," N. F., 1881, p. 310 (B).]

HOMOCHELIS (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-o(o^3)-kel(ch^{2}al)'i^{2}s. From ὁμός, like, and χηλη, a claw. Fr., *homochèle.* Having the chelæ alike. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HOMOCHININ (Ger.), n. Ho-mo-ch^{2}e-nen'. See HOMOQUININE.

HOMOCHROMOUS, adj. Ho-mo-krom'u^{3}s. Lat., *homochromeus* (from ὁμός, common, and χρῶμα, color). Fr., *homochrome.* Ger., *gleichfarbig.* Of the same color; in botany, having the male flowers, when present, ligulate and of the same color as those of the disc. The *Homochromeæ* are a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ* so characterized. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

HOMOCHROOUS, adj. Ho-mo^{2}k'ro-u^{3}s. Gr., ὁμόχροος (from ὁμός, common, and χρώς, color). See HOMOCHROMOUS.

HOMOCINCHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho^{2}m)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-kon(ch^{2}on)'i^2-a^3. Of Hesse, see HOMOCINCHONINE.

HOMOCINCHONICINE, n. Ho-mo-si^{2}n-ko^{2}n'i^{2}s-en. Lat., *homocinchonicina.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained by heating sulphate of homocinchonidine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14); B, 5 (a, 38).]

HOMOCINCHONIDINE, n. Ho-mo-si^{2}n-ko^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *homocinchonidina.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained from the *Cinchona rosulenta* and other species of *Cinchona*, and crystallizing from strong alcoholic solutions in compact prismatic crystals, from diluted alcohol in scales deviating the plane of polarized light to the left. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, hardly soluble in water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14); B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

HOMOCINCHONINE, n. Ho-mo-si^{2}n'kon-en. From ὁμός, like, and *Cinchona* (*q. v.*). A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ (the *cinchonodine* of Koch), obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona rosulenta*, and crystallizing from its alcoholic solution in large prisms; probably identical with Skraup's cinchonia (1877). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14); B, 5 (a, 38).]

HOMOCLINIC, adj. Ho-mo-kli^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ὁμός, common, and κλίνη, a couch. On the same andrœcium. [Delpino (a, 35).] See *H.* HOMOGAMY.

HOMOCOUMARIN, n. Ho-mo-ku'ma^{3}r-i^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, obtained from the volatile oil of the tonka bean. Schoten has obtained it synthetically. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

HOMOCREATIN, n. Ho-mo-kre'a^{2}t-en. A substance, $C_9H_{11}N_5O_2$, formed by the action of chloropropionic ether on methylamine. It occurs in colorless, anhydrous, rhombic crystals, insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in boiling water. It has a very pronounced sweetish odor. When heated to 150 to 160° C., it decomposes. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

HOMOCRICIOUS, adj. Ho-mo-kri^2'shu^{3}s. Lat., *homocricius* (from ὁμός, like, and κρίκος, a ring). Fr., *homocricien.* Having all the articulations or rings alike. [L, 41.]

HOMOCUMINATE, n. Ho-mo-ku'mi^{2}n-at. From ὁμός, common, and κύμινον, cumin. A salt of homocuminic acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

HOMOCUMINIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-ku^2-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide homocuminique.* Ger., *Homocuminsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_4 \cdot {C_3H_7 \atop C\,H_2} \cdot CO.OH$, also called parapropylphenylacetic acid, derived from propylethylbenzene and crystallizing from hot water in small needles which melt at 52° C. [B, 3, 4, 38 (a, 38).]

HOMODERMATOUS, HOMODERMOUS, adj's. Ho-mo-du^{6}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -du^{6}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *homodermatus* (from ὁμός, like, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *homoderme.* Having the skin alike on all parts of the body. [L, 41.]

HOMODESMOTIC, adj. Ho-mo-de^{2}s-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ὁμός, common, and δεσμός, a bond. Connecting or associating nerve centres of equal rank (said of nerve-fibres). [J, 198.]

HOMODIMETHYLPROTOCATECHUIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-pro-to-ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide homovératrique.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. It is a fine, white, effervescing powder, fusible at 98° to 99° C., soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

HOMODROMAL, HOMODROMOUS, adj's. Ho-mo^{2}d'ro-m'l, -mu^{3}s. From ὁμός, common, and δρόμος, a course. Fr., *homodrome.* Having the spirals all turned the same way; having the spiral of a lateral organ, such as a branch, the same as those of a central organ or the stem. [B, 19, 77 (Gray) (a, 24).]

HOMODROMY, n. Ho-mo^{2}d'ro-mi^2. Fr., *homodromie.* The state of being homodromal. [B, 279.]

HOMODYNAMOUS, adj. Ho-mo-di^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From ὁμός, common, and δύναμις, power. Having the same power, serially homologous (said of the carpus and tarsus, metacarpus and metatarsus of mammals). [L, 153 (a, 39).]

HOMŒANTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hom(ho^{2}m)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-an(a^{2}n)'-tha^3. From ὅμοιος, like, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Schultz, the second division of homœoses; diseases arising from disordered digestion. [a, 34.]

HOMŒOBIOETHNY, n. Ho^{3}m-e^2-o-bi-o-e^{2}th'ni^2. From ὅμοιος, like, βίος, life, and ἔθνος, a people. Fr., *homœobiethnie.* The state of being of the same race. [A, 385.]

HOMŒOBIOTIC, adj. Ho^{3}m-e^2-o-bi-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *homœobioticus* (from ὅμοιος, like, and βίος, life). Fr., *homœobiotique.* Ger., *homöobiotisch.* 1. Related as to habits of life: of diet, suitable to a certain position in life. [A, 322, 385.] 2. See HOMOLOGOUS.

HOMŒOBLASTIC, adj. Ho^{2}m-e^2-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ὅμοιος, like, and βλαστός, a sprout. See HOMOBLASTIC.

HOMŒOCHYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hom(ho^{2}m)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-kil-(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'a^3. From ὅμοιος, like, and χυλός, chyle. Of C. H. Schultz, the third division of homœoses; those diseases arising from a faulty condition of the chyle. [a, 34.]

HOMŒOGENESIA (Lat.), **HOMŒOGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hom(ho^{2}m)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ez(e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'iæ*, *-es'eos* (*-genesis*). Fr., *homœogénésie.* The faculty that two germs of opposite sexes possess in different individuals of becoming reciprocally prolific, however great their zoological difference may be. [L, 150 (a, 39).]

HOMŒOETHNY, n. Ho^{3}m-e^2-o-e^{2}th'ni^2. From ὅμοιος, like, and ἔθνος, a race. See HOMŒOBIOETHNY.

HOMŒOMERES (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho^{2}m)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-ez-(as). Gr., ὁμοιομερής (from ὅμοιος, like, and μέρος, a part). Consisting of like parts. [A, 311.]

HOMŒOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-e2(o2-e2)-o(o3)-me2r-i(e)′a3. The doctrine or theory of likeness or identity of parts. [L, 56.]

HOMŒOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-e2(o2-e2)-o(o3)-mo2rf′i2-a3. From ὅμοιος, like, and μορφή, form. Similarity of coning of formation. [A, 385.]

HOMŒOMORPHOUS, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-mo2rf′u3s. Gr., ὁμοιόμορφος (from ὅμοιος, like, and μορφή, form). Lat., *homœomorphus.* Having a similar form. [L, 107.]

HOMŒOPATH, n. Ho3m′e2-o-pa2th. Fr., *homœopathe.* Ger., *Homöopath.* See HOMŒOPATHIST.

HOMŒOPATHIC, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-pa2th′i2k. Gr., ὁμοιοπαθής (from ὅμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition). Lat., *homœopathes, homœopathicus.* Fr., *homœopathique.* Ger., *homöopathisch.* 1. Suffering from the same disease. [A, 322.] 2. Of or pertaining to homœopathy (2d def.).

HOMŒOPATHICITY, n. Ho3m-e2-o2p-a2th-i2s′i2-ti2. From ὅμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition. An instance of the applicability of homœopathy; an explanation of the homœopathic action of a drug. ["Hahnemannian Monthly," June, 1882, p. 380.]

HOMŒOPATHIST, n. Ho3m-e2-o2p′a2th-i2st. Fr., *homœopathe.* Ger., *Homöopath.* A believer in homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHY, n. Ho3m-e2-o2p′a2th-i2. Gr., ὁμοιοπάθεια (from ὅμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition). Lat., *homœopathia.* Fr., *homœopathie.* Ger., *Homöopathie.* 1. A similarity of morbid conditions. [A, 322.] 2. The therapeutical doctrine that certain morbid conditions may be corrected by the use of drugs that, in health, produce similar conditions; of S. Hahnemann, a system of medical practice based on the dogma that such a doctrine is the only one to be followed in therapeutics (involving also, in most instances, the use of minute doses of "potentized" drugs and the avoidance of all doses large enough to have an appreciable effect other than that of curing the disease).

HOMŒOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-e2(o2-i2)-o(o3)-plaz-(pla3s)′i2-a3. From ὅμοιος, like, and πλάσις, a conformation. Ger., *Homöoplasie.* A formation of tissues resembling the normal tissues in form and function. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

HOMŒOPLASTIC, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-pla2st′i2k. From ὅμοιος, like, and πλαστικός, plastic. Fr., *homœplastique.* Ger., *homöoplastisch.* It., *omeoplastico.* Sp., *homeoplástico.* Pertaining to homœoplasia. [D.]

HOMŒOSEMOUS, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-sem′u3s. Gr., ὁμοιόσημος (from ὅμοιος, like, and σημεῖον, a sign from the gods). Lat., *homœosemus.* Having a similar import (said of signs). [A, 322.]

HOMŒOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-e2(o2-e2)-o′si2s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is).* Gr., ὁμοίωσις (from ὁμοιοῦν, to make or become like). 1. Assimilation. [A, 322.] 2. In the pl., *Homœoses.* See HOMOIOSIS.

HOMŒOTHERMIC, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-thu5rm′i2k. From ὅμοιος, like, and θέρμη, heat. Fr., *homœothermique.* Ger., *homöothermisch.* Having the temperature unaffected by the surroundings (said of warm-blooded animals). [K, 8.]

HOMŒOTHERMY, n. Ho3m′e2-o-thu5rm-i2. From ὅμοιος, like, and θέρμη, heat. The state of being homœothermic.

HOMŒOZOIC, adj. Ho3m-e2-o-zo′i2k. From ὅμοιος, like, and ζῷον, an animal. Pertaining to, or including, similar forms or kinds of life. [L, 56.]

HOMŒOZYGY, n. Ho3m-e2-o2z′i2-ji2. From ὅμοιος, like, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Of Serres, in teratology, the law of association or union of homologous organs in the formation of monstrosities. [Nyster (α, 34).]

HOMOETHNES (Lat.), adj. Hom(ho2m)-o(o3)-e2th′nez(nas). Gr., ὁμοεθνής (from ὅμοιος, like, and ἔθνος, a race). Fr., *homoethné.* Of the same race. [A, 322.]

HOMOETHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-o(o3)-e2th′ni2-a3. Gr., ὁμοεθνία. 1. Descent from the same stock. 2. Of Hippocrates, the connection and sympathy of parts. [A, 311.]

HOMOFERULIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-fe2-ru2′li2k. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)CH:C(CH_3)O.OH$, crystallizing from boiling water in flat needles which melt at about 168° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMOFLUORESCEINE, n. Ho-mo-flu2-o2r-e2s′e2-i2n. A crystalline substance, $C_{25}H_{18}O_5$, prepared by treating orcin, $C_7H_8O_2$, with chloroform and sodium chloride. It is slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in acetic acid, insoluble in ether and in chloroform. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

HOMOGAÏACOL (Fr.), n. O-mo-ga3-e-a3-kol. See CREASOL.

HOMOGAMOUS, adj. Ho-mo2g′a2m-u3s. Lat., *homogamus* (from ὁμός, common, and γάμος, marriage. 1. Having florets that are all hermaphrodite. [B.] 2. Bearing one sort of flowers (all male or all female). [α, 35.]

HOMOGAMY, adj. Hom-o2g′a2m-i2. Lat., *homogamia.* Fr., *homogamie.* The occurrence of fertilization when stamens and pistils mature at the same time. [B.]—**Homocephalic h.** Lat., *homogamia homocephala.* H. in which the pollen and stigma occur in the same flower-head, but not in the same andrœcium. [Delpino (α, 35).]—**Homoclinic h.** H. in which the pollen and stigma occur on the andrœcium of the same hermaphrodite flower. [α, 35.]—**Monœcious h.** Lat., *homogamia monœcia.* H. in which the pollen and stigma occur on different flowers. [Delpino (α, 35).]

HOMOGANGLIATE, adj. Ho-mo-ga2n2′gli2-at. Lat., *homogangliatus* (from ὁμός, common, and γάγγλιον, a ganglion). Having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged, as in the *Annulosa.* [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HOMOGEN, n. Ho′mo-jen. From ὁμός, common, and γένος, race. Of Lankester, an organ or part having the same developmental origin as another with which it is compared. [J.] The *h's* (Fr., *homogènes*) of Lindley are a division of exogens characterized by the wood being arranged in wedges, instead of rays. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HOMOGENEAL, adj. Ho-mo-jen′e-a2l. See HOMOGENEOUS.

HOMOGENEITY, n. Ho-mo-je2n-e′i2-ti2. Fr., *homogénéité.* Ger., *Gleichartigkeit, Homogenität.* The state of being homogeneous.

HOMOGENEOUS, adj. Ho-mo-jen′e-u3s. Gr., ὁμογενής (from ὁμός, common, and γένος, a race). Lat., *homogeneus.* Fr., *homogène.* Ger., *gleichartig, homogen.* 1. Of the same kind or nature throughout. 2. Derived from the same ancestral source. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 400 (L).]

HOMOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-o(o3)-je2n(ge2n)′e2-si2s. Gen., *-es′eos (-ge′nesis).* From ὁμός, common, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *homogénèse.* See *Univocal* GENERATION.

HOMOGENETIC, adj. Ho-mo-je2n-e2t′i2k. Pertaining to homogenesis.

HOMOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-o(o3)-jen(ge2n)′i2-a3. Fr., *homogénie.* See *Univocal* GENERATION.

HOMOGENITÄT (Ger.), n. Ho-mo-gan-e-tat′. See HOMOGENEITY.

HOMOGENY, n. Ho-mo2j′e2n-i2. Lat., *homogenia.* See *Univocal* GENERATION.

HOMOGONOUS, adj. Ho-mo2g′o-nu3s. From ὁμός, common, and γόνος, any product. Having stamens and pistils of the same length. [B.]

HOMOGONY, n. Ho-mo2g′o-ni2. From ὁμός, common, and γόνος, any product. Uniformity of the stamens and pistils in size, length, shape, etc. [Gray (α, 24).]

HOMOGYNE (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-o2j(o2g)′i2n(u6n)-e(a). Gen., *-og′ynes.* From ὁμός, common, and γυνή, a woman. A genus of the *Senecionideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. alpina.** An Alpine species, employed as an expectorant. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]

HOMOHYDROXYISOPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-hi-dro2x-i2-i2s-o2f-tha2l′i2k. An acid formed by heating β-sulphoxylidic acid to 220° C. with hydrochloric acid, and crystallizing from hot water in needles which decompose as they melt at about 275° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMOIANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hom(ho2m)-oi-a2n(a3n)′the-(tha3-e2). From ὅμοιος, like, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Compositæ* (subsequently a division of the *Cichoraceæ*), comprising the sections *Cichorieæ, Lactuceæ, Eupatorieæ, Cynareæ,* and others. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HOMOIDEOUS, adj. Ho-mo-i2d′e2-u3s. Lat., *homoideus* (from ὅμοιος, like, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *homoïde.* Ger., *gleichgestaltet.* Having a like appearance (said of the endocarp or other outer tegument, and the organ it covers). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

HOMOIOMEROUS, adj. Ho-moi-o2m′e2r-u3s. Gr., ὁμοιομερής (from ὅμοιος, like, and μέρος, a part). Lat., *homoiomerus.* Fr., *homoimère.* Having similar parts; said of lichens having the algal and fungal elements equally distributed in the thallus. [B, 293 (α, 24).]

HOMOIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m) oi-o(o3)-pa2th-(pa3th)-i(e)′a3. From ὅμοιος, like, and πάθος, a condition. See HOMŒOPATHY (1st def.).

HOMOIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho2m)-oi-o′si2s. Gen., *-os′eos (-os′is).* Gr., ὁμοίωσις (from ὅμοιος, like). Of C. H. Schultz, a class of the diseases that arise from disordered assimilation. [α, 34.]

HOMOIOTHERMAL, adj. Ho-moi-o-thu5rm′a2l. See HOMŒOTHERMAL.

HOMOIOZOIC, adj. Ho-moi-o-zo′i2k. See HOMŒOZOIC.

HOMOITACONIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-i2t-a2k-o2n′i2k. See TETRYLENE*dicarboxylic acid.*

HOMOLACTIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-la2k′ti2k. Fr., *acide homolactique.* Ger., *Homolaktinsäure.* An acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, an inferior homologue of lactic acid found by Cloëz in sea water which had been used in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury. It is a colloidal isomer of glycollic acid. [B, 46, 48 (α, 39).]

HOMOLINON (Lat.), **HOMOLINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hom-(ho2m)-o2l-i(e)′no2n, -nu3m(nu4m). From ὁμός, common, and *linum,* flax. See CHARPIE *brute.*

HOMOLOGICAL, adj. Ho-mo-lo2j′i2k-a2l. 1. Pertaining to homology. 2. See HOMOLOGOUS.

HOMOLOGOUS, adj. Ho-mo2l′o-gu3s. Lat., *homologus* (from ὁμός, common, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *homologue, homologique.* Ger., *homolog.* 1. Like a given standard or object; having one name or type; constructed on the same fundamental plan. 2. In botany, corresponding morphologically (said of parts). [B, 19 (α, 24).] 3. In chemistry, arranged in a series, each member of which bears to the preceding member a constant, definite relation as regards either atomic composition, molecular weight, or some other well-marked chemical property. Such a series is called an h. series and is to be found especially among the hydrocarbons and their derivatives, each member in this case differing from the preceding member by the constant increment CH_2. [B.] 4. In zoology, structurally related; having structural affinity. Opposed to *analogous,* which implies similarity of appearance, purpose, or use without corresponding affinity. [L, 343.] 5. Of neoplasms, composed of tissue resembling some normal tissue of the body, or, in a narrower sense, the normal tissue of the part affected. [D, 3.]

HOMOLOGUE, n. Ho′mo-lo2g. Fr., *h.* An organ that is homologous to another. [α, 24.]

HOMOLOGY, n. Ho-mo2l′o-ji2. Lat., *homologia.* Fr., *homologie.* Ger., *Homologie.* The state of being homologous.—

General h. H. in respect to the position which a part of an anatomical structure bears to the whole structure. [L, 14, 198 (α, 39).]—**Serial h.** The representation of the same anatomical element in different parts of the same animal. [L, 14, 158, 198 (α, 39).]—**Special h.** The representation of the same anatomical element in different animals. [L, 14, 158, 198 (α, 39).]

HOMOMALLOUS, adj. Ho-mo-ma²l'u³s. Lat., *homomallus.* Fr., *homomalle.* Ger., *gleichwendig.* Having leaves or other organs all turned in one direction. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

HOMOMEROUS, adj. Ho-mo²m'e²r-u³s. From ὁμός, common, and μέρος, a part. 1. Having parts which resemble each other. 2. Of De Blainville, applied to an order of the class of *Chætepoda* in which the rings of the body resemble one another. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HOMOMETHYLUMBELLIFERONE, n. Ho-mo-me²th-i²l-u³m-be²l-i²f'e²r-on. A substance, $CH_3.C_6H_2(OH)\langle{}^{C(CH_3):CH}_{O\,-\!-\,CO,}$ obtained from orcinol and aceto-acetic ether, and crystallizing from alcohol in needles melting at about 250° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMOMORPHISM, n. Ho-mo-mo²rf'i²z'm. From ὁμός, common, and μορφή, form. Similarity of form along the component zooids of a colony. [L, 193.]

HOMOMORPHOUS, adj. Ho-mo-mo²rf'u³s. Lat., *homomorphus* (from ὁμος, common, and μορφή, form). Fr., *homomorphique.* Ger., *gleichförmig.* Having the same form (said of plant and animal organs). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24); B, 28 (α, 27).]

HOMONEMEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hom(ho²m)-o(o³)-nem(nam)'-e²-a³. From ὁμός, common, and νῆμα, a filament. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Nemei*, corresponding to the *Thallophyta* of Endlicher. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

HOMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho-mo'ni²-a³. The *Papaver argemone.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOMONOMOUS, adj. Ho-mo²n'o-mu³s. From ὁμός, common, and νόμος, law. Fr., *homonome.* Uniformly segmented (said of the *Vermes* which have equal body segments). [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HOMONOMY, n. Ho-mo²n'o-mi². The state of being homonomous.

HOMONOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho²m)-o²n-o(o³)-paj-(pa³g)'i²-a³. Headache. [L, 84.]

HOMONYM, n. Hom'o-ni²m. That which is homonymous.

HOMONYMOUS, adj. Ho-mo²n'i²-mu³s. From ὁμός, common, and ὄνυμα, a name. Fr., *homonyme.* Lit., falling under the same designation; as commonly employed, manifested on the same side of the body.

HOMÖOPATHIE (Ger.), n. Ho-mu⁶-o-pa³-te'. See HOMŒOPATHY, and for other German words in *Homöo-*, not here given, see the corresponding English or Latin words in *Homœo-* or *Homoio-*.

HOMO-ORTHOPHTHALAMIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-o²r-tho²f-tha²l-a²m'i²k. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CH_2.CO.NH_2,}_{CO_2H}$ occurring as acicular crystals, melting at about 187° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMO-ORTHOPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-o²r-tho²f-tha²l'i²k. An acid, also called phenylacetorthocarboxylic acid, and the same as isuitic acid, crystallizing from water as short rhombic prisms, melting at 175° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMO-ORTHOPHTHALONITRILE, n. Ho-mo-o²r-tho²f-tha²l-o-ni'tri²l. A substance, $C_6H_4(CN)CH_2.CN$, occurring as small colorless crystal flakes, which melt at 81° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMOPATHY, n. Ho-mo²p'a²th-i². See HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMOPETALOUS, adj. Ho-mo-pe²t'a²l-u³s. From ὁμός, common, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *homopétale.* Having the petals alike. [L, 41.]

HOMOPHAGOUS, adj. Ho-mo²f'a-gu³s. See OMOPHAGOUS.

HOMOPHYLIC, adj. Ho-mo-fi²l'i²k. From ὁμός, common, and φυλή, a race. Of or possessed of homophyly. [B.]

HOMOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ho-mo-fi²l'u³s. From ὁμός, common, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *homophylle.* Having the leaves or leaflets all alike. [L, 41.]

HOMOPHYLY, n. Hom-o²f'i²l-i². Identity of origin, as distinguished from identity in structure and function. [B.]

HOMOPLAST, n. Ho'mo-pla²st. From ὁμός, common, and πλάστης, a molder. 1. Of Haeckel, one of the elements forming a simple tissue. [J, 9.] 2. Of Lankester, an organ or part of the same structure as another, but not of the same origin. ["Ann. Mag. of Nat. Hist.," vi, 1870, p. 34 (J).]

HOMOPLASTIC, adj. Ho-mo-pla²st'i²k. From ὁμός, common, and πλαστικός, plastic. 1. Of Haeckel, pertaining to homoplasts or a tissue or organ composed of homoplasts. [J, 9.] 2. Of Lankester, similarity in structure, although not necessarily in origin. ["Ann. Mag. of Nat. Hist.," vi, 1870, p. 34 (J).]

HOMOPLASTID, n. Ho-mo-pla²st'i²d. From ὁμός, common, and πλάστις, a molder. Ger., *h.* An organism in which each cell is capable of reproducing the species. ["Nature," xxxiii (J, 62).]

HOMOPLASY, n. Hom'o-plaz-i². From ὁμός, common, and πλάσις, a conformation. The state of being homoplastic. [B.]

HOMOPLATA (Lat.), n. f. Hom-o²p'la²t(la³t)-a³. See OMOPLATA.

HOMOPODE (Fr.), adj. O-mo-pod. From ὁμός, common, and πούς, the foot. Having the same number of digits on the fore and back paws. [L, 41.]

HOMOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hom(ho²m)-o²pt'e²r-a. Of Cuvier, Latreille, Eichwald, and others, a section of the *Hemiptera*, comprising those insects which have the wing-covers of the same consistence, and are semi-membranous throughout their extent. [L, 180 (α, 39).]—**H. cicadaria.** A suborder of the *Hemiptera* having wings, usually membranous, lying obliquely on the body, head, relatively large, often prolonged into processes, rostrum three-jointed and low down, apparently between the fore legs. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HOMOPTEROCARPIN, n. Ho-mo²p'te²r-o-ka²rp-i²n. Fr., *homoptérocarpine.* Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$, found in red sandal-wood, melting at 82° C. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

HOMOPTEROUS, adj. Ho-mo²p'te²r-u³s. Lat., *homopterus* (from ὁμός, common, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *homoptère.* Ger., *gleichflügelig.* Having the characteristics of the *Homoptera.* [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HOMOPYROCATECHIN, n. Ho-mo-pi-ro-ka²t'e²k-i²n. Fr., *homopyrocatéchine.* Ger., *H., Homobrenzcatechin.* A substance, $C_6H_3.(CH_3).(OH)_2$, or $C_7H_8O_2$, a homologue of pyrocatechin, and isomeric with orcin and iso-orein. It is a colorless, oily liquid, derived from beech-wood tar. [B, 4, 93.]

HOMOPYRROL, n. Ho-mo-pi²r'ro²l. A basic substance, $C_5H_7N = CH_3.C_4H_3.NH$, obtained by the dry distillation of bones in two isomeric varieties, one of which boils at about 148°, the other at about 143° C. [B, 270 (α, 38); L, 87.]

HOMOQUININE, n. Ho-mo-kwi²n'en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Homochinin.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, or $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$, found in cuprea-bark, freely soluble in alcohol or chloroform, but only slightly soluble in ether. It crystallizes partly in flat prisms and partly in laminæ, melting at 177° C. [B, 5 (α, 38); B, 46 (α, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 14).]

HOMORGAN, n. Hom'o²r-g'n. See HOMOPLAST (2d def.).

HOMORGANIC, HOMORGANOUS, adj's. Hom-o²rg-a²n'-i²k, -o²rg'a²n-u³s. Lat., *homorganus* (from ὁμός, common, and ὄργανον, an organ). Fr., *homorgane.* Of plants, having the same organization. [L, 116.]

HOMOROD, HOMOROD-ALMAS, n's. A place in the county of Udvarhely, Hungary, where there is a gaseous spring containing sodium sulphate. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

HOMORUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho²m)-o(o³)-ru²(ru)'si²-a³. Of Avicenna, a medicine employed as a resolvent for the liver and spleen and as a diuretic and lithontriptic. [A, 325.]

HOMORYSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho²m)-o(o³)-ri²z(ru⁶s)'mi²-a³. Gr., ὁμορυσμία. Of Hippocrates, similarity or identity of species or appearance. [A, 325.]

HOMOS (Ar.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOMOSPOROUS, adj. Ho-mo²s'po-ru³s. Lat., *homosporus* (from ὁμός, common, and σπόρος, a seed). Having but one kind of non-sexual spores. [B, 293 (α, 24).]

HOMOSTYLED, HOMOSTYLOUS, adj's. Ho'mo-stild, homo-stil'u³s. Lat., *homostylatus* (from ὁμός, common, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *homostylé.* Having the styles of the same length in all the flowers. [α, 24.]

HOMOSTYLY, n. Ho'mo-stil-i². Of Hildebrand, the state of being homostylous. [α, 24.]

HOMOTARTARIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. From ὁμός, common, and Τάρταρος, Tartarus. Fr., *acide homotartrique.* Ger., *Homoweinsäure.* An acid, $C_3H_4(OH)_2\langle{}^{CO-OH}_{CO-OH} = C_5H_8O_6$, being tartaric acid with the addition of a molecule of CH_2. [B, 4, 530.]

HOMOTENOUS, adj. Ho-mo²t'e²n-us. Lat., *homotenus* (from ὁμός, common, and τείνειν, to stretch). Fr., *homotène.* Of Latreille, not changing in form or shedding the shell (said of certain *Articulata*). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HOMOTEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. Hom-o-te²r-e²f-tha²l'-i²k. Fr., *acide homotéréphthalique.* An acid, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CH_2.CO_2H,}_{CO_2H}$ obtained by oxidizing propylisoprophylbenzene with dilute nitric acid, and occurring as a very insoluble powder. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HOMOTHALAME (Fr.), adj. O-mo-ta²-la²m. Lat., *homothalamus, homothalameus* (from ὁμός, common, and θάλαμος, an inner room). Resembling a thallus (said of lichens). The *Homothalameæ* of Gray are a family of lichens, comprising the divisions *Collematideæ*, *Usneadeæ*, and *Ramalinideæ.* The *Homothalami* are an order of lichens comprising the divisions *Scutellati* and *Peltati.* [B, 1, 170 (α, 24).]

HOMOTHERMAL, adj. Ho-mo-thu⁶r'm'l. From ὁμός, common, and θέρμη, heat. In physics, having the same temperature. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HOMOTHERMIC, adj. Ho-mo-thu⁶rm'i²k. See HOMŒOTHERMIC.

HOMOTOLUIC ACID, n. Ho-mo-to²l-u'ik. See HYDROCINNAMIC ACID.

HOMOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hom(ho²m)-o(o³)-tom(to²m)'i²-a³. Of Cælius Aurelianus, incision of an inflamed tonsil. [A, 322.]

HOMOTONIC, HOMOTONOUS, adj's. Hom-o-to²n'i²k, -o²t'-o²n-u³s. Gr., ὁμοτόνος (from ὁμός, equal, and τόνος, tension). Lat., *homotonicus, homotonos, homotonus.* Having the same tension; of diseases, remaining the same, or increasing and decreasing uniformly throughout their whole course. [A, 322.]

HOMOTROPAL, HOMOTROPOUS, adj's. Ho-mo²t'ro-p'l, -pu³s. Lat., *homotropus* (from ὁμός, common, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *homotrope.* Ger., *gleichläufig.* 1. Curved or turned in one direction. 2. Of the embryo of an anatropous seed, having the radicle next the hilum. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

HOMOTROPHIC, adj. Hom-o-tro²f'i²k. From ὁμός, common, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Standing in nutritional relation to

one another (said of organs, such as eyes and ears, etc.). ["Ann. Mag. of Nat. Hist.," xi, 1870, p. 34 (J).]

HOMOTROPHY, n. Hom-o[2]t'ro-fi[2]. Correlation of nutrition and growth. ["Ann. Mag. of Nat. Hist.," xi, 1870, p. 34 (J).

HOMOTYPAL, adj. Ho-mo[2]t'i[2]-p'l. Constituting a homotype.

HOMOTYPE, n. Ho'mo-tip. From ὁμός, common, and τύπος, a type. Of Owen, see HOMOLOGUE; also a part which has a symmetrically disposed similar part on the other side of the body. [B.]

HOMOTYPIC, HOMOTYPICAL, adj's. Ho-mo-ti[2]p'i[2]k, -i[2]-k'l. Of the same type of structure. [L, 343.]

HOMOTYPY, n. Hom-o[2]t'i[2]p-i[2]. The state of being homotypical. [L, 343.]

HOMO-UMBELLIFERONE, n. Ho-mo-u[3]m-be[2]l-li[2]f'e[2]r-on. A substance, $CH_3.C_6H_2(OH)\left\langle{O - CO \atop CH : CH}\right.$, formed when equal molecules of orcinol and malic acid are heated with sulphuric acid. It is easily soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water, and crystallizes from acetone in yellowish tablets which melt at 240° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HOMOVALVATE, HOMOVALVOUS, adj's. Ho-mo-va[2]lv'-at, -u[3]s. Lat., *homovalvus* (from ὁμός, common, and *valva*, the leaf of a door). Fr., *homovalve*. Of Peyre, having the valves alike (said of fruits). [L, 180.]

HOMOWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ho'mo-vin-zoir-e[2]. See HOMOTARTARIC ACID.

HOMOZYGOUS, adj. Ho-mo[2]z'i[2]-gu[3]s. Lat., *homozygos, homozygus* (from ὁμός, common, and ζυγόν, a yoke). Fr., *homozygos*. In botany, conjugate. [L, 116.]

HOMOZYGY, n. Hom-o[2]z'i[2]-ji[2]. The state of being homozygous.

HOMUNCIO (Lat.), n. m. Hom(ho[2]m)-u[3]n(u[4]n[2])'si[2](ki[2])-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. Dim. of *homo*. Th human fœtus. [A, 47.]

HOMUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Hom(ho[2]m)-u[3]n[2](u[4]n[2])'ku[2]l-(ku[4]l)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Dim. of *homo*. Gr., ἀνθρώπισκος. A little weakly man; a manikin. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

HONAY, n. An Indian name for the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HONE, n. Hon. A.-S., *hanan*. Oil-stone; a fine-grained mineral used to give a fine edge to steel blades. [L, 107.]

HONESTY, n. O[2]n'e[2]st-i[2]. 1. The *Lunaria biennis*. 2. See CLEMATIS *vitalba*.—**Annual h.** The *Lunaria annua* and *Lunaria biennis*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Common h.** The *Lunaria biennis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Maiden's-h.** The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Perennial h.** The *Lunaria rediviva*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small h.** See DIANTHUS *moschatus*.

HONEWORT, n. Hon'wu[6]rt. 1. The *Trinia vulgaris*, *Cryptotænia canadensis*, and *Petroselinum segetum*. 2. The genus *Sison*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American h.** The *Cryptotænia canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Corn-h.** The *Petroselinum segetum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Field-h.** The *Sison amomum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fine-leaved h.** The *Sison salsum*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Glabrous h.** The *Cryptotænia canadensis*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Hedge-h.** The *Sison amomum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Water-h.** The *Sison inundatum*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Whorl-leaved h.** The *Sison verticillatum*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]

HONEY, n. Hu[3]n'i[2]. A.-S., *hunig*. Sanscr., *madhu*. Guz., *madha*. Hind., *sentoe*. Chin., *mē*. Ar., *asla, ashama, nahala*. Pers., *shadada*. Saxon, *medio, hunig*. Gr., μέλι. Lat., *mel*. Fr., *miel*. Ger., *Honig*. It., *miele*. Sp., *miel*. 1. A saccharine secretion obtained by the wasp, the ant, and especially the bee, from the nectaries of flowers and deposited in the comb. When recently prepared, it is an amorphous substance of agreeable odor and very sweet taste, varying in color from white or yellowish-white to brown, and in consistence from a viscid liquid to a soft solid. It is readily soluble in water. In chemical structure it is a mixture of lævulose and glucose (dextrose 70 to 80 per cent.), with a varying proportion of water (20 to 30 per cent.) and traces of organic and mineral constituents. It is a detergent, pectoral, emollient, demulcent, laxative, and nutrient. Locally applied, it stimulates atonic mucous surfaces. A paste made of h. and flour is used to promote the maturation of abscesses and buboes. As an emollient it is employed as a vehicle, as a gargle to cure aphthæ, and as an application to the throat in various inflamed states, also as an application to sore nipples and to swollen mammæ for checking the secretion of milk. New h. is regarded as a laxative and demulcent; old h. as an astringent and demulcent. In India it is used with *Chuna* as an external application to the temples in headache, to the abdomen or around the navel in colic. and to bruises and sprains. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 5, 17 (a, 24).] Cf. MEL. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation the basis of which is h. [D, 6.]—**Cerate of h. with turpentine.** A preparation made of 1 lb. of common turpentine, the yolk of 20 eggs, and 1 lb. of h. beaten together. [L, 120.]—**Clarified h.** See MEL *despumatum*.—**Clyster of h. of roses.** See *Enema mellis* ROSARUM.—**Despumated h.** See MEL *despumatum*.—**Ethiopian h.** A h.-like substance found in Ethiopia, in holes and cavities in the ground, and said to be the product or secretion of a gnat-like insect. A. Villiers found the composition of the substance to be as follows: Fermentable sugar (lævulose with ⅓ glucose, but no saccharose), 32 per cent.; mannite, 3 per cent.; dextrin, 27·9 per cent.; water, 25·5 per cent.; ash, 2·5 per cent.; other components and loss, 9·1 per cent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Heraclius's h.** See MAIONOMENON.—**H.-bag.** The crop of the *Apis mellifica* where the nectar which is taken up by the proboscis undergoes a transformation into h. [L, 292 (a, 39).]—**H.-balm.** The *Melittis melissophyllum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-blob.** The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. comb.** 1. The wax framework in which h. is stored in a hive. 2. The reticulum of ruminants. [B.]—**H.-crach.** A small, very sweet plum. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-dew.** A viscid substance exuded on the leaves of the maple, lime, black-alder, and other trees, consisting of a mixture of saccharose, lævulose, and dextrin. [B, 8.]—**H. of St. John the Baptist.** Ger., *Honig Johannes des Täufers*. Of old writers, alhagi manna, an exudation of the *Hedysarum alhagi*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]—**H.-plant.** The genus *Hoya*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-stalks.** The *Trifolium repens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-stick.** See CLEMATIS *vitalba*.—**H.-suck.** 1. The flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. 2. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'suckle.** See the major list.—**H.-sweet.** The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H'ware.** The *Alaria esculenta* and the *Laminaria saccharina*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-water.** See HYDROMEL.—**H'wort.** See the major list.—**Italian h.** Ger., *italienischer* (oder *römischer*) *Honig, Thomaszucker*. An artificial h. used in Europe, said to be a mixture of sugar and extract of figs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Mexican h.-ant.** The *Myrmecocystus mexicanus*, an insect living in the northern states of Mexico and in New Mexico, producing in an abnormally distended abdomen a large vesicle of h. which is eaten by the natives, and, diluted with water, used as an antipyretic drink. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**Pectoral balsam of h.** See *Balsamum pectorale* MELLIS.—**Tamarisk h.** See MANNA *celastrina*.—**Virgin h.** Ger., *Jungfernhonig*. It., *miele vergine*. Lat., *mel album* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *virgineum* [Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph.], seu *optimum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). H. which drops spontaneously from the comb. [B, 180 (a, 24); B, 95 (a, 38).]

HONEY-BERRY, n. Hu[3]n'i[2]-be[2]r-i[2]. See the subheadings.—**H.-b. of Europe, H.-b. of Greece.** The *Celtis australis*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**H.-b. of Guiana.** The *Melicocca bijuga*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**West Indian h.-b.** The *Melicocca paniculata* and the *Melicocca bijuga*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HONEYCOMBED, adj. Hu[3]n'i[2]-ko[3]md. Eroded so as to resemble honeycomb.

HONEY-FLOWER, n. Hu[3]n'i[2]-flu[6]-u[4]-u[5]r. Any flower containing honey; especially the *Melianthus major*, the *Protea mellifera*, and the *Ophrys opifera*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Cape h.-f.** The *Protea mellifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great h.-f.** The *Melianthus major*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HONEY-LOCUST TREE, n. Hu[3]n-i[2]-lo'ku[3]st. See GLEDITSCHIA.—**Common h.-l. t.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Curved-spined h.-l. t.** The *Gleditschia brachycarpa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Flat-spined h.-l. t.** The *Gleditschia ferox*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Smooth h.-l. t.** The *Gleditschia lævis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Southwestern h.-l. t.** The *Prosopis juliflora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HONEYSUCKLE, n. Hu[3]n'i[2]-su[3]k'l. 1. The *Lonicera periclymenum* and *Lonicera caprifolium*. 2. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 3. The *Cornus suecica*. 4. The *Trifolium pratense*. 5. The *Rhinanthus crista-galli*. [A, 505 (a, 21); L, 77.]—**African fly-h.** The *Halleria lucida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Alpine h.** The *Lonicera alpigena*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American fly-h.** The *Lonicera ciliata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian h.** A name for several species of *Banksia* growing in Australia. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Black-berried h.** The *Lonicera nigra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue-berried h.** The *Lonicera cœrulea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bush-h.** 1. The genus *Diervilla*, especially the *Diervilla canadensis*. 2. The *Weigela rosea* and its varieties. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cape-h. of the West Indies.** The *Tecoma capensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Castellamare h.** The *Lonicera stabiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chinese h.** The *Lonicera flexuosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Crimson-flowered h.** The *Lonicera punicea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Downy American h.** The *Lonicera pubescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Downy h.** The *Lonicera tormentilla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dutch h.** The *Lonicera periclymenum belgica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dutch red h.** The *Lonicera periclymenum rubra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf-h.** The *Cornus suecica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Early-flowering h.** The *Lonicera fragrantissima* and *Lonicera Standishi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Eastern h.** The *Lonicera orientalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Evergreen h.** The *Lonicera grata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**False h.** The genus *Azalea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fly-h.** 1. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. 2. The genus *Halleria*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Heath-h.** See *Australian h.*—**Himalayan h.** The *Leycesteria formosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-tree.** The *Banksia australis, Banksia Cunninghamii*, and *Banksia ericæfolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica h.** The *Passiflora laurifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Japan h.** The *Lonicera japonica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Minorca h.** The *Lonicera implexa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pale perfoliate h.** The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Privet-leaved h.** The *Lonicera ligustrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red h.** 1. The *Hedysarum coronarium*. 2. The *Trifolium pratense*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Scarlet h.** The *Lonicera sempervirens*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Swamp-fly-h.** The *Lonicera oblongifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small trumpet-h.** The *Lonicera sempervirens minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian h.** See *Australian h.*—**Trumpet-h.** See LONICERA *sempervirens*.—**Virgin Mary's h.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian h.** 1. The *Tecoma capensis*. 2. A name for various species of *Desmodium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White h.** 1. The *Azalea viscosa*. 2. The *Trifolium repens*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White Italian h.** The *Lonicera caprifolium alba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White swamp-h.** The *Rhododendron viscosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Winter-flowering h.** The *Lonicera fragrantissima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow Italian h.** The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow upright h.** The *Lonicera Diervilla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HONEYWORT, n. Hu[3]n'i[2]-wu[6]rt. 1. The *Galium cruciatum*. 2. The genus *Cerinthe*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great h.** The *Cerinthe major*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Hedge-h.** The *Sison amomum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rough-h.** The *Cerinthe aspera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small h.** The *Cerinthe minor*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Spotted h.** The *Cerinthe maculata*. [B, 71 (a, 14).]

O, no; **O[2]**, not; **O[3]**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th[2]**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U[2]**, blue; **U[3]**, hull; **U[4]**, full; **U[5]**, urn; **U[6]**, like ü (German).

HONFLEUR (Fr.), n. O^{3}n^2-flu^{5}r. A place in the department of Calvados, France, where there is sea-bathing. [L, 30, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HONGLANE (Chin.), n. 1. The *Helleborus tecta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. See RADIX *soulin.*

HONG-LO-PÉ (Chin.), n. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

HONGRE (Fr.), n. O^{2}n^2-gr'. A castrated horse. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HONG-YÛ-TSÉ (Chin.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

HONIG (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}n'i^{2}g. See HONEY.—**Abgeschäumter H.** See MEL *despumatum.*—**Aegyptischer H.** See ÆGYPTIACUM.—**Bitterh'.** See PICROMEL.—**Gemeiner H.** Common or crude honey. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gereinigter H.** See MEL *despumatum.*—**Gewöhnlicher H.** See *Gemeiner H.*—**H'absondernd.** See NECTARIFLUUS.—**H'artig.** See MELLEOUS.—**H'behälter.** See NECTAROTHECA.—**H'behälterförmig.** See NECTARIFORMIS.—**H'blatt.** The *Melittis melissophyllum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'blume.** The *Melissa officinalis* and the genus *Melianthus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'decke.** See NECTAROLYMA.—**H'führend.** Melliferous. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H'gefäss.** See NECTARY.—**H'geschwulst.** See MELICERIS and KERION.—**H. Johannes des Täufers.** See *Alhagi* MANNA.—**H'klee.** See the major list.—**H'krug.** See URCEOLUS *nectarifer.*—**H'mahl.** See NECTAROSTIGMA.—**H'säure.** Mellitic acid.—**H'saft.** Nectar. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H'saftbehälter.** See NECTAROTHECA.—**H'saftdecke.** Nectarolyma. [L, 80.]—**H'saftführend.** Nectariferous. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H'spelze.** See GLUMELLULA.—**H'stein.** Mellite. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'steinsäure.** Mellitic acid. [B.]—**H'teig.** See ARTOMELI.—**H'thau.** Manna. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'thee.** See CYCLOPIA *longifolia.*—**H'wabe.** See KERION.—**H'wabenartig.** Honeycombed. [L, 31.]—**H'wasser.** See HYDROMEL.—**H'wein.** See ŒNOMEL.—**H'werkzeug.** See NECTARY.—**H'wicke.** The seed of *Lathyrus pratensis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Italienischer H.** See *Italian* HONEY.—**Jungfernh'.** See *Virgin* HONEY.—**Narboneser H.** A honey highly esteemed ; imported into France and England. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Römischer H.** See *Italian* HONEY.—**Roher H.** Crude honey. [L, 80.]—**Weisser H.** White honey. [L, 80.]

HONIGKLEE (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}n'i^{2}g-kla. The *Melilotus officinalis* and the *Trifolium repens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gelber H.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HONKENYA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}n^2-ke^{2}n'ya^3. From *Honkenej.* Fr., *honkénye.* A section of the genus *Arenaria.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. peploides.** See ARENARIA *peploides.*

HONOR CAPITIS (Lat.), n. m. Hon(ho^{2}n)'o^{2}r ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'i^{2}t-i^{2}s. The hair of the head. [A, 322.]

HONTEUX (Fr.), adj. O^{2}n^2-tu^5. See PUDIC.—**Honteuses externes.** The external genitals.—**Honteuses internes.** The internal genitals.

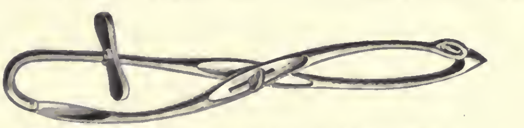
HOOD, n. Hu^{4}d. A.-S., *hôd.* 1. See CAUL. 2. In botany, see CUCULLUS.—**Caudal h.** Fr., *capuchon caudal.* The caudal or tail fold of the embryo. [J.]—**Cephalic h.** Fr., *capuchon céphalique.* The cephalic or head fold of the embryo. [J.]—**H.-shaped.** Cucullate, having the apex or sides curved inward, as in the lip of *Calypso.* [*a*, 35.]—**H'wort.** The *Scutellaria lateriflora* and other species of *Scutellaria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pre-oral h.** Fr., *épipleur.* The anterior folds of the epipleuron which surrounds the mantle of the *Amphioxus.* [L, 121 (*a*, 39).]

HOODED, adj. Hu^{4}d'e^{2}d. See CUCULLATE.

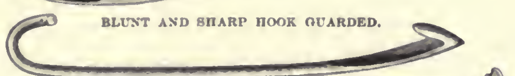
HOOF, n. Hu^{4}f. A.-S., *hôf.* Lat., *ungula* (from *unguis*, a nail.) Fr., *ongle.* Ger., *Huf.* The horny appendage which terminates the feet of the *Ungulata.* [A, 359 ; L, 13 (*a*, 39).]—**H.-bound.** Ger., *hufzwängig.* Suffering from dryness and contraction of the h., with consequent pain and lameness. [L, 56.]

HOOFS, n. Hu^{4}fs. The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

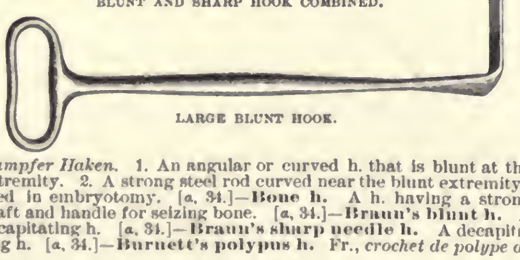
HOOK, n. Hu^{4}k. A.-S., *hôc.* Fr., *crochet, griffe.* Ger., *Haken.* It., *uncinetto.* Sp., *garabatillo.* 1. An instrument for seizing and holding anything by means of a curve near its point. See also TENACULUM. 2. See HAMUS, HAMULUS, and UNCUS.—**Blunt h.** Ger.,



BLUNT AND SHARP HOOK GUARDED.

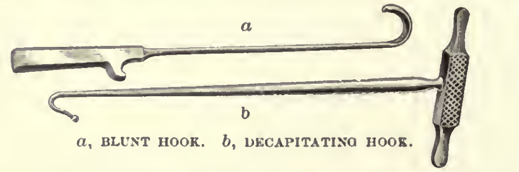


BLUNT AND SHARP HOOK COMBINED.



LARGE BLUNT HOOK.

stumpfer Haken. 1. An angular or curved h. that is blunt at the extremity. 2. A strong steel rod curved near the blunt extremity ; used in embryotomy. [*a*, 34.]—**Bone h.** A h. having a strong shaft and handle for seizing bone. [*a*, 34.]—**Braun's blunt h.** A decapitating h. [*a*, 34.]—**Braun's sharp needle h.** A decapitating h. [*a*, 34.]—**Burnett's polypus h.** Fr., *crochet de polype de Burnett.* Ger., *Burnett'scher Polypenhaken.* A small steel h. fitted into a tenotome-holder, for the removal of small aural polypi without touching the wall of the auditory canal. [F, 33.]—**Calvaria h.** A very strong h. for tearing off the calvaria in autopsies. [E.]—**Chain-h.** A number of connected lengths of chain, usually of steel, with a h. at each free end ; used in dissection for fixation of yielding or partly detached parts of the subject. [E.]—**Cleft-palate h.** A short curved h. on a long handle ; used to draw the thread through the flap in staphylorraphy. [*a*, 34.]—**Decapitating**



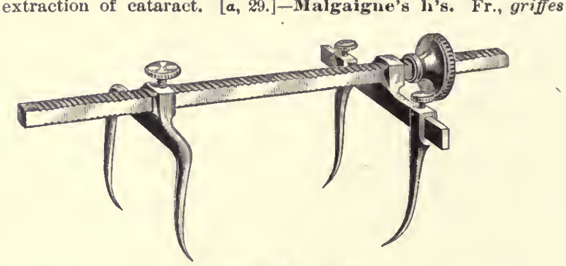
a, BLUNT HOOK. *b*, DECAPITATING HOOK.

h. Fr., *crochet à décapitation.* See DECAPITATOR, *Key h.*, and *Sharp h.*—**Dissecting h.** See *Chain-h.*—**Double h.** A h. in which the extremity of the shaft is expanded and divided into dull or sharp points. It is made in different sizes for ophthalmic and gynæcological uses. [*a*, 34.]—**Emmet's counter-pressure h.** A Sims blunt h. with a curve like a shoe-buttoner. [*a*, 34.]—**Fistula h.** Ger., *Fistelhaken.* A tenaculum used for holding the edges of a fistula or sinus apart for medication or exploration. [*a*, 39.]—**Fixa-**



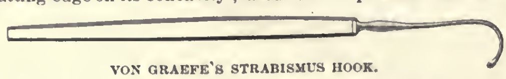
SÉDILLOT'S DOUBLE FIXATION HOOK.

tion h. Fr., *crochet de fixation.* Ger., *fixirender Haken.* An instrument for holding the eyeball steady in operations ; consisting of a long shaft or handle on the end of which are two h's curved in opposite directions. It is placed lightly on the conjunctiva, near the corneal margin, and rotated between the thumb and index finger until the tissues are twisted into a little rope by which the eyeball is held. [F.]—**Grappling h.** A dissecting instrument composed of a small shaft of metal with two sharp h's at each end. [E.]—**Key-h.** Fr., *crochet boutonné* (ou *claviforme*). Ger., *Schlüsselhaken.* An instrument devised by C. Braun von Fernwald for performing decapitation of the fœtus. [A, 22.]—**Knife-edged h.** A h. with a cutting edge, *e. g.*, the curved knife introduced by Agnew for incising certain forms of stricture of the inferior lacrymal canaliculus. ["Trans of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1878, p. 510 (*a*, 29).]—**Lens h.** A small h. occasionally employed to assist in the extraction of cataract. [*a*, 29.]—**Malgaigne's h's.** Fr., *griffes*



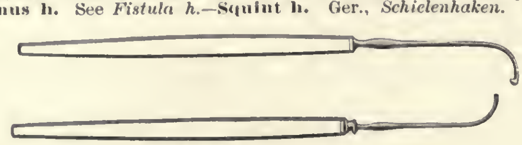
MALGAIGNE'S HOOKS.

de Malgaigne. An apparatus for approximating the fragments in fracture of the patella ; consisting of two sliding plates, each terminating in two sharp h's, which pierce to the bone above and below, and are then drawn together by a screw. [E.]—**Merriam's counter-pressure h.** An Emmet's counter-pressure h. with slightly larger curve and metal handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Obstetric h.** See *Blunt h.* (2d def.).—**Palate h.** Fr., *crochet palatin.* See *Uvula h.* [*a*, 34.]—**Ramsbotham's decapitating h.** A h. with a cutting edge on its concavity ; used for decapitation of the fœtus.



VON GRAEFE'S STRABISMUS HOOK.

—**Sharp h.** Fr., *crochet tranchant.* Ger., *scharfer Haken.* See DECAPITATOR.—**Sims's blunt h.** A solid piece of metal forming a handle, a slender shaft that is slightly curved and rounded toward the extremity, the latter being blunt. It is used to press down the tissues and engage the needle in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. [*a*, 34.]—**Sims's volsella h.** A double h. with a sliding rod that is expanded at its extremity so as to be brought into opposition with the h's. It is used for fixation of the uterus. [*a*, 34.]—**Sinus h.** See *Fistula h.*—**Squint h.** Ger., *Schielenhaken.* A



CRITCHETT'S STRABISMUS HOOKS.

blunt h., usually with a slightly bulbous extremity, for holding and making traction upon the tendon in squint operations. [B.]

—**Tonsil h.** Ger., *Tonsillenhäkchen.* A long, slender, single or double h. for seizing the tonsil. [*a*, 34.]—**Tracheotomy h.** An instrument for seizing and fixing the trachea in tracheotomy. It has a tenaculum-like blade in a handle. *Langenbeck's tenaculum double h.* is a tenaculum with a second blade, affixed near the



WECKER'S STRABISMUS HOOKS.

handle by a single joint, and expanding into a broad thumb-piece that is held open by a spring. [*a*, 34.]—**Tumor h.** A single or double h. having a strong shaft and sharp prongs for seizing and holding tumors. [*a*, 34.]—**Tyrrell's h.** Fr., *crochet de Tyrrell.* Ger., *Tyrrell'scher Haken.* A blunt h. at the end of a shank, originally devised for drawing out the iris through a small hole in the



GREEN'S TONSIL HOOK.



GREEN'S DOUBLE TONSIL HOOK.

cornea. [F.]—**Uterine h.** A long, slender steel rod the extremity of which is an angular or curved h. It is used to seize and hold the uterus. [*a*, 34.]—**Uvula h.** An instrument for retracting the uvula. *Voltolini's u. h.* is a long shaft flattened toward the extremity with a moderate curve at the end, near which on each side is a flange to hold the uvula in place. *Fraenkel's u. h.* is a long shaft flattened, curved, and fenestrated near the extremity. *Roe's u. h.* has a long metal shaft curved at the free extremity and terminating in a globular point. [*a*, 34.]—**Vertebral h.** Ger., *Vertebralhaken.* A h. devised by Oldham, to be inserted into the vertebral canal for extracting the fœtus after craniotomy. [A, 81.]

HOOKED, adj. Hu^{4}kt. Lat., *uncinatus.* Fr., *crochu.* Ger., *hakig.* 1. Bent into the form of a hook. 2. Provided with a hook or hooks.—**H.-back.** Curved from the apex to the base. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HOOK-HEAL, n. Hu^{4}k'hel. The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOOKLET, n. Hu^{4}k'le^{2}t. Lat., *hamulus.* Fr., *crochette.* Ger., *Häkchen.* A small hook.—**Wing h's.** Ger., *Flügelhäkchen.* The minute hook-shaped bristles in the anterior margin of the lower wings of birds by which they lay hold of the posterior margin of the upper wings and serve to hold the two wings of a side together during flight. [*a*, 39.]

HOOLAKINS, n. Hul'a^{2}k-i^{2}nz. See EULACHON.

HOOLHOOL (Beng.), n. The *Gynandropsis pentaphylla.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HOOP-ASH, n. Hu^{4}p'a^{2}sh. See *Hoop*-ASH.

HOOPING-COUGH, n. Hup'i^{2}n^2-ko^{2}f. See WHOOPING-COUGH.

HOOP-KOOP-PLANT, n. Hu^{4}p'kup-pla^{2}nt. The *Lespedeza striata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOOP-PETTICOAT, n. Hu^{4}p-pe^{2}t'i^2-ko^{3}t. The genus *Corbularia.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HOOP-TREE, n. Hu^{4}p'tre. The *Melia sempervirens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOOP-WITHE, HOOP-WITHY, n's. Hup'wi^{2}th, -i^2. The *Colubrina asiatica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Jamaica h.-w.** The *Rivina octandra.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian h.-w.** The genus *Rivina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOOR-HOORYA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Polanisia icosandra.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HOOROOYA (Hind.), n. The *Sapium indicum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HOOSE, n. Hus. Bronchial irritation caused by the presence of the *Strongylus filaria* in the bronchial tubes and lung-substance of lambs, and in the parenchyma of the sheep's lung. The presence of the parasites is indicated by a cough, rubbing the nose on the ground, and accelerated respiratory movements. [M. Williams (*a*, 34).]

HOOY, n. In Java, a name for various species of Calamus. [*a*, 35.]—**H. korot.** The *Calamus heteroideus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. loeloes, H. leles.** The *Calamus asperrimus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. mukka.** The *Calamus ciliaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. omas.** The *Calamus spectabilis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. perlas.** The *Ceratolobus glaucescens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. tertas, H. tratlas, H. tritas.** The *Calamus platyacanthus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HOP, n. Ho^{2}p. Low Lat., *hupa.* Dan., *h.*, *hoppe.* Fr., *houblon.* Ger., *Hopfen.* It., *luppolo.* Sp., *lúpulo, hombrecillo.* 1. The *Humulus lupulus.* 2. The *Medicago lupulina.* 3. The *Bryonia dioica.* 4. In the pl., *h's* (Lat., *humulus* [U. S. Ph.], *lupulus* [Br. Ph.], Fr., *cône de houblon* [Fr. Cod.]), the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B.]—**Alcoholic extract of h's.** See *Extractum* LUPULI.—**Bitter acid** (or **principle**) **of h's.** Ger., *Hopfenbittersäure.* A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{32}H_{50}O_7$, formerly called lupuline or lupulite, found in h.-glands. [B, 5 (*a*, 38); "Ctrlbl. f Therap.," Jan., 1888, p. 57 (B).]—**Bog-h.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Elixir of h's.** A preparation made by mixing and filtering 5 parts of fluid extract of h's and 27 of simple elixir. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Essential** (or **ethereal**) **oil of h's.** Ger., *ätherisches Hopfenöl.* A clear, thin oil distilled from h. cones, having a sharp, firy taste. It is a mixture of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, which boils at 135° C., and an oil, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, which boils at 210° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Extract of h's.** See *Extractum* LUPULI.—**H. cone.** See *H.* (4th def.).—**H. pillow.** A pillow stuffed with h's; employed in domestic practice as a hypnotic and anodyne. [B.]—**H.-plant.** See HUMULUS *lupulus.*—**H.-root.** See *Racine de* HOUBLON.—**H.-tree.** See the major list.—**H.-vine.** See HUMULUS *lupulus.*—**Infusion of h's.** See *Infusum* LUPULI.—**Little h.-plant.** The *Origanum sipyleum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Native h. of Australia.** The seed-vessels of the genus *Dodonæa;* also various species of *Daviesia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Native h. of Victoria.** The *Daviesia latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Resin of h's.** Ger., *Hopfenharz.* A bitter resin contained in h's, playing an important part in beer brewing. Three varieties are known: Two soft resins, of which one can, and the other can not, be precipitated with lead, while both are soluble in benzin, and a hard resin, which is not soluble in benzin, and can not be precipitated with lead. All three have a slight acid reaction. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Tannic acid of h's.** Fr., *acide tannique de houblon.* Ger., *Hopfengerbsäure.* An acid, $C_{25}H_{24}O_{13}$, obtained from h. cones, and occurring as a dark-red, amorphous mass or powder, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Tincture of h's.** See *Tinctura* HUMULI.—**Wild h.** 1. The *Bryonia dioica.* 2. The *Polygonum convolvulus.* 3. The *Stachys betonica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HOPÁRI (Guz.), n. See ARECA *catechu.*

HOPEA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{3}p'e^2-a^3. Fr., *hopée* (2d def.). 1. Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Dipterocarpeæ.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Styraceæ,* or, of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Symplocos.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. aspera.** A species which furnishes the same fatty substance as *H. splendida.*—**H. micrantha.** A tall tree indigenous to Borneo. It yields a variety of Indian dammar, known as rock dammar. [B, 77, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**H. odorata.** A species growing in Pegu, yielding a resin called *thingan.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**H. splendida.** A species of which the seeds furnish a fatty substance, known in the islands of Sunda as *myniak-tangkawank,* or *myniak-sangkawank,* which has been suggested as a basis for ointments and suppositories. It also yields Indian dammar. [Grossi, "Rif. med."; "Gazz. degli ospit."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (*a*, 14).]—**H. ternifolia, H. tinctoria.** The *Symplocos alstonia.* [*a*, 24.]

HOPEINE, n. Ho^{2}p'e^2-en. Fr., *hopéine.* Ger., *Hopeïn.* It., *opeina.* The alleged active principle of hops; a factitious mixture of alkaloids, principally morphine. [B, 46, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HOPES, n. Hops. The *Matthiola incana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOPFEN (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}pf'e^{2}n. See HOP and HUMULUS.—**Aetherisches H'öl.** See *Ethereal oil of* HOPS.—**Cretischer H.** See ORIGANUM *creticum.*—**Feldh'kraut.** The herb of *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeiner H.** See HUMULUS *lupulus.*—**H'aufguss.** See *Infusum* LUPULI.—**H'baum.** The genus *Ostrya.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'bitter, H'bittersäure, H'drüsen.** See *Bitter acid* (or *principle*) *of* HOPS.—**H'extrakt.** See *Extractum* LUPULI.—**H'gerbsäure.** See *Tannic acid of* HOPS.—**H'harz.** See *Resin of* HOPS.—**H'kegeln.** The cones or strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'keimchen.** The young shoots of *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'klee.** The *Trifolium agrarium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'mehl.** See LUPULIN.—**H'seide.** See the major list.—**H'sprossen.** The young shoots of *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'staub.** Lupulin. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**H'tinktur.** See *Tinctura* HUMULI.—**H'wurzel.** See *Racine de* HOUBLON.—**H'zapfen.** The strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanischers H'öl.** See *Oleum* ORIGANI *cretici.*

HOPFENSEIDE (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}p'fen-zid-e^2. The genus *Cuscuta.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Brasilianische H.** The herb of *Cuscuta racemosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HÔPITAL (Fr.), n. O-pe-ta^{3}l. See HOSPITAL.—**H. ambulant.** See *Field* HOSPITAL.—**H. des enfants trouvés.** A foundling asylum.—**H. sédentaire.** A permanent or fixed hospital, in contradistinction to field hospital. [D, 11.]—**H. sous tente.** See *Field* HOSPITAL.

HOPLOCHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}p-lo(lo^3)-kri^{2}z(ch^{2}res)'-ma^3. Gen., *-rismatos* (*-atis*). From ὅπλον, an implement, and χρῖσμα, an ointment. Fr., *hoplochrisme.* Ger., *Waffensalbe.* An ancient ointment esteemed a remedy for wounds when applied to the weapon with which they had been inflicted. [A, 322.]

HOPLOMOCHLION (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}p-lo(lo^3)-mo^{2}k(mo^{2}ch^2)'-li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὁπλομόχλιον. Of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, a certain surgical instrument applicable to any part of the body. [A, 325; L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HOPLOPODOUS, adj. Ho^{2}p-lo^{2}p'o-du^{3}s. Lat., *hoplopodus* (from ὅπλον, an implement, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *hoplopode.* Of or pertaining to the members of the order *Hoplopoda.* [L, 180 (*a*, 39).] The *Hoplopoda* are, of Goldfuss, an order of *Mammalia,* including those which have their feet protected with hoofs. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

HOP-TREE, n. Ho^{2}p'tre. The *Ptelea trifoliata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-leaved h.-t.** The *Ptelea trifoliata aurea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HOQUET (Fr.), n. Ho-ka. See HICCOUGH.

HORA (Lat.), n. f. Ho'ra^3. Gr., ὥρα. Of Aretæus, the age of puberty. [A, 322.]

HORÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ho-re'(ra^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ὡραῖα. The menses. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HORÆOTAS (Lat.), **HORÆOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Hor-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -ez(as). Gr., ὡραιότης. 1. Puberty. 2. The maturity of the body. [A, 322.]

HORÆUS (Lat.), adj. Hor-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὡραῖος. 1. Timely. 2. Mature, adult. [A, 322.] 3. Occurring in summer. [Laucisius (II).]

HORAIRE (Fr.), adj. O-re^{2}r. See HORARIOUS.

HORAMA (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}r-am(a^{3}m)'a^2. Gen., *-am'atos (-atis)*. Gr., ὅραμα (from ὁρᾶν, to see). Fr., *vision*. Ger., *das Beobachtete, Schauspiel*. That which is observed. [A, 322.]

HORARIOUS, adj. Ho-ra'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *horarius* (from *hora*, an hour). Fr., *horaire*. Lasting for but an hour or two. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

HORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}r-a(a^2)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. Gr., ὅρασις (from ὁρᾶν, to see). Fr., *horase*. Ger., *Beobachten, Sehen*. A seeing or observing. [A, 322.]

HORATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὁρατικός. Capable of seeing. [A, 322.]

HORAU (Fr.), n. O-ro. The *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HORAZDJOWITZ (Bohem.), n. A place in the district of Pilsen, Bohemia, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HORCAJO DE LUCENA (Sp.), n. Or-ka^3'ho da lu-tha'na^3. A place in the province of Cordoba, Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

HORDEACEOUS, adj. Ho^{2}r-de-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *hordeaceus* (from *hordeum*, barley). Resembling barley. The *Hordeaceæ* (Fr., *hordeacées*) of Kunth are a tribe of grasses, comprising *Hordeum*, *Triticum*, etc. The *Hordeæ* of Lindley and *Hordeeæ* of Bentham and Hooker are the same. [B, 34, 170 (a, 24); L, 107.]

HORDÉATION (Fr.), n. Or-da-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From *hordeum*, barley. Foundering in horses due to an excess of barley in their food. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HORDEATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}r-de^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *hordeum*, barley. See *Decoctum* HORDEI.

HORDEIC ACID, n. Ho^{2}r-de'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, isomeric or identical with lauric acid, obtained by distilling barley with dilute sulphuric acid, and melting at 60° C. [B, 48, 93 (a, 38).]

HORDEIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}rd-e^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *hordeum*, barley, and *forma*, form. Fr., *hordéiforme*. Ger., *gerstenartig*. Barleycorn-shaped. [L, 49, 107.]

HORDEIN, n. Ho^{2}r'de-i^{2}n. From *hordeum*, barley. Fr., *hordéine*. Ger., *H.* An insoluble powder remaining when barley starch is heated with acidulated water; a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and a nitrogenous principle. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 38).]

HORDEINIC ACID, n. Ho^{2}r-de-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. 1. An acid, probably identical with lauric acid, obtained by distilling barley with sulphuric acid. [B. 18.] 2. See HORDEIC ACID.

HORDEOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}rd-e^2-o^{2}l-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *hordeum*, barley. Arranged in a line, like grains of barley (see ACNE *h.*). [G.]

HORDEOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}rd-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *hordeum*, barley. Gr., κριθίον, κριθίδιον. Fr., *orgelet, orgeolet*. Ger., *Gerstenkorn*. It., *orzaiuolo*. Sp., *orzuelo*. A sty; a phlegmonous or suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue, or of one of the sebaceous glands in the eyelid. [F.]—**H. externum.** A h. in which the inflamed glands are external or in the intermarginal edges. [Reuss (A, 319, 326 [a, 21]).]—**H. hydatidosum.** A hydatid form of h. [a, 29.] -**H. internum.** A h. in which the inflamed glands (Meibomian glands) are in the conjunctival sac. [Reuss (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**H. meibomianum.** A Meibomian stye. [B.]—**H. zeissianum.** A Zeissian or ordinary stye; a h. externum in which the intermarginal glands of Zeiss are inflamed. [B.]

HORDEOZYMOSE, n. Ho^{2}r-de-o-zim'oz. From *hordeum*, barley, and ζύμωσις, fermentation. See DIASTASE and *Soluble* FERMENT.

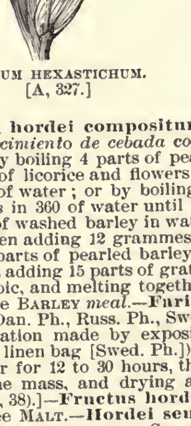
HORDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}rd'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κριθή. Fr., *orge*. Ger., *Gerste*. It., *orzo*. Sp., *cebada*. 1. Barley; a genus of grasses growing in temperate regions, and forming an important article of bread-food. All the cultivated species have the same properties. The grain is used, in decoction, in febrile and inflammatory complaints, and, in the form of malt, as a demulcent and nutritious liquor. 2. A germ. 3. Of the Gr. Ph., the seed of *H. vulgare* and *H. hexastichon*. 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Pearled* BARLEY. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 95.] 5. In the pl., *hordea*, of E. C. Spitzka, small rounded elevations in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, sometimes apparently connected with the striæ acusticæ. ["Med. Record," Aug. 30, 1884, p. 249 (I).]—**Aqua hordei, Decoctum hordei** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'orge* [Fr. Cod.], *tisane* (ou *eau*) *d'orge perlé*. Ger., *Gerstenschleim, Gerstendecoct*. Sp., *cocimiento de cebada* [Sp. Ph.]. Barley-water; a preparation made by washing 2 parts of pearl barley in cold water, then boiling in 30 parts of water and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by boiling 2 parts of pearl barley in water sufficient to make, after adding 1 part of licorice-root and straining, 96 parts of decoction [Sp. Ph.]. The French preparation uses 20 parts, the Belgian 30 parts, of pearled barley, and water sufficient to make 1,000 parts of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum hordei acidulatum** (seu **acidulum**). Fr., *décoction d'orge acidulée*. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of barley and 3 of *Triticum repens* in 360 of water, reducing to 288 parts, and adding 22 of oxymel; or by mixing 216 parts of decoction of barley with 12 of cranberry-juice, and sweetening. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum hordei amygdalinum.** Fr., *décoction d'orge émulsionnée*. A preparation made by mixing 8 parts of sweet almonds and 15 parts each of gum arabic and white sugar, then slowly adding 946 of decoction of barley, triturating, and straining; by making an emulsion of 14 parts each of sweet almonds and mallow-seeds, 29 of gum arabic, and 690 of decoction of barley; or by making an emulsion of 31 parts of sweet almonds, 15 each of sugar and rose-water, and 369 of decoction of barley. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum hordei citratum.** See *Decoctum hordei acidulatum*.—**Decoctum hordei compositum.** Fr., *décoction d'orge composée*. Sp., *cocimiento de cebada compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 4 parts of pearl barley, 2 of ground ivy, and 1¼ part each of licorice and flowers of *Papaver rhœas* in a sufficient quantity of water; or by boiling 9 parts of barley and 3 of *Triticum repens* in 360 of water until reduced to 288; or by boiling 20 grammes of washed barley in water sufficient to make a litre of decoction, then adding 12 grammes of licorice and straining; or by boiling 90 parts of pearled barley in 1,440 of water until reduced one half, then adding 15 parts of grated licorice, straining, adding 45 of gum arabic, and melting together. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Farina hordei.** See BARLEY *meal*.—**Farina hordei præparata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *h. præparatum*. A preparation made by exposing barley meal in a closed vessel (or strong linen bag [Swed. Ph.]) to the heat of a steam bath or boiling water for 12 to 30 hours, then removing the top or outside part of the mass, and drying and triturating the remainder. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fructus hordei.** See *H. crudum*.—**Hordei maltum.** See MALT.—**Hordei semina.** See *Semen hordei* and BARLEY.—**H. avenaceum.** See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum*.—**H. canterinum.** See *H. hexastichon*.—**H. causticum.** See CEVADILLA.—**H. crudum** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cebada* [Sp. Ph.]. The unhusked seed of *H. vulgare* and *H. hexastichon*. [B, 95.]—**H. decorticatum** [Br. Ph.], **H. denudatum.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Pearled* BARLEY. 2. See *Hulled* BARLEY.—**H. distichon, H. distichum.** Fr., *orge à deux rangs* (ou *à long épis*, ou *anglaise*), *baillarge, paumelle*. Ger., *zweizeilige Gerste*. A species which is the chief source of pearled barley, and is probably indigenous to western Asia. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. excorticatum.** See *Pearled* BARLEY.—**H. galacticum.** A variety of barley. [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**H. germinatum.** See MALT.—**H. hexastichon, H. hexastichum.** Fr., *orge anguleuse* (ou *carrée*, ou *à six rangs*), *escourgeon*. Ger., *sechszeilige Gerste*. Six-rowed (or winter) barley, of which two varieties—*H. hexastichon densum*, or the large six-rowed barley, and *H. hexastichon sanctum*, or the small six-rowed barley—were cultivated by the ancients. The second variety is the sacred barley of antiquity, ears of which are figured on ancient coins. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. jubatum.** A species cultivated in Michigan as a substitute for *H. vulgare*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**H. mundatum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Hulled* BARLEY.—**H. murinum.** Fr., *orge de murs, orge queue de souris*. Ger., *Mäusegerste*. Mouse or wall-barley; a wild species, of which the herb, *herba hordei murini*, was formerly used in medicine, being confounded with *Lolium perenne*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. nigrum.** Fr., *orge noire*. Ger., *schwarze Gerste*. Black barley, a variety of *H. vulgare*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. perlatum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Pearled* BARLEY.—**H. polystichum.** See *H. hexastichon*.—**H. præparatum.** See *Farina* HORDEI *præparata*.—**H. pratense.** Fr., *seiglain*. A wild species growing in meadows. Its herbage is sweet and nutritious, but the spiculæ of the awns often cause swell-



HORDEUM DISTICHUM.
[A, 327.]



HORDEUM HEXASTICHUM.
[A, 327.]



HORDEUM VULGARE.
[A, 327.]

ing of the mouth in animals eating it in hay. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sativum.** See *H. vulgare.*—**H. secalinum.** See *H. pratense.*—**H. vulgare.** Fr., *orge commune, béchette, épeautre, épeute, grosse orge.* Ger., *gemeine Gerste.* Bere, bigg, four-rowed barley, the common species; its culm is from 2 to 5 feet high, fistular, with alternate lance-linear leaves. The spikelets are all fertile, with an awn-like rudiment at the base of the upper palea. It is extensively cultivated, though its original country is unknown. It is mentioned in Chinese books 2500 B. C. [B, 5, 18, 34, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. zeocriton.** Fr., *faux riz, froment barbu. orge de Russie, riz d'Allemagne.* Ger., *Bartgerste, Reisgerste, Pfauengerste, Fächelgerste.* Fan, spratt, or battledoor barley; a species once known as German rice, and furnishing a superior flour. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Maltum hordei** [Gr. Ph.]. See MALT.—**Ptisana de hordeo** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **hordei**). Fr., *tisane d'orge.* Ger., *Gerstenabkochung.* A preparation made by boiling 20 grammes of washed pearled barley until the kernels burst in water sufficient to leave a litre of liquid. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Semen hordei** [Belg. Ph.]. The seed of *H. hexastichon* and *H. vulgare.* [B, 95.]—**Semen hordei decorticatum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Pearled* BARLEY.

HOREHOUND, n. Hor'hu^5-u^{4}nd. 1. The *Marrubium vulgare.* 2. The *Ballota nigra.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Alcoholic extract of h.** See *Extrait alcaolique de* MARRUBE.—**Aqueous extract of h.** See *Extrait aqueux de* MARRUBE.—**Base h.** The *Stachys germanica* and some other species of *Stachys.* [A, 511; B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**Black (stinking) h.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**Common h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Conserve of h.** See *Conserve de* MARRUBE.—**Marsh-h.** The *Lycopus europæus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Stinking h.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**Water-h.** The *Lycopus europæus* and other species of *Lycopus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White h.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Wild h.** The *Eupatorium pilosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HÖREN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'e^{2}n. See AUDITION.—**Hinüberh'.** See *Contre*-AUDITION.

HÖREND (Ger.), adj. Hu^{5}r'e^{2}nd. Auditory.

HOREWORT, n. Hor'wu^{5}rt. The *Filago germanica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HÖRFÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'fa-hi^{2}g-kit. The power of hearing. [A, 528.]

HÖRHOLZ (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'holts. See ACOUOXYLON.

HÖRIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'i^{2}g-kit. See HÖRFÄHIGKEIT.—**Feinh'.** See HYPERACUSIS.

HORION (Fr.), n. O-re-o^{2}n^2. See DANDO.

HORISTOCACOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **HORISTOPNEUMONOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), **HORISTOPNEUMONOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ho^{2}r-i^{2}st''o(o^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'-i^2-a^3, -o(o^3)-sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ros'i^{2}s, -se^{2}p(sap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-moniæ, -ros'eos (-is), -seps'eos (-is).* From ὁριστός, circumscribed, κακός, evil, and πνευμονία, pneumonia, or πνεύμων, the lung, and σαπροῦν, to putrefy, or σῆψις, putrefaction. Ger., *begrenzte Lungenfäule.* Circumscribed gangrene of the lung. [A, 322.]

HORISTOS (Lat.), **HORISTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ho^{2}r-i^{2}st'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὁριστός. Fr., *limité.* Ger., *begrenzt.* Limited, circumscribed. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HORIZOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}r-i^{2}z(ez)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From ὁρίζων, the horizon, and καρδία, the heart. Ger., *Horizocardie.* Of Alvarenga, the horizontal position of the heart on the diaphragm in the middle of the thoracic cavity, occurring especially in pronounced, eccentric hypertrophy, or in simple dilatation of both ventricles, and usually associated with rotation (trochorizocardia). [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

HORIZONTAL, adj. Ho^{2}r-i^2-zo^{2}n't'l. Lat., *horizontalis* (from ὁρίζων, the horizon). Fr., Ger., *h.* Parallel with the horizon, level. [*a*, 24.]

HORKELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}r-ke^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *Horkel,* a German botanist. Fr., *horkélie.* 1. Of Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, a genus of the *Rosaceæ,* tribe *Chamœrhodeæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Wolffia.* [B, 38, 48; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**H. cuneata, H. fusca, H. tenuiloba.** Medicinal species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]

HORLOGE DE FLORE (Fr.), n. Or-lozh d'flor. Ger., *Blumenuhr.* See HOROLOGIUM *floræ.*

HORLEY-GREEN, n. Ho^{2}rl''i^2-gren'. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 316; L, 49.]

HORME (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}rm'e(a). Gen., *horm'es* (-æ). Gr., ὁρμή. See INSTINCT.

HORMIN (Fr.), n. Or-ma^{2}n^2. The *Salvia horminum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HORMINKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}r-men'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HORMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}r-min(men)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὅρμινον. Fr., *hormin.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of labiates, of the *Satureineæ.* 2. Of Mönch, a section of *Sclarea* (a subgenus of *Salvia*), so called because said to be aphrodisiac. The *Hormineæ* of Endlicher are a subtribe of the *Monardeæ,* and Lindley's *Horminidæ* are the same. [B, 42, 78, 170 (*a*, 14, 24).]—**Herba hormini.** 1. The herb of *Salvia h.* 2. The *Salvia sclarea,* especially its leaves. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. hortense.** 1. Probably the *Salvia h.* 2. The *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pratense.** The *Salvia pratensis.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pyrenaicum.** Pyrenean dead-nettle; a species of *H.* (1st def.) growing in the mountains of the temperate parts of Europe. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sativum.** The *Salvia h.* and *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sclareum.** The *Salvia sclarea.* [B. 180 (*a*. 24).]—**H. silvestre.** The *Salvia verbenacea.* [B, 307, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**H. silvestre, foliis purpureis.** The *Salvia horminum.* [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**H. silvestre, inciso folio.** Of Gerarde, the *Salvia multifida.* [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**H. verbenaceum.** The *Salvia verbenacea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HORMISCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}r-mi^{2}s'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὁρμίσκος, a small necklace. A genus of fungous ferments of the *Hormiscinei.* [B, 104, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cerevisiæ.** 1. Of Bonard, the *Saccharomyces mycoderma.* [A, 396 (*a*, 21).] 2. See SACCHAROMYCES *cerevisiæ.*—**H. vini.** See *H. cerevisiæ* (1st def.).

HORMOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}rm-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ὅρμος, a cord, and κόκκος, a kernel. Of Preuss, a genus of *Fungi* found on the orange, grape-vine, poplar, rose, and other plants. The *Hormococcaceæ* of Preuss are a family of the *Myelomycetes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HORMOGONIA (Lat.), **HORMOGONIUM** (Lat.), n. f. and n. n. Ho^{2}rm-o(o^3)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὅρμος, a cord, and γόνος, any product. Fr., *hormogonie.* One of the segments, consisting of roundish cells, composing the filaments in *Nostoc,* and other *Cyanophyceæ.* They are endowed with a power of movement, and, after separating from the matrix, develop by growth and cell-division into new individuals. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HORMOID, adj. Ho^{2}rm'oid. From ὅρμος, a necklace, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hormoïde.* Ger., *halsschnurförmig.* Necklace-shaped.

HORMON (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}rm'o^{2}n(on). Gr., ὁρμῶν. See ENORMON.

HORMOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}rm-o(o^3)-si(se)'fo^{2}n(fon). Gen., *-on'os (-is).* From ὅρμος, a cord, and σίφων, an empty. hollow body. A genus of green-spored *Algæ.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**H. arcticus.** A species abounding in the Arctic regions. It affords a wholesome food, which has none of the bitterness or purgative qualities of the *tripe de roche.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HORN, n. Ho^{2}rn. A.-S., *h.* Gr., κέρας. Lat., *cornu.* Fr., *corne.* Ger., *H.* It., *corne, corno.* Sp., *cuerno.* 1. One of the hard, pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds and serve them for weapons. 2. A feeler of a snail. 3. Any h.-shaped structure.—**Anterior h. of the lateral ventricle.** Lat., *cornu anterius cerebri.* Fr., *corne antérieure.* Ger., *vorderes H. des Ventriculus lateralis.* The short cephalad prolongation of the lateral ventricle which extends into the frontal lobe. Its mesal boundary is formed by the septum lucidum, its roof by the corpus callosum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Anterior h. (of the spinal cord).** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**Buck's-h.** See BUCK'S-HORN and CORNU CERVI.—**Burnt h.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**Cutaneous h.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**Descending h. of the lateral ventricle.** Lat., *cornu descendens.* Fr., *corne postérieure (descendante).* Ger., *unteres* (oder *absteigendes*) *H.* A portion of the lateral ventricle having a direction successively caudad, laterad, ventrad, cephalad, and mesad. Its floor is largely formed by the hippocampus major. [I (K).]—**Devil's-h.** The *Phallus impudicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**External h.** [Spitzka]. See *Posterior* CORNU *of the medulla oblongata.*—**Hart's h.** See CORNU CERVI.—**Hatch-h.** The fruit of *Quercus robur.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**H.-of-plenty.** The *Fedia cornucopiæ.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H's of the uterus.** See CORNUA *of the uterus.*—**H. of the ventricles of the brain.** See *Anterior* and *Descending h. of the lateral ventricle,* and CORNU *laterale.*—**H.-plant.** The *Ecklonia buccinalis.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H'weed.** See CERATOPHYLLON.—**H.-wort.** 1. The *Ceratophyllum demersum.* 2. In the pl., *h'worts,* the *Ceratophyllaceæ.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Internal h.** [Spitzka]. The gray matter in the oblongata which corresponds to the lateral h. of the spinal cord. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (J).]—**Lateral h. of the lateral ventricle.** See CORNU *laterale.*—**Occipital h. of the lateral ventricle.** The posterior h. of the lateral ventricle. [C. S. Bull, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888.]—**Papillary h.** Cornu cutaneum, as associated with marked hypertrophy of the papilla. [G.]—**Posterior gray h.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*—**Posterior h. of the lateral ventricle.** Lat., *cornu posterius* (seu *posticum*) *ventriculi lateralis, forea digitata.* Fr., *corne postérieure.* Ger., *hinteres H., Hinterhauptsh'.* A portion of the lateral ventricle directed caudad, laterad, and then mesad into the occipital lobe. On its mesal wall is the projection known as the calcar, or hippocampus minor. [I (K).]—**Posterior h. of the spinal cord.** See under CORNU.—**Ram's-h's.** The *Orchis mario.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Stag h., Stag's h.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HORN (Ger.), n. Ho^{3}rn. A place in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, where there is a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 87 (*a*, 39).]

HORN (Ger.), n. Horn. See HORN (Eng.) and CORNU.—**Aalsh'.** See SAMBUCUS.—**Absteigende H.** See *Descending* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**Amberh'.** See STYRAX *officinalis.*—**Fühlh'.** See ANTENNA.—**Gebärmutterhörner.** See CORNUA *of the uterus.*—**Geraspeltes Hirschh'.** See CORNUA CERVI *raspatum.*—**Grosse Zungenbeinhörner.** See *Great* CORNUA *of the hyoid bone.*—**Hauth'.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**Hinteres H.** See *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.* [I, 6.]—**Hinteres H. des Rückenmarkes.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*—**Hinterhauptsh'.** See *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**Hinterh'.** See the major list.—**Hirschh'.** See the major list.—**H'artig.** See CORNEOUS.—**H'auswuchs.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**H'bildung.** See KERATOSIS.—**H'blatt** [Remak]. 1. Of Remak, see EPIBLAST. 2. See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**H'blättchen.** The cells of the stratum corneum. [J.]—**H. der Seitenhöhle.** A cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—**Hörnermohn.** The *Glaucium corniculatum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**H'erz.** Horn ore (or silver), native silver chloride. [B.]—**H'farn.** The *Acrostichum thalictroides.* [B, 42 (*a*, 14).]—**H'förmig.** Horn-shaped.—**H'früchtige.** See CORNICULATÆ.—**H'füssig.** See CORNUPES.—**H'gerüst.** 1. The tubules of Stilling. [J.] 2. See *Horny* FRAMEWORK.—**H'geschwulst.** A horny tumor. [A, 521.]—**H'gewächs.** A horny excrescence. [A, 521.]—**H'gewebe.** See *Corneous* TISSUE.—**H'haut.** See the major list.—

H'häutig. Callous. [A, 521.]—**H'häutigkeit.** Callosity. [A, 521.]—**H'kraut.** 1. The genus *Cerastium.* [B, 48 (a, 14).] 2. See CHIMAPHILA *umbellata.*—**H'magsamen.** The *Glaucium corniculatum.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**H'mangel.** See ACERATIA and ACERATOSIS.—**H'mohn.** See the major list.—**H'riss.** A disease in horses consisting in a separation of the horny fibres in the hoof. [L, 30, 80 (a, 14).]—**H'spalte.** An aggravated form of *H'riss* (*q. v.*). [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**H'stoff.** See KERATIN.—**H'substanz.** See KERATIN.—**Hörnertragend.** See CORNUTUS.—**H'träger.** See CERASPHORIUM.—**H'weide.** The *Salix caprea.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**H'zahn.** The genus CERATODON. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Kleine Zungenbeinhörner.** See *Lesser* CORNUA *of the hyoid bone.*—**Kreuzbeinhörner.** See *Sacral* CORNUA.—**Mittleres H.** See *Intermedio-lateral* TRACT.—**Oberes Schildh'.** See *Superior* CORNU *of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**Seitliches H.** [Reichert]. See *Intermedio-lateral* TRACT.—**Steissbeinhörner.** See CORNUA *of the coccyx.*—**Unteres H.** See *Descending* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**Unteres Schildh'.** See *Inferior* CORNU *of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**Unterh'.** See the major list.—**Uterushörner.** See CORNUA *of the uterus.*—**Vorderes H. des Ventriculus lateralis.** See *Anterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**Vorderh'.** See the major list.—**Wespenbeinhörner.** See *Sphenoidal* CORNUA.—**Ziegenh'.** See TRIGONELLA *fœnum græcum.*—**Zungenbeinh'.** A cornu of the hyoid bone. [L.]

HORNADROS (Sp.), n. Or-na^3'dros. A place in the province of Badajoz, Spain, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HORNBEAM, n. Ho^{2}rn'bem. See CARPINUS *betulus.*—**American h.** The *Carpinus americana.* [B, 275.]—**Common h., Cut-leaved h.** See *H.*—**Hop-h.** The genus *Ostrya.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]

HORNBEECH, n. Ho^{2}rn'bech. See HORNBEAM.

HORNBERG (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'be^{2}rg. A village in the Black Forest, Germany, considered a health resort. [A, 528.]

HÖRNCHEN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}rn'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CORNICULUM.

HORNED, adj. Ho^{2}rn'e^{2}d. See CORNICULATE and CORNUTUS.

HÖRNERN (Ger.), adj. Hu^{5}rn'e^{2}rn. See CORNEUS.

HORNHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'ha^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in the district of Magdeburg, Prussian Saxony, where there is an abandoned mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

HORNHAUT (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'ha^3-u^{4}t. 1. See CORNEA (1st def.). 2. See CHIMAPHILA *umbellata.*—**Durchsichtige H.** See CORNEA.—**H'ausschnitt.** See CERATOMIA.—**H'auswuchs.** See HYPERKERATOSIS.—**H'blatter.** An old term for cloudiness or opacity of the cornea. [L, 80.]—**H'bruch.** See KERATOCELE.—**H'durchstechung.** See KERATONYXIS.—**H'entzündung.** See KERATITIS.—**H'erweichung.** See KERATOMALACIA.—**H'falz.** The margin of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'fleck.** See CALIGO *corneæ.*—**H'gefässentzündung.** See ANGEIOKERATODEITIS.—**H'geschwür.** A corneal ulcer. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**H'granulom.** See GRANULOMA *of the cornea.*—**H'infiltrat.** Infiltration of the cornea.—**H'nagel.** An opaque thickening of the cornea. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**H'narbe.** See CALIGO *corneæ.*—**H'rand.** The margin of the cornea.—**H'ring.** See ARCUS *senilis corneæ.*—**H'schnitt.** See KERATOTOMY.—**H'staphylom.** See STAPHYLOMA *of the cornea.*—**H'stich.** See KERATONYXIS.—**H'tatouirung.** Tattooing of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'transplantation.** Transplantation of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'träublein.** Staphyloma of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'trübung, H'verdunkelung.** Opacity of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'verknöcherung.** Ossification of the cornea. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**H'verschwärung.** Ulceration of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**H'vorfall.** Staphyloma of the cornea. [a, 29.]—**Perlförmige H.** Maculæ corneæ margaritaceæ. [L, 80.]—**Uebermässigerhabene H.** See HYPERKERATOSIS.—**Undurchsichtige H.** Opacity of the cornea. [L, 80.]—**Weisse H.** Leucoma. [L, 80.]

HORNHAUTBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'ha^3-u^{4}t-bi^{2}ld-un^3. See KERATOSIS.—**Künstliche H.** See KERATOPLASTY.

HORNHÄUTLEIN (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'hoit-lin. See HORNHAUT.

HORNIG (Ger.), adj. Ho^{2}rn'i^{2}g. See CORNEOUS.

HORNISSE (Ger.), n. Hor-nes'se^2. See VESPA *crabro.*

HORNKLEE (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'kla. The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner H.** The *Lotus corniculatus,* var. *vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HORNMOHN (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'mon. The genus *Glaucium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gelber H.** The *Glaucium luteum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Löwengelber H.** The *Glaucium fulvum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rother H.** The *Glaucium corniculatum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HORNOTINUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}r(hor)-no^{2}t(not)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HORNUS.

HORN-POX, n. Ho^{2}rn'po^{2}x. Ger., *Hornpocke.* See VARIOLA *verrucosa.*

HORNSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The genus *Cornus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gelber h.** See CORNUS *mascula.*—**Schönblühender H.** See CORNUS *florida.*

HORNUNGSBLUME (Ger.), n. Ho^{2}rn'un^{2}z-blum-e^2. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HORNUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}rn(horn)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Contr. of *horinus* (from ὥρα, a season). Ger., *diesjährig.* Of the current year (said of parts of plants not a year old). [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

HORNY, adj. Ho^{2}rn'i^2. See CORNEOUS.

HOROLOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ho^{2}r(hor)-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὡρολόγιον (from ὥρα, time, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *horloge.* Ger., *Uhr.* A clock or dial.—**H. Floræ.** Fr., *horloge de Flore.* Ger., *Blumenuhr.* Of Linnæus, a time-paper of flowers; a table of plants growing wild in the neighborhood of Upsal, the opening of whose flowers indicated the different hours of the day. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

HORONOSOS (Lat.), **HORONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ho^{2}r(hor)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὥρα, a season, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *horonose.* Ger., *Jahreszeitenkrankheit.* A disease especially prevalent at a certain time of the year. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HOROPTER (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}r-o^{2}p'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). From ὅρος, a boundary, and ὀπτήρ, one who sees. Fr., *horoptère.* Ger., *H., Sehziel, Sehachsenkreuzung.* The surface of single vision, corresponding to any given binocular position; that region of external space the different points of which are imaged on identical spots. [F.]—**Horizontal h.** Fr., *horoptère horizontale.* Ger., *Horizontalh'.* A line h. for all lines which appear to run parallel to the horizontal plane of the retina in both visual fields. [F.]—**H. der Deckstellen** (Ger.). The h. formed by the intersection of the horizontal and vertical h's. [F, 21 (a, 29).]—**H. der Längsschnitte** (Ger.). See *Vertical h.*—**H. der Querschnitte** (Ger.). See *Horizontal h.*—**Line h.** Fr., *horoptère à ligne.* Ger., *Linienh'.* The surface or plane in which straight lines of a certain direction must lie in order to produce two corresponding images. [F.]—**Point h.** Fr., *horoptère à point.* Ger., *Punkth'.* That portion of the h. curve which is seen distinctly and singly. [F.]—**Vertical h.** Fr., *horoptère verticale.* Ger., *Verticalh'.* A line-h. for all lines which appear to run normal to the horizontal plane of the retina in both visual fields. [F.]

HOROPTERIC, adj. Ho^{2}r-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ὅρος, a boundary, and ὀπτήρ, one who sees. Fr., *horoptérique.* Pertaining to the horopter. [a, 29.]

HORRENS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}r're^{2}nz(rans). From *horrere,* to shudder. Fr., *tremblant.* Ger., *schauderhaft.* Trembling, shivering. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HORRENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}r-re^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See HORRIPILATION.

HORRIDUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}r'ri^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *horrere,* to shiver. 1. Attended with shivering (said of fevers). [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).] 2. Horrid, dreadful (*e. g.,* the *Crotalus h.*).

HORRIFER (Lat.), **HORRIFICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ho^{2}r'ri^2-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r), ho^{2}r-ri^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *horror,* shivering, and *ferre,* or *facere,* to produce. See HORRIDUS (2d def.).

HORRIPILATION, n. Ho^{2}r-ri^2-pi^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *horripilatio* (from *horripilare,* to bristle with hairs). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schaudern, Haarsträuben.* It., *orripilazione.* The erection of the hairs on the body, produced by fear, pain, or chilliness; also the sensation of such an occurrence. [D.]

HORRIPILATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ho^{2}r-ri^2-pi^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'rez(ras). See ARRECTORES *pilorum.*

HORROR (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}r'ro^{2}r. Gen., *-ror'is.* From *horrere,* to shiver. Fr., *horreur.* A shivering. [L, 50, 107.]—**H. ciborum.** A distaste for all food. [a, 34.]

HORRORS, n. Ho^{2}r'orz. A popular term for delirium tremens.

HORSE, n. Ho^{2}rs. A.-S., *hors.* Gr., ἵππος. Lat., *equus.* Fr., *cheval.* Ger., *Pferd.* 1. See EQUUS *caballus.* 2. As an adj., pertaining to the h. 3. As an adj., coarse.—**Fairies'-h.** The *Senecio jacobæa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-bane.** The *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-blob.** See CALTHA *palustris.*—**H.-buckles.** The *Primula veris.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-chestnut.** See the major list.—**H.-crust.** See CRUSTA *genu equini.*—**H. distemper.** See DISTEMPER (2d def.).—**H. flower.** The *Melampyrum arvense.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-fly-weed.** The *Baptisia tinctoria.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**H.-gogs.** A variety of *Prunus domestica.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-gram.** The *Dolichos biflorus* and *Dolichos uniflorus.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**H'hair.** Hair from the h's tail or mane. Rendered aseptic, it is used for capillary drainage and occasionally for sutures.—**H.-heal, H'heale, H'hele.** The *Inula helenium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-hoof, H.-hove.** The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-jags.** A variety of *Prunus domestica.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-knob, H.-knobs.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H'mint.** See the major list.—**H.-peus.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-pipe.** The genus *Equisetum.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**H.-pox, H'radish.** See the major list.—**H's-breath.** The *Ononis arvensis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-shoe.** The *Hippocrepis comosa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H. sugar.** The *Symplocos tinctoria.* [B, 116.]—**H.-tongue.** The *Scolopendrium vulgare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**H.-weed.** 1. The *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Erigeron canadensis.* 2. In Kansas, the *Ambrosia trifida.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14); B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**River-h.** See HIPPOPOTAMUS.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, n. Ho^{2}rs'che^{2}st-nu^{3}t. The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**Alcoholic extract of h.-c. bark.** See *Extrait alcoolique de* MARRONIER *d'Inde.*—**American h.-c.** The buckeye (*Æsculus pavia*). [B, 197 (a, 35).]—**Aqueous extract of h.-c.** See *Extrait aqueux de* MARRONIER *d'Inde.*—**Decoction of h.-c. bark.** See *Decoctum corticis* HIPPOCASTANI.—**Ethereal oil of h.-c.** A volatile oil obtained from h.-c. bark by percolation with ether and evaporation; used as a topical application in the early stages of gout and rheumatism. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiii (a, 14).]—**H.-c. tree.** See ÆSCULUS *hippocastanum.*—**Scarlet-flowered h.-c.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum rubicunda* (*Æsculus pavia*). [D. J. Browne (a, 35).]

HORSEMINT, n. Ho^{2}rs'mi^{2}nt. The *Mentha silvestris,* and the *Monarda punctata.* [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bradbury's h.** The *Monarda Bradburyana.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Canadian h.** The *Collinsonia canadensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Panicled h.** The *Monarda paniculata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Round-leaved h.** The *Mentha rotundifolia.* [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Sweet h.** The *Cunila mariana.* [L, 45.]

HORSE-POX, n. Ho^{2}rs'po^{2}x. Lat., *equinia.* Fr., *h.-p.* Ger., *Schutzmauke, Pferdepocken.* A contagious disease of the horse characterized by a general eruption of pocks. Inoculation of man

or the cow with the virus from the pocks gives rise to the vaccinal lesion and confers immunity from small-pox.

HORSERADISH, n. Ho^{2}rs'ra^{2}d-i^{2}sh. See ARMORACIA and ARMORACIA *rusticana*.—**Compound spirit of h.** See *Spiritus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus*.—**East Indian country h., East Indian h.** The root of *Moringa pterygosperma*. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**H.-root.** See under ARMORACIA *rusticana*.—**Kerguelen h.** The *Pringlea antiscorbutica*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-tree.** The *Moringa pterygosperma*. [B, 172, 275 (α, 24).]

HORSE-TAIL, n. Ho^{2}rs'tal. The genus *Equisetum*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**American h.-t.** The *Equisetum robustum* and *Equisetum lævigatum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Blunt-topped h.-t.** The *Equisetum umbrosum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common h.-t.** The *Equisetum arvense*.—**Corn h.-t.** The *Equisetum arvense*. [A, 511 (α, 35).]—**Field h.-t.** The *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Great h.-t.** The *Equisetum telmateia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Great shrubby h.-t.** The *Ephedra distachya*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Great water h.-t.** The *Equisetum fluviatile*. [A, 511 (α, 35).]—**Long-branched h.-t.** The *Equisetum ramosum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Marsh h.-t.** The *Equisetum palustre*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Rough h.-t.** The *Equisetum hiemale*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shrubby h.-t.** The genus *Ephedra*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Small shrubby h.-t.** The *Ephedra monostachya*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Smooth h.-t.** The *Equisetum limosum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tree h.-t.** The *Casuarina equisetifolia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wood h.-t.** The *Equisetum silvaticum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HÖRSINN (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'zi^{2}n. The sense of hearing.

HÖRSTORUNG (Ger.), n. Hu^{5}r'stu^{5}r-un^2. Any derangement of the hearing.

HORTENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}r-te^{2}ns'i^2-a^3. From *Hortense*, a proper name. The *Hydrangea h.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HORTENSIS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}r-te^{2}n'si^{2}s. From *hortus*, a garden. Of, pertaining to, or growing in a garden (a botanical species name). [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}rt'i^2-a^3. From *hortus*, a garden. Fr., *hortie*, *h.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Toddalieæ*; of Vandell, a genus of the *Diosmeæ*, tribe *Pilocarpeæ*. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14), 19, 42, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. arborea.** The species producing the *casca paratudo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]—**H. brasiliana.** Fr., *h. du Brésil*. A species the bitter bark of which is used in Brazil as a febrifuge in place of quinine. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

HORTICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ho^{2}rt-i^{2}k'o^{3}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *hortus*, a garden, and *colere*, to inhabit. Growing in gardens (said of plants). [L, 107.]

HORTULUS CUPIDINIS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}rt'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) ku^2(ku^4)-pi^{2}d(ped)'i^{2}n-i^{2}s. Lit., Cupid's little garden; an old name for the vulva. [A, 322.]

HORTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κῆπος. Fr., *jardin*. Ger., *Garten*. A garden. [α, 24.]—**H. lætitiæ.** See CROCUS.—**H. siccus.** See HERBARIUM.

HOSACKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho^{2}s-a^{2}k'i^2-a^3. From *Hosack*, an American physician. Fr., *hosackie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 38, 42, 48 (α, 24).]—**H. purshiana.** A species found in Arizona; said to produce the disease called *loco* in animals feeding upon it. [B, 66.]—**H. stolonifera.** A species growing in California. [B, 71 (α, 14).]

HOSE-IN-HOSE, n. Hoz'i^{2}n-hoz. A peculiar variety of garden *Polyanthus* in which the calyx becomes petaloid and presents the appearance of one corolla outside of another. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HOSPICE (Fr.), n. Os-pes. From *hospitium*, a place of entertainment for strangers. See INFIRMARY.

HOSPITAL, n. Ho^{2}s'pi^2-t'l. Lat., *hospitale*, *hospitium* (from *hospes*, a host). Fr., *hôpital*. Ger., *H.*, *Krankenhaus*. A place designed for the shelter and treatment of the sick and wounded.—**Bewegliches H.** (Ger.). See *Field h.*—**Cottage h.** A small detached building containing a few rooms holding a few beds each, with rooms for offices, etc. These h's were formerly thought to afford better results in treating surgical cases. [α, 34.]—**Field h.** Fr., *ambulance*, *hôpital ambulant* (ou *sous tente*), *baraque hospitalière*. Ger., *Feldh'*, *bewegliches H.* A h. consisting of separate large tents for necessary offices and wards; or of woodwork that can be easily and quickly screwed and bolted together, or taken apart, for use with an army in the field. [α, 34.]—**Floating h., H. boat.** A barge fitted with berths, a surgeon's office and a pharmacy, a kitchen, and bunks for attendants; used at quarantine stations and on waterways for the reception and treatment of sick and injured persons. [α, 34.]—**H. knapsack.** A case of wood, or wicker-work covered with enameled cloth, weighing, when packed, from sixteen to twenty pounds; it is carried by an orderly in the field, and contains anæsthetics, styptics, stimulants, anodynes, and material for primary dressings. [α, 34.]—**H. railway-car.** A freight or passenger car fitted for transporting sick and wounded persons. [α, 34.]—**H. steamer.** A steamer or steamship fitted with berths arranged as in a ward, with necessary offices, attendants' quarters, kitchens, etc.; used for the transportation of the sick and wounded. [α, 34.]—**H. train.** A train composed of h. railway-cars. [α, 34.]—**Lock h.** In Great Britain, a h. for the treatment of venereal diseases. [L, 107 (α, 43).]

HOSPITALIER (Fr.), adj. Os-pe-ta^2-le-a. Pertaining to a hospital.

HOSPITALIZATION, n. Ho^{2}s-pi^2-ta^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *hospitalisation*. Subjection of a person to treatment or isolation in a hospital.

HOSPITALISM, n. Ho^{2}s'pi^2-t'l-i^{2}z'm. Of Sir J. Y. Simpson, the unfavorable influence of a crowded hospital on its inmates.

HOSSZUMEZO (Magy.), n. A place in the county of Marmaros, Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HOST, n. Host. Lat., *hospes*. Fr., *hôte*. Ger., *Wirth*. An organism on or in which another organism lives as a parasite.

HOSTARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}st-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PYLORUS.

HOT, adj. Ho^{2}t. A.-S., *hat*. Gr., θερμός. Lat., *calidus*. Fr., *chaud*. Ger., *heiss*. It., *ardente*, *caldo*. Sp., *caliente*. 1. Heated. 2. Acrid, piquant.

HO-TAO (Chin.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

HOT ARROW-HEAD, n. Ho^{2}t a^{2}r'ro-he^{2}d. A mineral spring in California. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890, p. 707.]

HOT SPRINGS, n. Ho^{2}t spri^{2}n^{2}z'. 1. A place in Garland County, Arkansas, where there are thermal springs containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium, sodium, and calcium sulphates, iron sesquioxide, iodine, bromine, calcium, silicates, silica, alumina, and organic matter. 2. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are thermal springs containing magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, potassium and sodium chlorides, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates, and silica. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Ho^{2}t su^{3}l'fu^{5}r. A place in Grand County, California, where there are warm springs containing sulphur, magnesium, etc. [α, 14.]

HOTTENTOT-HOLLAND, n. Ho^{2}t''e^{2}n-to^{2}t-ho^{2}l'la^{2}nd. A place at the Cape of Good Hope where there is a warm ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49, 105 (α, 14).]

HOTTENTOT'S-HEAD, n. Ho^{2}t''e^{2}n-to^{2}ts-he^{2}d'. The *Stangeria paradoxa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HOTTENTOTTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ho^{2}t-e^{2}n-to^{2}t-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). An intense form of congenital stammering, sometimes due to a deformity of the mouth. [L, 20.]

HOUBLON [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Hu-blo^{2}n^2. From *humulus*, the hop. 1. See HUMULUS, HOP, and LUPULIN.—**Acide tannique de h.** See *Tannic acid of* HOPS.—**Cône de h.** [Fr. Cod.]. See under HUMULUS and HOP.—**Extrait alcoolique de h.** See *Extractum* LUPULI.—**Extrait de h.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* LUPULI.—**H. cultivé.** The *Humulus lupulus*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. de montagne.** The *Ornithogalum flavescens*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Racine de h.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *radix lupuli*. Ger., *Hopfenwurzel*. The root of *Humulus lupulus*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de h.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of hop cones in a closed vessel with 150 parts of boiling water, expressing, and adding 18 parts of dissolved sugar for each 10 parts of clarified colature, then boiling quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tisane de h.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum* LUPULI.

HOUBLONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Hu-blo^{2}n-na. Scented with hops (said of morphine sophisticated to resemble hopeine). [C. Élog, "Union méd.," Feb. 18, 1886, p. 281.]

HOUDIN (Fr.), n. U-da^{2}n^2. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

HOUGH, n. Hu^{3}f. A.-S., *hôh*, *hô*. The lower part of the thigh. [L.] Cf. HOCK.

HOUILLE (Fr.), n. Hu-el-y'. Pit-coal. [L, 49.]—**H. grasse.** See *Bituminous* COAL.—**H. sèche.** See *Anthracite* COAL.—**Huile de h.** See PETROLEUM.—**Sucre de h.** See SACCHARIN.

HOULGATE (Fr.), n. Ul-ga^{3}t. A place in the department of Calvados, France, where there is sea-bathing. [L, 41, 87 (α, 14).]

HOULQUE (Fr.), n. Hulk. See HOLCUS.—**H. à balais.** The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. aristée.** See HOLCUS *lanatus*.—**H. de deux couleurs.** See HOLCUS *bicolor*.—**H. laineuse.** See HOLCUS *lanatus*.—**H. odorante.** See HOLCUS *australis*.—**H. tendre.** See HOLCUS *mollis*.—**H. veloutée.** See HOLCUS *lanatus*.

HOUMIRI, n. 1. The *Hedwigia balsamifera*. 2. In French Guiana, the *Humiria balsamifera*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

HOUMIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu-mi^2'ri^2-a^3. See HUMIRIA.

HOUNDBERRY, n. Hu^5'u^{4}nd-be^{2}r-i^2. 1. The *Solanum nigrum*. 2. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**H.-tree.** See CORNUS *sanguinea*.

HOUNDSTONE, n. Hu^5'u^{4}nd-sto^{3}n. See CYNOGLOSSUM *majus*.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, n. Hu^5'u^{4}ndz-tu^{3}n^2. 1. The genus *Cynoglossum*, especially the *Cynoglossum majus*. 2. The *Stachys palustris*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Alpine h.-t.** 1. The *Cynoglossum alpinum*. 2. The *Liatris odoratissima*. [B, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common h.-t.** See CYNOGLOSSUM *majus*.—**Green h.-t.** The *Cynoglossum montanum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Stock-leaved h.-t.** The *Cynoglossum cheirifolium*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

HOUPALE (Fr.), n. Hu-pa^{3}l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOUPPE (Fr.), n. Up. In botany, the tuft of hairs at the ends of some seeds; also the pappus in the *Compositæ*. [B, 121 (α, 35).] Cf. ARISTA and BARB.—**H. blanche.** A name for many species of *Clavaria* and *Hydnum*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. des arbres.** The *Hydnum arenaceum*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. nerveuse.** A tuft-like termination of a fasciculus of nerves in a papilla. [J, 33.]

HOUQUE (Fr.), n. Huk. See HOLCUS.

HOUR (Ar.), n. The *Populus alba*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HOURDEL (Fr.), n. Ur-de^{2}l. A place in the department of Somme, France, where there is sea-bathing. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

HOUSE-GREEN, n. Hu^5'u^{4}s-gren. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

HOUSELEEK, n. Hu^5'u^{4}s-lek. The genus *Sempervivum*, especially the *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cobweb-h.** See SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoideum*.—**Common h.** See SEMPER-

VIVUM *tectorum*.—**Dwarf h.** The *Sedum reflexum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).] —**Gouty-stalked h.** The *Sempervivum tortuosum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hen-and-chickens h.** The *Sempervivum globiferum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H.-tree.** See SEMPERVIVUM *arboreum*.—**Little h.** The *Sedum acre*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Purple-tipped h.** The *Sempervivum calcareum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red-leaved h.** The *Sempervivum triste*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Russian h.** The *Sempervivum ruthecinum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sea-h.** An old name for aloes. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small h.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Teneriffe h.** The *Sempervivum ciliatum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tree-h.** The *Sempervivum arboreum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Water-h.** The *Stratiotes aloides*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HOUSSON (Fr.), n. Us-so^{2}n^{2}. The *Ruscus aculeatus* and the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HOUT, n. In Abyssinia, the cotton-plant. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HOUTTUYNIA (Lat.), **HOUTUYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hu^{3}-u^{4}t-tin'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Houttuyn*, a Dutch physician. 1. Of Thunberg, a genus of the *Piperaceæ*, tribe *Saurureæ*. 2. Of Houttuyn, a genus of the *Irideæ*. The *Houttuynieæ* of Jussieu are a tribe of the *Saurureæ*. [B, 38, 42, 48, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cochinchinensis, H. cordata, H. fœtida.** The *doku-dame* of the Japanese. In Cochin-China the leaves and other parts of the plant are used as a laxative and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. polypara.** Fr., *houttuyne polypare*. A species used for seasoning salads. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HOUX (Fr.), n. Hu. The genus *Ilex*, especially the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. apalache, H. apalachin.** The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commun.** The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commun à feuilles épaisses.** The *Ilex crassifolia*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commun en scie.** The *Ilex serrata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commun hérisson.** The *Ilex ferox*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commun panaché.** The *Ilex variegata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. dentelé.** The *Ilex obcordata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. fragon, H. frelon.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. opaque.** The *Ilex opaca*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. purgatif.** The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. safrané.** The *Ilex crocea*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vomitif.** The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Petit h.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HOVE, n. Hov. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HOVEN, n. Hov'n. In cattle and sheep, tympanites arising from the retention of food in the rumen. [Williams (*a*. 34).]

HOVENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ho-va'ni^{2}-a^{3}. From *Hoven*, Dutch minister to Japan. Fr., *hovénie*. Of Thunberg, a genus of the *Rhamneæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. dulcis.** Fr., *hovénie douce*. A species found in Japan, where the sweet, red pulp of the peduncles (called *siku*) is eaten. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. inæqualis.** A species growing in the Himalaya Mountains; identified by some with *H. dulcis*. [B, 19, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HOVINGHAM, n. Hu^{3}v'i^{2}n^{2}-ha^{2}m. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HOWARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{6}-u^{4}-a^{3}rd'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Howard*, an English botanist. Fr., *howardie*. Of Weddell, the genus *Pogonopus*. [B, 38, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. febrifuga.** The *Pogonopus febrifugus*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

HOWELLITE, n. Hu^{6}'u^{4}-e^{2}l-it. Potassium chloride, often mixed with potassium and magnesium sulphites, and magnesium chloride, obtained at the mines of Stassfurt, Germany. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 14).] Cf. SYLVINE.

HOYA (Lat.), n. f. Hoi'a^{3}. From *Hoy*, an English horticulturist. Fr., *h*. A genus of the *Asclepidaceæ*, tribe *Marsdenieæ*. The *Hoyaceæ* of Don are a subtribe of the *Orthophuramiæ*, and the *Hoyeæ* of Endlicher are a subtribe of the *Pergularieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. alba.** A species having properties like those of *H. coronaria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. coronaria.** A species found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It yields a thick, viscous milk used as a remedy in gonorrhœa, and externally in wounds from the stings of poisonous fish. [B, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**H. diversifolia.** A species growing in Burmah, Malacca, Java, and Amboyna, having the properties of *H. Rumphii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. elegans.** A species having the appearance and properties of *H. Rumphii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lacuna.** The *Dregea volubilis*, var. *lacuna*. [B, 212.]—**H. lutea.** A species found in Amboyna, having the appearance and properties of *H. coronaria*. [B, 180, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**H. opposita.** See *H. Rumphii*.—**H. orbiculata.** See *H. diversifolia*.—**H. pendula.** A species found in the East Indies; emetic and alexipharmac. [B, 172, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**H. planiflora.** See TYLOPHORA *asthmatica*.—**H. Rheedii.** See *H. pendula*.—**H. Rumphii.** A species growing in the Moluccas; used like *H. coronaria*. [B, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**H. velutina.** See *H. coronaria*.—**H. viridiflora.** See DREGEA *volubilis*.—**H. Wightii.** See *H. pendula*.

HUACAMOTL [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. 1. A starch derived from *Manihot aipi*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.] 2. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Manihot aipi*. [B, 224 (*a*, 14).]

HUANG-LIANG (Chin.), n. Lit., yellow-excellent; rhubarb. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

HUANOKINE, n. U-a^{3}n'o-ken. Fr., *huanoquine*. Ger., *Huanokin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{12}NO$, or $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, obtained from a variety of cinchona collected near Huánuco, probably the *Cinchona nitida*. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and is said to be a powerful febrifuge. [B, 48 (*a*, 14), 93 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]

HUARITURU, n. In Peru, the *Valeriana coarctata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HUAUZONTLE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. U-a^{3}-u^{4}-zon'tla. See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus*.

HUAYCAN, n. The *Porliera hygrometrica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24), 224 (*a*, 14).]

HUB (Ger.), **HUBBAD** (Ger.), n's. Hub, hub'ba^{3}d. A place in the district of the middle Rhine, Baden, where there is a hot gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

HUBBARDSTON WELL, n. Hu^{3}b''ba^{3}rd-stu^{3}n-we^{2}l'. A well situated at Hubbardston, Ionia County, Michigan. It contains magnesium and calcium carbonates, iron protoxide, and silica. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

HUBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{2}-bu^{6}rt'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Hubert*, a proper name. The genus *Senecio*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

HUBERTSBRUNNEN (Ger.), **HUBERTUSBAD** (Ger.), n's. Hu-be^{2}rts'brun-ne^{3}n, -be^{2}rt'us-ba^{3}d. A place in the province of Saxony, Germany, where there are gaseous and saline springs, bathing and water-cure establishments, and pine-needle baths. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HUBHÖHE (Ger.), n. Hub'hu^{6}-he^{2}. Lit., height of the lift; of E. Weber, the amount of shortening observed in a loaded muscle when it is caused to contract by an artificial stimulus. [K, 16; Landois (K).]

HUB-UL-KILKIL (Bomb.), n. The stones of a variety of *Prunus cerasus*, brought to Bombay from northern India and Persia. The kernel has a brown skin and a strong prussic-acid flavor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

HUB-UL-MISHKA-KE-BINJA (Ar.), n. See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus*.

HUCKBERRY, n. Hu^{3}k'be^{2}r-ri^{2}. The *Celtis cordata*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HUCKBLATT (Ger.), n. Huk'bla^{3}t. The *Campanula trachelium*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

HUCKLE, n. Hu^{3}k'l. The hip or a hip-like projection. [L, 56.]

HUCKLEBERRY, n. Hu^{3}k'l'be^{2}r-i^{2}. 1. The genus *Gaylussacia*. 2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bear-h.** The *Gaylussacia ursina*. [B, 215.]—**Black h.** The *Gaylussacia resinosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Box-h.** The *Gaylussacia brachycera*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf-h.** The *Gaylussacia dumosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Squaw-h.** The *Vaccinium stamineum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HUDIN (Fr.), n. U^{6}-da^{2}n^{2}. The *Ulex autumnalis* and *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HUDUM-BET, n. In India, the *Calamus polygamus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HUECHYS (Lat.), n. f. Hwe^{2}k(hue^{2}ch^{2})'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). A genus of coleopterous insects comprising the species *H. sanguinea*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]—**H. sanguinea.** An insect furnishing a new variety of Chinese can'harides, which appeared in 1887 in the London drug market. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]

HUF (Ger.), n. Huf. See HOOF.—**Gespaltener H.** A cloven hoof. [L, 80.]—**H'eisenförmig.** Horse-shoe-shaped. [L, 31.]—**H'zwängig.** See HOOF-*bound*.

HUFBEINBEUGER (Ger.), n. Huf'bin-boig-e^{2}r. The radio-phalangeus muscle. [A, 314 (L).]—**Dicker H.** See TIBIO-PHALANGEUS.—**Fünfköpfiger H.** See *H*.—**Langer H.** See TIBIO-PHALANGEUS.

HUFBEINSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Huf'bin-stre^{2}k-e^{2}r. The epicondylo-præphalangeus muscle. [Müller (A, 314 [L]).]—**Langer H.** See *H*.

HUFCAP, n. Hu^{3}f'ka^{2}p. The *Triticum repens*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HUFLATTIG (Ger.), n. Huf'la^{2}t-ti^{2}g. The genus *Tussilago*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bastardh'.** The *Tussilago hybrida*. [L, 30.]—**Gemeiner H.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Grosser H.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Weisser H.** The *Tussilago alba*. [L. 80.]

HÜFTBEIN (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'bin. A hip bone, especially the ilium.—**Vorderes H.** The pubic bone. [L, 80.]

HÜFTBLUTADER (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'blut-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. An iliac vein.—**Aeussere H.** The external iliac vein. [L, 115.]—**Gemeinschaftliche H.** The common iliac vein. [L, 115.]—**Umgeschlagene H.** The circumflex iliac vein. [L, 115.]

HÜFTLOCHMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'lo^{2}ch^{2}-musk-e^{2}l. An obturator muscle. [L, 115.]—**Aeusserer H.** See OBTURATOR *externus*.—**Innerer H.** See OBTURATOR *internus*.

HÜFTVERRENKUNG (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'fe^{2}r-re^{2}n^{2}k-un^{2}. Dislocation of the hip. [E.]

HÜFTE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'e^{2}. See HIP.—**H'ngegend.** The iliac region. [L, 80.]—**H'npfannenschmerz.** See COXALGIA *cotyloidea*. —**H'nschmerz.** See HÜFTWEH.—**H'nstrauch.** The *Rosa canina*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HÜFTGELENK (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'ge^{2}-le^{2}n^{2}k. The hip joint.—**H'entzündung.** See COXITIS.—**H'pfannenentzündung.** See COXITIS *cotyloidea*.—**H'schmerz.** See COXALGIA.—**H'weh.** See COXALGIA.

HÜFTWEH (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}ft'va. See COXALGIA.

HÜGEL (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}g'e^{2}l. A prominence or tuberosity. [C.] —**Aschgrauer H.** The gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3 (K).]—**Doyère'scher H.** See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.—**Epidermish', Epithelh', Epithelial-H.** A hill-like mass of flattened epithelial cells surrounding cylindrical cells, and containing the termination of one or more nerves. The bodies are somewhat similar to taste-buds, and are found in the mucous membrane of the mouth of reptiles. [Leydig, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1872, p. 37 (J).]—**Ganglienh'.** The corpora striata and optic thalami; so-called because they form projections on the floor of the lateral ventricles. [I, 17 (K).]—**Gangliöse H.** [Burdach]. A mass of gan-

glion cells in the gray matter of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**Gehirnmarkh'.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Gelenkh'.** See under GELENK.—**Gesichtsh'.** The optic thalamus. [A, 521.]—**Gestreifter H., Grauer H.** See CORPUS *striatum*.—**H'bewohnend.** See COLLINUS.—**H'chen.** The corpora albicantia. [I, 3 (K).]—**H'ig.** See COLLICOSUS.—**Hinterhauptsh'.** The occipital protuberance. [L, 80.]—**Hirnmarkh'.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**H. am Schambein.** See MONS *Veneris*.—**Innerer gespaltener H.** See PES *hippocampi*.—**Kleiner H.** See COLLICULUS.—**Nervenh'.** See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.—**Obere H. des Corpus quadrigeminum.** The anterior bigeminal bodies. [I, 17 (K).]—**Samenh'.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**Schamh'.** See MONS *Veneris*.—**Sehh'.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.—**Streifenh' (des grossen Gehirns).** See CORPUS *striatum*.—**Vierh'.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**Vordere H.** The anterior bigeminal bodies. [I, 4.]

HUGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu-gon'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Hugon*, a German physician. Fr., *hugonie*, *hugone*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Lineæ*. The *Hugoniaceæ* of Arnott are a group of plants now included under the *Oxalidaceæ*. The *Hugonieæ* (Fr., *hugoniées*) are a tribe of the *Lineæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. mystax.** Fr., *cerisier de Ceylan*. A tree found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The root is used as a tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge, and externally as an antidote in snake-bites. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. serrata.** A species of the Mauritius Island, erroneously identified by Cavanilles with the *H. mystax* of Linnæus. [B, 214, 310 (a, 35).]

HUGUENINIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{6}g-ne'ni^{2}-a^{3}. From *Huguenine*, a Savoyard botanist. Ger., *Hugueninie*. Of Reichenbach, a genus of the *Sisymbrieæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Sisymbrium*. [B, 42, 64 (a, 24).]—**H. tanacetifolia.** The *Sisymbrium tanacetifolium*. [B, 64 (a, 24).]

HUGUENOT SPRINGS, n. Hu^{2}'g'not. A place in Powhatan County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous and a chalybeate spring. [A, 363 (a, 21); a, 14.]

HUHN (Ger.), n. Hun. See GALLINA.—**Hühnerähnlich.** See GALLINACEUS.—**Hühnerauge.** See CLAVUS.—**Hühnerbiss.** 1. The *Stellaria media*. 2. The *Arenaria peploides*. 3. The *Anagallis arvensis*. 4. The *Sagina procumbens*. 5. The *Radiola millegrana*. 6. The *Cucubalus bacciferus*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Hühnerblind.** The *Primula elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hühnerbrühe.** See CHICKEN-*broth*.—**Hühnerdarm.** See the major list.—**Hühnerschmalz.** See AXUNGIA *gallinæ*.—**Hühnersuppe.** See CHICKEN-*broth*.—**Hühnertod.** The *Lamium amplexicaule* and the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Hühnertodkraut.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hühnertritt.** See the major list.—**Hühnerwehr.** The *Sedum album*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hühnerwurzel.** The *Geranium sanguineum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hühnerwurzkraut.** The *Tormentilla erecta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HÜHNERDARM (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}n'e^{2}r-da^{3}rm. The genus *Stellaria*, especially the *Stellaria media*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gelber H.** The *Lysimachia nemorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rauher H.** The *Cerastium viscosum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Rother H.** The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B, 48, 124 (a, 14).]—**Weisser H.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 124 (a, 14).]

HÜHNERTRITT (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}n'e^{2}r-tri^{2}t. The genus *Anagallis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Blauer H.** The *Anagallis cærulea*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Rother H.** The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

HUICHICHILE [Mex. Ph.], n. In Mexico, the *Hoitzia coccinea*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

HUILE (Fr.), n. Wel. See OIL.—**H. américaine.** Castor-oil. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. ammoniacale.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**H. animale de Dippel.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**H. animale empyreumatique.** See OLEUM *pyro-animale*.—**H. bézoardique de Wedel.** See OLEUM *bezoardicum Wedelii*.—**H. blanche.** The oil of the seeds of the *Papaver niger*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**H. carminative.** See OLEUM *carminativum*.—**H. chlorée.** A preparation made by passing a current of chlorine through olive-oil and washing the latter with cold water after two or three days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**H. de Bakouck.** Liquid vaseline. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Progr. méd.," Feb. 12, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 5, 1887, p. 280.]—**H. de bois.** Candle-nut oil. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Brésil.** Balsam of copaiba. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. de Herva.** Castor-oil. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**H. de Macassar.** See BORBORI.—**H. de médicinier.** Oil expressed from the Barbadoes-nut. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**H. d'enfer.** An inferior kind of olive-oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**H. de paume Dieu.** Castor-oil. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Sainte-Barbare.** Of Nicolas Mirepsus, petroleum. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**H. des sept fleurs.** See OLEUM *septem florum*.—**H. de terre.** The oil of the seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. de Touloucouna.** See under CARAPA *guineensis*.—**H. de Vénus.** Oil of carrot-flowers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. douce.** Olive-oil. [a, 24.]—**H. empyreumatique.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**H. essentielle.** An essential oil. [a, 24.]—**H. essentielle camphrée.** See CAMPHOLÉULE.—**H. essentielle cantharidée.** A preparation consisting of 1 part of cantharides treated with 8 parts of oil of turpentine for a fortnight, then strained and filtered. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Linimentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**H. éthérée.** See OLEUM *æthereum*.—**H. fermentée.** An inferior variety of olive-oil obtained from fruit which has undergone partial decomposition. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**H's fixes.** See *Fixed* OILS.—**H. fossile éthérée.** Petroleum. [a, 38.]—**H. grasse camphrée.** See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**H's grasses.** See *Fixed* OILS.—**H. iodée.** A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of iodine in 1,000 of oil of sweet almonds, and warming in the water-bath until the solution is colored by the iodine. [L, 49 (a, 38).]—**H. iodo-phosphorée.** A preparation consisting of 5 parts of iodine, $\frac{1}{10}$ part of phorphorus, and 1,000 parts of oil of almonds. [L, 49 (a, 38).]—**H. liquide.** Liquidambar. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H's médicinales.** Official solutions of one or more substances in a fixed oil, generally olive-oil. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**H. minérale.** Refined petroleum. [B.]—**H. narcotique.** See BALSAMUM *tranquillans*.—**H. omphacine.** Oil from unripe olives. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. parégorique.** A preparation consisting of 15 grammes of oil of hyoscyamus-seeds, 7 grammes of petroleum oil, and 10 drops each of oil of juniper and oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**H. pétrosolaire.** Refined petroleum. [B.]—**H. phosphorée** [Fr. Cod.]. See OLEUM *phosphoratum*.—**H. phosphorée aromatique.** A mixture of 30 parts of phosphorus and 500 of olive-oil, flavored with oil of bergamot. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**H. phosphorée au centième** [Fr. Cod.]. H. phosphorée; so called because it contains one per cent. of phosphorus. [B.]—**H. phosphorée au millième** [Fr. Cod.]. H. phosphorée diluted with 9 parts of sweet-almond oil, so as to afford a preparation containing 1 part of phosphorus in a thousand. [B.]—**H. phosphorée camphrée.** A preparation made by warming from $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of a gramme of phosphorus and 30 grammes of oil of almonds in the water-bath, and adding from 1$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2$\frac{1}{4}$ grammes of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**H. purgative.** See OLEUM *purgans*.—**H. pyro-animale depurée, H. pyrogénée.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**H. rosat.** See *H. de* ROSE *pâle*.—**H. sainte, H. Sainte-Catherine.** Naphtha. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**H. tournante.** Ger., *Tournantöl*. The most inferior variety of olive-oil, obtained from the residue left after the better varieties have been removed by expression. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**H. verte.** See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium*.—**H. vierge.** Virgin oil. [a, 38.] See OLIVE-*oil*.—**Marc d'h.** See AMURCA.

HUILEUX (Fr.), adj. We-lu^{5}. See OILY.

HUIÑAPU (Sp.), n. Hwen-ya^{3}'pu. In South America, germinated maize, used for making a fermented beverage called *chicha* by the Indians. [a, 14.]

HUINAR [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Wen-a^{3}r'. The *Malva scoparia*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

HUINGAN, n. A Chilian drug said to come from the *Duvaua dependens*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

HUIQUILITE (Sp.), n. We-ke-le'ta. In Mexico, the *Indigofera anil* and *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 121, 127, 224 (a, 14).]

HUISACHE (Sp.), n. We-sa^{3}'cha. 1. The *Acacia farnesiana*. 2. In Mexico, the *Acacia albicans*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14); B, 1.]

HUIT-DE-CHIFFRE (Fr.), n. Wet-d'-she-fr'. See *Figure-of-eight* BANDAGE.

HUITLACOCHE [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Uredo maidis*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

HUÎTRE (Fr.), n. We-tr'. The oyster. [a, 21.]—**Coquilles d'h's, Écaille d'h.** Oyster-shells, used in pharmacy.—**Écaille d'h's préparées.** See TESTA *præparata*.—**H's végétales.** The fruit of *Jacaranda mimosæfolia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HULABAHA (Ar.), n. The *Trigonella fœnugræcum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HULAHULA (Mah.), n. See CLEOME *viscosa*.

HULDA (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HULDIE (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

HULDI-LUNKA-MURICH (Beng.), n. The *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HULFERE, n. Hu^{3}l'fer. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HÜLFSGURT (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lfs'gurt. A sling to be attached to an obstetrical forceps and to the operator's shoulder to increase the force of the traction.

HÜLFSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lfs'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An adjuvant.

HULL, n. Hu^{3}l. A.-S., *hule*. 1. The outer coat of a seed or other structure. 2. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HÜLLBLATT (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}l'bla^{3}t. A leaf of the involucre. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HÜLLCHEN (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}l'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See INVOLUCEL.

HÜLLE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}l'le^{2}. 1. A cover, a covering. 2. The volva of a mushroom. [B, 491.]—**Amniosh'.** The ammonic membrane. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1861, p. 280 (a, 39).]—**Dotterh'.** The vitelline membrane. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1848, p. 558 (a, 39).]—**Eierstocksh'n.** The membranes formed around eggs during their passage through the oviduct. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1856 (a, 39).]—**Eih'.** See the major list.—**Eileiterh'.** See *Oviduct* MEMBRANE.—**Gallerth'.** The gelatinous outer envelope of the ova of starfishes. ["Quar. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1876, p. 153 (J).]—**Gehirnh'n.** The meninges of the brain. [A. 521.]—**Gliah'.** A layer of neuroglia on the surface of the myel next the pia. It is especially marked on the dorsal aspect. [J, 124, 140.]—**Haarh'n.** The coverings of a hair in its follicle. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1846, p. 30 (a, 39).]—**Hirnh'n.** See *Gehirnh'n*.—**H'n der Leibesfrucht.** See FŒTAL *envelopes*.—**H'n des Centralorgans, H'n des Gehirns.** See *Gehirnh'n*.—**H. des Körpers.** See INTEGUMENT.—**H'n des Rückenmarks.** See *Spinal* MENINGES.—**H'nlos.** Naked, devoid of a cell membrane. [J.]—**Nervenh'.** See EPINEURIUM and PERINEURIUM.—**Seröse H.** A serous envelope; of von Baer, the outer layer of the amnion after it has become a complete sac.—**Spermah'n.** In the *Campanularia*, the envelope which holds the spermatozooids. [a, 39.]—**Zellfaserh'.** A connective-tissue envelope. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1844, p. 257 (J).]

HULLED, adj. Hu^{3}ld. See DECORTICATED.

HÜLSE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lz'e^{2}. 1. A legume. 2. See ILEX. In this sense also in the pl., *H'n*. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**Capillarh'.** See *Capillary* SHEATH.—**Gemeine H'n.** The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B.]—**Gliederh'.** A loment. [L, 80.]—**H'busch.** The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'nartig.** Leguminous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'nbaum.** The *Hymenæa courbaril*. [L, 80.]—**H'ndorn.** The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'nfrüchte, H'ngewächse.** The

Leguminosæ. [L, 80; B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H'ntragend.** Leguminous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**H'nwurm.** See the major list.

HÜLSENALGE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lz'e^{2}n-a^{3}l-ge^2. The genus *Rhodomela.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothbraune H.** The *Rhodomela subfusca.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Tannenartige H.** The *Rhodomela pinastroides.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HÜLSENWURM (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lz'e^{2}n-vurm. See Cysticercus *cellulosæ* and Echinococcus.—**Acephalocystischer H.** See *Acephalocystic* echinococcus.—**Endogenischer H.** See Echinococcus *endogenus.*—**Skolexerzeugender H.** See Echinococcus *scoleciparieus.*—**Zellgewebs-Blasenschwanz-H.** See Cysticercus *cellulosæ.*

HÜLSKRAPPENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}lz'kra^{3}p-pe^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The leaves of *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HULST (Ger.), n. Hulst. The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HULUD (Malay), n. The genus *Curcuma.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HULUDEE (Beng.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

HULVER, n. Hu^{3}l'vu^{6}r. The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Knee-h.** The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 12 (a, 24).]—**Sea-h.** The *Eryngium maritimum.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HULWORT, n. Hu^{3}l'wu^{5}rt. The *Teucrium polium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

HUM, n. Hu^{3}m. Fr., *bourdonnement.* Ger., *Hummen.* A soft, monotonous sound.—**Amphoric h.** A sound like that made by blowing into a large empty bottle, heard in auscultation over a cavity in the lung, or over the cardiac region when the stomach is distended with gas. [a, 40.]—**Venous h.** A h. heard on auscultation over a vein.

HUMAN, adj. Hu^2'm'n. Lat., *humanus* (from *homo*, a man). Fr., *humain.* Ger., *menschlich.* It., *umano.* Sp., *humano.* Pertaining to man. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HUMARA (Ar.), n. The pod of *Tamarindus indica.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

HUMATE, n. Hu^2'mat. From *humus*, the earth. A salt of humic acid. [B, 2.]

HUMBLE-PLANT, n. Hu^{3}mb'l'pla^{3}nt. The *Mimosa pudica.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

HUMBOLDTIN, n. Hu^{3}m'bo^{3}lt-i^{2}n. From *Humboldt*, a German scientist. See Iron *oxalate.*

HUMBOLDTS-AU (Ger.), n. Hum'bo^{3}lts-a^3-u^4. A place in Prussian Silesia where there are pine-needle baths. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

HUMECTANT, adj. Hu^{2}m-e^{2}k't'nt. Lat., *humectans* (from *humectare*, to moisten). Fr., *h.* Ger., *anfruchtend.* Serving to impart moisture. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HUMECTATION, n. Hu^2-me^{2}k-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *humectatio.* Fr., *h.* Ger., *Anfeuchtung.* A moistening.

HUMERA (Sp.), n. U-ma'ra^3. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring containing magnesium carbonate and sulphate. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

HUMERAL, adj. Hu^{2}m'e^2-r'l. Lat., *humeralis* (from *humerus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *huméral.* Of or pertaining to the humerus, or to the upper arm. [C; L, 343.]

HUMÉRAL (Fr.), adj. U^6-ma-ra^{3}l. See Humeral; as a n., of Cuvier, the coracoid bone (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]

HUMERALIFER, HUMERALIFERUS (Lat.), adj's. Hu^2-(hu^4)-me^{2}r-a^{3}l(a^{3}l)'if-u^{6}r(e^{2}r), -a^{3}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *huméralifère.* From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Furnished with a cape or cloak (as in the *Jacchus humeralifer*). [L, 180 (a, 39).]

HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Hu^2(hu^4)-me^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See Humeral; as a n., see Deltoid.—**H. externus.** See Humero-radialis.

HUMEREN, adj. Hu^2'me^{2}r-e^{2}n. See Humeral.

HUMERIUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^2(hu^4)-me(me^2)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Humeral.

HUMERO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Hu^2(hu)''me^{2}r-o(o^3)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-do^{2}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see Humerus and Abdomen. Pertaining to the humerus and to the abdomen; as a n., the costal part of the pectoralis major muscle in batrachians. [L, 229 (a, 29).]

HUMERO-BICIPITAL, adj. Hu^{2}m''e^{2}r-o-bi-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Pertaining to the humerus and to the biceps flexor cubiti.

HUMERO-CORONARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and *corona*, a crown. See Epitrochleo-phalangeus.

HUMERO-CUBITALIS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o(o^3)-ku^3(ku)-bi^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and *cubitus*, the elbow. Fr., *huméro-cubital* [Chaussier]. Pertaining to the humerus and to the forearm; as a n., the brachialis anticus. [A, 299 (L).]—**H.-c. obliquus.** Fr., *huméro-cubital oblique.* See Humero-radialis.

HUMERO-METACARPAL, adj. Hu^{2}m''e^{2}r-o-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}r'-p'l. From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and μετακάρπιον, the wrist. Of or pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus. [L.]

HUMERO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)'me^{2}r-o-(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In the horse, a muscle representing the extensores carpi radialis longus et brevis. [L, 13.]—**H.-m. externus.** See Epicondylo-supercarpeus.—**H.-m. internus.** See Epitrochleo-supercarpeus.

HUMERO-OLECRANAL, adj. Hu^{2}m''e^{2}r-o-o-le^{2}k'ra^2-n'l. From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and ὠλέκρανον, the olecranon. Fr., *huméro-olécrânien.* Pertaining to the humerus and to the olecranon. [A, 385.]

HUMÉRO-OLÉCRÂNIEN (Fr.), n. U^6-ma-ro-o-la-kra^3-ne-a^{3}n^2. See Humero-olecranius.—**Petit h.-o.** See Humero-olecranius *minor.*

HUMERO-OLECRANIUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o(o^3)-o^{2}l(ol)-e^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *huméro-olécrânien.* Connected with the humerus and the olecranon. [L, 13.]—**H.-o. externus.** Fr., *huméro-olécrânien externe, court extenseur de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *äusserer Armbeinellenbogenmuskel, äusserer* (oder *mittlerer*) *Strecker des Vorarmes.* The external portion or caput medium of the extensor triceps brachii muscle of lower mammals, the analogue of the external head of the extensor triceps brachii of man. [L.]—**H.-o. internus.** Fr., *huméro-olécrânien interne, moyen extenseur de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *innerer Armbeinellenbogenmuskel kurzer* (oder *innerer*) *Strecker des Vorarmes.* The internal head or caput parvum of the triceps extensor brachii muscle of lower mammals, analogous to the internal head of the triceps extensor brachii of man. [L.]—**H.-o. minor.** Fr., *petit huméro-olécrânien, petit extenseur de l'avant-bras, anconé.* Ger., *kleiner Armbeinellenbogenmuskel, kleiner* (oder *hinterer*, oder *kurzer äusserer*) *Strecker des Vorarmes, tiefer* (oder *kleiner*) *Kopfknorrenmuskel.* 1. The analogue of the anconæus muscle of man, found in most of the lower mammals. [L.] 2. See Anconæus (3d def.).

HUMERO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o-(o^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *humerus* (*q. v.*), and φάλαγξ (see Phalanx). In the horse, the analogue of the flexor perforatus of man. [L, 13.]

HUMERO-PRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''-me^{2}r-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *humerus* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and φάλαγξ (see Phalanx). See Epicondylo-præphalangeus.

HUMERO-RADIAL, adj. Hu^{2}m''e^{2}r-o-ra'di^2-a^{3}l. Lat., *humero-radialis* (from *humerus* [*q. v.*], and *radius* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *huméro-radial.* Ger., *humeroradial, Armvorarmbein-.* Pertaining to the humerus and to the radius; as a n. (Fr., *huméro-radial, court fléchisseur de l'avant-bras, brachial antérieur*; Ger., *Armvorarmbeinmuskel, kurzer Beuger des Vorarms, gewundener Beuger*), the analogue of the brachialis anticus muscle of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), adj. Hu^2(hu^4)''-me^{2}r-o(o^3)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Humerus, Radius, and Phalanx. Connected with the humerus, the radius, and the phalanges; as a n., a muscle in the horse which is the analogue of the flexor perforans in man. [L, 13.]

HUMERO-SUPRACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o-(o^3)-su^2(su)-pra^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm, *supra*, above, and καρπός, the wrist. A muscle connected with the humerus and the carpus. [L.]—**H.-externus.** See Epicondylo-supracarpeus.

HUMERO-SUPRARADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)''me^{2}r-o(o^3)-su^2(su)-pra^3-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *humerus* (*q. v.*), *supra*, above, and *radius* (*q. v.*). See Supinator *longus.*

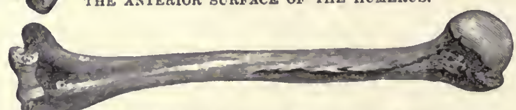
HUMÉRO-TRANSVERSAIRE (Fr.), n. U^6-ma-ro-tra^{3}n^{2}s-ve^{2}r-sa^{2}r. See Cervico-costo-humeralis.

HUMERO-ULNAR, adj. Hu^2''me^{2}r-o-u^{3}l'na^{3}r. For deriv., see Humerus and Ulna. Pertaining to the humerus and the ulna. [L.]

HUMERUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)'me^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). More properly written *umerus.* Gr., ὦμος. Fr., *humérus.* Ger., *Oberarmbein* (1st def.), *Armknochen* (1st def.). It., *omero.* Sp., *húmero.* Syn.: *os brachii* (1st def.), *os humeri* (1st def.). 1. (Obs.) the shoulder. [A, 325.] 2. The bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula above and the ulna and radius below. Its



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HUMERUS.



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HUMERUS.

upper part embraces the surgical neck, the anatomical neck, the greater and lesser tuberosities, and the head of the bone; below, it terminates in the outer and inner condyles and the trochlea. [A, 70.] 3. In ornithology, the analogue of the bone described in the 2d def.; sometimes also "the whole upper arm, from shoulder to elbow." [L, 343.]—**Humeri alati.** The shoulder-blades of consumptives, from their resemblance to wings. [L, 30.]

HUMEUR (Fr.), n. U^6-mu^{6}r. See Humor and Temperament.—**H. albugineux.** See Humor *albugineus oculi* (2d def.).—**H. aqueuse.** See *Aqueous* humor.—**H's catholiques.** In ancient medicine, humors (2d def.) supposed to pervade the entire body. [L, 41.]—**H's constituantes.** The blood, lymph, and chyle. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**H. de Cotugno.** See Perilymph.—**H. de Morgagni.** See Liquor *Morgagnii.*—**H. de Scarpa.** See Endolymph.—**H's excrémentitielles.** Excrementitious secretions. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**H's excrémento-récrémentitielles.** Secretions, such as the buccal, nasal, and vesical mucus, saliva, tears, gastric juice, bile, etc., that are partly excrementitious and partly designed to play a further part in the organism. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. *H's récrémentitielles.*—**H's froides.** Lit., cold humors. [D, 74.] See Scrofula.—**H. hyaloïde.** See Corpus *vitreum.*—**H's produites.**

The secretions; they comprise the *h's récrémentitielles* and the *h's excrémento-récrémentitielles.* [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**H's récrémentitielles.** The cerebro-spinal, synovial, and spermatic fluids, and the milk. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**H's sécrétées.** See *H's produites.*—**H. vitrée.** See Corpus *vitreum.*

HUMIC ACID, n. Hu2m'i2k. From *humus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide humique.* Ger., *Huminsäure, Geïnsäure, Humussäure.* Syn.: *ulmic acid.* An amorphous colloidal substance, $C_{60}H_{54}O_{27}$, contained in humus. It has an acid reaction, and contains 8 atoms of hydrogen, replaceable by basic radicles. Its presence in the soil seems to facilitate the absorption of nitrogen from the air. [B, 2.]

HUMID, adj. Hu2m'i2d. Lat., *humidus* (from *humere*, to be moist). Fr., *humide.* Ger., *feucht.* Moist, damp, wet. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

HUMIDITY, n. Hu2-mi2d'i2-ti2. From *humidus*, moist. Fr., *humidité.* Ger., *Feuchtigkeit.* It., *umidità.* Sp., *humedad.* The state of being humid.—**Absolute h.** Ger., *absolute Feuchtigkeit.* As applied to the atmosphere, the actual weight of vapor of water in a given bulk; usually reckoned in grains to the cubic foot. [C. Denison, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1885, p. 600.]—**Relative h.** Ger., *relative Feuchtigkeit.* As applied to the atmosphere, the proportion of its actual amount of moisture to what it would contain if saturated; saturation being 100, the relative h. is expressed in hundredths. [C. Denison, *l. c.*]

HUMIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Hu2(hu)'mi2d-u3m(u4m). From *humere*, to be moist. A humor.—**H. nativum articulorum.** The synovial fluid. [α, 40.]—**H. primigenium, H. radicale.** A name given by the humoralists to the fluid which was supposed to give consistence and flexibility to different parts of the body. [α, 40.]—**H. seminale.** The seminal fluid. [α, 40.]—**H. vitreum.** See Corpus *vitreum.*

HUMIFORME (Fr.), adj. U6-me-fo3rm. Resembling humus or humic acid. [A, 385.]

HUMIFUSE, adj. Hu2'mi2-fu2s. Lat., *humifusus* (from *humus*, the ground, and *fundere*, to pour out. Fr., *h.* Spread over the ground (said of plants). [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HUMILIS (Lat.), adj. Hu2(hu4)'mi2l-i2s. From *humus*, the ground. 1. Of plants, low in stature as compared with others of the same genus. [B, 19 (α, 24).] 2. As a n., an old term for the rectus inferior oculi muscle, because its action gives the impression of humility. [F.]

HUMILUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu3(hu4)'mi2l-u3s(u4s). See Humulus.

HUMIN, n. Hu2'mi2n. See Humic acid.—**H'säure** (Ger.). See Humic acid.

HUMIRI (Lat.), **HUMIRIA** (Lat.), **HUMIRIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Hu2(hu)'mi2r-i(e), hu2(hu)-mi2r'i2-a3, -u3m(u4m). Fr., *humirie.* Ger., *Humiribaum.* Of Aublet, a genus of the *Humiriaceæ* (Fr., *humiriacées;* Ger., *Humiriaceen*), which are a natural order of balsamiferous, exstipulate trees, or shrubs, including *Vantanea, H.*, and *Sacoglottis.* The *Humirieæ* of Reichenbach are the same. [B, 12, 42 (α, 24).]—**Gujanischer Humiribaum** (Ger.). See *Humiria balsamifera.*—**Humiri balsam.** See under *Humiria floribunda.*—**Humiria balsamifera.** Ger., *gujanischer Humiribaum.* A tree from 30 to 40 feet high, growing in Guiana, and yielding, when the bark is incised, a reddish juice which concretes and resembles storax. It is burned as a perfume, and is used internally as a stimulating expectorant in rheumatism and in tapeworm, and externally as an ingredient in salves and ointments. [B, 12, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**Humiria floribunda.** Ger., *reichblüthiger Humiribaum.* A smaller species, 20 to 40 feet high, growing in Brazil, where its balsam is called *umire*, and is used like copaiba in gonorrhœa and diarrhœa. The bark furnishes a perfume. [B, 12, 180, 185 (α, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 33 (α, 24).]—**Humiria gabonensis.** A species (formerly regarded by Baillon as constituting a distinct genus) called *djouga* in Gaboon, and having a drupaceous fruit with a very hard stone, the latter full of lacunæ filled with a balsamic resin. [B, 121.]—**Reichblutiger Humiribaum** (Ger.). See *Humiria floribunda.*

HUMISTRATOUS, adj. Hu2-mi2st'ra2t-u3s. From *humus*, the ground, and *sternere*, to spread out. See Humifuse.

HUMIVAGUE (Fr.), adj. U6-me-va3g. From *humus*, the ground, and *vagari*, to wander. In zoology, crawling, creeping. [A, 385.]

HUMLY, n. Hu3m'li2. See Conium *maculatum.*

HUMMATU (Malay), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura metel.* [B, 121, 172 (α, 24).]

HUMMER (Ger.), n. Hum'me2r. The genus *Homarus.* [A, 528.]

HUMMING, adj. and n. Hu3m'i2n2. 1. (Adj.) producing or having the quality of a hum. 2. (N) see Hum.

HUMOPIC ACID, n. Hu2m-op'i2k. For deriv., see Humus and Opium. Fr., *acide humopique.* An acid, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, formed when narcotine is heated to 220° C.; occurring as a dark-brown, amorphous mass, insoluble in water and in weak acids, soluble in alkaline solutions. [B, 93 (α, 38).]

HUMOR (Lat.), n. m. Hu2(hu)'mo2r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *humeur.* Ger., *Feuchtigkeit, Saft.* It., *umore.* Sp., *h.* 1. Any fluid of the body. 2. Of the old writers, a fluid supposed to be present in the body which by its excess gave the type to a certain disease. According to their ideas there were four h's, yellow and black bile, blood, and phlegm. [K. 3.] 3. In popular language, a chronic skin disease attributed to disorder of the blood.—**Aqueous h.** Lat., *h., aquosus.* Fr., *humeur aqueuse.* Ger., *Kammerwasser.* The fluid which fills the anterior chamber, between the cornea anteriorly and the lens and suspensory ligament posteriorly; in weight, 5 or 6 grains; specific gravity, 1·0003; coefficient of refraction, 1·3366. It contains albumin, sodium chloride, and calcium phosphate in small quantities. [F.]—**Cardinal h's.** The blood, mucus, bile, and black bile, constituting the h's of the ancients. [α, 40.]—**Catholic h's.** Those h's common to all parts of the body, *e. g.*, the blood and lymph. [α, 40.]—**Cold h's.** Fr., *humeurs froides.* See Scrofula.—**Constituent h's.** See *H. alimentarius.*—**Corroding h.** See Atrabilis.—**Crystalline h.** See *Crystalline* lens.—**Dartrous h.** Fr., *humeur dartreuse.* A h. supposed to give rise to dartrous diseases or to herpetism. [G.]—**Glacial h.** See *H. glacialis.*—**H. albugineus (oculi), H. albuginosus.** Fr., *humeur albugineux* (2d def.). 1. Of James, the aqueous h. 2. Of Paré, the vitreous h. [B, 52.]—**H. albumineus.** See *Aqueous h.*—**H. alimentarius.** Those fluids which build up or produce the tissues of the human body, *e. g.*, the blood, chyle, or lymph. [α, 40.]—**H. amnii.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**H. aqueus, H. aquosus.** See *Aqueous h.*—**H. articularis.** See Synovia.—**H. ceruminosus.** The cerumen of the ear. [α, 40.]—**H. Cotugnii.** See Perilymph.—**H. crystallinus.** Ger., *crystallische Feuchtigkeit.* See *Crystalline* lens.—**H. Evagaidos.** See *Aqueous h.*—**H. genitalis.** The semen. [J.]—**H. glacialis.** 1. See *H. crystallinus.* 2. See *Aqueous h.*—**H. glarealis** [Van Helmont]. See Synovia.—**H. hyalinus, H. hyaloides.** See Corpus *vitreum.*—**Humores in secundis.** The liquor amnii. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**Humores inutiles.** Ger., *unnützliche Feuchtigkeiten.* The purely excremental fluids of the body, such as the urine, the moisture of expiration, insensible perspiration, and the secretions of the large intestine. [α, 40.]—**H. lacrimalis.** The lacrymal secretion. [F.]—**H. lacteus.** See Milk.—**H. Meibomii.** The secretion of the Meibomian glands. [α, 29.]—**H. melancholicus, H. mercurialis.** A fluid supposed by the humoralists to exist in the blood and to be the cause of melancholia. [α, 40.]—**H. morgagnianus, H. Morgagnii.** See Liquor *Morgagnii.*—**H. mucilaginosus.** Ger., *mucilaginöse Feuchtigkeit.* Synovia. [J.]—**H. of Cotugno.** See Perilymph.—**H. of Morgagni.** See Liquor *Morgagnii.*—**H. of Scarpa.** See Endolymph.—**H's of the eye.** Lat., *humores oculares.* See *Aqueous h.*, Corpus *vitreum*, and *Crystalline* lens.—**Humores oleosi.** Ger., *ölichte Feuchtigkeiten.* The secretions of the human body having fatty constituents. [α, 40.]—**H. ovatus, H. oviformis.** An old term for the aqueous h. [F.]—**H. pericardii.** The normal pericardial fluid. [α, 40.]—**H. purulentus.** See Pus.—**H. Scarpæ.** See Endolymph.—**H. seminalis.** See *H. genitalis.*—**Humores utiles.** Ger., *nützliche Feuchtigkeiten.* The constituent and recrementitial h's, embracing in the latter class the serous and mucous secretions, the bile, the pancreatic and intestinal juices, etc. [α, 40.]—**H. venereus.** See *H. genitalis.*—**H. vitreus, Hyaloid h.** See Corpus *vitreum.*—**Milky h.** Of Wharton and Haller, the uterine milk (*q. v.*).—**Ocular h's.** See *H's of the eye.*—**Secreted h.** See Secretion.—**Vitreous h.** See Corpus *vitreum.*—**Vitreous h. of the ear.** Fr., *vitrine auditive.* Ger., *Glaskörper des Ohres.* See Endolymph.

HUMORAL, adj. Hu2'mo2-r'l. Lat., *humoralis* (from *humor*, a fluid). Fr., *h.* Ger., *h., humoralisch.* Of Harvey, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors. [D, 20.]

HUMORALISM, n. Hu2'mo2-r'l-i2z'm. See *Humoral* pathology.

HUMORALIST, n. Hu2'mo2-r'l-i2st. Fr., *humoraliste.* Ger., *Humoralpatholog.* A follower of or believer in the humoral pathology. [D, 3.]

HUMORAL-PATHOLOGISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu-mo-ra3l'pa3t-o-log"i2sh. Pertaining to humoral pathology. [D.]

HUMORARIUS (Lat.), adj. Hu2(hu)-mo2r-a(a3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). See Humoric.

HUMORIC, adj. Hu2-mo2r'i2k. Lat., *humoricus, humorarius* (from *humor*, a fluid). Fr., *humorique.* Due to or arising from a liquid. [α, 17.] See *H.* sound.

HUMORISM, n. Hu2'mo2r-i2z'm. Fr., *humorisme.* See *Humoral* pathology.

HUMORIST, n. Hu2'mo2r-i2st. Lat., *humorista* (from *humor*, a fluid). Fr., *humoriste.* See Humoralist.

HUMORO-VITALISM, n. Hu2m"o2r-o-vit'a2l-i2z'm. From *humor*, a fluid, and *vita*, life. Fr., *humoro-vitalisme.* The doctrine that the seat of life is in the humors. [A, 385.]

HUMOUR, n. Hu2'mo2r. See Humor.

HUMP, n. Hu3mp. Fr., *bosse.* Ger., *Höcker.* It., *gobba.* Sp., *giba.* A protuberance.—**H.-back.** See Kyphosis.—**H.-backed.** Affected with kyphosis.—**Visceral h.** In the *Mollusca*, the thin-walled dorsal or antipodal region formed by the soft viscera. [L, 121 (α, 39).]

HUMUANCHIANG (Chin.), n. See Gelsemium *elegans.*

HUMULA (Beng.), n. The *Kaempferia galanga.* [B, 172 (α, 24).] Cf. Kumula.

HUMULIN, n. Hu2'mu2-li2n. From *humulus*, the hop. Fr., *humuline.* Ger., *H.* See Lupulin.

HUMULINE, n. Hu2m'u2l-en. From *humulus*, hops. A mixture of tincture of hops and infusion of hops, previously evaporated separately. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

HUMULO-TANNIC ACID, n. Hu2"mu2-lo-ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide humulo-tannique.* A whitish, amorphous mass insoluble in ether, soluble in acetic ether, in alcohol, and in hot water. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

HUMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu2(hu4)'mu2l(mu4l)-u3s(u4s). From *humus*, the earth. 1. A genus of urticaceous plants. The *Humulinæ* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *H.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the dried strobiles of *H. lupulus.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Amenta humuli.** Hop strobiles. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Extractum humuli.** See *Extractum* lupuli.—**Flores humuli.** The strobiles of *H. lupulus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Folia humuli.** The leaves or herb of *H. lupulus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fructus humuli.** 1. The strobiles of *H. lupulus.* 2. The true

fruit (the ovary, which changes into a small nut enveloped in an enlarged sepal). [B, 12, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Glandulæ humuli.** See Hop and Lupulin.—**Herba humuli.** The leaves of *H. lupulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Humuli strobili.** Hops. [*a*, 24.]—**H. lupulus.** Fr., *houblon, salsepareille nationale, vigne du Nord.* Ger., (*gemeiner*) *Hopfen.* It., *luppolo.* Sp., *lúpulo, hombrecillo.* The common hop; a diœcious, perennial plant producing long, annual, twining stems, indigenous to North America (where it is found growing wild) and to Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the sake of its ament-like fruit (strobiles), called hops, which are used in the manufacture of beer. The calyx and scales in the fruit are covered with reddish atoms (see Lupulin) containing the active principle of the plant. Hops are tonic and slightly narcotic, and have been used, combined with capsicum, in the dyspepsia of alcoholism as a substitute for alcoholic stimulants. According to Bartholow, hops increase the action of the heart, excite the cutaneous circulation, and cause diaphoresis. They are also considered anaphrodisiac. They are used empirically in the form of a pillow for sleeplessness, and, placed in a bag and dipped in hot water, as an anodyne fomentation. In Belgium the young and tender tops are eaten like asparagus. [B, 5, 12, 18, 34, 77, 180 (*a*, 24).] See also Hop.—**Infusum humuli.** Fr., *tisane de houblon.* Ger., *Hopfenaufguss.* Syn.: *infusum lupuli* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing ½ oz. (troy) of hops in 1 pint of water [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or ½ oz. (av.) of hops in 10 fl. oz. of water [Br. Ph.], and straining. The present U. S. preparation (made by the general formula) is three times as strong as the older infusion. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Strobili (seu Summitates) humuli.** Hops. [B.]—**Tictura humili** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part (2½ oz. [Br. Ph.]) of hop strobiles (in No. 20 powder [U. S. Ph.]) for from 1 to 5 days in 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Belg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or a sufficient quantity of stronger alcohol to make 5 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.] of filtered tincture. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

HUMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hu^2(hu^4)'mu^{2}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., *χθών.* Fr., *h.* Ger., *Ackererde, Erdboden.* The brown or black substances found in vegetable mold, peat, and decayed wood; produced by the action of mineral acids or of alkalies upon carbohydrates. They are soluble in alkalies, insoluble in acids. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**H'säure** (Ger.). See Humic acid.—**H'quellsäure** (Ger.). Apocrenic acid. [A, 324.]—**H'stoffe** (Ger.). Certain chemical compounds peculiar to h. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]

HUNAN (Ar.), n. The fruit of *Zizyphus sativa.* [B, 92, 121 (*a*, 14).]

HUNCH, n. Hu^{2}nch. See Hump.—**H'back.** See Kyphosis.

HUND (Ger.), n. Hund. See Canis and Dog.—**H'eartig.** See Cynic.—**H'ebeinig.** Dog-legged.—**H'eblume.** The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'edrage.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [L, 80.]—**H'efett.** See Adeps *caninus.*—**H'ekoth.** See Album *græcum.*—**H'eschmalz.** See Axungia *canis.*—**H'eschwanz.** See Cynosurus.—**H'sbaum.** The *Rhamnus frangula, Rhamnus cathartica, Lonicera xylosteum, Prunus padus,* and *Euonymus europæus.* [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14, 24).]—**H'sbaumrinde.** The bark of *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'sblume.** The *Taraxacum officinale* and the *Maruta cotula.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'sflechte.** The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'sgiftgewächse.** The *Apocynaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**H'sholz.** The *Robinia frutescens* and the *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'skopf.** The *Linaria vulgaris* and the *Antirrhinum orontium.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]—**H'sköpfig.** See Cynocephalous.—**H'skoth.** See Album *græcum.*—**H'snasenkraut.** The herb of *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'stod.** The *Mercurialis annua* and *Aconitum lycoctonum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**H'stodgewächse.** See Apocynaceæ.—**H'stoll, H'stollheit.** See Rabies *canina.*—**H'swurzel.** The root-stock of *Triticum repens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H'swuth.** See Rabies *canina.*

HUNDERT (Ger.), adj. Hund'e^{2}rt. A hundred.—**H'blättrig.** Hundred-leaved.—**H'füssig.** See Centipedal.—**H'gradig.** See Centigrade.—**H'kopfwurzel.** The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HÜNDISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu^{6}nd'i^{2}sh. See Canine.

HUNDRED-FOLD, n. Hu^{2}nd're^{2}d-fold. See Galium *verun.*

HUNDRED-LEAVED, adj. Hu^{2}n'dre^{2}d-levd. See Centifolious.

HUNDSBEERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Hundz'bar-stra^2-u^{4}ch^2. The *Cornus mascula, Cornus sanguinea, Lonicera xylosteum, Rhamnus cathartica, Viburnum opulus, Ligustrum vulgare,* and *Ceanothus americanus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Virginischer H.** The *Cornus florida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HUNDSBLÜTHE (Ger.), n. Hundz'blu^{6}t-e^2. The genus *Cynomorium.*—**Scharlachrothe H.** The *Cynomorium coccineum.*

HUNDSKOHL (Ger.), n. Hundz'kol. 1. The genus *Apocynum.* 2. The *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 49; B, 180 (*a*, 24).] 3. See Cynocrambe.—**Fliegenfangender H.** The *Apocynum androsæmifolium.* [L, 80.]—**Hanfartiger H.** The *Apocynum cannabinum.* [L, 80.]—**Venetischer H.** The *Apocynum venetum.* [L, 80.]

HUNDSKOLBEN (Ger.), n. Hundz'kolb-e^{2}n. See Cynomorion.—**Rother H.** The *Cynomorion coccineum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HUNDSWÜRGER (Ger.), n. Hundz'vu^{6}rg-e^{2}r. See Cynanchum.—**Gemeiner H.** The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [*a*, 24.]—**Rundblättriger H.** See Cynanchum *monspeliacum.*

HUNDSZAHN (Ger.), n. Hundz'tsa^{2}n. 1. The genus *Cynodon.* 2. The *Erythronium dens canis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Wuchernder H.** See Cynodon *dactylon.*

HUNDSZUNGE (Ger.), n. Hundz'tsun^2-e^2. 1. See Cynoglossum. 2. The *Cynoglossum officinale* and the *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**Gebräuchliche H., Gemeine H.** The *Cynoglossum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HUNGARIAN, adj. Hu^{2}n^2-ga'ri^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *hungaricus.* Fr., *hongrois.* Ger., *ungarisch.* Pertaining to or originating in Hungary.

HUNGER, n. Hu^{2}n^2'gu^{5}r. A.-S., *hungur, hungor, h.* Gr., *ὄρεξις.* Lat., *fames.* Fr., *faim.* Ger., *H.* The desire for food.—**Air-h.** See Besoin *de respirer.*—**Heftiger H.** (Ger.). **Heissh'** (Ger.). See Bulimia.—**Hundsh'** (Ger.). See Cynorexia.—**H'ig** (Ger.). Hungry. [L, 80.]—**H'kraut** (Ger.). The *Rumex hydrolapathum* and the *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14, 24).]—**H'leidend** (Ger.). Famished.—**H'snoth** (Ger.). Famine. [*a*, 14.]—**H.-weed.** 1. The *Ranunculus arvensis.* 2. The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Widernatürlicher H.** (Ger.). See Bulimia.

HUNGERBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. Hun^2'e^{2}r-blu^{6}m-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Draba.—**Blaues H.** The *Veronica triphyllos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HUNTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{3}n-ter'i^2-a^3. From *Hunter*, an English anatomist. A genus of apocynaceous trees found in the East Indies, belonging to the tribe *Plumierieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. corymbosa.** A large tree found in India. It has been used in medicine. ["Nouv. rém.," May 8, 1889. p. 242 (*a*, 24).]

HUNTERIAN, adj. Hu^{3}n-te'ri^2-a^{2}n. From *Hunter*, an English anatomist. Described by John Hunter (see *H.* chancre).

HUNTSMAN'S-CUP, n. Hu^{3}nts''mu'nz-ku^{3}p'. The *Sarracenia purpurea.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HUNYADI JÁNOS WATER, n. Hu^{4}n'ya^4-di^2 Ya^{3}n'o^{3}s. 1. A mineral water obtained in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, containing free carbonic acid and about 157 parts each of sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate, with 11 parts of sodium chloride, 6 of calcium carbonate, a little potassium sulphate and strontium carbonate, and a very little iron and alumina. [A, 363 (*a*, 21); B, 81 (*a*, 38).] 2. An artificial substitute, said to have every advantage of the natural water, made by dissolving magnesium sulphate 514·92 grains, sodium sulphate 519·54 grains, potassium sulphate 2·76 grains, sodium chloride 39·15 grains, in 16 oz. of water. ["Lancet"; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 310.]

HUNZIL (Ar., Pers.), n. The *Citrullus colocynthis.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39); B, 121.]

HUR (Hind.), **HURA** (Hind.), n's. The *Terminalia chebula.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HURA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^2(hu)'ra^3. Fr., *sablier.* Ger., *Sandbüchsenbaum.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees found in tropical America, belonging to the tribe *Crotoneæ.* The *Huraceæ, Hureæ,* or *Hurideæ* are a division of one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 177, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. brasiliensis.** Fr., *sablier du Brésil.* Ger., *brasilianischer Sandbüchsenbaum.* The *assacou* or *ussacu* of the Brazilians. All parts of the tree contain an acrid and very poisonous principle. The juice, used by the Brazilians in preparing poisonous drinks, acts as an emetic and produces ulcerating pustules on the skin. The milky juice of the plant, and a decoction of the bark, have been used as a remedy for elephantiasis. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. crepitans.** Fr., *sablier élastique, arbre du diable, buis de soble, pet du diable.* Ger., *gemeiner Sandbüchsenbaum.* The sand-box tree, indigenous to tropical America; known in Panama as *javilla*, and in New Granada as *ocupa* and *habille.* Its properties are similar to those of *H. brasiliensis.* The seeds contain 50 per cent. of fixed oil, and this oil, when extracted, is used as a purgative. The seeds are employed in Mexico as a severe drastic cathartic, one seed sufficing to purge violently, and even to produce emesis frequently. Instances have been known of the juice of the plant causing destructive injury to the eyes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxiv (*a*, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. strepens.** Ger., *prasselnder Sandbüchsenbaum.* A species having the same properties as *H. brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HURE (Ger.), n. Hur'e^2. A prostitute.—**H'nkolik.** See Colica *scortorum.*—**H'rei.** See Prostitution.—**Stinkende H.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HURE DE LOUP (Fr.), n. U^{5}r d' lu. The *Daucus carota*, var. *silvestris.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HURIDA (Beng.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HURIN, n. Hu^{2}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *hurine.* Ger., *H.* A crystallizable, acrid principle obtained from the sap of *Hura crepitans.* It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and ethereal oils. It melts at 100° C. and decomposes at a higher temperature. [B, 48, 93 (*a*, 14); B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

HURIVILASINEE (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HURMAL (Hind.), **HURMARO** (Hind.), n's. An Indian drug, consisting of the seeds, mixed with a few pedicels of *Peganum harmala.* The infusion or tincture acts as a stimulant emmenagogue and produces slight intoxication like that from *Cannabis indica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

HURR BURR, n. Hu^{5}r'bu^{5}r. See Lappa *major.*

HURR-NUT, n. Hu^{5}r'nu^{3}t. The fruit of the hurr or hurrah (*Terminalia chebula*). [*a*, 35.]

HURT, n. Hu^{5}rt. A.-S., *hyrt.* See Trauma.

HURTLEBERRY, n. Hu^{5}rt'l'be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus* or its fruit. [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 24).]

HURTS, n. Hu^{5}rtz. The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

HURT-SICKLE, n. Hu^{5}rt'si^{2}k'l. See Centaurea *cyanus* and Centaurea *nigra.*

HUSK, n. Hu^{2}sk. M. E., *huske.* 1. The external covering of fruits or seeds, especially, in the United States, the covering of ears of maize. The h's of the New Testament were probably the carobs of *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 77, 185 (*a*, 24).] 2. See Hoose.

HUSKINESS, n. Hu^{2}sk'i^2-ne^{2}s. Roughness of the voice. [D.]

HUSKY, adj. Hu^{2}sk'i^2. Of the voice, rough. [D.]

HUSO (Lat.), n. Hu(hu)-so. See ACIPENSER *h.*

HUSTEN (Ger.), n. Hust'e^{2}n. See COUGH.—**Bellh'.** See *Barking* COUGH.—**Blauer H., Blauh'.** See WHOOPING-COUGH.—**Epidemischer H.** See INFLUENZA.—**Eselsh'.** See WHOOPING-COUGH.—**Feuchter H.** A loose cough. [L, 80.]—**H'anfall.** A paroxysm of coughing.—**Kitzelnder H.** A tickling cough. [L, 80.]—**Schafh', Tönender H.** See WHOOPING-COUGH.—**Trockener H.** A dry cough. [L, 80.]—**Ohrenh', Ohrh'.** See *Ear*-COUGH.—**Schleimiger H'.** See *Mucous* COUGH.—**H'artig.** See BECHODES.—**H'mittel.** A cough medicine.—**H'reiz.** See BECHÆSTHESIS.

HUT (Ger.), n. Hut. 1. A hat. 2. In botany, see PILEUS.—**H'-förmig.** Pileiform. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**H'tragend.** See PILEATE.

HÜTCHEN (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little covering like a hat.—**Gummiwarzenh'.** An India-rubber nipple-shield.

HUTCHINSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hu^{3}ch-i^{2}n'zi^2-a^3. From Miss *Hutchins*, an Irish cryptogamologist. Fr., *hutchinsie.* Ger., *Hutchinsie.* 1. A genus of the *Cruciferæ* allied to *Lepidium.* 2. Of Agardh, a genus of the *Confervaceæ*, tribe *Ceramieæ.* The *Hutchinsideæ* of Gray are a division of *Algæ* belonging to the *Thalassophyti.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (*a*, 14); B, 121 (*a*, 35); B, 19, 64, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. atrorubescens.** The *Polysiphonia atrorubescens.* [Agardh (*a*. 35).]—**H. petræa.** The *Lepidium petræum.* [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. procumbens.** The *Lepidium procumbens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HÜTTE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}t'te^2. A hut, cot, cottage. [A, 450 (*a*, 21).]—**Gifth'n.** Chambers for the condensation of arsenic trioxide. [B, 3, 49 (*a*, 27).]

HUTTERSBACH (Ger.), n. Hut'te^{2}rz-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a ferruginous saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

HUTTONING, n. Hu^{3}t'n'i^{2}n^2. Of the bone-setters, the system of manipulation for replacing dislocated bones practiced by Hutton. [*a*, 40.]

HUYER (Beng.), n. The *Cocculus villosus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HUYGHENIAN, adj. Hi-gen'i^2'n. Invented or described by Christian Huygens.

HUZIZ, n. A medicinal extract prepared in India from a species of *Berberis.* [B, 121.]

HWANG-LIEN (Chin.), n. The rhizome of *Coptis teeta.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

HWANG-NOA (Chin.), n. The *Strychnos Gauthieri.* [B, 121.]

HWANG-PEH (Chin.), n. A yellow dye-bark, probably identical with that of *Evodia glauca.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]

HYACINTH, n. Hi'a^3-si^{2}nth. Gr., ὑάκινθος. Lat., *hyacinthus.* Fr., *hyacinthe.* Ger., *Hyacinthe.* It., *giacinto, jacinto.* Sp., *jacinto.* 1. An ancient name for several plants. 2. The genus *Hyacinthus.* 3. The *Scilla nutans* and other plants with bulbous roots. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).] 4. An orange-brown gem formerly used as a cardiac stimulant, hypnotic, and antispasmodic. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**American wild h.** The *Camassia Fraseri.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Amethyst h.** The *Hyacinthus amethystinus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Californian h.** The genus *Brodiæa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cape h.** The *Scilla brachyphylla* and *Scilla corymbosa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common garden-h.** The *Hyacinthus orientalis* and its varieties. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fair-haired h.** The *Muscari comosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Feathered h.** The *Muscari comosum monstruosum.* [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Grape-h.** See the major list.—**Late-flowering h.** The *Hyacinthus serotinus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lily-h.** The *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Missouri h.** 1. The genus *Brodiæa.* 2. The *Hesperoscordium pacteum.* [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Peruvian h.** The *Scilla peruviana.* [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish h.** The *Hyacinthus amethystinus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Star-h.** The *Scilla amœna.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Starch-h.** The *Muscari racemosum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tasmanian h.** The *Thelymitra nuda.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tassel-h.** The *Muscari comosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White Cape h.** The *Hyacinthus candicans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild h.** The *Scilla nutans* and *Scilla Fraseri.* [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]—**Winter-h.** The *Scilla autumnalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HYACINTHE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-a^3-sa^{2}n^{2}t, hu^6-a^3-tsent'e^2. See HYACINTH and HYACINTHUS.—**Confection d'h.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Électuaire de* SAFRAN *composé.*—**Espèces d'h.** See *Species de* HYACINTHO.—**Gewöhnliche H.** (Ger.). See HYACINTHUS *orientalis.*—**H. à toupet** (Fr.). See MUSCARI *comosum.*—**H. non escrit** (Fr.). See SCILLA *nutans.*

HYACINTHINE, adj. Hi'a^3-sinth-i^{2}n. From ὑάκινθος, a hyacinth. Resembling a hyacinth flower in color or form. [A, 511 (*a*, 35); L, 156.]

HYACINTHORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-tho^{2}r'-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s). Gen., *-orch'ios, -orch'eos (-orch'is).* From ὑάκινθος, a hyacinth, and ὄρχις, a testicle. See CREMASTRA (2d def.).

HYACINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., ὑάκινθος. Fr., *hyacinthe.* Ger., *Hyacinthe.* A genus of the *Liliaceæ.* The *Hyacintheæ* (Fr., *hyacinthées*; Ger., *Hyacintheen*) of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, including *Muscari, Hyacinthus, Scilla, Urginea, Allium*, etc. (mostly included in the *Scilleæ* of Bentham and Hooker). The *Hyacinthi* of Adanson are the same. The *Hyacinthinæ* of Batsch are a family of the *Campanales*, and of Link a suborder of the *Liliaceæ*, including *Hyacinthus, Phormium, Lachenalia*, etc. [B, 42, 104, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Confectio de hyacintho.** See *Électuaire de* SAFRAN *composé.*—**H. belgicus.** The *Scilla nutans.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. comosus.** Fr., *hyacinthe à toupet.* See MUSCARI *comosum.*—**H. indicus.** The *Polyanthes tuberosa.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**H. monstruosus.** See MUSCARI *comosum monstrosum.*—**H. muscari.** See MUSCARI *comosum.*—**H. non scriptus.** See SCILLA *nutans.*—**H. orientalis.** Ger., *orientalische* (oder *gewöhnliche*) *Hyacinthe.* The common garden hyacinth, the ὑάκινθος of the ancients, and the source of all the varieties obtained by cultivation. It is indigenous to the Levant and western Asia. The seed was formerly used in jaundice and kidney diseases. [B, 77, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. paniculatus.** See *H. comosus.*—**H. poeticus.** A name for many species of *Iris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Species de hyacintho.** Fr., *espèces d'hyacinthe.* An astringent powder consisting of 6 parts each of hyacinth, Armenian bole, Lemnian earth, and red coral, 4 parts each of Oriental pearls and emeralds, and 5 parts each of hartshorn prepared without fire, ivory filings, bone of stag's heart, fraxinella-root, tormentilla-root, white, yellow, and red saunders, petals of red rose, cochineal, sorrel, lemon, and purslain seeds, saffron, and myrrh. Sometimes 5 parts each of ambergris and musk are added, and the species are then called "complete." [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]



HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS. [A, 327.]

HYÆNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Hi-(hu^6)-en(a^3-e^{2}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-anch'es.* From ὕαινα, the hyena, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. Fr., *h.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllantheæ.* The *Hyænancheæ* (Fr., *hyænanchées*) of H. Baillon are a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**H. capensis, H. globosa.** Fr., *h. globuleux.* A species the fruit of which is used in South Africa to poison hyenas. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYÆNASIC ACID, HYÆNIC ACID, n's. Hi-e^{2}n-a^{2}s'i^{2}k, -e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hyénique.* Ger., *Hyänasäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{25}H_{50}O_2$, derived from the fat occurring in the glandular pouches of *Hyæna striata.* It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, readily soluble in ether, melts at 77° to 78° C., and resembles cerotic acid. [B, 4, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYA-HYA, n. In British Guiana, the *Tabernæmontana utilis.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]

HYAL, adj. Hi'a^{2}l. See HYOID.

HYALEOUS, adj. Hi-a^{2}l'e^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑαλόεις (from ὕαλος, glass). See HYALINE.

HYALIN (Ger.), n. Hu^6-a^3-len'. From ὕαλος, glass. 1. Of Hoppe-Seyler, a translucent substance, soluble in hot water, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming the chief constituent of an echinococcus-cyst wall. [Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).] 2. Of Von Recklinghausen, the substance deposited in tissues undergoing amyloid degeneration. [*a*, 40.]

HYALINE, adj. Hi'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Gr., ὑαλόεις, ὕαλος (from ὕαλος, glass). Lat., *hyalinus.* Fr., *hyalin.* Ger., *durchsichtig, wasserklar.* It., *jalino.* Glassy, crystalline, transparent. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]—**H.-fibroid.** Of Gull and Sutton, h. and fibroid (said of a substance observed in chronic Bright's disease, with contracted kidney, found between the tubules and around the Malpighian bodies and the walls of minute arteries). [*a*, 40.]

HYALINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From ὑάλινος, of crystal or glass. Ger., *Hyalinose.* Of Weber, waxy degeneration. [D, 3.]

HYALIPENNATE, adj. Hi-a^{2}l-i^2-pe^{2}n'at. Lat., *hyalipennis* (from ὕαλος, glass, and *penna*, a feather). Fr., *hyalipenné.* See HYALOPTEROUS.

HYALISTOS (Lat.), **HYALISTUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l-a^{3}l-i^{2}st'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕαλος, glass, and ἱστός, a tissue. See CORPUS *vitreum.*

HYALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὑαλῖτις (from ὕαλος, glass). Fr., *hyalite, hyaloïdéite.* Ger., *H., Glaskörperentzündung.* Inflammation of the vitreous humor, characterized mainly by failing vision and floating or fixed opacities in the vitreous, seen with the ophthalmoscope, and consisting of wandering lymphoid cells. It rarely occurs as a primary disease, but is usually secondary to some ciliary or chorioidal disease. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); F.]—**H. chronica.** H. in which thickening of the vitreous results from organization of the wandering cells into connective tissue. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. plastica.** H. characterized by a delicate and vascular plastic formation. [Klein (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**H. punctata.** Of Benson, a condition marked by a number of punctate opacities on or in the neighborhood of the anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 27, 1889, p. 111 (*a*, 29).]—**H. purulenta.** Fr., *hyalite purulente.* Ger., *eitrige H.* (oder *Glaskörperentzündung*). An inflammation characterized by the infiltration of the vitreous by large numbers of lymphoid cells, so that the vitreous consists practically of a large abscess. It may be circumscribed or diffuse, idiopathic or traumatic. It may accompany a general panophthalmitis, or be the result of an intra-ocular thrombus. [F.]—**H. serosa.** Fr., *hyalite séreuse.* Ger., *seröse H.* (oder *Glaskörperentzündung*). A low grade of h. characterized by opacities, and fluidity of the vitreous, and failing vision. It is usually due to chorioiditis or cyclitis. [F.]—**Suppurating h.** Lat., *h. suppurativa.* See *H. purulenta.*

HYALODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Hyalitis.

HYALODEOGLISCHROTES (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od''e^2-o(o^3)-gli^{2}sk(gli^{2}sch^2)'ro^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-rotet'os* (*-et'is*). From ὑαλοειδής, vitreous, and γλισχρότης, viscidity. Viscidity of the corpus vitreum. [A, 322.]

HYALODEOMALACIA (Lat.), **HYALODEOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ac'iæ*, *-cos'eos* (*-cos'is*). From ὑαλοειδής, glassy, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the corpus vitreum. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYALODEONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{4}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyx'eos* (*-nyx'is*). See Hyalonyxis.

HYALODEOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'e^2-o(o^3)-pro^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). From ὑαλοειδής, glassy, and πρόπτωσις, a falling forward. Fr., *hyalodéoproptose*. Ger., *Glaskörpervorfall*. Prolapse of the corpus vitreum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYALODES (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑαλοειδής (from ὕαλος, glass, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hyaloïde*. Ger., *glasähnlich*. See Hyaloid; as a n. (Ger., *Glaskörper*), the corpus vitreum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYALOGEN, n. Hi-a^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From ὕαλος, glass, and γεννᾶν, to engender. An albuminous substance found in cartilage; so called because it is readily reduced to hyalin. [Krukenberg, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xx, 305, in "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 21 (B).]

HYALOID, adj. Hi'a^{2}l-oid. Gr., ὑαλώδης (from ὕαλος, glass, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hyalodes*, *hyaloides*, *hyaloideus*. Fr., *hyaloïde*, *hyaloïdien*. Ger., *glasähnlich* (1st def.). It., *vitreo* (1st def.). Sp., *vitreo* (1st def.). 1. Pertaining to the corpus vitreum; as a n. (Lat., *hyaloidea*), the h. membrane. 2. As a n., of Eimer, a clear zone surrounding the nucleolus of cells. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 94 (J).]

HYALOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. See under Hyaloid.—**H. propria.** See *Hyaloid* membrane.

HYALOIDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)-i'-(e^2-e')-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Hyalitis.

HYALOIDIOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)-i^2-o(o^3)-pro^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). See Hyalodeproptosis.

HYALOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *hyaloïdite*. See Hyalitis.

HYALOLÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-len'(la^3'e^{2}n)-a^3. Of Bunge, a genus of the *Umbelliferæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Selinum*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. Severzovi.** The *Ferula sumbul*. [B, 95.]

HYALOM (Ger.), n. Hu^6-a^3-lom'. See Hyaloma.—**H. der Haut.** See *Colloid* milium.

HYALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὕαλος, glass. Fr., *hyalome*. Ger., *Hyalom*. A conversion of the eye into a glass-like mass. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYALOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-men(man)'-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'gos* (*-ing'gis*). From ὕαλος, glass, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. A hyaloid membrane, especially that of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYALONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{4}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyx'eos* (*-is*). From ὕαλος, glass, and νύξις, a pricking. Puncture of the corpus vitreum, as in keratonyxis. [A, 322.]

HYALOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-faj(fa^{3}g)'-i^2-a^3. From ὕαλος, glass, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Ger., *Glasfressen*. A mania for, or a vicious habit of, eating glass. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYALOPLASM, n. Hi'a^{2}l-o-pla^{2}z'm. Gen., *-plasm'atos* (*-atis*). Lat., *hyaloplasma* (from ὕαλος, glass, and πλάσμα, anything formed). Fr., *hyaloplasme*. 1. Of Hanstein (1880), the fundamental hyaline substance of cells. 2. Of Strasburger, the more homogeneous and fluid part of the protoplasm of the formative cell. [J, 15; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," N. S. xxx, p. 33 (a, 32).] Cf. Spongioplasm.—**Nuclear h.** Fr., *hyaloplasme nucléaire*. Of Strasburger, the reduplicated filament of the necleus, more dense than the hyaline substance (Ger., *Kernsaft*) of the nucleus itself. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

HYALOPTEROUS, adj. Hi-a^{2}l-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{2}s. Lat., *hyalopterus* (from ὕαλος, glass, and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *hyaloptère*. Having transparent wings. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-so'ma^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From ὕαλος, glass, and σῶμα, a body. Fr., *hyalosome*. Of Planter, the hyaline part of the germinal spot in the maturing ova of molluscs. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1885 (J).] See also Prothyalosoma.

HYALOSPERMOUS, adj. Hi-a^{2}l-o-spu^{6}rm'u^{2}s. Lat., *hyalospermus* (from ὕαλος, glass, and σπέρμα, a seed). Having transparent seeds. [L, 107.]

HYÄNASÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu^6-an'a^3-zoir-e^2. See Hyænic acid.

HYANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-anch'es*. Gr., ὑάγχη (from ὗς, a swine, and ἄγχειν, to strangle). See Cynanche *tonsillaris*.

HYBANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}b(hu^{6}b)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{2}s(thu^{4}s). From ὕβος, the hump of a camel, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Violarieæ*, tribe *Violeæ*. The *Hybantheæ* are a section of the *Violaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**H. brevicaulis.** A species found in Brazil, used like *Ionidium ipecacuanha*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. ipecacuanha.** The *Ionidium ipecacuanha*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. maytensillo.** A species growing in Chili. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. microphyllus.** The *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. parviflorus.** The *Ionidium parviflorum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**H. scandens.** The *Ionidium h.* [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. striatus.** A species found in the West Indies; used like *Ionidium ipecacuanha*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. urticæfolius.** A Brazilian species. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**H. verticillatus.** The *Ionidium polygalæfolium*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

HYBERNATION, n. Hi-bu^{6}rn-a'shu^{2}n. See Hibernation.

HYBOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-bo'ma^3. Gen., *-bom'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὕβωμα. See Gibbosity.—**H. scoliosis.** Lateral curvature of the spine. [L, 29 (a, 29).]

HYBOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. E-bo-me^{2}tr'. From ὕβος, a hump, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring a pathological projection. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-bo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Gr., ὕβωσις. See Gibbosity.

HYBRID, adj. Hi'bri^{2}d. Lat., *hybridus* (from ὕβρις, wanton violence). Fr., *hybride*. Ger., *h.* 1. Of mixed origin, cross-bred, mongrel (said of animals and plants). 2. Of a disease, due to more than one kind of poison. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**H. of measles and scarlet fever.** See Rötheln.

HYBRIDATION, n. Hi-bri^{2}d-a'shu^{2}n. Fr., *h.* See Hybridization.

HYBRIDISM, n. Hib'ri^{2}d-i^{2}z'm. From ὕβρις, wanton violence. The act of making or becoming hybrid.—**Syphilitic h.** Of Verneuil, a condition in which the effects of syphilis and some other diseases (such as alcoholism, malarial diseases, neoplasms, varicose ulcers, etc.) are combined. It is maintained that this combination produces affections that are unlike either of the diseases concerned, though most resembling syphilis, and also that the resulting affection is entirely unaffected by antisyphilitic treatment. ["Med. Chron.," April, 1888, p. 47; "Union méd.," Dec. 17. 1887 (G).]

HYBRIDITY, n. Hi-bri^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. From ὕβρις, wanton violence. Fr., *hybridité*. The state of being hybrid.

HYBRIDIZATION, n. Hi-bri^{2}d-i-za'shu^{2}n. From ὑβρίζειν, to wax wanton. The process, or the fact, of the formation of a hybrid (disease, animal, or plant). See *Cross*-fertilization.

HYDALEOUS, adj. Hi-dal'e-u^{2}s. Gr., ὑδαλέος (from ὕδωρ, water). Watery, dropsical. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

HYDANTOIC ACID, n. Hid-a^{2}n-to'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydantoïque*. Ger., *Hydantoïnsäure*. Glycoluramic or glycoluric acid, a crystalline body, $C_3H_6N_2O_3 = NH_2.CO.NH - CH_2.CO.OH$, possessing the properties of a monobasic acid, and derived from hydantoin (glycolyl urea) by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 4.]

HYDANTOIN, n. Hid-a^{2}n'to-i^{2}n. Fr., *hydantoïne*. Ger., *H.*, *Hydantoïn*. Glycolyl urea, a body, $C_3H_4N_2O_2 = CH_2CO{:}N_2H_2CO$, forming colorless, acicular crystals, having a sweet taste, soluble in water, and melting at 206° C. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

HYDARTHROS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{3}r'thro^{2}s. See Hydrarthron.

HYDARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *hydarthrose*. See Hydrarthrosis.

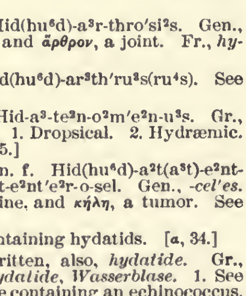
HYDARTHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ar^{3}th'ru^{2}s(ru^{4}s). See Hydrarthron and Hydrarthrosis.

HYDATÆNOMENOUS, adj. Hid-a^3-te^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-u^{2}s. Gr., ὑδαταινόμενος. Lat., *hydatænomenus*. 1. Dropsical. 2. Hydræmic. 3. Having watery menses. [A, 311, 325.]

HYDATENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-da^{2}t-e^{2}nt'e^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. See Hydrenterocele.

HYDATIC, adj. Hi-da^{2}t'i^{2}k. Containing hydatids. [a, 34.]

HYDATID, n. Hi'da^{2}t-i^{2}d. Written, also, *hydatide*. Gr., ὑδατίς. Lat., *hydatis*. Ger., *H.*, *Hydatide*, *Wasserblase*. 1. See Echinococcus *hominis*. 2. The vesicle containing an echinococcus. 3. In anatomy, a name for certain bulbous cyst-like remnants of atrophied embryonic structures, one of which, the h. of Morgagni, hangs by a pedicle from the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct, and another from the epoophoron. 4. In the pl., *h's*, see Cystica. [A, 5; B, 28 (a, 27).]—**Alveolar h's.** The nerve sacs at the roots of the teeth. [a, 40.]—**Barren h.** A h. (2d def.) in which there are no echinococcus heads developed upon the endocyst, but fluid alone is contained within it. [Ashhurst (a, 39).] See Acephalocysts.—**Carcinomatous h.** Fr., *hydatide carcinomateuse*. A name given in the last century, by Adams, to the animal supposed to constitute the morbid tissue of cancer. [a, 40.]—**Fertile h.** An h. the endocyst of which is supplied with minute buds or germinæ, which develop into scolices or echinococcus heads that eventually break loose from their attachments and form secondary and tertiary cysts. These cysts are not cured by tapping. [L, 40.]—**Gid h.** See Cœnurus *cerebralis*.—**H. cyst.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H's of Morgagni.** Lat., *corpora Morganii*, *corpuscula sacciformia* [Rosenmüller]. Fr., *hydatides pédiculées*. Syn.: *hyaloid bodies* [Simpson]. The terminal bulbs of the vestiges of the Müllerian duct, which in the female hang from the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct by a pedicle in the female, and in the male is situated between the body of the testicle and the upper globe of the



A HYDATID OF FOUR WEEKS' GROWTH, SHOWING THE ECTOCYST AND ENDOCYST. (FROM COBBOLD [A, 364], AFTER LEUCKART.)

epididymis. [A, 5.]—**H. of the conjunctiva.** An ancient name for a phlyctenule of the conjunctiva. [α, 29.]—**H. of the epididymis, H. of the Fallopplan tube, H. of the oviduct.** See under *H's of Morgagni.*—**H. of the eyelid.** See HYDATIS (2d def.).—**H's of the uterus.** An old term for a vesicular mole.—**Pillbox h.** A hydatid cyst which, owing to its endogenous character is made up of several smaller h's, one within the other. [Gross (α, 39).]—**Multilocular h.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *multilocularis.*—**Sterile h.** See *Barren h.*—**Uterine h's.** See *H's of the uterus.*

HYDATIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-da^3-ted, hu^6-da^3-ted'e^2. See HYDATID.—**H'nähnlich** (Ger.). See HYDATIFORM.—**H'nkrankheit** (Ger.). See HYDATIDOSIS.—**H's pédiculées** (Fr.). See HYDATIDS *of Morgagni.*

HYDATIDEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-e^{2}p-(ap)-a^3-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑδατίς, a drop of water, and ἡπατῖτις, pertaining to the liver. Fr., *hydatidepatite.* Hepatitis associated with hydatids. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATIDIC, adj. Hid-a^3-ti^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydatidicus* (from ὑδατίς, a drop of water). Fr., *hydatidique.* Pertaining to hydatids. [L, 107.]

HYDATIDIFORM, adj. Hid-a^3-ti^{2}d'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *hydatidiforme.* Ger., *hydatidenähnlich.* See HYDATIDOID.

HYDATIDOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-a^3-ti^{2}d'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserblasenbruch.* An oscheocele containing hydatids. [E.]

HYDATIDOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and κεφαλή, the head. See GID.

HYDATIDODES (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-od'ez(as). See HYDATIDOID.

HYDATIDOGENOUS, adj. Hid-a^{2}t-i^{2}d-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Having the capability of producing a hydatid. [α, 40.]

HYDATIDOID, adj. Hid-a^{2}t'i^{2}d-oid. Lat., *hydatidodes, hydatidoides* (from ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydatidoïde.* Ger., *hydatidenähnlich.* Resembling hydatids.

HYDATIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὑδατίς, a hydatid. Ger., *Blasenwurmgeschwulst.* A hydatidic tumor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATIDOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-o^{2}s-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi^{2}d-a^{2}t-i^{2}d-o^{2}s'ke^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDATIDOCELE.

HYDATIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑδατίς, a hydatid. Fr., *hydatidose.* Ger., *Hydatidenkrankheit.* The state of being affected with hydatids. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATIDOUS, adj. Hid-a^{2}t'i^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *hydatidosus.* Fr., *hydatideux.* Affected with hydatids. [A, 322.]

HYDATIFORM, adj. Hi-da^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and *forma*, form. See HYDATIDOID.

HYDATIGENA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}n-a^3. From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and γένος, a genus. A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [Goeze (L, 16).]—**H. granulosa.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis.*—**H. orbicularis, H. oblonga.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis.*

HYDATIGENOUS, adj. Hid-a^{2}t-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὑδατίς, a hydatid, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *hydatigène.* Causing, or bearing, or caused by hydatids. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDATINIFORM, adj. Hi^{2}d-a^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. See HYDATIDOID.

HYDATINUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ὑδάτεινος, ὑδάτινος. Fr., *hydatinien.* Watery; as a n., in the neut., *hydatinum* (= ὑδάτεινον), a certain ancient collyrium made with rain-water. [A, 311; Galen (A, 325).]

HYDATIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-at'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὑδατίς (from ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *hydatide.* Ger., *H., Hydatide, Wasserbläschen.* It., *idatide.* Sp., *hidatide.* Lit., a particle of water (Lat., *aquula*), a drop. 1. A hydatid, or a hydatid cyst; of Lamarck, a genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state; of Rudolphi, the *Echinococcus hominis.* [L, 16.] 2. (Obs.) a rounded vesicle, as large as a pea, with pellucid contents, usually solitary, met with often on the eyelids. [G, 11.]—**H. acephalocystis.** See ACEPHALOCYST.—**H. cellulosa.** Cystic degeneration in cellular tissue. [G, 11.]—**H. cœnurus.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*—**H. conjunctivæ, H. cuticularis.** Ger., *Wasserbläschen am Augapfel.* See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. ditrachyceras.** See DITRACHYCERAS.—**H. echinococcus.** See ECHINOCOCCUS.—**H. erratica.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis.*—**H'finne** (Ger.). See CYSTICERCUS.—**H. glandulæ lacrimalis.** An old term for a hydatid cyst of the lacrymal gland. [F.]—**H. globosa.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis.*—**Hydatides Morgagnii.** See HYDATIDS *of Morgagni.*—**H. palpebræ.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. tunicæ vaginalis testiculi.** The hydatid of Morgagni in the male. A small cystic tumor about 3 lines in diameter situated at the junction of the testicle and the epididymis, attached to the tunica vaginalis. [α, 40.]—**Tænia h.** An old term for the vesicular mole. [A, 42.]

HYDATISM, n. Hi^{2}d'a^3-ti^{2}z'm. Gr., ὑδατισμός. Lat., *hydatismus.* Fr., *hydatisme.* Ger., *Wassergeräusch, Flüssigkeitsschall.* It., *idatismo.* Sp., *hidatismo.* 1. Of Cælius Aurelianus, the sound produced by moving a liquid contained in a cavity, especially that of the thorax. [L, 41. 44, 50 (α, 14).] 2. The percussion note elicited in hydrothorax. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

HYDATISOMATOUS, adj. Hi^{2}d-a^3-ti^2-som'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *hydatisomatus* (from ὑδατίς, a drop of water, and σῶμα, a body). Of De Blainville, having vesicle-shaped bodies (said of a tribe of the *Hydatisomata*). [L, 180.] The *Hydatisomata* of De Blainville belong to the class of subannelids. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYDATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d) a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., hi^{2}d'a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es (-æ).* See HYDATIDOCELE and HYDROCELE.

HYDATOCHLOOS (Lat.), **HYDATOCHLOROS** (Lat.), **HYDATOCHLOUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k(o^{3}ch^2)'-lo(lo^2)-o^{2}s, -o^{2}k(o^{3}ch^2)-lo'ro^{2}s, -o^{2}k(o^{3}ch^2)'lo(lo^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑδατόχλοος (from ὕδωρ, water, and χλόη, the first light-green shoot of plants). Ger., *wassergrün.* Watery and green. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HYDATOCHOLOS (Lat.), **HYDATOCHOLUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'o^{2}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑδατόχολος (from ὕδωρ, water, and χόλος, bile). Ger., *wässerig-gallicht.* Of Hippocrates, watery and containing bile (said of the stools). [A, 322.]

HYDATOCHROOS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'-ro(ro^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., ὑδατόχροος (from ὕδωρ, water, and χροός, color). Ger., *wasserfarbig.* Of the color of water; of Hippocrates, pale as water. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑδατώδης, watery (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATODES (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑδατώδης (from ὕδωρ, water, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydatoïde.* Ger., *wässerig.* 1. Of Hippocrates, watery; of urine, limpid; of a person, dropsical. 2. Of Galen, diluted with water (said of wine). [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 14).] 3. As a n., the aqueous humor. [B.]

HYDATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and γένεσις, a production. Fr., *hydatogénèse.* Ger., *Wasserbildung.* The formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDATOID, adj. Hi^{2}d'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., ὑδατόεις, ὑδατοειδής, ὑδατώδης (from ὕδωρ, water, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hydatoides.* Fr., *hydatoïde.* Ger., *wasserähnlich* (1st def.), *blasenwurmähnlich* (2d def.). It., *idatoide.* Sp., *hidatoïde.* 1. Water-like. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).] 2. Resembling a hydatid. [α, 17.] 3. As a n., the aqueous humor and its supposititious investment.

HYDATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Wassergeschwulst.* A swelling with watery contents. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDATOPHTHONGOS (Lat.), **HYDATOPHTHONGUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tho^{2}n^2'go^{2}s, -gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and φθόγγος, the voice. Fr., *hydatophthonge.* Of Piorry, hydatism. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDATOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-po(po^2)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ὑδατοποσία (from ὕδωρ, water, and πόσις, a drinking). Fr., *hydatoposie.* Ger., *Wassertrinken.* The drinking of water. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYDATOPOTA (Lat.), **HYDATOPOTES** (Lat.), n's m. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'o^{2}t-a^3, -ez(as). Gen., *-op'otæ, -op'otu (-æ).* From ὕδωρ, water, and ποτεῖν, to drink. A water-drinker. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

HYDATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'-e^2)-a^3. Gr., ὑδατοορρία (from ὕδωρ, water, and ῥοία, a flow). See HYDRORRHŒA.

HYDATOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-a^{2}t-o^{2}s'ke^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See HYDATIDOSCHEOCELE.

HYDATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From ὑδατοῦν, to make watery. Fr., *hydatose.* See HYDATOGENESIS.

HYDATOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-the^{2}r-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(e)'a^3. Fr., *hydatothérapie.* See HYDROTHERAPY.

HYDATULA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From ὑδατίς, a drop of water. A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [L.]—**H. cerebralis.** See CŒNURUS *cerebratis.*—**H. solitaria.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis.*

HYDERIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-e^{2}r-i(i^2)-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is).* Gr., ὑδεριασις. See HYDROPS.

HYDERICUS (Lat.), **HYDERODES** (Lat.), adj's. Hid(hu^{6}d)-e^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -e^{2}r-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑδερικός, ὑδερώδης. Dropsical. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDERONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-e^{2}r-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδερος, the dropsy, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See HYDATONCUS.

HYDEROS (Lat.), **HYDERUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)'e^{2}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὕδερος (from ὕδωρ, water). 1. Of Greek writers, diabetes, also dropsy. 2. Of later writers, ascites and anasarca. 3. Of Paulus Ægineta, hepathyderus. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 107; L, 135 (α, 38).]

HYDNE (Fr.), n. Ed-n'. See HYDNUM.—**H. blanc.** See HYDNUM *album.*—**H. cure-oreille.** See HYDNUM *auriscalpium.*—**H. écailleux.** See HYDNUM *subsquamosum.*—**H. en forme de coupe.** See HYDNUM *cyathiforme.*—**H. hérisson.** See HYDNUM *erinaceum.*—**H. hérisson souterrain.** See HYDNUM *erinaceum subterraneum.*—**H. imbriqué.** See HYDNUM *imbricatum* (1st def.) and HYDNUM *repandum.*—**H. sinué.** See HYDNUM *repandum.*—**H. zoné.** See HYDNUM *cyathiforme concrescens.*

HYDNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-no(no^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὕδνον (see HYDNUM) and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *hydnocarpe.* Of Gärtner, a genus of the *Bixaceæ*, tribe *Pangieæ.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. anthelminthicus.** A tree growing in Cochin-China not generally recognized by botanists, but from the structure of the seed probably a species of *Gynocardia.* The seed, known in Siam as *lukrabo*, and in China as *ta-fung-tsze*, is used in

a variety of skin diseases, and is said to be sometimes substituted for St. Ignatius's beans. [B, 18, 121, Hooker (*a*, 35).]—**H. inebrians.** A species found in Ceylon, where it is called *makooloo*, and on the Malabar coast. The fruit is extremely poisonous, and is used in New Zealand as a fish poison. An oil obtained from the seed is used in India in leprosy and skin diseases. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. odoratus.** See GYNOCARDIA *odorata*.—**H. venenatus.** See *H. inebrians*.—**H. wightianus.** A species found in India. An infusion of the seeds is used as a detergent douche after delivery, and an oil obtained from them is used like chaulmoogra oil. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

HYDNON (Lat.), n. n. Hi2d(hu6d)'no2n. Gr., ὕδνον. See HYDNUM.

HYDNORA (Lat.), n. f. Hi2d(hu6d)'no2r-a3. From ὕδνον, an edible fungus, and ὁρᾶν, to see. Fr., *hydnore*. Syn.: *Aphyteia* [Achariuss]. Of Thunberg, a genus of fungus-like, leafless plants, of the *Cytinaceæ*, tribe *Hydnoreæ*, parasitic on the roots of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, etc. The *Hydnoreæ* (Fr., *hydnorées*) are: Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cytinaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cytineæ*. The *Hydnorinæ* of Agardh are an order of *Fungi*, including *H.* and *Rafflesia*. [B, 19, 38, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. africana.** Fr., *aphytée aquatique, melon d'eau de Hottentots*. Jackal's-kost, a species found at the Cape of Good Hope. It smells like decaying roast beef. The Hottentots eat the fruit, raw or cooked. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

HYDNUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi2d(hu6d)'nu3m(nu4m). Gr., ὕδνον. Fr., *hydne*. Ger., *Stachelpilz, Stachelschwamm*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Hydneæ*. The *Hydnacei* (Fr., *hydnacés*) are an order of the *Hymenomycetes*. The *Hydneæ* or *Hydnei* (Fr., *hydnées, hydnes*; Ger., *Hydneen*) are a division of hymenomycetous *Ectobasides* (by some authors made a natural order of *Fungi*). The *Hydnidæ* of Gray are the same (in part). [B, 19, 104, 121, 173, 180, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Coral-like h., H. abietinum.** See *H. coralloides*.—**H. album.** Fr., *hydne blanc*. A species eaten in France. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. alpinum.** The *Sphagnum alpinum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. auriscalpium.** Fr., *hydne cure-oreille, brouquichons*. An edible species found on fir cones. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. barba Jovis.** Ger., *Bartschwamm*. The Jew's beard, a species growing on decayed branches and hollow trunks of trees. [B, 48, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**H. caput Medusæ.** Fr., *tête de Méduse*. Ger., *Medusenkopf*. A species eaten in Europe. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. carnosum.** See *H. repandum*.—**H. cervinum.** 1. See *H. imbricatum* (1st def.). 2. See *H. erinaceum*.—**H. clandestinum.** See *H. repandum*.—**H. coralloides, H. coralloideum, H. crispum.** Fr., *hydne coralloïde, chevelure des arbres, corne de cerf, couleur de chair*. A species eaten in Piedmont and Tuscany. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cubile β.** The *Sphagnum alpinum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cyathiforme.** Fr., *hydne en forme de coupe*. An edible species. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cyathiforme concrescens.** A variety of *H. cyathiforme*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. diversidens.** A species with a whitish fleshy pileus found on birch trees in Europe. It is recommended as a wholesome food. [B, 314, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**H. erinaceum.** Fr., *hydne hérisson*. Ger., *Igelschwamm*. An edible species found growing in the autumn on old oaks and beeches in southern and central Europe. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. erinaceum subterraneum.** Fr., *hydne hérisson souterrain*. A subterranean variety of *H. erinaceum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. flavidum.** See *H. repandum*.—**H. imbricatum.** Fr., *hydne imbriqué* (1st def.), *barbe de bouc* (1st def.). Ger., *Habichtsschwamm* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the goat-beard or hawk-mushroom, an edible species growing in autumn on the ground. 2. Of Bolton, the *H. repandum*, or, according to Pomé, a variety of the latter. 3. Of Schumacher, the *H. subsquamosum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lacinatum.** See *H. coralloides*.—**H. medium.** See *H. repandum*.—**H. muscoides.** Fr., *hydne muscoïde*. Of Schumacher, the *H. coralloides*; of Persoon, a variety of the same. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. ramosum.** See *H. coralloides*.—**H. repandum, H. rufescens.** Fr., *hydne sinué* (ou *imbriqué*), *arresteron, barbe de chèvre* (ou *de vache*), *chamois, chevrette, chevrotine, pied de mouton blanc, rignoche, urchin*. Ger., *Stoppelpilz, weisser Ziegenfuss*. A species found late in the summer or in the autumn in woods, scattered in patches or occurring in large rings. It is an excellent article of food. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. scrobiculatum.** See *H. cyathiforme*.—**H. sinuatum.** See *H. repandum*.—**H. squamosum.** 1. Of Schäffer, see *H. repandum*. 2. Of Bulliard, see *H. subsquamosum* (1st. def.).—**H. squarrosum.** See *H. imbricatum* (1st def.).—**H. stalachtitinum.** See *H. coralloides*.—**H. subsquamosum.** Fr., *hydne écailleux, chevroltine écailleuse, grande chevrette*. 1. A species eaten in France. 2. Var. *a* of Batsch, the *H. imbricatum* (1st def.). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. zonatum.** Fr., *hydne zoné*. See *H. cyathiforme concrescens*.

HYDORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-o2r-re'(ro2'e3)-a3. See HYDRORRHŒA.

HYDRA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)'ra3. Gr., ὕδρα. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [L, 16.] 2. A genus of fresh-water *Hydrozoa*, remarkable for the fact that every part of it when cut in pieces becomes a new organism. [B.]—**H. hydatula.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis*.—**H. viridis.** A species of *H.* (2d def.) found in fresh water; it is green, and the tentacula, which number 8 or 10, are much shorter than the body. [*a*, 39.]

HYDRABIETIC ACID, HYDRABIETINIC ACID, n's. Hid-ra2b-i2-e2t'i2k, -i-e2t-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydrabiétique*. A white, crystalline acid, $C_{44}H_{68}O_6$, fusing partially at 129° C., melting at 144° C., insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether; formed by treating sodium amalgam with abietic acid. [B, 46 (*a*, 39); L, 49 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRACETAMIDE, n. Hid-ra2s-e2t'a2m-i2d. Fr., *hydracétamide*. An amorphous body, $C_6H_{12}N_2$, formed by exposing aldehyde ammonia for some time to moisture, or to alcohol; soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and decomposed by boiling water. [B, 3, 4, 46, 93 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRACETIN, n. Hid-ra2s'e2t-i2n. From ὕδρα, a water-serpent. Fr., *hydracétine, pyrodine, acétyl-phényl-hydrazine*. Of Guttman, pure acetphenylhydrazide, $C_6H_5NH-NH.C_2H_3O$, formerly used in an impure state under the name of pyrodine. It forms a white, crystalline, odorless, and almost tasteless powder, soluble with difficulty in water (1 to 50), easily soluble in alcohol, a powerful reducing agent, and decidedly antipyretic and antirheumatic. It has been used in the form of an ointment in psoriasis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 14); "Therap. Gaz.," Aug. 11, p. 546 (*a*, 17).]

HYDRACHNE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ra2k(ra3ch2)'ne(na). Gen., *-rach'nes*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄχνη, anything shaved off. Fr., *hydrachne*. Ger., *frieselartige Wasserblase*. A small watery vesicle of the skin or the mucous membrane of the mouth. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRACHNIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi2d(hu6d)-ra2k(ra3ch2)'-ni2d-ez(e2s). From ὕδωρ, water, ἄχνη, anything shaved off, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *Wasserpocken, Lymphpocken*. 1. Vesicles with watery contents. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. The water-mites, a family of the *Acaridea*, found, when immature, as parasites on water-bugs and beetles, and, through life, on the gills of the fresh-water mussel. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

HYDRACID, n. Hi-dra2s'i2d. For deriv., see HYDROGEN and ACID. Lat., *hydracidum*. Fr., *hydracide*. See *Hydrogen* ACID.

HYDRACRYLAMIC ACID, n. Hi-dra2k-ri2l-a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide hydracrylamique*. Ger., *Hydracrylaminsäure*. See LACTAMIC ACID.

HYDRACRYLATE, n. Hi-dra2k'ri2l-at. Fr., *h*. Ger., *Hydracrylat*. A salt of hydracrylic acid. The h's are isomeric with the lactates, and have in general the constitution $Rn(C_3H_5O_3)n$, where Rn is a radicle of the combining power *n*. [B.]

HYDRACRYLIC ACID, n. Hi-dra2k-ri2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydracrylique* (ou *lactique nonal*). Ger., *Hydracrylsäure*. A syrupy, acid liquid, $CH_2.OH.(CH.CH)O.OH$ (probably), or $C_3H_4O_2$-(acrylic acid) $+ H_2O = C_3H_6O_3$, isomeric with lactic acid, into which it is converted by prolonged boiling with an excess of soda. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Hi2d(hu6d)'ra2d(ra3d)-e2n-(an). Gen., *-ad'enos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀδήν, a gland. See *Lymphatic* GLAND.

HYDRADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ra2d(ra3d)-e2n-i(e)'-ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. [E.]—**H. axillaris.** See HIDROSADENITIS.

HYDRADÉNOMES (Fr.), n. E-dra3-da-nom. Of Jacquet and Darier, an affection of the skin in which red papules develop, varying in size from that of pin-heads to that of peas, without subjective symptoms, and which are said to be due to adenoid epithelioma of the sweat-glands. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.," May, 1887, p. 317 (G).]

HYDRADENYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ra2d-(ra3d)-e2n-ip(u6p)-e2r-tro(tro2)'fi2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, ἀδήν, a gland, ὑπέρ, beyond measure, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland. [A, 322.]

HYDRÆDOS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-red'(ra3'e2d)-o2s. Gen., *-ræd'oos* (*-ræd'ous*). From ὕδωρ, water, and αἰδώς, shame. A swelling of the female pudendum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-re2m(ra3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-re2m'a2t-o-sel. Fr., *hydrohématocèle*. A hæmatocele consecutive to a hydrocele. [A, 526.]

HYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. Hi2d(hu6d)-rem'(ra3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hydrémie, hydrohémie*. Ger., *Hydrämie, Wässerigkeit des Blutes*. It., *idroemia, idremia*. Sp., *hidrohemia*. A condition in which the watery constituent of the blood is abnormally increased; due to hæmorrhage, albuminuria, deficient excretion of water from the kidneys or skin, and possibly extensive burns. [D.]

HYDRÆMIC, adj. Hi-drem'i2k. Fr., *hydroémique*. Ger., *hydrämisch*. Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydræmia. [*a*, 17.]

HYDRAÉROPÉRICARDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dra3-a-ro-pa-re-ka3r-de. From ὕδωρ, water, ἀήρ, air, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. A collection of liquid and gas in the pericardium. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HYDRAÉROPÉRITONIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dra3-a-ro-pa-re-to-ne. From ὕδωρ, water, ἀήρ, air, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. An effusion of water and gas into the peritonæum. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HYDRAÉROPLEURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dra3-a-ro-plu6-re. From ὕδωρ, water, ἀήρ, air, and πλευρά, the side. See HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX.

HYDRAFORM, adj. Hi'dra3-fo2rm. From ὕδρα, a water-serpent, and *forma*, form. Having the form of the common fresh-water polyp (*Hydra*). [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

HYDRAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Hid(hu6d)-ra3-goj-(gog)'i2-a3. Gr., ὑδραγωγία (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄγειν, to lead). 1. (Sing.) hydragogue action. 2. (N. pl.) the lymphatics. [L, 50 (*a*, 14); L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRAGOGON (Lat.), n. n. Hi2d(hu6d)-ra3-go'go2n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄγειν, to conduct. 1. A hydragogue. 2. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HYDRAGOGUE, adj. Hi'dra3-go2g. Gr., ὑδραγωγός (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄγειν, to conduct). Lat., *hydragogus*. Fr., *h*. Ger., *wassertreibend*. Causing copious watery evacuations, especially by the bowels.

HYDRAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{3}-gog'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A hydragogue remedy.—**H. Boylei.** See ARGENTI *h. Boylii.*

HYDRAL, adj. Hi'dra^{2}l. Lat., *hydralis* (from ὕδωρ, water). Of or pertaining to the *Hydrales* or the h. alliance (Lat., *nixus hydralis*). [*a*, 24.]

HYDRALCOHOL, n. Hi-dra^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. From ὕδωρ, water, and *alcohol*. Fr., *hydralcool*. Of Béral, brandy or spirit containing 22 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALCOOLAT (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}l-ko-o-la^{3}t. A hydrolate to which alcohol has been added. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALCOOLATURE (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}l-ko-o-la^{3}-tu^{6}r. A tincture made with diluted alcohol. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALCOOLÉ (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}l-ko-o-la. A mixture of 1 part of rectified alcohol and 30 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALCOOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-dra^{3}l-ko-o-lek. Containing hydralcohol as an excipient. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ral(ra^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). From ὕδωρ, water. Of Lindley, an alliance (*nixus*) of the *Epigynæ*, including the *Hydrocharideæ*; and subsequently the *Hydrocharideæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, and *Zosteraceæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HYDRALIZARIN, n. Hi-dra^{2}l-i^{2}z'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. A dihydroxydihydranthraquinone, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4 \left| \begin{matrix} C(OH) \\ C(OH) \end{matrix} \right. C_6H_2(OH)_2$, occurring as a yellow precipitate when an alkaline alizarin solution is warmed with tin and treated with acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRALKOHOLOLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-o^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. See HYDROCOHOLOLYTON.

HYDRALLAS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{2}l(dra^{3}l)'la^{2}s(la^{3}s). Gen., *lant'os* (*-lant'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀλλᾶς (see ALLANTOIS). Fr., *hydrallante*. Ger., *Metrydrorrhöe*. Of Dugès, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRALMA (Lat.), **HYDRALME** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{2}l-(dra^{3}l)'ma^{3}, -me(ma). Gen., *-al'mæ*, *-al'mes*. Gr., ὑδράλμη (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἅλμη, brine). Fr., *hydralme, eau de mer*. Ger., *Salzwasser*. Sea-water; in the pl., *hydralmæ* (Fr., *hydralmes*), salt, or sea-water baths. [L, 50 (*a*, 14); 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRALOGEN, n. Hid-ra^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, ἅλς, salt, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Hydrochloric acid. [L, 80.]

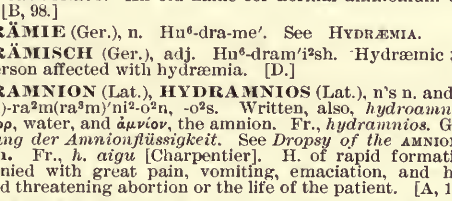
HYDRAMIDE, n. Hid'ra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). 1. An amide produced by the action of ammonia on an aromatic aldehyde (*e. g.*, hydrobenzamide). 2. An old name for ammonia, from the supposition that it was a compound of amidogen and hydrogen. [B, 46; Kane (B, 98).]—**H. carbonate.** An old name for normal ammonium carbonate. [B, 98.]

HYDRÄMIE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}-dra-me'. See HYDRÆMIA.

HYDRÄMISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu^{6}-dram'i^{2}sh. Hydræmic; as a n., a person affected with hydræmia. [D.]

HYDRAMNION (Lat.), **HYDRAMNIOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)'ni^{2}-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. Written, also, *hydroamnios*. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀμνίον, the amnion. Fr., *hydramnios*. Ger., *Anhäufung der Amnionflüssigkeit*. See *Dropsy of the* AMNION.—**Acute h.** Fr., *h. aigu* [Charpentier]. H. of rapid formation, accompanied with great pain, vomiting, emaciation, and high fever, and threatening abortion or the life of the patient. [A, 15.]

HYDRANGEA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *hydrangée, hydrangelle*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of shrubs of the *Saxifrageæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*. Several species found in Japan are used in making tea. The *Hydrangeaceæ* (Fr., *hydrangéées*) of Dumortier are an order of calycifloral dicotyledons, including *H.*, etc. The *Hydrangeaceæ*, or *hydrangeads*, of Lindley are the same. The *Hydrangeæ* of Presl are a tribe or subdivision of the *Saxifraageæ*. The *Hydrangeeæ* of De Candolle and the *Hydrangieæ* of Liebmann and Zuccarini are the same. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**American wild h.** See *H. arborescens.*—**Climbing h.** The *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common h.** In Europe, the *H. hortensis*; in America, the *H. arborescens*. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H. arborescens.** Seven-barks, the common h. of North America. The root contains *hydrangin* (*q. v.*), is diuretic, and has been used for vesical calculi. In large doses it produces vertigo. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (*a*, 14).]—**H. azazai.** A species found in Japan, where it was formerly much used as an antiperiodic and tonic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]—**H. hortensia, H. hortensis.** The changeable h.; probably indigenous to China, where it has long been cultivated. [B, 19, 34, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**H. Thunbergii.** A species the leaves of which are used in Japan to make a tea called *ama-tsja*, or tea of Heaven. The sweetish leaves contain a white, neutral, crystalline body, $C_{10}H_9O_3$, melting at 128° C., sparingly soluble in cold or hot water and in cold alcohol or ether, readily soluble in boiling alcohol or ether, hot glacial acetic acid, chloroform, benzene, or dilute alkalies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 14).]—**H. vulgaris.** See *H. arborescens.*—**Lithiated h.** A proprietary preparation reputed to be made from a species of *H.* (probably *H. arborescens*) and to contain lithium; used as a lithontriptic and in gouty and rheumatic affections. [*a*, 22.]



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. [A, 327.]

HYDRANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n^{2})-je^{2}(ge^{2})-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). See LYMPHANGEITIS.

HYDRANGEIOGRAPHY, HYDRANGEIOLOGY, n's. Hi-dra^{2}n-ji^{2}-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^{2}, -o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *hydrangeiographia, hydrangeiologia* (from ὕδωρ, water, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hydrangéiologie*. Ger., *Lehre von den Lymphgefässen*. The anatomy, etc., of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRANGEION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n^{2})-ji'(ge^{2}'i^{2})-o^{2}n. A lymphatic vessel. [A, 322.]

HYDRANGEIOTOMY, n. Hi-dra^{2}n-ji^{2}-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}. Lat., *hydrangeiotomia* (from ὕδωρ, water, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *Zergliederung der Lymphgefässe*. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{2}n(dra^{3}n^{2})-ji'(ge^{2}'i^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDRANGEION.

HYDRANGELLE (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}n^{2}-zhe^{2}l. See HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGIARRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. From ὕδωρ, water, ἀγγειόν, a vessel, and ῥοία, a flowing. See *Pituitous* CATARRH.

HYDRANGIN, n. Hid-ra^{2}nj'i^{2}n. A crystalline glucoside obtained from the root of *Hydrangea arborescens*. It melts at 235° C., and, on increasing the temperature slightly, sublimes without decomposing. It is decomposed by dilute acids into glucose and a resin-like mass. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]

HYDRANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n^{2})-ji'(ge^{2}'i^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDRANGEION.

HYDRANISOIN, n. Hi-dra^{2}n-i^{2}s-o'i^{2}n. Fr., *hydranisoïne*. A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$, resembling cholesterin, obtained by treating anisic aldehyde with sodium amalgam. It is insoluble in water and in cold ether, soluble in alcohol, and melts at about 170° C. [B, 38, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRANOSOS (Lat.), **HYDRANOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{2}n(dra^{3}n)'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-dran'osis*), or *-dran'osi*. From ὕδωρ, water, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *hydranose*. Ger., *serose Ausschwitzung*. It., *idranosi*. 1. Of Lobstein, a serous exudation. 2. Of some modern pathologists, hydatosis. [L, 41, 44, 50, 135 (*a*, 14, 39).]

HYDRANTH, n. Hi'dra^{2}nth. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄνθος, a flower. The proper nutritive zooid, or that part of it which carries the mouth and proper digestive cavity. [L, 193.]

HYDRANTOIC ACID, n. Hi-dra^{2}n-to'i^{2}k. See HYDANTOIC ACID.

HYDRANTOIN, n. Hi-dra^{2}n-to'i^{2}n. See HYDANTOIN.

HYDRANZOTHIN, n. Hid-ra^{2}n'zo-thi^{2}n. A white crystalline powder, $S_2(CS.NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating ammonium thiocyanate with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride, and in other ways. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRAPORIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{2}p(dra^{3}p)-o(o^{2})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀπορία, want of resource. Fr., *hydraporie*. Ger., *Mangel an Wasser*. An insufficiency of water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{3}r'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See HYDRARGYRATE.

HYDRARGOCHLORIDE, n. Hi-dra^{3}r-go-klor'i^{2}d(id). A compound of mercury bichloride with another chloride. [L, 56.]

HYDRARGURE (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}r-gu^{6}r. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. An amalgam of mercury and another metal. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRANATRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{3}r''ji^{2}r-(gu^{6}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}-tri^{2}p(trep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-trips'eos* (*-trips'is*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and τρῖψις, friction. Fr., *hydrargyranatripsie*. Ger., *Quecksilbereinreibung*. Mercurial friction. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRATE, adj. Hi-dra^{3}r'ji^{2}-rat. Lat., *hydrargyratus, hydrargyricus* (from ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver). Fr., *hydrargyride*. Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury. [B.]

HYDRARGYRENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^{6})-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, ἔντερον, an intestine, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *hydrargyrentérophthisie*. Ger., *Quecksilberdarmschwindsucht*. A wasting disease of the intestines produced by the use of mercury. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRENTRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r-(gu^{6}r)-e^{3}n-tri^{2}p(trep)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-trips′eos* (*-is*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and τρῖψις, friction. Ger., *Quecksilberschmierkur.* A system of treatment consisting in the use of mercurial frictions. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYREUX (Fr.), adj. E-dra^{3}r-zhe-ru^5. Containing mercury. [L, 41.]

HYDRARGYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-jir(gu^{6}r)′i^2-a^3. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver artificially prepared from cinnabar ore. Fr., *hydrargyrie.* Ger., *Hydrargyrie, Quecksilberausschlag.* 1. See Eczema *mercuriale.* 2. Chronic mercurial poisoning.—**H. febrilis.** Fr., *hydrargyrie fébrile.* A variety of h. described by Alley. [G.]—**H. maligna.** Fr., *hydrargyrie maligne.* A very severe (sometimes fatal) form of h. or mercurial eczema described by Alley. [G.]—**H. mitis.** Fr., *hydrargyrie bénigne.* See Eczema *mercuriale.*

HYDRARGYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *as′eos* (*-is*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. Fr., *hydrargyrose, hydrargyrie.* Ger., *Hydrargyrie, Quecksilberkrankheit.* Mercurialism, mercurial poisoning. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRIC, adj. Hi-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrargyricus.* Fr., *hydrargyrique.* Mercuric, pertaining to mercury. [B; L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRIDE (Fr.), adj. E-dra^{3}r-zhe-red. Resembling mercury. [L, 41.]

HYDRARGYRIE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-dra^{3}r-zhe-re, hu^6-dra^{3}r-gu^6-re′. See Hydrargyria and Hydrargyriasis.

HYDRARGYRIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-dra^{3}r-zhe-rek. See Hydrargyric.

HYDRARGYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-i^{2}s. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. 1. Of Bonnsdorf, an amalgam. 2. In the pl., *hydrargyrides*, of Beudant, a family of ponderable bodies, having mercury as their type. [L.]

HYDRARGYRISM, n. Hi-dra^{3}r′ji^2-ri^{2}z′m. Lat., *hydrargyrismus.* See Hydrargyriasis.

HYDRARGYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Eczema *mercuriale.*

HYDRARGYROCYANATE (Fr.), n. E-dra^{3}r-zhe-ro-se-a^3-na^{2}t. A salt of hydrargyrocyanic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 34).]

HYDRARGYROCYANIC ACID, n. Hi-dra^{3}r″ji^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n′-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrargyrocyanique.* An acid produced by the combination of hydrogen with mercury cyanide. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRO-KALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″ji^{2}r-(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-kal(ka^{3}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A compound of mercury and potassium. [B.]—**H.-k. bijodatum.** See Mercury *and potassium iodide.*—**H.-k. cyanido-jodatum.** See Mercury *and potassium iodocyanide.*—**H.-k. subsulfurosum.** See Mercury *and potassium thiosulphate.*

HYDRARGYROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and μανια, madness. Fr., *hydrargyromanie.* Insanity attributed to the excessive use of mercury. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart (see also *itis**). Fr., *hydrargyropéricardite.* Mercurial pericarditis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *hydrargyrophthalmie.* Ger., *mercurielle Ophthalmie.* A mercurial ophthalmia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYRO-PLUMBUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-plu^{3}m(plu^{4}m)′bu^{3}m(bu^{4}m). From *hydrargyrum*, quicksilver, and *plumbum*, lead. A compound of mercury and lead. [B.]—**H.-p. jodatum.** See Lead *and mercury iodide.*

HYDRARGYROPNEUMATIC, adj. Hi-dra^{3}r-ji^2 ro-nu^2-ma^{2}t′-i^{2}k. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and πνεῦμα, air. Fr., *hydrargyropneumatique.* Pertaining to mercury and to a gas (see *H.* trough). [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^{2}p)-si^{2}d(su^{6}d)-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and ψύδραξ, a blister. Fr., *hydrargyropsydracie.* Ger., *mercurielle Wasserkrätze.* An eruption of mercurial pustules. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o^{2}s. Gr., ὑδράργυρος. See Hydrargyrum.

HYDRARGYROSIALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, σίαλον, saliva, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *hydrargyrosialorrhée.* Mercurial salivation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. Fr., *hydrargyrose.* 1. Hydrargyriasis. 2. The use of mercurial frictions or fumigations. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROSO-AMMONICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r)-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-os″o(o^3)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing both ammonium and mercury. [B.] See Azotas *h.-a.*

HYDRARGYROSTOMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver, and στόμα, the mouth (see also *-itis**). 1. Mercurial stomatitis. 2. Of Trenile, mercurial salivation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARGYROSUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-os′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Mercurous. [B.]

HYDRARGYROTRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r″ji^{2}r-(gu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(trep)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-trips′eos* (*-trips′is*). See Hydrargyranatripsis.

HYDRARGYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-dra^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑδράργυρος (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver). Guz., *páro.* Hind., Mah., Beng., *párá.* Ar., *jibaka.* Pers., *simába, jivaha.* Sanscr., *páradaha, rasama.* Fr., *mercure du commerce* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *mercure purifié* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Quecksilber.* It., *idrargiro.* Sp., *mercurio, azogue* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.), *mercurio puro* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). Roum., *mercuriu* [Roum. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. Of Pliny, mercury artificially prepared by roasting cinnabar with charcoal. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., crude mercury. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Swiss Ph., mercury purified by distillation for medicinal use. [*a*, 38.]—**Acetas hydrargyri, Acetas protoxydi hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Mercury *acetate.*—**Adeps hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus.** See Pommade *de Cirillo.*—**Adeps hydrargyri nitrate medicatus.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Adeps hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi acetate medicatus.** See Pomatum *de Regent.*—**Adeps hydrargyro medicatus.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri.*—**Adeps nitrate hydrargyri medicatus.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Ammoniuretum hydrargyri.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Aqua hydrargyri muriatici corrosivi cum opio.** See *Collyrium ex hydrargyro muriatico corrosivo.*—**Aqua hydrargyri muriatici mitis nigra.** See *Lotio hydrargyri nigra.*—**Balneum hydrargyri bichloridi.** See Balneum *mercuriale.*—**Bichloretum hydrargyri.** See Mercury *bichloride.*—**Bicyanuretum hydrargyri.** Mercury bicyanide. [B.]—**Bisulphuretum hydrargyri (rubrum).** See *Red* mercury *sulphide.*—**Boras hydrargyri.** A preparation, no longer official, made by triturating together 22 parts of calomel and 26 of borax, adding a quantity of water slowly, decanting, then thoroughly washing and drying the precipitate, or, according to some of the older pharmacopœias, by dissolving 2 parts of calomel in 2 of concentrated nitric acid, diluting with 4 parts of water, then adding a solution of borax, washing, and drying. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Borussias hydrargyri.** Mercury cyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**Calx hydrargyri rubra.** Red mercury oxide. [*a*, 38.]—**Carbonas hydrargyri.** See Mercury *carbonate.*—**Ceratum hydrargyri.** See Ceratum *mercuriale.*—**Ceratum hydrargyri sulphureti rubri.** See *Ceratum* cinnabaris.—**Collyrium ex hydrargyro (muriatico) corrosivo.** Syn.: *aqua hydrargyri muriatici corrosivi cum opio.* A preparation, no longer official, consisting of a grain (6 centigrammes) of corrosive sublimate, either tincture of opium, extract of opium, or Sydenham's laudanum in varying amount, and rose-water or infusion of elder-flowers varying from 37 to 180 grammes. Some of the pharmacopœias added to the collyrium a little licorice, quince-seed, or tragacanth. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Collyrium ex muriate hydrargyri oxygenato.** A preparation, no longer official, consisting of 1 grain of corrosive sublimate and 6 oz. of distilled water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Cyanuretum hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Mercury *cyanide.*—**Decoctum hydrargyri.** Fr., *décoction de mercure composée.* A decoction, formerly official, made by boiling 1 part of mercury and 6 parts of tansy-water, and then adding 1 part syrup of peach-blossoms. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Deutochloridum hydrargyri.** See Mercury *bichloride.*—**Deutoioduretum hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide.*—**Deutosulphas hydrargyri.** See Mercury *sulphate.*—**Deutosulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum.** See *Red* mercury *sulphide.*—**Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.** See under Ammoniacum.—**Emplastrum cum hydrargyro** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum hydrargyri* (2d def.).—**Emplastrum ex hydrargyro (seu hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]). Fr., *emplâtre* (et *sparadrap* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.) *mercuriel.* Ger., *Quecksilberpflaster.* It., *empiastro di mercurio, empiastro mercuriale.* Sp., *emplasto mercurial simple.* Roum., *emplastru mercuriale simplu* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.), *emplastru mercuriale compus* (2d def.). Syn.: *emplastrum cum hydrargyro* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *emplastrum hydrargyro compositum* [Swiss Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc., a preparation consisting of metallic mercury triturated with some fatty matter till the separate globules of the metal cease to be visible, and incorporated with lead plaster. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph., a preparation made by triturating 60 parts of metallic mercury with 30 of styrax, 10 of larch turpentine, 1 part volatile oil of lavender till the mercury globules become invisible, and adding this mixture to a lead plaster (200 parts lead) [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], or by adding 40 parts styrax and 2 of oil of lavender to the plaster prepared according to def. 1 [Roum. Ph.]. There are further put into the preparation yellow wax (10 parts [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 20 [Roum. Ph.]), colophony (10 parts [Fr. Cod.], 20 parts [Roum. Ph.]) (for which the Swiss Ph. substitutes 10 parts of pine resin), gum ammoniac, powdered myrrh, and olibanum (3 parts each [Fr. Cod.], 4 parts each [Swiss Ph.], 5 parts each [Roum. Ph.]), powdered saffron (2 parts [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 3 parts [Roum. Ph.]), and in the Fr. Cod., 3 of powdered bdellium. The amount of mercury in the different preparations is 33 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 40 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], 20 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], 18 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], and in the other pharmacopœias varies from 12½ to 30 per cent. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 38).]—**Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum.** See *Emplastrum hydrargyri* (2d def.).—**Emplastrum hydrargyri cum conio.** A plaster, formerly official, consisting of equal parts of mercurial plaster and hemlock plaster worked together. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Emplastrum hydrargyri cum conio et opio.** A plaster, formerly official, consisting of 6 parts of emplastrum hydrargyri cum conio and 1 part of opium thoroughly mixed. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Hydrargyri acetas.** See Mercury *acetate.*—**Hydrargyri amidato-bichloridum (seu ammonio-chloridum).** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri benzoas.** See Mercury *benzoate.*—**Hydrargyri bibromidum.** See Mercury *bromide.*—**Hydrargyri bichloretum (seu bichloridum).** See Mercury *bichloride.*

—**Hydrargyri bicyanidum.** Mercury bicyanide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri bijodatum rubrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **biniodidum**). See Mercury *biniodide*.—**Hydrargyri bioxidum.** Mercury binoxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri bisulphuretum.** Mercury bisulphide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri borussias.** See Mercury *cyanide*.—**Hydrargyri bromidum.** Mercurous bromide. [B.] See Mercury *bromide*.—**Hydrargyri chloretum** (seu **chloridum**). See Mercury *chloride*.—**Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum** [U. S. Ph.]. See Mercury *bichloride*.—**Hydrargyri chloridum mite** [U. S. Ph.]. See Mercury *chloride*.—**Hydrargyri cyanidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **cyanuretum**). See Mercury *cyanide*.—**Hydrargyri deuto-iodidum** (seu **deuto-ioduretum**). See Mercury *biniodide*.—**Hydrargyri deutonitras** (seu **dipernitras**). See Mercury *pernitrate*.—**Hydrargyri et ammonii chloridum.** Mercury and ammonium chloride. [α, 38.] See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri et arsenici iodidum.** See Mercury *and arsenic iodide*.—**Hydrargyri et potassii iodocyanidum.** See Mercury *and potassium iodocyanide*.—**Hydrargyri et potassii iodidum.** Mercury and potassium iodide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri et quiniæ chloridum** (seu **protochloridum**). See Mercury *and quinine chloride*.—**Hydrargyri et stibii sulphuretum.** See Æthiops *antimonialis*.—**Hydrargyri et zinci cyanidum.** See Mercury *and zinc cyanide*.—**Hydrargyri hyperoxodes.** Mercuric oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri iodidum** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See Mercury *protiodide*.—**Hydrargyri iodidum chloridum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.** See Mercury *biniodide*.—**Hydrargyri iodidum viride** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Mercury *protiodide*.—**Hydrargyri iodobichloridum** (seu **iodo-chloridum**). See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**Hydrargyri murias corrosivus.** See Mercury *bichloride*.—**Hydrargyri murias dulcis sublimatus.** Calomel prepared by sublimation. [α, 38.] See Mercury *chloride*.—**Hydrargyri murias oxygenatus.** See Mercury *bichloride*. —**Hydrargyri murias spirituosus liquidus.** See *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*.—**Hydrargyri murias suboxygenatus præcipitatione paratus.** Calomel prepared by precipitation. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri nitras.** Mercury nitrate.—**Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum** (seu **oxydum**). Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri oxalas.** Mercury oxalate. [B.] —**Hydrargyri oxidum.** Mercury oxide. [B.]—**Hydrargyri oxidum flavum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Yellow* mercury *oxide*. —**Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum.** See *Black* mercury *oxide*.—**Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **oxodes rubrum**). See *Red* mercury *oxide*.—**Hydrargyri oxydi murias ammoniacalis.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri oxydulum nigrum.** See *Black* mercury *oxide*.—**Hydrargyri oxydulum nitrico-ammoniacale.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri oxydum.** Mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri oxydum flavum.** Yellow mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum.** Black mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri oxydum nitricum** (seu **rubrum**). Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.] —**Hydrargyri oxydum saccharatum.** See *H. saccharatum*.—**Hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum.** Mercuric sulphate. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri oxymurias** (seu **perchloridum** [Br. Ph.]). See Mercury *bichloride*.—**Hydrargyri periodidum.** See Mercury *biniodide*.—**Hydrargyri permurias.** Mercury bichloride. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri pernitras.** Mercuric nitrate. [B.]—**Hydrargyri persulphas** [Br. Ph.]. Mercuric sulphate. [α, 30.]—**Hydrargyri præcipitatum album.** See *Ammoniated* mercury. —**Hydrargyri præcipitatum nigrum.** See Mercury *and antimony nitrate*.—**Hydrargyri præparata.** Preparations of mercury. [B, 95.]—**Hydrargyri proto-iodidum** (seu **proto-ioduretum**). Mercury protiodide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri protonitras.** Mercury protonitrate. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri prototartras.** See Mercury *tartrate*.—**Hydrargyri prussias.** Mercury cyanide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri rubri per acido nitrico oxydum.** Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri saccharum vermifugum.** See *H. saccharatum*.—**Hydrargyri salia.** Salts of mercury. [B, 95.]—**Hydrargyri subchloridum** [Br. Ph.]. Mercurous chloride. [B.] See Mercury *chloride*.—**Hydrargyri subiodidum.** See Mercury *protiodide*.—**Hydrargyri submurias.** Calomel. [α, 38.] See Mercury *chloride*.—**Hydrargyri submurias ammoniatum.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus** [U. S. Ph.]. See Mercury *subsulphate*.—**Hydrargyri sulphas** (**flava**, seu **flavus**). See Mercury *sulphate*.—**Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum** [U. S. Ph.]. Red mercury sulphide. [α, 38.] —**Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Black mercury sulphide. [B.]—**Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Red* mercury *sulphide*.—**Hydrargyri supermurias.** Mercury bichloride. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri supernitras.** Mercury supernitrate. [α, 38.]—**Hydrargyri tartras.** Mercury tartrate. [α, 38.]—**H. acetatum, H. aceticum** [Gr. Ph.] (**oxydatum**, seu **oxydulatum**). See Mercury *acetate*.—**H. æthylochloratum.** See Mercury *ethyl chloride*.—**H. albuminatum.** Mercury albuminate [α, 38.]—**H. amidatobichloratum** [Russ. Ph.] (seu **ammoniato-muriaticum** [Gr. Ph.], seu **ammoniatum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], seu **ammonio-chloridum**). See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**H. arseniato-jodatum.** See Mercury *and arsenic iodide*.—**H. arsenico-sulphuratum.** See Æthiops *auripigmentalis*.—**H. auratum.** A homœopathic trituration of gold amalgam. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H. benzoicum oxydatum.** See Mercury *benzoate*.—**H. bibromatum.** See Mercury *bibromide*. —**H. bichloratum.** 1. See Mercury *bichloride*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also a test solution made by dissolving 1 part of mercuric chloride in 9 parts of water. [B, 205.]—**H. bichloratum æthylatum** (seu **æthylicum**). See Mercury *ethyl chloride*.—**H. bichloratum albuminatum.** A compound of corrosive sublimate and albumin used for hypodermic injection, and made by mixing 20 parts of water with 5 of the white of hen's eggs, straining, and adding a solution of 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 30 of water, washing and filtering the precipitate obtained, then dissolving in a solution of 6 parts of common salt and 100 parts of water, and diluting so that a cubic centimetre of the liquid shall contain a centigramme of corrosive sublimate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H. bichloratum ammoniatum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**H. bichloratum carbamidatum solutum.** A preparation made by dissolving a gramme of corrosive sublimate in enough hot water to make 100 cubic ctm. of solution, cooling, then adding 50 centigrammes of carbamide and filtering. Recommended for hypodermic injection in syphilis. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H. bichloratum corrosivum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Mercury *bichloride*.—**H. bichloratum cum ammonio chlorato.** See Alembroth.—**H. bichloratum cum hydrargyro bijodato.** See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**H. bichloratum cum natrio chlorato.** See Mercury *and sodium chloride*.—**H. bichloratum pulveratum.** Powdered corrosive sublimate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**H. bichloroiodatum, H. bichlorojodatum.** See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**H. bicyanatum.** See Mercury *cyanide*.—**H. biiodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. biiodatum cum kalio iodato.** See Mercury *and potassium iodide*.—**H. biiodatum rubrum, H. bijodatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. bijodatum cum kalio jodato.** See Mercury *and potassium iodide*.—**H. bijodatum rubrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. bisulfuratum** (**rubrum**), **H. bisulfuretum, H. bisulphuratum rubrum.** See *Red* mercury *sulphide*.—**H. borussicum.** See Mercury *cyanide*.—**H. bromatum** (**insolubile**). See Mercury *bromide*.—**H. bromatum mite.** See Mercury *bromide*.—**H. calcinatum.** Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**H. carbolicum.** See Mercury *carbolate*.—**H. chinicum oxydulatum.** Mercurous quinate. [α, 38.]—**H. chloratum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**dulce**, seu **mite** [Swiss Ph.], seu **mite lævigatum**, seu **mite præcipitatione paratum**, seu **mite sublimatione paratum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. chloratum** (**mite**) **vapore paratum.** See *Protochlorure de* mercure *par vaporisation*. —**H. chloratum mite via humida paratum** [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **H. chloratum vapore paratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. chlorobijodatum, H. chlorojodatum.** See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**H. corrosivum album** (seu **sublimatum**). See Mercury *bichloride*.—**H. crudum** [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. cum carbonate calcico** [Netherl. Ph.], **H. cum creta** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *mercure avec la craie*. Ger., *Quecksilber mit Kreide*. It., Sp., *mercurio con creta*. Mercury with chalk; gray powder. The U. S. preparation is made by triturating 38 parts of mercury with 12 of milk-sugar and 50 parts of prepared chalk (moistened with a mixture of equal parts of ether and alcohol), and continuing the process until the whole has been reduced to a powder of a uniform gray color, in which the separate globules of mercury are no longer visible with a magnifying power of 10 diameters. The other preparations are made by triturating together 1 part of mercury with 2 parts [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1⅞ part [Finn. Ph.] of prepared chalk, or with 5 parts of precipitated calcium carbonate [Netherl. Ph.], until the mercury is extinguished and the mixture has a uniform gray color. The proportion of mercury is 38 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], 37·5 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], 33⅓ per cent. [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and 16⅔ per cent. [Netherl. Ph.]. Used as a laxative, especially for children. [B.]—**H. cyanatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See Mercury *cyanide*.—**H. cyanatum cum kalio jodato.** See Mercury *and potassium iodocyanide*.—**H. cyanogenatum.** Mercury cyanide.—**H. depuratum** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *H.* (3d def).—**H. dulce præcipitatum** [Belg. Ph. (early ed.)].—See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. elainicum.** See Mercury *oleate*. —**H. et stibium sulfurata** [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See Æthiops *antimonialis*.—**H. et zincum cyanatum.** See Mercury *and zinc cyanide*.—**H. extinctum.** Fr., *mercure éteinte*. Ger., *getöshtes Quecksilber*. Extinguished mercury; metallic mercury triturated with some fatty substance until no globules of the metal can be discovered with a weak magnifying glass. [B. 270 (α, 38).]—**H. ferratum.** Fr., *mercure ferré*. It., *mercurio ferrato*. Ferrated mercury; a mixture of one part of mercury and two parts of hydrated iron oxide, triturated till the mercury is extinguished. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H. formamidatum solutum.** A solution of mercuric formamide, $(CHO.NH)_2Hg$, made by treating 10 grammes of corrosive sublimate with caustic soda, washing the precipitate, and then dissolving in formamide and a little water at 30° or 40° C., diluting with water, so as to make 1,000 grammes of the liquid, and filtering. It is a colorless, odorless liquid with slight metallic taste. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**H. gummosum Plenckii.** See Mercure *gommeux de Plenck*. [α, 38.]—**H. hydrocyanicum.** See Mercury *cyanide*.—**H. hydrojodicum oxydatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. hydrojodicum oxydulatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Mercury *protiodide*.—**H. iodato-chloratum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Mercury *chloriodide*. —**H. iodatum.** See Mercury *protiodide*.—**H. iodatum cum chloridomercurii.** See Mercury *chloriodide*.—**H. iodatum flavum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See Mercury *protiodide*.—**H. iodatum rubrum.** See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. jodatum** (**flavum**). See Mercury *protiodide*.—**H. jodatum rubrum.** See Mercury *biniodide*.—**H. jodatum viride** [Russ. Ph.]. See Mercury *protiodide*.—**H. muriaticum.** See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. muriaticum corrosivum.** See Mercury *bichloride*.—**H. muriaticum dulce** (seu **mite** [Gr. Ph.], seu **mite oxydulatum**). See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. muriaticum præcipitatum.** See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**H. muriatum.** See Mercury *chloride*.—**H. muriatum ammoniacale.** See Alembroth.—**H. muriatum corrosivum.** See Mercury *bichloride*.—**H. nitratum.** See Mercury *protonitrate*.—**H. nitratum rubrum.** Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**H. nitricum.** Mercurous nitrate. [B, 93.]—**H. nitricum** (**oxydatum**). See Mercury *protonitrate*.—**H. nitricum oxydatum liquidum** [Gr., Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis*. —**H. nitricum oxydatum solutum.** See *Liquor hydragyri nitratis*.—**H. nitricum oxydulatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. See Mercury *protonitrate*.—**H. nitricum oxydulatum basicum.** See *Basic* mercury *nitrate*.—**H. nitricum oxydulatum crystallisatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See Mercury *protonitrate*. —**H. nitricum oxydulatum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.] (seu **solutum**

[Russ. Ph.]). See *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati.*—**H. oleïnicum** (seu **oleo-stearinicum**). See Mercury *oleate.*—**H. oxydatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Red* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydatum flavum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (**hydratum** [Gr. Ph.]). See *Yellow* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydatum nigrum** [Weigerti]. See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate.*—**H. oxydatum rubrum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Red* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydatum rubrum pulveratum.** Powdered red mercury oxide. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**H. oxydatum stearinicum.** See Mercury *stearate.*—**H. oxydatum via humida paratum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Mercuric oxide prepared in the wet way. [B.] See *Yellow* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydulatum nigrum** [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate* and *Black* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydulatum nitrico-ammoniatum.** See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate.* —**H. oxydulatum nitricum.** See Mercury *protonitrate.*—**H. oxydulatum nitricum ammoniatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate.*—**H. oxydulatum per se.** See Æthiops *per se.*—**H. oxydulatum purum.** See *Black* mercury *oxide.*—**H. oxydulatum sulphuratum rubrum.** See *Red* mercury *sulphide.*—**H. oxymuriaticum mite.** See Mercury *chloride.*—**H. peptonatum.** Ger., *Quëcksilberpepton.* A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of dry peptone in 10 parts of water and stirring into this mixture a solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 20 parts of water, then filtering the resulting precipitate and dissolving in 3 of common salt and 50 of water. The final solution is diluted so that 1 cubic ctm. shall contain 1 centigramme of corrosive sublimate and is used for hypodermic injection. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**H. perbromatum.** See Mercury *bibromide.*—**H. perchloratum** (seu **perchloridum**). See Mercury *bichloride.*—**H. periodatum, H. perjodatum.** See Mercury *biniodide.*—**H. persulphuratum.** See *Red* mercury *sulphide.*—**H. phosphoratum** (seu **phosphoreum**). See Mercury *phosphate.*—**H. phosphoricum oxydatum.** See Mercury *phosphate.*—**H. phosphoricum oxydulatum.** Mercurious phosphate. [B.] See Mercury *phosphate.*—**H. præcipitatum album** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Ammoniated* mercury.—**H. præcipitatum per se** (seu **rubrum**). Mercury precipitated by itself. [*a*, 38.] See *Red* mercury *oxide.*— **H. purificatum, H. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *H.* (3d def.)—**H. saccharatum.** Fr., *mercure saccharin, sucre mercuriel, æthiops saccharin.* Syn.: *oxydum hydrargyri saccharatum, hydrargyri oxydum saccharatum, hydrargyri saccharum vermifugum.* A preparation consisting of 1 part of pure mercury and either 1 or 2 parts of powdered sugar triturated together till the mercury is extinguished; employed for intestinal worms. [B, 46, 270 (*a*, 38).]— **H. salicylicum.** Ger., *Quecksilbersalicylat.* See Mercury *salicylate.*—**H. salitum.** See Mercury *bichloride.*—**H. santonicum** (**oxydulatum**). See Mercury *santonate.*—**H. stibiatosulfuratum** [Gr. Ph.] (seu **sulfuretum**). See Æthiops *antimonialis.*—**H. subjodatum.** See Mercury *protiodide.*—**H. sublimatum.** See Mercury *bichloride.*—**H. subnitricum oxydulatum.** See *Basic* mercury *nitrate.*—**H. subsulfuricum.** See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. sulfoichthyolicum.** Of Unna, a mixture of 10 parts of sodium sulfoichthyolate and 3 of corrosive sublimate. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**H. sulfurato-stibiatum, H. sulfuratum antimoniatum.** See Æthiops *antimonialis.*—**H. sulfuratum nigrum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Black* mercury *sulphide.*—**H. sulfuratum rubrum.** See *Red* mercury *sulphide.*—**H. sulfuratum rubrum pulveratum.** Powdered red mercury sulphide. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**H. sulfuratum stibiatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See Æthiops *antimonialis.* —**H. sulfuricum.** See Mercury *sulphate.*—**H. sulfuricum basicum.** See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. sulfuricum flavum.** Yellow sulphate of mercury. [B.] See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. sulfuricum neutrale.** See Mercury *sulphate.*—**H. sulphuratum nigrum.** See Æthiops *mineralis.*—**H. sulphuricum.** See Mercury *sulphate.*—**H. sulphuricum basicum.** See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. sulphuricum flavum.** Yellow mercury sulphate. [*a*, 38.] See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. tannicum** (**oxydulatum**). See Mercury *tannate.*—**H. tartarisatum.** See Mercury *tartrate.*—**H. venale** [Dan. Ph.]. See *H.* (2d def.).— **H. vitriolatum.** See Mercury *subsulphate.*—**H. zincum cyanatum cum hæmatoxylino.** See Mercury *and zinc cyanide with hæmatoxylin.*—**H. zooticum.** See Mercury *cyanide.*—**Hydrocyanas hydrargyri.** Mercury cyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**Hyperoxodes hydrargyri.** Red mercury oxide. [*a*, 38.] —**Injectio muriatis hydrargyri camphorata.** See Collyrium *Fernandez.*—**Iodetum hydrargyri præcipitatum** [Swed. Ph.]. See Mercury *biniodide.*—**Linimentum hydrargyri** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment mercuriel.* Ger., *Quecksilberliniment.* It., *linimento mercuriale.* Liniment of mercury; made by melting 1 av. oz. of mercurial ointment in 1 fl. oz. of camphor liniment and adding 1 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia. [B.]—**Liquor hydrargyri ammoniati** (seu **bichlorati corrosivi** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]). See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.*—**Liquor hydrargyri camphorata.** A preparation, no longer official, consisting of 2 parts of corrosive sublimate, 4 of camphor, and 30 of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Liquor hydrargyri nitratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur d'azotate de mercure.* Syn.: *liquor hydrargyri nitrici* (*oxydati* [Swiss Ph.]), *h. nitricum oxydatum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *nitras hydrargyri liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio nitratis hydrargyri* [Swed. Ph.], *liquor nitratis hydrargyri.* A preparation consisting of an extemporaneously prepared mercuric nitrate, $Hg(NO_3)_2$, dissolved in water with the addition of nitric acid. The U. S. preparation is made by dissolving 40 parts of red mercury oxide (mercuric oxide), corresponding to 37 of mercury, in a mixture of 45 of nitric acid and 15 of water. The Swedish preparation is a solution of 10 parts of pure mercury in 36 of nitric acid; the Belgian, one of 10 parts of pure mercury in 15 of nitric acid and 5 of water; the Swiss and Greek preparation is a solution of 10 parts of red mercury oxide in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid and water. The sp. gr. of the U. S. preparation is 2·100, and it contains about 50 per cent. of mercuric nitrate, with a little free nitric acid. The sp. gr. of the other preparations varies from 1·440 to 1·185. The preparation is a transparent, nearly [U. S. Ph.] or quite [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.] colorless liquid of strongly acid reaction. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] —**Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate mercurique liquide, nitrate acide de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *nitrato mercúrico ácido* [Sp. Ph.], *mercuriu azoticu acidulatu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati acidus.* A colorless, very strongly acid and caustic preparation of mercuric nitrate, $Hg(NO_3)_2$, dissolved in water with nitric acid in excess, made by dissolving 4 parts of pure mercury in 7·1 of nitric acid and 1·5 of water [Br. Ph.]; or in 6·6 of nitric acid and 1·4 of water [Fr. Cod.]; or 8 [Sp. Ph.], or 6 [Roum. Ph.] of nitric acid and 2 of water. The sp. gr. of the British preparation is about 2·0, that of the French and Spanish preparations about 2·246. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] —**Liquor hydrargyri nitrici** (**oxydati** [Swiss Ph.]). See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati acidus.** See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus.*—**Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *h. nitricum oxydulatum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *solutum* [Russ. Ph.]), *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph.]) *nitratis hydrargyrosi.* Solution of mercurous nitrate; a clear, colorless liquid of acid reaction, made by dissolving mercurous nitrate crystals in nitric acid and water. The German and Russian preparations contain 10 parts of mercurous nitrate in 1·5 part of acid and 88·5 parts of water; the Swiss preparation, 10 parts of mercurous nitrate in 2 of nitric acid and 88 of water; the Greek, 8 parts of mercurous nitrate in 1 part of nitric acid and sufficient water; the Danish, 20 parts of mercurous nitrate in 3 of acid and 177 of water; the Finnish, 21 parts of mercurous nitrate in 3 of acid and 165 (or as much more as may be necessary) of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.** Fr., *hydrolé mercuriel alcoolisé.* Syn.: *murias hydrargyri spirituosus liquidus, hydrargyri murias spirituosus liquidus.* A preparation, no longer official, consisting of 6 grains of corrosive sublimate and a pound of rectified spirit, or of 8 grains of corrosive sublimate, 15 oz. of distilled water, and 1 oz. of rectified alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor mercurialis Van Swieten* [Swiss Ph.], *liquor sublimati corrosivi* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor hydrargyri ammoniati* (seu *bichlorati corrosivi* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]), *liquor Van Swieten* [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *soluté de bichlorure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución hidro-alcohólica de cloruro mercúrico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 875 parts of water and 1 part of ammonium chloride [Br. Ph.], or in 480 parts of water and 1 part of ammonium chloride [Pruss. Ph.], or in 900 parts of water and 100 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or in 99 parts of water and 100 of 92-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], or in 500 parts each of water and of 83⅛-per-cent. alcohol [Swiss Ph.], or in 1,100 parts of water and 100 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Liquor nitratis hydrargyri.** See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Lotio hydrargyri.** 1. See *Lotio hydrargyri nigra.* 2. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 288 parts of distilled water, with or without the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. Eau *de Van Swieten* and *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.*—**Lotio hydrargyri flava** [Br. Ph.] (seu **lutea**). Fr., *eau phagédénique, hydrolé mercuriel calcaire.* It., *acqua fagedenica, lozione mercuriale gialla.* Syn.: *aqua phagedænica* (Fr. Cod.). Yellow lotion of mercury, yellow-wash; a preparation made by adding 36 grains (1 part) of corrosive sublimate to an imp. pint (243 parts) of lime-water [Br. Ph.], or by adding one part of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 25 parts of water to 300 parts of lime-water [Fr. Cod.]. It consists of a yellowish powder (yellow mercury oxide) suspended in a clear liquid. [B.]—**Lotio hydrargyri nigra** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau phagédénique noire.* It., *lozione mercuriale nera, aqua fagedenica nera.* Syn.: *aqua phagedænica nigra, aqua hydrargyri muriatici mitis nigra.* Black lotion of mercury, black-wash; a preparation made by adding a drachm of calomel to an imp. pint of lime-water (= 1 part of calomel to 146 parts of lime-water). It is a liquid containing in suspension a black powder. The latter consists of mercurous oxide mixed with a little calomel; the former, of an aqueous solution of calcium chloride. [B.]—**Massa hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules mercurielles simples* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulæ hydrargyri* [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870] (seu *hydrargyricæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *mercuriales cæruleæ* [Swiss Ph.], seu *cum hydrargyro* [Fr. Cod.]). Mass of mercury, blue mass, blue pill, a preparation consisting of mercury incorporated into a pilular mass in a state of such fine subdivision that no metallic globules can be discovered with a glass of low magnifying power. The U. S. preparation contains 33 parts of mercury, 3 of glycerin, and 34 of honey of rose, triturated together and gradually incorporated with 5 parts of licorice-root and 25 of marsh-mallow in No. 60 powder. The Belgian preparation contains 33 parts of mercury triturated with 33 of honey and 7 of powdered flowers of French rose, and then incorporated with 10 of sugar and 17 of powdered licorice-root. The other preparations are triturations of 2 parts of mercury with 3 of conserve of rose, mixed with 1 part of powdered licorice-root, distributing it uniformly. The Br. Ph. directs that pills from 3 to 8 grains be made of the mass, and the Fr., Swiss, and Swed. preparations contain 5 centigrammes of mercury to a pill. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Mixtura gummosa ex hydrargyro muriatico corrosivo.** A preparation, for external application, made by dissolving 1 part each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac in 15 parts of water and adding 1¼ part of gum arabic. It is no longer official. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Mucilago hydrargyri.** See *Syrupus hydrargyri.* —**Murias hydrargyri corrosivus.** See Mercury *bichloride.*— **Murias hydrargyri mitis** (seu **oxydulati**). See Mercury *chloride.* —**Murias hydrargyri oxygenatus.** See Mercury *bichloride.*— **Murias hydrargyri spirituosus liquidus.** See *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.*—**Murias hydrargyri suboxygenatus** (seu **oxyduli hydrargyri mitis**). See Mercury *chloride.*—**Nitras hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Mercury *protonitrate.*—**Nitras hydrargyri ammoniacalis.** See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate.* —**Nitras hydrargyri liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Oleatum hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Mer-

CURY *oleate*.—**Oxalas hydrargyri.** Mercury oxalate. [α, 38.]—**Oxodes hydrargyri nigrum.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Oxydulum hydrargyri Hahnemanni.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Oxydulum hydrargyri nigrum.** Black mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Oxydum hydrargyri ammoniacale.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri cinereum.** Black mercury oxide. [B.]—**Oxydum hydrargyri completum.** Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Oxydum hydrargyri flavum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate* and *Black* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri nitratum** (**rubrum**). Red mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Oxydum hydrargyri nitrico-ammoniacale.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum** (**seu rubrum, seu rubrum per acidum nitricum**). See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri saccharatum.** See *H. saccharatum*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri salinum.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuratum rubrum.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Oxymurias hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Oxynitras hydrargyri et ammoniæ.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Permurias hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Persulphuretum hydrargyri.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Phosphas hydrargyri.** Mercury phosphate. [α, 38.]—**Pilulæ cum hydrargyro** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Massa hydrargyri*.—**Pilulæ ex hydrargyro catharticæ.** Syn.: *pilulæ purgantes cum hydrargyro muriatico miti*. Pills (no longer official) made of 30 centigrammes of calomel, 2 grammes of jalaproot, and a sufficient quantity of gum-arabic mucilage to make 15 pills. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ ex hydrargyro miti cum sulphure stibiato aurantiaco.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Pilulæ ex hydrargyro muriatico miti.** See *Pilulæ ex* MERCURIO *dulci*.—**Pilulæ ex hydrargyro solubili Hahnemanni.** Pills of a mass consisting of 40 centigrammes of Hahnemann's soluble mercury and 7·6 grammes of licorice extract. Each pill should contain 9 milligrammes of the mercury, according to one of the older pharmacopœias, 26 milligrammes according to another. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydrargyri** [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Massa hydrargyri*.—**Pilulæ hydrargyri bichlorati.** Syn.: *pilulæ chloreti hydrargyrici corrosivi* [Finn. Ph.]. Pills containing each 8 milligrammes of mercuric chloride, 8 of ammonium chloride, 8 of sugar, and 32 of bread-crumb. [B, 95.]—**Pilulæ hydrargyri bichlorati opiatæ.** See *Pilules de* CHLORURE *mercurique opiacées*.—**Pilula hydrargyri gummosa.** A pilular mass made by triturating together 1 part of mercury, 3 parts of powdered gum arabic, and a sufficiency of syrup of rhubarb, and adding 4 parts of bread crumb. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydrargyri jalappinæ.** Two-grain pills consisting of 1 part of calomel and from 3 to 8 parts either of jalap soap alone, or of jalap resin with medicinal soap or sapo alicantinus. Sometimes tincture of orange is added. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydrargyri jodati.** See *Pilulæ hydrargyri protojodati compositæ*.—**Pilulæ hydrargyri jodati opiatæ.** See *Pilules d'*IODURE *mercureux opiacées*.—**Pilulæ hydrargyri protojodati compositæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *pilulæ projodurati hydrargyri Ricordi* [Gr. Ph.], *pilulæ hydrargyri jodati*. Pills containing 3 parts of mercurous iodide, 6 of extract of hemlock, and either 3 of extract of lettuce [Swiss Ph.] or 1 part of extract of opium, and 3 parts of lactucarium [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydrargyri subchloridi compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Pilulæ protojodurati hydrargyri Ricordi** [Gr. Ph.] See *Pilulæ hydrargyri protojodati compositæ*.—**Pilulæ purgantes cum hydrargyro muriatico miti.** See *Pilulæ ex hydrargyro catharticæ*.—**Pilulæ submuriatis hydrargyri compositæ.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Plasma hydrargyri ammoniati** [Ph. of the Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.]. A preparation made by mixing thoroughly 126 parts of glycerin, 18 of starch, and 5 of ammoniated mercury. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 14).]—**Plasma hydrargyri oxidi** [Ph. of the Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.]. A preparation made by mixing thoroughly 252 parts of glycerin, 36 of starch, and 15 of red mercury oxide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 14).]—**Plasma hydrargyri subnitratis** [Ph. of the Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.]. A preparation made by mixing thoroughly 189 parts of glycerin, 27 of starch, and 10 of mercury protonitrate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 14).]—**Pomatum cum hydrargyro** (**simplex**) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri*.—**Protochloruretum hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *chloride*.—**Protoioduretum hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *protiodide*.—**Protonitras hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See MERCURY *protonitrate*.—**Protoxydum hydrargyri nitrico-ammoniacale.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Prussias hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**Pulvis cinereus hydrargyri.** Black mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**Pulvis ex hydrargyro muriatico miti cum sulphure stibii aurantiaco.** See *Pulvis hydrargyri stibiatus*.—**Pulvis ex hydrargyro rubro cum alumine.** A powder consisting of 1 part of red mercury oxide and 2 parts of crude alum thoroughly triturated together; or of 3½ parts each of red mercury oxide and dried alum, thoroughly mixed with 15 parts of savin powder. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis ex hydrargyro stibiato-sulphurato.** See *Pulvis ex* ÆTHIOPE ANTIMONIALI.—**Pulvis hydrargyri cum opio.** A powder composed of equal parts of calomel and crude opium; or of 12 parts of calomel, 6 of opium, and 125 of starch, well mixed. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis hydrargyri gummosus** [Netherl. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of mercury, 3 parts of powdered gum arabic, and a sufficiency of water, triturated in a stone or porcelain mortar until the mercury is extinguished, then dried and powdered. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis hydrargyri oxydati rubri.** A powder consisting of 6 centigrammes of red mercury oxide and 7 grammes of antimony trisulphide triturated together. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis hydrargyri stibiato-sulphurati cum cicuta.** A preparation made by triturating equal parts of æthiops antimonialis, conium, magnesium carbonate, and white sugar; recommended in chronic cutaneous affections in children. [B, 97.]—**Pulvis hydrargyri stibiatus.** A powder consisting of equal parts of calomel and antimony pentasulphide, to which a quantity of white sugar or gum arabic, or both, or of starch and sugar, is sometimes added. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis temperans cum hydrargyro sulphurato rubro** [Gr. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulvis temperans ruber* [Swiss Ph.]. A powder containing 2 parts of red mercury sulphide and 20 each of powdered potassium nitrate and sulphate [Gr. Ph.]; or 3 parts of red mercury sulphide, 24 of powdered potassium nitrate, and 12 of powdered potassium sulphate [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Solutio nitratis hydrargyri** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis*.—**Sparadrap cum hydrargyro** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPARADRAP *mercuriel*.—**Submurias hydrargyri** (**mitis, seu præcipitatus, seu sublimatus**). See MERCURY *chloride*.—**Subsulphas hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.] (**seu flavus**). See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Sulfuretum hydrargyri et stibii nigrum.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Sulfuretum hydrargyri nigrum** (**seu simplex**). See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis*.—**Sulfuretum hydrargyri stibiatum.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Sulphas hydrargyri cum excessu oxydi, Sulphas hydrargyri luteus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Sulphuretum hydrargyri antimoniatum** (**seu et antimonii** [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)], **seu et stibii**). See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum** [Ed. Ph.]. See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Sulphuretum hydrargyri stibiatum.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Supermurias hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Suppositoria hydrargyri** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting 120 grains of oil of theobroma, adding 60 grains of mercurial ointment containing 47 per cent. of mercury, and molding into suppositories containing each 15 grains of the mixture, or 2·35 grains of mercury. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus ex oxydulo hydrargyri Hahnemanni.** A preparation consisting of 1¼ part of Hahnemann's soluble mercury, 4 parts of gum arabic, and a sufficiency of honey of rose, added to 90 parts of syrup of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus hydrargyri.** Syn.: *mucilago hydrargyri*. A preparation consisting of 1 part of mercury, 3 parts of gum arabic, and a varying quantity of water, triturated till the mercury is extinguished, and then added to 4 parts of syrup of poppy-heads, or 32 of syrup of sugar, or to a mixture of 32 parts of syrup of violets, and 16 of water of elder-flowers. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tartras hydrargyri.** See MERCURY *tartrate*.—**Trochisci hydrargyri chlorati.** See *Tablettes de* CALOMEL.—**Trochisci muriatis oxygenati hydrargyri.** Lozenges consisting of 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 2 parts of starch, and gum arabic enough to make a homogeneous mass; or of 4 parts of corrosive sublimate, 7 parts of starch, 1 part of tragacanth, and water enough to make the mass homogeneous. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum deutoxydi hydrargyri nitrati, Unguentum ex hydrargyro oxydato rubro.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*.—**Unguentum hydrargyri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade mercurielle faible* (*ou à parties égales* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *graue Quecksilbersalbe*. It., *unguento di mercurio*. Sp., *pomada mercurial doble* (*ó simple*) [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *unguento de mercuriu simplu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum hydrargyri cinereum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *pomatum cum hydrargyro* (*simplex*) [Fr. Cod.]. Mercurial (or blue) ointment; a preparation consisting of metallic mercury intimately mixed with fatty matter so that the separate mercurial globules are no longer visible to the naked eye, or under a weak magnifying power. In the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and the Fr. Cod., the proportion of fatty matter to mercury is as one to one; in the Ger. Ph. as two to one. The U. S. Ph. preparation contains 500 parts of mercury, 225 each of lard and suet, and 40 of compound tincture of benzoin; the Br. Ph. preparation, 16 parts each of mercury and lard, and 1 part of suet; the Fr. Cod. preparation, 15 parts each of mercury and benzoinated lard; the Ger. and Finn. preparations, 10 parts of mercury, 13 of lard, and 7 of suet; the Austr. preparation, 4 parts of mercury, 6 of lard, and 2 of suet; the Dan. preparation, 9 parts of mercury, 22 of lard, and 14 of suet; the Gr. preparation, 3 parts of mercury, 4 of lard, and 2 of suet; the Belg. Ph. preparation, 50 parts of mercury, 40 of benzoinated lard, and 5 each of suet and oil of almonds; the Swiss preparation, 7 parts of mercury, 10 of lard, and 4 of suet; the Hung. Ph. preparation, 300 parts of mercury, 450 of lard, and 150 of suet; the Dutch Ph. preparation, 3 parts of mercury and 7 of lard; the Norw. Ph. preparation, 20 parts of mercury, 60 of lard, and 20 of suet; the Roum. preparation, 35 parts of mercury, 40 of lard, and 20 of suet; the Russ., 7 parts of mercury, 8 of lard, and 4 of suet; the Swed. Ph., 9 parts of mercury and 18 each of lard and suet; the Sp. preparation, 6 parts of mercury and 6 of lard. The Fr. Cod. has an additional preparation, the *pommade mercurielle faible* (*onguent mercuriel simple, pomatum cum hydrargyro simplex*), which consists of the ordinary mercurial ointment (*pommade mercurielle à parties égales*), diluted with 3 times its weight of benzoinated lard; the Belg. Ph., a preparation, the *unguentum hydrargyri mitius*, consisting of the ordinary mercurial ointment diluted with an equal weight of benzoinated lard; the Gr. Ph., the *unguentum hydrargyri Lowrierii*, a preparation consisting of equal parts of mercury and simple ointment; the Roum. Ph., the *unguentum de mercuriu dublu*, consisting of 100 parts of mercury and 50 parts each of lard and oil of theobroma; and the Sp. Ph., two additional preparations, the *pomada mercurial simple*, consisting of the ordinary mercurial ointment diluted with twice its weight of lard, and the *pomada mercurial terciada*, consisting of 2 parts of the ordinary ointment and 1 part of lard. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri album** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.] (**seu amidato-bichlorati** [Russ. Ph.], **seu ammoniati** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Ger., *weisse Quecksilbersalbe*. It., *unguento di mercurio ammoniato*. Syn.: *unguentum chloreti hydrargyrici et amididi hydrargyrici* [Netherl. Ph.], *unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati album, unguentum muriatis hydrargyri ammoniacalis*. White-precipitate ointment; a preparation consisting of 1 part of ammoniated mercury mixed with 9 parts of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.], or of simple ointment [Br.

Ph.], or vaseline [Ger. Ph.], or of simple ointment and a little oil [Swiss Ph.], or of lard [Russ. Ph.], or 8 parts [Gr. Ph.], or 16 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri cinereum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri citrinum** [Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri compositum.** 1. See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.* 2. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made up of 4 parts of mercurial ointment, 2 each of yellow wax and olive-oil, and 1 part of camphor. [B.]—**Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.** An ointment consisting of 180 grammes of metallic mercury, 120 of pork lard, 60 of mutton suet, and 1½ gramme of corrosive sublimate, triturated together till the metal is completely extinguished. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de biiodure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation consisting of 1 part of mercuric iodide and 28 parts of simple ointment. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation for veterinary use, consisting of 1 part of mercuric iodide and 11½ parts of lard. [B, 5.]—**Unguentum hydrargyri nitrati** (seu **nitratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Fr., *pommade citrine* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent citrin.* It., *unguento di nitrato di mercurio, unguento citrino.* Sp., *pomada de nitrato mercurial* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum nitratis hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *hydrargyrici* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *unguentum hydrargyri citrinum* [Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *adeps hydrargyro* (seu *hydrargyri nitrate,* seu *nitrate hydrargyri*) *medicatus.* A preparation consisting of mercury dissolved in nitric acid, and mixed with some fatty matter. The U. S. Ph. preparation is made by adding 7 parts of nitric acid to 76 of warmed lard oil, and mixing with a solution of 7 parts of mercury in 10 of nitric acid; the Br. Ph. preparation by melting 3½ parts of lard in 7½ of olive-oil, and adding a solution of 1 part of mercury in 4·26 parts of nitric acid; the Fr. Cod. preparation by melting 1 part of lard in 1 of olive-oil, and adding a solution of 1 part of mercury dissolved in 2 parts of nitric acid; the Belg. Ph. preparation by melting 414 parts of lard in as much olive-oil, and adding a solution of 69 parts of mercury in 103 of nitric acid; the Sp. Ph. preparation by melting 48 parts of lard in as much olive-oil, and adding a solution of 6 parts of mercury in 9 of nitric acid; the Swiss preparation by adding 80 parts of melted lard to a solution of 7 parts of mercury in 14 of crude nitric acid; the Gr. Ph. preparation by adding 12 parts of melted lard to a solution of 1 part of mercury in 2 parts (or as much more as is necessary) of nitric acid; the Swed. preparation by adding 12 parts of melted lard to a solution of 1 part of crude mercury in 2 parts of fuming nitric acid; and the Dan. preparation by melting 3 parts of lard in 9 of olive-oil, and adding a solution of 1 part of mercury in 2 parts of fuming nitric acid. The ointment has a yellowish color as long as it is fresh enough to use. [B. 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by mixing 1 part of unguentum hydrargyri nitratis with 2 parts of vaseline. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde jaune* (ou *avec l'oxyde jaune*) *de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pomada de óxido mercúrico amarillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum hydrargyri oxydati* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *oxydi hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.]). A preparation consisting of 1 part of yellow mercury oxide mixed with 9 parts of ointment [U. S. Ph.], or with 15 parts of vaselin [Fr. Cod.], or with 15 parts of either vaselin or lard [Sp. Ph.], or with 49 parts of lard [Russ. Ph.], or of benzoinated lard [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*. 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde rouge de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rothe Quecksilbersalbe.* It., *unguento di ossido rosso di mercurio.* Sp., *pomada de óxido mercúrico rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum hydrargyri rubrum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *unguentum oxydi hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *hydrargyrici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). Red-precipitate ointment; consisting of 1 part of red mercury oxide mixed with 9 parts of ointment [U. S. Ph.], with 7 of a mixture of vaseline and solid paraffin [Br. Ph.], with 9 [Ger. Ph.] or [Fr. Cod.] 15 of vaselin, with 15 of rose ointment [Sp. Ph.], with 19 of wax ointment [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] or of rectified lard [Swiss Ph.], with 32 of lard [Netherl. Ph.], with 48 of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.], or with 49 of benzoinated lard [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. has also the *pommade de Régent*, which contains 1 part in 20 of the red mercury oxide. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxydati** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri oxydi nitrici** [Dubl. Ph., 1824]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati album.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri album.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri rubrum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*—**Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de calomel* (ou *de chlorure mercureux* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *pomada de cloruro mercurioso* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of calomel; consisting of 1 part of calomel mixed with 5⅓ [Br. Ph.] or 9 parts [Fr. Cod.] of benzoinated lard, or with 7½ of rose ointment [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri ammoniacalis.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri album.*—**Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**Unguentum muriatis oxygenati hydrargyri.** An ointment consisting of 1 part of corrosive sublimate, from 10 to 15 parts of white lard, and 30 parts of butter or lard, to which, in one of the old pharmacopœias, were added 1 part of dry alum, the yolks of two eggs, 4 parts each of oil of roses and terebinth, and 7 or 8 parts of lemon juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyri** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri* and *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi.*—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyri rubri.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*

HYDRARGYRURE (Fr.), n. E-dra[3]r-zhe-ru[6]r. From ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. See AMALGAM (1st def.).

HYDRARGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu[6])-dra[3]r'ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., ὑδράργυρος (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver). See HYDRARGYRUM.—**H. acetatus.** Mercury acetate. [B, 69.]—**H. biiodatus, H. bijodatus.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**H. calcinatus.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**H. chloratus mitis.** See CALOMEL.—**H. cum creta.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta.*—**H. cum sulphure** [Lond. Ph., 1788]. Æthiops martialis. [B, 59.]—**H. iodatus (flavus).** Mercury protoiodide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. iodatus ruber.** Mercury biniodide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. muriaticus mitis.** Calomel. [B.] See MERCURY *chloride.*—**H. muriatus.** Mercury bichloride. [*a*, 38.]—**H. muriatus mitis.** Calomel. [B.] See MERCURY *chloride.*—**H. nitratus ruber.** Red mercury oxide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. periodatus.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**H. phosphoratus.** Mercury phosphide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. purificatus.** See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**H. sulphuratus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**H. vitriolatus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*

HYDRARSÉNIATE (Fr.), n. E-dra[3]r-sa-ne-a[3]t. An arsenate containing water in a state of chemical combination. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARTHRICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu[6]d)-ra[3]rth'ri[2]k-u[3]s-(u[4]s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *Gelenkwassersuchtbetreffend.* Of or pertaining to hydrarthron. [L, 56 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRARTHRON (Lat.), **HYDRARTHROS** (Lat.), **HYDRARTHROSIS** (Lat.), **HYDRARTHRUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., f., and m. Hid(hu[6]d)-ra[3]rth'ro[2]n, -ro[2]s, -ra[3]rth-ro'si[2]s, -ra[3]rth'ru[3]s-(ru[4]s). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *hydarthrose.* Ger., *Gelenkhydrops, Gelenkwassersucht.* Dropsy of an articular cavity.

HYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu[6]d)'ra[2]s(ra[3]s). Gen., *-rat'is.* From ὕδωρ, water. See HYDRATE.—**H. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcic hydrate; slaked lime. [B.]—**H. chloralicus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See CHLORAL *hydrate.*—**H. ferrico-magnesicus** [Swed. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia and containing 5 per cent. of iron. [B, 95.]—**H. ferricus** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., ferric hydroxide. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 21).] 2. Of the Finn. Ph., see IRON *carbonate.*—**H. ferroso-magnesicus.** See FERRI *oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.*—**H. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium hydrate; caustic potash. [B, 95.]—**H. kalicus fusus.** See POTASSA *fusa.*—**H. magnesicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Magnesic hydrate; magnesium hydroxide. [B.]—**H. natricus** [Netherl. Ph.]. See SODA (1st def.).—**H. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassic hydrate; potassium hydroxide. [B, 173 (*a*, 38).]—**H. sodicus.** See SODA (1st def.).—**Liquor hydratis kalici** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Mistura hydratis ferrici et magnesici** [Finn. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia, containing 6⅔ per cent. of iron. [B, 95.]—**Solutio hydratis calcici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Solutio hydratis kalici** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Solutio hydratis natrici** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor* SODÆ.

HYDRASTE (Fr.), n. E-dra[3]st. See HYDRASTIS.

HYDRASTINE, n. Hi-dra[3]st'en. Lat., *hydrastina, hydrastinum, hydrastia* (obs.). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrastin.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_6$, contained in the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis.* It forms shining, white prisms, melts at 135° C., decomposes at a higher temperature, and is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in diluted mineral acids. In small doses it causes vaso-constriction, diminution in the size of the kidneys, and heightening of blood-pressure; in large doses, vaso-paresis and diminution of blood-pressure. In the voluntary muscles it produces convulsions like those of strychnine poisoning. In small doses it is applied to inflamed mucous membranes. [R. Massini, "Corresp. Bl. d. Schweiz. Aerzt.," 1885, No. 16; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 49 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii, xxxvi, xxxvii (*a*, 14); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**H. tartrate.** Lat., *hydrastinum tartaricum.* A compound of h. and tartaric acid; a yellowish-white, crystalline powder, soluble in boiling water and boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]

HYDRASTININE, n. Hi-dra[2]st'i[2]n-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrastinin.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, obtained by oxidizing hydrastine with nitric acid, forming white acicular crystals, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, less soluble in warm water, and forming soluble acid salts. It exerts a paralyzing action on the voluntary muscles, but stimulates the vaso-constrictor nerves, causing contraction of the vessels, heightened cardiac systole, and increase of blood-pressure. As a substitute for ergot, it is more prompt and sustained in action, produces no irritation when injected subcutaneously, and produces no subsequent discomfort. It has been used in metrorrhagia, congestive dysmenorrhœa, and the hæmorrhage of uterine myoma. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46, 49 (B); "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1890, p. 86 (*a*, 17).]—**H. hydrochloride.** A compound of h. and hydrochloric acid; readily soluble in water, and preferred to the uncombined base for medicinal use. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]

HYDRASTINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu[6]d)-ra[2]s(ra[3]s)-tin(ten)'-u[3]m(u[4]m). See HYDRASTINE.—**H. tartaricum.** See HYDRASTINE *tartrate.*

HYDRASTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu[6]d)-ra[2]s(ra[3]s)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-rast'idos* (*-idis*), *-rast'is.* From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *h.* (1st def.), *hydraste* (1st def.), *hydrastide* (1st def.), *racine d'h. du Canada* (2d def.). Ger., *H., Wasserkraut* (1st def.), *Gelberwurzel* (2d def.). It., *idrasto* (1st def.). Syn.: *h. rhizome, rhizoma h.* (seu *hydrastidis* (2d def.). Indian turmeric; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ.* The *Hydrastideæ* of Torrey and Gray are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ* consisting of the genus *H.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *H. canadensis.* [B, 5, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum h. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de h.* Ger., *flüssiges H'-extrakt.* A preparation made by exhausting the rhizome of *H. canadensis*, in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of alcohol and water

(in the proportion of 3 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), reserving the first 85 cu. cent. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder of the percolate to a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make the whole measure 100 cu. cent. [B, 81.]—**H. canadensis.** Fr., *h. de Canada.* Ger., *canadisches Wasserkraut, Gelbsuchtwurzel.* Golden-seal; a small herb found in bog meadows from Canada to Carolina and Kentucky. Its thick, fleshy rhizome with its numerous fibres, the *h.* of the U. S. Ph., contains hydrastine, berberine, and xanthopuccine, and is considered a tonic, alterative, and aperient. It has been used in diseases of the mucous membranes (enteritis, leucorrhœa, etc.) and in uterine hæmorrhage. By some it is substituted for quinine in intermittent fevers, and at one time it was considered a remedy for cancer. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]—**H. rhizome, Rhizoma h.** (seu **hydrastidis**). See *H.* (2d def.).—**Tinctura h.** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 20 parts of hydrastis, in No. 60 powder, with 15 of dilute alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, and adding slowly enough dilute alcohol to make 100 parts of tincture. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRATABLE, adj. Hid'rat-a²-b'l. Fr., *h.* Capable of being hydrated or converted into a hydrate. [L, 41 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRATATION, n. Hi-dra-ta'shu³n. See Hydration.

HYDRATE, n. Hid'rat. Lat., *hydras, hydratum* (from ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrat.* It., *idrato.* Sp., *hidrato.* 1. Originally, a compound of an element or radicle with water. The term is still used in this sense in speaking of crystalline substances in which water (water of crystallization) forms a part of the chemical or physical organization. Thus ordinary sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4,5H_2O$, is spoken of as a h. of the dried or anhydrous sulphate, $CuSO_4$. 2. In the usual sense of the term, a compound of a metal or radicle with hydroxyl (OH). Such compounds may be regarded as water in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom or molecule of the combining radicle. Such compounds are now often denominated *hydroxides,* to avoid confusion with h. in the first sense. [B.]—**Haloid h.** Ger., *Haloïdhydrat.* A h., or compound of a radicle with two or more molecules of hydroxyl, in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is replaced by a haloid element. [B.]—**H. aluminique** (Fr.). See Terra *argillacea pura.*

HYDRATED, adj. Hid'rat-e²d. Fr., *hydraté.* 1. Compounded with or containing water, either simply admixed or as an essential part of its constitution (*e. g.*, a h. crystal is one containing water of crystallization). 2. Containing hydroxyl (OH); forming a hydrate (hydroxide), or combined with a hydrate (*e. g.*, hydrated iron oxide). [B.]

HYDRATIC, adj. Hid-ra²t'i²k. Fr., *hydratique.* Ger., *hydratisch.* Having the character of a hydrate. [B, 38.]

HYDRATION, n. Hi-dra'shu³n. From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *h.* It., *idrazione.* The act or process of mixing or combining with water; conversion into a hydrate; also the state of being thus mixed, combined, or converted. [B.]

HYDRATOCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu⁶d)-rat(ra³t)''-o(o³)-ka³rb-on'a²s(a³s). Gen., *-onat'is.* See Hydrocarbonate.—**H. ferrosus saccharatus** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Ferri *carbonas saccharatus.*—**H. magnesicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Magnesium *carbonate.*—**H. plumbicus.** See Lead *carbonate.*

HYDRATROPIC ACID, n. Hid-ra²-tro²p'i²k. From ὕδωρ, water, and Ἄτροπος (see Atropa). Fr., *acide hydratropique.* Ger., *Hydratropasäure.* See Phenylpropionic acid.

HYDRATUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu⁶d)-rat(ra³t)'u³m(u⁴m). See Hydrate.—**H. chloralicum.** See Chloral *hydrate.*—**H. ferricum.** Iron hydroxide. [B.]—**H. ferricum magnesicum.** See Ferri *oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.*—**H. magnesicum.** Magnesium hydroxide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. natricum.** Sodium hydroxide. [*a*, 38.]—**H. natricum solutum.** See *Liquor* sodæ.

HYDRATUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu⁶d)-rat(ra³t)'u³s(u⁴s). See Hydrated.

HYDRAULIC, adj. Hid-ra⁴l'i²k. From ὕδραυλις, a hydraulic organ. Fr., *hydraulique.* Ger., *hydraulisch.* Relating to water, or to fluids in motion.

HYDRAULICS, n. sing. Hid-ra⁴l'i²ks. From ὕδραυλις, a hydraulic organ. The science of the motion of liquids.

HYDRAZINE, n. Hid'ra³-zen. Syn.: *diamide.* 1. An imaginary compound, $N_2H_4=H_2N.NH_2$. 2. A derivative of this compound, formed by substituting an alcohol radicle for 1 or 2 atoms of hydrogen (primary and secondary h's). [B, 4.]

HYDRAZOBENZENE, n. Hid''ra²z-o-be²nz'en. Fr., *hydrazobenzine.* Ger., *Hydrazobenzol.* A compound of benzene with nitrogen and hydrogen, $C_6H_5.N(H)-N(H).C_6N_5=C_{12}N_2H_{12}$, a substance isomeric with benzidine, forming colorless tabular crystals of camphoraceous odor, fusing at 131° C., and nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. [B, 4, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRAZOBENZOIC ACID, n. Hid''ra²z-o-be²n-zo'i²k. Fr., *acide hydrazobenzoïque.* Ger., *Hydrazobenzoësäure.* A weak dibasic acid, $\left<\begin{matrix}H-N.C_6H_4CO.OH\\H-N.C_6H_4CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.=C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4$, formed by boiling azobenzoic acid with a ferrous salt and sodic hydrate. It forms yellowish-white flakes, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol. [B, 4 (*a*, 38), 46 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRAZONAPHTHOL, n. Hid''ra²z-o-na²f'tho²l. The yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8N_2O=C_{10}H_5(OH)\left<\begin{matrix}NH\\|\\NH\end{matrix}\right.$, obtained when diimidonaphthol is treated with ammonia. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRAZULMINE, n. Hid''ra²z-u³l'men. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrazulmin.* A black, shining, amorphous substance, $(C_2N_2)_2(NH_3)_2=C_4H_6N_6$, formed by the union of dry ammonia gas with cyanogen, and, according to Jacobsen and Emmerling, closely related to uric acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRAZULMOXIN, n. Hid''ra²z-u³l-mo²x'i²n. Fr., *hydrazulmoxine.* Ger., *H.* An acid substance, $C_4H_5N_5O$, obtained, along with ammonia, by decomposing hydrazulmine with water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRECHIDNEOUS, adj. Hid-re²k-i²d'ne-u³s. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔχιδνα, a spider. Lat., *hydrechidneus.* Fr., *hydréchidné.* Living in water. The *Hydrechidnei* of J. A. Ritgen are a family of ophidian reptiles having poisonous fangs and living in water. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

HYDRECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²k'ta²s(ta³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-rec'tasis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔκτασις, extension. Distension by a liquid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²l-e'(a³'e²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ὑδρέλαιον (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἔλαιον, olive-oil). Fr., *hydréléon.* Ger., *Oelmilch.* Of Galen, a mixture of oil and water. [B, 38, 78, 88 (*a*, 14, 39).]

HYDRELECTRIC, adj. Hid-re²l-e²k'tri²k. Lat., *hydrelectricus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber). Pertaining to hydrelectricity.

HYDRELECTRICITY, n. Hid-re²l-e²k-tri²s'i²t-i². Lat., *hydrelectricitas* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber). Fr., *hydreléctricité.* Galvanism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRELYTRON (Lat.), **HYDRELYTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²l'i²t(u⁶t)-ro²n, -ru³m(ru⁴m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔλυτρον, a cover. 1. Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. 2. A watery collection in the vagina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDREMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²m'e²-si²s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-rem'esis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔμεσις, a vomiting. Fr., *vomissement aqueux.* Ger., *Wasserbrechen.* Watery vomiting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRENCEPHALIC, adj. Hid-re²n-se²f-a²l'i²k. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *hydrencéphalique.* See Hydrocephalic.

HYDRENCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. E-dra³n²-sa-fa³-le. See Hydrocephalus.—**H. prégénésique** [Piorry]. Congenital hydrocephalus. [L, 82.]

HYDRENCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n(re²n²)'-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)'i²-o²n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *hydrencéphale, hydrencéphalie.* See Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n(re²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydrencéphalite.* Ger., *entzündliche Hirnwassersucht.* Hydrocephalus with inflammation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRENCEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n(re²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n(re²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-se²f'a²l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-œ*). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrencéphalocèle.* Ger., *Hirnwasserbruch.* An encephalocele which, in addition to brain substance, contains a portion of one or both ventricles filled with fluid. [E.] See also Meningocele, Encephalocele, and Hernia *cerebri.*—**Orbital h.** See *Orbital* encephalocele.

HYDRENCEPHALOID, adj. Hid-re²n-se²f'a²l-oid. See Hydrocephaloid.

HYDRENCEPHALON (Lat.), **HYDRENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n(re²n²)-se²f(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-o²n, -u³s(u⁴s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENTEREPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n-te²r-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-te²r-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. Gen., *-celes* (*-œ*). From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, ἐπίπλοον, the membrane inclosing the entrails, and κήλη, a tumor. An entero-epiplocele with serous fluid in the sac. [E.]

HYDRENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n-te²r-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n'te²r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-œ*). From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrentérocèle.* Ger., *Wasserdarmbruch.* Intestinal hernia with fluid in the sac. [E.]

HYDRENTERO-EPIPLOMPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n-te²r-o(o³)-e²p-i²-plo²m'fa²l(fa³l)-u³m(u⁴m). From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, ἐπίπλοον, the membrane inclosing the entrails, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. An umbilical hernia which contains intestine, serum, and omentum. [E.]

HYDRENTEROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **HYDRENTEROMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dre²n-te²r-o²m'fa²l-o-sel; hid-(hu⁶d)-re²n-te²r-o²m'fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-cel'es, -omph'ali.* From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrentéromphale.* Ger., *Darmwassernabelbruch.* An umbilical hernia containing intestine and water. [E.]

HYDRENTÉRORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dra³n²-ta-ror-ra. From ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, and ῥοία, a flowing. A serous or mucous diarrhœa. [A, 250 (*a*, 21); L, 82.]

HYDREPIGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. Hid(hu⁶d)-re²p-i²-ga²st-(ga³st)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the abdomen. Fr., *hydrépigastre.* Ger., *äussere Bauchwassersucht.* An external or superficial form of ascites, in which the fluid collects between the abdominal muscles and the peritonæum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDREPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}p-i^2-plo(plo^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-re^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐπίπλοον, the membrane inclosing the entrails, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrépiplocèle.* Ger., *Netzwasserbruch.* An omental hernia with water in the sac. [E.]

HYDREPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **HYDREPIPLOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}p-i^2-plo^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-re^{2}p-i^2-plo^{2}m'fa^{2}l-o-sel; hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}p-i^2-plo^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*) or *-plomph'ali.* From ὕδωρ, water, ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrépiplomphale.* Ger., *Wassernabelbruch.* An umbilical hernia containing omentum and serum. [E.]

HYDREPIPLOON (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo(lo^2)-o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐπίπλοον, the omentum. Fr., *hydrépiploon.* Ger., *Netzwassersucht.* Omental dropsy. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRERON (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re(ra)'ro^{2}n. Gr., ὑδρηρόν. Of Dioscorides, the *Campanula erinus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HYDRETHMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dre^{2}t-me. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἠθμός, a strainer. Serous œdema. [L, 82.]—**H. névraxique** [Piorry]. Œdema of the brain. [L, 82.]

HYDRETHMOCARDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dre^{2}t-mo-ka^{3}r-de. From ὕδωρ, water, ἠθμός, a strainer, and καρδία, the heart. Œdema of the heart.

HYDRETRON (Lat.), **HYDRETRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ret(rat)'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἦτρον, the abdomen. See Ascites.

HYDREXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}x-o^{2}s-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, ἐξ, outside of, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *hydrexostose.* Ger., *wässeriger Knochenauswuchs.* An exostosis complicated with a collection of water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRHÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-dra-me. See Hydræmia.

HYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ri(re)-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἴασις, a mode of healing. Fr., *hydriase.* Ger., *Wasserheilkraft.* Of F. Röver, the curative action of cold water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRIATIC, adj. Hid-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἰατρικός, healing. Fr., *hydriatique.* Ger., *hydriatisch.* Hydrotherapeutic. [*a*, 18.]

HYDRIATICS, n. sing. Hid-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}ks. See Hydriatrics.

HYDRIATRIC, adj. Hid-ri^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Pertaining to hydriatrics.

HYDRIATRICS, n. sing. Hid-ri^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}ks. Lat., *hydriatrica* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἰατρικός, healing). Fr., *hydriatrie.* Ger., *Hydriatrik, Wassercurmethode.* The systematic treatment of diseases with cold water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRIATROS (Lat.), **HYDRIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ri^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἰατρός, a surgeon. Fr., *hydriatre.* Ger., *Hydriatriker, Wasserarzt.* A practitioner of hydriatrics. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRIATRY, n. Hid'ri^2-a^{2}t-ri^2. See Hydriatrics.

HYDRIC, adj. Hid'ri^{2}k. Lat., *hydricus* (from water). Fr., *hydrique.* Ger., *hydrisch.* It., *idrico.* Sp., *hidrico.* 1. Containing water. 2. Combined with hydrogen; a term applied especially to names of the hydrogen acids considered as salts of hydrogen (*e. g.*, h. chloride = hydrochloric acid); also applied especially to acid salts, because all the hydrogen of the acid characteristic is not replaced by the basic element. [B.] See also Dihydric, Monohydric, and Trihydric.

HYDRICOCARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)''ri^{2}k-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Hydrocarbonic. 2. United with water, or hydroxyl, and carbonic acid (*e. g.*, plumbum hydricocarbonicum = lead hydrocarbonate). [B.]

HYDRIDE, n. Hid'ri^{2}d(rid). Lat., *hydridum* (from ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *hydrure.* Ger., *Hydrür, Hydrid, -hydrid, -wasserstoff.* It., *idruro.* Sp., *hidruro.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with hydrogen. [*a*, 38.]

HYDRIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)'ri^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Hydride.—**H. acetylicum.** See Acetic aldehyde.

HYDRIN, n. Hid'ri^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *hydrine.* Ger., *H.* 1. A generic name for a compound of glyceryl with hydroxyl, either alone or associated with other radicles. The h's form a large class of chemical compounds, the individual members of which are indicated by distinctive prefixes; thus dichlorhydrin is $C_3H_5(OH)Cl_2$, glyceryl combined with 1 molecule of hydroxyl and 2 atoms of chlorine. 2. The term is sometimes extended to comprise a class of bodies analogous to glycerin h's, but derived from other alcohols than glycerin (*e. g.*, erythrite dibromhydrin). [B.]

HYDRINDIC ACID, n. Hid-ri^{2}n'di^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrindique.* Ger., *Hydrindinsäure.* Dioxindol; an acid, $C_8H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4{<}{}^{CH.OH}_{NH}{>}CO$, crystallizing in transparent yellow prisms. [B, 4, 93 (*a*, 38).]

HYDRINDIN, n. Hid-ri^{2}n'di^{2}n. Fr., *hydrindine.* Ger., *H.* A yellowish-white powder, $C_{32}H_{22}N_4O_4.H_2O$, obtained by treating isatide with potassium hydroxide and alcohol. It is insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and fuses at 300° C. [B, 46, 48, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**H'säure** (Ger.). See Hydrindic acid.

HYDRIODAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ri(ri^2)'o^{2}d-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See Hydriodate.—**H. kalicus.** See Potassium *iodide.*

HYDRIODATE, n. Hid-ri'od-at. Lat., *hydriodas.* Fr., *iodhydrate, h.* A compound of an element or radicle with hydriodic acid. The term is sometimes used in the same sense as iodide, but usually signifies an addition compound of hydriodic acid with ammonia, an ammonia derivative (*e. g.*, an alkaloid), or a radicle acting in the same manner. Thus ammonia hydriodate (ammonium iodide) is NH_3HI. [B.] Cf. Hydrochlorate and Hydriodide.

HYDRIODIC, adj. Hid-ri^2-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydriodicus.* Fr., *hydriodique, iodhydrique.* Compounded of hydrogen and iodine. [B.]—**Aqueous (solution of) h. acid.** See under *H. acid.*—**Dilute h. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydriodicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., 1860]. A preparation having a sour taste, and, when fresh, colorless; made by dissolving 1 oz. (Troy) of powdered iodine in distilled water, and treating with hydrosulphuric-acid gas until the iodine color disappears, then boiling till the odor of the acid is no longer perceptible, filtering through paper, and adding sufficient distilled water to make 6 fl. oz. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**H. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydriodicum.* Fr., *acide iodhydrique* (ou *hydriodique*). Ger., *Hydriodsäure, Jodwasserstoffsäure.* A colorless, fuming, heavy gas, HI, of the sp. gr. of 4·374, and having a suffocating odor and a strongly acid reaction. At a low temperature it forms a colorless liquid, and at —55° C. freezes. 2. Ordinary h. acid, aqueous (solution of) h. acid; formed by dissolving gaseous h. acid in water. The saturated solution has a sp. gr. of 1·99 at 0° C. It tends to decompose on exposure to the air. [B.]—**H. ether.** See Ethyl *iodide.*

HYDRIODIDE, n. Hid-ri'o^{2}d-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *hydriodas, iodhydras.* Fr., *iodhydrate, hydriodure.* A compound of hydrogen and iodine with an element or radicle. The term is now applied only to compounds of bases (*e. g.*, alkaloids) with hydriodic acid, in which the former are (apparently) combined directly with the latter. [B.] Cf. Hydriodate.

HYDRIODKALI (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}d-re-od'ka^{3}l-i^2. See Potassium *iodide.*

HYDRIODSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}d-re-od'zoir-e^2. See Hydriodic *acid.*

HYDRIODURET, n. Hid-ri-o^{2}d'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. Fr., *hydriodure.* See Hydriodide.

HYDRIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ri^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water. See Hydriatrics.

HYDROA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Hi(hu^6)-dro'a^3. Written, also, *hidroa.* From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *h., hidroa.* Ger., *Schwitzblätterchen* (1st def.), *Hitzbläschen* (1st def.). 1. Of ancient writers, a term for various cutaneous eruptions associated with profuse sweating, especially in summer. 2. In modern dermatology, a name for various vesicular diseases of uncertain nosological relations. [G.] 3. A cysticercus. 4. Of Quincy, a symptomatic miliary fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Arthritic h.** See *H. vacciniforme* and *H. bulleux.*—**H. pemphigoides.** See Dermatitis *herpetiformis.*—**Bullous h.** See *H. bulleux.*—**Herpetiform h.** [T. Fox]. H. characterized by vesicles, occurring in groups. ["Arch of Dermatol.," Jan., 1880, p. 16 (G).]—**H. alba.** See Miliaria *alba.*—**H. bulleux** (Fr.). Syn.: *pemphigus à petits bulles.* Of Bazin, an eruption of vesicles or small blebs, varying in size from that of a lentil to that of a pea, occupying the trunk, the arms, and the inner surfaces of the thighs, and attended with itching. The vesicles soon dry up, but successive crops appear, and the duration of the disease is from five to six months. [G, 26.]—**H. febrilis.** See Herpes *facialis.*—**H. gestationis.** Impetigo herpetiformis. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. herpetiformis.** See *Herpetiform h.*—**H. pruriginosa** [T. Fox]. H. characterized by successive crops of vesicles or small bullæ, which, clear at first, gradually become clouded, and, on drying up, leave crusts and finally pigmented spots. The eruption is attended with severe pruritus. [G.] Cf. *H. bulleux.*—**H. simplex.** Of T. Fox, h. in which the vesicles are few in number and do not occur in groups. ["Arch. of Dermatol.," Jan., 1880, p. 16 (G).]—**H. sudamen.** See Eczema *sudorale.*—**H. symptomatica.** H. associated with some general disease. The skin affection is described as consisting of red pimples accompanied with itching. [G, 17.]—**H. vacciniforme** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a vesicular eruption occurring usually upon the nose, cheeks, wrists, hands, and buccal mucous membrane, consisting of transparent vesicles, which, on the second or third day, are umbilicated, and, their contents becoming cloudy, soon dry up, forming little crusts, which finally drop off and leave depressed cicatrices. [G, 26.]—**H. vésiculeux** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a vesicular eruption of both cutaneous and mucous surfaces, most commonly affecting the backs of the hands, the wrists, and the anterior surfaces of the knees. Toward the second or third day the buccal mucous membrane becomes affected. The vesicles are preceded and accompanied by small, sharply defined patches of erythema, in the centres of which the vesicles make their appearance. The latter soon dry up, forming little dark-colored crusts surrounded by a whitish border of detached epidermis. By most recent writers the disease is regarded as identical with herpes iris. [G, 26.]—**Vesicular h.** See *H. vésiculeux.*

HYDROABDOMEN (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-dro(dro^2)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-do'me^{2}n. Gen., *-dom'inis.* From ὕδωρ, water, and *abdomen*, the belly. See Ascites.

HYDROACRIDINE, n. Hi-dro-a^{2}k'ri^{2}d-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydroacridin.* An addition compound of acridine and hydrogen, prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on acridine, and in other ways. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, freely soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, fusing at 169° C., subliming when heated with caution, and at a very high temperature distilling to form acridine. There are two varieties: 1. *Soluble h., dihydroacridine*, forming colorless, columnar crystals, $C_{13}H_{11}N = C_{13}H_9N + H_2$. 2. *Insoluble h.*, a substance of uncertain composition, perhaps $C_{26}H_{20}N_2 = 2C_{13}H_9N + H_2$. [B, 46 (*a*, 39), 79.]

HYDROADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). See Hidradenitis.

HYDROADIPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-dro(dro^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'-i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, α priv., and δίψα, thirst. Of McElroy, a lack of desire for water. [Seguin, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 25, 1884, p. 465 (D).]

HYDROÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. See HYDRÆMIA.

HYDRO-AERATE, adj. Hi-dro-a'e^{2}r-at. Lat., *hydroaeratus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἀήρ, air). Fr., *hydro-aéré.* Living in either water or air (said of certain cryptogams). [Roussel (L, 180).]

HYDRO-AERIC, adj. Hi-dro-a'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀήρ, air. Fr., *hydroaérique.* Of a sound, due to the collision of gas and liquid (in a cavity). [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

HYDRO-ARGENTIC, adj. Hi-dro-a^{3}r-je^{2}nt'i^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and *argentum*, silver. Containing both hydrogen and silver. [B.]

HYDROARIC, adj. Hi-dro-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὠάριον, a small egg. Lat., *hydroaricus.* Fr., *hydroarique.* Ger., *Eierstockwassersucht betreffend.* Pertaining to ovarian dropsy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROARION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro-a(a^2)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὠάριον, a small egg. Fr., *h.*, *hydrovaire.* Ger., *Eierstockwassersucht.* Ovarian cystoma. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROATROPIC ACID, n. Hid''ro-a^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. See HYDRATROPIC ACID.

HYDROBENZAMIDE, n. Hi-dro-be^{2}nz'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrobenzamid.* Azobenzoyl hydride, a neutral substance, $(C_6H_5CH)''_3.N_2 = C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, forming colorless octaedral crystals, soluble in alcohol. It is isomeric with amarine and lophine. [B, 4; B, 46, 93 (α, 39).]

HYDROBENZILURIC ACID, n. Hi-dro-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrobenzilurique.* Ger., *Hydrobenzilursäure.* An acid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained by treating hippuric acid with nascent hydrogen. [B, 2.]

HYDROBENZOIC ACID, n. Hi-dro-be^{2}n-zo'i^{2}k. Ger., *Hydrobenzoësäure.* See BENZOLEIC ACID.

HYDROBENZOIN, n. Hi-dro-be^{2}n'zo-i^{2}n. Fr., *hydro-benzoïne.* Ger., *Hydrobenzoïn.* A compound, $C_{14}H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_5CH(OH)CH(OH).C_6H_5$, obtained by treating benzoin with nascent hydrogen, and occurring in rhombic tabular crystals melting at 132·5° C., slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. [B, 4, 93 (α, 38).]

HYDROBENZURIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-be^{2}nz-u^{6}r'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{16}H_{24}N_2O_6$, occurring as a turpentine-like mass which crystallizes on standing a long time. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROBENZYLURIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l-u^{6}r'i^{2}k. An oily liquid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_4$, which gradually solidifies on standing. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROBERBERINE, n. Hi-dro-bu^{5}r'be^{2}r-en. Fr., *hydroberbérine.* Ger., *Hydroberberin.* A monacid, crystalline base, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on berberine. It forms granular or acicular crystals, without color, or with a slight yellow tinge, belonging to the oblique rhombic system. [B, 5 (α, 38); B, 46, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (α, 14).]

HYDROBICARBURET, n. Hi-dro-bi-ka^{3}rb'u^2-re^{2}t. Fr., *hydrobicarbure.* A compound of bicarbureted hydrogen with a simple body. [B, 38 (α, 38).]

HYDROBILIRUBIN, n. Hi-dro-bil-i^2-ru^2'bi^{2}n. Fr., *hydrobilirubine.* Ger., *H.* A reddish-brown, amorphous substance, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$, found in the fæces and (especially in fever) in the urine. It is soluble in alkalies, in alcohol, and in chloroform, less soluble in ether and in benzene, nearly insoluble in water. According to Jaffé, it is identical, but, according to Maly, not identical, with urobilin and stercobilin. [B, 9, 93, 270 (α, 38).]

HYDROBISULPHATE, n. Hi-dro-bi-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *hydrobisulfate.* A hydrosulphate containing twice as much sulphur as hydrogen. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

HYDROBLEPHARISMUS (Lat.), **HYDROBLEPHARON** (Lat.), **HYDROBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's m., n., and n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See BLEPHARŒDEMA.

HYDROBROMATE, n. Hi-dro-brom'at. Lat., *hydrobromas.* Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrobromat.* It., *idrobromato.* Sp., *hidrobromato.* A salt of hydrobromic acid. The term is occasionally used in the same sense as bromide, but generally denotes an addition compound of hydrobromic acid with a radicle of the ammonia type (*e. g.*, an alkaloid). Thus the h. of quinine is $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HBr$. Such compounds are in reality of the same nature as the so-called ammonia hydrobromate, NH_3HBr, whose real structure is probably represented by the formula $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{H}{Br}\!\!>\!N \equiv H_3$, or $NH_4 - Br$. Such compounds are therefore more appropriately called hydrobromides. [B.]

HYDROBROMETHYL, n. Hi-dro-brom-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Ger., *Hydrobromäthyl.* Ethyl bromide. [B.]

HYDROBROMIC, adj. Hi-dro-brom'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrobromicus.* Fr., *hydrobromique, bromhydrique.* Compounded of or containing hydrogen and bromine. [B.]—**H. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydrobromicum* (seu *bromhydricum*). Fr., *acide bromhydrique* (*gazeux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Hydrobromsäure, Bromwasserstoffsäure.* A colorless, fuming gas, HBr, having an irritating odor and a strong acid reaction. At −73° C. it forms a colorless liquid, and at −87° freezes into a colorless solid. The ordinary h. acid, or aqueous solution of h. acid (Fr., *solution aqueuse d'acide bromhydrique*), consists of h. acid dissolved in water. The saturated solution has a sp. gr. of 1·78 at 0° C. It is a colorless solution emitting pungent, irritating fumes. The official (or dilute) h. acid (Lat., *acidum hydrobromicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *acide bromhydrique dissous* [Fr. Cod.]) contains 10 per cent. of h.-acid gas, and has at 15° C. a sp. gr. of 1·077. It is a limpid, colorless, odorless liquid of strongly acid taste and reaction. H. acid has been used to prevent the unpleasant sensations in the head caused by quinine, to relieve tinnitus, and to mitigate the "hot flashes" of the menopause. [B.]—**H. ether.** See ETHYL *bromide.*

HYDROBROMIDE, n. Hi-dro-brom'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *hydrobromure.* Ger., *Hydrobromür, -bromwasserstoff.* It., *idrobromuro.* Sp., *hidrobromuro.* A compound of an element or radicle with hydrogen and bromine; a hydrobromate in the modern sense of that term, and used in preference to the latter, as being more precise. [B.]

HYDROBROMIODIDE, n. Hi-dro-brom-i'od-i^{2}d(id). A compound of hydrogen, bromine, and iodine with the same base. [B.]

HYDROCACHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}k-(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and καχεξία, a bad habit of body. Fr., *hydrocachexie.* Ger., *Wassercachexie, Wasserseuche.* See CACHEXIA *aquosa.*

HYDROCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Hi-dro-ka^{2}m-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocamphorique.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_4$, formed by heating camphoric acid at 160° C. with hydriodic acid of a density of 1·55. It occurs in granules soluble in hot water. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

HYDROCARBON, n. Hi-dro-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and *carbo*, a coal. Fr., *hydrocarbure.* Ger., *Kohlenwasserstoff.* It., *idrocarburo.* A compound of carbon and hydrogen. The h's constitute a number of homologous series, each member of each series being formed from the preceding member by the addition of the common difference CH_2. Consequently, in each series, the relation between the number of hydrogen and the number of carbon atoms in each member is the same; and this relation may accordingly be expressed by a general formula which will represent every member of that particular series. Thus the paraffins have the general formula $= C_nH_{2n+2}$, in which 1, 2, 3, etc., being substituted in succession for *n*, all the members of that group will be formed. Series of hydrocarbons having the following general formulæ are known:

1. C_nH_{2n+2}; paraffins or ethanes; h's in which the entire combining capacity is saturated.
2. C_nH_{2n+1}; alkyls or alcohol radicles; univalent hydrocarbons.
3. C_nH_{2n}; olefines, alkylidenes, or aldehyde radicles; bivalent hydrocarbons.
4. C_nH_{2n-1}; organic acid radicles, acidyls; trivalent hydrocarbons.
5. C_nH_{2n-2}; alcohol acid radicles; quadrivalent hydrocarbons.
6. C_nH_{2n-3}; aldehyde acid radicles; quinquivalent hydrocarbons.
7. C_nH_{2n-4}; double acid radicles; sexvalent hydrocarbons; also the saturated compounds (*terpenes*), $C_{10}H_{16}$.
8. C_nH_{2n-5}; septivalent hydrocarbons.
9. C_nH_{2n-6}; octovalent (and saturated) hydrocarbons. [Benzene derivatives, aromatic series.]
10. C_nH_{2n-7}; nonivalent (and univalent) hydrocarbons. [Phenyl derivatives.]
11. C_nH_{2n-8}; decivalent hydrocarbons. Of these are known *phenylene*, C_6H_4, and *cinnamene*, C_8H_8.
12. C_nH_{2n-10}; *cholesterene*, $C_{26}H_{42}$, is the only known member of this group.
13. C_nH_{2n-12}. Of these, *naphthalene*, $C_{10}H_8$, and *pyrene*, $C_{16}H_{10}$, are known.
14. C_nH_{2n-14}. Of these, *diphenyl*, $C_{12}H_{10}$, *acenaphthene*, $C_{12}H_{10}$, *diphenylmethane*, $C_{13}H_{12}$, *phenyltoluene*, $C_{13}H_{12}$, *dibenzyl*, $C_{14}H_{14}$, *diphenylethane*, $C_{14}H_{14}$, *benzyltoluene*, $C_{14}H_{14}$, *ditolyl*, $C_{14}H_{14}$, *ditolylmethane*, $C_{15}H_{16}$, *benzylethylbenzene*, $C_{15}H_{16}$, *ditolylethane*, $C_{16}H_{18}$, *dimesitylethane*, $C_{19}H_{24}$, and *dibenzyl*, $C_{14}H_{14}$, are known.
15. C_nH_{2n-16}. *Stilbene*, $C_{14}H_{12}$, is known.
16. C_nH_{2n-18}. Of these, *anthracene*, $C_{14}H_{10}$, *phenanthrene*, $C_{14}H_{10}$, *methylanthracene*, $C_{15}H_{12}$, *dimethylcenthracene*, $C_{16}H_{14}$, and *retene*, $C_{18}H_{18}$, are known.
17. C_nH_{2n-22}. *Diphenylbenzene*, $C_{18}H_{14}$, and *triphenylmethane*, $C_{19}H_{16}$, are known.
18. C_nH_{2n-24}. *Chrysene*, $C_{18}H_{12}$, and *diphenylphenylenemethane*, $C_{19}H_{14}$, are known.
19. C_nH_{2n-26}. *Dinaphthyl*, $C_{20}H_{14}$, is known.
20. C_nH_{2n-30}. *Triphenylbenzine*, $C_{24}H_{18}$, *tetraphenylmethane*, $C_{25}H_{20}$, and *tetraphenylethane*, $C_{26}H_{22}$, are known.
21. C_nH_{2n-32}. *Tetraphenylethylene*. $C_{26}H_{20}$, is known.

There has been proposed for the hydrocarbons a nomenclature which would indicate both the series to which any member belonged, and also its place in the series. The latter is denoted by the initial syllable of the title: *meth-*, for hydrocarbons containing 1 atom of carbon; *eth-*, when there are 2 carbon atoms; *prop-*, when there are 3 atoms; *quart-*, or *tet-*, 4 atoms; *quint-*, or *pent-*, 5 atoms, etc., each member after the third being designated by a prefix, taken from the Latin or Greek, indicative of the number of carbon atoms. The series to which the h. belongs is designated by an affix, as follows:

1. Series C_nH_{2n+2}, *-ane*, pentane, C_5H_{12}.
2. Series C_nH_{2n+1}, *-yl*, pentyl (amyl), C_5H_{11}.
3. Series C_nH_{2n}, *-ene*, pentene (amylene), C_5H_{10}.
4. Series C_nH_{2n-1}, *-enyl*, pentenyl, C_5H_9.
5. Series C_nH_{2n-2}, *-ine*, pentine, C_5H_8.
6. Series C_nH_{2n-3}, *-inyl*, pentinyl, C_5H_6.
7. Series C_nH_{2n-4}, *-one*, pentone, C_5H_6.
8. Series C_nH_{2n-5}, *-onyl*, pentonyl, C_5H_5.
9. Series C_nH_{2n-6}, *-une*, pentune, C_5H_4.
10. Series C_nH_{2n-7}, *-unyl*, pentunyl, C_5H_3. [B.]

—**Normal h.** A h. the carbon nuclei of which are imagined to be arranged in a chain, so that no one nucleus is connected with more than two adjacent nuclei. Such a row of nuclei is thus represented: $C''' - C'' - C'' - C'' \ldots\ldots - C'''$. [B.]

O, no; **O**^{2}, not; **O**^{3}, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**^{2}, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**^{2}, blue; **U**^{3}, lull; **U**^{4}, full; **U**^{5}, urn; **U**^{6}, like ü (German).

HYDROCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rb-on'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See HYDROCARBONATE.—**H. magnesicus.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**H. zincicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Zinc hydrocarbonate. [B, 113.]

HYDROCARBONATE, n. Hi-dro-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. Lat., *hydrocarbonas* (from ὕδωρ, water, and *carbo*, a coal). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocarbonat.* 1. A hydrated carbonate. 2. A compound consisting of a carbonate and a hydrate. 3. An acid carbonate; so called because containing an atom of hydrogen in addition to the acid radicle of carbonic acid. [B.]

HYDRO-CARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. E-dro-ka^{3}r-bo-na. From ὕδωρ, water, and *carbo*, a coal. Composed of water and carbon. [L, 41 (α, 38).]

HYDROCARBONIC, adj. Hi-dro-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrico-carbonicus.* Fr., *hydrocarbonique.* Containing both hydrogen and carbon. [B.]—**H. sulphite.** Fr., *acide hydro-sulfocarbonique.* See THIOCARBONIC ACID.

HYDRO-CARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n(on)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Hydrocarbonic; with the name of a base, the acid carbonate of the base. [B.]

HYDROCARBURET, n. Hi-dro-ka^{3}rb'u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *hydrocarburetum.* Fr., *hydrocarbure.* See HYDROCARBON.

HYDROCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydrocardie.* Ger., *Herzbeutelwassersucht.* Of Fabricius Hildanus, serous effusion into the pericardium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROCAROTIN, n. Hi-dro-ka^{3}r-ot'i^{2}n. Fr., *hydrocarotine.* Ger., *H.* A crystalline principle, $C_{18}H_{30}O$, discovered (together with carotin) by Husemann in the carrot. According to Arnaud ["Compt. rend.," cxii, 1319, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 111], it is identical with cholesterin, colored with a red pigment. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 14).]

HYDROCATARRHOPHESIS (Lat.), **HYDROCATARRHOPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}f-e-(a)'si^{2}s, -rof(ro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*), or *-rhop'hiæ.* From ὕδωρ, water, κατά, entirely, and ῥόφησις, a supping up. Fr., *hydrocatarrhophèse.* Ger., *Wassereinsaugung.* The absorption of water. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROCAULUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and καυλός, the stalk of a plant. 1. The main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoon. 2. All that portion of the hydrophyton which intervenes between the hydrorrhiza and the hydranth. [B, 28 (α, 27); L, 193.]

HYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid'ro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). Gr., ὑδροκήλη (from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *hydrocèle.* Ger., *Wasserbruch.* It., *idrocele.* Sp., *hidrocele.* A collection of clear, watery fluid, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis, the vaginal process of the spermatic cord, or the canal of Nuck.—**Abdominal h.** An accumulation of fluid in the tunica vaginalis communis with its greatest distention beneath the fascia transversalis. [α, 40.]—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acuta.* 1. Of Velpeau, the effusion of serum into the tunica vaginalis during acute orchitis. 2. A h. developing from traumatism. [α, 40.]—**Anasarcous h.** Œdema of the scrotum. [α, 40.]—**Chylous h.** Fr., *hydrocèle graisseuse.* See CHYLOCELE.—**Congenital h. of the neck.** See *H. of the neck.*—**Congenital h. of the spermatic cord.** A h. due to the fact that the communication between the cavities of the peritonæum and of the tunica vaginalis has never been obliterated. [E.]—**Diffused h. of the spermatic cord.** Lat., *h. diffusa funiculi spermatici.* A disease of the nature of œdema, a watery fluid being diffused throughout the loose tissue connecting the vessels of the spermatic cord and inclosed in a sheath of condensed tissue. [E, 16.]—**Dupuytren's h.** Fr., *hydrocèle en bissac.* A h. having a constriction, so that it is more or less completely divided into two masses. [L, 41; "Un. méd. et sci. du Nord.-Est."; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Encysted h.** A cystic tumor of the spermatic cord. It rarely exceeds the size of a hen's egg and is always of slow growth. [α, 40.]—**Encysted h. of the epididymis.** The same as encysted h. of the testicle, except that the cyst is connected with the epididymis. [E, 16.]—**Encysted h. of the spermatic cord.** Lat., *h. funiculi spermatici saccata* (1st def.). Fr., *hydrocèle enkystée du cordon spermatique.* 1. A tumor caused by the development of a cyst containing fluid in the loose connective tissue of the spermatic cord. 2. A h. of the vaginal process of the peritonæum, a portion of which has remained open. [E, 16.]—**Encysted h. of the testicle** (or **testis**). Lat., *h. saccata testis.* Fr., *hydrocèle enkystée du testicule.* A form of h. in which fluid is effused into an adventitious cyst or cysts distinct from the sac of the tunica vaginalis. [E, 16.]—**Encysted h. of the tunica vaginalis.** A h. due to the formation of an adventitious cyst in the tunica vaginalis. [E, 16.] See *Encysted h. of the testicle.*—**Endemic h. of Malabar.** Fr., *hydrocèle endémique de Malabar.* See ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum.*—**External h.** Lat., *h. œdematodes.* Fr., *hydrocèle par infiltration.* A serous infiltration of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. [E.]—**Funicular h.** See *H. of the spermatic cord.*—**Gibbon's h.** A h. coexisting with a large hernia. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord.-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**H. acuta.** See *Acute h.*—**Hydatid h.** A tumor of the tunica vaginalis composed of numerous small cysts. [α, 40.]—**H. bilocularis.** A h. consisting of two cysts. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. bilocularis abdominalis.** A h. of the tunica vaginalis communis, with distention above and below, connected by a narrow canal through which the fluid can be pressed from one lobe to the other. [α, 40.]—**H. by effusion.** 1. The ordinary h. of the tunica vaginalis. 2. Accidental cysts distended by serum. [Velpeau (α, 40).]—**H. by infiltration.** General œdema of the scrotum. [α, 40.]—**H. colli.** See *H. of the neck.*—**H. communicans.** A h. communicating with the peritoneal cavity. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. complicata.** A h. complicated with hernia. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. des Bauchsackes** (Ger.). See ASCITES.—**H. des Bruchsackes** (Ger.). See *H. of the hernial sac.*—**H. des Hodens** (Ger.). See *H. testis.*—**H. des Samenstranges** (Ger.). See *H. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. diffusa funiculi spermatici.** See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. fœminæ, H. fœminea.** See *H. of the labium pudendi majus.*—**H. funiculi spermatici.** See *H. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. funiculi spermatici diffusa.** See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. funiculi spermatici saccata.** See *Encysted h. of the spermatic cord* (1st def.).—**H. hernialis.** See *H. of the hernial sac.*—**H. ingenita.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. in the female.** Lat., *h. fœminæ, h. fœminea, h. muliebris.* See *H. of the labium pudendi majus.*—**H. intra-abdominalis.** A h. of the upper portion of the inguinal canal connected with the peritoneal cavity by a small neck. [Peterson (α, 40).]—**H. ischiadica congenita.** A congenital accumulation of fluid in a serous sac passing out through the sacro-ischiadic space. It is connected by a narrow neck with the peritoneal cavity and is reducible. [α, 40.]—**H. muliebris.** See *H. of the labium pudendi majus.*—**H. multilocularis.** See *Multilocular h.*—**H. multiplex.** See *Multiple h.*—**H. œdematodes.** See *External h.*—**H. of the canal of Nuck.** See *H. of the labium pudendi majus.*—**H. of the cells of the tunica communis** [Pott]. See *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. of the femoral canal.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a femoral sac the neck of which has been obliterated. [α, 40.]—**H. of the hernial sac.** Lat., *h. hernialis.* Fr., *hydrocèle du sac herniaire.* Ger., *H. des Bruchsackes.* An accumulation of fluid in a hernial sac, due to obstruction at its neck. [E.]—**H. of the labium pudendi majus.** A h. occupying the pouch of peritonæum which sometimes remains in the canal of Nuck.—**H. of the neck.** Lat., *h. colli.* Fr., *hydrocèle du cou.* Syn.: *hygroma of the neck.* A serous cyst of the neck, especially one of congenital origin. [E.]—**H. of the round ligament.** See *H. of the labium pudendi majus.*—**H. of the spermatic cord.** Lat., *h. funiculi spermatici.* Fr., *hydrocèle du cordon spermatique.* Ger., *H. des Samenstranges.* See *Congenital h.* (*of the spermatic cord*) and *Diffused h. of the spermatic cord.*—**H. of the spermatic cord by infiltration.** A condition in which multiple serous cysts occupy more or less of the length of the spermatic cord from the epididymis to the iliac fossa. [Velpeau (α, 40).]—**H. of the tunica vaginalis.** See *H. tunicæ vaginalis.*—**H. peritonæi.** Ger., *H. des Bauchsackes.* Ascites. [E.]—**H. saccata testis.** See *Encysted h. of the testicle.*—**H. simplex.** A simple h. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. spinalis.** Hydrorrhachis. [α, 40.]—**H. testis.** A small encysted tumor beneath the tunica albuginea, probably due to a parenchymatous hæmatocele. [Heath (α, 40).]—**H. tunicæ vaginalis (testis).** A h. occupying the space between the tunica vaginalis and the testicle.—**H. unilocularis.** A h. consisting of one cyst. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Infantile h.** A vaginal h. involving more or less of the process of peritonæum in front of the spermatic cord, but shut off from the peritoneal cavity by obliteration of the canal at or near the internal abdominal ring. [α, 40.]—**Inguinal h.** An accumulation of fluid in a closed serous sac surrounding an undescended testicle lodged in the inguinal region. [α, 40.]—**Internal h.** See *H. tunicæ vaginalis.*—**Milky h.** See CHYLOCELE.—**Multilocular h.** Lat., *h. multilocularis.* A sacculated condition of a h. produced by adhesions in the sac and resulting in several distinct cysts which may not communicate with each other. [E, 16.]—**Multiple h.** Lat., *h. multiplex.* H. of the tunica vaginalis and the spermatic cord, or both, with cysts. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Œdematous h.** See *External h.*—**Oscheo-h.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a hernial sac the neck of which has been obliterated. [α, 40.]—**Parenchymatous h. of the epididymis.** A cyst of the epididymis not in the tunica vaginalis, globular in outline and rarely of considerable size. It consists of a delicate fibrous membrane lined by a tessellated epithelium. When it is small, the fluid is clear and colorless, but when it is large it becomes opaque and milky and contains spermatozooids. [α, 40.]—**Recto-vaginal h.** A cystic tumor, filled with serous fluid, situated between the rectum and vagina and communicating with the peritoneal cavity by a small circular orifice. [α, 40.]—**Spermatic h.** See *Encysted h.*—**Spurious h. of the hernial sac.** A scrotal hernia attended with marked serous effusion. The term covers all cases of hernia with effusion, whether the communication with the abdominal cavity is open or closed. [E, 16.]—**Vaginal h.** A h. of the tunica vaginalis. [α, 40.]—**Water-bottle h.** A h. of the tunica vaginalis which is distended below and connected by a narrow canal above with the peritoneal cavity. [α, 40.]

HYDROCÈLE (Fr.), n. E-dro-se^{2}l. See HYDROCELE.—**H. du cordon spermatique.** See HYDROCELE *of the spermatic cord.*—**H. du cou.** See HYDROCELE *of the neck.*—**H. du sac herniaire.** See HYDROCELE *of the hernial sac.*—**H. en bissac.** See *Dupuytren's* HYDROCELE.—**H. endémique de Malabar.** See ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum.*—**H. enkystée du cordon spermatique.** See *Encysted* HYDROCELE *of the spermatic cord.*—**H. graisseuse.** See CHYLOCELE.—**H. interne.** See HYDROCELE *tunicæ vaginalis.*—**H. œdematodes.** See *External* HYDROCELE.—**H. par épanchement.** See *Internal* HYDROCELE.—**H. par infiltration.** See *External* HYDROCELE.

HYDROCELIC, adj. Hi-dro-sel'i^{2}k. Gr., ὑδροκηλικός (from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor). Of or pertaining to hydrocele. [E.]

HYDROCELLULOSE, n. Hi-dro-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-os. A body, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed when cellulose is moistened with any dilute mineral acid, and then dried. It is insoluble in water, soluble in hot dilute alkalies, and is well suited for the manufacture of photographic collodion. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 46 (α, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxx (α, 14).]

HYDROCELODES (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}l(kal)-od'-ez(as). From ὑδροκήλη, hydrocele, and εἶδος, resemblance. A swelling of the scrotum resembling a hydrocele, which may be due to an accumulation of urine from a rupture of the urethra into the scrotum. [L, 81.]

HYDROCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and κένωσις, a discharge. Fr., *hydrocénose*. Ger., *Ausleerung des Wassers, Wasserentleerung*. The reduction of a dropsical accumulation of water, either by hydragogue medicines or by paracentesis. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDROCENOTIC, adj. Hid-ro-se^{2}n-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrocenoticus*. Fr., *hydrocénotique*. Pertaining to hydrocenosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. E-dro-sa-fa^{3}l. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROCEPHALIC, adj. Hi-dro-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrocephalicus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hydrocéphalique*. Ger., *hydrocephalisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of hydrocephalus. [D.]

HYDROCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydrocéphalite*. See HYDRENCEPHALITIS.

HYDROCEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es* (*-œ*). See HYDRENCEPHALOCELE.

HYDROCEPHALOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head, and κέντησις, a puncturing. Fr., *hydrocéphalocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechung des Wasserkopfs*. The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDROCEPHALOID, adj. Hi-dro-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-oid. From ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling hydrocephalus; as a n., of Marshall Hall, a form of cerebral anæmia occurring in young children; so called on account of its resemblance to tubercular meningitis (from which it differs in presenting a depression of the fontanelles). After death blood is found in the vessels of the brain, and the ventricles are distended with fluid. [D, 34.]

HYDROCEPHALON (Lat.), **HYDROCEPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Written, also, *hydrocephalon*, *hydrocephalum*. Gr., ὑδροκέφαλον (from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *hydrocéphale*, *hydrocéphalie*. Ger., *Hydrocephalie*, *Wasserkopf*. It., *idrocefalo*, *idrocefalia*. Sp., *hidrocéfalo*, *hidrocefalia*. Dropsy of the brain. An accumulation of serous fluid in undue amount within the cavity of the cranium. [B, 46 (α, 39); D, 20.]—**Acquired h.** See *H. acquisitus*.—**Acute h.** Lat., *h. acutus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale aiguë*. Ger., *acuter H.* (oder *Wasserkopf*). See *Tubercular* MENINGITIS and LEPTOMENINGITIS *infantum* and cf. *Acute internal h.*—**Acute internal** (or **tuberculous**) **h.** Lat., *h. acutus internus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale aiguë* (ou *interne*, ou *ventriculaire*). Ger., *acuter* (oder *hitziger*) *Wasserkopf*. As ordinarily understood, tubercular meningitis, *i. e.*, a marked increase in the fluid contents of the ventricles of the brain, together with a softening of the surrounding portions of the brain substance, produced by miliary tubercles, in the arachnoid, at the base of the brain, acting as an irritant. [D, 29.]—**Anencephalous h.** Fr., *hydrocéphalie anencéphalique*. H. in which there is little or no development of the brain, the space it should occupy in the calvaria being filled by hydrocephalic fluid. [E. Blanc, "Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gynéc.," May, 1886, p. 245 (α, 40).]—**Arachnoid h.** H. in which the effusion takes place into the arachnoid cavity.—**Chronic** (**internal**) **h.** Lat., *h. chronicus internus*, *h. longus*, *hydrops ventriculorum chronicus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale chronique*. Ger., *chronischer H.*, *chronische Hydrocephalie* (oder *Gehirnwassersucht*), *Wasserkopf*. An intracranial dropsy, usually occurring in childhood, characterized by an effusion of a serous or albuminous fluid into the ventricles, ordinarily, but sometimes into the subarachnoid space, into a cyst between the hemispheres, or between the membranes. When the quantity of fluid is large and the pressure, consequently, is great, the membranes and the brain may become infiltrated and softened. The cranium is enlarged in proportion to the quantity of fluid and the pressure. It may present a symmetrical balloon-shape, being fullest at the occiput, or at the vertex; or the enlargement may be irregular. The cranial bones are usually thin and soft, but are sometimes unusually thick. In addition to the ordinary or internal form of the disease, there is also the external, in which the membranes of the brain protrude through openings between the cranial bones. [D, 1.] Cf. *External h.*—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenitus*. Fr., *hydrocéphalie congénitale*. Ger., *angeborene Hydrocephalie*. A congenital form of chronic h. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**External h.** Lat., *h. externus*. Fr., *hydrocéphale externe*. H. in which the effusion collects within the meshes of the pia mater, or in the subarachnoid spaces. [A, 326 (α, 21); D, 4.]—**Fœtal h.** See under *Congenital h.*—**H. acquisitus.** Fr., *hydrocéphalie acquise*. H. developed after birth. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. acutus.** See *Acute h.*—**H. acutus internus.** See *Acute internal h.*—**H. centralis.** See *Internal h.*—**H. chronicus.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. chronicus externus.** H. in which the effusion collects between the cerebral surface and the cranial wall. [Heubner (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. chronicus internus.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. congenitus.** See *Congenital h.*—**H. externus.** See *External h.*—**H. ex vacuo.** H. in which the ventricles and arachnoid space are distended with fluid in consequence of cerebral atrophy. [D, 70.] Cf. HYDROCEPHALOID.—**H. herniosus.** The external form of chronic h. (*q. v.*).—**H. internus.** See *Internal h.*—**H. internus chronicus.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. longus.** See *Chronic h.*—**H. meningeus.** The h. of tubercular meningitis. [α, 40.]—**H. of adults.** H. due to simple basilar meningitis. [α, 40.]—**H. of childhood.** See LEPTOMENINGITIS *infantum*.—**H. of the insane, H. senilis.** The h. which occurs in senile atrophy of the brain. The fluid is chiefly in the ventricles and the sulci between the atrophied convolution. [L, 40.]—**H. sine tuberculis.** H. unaccompanied by tubercular deposit. [D, 35.] See LEPTOMENINGITIS *infantum*.—**H. ventricularis, H. verus.** See *Internal h.*—**Internal h.** Lat., *h. internus*, *h. centralis*. Fr., *hydrocéphale interne*. Ger., *Gehirnhöhlenwassersucht*, *innerer Wasserkopf*. H. in which there is a serous effusion into the ventricles of the brain. [D, 4.]—**Secondary h.** The h. recurring in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided. [L, 40.]—**Spurious h.** See HYDROCEPHALOID.—**Tuberculous h.** See *Tubercular* MENINGITIS.

HYDROCHAMÆMELUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kam-(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-el(al)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑδροχαμαίμηλον (from ὕδωρ, water, and χαμαίμηλον, chamomile). See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.

HYDROCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid-ro^{2}k(ro^{2}ch^2)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-char′itos* (*-itis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and χάρις, grace. Fr., *morrène*, *hydrocharide*, *h.* Ger., *Froschbiss*. A genus of the *Hydrocharideæ*, tribe *Stratioteæ*. The *Hydrocharaceæ* of Lindley are the *Hydrocharideæ* (1st def.). The *Hydrochareæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Hydrocharideæ*, consisting of *Hydrocharis*, *Hydropeltis*, etc., and subsequently of the subdivisions *Anacharideæ*, *Vallisnerieæ*, and *Stratiotideæ*. The *Hydrochariæ* of Dumortier are the *Hydrocharideæ* (1st def.). The *Hydrocharidaceæ* of Lindley are the *Hydrocharideæ* (Fr., *hydrocharidées*; Ger., *Hydrocharideen*), which are the hydrocharads, or frogbits: 1. Of Ventenat, an order (of Reichenbach, a family) of the *Helobiæ*, consisting, in Reichenbach's last classification (1841), of the divisions *Hydrochareæ*, *Nepentheæ*, and *Nymphæaceæ*. Bentham and Hooker divide them into two series: the *Glycydræ*, containing the tribes *Hydrilleæ*, *Vallisnerieæ*, and *Stratioteæ*; and the *Marinæ*, consisting of the tribe *Thalassieæ*. 2. Of De Candolle, a family of plants (of Dumortier, a family of the *Hydrochariæ*), consisting of the tribes *Limnobieæ* and *Stratioteæ*. The *Hydrocharides* of Jussieu are the *Hydrocharideæ* (1st def.). The *Hydrocharidinæ* are the *Hydrocharideæ* (1st def.). The *Hydrocharies* are a tribe of the *Œnanthereæ*. [B, 19, 34, 38, 42, 48, 71, 170, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. morsus diaboli** (seu **ranæ**). Fr., *morrène aquatique*. Ger., *gemeiner Froschbiss*. Frogbit; formerly used as a mild astringent. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

HYDROCHEMISTRY, n. Hi-dro-ke^{2}m′i^{2}st-ri^2. Lat., *hydrochemia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and χημεία, chemistry). The chemistry of water and other liquids. [L, 56.]

HYDROCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kez(ch^{2}e^{2}z)′-i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and χέζειν, to defecate. Fr., *hydrochézie*. Ger., *wässeriger Durchfall*. Watery diarrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROCHINIDIN (Ger.), n. Hu^6-dro-ch^{2}en-e-den′. See HYDROQUINIDINE.

HYDROCHININ, n. Hu^6-dro-ch^{2}en-en′. See HYDROQUININE.

HYDROCHINONE, n. Hi-dro-ki^{2}n′on. Lat., *hydrochinonum*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrochinon*, *Hydrochinonschwefelsäure*. See HYDROQUINONE.

HYDROCHLORADRÉE (Fr.), n. E-dro-klo-ra^3-dra. See CHOLERA *morbus*.

HYDROCHLORANILIC ACID, n. Hi″dro-klor-a^{2}n-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrochloranilique*. Ger., *Hydrochloranilsäure*. A 2-atom addition compound of chloranilic acid, $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2 + H_2 = C_6Cl_2(OH)_4$, obtained by heating with sulphurous acid. It forms white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in hot water, soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 4; B, 46 (α, 39).]

HYDROCHLORAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-klor(ch^{2}lor)′-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at′is*. See HYDROCHLORATE.—**H. ammonico-ferrosus.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**H. ammoniacus.** See AMMONIUM *chloride*.—**H. morphicus.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride*.—**H. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM *chloride*.

HYDROCHLORATE, n. Hid-ro-klor′at. Lat., *hydrochloras*, *chlorhydras*. Fr., *hydrochlorate*, *chlorhydrate*. Sp., *clorhidráto*. A compound of hydrochloric acid. It is occasionally used in the sense of chloride, but generally denotes an addition compound of hydrochloric acid with a radicle of the ammonia type, an alkaloid, for instance. Thus the hydrochlorate of quinine is $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.HCl$. Such compounds are really of the same nature as the so-called h. of ammonia, (NH_3HCl), where, although a molecule of HCl is apparently united with a molecule of NH_3, in reality the additional atoms of hydrogen and chlorine are combined separately with the quinquivalent nitrogen, as represented by the graphic formula, $\begin{matrix}H\\Cl\end{matrix}\!\!>\!N\equiv(H_3)$. The term hydrochloride, therefore, appears more appropriate as applied to these compounds. [B.]

HYDROCHLORATUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-klor-(ch^{2}lor)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing hydrochloric acid; muriated; with the name of a base, the hydrochlorate or the chloride of that base.

HYDROCHLORE (Fr.), n. E-dro-klor. Ger., *Hydrochlor*. See *Aqua* CHLORI.

HYDROCHLORIC, adj. Hid-ro-klor′i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrochloricus*. Fr., *hydrochlorique*, *chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Hydrochlor-*. It., *hidroclorico*, *cloridrico*. Sp., *hidroclórico*, *clorhídrico*. 1. Composed of chlorine and hydrogen, chlorhydric, muriatic. On the continent of Europe, chlorhydric is the more common term. 2. Prepared with h. acid (*e. g.*, h. solution of arsenic). [B; α, 38.]—**Aqueous h. acid.** See *H. acid* (2d def.).—**Chlorinated h. ether.** See ETHYLIDENE *dichloride*.—**Crude h. acid.** The h. acid of commerce. It is official in the Ger. Ph. as *acidum hydrochloricum crudum*, and in the Fr. Cod. as *acide chlorhydrique du commerce*. It contains numerous impurities, prominent among

which are sulphuric acid, chlorine, iron, and arsenic. [B.]—**Dilute h. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Ger., Ph.], *acidum muriaticum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. An aqueous solution of h. acid diluted with water. The U. S. Ph. preparation contains 10 per cent. of h.-acid gas and has a sp. gr. of 1·049; the Br. preparation contains 10·58 per cent. of h.-acid gas and has a sp. gr. of 1·052. The Ger. preparation contains 12½ per cent. of h.-acid gas. [B.]—**Heavy h. ether.** An old name for a mixture of h. acid, acetic aldehyde, acetal, acetic acid, ethyl acetate, and chloral, produced by treating alcohol with chlorine and washing in water. [B, 2.]—**H. acid.** Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum* (seu *hydrochloratum*, *muriaticum*, seu *marinum*). Fr., *acide chlorhydrique* (ou *hydrochlorique*). Ger., *Chlorwasserstoff*, *Hydrochlorgas*, *Hydrochlorsäure*. It., *acido cloridrico*. Sp., *ácido clorhidrico*. Syn.: *chlorhydric* (or *muriatic*) *acid*. 1. A colorless, fuming gas, HCl, of strongly acid reaction and suffocating odor, formed by the union of hydrogen and chlorine. It is often called h.-acid gas, to distinguish it from its aqueous solution to which the name h. acid is usually applied. Its sp. gr. is 1·278. It dissolves readily in water, 1,000 parts of the latter at 0° taking up 825 parts by weight or 503,000 parts by volume of the gas. The amount dissolved diminishes with an increase of the temperature, 1,000 parts of water at ordinary temperatures dissolving only about 750 parts by weight of the gas. At a temperature of —16°, and under a pressure of 20 atmospheres, h.-acid gas condenses to a colorless liquid having a sp. gr. of 1·27. 2. Ordinary h. acid, aqueous solution of h.-acid gas, commonly called h. acid; a solution of h. acid in water. The saturated solution is a colorless, fuming liquid which freezes at —40°, forming a substance resembling butter. At 0° C. it contains 45 per cent. of the gas, and at ordinary temperatures from 42 to 43 per cent. Its sp. gr. at 15° is about 1·21. Official h. acid (Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum muriaticum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *acidum chlorhydricum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *acide chlorhydrique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]) contains 25 per cent. of the gas [Ger. Ph.], 31·8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 31·9 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], and 34·4 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]. The sp. gr. of these solutions at 15° is, respectively, 1·13, 1·16, and 1·17. It is a transparent, colorless liquid of corrosive taste and properties, and emitting suffocating, irritant, white fumes of the h.-acid gas. [B.]—**H.-acid gas.** See *H. acid* (1st def.). —**H. ether.** See ETHYL *chloride*.—**Liquid h. acid.** A name applied sometimes, but improperly, to the aqueous solution of h.-acid gas. It should be restricted to the liquid form which the latter assumes under the combined effect of cold and pressure. [B, 5.]

HYDROCHLORIDE, n. Hid-ro-klor'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *hydrochlorure*. Ger., *-chlorwasserstoff*. It., *idrocloruro*. Sp., *hidrocloruro*. A compound of an element or radicle with both hydrogen and chlorine. It is used instead of hydrochlorate, as being less ambiguous. [B.]

HYDROCHLORINAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-klor-(ch^{2}lor)-in(en)'a^{2}s(a^{2}s). Gen., *-atis*. See HYDROCHLORIDE and CHLORIDE.—**H. natricus.** Sodium chloride. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROCHLORONITRIC ACID, n. Hid''ro-klor-o-ni'tri^{2}k. See NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

HYDROCHLOROCYANIC ACID, n. Hid''ro-klor-o-si-a^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum hydrochlorocyanicum*. Fr., *acide hydrochlorocyanique*. An acid composed of hydrochloric acid and cyanogen. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}d-ro-ch^{2}lor'zoir-e^2. See HYDROCHLORIC *acid*.

HYDROCHOLECYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kol-(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *hydrocholecystite*. Ger., *Gallenblasenwassersucht*. Dropsy of the gall-bladder. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kol-(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder (see also *-itis**). Ger., *entzündliche Gallenblasenwassersucht*. So-called inflammatory dropsy of the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}k(ro^{2}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-chys'eos* (*-roch'ysis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and χύσις, a pouring. See DROPSY.—**H. cutanea.** See ANASARCA.

HYDROCINCHONIDINE, n. Hid''ro-si^{2}n-ko^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *hydrocinchonia*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, found in commercial cinchonidine, slightly soluble in chloroform, in ether, and in water, and melting at 230° C. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROCINCHONINE, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}n^2'kon-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocinchonin*. A cinchona alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, or $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$, obtainable artificially by the action of permanganate of potassium on cinchonine. It occurs in small, brilliant needles, fusible at 258° C., insoluble in cold water, partially soluble in hot water and in alcohol. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 361; B, 5, 23; B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14, 39).]

HYDROCINNAMIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocinnamique*. Ger., *Hydrozimmtsäure*. It., *acido idrocinnamico*. Syn.: *homotoluic acid*, *cumoylic acid*, *β-phenylpropionic acid*. A crystalline acid, $C_6H_5.C_2H_4.CO.OH$, or $C_9H_{10}O_2$, isomeric with hydratropic acid, obtained by treating cinnamic acid with nascent hydrogen and in other ways. It has a goat-like smell, is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, or boiling water, slightly so in cold water, melts at 47½° C., and boils at 280° C. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCINNAMIDE, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocinnamid*. Syn.: *Cinnamidenediamine*. A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5.CH:CH.CH)_3N_2$, obtained by treating oil of cinnamon or cinnamic aldehyde with ammonia. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROCINNAMYL, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}l. Cinnamyl hydride (cinnamic aldehyde), C_9H_8O. [B, 88, 93 (*a*, 14; *a*, 39).]

HYDROCIRSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)''ro(ro^3)-su^{6}rs-(ki^{2}rs)'''o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi''dro-su^{6}rs'o-sel. Gen., *cel'es*. From ὕδωρ, water, and κιρσοκήλη, an enlargement of the spermatic vessels. Fr., *hydrocirsocèle*. Ger., *Wasserkrampfaderbruch*. Hydrocele associated with varicocele. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCITRIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocitrique*. A 2-atom addition compound of citric acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, obtained by the action of sodium on dry citric acid, fusible at 100° C., soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 38 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kle^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cleps'eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and κλέψις, theft. Fr., *hydroclepsie*. A gradual and almost imperceptible decrease of watery liquid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCOBALTICYANIC ACID, n. Hid''ro-ko-ba^{4}lt-i^2-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocobaltocyanique*. Ger., *Kobaltcyanwasserstoffsäure*. An acid, $H_6Co_2(CN)_{12} + H_2O$, occurring in the form of colorless, deliquescent, acicular crystals. It is strongly acid in reaction and of decided acid characters, forming salts with iron and zinc and decomposing the carbonates with the production of metallic cobalticyanides. Its probably constitutional formula is

$$\left.\begin{matrix} H\ (C_3N_3) \\ H_2(C_3N_3) \end{matrix}\right\} Co - Co \left\{\begin{matrix} (C_3N_3)H \\ (C_3N_3)H_2 \end{matrix}\right. .$$ [B.]

HYDROCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and κοιλία, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDROCOHOLOLYTON (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ko-(ko^2)-ho^{2}l-o^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and *alcohol* (*q. v.*), and λυτός, soluble. Fr., *hydrochohololyte*. Soluble in water and in alcohol. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCOLLIDINE, n. Hid-ro-ko^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrocollidin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{13}N = C_8H_{11}N + H_2$, found by Gautier and Étard among the products of putrefaction of albumin. But, according to Nencki, the body which they discovered has the formula $C_8H_{11}N$, and is probably *isophenylethylamine*. [B; E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]

HYDROCOMENIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-kom-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocoménique*. An acid, $C_6H_8O_6$, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on comenic acid dissolved in water. It is an amorphous, deliquiscent body, slightly soluble in alcohol. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14, 39).]

HYDROCONCHININE, n. Hid-ro-ko^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}n-en. Ger., *Hydroconchinin*. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from the mother liquor, from which quinidine sulphate (conchinine) has separated; probably identical with the hydroquinidine of Forst and Böbringer. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 1656, cited in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]

HYDROCONION (Lat.), **HYDROCONIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kon(ko^{2}n)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and κόνιος, dusty. Fr., *bain de pluie*. Ger., *Wasserstaubbad*, *Regenbad*. Of Gillet de Grammont, a shower bath. [L, 30, 50, 105, 135 (*a*, 14; *a*, 39).]—**Bergson's h.** A spraying apparatus consisting of an open glass vessel into which is plunged a tube open at both ends and terminating in a point at the upper end. At right angles to this tube is a horizontal tube also terminating in a point in such a way that the orifices touch each other. When a strong current of air is forced through this horizontal tube by means of a rubber bulb, a vacuum is created at the orifice of the perpendicular tube and the liquid rises in consequence. [Gottstein (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Wintrich's h.** An apparatus consisting of a bottle-shaped glass vessel. Through the cork passes a vertical tube which bends at right angles and runs along in a horizontal direction parallel to and one ctm. distant from another horizontal tube connected by a tube with a bulb and an air-chamber until, turning upward near the extremity, it terminates opposite the orifice of the upper tube. [Gottstein (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

HYDROCORIDINE, n. Hid-ro-ko^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_{17}N$ = coridine $(C_{10}H_{15}N) + H_2$. According to A. B. Griffiths, the ptomaine produced by the *Bacterium allii* (*q. v.* in Supplement) is probably h.; this ptomaine is a monacid base, forming white deliquescent masses composed of microscopic acicular crystals, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. ["Comptes. rend. de l'acad. des sci.," cx, p. 416; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 34 (B).]

HYDROCORM, n. Hid'ro-ko^{2}rm. Lat., *hydrocormus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and κορμός, the trunk of a tree). Fr., *hydrocorme*. Ger., *Schwimmhalm*. A stem or stalk that is horizontal and floats on the water. [L, 50, 107.]

HYDROCOTARNINE, n. Hid-ro-ko-ta^{3}rn'en. Lat., *hydrocotarnina*. Ger., *H.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, obtained from opium. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, melts at 50° C., and volatilizes at 100° C. [B, 2, 5, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 46 (*a*, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv (*a*, 14).] Cf. COTARNINE.

HYDROCOTOIN, n. Hid-ro-ko'to-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from coto-bark; occurring as large, tasteless, light-yellow crystalline prisms, soluble in ether, in chloroform, in acetone, in warm nitric acid, and in dilute solution of caustic soda, and melting at 98° C. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROCOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *-cot'yles*. From ὕδωρ, water, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Wassernabel*. Pennywort; a genus of the *Umbelliferæ*. The *Hydrocotyleæ* (Fr., *hydrocotylées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Bolaceæ*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Didiscospermæ*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Orthospermæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*. The *Hydrocotylidæ* of Lindley, the *Hydrocotylinæ* of Sprengel, and the *Hydrocotylineæ* of Koch are the same. [B, 34, 38, 42, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba hydrocotyles.** The herb of *H. asiatica*. [B, 95.]—**H. americana.** Sp., *sombrerillo de agua*, *yedra* (*ó hiedra*) *terrestre*. A small spe-

cies growing in moist places from Canada to South Carolina. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**H. asiatica.** Ar., *arlániyá-e-hindi.* Sanscr., *bráhámi, manduka parane.* Mah., *brahmi.* Hind., *bráhami, brahama-manduki.* Beng., *thola-kuri, thul-kuri.* Bom., *bráhami, brahmi.* Duk., *vallári-kápatta.* Guz., *khara bráhami, khi brahami.* Tamil, *vularei.* Malay, *codagam.* Tel., *babassa.* Fr., *h. d'Asie, h.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *asiatischer Wassernabel.* It., *idrocotile asiatica.* Sp., *hidrocótila* [Mex. Ph.]. Asiatic water pennywort, thick-leaved pennywort; a species found in moist places in Africa and the East Indies. The leaves are toasted and given in infusion in the bowel complaints of children. They are also applied externally in bruises, etc. In Java they are considered diuretic, and in Malabar they are used in leprosy. The plant is valuable as an internal and external remedy in cutaneous diseases. The legume is eaten, and has been used in elephantiasis Græcorum and in syphilitic ulcers and scrofula. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. bonariensis.** Ger., *Bonares'cher Wassernabel.* A species found in Peru and Brazil, of which there are two varieties—*multiflora* and *tribotrys.* Both are employed as vulneraries, and their root is used in kidney and liver diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. bupleurifolia.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It has the medicinal properties of the other species. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. centella.** A South African species. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**H. d'Asie** (Fr.). See *H. asiatica.*—**H. en ombelle** (Fr.). See *H. umbellata.*—**H. gummifera.** The *Azorella cæspitosa* and *Azorella glebaria.* [α, 24.]—**H. montana.** A species growing in South Africa, where it is used medicinally. [B, 121. 309 (α, 35).]—**H. multiflora.** See *H. bonariensis.*—**H. nummularioides.** A species growing in the Mascarene Islands, identified by some authors with the *H. asiatica.* [J. C. Baker; B, 309 (α, 35).]—**H. plantaginea.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, erroneously identified with the *H. asiatica.* [B, 214, 309, 311 (α, 35).]—**H. rotundifolia.** A species common in India and sometimes substituted in medicine for the *H. asiatica,* from which it may be distinguished by its much smaller fruits. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**H. schkuhriana.** See *H. vulgaris.*—**H. tribotrys.** See *H. bonariensis.*—**H. umbellata.** Fr., *h. en ombelle.* Ger., *doldiger Wassernabel.* Sp., *ombligo de Vénus* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Brazil, Peru, the West Indies, and also North America, in bogs and ponds. The juice is emetic, and the leaves are used in diseases of the liver and spleen. The plant is supposed to have the properties of *H. asiatica.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**H. vulgaris.** Fr., *h. vulgaire, écuelle d'eau, gobeleau vulgaire, gobelet d'eau, nombril de Vénus aquatique.* Ger., *gemeiner Wassernabel.* Flowk-wort, sheep's-bane, penny-rot; a species found in Europe, where, under the name *herba cotyledonis aquaticæ,* it was once used in liver and bowel complaints and as a vulnerary. It is erroneously considered a cause of rot in sheep. [B, 19, 64, 173, 180. 275 (α, 24).]—**Radix hydrocotyles.** The root of *H. asiatica.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]

HYDROCOUMARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ku-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocoumarique.* Ger., *Hydrocumarsäure.* 1. Melilotic acid; a monobasic, crystalline acid. $C_9H_{10}O_3 = OH.C_6H_4.CH_2.CH_2\text{-}COOH$, found in *Melilotus officinalis,* and also obtained by treating coumarin or coumaric acid with sodium amalgam. It forms long, colorless needles or prisms, melting at 83° C., and soluble in hot water, ether, or alcohol. [B. 3, 4, 270 (α, 38).] 2. An anhydrous crystalline acid, apparently not the same as melilotic acid, but having a molecular formula, $C_{18}H_{18}O_6$, double that of the latter, or $C_{36}H_{18}O_{12}$, and acting as a dibasic acid. [B, 2.]

HYDROCOUMARIN, n. Hid-ro-ku'ma^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *hydrocoumarine.* A body, $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$, melting at 222° C., obtained by melting hydrocoumaric acid, when a portion of the acid sublimes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14); B, 46, 93 (α, 39).]

HYDROCRANIA (Lat.), **HYDROCRANIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and κρανίον, the cranium. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROCRITHE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-kri(kre)'the-(tha). Gen., *-crith'es.* From ὕδωρ, water, and κριθή, barley. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Gerstenwasser.* Barley-water. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROCROCONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-kro-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocroconique.* Ger., *Hydrokrokonsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_4O_5$. derived from croconic acid. [B, 3.]

HYDROCUMARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ku^2-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. Ger., *Hydrocumarsäure.* See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.

HYDROCUPROCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ku^2-pro-si-a^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrocuprocyanique.* Ger., *Cuprocyanwasserstoffsäure.* A hydrogen acid, $H_2Cu_2(C_4N_4)$, of unstable character. Its salts are the cuprocyanides. [B.]

HYDROCYANALDINE, n. Hid-ro-si-a^{2}n-a^{2}l'den. A substance, $C_9H_{12}N_4$, formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on ammoniac aldehyde acidulated with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in colorless needles, freely soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water and in ether. Its solutions are neutral and without odor. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39).]

HYDROCYANAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si(ku^6)'an-(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See HYDROCYANATE and CYANIDE.—**H. morphicus.** Morphine cyanide. [α, 38.]

HYDROCYANATE, n. Hid-ro-si'a^{2}n-at. Lat., *hydrocyanas.* Fr., *h., cyanhydrate.* A salt of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 38, 93, (α, 14).]

HYDROCYANATED, adj. Hid-ro-si'a^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *hydrocyanatus.* Combined with hydrocyanic acid; forming a cyanide. [α, 38.]

HYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum hydrocyanicum* (seu *cyanhydricum,* seu *hydrocyanatum,* seu *borussicum*). Fr., *acide cyanhydrique* (ou *hydrocyanique,* ou *prussique*). Ger., *Cyanwasserstoffsäure, Blausäure, Hydrocyansäure.* Prussic acid; an acid consisting of a direct compound of hydrogen with true cyanogen, $H-C\equiv N$. It is produced, along with sugar and oil of bitter almonds, by the fermentation of amygdalin induced by the action of emulsion, which is found with the former in almonds, laurel-leaves, peach-stones, etc. Artificially, it is prepared in various ways from the cyanides and ferrocyanides. It is a colorless, very volatile fluid, of peculiar almond odor, solidifying at —15° and boiling at 25·5° C. It is extremely poisonous, whether taken by the mouth or inhaled in the form of vapor, exerting a direct toxic action on the red corpuscles of the blood. The h. a. of the U. S. Ph. of 1880, *acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum,* is a solution of the strength of 2 per cent. in dilute alcohol. Under certain circumstances the nitrogen in h. a. becomes a pentad, and thus admits of the formation of addition compounds, *hydrochlorides, hydrobromides,* and *hydriodides,* of the formula $H-C\equiv N = \left\{ {H \atop Cl} \right.$, etc. [B.]—**Anhydrous h. a.** Ger., *wasserfreie Blausäure.* Aqueous h. a. deprived of its water. [B.]—**Aqueous h. a.** Ger., *wässerige Blausäure.* H. a. obtained by distillation and containing a certain amount of water, which is removed by subsequent fractional distillation and desiccation. It is very unstable. [B.]—**Dilute h. a., Diluted h. a.** Lat., *acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acidum hydrocyanicum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *acidum hydrocyanicum medicinale* [Russ. Ph.], *acidum cyanhydricum* [Belg. Ph.], *acidum hydrocyanatum* [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *acide cyanhydrique dissous au 100ᵉ* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ácido cianhidrico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of h. a. prepared by treating potassium ferrocyanide with sulphuric acid and water and taking up the product in diluted alcohol [U. S. Ph.] or in water, and in other ways. The U. S., Br., Pruss., Russ., and Norw. preparations contain 2 per cent. of h. a., the Belg. preparation contains 2·5 per cent., the Fr. preparation 1 per cent., and the Sp. preparation 10·5 per cent. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Inhalation of h. a.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor* ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.—**Scheele's h. a.** A solution of h. a. containing 5 per cent. of the anhydrous acid. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Syrup of h. a.** Lat., *syrupus acidi hydrocyanici.* Fr., *sirop d'acide hydrocyanique.* A preparation in the French, Belgian, and Italian formularies containing 1 part of dilute h. a. in from 125 to 200 parts of syrup. [B.]—**Vapor of h. a.** See *Vapor* ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.

HYDROCYANIZED, adj. Hid-ro-si'a^{2}n-izd. See HYDROCYANATED.

HYDROCYANO-FERRAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fe^{2}r'ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *-rat'is.* See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.—**H. quinicus.** See *Hydrocyanoferrate de* QUININE.

HYDROCYANOFERRIC, adj. Hid-ro-si-a^{2}n-o-fe^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrocyanoferricus.* Fr., *hydrocyanoferrique.* See HYDROFERROCYANIC.

HYDROCYANOFERROSUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fe^{2}r-ros'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hydrocyanoferreux.* See HYDROFERROCYANOUS.

HYDROCYANOGEN, n. Hid-ro-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. Hydrocyanic acid. [B, 7.]

HYDROCYANOROSANILINE, n. Hid-ro-si-a^{2}n-o-roz-a^{2}n'-i^{2}l-en. A white, crystalline substance. $C_{21}H_{20}N_4$, formed by the action of potassium cyanide on the salts of rosaniline. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39).]

HYDROCYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}d-ro-tsu^6-a^{3}n'zoir-e^2. See HYDROCYANIC ACID.

HYDROCYST, n. Hid'ro-si^{2}st. Lat., *hydrocystis* (from ὕδωρ, water, and κύστις, a cyst). Fr., *hydrocyste.* Ger., *Wasserblase.* 1. A cyst containing water. 2. In the pl., *h's.* processes attached to the cœnosarc of the *Physophoridæ,* termed feelers. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HYDROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is).* Fr., *hydrocyste.* Ger., *Wasserblase.* 1. See HYDROCYST. 2. See HYDATID.

HYDRODEOPYRA (Lat.), **HYDRODEOPYRETOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-rod-e^2-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3, -o^{2}p-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s. From ὑδρώδης, watery, and πῦρ, or πυρετός, fever. Fr., *hydrodéopyre.* A fever attended with watery effusion or discharges. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'-a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *hydroderme.* See ANASARCA.

HYDRODES (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-rod'ez(as). Gr., ὑδρώδης (from ὕδωρ, water, and εἶδος, resemblance). Watery. [A, 311.]

HYDRODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and διάῤῥοια, diarrhœa. Fr., *hydrodiarrhée.* Ger., *wässeriger Durchfall.* Watery diarrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRODIFFUSION (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}d-ro-di^{2}f-fu-ze-on'. The physical mingling of two miscible fluids having no chemical affinity, occurring without difference of pressure and sometimes in opposition to gravity. [Munk (A, 319 [α, 21]).]

HYDRODIURÈSE (Fr.), n. E-dro-de-u^6-re^{2}z. From ὕδωρ, water, and διουρεῖν, to pass urine. A copious secretion of limpid urine. [Robert, "Union méd.," Sept. 27, 1885, p. 525.]

HYDRODYNAMIC, adj. Hid-ro-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and δύναμις, power. Pertaining to hydrodynamics. [L, 107.]

HYDRODYNAMICS, n. sing. Hid-ro-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}ks. That branch of mechanics which concerns fluids (especially liquids) in a state of motion. [B.]

HYDRŒCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and οἶκος, a house. The chamber into which the cœnosarc in many of the *Calycophoridæ* can be retracted. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HYDRŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-re^{2}d(ro^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and οἴδημα, a swelling. Fr., *hydrœdème.* Ger., *wässeriges Oedem.* See ŒDEMA.

HYDROELATERIN, n. Hid-ro-e2l-a2t'e2r-i2n. An amorphous substance insoluble in water, obtained from *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 10.]

HYDRO-ELECTRIC, adj. Hid-ro-e2l-e2k'tri2k. Of or pertaining to electricity evolved by the action of water or steam. [B.]

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY, n. Hid-ro-e2l-e2k-tri2s'i2t-i2. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Electricity generated by means of water or steam.

HYDRO-ELECTRIZATION, n. Hid-ro-e2l-e2k-tri2-za'shu3n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Of Beard and Rockwell, electrization in which water is employed as an electrode. [B, 26.]

HYDROÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-dro-a-me. See HYDRÆMIA.

HYDRO-ENCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2-o2n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCELE (Fr.), n. E-dro-a3n2-sa-fa3-lo-se2l. See HYDRENCEPHALOCELE.

HYDRO-ENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDRO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-te2r-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e2n'te2r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). See HYDRENTEROCELE.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro-(ro3)-e2n-te2r-o(o3)-e2p-i2-plo(plo2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e2n-te2r-o-e2p-i2p'lo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). See HYDRENTEREPIPLOCELE.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOMPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid-(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-te2r-o(o3)-e2p-i2-plo2m'fa2l(fa3l)-u3m(u4m). See HYDRENTEREPIPLOMPHALUM.

HYDRO-ENTEROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **HYDRO-ENTEROMPHALUM** (Lat.), **HYDRO-ENTEROMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-te2r-o2m-fa2l(fa3l)-o-(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e2n-te2r-o2m-fa2l'o-sel; hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2n-te2r-o2m'fa2l(fa3l)-u3m(u4m), -u3s(u4s). See HYDRENTEROMPHALOCELE.

HYDRO-ENTÉRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. E-dro-a3n2-ta-ror-ra. Watery diarrhœa. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDRO-EPIGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2p-i2-ga2st(ga3st)'ri2-u3m(u4m). See HYDREPIGASTRIUM.

HYDRO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2p-i2-plo(plo3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e2p-i2p'lo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. See HYDREPIPLOCELE.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro-(ro3)-e2p-i2-plo2m-fa2l(fa3l)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-e2p-i2-plo2m'fa2l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. See HYDREPIPLOMPHALOCELE.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2p-i2-plo2m'fa2l(fa3l)-u3m(u4m). See HYDREPIPLOMPHALUS.

HYDRO-EPIPLOON (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2p-i2p'lo-(lo2)-o2n. See HYDREPIPLOON.

HYDROETHYLCROTONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-e2th-i2l-kro-to2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydro-éthyl-crotonique*. A fatty acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with dieth-acetic acid and formed, when bromhydroethylcrotonic acid is treated with sodium amalgam and water. It is a colorless, oily liquid with a disagreeable odor and high specific gravity, soluble in water. It boils at 194° to 195° C. and is not solidified at —15° C. This acid is probably identical with diethyllactic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROETRON (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e(a)'tro2n. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἦτρον, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDRO-EXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-e2x-o2s-to'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). See HYDREXOSTOSIS.

HYDROFÈRE (Fr.), n. E-dro-fe2r. From ὕδωρ, water, and *ferre*, to bear. Of Mathieu de la Drôme, an apparatus designed for administering baths with an extremely small quantity of liquid. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROFERRICYANHYDRIC ACID, n. Hid"ro-fe2r-i2-si-a2n-hid'ri2k. See HYDROFERRICYANIC ACID.

HYDROFERRICYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-fe2r-i2-si-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroferricyanique* (ou *hydroferricyanhydrique*). Ger., *Ferridcyanwasserstoffsäure*. A hydrogen acid, $H_6Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, occurring under the form of brownish acicular crystals, readily soluble in water. It is of decided acid character and forms a series of salts called the ferricyanides. It is actively poisonous. [B.]

HYDROFERROCYANAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fe2r-ro(ro3)-si(ku6)'a2n(a3n)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-atis*. See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.—**H. quinicus.** Quinine hydroferrocyanide. [B.]

HYDROFERROCYANATE, n. Hid-ro-fe2r-o-si'a2n-at. Fr., *h.* See HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

HYDROFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-fe2r-o-si-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydrocyanoferrique* (ou *hydroferrocyanique*). Ger., *Ferrocyanwasserstoffsaüre*. A hydrogen acid, $H_4FeC_6N_6 = Fe\langle^{(C_2H_3):H_2}_{(C_2H_3):H_2}$, occurring as colorless crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. It is produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium ferrocyanide. It has marked acid properties and forms a series of salts called ferrocyanides. [B.]

HYDROFERROCYANIDE, n. Hid-ro-fe2r-o-si'a2n-i2d(id). Also written *hydroferrocyanate* and *ferrocyanhydrate*. Fr., *hydroferrocyanure*. Ger., *Hydroferrocyanür*. A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid; more especially applied to addition compounds of this acid with basic substances like alkaloids. [B.] See QUININE *h.*

HYDROFLUATE (Fr.), n. E-dro-flu6-a3t. A salt of hydrofluoric acid. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROFLUORIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-flu2-o2r'i2k. Lat., *acidum fluoris*. Fr., *acide fluorhydrique*. Ger., *Hydrofluorsäure*, *Fluorwasserstoffsäure*. It., *acido fluoridrico*. A compound of hydrogen and fluorine, HF. The anhydrous acid is obtained with great difficulty, and is a volatile, colorless liquid, emitting irritant, poisonous vapors and causing great iritation on coming in contact with the skin. Its sp. gr. is ·9879. It boils at 19·4° C. The acid is readily soluble in water. It has the power of corroding glass and porcelain from its affinity for the silicon which these substances contain, and it is employed for etching on glass. It has been used as an antiseptic. [B, 3; "Nouv. rem."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 336.]

HYDROFLUOSILICATE, n. Hid"ro-flu2-o-si2l'i2-kat. A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID, n. Hid"ro-flu2-o-si2l-i2s'i2k. Ger., *Kieselflussäure*, *Kieselfluorwasserstoffsäure*. Syn.: *silicofluoric acid*. A dibasic acid, H_2SiF_6, formed by dissolving silicon tetrafluoride in water or by treating silica with hydrofluoric acid. Its concentrated aqueous solution is a fuming, colorless, very acid liquid. [B, 3.]

HYDROGALA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2g'a2l(a3l)-a3. Gen., *-act'os* (*-act'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and γάλα, milk. A preparation consisting of 250 parts of cow's milk and 750 of spring-water, sweetened with syrup or syrup of currants. It was used by the ancients in fevers and diseases of the throat and stomach. [B, 38 (*a*, 38); L, 80, 108.]

HYDROGALVANIC, adj. Hid-ro-ga2l-va2n'i2k. Of or pertaining to galvanism generated by the action of fluids. [B, 116.]

HYDROGARDENIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ga3r-de2n'i2k. A compound, $C_{14}H_{14}O_6$, or $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$, obtained by treating gardenic acid with aqueous sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in brilliant needles, fusing at 190° C., soluble in benzene, acetic acid, and boiling alcohol. [B, 46 (*a*, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

HYDROGARON (Lat.), **HYDROGARUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid-(hu6d)-rog'a2r(a3r)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑδρόγαρον (from ὕδωρ, water, and γάρος, a sauce made of brine). Of Aetius and Gorræus, a mixture of garum and water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ga2st(ga3st)'u6r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-is*), *-gast'ri*. Gr., ὑδρογάστηρ (from ὕδωρ, water, and γαστήρ, the belly). Ger., *Bauchwassersucht*. Ascites. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROGASTOR (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ga2st(ga3st)'-o2r(or). Gen., *-gastor'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὑδρογάστωρ. Dropsical; as a n., a person affected with ascites. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ga2st(ga3st)'-ri2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *hydrogastrie*. A disturbance of the stomach by fluid due to constriction of the pyloric and œsophageal orifices, described by Rivière and Rhodius. [*a*, 40.]

HYDROGASTRORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-ga3s-tror-ra. From ὕδωρ, water, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥοία, a flowing. A copious watery effusion into the cavity of the stomach. [L, 82.]

HYDROGEN, n. Hid'ro-je2n. Lat., *hydrogenium* (from ὕδωρ, water, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *hydrogène*. Ger., *Wasserstoff*. It., *idrogeno*. Sp., *hidrógeno*. A non-metallic element discovered by Cavendish in 1766. It is one of the components of water and of many other inorganic substances, and is a nearly constant constituent of organic compounds. It is a colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable gas, and is the lightest substance known, its sp. gr., in relation to that of air, being as 1 to 14·435, and to water as 1 to 11, 160. Its density is, accordingly, selected as the unity of density for gases. Under a very low temperature (—140° C.), combined with the application of very great pressure (650 atmospheres = nearly 5 tons to the square inch), it is liquefied, forming a bluish, opaque liquid. By some, h. is considered a metal. In composition, it forms the essential element in the class of compounds called acids, which are hence denominated salts of h., and, united with carbon, it forms the important class of organic compounds called hydrocarbons. In compounds it never replaces more than one atom of another element, and hence its combining power is regarded as a unit, to which that of other elements is referred, and their quantivalence is measured by the number of atoms of h. which they can replace. Its atomic weight is assumed as the unit of atomic weights in general, and is hence denoted by 1. Its symbol is H. [B, 3.]—**Antimoneted h., Antimoniureted h.** See *H. antimonide*.—**Arseneted h.** See *H. arsenide*.—**Azotureted h.** Ammonia. [B, 98.]—**Bicarbureted h.** Of Faraday, benzene. [L, 86.]—**Carbureted h.** See ETHYLENE and METHANE.—**Ethereal solution of h. peroxide.** A preparation made by adding impure h. peroxide to a mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid and 24 parts of water at a low temperature, and then agitating a number of times with ether. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Gaseous h. phosphide.** See *Phosphureted h.*—**Heavy carbureted h.** See ETHYLENE.—**H. acetate.** Acetic acid. For other salts of hydrogen not here described, see the corresponding acid in the major list; and for compound salts of h. and another base (the so-called acid salts, *e. g.*, h. disodium orthophosphate), see under the name of the other base. [*a*, 38.]—**H. amidide.** Ammonia. [Kane (B, 98).]—**H., ammonium, and sodium phosphate.** See SODIUM, *ammonium and h. phosphate*.—**H. amylate.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**H. antimonide.** Lat., *hydrogenium antimoniatum*, *stibonia*. Syn.: *stibamine*, *stibien*. Antimoniureted h.; a colorless, odorless, combustible gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent h. on reducible compounds of antimony, but not yet obtained pure. [B, 9 (*a*, 38).]—**H. arsenide.** Lat., *arsenia*. Fr., *hydrogène arsénié*. Syn.: *arsenamine*, *arsine*. Arseniureted or arseneted h.; a compound of arsenic and h. Two varieties are known—a solid, As_2H; and a colorless, very poisonous gas, AsH_3, having a garlic-like odor and a neutral reaction, burn-

ing with a greenish flame, and soluble in water free from air. [B, 9 (α, 38).]—**H. binoxide.** See *H. peroxide.*—**H. bismuthate.** See BISMUTHIC *acid.*—**H. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'hydrogène.* See HYDROBROMIC *acid.*—**H. butylate.** See BUTYL *alcohol.*—**H. caproylate.** See HEXYL *alcohol.*—**H. caprylate.** 1. See OCTYL *alcohol.* 2. See CAPRYLIC *acid.*—**H. cerylate.** See CERYL *alcohol.*—**H. cetylate.** See CETYL *alcohol.*—**H. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'hydrogène.* See HYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**H. chloroamide** [Kane]. A name for ammonium chloride, on the supposition that its formula is $H.NH_2,HCl$. [B, 98.]—**H. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure d'hydrogène.* See HYDROCYANIC *acid.*—**H. deutoxide.** See *H. peroxide.*—**H. deutylate.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**H. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Wasserstoffdioxyd.* See *H. peroxide.*—**H. disulphide.** See *H. persulphide.*—**H. ethylate.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**H. fluoride.** See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.—**H. heptylate.** See HEPTYL *alcohol.*—**H. hexylate.** See HEXYL *alcohol.*—**H. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Jodwasserstoff.* See HYDRIODIC ACID.—**H. methylate.** See METHYL *alcohol.*—**H. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure d'hydrogène.* See *Sulphureted h.*—**H. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde d'hydrogène.* Water. [α, 38.]—**H. nitrate.** See NITRIC *acid.*—**H. octylate.** See OCTYL *alcohol.*—**H. œnanthylate.** See HEPTYL *alcohol.*—**H. oxide.** Lat., *oxidum hydrogenicum.* Fr., *oxyde d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Wasserstoffoxyd.* See *H. monoxide* and *H. peroxide.*—**H. pentylate.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**H. peroxide.** Lat., *hydrogenium peroxydatum* (seu *hyperoxydatum*) *solutum, hydrogenii peroxidum.* Fr., *peroxyde d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Wasserstoffperoxyd.* H. dioxide, oxygenized water; a colorless, oily liquid, H_2O_2, devoid of odor, and having an astringent and bitter taste. It is soluble in water and in ether, the latter solution being called ozonic ether. H. peroxide is readily decomposed, and, owing to the facility with which it gives up one of its atoms of oxygen, it acts as a strong oxidizing, bleaching, and disinfectant agent. It has been used as an antiseptic, particularly in nasal and aural surgery. [B, 3, 5.]—**H. persulphide.** Fr., *persulfure d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Wasserstoffpersulfür.* A yellow, oily liquid, H_2S_2, of disagreeable, acrid taste, and giving off irritant vapors of a pungent, repulsive odor, resembling that of sulphureted h. According to Alberto, it is the most powerfully antiseptic of the sulphur compounds. [B, 3; "Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 263 (α, 18).]—**H. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Phosphorwasserstoff.* 1. Gaseous h. phosphide, or phosphureted h. 2. Liquid h. phosphide. 3. Solid h. phosphide. [B.]—**H. propylate.** See PROPYL *alcohol.*—**H. protylate.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**H. selenide.** See *Seleniureted h.*—**H. suboxide.** Water. [α, 38.]—**H. sulphate.** Sulphuric acid. [B.]—**H. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'hydrogène, acide hydrothionique, gaz hépatique.* Ger., *Wasserstoffsulfid.* 1. H. monosulphide, or sulphureted h. 2. H. persulphide. [B.]—**H. telluride.** Telluretted h. [B.]—**H. tetrylate.** See BUTYL *alcohol.* **H. tritylate.** See PROPYL *alcohol.*—**Light carbureted h.** Marsh gas, or methane, CH_4, so called in opposition to the denser olefiant gas, or heavy carbureted h. [B.]—**Liquid h. phosphide** (or **phosphureted h.**). An unstable substance, P_2H_4, forming a colorless, highly refracting liquid, which burns with a bright flame as soon as it is exposed to the air. [B, 3.]—**Occluded h.** Lat., *hydrogenium.* H. absorbed by palladium or other metals. By some, h. is held under these circumstances to act as a metal, and to form an alloy with the palladium. [B, 3.]—**Olefiant h.** Ethylene. [α, 38.]—**Phosphoreted h.** Fr., *hydrogène phosphoré.* Phosphine, gaseous h., phosphide; a colorless gas, PH_3, having an odor like that of rotten fish. It dissolves in water, is very inflammable, and acts as a powerful poison when inhaled. [B, 3.]—**Seleniureted h.** H. selenide, SeH_2; a colorless, inflammable gas, of intensely disagreeable, irritant odor. Inhaled, it causes inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction, and is often called hydroselenic or selenhydric acid. [B, 3.]—**Solid h. arsenide.** A polymeric modification of arseniureted h., As_2H_2, a brownish solid. [B, 3.]—**Solid h. phosphide.** A yellow powder, P_4H_2. [B, 3.]—**Sulphureted h.** Fr., *hydrogène sulfuré.* Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoff.* H. monosulphide, sulphur hydride, sulphydric acid, hydrosulphuric acid; a colorless gas, H_2S, having a strong, disagreeable odor of rotten eggs, and a sweetish taste, condensing under pressure into a colorless liquid, which freezes at −85° C. and boils at −61·8° C. It is inflammable. Water dissolves 3 or 4 times its volume of the gas, forming a solution of acid reaction, and an odor like that of the gas. Both the gas and its solution are much employed as chemical reagents. It has been used by rectal injection as a remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis. [B, 3.]—**Telluretted h.** Tellurium hydride, h. telluride; a colorless, inflammable gas, TeH_2, of fœtid odor, and soluble in water, the solution being sometimes called hydrotelluric or tellurhydric acid. [B.]

HYDROGENATED, adj. Hid'ro-je2n-at e2d. Lat., *hydrogenatus.* Fr., *hydrogéné.* Containing hydrogen in combination. [L, 107.]

HYDROGENATION, n. Hid-ro-je2n-a'shu3n. The act or process of causing to combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGÈNE (Fr.), n. E-dro-zhe2n. See HYDROGEN.—**Azotate d'h.** Nitric acid. [B.]—**Azoture d'h.** See AMMONIA.—**Carbure d'h.** A hydrocarbon. [B, 38.]—**Chlorure d'h.** Hydrochloric acid. [A. 324.]—**Cyanure d'h.** Hydrocyanic acid. [α, 38.]—**Dioxyde d'h.** Hydrogen peroxide. [B.]—**H. arsénié.** See HYDROGEN *arsenide.*—**H. azoté.** Ammonia. [α, 38.]—**H. phosphoré.** See *Phosphoreted* HYDROGEN.—**H. sulfuré.** See *Sulphureted* HYDROGEN.—**Iodure d'h.** Hydriodic acid. [B.]—**Monosulfure d'h.** Sulphureted h. [B.]—**Monoxyde d'h.** Water. [B.]—**Oxyde d'h.** See HYDROGEN *oxide.*—**Peroxyde d'h.** See HYDROGEN *peroxide.*—**Persulfure d'h.** See HYDROGEN *persulphide.*—**Phosphure d'h.** See HYDROGEN *phosphide.*—**Sulfate hydraté de bicarbure d'h.** See OLEUM *æthereum.*—**Sulfure d'h.** See HYDROGEN *sulphide.*

HYDROGÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. E-dro-zha-na. Hydrogenated. [α, 38.]

HYDROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-je2n(ge2n)'e2-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and γεννᾶν, to engender. The formation or collection of a watery fluid. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROGENICICUM (Lat.), **HYDROGENICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-je2n(ge2n)-i2s(i2k)'i2k-u3m(u4m), -je2n(ge2n)'-i2k-u3m(u4m). See HYDROGEN *oxide.*—**H. oxydatum.** See HYDROGEN *peroxide.*

HYDROGENIDE, n. Hid-ro2j'e2n-i2d(id). See HYDRIDE.

HYDROGENIFEROUS, adj. Hid-ro-je2n-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *hydrogeniferus* (from ὕδωρ, water, γεννᾶν, to engender, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *hydrogénifère.* See HYDROGENATED.

HYDROGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-jen(ge2n)'i2-u3m(u4m). 1. See HYDROGEN. 2. See *Occluded* HYDROGEN.—**Gas h. sulphuratum.** Gaseous hydrogen sulphide. [B. 97.]—**Hydrogenii peroxidum.** See HYDROGEN *peroxide.*—**H. antimoniatum.** See HYDROGEN *antimonide.*—**H. hyperoxydatum** (**solutum**), **H. peroxydatum.** See HYDROGEN *peroxide.*—**Liquor hydrogenii sulphuratus.** See AQUA *sulphureo-acida* (in Supplement).

HYDROGENOSULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2j-(ro2g)''e2n-o(o3)-su3l(su4l)-fu2(fu4)-ret(rat)'u3m(u4m). A hydrosulphide. [α, 39.]

HYDROGENOUS, adj. Hid-ro2j'e2n-u3s. From ὕδωρ, water, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Pertaining to hydrogen. [L, 56.]

HYDROGÉNURE (Fr.), n. E-dro-zha-nu6r. A hydride. [α, 38.]

HYDROGEROUS, adj. Hid-ro2j'e2r-u3s. Lat., *hydrogerus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and *gerere,* to bear). Fr., *hydrogère.* Containing or carrying water. [L, 24.]

HYDROGETON (Lat.), n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-je2t(gat)'o2n. From ὕδωρ, water, and γείτων, a neighbor. 1. Of Loureiro, the genus *Potamogeton.* 2. Of Persoon, the genus *Ouvirandra.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. fenestrale.** The *Ouvirandra fenestralis.* [α, 35.]

HYDROGETONIS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-je2t(gat)'o2n-i2s. From ὕδωρ, water, and γείτων, a neighbor. Fr., *hydrogétone.* Of plants, living in the water. The *Hydrogetones* of Link are an order of the *Endogeneæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

HYDROGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-glo2s(glos)'sa3. From ὕδωρ, water, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *hydroglosse.* See RANULA.

HYDROGURES (Fr.), n. pl. E-dro-zhu6r. The hydrogen acids. [B. 88 (α. 39).]

HYDROGURET, n. Hid-ro2g'u2r-e2t. See HYDRIDE.

HYDROGURETED, adj. Hid-ro2g'u2r-e2t-e2d. See HYDROGENATED.

HYDRO-HÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-he2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-he2m'a2t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See HYDRÆMATOCELE.

HYDROHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-hem'(ha3'e2m)-i2-a3. See HYDRÆMIA.

HYDROHÆMIC, adj. Hid-ro-he2m'i2k. See HYDRÆMIC.

HYDRO-HÆMOSTAT, n. Hid-ro-he2m'o-sta2t. From ὕδωρ, water, αἷμα, blood, and ἱστάναι, to make to stand. An instrument for arresting hæmorrhage by hydrostatic pressure. [E.]—**Gouley's h.-h.** A metallic catheter the shaft of which is incased in a rubber bag, which may be distended with water through a small rubber tube. [E.]

HYDROHÆMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-he2m(ha3-e2m)-o(o3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, αἷμα, blood, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., *hydro-hémothorax.* A condition in which hydrothorax and hæmatothorax are associated. [A, 385.]

HYDROHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-e2-me. See HYDRÆMIA.

HYDROHYDRASTINE, n. Hid-ro-hid-ra2s'ten. A substance, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, analogous in composition to hydroberberine; formed by the absorption of 4 atoms of hydrogen by hydrastine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (α, 14).]

HYDROHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)'ro(ro3)-hi(hu6)-me2n(man)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See HYDRYMENITIS.

HYDROHYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-hi2st(hu6st)-e2r-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὑστέρα, the womb. See HYDROMETRA.

HYDROICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro'i2k-u3s(u4s). From ἱδρῶα, heat spots. Fr., *hydroïque.* Relating to or partaking of the character of hydroa. [G.]

HYDROID, adj. Hid'roid. From ὕδωρ, water (1st def.), or ὕδρα, the hydra (2d def.), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hydroïde.* Ger., *wasserähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling water. 2. Resembling the *Hydra.* The *Hydroida* are a subclass of the *Hydrozoa,* comprising animals most closely allied to *Hydra.* [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HYDROIODICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-i2-o2d(od)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). See HYDRIODIC.

HYDROJOBOLOUS, adj. Hid-ro-jo2b'o-lu3s. Lat., *hydrojobolus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἰοβόλος, shedding venom). Fr., *hydrojobole.* Aquatic and venomous. The *Hydrojoboli* of J. A. Ritgen are a family of ophidian reptiles comprising those serpents which are aquatic and venomous. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYDROJODAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-jod(yod)'a2s-(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* See HYDRIODATE.

HYDROJODICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-jod(yod)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Hydriodic; with the name of a base, the hydriodate (iodide) of the base. [B.] Cf. KALI *hydrojodicum.*

HYDROJODINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6d-ro-yo-den'zoir-e2. Hydriodic acid. [L, 80.]

HYDROKALI (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2k'a2l(a3l)-i(e). A suppositious compound of hydrogen and potassium. [*a*, 38.]—**H. carbonicum.** Acid potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**H. tartaricum.** Acid potassium tartrate. [*a*, 38.]

HYDROKEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ke2f'-a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). See HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROKINETICS, n. sing. Hid-ro-ki2n-e2t'i2ks. From ὕδωρ, water, and κινητικός, for putting in motion. The science which relates to the motions of fluids and the forces acting upon fluids. [B, 116.]

HYDROKINONE, n. Hid-ro-ki2n'on. See HYDROQUINONE.

HYDROKOMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6d-ro-ko-man'zoir-e2. Hydrocomenic acid. [B.]

HYDROKONION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-kon(ko2n)'i2-o2n. See HYDROCONION.—**Siegle's Dampf-H.** (Ger.). A steam suction atomizer resembling Weir's. [Gottstein (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

HYDROKROKONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6d-ro-kro-kon'zoir-e2. Hydrocroconic acid. [B.]

HYDROL (Fr.), n. E-drol. Of Béral, a natural or artificial mineral water. [L, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROLACTOMETER, n. Hid-ro-la2k-to2m'e2t-u6r. From ὕδωρ, water, *lac*, milk, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount of water present in milk. *Zemeck's h.* consists of two graduated bottles with a filter of paper. A known quantity is placed in one bottle, warmed and coagulated with hydrochloric acid, and filtered into the second bottle. As it is known how much serum normal milk should contain, the percentage in the sample tested will give its purity. [L, 225.]

HYDROLÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-le'(la3'e2)-u3m-(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἔλαιον, oil. See HYDRELÆUM.

HYDROLAPATHUM (Lat.), **HYDROLAPATHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-la2p(la3p)'a2th(a3th)-u3m(u4m), -u3s-(u4s). From ὕδωρ, water, and λάπαθον, sorrel. The *Rumex aquaticus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix et herba hydrolapathi.** The root and herb of *Rumex hydrolapathum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROLAT (Fr.), n. E-dro-la3. Lat., *hydrolatum* (from ὕδωρ, water). See EAU *distillée* (2d def.).—**H. simple.** See AQUA *destillata.*

HYDROLATURA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-la2t(la3t)-u2(u)'-ra3. From ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *hydrolature.* Ger., *Wasserauszug.* Of Béral, an aqueous medicinal preparation. [A, 385.]

HYDROLÉ (Fr.), n. E-dro-la. From ὕδωρ, water. An aqueous solution, decoction, or infusion of a medicinal substance. [B, 46 (*a*, 39); L, 41, 49, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**H. animal.** An aqueous solution of a medicinal substance of animal origin. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**H. mercuriel alcoolisé.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *oxymurialis.*—**H. mercuriel calcaire.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *lutea.*—**H. tartrique.** See *Solutio* TARTARI *depurati.*—**H's végétaux.** Aqueous solutions of vegetable medicinal substances. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROLEA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Hid(hu6d)-rol'e2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ἐλαία, the olive-tree. 1. (Sing.) a genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ*, tribe *Hydroleæ.* 2. (Pl.) of R. Brown, the *Hydrophyllaceæ*; of Choisy, a tribe of the *Hydroleaceæ* (Fr., *hydroléacées*), which are the *Hydrophyllaceæ.* The *Hydroleæ* (Fr., *hydrolées*) of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Hydrophyllaceæ*; the *Hydroleeæ* of Reichenbach are the same. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**H. zeylanica.** Beng., *kauchra ishalangula.* Mal., *tsyernvallel.* A species found in the East Indies. A pulp made of the leaves is applied to malignant ulcers. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROLEATE, n. Hid-rol'e-at. Fr., *hydroléate.* A salt of hydroleic acid. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROLEIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-le'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroléique.* Ger., *Hydroleïnsäure.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{34}O_2$, obtained by the action of boiling water on sulpholeic or sulphomargaric acid. It forms yellow crystals, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol or ether. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROLEINE, n. Hid-rol'e-i2n. From ὕδωρ, water, and *oleum*, oil. A proprietary emulsion of cod-liver oil, borax, and pancreatin. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROLEROS (Lat.), **HYDROLERUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hid-(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-le(la)'ro2s, -ru3s(ru4s). From ὕδωρ, water, and λῆρος, chatter. Fr., *hydrolère.* Ger., *unruhiger Wahnsinn.* A form of mania characterized by restlessness. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-rol(ro2l)'e2-u3m(u4m). See HYDROLÆUM.

HYDROLICUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2l'i2k-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water. 1. Of Béral, see HYDROLÉ. 2. See LEMONADE.

HYDROLOGY, n. Hid-ro2l'o-ji2. Lat., *hydrologia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and λογός, understanding). Fr., *hydrologie.* Ger., *Hydrologie.* That department or division of medical science which treats of the use of waters, especially mineral waters, for therapeutic purposes. [D.]

HYDROLOTIF (Fr.), n. E-dro-lo-tef. From ὕδωρ, water. An aqueous lotion. [L, 41.]

HYDROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2l'i2s(u4s)-i2s. Gen., *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and λύειν, to loose. Chemical decomposition undergone by a substance in consequence of the assumption of the elements of one or more molecules of water. [B.]

HYDROLYTE, n. Hid'ro-lit. From ὕδωρ, water, and λυτός, soluble. It., *idrolito.* 1. A solution in water prepared without distillation. It corresponds to the liquor of the U. S., Br., and Ger. Ph's, and the *soluté* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] 2. One of the few mineral substances which are nearly or quite soluble in water. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROLYTIC, adj. Hid-ro-li2t'i2k. From ὕδωρ, water, and λύτος, that which loosens. 1. Causing the elimination of water. 2. Of ferments, acting only in the presence of water and producing fermentation by hydration. [B, 116.]

HYDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὕδρωμα (from ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *hydrome.* Ger., *Wasserbalg.* Of Ritgen, a morbid growth containing water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-man(ma3n)'i2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and μανία, madness. Fr., *hydromanie.* Ger., *Hydromanie.* 1. An insatiable thirst. 2. Diabetes insipidus, from the excessive thirst characterizing it. [D, 72; L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 3. A mania for suicide by drowning. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); D, 72; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROMARGARATE, n. Hid-ro-ma2rg'a3-rat. A salt of hydromargaric acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROMARGARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ma3r-ga2r'i2k. Fr., *acide hydromargarique.* Ger., *Hydromargarinsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2 + H_2O$, readily soluble in ether or alcohol, insoluble in water, and melting at 60° C. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROMARGARITATE, n. Hid-ro-ma3r-ga2r'i2-tat. A salt of hydromargaritic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROMARGARITIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ma3r-ga2r-i2t'i2k. Fr., *acide hydromargaritique.* Ger., *Hydromargaritinsäure.* A solid crystalline acid, $C_{34}H_{70}O_5$, soluble in ether or alcohol, insoluble in water, and melting at 68° C.; a decomposition product of margaritic acid, by Berzelius considered as the product of the highest degree of oxidation of the radicle piotin, and called piotinic acid. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14, *a*, 38).]

HYDROMECHANICS, n. sing. Hid-ro-me2k-a2n'i2ks. The mechanics of liquids. [B.]

HYDROMECONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-me2-ko2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroméconique.* Ger., *Hydromeconsäure.* An acid, $C_7H_{10}O_7$, formed by the addition of 6 atoms of hydrogen to meconic acid through the agency of sodium amalgam and water. It forms a stable, syrupy liquid of an astringent taste. [B, 41 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROMEDIASTINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-med-(mad)-i2-a2st(a3st)-in(en)'u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and *mediastinum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *hydromédiastine.* Ger., *Mittelfellwassersucht.* Dropsy of the mediastinum. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROMEDUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-med-(me2d)-u2(u)'se(sa3-e2). From ὕδωρ, water, and Μέδουσα, Medusa. Ger., *Schirmquallen.* A class of the *Cnidariæ*, or (of Lankester) of the *Nematophora.* [L, 228; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," p. 443, 1877 (L).]

HYDROMEL, n. Hid'ro2m-e2l. Gr., ὑδρόμελι (from ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey). Lat., *hydromeli.* Fr., *h.* Ger., *H.*, *Honigwasser* (3d def.). It., *idromele.* 1. Of the ancients, a fermented beverage made of honey and water. 2. Any medicinal liquid mixture containing honey. 3. A beverage consisting of 6 parts of white honey in 10 of water. [B, 10, 270 (*a*, 38). 78 (*a*, 14).]—**Antasthmatic h.** Lat., *h. antasthmaticum, h. asthmaticum.* Fr., *h. antiasthmatique.* An infusion of fresh digitalis-leaves, containing vinegar, honey, tincture of benzoin, and liquor ammonii anisatus. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**H. composé.** See TISANE *pectorale.*—**H. fermenté de Rousseau** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *de Rousseau.*—**H. infantum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Roum., *h.* [Roum. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of the infusum laxativum of the Austr. Ph. and 1 part of syrup of senna with manna. [B, 95.]—**H. simplex.** See *H.* (3d def.).—**H. vineux** (Fr.). See *Vinous h.*—**Simple h.** See *H.* (3d def.).—**Vinous h.** Lat., *hydromeli vinosum.* Fr., *h. vineux.* A preparation made by fermenting 2,500 parts of pure honey and 64 of beer yeast in 12,500 of warm water; or by boiling 1,687 parts of honey in 18,000 of water till a quarter is boiled away, then fermenting 5 or 6 weeks, and adding 8 parts of isinglass and a nutmeg. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROMELI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Hid(hu6d)-ro2m'e2l-i(i2). See HYDROMEL.—**H. vinosum.** See *Vinous* HYDROMEL.

HYDROMELLÉ (Fr.), n. E-dro-me2l-la. From ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey. Of Béral, a medicament made of hydromel and extracts. [A, 385.]

HYDROMELLEA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-me2l'le2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.

HYDROMELLIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-me2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydromellique.* See HYDROMELLITIC ACID.

HYDROMELLITIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-me2l-i2t'i2k. Fr., *acide hydromellitique.* Ger., *Hydromellithsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_6(CO.OH)_6$, formed when plumbic mellitate is decomposed with sulphureted hydrogen, and occurring as an indistinctly crystalline mass. When kept it passes into the isomeric isohydromellitic acid, forming hard, tetragonal prisms, soluble in water, insoluble in hydrochloric acid. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROMELLONE, n. Hid-ro-me2l'on. Fr., *hydromellon.* Ger., *Hydromellon.* A substance, $C_6N_9H_3$, produced by the oxidation of melam, melamine, ammeline, urea, etc. It was discovered by Liebig, who at first did not recognize the presence of hydrogen, and called it mellon. It forms a yellow powder insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, acids, and diluted alkalies. It is isomeric and perhaps identical with dicyanuramide. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROMELLONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-me2l-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydromellonique.* Ger., *Mellonwasserstoffsäure.* A hydrogen acid, $C_9H_{13}H_{31} = N : (C_3N_3 : NH)_3$, forming a series of salts called mellonides. [B.]

HYDROMELON (Lat.), **HYDROMELUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mel(mal)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑδρόμηλον (from ὕδωρ, water, and μῆλον, an apple). Fr., *hydromèle*. Ger., *Aepfeltrank*. 1. A beverage made by boiling apples or quinces in water. 2. A mixture consisting of honey, quinces, and boiled water. [L, 84 (α, 14).]

HYDROMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}n-(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydroméningite*. Ger., *Hirnhautwassersucht* (1st def.). 1. Hydrocephalus. 2. An old term for serous iritis. [F.]

HYDROMENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-me^{2}n-i^{2}n^2'go-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). 1. See ENCEPHALOCELE. 2. That form of spina bifida in which the sac is composed of skin and the membranes of the cord, but not of the cord itself. [E.]

HYDROMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-men(man)'-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in'gos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *hydroméninge*. Ger., *Hirnhautwassersucht*. Dropsy of the membranes of the brain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROMENTHENE, n. Hid-ro-me^{2}nth'en. A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}$, formed by treating menthol with hydrochloric acid, and then removing hydrogen and chlorine from the product. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 307 (B).]

HYDROMETER, n. Hid-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *hydrometrum* (from ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *aréomètre*. Ger., *H.* An instrument for measuring the density, etc., of fluids.—**Baumé's h.** A glass tube with a bulb blown in its end and loaded with mercury so as to float upright in a liquid. For determining the densities of liquids lighter than water the stem of the h. is so graduated that 10° mark the level to which it sinks in distilled water, and 0° the level to which it sinks in a solution of 10 parts of salt in 90 of water; the graduation being continued upon the same scale up to the top of the instrument. For liquids heavier than water, the h. is so made that the point marked 0° is at the top of the stem and indicates the level to which it sinks in distilled water; the lower part of the stem is then so graduated that 15° represents the level to which it sinks in a mixture of 15 parts of salt and 85 of water. [B.]—**Cartier's h.** See *Cartier's* ALCOHOLOMETER.—**Fahrenheit's h.** A glass tube loaded with mercury like Baumé's h., and having a standard mark on the stem and a scale-pan on the top. The h. is floated in the liquid to be examined, the specific gravity of which can then be deduced from the weight of the load that has to be placed in the scale-pan in order to sink the stem to the mark. [B.]—**H. of constant volume.** Ger., *Gewichtsaräometer*. A h. in which, like Nicholson's h. and Fahrenheit's h., the stem is always immersed to the same extent, while the load which the h. carries varies in each case and by the amount of its variation indicates the specific gravity. [B.]—**H. of constant weight.** Ger., *Scalen-Aräometer*. A h., such as Baumé's, in which the load remains constant and the amount to which the stem is immersed varies, the amount of the variation indicating the specific gravity sought.—**H. of variable volume.** See *H. of constant weight*.—**H. of variable weight.** See *H. of constant volume*.—**Nicholson's h.** A hollow metal cylinder loaded with lead so as to float upright in water, and having a standard mark on its stem and a scale-pan at the top of the stem, and also one at the bottom of the cylinder. The body whose specific gravity is to be determined is placed first in the upper and then in the lower (or submerged) pan, and the weight of the additional load that has to be placed in the upper in each case in order to sink the h. to the level of the standard mark is ascertained. From a comparison of these weights and of the weight required to sink the h. to the same level when no substance is added, the specific gravity can be determined. [B.]

HYDROMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *hydromètre*. Ger., *Gebärmutterwassersucht*. A collection of watery liquid in the uterine cavity. [A, 326 (α, 21); D.]—**Ascitic h.** Lat., *h. ascitica*. H. proper, as distinguished from œdema of the uterus. [A, 85.]—**Essential h.** Fr., *hydromètre essentielle*. A h. that is not necessarily amniotic. [A, 15.]—**H. gravidarum.** Dropsy of the amnion. [α, 40.]—**Hydatid h.** Fr., *hydromètre hydatique*. An accumulation of serum in one or more cysts attached to the endometrium. It is doubtful if they are ever true acephalocysts. [α, 40.]—**Lateral h.** A h. of one horn of a double uterus. [α, 40.]—**H. vetularum.** H. characterized by a frequent spontaneous opening of the os uteri internum and the evacuation of the uterine contents. [Greulich (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Œdematous h.** Lat., *h. œdematosa*. Œdema of the uterus. [A, 85.]

HYDROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. E-dro-me^{2}tr'. See HYDROMETRA.—**H. intra-membraneuse.** A term applied by Devilliers to a case of hydramnios of rapid formation, following an injury, and supposed by him to be of an inflammatory nature. [A, 15.]

HYDROMETRECTASIA [Piorry] (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro-(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, μήτρα, the womb, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *hydrométrectasie*. Distention of the uterus by hydrometra. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROMETRIC, adj. Hid-ro-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From ὕδωρ, water, and μετρεῖν, to measure. Of or pertaining to the hydrometer or to its employment.

HYDROMETRY, n. Hid-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *hydrométrie*. Syn.: *areometry*. The art of using the hydrometer; the measurement of sp cific gravities by means of the hydrometer.

HYDROMICRENCEPHALY, n. Hid-ro-mi-kre^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. From ὕδωρ, water, μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. A disease consisting first of microcephalus, succeeded by atrophy of the brain, and this in turn by effusion of serum into the cavities and subarachnoid spaces. [α, 40.]

HYDROMICROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mi^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, μικρός, small, and κεφαλή, the head. The accumulation of serum in the ventricles and other portions of the brain following cerebral atrophy in the microcephalic. [α, 40.]

HYDROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}m-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro^{2}m-fa^{2}l'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. A cystic tumor formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of an umbilical hernia, the neck of which has been obliterated. [α, 40]

HYDROMPHALON (Lat.), **HYDROMPHALUM** (Lat.), **HYDROMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}m'-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑδρόμφαλον, ὑδρόμφαλος (from ὕδωρ, water, and ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *hydromphale*. Ger., *Nabelwassergeschwulst*. A tumor at the umbilicus containing serum. [E.]

HYDROMUCONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-mu^2-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydromuconique*. Ger., *Hydromuconsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_6\Big\langle\begin{matrix}CO.OH\\CO.OH\end{matrix} = C_6H_8O_4$, or muconic acid plus two atoms of hydrogen. It is slightly soluble in ether and in cold water, readily soluble in boiling water. [B, 3, 4; B, 46 (α, 39), 93 (α, 14).]

HYDROMYCA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-ka^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *hydromyce*. Ger., *Wasserschwamm*. A watery fungus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)-el-(e^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and μυελός, the marrow. 1. See HYDRORRHACHIS *interna*. 2. See *Excavating* MYELITIS.

HYDROMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis**). See HYDRORRHACHIS *interna*.

HYDROMYELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-mi'e^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ὕδωρ, water, μυελός, the marrow, and κήλη, a tumor. 1. Spina bifida in which the tumor is covered by the remnants of the spinal cord. To be distinguished from hydromeningocele. [E.] 2. An excessive collection of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord. [A, 326 (α, 21); E.]

HYDROMYELUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and μυελός, marrow. See HYDRORRHACHIS *interna*.—**H. aquisitus.** Acquired dilatation of the central spinal canal. [D, 35.]—**H. congenitus.** See HYDRORRHACHIS *interna*.

HYDROMYRINGA (Lat.), **HYDROMYRINX** (Lat.), n's f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-mir(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2'ga^3, -mir(mu^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ingæ*, *-ing'os* (*-ing'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and *myrinx*, the membrana tympani. Ger., *Paukenhöhlenwassersucht* (2d def.). 1. Dropsy of the membrana tympani, *i. e.*, that condition of the membrane in which it is distended with fluid and forms bullæ, as is often the case in acute and chronic myringitis. [B.] 2. Dropsy of the tympanum, an accumulation of fluid in the drum of the ear, giving rise to difficulty of hearing or slight deafness. [F, 40.]

HYDRONAPHTHOL, n. Hid-ro-na^{2}p'tho^{2}l. A medicinal preparation apparently identical with isonaphthol (β-naphthol). [B. 270 (α, 38); G. R. Fowler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 374.]

HYDRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὄγκος, a tumor. See ANASARCA and ŒDEMA.

HYDRONEPHRECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ne^{2}f-re^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, νεφρός, the kidney, and ἔκτασις, distention. Fr., *hydronéphrectasie*. Dropsical distention of the kidney. [A, 322.]

HYDRONEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ne^{2}f'ro^{2}s. From ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, a kidney. Ger., *Wasserniere* (1st def.). 1. A dropsical kidney. 2. Hydronephrectasia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRONEPHROSIS [Rayer] (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-ne^{2}f-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and νεφρός, a kidney. Fr., *hydronéphrose*. Ger., *H.*, *Hydronephrose*, *Harnanhäufung im Nierenbecken*. It., *idronefrosi*. Sp., *hidronefrosis*. A badly formed word (*nephrydrosis* is better) purporting to denote a morbid accumulation of the urine in the pelvis of the kidney, due to obstruction or occlusion of the lumen of the ureter, causing dilatation of the renal pelvis and calices, and giving rise to pyelitis, suppurative nephritis, or renal atrophy. [D, 5.]—**H. paraplegica.** H. associated with paraplegia. [D, 70.]—**Intermittent h.** Ger., *intermittirende Hydronephrose*. Of Landau, a h. due to flexion of the ureter, this in turn being due to a movable kidney. [α, 40.]—**Partial h.** H. in which there is dilatation of only one or a few of the calices. [D, 70.]

HYDRONEPHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-né^{2}f'ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). See HYDRONEPHROS.

HYDRONÉVRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-na-vra^{3}x-e. From ὕδωρ, water, νεῦρον, a nerve, and *axis*, an axis. Dropsy of the central nervous system. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYDRONÉVRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-na-vre. From ὕδωρ, water, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Dropsy of the nerves. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYDRONOSOS (Lat.), **HYDRONUSOS** (Lat.), n's f. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}n'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -ro^{2}n-u^2(u)'so^{2}s. From ὕδωρ, water, and νόσος, or νοῦσος, a disease. Any disease attended with dropsy or watery effusion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRO-OLIGOCYTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-o^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, ὀλίγος, few, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. A certain form of secondary anæmia in which the proportion of the serum to the corpuscular elements in the blood is much increased. It is commonly found after mineral poisoning, especially with lead and mercury. [α, 40.]

HYDROOPHORIA (Lat.), **HYDROOPHORON** (Lat.), **HYDROOPHORUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-o(o2)-for(fo2r)'i2-a3, -o2f'o2r-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *hydroophorie.* See HYDROARION.

HYDROORTHOCOUMARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-o2r-tho-ku-ma2r'i2k. Fr., *acide hydro-orthocoumarique.* An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, or $C_{18}H_{18}O_6$, occurring in *Melilotus officinalis*, and formed by the action of sodium amalgam on an alcoholic solution of coumarin or on orthocoumaric acid. It crystallizes in fine needles, slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether, and fusible at 82° C. It is isomeric with hydroparacoumaric acid. [B, 88 (α, 39), 93 (α, 14).]

HYDRO-OVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-o-va(wa3)'-ri2-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὠάριον, a small egg. See HYDROARION.

HYDRO-OXIDE, n. Hi-dro-o2x'i2d(id). See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROOXYÄTHYLCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. Hu6-dro-ox-u6-a-tu6l-ch2en-o-len'. Hydride of ethylic oxyquinoline, the base kairine A. [B.] See KAIRINE.

HYDRO-OXYDATUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-o2x-i2d-(u6d)-at(a3t)'u3s(u4s). Combined with hydrogen and oxygen; with the name of a base, the hydroxide of that base. [B.]

HYDROOXYMETHYLCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. Hu6d-ro-ox-u6-ma-tu6l-ch2en-o-len'. The base kairine M.

HYDROPARACOUMARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pa2r-a3-ku-ma2r'i2k. Fr., *acide hydro-para-coumarique.* Ger., *Hydroparacumarsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_4.CO.OH$ (according to some, $C_{18}H_{18}O_6$), obtained by treating paracoumaric acid with sodium amalgam and in other ways, and occurring in small crystalline prisms, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and melting at about 125° C. The acid is found in normal human urine, and among the products of putrefaction of flesh. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38); B, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 14).]

HYDROPARASTATES (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pa2r-(pa3r)-a3st(a3st)'a2t(a3t)-ez(as). Gen., *-ast'atu* (*-æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, and παραστάτης, one who stands by. Ger., *Wasseransammlung im Nebenhoden.* A watery effusion in or about the epididymis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROPARÉSIE (Fr.), n. E-dro-pa3-ra-ze. From ὕδωρ, water, and πάρεσις, paralysis. An affection prominently characterized by dropsy and paresis. [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]—**H. névrovasculaire.** A collective term for myxœdema and beri-beri. [B. Féris, *l. c.*]

HYDROPAROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pa2r(pa3r)-ot'i2s. Gen., *-ot'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and παρωτίς, the parotid gland. Fr., *hydroparotide.* Ger., *Ohrdrüsenwassersucht.* 1. Œdema of the parotid gland. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A watery cyst of the parotid gland. [A, 385.]

HYDROPATHIC, adj. Hid-ro2p'a2th-i2k. Pertaining to hydropathy.

HYDROPATHIST, n. Hid-ro2p'a2th-i2st. Hidr-o2p'a2th-i2st. An adherent or practitioner of hydropathy (2d def.).

HYDROPATHY, n. Hid-ro2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *hydropathia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *hydropathie.* 1. Originally, a disease caused by water; dropsy. 2. Of Oertel, hydriatrics. [L, 41, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

HYDROPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2d(pad)-e-(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). See HIDROPEDESIS.

HYDROPEGE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe(pa)'je(ga). Gen., *-eg'es* (*-æ*). From ὕδωρ, water, and πηγή, a spring. Fr., *hydropège.* Ger., *Wasserquell.* 1. A spring. 2. Spring-water. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROPELTIS [Michaux] (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2lt'i2s. Gen., *-elt'is.* From ὕδωρ, water, and πέλτη, a small shield. Fr., *h.*, *hydropeltide.* The water-buckler, a genus of the *Hydropeltideæ* (Fr., *hydropeltidées*), which are: Of De Candolle and others, the *Cabombeæ* of Bentham and Hooker; of Bartling, a class of the *Chlamydoblastæ*, comprising the *Cabombeæ*, *Nymphæaceæ*, and *Nelumboneæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170 (α, 21).]—**H. purpurea.** Purple water-buckler; a species found in the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Himalayas. It contains starch, and in America is considered nutritious. The leaves are astringent, and have been used in phthisis and dysentery. [B. 19, 34, 42 (α, 24).]

HYDROPÉRICARDE (Fr.), **HYDROPÉRICARDIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. E-dro-pa-re-ka3rd, -ka3r-de. See HYDROPERICARDIUM.

HYDROPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart (see also *itis**). Fr., *hydropéricardite.* Ger., *entzündliche Herzbeutelwassersucht.* Inflammation and dropsy of the pericardium. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydropéricarde.* Ger., *Herzbeutelwassersucht, Hydropericardie.* An accumulation of serous fluid in the pericardium; a form of dropsy which (*a*) depends upon an increase of the normal liquor pericardii, due to a decrease in the size of the heart, thus reducing the pressure upon the pericardium from within, or occurring when the lungs become adherent to the pericardium, and are reduced in volume, either from atrophy, failure to regain their normal size after absorption of a pleuritic effusion, or contraction from chronic pneumonia; or (*b*) is associated with an obstruction of the veins of the right heart, when h. may precede dropsy of any other part of the body. Another form may be regarded as the effect of a "dropsical crasis." It appears, usually after some time, in diseases in which the blood has a tendency to lose its albumin, and the serum to transude (*e. g.*, Bright's disease, chronic affections of the spleen, the cancerous cachexia, etc.). [D, 21.]—**Active h.** Of Walshe, dropsy of the pericardium without dropsy in any other part of the body. [α, 40.]—**Mechanical h.** Dropsy of the pericardium due to pressure on the great veins occasionally found in aortic aneurysm and carcinoma. [α, 40.]—**Passive h.** A dropsy of the pericardium occurring with general dropsy. [α, 40.]

HYDROPÉRIDIDYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-pa-re-de-deme. From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and δίδυμος, the testicle. See HYDROCELE.

HYDROPERIONE, n. Hid-ro-pe2r'i2-on. From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and ἰέναι, to go. Fr., *hydropérione.* Ger., *Hydroperione.* Of Breschet, a liquid described as contained between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa; designed, he thought, to nourish the embryo at an early period of gestation. [A, 45.]

HYDROPERIONIC, adj. Hid-ro-pe2r-i2-o2n'i2k. Pertaining to the hydroperione.

HYDROPERIPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2r-i2-nu2(pnu2)-mon(mo2n)'i2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, περί, around, and πνεύμων, a lung. Fr., *hydropéripneumonie.* Ger., *Lungenentzündung mit wässerigen Ausschwitzungen.* Pneumonia resulting in pleuritic effusion or hydrothorax. [A, 322.]

HYDROPERITONÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2r-i2-to2n-e'(a3'e2)-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Fr., *hydropéritonie.* See ASCITES.

HYDROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pe2r-i2-to2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydropéritonite.* Ger., *entzündliche Bauchfellwassersucht.* Peritonitis with watery effusion. [L, 41, 95 (α, 14).]

HYDROPERSULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pu3r-su3lf-o-si-a2n'i2k. Perthiodicyanic acid. [B.]

HYDROPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fa2l(fa3l)'-lu3s(lu4s). From ὕδωρ, water, and φαλλός, the penis. Œdema of the penis. [L, 30, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYDROPHENYL, n. Hid-ro-fe2n'i2l. See BENZENE.

HYDROPHILÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hid(hu6d)-ro2f'i2l-e(a3-e2). From ὕδωρ, water, and φίλος, loving. Diamesogamous plants that are fertilized with the aid of water. [Müller (α, 24).]

HYDROPHILOUS, adj. Hid-ro2f'i2l-u3s. Lat., *hydrophilus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and φίλος, loving). Fr., *hydrophile.* Ger., *hydrophil.* 1. See AQUATIC. 2. Bibulous, absorbent, hygroscopic. ["Practitioner," Feb., 1888, p. 132.] 3. Fertilized by means of water currents (said of flowers). [B, 299 (α, 24).]

HYDROPHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fi(fe)-mo'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and φίμωσις, phimosis. Fr., *hydrophimose.* Ger., *Wassergeschwulst der Vorhaut.* See PHIMOSIS *œdematodes.*

HYDROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fle2g-ma(ma3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Of Rayer, an acute inflammation in which the cellular tissue is infiltrated with serum. [α, 40.]—**H. textus cellularis.** Serous effusion into the cellular tissue due to inflammation of the tissue itself, in distinction from that due to mechanical causes or diseases of other portions of the body. [α, 40.]

HYDROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-flo(flo2)-go'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *hydrophlogose.* An inflammatory process associated with an accumulation of watery fluid. [D.]—**H. ventriculorum cerebri** [Lobstein]. Acute internal hydrocephalus. [D.]

HYDROPHLORONE, n. Hid-ro-flor'on. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrophloron.* A colorless, crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_8H_8(OH)_2$, bearing the same relation to phlorone that hydroquinone does to quinone. It is freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 4; B, 46 (α, 39).]

HYDROPHOBIA, n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. Gr., ὑδροφοβία (from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear). Fr., *hydrophobie* (*rabique*). Ger., *H.*, *Hydrophobie, Wasserscheu.* It., *idrofobia.* Sp., *hidrofobia, mal de rabia.* 1. Morbid horror of water or of drinking, especially when due to rabies. 2. Of Celsus, rabies canina. [A, 311.]—**H. hysterica.** See *Hysterical h.*—**H. simplex** [Cullen]. H. without rage or inclination to bite. [α, 40.]—**Hysterical h., Nervous h.** Lat., *h. hysterica.* A transitory form of h., not dependent on rabies; generally connected with other hysterical phenomena. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Phantom h.** A disturbed condition, due to dread of h., which may be prolonged, accompanied by imitations of the disease, until it is ultimately fatal. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1883, p. 647 (D).]—**Spontaneous h.** See *Hysterical h.*

HYDROPHOBIC, adj. Hi-dro-fob'i2k. Gr., ὑδροφοβικός (from ὕδωρ, water, and φοβεῖν, to fear). Lat., *hydrophobicus.* Fr., *hydrophobique.* Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling hydrophobia. [D.]

HYDROPHOBINE (Fr.), n. E-dro-fo-ben. Lat., *hydrophobinum* (from ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobia). The virus of rabies. [L, 41.]

HYDROPHOBOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-fob-(fo2b)-o(o3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobia, and φόβος, fear. See *Phantom* HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHOBOS (Lat.), **HYDROPHOBUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hid(hu6d)-ro2f'o2b-o3s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ὑδροφόβος (from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear). Affected with hydrophobia. [A, 311.]

HYDROPHONE, n. Hid'ro-fon. From ὕδωρ, water, and φωνή, the voice. An instrument invented by Allison, and modified by Cammann, similar to a binaural stethoscope in shape, but in which the sound is transmitted through a solid column of water. It is used in auscultatory percussion. [D. M. Cammann, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 27, 1886, p. 241 (α, 40).]

HYDROPHOROUS, adj. Hid-ro2f'o2r-u3s. Of Rivière, hygroscopic. [α, 39.]

HYDROPHOSPHATE (Fr.), n. Hid-ro-fo^{2}s'fat. A hydrated phosphate. [L, 41.]

HYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. Hid-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrophtalique.* Ger., *Hydrophthalsäure.* See DIHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, and HEXAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID.

HYDROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *hydrophthalmie.* Ger., *Hydrophthalmus, Wasserauge, Augenwassersucht.* It., *idroftalmia.* Sp., *hidroftalmia.* 1. A disease characterized by a uniform, spherical bulging of the anterior part of the eye. It is generally congenital, and seems to be due to a thinning and diminution in the power of resistance of the cornea, generally secondary to a severe inflammation. The cornea may be either transparent or opaque. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); F.] 2. An enlargement of the eye due to an increase in the quantity of the vitreous. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Conical h.** Lat., *h. conica.* 1. Anterior staphyloma of the cornea. 2. Conical cornea. [F.]—**H. anterior.** Fr., *hydrophthalmie antérieure.* Ger., *vorderer Hydrophthalmus.* See KERATOGLOBUS.—**H. congenitus.** H. caused by intra-uterine iridochorioiditis, and involving the whole eyeball. The tension of the eye is abnormal, normal, or subnormal. [Klein (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**H. congenita anterior.** See *H.*, KERATOGLOBUS, and BUPHTHALMIA.—**H. cruenta.** See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.—**H. postica.** Fr., *hydrophthalmie postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer Hydrophthalmus.* It., *idroftalmia posteriore.* Sp., *hidroftalmia posterior.* See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. totalis.** H. which involves both the anterior and posterior portions of the eye. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**H. totalis congenita.** A congenital form of h. totalis. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]

HYDROPHTHALMIC, adj. Hid-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. Lat., *hydrophthalmicus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia). Fr., *hydrophthalmique.* Pertaining to or affected with hydrophthalmia. [L, 41.]

HYDROPHTHALMION (Lat.), **HYDROPHTHALMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθάλμιον, a little eye. An old term for an œdematous swelling of the conjunctiva. [F.]

HYDROPHTHALMOS (Lat.), **HYDROPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμός, an eye. See HYDROPHTHALMIA.

HYDROPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f'tho^{2}r-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and φθορά, decay. Of Pelletan, hydrofluoric acid. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPHTHORIC ACID, n. Hid-ro^{2}f-tho^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrophthorique.* Hydrofluoric acid. [*a*, 38.]

HYDROPHYLLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'li^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and φύλλον, a leaf. Ger., *Deckstücke.* Overlapping appendages or plates, frequently called "bracts," which protect the polypites in some of the oceanic *Hydrozoa.* [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

HYDROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *hydrophylle.* Ger., *Wasserblatt.* Water-leaf, bur-flower; of Tournefort, a genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ* (Fr., *hydrophyllacées*), or *hydrophylls* of Lindley, which are: Of De Candolle, an order of the *Corolliflorœ*, comprising *H., Nemophila, Ellisia, Phacelia, Cosmanthus,* etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Polemoniales.* The *Hydrophylleæ* (Fr., *hydrophyllées;* Ger., *Hydrophylleen*) are: Of R. Brown and others, the *Hydrophyllaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hydrophyllaceæ*, comprising *H., Nemophila,* and *Ellisia.* The *Hydrophyllideæ* of Dumortier are the *Hydrophyllaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. canadense, H. verum.** Ger., *canadische Rinnenblume.* A species the root and herb of which are used in decoction in snakebites, and in poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron.* [B, 38, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. virginicum.** In Kansas, the bur-flower. The leaves, called Shananese salad, are eaten. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPHYSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-fi(fu^6)-so(so^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-dro-fi'so-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὕδωρ, water, φῦσα, wind, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserwindbruch.* A hernia containing gas and serum. [E.]

HYDROPHYSOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-fi(fe)-so(so^3)-me(ma)'tra^3. From ὕδωρ, water, φῦσα, wind, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *hydrophysomètre.* An accumulation of serum and gas in the uterus. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *hydrophytes.* Ger., *Wasserpflanzen.* The *Algæ;* by Lyngbye divided into three grand divisions: (1) those with continuous fronds (Fr., *hydrophytes à frondes continues*), (2) those with jointed fronds (Fr., *hydrophytes à frondes articulées*), and (3) the gelatinous hydrophytes (Fr., *hydrophytes gelatineuses*). The *Hydrophytæ* are: 1. Of Richard and others, the *Algæ.* 2. Of Gray, a family of the *Algæ*, consisting of the *Oscillatorideæ, Bangideæ, Lemanideæ, Vaucherideæ, Diatomideæ, Conjugatideæ, Hydrodictyonideæ,* and *Confervidæ.* 3. Of Link, a subclass of the *Exogeneæ*, consisting of the *Hydrocaryes* and *Nymphæaceæ.* The *Hydrophytæ loculatæ* of Bonnemais are a division of the *Hydrophytæ*, containing several groups: (1) *Vaginaria, Linckia, Trichophora,* etc.; (2) *Dasytricha, Dictiderma,* etc.; (3) the *Conferveæ;* and (4) *Lemanea* and *Nostoch.* Subsequently they comprised the *Epidermeæ* and *Ceramieæ.* The *Hydrophytes* (Fr., *h.*) are the *Algæ.* [B, 1, 77, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROPHYTOGRAPHY, HYDROPHYTOLOGY, n's. Hid-ro-fit-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *hydrophytographia, hydrophytologia* (from ὕδωρ, water, φυτόν, a plant, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). The botany of the *Hydrophyta.* [L, 41.]

HYDROPHYTON, n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and φυτόν, a plant. The common basis of the trophosome by which its zooids are connected into a single colony. [L, 193.]

HYDROPIC, adj. Hid-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., ὑδρωπικός. Lat., *hydropicus.* See DROPSICAL.

HYDROPICA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p(rop)'i^{2}k-a^3. 1. (Sing.) the *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. (Pl.) diuretic medicines. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROPICAL, adj. Hid-ro^{2}p'i^2-k'l. See DROPSICAL.

HYDROPICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p(rop)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑδρωπικός (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy). Dropsical; as a n., dropsy.

HYDROPIODES (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-rop-i^2-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑδρωπιώδης (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydropieux.* Dropsical. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPIPER (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p'i^{2}p-e^{2}r. Gen., *-pipe'ris.* Gr., ὑδροπέπερι (from ὕδωρ, water, and πέπερι, the pepper-tree. The *Polygonum h.* and *Elatine h.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba hydropiperis.** The herb of *Polygonum h.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROPIPERIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pi^2-pe^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydropipérique.* A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$, obtained by treating piperic acid with caustic potash, and afterward with sodium amalgam, and adding hydrochloric acid. Two isomeric forms are known: one, $CH_2\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle C_6H_3.CH_2CH:CH.CH_2.CO.OH$, obtained when enough hydrochloric acid is added to keep the solution faintly alkaline, and occurring in large crystals, easily soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and melting at 78° C.; the other, $CH_2\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle C_6H_3.$-$CH_2.CH_2.CH:CH.CO.OH$, obtained when the solution is kept strongly alkaline, and crystallizing from alcohol in needles which melt at 131° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROPISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu^{6}d-rop'i^{2}sh. See DROPSICAL.

HYDROPISIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-pi^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hydropisie.* See DROPSY.

HYDROPISIE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-dro-pe-ze, hu^{6}d-ro^3-pe-ze'. See DROPSY and HYDROPS.—**H. aiguë** (Fr.). See *Acute* DROPSY.—**H. articulaire** (Fr.). See ARTHRŒDEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—**H. brightique** (Fr.). Dropsy due to Bright's disease. [Jaccoud (A, 329).]—**H. de la chambre antérieure** (Fr.). See CERATECTASIA and KERATOGLOBUS.—**H. de la poitrine** (Fr.). See HYDROTHORAX.—**H. de la tête** (Fr.). See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**H. der Sehnervenscheide** (Ger.). See DROPSY *of the optic sheath.*—**H. der vorderen Kammer** (Ger.). See KERATOGLOBUS.—**H. des villosités choriales** (Fr.). See DROPSY *of the chorionic villi.*—**H. du bas ventre** (Fr.), **H. du péritoine** (Fr.). See ASCITES.—**H. du sac lacrymale** (Fr.). See HYDROPS *sacci lacrimalis.*—**H. du vagin du nerf optique** (Fr.). See DROPSY *of the optic sheath.*—**H. névrovasculaire** (Fr.). Dropsy resulting from deranged action of the vaso-motor nerves [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]—**H. sous-choroïdienne** (Fr.). See *Subchorioid* DROPSY.

HYDROPISINE (Fr.), n. E-dro-pe-sen. See METALBUMIN.

HYDROPISIS (Lat.), **HYDROPISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p'i^2-si^{2}s, -ro^{2}p-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-is'eos (-op'isis), -is'mi.* See DROPSY and HYDROPS.

HYDROPLASTÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-pla^{3}s-te^2-me. From ὕδωρ, water, πλαστός, molded, and αἷμα, blood. The presence of fibrin in suspension in the blood plasma. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HYDROPLATINIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pla^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydroplatinique.* An acid compounded of hydrogen and platinum. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROPLATINOCYANIC ACID, n. Hid''ro-pla^{2}t'''i^{2}n-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydroplatinocyanique.* Ger., *Platincyanwasserstoffsäure.* A hydrogen acid, $H_2PtC_4N_4$, forming golden acicular crystals, or, with five molecules of water of crystallization, vermilion-hued crystals; the source of the platinocyanides. [B.]

HYDROPLEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-plu^2'ri^2-a^3. From ὕδωρ, water, and πλευρά, the side. Fr., *hydropleurie* [Piorry]. See HYDROTHORAX.

HYDROPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-plu^2-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and πλευρά, a rib (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydropleurite* [Piorry]. Ger., *entzündliche Brustfellwassersucht.* Pleurisy with effusion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14), 82.]

HYDROPNEUMATIC, adj. Hid-ro-nu^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydropneumaticus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and πνεῦμα, air). Fr., *hydropneumatique.* Pertaining to water and gas; employed in the collection of gases (said of a vessel of water or other fluid used in chemical experiments). [L, 41, 50, 56 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPNEUMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-nu^2'ma^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDROPHYSOCELE.

HYDROPNEUMATOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-nu^2-ma^{2}t-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Wasserluftnabelbruch.* An umbilical hernia containing serum and gas. [E.]

HYDROPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2-(pnu^2)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From ὕδωρ, water, and πνεῦμα, air. 1. Any morbid collection of water and gas. 2. Pulmonary œdema. [A, 322.]

HYDROPNEUMON (Lat.), **HYDROPNEUMONIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)'mo^{2}n(mon), hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *-pneum'onos (-is), -mon'iæ.* From ὕδωρ, water, and πνεύμων, the lung. Fr., *hydropneumonie.* Ger., *wässerige Lungenentzündung.* Pulmonary œdema. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPNEUMONYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro-(ro^{3})-nu^{2}(pnu^{2})-mo^{2}n-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o^{2}st'a^{2}-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-post'asis*). From ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, hypostasis. Fr., *hydropneumonypostase.* Ger., *Lungenwassersenkung.* Œdematous hypostatic pneumonia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPNEUMOPERICARDIA (Lat.), **HYDROPNEUMOPERICARDIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-nu^{2}-(pnu^{2})-mo(mo^{2})-pe^{2}r-i^{2}-ka^{3}rd'i^{2}-a^{3}, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *hydropneumopéricarde.* An accumulation of fluid and gas in the pericardium. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPNEUMORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-nu^{5}-morra. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥοία, a flowing. A watery discharge from the lungs. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-nu^{2}-(pnu^{2})-mo(mo^{2})-sa^{3}rk'a^{3}. From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *hydropnumosarque.* An abscess containing water, air, and fleshy detritus. [A, 325.]

HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-nu^{2}(pnu^{2})-mo(mo^{2})-thor'a^{2}x(a^{2}x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-acis*). From ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., *h.* A collection of air and fluid in the pleural cavity. [D.]—**Closed h.** A condition in which there is a combination of serous effusion and air in the pleural cavity without any opening into it, either external or internal. [*a*, 40.]—**Fistulous h.** A h. having a larger or smaller orifice between the pleural cavity and the lung itself. [*a*, 40.]

HYDROPŒIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-pe'(po^{2}'e^{2})-i^{2}-a^{3}. From ὕδωρ, water, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *hydropéie.* Ger., *Wassermachen.* 1. The formation of water. 2. The manufacture of mineral waters. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPOID, adj. Hid'ro-poid. Gr., ὑδροποιείδης. Lat., *hydropoides* (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hydropoïde.* Resembling dropsy, dropsical. [*a*, 17.]

HYDROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ποίησις, a making. See Hydropœia.

HYDROPORES, n. pl. Hid'ro-porz. From ὕδωρ, water, and πόρος, a passage. Of Barrande, organs which are thought to be respiratory in certain of the *Cystidea.* ["Nature," July 18, 1889, p. 26 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^{3})-po(po^{2})'si^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ὑδροποσία (from ὕδωρ, water, and πόσις, a drinking). Ger., *Wassertrinken.* The drinking of water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPOTA (Lat.), **HYDROPOTES** (Lat.), n's m. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p'o^{2}t-a^{3}, -ez(as). Gr., ὑδροπότης (from ὕδωρ, water, and πότης, a drinker). A water-drinker. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROPREHNITIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pre-nit'ri^{2}k. Ger., *Hydroprehnitinsäure.* A tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_6(CO.OH)_4$, obtained by treating an aqueous solution of prehnitic acid with sodium amalgam ; a gummr mass. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)'ro^{2}ps(rops). Gen., *-rop'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὕδρωψ. 1. See Dropsy. 2. (Obs.) any watery discharge. [Aristotle (A, 311).] 3. (Obs.) a dropsical person. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 4. (Obs.) diabetes. [Galen (A, 311).] 5. In Young's nosology, a genus of the *Paraphymata.* [L, 290.]—**Entzündlicher H.** (Ger.). Inflammatory dropsy. [D, 4.]—**Gelenkh'** (Ger.). See Hydrarthrosis.—**Höhlenh'** (Ger.). Dropsy of a cavity of the body. [*a*, 40.]—**H. abdominis.** Ascites. [D, 18.]—**H. abdominis aerius.** See Tympanites.—**H. abdominis saccatus.** See *H. ascites saccatus.*—**H. acutus.** Acute serous synovitis. [E.]—**H. adiposus.** 1. Dropsy in which the transuded fluid contains fatty elements derived from fatty degeneration of cell-walls. [D, 4.] 2. See *H. chylosus.*—**H. ad matulam.** An old name for diabetes mellitus. [D, 74.]—**H. anasarca.** See Anasarca.—**H. anasarca acutus.** The sudden effusion of serum into the superficial cellular tissue of the body. [*a*, 40.]—**H. antri (Highmori).** See Dropsy *of the antrum.*—**H. arachnoideæ.** See *Arachnoid* dropsy.—**H. articularis chronicus.** See Hydrarthrosis.—**H. articuli.** See Arthrœdema and Hydrarthrosis.—**H. articuli (seu articulorum) acutus.** The effusion of serum in acute synovitis. [*a*, 40.]—**H. articuli** (seu **articulorum) chronicus.** See Hydrarthrosis.—**H. articuli** (seu **articulorum) intermittens.** A painful swelling of a joint, intermittent in character, but without regular periodicity, the attacks coming on with lightning-like suddenness, and subsiding gradually. It has been regarded as a vaso-motor neurosis. [Pierson, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1881, No. 13 ; "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," iii, 7 to 8, 1882, p. 330.]—**H. articuli** (seu **articulorum) tuberculosus** [König]. A primary tuberculosis of the synovial membrane with serous effusion. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**H. ascites.** See Ascites.—**H. ascites adiposus.** H. adiposus of the peritonæum. [D, 18.]—**H. ascites chylosus.** H. chylosus of the peritonæum. [D, 18.]—**H. ascites diffusus.** Ascites. [D, 18.]—**H. ascites saccatus.** Ascites in which the effusion is encapsulated by peritoneal adhesions. [D, 18.]—**H. asthmaticus** [Roger]. See Beri-beri.—**H. bronchialis.** A collection of water in the bronchial passages during narcotism and disease. It is usually regarded as a sign of the near approach of death, but is not necessarily fatal. Its symptoms are loud watery râles, obstructed breathing, and coldness beginning at the feet and extending over the whole body. [*a*, 40.]—**H. bulla** [Cullen]. A serous vesicle formed upon the cutaneous or muco-cutaneous surface, commonly called a fever blister. [*a*, 40.]—**H. bursæ mucosæ.** See *Synovial* bursa.—**H. bursæ præpatellaris.** See Hygroma *præpatellare.*—**H. cachecticus, H. cacotrophicus.** See *Cachectic* dropsy.—**H. calidus.** See *H. irritativus.*—**H. cameræ anterioris.** Fr., *hydropisie de la chambre antérieure.* Ger., *Hydropisie der vorderen Kammer.* An old term for keratoglobus. [F.]—**H. capitis.** See Hydrocephalus.—**H. cardiacus.** See Hydropericardium and *Cardiac* dropsy.—**H. cavitatis columnæ vertebralis.** A hydrorrhachis in which there is no deficiency in the vertebral laminæ. [*a*, 40.]—**H. cellularis.** See Anasarca (1st def.).—**H. cellularis artuum.** General œdema. [*a*, 40.]—**H. cellularis totius corporis, H. cellulosus.** See Anascara (1st def.).—**H. cerebri.** See Hydrocephalus.—**H. chorioideæ externus.** See Sublatio *chorioideæ.*—**H. chorioideæ internus.** See Sublatio *retinæ.*—**H. chylosus.** Dropsy in which the transuded fluid is of a chylous appearance and character, the contained chyle being the result of pressure upon or rupture of chylophorous ducts, especially the thoracic duct. [D, 4.]—**H. cutaneus.** See Anascara (1st def.).—**H. cysticus.** See *Encysted* dropsy.—**H. cystidis felleæ, H. der Gallenblase** (Ger.). See Dropsy *of the gall-bladder.*—**H. ductuum biliarium saccatus.** Encysted dropsy of the bile ducts. [Von Schueppel (*a*, 17).]—**H. e** (seu **ex**) **vacuo.** See Œdema *ex vacuo.*—**H. fibrinosus.** See *Fibrinous* dropsy.—**H. flatulentus.** See Tympanites.—**H. folliculi** (seu **folliculorum) Graafii.** The effusion of serum into the remains of an old Graafian follicle. [*a*, 40.]—**H. frigidus.** See *Passive* dropsy.—**H. glottidis.** See Œdema *of the glottis.*—**H. gravitativus, H. gravitivus.** A form of œdema of the lower extremities especially apt to appear in convalescence from acute diseases of long duration ; due to innutrition, or anæmia, especially if aided by gravitation (*e. g.*, in sitting and standing). [D, 3.]—**H. hepaticus.** See *Hepatic* dropsy.—**H. hypodermaticus.** See Anasarca.—**H. hystericus.** 1. An œdema of certain portions of the body, notably the eyes and vulva, consequent upon the non-appearance of the menstrual flow at its proper period. 2. In hysterical cases, œdema occurring in connection with suppressed urinary secretion. [*a*, 40.]—**H. incarceratus.** See *Encysted* dropsy.—**H. inflammatorius.** See *Inflammatory* dropsy.—**H. intercus.** See Anascara (1st and 2d def's).—**H. irritationis calidus.** The accumulation of serum in vesicles as the result of burns. [*a*, 40.]—**H. irritativus.** An effusion of serum into the cellular tissue due to local irritation of the parts. It is rapid in development. [*a*, 40.]—**H. lacteus.** See *H. chylosus.*—**H. leucophlegmatia.** See Leucophleomasia.—**H. matellæ.** See *H. ad matulam.*—**H. mediastini.** Mediastinitis with effusion. [L.]—**H. medullæ spinalis.** See Hydrorrhachis.—**H. nervi optici.** See Dropsy *of the optic sheath.*—**H. oculi.** See Hydrophthalmia.—**H. ovarii.** See *Ovarian* cystoma.—**H. ovarii profluens.** An ovarian cyst which is connected by inflammatory adhesion to the fimbriated extremity of the Falloppian tube through which the serum of the cyst is discharged through the vagina. [*a*, 40.]—**H. palpebræ.** See Blepharœdema.—**H. paralyticus.** Œdema of the paralyzed half of the body in hemiplegia. [D, 3.]—**H. pectoris.** See Hydrothorax.—**H. pericardii.** See Hydropericardium.—**H. periostei.** An accumulation of serum beneath the periosteum. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. peritonæi.** See Ascites.—**H. placentæ.** A serous infiltration of the whole placenta, observed in cases when a dead fœtus has been retained for some time. [*a*, 40.]—**H. pleuræ.** See Hydrothorax.—**H. processus vermiformis.** An accumulation of mucus in the appendix vermiformis, its cæcal orifice being almost or altogether closed. [A, 319 (*a*, 40).]—**H. pulmonis** (seu **pulmonum**). See Hydrothorax.—**H. pulmonis** (seu **pulmonum) cellulosus.** See *Pulmonary* œdema.—**H. pulmonum cysticus** (seu **saccatus**). Encysted hydrothorax.—**H. renalis, H. renum.** See Hydronephrosis.—**H. saccatus.** See *Encysted* dropsy.—**H. saccatus pectoris.** See *H. pulmonum cysticus.*—**H. sacci lacrimalis.** Fr., *hydropisie du sac lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränensackwassersucht.* See Dropsy *of the lacrymal sac.*—**H. scarlatinosus.** See *Scarlatinal* anasarca.—**H. scroti.** See Hydrocele.—**H. serosus.** See *H. frigidus.*—**H. siccus.** See Emphysema.—**H. spasticus.** See *H. hystericus.*—**H. spinæ (vertebralis).** See Hydrorrhachis.—**H. spurius.** See *False* dropsy.—**H. subchorioidalis.** See *Subchorioid* dropsy.—**H. subcutaneus.** See Anasarca (1st def.).—**H. subretinalis.** A collection of serous fluid between the retina and chorioid. [*a*, 29.]—**H. subscleroticalis.** See *Subchorioid* dropsy.—**H. telæ cellulosæ.** See Anasarca (1st def.).—**H. testiculi, H. testiculorum.** See Hydrocele.—**H. thoracis.** See Hydrothorax.—**H. torpidus.** See *H. frigidus.*—**H. tubæ.** See Hydrosalpinx.—**H. tubæ cysticus.** An encysted hydrosalpinx. [*a*, 40.]—**H. tubæ Falloppii.** See Hydrosalpinx.—**H. tubæ Falloppii apertæ.** See *H. tubæ profluens.*—**H. tubæ Falloppii occlusæ.** See *H. tubæ cysticus.*—**H. tubæ profluens.** An accumulation of serum in a Falloppian tube the uterine orifice of which is not closed and thus allows a more or less constant discharge of the serous fluid through the vagina. [*a*, 40.]—**H. tubæ saccatus.** Of Rokitansky, a hydrosalpinx in which the tube is flexed or constricted at several points so as to form separate collections of fluid. [*a*, 40.]—**H. tubalis, H. tubarum.** See Hydrosalpinx.—**H. tuberculosus.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a joint in consequence of tubercular disease. [Schüller (A. 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**H. tympani.** See Hydromyrinx.—**H. tympanites.** See Tympanites.—**H. umbilicalis.** See Hydromphalon.—**H. universalis.** See Anasarca (1st def.) and *General* dropsy (1st def.).—**H. uteri.** See Hydrometra.—**H. uteri vesicularis.** See *Vesicular* mole.—**H. vaginæ nervi optici.** Fr., *hydropisie du vagin du nerf optique.* Ger., *Hydropisie der Sehnervenscheide.* See Dropsy *of the optic sheath.*—**H. velamentorum herniarum.** An accumulation of serous fluid in a hernial sac. [*a*, 40.]—**H. ventriculi** (seu **ventriculorum) cerebri.** See *Internal* hydrocephalus.—**H. ventriculorum chronicus.** See *Chronic* hydrocephalus.—**H. verus.** See Anasarca (1st def.).—**H. vesicæ felleæ.** See Dropsy *of the gall-bladder.*

HYDROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps(rops)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ὕδρωψ, dropsy. See Dropsy.—**H. articularis.** See Arthrœdema and Hydrarthrosis.—**H. bursæ præpatellaris.** See Hygroma *præpatellare.*—**H. e** (seu **ex**) **vacuo.** See Œdema *ex vacuo.*—**H. interca.** See Anasarca (1st def.).—**H. renalis.** See Hydronephrectasia.—**H. spuria.** See *False* dropsy.—**H. tendovaginalis.** See Tendovaginitis *serosa.*

HYDROPSY, n. Hid'ro^{2}p-si^{2}. Lat., *hydropsis* (from ὕδρωψ, dropsy). See Dropsy.

HYDROPTISANA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2p-ti2s'a2n(a3n)-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and πτισάνη, peeled barley. Fr., *hydroptisane*. See HYDROCRITHE.

HYDROPYOPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pi(pu6)-o(o3)-nu2-mo(mo3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-acis*). From ὕδωρ, water, πύον, pus, πνεῦμα, air, and θώραξ, the chest. A disease in which inflammation or injury of the pleura produces first a hydrothorax; the absorption or removal of the serum is followed by an escape of air from the lung into the pleural cavity, and this in turn is followed by a collection of pus in the cavity, more or less of which may be discharged through the lung by expectoration. [α, 40.]

HYDROPYOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pi(pu6)-o(o3)-sa2l(sa3l)'pi2n2x. Gen., *-salpin'gos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, πύον, pus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. A collection of watery and purulent fluid in the oviduct.

HYDROPYRETOS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-pir(pu6r)'-e2t-o2s. Gr., ὑδροπύρετος (from ὕδωρ, water, and πυρετός, burning heat). See *Sweating* FEVER.

HYDROPYROCINCHONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pi-ro-si2n2-ko2n'i2k. A triatomic, crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_7$, prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on pyrocinchonic acid. [B, 2.]

HYDROPYROMELLITIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-pi-ro-me2l-i2t'i2k. Fr., *acide hydropyromellitique*. A tetrabasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_8 = C_6H_6(CO.OH)_4$. Two isomeric forms are known, one amorphous, the other crystallizing in needles with 2 molecules of water which are lost at 120° C., and melting at about 200° C. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

HYDROQUADRISULPHATE, n. Hid-ro-qua4d-ri2-su3l'fat. Fr., *hydroquadrisulfate*. A hydrosulphate containing three times as much sulphur as hydrogen. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HYDROQUINIDINE, n. Hid-ro-kwi2n'i2d-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrochinidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, obtained from quinidine by oxidation with permanganate of potassium; probably identical with hydroconchinine. It is easily soluble in hot alcohol and in chloroform, slightly soluble in ether, and melts at 167° C. [B, 81 (α, 38); Forst and Böhringer, "Berichte d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xx, 1656, cited in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181.]

HYDROQUININE, n. Hid-ro-kwi2n'en. A cinchona alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melting at 168° C. Dr. Seifert found it an antipyretic superior to salicylic acid and kairine, reducing the pulse and temperature with abundant transpiration, without disagreeable effect by continued use. [B, 81 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxiv (α, 14); Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsch chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 361.]

HYDROQUINONE, n. Hid-ro-kwi2n'on. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydrochinon*. It., *idrochinone*. Syn.: *hydrochinone*, *hydrokinone*. A substance having the composition of quinone with hydrogen added, $C_6H_4.O_2H_2$, and obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen or of reducing agents on that body. It may also be obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, and by decomposition of arbutin. It forms colorless laminar and prismatic crystals of sweetish taste, which melt at 169° C. In chemical composition h. is para-dioxybenzene; *i. e.*, benzene in which two hydrogen molecules at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by hydroxyl = $C_6(H,OH,H,H,OH,H,)$. It is isomeric with resorcin and pyrocatechin. It acts rapidly in typhoid fever, acute rheumatism, and erysipelas, as an antiseptic and antiferment. It lowers both the pulse and temperature and acts on the respiration and the arterial pressure. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14); B, 4, 9, 93, 270 (α, 38).]—**H.-sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Hydrochinonschwefelsäure*. The form under which arbutin is excreted in the urine. [B.]

HYDRORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r'ki2s(ch2i2s). Gen., *-ror'chios* (*-ror'chis*), *-ror'cheos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *hydrorchite*. Ger., *Hodenwassersucht*. See HYDROCELE.

HYDRO-RENAL adj. Hi2d''ro-re'n'l. From ὕδωρ, water, and *ren*, the kidney. Pertaining to dropsy of the kidney.

HYDROROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ro(ro3)-sat(sa3t)'u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑδροῤῥόσατον. Fr., *hydrorosat*. 1. Rose-water. [Oribasius (A, 311).] 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a drink made from honey, rose-leaves, and water. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HYDRORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-rak(ra3ch2)'-i2-a3. See HYDRORRHACHIS.

HYDRORRHACHIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-se2n(ke2n)-te(ta)'si2s. From ὕδωρ, water, ῥάχις, the spine, and κέντησις, a pricking. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). Fr., *hydrorrhachiocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechen der Rückgratswassersucht*. The operation of acupuncture for spina bifida. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r'ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2s. Gen., *-orrhach'eos*, *-orrhach'ios* (*-or'rhachis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *hydrorhachis*. Ger., *Rückgratswassersucht*, *Hydrorrhachie*. It., *idrorrachide*, *idrorrachite*. Sp., *hidrorraquis*. A dropsical condition of the spinal cord or its membranes.—**Congenital h.** Lat., *h. congenita*. See SPINA *bifida*.—**External h.** Lat., *h. externa*. An exaggeration of h. interna in which the canal of the spinal cord communicates freely with the cavity of the spinal arachnoid. This condition frequently occurs in spina bifida. [D, 35.]—**H. dehiscens.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**H. externa anterior.** That form of anterior spina bifida in which the spinal cord and nerves enter the sac and blend with its walls. [Humphry, "Lancet," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 557.]—**H. externa posterior.** That form of posterior spina bifida in which the spinal cord does not pass within the sac, and is not attached to it. [Humphry, *l. c.*]—**H. in columnis.** See HYDROPS *cavitatis columnæ vertebralis*.—**H. interna.** Dropsy of the central canal of the spinal cord.

HYDRORRHACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-ra2k-(ra3ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ῥάχις, the spine (see also *-itis**). Of Franck, an inflammatory hydrorrhachis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. E-dror-ra. See HYDRORRHŒA.—**H. des femmes enceintes.** See HYDRORRHŒA *gravidarum*.

HYDRORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-riz(rez)-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ῥίζα, a root. The proximal end of the hydrophyton, by which the colony fixes itself to other bodies. [L, 193 (α, 39).]

HYDRORRHODEORRHETIN, n. Hid-dro2r-rod''e2-o2r-ret'-i2n. A light-brown, amorphous substance, $C_{42}H_{52}O_{21}$, obtained by combining *rhodeorrhetin* (from jalap resin) with basic oxides, whereby it absorbs 1 equivalent of H_2O. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, insoluble in ether, and melts above 100° C. into a yellowish liquid. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

HYDRORRHODINON (Lat.), **HYDRORRHODINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-rod(ro2d)'i2n-o2n. -u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ῥόδον, a rose. Fr., *hydrorrhodinon*. An ancient mixture of water and oil of roses, used as an emetic in poisoning. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HYDRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ῥοία, a discharge. Fr., *hydrorrhée* [Piorry]. Ger., *Wasserfluss*, *Hydrorrhöe*. It., *idrorrea*. Sp., *hidrorrea*. A watery discharge. [L, 30, 44, 50, 95 (α, 14).]—**H. gravidarum, H. puerperarum, H. uteri gravidi.** Fr., *hydrorrhée des femmes enceintes*, *métrorrhée*, *fausses eaux*. Ger., *Hydrorrhöe*, *Schwangerer*. A discharge of serous fluid from the gravid uterus. The source of the discharge is disputed. Authorities sustain the following theories: 1st, that it is discharged from the cavity between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa, due to hypertrophied decidual glands; 2d, that it comes from a rent in the amniotic sac so high up as to allow only a small portion of its fluid to escape at once; 3d, that an excessive secretion of the glands of the cervix produces it. No successful treatment has been devised other than those means directed to prevent miscarriage. [α, 40.]—**Non-gravid h.** Ger., *Hydrorrhöe*, *Nichtschwangerer*. Of J. Oliver, a copious watery discharge from the non-gravid uterus in sudden gushes. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," June 21, 1884, p. 1205.]

HYDRORRHOIC, adj. Hid-ro2r-ro'i2k. Lat., *hidrorrhoicus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and ῥοία, a discharge). Fr., *hidrorrhoïque*. Pertaining to hydrorrhœa. [L, 116.]

HYDRORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro2r-thop-ne'-(pno2'e2)-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀρθόπνοια, upright breathing. Fr., *hydrorthopnée*. Ger., *Schwerathmen von Brustwassersucht*. Orthopnœa occuring in hydrothorax. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDRORUBIANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-ru2b-i2-a2n'i2k. Ger., *Hydrorubiansäure*. See THIOOXAMIDE.

HYDROSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-sa2k-(sa3k)'a2r(a3r)-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and σάκχαρον, sugar. Of Forestus, sweetened water, syrup. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HYDROSADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ros-a2d(a3d)-e2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). See HYDRADENITIS.

HYDROSALICYLAMIDE, n. Hid-ro-sa2l-i2-si2l'a2m-i2d(id). A substance, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_3$, produced by the action of ammonia on salicylic aldehyde, occurring in prismatic crystals, insoluble in water and in cold alcohol, but soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol, and melting at 300° C. [B, 38, 93 (α, 38); B, 46 (α, 39).]

HYDROSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-sa2l(sa3l)'-pi2n2x. Gen., *-ping'os* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Fr., *hydrosalpingite*. Ger., *Eileiterwassersucht*. A collection of watery fluid in the oviduct, causing distention.

HYDROSANTONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-sa2n-to2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydrosantonique*. A substance, $C_{15}H_{22}O_4$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on santonic acid. It occurs in colorless hexagonal crystals fusible at 170°C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

HYDROSARCA (Lat.), **HYDROSARCIDIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-sa3r'ka3, -sa2r-si2d(ki2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *hydrosarque*. 1. See ANASARCA (1st def.). 2. Of M. A. Severin, a tumor containing water and fleshy tissue. [L, 50.]

HYDROSARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-sa3rk-o-(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro-sa3rk'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ὕδωρ, water, σάρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydrosarcocèle*. Ger., *Fleischwasserbruch*. It., *idrosarcocele*. Sp., *hidrosarcocele*. Sarcocele complicated with hydrocele. [L, 30, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-sa4'(sa3'u4)-ri2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and σαῦρα, a lizard. A subclass of saurian reptiles, comprising animals of considerable size, with teeth wedged into the jaws, a leathery skin, and swimming fins or powerful feet the digits of which are connected by webs. The crocodile is a member of this group. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HYDROSCHEOCELE (Lat), **HYDROSCHEON** (Lat.), **HYDROSCHEUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2s-ke2(ch2e2)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hid-ro2s'ke2-o-sel; hid(hu6d)-ro2s'ke2-(ch2e2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hydroschéocèle*, *hydroschéonie*. Ger., *Hodensackswasserbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing watery fluid. [A, 322.]

HYDROSCHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro2s-ko2n2-(ch2o2n2)'ku3s(ku4s). From ὕδωρ, water, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Wasseransammlung im Hodensack*. A collection of water in the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROSCOPIC, adj. Hid-ro-sko2p'i2k. Gr., ὑδροσκοπικός (from ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Lat., *hydroscopicus*. Fr., *hydroscopique*. Pertaining to hydroscopy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDROSCOPY, n. Hid-ro^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Gr., ὑδροσκοπία (from ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπια, a lookout). Lat., *hydroscopia*. Fr., *hydroscopie*. Ger., *Wasseruntersuchung* (1st def.), *Hydromantia* (2d def.). It., *idroscopia* (1st def.). 1. Inspection of water, or hydrometry. 2. Divination from water. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROSÉLÉNIATE (Fr.), n. E-dro-sa-la-ne-a^{3}t. See SELENIDE.

HYDROSELENIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-se^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrosélénique*. Ger., *Hydroselen*, *Hydroselensäure*. Hydrogen selenide or its aqueous solution. [B.]

HYDROSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-sel(se^{2}l)-in-(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑδροσέλινον (from ὕδωρ, water, and σέλινον, parsley). 1. Of Appuleius, the marsh *Selinum*. 2. The *Apium graveolens*. [B, 114, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}p(sap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-seps'eos* (*-seps'is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and σῆψις, decay. Fr., *hydrosepsie*. Ger., *Wasserfäule*. A foul or turbid condition of water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROSIDERUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}d-e(a)'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and σίδηρον, iron. Iron phosphide. [*a*, 38.]

HYDROSILICATE, n. Hid-ro-si^{2}l'i^2-kat. Fr., *h*. A hydrated silicate. [*a*, 38.]

HYDROSILICEOUS, adj. Hid-ro-si^{2}l-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Containing water and silica. [L, 116.]

HYDROSIN, n. Hid'ro^{2}s-i^{2}n. See BAREGINE.

HYDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-ros'is*). From ὕδωρ, water. See HIDROSIS.

HYDROSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-so'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὕδωρ, water, and σῶμα, the body. An entire organism or colony of a hydrozoon. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 193.]

HYDROSORBIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-so^{2}rb'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrosorbique*. Ger., *Hydrosorbinsäure*. *a*-propylacrylic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_2 = C_5H_9COOH = CH_3CH_2CH_2CH{:}CH.CO.OH$, a monobasic acid derived from sorbic acid by the addition of two atoms of hydrogen. It is liquid at ordinary temperature. Its density is 0·969 at 19° C., and it boils at 208° C., and does not solidify at —8° C. It is slightly soluble in water. and has an odor like that of sweat. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38); B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROSPERMATIC, adj. Hid-ro-spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hydrospermaticus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *hydrospermatique*. Pertaining to a watery state of the semen. [A, 322.]

HYDROSPHYGMOGRAPH, n. Hid-ro-sfi^{2}g'mo-gra^{3}f. Lat., *hydrosphygmographus*. Fr., *hydrosphygmographe*. Ger., *H*. It., *idro-sfigmografe*. Of François-Franck and Mosso, an instrument for inclosing an entire organ, or part of an entire limb. It is then filled with water, and by means of a registering apparatus the fluctuation in the volume of the inclosed organ due to the arterial diastole and systole is registered. [Baumgarten (J. 55).]

HYDROSPIRE, n. Hid'ro-spire. From ὕδωρ, water, and σπεῖρα, a spire. See HYDROPORE.

HYDROSPIROMETER, n. Hid-ro-spir-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ὕδωρ, water, *spirare*, to breathe, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised to take the place of the more expensive compressed-air spirometers. It consists of a small jar fitted with three tubes through one of which air is admitted and through another water, and through the third the patient breathes. The resistance to expiration is produced by the lifting of the column of water into a vessel on a higher level. [*a*, 40.]

HYDROSPIROYLIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-spi-ro-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrospiroylique*. Volatile oil of *Ulmaria*. [B. 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-spo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). From ὕδωρ, water, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See HYGROMYCES.

HYDROSTATIC, adj. Hid-ro-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *hydrostatique*. Ger., *hydrostatisch*. Pertaining to hydrostatics or to liquid in a condition of equilibrium.

HYDROSTATICS, n. sing. Hid-ro-sta^{2}t'i^{2}ks. Lat., *hydrostatica* (from ὕδωρ, water, and στατική, statics). Fr., *hydrostatique*. Ger., *Hydrostatik*. The physics of liquids in a state of equilibrium. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

HYDROSTEON (Lat.), **HYDROSTEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *Knochenwassersucht*. A deposit of serum in and around the extremities of the long bones, occurring in dropsy of the joints. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROSTOMIE (Fr.), n. E-dro-sto-me. From ὕδωρ, water, and στόμα, the mouth. An excessive buccal secretion. [Hutchinson, "Sem. méd.," Jan. 30, 1889, p. 38 (*a*, 40).]

HYDROSUDOPATHY, n. Hid-ro-su^2-do^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ὕδωρ, water, *sudor*, sweat, and πάθος, a condition. Ger., *Hydrosudopathie*. The treatment of all diseases by the internal and external uses of water, and by sweating. [*a*, 40.]

HYDROSULFAT (Ger.), **HYDROSULFATE** (Fr.), n's. Hu^{6}d-ro-zu^{4}lf-a^{3}t', e-dro-zu^{6}l-fa^{3}t. See HYDROSULPHATE, and for other words in *Hydrosulf-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Hydrosulph-*.—**Hydrosulfatsäure** (Ger.). See *Sulphureted* HYDROGEN.

HYDROSULFURE (Fr.), n. E-dro-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r. See HYDROSULPHIDE.

HYDROSULFURÉ (Fr.), adj. E-dro-su^{6}l-fu^6-ra. Combined with hydrogen and sulphur. [B, 119.]

HYDROSULFUREUX (Fr.), adj. E-dro-su^{6}l-fu^6-ru^6. Hydrosulphurous. [*a*, 38.]

HYDROSULPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)'-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is*. See HYDROSULPHATE.—**H. stibicus.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]

HYDROSULPHATE, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}l'fat. Lat., *hydrosulphas*. Fr., *hydrosulfate*. 1. A salt of hydrosulphuric acid. 2. A hydrated sulphate. [B, 38 (*a*. 38).]

HYDROSULPHIDE, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *sulpho-hydras*, *sulphydras*, *hydrosulfuratus* (agreeing with the name of the base). Fr., *sulfhydrate*, *hydrosulfure*, *hydrosulfate*. Syn.: *sulphydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with hydrogen and sulphur. The h. of a univalent hydrocarbon is called a mercaptan. [B.]

HYDROSULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See THIOCARBONIC ACID.

HYDROSULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf-o-si-a^{2}n'-i^{2}k. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

HYDROSULPHURATUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-su^{3}lf-(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with hydrogen and sulphur. [B, 119.]

HYDROSULPHURET, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf'u^2-re^{2}t. See HYDROSULPHIDE.

HYDROSULPHURETED, adj. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf'u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Fr., *hydrosulfuré*. Combined with hydrogen and sulphur. [B.]

HYDROSULPHURETICO-ACIDULUS (Lat.), adj. Hid-(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)-fu^{3}r(fu^{4}r)-e^{2}t(at)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d'u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acidulous and containing hydrogen sulphide. [B, 97.]

HYDRO-SULPHURETICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing hydrogen sulphide. [B, 97.]

HYDROSULPHURETTED, adj. See HYDROSULPHURETED.

HYDROSULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-su^{3}lf-(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDROSULPHIDE.—**H. stibiosum.** Kermes mineral. [B. 119.]—**H. stibiosum cum sulphure.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]

HYDROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrosulfurique*. Ger., *Hydrothionsäure*. Sulphureted hydrogen or its aqueous solution. [B.]—**Test solution of h. a.** [U. S. Ph.]. Distilled water freshly saturated with h.-a. gas obtained by treating ferrous sulphide with dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROSULPHUROUS ACID, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf'u^2-ru^{3}s. Fr., *acide hydrosulfureux*. An acid, H_2SO_2, supposed to be formed from anhydrous, sulphurous acid (dioxide of sulphur) by combination with hydrogen. It is the same as true hyposulphurous acid. [B.]

HYDROSULPHYL, n. Hid-ro-su^{3}lf'i^{2}l. The univalent radicle, SH'; also this radicle occurring in the free state with the double molecular formula, S_2H_2 (hydrogen persulphide). The symbol Hs is sometimes given it. [B, 159.]

HYDROTELLURATE, n. Hid-ro-te^{2}l'u^2-rat. A salt of hydrotelluric acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROTELLURIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-te^{2}l-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrotellurique*. Ger., *Hydrotellursäure*. Tellurhydric or telenhydric acid; tellureted hydrogen or its aqueous solution. [B.]

HYDROTELLUROCYANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-te^{2}l-u^2-ro-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum hydrotellurocyanicum*. Fr., *acide hydrotellurocyanique*. An acid in which hydrogen, tellurium, and cyanogen are united. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From ὕδρα, a hydra, and θήκη, a chest. The cup-like chitinous receptacle which protects the hydranth in the calyptoblastic genera. [L, 193.]

HYDROTHEIONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-thi-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See HYDROTHIONIC ACID.

HYDROTHERAPEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-is*). From ὕδωρ, water, and θεραπευσία, medical treatment. See HYDROTHERAPY.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC, adj. Hid-ro-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'ti^{2}k. Fr., *hydrothérapique*. Of or pertaining to hydrotherapy. [B.]

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing. Hid-ro-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'ti^{2}ks. See HYDROTHERAPY.

HYDROTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-the^{2}r-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-i(e)'a^3. See HYDROTHERAPY.

HYDROTHERAPY, n. Hid-ro-the^{2}r'a^2-pi^2. Lat., *hydrotherapia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and θεραπεια, medical treatment). Fr., *hydrothérapie*. Ger., *Hydrotherapie*. The systematic use of water as a curative agent. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); B.]

HYDROTHERMAL, adj. Hid-ro-thu^{3}rm'a^{2}l. From ὕδωρ, water, and θέρμη, heat. Of or pertaining to hot water. [L, 56.]

HYDROTHIOBENZENE, n. Hid-ro-thi-o-be^{2}nz'en. Ger., *Hydrothiobenzol*. Phenyl mercaptan. [B.]

HYDROTHIOCARBONATE, n. Hid-ro-thi-o-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *h*. A thiocarbonate. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTHIOCROCONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-thi-o-kro-ko^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hydrothiocroconique*. A reddish-yellow, gummy substance, $C_5H_4SO_4$, acting as a dibasic acid; derived from croconic acid by the action of sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3.]

HYDROTHION (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-thi(the)'o^{2}n. From ὕδωρ, water, and θεῖον, sulphur. Ger., *Schwefelwassertoff*. Sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]—**H'luft** (Ger.). Sulphu-

reted-hydrogen gas. [L, 80.]—**H'säure** (Ger.). See HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

HYDROTHIONÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-thi(the)-o2n-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, θεῖον, sulphur, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Hydrothionämie.* A condition in which sulphureted hydrogen or hydrosulphide (*hydrothionammonæmia*) of ammonium enters the blood. These substances are produced in the stomach and intestines, or in the peritoneal cavity after perforation of the bowel. The symptoms are those which are produced by poisoning by these gases—viz., collapse, dizziness, frequent respirations, and small pulse. The disease is not infrequently fatal. [D, 3.]

HYDROTHIONAMMONÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-thi(the)''o2n-a2m(a3m)-mon-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. See under HYDROTHIONÆMIA.

HYDROTHIONATE, n. Hid-ro-thi'o2n-at. Fr., *h.* A salt of hydrothionic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTHIONCARBONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6-dro-te-on'-ka3rb-on''zoir-e2. Thiocarbonic acid. [A, 324.]

HYDROTHIONIC ACID, n. Hi-dro-thi-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydrothionique.* Ger., *Hydrothionsäure, Schwefelwasserstoffgas.* Hydrosulphuric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTHIONURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-thi(the)-o2n-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, θεῖον, sulphur, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hydrothionurie.* The presence of hydric sulphide (H_2S, sulphureted hydrogen) in the urine. Betz attributes it to either the intravesical decomposition of pus, blood, or albuminoid substances; intestinal absorption of this gas and its elimination by the kidney; or the passage of the gas from the intestine into the bladder. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr. 15, 1889, p. 438 (*a*, 18).]

HYDROTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-thi(the)'u3m-(u4m). See HYDROTHION.

HYDROTHORACIC, adj. Hi-dro-tho-ra2s'i2k. Pertaining to hydrothorax. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-thor'a2x-(a3x). Gen., *-thor'acos (-acis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., *h.* Ger., *H., Brustwassersucht.* It., *idrotorace.* Sp., *hidrotórax.* Dropsy of one or both pleural cavities, not due to pleurisy; hence to be distinguished from pleuritic effusion.—**H. chylosus.** H. due to the establishment of a communication between the pleural cavity and the thoracic duct or the ductus lymphaticus dextra. [L, 128.]—**H. purulentus.** An accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity. [*a*, 40.]—**H. torpidus.** Chronic h. [L, 128.]

HYDROTIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2t'i2k. See HIDROTIC *acid.*

HYDROTICUS (Lat.), adj. Hid(hu6d)-ro2t(rot)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ὑδρωτικός. See HYDRAGOGUE.

HYDROTIMESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi2d(hu6d)-ro2t-i2-me(ma)'si2-a3. See HYDROTIMETRY.

HYDROTIMETER, n. Hid-ro2t-i2m'e2t-u5r. Fr., *hydrotimètre.* An apparatus used in hydrotimetry. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTIMETRIC, adj. Hid-ro2t-i2-me2t'ri2k. Fr., *hydrotimétrique.* Pertaining to hydrotimetry. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTIMETRY, n. Hid-ro2t-i2m'e2t-ri2. From ὑδροτης, moisture, and μετρεῖν, to measure. Fr., *hydrotimétrie.* The determination, by means of soap, of the proportion of calcareous salts contained in water. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro'ti2s. Gen., *-ot'idos (-idis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *hydrote, hydropisie de la caisse du tympane.* Ger., *Wassersucht des Mittelohres.* It., *idrote, idrope dell' orechio medio.* Sp., *hidropesia de la caja del timpano.* Dropsy of the ear; an accumulation of fluid, usually mucus or muco-pus, in the tympanic cavity. [F.]

HYDROTITANE (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ti2t'a2n(a3n)-e-(a). Gen., *-tit'anes.* From ὕδωρ, water, and τίτανος, probably gypsum. Fr., *hydrotitane.* Ger., *Kalkwasser.* Lime-water; of Hippocrates, a watery lime-paste. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTITE (Fr.). n. E-dro-tet. See HYDROTIS.

HYDROTOMY, n. Hid-ro2t'o-mi2. Lat., *hydrotomia* (from ὕδωρ, water, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *hydrotomie.* It., *idrotomia.* A method of dissection inaugurated by Lacauchie in 1844, which consisted in injecting water under a pressure of from 3 to 4 metres into the principal artery of the part to be examined, the infiltration increasing the transparency of the loose connective tissue and separating the resisting parts, such as the nerves, glands, etc. [L, 41, 44, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTREMELLINÆ (Lat.), **HYDROTREMELLINEÆ** (Lat.), **HYDROTREMELLINI** (Lat.), n's f., f., and m. pl. Hid-(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-tre2m-e2l-lin(len)'e(a3-e2), -e2-e(a3-e2), -i(e). Fr., *hydrotrémellinées.* Names for all the aquatic cryptogams produced in the decomposition of animal substances. [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HYDROTRISULPHATE, n. Hid-ro-tri-su3lf'at. Fr., *hydrotrisulfate.* A hydrated trisulphate. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROTRISULPHURET, n. Hid-ro-tri-su3lf'u2-re2t. Fr., *hydrotrisulfure.* A sulphide containing three times as much sulphur as hydrogen. [B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROTROPIC, adj. Hid-ro-tro2p'i2k. Fr., *hydrotrophique.* Ger., *hydrotropisch.* Exhibiting hydrotropism. [B.]

HYDROTROPISM, n. Hid-ro2t'ro2p-i2z'm. From ὕδωρ, water, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *hydrotropisme.* A tendency to movement in the particles of protoplasm, induced by the presence of water in its vicinity. It is either *positive* or *negative*, according as the protoplasm tends to move toward or away from the source of moisture. ["Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

HYDROTYMPANUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-ti2m-(tu6m)'pa2n(pa3n)-u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and τύμπανον, a drum. A mucous or serous exudation into the cavity of the middle ear, the result of an acute or chronic otitis media. [F, 39.]

HYDROUS, adj. Hid'ru3s. From ὕδωρ, water. Containing water. [L, 56.]

HYDROVARECTASIA (Lat.), **HYDROVARIUM** (Lat), n's f. and n. Hid(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-va2r(wa3r)-e2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3, -va2r-(wa3r)'i2-u3m(u4m). See HYDROARION.

HYDROVAROCÉLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-dro-va3-ro-sa-le. From ὕδωρ, water, ὠάριον, a small egg, and κήλη, a tumor. See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.

HYDROXANTHATE, n. Hi-dro-za2n'that. Fr., *h.* A salt of hydroxanthic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

HYDROXETHYLIDENE-TRIMETHYL-AMMONIUM, n. Hid-ro2x-e2th-i2l''i2d-en-tri-me2th-i2l-a2m-mon'i2-u3m. See NEURINE.

HYDROXIDE, n. Hid-ro2x'i2d(id). Lat., *hydroxydum.* Ger., *Hydroxyd.* A chemical compound of hydroxyl with a metal or an alcoholic radicle. In recent chemical nomenclature this word replaces hydrate, except for compounds supposed to contain water of combination or crystallization. [A, 1.]—**Ferrous h.** An unstable greenish-white salt, FeH_2O_2, obtained by precipitating a soluble ferrous salt with an alkalii. It is not found in nature. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

HYDROXYACETAL, adj. Hi-dro2x-i2-a2s'e2t-a2l. A liquid, $CH_2.OH.CH(OC_2H_5)_2$, obtained by treating vinylethyl ether with alcoholic potash, having an agreeable odor and boiling at 167° C. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROXYACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-a2s-et'i2k. Ger., *Hydroxyessigsäure.* Glycollic acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, so called because it may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of hydroxyl (OH) for hydrogen. [B, 4.]

HYDROXYADIPIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-a2d-i2p'i2k. Fr., *acides hydroxyadipiques.* Acids formed from adipic acid, ($C_6H_{10}O_4$), by the substitution of hydroxyl, (OH), for an equivalent quantity of H. Of these there are: 1. *Monoxyadipic acid, adipomalic acid,* $C_6H_{10}O_5 = C_6H_9(OH)O_4$. 2. *Dioxyadipic acid,* $C_6H_{10}O_6 = C_6H_8(OH_2)O_4$, isomeric with adipotartaric acid. 3. *Trioxyadipic acid,* $C_6H_{10}O_7 = C_6H_7(OH)_3O_4$. [B, 2.]

HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-a2n-thra3-kwi2n'on. Ger., *Hydroxyanthochinon.* A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_8 = C_{14}H_7(OH).O_2$, known in two isomeric forms: 1. *Oxyanthroquinone,* which crystallizes in yellow needles or plates melting at about 271° C. 2. *Erythro-oxyanthroquinone,* which crystallizes in orange-yellow needles melting at about 180° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROXYAZOBENZENE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-a2z-o-be2nz'en. A substance, $C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_4.OH$, crystallizing in yellowish-red rhombic prisms, easily soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and melting at about 154° C. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]—**H'sulphonic acid.** A crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(SO_3H)N_2C_6H_4.OH$, known in four varieties: (1) *α-h'sulphonic acid,* small reddish plates having a metallic lustre, and easily soluble in alcohol and water. (2) *β-h'sulphonic acid,* yellowish-red prisms having a blue surface lustre, and easily soluble in pure water. (3) *γ-h'sulphonic acid,* long, narrow pentagonal plates having a violet surface lustre, and easily soluble in water. (5) *δ-h'sulphonic acid,* precipitated by strong hydrochloric acid from a concentrated aqueous solution as small shining yellow plates, or deposited in gradual evaporation of the solution as large cherry-colored rhombic tablets or prisms. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROXYBENZENE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-be2nz'en. Fr., *hydroxybenzine.* Ger., *Hydroxybenzol.* Carbolic acid. [B, 270.]—**H'tricarboxylic acid.** A tribasic acid, $C_6H_2(OH)(CO.OH)_3$, of which two varieties are known—*hydroxytrimesic* (*hydroxytrimesitic*) *acid,* crystallizing from a concentrated solution in hot water as an indistinctly prismatic or acicular mass containing one molecule of water, or from dilute alcohol as long silky needles containing two molecules of water; and *hydroxytrimellithic acid,* C_6[CO.OH,CO.OH, H,CO.OH,OH.H,], crystallizing from alcohol in transparent compact prisms, from hot water in smaller shining prisms containing two molecules of water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-be2n-zo'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxybenzoique.* Ger., *Hydroxybenzoësäure.* Syn.: *phenol-benzoic acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(OH).COOH$, of the constitution of benzoic acid in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *salicylic acid,* or orthohydroxybenzoic acid; (2) *metahydroxybenzoic acid* (often called oxybenzoic acid); (3) *parahydroxybenzoic acid.* [B.]

HYDROXYBENZOL (Ger.), n. Hu6-drox-u6-be2ntz-ol'. See HYDROXYBENZENE.

HYDROXYBENZYL ALCOHOL, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-be2nz'i2l a2l'ko-ho2l. Ger., *Hydroxybenzylalkohol.* Syn.: *oxybenzol alcohol.* Benzyl alcohol in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. [B.] See ORTHOHYDROXYBENZYL ALCOHOL.

HYDROXYBENZYLURIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-be2nz-i2l-ur'i2k. An acid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_5$, occurring as a crystalline mass, which melts at about 70° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

HYDROXYBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6-drox-u6-be2rn'stin-zoir-e2. Hydroxysuccinic acid, malic acid. [B.]

HYDROXYBRENZWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6-drox-u6-bre2ntz'vin-zoir-e2. Hydroxypyrotartaric acid. [B.]

HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-bu2t-i2r'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxybutyrique.* Ger., *Hydroxybuttersäure.* Syn.: *oxybutyric acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_4H_8O_3 = C_4H_7(OH)O_2$, of the lactic acid series, and bearing the same relation to butyric acid that lactic acid bears to propionic acid. There are 4 isomeric varie-

ties of h. a., viz.: (1) α-h. a., $CH_3.CH_2.CH(OH).CO.OH$. (2) β-h. a., $CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CO.OH$. (3) γ-h. a., $CH_2(OH).CH_2.CH_2.CO.OH$. (4) *α-hydroxyisobutyric acid*, $(CH_3)_2 : C(OH).CO.OH$, otherwise known as *acetonic* or *dimethyloxalic acid*. All are crystalline solids. An acid of this composition has been found in diabetic urine. Külz says that this acid does not agree in its properties with any of the known modifications of h. a., and he therefore calls it *pseudo-oxybutyric acid*. It, as well as its salts, is lævorotatory. [B, 3, 4; Minkowski, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," April 12, 1884, p. 242; Külz, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xx, p. 165, cited in "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Sept. 20, 1884, p. 661.]

HYDROXYCAFFEINE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ka2f'fe2-en. A crystalline substance, $C_8H_9(OH).N_4O_2 = C_8H_{10}N_9O_3$, possessing acid properties and derived from caffeine by the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen. [B, 3.]

HYDROXYCAMPHOR, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ka2m'fo2r. A faint-yellow liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, having a turpentine-like odor and boiling at 265° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYCAMPHORONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ka2m-fo2r-o2n'i2k. An acid, $C_9H_{14}O_6$, formed as a side product in the manufacture of camphoronic acid. It occurs in large, irregular prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, and fusible at from 164° to 165° C. [α, 27.]

HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ka2p-ro'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxycaproïque*. Ger., *Hydroxycapronsäure*. Syn.: *oxycaproic acid*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_{11}(OH)O_2$. Several isomeric varieties, which are all crystalline solids, are known, *e. g.*, (1) *leusic acid*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH(OH) - CO.OH$; (2) *hydroxisocaproic acid*, $(CH_3)_2 : CH.CH_2.CH(OH) - CO.OH$; (3) *diethoxalic acid, diethyloxyacetic acid*, $(C_2H_5)_2 : C(OH) - CO.OH$. [B, 3, 4.]

HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ka2p-ri2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxy-caprylique*. Ger., *Hydroxycaprylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_{16}O_3 = C_8H_{15}(OH)O_2$, being caprylic acid in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. The following isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Normal h. a.*, $C_6H_{13}CH(O-H) - CO.OH$, a crystalline solid. 2. *Oxyoctoic acid*, $(CH_3)_2 : C.CH_2.C(OH).CH_3 - CO.OH$, forming prismatic crystals. 3. *Dipropyloxalic acid, hydroxyisocaprylic acid*, $(C_3H_7)_2 : C(OH) - CO.OH$, forming colorless acicular or prismatic crystals. 4. *Diisopropyloxalic acid*, $[(CH_3)_2 : CH]_2 : C(OH) - CO.OH$, forming acicular crystals. 5. *Diethyloxybutyric acid*, $CH_3.CH(OH).C(C_2H_5)_2 - CO.OH$, a syrupy liquid. [B, 2, 3, 4.]

HYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-si3n a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxycinnamique*. Ger., *Hydroxyzimmtsäure*. See COUMARIC ACID, PARACOUMARIC ACID, CAFFEIC ACID, and CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

HYDROXY-COMPOUND, n. Hid-ro2x'i2-ko2m"pu5-u4nd. A chemical substance formed by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen. [B.]

HYDROXYCOUMARIN, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ku'ma2r-i2n. A substance, $C_{11}H_{10}O_3 = C_{11}H_9(OH)O_2$, being coumarin in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. The following isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Dimethylumbelliferone*, $C_6H_3(OH)\left\langle\begin{matrix} C(CH_3) : C.CH_3 \\ \quad\quad | \\ O — CO, \end{matrix}\right.$, occurring in crystalline needles melting at 256° C. 2. *Homomethylumbelliferone*, $CH_3.C_6H_2(OH)\left\langle\begin{matrix} C(CH_3) : CH \\ \quad\quad | \\ O — CO, \end{matrix}\right.$, also forming crystalline needles, melting and partially subliming at about 250° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ku2-mi2n'i2k. An acid, $(CH_3)_2CH.C_6H_2(OH)CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: 1. *Orthohydroxycuminic acid*, crystallizing in flat needles or plates melting at 96° C. 2. *Metahydroxycuminic acid*, crystalling in long, thin needles, melting at 143° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYD (Ger.), n. Hu6-drox-u6d'. See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROXYDIETHACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-di-e2th-a2s-et'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxydiéthacétique*. Ger., *Hydroxydiäthylessigsäure*. Diethoxalic acid. [B.]

HYDROXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-di-fe2n-i2l'-a2m-en. A hydroxyl substitution compound, $NH\left\langle\begin{matrix} C_6H_3.OH \\ | \\ C_6H_3.OH, \end{matrix}\right.$ of diphenylamine. [B.]

HYDROXYDUL (Ger.), n. Hu6d-rox-u6-dul'. That one of two different hydroxides of the same base which contains relatively to the amount of that base the smaller amount of hydroxyl. [B.]

HYDROXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu6d)-ro2x'i2d(u6d)-u3m-(u4m). See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROXYESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6d-rox-u6-e2s'i2g-zoir-e2. Hydroxyacetic acid, glycollic acid. [B.]

HYDROXYETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-e2th-i2l-a2s-et'i2k. Ethylglycollic acid. [B, 3.]

HYDROXYISOCAMPHOR, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-i2s-o-ka2m'fo2r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{15}O(OH)$, occurring as a crystalline mass having a slight vanilla-like smell, and melting with decomposition at about 249° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYL, n. Hid-ro2x'i2l. Fr., *hydroxyle*. Ger., *H.* It., *idrossilo*. Syn.: *oxhydryl*. A univalent radicle, $-O.H$, being water deprived of one atom of hydrogen. It enters into the composition of all hydrates (hydroxides), including the alcohols, phenols, and oxygen acids, and of all other bodies formed upon the water type. Occurring in the free state as a double molecule, $HO - OH$, it constitutes a peroxide. [B.]—**H'amide.** Ger., *Hydroxylamid*. An amide in which h. replaces an equivalent amount of hydrogen. [B.]—**H'benzol.** See HYDROQUINONE.—**H'diphenyl.** See DIPHENOL.—**H'ethyloxide.** See ALDEHYDE *alcoholate*.—**H'irung** (Ger.). The process of combining with hydroxyl. [Salkenski, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 3, 1882, p. 391 (B).]—**H'urée** (Fr.). A crystalline substance, $N_2CH_4O_2$, resulting from the union of h'amine and cyanic acid. It is very soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, and melts at about 130° C. [B, 38, 93 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYLAMINE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2l'a2m-en. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hydroxylamin*. Syn.: *oxyammonia*. A substance, $N(OH)H_2 = NH_3O$, or ammonia in which a molecule of hydroxyl replaces an atom of hydrogen. It is known only in aqueous solution, the latter being colorless and devoid of odor, but possessing a strong alkaline reaction. It is used as a remedy in lupus vulgaris, trichophytosis capitis, and psoriasis. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 20, 1889 (α, 40).]—**H.-disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide h'disulfonique*. Sulphazotic acid; a substance, $N(OH)(HSO_3)_2 = NH_3S_2O_7$, acting as a dibasic acid, but known only through its salts, the *h'disulphonates*. It may be regarded as h. combined with a double molecule of sulphuric acid, the former replacing two molecules of hydroxyl in the latter, and itself losing two atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**H. hydrochloride.** A compound of h. and hydrochloric acid: recommended as a substitute for pyrogallic acid and chrysarobin in skin diseases, having the advantage of not staining the skin or linen. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, xxxvii (α, 14).]—**H'-monosulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide h. monosulfonique*. A monobasic acid, $NH(OH).(HSO_3)$. [B, 3.]

HYDROXYLATED, adj. Hid-ro2x'i2l-at-e2d. Fr., *hydroxylé*. Containing hydroxyl, forming a hydroxy compound. [B, 4.]

HYDROXYLIC, adj. Hid-ro2x-i2l'i2k. Containing hydroxyl; also of, pertaining to, or contained in hydroxyl. [B.]

HYDROXYMARGARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-ma3r-ga2r'-i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxymargarique*. Syn.: *oxymargaric acid*. An acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_3$, occurring in crystalline plates which melt at 80° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYMETHYLPHENYLFORMIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x"i2-me2th-i2l-fe2n-i2l-fo2rm'i2k. See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.

HYDROXYNAPHTHOIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-na2f-tho'-i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxy-naphtoïque*. Syn.: *carbonaphtholic acid*. An acid, $C_{10}H_6(OH)CO.OH$, existing in several isomeric forms which melt at varying points from 186° C. to 247° C. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYOCTOIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-o2k-to'i2k. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.

HYDROXYŒNANTHOIC ACID, HYDROXYŒNANTHYLIC ACID, n's. Hid-ro2x-i2-e2n-a2n-tho'i2k, -thi2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxyœnanthoïque, hydroxyœnanthylique*. Syn.: *oxyœnanthylic acid*. A one-molecule hydroxyl substitution compound, $C_7H_{14}O_3 = C_6H_{11}.CH(OH)CO.OH$, ot œnanthoic acid. It is known in five isomeric forms: 1. *Normal h. a.*, or *oxyœnanthylic acid*, $C_5H_{11}.CH(OH)CO.OH$, forming prismatic crystals melting at 65° C. 2. *Amylhydroxalic acid*, or *hydroxyisœnanthoic acid*, $(CH_3) : CH.CH_2.CH_2.CH(OH).CO.OH$, occurring in prismatic scales, melting at 60·5° C. 3. *Methylethyloxybutyric acid*, or *hydroxy α-methylethylbutyric acid*, $CH_3.CH(OH).C\left\langle\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ CO.OH, \\ C_2H_5 \end{matrix}\right.$ a syrupy liquid. 4. *Methylpropylethylenelactic acid*, $\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ C_3H_7 \end{matrix}\rangle C(OH).CH_2.CO.OH$, a syrupy liquid. 5. *Diethylethylenelactic acid*, $(C_2H_5)_2.C(OH)CH_2.CO.OH$, forming crystalline needles, melting at about 73° C. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYOLEIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-o-le'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxyoléique*. Ger., *Hydroxyölsäure*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

HYDROXYPHENYLACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-fe2n-i2l-a2s-et'i2k. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_2 - CO.OH)$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Ortho-h. a.*, $C_6[OH,CH_2.CO.OH,H,H,H,H,]$, forming crystalline needles somewhat soluble in water, and melting at 137° C. 2. *Meta-h. a.*, $C_6[OH,CH_2.CO.OH,H,H,H,]$, so very soluble in water that evaporation to dryness is necessary to remove it from solution, and crystallizing from a hot mixture of petroleum spirit and benzene in fine needles, melting at 129° C. 3. *Para-h. a.*, $C_6[OH,H,H,CH_2.CO.OH,H,H,]$, crystallizing in brittle prismatic needles, soluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water, and melting at 148° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYPHENYLAMIDOPROPIONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x"i2-fe2n-i2l-a2m-i2d-o-pro-pi2-o2n'i2k. Tyrosine. [B.]

HYDROXYPICOLINE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-pi2k'o-len. Fr., *h.* An artificial alkaloid, C_6H_9NO, homologous with pelletierine; a colorless oily liquid, boiling at 155° C. It acts as a strong base, combining with acids to form addition compounds. [Étard, "Compt rend. de l'acad des sci.," xcii, p. 460 (B).]

HYDROXYPICRIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-pi2k'ri2k. Fr., *acide hydroxypicrique*. Ger., *Hydroxypikrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin. [B.]

HYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-pro-pi2-o2n'-i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxy-propionique*. Ger., *Hydroxypropionsäure*. See LACTIC ACID.

HYDROXYQUINOL, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-kwi2n'o2l. A substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, crystallizing from ether in microscopic monoclinic plates or tablets, melting at 140·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYQUINOLINE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-kwi2n'o-len. Fr., *hydroxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Hydroxychinolin*. See CARBOSTYRIL.

HYDROXYSALICYLIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxysalicylique*. Ger., *Hydroxysalicylsäure*. Oxysalicylic acid; a one-molecule substitution compound of salicylic acid, $C_6(H.OH,H.H,OH,CO.OH), = C_7H_6O_4$, one of the isomeric forms of dihydroxybenzoic acid, and forming shining acicular crystals, melting at 196° to 197° C. [B, 4.]

HYDROXYTOLUENE, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-to2l'u2-en. Fr., *hydroxytoluène*. Ger., *Hydroxytoluol*. Toluene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. [B.] See CRESOL and DIHYDROXYTOLUENE.

HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-to2l-u2'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxy-toluique.* Ger., *Hydroxytoluylsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_3(OH){CH_3 \atop CO.OH}$, having numerous possible isomers, of which five are known, three isomeric varieties of cresotic acid and two others: α-oxytoluic acid, formed by treating sulphoparatoluic acid with caustic potash, and occurring in crystalline needles, which melt at about 203° C.; and β-oxytoluic acid, obtained from nitroparatoluic acid and occurring in crystalline needles grouped in stars, and melting at about 184° C. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

HYDROXYTOLUOL (Ger.), n. Hu6-dro3x-u6-to-lu-ol'. Hydroxytoluene. [B.]

HYDROXYVALERIANIC ACID, n. Hid-ro2x-i2-va2l-e-ri2-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide hydroxy-valérianique.* Oxyvalerianic acid, a one-molecule substitution compound of valerianic acid, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2$-$CH(OH).CO.OH = C_5H_{10}O_3$, homologous with lactic acid. [A. Menozzi, cited in "Ann di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 141 (B).]

HYDROXYZIMMTSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu6d-ro3x-u6-tsi2mt'-zoir-e2. Hydroxycinnamic acid. [B.]

HYDROZOON (Lat.), **HYDROZOUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hid-(hu6d)-ro(ro3)-zo'o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὕδωρ, water, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *hydrozoaire.* An individual of the *Hydrozoa,* which are a class of the *Cœlenterata* having *Hydra* as the type. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

HYDRURE (Fr.), n. E-dru6r. See Hydride.

HYDRURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ru2(ru)-re(ra)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is).* From ὕδωρ, water, and οὔρησις, urination. See Hydruria.

HYDRURET, n. Hid'ru2-re2t. See Hydride.

HYDRURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ru2(ru)'ri2-a3. From ὕδωρ, water, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *hydrurie.* Ger., *Hydrurie.* A relative increase in the water and decrease in the solids of the urine. [K.]

HYDRYALOS (Lat.), n. m. Hid(hu6d)-ri(ru6)'a2l(a3l)-o2s. From ὕδωρ, water, and ὕαλος, glass. See *Water*-glass.

HYDRYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu6d)-ri2(ru6)-me2n(man)-i-(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὕδωρ, water, and ὑμήν, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hydryménite.* Inflammation of a serous membrane. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYDURILIC ACID, n. Hid-u2-ri2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hydurilique.* Ger., *Hydurilsäure.* A strong, dibasic acid, $C_8H_6N_4O_6$, obtained by heating alloxanthine in a closed tube to 170° C., and in various other ways, and occurring in small crystals slightly soluble in alcohol and in cold water, more soluble in hot water. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

HYEMAL, adj. Hi'e2-m'l. See Hiemal.

HYEPIGLOTTIC, adj. Hi-e2p-i2-glo2t'i2k. See Hyo-epiglottic.

HYÈRES (Fr.), n. E-e2r. A climatic winter resort in the department of Var, France. [L, 30, 41, 57, 87 (α, 14).]

HYETAL, adj. Hi'e2-t'l. From ὑετός, rain. Pertaining to rain. [L, 56.]

HYGEA (Lat.), **HYGEIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hu6)-je(ga)'a3, -ji'-(ge2'e2)-a3. See Hygiea.

HYETOGRAPHY, n. Hi-e2t-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *hyetographia* (from ὑετός, rain, and γραφή, a writing). 1. That portion of climatology which relates to rain. 2. The practice of recording facts about rainfall. [L, 107.]

HYGENDORF (Ger.), n. Hu6g'e2n-do2rf. A place in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring called Jacobsbrunnen. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HYGIANSIS (Lat.), **HYGIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi(hu6)-ji2(gi2)-a2n(a3n)'si2s, -ji2(gi2)-as(a3s)'i2s. Gen., *-ans'eos (-is), -as'eos (-i'asis).* Gr., ὑγίανσις (from ὑγιαίνειν, to be in health). Ger., *Genesung.* Convalescence. [A, 322.]

HYGIASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hij(hu6g)-i2-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὑγίασμα (from ὑγίεια, health). Fr., *hygiasme.* Ger., *Heilmittel.* A means of cure. [A, 311; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGIASTIC, adj. Hi-ji2-a2st'i2k. Gr., ὑγιαστικός. Lat., *hygiasticus.* Curative. [L, 107.]

HYGIASTICS, n. sing. Hi-ji2-a2st'i2ks. Lat., *hygiastica.* See Hygiene.

HYGID, adj. Hi'ji2d. From ὑγιής, healthy. Fr., *hygide.* Pertaining to health. [A, 526.]

HYGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hij(hu6g)-i2d'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑγίδιον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain collyrium. [L, 180.]

HYGIEA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-ji2(gi2)-e(a)'a3. Gr., ὑγίεια. Fr., *santé* (1st def.). Ger., *Gesundheit* (1st def.). 1. Health. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A medicine. [A, 311.] 3. The ancient goddess of health.

HYGIEASTICS, n. sing. Hi-je-a2st'i2ks. Lat., *hygiastica* (from ὑγίεια, health). Ger., *Heillehre.* See Hygiene.

HYGIEIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-ji2(gi2)-i'(e2'i2)-a3. See Hygiea.

HYGIEIOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hij(hu6g)-i2-i(e2-i2)-o(o3)-kom'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὑγίεια, health, and κομεῖν, to take care of. A house or residence for convalescents or for the preservation of health. [A, 322.]

HYGIEIOLOGY, n. Hij-i2-e-o2l'o-ji2. See Hygiene.

HYGIENE, n. Hi-jen'. From ὑγιεινός, good for the health. Fr., *hygiène.* Ger., *H., Hygieine, Gesundheitspflege, Gesundheitslehre.* The science and art of the preservation of health.—**Arbeiterh'** (Ger.). The hygiene of occupations; the science which is concerned with the prevention of the injurious effects of certain occupations. [D, 18.]—**Fabrikh'** (Ger.). The h. of workshops. [L.]—**Pædiatric h.** The h. of children. [D, 50.]

HYGIENIC, adj. Hi-je2n'i2k. Fr., *hygiénique.* Ger., *hygienisch.* 1. Pertaining to health or to hygiene. [D.] 2. In a wholesome state, calculated to preserve the health.

HYGIENICS, n. sing. Hi-je2n'i2ks. See Hygiene.

HYGIENISM, n. Hi-jen'i2z'm. See Hygiene.

HYGIENIST, n. Hi-jen'i2st. One who makes a business or a study of hygiene.

HYGIENOUS, adj. Hi-jen'u3s. Gr., ὑγιεινός (from ὑγίεια, health). Healthy. [L, 107.]

HYGIEOLOGY, n. Hi-je-o2l'o-ji2. From ὑγίεια, health, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hygiéologie.* See Hygiene.

HYGIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-ji2(gi2)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is).* See Hygiene.

HYGIOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-ji2(gi2)-o(o3)-kom'i2-u3m(u4m). See Hygieiocomium.

HYGIODYNAMICS, HYGIOLOGY, n's. Hi-ji2-o-di2n-a2m'-i2ks, -o2l'o-ji2. From ὑγίεια, health, and δύναμις, power, or λόγος, understanding. See Hygiene.

HYGIOSTATICS, n. sing. Hi-ji2-o-sta2t'i2ks. From ὑγίεια, health, and ἱστάναι, to cause to stand. See Hygiene.

HYGRANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ra2n(ra3n)'si2s. Gen., *rans'eos (-rans'is).* Gr., ὕγρανσις (from ὑγράζειν, to be wet). Ger., *Feuchtwerden, Feuchtmachen.* A moistening or becoming moist. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ra(ra3)'zi2(si2)-a3. Gr., ὑγρασία (from ὑγράζειν, to be wet). Fr., *hygrasie.* Moisture. [A, 311 (α, 21); L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGRECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu6g)-re2k(rach2)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὑγρός, moist, and ἤχημα, sound. Fr., *hygréchème.* Ger., *Flüssigkeitslaut.* A sound indicative of the presence of fluid, as in the chest. [A, 322.]

HYGREDON (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-red(rad)'o2n(on). Gen., *-red'onos (-onis).* Gr., ὑγρηδών. See Humor.

HYGREMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu6g)-re2m-pla2s-(pla3s)'tru3m(tru4m). Gr., ὑγρέμπλαστρον (from ὑγρός, wet, and ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster). Of Pliny, a soft, moist plaster. [A, 312; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGRINE, n. Hig'ren. From ὑγρός, wet. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hygrin.* It., *igrina.* A volatile alkaloid, found along with cocaine in the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca.* It is a dense, yellowish, oily liquid, of burning taste, and an odor resembling that of trimethylamine, soluble in water, and still more readily so in alcohol and ether. According to Hesse, it is an individual alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{13}N$, and may be regarded as trimethylquinoline, but C. Liebermann finds that it is composed of a series of liquid alkaloids. One of these, having the lower boiling point, $C_8H_{15}NO$, has the sp. gr. of 0·940 at 19° C., and another, with a higher boiling point, $C_{14}H_{24}N_2O$, has the sp. gr. of 0·982 at 180° C. [Lossen, "Ann. di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, pp. 124, 127 (B); "Ber. der dtsch. chem. Gesllsch."; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

HYGROBATÆ (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ro2b'a2t(a3t)-e(a3-e2). From ὑγρός, wet, and βατεῖν, to tread. Of Illiger and others, a family of wading birds, comprising those with very long legs. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYGROBIUS (Lat.), adj. Hig(hu6g)-rob(ro2b)'i2-u3s(u4s). Gr., ὑγρόβιος (from ὑγρός, moist, and βίος, life). Fr., *hygrobié.* Of plants, growing in wet ground. [L, 41.] The *Hygrobiæ,* or *Hygrobieæ,* are the *Halorageæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

HYGROBLEPHARICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-ble2f-a2r(a3r)'i2-si(ke). From ὑγρός, moist, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. An old term for the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland. [F.]

HYGROBLEPHARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-ble2f-a2r(a3r)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). See Epiphora (2d def.).

HYGROBLEPHARON (Lat.), **HYGROBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-ble2f'a2r(a3r)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). 1. A moist state of the eyelids. 2. Hydroblepharon. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROBRONCHIORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-bro2n2-ki2(ch2i2)-o2r-ro2n2k(ro2n2ch2)'u3s(u4s). From ὑγρός, moist, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥόγχος, rhonchus. Fr., *râle bronchial humide.* Ger., *feuchtes Bronchialrasselgeräusch.* A humid bronchial rhonchus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-ka2t-(ka3t)-a3r-a2kt(a3kt)'a3. From ὑγρός, moist, and καταράκτης, a cataract. Ger., *flüssiger Staar.* An old term for a fluid cataract. [F.]

HYGROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hig'ro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὑγρός, moist, and κήλη, a tumor. See Hydrocele and Hydrocirsocele.

HYGROCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ro2k(roch2)'a2r(a3r)-i2s. Gen., *-char'itos (-itis).* From ὑγρός, wet, and χάρις, grace. The genus *Nephrophyllum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

HYGROCIRSOCELE (Lat.), n f. Hig(hu6g)-ro(ro3)-su5rs-(ki2rs)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hig-ro-su5rs'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὑγρός, wet, κιρσός, a varix, and κήλη, a tumor. See Hydrocirsocele.

HYGROCNISSORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu6g)-ro-(ro3)-ni2s(kni2s)-so2r-ro2n2'ku3s(ch2u4s). From ὑγρός, wet, κνισσᾶν, to crackle like burning fat, and ῥόγχος, a snoring sound. Fr., *râle crépitant humide.* Ger., *feuchtes knisterndes Rasselgeräusch.* A humid, crackling rhonchus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROCOLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}l-li^{2}r-(hu^{6}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑγροκολλύριον, ὑγροκολλούριον. Fr., *hydrocollyre*. An ancient name for a liquid collyrium.

HYGROCROCIS (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}k'ro^2-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *-croc'idos (-idis)*. From ὑγρός, wet, and κρόκος, saffron. 1. Of Agardh, the genus *Typhoderma*. 2. The genus *Mycoderma* of Persoon (1st def.). The *Hydrocrocinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Oscillatoriæ*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

HYGROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-cyst'is)*. From ὑγρός, wet, and κύστις, a bladder. See HYDROCYST.

HYGROCYSTORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu'g)-ro-(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From ὑγρός, wet, κύστις, a bladder, and ῥόγχος, a snoring sound. Fr., *râle vesiculaire humide*. Ger., *feuchtes Blasenrusselgeräusch*. A humid, vesicular rhonchus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROGEOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-je(ga)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑγρός, wet, γῆ, the earth, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hygrogéophile*. Living upon the earth and in the water (said of molluscs). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HYGROGRAPH, n. Hig'ro gra^{3}f. From ὑγρός, wet, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric humidity. [L, 56.]

HYGRO-HÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hig-ro-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-sel. From ὑγρός, wet, αἷμα, blood, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *hygrohématocèle*. A hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis propria, around and communicating with which a hæmatocele has formed. [Bureau, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," May 1, 1886, p. 205 (α, 40).]

HYGROLOGY, n. Hig-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *hygrologia* (from ὑγρός, wet, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hygrologie*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeitslehre*. The science of the fluids of the body. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROM (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}g-rom'. See HYGROMA.—**H. der Augenhöhle.** See HYGROMA *of the orbit*.—**Reisskörperchenenthaltendes H.** See *Rice-grain* CYST.—**Schleimbeutelh'.** A tumor of a bursa mucosa.—**Sehnenscheidenh'.** See *Rice-grain* CYST.

HYGROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From ὑγρός, wet. Fr., *h.*, *hygrome*. Ger., *H.*, *Hygrom*, *Wassergeschwulst*, *wässerige Balggeschwulst*. 1. A serous effusion into a bursa mucosa. 2. A cystic tumor containing usually a serous fluid. [D, 4.] 3. A genus of the *Bothriocephalidæ*. [Schranck (L, 16).]—**Cystic h.** Lat., *h. cysticum*. A tumor composed of a more or less dense fibrous sac lined by epithelium and filled with serous fluid. [α, 40.]—**H. blennorrhagique** (Fr.). A serous effusion into a bursa due to gonorrhœal rheumatism. [L, 88 (α, 40).]—**H. cellulocysticum congenitale.** A congenital cystoid h., of rapid growth, occurring in the neck, axilla, perinæum, or sacral region. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. colli cysticum congenitum.** See *Congenital* HYDROCELE *of the neck*.—**H. cysticum.** See *Cystic h.*—**H. duræ matris.** See MENINGOCELE.—**H. gangliodes.** A serous cyst formed between the layers of the sheaths of tendons which may or may not communicate with the cavity of the sheath. [α, 40.]—**H. gastrocnemii.** A h. situated on the inner side of the popliteal space. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. iliacum posterius.** Of Chassaignac, a h. situated between the posterior superior spine of the ilium and the fascia. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. infrapatellare profundum.** An elastic tumor anterior to the ligamentum patellæ, which may interfere with bending of the knee. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. of the neck.** See *Congenital* HYDROCELE *of the neck*.—**H. of the orbit.** Fr., *hygrome de l'orbite*. Ger., *Hygrom der Augenhöhle*. A variety of exudation cyst, first described by Hyrtl, consisting in dropsy of the bursa of the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye or of the bursa sometimes found between the levator palpebræ superioris and the rectus superior muscle. [F.]—**H. olecrani.** A flat, roll-shaped, soft, elastic tumor, occurring on the inner side of the olecranon, sometimes containing, besides the synovial fluid, bodies like grains of rice. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. patellæ.** See *H. præpatellare*.—**H. poplitei.** See *H. bursæ mucosæ tendinis poplitei*.—**H. præpatellare.** Fr., *h. prérotulien*. A painful tumor in front of the patella, consisting of a subcutaneous, subfascial, or subaponeurotic enlarged bursa mucosa. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]); A. 326 (α, 21).]—**H. prætibiale.** A h. of the bursa prætibialis. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. prérotulien** (Fr.). See *H. præpatellare*.—**H. serrato-subscapulare.** A h. formed between the subscapularis and the serratus magnus muscles. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. subacromiale.** A cystic tumor developed by supersecretion or inflammation of the subacromial bursa. It lies between the acromion process, the coraco-acromial ligament, and the capsule of the joint. [α, 40.]—**H. subiliacum.** A bursal h., situated between the anterior surface of the pubic bone and the hip joint. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. suprageuuale.** A bursal h. situated just above the patella. [Albert (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. trochantericum.** A little subcutaneous or a large subaponeurotic bursal h. situated over the great trochanter of the femur. [Albert (A. 319 [α, 21]).]—**Sacral h.** Fr., *hygrome sacré*. A cystic tumor developed by supersecretion of the sacro-coccygeal bursa, usually congenital. [α, 40.]—**Sub-hyoid h.** A bursal tumor situated just above the cricoid cartilage and varying in size from that of a small hazel-nut to that of a hen's egg. [α, 40.]—**Thyreo-hyoid h.** Fr., *h. thyréo-hyoïdien*, *kyste de Boyer*. A serous cyst formed by the distention of the bursa of the ligament of the thyreo-hyoid muscle. [Laurent, "Clinique," June 13, 1889 (α, 40).]

HYGROMATOUS, adj. Hig-ro^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or affected with hygroma. [L, 180.]

HYGROME (Fr.), n. E-grom. See HYGROMA.—**H. de l'orbite** (Fr.). See HYGROMA *of the orbit*.

HYGROMETER, n. Hig-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. Lat., *hygrometrum* (from ὑγρός, wet, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *hygromètre*. Ger., *H*. It., *igrometro*. Sp., *higrómetro*. An instrument for measuring the amount of moisture in the air, either by absorption (as with hygroscopic substances), by condensation (with dew-point instruments), or by evaporation (with wet-and-dry-bulb thermometers).

HYGROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. E-gro-me^{2}tr'. See HYGROMETER.

HYGROMETRIC, adj. Hig-ro-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Lat., *hygrometricus*. 1. Pertaining to hygrometry. [L, 49.] 2. In botany, possessing the property of moving under the influence of moisture, as in the spiral curving of the awns of certain grasses when moisture is absorbed; often used in the Latin as a specific name (*e. g.*, *Funaria hygrometrica*, *Lentinus hygrometricus*). [B, 229, 308 (α, 35).]

HYGROMETRICITY, n. Hig-ro-me^{2}t-ri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *hygrométricité*. The state of being hygrometric. [A, 301.]

HYGROMETRY, n. Hig-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *hygrométrie*. Measurement of the moisture of the air. [L, 104.]

HYGROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}m'i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os (-et'is)*. From ὑγρός, wet, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Wasserschwamm*. Of Ritgen, a water-fungus. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

HYGROMYRON (Lat.), **HYGROMYRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hig-(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}m'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑγρόμυρον (from ὑγρός, wet, and μύρον, an ointment). A perfumed oil or nearly liquid ointment. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGRON (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu^{6}g)'-ro^{2}n. Gr., ὑγρόν. Moisture or a liquid. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HYGROPÆDOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-pe^{2}d-(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}f'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lys'eos (-oph'lysis)*. From ὑγρός, moist, παῖς, a child, and φλύσις, an eruption. Ger., *feuchtende Kinderhitzblattern*. Moist eczema in children. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROPHANOUS, adj. Hig-ro^{2}f'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὑγρός, moist, and φαίνειν, to appear. Of *Fungi*, having a watery, somewhat translucent appearance when moist, opaque when dry. The *Hygrophani* of Fries are a section of the *Pholiota* so characterized. [B, 121, 308 (α, 35).]

HYGROPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From ὑγρός, wet, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hygrophile*. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Ruellieæ*. The *Hygrophileæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the same class and tribe. [B, 32, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. longifolia.** See *H. spinosa*.—**H. obovata.** A species found in the East Indies. The leaves are used to reduce œdematous swellings. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. ringens.** A species found in Malabar, where the leaves are used, together with salt, as a depurative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. spinosa.** Ger., *langblättriger Sterndorn*. A prickly species found in the East Indies and Ceylon, where the root and leaves are considered tonic and diuretic, and the seeds diuretic and aphrodisiac. European investigators concur as to the powerful diuretic action of the plant. [B, 5, 42, 172, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]

HYGROPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑγρόν, moisture, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *hygrophile*. In botany and zoology, found naturally in moist places. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

HYGROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ὑγρόν, moisture, and φόβος, fear. See HYDROPHOBIA.

HYGROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑγρός, moisture, and φορεῖν, to bear. A genus of *Fungi*, separated from *Agaricus* (*q. v.*, 36) because of their waxy gills and granular intermediate substance. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. conicus.** Fr., *flèche rouge*. One of the commonest species, varying in color between yellow and scarlet, and turning black when bruised. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. cossus.** A species having a strong odor; according to some, a variety of *H. eburneus*. [B, 61; B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. eburneus.** Fr., *blanc d'ivoire*. Ger., *Elfenbeinschwamm*. A species eaten in Italy. [B, 61; B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. involutus.** A species found in fields and woods, with a compact pileus, a fleshy pale stipe, and solid, firm lamellæ. [B, 148 (α, 24).]—**H. niveus.** A species found in northern Europe, having a whitish, gray, or yellow color, a fleshy pileus, and a short stipe. [B, 48 (α, 24).]—**H. pratensis.** A species found in open pastures in England and on the Continent, where it is eaten. [B, 61 (α, 24).]—**H. psittacinus.** A many-tinted species found in Europe and the United States. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**H. virgineus.** Fr., *petite-oreille*. Ger., *Jungfernschwamm*. A very small, edible species, growing in England and on the Continent. [B, 49, 105.]

HYGROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From ὑγρός, wet, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *feuchte Ophthalmie*. An old term for irritation or inflammation of the eyeball or eyelids, accompanied by profuse lacrymation. [F.]

HYGROPHTHALMIC, adj. Hig-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. Pertaining to hygrophthalmia; as a n., a person affected with hygrophthalmia.

HYGROPISSA (Lat.), **HYGROPISSON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-pi^{2}s'sa^3, -so^{2}n. Gr., ὑγρόπισσα, ὑγρόπισσον (from ὑγρός, liquid, and πίσσα, pitch). Liquid pitch. [Galen (A, 311).]

HYGROPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *-plasm'atos (-atis)*. From ὑγρός, wet, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Of Naegeli, the fluid part of protoplasm. [α, 24.]

HYGRORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k-(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑγρός, moist, and ῥόγχος, a rattle. Fr., *râle humide*. Ger., *feuchtes Rasselgeräusch*. A moist rhonchus. [A, 322.]

HYGROS (Lat.), adj. Hig(hu^{6}g)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ὑγρός. Moist, watery, liquid; of the bowels, loose. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYGROSARCA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-sa^{3}rk'a^3. Fr., *hygrosarque*. Œdema. [A. 385.]

HYGROSARCUS (Lat.), adj. Hig(hu^{6}g)-ro(ro^3)-sa^{3}rk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑγρός, wet, and σάρξ, flesh. Pertaining to a soft or flabby condition of the flesh. [L, 50 (α, 21).]

HYGROSCOPE, n. Hig'ro-skop. Lat., *hygroscopium* (from ὑγρός, wet, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hygroskop.* See HYGROMETER.

HYGROSCOPIC, adj. Hig-ro-sko2p'i2k. Lat., *hygroscopicus.* Fr., *hygroscopique.* Ger., *hygroskopisch.* Fit or adapted for giving evidence of moisture; hence, capable of readily absorbing moisture. [B.]

HYGROSCOPICITY, HYGROSCOPISM, n's. Hig-ro-skop-i2s'i2t-i2, -ro2s'kop-i2z'm. From ὑγρός, wet, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. The property possessed by plants or plant-organs by which one part either absorbs water more readily than another, or parts with it more quickly, causing rupture of the organ, or giving rise to movements which favor germination. [B, 19, 291 (α, 24).]

HYGROSCOPY, n. Hig-ro2s'ko-pi2. See HYGROMETRY.

HYGROSYPHILODOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ger., *feuchtes Knotensyphilid.* A moist tubercular syphilide. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGROTES (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)'ro2t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os (-et'is).* Gr., ὑγρότης. Fr., *hygrote.* Ger., *Feuchtigkeit.* 1. Humidity. 2. A humor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYGRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hig(hu6g)'ru3m(ru4m). See HYGRON.

HYGRUSINA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu6g)-ru2(ru)-sin(sen)'a3. From ὑγρός, wet, and οὐσία, an essence. Fr., *hygrusine.* The fine part of essential oils (*i. e.*, the part which remains liquid at a zero temperature). [Bizio (L, 41, 180).]

HYLÆPYRRHYNCHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hil(hu6l)-e(a3-e2)-pi2r-(pu6r)-ri2n2(ru6n2)'ki(ch2e). From ὕλη, a wood, αἰπύς, high, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Of J. A. Ritgen, a family of sylvan birds comprising those which have their bills elevated. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLE (Lat.), n. f. Hil(hu6l)'e(a). Gen., *hyl'es.* Gr., ὕλη. The primal matter, mass, or body in nature. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]—**H. iatrice.** Any medicinal substance. [A, 322.]

HYLEBATOUS, adj. Hil-e2b'a2t-u3s. Lat., *hylebatis* (from ὕλη, matter, and βαίνειν, to go). Fr., *hylébate.* Frequenting the woods; living in the underbrush. [L, 41 (α, 14).] The *Hylebata* of Vieillot are a family of sylvan birds comprising those which, owing to the peculiar arrangement of their feet, live only in the underwood. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLISIS (Lat.), **HYLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hil(hu6l)'-i2-si2s, -i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gen., *-is'eos (hyli'sis), -is'mi.* Gr., ὕλισις, ὑλισμος. Filtering, percolation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYLISTER (Lat.), **HYLISTERION** (Lat.), **HYLISTRION** (Lat.), **HYLISTRIUM** (Lat.), n's m., n., n., and n. Hil(hu6l)-i2st'-u6r(ar), -i2st-e(a)'ri2-o2n, -i2st'ri2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑλιστήρ, ὑλιστήριον, ὑλίστριον. Ger., *Durchseiher.* A strainer or filter. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

HYLOCLASMOPTENOUS, adj. Hil-o-kla2z-mo2p-ten'u3s. From ὕλη, a wood, κλᾶν, to break, and πτηνός, winged. Of J. A. Ritgen, fitted to crush objects with the bill. The *Hyloclasmopteni* are a section of sylvan birds so characterized. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hil(hu6l)-o(o3)-je2n(ge2n)'e2-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis).* From ὕλη, matter, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Ger., *Stoffbildung, Massenbildung.* The origin or formation of matter. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

HYLOGNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hil(hu6l)-o(o3)-no(gno)'zi2(si2)-a3. From ὕλη, matter, and γνῶσις, knowledge. See HYLOLOGY.

HYLOLOGY, n. Hil-o2l'o-ji2. From ὕλη, matter, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Stofflehre, Elementenkunde.* The science of elementary bodies or crude material. [L, 30, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYLOPATHISM, n. Hil-o2p'a2th-i2z'm. Lat., *hylopathismus.* From ὕλη, matter, and πάθος, disease. 1. The theory of the sentiency of matter. 2. Any disease due to excess, deficiency, or defective constitution of matter. [L, 30, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

HYLOPHAGOUS, adj. Hil-o2f'a3-gu3s. Gr., ὑλοφάγος (from ὕλη, wood, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Lat., *hylophagus.* Subsisting on wood. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HYLOPTENOUS, adj. From ὕλη, a wood, and πτηνός, winged. Of J. A. Ritgen, living in the woods. The *Hylopteni* are sylvan birds. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLORTHORRHYNCOUS, adj. Hil-o2rth-o2r-ri2n2k'u3s. From ὕλη, a wood, ὀρθός, straight, and ῥύγχος, a sword. Of J. A. Ritgen, having a straight beak or bill. The *Hylorthorrhynchi* are a class of sylvan birds so characterized. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLOS, n. An old term for prolapse of the iris. [F.]

HYLOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hil(hu6l)-o(o3)-trop(tro2p)'i2-a3. From ὕλη, matter, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *hylotropie.* Ger., *Stoffwandel.* In chemistry, a conversion of matter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYLOTRYPANOPTENOUS, adj. Hil-o-tri2p-a2n-o2p-ten'u3s. From ὕλη, wood, τρυπᾶν, to bore, and πτηνός, winged. Of J. A. Ritgen, having a bill fitted for boring or piercing. The *Hylotrypanopteni* are a section of sylvan birds so characterized. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYLOZOISM, n. Hil-o-zo'i2z'm. Lat., *hylozoismus* (from ὕλη, matter, and ζωή, life). Fr., *hylozoïsme.* A theory attributing to matter both primal existence and life as one of its original properties. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

HYLUM (Lat.), **HYLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hil(hu6l)'u3m-(u4m), -u3s(u4s). See HILUM.

HYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu6)'me2n(man). Gen., *hym'enos (-enis).* Gr., ὑμήν. Fr., *h.* Ger., *H., Scheidenklappe* (2d def.), *Jungfernhäutchen* (2d def.). It., *imene.* Sp., *himen.* 1. Any membrane. 2. A thin fold of mucous membrane, of varying shape, but usually crescentic, which, in the virgin, closes the ostium vaginæ more or less completely. It is commonly attached to the posterior portion of the vulvo-vaginal ring.—**Annular h.** See *H. annularis.*—**Bifenestrate h.** See *H. biperforatus.*—**Bilabiate h., Bilobate h.** Fr., *h. bilobé.* A h. separated into two parts by a slit. [α, 29.]—**Bridled h.** See *H. columnatus.*—**Cribriform h.** See *H. cribriformis.*—**Double h.** See *H. multiplex.*—**Fringed h.** See *H. fimbriatus.*—**Horseshoe h.** Fr., *h. en fer à cheval.* A h. which is disposed on three sides of the orifice of the vagina so as to be shaped like a horseshoe. [A, 38 (α, 29).]—**H. à bords déchiquetés** (Fr.). See *H. denticulatus.*—**H. annularis.** Fr., *h. (de forme) annulaire.* Ger., *ringförmiger H.* That form which is attached to the whole circumference of the ostium vaginæ, with an opening in the central portion. [A, 15.]—**H. biperforatus.** A h. which presents two openings. [α, 29.]—**H. columnatus.** Fr., *h. en bride.* That form in which the h. is divided by a median fleshy bridge which extends into the vagina, and is apparently the remains of the median sæptum between the two Müllerian ducts. [Dohrn, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.," xi, 1; "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," June 20, 1885, p. 390.]—**H. cribriformis.** Fr., *h. criblé.* Ger., *siebförmiger H.* A h. with a number of small openings in it. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. de forme annulaire** (Fr.). See *H. annularis.*—**H. de forme semilunaire** (Fr.). See *H. semilunaris.*—**H. denticulatus.** Fr., *h. à bords déchiquetés.* That form in which the free border is serrated. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. diaphratton.** Gr., ὑμὴν διαφράττων. A mediastinal membrane. [A, 322.]—**H. en bride** (Fr.). See *H. columnatus.*—**H. en fer à cheval** (Fr.). See *Horseshoe h.*—**H. fimbriatus.** That variety in which the free border and often the two surfaces are shaggy with delicate papillary outgrowths. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. hypertrophicus.** A hypertrophic state of the hymen, rarely affecting the whole structure, but affecting especially the part nearest the meatus urinarius. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. imperforatus.** See *Imperforate h.*—**H. infundibuliformis.** A h. which projects in the form of a funnel. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. linguiformis.** That malformation of the h. in which a polypoid outgrowth from its posterior portion projects between the labia majora. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. multiplex.** Syn: *double h.* The condition in which there is a membranous constriction of the vagina, resembling the h., above the latter. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. sæptus.** A form in which the opening is divided by a vertical median vaginal partition consisting of an extension of the posterior columna. [Dohrn, *l. c.*] Cf. *H. columnatus.*—**H. subsæptus.** A variety of h. septus in which two median partition-like structures, from the anterior and posterior columna, respectively, approach each other, but do not unite. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. semilunaris.** Fr., *h. (de forme) semi-lunaire.* That form of h. annularis in which the preponderance of the posterior portion is shown to an unusual degree. [Dohrn, *l. c.*]—**H. septus.** See *H. sæptus.*—**H. subseptus.** See *H. subsæptus.*—**Imperforate h.** Lat., *h. imperforatus.* Fr., *h. imperforé.* That form in which there is no opening, so that the ostium vaginæ is wholly occluded.—**Ringförmiger H.** (Ger.). See *H. annularis.*—**Semilunar h.** See *H. semilunaris.*—**Siebförmiger H.** (Ger.). See *H. cribriformis.*

HYMENÆA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-e'(a3'e2)-a3. Fr., *hyménée.* Ger., *Lokustbaum, Heuschreckenbaum.* Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees, of the *Amherstieæ*, suborder *Cæsalpinieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. candolliana, H. confertiflora.** Species found in Mexico and Brazil, having properties like those of *H. courbaril.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. courbaril.** Fr., *(hyménée) courbaril.* Ger., *gemeiner Lokustbaum* (oder *Heuschreckenbaum*). West Indian locust-tree; a species called *algarroba* in Panama, *jatai* in Brazil, *simiri* in Guiana, and *cuapinole* in Mexico. It furnishes a variety of copal (see *Brown American* ANIME) from which an excellent varnish is made, and which is also used in Brazil in pectoral disorders. The leaves are used as a vermifuge, and the inner bark is a mild purgative. The pulp of the pod, in which the seeds are imbedded, is eaten when ripe by the natives. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**H. hornemanniana.** The *Trachylobium hornemannianium.* [B, 42, 185 (α, 24).]—**H. latifolia.** A species found in Brazil. It yields a copal like that of *H. courbaril.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. martiana.** Fr., *hyménée de Martius.* A species found in Brazil, yielding copal. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. mozambicensis.** The *Trachylobium mozambicense.* [B, 5, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. olfersiana, H. sellowiana, H. stigonocarpa, H. stilbocarpa.** A species found in Brazil, yielding copal. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. venosa.** A species found in Guiana, yielding copal. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. verrucosa.** Fr., *hyménée verruqueuse.* The *Trachylobium verrucosum.* [B, 42, 185 (α, 24).]

HYMENAL, adj. Hi'me2n-a2l. Lat., *hymenicus.* Fr., *hyménal.* Pertaining to the hymen (2d def.). [A, 322.]

HYMÈNE (Fr.), n. E-me2n. See HYMENIUM.

HYMÉNÉE (Fr.), n. E-ma-na. 1. Of Persoon, see HYMENIUM. 2. See HYMENÆA.—**H. de Martius.** See HYMENÆA *martiana.*—**H. d'Occident.** See HYMENÆA *stilbocarpa.*

HYMENELYTROUS, adj. Hi-me2n-e2l'i2t-ru3s. Fr., *hyménélytre.* Having the wing-covers membranous. The *Hymenelytra* of Latreille and Eichwald are a family of *Hemiptera*, comprising those insects which have membranous elytra. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYMENIAL, adj. Hi-me'ni2-a2l. Fr., *hyménial.* Pertaining to the hymenium. [A, 385.]

HYMENIC, adj. Hi-me2n'i2k. See HYMENAL.

HYMENICOLAR, adj. Hi-me2n-i2k'ol-a3r. From ὑμένιον, the hymenium, and *colere*, to inhabit. Inhabiting the hymenium. [Cooke (α, 35).]

HYMÉNION (Fr.), n. E-ma-ne-o2n2. Of Noulet and Danier, see HYMENIUM.

HYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑμήν, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of an internal free membrane, especially of the hymen (2d def.). [L, 30, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYMENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-men(me2n)'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑμένιον (dim. of ὑμήν, a membrane). Fr., *hymène, hyménée, hyménium, hyménion.* Ger., *Schlauchschichte, Sporenschichte.* The fructifying surface in *Fungi*, the layer of spore-bearing cells in or on a sporocarp. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOCALLIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ka2l(ka3l)'-li2s. Ger., *Hautlilie.* Of Salisbury, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. amœna, H. caribæa.** Species found in the West Indies. The bulbs are used as an emollient application to inflammatory swellings. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. mexicana.** A species found in South America and Central America, by some botanists identified with *H. rotata.* The bulbs are used like squills. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. ovata, H. patens.** A species found in the West Indies having the same properties as *H. amœna.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. rotata.** A species found in marshes and low grounds, along streams, throughout the southern United States. Its bulb is used like squill. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOCARPOUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o-ka2rp'u3s. Having the apothecia borne on a membrane—that is, on a foliaceous thallus. The *Hymenocarpi* are: Of Meyer, an order (of Link, a suborder) of lichens consisting of *Parmelia* and other foliaceous lichens, and corresponding to the *Hymenothalami* of Link. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

HYMENOCHONDRODES (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ko2n(ch2o2n)-drod'ez(as). From ὑμήν, a membrane, χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hyménochondroïde.* Ger., *Hautknorpelgewebe.* Of Heusinger, partly membranous and partly cartilaginous. [A, 385; L. 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENODES (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu6)-me2n-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑμενώδης (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hyménoïde.* Resembling a membrane; membranous in texture; as a n., (1) of Hippocrates, a substance, such as the blood in certain fevers and the urine in hectic states, which easily forms membranous deposits; (2) of P. de Beauvois, his fourth order of *Musci.* [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENODICTYON (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-di2kt'i2-(u6)-o2n. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and δίκτυον, a net. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. excelsum.** Tel., *pundaroo.* Bomb., *kara kurwah.* A species found in Ceylon and the East Indies. The inner bark, when fresh, is more bitter and astringent than cinchona-bark, for which it is locally substituted. It contains hymenodictyonine and a bitter neutral principle, $C_{22}H_{43}O_{10}$. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxxi, xxxii (*a*, 14).]—**H. flaccidum.** A species found in the East Indies, said to furnish the cinchona of Sheopore. [B, 490.]—**H. horsfieldianum.** The *H. excelsum.* [B, 212.]—**H. obovatum.** A species known as *suffed kurwah* in Bombay, where the bark is used by the natives as a tonic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]—**H. thyrsiflorum.** The *H. excelsum.* [B, 212.]—**H. utile.** A species common in the Paulghaut jungles, India, and in Malabar. The wood is of a loose texture, soft and hygrometric. By some it is identified with *H. excelsum.* [B, 212; B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENODICTYONINE [Naylor], n. Hi-me2n-o-di2k'ti2-o2n-en. An alkaloid allied to quinoidine, berberine, and paricine; found in the bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum.* ["Brit. and Colon. Drug.," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 243; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, xxxv (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ga2n2-(ga2n2)-gli2-l(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γαγγλίον, a ganglion (see also *-itis**). A mild form of sporadic cholera. [A, 322.]

HYMENOGASTEREÆ (Lat.), **HYMENOGASTEREI** (Lat.), **HYMENOGASTERES** (Lat.), **HYMENOGASTREÆ** (Lat), **HYMENOGASTREI** (Lat.), n's f., m., f., f., and m. Hi-hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ga2s(ga3s)-te2r'e2-e(a3-e2), -i(e), -ga2s(ga3s)'te2r-ez-(e2s), -tre2-e(a3-e2), -tre2-i(e). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γαστήρ, the stomach. A subdivision of *Fungi*, of the *Gasteromycetes*, resembling the truffles in habit. [B, 77, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOGASTRIC, adj. Hi-me2n-o-ga2s'tri2k. Of birds, having a membranous stomach. [L, 107, 180.]

HYMENOGENY, n. Hi-me2n-o2j'e2n-i2. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *hyménogénie.* The production of a pellicle by the simple contact of two liquids, as when a drop of liquid albumin falls into a liquid fat. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOGRAPHY, n. Hi-me2n-o2g'ra2f-i2. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *hyménographie.* Ger., *Hautbeschreibung.* See HYMENOLOGY.

HYMENOID, adj. Hi'me2n-oid. See HYMENODES.

HYMENOLICHENES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-lik(lech2)-en(an)'ez(e2s). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and λειχήν, a lichen. See HYMENOMYCETES.

HYMENOLOGY, n. Hi-me2n-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *hymenologia* (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hyménologie.* The anatomy, etc., of membranes. [A, 322.]

HYMENOLOPIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2l'o2p-i2s. Gen., *-op'idos* (*-idis*). A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [Weinland (L, 16).]—**H. flavopuncta.** See TÆNIA *flavopuncta.*

HYMENOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ma2l-(ma3l)-a(a3)'si2(ki2)-a3. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and μαλακία, softness. Ger., *Hauterweichung.* Softening of the serous membranes. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOMYCETAL, adj. Hi-me2n-o-mi-set'a2l. See HYMENOMYCETOUS.

HYMENOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-mi-(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *hymenomycètes, hyméniés.* Ger., *Hautpilze, Hutpilze.* A division of the *Basidiomycetes*, in which the hymenium, when the spores ripen, occupies the outer surface of the sporocarpi, and including the *Agaricini, Polyporei, Hydnei, Auricularini,* and *Clavariei* (*i. e.*, all the edible mushroom [*Fungi*] and many of the poisonous species). They are generally of considerable size and non-parasitic. The *Hymenomyci* of Roques are the same. [B, 19, 77, 291 (*a*, 24); L, 164 (*a*, 27).]

HYMENOMYCETOUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o-mi-set'u3s. Of or pertaining to the *Hymenomycetes.* [B.]

HYMENONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-ne(na)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *hyménonème.* Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. græcum, H. Tournefortii.** A species indigenous to the eastern Mediterranean regions, probably the ἱεράκιον μικρόν of Dioscorides; used in gastric disorders, and externally to reduce inflammation. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOPHORE, n. Hi-me2n'o-for. Lat., *hymenophorum* (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and φορεῖν, to bear). Ger., *Schlauchschichtträger, Sporenschichtträger, Schlauchschichtboden, Sporenschichtboden.* The part of a hymenomycetous fungus bearing the hymenium. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOPHOROUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o2f'o2r-u3s. Having a membranous covering (said of ferns in which the sori are inclosed in an indusium). The *Hymenophoreæ* of Presl are a family of indusiate ferns of the *Cathetogyratæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

HYMENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2f-tha2l-(tha3l)'mi2-a3. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and ὀφθαλμία, *ophthalmia.* An old term for membranous conjunctivitis. [F.]

HYMENOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-fi2l(fu6l)'-lu3m(lu4m). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and φύλλον, a leaf. A genus of the *Hymenophyllaceæ* (Fr., *hymenophyllacées*; Ger., *Hymenophyllaceen*), which are the film ferns, a family in which the annulus is transversal or oblique, and passes completely around the sporangeium. The *Hymenophylleæ* (Fr., *hyménophyllées*) of St. Vincent are the same; and the *Hymenophylloideæ* of Presl are a tribe of the same family. [B, 19, 104, 121 (*a*, 24); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HYMENOPODOUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o2p'o-du3s. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πους, the foot. Having the toes partially joined by a membrane (said of birds). The *Hymenopoda* of Möhring are a family of birds having the above characteristics. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

HYMENOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-po2l'-i2p(u6p)-u3s(us). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πολύπους, a polypus. A polypus of the hymen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2pt'e2r-a3. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πτερόν, a wing. Ger., *Hautflügler, Aderflügler.* An order of the *Insecta*, including bees, ants, etc., having four membranous wings. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

HYMENOPTERAL, adj. Hi-me2n-o2p'te2-r'l. See HYMENOPTEROUS.

HYMENOPTERAN, n. Hi-me2n-o2p'te2-r'n. An individual of the *Hymenoptera.*

HYMENOPTEROLOGY, n. Hi-me2n-o2p-te2r-o2l'o-ji2. From ὑμήν, a membrane, πτερόν, a wing, and λόγος, understanding. That part of entomology which treats of the *Hymenoptera.* [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

HYMENOPTEROUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o2pt'e2r-u3s. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *hyménoptère.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the *Hymenoptera.* [*a*, 17.]

HYMENOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2p-te2r-i2j(u6g)'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and πτερύγιον (see PTERYGIUM). Of Petrequin, a membranous or cellular pterygium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENORRHAPHY, n. Hi-me2n-o2r'ra2f-i2. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and ῥάπτειν, to sew. Colporrhaphy at the situation of the hymen. [L, 107.]

HYMENORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2r-rin(ren)'-u3s(u4s). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and ῥίς, the nose. Of birds, having a membranous covering over the nares. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOSPOROUS, adj. Hi-me2n-o2s'po2r-u3s. Lat., *hymenosporus* (from ὑμήν, a membrane, and σπόρος, a seed). Of lichens, having a proligerous membrane. The *Hymenosporæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Ascosporeæ*; of Fries, the *Hymenothalami.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HYMENOSTEATIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o2s-te(te2)'a2t-(a3t)-i2s. Gen., *-at'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and στέαρ, fat. Of Heusinger, a membranous web containing fat in its cells. His hymenosteatides (Ger., *Hautspeckzellen*) are the cellules of the cutaneous adipose tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOTHALAMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hi(hu6)-me2n-o(o3)-tha2l(tha3l)'a2m(a3m)-i(e). From ὑμήν, a membrane, and θάλαμος, a chamber. Of Fries, a division of lichens. [B].

HYMENOTOME, n. Hi-me2n'o-tom. From ὑμήν, a membrane, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *hyménotome.* An instrument for incising membranes. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENOTOMY, n. Hi-me2n-o2t'o-mi2. Lat., *hymenotomia* Fr., *hyménotomie.* Ger., *Häutezerlegung.* 1. Dissection of the membranes. 2. Section of the hymen. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYMENULUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-me2n'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). Dim. of ὑμήν, a membrane. A disc containing asci, but no excipulum. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

HYMNION (Lat.), n. n. Hi2m(hu6m)'ni2-o2n. Gr., ὑμνίον. See HYMENIUM and AMNION.

HYOBASIOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu6)''o(o3)-bas(ba3s)-i2-o(o3)-glo2s(glos)'su3s(su4s). Of Albinus, see BASIOGLOSSUS.

HYO-CERATO-PHARYNGEUS [Douglas] (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑώδης, hyoid, and φάρυγξ, the throat. See HYOPHARYNGEUS.

HYO-CERVICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2-(we)-ka(ka^3)′li^{2}s. From ὑώδης, hyoid, and *cervix*, the neck. See HYO-FASCIALIS.

HYOCHOLIC ACID, n. Hi-o-kol′i^{2}k. From υ, upsilon, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *acide hyocholalique* (ou *hyocholique*). Ger., *Hyocholalsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, obtained from pig's bile, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 4, 93 (α, 38).]

HYOCHONDROGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro(dro^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From υ, upsilon, χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *hyo-chondro-glosse*. See HYOGLOSSUS.

HYODEOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From υ, upsilon, εἶδος, resemblance, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A more correct form of *hyoglossus* (*q. v.*). [A, 322 (α, 14).]

HYODEPIGLOTTIC, adj. Hi-od-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hyodepiglotticus* (from ὑώδης, hyoid, ἐπί, upon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). A more correct form of *hyo-epiglottic* (*q. v.*).

HYODES (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-od′ez(as). Gr., ὑώδης (from υ, upsilon, and εἶδος, resemblance). See HYOID.

HYODYSLYSIN, n. Hi-o-di^{2}s′li^{2}s-i^{2}n. From υ, upsilon, and *dyslysin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *hyodyslysine*. Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{25}H_{38}O_3$, obtained by long boiling of hyocholic acid with acids. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

HYO-EPIGLOTTIC, HYO-EPIGLOTTIDEAN, adj's. Hi-o-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t′i^{2}k, -glo^{2}t-i^{2}d′e^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *hyo-epiglotticus* (from υ, upsilon, ἐπί, upon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *hyo-épiglottique*. Ger., *Zungenbein und Stimmritze betreffend*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the epiglottis. [A, 322.]

HYO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS (Lat.). adj. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t-(glot)-ti^{2}d′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HYO-EPIGLOTTIC; as a n., an anomalous muscle in man (constant in other mammals) arising from the body of the hyoid bone and inserted into the epiglottis. [L, 332.]

HYO-FASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. An anomalous offshoot from the omo-hyoid muscle inserted into the cervical fascia. [L, 31.]

HYOGLOSSAL, adj. Hi-o-glo^{2}s′a^{2}l. From υ, upsilon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. [L.]

HYO-GLOSSE (Fr.), n. E-o-glos. See HYOGLOSSUS.—**Grand h.-g.** See BASIOGLOSSUS.—**Petit h.-g.** See HYOGLOSSUS *parvus*.

HYOGLOSSIAN, adj. Hi-o-glo^{2}s′i^2-a^{2}n. From υ, upsilon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *hyoglossien*. Pertaining to, connected with, or lying adjacent to the hyoid bone and the tongue. [L, 41.]

HYO-GLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), n. E-o-glos-o-ba^3-se-fa^3-ra^{2}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. From υ, upsilon, γλῶσσα, the tongue, βάσις, a base, and φάρυγξ, the throat. See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx*.

HYOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From υ, upsilon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *hyo*(*chondro*)-*glosse*. Ger., *Zungengrundmuskel*, *Zungenbeinzungenmuskel*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the greater cornu, the anterior surface, and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the side of the tongue. Its action is to depress the tongue and elevate the hyoid bone. It was formerly regarded as consisting of three distinct muscles, the basioglossus. ceratoglossus, and chondroglossus. [L, 31, 332.]—**Great h., H. brevis.** See BASIOGLOSSUS.—**H. longus.** See STYLOGLOSSUS.—**H. magnus.** See BASIOGLOSSUS.—**H. parvus, Small h.** Fr., *petit hyo-glosse*. The analogue of the lingualis superior muscle of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

HYOGLYCOCHOLATE, n. Hi-o-gli^{2}k-o-kol′at. Fr., *h.* A salt of hyoglycocholic acid. [L, 41.]

HYOGLYCOCHOLIC ACID, n. Hi-o-gli^{2}k-o-kol′i^{2}k. From ὗς, the swine, γλυκύς, sweet, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide hyoglycocholique* (ou *hyocholalique*, ou *hyoglycocholalique*, ou *hyocholoïdique*). Ger., *Hyoglycocholsäure. Hyoglykocholsäure*. An amorphous, resinous substance, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$, obtained from pig's bile; readily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in ether or water. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

HYOID, HYOIDEAL, HYOIDEAN, adj's. Hi′oid, hi-oid′-e-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Gr., ὑοειδής (from υ, upsilon, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *hyoides*, *hyoideus*. Fr., *hyoïde*, *hyoïdien*. Shaped like the Greek letter υ; pertaining or adjacent to the hyoid bone, or to the tissues adjoining it; as a n., the h. bone. [C; α, 17.]

HYOIDES (Lat.), adj. and n. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). See HYOID.—**H. primus.** Of Columbus, the sterno-hyoid muscle. [L, 33 (α, 29).]

HYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HYOID; as a n., a muscle connected with the hyoid bone.—**H. magnus.** See STYLO-HYOIDEUS.—**H. parvus.** See KERATO-HYOIDEUS.

HYOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. E-o-e-de-a^{3}n^2. See HYOID.

HYOLARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. E-o-la^3-ra^{2}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. From ὑώδης, hyoid, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the larynx. [L, 41.]

HYOMANDIBULAR, adj. Hi-o-ma^{2}n-di^{2}b′u^2-la^{3}r. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the inferior maxilla. [L.] Cf. *H.* BONE.

HYOMENTAL, adj. Hi-o-me^{2}n′t′l. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the chin or lower jaw. [L.]

HYOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑώδης, hyoid, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Fr., *hyo-pharyngien* (1st def.). 1. The middle constrictor of the pharynx. 2. Of Douglas, the first middle constrictor (*i. e.*, that portion of the muscle arising from the cornua of the hyoid bone). By Winslow this muscle was divided into the *basiopharyngeus* and the *kerato-pharyngeus major* and *minor*. [L, 13.]

HYOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), **HYOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὗς, a pig, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. 1. Of Appuleius, the *Aster amellus*. [B, 114 (α, 24).] 2. A person with small eyes like a pig's. [A, 322.]

HYOPLASTRON (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}s)′tro^{2}n. The second lateral membrane bone of the thoracico-abdominal structure of the *Chelonia*. [L, 11 (α, 27).]

HYOSCATINA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-ska^{2}t(ska^{3}t)-in(en)′a^3. From ὗς, a pig, and σκῶρ, ordure. Ger., *Hyoskatin*, *Schweinekothstoff*. The peculiar substance giving the special odor to pig's dung. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYOSCIAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s-si(ki^2)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See HYOSCYAMUS.—**Emplastrum hyosciami** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* HYOSCYAMI.—**Extractum hyosciami** [Belg. Ph.] (**foliorum** [Hung. Ph.]). See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extractum hyosciami seminum** [Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jusquiame* (*semences*) [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *extractum hyosciami seminum*. A preparation made by expressing the seeds of *H.* with dilute alcohol, then freeing from the spirit and bringing to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] or, by adding dextrin. to the consistence of a dry extract [Hung. Ph.]. In the French preparation the seeds are freed of fatty oil after (in the Hung. preparation, before) treatment with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum hyosciami siccum** [Hung. Ph.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *siccum*.—**Folia hyosciami** [Belg. Ph.]. The leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 95.]—**Oleum hyosciami** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Infusum* HYOSCYAMI *oleosum*.—**Semen hyosciami** [Belg. Ph.]. The seed of *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 95.]

HYOSCINE, n. Hi′os-en. Lat., *hyoscina*, *hyoscinum*. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hyoscin*. A semi-fluid, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, discovered by Ladenburg, isomeric with hyoscyamine and atropine, obtained from the *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in cold water. It is said to occur in duboisia, belladonna, stramonium, and the alcoholic extract of *Scopolia atropoides*. According to Schmidt, it is a different alkaloid that occurs in these drugs, and commercial h. is not of constant composition or properties. H. is a good soporific for the insane, and may be used instead of morphine when the latter is contra-indicated. It is also employed in nymphomania and allied affections, and controls excessive seminal emissions. Beneficial results have been obtained with it in the treatment of whooping-cough, asthma, and epilepsy, but its special value consists in its mydriatic effect. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, pp. 36, 37, 38 (B); B, 5 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxi, xxxvii (α, 14).]—**H. bromhydrate.** See *H. hydrobromide*.—**H. hydriodate, H. hydriodide.** Lat., *hyoscinum hydriodatum* (seu *hydrojodicum*). A crystalline salt having at 100° C. the composition $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HI + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, and occurring as small, slightly yellow, hemiedral prisms. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**H. hydrobromate, H. hydrobromide.** Lat., *hyoscinum hydrobromicum*. A crystalline salt having, when dried at 100° C., the formula $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HBr.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. and occurring as large, colorless, transparent prisms, very soluble in water. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**H. hydrochloride.** A crystalline compound formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on h. It is of the mydriatic type, and similar in physiological action to hyoscyamin. It dilates the pupil more rapidly, but less permanently, than atropine, and is free from the disagreeable dryness of the throat produced by the latter. Its sedative power over the insane is said to be great and its toxic properties slight. [L, 40.]

HYOSCINIC ACID, n. Hi-o^{2}s-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide hyoscinique*. Ger., *Hyoscinsäure*. It., *acido ioscinico*. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, obtained along with hyoscine when hyoscyamine is treated with boiling baryta-water. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

HYOSCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s-sin(ken)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYOSCINE.—**H. hydriodatum.** See HYOSCINE *hydriodide*.—**H. hydrobromicum.** See HYOSCINE *hydrobromide*.—**H. hydrojodicum.** See HYOSCINE *hydriodide*.

HYOSCIPICRIN, n. Hi-o^{2}s-i-pi^{2}k′ri^{2}n. From ὑοσκύαμος, hyoscyamus, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., *hyoscipicrine*. Ger., *H.* It., *ioscipicrina*. A bitter glucoside obtained by Höhn from hyoscyamus. [B, 10.]

HYOSCYAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s-si(ku^6)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. See HYOSCYAMINE.

HYOSCYAMINA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s-si(ku^6)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-in-(en)′a^3. See HYOSCYAMINE.—**Hyoscyaminæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See HYOSCYAMINE *sulphate*.

HYOSCYAMINE, n. Hi-o^{2}s-sl′a^{2}m-en. Lat., *hyoscyamina*, *hyoscyamia*, *hyoscyaminum*. Fr., *h.*, *jusquiamine*. Ger., *Hyoscyamin*. It., *giusquiamina*. Sp., *hyosciamina*. 1. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, isomeric with hyoscine and atropine, obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and also from *Atropa belladonna* and *Datura stramonium*; identical with the duboisine found in *Duboisia myoporoides*. The crystals are odorless, silky needles of very sharp taste, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, slightly soluble in cold water, and melt at 108·5° C. It is a soporific, and is used where opium is contra-indicated. Its action on the nervous system resembles that of atropine, and Ringer thinks it is equal to hyoscine in mania. As a mydriatic it is employed less frequently than any of the others. It is preferable to duboisine, since the

tendency to systemic poisoning is not so great. Its effects are shorter in duration than those of atropine. 2. An American concentration from *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, xxxiii, xxxvii (a, 14); B, 5, 173 (a, 24); "Jahresb. d. reinen Chem.," 1882, p. 512; F.]—**Amorphous h.** Fr., *h. amorphe*. Hyoscine. [B.]—**H. sulphate.** Lat., *hyoscyaminæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *hyoscyaminum sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate d'h.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Hyoscyamin*. It., *solfato di giusquiamina*. A tasteless substance, $C_{34}H_{23}NO_6.SO_3HO$, having a sharp, bitter taste, and occurring as small yellow or yellowish crystals or as a yellowish-white amorphous powder. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, and has a neutral reaction. [B, 195 (a, 38).]

HYOSCYAMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu⁶)-o²s-si(ku⁶)-a²m(a³m)-in(en)'u²m(u⁴m). See HYOSCYAMINE.—**H. sulfuricum.** See HYOSCYAMINE *sulphate*.

HYOSCYAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu⁶)-o²s-si(ku⁶)'a²m(a³m)-u³s-(u⁴s). Gr., ὑοσκύαμος (from ὗς, a pig, and κύαμος, a bean). Fr., *jusquiame, chenille*. Ger., *Bilsenkraut*. It., *giusquiamo*. Sp., *beleño*. 1. Henbane; a genus of the *Solanaceæ*, tribe *Hyoscyameæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., the leaves of *H. niger*. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Abstractum hyoscyami** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *hyoscyami abstractum*. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of freshly dried h. in No. 60 powder with alcohol, evaporating, afterward treating with enough sugar of milk to make 100 parts of abstract, and reducing to a fine, uniform (green) powder. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Adeps papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus.** See POMATUM *populeum*.—**Alcoholic extract of h.** See *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*.—**Cataplasma hyoscyami.** Sp., *cataplasma de beleño* [Sp. Ph.]. A cataplasm consisting of 1 part each of powdered leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger* and flaxseed meal, and 6 parts of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Clyster of h.-leaves.** Ger., *Bilsenkraut-Klystier*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of h.-leaves in a quantity of water sufficient to yield 100 parts of colature. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Electuarium hyoscyami opiatum.** Fr., *électuaire de jusquiame opiacé*. Sp., *electuario de beleño opiado* [Sp. Ph.], *filonis romano* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *philonium romanum*. An electuary made by mixing well together 19 parts of white pepper, 9 of opium, 6 of *Cassia lignea*, 19 of seeds of *H. albus*, 4 of wild celery, 2½ each of Macedonian parsley, fennel, and *Athamanta cretensis*, 1½ of saffron, $\frac{9}{16}$ each of Indian nard, pellitory, and zedoary, 6 of cinnamon, 4 each of *Euphorbia*, myrrh, and castoreum, and 257 of honey; or 21 parts each of *H. seeds*, anise-seeds, fennel-seeds, myrrh, and castoreum, 18 of opium, 29 of cinnamon, 7 of saffron, 11 of chamomile flowers, and 690 of clarified honey. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum* HYOSCIAMI [Swiss Ph.]. H. plaster; a preparation consisting of 21 parts of plaster of Burgundy pitch, 3 of oil of h., and 6 of powdered extract of h. [Belg. Ph.]; or 6 of yellow wax, 24 of lithargyrum plaster, 1 part of yellow resin, and 4 parts of inspissated extract of h. [Finn. Ph.]; or 16 parts of yellow wax, 4 each of olive-oil and turpentine, and 8 of powdered leaves of h. [Ger. Ph.]; or 10 parts each of powdered herb of h. and yellow wax, and 5 each of colophony and olive-oil [Gr. Ph.]; or 10 parts each of yellow wax and powdered leaves of h., 3 of colophony, 2 of larch turpentine, and 5 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]; or 10 parts each of yellow wax, lithargyrum plaster, and powdered leaves of h., and 5 of olive-oil [Netherl. Ph.]; or 3 parts of yellow wax, 1 part of colophony, 20 parts of lithargyrum plaster, 2 of olive-oil, and 10 of powdered leaves of h. [Russ. Ph.]. Similar preparations were given in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia hyoscyami (nigri).** See *Tinctura hyoscyami*.—**Extractum hyoscyami.** Fr., *extrait de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Bilsenkrautextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de beleño* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *extractum* (*aquosum* [Netherl. Ph.]) *hyoscyami nigri* [Gr. Ph.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating the juice (according to the Sp. Ph., also by evaporating the aqueous extract made from the dried leaves) of *H. niger* to a pilular [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (or soft [Fr. Cod.] or thick [Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) consistence. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., see *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*. [B, 95.]—**Extractum hyoscyami albi** [Gr. Ph.]. An extract made, like extractum hyoscyami (1st def.), from *H. albus*. [B, 95.]—**Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jusquiame alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches Bilsenkrautextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de beleño* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *estractu de hyoscyamu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *hyoscyami spirituosum* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *hyoscyami foliorum* [Austr. Ph.], seu *hyosciami* [Belg. Ph.], seu *hyosciami foliorum* [Finn. Ph.]). A preparation made by exhausting the dried leaves of *H. niger* with alcohol and evaporating to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.] or to the consistence of a dry [Norw. Ph.] (or a thick [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) extract; or by evaporating the juice of *H. niger* mixed with alcohol to a dry [Hung. Ph.] (or a thick [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) extract. According to the U. S. Ph., the plant should be of the second year's growth. [B, 95.]—**Extractum hyoscyami aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami* (1st def.).—**Extractum hyoscyami cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami siccum*.—**Extractum hyoscyami fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de jusquiame*. Ger., *flüssiges Bilsenkrautextrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of finely powered leaves of h. in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, and adding enough further alcohol to make 100 cubic ctm. of fluid extract. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum hyoscyami foliorum** [Austr. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*.—**Extractum hyoscyami nigri** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami* (1st def.).—**Extractum hyoscyami pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami siccum*.—**Extractum hyoscyami seminum.** See *Extractum* HYOSCIAMI *seminum*.—**Extractum hyoscyami siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami pulveratum* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]), *extractum hyoscyami siccum* [Hung. Ph.]. Extract of h. dried, with the addition of enough dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] or licorice [Swed. Ph.] to double its weight; or enough milk sugar [Swiss Ph.] or milk sugar and licorice [Finn. Ph.] to triple its weight. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum hyoscyami spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*.—**Fluid extract of h.** See *Extractum hyoscyami fluidum*.—**Folia hyoscyami** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The leaves of *H. niger*. [B, 95.]—**Fomentatio hyoscyami, Fotus hyoscyami** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. Sp., *fomentación de beleño* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of the leaves of *H. niger* with water sufficient to give 200 parts of colature [Belg. Ph.], or by infusing 3 parts of the leaves with 104 parts of water [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Glyceritum cum extracto hyoscyami** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **extracti hyoscyami**). See *Glycéré d'extrait de* JUSQUIAME.—**Herba hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *H. niger*. [B, 95.]—**Hyoscyami abstractum.** See *Abstractum hyoscyami*.—**Hyoscyami (nigri [Gr. Ph.]) folia** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. The leaves, flowers, and branches of *H. niger*. [B, 95.]—**Hyoscyami (nigri [Gr. Ph.]) semen.** See *Semen hyoscyami*.—**H. agrestis.** A variety of *H. niger*. [B, 64 (a, 24).]—**H. albus.** Guz., *korásáni ajamo*. Sanscr., *khorásáni yamání*. Hind., *khorásáni ajaváne*. Bomb., *khorásáni ová*. Pers., *banja*. Ar., *bazr-ula-banja abiada*. Fr., *jusquiame blanche, fève de porc*. Ger., *weisses Bilsenkraut*. The ὑοσκύαμος of Dioscorides; a species found in southern Europe, with somewhat milder properties than those of *H. niger*. In Malta, where it is called *mamma teiga*, it is used, mixed with bread, as a poultice in tumors of the breasts. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14); B, 5, 78, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. aureus.** Fr., *jusquiame jaune* (ou *dorée*). Ger., *goldgelbes Bilsenkraut*. A species found in the Mediterranean region, resembling *H. niger* in its properties. It is one of the species known to Dioscorides as ὑοσκύαμος. [B, 173, 180 (a, 29).]—**H. betæfolius** [Lamarck]. Fr., *jusquiame à feuilles de bette*. A species found in Egypt, resembling *H. niger*. It is used as a soporific for children, and to make an infusion which is drunk as a beverage. By some authors it is identified with *H. insanus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**H. bohemicus.** The *H. agrestis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. canariensis.** A species growing in the Canaries very like *H. albus*. It seems to be an intermediate form between the latter and *H. aureus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. datora.** The *H. insanus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. indicus.** Tobacco. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. insanus.** A species common in Beloochistan, where it is called *kohibung* (mountain hemp). It is smoked in small quantities and employed as a poison. [B, 18, 42, 172 (a, 24).]—**H. juice.** See *Succus hyoscyami*.—**H. leaves.** Lat., *h.* [U. S. Ph.], *hyoscyami folia* [Br. Ph.], *herba hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de jusquiame noire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bilsenkrautblätter*. It., *foglie di giusquiamo*. Sp., *hojas de beleño negro*. The leaves of *H. niger*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**H. luteus.** The *Nicotiana rustica*. [L, 116.]—**H. muticus.** The *H. insanus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. niger.** Fr., *jusquiame noir* (ou *commune*), *careillade, herbe aux engelures* (ou *à la teigne*, ou *de Sainte Appoline*), *mort aux poules, porcelet, potelée*. Ger., *schwarzes* (oder *gemeines*) *Bilsenkraut, Teufelsauge, Zigeunerkraut, Todtenblumenkraut, Hühnertodtkraut, Schlafkraut, Giftkraut*. A coarse, erect herb found throughout Europe, Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, Siberia, and Northern India. As a weed, it became naturalized in North America before 1672, and now grows wild in waste places throughout the United States, and especially around Detroit, Michigan. It exists under two varieties—the biennial, mostly used for medicinal purposes, and the annual (*H. niger*, var. *β-agrestis*), a smaller plant coming to maturity in a single season. The biennial variety is cultivated in England and India. The foliage and green tops of the last variety are most esteemed, and are official in the pharmacopœias of Europe and America (see *H. leaves*). Its active properties are dependent on two alkaloids—hyoscyamine and hyos-



HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. [A, 327.]

cine (*q. v.*). Both are used as sedatives, hypnotics, and mydriatics. [B, 5, 18, 137, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pallidus.** A variety of *H. niger*. [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. peruvianus.** Tobacco-leaves. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. physaloides.** Fr., *jusquiame physaloïde*. Ger., *schlutten-artiges Bilsenkraut*. Kite-flower, purple-flowered henbane; a species found in northern Asia, where the herb and root are used as an opiate and deliriant. They have been employed in syphilis, typhus fever, lung diseases, and dysentery, and the root is considered valuable in hæmorrhoids and hæmaturia. The seeds are said to be used in infusion in Asia as a substitute for coffee. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. pusillus, H. pygmæus.** Fr., *jusquiame pygmée*. Dog-henbane, a variety of *H. niger*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. reticulatus.** Egyptian henbane; a species found in southern Europe, resembling *H. albus* and *H. niger* and having like properties. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. scopolia.** The *Scopolina atropoides*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. seeds.** See *Semen hyoscyami*.—**H. senecionis.** A species found in Egypt, resembling *H. reticulatus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. tertius.** The *Nicotiana rustica*. [B, 121.]—**Infusum hyoscyami** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by steeping the leaves of *H. niger* in boiling water and straining, 1 oz. of the colature representing 3 grains of the leaves. [B, 95.]—**Infusum hyoscyami oleosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite de beleño* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *oleu de hyoscyamu coctu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *oleum hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *hyosciami* [Belg. Ph.], seu *hyoscyami coctum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *hyoscyami foliorum coctum* [Austr. Ph.], seu *hyoscyami infusum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *infusum hyoscyami* [Finn. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating or digesting for some hours fresh or freshly dried leaves of h., generally with alcohol, adding olive-oil, then freeing from the spirit or from all the moisture and filtering. The Belg. preparation contains benzoin powder also. The Austr. and Hung. preparations take 250 parts, the Fr. and Sp. 500 parts, of fresh h. leaves, and 1,000 parts of olive-oil; the Belg. preparation, 125 parts of freshly dried leaves, 90 of alcohol, 30 of benzoin powder, and 1,000 of olive-oil; the Finn. preparation, 100 parts of leaves, 75 of alcohol, and 1,000 of olive-oil; the Swiss, 200 parts of herb of h., 100 of alcohol, and 1,000 of olive- or sesame-oil; the Dan., Norw., and Swed. preparations take 200 parts of h. leaves, 400 of alcohol, and 1,000 of olive-oil; the Ger. preparation takes 100 parts of herb of h., 75 of alcohol, and 1,000 of olive-oil; the Gr. preparation, 200 parts of h. leaves, a sufficient amount of water, and 1,000 parts of alcohol; the Dutch, 40 parts of h. leaves, alcohol enough, and 960 parts of olive-oil; the Roum., 50 parts each of h. leaves and alcohol and 1,000 parts of olive-oil; and the Russ. 160 parts of leaves, 120 of alcohol, and 960 of oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum seminis hyoscyami** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by steeping the seeds of *H. niger* in boiling water and straining, 1 oz. of the product representing 3 grains of the seeds. [B, 95.]—**Juice of h.** See *Succus hyoscyami*.—**Oil of h.** See *Oleum hyoscyami*.—**Oleum hyoscyami.** Of the Ger. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Infusum hyoscyami oleosum*.—**Oleum hyoscyami ammoniato-camphoratum.** Syn.: *linimentum anodynum* (seu *antispasticum*). A preparation consisting of 6 parts each of olive-oil and oil of h., 2 parts of ammonia, and 1 part of Sydenham's laudanum. [L, 85.]—**Oleum hyoscyami camphoratum** [Swiss Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of camphor in 9 parts of oleum hyoscyami. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum hyoscyami coctum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu **hyoscyami foliorum coctum** [Austr. Ph.], seu **hyoscyami infusum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **infusum hyoscyami** [Finn. Ph.]). See *Infusum hyoscyami oleosum*.—**Semen hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Semina hyoscyami** [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] Fr., *jusquiame noire* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *beleño* (*semilla*) [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *semen hyosciami* [Belg. Ph.], *hyoscyami nigri semen* [Gr. Ph.], *hyoscyami semen*. The seed of *H. niger*. Small, roundish, compressed, kidney-shaped seeds of a gray color. They have the odor of the plant, and are ten times as strong as the leaves. [B, 95.]—**Succus hyoscyami** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing in a mortar the fresh leaves, flower-tops, and young branches of *H. niger*, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol for every 3 parts of juice, and, after allowing to stand for a week, filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus hyoscyami.** Fr., *sirop d'extrait de jusquiame*. A preparation made by dissolving $1\frac{7}{10}$ part of extract of h. in 16 parts of water, adding 500 of boiling syrup, continuing the boiling a few moments, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura hyoscyami** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcoholica de beleño* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia hyoscyami* (*nigri*), *tinctura hyosciami* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *hyoscyami nigri*). A preparation made by digesting 1 part of leaves of *H. niger* in 5 parts [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (or 6 parts [Gr. Ph.], or 10 parts [Russ. Ph.]), of dilute alcohol for from 3 to 10 days and filtering; or by macerating in sufficient dilute alcohol to make 6[illegible] [U. S. Ph.] or 4[illegible] [Br. Ph.] parts of filtrate, and percolating. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura hyoscyami ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée de jusquiame* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by treating 1 part of dried leaves of h. with 4 or 6 parts (5 [Fr. Cod.]) of ether for eight days. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura hyoscyami nigri.** See *Tinctura hyoscyami*.

HYOSCYPICRIN, n. Hi-o^{2}s-si^2-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}n. See Hyoscipicrin.

HYOSIRIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s'i^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ir'idos* (*-idis*), *-ir'eos* (*-os'iris*). Gr., ὑόσερις. 1. Of Pliny, the *Centaurea nigra*. 2. Of Tabermontanus, the *Lampsana pusilla* and the *Hypochœris glabra*. [B (*a*, 24).]

HYOSKORINA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-o^{2}s-ko^{2}r-in(en)'a^3. See Hyoscatina.

HYOSPONDYLOTOMY, n. Hi-o-spo^{2}n-di^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ὑοειδής, hyoid, σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *hyospondylotomie*. Of the veterinarians, puncture of the guttural sac. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYOSTERNAL, adj. Hi-o-stu^{6}rn'a^{2}l. From ὑοειδής, hyoid, and στέρνον, the sternum. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the sternum. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYOSTYLIC, adj. Hi-o-stil'i^{2}k. From ὑοειδής, resembling the letter υ, and στύλος, a pillar. Pertaining to the skull (said of a sub-order [*Chondrostei*] of ganoid fishes having a separate suspensarium). [L, 207 (*a*, 39).]

HYOTAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Hi-o-ta^4-ro-kol'i^{2}k. From ὗς, the swine, ταῦρος, the bull, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide hyotaurocholique* (seu *hyotaurocolulique*). Ger., *Hyotaurocholsäure*. An unstable acid, $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$, occurring in small quantity in pig's bile. [B, 4, 93 (*a*, 38).]

HYOTHYREODES (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-thi(thu^6)-re^2-od'-ez(as). See Hyodeothyreodes.

HYOTHYREOID, HYOTHYREOIDEAN, adj's. Hi-o-thi^{2}r-e'oid, -thi^{2}r-e-oid'e-a^{2}n. See Thyreo-hyoid.

HYOVERTEBROTOMY, n. Hi-o-vu^{6}rt-e^2-bro^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ὑοειδής, hyoid, *vertebra*, a vertebra, and τομή, a cutting. See Hyospondylotomy.

HYP, n. and v. tr. Hi^{2}p. Abbreviated from *hypochondriac*. 1. (N.) a hypochondriac. 2. (V. tn.) to render hypochondriacal; used especially in the p. p., *hypped*. [B.]

HYPACTIC, adj. Hi^{2}p-a^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ὑπακτικός (from ὑπάγειν, to carry downward). Lat., *hypacticos*, *hypacticus*. Fr., *hypactique*. Ger., *unterwegführend*. Slightly purgative. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPACUSIA (Lat.), **HYPACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-a^3-ku^2(ku)'si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-us'iæ*, *-us'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, in small degree, and ἀκουή, hearing. Ger., *Hypakusie*. Impaired hearing. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**H. hysterica.** An excessive and painful exaltation of the sense of hearing in hysterical patients. [*a*, 40.]

HYPÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See Hyphæmia.—**H. oculi.** See under Hæmophthalmia.

HYPÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, in small degree, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Fr., *hypesthésie*. Ger., *Hypästhesie*. Partial anæsthesia; of Piachaud, obstetrical anæsthesia. [A, 104.]

HYPÆSTHETIC, adj. Hip-e^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and αἰσθητικος, perceptive. Pertaining to or affected with hypæsthesia. [D.]

HYPAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-og'es*. Gr., ὑπαγωγή, a leading on gradually. Ger., *gelinde Abführen*. Gentle purgation. [A, 322.]

HYPAGOGUE, adj. Hi^{2}p'a^3-go^{2}g. Gr., ὑπαγωγός. See Hypactic.

HYPAKUSIE (Ger.), n. Hu^6-pa^3-ku-ze'. See Hypacusia.

HYPALBUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. From ὑπό, in a slight degree, and *albumen*, the white of an egg. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Hypalbuminose*. A condition in which the proportion of albumin in the blood is less than normal. [D, 3.]

HYPALEIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^3-lim'(le^2'i^{2}m)-ma^3. Gen., *-eim'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπάλειμμα. 1. An ointment, liniment. 2. See Hypaleipsis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPALEIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ip'(e^2'i^{2}p)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-leip'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπάλειψις (from ὑπαλείφειν, to anoint). An anointing. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPALEIPTON (Lat.), **HYPALEIPTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-a^3-lip'(le^2'i^{2}p)-to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., ὑπάλειπτον. Of Hippocrates, a liniment. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPALEIPTRIS (Lat.), **HYPALEIPTRON** (Lat.), **HYPALEIPTRUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^3-lip'(le^2'i^{2}p)-tri^{2}s, -tro^{2}n, -tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gen., *-eip'tridos* (*-idis*), *-eip'tri*. Gr., ὑπαλειπτρίς, ὑπάλειπτρον. The implement or means by which an ointment is applied. [L, 50, 104 (*a*, 14).]

HYPALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἄλγησις, sensibility to pain. Ger., *Hypalgesie*. Of Eulenburg, diminished sensitiveness to painful impressions. [D, 35.]

HYPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἄλγος, pain. Slight pain. [A, 322.]

HYPALGIC, adj. Hip-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Pertaining to hypalgia. [L, 107.]

HYPALIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^3-li^{2}m(lem)'ma^3. Gen., *-lim'matos* (*-atis*). See Hypaleimma.

HYPALIPTON (Lat.), **HYPALIPTRIS** (Lat.), **HYPALIPTRON** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^3-li^{2}p(lep)'to^{2}n, -tri^{2}s, -tro^{2}n. See Hypaleipton.

HYPAMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4(a^3-u^4)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀμαύρωσις, amaurosis. An old term for partial amaurosis. [F.]

HYPAMAUROTIC, adj. Hip-a^{2}m-a^4-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with hypamaurosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPAMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-op'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀμβλυωπία, amblyopia. Slight amblyopia. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYPAMBLYOPIC, adj. Hip-a^{2}m-bli^2-o^{2}p'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with hypamblyopia. [A, 322.]

HYPANCONION (Lat.), **HYPANCONIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-kon'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑπαγκώνιον (from ὑπό, under, and ἀγκών, the elbow). Of Galen, a cushion for supporting the elbow. [E; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPANTHEROUS, adj. Hi^{2}p-a^{2}n-the'ru^{3}s. Gr., ὑπανθηρός (from ὑπό, under, and ἀνθηρός, blooming). Lat., *hypantherus*. Of Hippocrates, florid (said of sputa streaked with blood). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPANTHIAL, adj. Hip-a2n'thi2-a2l. Situated under the calyx. [*a*, 35.]

HYPANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-a2n(a3n)'thi2-u3m-(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and ἄνθος, a flower. Ger., *Unterkelch.* Of Link, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx, as in *Calycanthus* and *Cactus.* [B, 19, 36, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HYPANTHODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-a2n(a3n)-thod'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and ἀνθώδης, flowery. Ger., *Blüthenfeige.* An inflorescence in which the receptacle is external and the flowers are inclosed in it, as in the fig. [B, 36, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HYPANTIMONITE, n. Hip-a2n-ti2m'o2n-it. See Hypoantimonite.

HYPAPHONOS (Lat.), **HYPAPHONUS** (Lat.), adj. Hi2p-(hu6p)-a2f(a3f)-on'o2s, -u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, somewhat, and ἄφωνος, dumb. Of Hippocrates, partially dumb. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPAPOPHYSEAL, adj. Hip-a2p-o-fi2s'e2-a2l. Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypapophysis.

HYPAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-a2p(a3p)-o2f'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-y'seos* (*-oph'ysis*). From ὑπό, under, and ἀπόφυσις, the process of a bone. In animals, a bony process from the lower side of a vertebra, sometimes very large, as in the loon. [L, 343.]

HYPAPOPLECTIC, adj. Hip-a2p-o-ple2k'ti2k. Lat., *hypapoplecticus* (from ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀποπληγία, apoplexy). Pertaining to hypapoplexia. [A, 322.]

HYPAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi2p(hu6p)-a2p(a3p)-o2-ple2x-(plax)'i2-a3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. A slight form of apoplexy. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYPAR (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Hi(hu6)'pa3r. Gr., ὕπαρ. Of Hippocrates, a vision. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPARTERIAL, adj. Hip-a3r-te'ri2-a2l. From ὑπό, under, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Situated below the pulmonary artery (see *H.* bronchus).

HYPASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-a2s(a3s)-the2n-i(e)'a3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Weakness, slight loss of strength. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPATE, n. A place in Greece where there is a sulphurous saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

HYPATMISM, n. Hi2p'a2t-mi2z'm. Gr., ὑπατμισμός (from ὑπατμίζεσθαι, to fumigate). Lat., *hypatmismus.* Ger., *Räucherung.* Fumigation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPATMOS (Lat.), **HYPATMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi2p(hu6p)-a2t(a3t)'mo2s, -mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὑπατμός (from ὑπό, under, and ἀτμός, vapor). Ger., *Rauch.* The vapor produced by a fumigation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-a2t(a3t)-on(o2n)'i2-a3. From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἀτονία, languor. A slight degree of atony. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPAUCHENION (Lat.), **HYPAUCHENIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-a4k(a3-u4ch2)-en(an)'i2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and αὐχήν, the neck. Ger., *Nackenkissen.* Of Galen, a pillow for the neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPAXIAL, adj. Hip-a2x'i2-a2l. From ὑπό, under, and *axis*, an axis. Of a structure, beneath or on the ventral side of the body axis or of the vertebræ. ["Amer. Nat.," 1890 (J).]

HYPECACUANHA (Lat.), n. f. Hi2p(hu6p)-e2k-a2k(a3k)-u2-(u4)-a2n(a2n)'ha3. See Ipecacuanha.

HYPECCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-e2k-ka4'(ka3'u4)-ma3. Gen., *-caum'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπέκκαυμα (from ὑπό, under, and ἔκκαυμα, wood for lighting fires). Ger., *Lebensnährung* (1st def.), *Feuerungsmittel* (2d def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, the pabulum vitæ. 2. The fuel with which fire is made. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPECCHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2k-kor(ch2or)-e-(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). From ὑπό, down, and ἐκχώρησις, a going out. Of Hippocrates, a moderate alvine dejection. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPECCHORETIC, adj. Hip-e2k-kor-e2t'i2k. Gr., ὑπεκχωρητικός. Lat., *hypecchoreticus.* Pertaining to or producing hypecchoresis. [A, 322.]

HYPECOUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi2p(hu6p)-ek(ak)'o(o2)-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑπήκοον. Fr., *hypécoum, hypécoon.* Ger., *Lappenblume.* A genus of the suborder *Fumarieæ*, of the *Papaveraceæ.* The juice of the seed is said to have similar properties to those of opium. The *Hypecoeæ* (Fr., *hypécoées*) are a tribe of the *Fumariaceæ.* The *Hypecoideæ* of Prantl and Kündig are a suborder of the *Papaveraceæ.* The *Hypecoinæ* are the *Hypecoeæ.* [B, 19, 42, 180, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**H. littorale.** A species having the same properties as *H. procumbens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**H. pendulum.** Fr., *hypécoon à fruits pendues.* A species found in Spain, in Languedoc, around Paris, and as far east as the Caspian Sea. [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. procumbens.** Fr., *hypécoon couché, cumin cornu.* A species found from Portugal to Astrachan in moist sands and maritime plains. The juice is said to furnish opium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

HYPECTASIA (Lat.), **HYPECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu6p)-e2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3, -e2kt'a2-si2s. From ὑπό, in a slight degree, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. A moderate distention. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPELÆON (Lat.), **HYPELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-e2l-e'(a3'e3)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ἔλαιον (from ὑπό, under, and ἔλαιον, oil). Ger., *Oelhefen, Oelsatz.* The dregs of oil. [A, 325.]

HYPELYTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-e2l'i2t(u6t)-ru3m(ru4m). See Hypolytrum.

HYPÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-pa-me. From ὑπό, below measure, and αἷμα, blood. Of Andral, deficiency of blood. [D, 74.]

HYPEMPHRACTIC, adj. Hip-e2m-fra2k'ti2k. Pertaining to hypemphraxis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2m-fra2x(fra3x)'-i2s. Gen., *-ax'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, in slight degree, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. An imperfect obstruction, especially constipation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPENANTIOMA (Lat.), **HYPENANTIOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Hip(hu6p)-e2n-a2n(a3n)-ti2-o'ma3, -si2s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπεναντίωμα (from ὑπό, under, and ἐναντίος, opposite). See Allopathy.

HYPENCEPHALIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f-(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-i2s. Gen., *-al'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπό, under, and ἐγκεφαλός, the brain. See Cerebellum.

HYPENDOSMOSE (Fr.), n. E-pa3n2-dos-moz. Defective endosmosis. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPENE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-pe(pa)'ne(na). Gen., *-en'es.* Gr., ὑπήνη. Of Lindenus, the beard under the chin. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPENEMIUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu6)-pe(pa)-nem(ne2m)'i2-u3s-(u4s). Gr., ὑπηνέμιος (from ὑπό, under, and ἄνεμος, wind). 1. In physiology, windy. 2. Of Aldrovandus, sterile (said of eggs). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEPIDERMIDOCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hip(hu6p)-e2p-i2-du6rm(de2rm)-i2d-o(o3)-ka3rp'a3. From ὑπό, under, ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin, εἶδος, resemblance, and καρπός, fruit. A class of cryptogams, comprising the *Algæ* and the *Tremellini.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HYPEPIGEOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Hi2p(hu6p)-e2p-i2-je(ga)-o(o3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, under, ἐπί, upon, γῆ, the earth, and καρπός, a fruit. Bearing fruit under and above the earth. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERABDUCTION, n. Hi-pu6r-a2b-du3k'shu3n. From ὑπέρ, over, and *abducere*, to lead. Ger., *H.* See Superabduction.

HYPERACANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-a2k(a3k)-a2n(a3n)-tho'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὑπέρ, over, and ἄκανθα, a thorn. Ger., *Hyperakanthose.* Hyperplasia of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. The *hyperacanthoses* (Ger., *Hyperakanthosen, einfache Akanthome*) in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases are a family of the *Acanthoses*, including *Verruca, Condyloma acuminatum*, and *Idrotadenoma.* [G, 4.]

HYPERACIDITY, n. Hip-u6r-a2s-i2d'i2t-i2. From ὑπέρ, over, and *acidus*, acid. Fr., *hyperacidité.* Ger., *Hyperacidität.* Excessive acidity; said especially of the gastric juice. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); "Sem. méd.," Nov. 20, 1889 (*a*, 18).]

HYPERACOE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-a2k(a3k)'o(o2)-e(a). Gen., *-ac'oes.* From ὑπέρ, over, and ἀκοή, the sense of hearing. See Hyperacusis.

HYPERACTION, n. Hi-pu6r-a2k'shu3n. From ὑπέρ, above measure, and *actio*, action. Excessive activity of a part or organ, which may or may not be pathological. [D, 1.]

HYPERACUSIA (Lat.), **HYPERACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu6p)-e2r-a2k(a3k)-u2(u)'si2-a3, -si2s. From ὑπέρ, above measure, and ἄκουσις, hearing. Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing. [F.]—**H. willisiana.** Abnormally acute hearing. [Rosenthal (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

HYPERACUTE, adj. Hi-pu6r-a2k-u2t'. From ὑπέρ, above measure, and *acutus*, sharp. Excessively acute.

HYPERADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-a2d(a3d)-e2n-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, above measure, and ἀδήν, a gland. An enlarged gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERADENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-a2d(a3d)-e2n-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Ger., *Drüsenwucherung.* Hypertrophy of a gland. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2m-(a3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). See Hyperæmosis.

HYPERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hyperhémie, hyperémie.* Ger., *Hyperämie.* It., *iperemia.* Sp., *hiperemia, hiperhemia.* A superabundance of blood in any part of the body. [D.]—**Accumulation h.** Ger., *Stauungshyperämie.* See *Passive h.* and *Engorgement h.*—**Active h.** Lat., *h. activa.* See *Acute active h.*—**Active local h.** Ger., *active Hyperämie.* An increased and accelerated flow of blood into the arteries of a part, because either the blood-pressure of that part is increased, or the resistance of the part in proportion to the force of the blood is diminished. [D, 3.]—**Acute active h.** A rapidly developed h. of a part due to irritation. It consists in a relaxation of the muscular fibres of the arterioles consequent upon paresis of the vaso-motors, stimulation of the vaso-dilators, or paralysis of the muscular fibres themselves. [*a*, 40.]—**Acute passive h.** An abnormal distention of the venous capillaries of a part rapidly appearing and due to obstruction of the return-flow of blood from the part. [*a*, 40.]—**Arterial h.** Lat., *h. arterialis* (seu *activa*). Ger., *arterielle Hyperämie.* The active local h. arising from a relaxed condition of the coats of the arteries. [D, 3.]—**Asthenic h.** See *Relaxative h.*—**Atonic h.** Active local h.; so called with reference to the condition of the arteries resulting in h. [D.]—**Cerebral h.** Ger., *Gehirnhyperämie.* Of Hammond, the first stage in active cerebral congestion. [D.] See Cephalæmia.—**Chronic passive h.** Ger., *chronische passive Hyperämie.* A distention of the capillaries of a part by venous blood coming on gradually and without inclination to disappear; due to external or internal interference with the venous circulation of the part. [*a*, 40.]—**Collateral h., Compensatory h.** Ger., *collaterale* (oder *compensatorische*) *Hyperämie.* That form of h. which is compensatory to an anæmia in a near or distant area, through a transfer of the blood-pressure. It may be either arterial or venous. [D, 3.]—**Congestive h.** See *Passive local h.*—**Direct neuralgic h.**

H. with elevation of temperature and swelling of the affected parts, which appears during a neuralgia or remains after its disappearance. [D, 3.]—**Encephalic h.** See *Cerebral h.*—**Engorgement h.** Ger., *Stauungshyperämie.* H. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement h's and anæmias form the family of "engorgement dermatoses," including ischæmia of the skin, cyanosis, and effusions of blood (see HÆMORRHAGIA *cutis*), or of hæmoglobin (see HÆMOGLOBINORRHŒA *cutis*) due to venous engorgement of the skin. [G, 4.]—**Follicular h.** 1. A h. of the glandular system. 2. A congestion of the follicles in the pharynx occurring in the early stages of clergyman's sore throat. [α, 40.]—**Functional h.** H. due to or occasioning functional activity.—**Gravitative h.** See *Acute passive h.*—**General h.** The h. which occurs over more or less of the whole surface of the body under circumstances such as excitement or the reaction after fright. [α, 40.]—**H. abdominis.** See CŒLIÆMIA.—**H. activa.** See *Acute active h.*—**H. acuta of the middle ear.** Fr., *hyperémie aiguë de l'oreille.* Ger., *akute Hyperämie des Mittelohres.* Of De Rossi, an acute catarrhal inflammation of the cavity of the middle ear. [F.]—**H. arterialis.** See *Arterial h.*—**H. capitis** (seu **cerebri**). See CEPHALÆMIA.—**H. collateralis.** See *Collateral h.*—**Hyperæmiæ cutaneæ.** Cutaneous affections of which the most important feature is h. [G.]—**H. hepatica.** An abnormal distention of the liver with blood. It may be congestive h., as after a full meal or in the early stages of inflammation, or it may be passive, as in obstructive disorders of the circulatory system. [α, 40.]—**H. of fluxion.** Active h. [D.]—**H. of paralysis.** H. due to paralysis or section of the nerves of the part. [α, 40.]—**H. of stasis.** Passive h. [D.]—**H. passiva.** See *Venous h.*—**H. venosa.** See *Venous h.*—**Hypostatic h.** See *Chronic passive h.*—**Hysterical h.** H. as it occurs among hysterical subjects. It may lead to profuse and frequent menstruation. [D, 30.]—**Inflammatory h.** The increased vascularity which marks the first stage of an inflammatory process. [D.]—**Ischæmic h.** Ger., *ischämische Hyperämie.* Of O. Weber, those arrests of the blood in the veins which occur after closure of the arteries supplying them, especially in incomplete collateral circulation. [D, 3.]—**Local h.** The increase of the blood contained in more or less dilated, usually lengthened, vessels of any part of the body, so that the normal fluctuations, as to the quantity of blood contained, are exceeded. [D, 3.]—**Mechanical h.** See *Passive local h.*—**Neuro-paralytic h.** See *H. of paralysis.*—**Paralytic h.** See *H. of paralysis.*—**Partial h.** A h. of any single organ or part of an organ in the body. [α, 40.]—**Passive local h.** Ger., *passive Hyperämie.* That form of h. in which the principal cause is the increase of resistances, often by the interposition of a mechanical force. [D, 3.]—**Reflex neuralgic h.** H. of a reflex nature, which may arise from a transient or from a continuous cause, perhaps during the progress of a neuralgia. [D, 3.]—**Relaxative h.** Ger., *relaxative Hyperämie.* Active local h.; so called with reference to the condition of the arteries resulting in h. [D.]—**Retinal h.** Fr., *hypérémie rétinienne* (ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Hyperämie der Netzhaut.* An engorgement or overfilling either of the larger retinal vessels or of the capillary vessels, the latter being most marked on the optic disc. [F.]—**Venous h.** Lat., *h. venosa.* The form of h. produced by pressure on the veins above. [D, 3.]

HYPERÆMIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-em'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperœmicus.* Fr., *hypéremique.* Ger., *hyperämisch.* Pertaining to or affected with hyperæmia. [D.]

HYPERÆMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}r-em(a^3-e^{2}m)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Gr., ὑπεραίμωσις (from ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἷμα, blood). 1. A superabundance of blood. 2. An excessive activity or pressure of the blood. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Fr., *hyperesthésie.* Ger., *Hyperästhesie, überspannte Empfindung.* It., *iperestesia.* Sp., *hiperestesia.* Morbidly acute sensitiveness to external impressions.—**Acoustic h., Auditory h.** See *H. acustica.*—**Cerebral h.** A h. of any part of the body due to disease of the brain. [α, 40.]—**Cutaneous h.** Lat., *h. cutanea.* Fr., *hyperesthésie cutanée.* H. of the skin.—**Cutaneous thermo-h.** Excessive sensibility of the skin to differences in temperature. [D, 35.]—**Epileptic chromatic h.** The state of nervous exaltation at the beginning of an attack of epilepsy, in which the subject sees with vividness more or fewer imaginary colors. According to H. Jackson, red is usually seen first, though the other primary colors may quickly follow. [D, 34.] See *Epileptic* AURA.—**General h.** H. affecting the whole body.—**Genital h.** An hysterical h. of the genital organs, especially seen in women, in which there is no excess of sexual desire, but pain during the act. [Wood (α, 40).]—**Gustatory h.** Lat., *h. gustatoria.* See HYPERGEUSIA.—**H. acustica.** Fr., *hyperesthésie acoustique.* Ger., *akustische Hyperästhesie.* A disorder which consists in an unpleasant, painful sensation in the ear caused by tones or noises. [F, 32.]—**H. cutanea.** See *Cutaneous h.*—**H. gustatoria, H. linguæ.** See HYPERGEUSIA.—**H. of the cardiac plexus.** Lat., *h. plexus cardiaci.* Of Romberg, angina pectoris.—**H. of the hypogastric plexus.** Hypogastric neuralgia. [D, 70.]—**H. of the mesenteric plexus.** Mesenteric neuralgia. [D, 70.]—**H. olfactoria.** See HYPEROSMIA.—**H. plexus cardiaci.** See *H. of the cardiac plexus.*—**H. psychica.** Hypochondriasis. [D, 70.]—**Lead h.** An affection incidental to lead poisoning, characterized by pain, especially in the lower limbs and trunk, and in the joints. [D, 34.]—**Local h.** H. affecting only a portion of the body.—**Muscular h.** Excessive sensitiveness of the muscles to pressure; distinct from cutaneous h. It sometimes occurs in spinal paralysis. [D, 34.]—**Neural h.** See NEURALGIA.—**Olfactory h.** Lat., *h. olfactoria.* See HYPEROSMIA.—**Optic h.** Exaggerated sensitiveness of the eye. [α, 29.]—**Organic h.** H. due to organic diseases of the nerve-centres. [Wood (α, 40).]—**Psychical h.** [Romberg]. Lat., *h. psychica.* Hypochondriasis. [D, 70.]—**Pulmonary h.** A morbid sensitiveness to pain or neuralgia of the lung substance not connected with any organic disease of the organ. [Walshe (α, 40).]—**Spinal h.** 1. An excessive sensitiveness of the cutaneous surface over areas supplied by nerves the posterior roots of which are involved in an acute or chronic spinal meningitis. 2. A form of local h. found in "spinal irritation" or "spinal anæmia." It consists in an excessively sensitive spot over some portion of the spinal vertebra, usually the dorsal, and is most frequently found in conjunction with general hysteria. [α, 40.]—**Thermo-h.** Exalted sensitiveness to impressions of heat and cold. [D, 35.]—**Urethral h.** A condition of abnormal sensitiveness of the urethra. [G.]—**Visceral h.** An abnormal consciousness of the presence and action of an abdominal or thoracic organ, usually accompanied with pain. [Seguin (α, 40).]

HYPERÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s), the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See HYPERÆSTHESIA; in the pl. *hyperœstheses*, diseases characterized by hyperæsthesia.

HYPERÆSTHETIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-e^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperœstheticus.* Fr., *hyperesthétique.* Ger., *hyperästhetisch.* It., *iperestesico.* Sp., *hiperestético.* Pertaining to or affected with hyperæsthesia.

HYPERÆSTHETOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}t-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὑπέρ, to excess, αἴσθησις, sensation, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Gefühlsüberreizungskrampf.* A spasm resulting from hyperæsthesia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERAKANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho'si^{2}s. Ger., *Hyperakanthose.* See HYPERACANTHOSIS.

HYPERAKUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2-(u)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-us'eos* (*-is*). See HYPERACUSIA.

HYPERALBUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *albumen* (see ALBUMIN). Fr., *hyperalbuminose.* Ger., *Hyperalbuminose.* The presence of an excess of albumin in the blood. [D, 3.]—**Absolute h.** A condition, not exactly demonstrable, in which there is an increase of the entire quantity of albumin in the blood. [D, 3.]—**Relative h.** A transient h. brought about by losses of water and salts from the blood that are greatly out of proportion to the losses of albumin during the same time, as in cholera and after taking drastic purgatives. [D, 3.]

HYPERALGESIA (Lat.), **HYPERALGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἄλγησις, a feeling of pain, or ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hyperalgésie, hyperalgie.* Ger., *Hyperalgesie, Hyperalgie.* Excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions. [D.]—**Acoustic h., Auditory h.** See HYPERÆSTHESIA *acustica.*—**Cutaneous h., H. of the skin.** [D, 35.]—**Muscular h.** The sense of fatigue and prostration felt in the muscles in certain diseases; by Ross thought due to excessive irritability of the nerves of common muscular sensibility. [D, 35.]—**Olfactory h.** Painful sensitiveness of the Schneiderian membrane to certain odors. [α, 40.]—**Visceral h.** H. due to abnormal irritation, or increased irritability of the visceral sensory nerves. [D, 35.]

HYPERÄMIE (Ger.), n. Hu^{6}p-e^{2}r-a-me'. See HYPERÆMIA.—**Senkungsh'.** See HYPOSTASIS (4th def.).—**Stauungsh'.** 1. See *Engorgement* HYPERÆMIA. 2. See *Passive local* HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERÄMISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu^{6}p-e^{2}r-am'i^{2}sh. See HYPERÆMIC.

HYPERANARRHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro(ro^2)-fe(fa)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cs'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἀναῤῥόφησις, a gulping down again. Ger., *übermässige Einsaugung.* Excessive absorption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERANARTHRIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-a^{2}n-a^{3}rth'ri^{2}k. Lat., *hyperanarthicus* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, α priv., and ἀρθρικός, pertaining to the joints). Having excessive imperfections of the joints and limbs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ra^3. From ὑπέρ, over, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Vahl, the genus *Moringa.* The *Hyperanthereœ* are the *Moringeœ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**H. aptera.** See MORINGA *aptera.*—**H. moringa.** See MORINGA *pterygosperma.*

HYPERANTHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thra^{2}x(thra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἄνθραξ, a coal. See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.

HYPERAORTOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-a^3-or-to-tro-fe. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἀορτή, the aorta, and τροφή, nourishment. Aortic hypertrophy. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPERAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἁφή, a touching. Cutaneous hyperæsthesia. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

HYPERAPHIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-a^{2}f'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with hyperaphia.

HYPERAPHRODISIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro(ro^2)-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἀφροδίσια, aphrodisia. Ger., *übermässiger Geschlechtstrieb.* An inordinate venereal appetite. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERAPHY, n. Hi-pu^{5}r-a^{2}f-i^2. See HYPERAPHIA.

HYPERAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-oph'ysis*). From ὑπέρ, above measure, and ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis. Of Mivart, a lateral backwardly projecting process of bone springing from the neural arch of each lumbar vertebra, on the side of the neural spine, in the *Mycetes* and other allied forms. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1865 (α, 39).]

HYPERARITHMOUS, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-a^{2}r-i^{2}th'mu^{3}s. Gr., ὑπεράριθμος (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἀριθμός, a number). Supernumerary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERARTERIELL (Ger.), adj. Hu^{6}p-e^{2}r-a^{3}r-ta-re-e^{2}l'. See OVER-ARTERIALIZED.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

HYPERARTERIOARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3r-te(ta)-ri2-o(o3)-a3rk'shi2(ti2)-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἀρτηρία, an artery, and *arctare*, to press close together. Fr., *hyperarterioarctie* [Piorry]. Excessive arterial stenosis. [A, 322.]

HYPERARTERIOECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3r-te(ta)-ri2-o(o3)-e2kt'a3-si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ec'tasis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἔκτασις, an extension. See ARTERIYPERECTASIS.

HYPERARTETISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3rt-e2t-i2sk'u3s(u4s). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *artus*, a joint. 1. One who has some unusual imperfection of the limbs. 2. One who has more than the regular number of limbs or parts. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERARTHRIC, adj. Hip-u5r-a3rth'ri2k. Lat., *hyperarthricus* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἄρθρον, a joint). Having supernumerary limbs or parts. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERARTHRITIC, adj. Hip-u5r-a3rth-ri2t'i2k. Lat., *hyperarthriticus*. Affected with hyperarthritis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3rth-ri-(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἀρθρῖτις, arthritis. Arthritis of great severity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERARTHROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3rth-ro(ro3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. Fr., *hyperarthropathie* [Piorry]. See ARTHRYPERPATHIA.

HYPERARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a3rth-ro'-si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *hyperarthrose*. Ger., *Ueberyliederung*. The state of having superfluous joints. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a2s(a3s)-the2n-i(e)'a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *hyperasthénie*. Ger., *übermässige Schwäche*. Extreme debility. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYPERASTHENIC, adj. Hip-u5r-a2s-the2n'i2k. Lat., *hyperasthenicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperasthenia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERÄSTHESIE (Ger.), n. Hu6p-e2r-e2s-ta-ze'. See HYPERÆSTHESIA.—**Akustische H.** See HYPERÆSTHESIA *acustica*.

HYPERAUXESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a4x(a3-u4x)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and αὔξησις, increase. An extraordinary increase in the size of a part. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**H. iridis.** H. of the iris by angeiectasia, causing it to appear very much darker, and resulting in contraction of the pupil. [L, 50 (a, 14) ; L, 135 (a, 39).]

HYPERAZOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-a2z(a3z)-ot-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, α priv., ζωή, life, and οὖρον, urine. Azoturia of extreme severity. [D, 47.]

HYPERBARIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ba(ba3)'ri2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and βαρύς, heavy. An abnormally high specific gravity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERBARIC, adj. Hip-u5r-ba2r'i2k. Lat., *hyperbaricus*. Pertaining to, or possessed of, hyperbaria. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERBIONARCE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-bi(bi2)-o2n-a3r'se(ka). Gen., *-arc'es*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, βίος, life, and νάρκη, numbness. Excess of vitality with stupidity. [A, 322.]

HYPERBOLIC, adj. Hip-u5r-bo2l'i2k. Gr., ὑπερβολικός (from ὑπερβάλλειν, to throw beyond). Lat., *hyperbolicus*. 1. Exaggerated. 2. Having the form of a hyperbola. [A, 322.]

HYPERBOREAN, adj. Hip-u5r-bo-re'a2n. Gr., ὑπερβόρεος (from ὑπέρ, beyond, and Βορέας, Boreas). Lat., *hyperboreus*. Fr., *hyperboréen*. Ger., *nördlich*. Inhabiting northern regions. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HYPERBRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. Hip-u5r-bra2k-i2-se2f-a3l'i2k. From ὑπέρ, above measure, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλικός, for the head. Lat., *hyperbrachycephalus*. Fr., *hyperbrachycéphale*. Ger., *hyperbrachycephal*. Of Topinard, having a length-breadth index greater than 85°; said of skulls. [L, 332.]

HYPERBRONCHITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-bro2n2-shet. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and βρόγχια, the bronchi (see also *-itis**). See *Suffocative* CATARRH.

HYPERBULIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-bu2(bu)'li2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and βουλή, the will. Exaggeration of the faculty of volition (*e. g.*, in the insane). [L, 135 (a, 39).]

HYPERBULIC, adj. Hip-u5r-bu2'li2k. Lat., *hyperbulicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperbulia. [D, 36.]

HYPERCARBONATE, n. Hip-u5r-ka3rb'o2n-at. See BICARBONATE.

HYPERCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka3rd'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and καρδία, the heart. Hypertrophy of the heart. [a, 18.]

HYPERCARDIÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ka3r-de-a-me. See CARDIOPLETHORA.

HYPERCARDIODYNAMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ka3r-de-o-de-na3-me. From ὑπέρ, to excess καρδία, the heart, and δύναμις, power. An increase in the force of the cardiac contractions. [L, 82.]

HYPERCARDIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka3rd-i2-o(o3)-hem'(ha3'em)-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, καρδία, the heart, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypercardiohémie* [Piorry], *hypercardiémie* [Piorry]. See CARDIOPLETHORA.

HYPERCARDIONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ka3r-de-o-ne2r-ve. From ὑπέρ, to excess, καρδία, the heart, and νεῦρον, a nerve. An increase in the innervation of the heart. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

HYPERCARDIOSTHÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ka3r-de-o-sta-ne. From ὑπέρ, to excess, καρδία, the heart, and σθένος, strength. See HYPERCARDIODYNAMIE.

HYPERCARDIOTROPHY, n. Hip-u5r-ka3rd-i2-o2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *hypercardiotrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, καρδία, the heart, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *hypercardiotrophie* [Piorry]. Hypertrophy of the heart. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCARPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka3rp-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κάρπωσις, profit. Fr., *hypercarpose*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*. Of F. Simon, an increase in the number of the blood-corpuscles with diminution of the amount of fibrin, as in typhus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCATAPINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka2t-(ka3t)-a3-pi2n-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and καταπίνειν, to gulp. 1. An excessively developed power of deglutition. 2. See HYPERANARRHOPHESIS. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCATHARSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka2th-(ka3th)-a3rs'i2-a3. Fr., *hypercatharsie*. Ger., *Hyperkatharse*. 1. See HYPERCATHARSIS. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, menorrhagia. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ka2th-(ka3th)-a3rs'i2s. Gen., *-ars'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κάθαρσις, a cleansing. Fr., *hypercatharsie*. Ger., *Hyperkatharse*. Excessive purging.

HYPERCATHARTIC, adj. Hip-u5r-ka2th-a3rt'i2k. Lat., *hypercatharticus* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and καθαρτικός, cleansing). 1. Pertaining to hypercatharsis. 2. Excessively cathartic. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYPERCEDEMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-sed(kad)-e2m-on(o2n)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κηδεμονία, solicitude. 1. Extreme care or anxiety. 2. Excessive care of a patient. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCEDEMONIC, adj. Hip-u5r-se2d-e2m-o2n'i2k. Lat., *hypercedemonicus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypercedemonia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-se2n(ke2n)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κένωσις, evacuation. Fr., *hypercénose*. A copious or excessive evacuation (*e. g.*, of the blood, by bleeding, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCENOTIC, adj. Hip-u5r-se2n-o2t'i2k. Pertaining to, caused by, or causing hypercenosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-se2r(ke2r)-a3-to'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *hypercératose*. Ger., *Hyperkeratosis*, *Hyperkeratose*, *Hornhautübernährung*. 1. Hypertrophy of the cornea. 2. Conical cornea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCHAMÆCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. E-pe2r-ka-ma-sa-fa3l. From ὑπέρ, above measure, χαμαί, on the ground, and κεφαλή, the head. Having an extreme degree of chamæcephaly. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1889, p. 626 (a, 29).]

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-klor(ch2lor)-hid(hu6d)'ri2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, χλωρός (see CHLORINE), and ὕδωρ (see HYDROGEN). Fr., *hyperchlorhydrie*. The presence of an excessive amount of hydrochloric acid in the secretions of the stomach. ["Prog. méd.," July 21, 1888, p. 46 (a, 18) ; "Therap. Gaz.," Oct., 1890, p. 676.]

HYPERCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-koi(ch2o2l)'-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, above measure, and χολή, bile. A superabundant secretion of bile. [a, 40.]

HYPERCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ko2n-(ch2o2n)-dro'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Ger., *Knorpelgewächs*. A cartilaginous tumor or hypertrophic growth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-ko2n-(ch2o2n)-dro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Knorpelwucherung*. The development of a hyperchondroma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-kro(ch2ro)'-ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and χρῶμα, color. 1. An old term for a red fleshy excrescence at the inner angle of the eye near the caruncle. 2. An incorrect term for the caruncle. [F.]

HYPERCHROMATISM, n. Hip-u5r-krom'a2t-i2z'm. A state of unusually increased or intensified coloration. [L, 343.]

HYPERCHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-krom(ch2rom)-a2t(a3t)-o2ps'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, χρῶμα, color, and ὄψις, vision. An old term for a defect of vision in which faulty ideas of color are attached to objects. [F.] Cf. ACHROMATOPSIA.

HYPERCHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-krom(ch2rom)-a2t(a3t)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Hyperchromatose*. An abnormal increase of the coloring matter of any tissue ; excessive pigmentation. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the *Hyperchromatoses* are a family of the *Chromatoses*, comprising the various forms of superpigmentation of the skin, both congenital and acquired. [G, 4.]—**H. verrucosa maligna.** It., *ipercromia verrucosa maligna*. A term first proposed by Manassei and adopted by Rasori for xeroderma pigmentosum. [E. Rasori and S. M. Zuco, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 10, 1885, p. 362 (G).]

HYPERCHROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-krom-(ch2rom)'i2-a3. See HYPERCHROMATOSIS.

HYPERCINESIA (Lat.), **HYPERCINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-si2n(ki2n)-e(a)'zi2(si2)-a3, -si2s. Gen., *-es'iæ*, *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κίνησις, motion. Fr., *hyperkinésie*. Ger., *Hyperkinesie*. 1. Excessive muscular motion or contraction ; hence spasm. 2. An abnormal excitability of certain groups of muscles, with a tendency to strong contractions, observed below the point at which a unilateral section of the spinal cord has been made. 3. An abnormal mobility of any part of the body. 4. A

term for hysteria and hypochondria, on account of the frequent and abrupt motions of the pat ent. [D ; Landois (K) ; L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Gastric h.** See Hypochondriasis.—**H. cordis.** Palpitation of the heart. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. hysterica.** Hysterical convulsions. [α, 40.]—**H. nervosa.** Excessive nervous impressibility. [α, 40.]—**H. of the facial nerve.** See *Convulsive* tic.—**H. uterina.** Convulsive hysteria. [α, 40.]—**Professional h.** [Ross]. One of a large group of affections in which there are spasmodic movements of certain muscles continuously employed in the exercise of a trade or profession. [D, 35.] Cf. Anaperiatic and *Anaperiatic* paralysis.—**Reflex h.** A disorder of the reflex nervous mechanism indicated by excessive reaction to stimuli. [D, 35.]—**Spinal h.** Muscular spasm or convulsions due to disease of the spinal cord. [α, 40.]

HYPERCINETIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-si^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with hypercinesia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERCLOMAX (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-klom'a^{2}x-(a^{3}x). Gen., *-clom'acos (-acis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κλῶμαξ, a heap of stones. See Hyperchroma.

HYPERCOQUELUCHE (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-ko-k'l-u^{6}sh. Severe whooping-cough.—**H. chronique.** Prolonged and severe whooping-cough.

HYPERCORACOID [Gill], n. Hip-u^{5}r-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. From ὑπέρ, over, and κόραξ (see Coracoid). The scapula of Gegenbaur. [L.]

HYPERCORYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-fo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., ὑπερκορύφωσις (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and κορύφωσις, a bringing to a point). 1. A protuberance, especially on the head. 2. Of Hippocrates, a projecting point or end (*e. g.*, on the lobes of the liver or lung). [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYPERCOUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ku'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *hypercousie.* See Hyperacusia.

HYPERCRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-kri^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *hypercrinie.* Ger., *Hyperkrinie.* 1. Of Andral, an incorrect term for *hypercrisis.* 2. An abnormally abundant secretion. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos (-per'crisis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κρίσις, a crisis. Fr., *hypercrise.* 1. Of Galen, an abnormal and critical discharge. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A crisis of extraordinary severity. [L, 41, 107.]

HYPERCRITICAL, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-kri^{2}t'i^2-k'l. Fr., *hypercritique.* Of or pertaining to a hypercrisis. [L. 41 (α, 14).]

HYPERCROMA (Lat.), **HYPERCROMAX** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-kro'ma^3, -krom'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-crom'atos (-atis), -crom'acos (-acis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κρῶμαξ, a heap of stones. See Hyperchroma.

HYPERCUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ku^2(ku)'si^2-a^3. See Hyperacusia.

HYPERCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κύησις, conception. 1. Superfœtation. 2. The state in which conceptions follow each other rapidly. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYPERCYETIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-si-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to hypercyesis. [L, 50, 107.]

HYPERCYRTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κύρτωσις, curvature. Ger., *übermässige Krümmung.* Excessive curvature. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERCYRTOTIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-su^{5}rt-ot'i^{2}k. Lat., *hypercyrtoticus.* Pertaining to or affected with hypercyrtosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERCYSTURONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-ses-tu^6-ro-ne^{2}r-ve. From ὑπέρ, to excess, κύστις, the bladder, οὖρον, urine, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Increased innervation of the bladder. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPERCYSTUROTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-per-ses-tu^6-ro-tro-pe. From ὑπέρ, to excess, κύστις, the bladder, οὖρον, urine, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the bladder. [L, 82.]

HYPERDACRYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and δάκρυ, a tear. An abnormally great secretion of tears. [α, 29.]

HYPERDACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *hyperdactylie.* Ger., *Hyperdactylie.* See Polydactylism.—**False h.** Ger., *falsche Hyperdactylie.* The condition of having an hereditary supernumerary finger formed by the division of one of the digits into two. [Albrecht, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 12, 1886 (α, 40).]

HYPERDERMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and δέρμα, the skin. Ger., *übernährte Hautstelle.* A growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERDERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Ger., *Hautwucherung.* Hypertrophy of the skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERDERMOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* See Hyperdermatoma.

HYPERDERMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* See Hyperdermatosis.

HYPERDESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)-mo'si^{2}s. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and δεσμός, a bond. Ger., *Hyperdesmose.* Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* Hypertrophy of connective tissue. The *Hyperdesmoses* (Ger., *Hyperdesmosen*) in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases are a subdivision of the *Chorioblastoses.* [G, 4.]

HYPERDIACRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos (-ac'ris).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and διάκρισις, a separating. Fr., *hyperdiacrisie.* Ger., *Hyperdiacrisie.* See Hypercrisis (2d def.).

HYPERDICROTIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-di-kro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *hyperdicrote.* Ger., *hyperdikrotisch.* See Hyperdicrotous.

HYPERDICROTISM, n. Hip-u^{5}r-di^{2}k'ro^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. A condition characterized by a hyperdicrotous pulse, usually associated with high fever and great exhaustion. [D, 68.]

HYPERDICROTOUS, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-di^{2}k'ro^{2}t-u^{3}s. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and δίκροτος, double-beating. Fr., *hyperdicrote.* Ger., *hyperdikrotisch.* Of the pulse, affected with retarded dicrotism ; of a pulse-tracing, having the descending dicrotic wave deferred until the beginning of the next ascending curve. [K.]

HYPERDISTENTION, n. Hip-u^{6}r-di^{2}s-te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *distendere*, to distend. See Superdistention.

HYPERDIURESIS, n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-di(di^2)-u^2(u)-re(ra)'-si^{2}s. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and διουρεῖν, to pass urine. See Polyuria.

HYPERDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *hyperdynamie.* Ger., *Ueberkraft.* Excess of muscular power ; excessive muscular action. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]—**H. uteri.** Excessive labor pains. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

HYPERDYNAMIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperdynamicus.* Pertaining to or affected with hyperdynamia. [L, 50, 107.]

HYPERDYNATOCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kra(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, δυνατός, strong, and κρᾶσις, a mixing. Ger., *Mischungsüberkraft.* An overtension of organic fibres, the *strictum* of ancient writers. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}k'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos (-ec'crisis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔκκρισις, a secretion. Ger., *Hyperekkrisie.* Excessive secretion or evacuation. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HYPERECCRITIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-e^{2}k-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hypereccriticus.* Pertaining to or affected with hypereccrisis. [A, 322.]

HYPERECHEMA (Lat.), **HYPERECHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis), -es'eos (-is).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἤχημα, or ἤχησις, a sounding. An abnormally loud sound. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERECHETIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-e-ke^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperecheticus.* Of or pertaining to a hyperechema. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERECRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}k'ri^{2}s-ez-(as). Gen., *-cris'eos (-ec'risis).* See Hypereccrisis.

HYPERECRITIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-e^2-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k. See Hypereccritic.

HYPEREKKRISIE (Ger.), n. Hu^5-pe^{2}r-e^{2}k-kre-ze'. See Hypereccrisis.

HYPERELASTIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-e^{2}l-a^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperelasticus* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐλαστός, elastic). Fr., *hyperélastique.* Excessively elastic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERELASTICITY, n. Hip-u^{6}r-e^{2}l-a^{2}st-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *hyperelasticitas.* Fr., *hyperélasticité.* Excessive elasticity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPEREMESIA (Lat.), **HYPEREMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}m'e(e^2)'si^2-a^3, -e^{2}m'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'iæ, -emes'eos (-em'esis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Fr., *hyperémésie, hyperémèsis.* Ger., *Hyperemese, übermässiges Erbrechen.* It., *iperemesia.* Sp., *hiperemesia.* Excessive or incessant vomiting. [L, 41, 44, 50, 95, 107 (α, 14).]—**H. gravidarum.** Fr., *hyperémèsis* (ou *vomissement incoercible*) *des femmes enceintes.* H. due to pregnancy.

HYPEREMETIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-e^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperemeticus.* Fr., *hyperémétique.* Pertaining to or causing hyperemesis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-em(e^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. 1. See Hyperemesis. 2. An incorrect form of *hyperæmia.*

HYPERÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-per-a-me. See Hyperæmia.

HYPERENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *hyperencéphalie.* 1. A form of monstrosity in which a portion of the brain lies outside the skull, owing to absence of the vault of the cranium. 2. The development of a hyperencephalic monster. [L, 41 (α, 14) ; α, 34.] 3. See Hyperencephalus (n.)

HYPERENCEPHALIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperencephalus.* Affected with hyperencephalia. [α, 17.]

HYPERENCEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r-(e^{2}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and πάθος, disease. See Encephalyperpathia.

HYPERENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *hyperencéphalie* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see Hyperencephalic. 2. (N.) hypertrophy of the brain. [Farr (α, 18).]

HYPERENERGETIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-e^{2}n-u^{5}r-je^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperenergeticus.* Having or pertaining to hyperenergy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERENERGY, n. Hip-u^{5}r-e^{2}n'u^{5}r-ji^2. Lat., *hyperenergia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐνέργεια, action). Ger., *Ueberkraft, übermässige Energie.* Extraordinary energy or action. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYPERENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-a3n2-ta-ret. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔντερον, an intestine (see also *-itis**). Acute enteritis. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERENTEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2n-te2r-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Ger., *Eingeweidegewächs*. A growth or tumor of the intestines. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERENTEROPATHY, n. Hip-u6r-e2n-te2r-o2p'a2th-i2. Fr., *hyperentéropathie* [Piorry]. See ENTERYPERPATHIA.

HYPERENTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2n-te2r-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Eingeweidewucherung*. 1. The development of a hyperenteroma. 2. Intestinal hypertrophy. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEREPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2f-i2d-ro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Continued and abnormal sweating. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).] Cf. HYPERIDROSIS.

HYPEREPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)e2p-i2d'o(o3)-si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-id'osis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐπίδοσις, growth. Fr., *hyperépidose*. An abnormal (excessive) growth or tension of any part of the body. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEREPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2p-i2-thim(thu6m)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐπιθυμία, desire. Fr., *hyperépithymie*. Ger., *übermässige Begierde, übermässiges Verlangen*. Inordinate desire. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERERETHISIA (Lat.), **HYPERERETHISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2r-e2-thi2s'i2-a3, -thi2z(thi2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἐρεθίζειν, to excite. Extreme irritability. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERERETHISTIC, adj. Hip-u6r-e2r-e-thi2st'i2k. Lat., *hypererethisticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypererethisia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERERYTHRÆMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2r-i2(u6)-thre(thra3-e2)-mo'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἐρυθρός, red, and αἷμα, blood. An excess of arterial blood. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERESOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2s-o-for(fo2r)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, over, ἔσω, into, and φορός, bearing. A tending of the right or left visual line in a direction upward and inward, but not sufficiently to produce strabismus. [G. T. Stevens, "Arch. of Ophthal.," 1887, p. 158 (*a*, 29).]

HYPERESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-e2s-ta-ze. See HYPERÆSTHESIA.—**H. acoustique.** See HYPERÆSTHESIA *acustica*.—**H. de la peau.** See *Cutaneous* HYPERÆSTHESIA.—**H. douloureuse.** An hysterical affection consisting in such exaggerated sensitiveness of the skin that the mere touch of a pointed instrument gives violent pain. [L, 88 (*a*, 40).]—**H. hypnotique.** An extreme sensitiveness of the muscular sense by which somnambulists are guided in their walks. [L, 40.]

HYPERETHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p) e2r-e2-thi2z(thi2s)'-mu3s(mu4s). From ὑπό, below measure, and ἐρεθισμός, irritation. Mild erethism. [A, 322.]

HYPEREXCITABILITY, n. Hip-u6r-e2x-sit-a-bi2l'i2-ti2. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *excitare*, to rouse. Fr., *hyperexcitabilité*. See OVER-EXCITABILITY.

HYPEREXOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-e2x-o(o3)-fo(fo2)'ri2-a3. From ὑπέρ, over, ἔξω, outward, and φορός, bearing. A tending of the right or left visual line in a direction upward and outward, but not to the extent of strabismus. [G. T. Stevens, "Arch. of Ophthal.," 1887, p. 158 (*a*, 29).]

HYPEREXTENSION, n. Hip-u6r-e2x-te2n'shu3n. See SUPEREXTENSION.

HYPERFECUNDATION, n. Hip-u6r-fe-ku3nd-a'shu3n. See SUPERFECUNDATION.

HYPERFIBRINATION, n. Hip-u6r-fi-bri2n-a'shu3n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *fibrinum*, fibrin. See HYPERINOSIS.

HYPERFLEXION, n. Hip-u6r-fle2x'yu3n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *flectere*, to bend. See SUPERFLEXION.

HYPERGANGLIONITROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r-(e2r)-ga2n2(ga3n2)-gli3-o2n-i2-tro(tro2)'fi2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, γάγγλιον, a lymphatic gland, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *hyperganglionitrophie* [Piorry]. See LYMPHADENYPERTROPHIA.

HYPERGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-ur(e2r)-ga2s(ga3s)-tri(tre)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-itis**). Fr., *gastrite très aiguë* [Piorry]. Very acute gastritis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERGASTROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-ga2st(ga3st)-ro(ro3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. See GASTRYPERPATHIA.

HYPERGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-je2n(ge2n)'-e2-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *hypergénèse*. Excessive development of parts or tissues. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERGENETIC, adj. Hip-u6r-je2n-e2t'i2k. Lat., *hypergeneticus*. Pertaining to hypergenesis. [L, 50, 107.]

HYPERGÉNIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-zha-ne. Malformation by excess of development. [Serres (A, 385).]

HYPERGEUSIA (Lat.), **HYPERGEUSIS** (Lat.), **HYPERGEUSTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-ju2(gu2)'zi2(si2)-a3, -si2s, -ju2st(gu2st)'i2-a3. Gen., *-geus'iæ*, *-geus'eos* (*-is*), *-geust'iæ*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *hypergeustie*. Ger., *Hypergeusie*. Excessive delicacy or acuteness of the sense of taste; an occasional symptom of hysteria. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERGLOBULIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-glo2b-u2l-(u4l)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *globulus*, a globule. Ger., *Hyperglobulie*. See PLETHORA *polycythæmica*.

HYPERGLUCOGÉNIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-glu6-ko-zha-ne. From ὑπέρ, to excess, γλυκύς, sweet, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Of G. Sée, an exaggerated production of glycogen. ["Sem. méd.," May 22, 1889, p. 173 (*a*, 18).]

HYPERHÆMATOSIA (Lat.), **HYPERHÆMATOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-he2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o-zi2(si2)-a3, -si2s. Gen., *-o'siæ*, *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYPERÆMATOSIS.

HYPERHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-hem'(ha3'e2m)-i2-a3. See HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERHEDONIE (Ger.), n. Hu6-pe2r-ha-do-ne'. From ὑπέρ, over, and ἡδονή, pleasure. Excessive satisfaction or delight occasioned by the gratification of an appetite or desire. [L, 40.]

HYPERHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-hem(ham)'i2-a3. See HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERHÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-a-me. See HYPERÆMIA.

HYPERHÉMIÉ (Fr.), adj. E-pe2r-a-me-a. See HYPERÆMIC.

HYPERHEXAPODOUS, adj. Hip-u6r-he2x-a2p'o2d-u3s. From ὑπέρ, over, ἕξ, six, and πούς, the foot. Of Latreille, having more than six feet. [L.]

HYPERHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-hi2d-ro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYPERIDROSIS.

HYPERHYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-hi2d-(hu6d)-rem'(ra3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. Excess of serum in the blood. [L, 40.]

HYPERHYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-hi2p(hu6p)-no'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, over, and ὕπνος, sleep. A condition of excessively prolonged sleep. [L, 40.]

HYPERICOIDES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-i2(e)-ko(ko2)-id(ed)'ez(as). From ὑπέρικον, St. John's wort, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Hypericum*; as a n., of Plumier and Adanson, see ASCYRUM. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HYPERICON (Lat.), **HYPERICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-e2r'i2k-o2n, -u3m(u4m). -pu6r(pe2r)-i(e)'ko2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑπέρικον, ὑπέρεικον (from ὑπό, beneath, and ἐρείκη, heath). Fr., *hypericum, millepertuis*. Ger., *Hartheu, Johanniskraut*. Sp., *hipericón* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Of the ancient Greek writers, the *H. crispum*. 2. St. John's wort; the typical genus of the *Hypericaceæ* or hypericaceous plants (Fr., *hypericacées*; Ger., *Hypericaceen*), which are an order of polypetalous herbs or shrubs, comprising the *Hypericeæ*, *Cratoxyleæ*, and *Vismieæ*. The *Hypericarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Toropetales*, including the *Hypericaceæ*, *Camellieæ*, *Guttifereæ*, *Pirolaceæ*, *Chlenaceæ*, and *Marcgravieæ*. The *Hypericeæ* (Fr., *hypericées*; Ger., *Hypericeen*) are a tribe of the *Hypericineæ* (an order of the *Columnifloræ*), comprising *Ascyrum* and *Hypericum*. 3. Of the Sp. Ph., the *H. perforatum*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Balsamum hyperici simplex.** See BALSAMUM *Apparitii*.—**Flores hyperici.** The flowers of *H. perforatum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba cum floribus hyperici.** The herb and flowers of *H. perforatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba hyperici** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. The herb of *H. perforatum*. [B, 95.]—**H. anagalloides.** A medicinal species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**H. androsæmum.** Fr., *millepertuis androsème, herbe des grands bois, par cœur, toute saine*. Ger., *gebräuchliches Blutheil, Mannsblut, Conradskraut*. Park-leaves, sweet amber, tutsan; a species found in southern Europe and England, where the leaves were formerly used as a styptic and in infusion, as a purgative and vermifuge. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H. ascyron.** See ASCYRON.—**H. bacciferum.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Vismia guianensis*. 2. Of Lamarck, the *H. androsæmum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. Buckleyi.** A species found in the mountains of North America, resembling the *Ascyrum crux Andreæ*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**H. canadense.** A species found in Illinois having pectoral, styptic, and vulnerary properties, and used also in diarrhœa, dysentery, mania, hypochondriasis, and croup. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 14).]—**H. cayennense.** The *Vismia cayennensis*. [*a*, 24.]—**H. ciliatum.** Hair-fringed St. John's wort, the ἀνδρόσαιμον of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe. The herb was anciently used in burns and wounds, and the seed as a cholagogue. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**H. commutatum.** The *H. perforatum*, var. *latifolium*. [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. connatum.** Fr., *millepertuis à feuilles connées*. A species found in Brazil, used in decoction in sore throat. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. coris.** Fr., *millepertuis verticillé*. Heath-leaved St. John's wort, the κόρις of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe and the East. The seeds were used as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. corymbosum.** Spotted St. John's wort, flux-weed; a species growing in the Indian Territory, where it is used by the Cherokees in diarrhœa and dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (*a*, 14).]—**H. crispum.** A species found in southern Europe, especially in Greece, the ὑπέρικον of Hippocrates and Dioscorides, still used in dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and pulmonary complaints. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. delphinense.** Fr., *millepertuis douteux*. St. Peter's wort, imperforate St. John's wort; a species found in Europe, used in Russia in hydrophobia, and elsewhere like *H. perforatum*. [A, 511; B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. Drummondii.** A species found in the southern United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**H. dubium.** See *H. delphinense*.—**H. graveolens.** A species found in the mountains of North Carolina having a strong odor. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**H. guianense.** The *Vismia guianensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. hircinum.** Goat-scented St. John's wort, the τράγιον of Dioscorides; a species found in middle and southern Europe; used in dysmenorrhœa, strangury, etc. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. humifusum.** A species used in Germany as a vulnerary. [B, 64, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lanceolatum.** Fr., *millepertuis lancéolé, ambaville, bois de fleurs jaunes*. A species found in the Mascarene Islands and the Isle of Bourbon. At the latter

place its gum resin (Fr., *baume de fleurs* [*jaunes*]) is used in syphilis and as a depurative of the milk in nursing-women. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. laricifolium.** Fr., *millepertuis à feuilles de pin.* A species used in Quito to dye yellow. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. lasianthus.** See GORDONIA *lasianthus.*—**H. latifolium.** Fr., *millepertuis à larges feuilles.* 1. A variety of *H. perforatum.* 2. Of Aublet, the *Vismia latifolia.* [B, 14, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. laxiusculum.** Fr., *millepertuis à feuilles écartées.* A species found in Brazil, where it is used in snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. maculatum.** See *H. delphinense.*—**H. majus.** See ARNICA *montana.*—**H. medium.** The *H. perforatum*, var. *latifolium.* [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. montanum.** A species found in the mountains of Europe having properties like those of *H. perforatum.* The flowers were once considered vermifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. multicaule.** See *H. coris.*—**H. officinale, H. officinarum.** See *H. perforatum.*—**H. oil.** See *Oleum hyperici.*—**H. origanifolium.** A species found in southern Europe, doubtfully identified with the πάνακες χειρώνιον of Dioscorides. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. perfoliatum.** 1. A species growing in North Carolina and Kansas; used like *H. perforatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, xxix (*a*, 14).] 2. Of Linnæus, see *H. ciliatum.*—**H. perforatum.** Fr., *millepertuis* [Fr. Cod.] *officinale, herbe Saint-Jean* (ou *aux piqûres*, ou *à mille pertuis* [ou *trous*]), *chasse-diable, trucherau jaune.* Ger., *gemeines Hartheu, Johanniskraut, Johannisblut, Hexenkraut, Konradskraut.* Sp., *hipericón* [Sp. Ph.], *corazoncillo* [Sp. Ph.]. St. John's wort; a species found in Europe, Africa, and the United States. The leaves, which are covered with pellucid dots like perforations (whence its specific name), are balsamic in odor and bitter and astringent in taste. The whole plant, including the seed, yields a resin and an oil resembling turpentine, and was formerly used as a vulnerary, diuretic, astringent, and vermifuge, and in pectoral complaints and mania. It is now confined to domestic use. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. penticasia.** See *H. lanceolatum.*—**H. quadrangulare.** 1. Of Linnæus, see *H. delphinense.* 2. Of Smith, see *H. tetrapterum.*—**H. quadrangulum.** See *H. delphinense.*—**H. quadrialatum.** See *H. tetrapterum.*—**H. sarothra.** Bastard-gentian, orange-grass, pine-weed; a species found in North America, used as a vulnerary. [B, 34, 42, 180, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]—**H. saxatile.** Probably the *H. coris.* [*a*, 24.]—**H. scabrum.** A variety of *H. montanum.* [B, 64 (*a*, 24).]—**H. Scouleri.** A medicinal species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**H. sessilifolium.** The *Vismia sessilifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. tetrapterum.** A species found in Europe having milder properties than those of *H. perforatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. virginicum.** A species growing in ditches and swamps in the United States and Canada. The whole plant is of a purplish hue. A tincture made from the flowers is used as an expectorant and stomachic. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. vulgare.** See *H. perforatum.*—**Oil of h., Semen et summitates hyperici.** The seed and flowering tops of *H. perforatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}d-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *éphidrose spontanée, sudation morbifique.* Ger., *Hyperidrose, Schweissfluss.* It., *iperidrosi.* Sp., *hiperidrosis.* Syn.: *sudatio morbosa, ephidrosis profusa* (seu *spontanea*, seu *idiopathica*). 1. Excessive sweating. 2. A cutaneous disease characterized by excessive sweating under conditions in which it is normally absent or very slight. 3. In the pl., *Hyperidroses* (Ger., *Hyperidrosen*), a family of the *Idroses* in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, consisting of the disease *H. idiopathica.* [G, 4.]—**Blepharo-h.** See the major list.—**Colliquative h.** Lat., *h. colliquativa.* Exhausting h. associated with fatty degeneration of the epithelia of the sweat glands. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. idiopathica.** Idiopathic h. See *H.* (2d def.).—**H. localis.** Syn.: *ephidrosis partialis.* H. affecting a limited portion of the skin. [G.]—**H. oleosa capitis.** Probably seborrhœa oleosa. ["Mntsch. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, p. 148 (G).]—**H. unilateralis.** Ger., *halbseitiges Schwitzen.* H. affecting the skin of one lateral half of the body. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Idiopathic h.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**Local h.** See *H. localis.*—**Unilateral h.** See *H. unilateralis.*—**Universal h.** Lat., *h. universalis.* Ger., *Schweissucht.* H. affecting the entire skin. [G.]

HYPERINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}n-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-es′is*). Gr., ὑπερίνησις (from ὑπερινᾶν, to purge violently). Of Hippocrates, hypercatharsis. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

HYPERINOS (Lat.), adj. Hi(hu^5)-pe^{2}r′i^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ὑπέρινος (from ὑπερινᾶν, to purge violently). Violently purged. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

HYPERINOSÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{5}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}n-o^{2}s-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ἲς, a muscle or fibre, and αἷμα, blood. See HYPERINOSIS (2d def.).

HYPERINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἲς, a muscle or fibre. Fr., *hypérinose.* Ger., *H., Hyperinose.* 1. Excessive muscular development or activity. [A, 322.] 2. An abnormal abundance of fibrin in the blood. [D, 3.]

HYPERINOTIC, adj. Hip-e^{2}r-i^{2}n-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperinoticus.* Fr., *hypérinotique.* Ger., *hyperinotisch.* Of or pertaining to hyperinosis. [K.]

HYPERINUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}r′i^{2}n-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). See HYPERINOS.

HYPERINVOLUTION, n. Hip-u^{6}r-i^{2}n-vo-lu^2′shu^{3}n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *involvere*, to roll in. An improper term for atrophy of the uterus (which is not excessive involution) after delivery.

HYPERIODATE, n. Hip-u^{5}r-i′od-at. See PERIODATE.

HYPERIODIC ACID, n. Hip-u^{5}r-i-o^{2}d′i^{2}k. See PERIODIC ACID.

HYPERIODIDE, n. Hip-u^{5}r-i′od-i^{2}d(id). See PERIODIDE.

HYPERKÉRATINISATION (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-ka-ra^3-te-ne-sa^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κέρας, a horn. An excessive keratinization, producing thickening and hardening of the epithelial structures (*e. g.*, the nails, hair, etc.). [*a*, 18.]

HYPERKERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *hyperkératose.* Ger., *Hyperkeratose* (2d def.). 1. Of Himly and others, see KERATOCONUS and KERATOGLOBUS. 2. Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the epidermis. The *Hyperkeratoses* (Ger., *Hyperkeratosen*) in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases are a family of the *Keratoses.* [G, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 23, 1887, p. 112.]

HYPERKINESIA (Lat.), **HYPERKINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ki^{2}n-e(a)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. See HYFERCINESIA.

HYPERKINETIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. See HYPERCINETIC.

HYPERLACTATION, n. Hip-u^{5}r-la^{2}k-ta′shu^{3}n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *lactare*, to give suck. See SUPERLACTATION.

HYPERLEUCOMATIE (Fr.), n. f. E-pe^{2}r-lu^6-ko-ma^3-te. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and λευκός, white. Of A. Guber, an excess of albumin in the blood-serum. [B, 46.]—**H. sanguine.** See *H.*

HYPERLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-loj(lo^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and λόγος, speech. Morbid loquacity. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERLYMPHATIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-li^{2}m-fa^{2}t′i^{2}k. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *lymphaticus*, distracted. Fr., *hyperlymphatique.* Excessively lymphatic. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERLYMPHATISME (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-la^{2}n^2-fa^3-tez-m′. An extremely lymphatic temperament. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERLYMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)′-fi^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *lympha*, lymph. Fr., *hyperlymphie.* An increase in the normal amount of lymph. [K.]

HYPERMANGANAS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ma^{2}n^2-(ma^{3}n^2)′ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at′is.* A permanganate. [B.]—**H. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (1885), Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **H. potassicus.** Potassium permanganate. [B, 95.]

HYPERMANGANATE, n. Hip-u^{6}r-ma^{2}n^2′ga^{2}n-at. See PERMANGANATE.

HYPERMANGANIC, adj. Hip-u^{5}r-ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *hypermanganicus.* See PERMANGANIC.

HYPERMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′-i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and μαστός, the breast. Fr., *hypermastie.* General hypertrophy of the mammary gland. [A, 385.]

HYPERMEGALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-meg(me^{2}g)-al(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and μέγας, large. Fr., *hypermégalie.* 1. Excessive development or increase in the size of a part. 2. Of Orsini, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [D; L, 44 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERMEGETHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-me^{2}g′-e^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and μέγεθος, greatness. Excessive development of a part. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERMEGASTHENIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-me^{2}g-a^{2}s-the^{2}n′i^{2}k. From ὑπέρ, exceeding, μέγας, large, and σθένος, strength. Of Zoja, unusually strong. [J.]

HYPERMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}r-ne(mna)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and μνήσιος, of memory. Fr., *hypermnésie.* Ger., *Hypermnesie.* Abnormal development of the power of memory. [L, 49 (*a*, 14); *a*, 40.]

HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-me^{2}t-a^3-mo^{2}rf-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation. Fr., *hypermétamorphose.* It., *ipermetamorfosi.* A metamorphosis (as of an insect) involving a very striking transformation. [L, 44, 49 (*a*, 14); "Am. Nat.," v, p. 49 (*a*, 32).]

HYPERMETROPATHY, n. Hip-u^{6}r-me^{2}t-ro^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *hypermetropathia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, μήτρα, the womb, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *hypermétropathie* [Piorry]. See METRYPERPATHIA.

HYPERMETROPE, n. Hi′pu^{6}r-me^{2}t-rop. Fr., *hypermétrope.* A person affected with hypermetropia. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-me^{2}t-rop-(ro^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, over, μέτρον, a measure, and ὄψ, vision. Fr., *hypermétropie.* Ger., *Hypermetropie.* Far-sightedness; an ocular affection in which the parallel rays from a distant luminous point are focused (*i. e.*, an image is formed) behind the retina. [K.]—**Absolute h.** Fr., *hypermétropie absolue.* Ger., *absolute Hypermetropie.* A variety of h. in which the eye, with its greatest power of accommodation, can not adjust itself for parallel light, but only for rays which converge toward a point behind and more or less distant from it. The whole range of its accommodation lies beyond infinity. [F.]—**Axial h.** Ger., *Axenhypermetropie.* A form of h. due to a shortening of the antero-posterior axis of the eye. Here the second principal focal distance and the radius of the refracting surface are normal, but the distance of the fovea centralis from the second principal point of the eye is too short. This distinguishes it from curvature h. [F.]—**Curvature h.** Fr., *hypermétropie de courbure.* H. due to flattening of the cornea or of the crystalline lens. [F, 24 (*a*, 29).]—**Facultative h.** Fr., *hypermétropie facultative.* Ger., *facultative Hypermetropie.* That form of h. in which the binocular near-point lies at a definite distance. Distinct distant vision with parallel visual axes, and near vision with a proper convergence, are both possible. [F.]—**Latent h.** Fr., *hypermétropie latente.* Ger., *latente* (oder *larvirte*) *Hypermetropie.* A variety or degree of h. which is masked or concealed under ordinary circumstances. It amounts to the interval between the manifest and the absolute far-point of distinct vision. [F.]—**Manifest h.** Fr., *hypermétropie manifeste.* Ger., *offenbare* (oder *mani-*

feste) *Hypermetropie.* The degree of h. which is expressed by the strongest convex lens with which distinct vision is possible, without paralyzing the accommodation. [F.]—**Relative h.** Fr., *hypermétropie relative.* Ger., *relative Hypermetropie.* A condition in which the eye can adjust itself for parallel and even diverging light, but only when the visual axes converge upon a distance which is less than that upon which the accommodation is adjusted. [F.]

HYPERMETROPIC, adj. Hip-u6r-me2t-ro2p'i2k. Lat., *hypermetropicus.* Fr., *hypermétropique.* Ger., *hypermetropisch.* Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia. [K.]

HYPERMÉTROPIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ma-tro-pe. See HYPERMETROPIA.—**H. de courbure.** See *Curvature* HYPERMETROPIA.

HYPERMETROPIE (Ger.), n. Hu5-pe2r-ma-tro-pe'. See HYPERMETROPIA.—**Larvirte H.** See *Latent* HYPERMETROPIA.—**Offenbare H.** See *Manifest* HYPERMETROPIA.

HYPERMETROTROPHY, n. Hip-u6r-me2t-ro2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *hypermetrotrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, μήτρα, the uterus, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *hypermétrotrophie* [Piorry]. See METRYPERTROPHIA.

HYPERMYELOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-mi-(mu6)-e2l-o(o3)-hem'(ha2'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, μυελός, marrow, and αἷμα, blood. See MYELYPERÆMIA.

HYPERMYOPIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-me-o-pe. From ὑπέρ, over, and μυωπία, a mouse-hole. Excessive myopia. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERMYOSISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-me-o-zes-me. From ὑπέρ, to excess, μῦς, a muscle, and σεισμός, a shaking. See HYPERCINESIS (1st def.).

HYPERMYOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-me-o-trofe. From ὑπέρ, to excess, μῦς, a muscle, and τροφή, nourishment. Muscular hypertrophy. [L, 82.]

HYPERNEPHROTROPHY, n. Hip-u6r-ne2f-ro2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *hypernephrotrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, νέφρος, the kidney, and τροφή, nourishment). See NEPHRYPERTROPHIA.

HYPERNERVIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-nu6r(ne2r)'-vi2(wi2)-a3. Fr., *hypernervie* [Piorry]. See HYPERNEURIA.

HYPERNERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ne2r-ve. See HYPERNEURIA.—**H. angibromique.** Hyperneuria of the digestive tract. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]—**H. priapique.** Hyperneuria of the penis. [L, 82.]

HYPERNERVISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-ne2r-vez-me. See HYPERNEURIA.

HYPERNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-nu2'ri2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *hypernervie, hypernervisme.* Ger., *übermässige Nerventhätigkeit.* Excessive nervous action. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERNEUROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-nu2-ro'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Ger., *Nervenschwamm, Nervenmassengewächs.* An exuberant or fungous growth of nervous tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERNEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-nu2-ro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Hypertrophy of nervous tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERNÉVRAXOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-navra3x-o-tro-pe. From ὑπέρ, to excess, νεῦρον, a nerve, *axis*, an axis, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the nervous axes. [L, 82.]

HYPERNÉVRESTHÉSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-na-vre2s-ta-ze. From ὑπέρ, to excess, νεῦρον, a nerve, and αισθησις, perception. See HYPERÆSTHESIA.

HYPERNIDATION, n. Hip-u6r-nid-a'shu3n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *nidus*, a nest. More properly, *supernidation* ; of J. H. Aveling, excessive proliferation of the menstrual decidua, with its discharge in gross masses, sometimes causing membranous dysmenorrhœa. [" Obst. Jour. of Gr. Brit. and Ire.," July, 1874, p. 209.]

HYPERNŒA (Lat.), **HYPERNOIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-ne'(no2'e2)-a3, -noi'a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and νοεῖν, to perceive. Of Leupoldt, an excessive and abnormal mental activity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-o'a2. Gr., ὑπερῷα, ὑπερῴη. The hard palate. [A, 311, 325.]

HYPEROARITROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o-a2r(a3r)-i2-trof(tro2f)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ὠάριον, an ovule, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *hyperoaritrophie* [Piorry]. Enlargement of the ovary. [*a*, 40.]

HYPEROCHA (Lat.), **HYPEROCHE** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu5p)-e2r'o2k(o2ch2)-a3, -e(a). Gr., ὑπεροχή (from ὑπερέχειν, to be above). Ger., *Hervorragung.* A projection or prominence, especially that of the cervix uteri. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o'e(a). Gen., *-o'es.* See HYPEROA.

HYPEROIC, adj. Hip-u6r-o'i2k. Lat., *hyperoicus* (from ὑπερώα, the palate). Pertaining to the palate. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπερώα, the palate (see also *-itis**). Fr., *inflammation du palais.* Ger., *Gaumenentzündung, Gaumenbräune.* Inflammation of the palate. [E.]

HYPERONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o2n2-ko'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos, -os'is.* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Excessive swelling.—**H. iridis.** See IRIDONCOSIS.

HYPERONYCHIA (Lat.), **HYPERONYCHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi2p(hu6p)-e2r-o2n-i2k(u6ch2)'i2-a3, -o2n-i2(u6)-ko(ch2o)'si2s. Gen., *-ych'iæ, -os'eos, -os'is.* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Hypertrophy of the nails, usually associated with more or less deformity. The *Hyperonychoses* (Ger., *Hyperonchosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Onychoses.* [G, 4.]

HYPEROOCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o-o(o3)-ka2z(ch2a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-asm'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπερώα, the palate, and χάσμα, a yawning. Ger., *Wolfsrachen.* Fissure of the palate. [E.]

HYPEROPHARYNGEAN, adj. Hip-e2r-o-fa2r-i2n'je-a2n. Lat., *hyperopharyngeus* (from ὑπερώα, the palate, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Pertaining to the palate and the pharynx. [*a*, 14.]

HYPEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-op(o2p)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὄψ, vision. Fr., *hypéropie.* 1. Great acuteness of vision. 2. See HYPERMETROPIA.

HYPEROPIC, adj. Hip-u6r-o2p'i2k. Affected with hyperopia.

HYPEROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o2ps'i2-a3. 1. Exposure of the eyes to too great light. 2. See OXYOPIA. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROPTIC, adj. Hip-u6r-o2p'ti2k. From ὑπέρ, over, and ὀπτικός, for sight. See HYPERMETROPIC.

HYPERORÉXIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-pe2r-o-rax-ek. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὄρεξις, the appetite. Increasing the appetite. [A, 385.]

HYPERORGANEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o2rg-a2n(a3n)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀργανοῦσθαι, to be organized. Malformation by redundancy. [A, 322.]

HYPERORGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o2rg-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀργᾶν, to be in heat. 1. An excessive orgasm. 2. Excessive desire, satyriasis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o2r-tho'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and ὄρθωσις, a making straight. 1. Extreme tension or erection. 2. Tetanus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROS (Lat.), n. m. Hi2p(hu5p)'e2r-o2s. Gr., ὕπερος. 1. A pestle. 2. A lever for making traction in cases of dislocation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HYPEROSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o2z(o2s)'mi2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀσμή, the sense of smell. Ger., *Hyperosmie.* Increased sensitiveness of the sense of smell ; an occasional symptom of hysteria and of pregnancy. [A, 319, 326 (*a*, 21) ; Horwitz, " Ztschr. f. Geburtsh. u. Gynäk.," ix, 1 (D).]

HYPEROSPHRESIA (Lat.), **HYPEROSPHRESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu5p)-ur(e2r)-o2s-fre(fra)'zi2(si2)-a3, -si2s. Gen., *-es'iæ, -es'eos* (*-es'is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. See HYPEROSMIA.

HYPEROSTEOGENY, n. Hip-u6r-o2st-e-o2j'e2n-i2. From ὑπέρ, above, ὀστέον, a bone, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Hypertrophy of bone producing exostosis. [*a*, 40.]

HYPEROSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o2st'e2-o2n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀστέον, a bone. See EXOSTOSIS (1st def.).

HYPEROSTEOPATHY, n. Hip-u6r-o2st-e2-o2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *hyperosteopathia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, ὀστέον, a bone, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *hyperostéopathie* [Piorry]. A highly diseased condition of the bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o2st-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀστέον, a bone. 1. An exostosis. 2. The product of a hyperostosis (1st def.). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-o2st-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *hypérostose.* Ger., *Knochenwucherung* (1st def.). *Knochenvergrösserung* (1st def.), *Ueberbein* (2d def.). 1. An abnormal growth, hyperplasia, or general swelling of a bone. 2. An exostosis (1st def.), especially on the sheath of a tendon. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROVARITROPHY, n. Hip-u6r-o-va2r-i2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *hyperovaritrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, ὠάριον, an ovule, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *hyperovaritrophie* [Piorry]. Hypertrophy of the ovary. [*a*, 14.]

HYPEROXIDE, n. Hip-u6r-o2x'i2d(id). Lat., *hyperoxydum.* See PEROXIDE.

HYPEROXYGENATED, adj. Hip-u6r-o2x'i2-je2n-at-e2d. Fr., *hyperoxygéné.* Ger., *übersauerstofft.* Combined with or containing an excess of oxygen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPEROXYS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-o2x'i2s(u6s). Gr., ὑπέροξυς (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὀξύς, sharp). Ger., *sehr hitzig.* Of Hippocrates, very acute. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERPATHES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)'pa2th(pa3th)-ez(as). Gr., ὑπερπαθής (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and πάθος, a disease). Ger., *überempfindlich.* Excessively sensitive. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu5p)-u5r(e2r)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. Ger., *Ueberempfindlichkeit* (1st def.). *Empfindelei* (2d def.). 1. Extreme sensibility. 2. Extreme illness. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERPERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. Hu5-pe2r-pa-re-stro-fek'. From ὑπέρ, to excess, περί, around, and στροφή, a turning. An exaggerated, abnormal movement of rotation (as of the fœtus during labor). [A, 91.]

HYPERPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu5p)-u6r(e2r)-pe2r-i2t-o2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Violent peritonitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERPERITROPE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-pe2r-i2t'-ro(ro2)-pe(pa). Gen., *-it'ropes.* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and περιτροπή, a revolution. Of Grossi, excessive changeableness of the organic actions. [A, 322.]

HYPERPHAES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)'fa3-ez(as). Gr., ὑπερφαής (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and φάος, light). 1. Abnormally clear or light. 2. Of some modern authors, produced by excessive light. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPERPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fa(fa^3)′zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, over, and φάσις, a saying. The inordinate talking of the insane. [a, 40.]

HYPERPHLEBOECTASY, n. Hip-u^{6}r-fle^{2}b-o-e^{2}k′ta^{2}s-i^2. Lat., *hyperphleboectasia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, φλέψ, a vein, and ἔκτασις, a swelling). Fr., *hyper-phléboëctasie* [Piorry]. See PHLEBYPERECTASIS.

HYPERPHLEBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fle^{2}b-o′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *hyperphlébose.* Ger., *übergrosse Venosität.* An excessive development of the venous system. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPHLEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fle^{2}g′ma^3. Gen., *-phleg′matos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and φλέγμα, phlegm. An excessive secretion of phlegm. [L, 50.]

HYPERPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fle^{2}g-ma(ma^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and φλέγμα, inflammation. Excessive inflammation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-flo^{2}g-o′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *hyperphlogose.* Of Lobstein, violent inflammation, with indurated swelling and fever. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fo(fo^2)′ri^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, over, and φορός, bearing. Of G. T. Stevens, an upward tendency of the visual axis of one eye, but not to the extent of strabismus.—**Compensatory h.** Of Claiborne, a compensatory over-extension of the superior rectus of an eye which is situated on a lower plane in the skull than the other eye, in order to accomplish and maintain single binocular vision. ["N. Y. Med Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 229 (a, 29).]—**Vicious h.** Of Claiborne, a tendency of the visual line of one eye to deviate upward, when both eyes lie in the same horizontal plane. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 229 (a, 29).]

HYPERPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-fren(fran)′-i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *hyperphrénie.* Ger., *Tobsucht.* Of Guislain, intense mental excitement, mania. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPHYSICAL, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-fi^{2}z′i^2-k′l. Lat., *hyperphysicus.* Fr., *hyperphysique.* Ger., *hyperphysisch, übernatürlich.* Preternatural, pertaining to the preternatural. [A, 322.]

HYPERPHYSICS, n. sing. Hip-u^{6}r-fi^{2}z′i^{2}ks. Lat., *hyperphysica* (from ὑπέρ, beyond, and φύσις, nature). Ger., *Hyperphysik.* The attempted science of preternatural phenomena. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPICROUS, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pi^{2}k′ru^{3}s. Gr., ὑπέρπικρος (from ὑπέρ, over, and πικρός, pungent). Lat., *hyperpicrus.* Extremely bitter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPIGMENTATION, n. Hip-u^{6}r-pi^{2}g-me^{2}n-ta′shu^{3}n. From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and *pigmentum*, pigment. Excessive pigmentation. [G.]

HYPERPIMELE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pi^{2}m′e^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-pim′eles.* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πιμελής, fat. Fr., *hyperpimélie.* Obesity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPIMELIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pi^{2}m′e^{2}l-i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperpimelicus.* Pertaining to hyperpimele. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPIRA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pi(pe)′ra^2. See BULIMIA.

HYPERPLASIA (Lat.). n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pla(pla^3)′zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πλάσις, formation. Fr., *hyperplasie.* Ger., *Hyperplasie.* It., *iperplasia.* A form of progressive metamorphosis in which a part becomes enlarged or condensed by a numerical increase of its elements. [D.] Cf. *Numerical* HYPERTROPHY.—**Areolar h. of the uterus.** Of T. G. Thomas, excessive growth of the connective tissue of the uterus with congestion and resulting hyperæsthesia. [a, 40.]—**Fibrous (indurative) h. of the lymphatic glands.** A hyperplastic process or condition the result of chronic or repeated inflammation. The glands become hardened and enlarged. By Ziegler two varieties—the interstitial, or trabecular, and the diffuse, or reticular—are distinguished. [D, 48.]—**Glandular h.** Of Virchow, increase of the cellular elements without increase of the connective tissue of a gland.—**H. cystica vaginæ.** See COLPOHYPERPLASIA *cystica.*—**H. of the brain** [Virchow]. Hypertrophy of the brain. [D, 70.]—**Inflammatory h.** An excessive growth or increase in one or more component elements of a part due to inflammation. It is usually the connective tissue that is increased. [a, 40.]—**Large-celled (indurative) h. of the lymphatic glands.** A chronic hyperplastic process or condition in which there is a transformation of the gland-tissue into a large-celled tissue showing none of the characters of the original structure. It consists partly of closely packed, rounded, or polygonal cells, and partly of spindle cells, and may contain patches of fibrous tissue. The lymphadenoid tissue, if any remains, is seen in the form of reticulated bands which pervade the large-celled tissues. [D, 48.]—**Leucæmic h.** Splenic or lymphatic h. associated with leucæmia. [D, 48.]—**Lymphatic h.** H. of more or fewer of the elements of the lymphatic system. It is associated either with leucæmia or with pseudoleucæmia. [D, 48.]—**Nodular h. (of the liver).** A h. of the liver in which there are hard nodules over the surface and throughout the substance of the organ due to atheroma of the arteries. [a, 40.]—**Pseudoleucæmic h.** See *Leucœmic h.*

HYPERPLASIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-plaz′i^{2}k. See HYPERPLASTIC.

HYPERPLASIE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-pe^{2}r-pla^3-ze, hu^6-pe^{2}r-pla^3-ze′. See HYPERPLASIA.—**H. conjonctive** (Fr.). An exaggerated development of round cells in the interstitial or connective tissue of an organ, followed by a fibrous transformation of the tissue. ["Rev. des sci méd.," Apr. 15, 1889, p. 404 (a, 18).]

HYPERPLASMA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)′-ma^3. Gen., *-plas′matos* (*-atis*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πλάσμα, anything molded. See HYPERINOSIS.

HYPERPLASTÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-pla^{3}s-ta-me. From ὑπέρ, to excess, πλαστός, molded, and αἷμα, blood. See HYPERINOSIS.

HYPERPLASTIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *hyperplastique.* Ger., *hyperplastisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperplasia. [D.]

HYPERPLASTY, n. Hip′u^{6}r-pla^{2}st-i^2. Fr., *hyperplastie.* See HYPERPLASIA.

HYPERPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ple(pla)-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πλήρωσις, a filling up. Fr., *hyperplérose.* Ger., *Ueberfüllung.* Extreme repletion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPLEROTIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-ple^{2}r-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *hyperpleroticus.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, hyperplerosis. [A, 322.]

HYPERPLEXY, n. Hi′pu^{6}r-ple^{2}x-i^2. Lat., *hyperplexia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and πλῆξις, a stroke. Fr., *hyperplexie* [Guislain]. Ecstasy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPNÉE (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-na. See HYPERPNŒA.

HYPERPNEUMOPATHY, n. Hip-u^{6}r-nu^2-mo^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *hyperpneumopathia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, πνεύμων, the lung, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *hyperpneumopathie* [Piorry]. Any extremely severe pulmonary disease. [A, 322.]

HYPERPNEUSIS (Lat.), **HYPERPNEUSTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-nu^2(pnu^2)′si^{2}s, -sti^2-a^3. Gen., *-pneus′eos* (*-is*), *-pneust′iæ.* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πνεῦσις, a blowing. Excessive flatulence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**H. gastrica.** Ger., *Blähsucht.* Gastric flatulence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ne′(pno^2′e^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πνοή, a blowing. Fr., *hyperpnée.* A condition, between eupnœa and dyspnœa, in which the blood is moderately deficient in oxygen, and respiration is correspondingly accelerated. [J, 18.]

HYPERPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-por-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). Gr., ὑπερπώρωσις. Of Paulus Ægineta, an excessive formation of callus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPRACTICAL, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pra^{3}kt′i^2-k′l. Lat., *hyperpracticus* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and πρακτικός, fit for action). Ger., *überthätig.* Extraordinarily active. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERPRAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pra^{2}x(pra^{3}x)′-i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and πρᾶξις, a doing. Uncontrollable activity, such as walking and swinging of the hands, observed in certain forms of mania. [a, 40.]

HYPERPRESBYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pre^{2}z-(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-op(o^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, πρέσβυς, an old man, and ὤψ, vision. Fr., *hyperpresbyopie.* Extreme presbyopia. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYPERPRESBYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pre^{2}z-(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πρέσβυς, an old man. Of Gaub, see HYPERPRESBYOPIA.

HYPERPSELAPHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-se^{2}l-(psal)-a^3-fe(fa)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ψηλάφησις, a feeling. Ger., *Hyperpselaphesie.* Of Eulenburg, abnormal acuteness of tactile sensibility. [D, 35.]

HYPERPYRETIC, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pi^{2}r-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *hyperpyrétique.* Ger., *hyperpyretisch.* Of or pertaining to hyperpyrexia; exceedingly feverish. [D.]

HYPERPYREXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}x′i^2 a^3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and πυρεξία, feverishness. Fr., *hyperpyrexie.* Excessively high fever. [D.]—**Tropical h.** Sunstroke associated with insensibility, high temperature, and occasional convulsions. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 10, 1883, p. 463 (D).]

HYPERPYREXIAL, adj. Hip-u^{6}r-pi^{2}r-e^{2}x′i^2-a^{2}l. See HYPERPYRETIC.

HYPERRESONANCE, n. Hip-u^{6}r-re^{2}s′o-na^{2}ns. From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and *resonare*, to resound. Abnormal resonance over a part such as is seen in emphysema or tympanites. [a, 40.]

HYPERRHINÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe^{2}r-re-na-me. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ῥίς, the nose, and αἷμα, blood. Engorgement of the nasal mucous membrane. [L, 82.]

HYPERRHINENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-rin(ren)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From ὑπέρ, over, ῥίς, the nose, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 20, 1886, p. 1145.] Ger., *Hyperrhinencephalie.* A congenital deformity in which there is excessive development of the olfactory bulbs and frontal protuberance of the skull. [a, 40.]

HYPERSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-sa^{3}r′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See HYPERSARCOSIS and OBESITY.

HYPERSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-sa^{3}r-ko′-ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). See FUNGOSITY.

HYPERSARCOSÉ (Fr.), adj. E-pe^{2}r-sa^{3}r-ko-sa. Affected with hypersarcosis.

HYPERSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-sa^{3}r-ko′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). Gr., ὑπερσάρκωσις (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *hypersarcose.* Ger., *wildes Fleisch* (1st def.), *übermassiger Fleischansatz* (2d def.). 1. An excessive growth of vascular granulations in wounds or ulcers. 2. Obesity. 3. Muscular hypertrophy. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 50 (a, 14).]—**H. cordis.** Hypertrophy of the muscles of the heart without change in its cavities. [a, 40.]—**H. oculi.** See *Lacrymal* CARUNCLE.—**H. testiculi.** See SARCOCELE.

HYPERSARXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}r-sa^{3}rx′i^{2}s. Gen., *-sarx′eos* (*-is*). See HYPERSARCOSIS (1st def.).

HYPERSÉCRÉTEUR (Fr.), adj. E-pe^{2}r-sa-kra-tu^{6}r. Productive of increased secretion.

HYPERSECRETION, n. Hip-u6r-se-kre'shu3n2. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *secernere*, to secrete. Fr., *hypersécrétion*. Ger., *H.* See SUPERSECRETION.

HYPERSÉCRÉTION (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-sa-kra-se-o2n2. See SUPERSECRETION.—**H. adipeuse.** Of Cruveilhier, a condition in which some of the connective-tissue cells appear to have been filled with fat. [D, 4.]

HYPERSIALORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-se-a3-lor-ra. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and σίαλον, saliva. A profuse flow of saliva. [L, 82.]

HYPERSOMNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-so2m'ni2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *somnium*, a dream. Excessive sleep. [α, 40.]

HYPERSPADIÆUS (Lat.), **HYPERSPADIAS** (Lat.), n's m. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-spad(spa3d)-i2-e'(a3'e2)-u3s(u4s), -spad(spa3d)'-i2-a2s(a3s). From ὑπέρ, over, and σπᾶν, to draw. See EPISPADIA.

HYPERSPASMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-spa2z(spa3s)'-mi2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *hyperspasmie* [Guislain]. A convulsion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERSPLENOTROPHY, n. Hip-u6r-splen-o2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *hypersplenotrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, σπλήν, the spleen, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *hypersplénotrophie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Milzgeschwulst* (2d def.). Hypertrophy of the spleen. [L, 41, 50, 82 (α, 14).]

HYPERSPONGIA (Lat.), **HYPERSPONGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-spo2n(spo2n2)'ji2(gi2)-a3, -spo2n2-go'si2s. Gen., *-spong'iæ, -spongos'eos (-os'is)*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See FUNGOSITY (2d def.).

HYPERSTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-ste(ste2)-a2t-(a3t)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is)*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and στέαρ, suet. Ger., *Hypersteatose*. Seborrhœa. The *Hypersteatoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Steatoses*, including the various forms of seborrhœa. [G, 4.]

HYPERSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-sthe2n-i(e)'a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and σθένος, strength. Fr., *hypersthénie*. Ger., *Hypersthenie, Lebensüberkraft*. See HYPERDYNAMIA.

HYPERSTHENIC, adj. Hip-u6r-sthe2n'i2k. Ger., *hypersthenisch*. Excessively violent (said of a febrile movement). [D, 18.]

HYPERSTHENIE (Ger.), n. Hu6p-e2r-ste2n-e'. See HYPERDYNAMIA.—**H. der Gebärmutter.** Of Wigand, abnormally strong and continuous action of the uterus during labor. [A, 88.]

HYPERSTOMIC, adj. Hip-u6r-sto2m'i2k. From ὑπέρ, above, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *hyperstomique*. Literally, above the mouth (applied to the insertion of stamens when they are borne on the limb of the calyx above the throat). [α, 35.]

HYPERSTYLIC, adj. Hip-u6r-stil-i2k. From ὑπέρ, above, and στῦλος, a pillar. Fr., *hyperstylique*. Above the style (said of the insertion of the stamens when they are borne upon the calyx-tube prolonged above the ovary, as in *Fuchsia* and the evening primrose). [B, 1, 291 (α, 35).]

HYPERSULPHOCYANIDE, HYPERSULPHOCYANOGEN, n's. Hip-u6r-su3l-fo-si'a2n-i2d(id), -si-a2n'o-je2n. Lat., *hypersulphocyanidium, hypersulphocyanogenium*. Fr., *hypersulfocyanide, hypersulfocyanogène*. A compound of cyanogen with an excess of sulphur. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HYPERSULPHURICUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-su3l(su4l)-fu2(fu4)'ri2k-u3s(u4s). Containing or combined with an excess of sulphuric acid. [B.]

HYPERSYNERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-si2n(su6n)-u6rj(e2rg)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and συνεργία, a working together. Excessive co-operative work; of Grossi, undue activity of the various parts of the body in spreading disease through the system. [A, 322.]

HYPERSYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-si2s(su6s)'to2l-e(a). Gen., *-syst'oles*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and συστολή, systole. Fr., *hypersystolie*. Ger., *übermässige Zusammenziehung*. An overstrong systole. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERTENSION, n. Hip-u6r-te2n'shu2n. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *tendere*, to stretch. See SUPERTENSION.

HYPERTHELIC, adj. Hip-u6r-the'li2k. Lat., *hyperthelicus* (from ὑπέρ, over, and θηλή, the nipple). 1. Situated above the nipple. 2. Situated upon a mucous membrane. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPERTHERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-thu6rm-(the2rm)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and θέρμη, heat. Fr., *hyperthermie*. Excessive rise of the bodily heat.

HYPERTHERMIC, adj. Hip-u6r-thu6rm'i2k. Fr., *hyperthermique*. Of or pertaining to hyperthermia. [D.]

HYPERTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-thi2m(thu6m)'-i2-a3. From ὑπέρθυμος, vehemently angry. Of Leupoldt, a form of insanity characterized by acts of foolhardy daring. [A, 322.]

HYPERTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-ton(to2n)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and τόνος, a stretching. Ger., *Hypertonie*. Excessive tonicity; irritability. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**H. musculorum pseudo-hypertrophica.** Of Eulenburg, a variety of Thomsen's disease accompanied with hypertrophic rigidity of certain muscles of the limbs. ["Neurol. Ctrlbl.," No. 17, 1884; "Dtsch. med. Ztg.," Jan. 29, 1885, p. 100.]

HYPERTONIC, adj. Hip-u6r-to2n'i2k. Pertaining to hypertonia.

HYPERTONICITY, n. Hip-u6r-ton-i2s'i2t-i2. See HYPERTONIA.

HYPERTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu6)-pe2r'to2n-u3s(u4s). From ὑπέρ, to excess, and τόνος, a straining. Fr., *hypertonie*. Ger., *Hypertonie*. That condition of the eye in which the intra-ocular tension is increased, sometimes without any organic disease being present. It is usually accompanied by dilatation of the pupil. [F.]

HYPERTRICHIASIS, HYPERTRICHOSIS (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-e2r-tri(tri2)-ki2(ch2i2)-a(a3)'si2s, -ho(ch2o)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is), -os'eos (-is)*. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *hypertrophie des poils*. Ger., *Hypertrichosis, Hypertrophie der Haare*. It., *ipertrichosi*. An excessive growth of hair; hirsuties. The *Hypertrichoses* (Ger., *Hypertrichosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Trichoses*. [G, 4; L, 150.]—**H. acquisita.** H. developed after birth as a result of a nervous (or other) disorder of the skin. [G.] Cf. *H. neurotica* and *H. irritativa*.—**H. circumscripta.** See *H. localis*.—**H. congenita.** H. that is congenital or due to inherited tendency. [G.]—**H. heterotopica localis.** H. affecting a portion of the skin usually free of hair. It may be of idiopathic or neurotic origin, or it may be an h. irritativa. It is sometimes associated with an abnormal arrangement of the teeth. [Behrend (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. indoles hereditaria** [Michelson]. See *H. congenita*.—**H. irritativa.** H. caused by cutaneous irritation. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. localis.** H., especially the congenital form, affecting only a limited area of the skin. The hair of the head or the beard may show increased growth (simple h.). It may occur elsewhere in circumscribed patches, in connection with hypertrophy and pigmentation of the skin (nævus pilosus). [G.]—**H. neurotica.** H. resulting from neurotic causes. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**H. partialis.** See *H. localis*.—**H. universalis.** H. affecting the entire surface of the body, making the person so affected resemble a hairy animal. [G.]—**Hypertrophic h.** See under *H. localis*.—**Simple h.** See under *H. localis*.

HYPERTROMOS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)'tro2m-o2s. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and τρόμος, a trembling. Excessive tremor. [A, 322.]

HYPERTROPHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-trof-(tro2f)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, over, τροφή, nourishment, and αἷμα, blood. Excessive increase of the fluid without increase of the corpuscular elements of the blood. [Piorry (α, 40).]

HYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-tro(tro2)'-fi2-a3. See HYPERTROPHY.

HYPERTROPHIC, adj. Hip-u6r-tro2f'i2k. Lat., *hypertrophicus*. Fr., *hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophisch*. Pertaining to hypertrophy. [D.]

HYPERTROPHIE (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-tro-fe. See HYPERTROPHY.—**H. angibrômique** [Piorry]. Hypertrophy of the walls of the digestive tract. [L, 82.]—**H. éléphantiasique.** Hypertrophy of the nature of or resembling elephantiasis arabica. [G.]

HYPERTROPHIE (Ger.), n. Hu6-pe2r-tro-fe'. See HYPERTROPHY.—**Adjunktive H.** See HYPERPLASIA.—**Exzentrische H.** See *Eccentric* HYPERTROPHY.—**Konzentrische H.** See *Concentric* HYPERTROPHY *of the heart*.—**Numerische H.** See HYPERPLASIA.

HYPERTROPHIED, HYPERTROPHOUS, adj's. Hip-u6r'-tro2f-i2d, -u3s. In a state of hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHY, n. Hip-u6r'tro2f-i2. Lat., *hypertrophia* (from ὑπέρ, to excess, and τροφή, nutrition). Fr., *hypertrophie*. Ger., *Hypertrophie, Uebernährung*. Enlargement of a part brought about by an excess of nutrition. To be distinguished from hyperplasia (*q. v.*). [D, 3.]—**Acquired h.** H. induced by over-exercise or action of a part or organ. [α, 40.]—**Adjunctive h.** See HYPERPLASIA.—**Cardiac h.** See *H. of the heart*.—**Centripetal h.** See *Concentric h. of the heart*.—**Compensatory h.** H. of an organ or part whereby it is enabled to do more work than before, so as to compensate for a defect (*e. g.*, h. of the left ventricle of the heart in consequence of aortic insufficiency, also of one organ of a pair when the other has been lost or rendered functionally inadequate). [Samuel (A, 319 [α, 21]); D, 70.]—**Concentric h. of the heart** [Bouillaud]. Ger., *konzentrische Hypertrophie*. H. of the heart causing contraction of its cavities. [D, 1.]—**Condensing h. of bone.** A form of inflammatory h. of bone which consists in the centric deposition of callus in the cancellous tissue and even filling up the medullary canal without increasing the circumference of the bone. [α, 40.]—**Congenital h.** Excessive growth of one or more parts of the body beginning in intra-uterine life. [α, 40.]—**Congestive h.** The enlargement of a part due to a persistent hyperæmia.—**Diathetic h.** H. of certain parts of the body induced by constitutional diathesis, such as the rheumatic, sorofulous, and phthisical diathesis. [α, 40.]—**Diffuse h. of bone.** See OSTEITIS *interna osteoplastica*.—**Diffused h. of the connective tissue of the brain** [Griesinger]. Diffused cerebral sclerosis. [D.]—**Eccentric h.** Ger., *exzentrische Hypertrophie*. H. of the walls of a hollow organ accompanied by dilatation. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Epidermic h.** An abnormal growth of the superficial layers of the skin, the foundation of several cutaneous diseases, such as cornu cutaneum. [α. 40.]—**False h.** 1. Hyperplasia. 2. Enlargement with degeneration.—**Fatty muscular h.** Of Bergeron and Lutz, spinal paralysis. [D, 40.]—**Follicular h.** Follicular postnasal catarrh. [α, 40.]—**Functional h.** The enlargement of an organ brought about by increased physiological activity. [α, 40.]—**Fusiform h.** Hypertrophic cervical pachymeningitis. [Cornil and Ranvier (α, 40).]—**General h.** Fr., *hypertrophie générale*. A condition in which the whole of an organ or part partakes of excessive growth; the term is especially used with reference to the heart and brain. [α, 40.]—**Glandular h.** Of Lebert, ademonia. [α, 40.]—**H. of the brain.** Lat., *hypertrophia cerebri*. Fr., *hypertrophie du cerveau*. Ger., *Hypertrophie des Gehirns, Gehirnhypertrophie*. A congenital or acquired disease belonging to childhood, which consists in a thickening and enlargement of the brain, due to an increase in the neuroglia, but not in the nerve elements. The disturbance of the circulation within the skull due to increase of pressure often causes cerebral irritation, paralysis, etc. [D, 1.]—**H. of the heart.** Lat., *hypertrophie cordis*. Fr., *hypertrophie du cœur*. Ger., *Hypertrophie des Herzens, Herzübernährung*. A pathological increase

in the dimensions of the muscular structure of the heart, affecting the entire organ, or one or more of its chambers, most commonly the left ventricle. It is almost always compensatory to the errors caused by diseased valves. [D, 1.] See also *Active* ANEURYSM and COR *bovinum*.—**Inflammatory h.** H. of a part due to prolonged inflammation. [a, 40.]—**Irritative h.** H. of a part produced by hyperæmia due to local irritation of the part. [a, 40.]—**Muscular h., Muscular pseudo-h.** Fr., *hypertrophie musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelhypertrophie.* Of Griesinger and Wernich, the pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis of Duchenne. [P. Bourdel, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 54.]—**Neurotic h.** H. of a part due to disorder of its trophic nervous mechanism. [D, 35.]—**Numerical h.** See HYPERPLASIA.—**Partial h.** A term used to describe enlargement of some individual portion of a part or organ. [a, 40.]—**Physiological h.** H. due to normal physiological functions, such as the enlargement of the liver after a full meal. [a, 40.]—**Progressive glandular h.** See LYMPHADENOSIS.—**Reflex h.** The overgrowth of a part due to a hyperæmia induced by nervous irritation or vaso-motor paralysis at a distant point. [a, 40.]—**Simple h. of the heart.** A form in which the cavities of the heart retain their normal relations of capacity to each other. [D, 1.]—**Spontaneous h.** H. developing without any observable cause. [a, 40.]—**Transparent h. of the gums.** Of Salter, a slow h. of the extreme edge of the gum, forming a pale-pink, semi-transparent projection, almost destitute of sensibility and scarcely bleeding when cut. [Heath (A, 63).]—**Unilateral h.** Partial h. [a, 40.]

HYPERURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-u2(u)-re(ra)'-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and οὔρησις, urination. Polyuria; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Apocenoses.* [L, 290.]—**H. aquosa** [Cullen]. See POLYURIA.—**H. saccharina.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*

HYPERUROCRINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-pe2r-u6-ro-kre-ne. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ουρον, urine, and κρίνειν, to separate. See POLYURIA.

HYPERURORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u5r(e2r)-u2(u)-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. Fr., *hyperurorrhée* [Piorry]. See POLYURIA.

HYPERUTERHÉMISME [Piorry] (Fr.), **HYPERUTÉRRHAGISME** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. E-pe2r-u6-ta-re-mez-m', -e-pe2r-u6-te2r-ra3-rhez-m'. From ὑπέρ, to excess, *uterus*, the womb, and ῥεῖν, to flow, or ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. See METRORRHAGIA.

HYPERVENOSITY, n. Hip-u6r-ven-o2s'i2t-i2. From ὑπέρ, to excess, and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *hypervénosité.* Prominence or excess of the venous system in the bodily development. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYPERVENTILATION, n. Hip-u6r-ve2n-ti2-la'shu3n. From ὑπέρ, exceeding, and *ventilare*, to fan. The treatment of ulcers, wounds, etc., by exposing them to currents of air, either natural or artificial (produced by bellows). The method has been applied to general diseases. [a, 40.]

HYPERYMENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-i(u6)-me2n-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὑπέρ, to excess, and ὑμήν, a membrane. A membranous tumor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERYMENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-i(u6)-me2n-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* 1. Hypertrophy of a membrane. 2. The development of a hyperymenoma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-u6r(e2r)-zo-o-(o3)-di2n(du6n)-a2m(a3m)'i2-a3. From ὑπέρ, to excess, ζῷον, an animal, and δύναμις, power. See HYPERDYNAMIA (1st def.).

HYPESTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi2p(hu6p)-e2s-the(tha)'zi2(si2)-a3. See HYPÆSTHESIA.

HYPEXODOS (Lat.), **HYPEXODUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi2p-(hu6p)-e2x'o2d-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ὑπέξοδος (from ὑπό, under, ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, a way. Of Hippocrates, an involuntary stool. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

HYPEZOCOS (Lat.), n. m. Hi2p(hu6p)-e2-zok'o2s(os). Gr., ὑπεζωκώς (from ὑποζωννύναι, to undergird). See PLEURA.

HYPHA (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)'a3. Gr., ὑφή. Fr., *hyphe.* Ger., *Hyphe, Pilzfadensaite.* The filamentous body, consisting of one or more elongated cells, which, either singly or united with other similar bodies, forms the mycelium of *Fungi.* [B, 35, 54.]

HYPHÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Hif(hu6f)-em'(a3'e2m)-a3. Gen., *-æm'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὕφαιμα (from ὑπό, under, and αἷμα, blood). 1. Anæmia. 2. An extravasation of blood; a suggillation. [L, 50, 107 (a, 39).] 3. See HÆMOPHTHALMIA. 4. See HYPHÆMIA (3d def.).—**H. oculi.** See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HYPHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-em(a3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, short of, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypo-hématose.* 1. Deficient sanguification. 2. Impaired vascular action or activity. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. Of Maurel, a morbid condition dependent on defective respiration, allied to anæmia and chlorosis, but distinguished by a diminished susceptibility to the action of poisons and of iron; attributed to congenital narrowness of the chest. ["Prog. méd.," May 18, 1889, p. 377.]

HYPHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. Fr., *hyphémie.* Ger., *Hyphæmie.* 1. Oligæmia. 2. Ecchymosis, especially of the conjunctiva. 3. An old term for an extravasation of blood into the anterior chamber of the eye. [F.]—**Intertropical h.** Fr., *hypohémie intertropicale.* In Brazil, a peculiar anæmia due to the presence of the *Anchylostoma duodenale.*

HYPHÆMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-e2m(a3-e2m)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑπό, short of, and αἷμα, blood (see also *-itis**). A slight inflammation of the blood. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-e2m(a3-e2m)-o2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3. From ὑπό, short of, αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst. Slight hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPHÆMOS (Lat.), **HYPHÆMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hif(hu6f)-em'(a3'e2m)-o2s, -u4s(u4s). Gr., ὕφαιμος. 1. Suggillated. 2. Slightly bloody. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPHÆNE (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-en'(a3'e2n)-e(a). Gen., *-æn'es (-æ).* From ὑφαίνειν, to weave. Fr., *hyphène.* Ger., *Dum-Palme.* Of Gärtner, a genus of the *Borasseæ.* [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**H. crinita, H. cucifera, H. thebaica.** Ar., *dum.* Fr., *palmier de la Thébaïde.* Ger., *ægyptische Dum-Palme.* The doom or doum palm, or gingerbread tree; the *cuci* of Pliny, the *Cucifera* of Theophrastus; a species indigenous to Upper Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and adjacent countries. It furnishes a sort of bdellium (see *Egyptian* BDELLIUM). The pulp of the fruit forms a part of the food of the lower classes in Egypt. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 180, 185 (a, 24).]

HYPHAL, adj. Hi'f'l. From ὑφή, a web. Of or pertaining to hyphæ, composed of hyphæ. [a, 35.]

HYPHALODUM (Lat.), **HYPHALOIDUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hif-(hu6f)-a2l(a3l)-od'u3m(u4m), -o(o2)-id(ed)'u3m(u4m). From ὕφαλος, somewhat salt, and εἶδος, resemblance. Schweigger's proposed term for a subchloride. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

HYPHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hif(hu6f)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὕφασμα. The mycelium of molds. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HYPHE (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)'e(a). Gen., *hyph'es.* See HYPHA.

HYPHEAR (Lat.), n. n. Hif(hu6f)'e2-a3r. Gr., ὕφεαρ. An old name for the *Viscum album.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HYPHÉMIE (Fr.), n. E-fa-me. See HYPHÆMIA.

HYPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-i2d-ro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* From ὑπό, short of, and ἱδρωσις, a sweating. Scantiness of the perspiration. [a, 14.]

HYPHOGENOUS, adj. Hif-o2j'e2n-u3s. From νφή, a web, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Of P. G. Unna, due to parasitic hyphæ (said of a form of sycosis). ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, 5, 6; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 108.]

HYPHOLOGY, n. Hif-o2l'o-ji2. From ὑφή, a web, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *hyphologie.* See HISTOLOGY.

HYPHOLOMA (Lat.), n. m. Hif(hu6f)-o2l-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὑφή, a web, and λῶμα, a fringe. See AGARICUS, subgenus 32.

HYPHOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hif(hu6f)-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From ὑφή, a web, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *hyphomycètes.* Ger., *Fadenpilze, Hyphomyceten.* Of Martius, a family of *Fungi*, embracing the sections *Mucedines, Inomycetes*, and *Mucores*; of Fries, a class of *Fungi.* comprising the *Phylleriaceæ, Inomycetes, Stilboïdei* (and in 1832 the *Cephalotrichiei*), *Mucorini, Dematiei, Mucedines*, and *Sepedoniei*, and in 1849 a series of *Haplomycetes*, embracing the orders *Mucorinei, Mucidinei*, and *Sepedoniaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of *Fungi*, comprising the same suborders as Fries's in 1832. The *H.* of Berkley include the orders *Isariacei, Stilbacei, Dematiei, Mucedines*, and *Sepedoniei.* More recently the *H.* have been mostly included under *Ascomycetes* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 77, 170 (a, 24).]

HYPHOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hif(hu6f)-o(o3)-pod(po2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). From ὑφή, a web, and πούς, the foot. See SETA (2d def.).

HYPHOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi(hu6)-fo2s'po2r-e(a3-e2). From ὑφή, a web, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *hyphosporés.* Ger., *Fadenflechten.* A division of *Fungi* with spores, variously shaped, simple or compound, borne on a filamentous receptacle. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

HYPHOSPORE, n. Hi'fo-spor. From ὑφή, a web, and σπόρος, a sowing. A spore borne at the extremity of an isolated filament, as in the bread-mold (*Penicillium*). [B, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

HYPHOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi(hu6)-fo(fo3)-spor(spo2r)'-e2-e(a3-e2). See HYPHOSPORÆ.

HYPHOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu6)-fo(fo3)-stro'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὑφή, a web, and στρῶμα, a bed. The mycelium of *Fungi.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

HYPHOTOMY, n. Hi-fo2t'o-mi2. From ὑφή, a web, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *hyphotomie.* The dissection of tissues. [A, 385.]

HYPHYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hif(hu6f)-id(u6d)-rem'(ra3'-e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπό, short of, ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hyphydrémie.* 1. Moderate hydræmia. 2. Hydræmia induced experimentally in the lower animals by filling the blood-vessels with water. [K.]

HYPHYDROS (Lat.), **HYPHYDRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hif(hu6f)'-i2d(u6d)-ro2s, -ru3s(ru4s). From ὑφή, a web, and ὕδωρ, water. Dropsical. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HYPINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-i2n-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, short of, and ἴς, a fibre. Fr., *hypinose.* Ger., *Hypinose.* A condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of fibrin, and hence of coagulating power (*e. g.*, in hæmophilia). [D.]

HYPINOTIC, HYPINOTICAL, adj's. Hip-i2n-o2t'i2k, -i2-k'l. Lat., *hypinoticus.* Pertaining to hypinosis. [K.]

HYPNÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi2p(hu6p)-ne2s(na3-e2s)-the-(tha)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ὕπνος, sleep, and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., *Schläfrigkeit.* Of L. Martini, drowsiness. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYPNAGOGIC, adj. Hi2p-na2-goj'i2k. From ὕπνος, sleep, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *hypnagogique.* Inducing sleep or pertaining to the induction of sleep. [A, 385.]

HYPNAL, n. Hi2p'na2l. From ὕπνος, sleep. Of Bardet, a compound of 45 per cent. of chloral hydrate and 55 of antipyrine, named by Reuter *trichloraldehydphenyldimethylpyrazol* and alleged by him to be without therapeutic value. Bardet finds it valuable for inducing sleep, and having the same anodyne effect as

antipyrine, when the insomnia is caused by pain. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 14)]

HYPNE (Fr.), n. Ep-n'. See HYPNUM.—**H. commun.** See HYPNUM *brevirostre.*—**H. crépu.** See HYPNUM *crispum.*

HYPNELOS (Lat.), **HYPNELUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-nel-(nal)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑπνηλός. Somnolent. [A, 325.]

HYPNENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-ne^{2}n-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ji(ge)'a^3. From ὕπνος, sleep, and ἐνέργεια, energy. Somnambulism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNIATER (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-ni^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From ὕπνος, sleep, and ἰατήρ, a surgeon. Fr., *hypniatre.* A person who professes to diagnosticate diseases and direct treatment for their cure while in a state of somnambulism. [A, 385.] Cf. CLAIRVOYANT.

HYPNIC, adj. Hi^{2}p'ni^{2}k. Gr., ὑπνικός. Lat., *hypnicus.* 1. Pertaining to sleep. [L, 107.] 2. Inducing sleep. [A, 311.]

HYPNOBADES (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)no^{2}b'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ez(as). From ὕπνος, sleep, and βαίνειν, to go. A somnambulist. [L, 116.]

HYPNOBADICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no(no^3)-ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to somnambulism. [L, 116.]

HYPNOBADISIS (Lat.), **HYPNOBASIS** (Lat.), **HYPNOBATESIS** (Lat.), **HYPNOBATIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no-(no^3)-ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -no^{2}b'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -no(no^3)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-e-(a)'-si^{2}s, -ba(ba^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-bad'isis*), *-bas'eos* (*-nob'asis*), *-es'eos* (*-is*), *-bat'iæ.* From ὕπνος, sleep, and βαίνειν, to go. Ger., *Nachtwandeln.* Somnambulism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNOCYST, n. Hi^{2}p'no-si^{2}st. From ὕπνος, sleep, and κύστις, a sac. A resting cyst ; one that does not give rise to spores. [L, 121.]

HYPNODES (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-nod'ez(as). Gr., ὑπνώδης (from ὕπνος, sleep, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *schläfrig.* Sleepy. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNODIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-nod'i^2-a^3. Gr., ὑπνωδία. Ger., *Schläfrigkeit.* Somnolence, drowsiness. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNOGENIC, HYPNOGENOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}p-no-je^{2}n'i^{2}k, -no^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὕπνος, sleep, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *hypnogène.* Producing sleep. [A, 385.]

HYPNOGRAPHY, n. Hi^{2}p-no^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὕπνος, sleep, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *hypnographie.* See HYPNOLOGY.

HYPNOLEPSY, n. Hi^{2}p'no-le^{2}p-si^2. From ὕπνος, sleep, and λῆψις, a seizure. Ger., *Hypnolepsie.* Morbid sleepiness. [A, 521.]

HYPNOLOGY, n. Hi^{2}p-no^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *hypnologia* (from ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hypnologie.* Ger., *Lehre vom Schlaf.* 1. The doctrine or science of sleep. [L, 41, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).] 2. The science and art of hypnotism. ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 20, 1889, p. 433 (*a*, 18).]

HYPNONE, n. Hi^{2}p'non. Lat., *hypnonum.* Fr., *hypnone.* Ger., *Hypnon.* Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, acetophenone, methylphenylacetone, phenylmethyl ketone ; an acrid, colorless, mobile liquid, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$, employed as a hypnotic. [S. Limousin, "Arch. de pharm.," i, 1 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 185 ; P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir." ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 704, Feb. 6, 1886, p. 172 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]

HYPNONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)-ji(ge)'a^3. See HYPNENERGIA.

HYPNONUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-non'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYPNONE.

HYPNOPATHY, n. Hi^{2}p-no^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ὕπνος, sleep, and πάθος, disease. See HYPNOLEPSY.

HYPNOPHILOUS, adj. Hi^{2}p-no^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ὕπνον, moss, and φιλεῖν, to love. In botany, growing among mosses. [L, 116.]

HYPNOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no(no^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'-i^2-a^3. From ὕπνος, sleep, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Schlaffurcht.* A fear or dread occurring during sleep ; nightmare. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] Cf. EPHIALTES.

HYPNOPHOBIC, adj. Hi^{2}p-no-fob'i^{2}k. Pertaining to hypnophobia ; as a n., a person afraid of going to sleep (*e. g.*, a sufferer from hydrothorax). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNOPHRENOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no(no^3)-fre^{2}n-o'sez(se^{2}s). From ὕπνος, sleep, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *hypnophrénoses.* Ger., *Schlafirrungen.* Of C. H. Schultz. morbid conditions characterized by disturbances of sleep, such as somnambulism, delirium, lethargy, etc. [L, 50 (*a*. 14).]

HYPNOPŒOS (Lat.), **HYPNOPŒUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi^{2}p-(hu^{6}p)-no(no^3)-pe'(po^3'e^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑπνοποιός (from ὕπνος, sleep, and ποιεῖν, to cause). Causing sleep. [A, 311, 322.]

HYPNOS (Lat.), n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)'no^{2}s. Gr., ὕπνος. Fr., *h.* Ger., *Schlaf.* Sleep. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no(no^2)'si^2-a^3. From ὕπνος, sleep. See *Sleeping* DROPSY.—**Biomagnetic h.** Hypnotism. [*a*, 40.]

HYPNOSCOPE, n. Hi^{2}p'no-skop. From ὕπνος, sleep, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Hypnoskop.* An instrument used to determine whether or not a patient is in the hypnotic state. [Ochorowicz, "Lumière électrique" ; "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," July 27 (Aug. 8), 1885, p. 253 (*a*, 40).]

HYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Hypnose, Einschläferung.* 1. The induction of sleep. [A, 322.] 2. See HYPNOTISM.

HYPNOTERION (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-not-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὑπνωτήριον. A certain hepatic epithem mentioned by Aetius. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

HYPNOTIC, adj. Hi^{2}p-no^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ὑπνωτικός (from ὕπνος, sleep). Lat., *hypnoticus.* Fr., *hypnotique.* Ger., *hypnotisch.* 1. Pertaining to sleep or to hypnotism. [D.] 2. Tending to induce sleep.

HYPNOTICON (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no^{2}t(not)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. The *Hyoscyamus albus.* [B. 121 (*a*, 35).]

HYPNOTISANT (Fr.), adj. Ep-no-te-za^{3}n^2. See HYPNOTIC.

HYPNOTISM, n. Hi^{2}p'no^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *hypnotismus* (from ὕπνος, sleep). Fr., *hypnotisme, sommeil somnambulique provoqué* (ou *artificiel*). Ger., *Hypnotismus.* It., *ipnotismo.* Sp., *hipnotismo.* Syn.: *braidism.* An abnormal state into which some persons may be thrown, either by a voluntary act of their own, such as gazing continuously and with fixed attention on some small bright object held close to the eyes, or by the exercise of another person's will ; characterized by suspension of the will and consequent obedience to the promptings of "suggestions" from without (see SUGGESTION). The activity of the organs of special sense, except the eye, may be heightened, and the power of the muscles increased. Perfect insensibility to pain may be induced by h., and it has been used as an anæsthetic. It is apt to be followed by severe headache of long continuance and by various nervous disturbances. On emerging from h., the hypnotized person usually has no remembrance of what happened during its continuance, but in many persons such a remembrance may be induced by "suggestion." About one person in three is susceptible of h., and those of an hysterical or neurotic tendency (but rarely the insane) are the most readily hypnotized. [J. Braid, "Month. Jour. of Med. Sci.," July, 1853 (D.); A. 385, 528 ; D, 35.]—**Galvanic h.** See GALVANO-HYPNOTISM.—**Telepathic h.** Fr., *sommeil à distance.* The production of sleep or other hypnotic phenomena by the will, or mental suggestion, of a person at a distance from the subject. [Myers, "Proc. Soc. Psych. Research," 1886–'87, iv, 127 (*a*, 40).]

HYPNOTIZATION, n. Hi^{2}p-no-ti^2-za'shu^{3}n. Fr., *hypnotisation.* Ger., *Hypnotisirung.* It., *ipnotizzazione.* Sp., *hipnotización.* The induction of hypnotism.

HYPNOTIZED, adj. Hi^{2}p'no^{2}t-izd. In a state of hypnotism.

HYPNOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-no(no^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὕπνος, sleep, and τῦφος, stupor. Ger., *Schlaffieber.* Typhus characterized by excessive sleepiness. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYPNUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Fr., *hypne.* Ger., *Astmoos.* A genus of pleurocarpous mosses. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. antipyreticum.** The *Fontinalis antipyretica.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. brevirostre.** Fr., *hypne commun.* A species found in Europe ; used like *H. crispum.* [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. crispum.** Fr., *hypne crépu.* A species used in Europe in lieu of oakum. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. loreum.** One of the larger species formerly used, under the name of *muscus vulgaris*, as a remedy in whooping-cough and menstrual disorders. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. musaforme.** One of the species generally forming part of the so-called Corsican moss. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]—**H. rutabulum.** See *H. brevirostre.*—**H. Schreberi.** One of the larger species formerly known under the name of *muscus vulgaris* and used like *H. loreum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. sericeum.** The *Leskea sericea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. squarrosum.** See *H. Schreberi.*—**H. triquetrum.** A large species growing in grassy places in groves and orchards ; employed like *H. loreum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

HYPNUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See HYPNOS.

HYPOACANNA, n. See IPECACUANHA.

HYPOACIDITÉ (Fr.), n. E-po-a^3-se-de-ta. From ὑπό, short of, and *aciditas*, acidity. A state of defective acidity (especially of the gastric juice). [*a*, 18.]

HYPOÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^3)-e'(a^3'e^2)-ma^3. Gen., *-œm'atos* (*-atis*). See HYPHÆMA.

HYPOÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See HYPHÆMIA.

HYPOALBUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{2}m(bum)-i^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, short of, and *albuminum*, albumin. A deficiency of albuminous constituents of the blood. [K.]—**Primary h.** A deficient quantity of albuminous elements in the blood due to hæmorrhage or any cause which suddenly reduces the volume of blood in the body. [*a*, 40.]—**Secondary h.** A decreased amount of albuminous elements in the blood due to prolonged fasting, wasting disease, or chronic constitutional disturbance. [*a*, 40.]

HYPOÄMIE (Ger.), n. Hu^6-po-a-me'. See HYPHÆMIA.

HYPOANTIMONATE, n. Hip-o-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-at. A compound of antimony tetroxide with the oxide of another element or with a radicle. These compounds were formerly called antimonites. [B, 3, 98, 142.]

HYPOANTIMONITE, n. Hip-o-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-it. Also written *hypantimonite.* An old name for a compound of antimony trioxide with the oxide of another element or with a radicle ; an antimonite. [B, 98, 142.]

HYPOARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and *arctare*, to constrict. Fr., *hypo-arctie* [Piorry]. See HYPOSTENOSIS.

HYPOARIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. The "lobi inferiores" ; two small nodules or lobes projecting from the anterior inferior surface of the optic lobes in fishes ; their significance is unknown. [*a*. 40.]

HYPOAZOTATE, n. Hip-o-a^{2}z'o-tat. See NITRITE.

HYPOAZOTIC ACID, n. Hip-o-a^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Nitrogen tetroxide. [B, 38.]

HYPOAZOTIDE, n. Hip-o-a^{2}z'ot-i^{2}d(id). Nitryl. [B.]

HYPOAZOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-a2z(a3z)-ot-u2-(u)'ri2-a3. A deficient quantity of nitrites in the urine. [α, 40.]

HYPOBASAL, adj. Hip-o-ba's'l. From ὑπό, under, and βάσις, a base. Under the base (applied to the lower posterior cell or cells developed in the fertilized oosphere of *Hepaticæ* and other cryptogams). [B, 67 (α, 24).] Cf. EPIBASAL.

HYPOBLAST, n. Hip'o-bla2st. From ὑπό, under, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *hypoblaste, feuillet blastodermique inférieur, feuillet intestino-glandulaire.* Ger., *Schleimblatt* [Pander] (1st def.), *Darmdrüsenblatt* [Remak] (1st def.), *Keimtrager* (2d def.), *Keimhalter* (2d def.). 1. Of Balfour, the epithelio-glandular or mucous layer of the blastoderm; the entoderm; the innermost of the three layers into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa. [A, 8; L, 12, 353.] 2. Of Richard and Nees, the axis of the embryo in grasses; the cotyledon of Brown, Kunth, and others; the scutellum of Gärtner and Sachs. [B, 19, 104, 167 (α, 24).]—**Digestive h., Gut-h., Intestinal h.** Ger., *Darmentoblast.* The hypoblastic or entodermal cells giving rise to the lining of the alimentary canal in the embryo. [J, 89.]—**Yolk h.** That portion of the mesoblast which surrounds the yolk. [α, 39.]

HYPOBLASTIC, adj. Hip-o-bla2st'i2k. Lat., *hypoblasticus.* Fr., *hypoblastique.* Ger., *hypoblastisch.* Of or pertaining to the hypoblast.

HYPOBLEPHARON (Lat.), **HYPOBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ble2f'a2r(a3r)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and βλέφαρον, an eyelid. 1. An old term for a tumefaction or swelling under one or both eyelids. 2. An artificial eye. [F.]

HYPOBRANCHIAL, adj. Hip-o-bra3n2'ki2-a2l. Situated in or connected with the lower portion of a branchial arch; as a n., see *H.* BONE. [L, 107.]

HYPOBRANCHIATE, adj. Hip-o-bra3n2'ki2-at. Having the gills projecting from the lower surface of the body. The *Hypobranchiata,* or *Hypobranchia* of Fischer, Eichwald, and others, are a class of molluscs so characterized. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYPOBROMITE, n. Hip-o-brom'it. Lat., *hypobromis.* A salt of hypobromous acid. [B.]

HYPOBROMOUS ACID, n. Hip-o-brom'u3s. Fr., *acide hypobromeux.* Ger., *Unterbromigsäure, unterbromige Säure.* A monobasic acid, HBrO, known only in aqueous solution. The latter is a light, straw-colored, unstable liquid of powerful oxidizing properties. [B, 3.]

HYPOBRONCHITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-bro2n2-shet. From ὑπό, short of, and βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes (see also *-itis**). Slight bronchitis. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOBRYCHIOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-bri2k(bru6ch2)'-i2-o2s. Gr., ὑποβρύχιος. 1. Submerged, buried. 2. Deep-seated. 3. Latent, hidden. [A, 311, 322.]

HYPOBULIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-bu2(bu)'li2-a3. From ὑπό, short of, and βουλή, will. A form of mental disease in which the patient has partially or wholly lost control of will-power. [α, 40.]

HYPOCAFFEINE, n. Hip-o-ka2f'e2-en. A crystalline body, $C_6H_7N_3O_3$, derived from caffeine. It acts as an acid. [B, 3.]

HYPOCALYCIOUS, adj. Hip-o-ka2l-i2s'i2-u3s. Lat., *hypocalycius* (from ὑπό, under, and κάλυξ, the calyx). Situated beneath the calyx. [L, 107.]

HYPOCAPNISMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o3)-ka2p(ka3p)-ni2z(ni2s)'ma3. Gr., ὑποκάπνισμα (from ὑπό, under, and καπνός, smoke). A preparation used for fumigation. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HYPOCAPNISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka2p(ka3p)-ni2z(ni2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὑποκαπνισμός. See FUMIGATION.

HYPOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka3rd'i2-a3. From ὑπό, under, and καρδία, the heart. Ger., *Hypocardie.* Of Alvarenga, downward dislocation of the heart and the diaphragm. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

HYPOCARDIODYNAMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-ka3r-de-o-de-na3-me. From ὑπό, short of, καρδία, the heart, and δύναμις, power. Defective cardiac power. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOCARDIONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-ka3r-de-o-ne2r-ve. From ὑπό, short of, καρδία, the heart, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Defective cardiac innervation. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOCARDIOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-ka3r-de-o-to-pe. From ὑπό, under, καρδία, the heart, and τόπος, place. Displacement of the heart downward. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOCARDIOSTHÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-ka3r-de-o-sta-ne. From ὑπό, short of, καρδία, the heart, and σθένος, strength. See HYPOCARDIODYNAMIE.

HYPOCARODES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka2r(ka3r)-od'-ez(as). Gr., ὑποκαρώδης (from ὑπό, short of, and καροῦν, to stupefy), Ger., *etwas schlafsüchtig.* Somewhat lethargic. [A, 311.]

HYPOCARPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka3rp-i(i2)'-e2-e(a3-e2). From ὑπό, under, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *hypocarpiées.* Of Allioni and Gleditsch, plants of which the fruit is superior. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HYPOCARPIOUS, adj. Hip-o-ka3rp'i2-u3s. Lat., *hypocarpius* (from ὑπό, under, and καρπός, a fruit). Ger., *unterfrüchtig.* See HYPOGYNOUS.

HYPOCARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka3rp'i2-u3m-(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and καρπός, fruit. Of Bernhardi, the base of the fruit or place of attachment to the stem. [α, 35.]

HYPOCARPOGEUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka3rp-o(o3)-je(ga)'u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, under, καρπός, fruit, and γῆ, the earth. Fr., *hypocarpagé.* Subterranean (said of plants with fruit underground). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HYPOCARUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o2k'a2r(a3r)-u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, short of, and καροῦν, to stupefy. Ger., *leichte Schlafsucht.* Somnolence. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCATALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka2t(ka3t)-a3-le2ps(laps)'i2s. Gen., *-eps'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, short of, and κατάληψις, catalepsy. Ger., *unvollständige Catalepsie.* Slight catalepsy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka2th(ka3th)-a3r'si2s. Gen., *-arse'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὑποκάθαρσις (from ὑπό, down or short of, and κάθαρσις, purging). Fr., *hypocatharsie.* Ger., *schwacher Stuhlgang* (1st def.), *Ausleerung nach unten* (2d def.). 1. Slight purging. [L, 41, 84 (α, 14).] 2. Purging downward (by the bowels). [A, 311, 322.]

HYPOCATHARTIC, adj. Hip-o-ka2th-a3rt'i2k. Lat., *hypocatharticus.* Fr., *hypocathartique.* Ger., *mild abführend.* Slightly purgative. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka4s'(ka3'u4s)-i2s. Gen., *-caus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπόκαυσις. 1. A burning from beneath. 2. A slight burning. [A, 311, 322.]

HYPOCAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka4st'(ka3'-u4st)-i2k-u3m(u4m). See HYPOCAUTERIUM.

HYPOCAUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka4st(ka3'u4st)-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑπόκαυστον. Fr., *hypocauste.* See CALDARIUM.

HYPOCAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ka4t(ka3-u4t)-e(a)'ri2-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, short of, and καυτήριον (see CAUTERY). Ger., *Brennmittel.* A mild and gradually acting caustic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCEPHALÆON (Lat.), **HYPOCEPHALÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-e'(a3'e2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑποκεφάλαιον (from ὑπό, under, and κεφαλή, the head). Ger., *Kopfkissen.* A cushion for the head. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCERCHNALEON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-su5rk-(ke2rch2)-na(na3)'le2-o2n. Gr., ὑποκερχναλέον. Ger., *gelinde Heiserkeit.* Slight hoarseness. [A, 322.]

HYPOCHÆRIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-po(po2)-ker'(ka3'e2r)-i2s. See HYPOCHŒRIS.

HYPOCHIL, n. Hip'o-ki2l. Lat., *hypochilium* (from ὑπό, under, and χεῖλος, the lip). Ger., *Unterlippchen.* The basal portion of the labellum of an orchid. [B, 1, 36 (α, 24).]

HYPOCHLORATE, n. Hip-o-klor'at. A salt of hypochloric acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHLORIC ACID, n. Hip-o-klor'i3k. Fr., *acide hypochlorique.* See CHLORINE *peroxide.*

HYPOCHLORIN, n. Hip-o-klor'i2n. From ὑπό, short of, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *hypochlorine.* Of Pringsheim, a waxy substance which he professes to have found as the first product of assimilation in certain plants. It is, he says, extruded from chlorophyll granules under the influence of certain agents. ["Jahrb. f. wiss. Bot.," xii, 1879–1881, p. 288; B, 167, 229 (α, 24).]

HYPOCHLORIS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-klor(ch2lor)'i2s. Gen., *-chlorit'is.* See HYPOCHLORITE.—**H. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chlorure de chaux sec.* Chlorinated lime. [B.]—**H. calcicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS *chloratæ* (under CALX).—**H. sodicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*

HYPOCHLORITE, n. Hip-o-klor'it. Fr., *h.* A salt of hypochlorous acid. The h's are unstable bodies, which are readily decomposed by acids, giving up their chlorine, and so acting as bleaching agents. [B, 3.]—**H. calcique** (Fr.). See CALX *chlorata.*

HYPOCHLOROMELAS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-klor-(ch2lor)-o2m'e2l-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-mel'anos* (*-anis*). Gr., ὑποχλωρομέλας (from ὑπό, short of, χλωρός, green, and μέλας, black). Having a dark and sallow skin. [A, 322.]

HYPOCHLOROUS ACID, n. Hip-o-klor'u3s. From ὑπό, under, and chlorous (*q. v.*). Lat., *acidum hypochlorosum.* Fr., *acide hypochloreux.* Ger., *unterchlorige Säure, Unterchlorigsäure.* An unstable compound, HClO. It is known only in aqueous solution. It readily parts with its oxygen, and so acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. By replacement of its hydrogen by a metal, it forms a series of salts called hypochlorites. [B, 3.]

HYPOCHNUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o2k(o2ch2)'nu3s(nu4s). A genus of *Fungi.* The *Hypochni* are a section of the *Mucedines.* [B, 180 (α, 24); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**H. nigrocinctus.** A species found on red and yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. rubrocinctus.** A species found on the red cinchona-bark, the *Cortex china regius* and the *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis spurius.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HYPOCHŒRIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ker'(ch2o2'e2r)-i2s. Fr., *hypochéride, porcelle.* Ger., *Ferkelkraut, Saukraut.* A genus of *Compositæ,* typical of the *Hypochœrideæ.* The *Hypochœrideæ* (Fr., *hypochœridées;* Ger., *Hypochoerideen*) are: Of Schultes, a group of composite plants; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 64, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. adscendens** (seu **dimorpha,** seu **glabra**). A species found in Europe, formerly thought to be medicinal. [B, 64, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. maculata.** Fr., *porcelle tachetée.* Ger., *Ferkelkraut, Saukraut.* A species found in the woods of Europe and the Caucasus. The herb and flowers (*herbe costæ,* vel *costi nostratis,* vel *vulgaris*) were once official, but are now disused. The Laplanders eat it like cabbage. [α, 24.]—**H. radicata.** Fr., *porcelle à longues racines, salade de porc, herbe à l'épervier, herbe au fauçon.* Australian cape-weed, long-rooted cat's-ear; a species the herb and flowers of which, *herba et flores costæ vulgaris* (seu *hieracei macrorrhizi*), were once used like taraxacum in abdominal obstructions, etc. The roots are eaten, fried, by the French peasants. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]

HYPOCHOLODES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kol(ch²o²l)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑποχολώδης (from ὑπό, short of, χολή, bile, and εἶδος, resemblance). Slightly bilious. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHONDER (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)'-u⁶r(e²r). See HYPOCHONDRIUM.

HYPOCHONDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²n(ch²o²n)'-dri²-a³. Fr., *hypochondrie, hypocondrie.* Ger., *Hypochondrie, Milzsucht.* See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**H. verminosa.** H. due to the patient having, or believing himself to have, a tape-worm. [A, 319 (α, 40).]

HYPOCHONDRIAC, adj. and n. Hip-o-ko²n²'dri²-a²k. Gr., ὑποχονδριακός (from ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage). Lat., *hypochondriacus.* Fr., *hypochondriaque.* Ger., *hypochondrisch* (adj.), *milzsüchtig* (adj.) (2d def.), *Hypochonder* (n.), *Milzsuchtiger* (n.). 1. Situated beneath the ribs (see *H.* REGION). 2. Pertaining to hypochondriasis; as a n., a person affected with hypochondriasis. [D.]

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, adj. Hip-o-ko²n-dri'a²-k'l. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, n. Hip-o-ko²n-dri'a²-si²z'm. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHONDRIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²n-(ch²o²n)-dri²-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From ὑπό, under, χόνδρος, a cartilage, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Milzschmerz, hypochondrischer Schmerz.* Pain in the hypochondriac region. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIASIS (Lat.), n. pl. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²n-(ch²o²n)-dri²-a(a³)'si²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage. Fr., *hypochondrie.* A mental disorder which does not amount to insanity, and which takes its name from the hypochondriac region, to which feelings of distress and uneasiness are often referred. In all cases the characteristic feature is an apprehension either that some serious disease has attacked one or is about to do so; hence there is a morbid concern about one's physical condition. It is by some called the analogue of hysteria, the latter affecting principally women, the former men. [D, 5.]—**Delirious h.** Fr., *hypochondrie délirante.* Excessive h. with a low form of delirium. [α, 40.]—**H. sine materia.** H. without good cause. [D.]—**H. cum materia.** H. induced by actual disturbance of greater or less severity in some part of the body, especially the hypochondrium. [D, 70.]—**Syphilitic h.** Lat., *h. syphilitica.* H. in which the subject continually imagines that he is a victim of syphilis. [D, 36.]

HYPOCHONDRIASM, n. Hip-o-ko²n'dri²-a²z'm. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHONDRICISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²nd-(ch²o²nd)-ri²-si²z(ki²s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHONDRIE (Fr.), **HYPOCHONDRIE** (Ger.), n's. E po-ko²n²-dre, hu⁶-po-ch²on-dre'. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**H. cérébrale** (Fr.). H. with sensations of pressure upon the head, with hallucinations and forebodings of apoplectic attacks. [α, 40.]—**H. délirante** (Fr.). See *Delirious* HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**H. morale** (Fr.). Of Z. Falret, simple melancholia.

HYPOCHONDRISM, n. Hip-o-ko²nd'ri²z'm. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHONDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²n-(ch²o²n)'dri²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, a cartilage. The upper lateral region of the abdomen on either side of the epigastrium. [L, 49, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHONDROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²t(dro²f)'i²(thi²)-si²s. Gen., *-is'eos (-oph'thisis).* From ὑπό, under, χονδρος, a cartilage, and φθίσις, consumption. Emaciation with hypochondriasis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRY, n. Hip'o-ko²nd-ri². See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kor(ch²or)-e-(a)'ma³. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὑποχώρημα (from ὑπό, under, and χωρεῖν, to withdraw). Of Lindenus, excrement. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kor(ch²or)-e-(a)'si²s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* Gr., ὑποχώρησις (from ὑπό, under, and χωρεῖν, to withdraw). Defecation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHORETICUS (Lat.), adj. Hi²p(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kor(ch²or)-e²t(at)'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ὑποχωρητικός. Lat., *hypochoreticus.* Pertaining to hypochoresis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu⁶)-po(po²)-kro(ch²ro)'si²s. Gen., *-chro'seos (-chros'is).* From ὑπό, short of, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Abnormal paleness (*e. g.*, of the red blood-corpuscles). [A. Duane, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec., 1881, p. 576.]

HYPOCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu⁶p)-o²k(o²ch²)'i²(u⁶)-ma³. Gen., *-ym'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὑπόχυμα (from ὑπό, under, and χύμα, a liquid). 1. Of Galen, a cataract. [F.] 2. Hæmophthalmia. 3. Glaucoma. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o²k(o²ch²)'i²(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-och'ysis).* From ὑπό, down, and χύσις, a pouring. An old term for cataract. [F.]—**H. hæmatodes.** See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HYPOCINESIA (Lat.), **HYPOCINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-si²n(ki²n)-e(a)'zi²(si²)-a³, -si²s. Gen., *-es'iæ* or *-es'os (-is).* From ὑπό, less, and κίνησις, motion. Of Eulenburg, diminution of motor reaction to excitation. [D, 35.]

HYPOCINETIC, adj. Hip-o si²n-e²t'i²k. Pertaining to or affected with hypocinesia.

HYPOCIST (Ger.), n. Hu⁶-po-tsest'. The genus *Cytinus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gewöhnlicher H.** See CYTINUS *hypocistis.*—**H'ensaft.** Succus hypocistidis (*q. v.* under CYTINUS *hypocistis*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HYPOCISTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-si²st'i²s. Gen., *-ist'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὑποκιστίς (from ὑπό, under, and κιστίς, a little box). Fr., *hypociste.* Ger., *Hypocist.* The *Cytinus h.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba hypocistidis.** Sp., *hipocistido* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Cytinus h.* [B, 95.]—**Succus hypocistidis.** See under CYTINUS *hypocistis.*

HYPOCLEIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-klid'(kle²'i²d)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὑπό, under, and κλειδίον, a little key (see CLAVICLE). A median process frequently developed from the interclavicular part of the furculum in birds, and united with the carina of the sternum by strong fibrous tissue or by continuous ossification. [L, 12 (α, 27).]

HYPOCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kle²p'si²s. Gen., *-cleps'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, under, and κλέψις, theft. 1. A gradual and almost imperceptible diminution. 2. Of Hildebrand, transudation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kle²p'ti²k-u³s-(u⁴s). Pertaining to hypoclepsis; as a n., in the n., *hypoclepticum,* see VITRUM *hypoclepticum.* [A, 322.]

HYPOCLYSIS (Lat.), **HYPOCLYSMOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Hip(hu⁶p)-o²k'li²(lu⁶)-si²s, -o²k-li²z(li²s)'mo²s. Gen., *-lys'eos (-oc'lysis), -ys'mi.* Gr., ὑπόκλυσις (from ὑπό, under, and κλύσις, a drenching), and ὑποκλυσμός (from ὑπό, under, and κλυσμός, a clyster). A purging from below; the administration of an enema. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCŒLION (Lat.), **HYPOCŒLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-sel'(ko²'e²l)-i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ὑποκοίλιον (from ὑπό, under, and κοιλία, the belly). The abdomen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCŒLIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-sel'(ko²'e²l)-i²s. Gen., *-cœl'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὑποκοιλίς. An old term for the lower eyelid. [F.]

HYPOCŒLON (Lat.), **HYPOCŒLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-sel'(ko²'e²l)-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ὑπόκοιλον. An old term for the hollow under the lower eyelid. [L, 50.]

HYPOCONE, n. Hi²p'o-kon. From ὑπό, under, and κῶνος, a pine-cone. Of Osborne, the secondary cusp which appears in the molars of the upper jaw as the postero-internal, or sixth cusp. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 46 (α, 39).]

HYPOCOPHOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko'fo²s. See HYPOCOPHOUS.

HYPOCOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko-fo'si²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, somewhat, and κώφωσις, deafness. Fr., *hypocophose.* Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit.* Moderate deafness. [A, 322.]

HYPOCOPHOUS, adj. Hip-o-ko'fu³s. Gr., ὑπόκωφος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and κωφός, deaf). Lat., *hypocophos.* 1. Slightly deaf. 2. Semi-vocal. [A, 311 (α, 11).]

HYPOCOROLLATE, adj. Hip-o-ko²r-o²l'at. From ὑπό, under, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). Having an hypogynous corolla (said of plants). [α, 35.]

HYPOCOROLLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ko²r-o²l'-li²-a³. From ὑπό, under, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *hypocorollies.* In Jussieu's classification, the eighth class, comprising monopetalous dicotyledons having hypogynous stamens and corolla. [B, 1, 104 (α, 24).]

HYPOCOTYL, n. Hip-o-ko²t'i²l. From ὑπό, under, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., *hypocotyle.* See CAULICLE.

HYPOCOTYLEDONARY, HYPOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj's. Hip-o-ko²t-i²l-e²d'o²n-a-ri², -o²n-u³s. From ὑπό, under, and κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow. Fr., *hypocotylé.* Situated below the cotyledons. [B, 64, 291 (α, 24).]

HYPOCRANEOUS, adj. Hip-o-kran'e-u³s. From ὑπό, under, and κρανίον, the upper part of the head. Fr., *hypocranien.* Ger., *unter dem Schädel befindlich.* Situated beneath the cranium. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kran(kra³n)'-i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὑπό, under, and κρανίον, the cranium. An abscess or swelling between the dura mater and the cranium. [E.]

HYPOCRATERIFORM, HYPOCRATERIMORPHOUS, HYPOCRATEROID, adj's. Hip-o-kra²t-e²r'i²-fo²rm, -e²r-i²-mo²rf'u³s, -kra²t'e²r-oid. Lat., *hypocrateriformis, hypocraterimorphus, hypocraterodes* (from ὑποκρατήριον, the stand of a mixing-vessel, and *forma,* or μορφή, form, or εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hypocratériforme, hypocratérimorphe.* Ger., *tellerförmig, präsentirtellerförmig, untertassenförmig.* Salver-shaped (said of a corolla, etc., with a slender tube abruptly expanded into a flat limb). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

HYPOCRATOUS, adj. Hip-o²k'ra²t-u³s. Lat., *hypocrates* (from ὑπό, short of, and κράτος, strength. Ger., *unterkräftig.* Deficient in strength. [A, 322.]

HYPOCRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-kri²n'i²-a³. From ὑπό, short of, and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *hypocrinie.* Of Andral, defective secretion. [A, 322, 385.]

HYPOCRINIC, adj. Hip-o-kri²n'i²k. Fr., *hypocrinique.* Pertaining to hypocrinia. [A, 385.]

HYPOCUPHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ku²(ku⁴)-fi²z(fi²s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). From ὑποκουφίζειν, to feel easier. Ger., *mässige Erleichterung.* A sense of partial relief. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCUPHOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-ku²(ku)'fo²s. Gr., ὑπόκουφος. Slightly relieved. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOCYPHOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-si(ku⁶)'fo²s. Gr., ὑπόκυφος. See HYPOCYRTOS.

HYPOCYRTOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu⁶p)-o(o²)-su⁶rt(ku⁶rt)'o²s. Gr., ὑπόκυρτος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and κυρτός, curved). Slightly humped. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOCYSTEOTOMY, HYPOCYSTOTOMY, n's. Hip-o-si2st-e2-o2t'o-mi2, -si2st-o2t'o-mi2. From ὑπό, under, κύστις, the bladder, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Hypocystotomie.* Perineal cystotomy.

HYPODACTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-da2k(da3k)'-ti2l(tu6l)-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and δάκτυλος, a digit. In a bird, the plantar surface of a toe. [L, 343.]

HYPODERIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2d'e2r-i2s. Gen., *-der'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὑποδερίς (from ὑπό, under, and δέρις, the neck). 1. The lower part of the neck. 2. See Clitoris. 3. The præputium clitoridis. [L, 50, 135 (a, 39).]

HYPODERM, n. Hi'po-du5rm. From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *hypoderme.* The subcutaneous tissue. [A, 385.]

HYPODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-du6rm(de2rm)'a3. Gen., *-der'matos (-atis).* From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *hypoderme.* 1. In plants, layers of collenchyma, or of sclerotic or fibrous tissue, lying immediately beneath and strengthening the epidermis. 2. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, of the *Discomycetes.* [B, 104, 229, 291 (a, 24).] 3. The genus *Œstrus.*—**Aqueous h.** In *Bromeliaceæ* and some species of the genus *Tradescantia*, a watery tissue lying beneath the epidermis, consisting of large, thin-walled cells with contents clear as water, and often developed to an enormous thickness. [Sachs (a, 35).] See *Aqueous* tissue.—**H. bovis.** See Œstrus *bovis.*

HYPODERMAL, HYPODERMATIC, adj's. Hip-o-du6r'-m'l, -du5rm-a2t'i2k. Lat., *hypodermaticus* (from ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin). See Hypodermic.

HYPODERMATOMY, n. Hip-o-du6rm-a2t'o-mi2. From ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and τομή, a cutting. The subcutaneous section of parts. [E.]

HYPODERME (Fr.), adj. E-po-de2rm. 1. See Hypodermic. 2. As a n., any subcutaneous structure (of Besnier, the subcutaneous connective tissue). [G.] 3. As a n., a subcutaneous parasite, such as the *Œstrus bovis.* [A, 301.] See Hypoderma.

HYPODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-du6rm(de2rm)'-i2-a3. Of Ehrenberg, a group of *Fungi;* of Fries, an order of the *Coniomycetes*, consisting of the *Æcidinei, Ustilaginei*, and *Uredinei.* The *Hypodermiæ* of DeBary are an order of *Fungi*, including the *Uredineæ* and *Ustilagineæ*, so called because developing within the tissues of living plants, and making their way from within through the epidermis of the latter. The *Hypodermieæ* are the same. The *Hypodermii* of Pfeiffer are a tribe of the *Coniomycetes*, order *Haplomycetes*, comprising the *Ustilaginei, Uredinei*, and *Æcidinei.* [B, 77, 121, 167, 170 (a, 24).]

HYPODERMIC, adj. Hip-o-du6rm'i2k. Lat., *hypodermicus* (from ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *hypodermique.* Ger., *hypodermatisch, unterhäutig, Unterhaut-.* It., *ipodermico.* Sp., *hipodérmico.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, subcutaneous; pertaining to subcutaneous parts or tissues. 2. Administered by subcutaneous injection (said of drugs and of the impregnation of some leeches); designed for giving such injections (see *H.* syringe).

HYPODERMICALLY, adv. Hip-o-du6rm'i2k-a2l-li2. By means of hypodermic injections. [D.]

HYPODERMICUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-du5rm(de2rm)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). See Hypodermic.

HYPODERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-du6rm(de2rm)'i2s. Gen., *-derm'is.* From ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, the skin. 1. See Hypoderma. 2. See Clitoris. 3. See Præputium *clitoridis.* 4. The epidermal or epithelial layer of the skin of insects and many other invertebrates. It excretes the cuticula. ["Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1884 (J, 11, 97).]

HYPODERMOCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-du6rm-(de2rm)-o2k'li2(lu6)-si2s. Gen., *-lys'eos (-oc'lysis).* From ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and κλύσις, a drenching by a clyster. Fr., *hypodermoclysie.* Ger., *Hypodermoklyse.* It., *ipodermoclisi.* 1. The employment of a hypodermic injection. 2. See Hypodermoclysm.

HYPODERMOCLYSM, n. Hip-o-du6rm'o-kli2z'm. Lat., *hypodermoclysma* (from ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and κλυσμός, a clyster). Ger., *Hypodermoklysma.* It., *ipodermoclismo.* Treatment (as of cholera) by large hypodermic injections of water or saline solutions. [K; "Ann. di. chim. appl. alla. farm. ed alla. med.," Nov., 1884, p. 268 (B).]

HYPODERMOTHÉRAPIE (Fr.), n. E-po-de2r-mo-ta-ra3-pe. From ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Hypodermic medication. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

HYPODERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-po(po2)-de2r'ri2s. Gen., *-der'rheos (-is).* From ὑπό, under, and δέῤῥις, a leathern coat. See Hypoderis.

HYPODESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2d'e2-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-od'esis).* Gr., ὑπόδεσις (from ὑποδεῖν, to fasten under). An old term for ligation or the application of a constricting bandage. [A, 311, 225.]

HYPODESMA (Lat.), n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-de2z(de2s)'ma3. Gen., *-des'matos (-atis).* See Hypodesmis.

HYPODESMEUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-de2z(de2s)'-me2-u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, under, and δεσμεύειν, to fetter. Syn.: *subligator.* Ger., *Unterbinder.* An instrument for making constriction to restrain hæmorrhage. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPODESMIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-de2z(de2s)'mi2s. Gen., *-es'midos (-idis).* Gr., ὑποδεσμίς. Of Galen, a constricting or supporting bandage. [A, 530.]

HYPODESMOLYTER (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-de2z-(de2s)-mol'i2t(u6t)-u5r(ar). Gen., *-er'os (-is).* From ὑποδεσμός, footgear, and λυτήρ, a loosener. Ger., *Unterbindungslöser.* An instrument for loosening a ligature. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPODESMUS (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-de2z(de2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). See Hypodesmis.

HYPODIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. Hi-po-di-a3-fra2g-ma2t'i2k. From ὑπό, under, and διάφραγμα, the diaphragm. Ger., *hypodiaphragmatisch.* Situated beneath the diaphragm. [A, 528.]

HYPODICARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-di(di2)-ka3rp'e(a3-e2). From ὑπό, under, δίς, through, and καρπός, a fruit. Of Agardh, a class of the dicotyledons, comprising the *Rubiaceæ, Caprifolieæ, Loranthaceæ*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

HYPODICROTOUS, adj. Hi-po-di2k'ro2t-u3s. From ὑπό, short of, and δίκροτος, double-beating. Slightly or barely dicrotous (said of the pulse).

HYPODRYS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)'o(o2)-dri2s(dru6s). Gen., *-ry'os (-is).* From ὑπό, under, and δρῦς, a tree. 1. A genus of *Fungi.* 2. The *Boletus hepaticus.* [B, 88 (a, 39), 173 (a, 24).]—**H. buglossoides, H. hepaticus.** The *Fistulina buglossoides.* [B, 173 (a. 24).]

HYPODYMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o2d'i2m(u6m)-a3. Gen., *-ym'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὑπόδυμα. Of Cælius Aurelianus, the pleura and mediastinum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPODYNAMIC, adj. Hip-o-di2n-a2m'i2k. Lat., *hypodynamicus* (from ὑπο, short of, and δυναμικός, efficacious). See Adynamic.

HYPODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. From ὑπό, a little, and ὀδύνη, pain. Slight pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu6)-po(po2)-e2k-taz(ta3s)'i2-a3. See Hypectasia.

HYPO-ENTEROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-e2n-te2r-o(o3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From ὑπό, a little, εντερον, the intestine, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *hypo-entéropathie* [Piorry]. See Enterypopathia.

HYPOESTES (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-e2st'ez(as). Gen., *-oest'is.* Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**H. triflora.** A species growing in the mountains of Arabia; used in coughs and in eye diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

HYPOFESSE (Fr.), n. E-po-fe2s. See Hypoglutis.

HYPOFOSFIT (Ger.), n. Hu6-po-fos-fet'. See Hypophosphite.

HYPOGÆAL, HYPOGÆAN, adj's. Hip-o-je'a2l, -a2n. See Hypogæous.

HYPOGÆIC ACID, n. Hip-o-je'i2k. Fr., *acide hypogéique.* Ger., *Hypogäasäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in colorless, acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol, less soluble in ether. It is found in peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*) oil, and also in the oil of *Physeter macrocephalus.* [B, 4; B, 46 (a, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]

HYPOGÆOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-je(ga3-e2)-o-(o3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). A more correct form of *hypocarpogeus* (*q. v.*).

HYPOGÆOUS, adj. Hip-o-je'u3s. Gr., ὑπόγαιος (from ὑπό, under, and γῆ, the earth. Lat., *hypogæus, hypogeus.* Fr., *hypogé.* Ger., *unterirdisch.* In botany, subterranean. Cf. Geoblastus. The *Hypogæi* (Fr., *hypogées*) are an order of the *Gasteromycetes.* [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

HYPOGALA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o2g'a2l(a3l)-a3. Gen., *-galact'os (-act'is).* From ὑπό, under, and γάλα, milk. Ger., *Milchauge.* An old term for a supposed effusion of a milky fluid into the anterior chamber of the eye. [F.] See Hypopyon.

HYPOGALLIC ACID, n. Hip-o-ga2l'i2k. Fr., *acide hypogallique.* A crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_4$, produced by distilling hemipinic acid with concentrated hydriodic acid; slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

HYPOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2st(ga3st)'u6r-(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros (-is), -gast'ri.* See Hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2s(ga3s)-tra2l(tra3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the belly, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hypogastralgie.* Ger., *Unterleibsschmerz.* 1. Pain in the hypogastrium. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).] 2. See Gastrypalgia.

HYPOGASTRECTASIA (Lat.), **HYPOGASTRECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2st(ga3st)-re2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3, -re2k'ta3-si2s. Gen., *-as'iæ, -as'eos (-ec'tasis).* From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the belly, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *hypogastrectasie.* Ger., *Unterleibsausdehnung.* Distension of the hypogastrium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOGASTRIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o3)-ga2st-(ga3st)-ri2-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. See Hypogastralgia.

HYPOGASTRIC, adj. Hip-o-ga2st'ri2k. Gr., ὑπογάστριος (from ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Lat., *hypogastricus.* Fr., *hypogastrique.* Ger., *hypogastrisch.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the hypogastrium. [C.]

HYPOGASTRION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2st(ga3st)'-ri2-o2n. See Hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2st(ga3st)-ri2-o2r-re2x(rax)'i2s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-rhexis).* See Hypogastrorrhexis.

HYPOGASTRIOTOMY, n. Hip-o-ga2s-tri2-o2t'o-mi2. Lat., *hypogastriotome* (from ὑπογάστριος, hypogastric, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *Unterbauchschnitt.* The operation of opening the abdomen in the hypogastric region. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYPOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2s(ga3s)-tri-(tre)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑπό, short of, and γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-itis**). Fr., *hypogastrite.* Of Piorry, slight gastritis. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYPOGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ga2s(ga3s)'-tri2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑπογάστριον (from ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *hypogastre, bas ventre.* Ger., *Unterbauchgegend.* It., *basso ventre, ipogastrio.* Sp., *hipogastro.* 1. The lower me-

dian portion of the abdomen (see *Hypogastric* REGION). 2. Of Sprengel, see AMPHIGASTRUM.

HYPOGASTRIUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑπογάστριος. See HYPOGASTRIC.

HYPOGASTROARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and *arctare*, to constrict. Fr., *hypogastro-arctie* [Piorry]. See GASTRYPOSTENOSIS.

HYPOGASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{4}s)-tro(tro^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., hi-po-ga^{2}s'tro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and κήλη, a tumor. Hernia through the lower part of the linea alba. [E.]

HYPOGASTRODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and δίδυμος, twin. Fr., *hypogastrodidyme*. A form of double monstrosity in which the two bodies are joined at the hypogastrium. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYPOGASTROECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *hypogastroëctasie* [Piorry]. See GASTRYPECTASIA.

HYPOGASTROHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the stomach, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypogastrohémie* [Piorry]. See GASTRYPORRHAGIA.

HYPOGASTRONERVIA (Lat.), **HYPOGASTRONEURIA** (Lat.), n's. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3, -nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, γαστήρ, the stomach, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *hypogastronervie* [Piorry]. See GASTRYPONEURIA.

HYPOGASTROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *hypogastropathie*. 1. Any disease of the hypogastrium. [A, 322.] 2. Of Piorry, see GASTRYPOPATHIA.

HYPOGASTRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-raj(rag)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hypogastrorhagie*. See GASTRYPORRHAGIA.

HYPOGASTRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Ger., *Bauchfellszerreissung*. Rupture of the hypogastrium. [*a*, 14.] Cf. EVENTRATION (1st def.).

HYPOGASTRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *hypogastrorhée*. See GASTRYPORRHŒA.

HYPOGASTROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tro(tro^3)-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the stomach, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *hypogastrosténose*. Ger., *Unterbauchsverengerung* (1st def.). 1. Contraction of the hypogastrium. [L, 50 (*a*, 17).] 2. See GASTRYPOSTENOSIS.

HYPOGÉ (Fr.), adj. E-po-zha. From υπόγαιος, under the earth. 1. See HYPOGÆOUS. 2. As a n., in the f. pl., *h'es*, see HYPOGÆI, under HYPOGÆOUS.

HYPOGEAL, HYPOGEAN, adj's. Hip-o-je'a^{2}l, -je'a^{2}n. See HYPOGÆOUS.

HYPOGEIC ACID, n. Hip-o-je'i^{2}k. See HYPOGÆIC ACID.

HYPOGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-po(po^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ez(e^{2}s)'-i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *hypogénésie*. Malformation by defect. [A, 385, 526.]

HYPOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-po(po^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). Fr., *hypogénèse*. Insufficient production. [A, 526.]

HYPOGENOUS, adj. Hip-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὑπό, under, and γένος, a race. Growing beneath. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]

HYPOGEOCARPOUS, adj. Hip-o-je-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. See HYPOGÆOCARPUS.

HYPOGEOUS, adj. Hip-o-je'u^{3}s. See HYPOGÆOUS.

HYPOGEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-gu^2'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *hypogéusie*. Ger., *Hyporgeusie*. Diminution of the sense of taste. [Landois (K).]

HYPOGLOBULIE (Fr.), n. E-po-glo-bu^6-le. From ὑπό, short of, and *globulus*, a globule. Deficiency of the red blood-corpuscles. [K.]

HYPOGLOBULIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-po-glo-bu^6-lek. Deficient in blood-corpuscles. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]

HYPOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hi(hu^6)-po(po^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3. See HYPOGLOSSIA.

HYPOGLOSSAL, adj. Hip-o-glo^{2}s'a^{2}l. Gr., ὑπογλώσσιος (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Lat., *hypoglossus*. Fr., *hypoglosse*. Ger., *h.*, *Unterzungen-*. Situated in, on, or adjacent to the lower part of the tongue. [L, 107.]

HYPOGLOSSE (Fr.), adj. and n. E-po-glos. 1. See HYPOGLOSSAL. 2. See RANULA. 3. The hypoglossal nerve. 4. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**H. moteur.** The motor fibres of the hypoglossus. Also known as the proper fibres of the hypoglossus. [L, 87 (*a*, 29).]—**H. sensible.** The sensory fibres of the hypoglossus. [L, 87 (*a*, 29).]—**H. vaso-moteur.** The vaso-motor fibres of the hypoglossus. [L, 87 (*a*, 29).]

HYPOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-si^2-a^3. An old term for certain medicated globules to be placed beneath the tongue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPOGLOSSIADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s-(glos)-si^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπό under, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the sublingual gland. [*a*, 40.]

HYPOGLOSSIDE (Fr.), n. E-po-glos-sed. See HYPOGLOSSIS.

HYPOGLOSSION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὑπογλώσσιον. The sublingual region. [A, 311.]

HYPOGLOSSIOUS, adj. Hip-o-glo^{2}s'i^2-u^{3}s. See HYPOGLOSSAL.

HYPOGLOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-gloss'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὑπογλωσσίς (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). 1. The lower surface of the tongue. 2. See RANULA.

HYPOGLOSSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{3}s(glos)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *hypoglossite*. Inflammation beneath the tongue. [A, 385.]

HYPOGLOSSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYPOGLOSSION.

HYPOGLOSSOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)''so(so^3)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-anch'es*. From ὑπό, under, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. See ANGINA *Ludovici*.

HYPOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., ὑπόγλωσσον (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). 1. See RANULA. 2. A genus of *Algæ*, of the *Florideæ*, in which the thallus assumes the contour of stalked leaves. [B, 167 (*a*, 24).] 2. See RUSCUS *h.*

HYPOGLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). Gr., ὑπόγλωσσος (from ὑπό, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). See HYPOGLOSSAL; as a n., the hypoglossal nerve. [A, 322.]

HYPOGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-glot'tidos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὑπογλωττίς. Fr., *hypoglottide*. 1. See RANULA. 2. A medicine to be held under the tongue until it is dissolved (see HYPOGLOSSIA). [L, 84.]

HYPOGLUTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-glu^2(glu)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-glut'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὑπογλουτίς (from ὑπό, under, and γλουτός, the rump). Fr., *hypofesse*. The fleshy prominence at the junction of the buttock and the thigh. [A, 322.]

HYPOGNATHADEN (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-na^{2}th-(gna^{3}th)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *-ad'enos* (*-enis*). From ὑπό, under, γνάθος, the jaw, and ἀδήν, a gland. The submaxillary gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPOGNATHADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}g-na^{2}th-(gna^{3}th)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Ger., *Unterkinnbackendrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPOGNATHOUS, adj. Hip-o^{2}g'nath-u^{3}s. Lat., *hypognathus*. Fr., *hypognathe*. Having the lower mandible longer than the upper. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]

HYPOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}g'na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὑπό, under, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *hypognathe*. See HYPOGNATHOUS; as a n., a rare form of double monster, in which a rudimentary head is attached to the inferior maxilla of the principal head. It occurs mostly in calves. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 39).]

HYPOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὑπό, under, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *hypogone*. In botany, a membranous part situated beneath the organs of fructification. [B, 38 (*a*, 14); L, 180.]

HYPOGRAPHE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-e(a). Gen., *-graph'es*. From ὑπό, short of, and γραφή, a delineation. In empiricism, an incomplete definition of disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYPOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, under, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *hypogynie*. The state or condition of being hypogynous; a hypogynous insertion. [B, 1, 104 (*a*, 24).]

HYPOGYNIC, HYPOGYNOUS, adj's. Hip-o-ji^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'-i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *hypogynus*. Fr., *hypogyne*, *hypogynique*. Ger., *hypogynisch*, *unterweibig*, *bodenständig*. 1. Situated beneath the pistil (said of floral organs). 2. Characterized by an infloration so arranged (said of plants). The *Hypogynæ* of Sachs and others are a division of gamopetalous phanerogams so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 123, 167, 291 (*a*, 24).] Cf. EPIGYNOUS and PERIGYNOUS.

HYPOGYNY, n. Hip-o^{2}j'i^2-ni^2. See HYPOGYNIA.

HYPOHÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-a^3. Gen., *-hæm'atos* (*-atis*). See HYPHÆMA.

HYPOHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *hypo-hématose*. See HYPHÆMATOSIS.

HYPOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See HYPHÆMIA.

HYPOHÆMIC, adj. Hip-o-he^{2}m'i^{2}k. See HYPHÆMIC.

HYPOHÆMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *hypohémite*. See HYPHÆMITIS.

HYPOHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-hi(he)-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYPHIDROSIS.

HYPO-HYAL, adj. Hip-o-hi'a^{2}l. From ὑπό, under, and ὑώδης, hyoid. Situated beneath the hyoid bone.

HYPOHYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-hi(hu^6)-drem'(dra^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypohydrémie* [Piorry]. See ANÆMYDRIA.

HYPOHYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-nos'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYPHYPNOSIS.

HYPOIODIC ACID, n. Hip-o-i-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Iodine tetroxide. [B.]

HYPOKINESIA (Lat.), **HYPOKINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}n-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'iæ*, *-es'eos* (*-is*). See HYPOCINESIS.

HYPOKINETIC, adj. Hi-po-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See Hypocinetic.

HYPOLAMPROUS, adj. Hi-po-la^{2}mp'ru^{3}s. Lat., *hypolamprus* (from ὑπό, under, and λαμπρός, radiant). Fr., *hypolampre.* Of leaves, shining on the lower surface. [L, 180.]

HYPOLAMPSIA (Lat.), **HYPOLAMPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-la^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-lamps'iæ, -lamps'eos* (*-lamps'is*). Gr., ὑπόλαμψις (from ὑπό, short of, and λάμψις, a shining). 1. A slight degree of contraction or palpitation of the limbs. 2. Of Hippocrates, the slight lustre of the surface observed in dropsical affections. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOLEMMAL, adj. Hi-po-le^{2}m'a^{2}l. From ὑπό, under, and λέμμα, a husk. Ger., *H.* Situated on the ental side of a sheath (said of that part of the nerve in a motorial end-plate which is within the sarcolemma). ["Ztschr. f. Biol.," 1884 (J); Kühne, "Ztschr. d. Biol.," 1886, p. 111 (J, 83).]

HYPOLEPSIOMANIA (Lat.), **HYPOLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-le^{2}p(lap)-si^2-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3, -le^{2}p(lap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-man'iæ, -eps'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπόληψις, a taking up, and μανία, madness. See Monomania.

HYPOLEUCOMATIE (Fr.), n. E-po-lu^5-ko-ma^3-te. From ὑπό, short of, and λεύκωμα, anything whitened. A deficiency of albumin in the tissues or circulating fluids. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]

HYPOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and λόγος, understanding. Mental deterioration of the insane in which the understanding is slow, the ideas are incongruous and devoid of proper association, and words are incorrectly used to express them. [α, 40.]

HYPOLYMPHA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)'fa^3. From ὑπό, under, and *lympha*, water. An effusion of plastic lymph into the anterior chamber of the eye. [F.]

HYPOLYMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)'-fi^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and *lympha*, water. Fr., *hypolymphie.* Of Andral, a deficiency of lymph. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). Gr., ὑπόλυσις (from ὑπό, a little, and λύσις, a loosing). Slight paralysis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, a little, and μανία, madness. Of Mendel, a mild form of mania characterized by extravagance, egotism, dissipated habits, and intolerance of correction or reproof, but without furor or hallucinations. [D, 36.]

HYPOMBROUS, adj. Hip-o^{2}m'bru^{3}s. Gr., ὕπομβρος (from ὑπό, a little, and ὄμβρος, a storm). Slightly infiltrated with pus (said of bone). [Galen (A, 325).]

HYPOMELANCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, in a slight degree, and μελαγχολία, melancholia. Syn.: *melancholia sine delirio.* Reasoning melancholia; of Spitzka, a form of mania in which the melancholic character is the only discoverable symptom. [D, 36.]

HYPOMENOUS, adj. Hi-po^{2}m'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *hypomeneus* (from ὑπό, under, and μένειν, to remain). Fr., *hypomène.* Free; arising from below an organ without adhering to it. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HYPOMERE, n. Hip'o-mer. From ὑπό, under, and μέρος, a part. Of Van Whyte, the ventral part of a somite in a developing embryo. ["Arch. f. Mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 464 (J).]

HYPOMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-rop(ro^{2}p)'-i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, μέτρον, a measure, and ὤψ, vision. Myopia. [L, 107.]

HYPOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-om'i^2-a^3. Gr., ὑπωμία (from ὑπό, under, and ὦμος, the shoulder). The axilla. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HYPOMNESTIC, adj. Hip-o^{2}m-ne^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., ὑπομνηστικός (from ὑπομνεία, memory). Lat., *hypomnesticus.* Pertaining to or serving to aid the memory. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOMOCHLION (Lat.), **HYPOMOCHLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-mok(mo^{2}ch^2)'li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑπομόχλιον (from ὑπό, under, and μοχλίον, a little lever). See Fulcrum.

HYPOMORIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-mo'ri^2-a^3. From ὑπόμωρος, rather stupid. Fr., *hypomorie.* Of Swediaur, a slight form of mental weakness or of delirium. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

HYPOMUQUEUX (Fr.), adj. E-po-mu^6-ku^6. From ὑπό, under, and *mucus*, mucus. See Submucous.

HYPOMYOSTHÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-me-os-ta-ne. From ὑπό, short of, μῦς, a muscle, and σθένος, strength. Muscular weakness. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOMYOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-me-o-tro-fe. From ὑπό, short of, μῦς, a muscle, and τροφή, nourishment. Muscular atrophy. [L, 82.]

HYPOMYSAROUS, adj. Hip-o-mi^{2}s'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑπομύσαρος (from ὑπό, a little, and μυσαρός, dirty). Lat., *hypomysaros.* Slightly fœtid. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOMYXON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)'o^{2}n. From ὑπόμυξος, somewhat charged with mucus. 1. A slightly mucous part. 2. A part covered with mucus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOMYXOUS, adj. Hip-o-mi^{2}x'u^{3}s. Gr., ὑπόμυξος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and μύξα, phlegm). Lat., *hypomyxus.* See Submucous.

HYPONARTHECIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-na^{3}r-the-(tha)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ὑπό, under, and νάρθηξ, a splint. Fr., *hyponarthécie.* Ger., *Unterschienung.* Of Mayor, a method of treating fractures by suspending the limb on a splint (planchette). [L 50 (α, 14).]

HYPONASTIC, adj. Hip-o-na^{2}st'i^{2}k. Of De Vries, having the quality of hyponasty. [B, 167 (α, 24).]

HYPONASTY, n. Hip'o-na^{2}st-i^2. From ὑπό, under, and ναστός, close-pressed. Fr., *hyponastie.* Ger., *Hyponastie.* A curvature produced by disproportionate growth on the lower side of an extended plant-organ. [B, 167, 291 (α, 24).] Cf. Epinasty.

HYPONÉPHROTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-na-fro-tro-fe. From ὑπό, short of, νεφρός, the kidney, and τροφή, nutrition. Renal atrophy. [L, 82.]

HYPONERVIA (Lat.), **HYPONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3, -nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *hyponervie, hyponervismie.* 1. Nervous atony. 2. A partial paralysis. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

HYPONÉVRAXÈMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-na-vra^{3}x-a-me. From ὑπό, short of, νεῦρον, a nerve, *axis*, an axis, and αἷμα, blood. Of Piorry, anæmia of the central nervous system. [L, 82.]

HYPONÉVROSTHESIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-na-vro-ste^2-ze. From ὑπό, short of, νεῦρον, a nerve, and θέσις, a placing. Decrease of nervous action. [L, 82.]

HYPONITRIC ACID, n. Hip-o-nit'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide hypoazotique.* Nitrogen tetroxide, NO_2. [B.]

HYPONITRITE, n. Hip-o-nit'rit. A salt of hyponitrous acids. [B.]

HYPONITROUS, adj. Hip-o-nit'ru^{3}s. Fr., *hyponitreux.* Containing nitrogen combined with less oxygen than in the case of the nitrous compounds. [B.]—**H. acid.** A monobasic acid, HNO, known only through its salts. [B, 3.]

HYPONOETICO-KINETIC, adj. Hip-o-no-e^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t'-i^{2}k. From ὑπό, under, νοητικός, understanding, and κινητικός, moving or acting. Of Ferrier, of nerve-centres, functional activity under the dominion of consciousness. [J.]

HYPONOMOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}n'o^{2}m-o^{2}s. See Hyponomous.

HYPONOMOUS, adj. Hip-o^{2}n'o-mu^{3}s. Gr., ὑπονομός (from ὑπό, under, and νομός, a pasture). Lat., *hyponomos, hyponomus.* Spreading beneath the surface. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HYPONOMUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}n'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Hyponomous; as a n., an undermining ulcer or fistula. [E.]

HYPONOS (Lat.), **HYPONUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hip(hu^{6}p)'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑπό, under, and ὄνος, a pulley. Of Hippocrates, an apparatus for making upward extension. [L.]

HYPONYCHIAL, adj. Hip-o^{2}n-i^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. From ὑπό, under, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Pertaining to the tissues beneath the nail. [α, 29.]

HYPONYCHION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-o^{2}n. From ὑπό, under, and ὀνύχιον, a little nail. Of Ranvier, an embryonic human nail in the state in which it appears to be imbedded in the cuticle. [J, 31.]

HYPONYCHON (Lat.), **HYPONYCHUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{3}m). A collection of blood or pus under a nail. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and πάθος, disease. Ger., *mässiges Leiden.* Any mild disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPATOS (Lat.), **HYPOPATUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑπό, under, and πατεῖν, to walk. See Apopatos.

HYPOPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ped(pe^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *hipopédium.* See Hypopodium (2d def.).

HYPOPERIPSYCHON (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-si(psu^6)'ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on). Gr., ὑποπεριψύχων (from ὑποπεριψύχειν, to shiver a little). Becoming or feeling slightly cold. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPETALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}t-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *hypopétalie.* The state of being hypopetalous; in Jussieu's classification, a class containing polypetalous, dicotyledonous plants with hypogynous stamens. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HYPOPETALOUS, adj. Hip-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *hypopetalus* (from ὑπό, under, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *hypopétalé.* Having the petals inserted below the ovary. [A, 385.]

HYPOPETALY, n. Hip-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-i^2. See Hypopetalia.

HYPOPHACODES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-fa(fa^3)-kod'-ez(as). Gr., ὑποφακώδης (from ὑπό, short of, and φακώδης, lentil-like). Slightly lentil-colored. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOPHÆSTON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^3)-fe^{2}s'(fa^3'e^{2}s)-to^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Centaurea calcitrapa, Rhamnus oleoides,* and *Salsola tragus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

HYPOPHARYNGEAL, adj. Hip-o-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n'je-a^{2}l. From ὑπό, under, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Situated beneath the pharynx. As a n., see *H.* bones.

HYPOPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n^{2}x-(u^{6}n^{2}x). Gen., *-yn'gos* (*-yngis*). In certain insects, a median projection on the internal surface of the lower lip. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HYPOPHASIA (Lat.), **HYPOPHASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-fa(fa^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -o^{2}f'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phas'iæ, -phas'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπόφασις (from ὑπό, short of, and φάσις, an appearance). Fr., *hypophase.* Ger., *Hypophasie.* Lit., a being half-seen; an old term for an affection of the eyes in which the white sclera only is seen through the opening of the eyelids, which are sometimes nearly closed. [F.] Cf. Lagophthalmia.

HYPOPHAULOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-fa^{4}l'(fa^3'u^{4}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., ὑπόφαυλος (from ὑπό, short of, and φαῦλος, low). Of diet, somewhat low. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOPHLEBOARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-a^{3}rk'ti^2-a^3. Fr., *hypophléboarctie* [Piorry]. See Phlebypostenosis.

HYPOPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fle2g-ma(ma3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From ὑπό, short of, and φλεγμασία, phlegmasia. Fr., *hypophlegmasie*. A slight inflammation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOPHLEGMATODES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fle2g-ma2t(ma3t)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑποφλεγματώδης (from ὑπό, slightly, φλέγμα, phlegm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Suffering slightly from phlegm. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [a, 17]).]

HYPOPHLŒODAL, HYPOPHLOEODIC, HYPOPHLŒOUS, adj's. Hip-o-fle-od'a2l, -i2k, -fle'u3s. Lat., *hypophlœodes* (from ὑπό, under, φλοιός, the inner bark of trees, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *hypophléode*. Ger., *unterrindig*. Living in the periderm (said of certain lichens). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

HYPOPHŒSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fe2st'(fo2'e2st)-u3m(u4m). See HYPOPHÆSTON.

HYPOPHONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fon-e(a)'si2s. Gr., ὑποφώνησις (from ὑπό, under, and φωνή, the voice). Phonation, use of the voice. [D.]

HYPOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2f'o2r-a3. Gr., ὑποφορά (from ὑποφέρειν, to carry away under). Ger., *Hohlgeschwür* (1st def.), *Fistel* (1st def.). 1. A fistulous ulcer. [E.] 2. Of Hippocrates, a purging. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

HYPOPHOROS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o2f'o2r-o2s. Gr., ὑπόφορος. Fistulous. [Galen (A, 311 [a, 17]).]

HYPOPHOSPHATE, n. Hip-o-fo2s'fat. A salt of hypophosphoric acid. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

HYPOPHOSPHIS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fo2s'fi2s. Gen., *-phos'phitis*. See HYPOPHOSPHITE.—**H. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM *hypophosphite*.—**H. ferricus**. Ferric hypophosphite. [B.]—**H. kalicus**. See *H. potassicus*.—**H. natricus** [Netherl. Ph.]. See SODIUM *hypophosphite*.—**H. potassicus**. Potassium hypophosphite. [B.]—**H. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium hypophosphite. [B.]—**Syrupus cum hypophosphite calcico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop d'hypophosphite de* SOUDE.—**Syrupus hypophosphitum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 35 parts of calcium hypophosphite, 12 each of potassium hypophosphite and sodium hypophosphite, 1 part of citric acid, 2 parts of spirit of lemon, 500 of sugar, and water up to 1,000 parts. [B.]—**Syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of iron lactate and 99 parts of syrupus hypophosphitum. [B.]

HYPOPHOSPHITE, n. Hip-o-fo2s'fit. Lat., *hypophosphis*. Fr., *h*. Ger., *Hypophosphit*. A salt of hypophosphorous acid. [B.]—**Syrup of hypophosphites** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* HYPOPHOSPHITUM.—**Syrup of hypophosphites with iron** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* HYPOPHOSPHITUM *cum ferro*.

HYPOPHOSPHOREUX (Fr.), adj. E-po-fos-fo-ru8. Hypophosphorous. [B.]

HYPOPHOSPHOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fo2s(fos)-fo2r-os'u3s(u4s). Hypophosphorous; containing hypophosphorous acid; with the name of a base, the hypophosphite of that base. [B.]

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, adj. Hip-o-fo2s'fo2r-u3s. Lat., *hypophosphorosus*. Fr., *hypophosphoreux*. Ger., *unterphosphorig*. Containing phosphorus combined with a less amount of oxygen than occurs in the phosphorous compounds. [B.]—**H. acid**. Lat., *acidum hypophosphorosum*. Fr., *acide hypophosphoreux*. Ger., *Unterphosphorigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $H_3PO_2 = PH(OH)_2$, a white crystalline substance melting at 17·4° C. to a strongly acid, syrupy liquid. It forms a series of salts called hypophosphites. According to Savitsch and Buchheim, it acts therapeutically like phosphorous acid. [B, 3; Bernatzik (A, 319).]

HYPOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fra(fra3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From ὑπό, under, and φράσις, speech. 1. Quietude and unwillingness to speak in melancholia. [a, 40.] 2. Progressive loss of control over the power of speech seen in general paresis. [a, 40.]

HYPOPHRAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fra2x(fra3x)'-i2-a3. From ὑποφράττειν, to block up. Inactivity and inclination to sit or lie in one position for a long time, as seen in melancholia. [a, 40.]

HYPOPHRENIC, adj. Hip-o-fre2n'i2k. From ὑπό, under, and φρήν, the diaphragm. Ger., *hypophrenisch*. Situated under the diaphragm. [A, 528.]

HYPOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'-mi2-a3. From ὑποφθάλμιος, under the eyes. Fr., *hypophthalmie*. Ger., *Hypophthalmie*. An old term for hypopyon. [F.]

HYPOPHTHALMION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'-mi2-o2n. From ὑποφθάλμιος, under the eyes. Of the old writers, including Hippocrates, the parts under the eye where œdema generally begins in some chronic diseases and in cachexiæ. [F.]

HYPOPHYLLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'li2-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, short of, and φύλλον, a leaf. An abortive leaf or scale growing under another leaf. [B, 19, 215 (a, 24).]

HYPOPHYLLOCARPOUS, adj. Hip-o-fi2l-o-ka2rp'u3s. Lat., *hypophyllus* (from ὑπό, under, φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit). Having the fruit beneath, or on the under surface of, the leaf. The *Hypophyllocarpa* of Luhneman are the ferns. The *Hypophyllocarpi* of Bridel are his 6th class of mosses, distinguished by the sheathed fruit (*fructus vaginulatus*) arising beneath an accessory leaf or tegmen, and the *Hypophyllocarpia* of Reichenbach (the *Hypophyllocarpiæ* of Schultz) are a division of bryaceous mosses also thus characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

HYPOPHYLLOUS, adj. Hip-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *hypophyllus* (from ὑπό, under, and φύλλον, a leaf). Disposed or growing upon the lower aspect of a leaf. [B, 7; B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

HYPOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3m-(lu4m). From ὑπό, under, and φύλλον, a leaf. See AGARICUS.—**H. anguinum**. See AGARICUS *viperinus*.—**H. aromaticum**. See AGARICUS *albellus*.—**H. aureo-sulfureum**. See AGARICUS *bufonius*.—**H. citrino-album**. See AGARICUS *mappa*.—**H. citrinum**. See AGARICUS *sulfureus*.—**H. corvinum**. See AGARICUS *umbratilis*.—**H. cucullatum**. See AGARICUS *coccola*.—**H. equisetum**. See AGARICUS *campestris*.—**H. globoso-cameratum**. See AGARICUS *procerus*.—**H. globosum**. See AGARICUS *campestris*.—**H. ianthinum**. See AGARICUS *nudus*.—**H. lactiferum**. The *Lactarius volemum*. [B, 105.]—**H. lateritium**. See AGARICUS *fascicularis*.—**H. latum**. See AGARICUS *vaginatus*.—**H. margantiferum**. See AGARICUS *pantherinus* and AGARICUS *spissus*.—**H. odoratum**. The *Marasmius oreades*. [B, 105.]—**H. palumbinum**. See AGARICUS *amethystinus* (1st def.).—**H. polymyces**. See AGARICUS *melleus*.—**H. provinciale**. See AGARICUS *scruposus*.—**H. prunulum**. See AGARICUS *graveolens*.—**H. ruthense**. See AGARICUS *fascicularis*.—**H. sulfuratum**. According to some, the *Agaricus fascicularis*; according to others, a variety of the latter. [B, 105; B, 173 (a, 24).] Cf. AGARICUS *sulfureus*.—**H. testudo**. See AGARICUS *brevipes*.—**H. torminosum**. See LACTARIUS *torminosus*.—**H. tricuspidatum**. See AGARICUS *echinocephalus*.—**H. ulmicola**. See AGARICUS *ulmarius*.—**H. umbilicatum**. See AGARICUS *leucocephalus*.—**H. vinosum**. See AGARICUS *rubescens* (1st def.).—**H. zonatum**. See LACTARIUS *torminosus*.

HYPOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3s(lu4s). See HYPOPHYLLOUS.

HYPOPHYSE (Fr., Ger.), n. E-po-fez, hu6p-o-fu6'ze2. See HYPOPHYSIS.—**H. pituitaire** (Fr.). See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri*.

HYPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2f'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-oph'ysis*). Gr., ὑπόφυσις (from ὑπό, under, and φύσις, a growing). Fr., *hypophyse*. Ger., *H.*, *Hypophyse*. Lit., an undergrowth. 1. Of Galen, a process (in the anatomical sense). [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. An old term for cataract. [F.] 3. Of Wilder, the h. cerebri. [K.] 4. Of Hanstein, the cell and cellular tissue from which the radicle of the embryo is formed in angeiosperms and gymnosperms. It is usually the lowest cell of the suspensor. [B, 77, 167 (a, 24).]—**H. cerebralis, H. cerebri, H. diencephali** [Spitzka]. Fr., *hypophyse pituitaire*. Ger., *Hirnanhang*. Syn.: *glandula*. The pituitary body, sac, or gland; a small ellipsoid projection caudad of the optic chiasm, resting on the sella turcica, and continuous by the infundibulum with the tubercinereum. It consists of an anterior and posterior lobe. The former prehypophysis is the larger; it is originally developed from the ectoderm of the mouth, and consists histologically of convoluted tubules lined with epithelium, numerous blood-vessels, and frequently vesicles which result from the obliteration of the tubes. The posterior lobe (posthypophysis, the *lobus infundibuli* of the lower animals) is an outgrowth from the embryonic diencephalon ventricle. It consists of connective tissue inclosing pigmented cells, with but few traces of nerve-substance in man. [I, 15 (K).]

HYPOPICROTOXIC ACID, n. Hip-o-pi2k-ro-to2x'i2k. From ὑπό, under, πικρός, bitter, and τοξικόν, a poison. Fr., *acide hypopicrotoxique*. Ger., *Hypopikrotoxinsäure*, *Unterpikrotoxinsäure*. An acid, $C_{11}H_{13}O_4$, obtained from the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*; a brown, tough, amorphous substance, softening without dissolving in water and in ether, soluble in alkalies. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

HYPOPION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-op'i2-o2n. Gr., ὑπώπιον (from ὑπό, under, and ὤψ, the eye). 1. Of Hippocrates, the part of the face below the eye. 2. Of Galen, a subocular bloody effusion or suggillation; an ecchymosis of the lower lid. 3. An erroneous spelling of *hypopyon*. [L, 58, 84 (a, 14); J. Tweedy, "Lancet," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 85.]

HYPOPITYS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2p'i2t-i2s(u6s). Gen., *-pit'yos* (*-yis*). From ὑπό, under, and πίτυς, the pine-tree. Fr., *h*. Ger., *Fichtenspargel*. A small genus of fir-rapes parasitic on firs and beeches. [B, 19, 38, 42, 48 (a, 24).]—**H. lanuginosa**. False beech-drops, pine-sap, bird's-nest; a species found in North America and Europe, often having the odor of musk. In Europe it is sometimes used as a remedy for cough in sheep. [B, 19, 34, 104, 275 (a, 24).]

HYPOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-op'i2-u3m(u4m). See HYPOPION.

HYPOPLASIA [Virchow] (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-pla(pla3)'-zi2(si2)-a3. From ὑπό, short of, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *hypoplasie*. Ger., *Hypoplasie*. 1. A deficient formation of tissue. 2. Incomplete (arrested) development of an organ in respect to size and weight. [A, 326 (a, 21); a, 18.] Cf. HYPERPLASIA.

HYPOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-pla2z(pla3s)'ma3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From ὑπό, short of, and πλάσμα, formed matter. See HYPINOSIS.

HYPOPLASTÉMIE (Fr.), **HYPOPLASTICÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. E-po-pla3s-ta-me, -pla3s-te-sa-me. From ὑπό, short of, πλάσσειν, to mold, and αἷμα, blood. Of Piorry, a state of diminished plasticity of the blood. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

HYPOPLASTRON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-pla2s(pla3s)'-tro2n. From ὑπό, under, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The third lateral membrane-bone of the thoracico-abdominal structure of the *Chelonia*. [L, 11 (a, 27).]

HYPOPLASTY, n. Hip'o-pla2st-i2. From ὑπό, short of, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *hypoplastie*. A state of diminished formative activity. [A, 385.]

HYPOPLEURIOS (Lat.), **HYPOPLEURIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-plu3'ri2-o2s, -u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, under, and πλευρά, a rib. 1. Placed beneath the ribs, subcostal. 2. As n's, *hypoplurion*, *hypopleurium*, of Galen, the pleura. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

HYPOPNOIC, adj. Hip-o2p-no'i2k. Lat., *hypopnoicus* (from ὑπό, short of, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Producing diaphoresis. [B.]

HYPOPODION (Lat.), **HYPOPODIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-pod(po2d)'i2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑποπόδιον (from ὑπό,

under, and πούς, the foot). 1. The foot-rest of a surgical apparatus, especially of a hanging apparatus for fractures of the leg. 2. A cataplasm or other remedy to be applied to the sole of the foot. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 3. The stalk of the carpels. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HYPOPSAPHAROUS, adj. Hip-o-sa^{2}f'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑποψάφαρος (from ὑπό, short of, and ψαφαρός, rough). Somewhat dry and rough. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPSARAPHONE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-on'e(a). Gen., *-phon'es.* From ὑπό, somewhat, ψαφαρός, rough, and φωνή, the voice. A dry, harsh, somewhat hoarse voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPSATHYROS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-sa^{2}th(sa^{3}th)'-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o^{2}s. Gr., ὑποψάθυρος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and ψαθυρός, friable). Somewhat crumbling or friable. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOPSELAPHESIA (Lat.), **HYPOPSELAPHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-se^{2}l(sal)-a^3-fez(fas)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *phes'iæ, -phes'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, somewhat, and ψηλάφησις, a handling or tickling. Fr., *hypopsélaphésie.* Ger., *Hypopselaphesie.* Impaired tactile sensibility. [A, 528.]

HYPOPSOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-so^{2}f-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ὑποψοφεῖν, to make a slight noise. Of Hippocrates, the noise made by liquids passing through the œsophagus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPSYCHISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-se-kez-me. From ὑπό, short of, and ψυχή, the soul. A state of diminished intelligence. [A, 250 (α, 21).]—**H. étiohypémique** [Piorry]. Dementia due to hyphæmia. [A, 250 (α, 21).]—**H. gérontique** [Piorry]. Senile dementia. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOPTERATE, adj. Hip-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-at. Lat., *hypopteratus* (from ὑπό, under, and πτερόν, a wing.) Fr., *hypoptéré.* In botany, having a wing at the base. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

HYPOPTERIES (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-te(te^2)'ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *-pter'idos (-idis).* From ὑπό, under, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *hypoptérié.* A membranous expansion or wing growing from below any plant-organ, as in the seed of the fir-tree. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

HYPOPTERUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὑπό, under, and πτερόν, a wing. Of Audouin, the parapterum of hexapodous insects. [α, 39.]

HYPOPTILUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}pt'i^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The supplementary or accessory plume springing from the barrel of a main feather. It is wanting in many families of birds, and always on the quills of the wings and tail. [L, 343.]

HYPOPTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-ti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὑπό, falling short of, and πτυαλισμός, a spitting much. A slight degree of ptyalism, such as is seen in some persons after a single dose of calomel. It rapidly disappears. [α, 40.]

HYPOPTYCHTHEIS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p-ti^{2}k(tu^{6}ch^2)'-this(the^2-i^{2}s). Gr., ὑποπτυχθείς (from ὑποπτύσσειν, to wrinkle slightly). Corrugated. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).]

HYPOPYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-pi^{2}j(pu^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὑπό, under, and πυγή, the rump. Of Kirby, the last ventral segment of the abdomen in insects. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYPOPYON (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., ὑπόπυον (from ὑπό, under, and πύον, pus). Fr., *h.* Ger., *H., Eiterauge.* It., *ipopio.* Sp., *hipopión.* 1. Of Hippocrates, a purulent infiltration. 2. Of Galen, a collection of pus in the eye. 3. Of some later writers, an incorrect term for onyx (pus in the cornea) and for a collection of pus in the posterior chamber. 4. Properly, a collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, derived from suppuration in the cornea, the iris, or the ciliary body. [A, 326 (α, 21); J. Tweedy, "Lancet," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 85 (α, 17); F.]—**H. intermittens.** A periodic h. due to malaria. [A, 319 (α, 40).]

HYPOPYOUS, adj. Hip-o'pi^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑπόπυος. 1. Suppurating; tending to suppuration. 2. Mixed with pus. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 311 [α, 17]); L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOPYRRHOUS, adj. Hip-o-pi^{2}r'ru^{3}s. Lat., *hypopyrrhus* (from ὑπό, somewhat, and πυῤῥός, flame-colored). Having the sides flame-colored, as in the *Ampelis hypopyrra,* whose flanks are reddish-orange in color. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

HYPOPYUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Hypopyon.

HYPOQUEBRACHINE, n. Hip-o-kwe^2-bra^{2}ch'en. Lat., *hypoquebrachina.* Fr., *h., hypoquébrachine.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$, found in white quebracho-bark; a yellowish, varnish-like substance, melting at about 80° C., freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, nearly insoluble in water. [B, 93 (α, 14); Harnack and Hoffmann, "Ztschr. f. kl. Med.," viii, 6, 1884; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1885, p. 113; Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem.," ccxi; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 366.]

HYPORADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-rad(ra^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὑπό, under, and *radius* (*q. v.*). One of the barbs of the hypoptilum. [L, 343.]

HYPORISMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-is'matos (-atis).* See Aneurysm.

HYPORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhach'ios (-is).* Gr., ὑπόῤῥαχις (from ὑπό, under, and ῥάχις, the back). 1. Of Pollux, the hollow of the back above the hips. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. The aftershaft, stem, or scape of a supplementary plume. 3. As generally, but less correctly, used, the hypoptilum (*q. v.*). [L, 343.]

HYPORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ὑπό, under, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. 1. A bursting forth of any fluid from beneath. 2. Hyphæmorrhagia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPORRHINION (Lat.), **HYPORRHINIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n(ren)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὑποῤῥίνιον (from ὑπό, under, and ῥίς, the nose). 1. Of Hippocrates, the region immediately under the nose. 2. Of Pollux, the mustache. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

HYPORRHINOS (Lat.), **HYPORRHINUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hip-(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-rin(ren)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑπόῤῥινος. 1. Under the nose. 2. Speaking through the nose; as a n., a person so speaking. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPORRHODII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-rod(ro^{2}d)'i^2-i-(e). From ὑπό, under, and ῥόδον, a rose. See under Agaricus (Series B).

HYPORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ὑπόῤῥοια (from ὑπό, short of, and ῥεῖν, to flow). A slight discharge. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPORRHOUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑπόῤῥοος (from ὑπό, under, and ῥεῖν, to flow). A channel for the escape of water used in fomentations. [Hippocrates (A, 311 (α, 17).]

HYPORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}r'ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-rhys'eos (-or'rhysis).* Gr., ὑπόῤῥυσις (from ὑπό, under, and ῥεῖν, to flow). 1. Of Hippocrates, a falling away of flesh. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. See Prolapsus. 3. A slight flowing down; a slight prolapse. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSALPETERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu^6-po-sa^{3}l-pat'e^{2}r-zoir-e^2. Nitrogen tetroxide.

HYPOSAPROUS, adj. Hip-o-sa^{2}p'ru^{3}s. Gr., ὑπόσαπρος (from ὑπό, somewhat, and σαπρός, putrid). Lat., *hyposapros, hyposaprus.* Putrescent. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOSARCA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk'a^3. From ὑπό, under, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *hyposarque.* Ger., *H.* 1. See Anasarca. 2. A collection of fluid beneath a muscle or between two muscles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**H. aqua interca.** See Anasarca.

HYPOSARCIDIOUS, adj. Hip-o-sa^{3}r-si^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑποσαρκίδιος (from ὑπό, under, and σάρξ, flesh). Lat., *hyposarcidios.* Situated under the flesh or skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-sa^{3}r-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Anasarca.

HYPOSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-sa^{3}rk-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὑπό, somewhat, and σάρκωσις, a fleshy excrescence. Ger., *Fleischwärzchen.* A moderate sarcosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSATHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-sa^{2}th(sa^{3}th)'ri^2-a^3. From ὑπό, somewhat, and σαθρός, decayed. See Bletting.

HYPOSCHEOTOMY, n. Hip-o^{2}sk-e^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *hyposcheotomia* (from ὑπό, under, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *hyposchéotomie.* Ger., *Unterhodensackschnitt.* Daumont's method of puncturing a hydrocele at the bottom of the tunica vaginalis. [E, 24; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSCLEROUS, adj. Hip-o-skler'u^{3}s. From ὑπό, short of, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *hyposcléreux.* Rather hard in texture. [A, 385.]

HYPOSEISMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-sis'(se^2-i^{2}s')-ma^3. Gen., *-seis'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὑπόσεισμα. Sifted matter. [Galen (A, 311).]

HYPOSEISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-se(se^2)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ὑποσεισμός (from ὑπό, short of, and σεισμός, a shaking). Slight concussion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSIAGON (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-si(si^2)-a(a^3)'go^{2}n-(gon). Gen., *-ag'onis (-onis).* From ὑπό, under, and σιαγών, the jaw-bone. The inferior maxilla. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSIAGONARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-si-(si^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὑπό, under, σιαγών, the jaw-bone, and ἀρθρῖτις, arthritis. Ger., *Unterkiefergelenksentzündung.* Inflammation of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [E.]

HYPOSIALADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *-ad'enos (-enis).* From ὑπό, under, σίαλον, saliva, and ἀδήν, a gland. Ger., *Unterkennbackenspeicheldrüse.* The submaxillary salivary gland. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSIALADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-si(si^2)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Ger., *Unterkinnbackenspeicheldrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the submaxillary salivary gland. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSKELETAL, adj. Hip-o-ske^{2}l'e^2-t'l. From ὑπό, under, and σκελετόν, a skeleton. Lying beneath the endoskeleton. [L, 12.]

HYPOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3. From ὑπό, short of, and ὀσμή, the sense of smell. Ger., *Hyposmie.* A state of impaired acuteness of the sense of smell. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

HYPOSPADE (Fr.), n. E-po-spa^{3}d. See Hypospadian.

HYPOSPADIÆOUS, adj. Hip-o-spa^{2}d-i^2-e'u^{3}s. Gr., ὑποσπαδιαῖος. Lat., *hypospadiæos, hypospadiæus.* Affected with hypospadias. [α, 17.]

HYPOSPADIAN, n. Hip-o-spad'i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *hypospadiæos, hypospadiæus.* Fr., *hypospade.* A person affected with hypospadias. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSPADIAS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^2)-spad(spa^{3}d)'i^2-a^{3}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ὑποσπαδίας (from ὑπό, under, and σπᾶν, to draw). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hypospadie.* 1. Of Galen, a deformity of the penis in which the glans is retracted in consequence of insufficient length of the frenum. 2. Of Galen and subsequent writers, a congenital deformity of the male urethra characterized by its external opening being situated on the lower surface of the penis or on the scrotum or perinæum. [A, 530; Englisch (A, 319).] 3. In women, a deformity in which more or less of the urethra is lacking, and the urine is dis-

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

charged into the vagina. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Balanic h., Glandular h.** Lat., *h. balanalis* (seu *glandis*, seu *glandularis*). Fr., *h. balanique.* A variety in which the opening is situated on the lower aspect of the glans. [Englisch (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**H. pénien** (Fr.). See *Penile h.*—**Penile h.** Lat., *h. penialis.* Fr., *h. pénien.* A variety in which the opening is situated on the body of the penis.—**Peno-scrotal h.** A variety in which the opening occupies partly the scrotum and partly the penis.—**Perineo-scrotal h.** Lat., *h. perinæo-scrotalis.* A variety in which the opening is partly in the scrotum and partly in the perinæum. [Englisch (A, 319).]—**Perineal h.** Lat., *h. perinæalis.* Fr., *h. périnéal.* A variety in which the opening is in the perinæum. [Englisch (A, 319).]

HYPOSPADIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-spad(spa3d)-i2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). See HYPOSPADIAS (2d def.).

HYPOSPADIC, adj. Hip-o-spad'i2k. Lat., *hypospadicus.* Pertaining to or affected with hypospadias. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSPADICIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-spa2d(spa3d)-i2s(i2k)'i2-a3. See HYPOSPADIAS.

HYPOSPASM, n. Hip'o-spa2z'm. Lat., *hypospasmus* (from ὑπό, short of, and σπασμός, a spasm). A slight spasm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSPATHISMOS (Lat.), **HYPOSPATHISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-spa2th(spa3th)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὑποσπαθισμός. Fr., *hypospathisme.* An ancient operation which consisted in making three incisions through the skin of the forehead and passing a spatula under the skin; used in cases of chronic eye-diseases and chronic headache. [A, 530; E, 6, 24; L, 135 (α, 39).]

HYPOSPHAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sfa2g(sfa3g)'-ma3. Gen., *-sphag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπόσφαγμα. Fr., *hyposphagme.* 1. The blood of an animal, mixed with other materials, used as a food. [A, 311.] 2. An extravasation of blood beneath the ocular conjunctiva from rupture of a small blood-vessel. [F.] See under HÆMOPHTHALMIA.

HYPOSPHÉNAL (Fr.), n. E-po-sfa-na3l. From ὑπό, under, and σφήν, a wedge. 1. The pre-sphenoid bone in fishes. 2. The basi-sphenoid bone in fishes and the crocodile. [L, 14.]

HYPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sfi2n2x'i2s. Gen., *-inx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπόσφιγξις (from ὑπό, under, and σφίγξις, a constriction). Ger., *Umschnürung, Unterbindung.* Subligation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSPLENIC, adj. Hip-o-sple2n'i2k. Gr., ὑπόσπληνος. Lat., *hyposplenicus, hyposplenus.* Affected with a splenic disorder. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-spor-(spo2r)-a2n(a3n2)-ji'(ge2'i2)-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, σπόρος, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. In ferns, the indusium when it is below the spore-cases. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

HYPOSTAMINIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sta2m(sta3m)-i2n'i2-a3. Fr., *hypostaminie.* Of Desvaux and of Jussieu, a class of plants comprising the monopetalous dicotyledons having hypogynous stamens. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

HYPOSTAPHYLE (Lat.), **HYPOSTAPHYLITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sta2f(sta3f)'i2l(u6l)-e(a), -sta2f(sta3f)-i2l(u6l)-i(e)'-ti2s. Gen., *-staph'yles* (*-æ*), *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑπό, under, and σταφυλίς, the uvula. 1. See STAPHYLŒDEMA. 2. Slight staphylitis. [L, 50.]

HYPOSTAS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o2st'a2s(a3s). Gen., *-stat'is.* See HYPOSTASIS (5th def.).

HYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2st'a3-si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ost'asis*). Gr., ὑπόστασις (from ὑπό, under, and στάσις, a placing). Fr., *hypostase.* Ger., *Hypostase, Senkungshyperämie* (4th def.). It., *ipostasi.* Sp., *hipostasis.* 1. Of Hippocrates, a suppression of morbid humors (from escape at the surface); an abscess. 2. A sediment, especially a urinary sediment, which falls to the bottom. Cf. ENÆOREMA. 3. A morbid deposit in any part of the body. 4. Venous hyperæmia, due chiefly to the action of gravity. It occurs in places where the tissues are relaxed (*e. g.*, under the skin of the back, in the scrotum, in the posterior and inferior parts of the lungs, at the posterior surface of the kidneys, etc.). 5. In botany, the suspensor of an embryo. [A, 311 (α, 17); B, 1, 19 (α, 24), 117; D, 2, 20, 22.]—**Cadaveric h.** H. (4th def.) occurring in a corpse. [D, 70.]—**H. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary h.*—**H. urinæ.** See *H.* (2d def.).—**Pulmonary h.** Lat., *h. pulmonum.* Ger., *Lungenhypostase.* Hypostatic congestion of the lungs.

HYPOSTATE. Hip-o2s'tat. Lat., *hypostata* (from ὑπό, under, and ἱστάναι, to stand). Of Dutrochet, a minute cellular process (observed especially in cucurbitaceous and rosaceous plants) originating at the base of the embryo-sac and stretching toward the base of the nucleus; regarded by Lindley as a mere appendage of the embryo-sac and not as a medium of nutrition to the latter, as in many cases it does not reach the base of the nucleus. [Lindley (α, 35).]

HYPOSTATHME (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sta2th(sta3th)'-me(ma). Gen., *-ath'mes* (*-æ*). Gr., ὑποστάθμη. See HYPOSTASIS (2d def.).

HYPOSTATIC, HYPOSTATICAL, adj's. Hip-o-sta2t'i2k, -sta2t'i2-k'l. Gr., ὑποστατικός. Lat., *hypostaticus.* Fr., *hypostatique.* Ger., *hypostatisch.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, hypostasis. [D.]

HYPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ste(sta)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπόστημα. See HYPOSTASIS (2d def.). [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ste2n-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπό, short of, and στένωμα, a narrow place. A state of moderate contraction. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ste2n-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, short of, and στένωσις, a being straightened. The development or course of hypostenoma. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTERNAL, adj. Hip-o-stu6r'n'l. From ὑπό, under, and στέρνον, the sternum. Situated beneath the sternum; as a n., the epihyal bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

HYPOSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-stu6rn(ste2rn)'-u3m(u4m). See HYPOPLASTRON.

HYPOSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sthe2n-i(e)'a3. From ὑπό, short of, and σθένος, strength. Fr., *hyposthénie.* Ger., *Hyposthenie.* A state of diminished strength. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTHENIC, adj. Hip-o-sthen'i2k. Lat., *hyposthenicus* (from ὑπό, short of, and σθένος, strength). Fr., *hyposthénique.* 1. Of or pertaining to hyposthenia. [α, 17.] 2. See SEDATIVE.

HYPOSTHENIZANT, adj. Hip-o-sthe2n'i2-z'nt. Fr., *hyposthénisant.* Diminishing the strength. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o2s-to'ma3 (1st def.), -o2s'to2m-a3 (2d def.). Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπό, under, and ὀστέον, a bone (1st def.), or ὑπό, beneath, and στόμα, mouth (2d def.). 1. An osseous tumor on the lower side of a bone. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. The face of insects, or that part which extends between the eyes and the base of the antennæ; also the upper lip or "labrum" of certain *Crustacea* (*trilobites*) and the distal prolongation of the hydranth which carries the mouth on its summit. [B, 28 (α, 27); L, 180, 193 (α, 39).]

HYPOSTOME, n. Hip'o-stom. See HYPOSTOMA (2d def.).

HYPOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2st-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὑπό, under, and ὀστέον, a bone. The development or course of a hypostoma (1st def.). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-stro'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπό, under, and στρῶμα, a mattress. Ger., *Unterlage.* Of Martius, the mycelium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19, 78, 123 (α, 24).]

HYPOSTROPHE (Lat.), **HYPOSTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu6p)-o2st'ro(ro2)-fe(fa), -o2st-ro(ro2)'fi2-a3. Gen., *-ost'rophes, -oph'iæ.* Gr., ὑποστροφή (from ὑπό, under, and στροφή, a turning). 1. Of Hippocrates, a recurrence or relapse. 2. Restlessness, jactitation. 3. Retroversion (as of the uterus). [L, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTROPHIC, adj. Hip-o-strof'i2k. Lat., *hypostrophicus.* Pertaining to hypostrophe. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSTRYPHNOS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-stri2f(stru6f)'-no2s. Gr., ὑπόστρυφνος (from ὑπό, short of, and στρυφνός, astringent). Mildly astringent. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOSTYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-sti2p(stu6p)'si2s. Gen., *-yp'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ὑπόστυψις (from ὑπό, short of, and στῦψις, a contracting). Mild astringency. [Theophrastus (A, 311 [α, 17]).]

HYPOSTYPTIC, adj. Hip-o-sti2p'ti2k. Lat., *hypostypticus* (from ὑπό, short of, and στυπτικός, astringent). Slightly astringent. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSULFATE (Fr.), n. E-po-su6l-fa3t. See HYPOSULPHATE.

HYPOSULFIS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-su3l(su4l)'fi2s. See HYPOSULPHITE.—**H. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium hyposulphite. [B.]

HYPOSULFUREUX (Fr.), adj. E-po-su6l-fu6-ru6. See HYPOSULPHUROUS.

HYPOSULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-po-su6l-fu6-rek. Hyposulphuric. [α, 14.]

HYPOSULFUROSUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-su3l(su4l)-fu2(fu4)-ros'u3s(u4s). Hyposulphurous; with the name of a base the hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of the base. [B.]

HYPOSULPHANTIMONITE, n. Hip-o-su3lf-a2n-ti2m'o2n-it. Fr., *hyposulfantimonite.* A thioantimonite. [B, 98, 142.]

HYPOSULPHARSENIOUS (Lat.), adj. Hip-o-su3lf-a3r-se2n'-i2-u3s. Containing arsenic combined directly with 2 atoms of sulphur.—**H. acid.** A term improperly applied to arsenic disulphide, As_2S_2, because it combines with basic sulphides to form salts termed *hyposulpharsenites.* [B, 2.]

HYPOSULPHARSENITE, n. Hip-o-su3lf-a3r'se2n-it. Fr., *hyposulfarsénite.* See HYPOTHIOARSENITE.

HYPOSULPHATE, n. Hip-o-su3lf'at. Fr., *hyposulfate.* A salt of hyposulphuric acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

HYPOSULPHINDIGOTATE, n. Hip-o-su3lf-i2n-di2g'ot-at. Fr., *hyposulfindigotate.* A salt of hyposulphindigotic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

HYPOSULPHINDIGOTIC ACID, n. Hip-o-su3lf-i2n-di2-go2t'i2k. Fr., *acide hyposulfindigotique* (ou *hyposulfoindigotique*). An amorphous substance, soluble in water, formed, according to Berzelius, along with phœniconsulphuric and sulphindigotic acids by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on indigo. [B, 2.]

HYPOSULPHIS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-su3l(su4l)'fi2s. Gen., *-sulphit'is.* See HYPOSULPHITE.—**H. natricus** [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See SODIUM *thiosulphate.*—**H. sodicus.** See SODIUM *thiosulphate.*

HYPOSULPHITE, n. Hip-o-su3lf'it. Lat., *hyposulphis, hyposulfis.* Fr., *hyposulfite.* Ger., *Hyposulfit.* It., *iposolfito.* Sp., *hiposulfito.* 1. See THIOSULPHATE. 2. One of the salts of true hyposulphurous acid. These h's are very unstable bodies, and decompose readily with the formation of the corresponding thiosulphates. They also form normal hyposulphites, which have the general formula $R'_2(SO_2)$ and $R''(SO_2)$, and acid hyposulphites, whose general formula is $R(HSO_2)n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* [B, 3.]

HYPOSULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Hip-o-su3lf-o-be2n-zo'-i2k. Fr., *acide hyposulfobenzoïque.* An acid formed by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on benzoic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

HYPOSULPHURIC, adj. Hip-o-su3l-fu2'ri2k. Fr., *hyposulfurique.* Containing sulphur combined with a smaller relative amount of oxygen than occurs in the sulphuric compounds. [B.]—**H. acid.** 1. An old name for dithionic acid. 2. Thiosulphuric acid. [B.]

HYPOSULPHUROUS, adj. Hip-o-su3l'fu2-ru3s. Lat., *hyposulphurosus, hyposulfurosus.* Fr., *hyposulfureux.* Ger., *unterschweflig.* Containing sulphur combined with a smaller relative amount of oxygen than is found in the sulphurous compounds.—**H. acid.** Lat., *acidum hyposulphurosum* (seu *hyposulfurosum*, seu *subsulfurosum*). Fr., *acide hyposulfureux.* Ger., *Unterschwefligsäure.* 1. As commonly used, thiosulphuric acid. 2. Properly, an unstable substance, H_2SO_2, known in aqueous solution. It readily undergoes decomposition with the formation of thiosulphuric acid, and from its strong affinity for oxygen acts as a powerful reducing and bleaching agent. Both acids are dibasic, and form a series of salts called hyposulphites. [B, 3.]

HYPOSYNERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-si2n(su6n)-u6r-(e2r)'ji2(gi2)-a. From ὑπό, short of, and συνεργία, co-operation. Lit., weak co-operation; deficient co-ordination. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOSYSTOLIE (Fr.), n. E-po-ses-to-le. From ὑπό, short of, and συστολή, systole. A state of weakness of the cardiac systole. [Huchard, "Sem. méd.," July 31, 1889, p. 259 (α, 18).]

HYPOSYSTOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-po-ses-to-lek. Pertaining to or affected with hyposystolie.

HYPOTARSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ta3r'su3s(su4s). From ὑπό, under, and ταρσός, the tarsus. In birds, the so-called calcaneum. [L, 296 (α, 39).]

HYPOTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2t'a3-si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ot'asis*). Gr., ὑπότασις (from ὑποτείνειν, to stretch under). Ger., *Unterspannen.* A spreading out beneath, as of a sheet under a sick person. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ta4'(ta3'u4)-ri2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑποταύριον. The perinæum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTHALLINE, adj. Hip-o-tha2l'in. Lat., *hypothallinus.* Ger., *hypothallinisch, unterlagerig.* Pertaining to the hypothallus. [B, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

HYPOTHALLODES (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-tha2l(tha3l)-lod'ez(as). From ὑπό, under, θαλλός, a young shoot, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *hypothallodisch.* Formed or proceeding from a hypothallus. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).

HYPOTHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-tha2l(tha3l)'lu3s-(lu4s). From ὑπό, under, and θαλλός, a young shoot. Fr., *hypothalle.* Ger., *Unterlager.* 1. In crustaceous lichens, a horizontal stratum of interlacing filaments or elongated, short, or rounded cellules, developed upon the prothallus. 2. In the *Coniomycetes*, delicate filaments constituting the vegetation. [B, 19, 77, 123, 167 (α, 24).]

HYPOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-the(tha)'si2(ki2)-u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *hypothèque.* Ger., *Shlauchboden, Scheidenboden.* The conceptacle of the apothecia of lichens, composed of hyphal tissue lying just beneath the hymenium (thecium). It corresponds to the hypothallus. [B, 19, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

HYPOTHELE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-the(tha)'le(la). Gen., *-thel'es.* From ὑπό, under, and θηλή, the nipple. See Hydnum.

HYPOTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-the(tha)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπόθημα (from ὑπό, under, and θῆμα, a chest). Of Wallroth, the hypothallus (1st def.). [B, 123 (α, 24).]

HYPOTHENAR (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o2th'e2n-a3r. Gen., *-then'aros* (*-aris*). Gr., ὑπόθεναρ (from ὑπό, under, and θέναρ, the palm of the hand). Fr., *hypothénar.* Ger., *H.* 1. The prominent portion of the palm of the hand running across the hand near the bases of the fingers. 2. The eminence at the ulnar border of the palm of the hand. [A, 385.]—**H. auriculare.** See *H. minimi digiti.*—**H. majus.** Ger., *grosses H.* The h. eminence. [α, 29.]—**H. minimi digiti, H. minus.** The abductor minimi digiti. [L, 1 (α, 29).]—**H. pollicis.** A muscle very briefly described by Heister, but probably corresponding to the abductor pollicis. [α, 29.]—**H. Riolani.** The mass of muscle on the inner side of the palm of the hand arising from the third and fourth bones of the second row of the carpus. It includes the abductor minimi digiti and portions of the flexor brevis minimi digiti and of the flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti. [α, 29.]

HYPOTHERMAL, adj. Hip-o-thu6r'm'l. Gr., ὑπόθερμος (from ὑπό, short of, and θερμός, hot. Fr., *h.* Moderately warm. [A, 385.]

HYPOTHERMANTER (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-thu6r-(the2r)-ma2n(ma3n)'tu6r(tar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὑποθερμαντήρ (from ὑπό, under, and θερμαντήρ, a kettle for boiling water). Ger., *Unterwärmer* (1st def.), *Wärmflasche* (2d def.). 1. A means of warming from beneath. 2. A hot-water bottle for the bed. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTHERMANTERION (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-thu6r(the2r)-ma2n(ma3n)-te(ta)'ri2-o2n. A small hypothermanter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTHERMIC, adj. Hip-o-thu6rm'i2k. See Hypothermal.

HYPOTHERMIE (Fr.), n. E-po-te2r-me. The condition of having a subnormal temperature.

HYPOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2th'e2-si2s. Gen., *-the'seos* (*-oth'esis*). Gr., ὑπόθεσις (from ὑπό, under, and τιθέναι, to place). Fr., *hypothèse.* Ger., *Hypothese, Voraussetzung.* A supposition.—**Discharge h.** Ger., *Entladungshypothese.* A theory of Du Bois-Reymond's in which an electric discharge is supposed to occur in the terminal filaments of nerves, whereby the corresponding muscles are stimulated. [K, 35.]—**Emission h.** The h. that luminous phenomena are due to the emission of particles from the surface of bodies, which particles, impinging upon the retina, excite there the impression of light. [B.]—**Undulatory h.** The wave theory. [B.]

HYPOTHETON (Lat.), **HYPOTHETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip-(hu6p)-o2th'e2t-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ὑπόθετον (from ὑπό, under, and τιθέναι, to place). See Suppository.

HYPOTHIONIC, adj. Hip-o-thi-o2n'i2k. From ὑπό, short of, and θεῖον, sulphur. Ger., *unterschwefelsauer.* Hyposulphuric. [B, 38, 78 (α, 14).]

HYPOTHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-thron(thro2n)'-i2-a3. See Hyptis.

HYPOTHYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-thi2m(thu6m)-i2-a(a3)'ma3. Gen., *-am'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑπό, under, and θυμίαμα, a preparation for fumigating. Ger., *Räucherung.* A suffumigation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTHYMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-thi(thu6)-mi2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-ace'os* (*-iasis*). From ὑποθυμιᾶν, to fumigate. The process of fumigation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTION (Lat.), **HYPOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hip(hu6p)-ot'-i2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From ὑπό, under, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Ohrpflaster.* A plaster to be applied behind or under the ear. [F, 40; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o2t'o2n-u3s(u4s). From ὑπό, short of, and τόνος, tension. Fr., *hypotonie.* Ger., *Hypotonie.* That condition of the eye in which the intra-ocular tension is below normal, without being of necessity accompanied by any organic disease of the eyeball. It is always accompanied by contraction of the pupil and sometimes by increase of the refraction and by local changes of temperature. [F.]

HYPOTONY, n. Hip-o2t'o2n-i2. See Hypotonus.

HYPOTRICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hip(hu6p)-o2t'ri2k(ri2ch2)-a3. From ὑπό, beneath, and θρίξ, a hair. A suborder of *Ciliata*, class *Protozoa*, having the convex dorsal surface usually naked and the ventral surface covered with cilia and beset with styles and processes. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

HYPOTRICHOUS, adj. Hip-o2t'ri2k-u3s. Having cilia on the lower portion of the body. [B.]

HYPOTRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-tri2m'ma3. Gen., *-trim'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπότριμμα (from ὑπό, under, and τρίβειν, to rub). Fr., *hypotrimme.* Ger., *Tunke, Würzbrühe.* A kind of ancient sauce containing many ingredients rubbed together. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTROPE (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2t'ro(ro2)-pe(pa). Gen., *-ot'ropes.* From ὑπό, under, and τρέπειν, to turn. Ger., *Rückfall, Rückkehr.* A relapse. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-tro(tro2)'fi2-a3. From ὑπό, under, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *hypotrophie.* Ger., *schwache Ernährung.* Hypotrophy; a state of insufficient nutrition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTROPIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-trop-(tro2p)-i2-a2z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὑποτροπιασμός (from ὑπό, under, and τρέπειν, to turn). A relapse. [L.]

HYPOTROPIC, adj. Hip-o-tro2p'i2k. Gr., ὑποτροπικός. Lat., *hypotropicus.* Ger., *rückkehrend.* Of Hippocrates, relapsing, intermittent. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPOTRYGUS (Lat.), adj. Hip(hu6p)-o2t'ri2g(ru6g)-u3s(u4s). Gr., ὑπότρυγος (from ὑπό, under, and τρύξ, new wine). Containing lees. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HYPOTYMPANIC, adj. Hip-o-ti2m-pa2n'i2k. From ὑπό, under, and τύμπανον, the tympanum. Lying beneath the tympanum (see *H.* bone). [B.]

HYPOTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o(o2)-ti(tu6)-po'si2s. Gen., *-ose'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὑποτύπωσις (from ὑπό, short of, and τύπωσις, a molding). 1. An outline or sketch. 2. A pattern. [A, 311; L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPO-UROCRINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **HYPO-URRHÉE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. E-po-u6-ro-kre-ne, -u6r-ra. From ὑπό, short of, οὖρον, urine, and κρίνειν, to decide, or ῥεῖν, to flow. A diminution in the secretion of urine. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPO-UTÉROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-u6-ta-ro-to-pe. From ὑπό, under, *uterus*, the womb, and τόπος, place. Prolapse of the uterus. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPO-UTERRHAGISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-po-u6-te2r-ra3-zhes-me. From ὑπό, short of, *uterus*, the womb, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Scanty menstruation. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOVANADATE, n. Hip-o-va2n'a2d-at. Fr., *h.* A compound of vanadium tetroxide (hypovanadic oxide) with a basic oxide. [B, 3.]

HYPOVANADIC, adj. Hip-o-va2n-a2d'i2k. Containing vanadium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**H. oxide.** Vanadium tetroxide. [B.]

HYPOVANADIOUS, adj. Hip-o-va2n-ad'i2-u3s. Containing vanadium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—**H. oxide.** Vanadium dioxide. [B.]

HYPOVENOSITY, n. Hip-o-ve2n-o2s'i2-ti2. From ὑπό, under, and *venosus*, venous. Of Gay, a condition in which there is a diminution in the size and number of the veins in a given area, and in which atrophy and fatty degeneration of the muscles are developed. [L, 20 (α, 39).]

HYPOXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu6p)-o2x-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ὑπό, short of, ὀξύς, sharp (see Oxygen), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *hypoxémie* [Piorry]. A state of defective oxygenation of the blood. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

HYPOXANTHINE, n. Hip-o-za[2]n'then. From ὑπό, under, and *xanthine* (*q. v.*). Fr., *h.* Ger., *Hypoxanthin.* Syn.: *sarcine.* A leucomaine, $C_5H_4N_4O$, or $C_{10}H_4N_4O_2$, occurring in the spleen, in muscular tissue, in the brain, in the thymus gland, in the suprarenal capsules, in bone marrow, and probably in normal blood. Pathologically, it occurs in the blood, liver, and urine in cases of leucocythæmia, and probably in other diseases. It is a crystalline powder, soluble with difficulty in water, still less soluble in alcohol. [E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113; B, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13.]—**H. hydrochlorate, H. hydrochloride.** A crystalline substance, $C_5H_4N_4O.HCl + H_2O$. [B, 3.]

HYPOXIDACEÆ (Lat.), **HYPOXIDEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Hip(hu[6]p)-o[2]x-i[2]d-a(a[3])'se[2](ke[2])-e(a[3]-e[2]), -i[2]d'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). From *Hypoxis*, one of the genera. Fr., *hypoxidacées, hypoxidées.* The hypoxids; of Lindley and others, an order of epigynous monocotyledons; of Kunth, a family of plants corresponding in part to the *Asphodeleæ* and in part to the *Amaryllideæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Amaryllideæ.* [B, 142, 170 (α, 24).]

HYPOXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu[6]p)-o[2]x'i[2]s. From ὑπό, under, and ὀξύς, sharp. Star-grass, the representative genus of the *Hypoxideæ.* [B, 34, 42 (α, 24).]—**H. erecta.** American star-grass; a species common in Canada and the United States. Its roots or bulbs have been used by the Indians in low fevers and applied to ulcers. [B, 19, 34, 104, 180, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]

HYPOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hip(hu[6]p)-o(o[3])-zo'a[3]. From ὑπό, beneath, and ζῷον, animal. See PROTOZOA.

HYPOZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip(hu[6]p)-o(o[2])-zo'ma[3]. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὑπόζωμα (from ὑπό, under, and ζωννύναι, to gird). See DIAPHRAGM.

HYPPEACANNA (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]p(hu[6]p)-pe[2]-a[3]-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'na[3]. See IPECACUANHA.

HYPSERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-e[2]r-i[2](u[6])-si[2]p-(se[2]p)'e[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From ὕψι, high, and *erysipelas* (*q. v.*). Ger., *erhobene Rose.* Violent erysipelas. [L, 50 (α, 14).] Cf. ECPHORERYSIPELAS.

HYPSICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-i[2]-kran(kra[3]n)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ὕψι, high, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *crâne en Tourelle.* Of Lissauer, a skull having a high cranial vault, the cerebellar sector of which is from 21° to 27·5°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (α, 39).]

HYPSILODES (Lat.), adj. Hi[2]p(hu[6]p)-si[2]l(sel)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὑψιλοειδής (from ὕψιλον, the letter υ, and εἶδος, resemblance). See HYOID.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi[2]p(hu[6]p)-si[2]l(sel)-o(o[3])-glo[2]s-(glos)'su[3]s(su[4]s). From ὕψιλον, the letter υ, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See HYOGLOSSUS.

HYPSILOID, adj. Hi[2]p-sil'oid. See HYOID.

HYPSOCEPHALIC, HYPSOCEPHALOUS, adj's. Hi[2]ps-o-se[2]f-a[2]l'i[2]k, -sef'a[2]l-u[3]s. From ὕψος height, and κεφαλή, the head. Having an elevated skull. [L, 149 (α, 39).]

HYPSOCEPHALY, n. Hi[2]ps-o-ke[2]f'a[2]l-i[2]. A deformity of the skull characterized by an elevated vault. [L, 149 (α, 39).]

HYPSOMETER, n. Hi[2]ps-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[6]r. From ὕψος, height, and μέτρον, a measure. See *Boiling-point* BAROMETER.

HYPSONOSOS (Lat.), **HYPSONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Hi[2]ps-(hu[6]ps)-o[2]n'o[2]s-o[2]s, -u[3]s(u[4]s). From ὕψος, height, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *hypsonose.* Ger., *Bergkrankheit.* A disease seen in mountainous districts, affecting chiefly those unaccustomed to such elevation. It is characterized by nausea, vomiting, excessive headache, and fullness of the superficial veins. [α, 40.]

HYPSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-o(o[3])-fob(fo[2]b)'i[2]-a[3]. From ὕψος, height, and φόβος, fear. Excessive fear of being in high places, such as buildings, bridges, towers, etc. [α, 40.]

HYPSOPHONOS (Lat.), **HYPSOPHONUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-o(o[3])-fon'o[2]s, -u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., ὑψόφωνος (from ὕψι, on high, and φωνή, the voice). Having a high, clear voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPSOPHYLL, n. Hi[2]ps'o-fi[2]l. From ὕψος, height, and φύλλον, a leaf. Lat., *hypsophyllum.* Ger., *Hochblatt.* Literally, a high leaf; a bract or bracteole. [B, 136, 291 (α, 24).]

HYPSOPHYLLARY, adj. Hi[2]ps-o-fi[2]l'a[2]r-i[2]. Relating to the bracts or hypsophylla. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

HYPSOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-o(o[3])-pi[2]s'thi[2]-u[3]s-(u[4]s). From ὕψος, height, and ὄπισθε, behind. In craniotomy, having the parietal angle ranging between 33·5° and 41°. [Lissauer (α, 39).]

HYPSOS (Lat.), n. n. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)'o[2]s. Gen., *hyps'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Spitze, Höhe.* A height, elevation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]ps(hu[6]ps)-o'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὕψωσις (from ὕψος, height). Of Galen, a raising high (as of the arms). [A, 311 (α, 21).]

HYPSOTHERMOMETER, n. Hi[2]ps-o-thu[6]r-mo[2]m'e[2]t-u[6]r. From ὕψος, height, θερμή, heat, and μέτρον, a measure. See *Boiling-point* THERMOMETER.

HYPTIASMOS (Lat.), **HYPTIASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi[2]p-(hu[6]p)-ti[2]-a[2]z(a[3]s)'mo[2]s, -mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gr., ὑπτιασμός (from ὕπτιος, bent back). 1. Of Hippocrates, the dorsal decubitus. [A, 311.] 2. Of Galen, violent nausea. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

HYPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]p(hu[6]p)'ti[2]s. From ὕπτιος, supine. A genus of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Ocimoideæ.* Several species in Brazil and Uruguay, called *ovechá-caá*, are used in the treatment of syphilis. The *Hyptidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ocimeæ.* The *Hyptideæ* of Endlicher and others are a subtribe or section of the *Ocimoideæ.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 14); B, 34, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**H. capitata.** A West Indian species. The flower-heads and leaves are employed in infusion like balm and peppermint and externally in aromatic fomentations. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. ebracteata.** West Indian spikenard. It has a strong odor of balm, and is employed medicinally in the West Indies. [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. radiata.** A species growing in the West Indies and in the United States in damp fields from the Carolinas southward. In the West Indies the leaves are said to be applied as a detergent to old ulcers. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. suaveolens.** See *H. ebracteata.*

HYPULOS (Lat.), **HYPULUS** (Lat.), adj's. Hi[2]p(hu[6]p)-u[2]l(ul)'o[2]s, -u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., ὕπουλος (from ὑπό, under, and οὐλή, a scar). Of Hippocrates, badly cicatrized (said of wounds, ulcers, etc.). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPURAL, adj. Hip-u[2]r'a[2]l. From ὑπό, under, and οὐρά, the tail. Situated under the tail (see *H.* BONE).

HYPURGESIS (Lat.), **HYPURGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hip(hu[6]p)-u[6]r(ur)-je(ga)'si[2]s, -u[6]r(u[4]r)'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. Gr., ὑπούργησις, ὑπουργία. Ger., *Hülfsleistung.* Of Hippocrates, medical service. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYPURGIC, HYPURGOUS, adj's. Hip-ur[6]'ji[2]k, -gu[3]s. Gr., ὑπουργικός, ὑπουργός. Lat., *hypurgicus, hypurgus.* Ger., *helfend.* Serviceable, assisting. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYRACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(hu[6])-ra(ra[3])'se[2](ke[2])-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ὕραξ, a mouse. Ger., *Dachsharn.* The dried fæces and urine of *Hyrax capensis*; at one time official as a substitute for castor in hysteria. It is a hard, tenacious, inflammable substance with a castor-like odor and taste, and contains vegetable tissue, animal hair, sand, and resin or oil. It is partly soluble in alcohol and in water. [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 4, 5 (α, 24).]

HYRACLEIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu[6])-ra[3]-kli'(kle[2]'i[2])-a[3]. The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]

HYRAX (Lat.), n. m. Hi(hu[6])'ra[2]x(ra[3]x). Gen., *hyr'acos* (*-acis*). Gr., ὕραξ. A genus of African mammals constituting the order *Hyracoidea.* [A, 385; "Am. Nat.," v, p. 530 (α, 32).]—**H. capensis.** Fr., *blaireau, taisson.* Ger., *Klippendachs.* The Cape rabbit, or Cape badger, from which hyraceum is obtained; found in South Africa. [B, 5, 77 (α, 24).]—**H. syriaca.** The cony of the Scriptures. [J.]

HYSCA (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]s(hu[6]s)'ka[3]. 1. Food (see ESCA). 2. The *Polyporus igniarius.* [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYSGE (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]s(hu[6]s)'je(ga). Gen., *hys'ges.* Gr., ὕσγη. Ger., *Scharlachkraut.* Of ancient authors, a certain shrub that yielded a scarlet dye. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

HYSGINE (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]s(hu[6]s)-ji(ge)'ne(na). Gen., *hys'gines.* From ὑσγινόεις, scarlet. Scarlet fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYSGINECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi[2]s(hu[6]s)-ji[2]n(gen)-e[2]k-floj(flo[2]g)'i[2]-o[2]-i[2]s. From ὕσγινον, a scarlet dye, and *ecphlogiois* (*q. v.*). Ger., *scharlachähnliche Varioloide.* Varioloid resembling scarlatina. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYSGINOS (Lat.), adj. Hi[2]s(hu[6]s)-ji(ge)'no[2]s. Gr., ὕσγινος. Scarlet. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

HYSON, n. Hiz'n. A fragrant species of green tea. [L, 56.]

HYSONSKIN, n. Hiz'n'ski[2]n. Ger., *Haysanskin.* A variety of green tea. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HYSOP (Ger.), n. Hu[6]-zop'. See HYSSOP.—**Feldh'.** The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HYSOPE (Fr.), n. E-sop. See HYSSOP and HYSSOPUS.—**Eau d'h.** See *Aqua* HYSSOPI.—**Eau distillée d'h** [Fr. Cod.], **Hydrolat d'h.** A preparation made by distilling hyssop tops with water until the distillate equals in weight the amount of the plant employed. [B.]—**H. de haie.** The *Gratiola officinalis* and the *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. des garigues.** The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**H. de Salomon.** According to some, a species of moss. [B, 121 (α, 35).] Cf. HYSSOP *of Scripture.*—**Tisane d'h.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusion de hisopo* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion made from the herb of *H. officinalis*, 1 part of the latter furnishing 200 [Fr. Cod.] or 69 [Sp. Ph.] parts of infusion. [B, 95.]

HYSOPINE (Fr.), n. E-so-pen. See HYSSOPINE.

HYSSEN (Ger.), n. Hu[6]s'se[2]n. Hyson tea. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

HYSSOP, n. Hi[2]s'su[3]p. See HYSSOPUS.—**Anise-h.** The *Lophanthus anisatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bastard h.** The *Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common h.** The *Hyssopus officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Giant-h.** The genus *Lophanthus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hedge-h.** The genus *Gratiola*, especially the *Gratiola officinalis*; also the *Scutellaria minor* and *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 5, 71, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**H. of Dioscorides.** The *Satureia juliana* (*Micromeria juliana*); according to Kühn, the *Origanum smyrnæum.* [A, 510; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**H. of Scripture.** The *ézôb* of the Hebrews, a plant used in the Hebrew sprinklings and purifications, erroneously identified by Celsius and others with the *Hyssopus officinalis*; according to Kühn, the *Origanum ægyptiacum* or *Origanum syriacum*; according to Bochart, marjoram or some similar plant; according to Tristram, Royle, and others, the *Capparis spinosa*; according to Smith ("History of Bible Plants"), any common article in the form of a brush or broom; according to Thenius, the *Orthotrichum saxatile*; according to Carruthers and more recent authorities, several plants of *Thymus*, *Origanum*, *Satureia* and allied genera, especially *Satureia thymus*, which occurs frequently in Syria and Palestine and has taste, odor, and medicinal properties like those of the common hyssop. [B, 19, 77, 185; A, 500, 511 (α, 24).]—**Mountain-h.** See HYSSOPUS *montana.*—**Nettle-leaved giant-h.** The *Lophanthus urticæfolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oil of h.** Lat., *oleum* (seu *essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *hyssopi.* A colorless or yellowish volatile oil of sp. gr. 0·889–0·986, derived from the *Hyssopus officinalis.* [B, 95.]—**Small hedge-h.** The *Lythrum hyssopifolium.* [A, 511 (α, 24).]—**Square-stalked h.**

The *Lophanthus nepetoides.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Stitch-h.** The *Genista anglica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Water-h.** The *Herpestis monniera.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild h.** The *Verbena hastata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

HYSSOPE (Fr.), n. Es-sop. See HYSSOPUS.—**H. à feuilles de myrte.** See HYSSOPUS *myrtifolius.*—**H. des garigues.** The *Cistus helianthemum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**H. des Grecs.** The *Origanum* of Syria. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

HYSSOPINE, n. Hi^{2}s'sop-en. Fr., *h.* A salifiable base said to have been discovered in hyssop by Herberger and Chevallier, but which Frommsdoeff considers to be but calcium sulphate mixed with a bitter principle. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

HYSSOPITES (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-sop-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *-pit'u* (*-œ*). Gr., ὑσσωπίτης (from ὕσσωπος, hyssop). Ger., *Ysopwein.* Wine impregnated with hyssop. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HYSSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-sop'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὕσσωπος. Fr., *hysope* [Fr. Cod.], *hyssope.* Ger., *Ysop.* It., *issopo, isope.* Sp., *hisopo.* A genus of labiate plants, consisting of small bushy herbs, with a tubular calyx and 5 exserted stamens. The *Hyssopeæ* or *Hyssopidæ* are, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Schizogynæ*, and subsequently of the *Origaneæ;* of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Satureineæ.* [B, 19, 34, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Essentia hyssopi.** See *Oil of* HYSSOP.—**Herba hyssopi** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The herb of *H. officinalis.* [B, 95.]—**H. agrestis.** The *Satureia hortensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. angustifolius.** A variety of the *H. officinalis.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**H. montana.** The mountain hyssop, the *Thymbra verticillata.* [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**H. myrtifolius.** Fr., *hysope à feuilles de myrte.* A variety of *H. officinalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**H. officinalis.** Hind., Bom., *juphá.* Pers., *zuph-i-yabisa.* Fr., *hysope* [Fr. Cod.], *hysope* (*ou hyssope*) *officinale.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Ysop.* Sp., *hisopo* [Sp. Ph.]. Hyssop; a native of southern Europe and middle Asia, formerly official and still used domestically as a gentle aromatic stimulant, in elderly subjects, as an expectorant and sudorific, etc. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. officinalis decussatus.** See *H. myrtifolius.*—**H. officinarum.** See *H. officinalis.*—**H. orientalis.** See *H. officinalis.*—**H. ruber.** See *H. myrtifolius.*—**Infusum hyssopi.** See *Tisane d'*HYSOPE.—**Oleum hyssopi.** See *Oil of* HYSSOP.—**Summitates hyssopi.** The tops of *H. officinalis.* [*a*, 21.]

HYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)'te^{2}r-a^3. Gr., ὑστέρα, ὑστέρη. The uterus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]—**H. diadelpha.** A double or twin uterus. It may have a common or two separate cervical canals. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTERALGES (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'jez(gas). Gr., ὑστεραλγής. Causing uterine pain. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

HYSTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *hystéralgie.* Ger., *Gebärmutterschmerz, Mutterkrebs, Hysteralgie.* 1. Uterine pain. [A, 322.] 2. Neuralgia of the uterus. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**H. adhæsiva.** H. from defective development of the uterus in consequence of adhesions. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**H. calculosa.** H. caused by a concretion in the wall or cavity of the uterus. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**H. cancrosa.** The pain of uterine cancer.—**H. catarrhalis.** H. due to endometritis. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. ectopica.** H. from displacement of the uterus. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**H. erethistica.** Spasmodic h. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**H. febricosa.** H. occurring in the course of intermittent fever and due to the same cause as the fever. [Sauvage (*a*, 40).]—**H. galactica.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**H. hæmorrhoidalis.** H. due to hæmorrhoidal disease. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. inflammatoria.** H. due to inflammation in the womb or some nearly associated part. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. lactea.** H. caused by nursing. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**H. lochialis.** Dyslochia. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. menstrualis.** See DYSMENORRHŒA.—**H. parturientium.** The uterine pain of parturition.—**H. physconica.** H. due to abdominal dropsy. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. plethorica.** H. due to general plethora. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. pruriginosa.** H. due to or associated with severe pruritus vulvæ. [*a*, 40.]—**H. puerperarum.** H. occurring in the gravid uterus. [*a*, 40.]—**H. rheumatica.** Rheumatism of the uterus. [L, 135 (*a*, 40).]—**H. rigida.** H. due to abnormal development of connective tissue in the womb. [*a*, 40.]—**H. scirrhosa.** See *H. cancrosa.*—**H. spasmodica.** See *H. erethistica.*—**H. syphilitica.** H. due to syphilitic disease of the uterus itself or to syphilophobia. [L, 135 (*a*, 40.)]—**H. ulcerosa.** H. due to ulceration of the uterine cervix. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTERALGIC, adj. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Gr., ὑστεραλγής. Lat., *hysteralgicus.* Fr., *hystéralgique.* Pertaining to, causing, or affected with hysteralgia. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-a^3. Fr., *hystérandrie.* Of Richard, a class of plants having an inferior ovary and more than 20 stamens, such as the *Cacti*, etc. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

HYSTERANDRIC, HYSTERANDRIOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}s-tu^{6}r-a^{2}n'dri^{2}k, -dri^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *hystérandrique.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Hysterandria.* [*a*, 35.]

HYSTERANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'e^{2}s-si^{2}s. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἄνεσις, a relaxing. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-an'esis*). Ger., *Fruchthaltererschlaffung.* Of Kopp, relaxation of the fundus uteri. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERANTHIOUS, HYSTERANTHOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-a^{2}n'thi^2-u^{3}s, -a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *hysteranthius* (from ὕστερος, later, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *hystéranthé.* Of leaves, appearing after the flowers. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

HYSTERANTHY, n. Hi^{2}s'te^{2}r-a^{2}n-thi^2. Fr., *hysteranthie.* The appearance of leaves of plants later than the flowers. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

HYSTERAPOPNIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-ni^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *-pnix'eos* (*-pnix'is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἀποπνίγειν, to choke. See GLOBUS *hystericus.*

HYSTERATOME, n. Hi^{2}s'te^{2}r-a^{2}t-om. See HYSTEROTOME.

HYSTERATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(ra)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and *atresia* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Muttermundverschluss.* Atresia of the uterus. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

HYSTERECTOMY, n. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, ἐκ, out, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *hysterectomie.* Ger., *Uterusausschneidung.* Removal of the uterus by a cutting operation. [E.]—**Abdominal h.** Fr., *hysterectomie abdominale.* H. through the abdominal wall.—**Cæsarean h.** Fr., *opération de Porro, amputation utéro-ovarienne avec taille césarienne.* Ger., *Kaiserschnitt nach Porro.* Syn.: *utero-ovarian amputation* as completive of the *Cæsarean operation, Porro's operation, oophoro-* (or *ovario-*) *h.* A modification of the Cæsarean operation in which the uterus and the ovaries are removed, as well as the contents of the first-mentioned organ. The section is made through the cervix uteri, the stump of which is clamped with an écraseur or some similar constrictor, and treated like a clamped ovariotomy pedicle. See also *Porro-Müller* OPERATION.—**Supravaginal h.** Fr., *hystérectomie supravaginale.* Supravaginal amputation of the uterus.—**Vaginal h.** Fr., *hystérectomie vaginale.* Ger., *vaginale Totalexstirpation des Uterus* (oder *Hysterektomie*). H. through the vagina.

HYSTERELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-relcos'is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Gebärmutterverschwärung.* Ulceration of the womb. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEREMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}m-fi(fu^6)-se(sa)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐμφύσημα, an inflation. See PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTERERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-u^{6}rj(e^{2}rg)'i^2-a^3. From ὕστερος, later, and ἔργον, work. Ger., *Nachwirkung.* The after-effects of a drug or course of treatment. [A, 322.]

HYSTERETIC, adj. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ὑστερητικός. Lat., *hystereticus.* Of febrile paroxysms, postponing. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb. Fr., *hystérie.* Ger., *Hysterie.* It., *isterismo, isteria.* Sp., *histeria, histerismo.* 1. A functional affection of the nervous system, which is almost limited to women, and more frequently to young, unmarried women, who have no settled occupation or aim in life. It was long supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the uterus (hence the name). Latterly competent investigators have referred the source of the trouble to the ovary. Hammond expresses the opinion that ungratified sexual desire is not an exciting cause. The affection consists in a voluntary or involuntary imitation of some pathological condition, and the field covers the entire range of diseases susceptible of imitation. No lesion of the brain, spinal cord, or sympathetic system has ever been found to account for the phenomena, but from the character of those phenomena Hammond classes h. as a cerebro-spinal disease. [D.] See *Hysterical* CONVULSION. 2. A genus of the *Orchideæ*, tribe *Neottieæ.* 3. Of Ehrenberg, a cohort of *Fungi*, including *Placentium, Hysterium, Solenarium, Triblidium,* and *Phacidium.* The *Hysteracei* are: Of Rabenhorst, a subtribe of the *Phacidiacei;* of Bonorden, a family of the *Pyrenomycetes*, including *Hysterium, Phacidium,* etc. The *Hysteriaceæ* of Corda are a family of *Sclergasteres*, including the *Stegiaceæ, Hysteriaceæ,* etc. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Abdominal h.** An hysterical affection characterized by swelling and tenderness of the abdomen and fever. Its relation to menstruation, the absence of increased pain from continued pressure on the abdomen, the history of the patient, the improvement under appropriate treatment, etc., may be required to diagnosticate it from peritonitis. [D, 25.]—**Cerebral h.** Lat., *h. cephalica.* H. which simulates apoplexy or some other form of cerebral disease. Da Costa reports a case which was associated with ovarian disease. [D, 47.]—**Epidemic h.** H. or h.-like disturbances apparently acquired by association with hysterical patients. [D.]—**Epileptiform h., Epileptoid h.** Hystero-epilepsy. [A, 42.]—**Feigned h.** A simulation of the "whims and vagaries" of h. to elicit sympathy or procure compliance with wishes or caprices. [D, 47.]—**H. cataleptica.** H. in which the patient, instead of suffering from the ordinary convulsions of h., is seized with catalepsy, and remains in the position placed until the attack is relieved. [*a*, 40.]—**H. febricosa.** See FEBRIS *tertiana asthmatica.*—**H. libidinosa.** Of Sauvages, a form of hystero-epilepsy in which the body rapidly alternates between opisthotonos and the ordinary dorsal decubitus. [D, 34.]—**H. major.** Fr., *grande hystérie.* It., *grande isterismo.* See HYSTERO-EPILEPSY.—**H. vaga.** See *H.* (1st def.).—**Intermittent h.** H. associated with the typical phenomena of intermittent fever. [D, 70.]—**Masked h.** Fr., *hystérie fruste.* A form of h. occurring principally in men, and in which the symptoms so much resemble those of organic diseases, such as tuberculosis and cerebral lesions, that the real cause is very difficult to diagnosticate. [Debove, "Bull. gen. de thérap.," Dec. 15, 1882, p. 525 (*a*, 40).]—**Toxic h.** Fr., *hystérie toxique.* H. due to poisoning, as with carbon disulphide, lead, mercury, etc. [*a*, 18.]—**Traumatic h.** Fr., *hystérie traumatique, hystéro-traumatisme.* H. due to traumatism. [Bitot and Lamarque, "Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux," Dec. 9, 1888 (*a*, 18).]—**Visceral h.** Fr., *hystérie viscérale.* H. resulting in functional or organic visceral disease in consequence of perverted nervous action. ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 139.]

HYSTERIAS (Lat.), **HYSTERIASIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -te^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'sis. Gen., *-i'ados* (*-adis*), *-as'eos* (*-is*). See HYSTERIA.

HYSTERIC, HYSTERICAL, adj's. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., ὑστερικός. Lat., *hystericus.* Fr., *hystérique.* Ger., *hysterisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or due to hysteria. [D.]

HYSTERICISM, n. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^2-si^{2}z'm. Lat., *hystericismus* (from ὑστέρα, the womb). Fr., *hystéricisme.* The state of being affected with hysteria; the hysterical condition. [D.]

HYSTERICŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-i^2-se^{2}d(ko^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστερικός, hysterical, and οἴδημα, œdema. Hysterical œdema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERICS, n. sing. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^{2}ks. See HYSTERIA.

HYSTÉRIE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-re. See HYSTERIA.—**Grande h.** See HYSTERO-EPILEPSY.—**H. convulsive.** Hysteria in which the attacks are accompanied with convulsions. [D, 72.]—**H. de retour.** Hysteria occurring at the time of the menopause.—**H. fruste.** See *Masked* HYSTERIA.—**H. inhibitoire.** See *H. suspensive.*—**H. précoce.** The hysteria of young persons.—**H. saturnine.** H. due to lead poisoning. [Dutil, "Gaz. méd.," Oct. 27, 1888 (*a*, 18).]—**H. suspensive.** Syn.: *h. inhibitoire.* A form of hysteria in which the manifestations are due to a suspension of one or more of the functions of vegetative life (*e. g.*, that in which vomiting results from failure of the gastric secretions to be formed). ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 139.]—**H. tabagique.** A variety of toxic hysteria due to the excessive use of tobacco. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 30, 1889, p. 408 (*a*, 18).]

HYSTERIENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also *-itis**). Hysterical meningitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERIFORM, HYSTERIOID, adj. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm, -te'ri^2-oid. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and *forma*, form, or εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *hystériforme.* Resembling hysteria. [D, 34.]

HYSTERIONICA (Lat.), **HYSTERONICA** (Lat.), n's f. His-(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3, -te^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. baylahuen.** A species indigenous to Chile ; according to Baille, valuable in gastro-intestinal complaints and diseases of the respiratory passages andin cystitis ; also used in collodion as a dressing for varices. ["N. Carolina Med. Jour.," May, 1890, p. 320 (*a*, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERIOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}s-te-ri^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See HYSTEROTOMY.

HYSTÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Es-ta-rek. From ὑστέρα, the womb. Hysterical ; as a n., a person affected with hysteria. [D, 72].

HYSTERISM, n. Hi^{2}s'te^{2}r-i^{2}z'm. It., *isterismo.* See HYSTERICISM.

HYSTERITES (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-i(e)'tez(tas). See HYDROMETRA.

HYSTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb (see also *-itis**). See METRITIS.

HYSTEROBUBONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-bu^2-bo^{2}n'-o-sel. Gen., *cel'es* (*-œ*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and βουβωνοκήλη, an inguinal hernia. See *Inguinal* HYSTEROCELE.

HYSTEROCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Carcinoma of the uterus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERO-CATALEPSY, n. Hi^{2}st-e-ro-ka^{2}t'a^3-le^{2}ps-i^2. Gen., *-ep'seos* (*-is*). Lat., *hystero-catalepsis* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and κατάληψις, a seizing). Fr., *hystéro-catalepsie.* Ger., *Krampfhysterie.* See under CATALEPSY.

HYSTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., hi^{2}st'e^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὑστέρα, the uterus, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *hystérocèle.* Ger., *Gebärmutterbruch, Mutterbruch.* A hernia containing the uterus. [A, 528.]—**Crural h.** Lat., *hernia uteri cruratis.* A femoral hernia containing the whole or a portion of the uterus.—**H. nuda.** Procidentia of the uterus. [*a*, 40.]—**H. ventralis.** See *Ventral h.*—**Inguinal h.** Lat., *hernia uteri inguinalis.* Fr., *hystérocèle inguinale.* Ger., *Mutterleistenbruch.* An inguinal hernia containing the uterus.—**Ventral h.** Lat., *h. ventralis, hernia uteri ventralis.* A ventral h. containing the uterus.

HYSTEROCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-o-(o^3)-klo(ch^{2}lo^2)-a^{2}z(a^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and χλόασμα, chloasma. Chloasma due to a uterine disorder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-klis'-(kle^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and κλεῖσις, a closure. Jobert's method of operating for vesico-uterine fistula by sewing together the lips of the womb. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}k-ne^{2}z-(nas)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and κνησμός, itching. See PRURITUS *pudendi.*

HYSTEROCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and κωλική, colic. See *Uterine* COLIC.

HYSTEROCRANION (Lat.), **HYSTEROCRANIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-kran(kra^{2}n)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὕστερος, behind, and κρανίον, the upper part of the head. Ger., *Hinterkopf.* The occiput. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e-(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and κύησις, gestation. Ger., *Gebärmutterschwangerschaft.* Uterine pregnancy. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROCYSTIC, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *hysterocysticus* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and κύστις, the bladder). Fr., *hystéro-cystique.* Pertaining to the bladder and the uterus. [L, 41.]

HYSTEROCYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-o-si^{2}st'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es* (*-œ*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *hystérocystocèle.* Ger., *Mutterblasenbruch.* A hernia containing the bladder and the uterus. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERO-DEMONOPATHY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-de-mo^{2}n-o^{2}p'-a^{2}th-i^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, δαίμων, a demon, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *hystéro-démonopathie.* Dæmonopathia of hysterical origin. Cf. *Demonopathic* HYSTERO-EPILEPSY.

HYSTERO-DYNAMOMETER, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'-e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ὑστέρα, the womb, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. A long tube with a spring inclosed in one end attached to a recording dial, to measure the number, intensity, and variations of uterine contractions. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *hystérodynie.* Ger., *Gebärmutterschmerz.* Pain in the uterus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-e^{2}d(o^3-e^{2}d)-e-(a)'ma^3. Gen., *em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the substance of the uterus. To be distinguished from dropsy of the uterus (hydrometra). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERO-EPILEPSY, n. Hi^{2}st''e^{2}r-o-e^{2}p'i^2-le^{2}p-si^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐπίληψις (see EPILEPSY). Fr., *hystéro-épilepsie, grande hystérie.* Ger., *Hystero-Epilepsie.* A disease which has been most vividly described by French authors (Charcot, Richer, *et al.*). During the intervals between its attacks the patient suffers from incomplete hysterical hemianæsthesia, ovarian hyperæsthesia, and other hysterical symptoms. The attack is ushered in with an aura, which is of the nature of a globus hystericus, and seems to proceed from the affected ovary. The patient shrieks and falls insensible, and tonic spasm results ; this is quickly followed by clonic spasms, and these are succeeded by muscular relaxation, stertorous respiration, and coma. The second stage (*phase des grands mouvements*) consists of movements which may be rhythmical or disordered, and which are sometimes violent and ludicrous. They have been termed "*attaques de clownisme.*" The next stage (*phase des attitudes passionelles*) is marked by a rapid succession of attitudes and gestures which suggest the term *phase of lubricity.* Hallucinations of terror, sorrow, joy, etc., follow, after which the individual recovers consciousness. The paroxysms may recur frequently and may be provoked by slight pressure upon the region of the ovary or upon certain other hyperæsthetic parts. Sudden and firm compression of the ovary will at once arrest a paroxysm. [D, 35.]—**Demonopathic h.-e.** It., *istero-epilessia demonopatica.* H.-e. in which simple hysteria develops into mania with destructive or murderous tendencies. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTERO-EPILEPTOGENOUS, adj. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-e^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p-to^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ὑστέρα, the womb, ἐπίληψις, a taking hold, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *hystéro-épileptogène.* Productive of hystero-epilepsy. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROGENES (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-te^{2}r-oj(og)'e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ὑστερογενης (from ὕστερος, later, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Not occurring until after birth. [Aristotle (A, 311).]

HYSTEROGENIC, HYSTEROGENOUS, adj's. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., ὑστερογενής (from ὑστέρα, the womb [1st def.], or ὕστερος, later [2d def.], and γεννᾶν, to engender). 1. Causing a hysterical attack. 2. In botany, formed in older tissues (said of intercellular spaces in plants). [B, 229 (*a*, 24).] Cf. PROTOGENIC.

HYSTÉROGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ro-gra^3-fe. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and γραφή, a writing. See HYSTEROLOGY.

HYSTEROID, adj. Hi^{2}st'e^{2}r-oid. See HYSTERIOID.

HYSTERO-LAPAROTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-la^{2}p-a^{2}r-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, λαπάρα, the abdominal wall, and τομή, a cutting. See *Abdominal* HYSTERECTOMY.

HYSTEROLITH, n. Hi^{2}st'e^{2}r-o-li^{2}th. See HYSTEROLITHOS and *Uterine* CALCULUS.

HYSTEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *hystérolithiase.* Ger., *Steinbildung in der Gebärmutter.* The formation of a uterine calculus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROLITHOS (Lat.), **HYSTEROLITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *histérolithe.* Ger., *Mutterstein* (1st def.). 1. See *Uterine* CALCULUS. 2. See *H. hystericus.*—**H. hystericus, H. vulvaris.** A fossil shell or, of Schlotheim, the nucleus of *Spirifer speciosus*, formerly suspended between the thighs as an amulet to prevent hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, etc. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROLOGY, n. Hi^{2}s-te^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *hysterologia* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *hystérologie.* Ger., *Gebärmutterlehre.* The anatomy, etc., of the uterus.

HYSTEROLOXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-lo^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and λοξός, slanting. Fr., *hystéroloxie.* Ger., *Gebärmutterumbeugung.* Obliquity of the uterus. [L, 41, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROLYMPHANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n^2)-je^2(ge^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, *lympha*, water, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the lymphatics of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb. Fr., *hystérome.* A fibrous tumor of the uterus. [A, 58.]

HYSTEROMALACIA (Lat.), **HYSTEROMALACOMA,** n's f. and n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mal(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-ac'iæ, -acom'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *hystéromalacie.* A state of softening of the uterus. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). The production of hysteromalacia. [A, 322.]

HYSTÉROMANE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ro-ma^{3}n. A person affected with nymphomania. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-man-(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and μανία, a madness. Fr., *hystéromanie*. Ger., *Mutterwuth*. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

HYSTÉROMATOCIE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ro-ma^3-to-se. See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.

HYSTEROMETER (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *hysterometrum* (from ὑστέρα the womb, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *hystéromètre*. Ger., *Muttermesser*. An instrument (*e. g.*, a sound) for measuring the length of the uterine canal.

HYSTEROMETRY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Measurement of the uterus or of its canal.

HYSTEROMOCHLION (Lat.), **HYSTEROMOCHLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mok(mo^{2}ch^2)′li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and μοχλίον, a lever. See VECTIS.

HYSTEROMORPHOUS, adj. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and μορφή, form. Womb-shaped. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and μῦς, a muscle. A myoma of the womb. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROMYOMECTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-mi-om-e^{2}k′to-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, μῦς, a muscle, and τομή, a cutting. The removal of the whole or supravaginal portion of the uterus for a myoma of that organ. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROMYOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-mi-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, μῦς, a muscle, and τομή, a cutting. Incision into the body of the womb for the excision or enucleation of a solid tumor. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTERON (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)′e^{2}r-o^{2}n. Gr., ὕστερον (from ὕστερος, later). Of Galen and Aristides, the placenta. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

HYSTERONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*. A swelling or tumor of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERO-NEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-nu^2-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and νεῦρον, a nerve. A neurosis due to uterine disease.

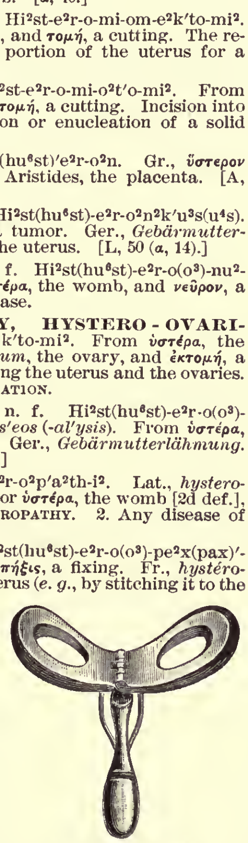
HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY, HYSTERO-OVARIOTOMY, n's. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-o-o-fo^{2}r-e^{2}k′to-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, ὠόφορος, egg-bearing, or *ovarium*, the ovary, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. The operation of removing the uterus and the ovaries. —**Cæsarean h.-o.** See *Porro's* OPERATION.

HYSTEROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Ger., *Gebärmutterlähmung*. Paralysis of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROPATHY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *hysteropathia* (from ὕστερος, later [1st def.], or ὑστέρα, the womb [2d def.], and πάθος, a disease). 1. See DEUTEROPATHY. 2. Any disease of the womb.

HYSTEROPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}x(pax)′-i^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and πῆξις, a fixing. Fr., *hystéropexie*. An operation for fixing the uterus (*e. g.*, by stitching it to the anterior abdominal wall). ["Prog. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 73; "Union méd.," Dec. 11, 1888, p. 849.]

HYSTEROPHORE, n. Hi^{2}st′-e^{2}r-o-for. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and φορός, bearing. Ger., *Hysterophor*, *Gebärmutterträger*. An apparatus for sustaining the uterus in its normal position, used in uterine version and prolapse. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] —**Zwank and Schilling's h.** A h. consisting of two plates in the form of a butterfly's wings, which can be laid together or spread apart by means of a screw running through a stem or handle to which they are attached. [L, 20.]



A HYSTEROPHORE.

HYSTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), **HYSTEROPHTHOE** (Lat.), n's f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}f′tho(tho^2)-e(a). Gen., *-is′eos* (*-oph′thisis*), *-oph′thoes*. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and φθίσις, a wasting. Ger., *Gebärmutterschwindsucht*. Emaciation due to uterine disease.

HYSTEROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)′-ma^3. Gen., *-phym′atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and φῦμα, a growth. Ger., *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*. A tumor of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROPHYSA (Lat.), **HYSTEROPHYSE** (Lat.), **HYSTEROPHYSEMA** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)′sa^3, -se(sa), -fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-phy′sæ*, *-phys′es*, *-physem′atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and φῦσα, gas. Fr., *hystérophyse*. See PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTEROPHYTAL, adj. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}f′i^2-t'l. Pertaining to or having the qualities of a hysterophyte. [L, 107.]

HYSTEROPHYTE, n. Hi^{2}st′e^{2}r-o-fit. From ὕστερος, behind, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *hystérophyte*. An individual of the *Hysterophyta* (Fr., *hystérophytes*; Ger., *Nachsprosser*), which are: Of Endlicher, a section of the *Thallophyta*; in more recent classifications, a cohort of the *Gymnospermeæ*, province of thallogens, comprising the *Fungi*. [B, 34; B, 104, 170 (*a*, 24).]

HYSTEROPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z-(pla^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-plas′matos* (*-atis*). A plastic model of the uterus, for use as a phantom in connection with a dried or an artificial pelvis. [A, 85.]

HYSTEROPLEGY, n. Hi^{2}st′e^{2}r-o-plej-i^2. Lat., *hysteroplegia* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and πληγή, a blow. See HYSTEROPARALYSIS.

HYSTEROPNIX (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p′ni^{2}x(nex). Gen., *-pni′gos* (*-pni′gis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and πνίξ, suffocation. See GLOBUS *hystericus*.

HYSTEROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-po^{2}l′-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(us). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and πολύπους, a polypus. A uterine polypus.

HYSTEROPSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-se^{2}l(se^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὕστερος, behind, and ψελλισμός, a stammering. Fr., *bégaiement postérieur* [Malbouche]. Stammering from spasm of the larynx. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROPSOPHY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}ps′o-fi^2. Lat., *hysterosophia* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and ψόφος, any inarticulate sound). The sound of an escape of air from the uterus. [A, 322.]

HYSTEROPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si-(psu^6)-ko(cho^2)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-es*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ψυχή, the mind. Mania or other mental disorder due to uterine disease. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p-to′si^{2}s. Gen., *-pto′seos* (*-ptos′is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *hystéroptose*. Ger., *Mutterumstülpung*. Inversion of the uterus. [A, 88.]

HYSTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst through. Fr., *hystérorrhagie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterblutung*. See METRORRHAGIA.

HYSTERORRHAPHY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *suture de l'utérus*. Ger., *Hysterorrhaphie*, *Uterusnaht*. 1. The operation of closing a uterine incision with sutures, as after the Cæsarean operation. 2. See HYSTEROPEXIA.

HYSTÉRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ror-ra. See HYSTERORRHŒA.

HYSTERORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-ro^{2}r-re^{2}x-(rax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex′eos* (*-rhex′is*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Ger., *Gebärmutterzerreissung*. Rupture of the uterus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *hystérorrhée*. Ger., *Gebärmutterfluss*. A discharge from the uterus. [L, 30, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERORRHOIC, adj. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ro′i^{2}k. Lat., *hysterorrhoicus*. Pertaining to hysterorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERORRHOISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is′chesis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, ῥοία, a flowing, and σχέσις, retention. The suspension of a hysterorrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERORRHOISCHETIC, adj. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}r-ro-i^{2}s-ke^{2}t′-i^{2}k. Lat., *hysterorrhoischeticus*. Referring to or caused by hysterorrhoischesis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-sa^{2}l-(sa^{3}l)′pi^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-salpin′gos* (*-in′gis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and σάλπιγξ, a tube. Ger., *Muttertrompete*. The oviduct. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si^{2}r-(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and σκιῤῥός, scirrhus. Cancer of the uterus. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTÉROSCOPE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ro-skop. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Colombat, a speculum with a reflector for throwing light into the uterus. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROSPASM, n. Hi^{2}st′e^{2}r-o-spa^{2}z'm. Lat., *hysterospasmus* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and σπασμός, a spasm). Ger., *Mutterkrampf*. Spasm of the uterus. [L, 30, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}st′o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom′atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and στόμα, the mouth. Ger., *Muttermund*. The os uteri externum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROSTOMATOME, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-stom′a^3-tom. Lat., *hysterostomatomus* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, στόμα, the mouth, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *hystérostomatome*. A knife for performing hystero-stomatotomy. [L, 41.]

HYSTEROSTOMATOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st″e^{2}r-o-stom-a^{2}t-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, στόμα, the mouth, and τομή, a cutting. The operation of enlarging the os uteri by incision. [A, 322.]

HYSTEROSTOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-stom-(sto^{2}m)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and στόμα, the mouth. See Os *uteri*.

HYSTEROSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-i^2-ze(za)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-esis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and συνίζησις, a collapse. 1. Occlusion of the uterus. 2. Adhesion of the uterus to some adjacent structure. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTEROTOKOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-tok-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *hysterotokotomia*, *hysterotomatocia* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, τόκος, a bringing forth, and τομή, a cutting). See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.

HYSTEROTOME, n. Hi^{2}st′e^{2}r-o-tom. Lat., *hysterotomion*, *hysterotomium* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *hystérotome*. Ger., *Kaiserschnittsmesser*. A knife for incising the cervix uteri. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Peaslee's h.** A long

tube flattened and tapering at the end so as to be introduced into the uterine cervix and carrying a concealed knife which is made to follow the probe-point into the cervix, incising it as it enters. [*a*, 40.]—**Stohlmann's h.** A scissor-shaped instrument



STOHLMANN'S HYSTEROTOME.

with the cutting edges reversed. It is introduced into the womb, and the blades, being separated, incise both sides of the cervix upon its withdrawal. [*a*, 40.]—**White's h.** An instrument shaped like a



WHITE'S HYSTEROTOME.

uterine sound but carrying concealed knives, which are thrown out from the shaft after the instrument is introduced into the womb, and the incising done by withdrawing it. [*a*, 40.]

HYSTEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'-i^2-a^3. See HYSTEROTOMY.—**H. vaginalis.** See HYSTEROSTOMATOTOMY.

HYSTEROTOMION (Lat.), **HYSTEROTOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYSTEROTOME.

HYSTEROTOMOTOCIA (Lat.), **HYSTEROTOMOTOKIA** (Lat.), n's f. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -to(to^2)'ki^2-a^3. Of Rousset, the Cæsarean operation. [A, 43.]

HYSTEROTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *hysterotomia* (from ὑστέρα, the womb, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *hystérotomie.* Ger., *Hysterotomie, Gebärmutterschnitt.* 1. An incision into the uterus. 2. Dissection of the uterus.—**Abdominal h., Cæsarean h.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Cervical h.** Fr., *hystérotome cervicale.* Uterine tracheotomy. [*a*, 40.]—**Igneous h.** Dieulafoy's method for the enucleation of solid tumors of the womb, especially fibroids, with a knife heated to a red heat. [Barnes (*a*, 40).]—**Laparo-h.** Ger., *Bauchgebärmutterschnitt.* See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Supravaginal h.** Incision into the uterus in Cæsarean section. [*a*, 40.]—**Vaginal h.** Syn.: *dilatation of the cervix by incisions* (2d def.). 1. The operation of making one or more incisions into the lower segment of the uterus by way of the vagina in cases of real or apparent occlusion of the os uteri. 2. The same operation for the purpose of enlarging the mouth of the womb. [A, 29, 40.]

HYSTERO-TRACHELORRHAPHY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-tra^{2}k-e^{2}l-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, τράχηλος, the neck, and ῥαφή, a seam. Syn.: *trachelorrhaphy* [Dudley]. Of P. F. Mundé, Emmet's operation for the repair of laceration of the cervix uteri.

HYSTERO-TRACHELOTOMY, n. Hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o-tra^{2}k-e^{2}l-o^{2}t'-o-mi^2. From ὑστέρα, the womb, τράχηλος, the neck, and τομή, a cutting. Incision of the neck of the uterus.

HYSTÉRO-TRAUMATISME (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ro-tro-ma^3-tez-m'. From ὑστέρα, the womb, and τραῦμα, a wound. See *Traumatic* HYSTERIA.

HYSTEROTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tri^{2}z-(tri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and τρισμός, a chirping. Ger., *Muttermundskrampf.* Spasm of the os uteri. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

HYSTERUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)'e^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὕστερον. See HYSTERON.

HYSTREMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-re^{2}m-fi(fu^6)-se-(sa)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐμφύσημα, an inflation. See PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTRIACIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-tri(tri^2)'a^3-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). From ὕστριξ, the porcupine. Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

HYSTRICIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-tri^2-si(ki^2)-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*). From ὕστριξ, the hedgehog. Ger., *Stachelschweinkrankheit.* 1. Ichthyosis hystrix. 2. A disease of the hairs, in which they become rigid like the quills of a porcupine. [G.] See TRICHOSIS *setosa.*

HYSTRICINUS (Lat.), adj. Hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-ri^2-si(ke)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to a porcupine. [B.]

HYSTRICISM, n. Hi^{2}s'tri^2-si^{2}z'm. Lat., *hystricismus* (from ὕστριξ, the hedgehog). Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

HYSTRICITES (Lat.), n. m. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)-tri^2-sit(ket)'ez(as). See BEZOAR *histricinum.*

HYSTRIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Hi^{2}s(hu^{6}s)'tri^{2}x. Gen., *-rich'os* (*-rich'is*). Gr., ὕστριξ. 1. The porcupine. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.] 3. Of Mönch, the genus *Asprella.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**H. cristata.** The common or crested porcupine. Its flesh and liver are considered purgative and diuretic, and the fat is used in incarcerated hernia. The hollow viscera furnish bezoar hystricinum. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**H. frutex.** See BARLERIA *prionitis.*

HYTHE, n. Hith^2. A sea-bathing resort near Dover, Kent, England. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

I

IABORANDI, n. Ya^{3}b-o^{2}r-a^{3}nd'e. See JABORANDI.

IACA (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-a(a^3)'ka^3. The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**I. indica.** See *I.*

IACEA (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-a^3-se(ka)'a^3. The *Viola tricolor.* [A, 322.]

IACINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. I(i^2)-a^3-si^{2}nth(ki^{2}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HYACINTHUS.

IACTURA (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See JACTURA.

IALEMOS (Lat.), **IALEMUS** (Lat.), adj's. I(i^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'e^{2}m-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἴαλεμος (from ἰαλεμίζειν, to bewail). Fr., *ialème.* Ger., *heulend.* Melancholy; as a n., hypochondriacal complaining. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IAMA (Lat.), n. n. I^2-a(a^3)'ma^3. Gr., ἴαμα (from ἰᾶσθαι, to heal). 1. A remedy. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).] 2. See IASIS.

IAMA IMO, n. In Japan, the *Dioscorea japonica.* The decorticated root is there used in diarrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

IAMATOLOGY, n. I^2-a^{2}m-a^3-to^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *iamatologia* (from ἴαμα, a remedy, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *iamatologie.* Ger., *Heilmittellehre.* The science of materia medica and therapeutics. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

IAMATOSYNTAXIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)''a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)-i^2-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἴαμα, a remedy, σύνταξις, a putting together, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Heilmittelverordnungslehre.* The science of prescribing medicines. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IAMATOSYNTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos* (*-tax'is*). From ἴαμα, a remedy, and σύνταξις, a putting together. Ger., *Arzneibereitung.* The preparation of medicines. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IAMATOTAXIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)-i^2-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. See IAMATOSYNTAXIOLOGIA.

IAMMAUCO (Jap.), n. A fresh-water fish found in Japan. Dried and powdered, it is supposed to be remedial in mammary diseases. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

IANTHINUS (Lat.), adj. I^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰάνθινος, violet-colored; as a n., in the n., *ianthinum*, the color violet. [A, 311, 312.]

IASIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos. -ia'sis.* Gr., ἴασις (from ἰᾶσθαι, to cure). A healing, a mode of treatment, a cure. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IASMELÆON (Lat.), n. n. I^2-a(a^{3}s)-me^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἰασμέλαιον. 1. Of Dioscorides, a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmin. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).] 2. An ointment having a sweet odor; jasmin ointment. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IASPIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *-asp'idos* (*-idis*). See JASPIS.

IATER (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a(a^3)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-at'ros* (*-ris*). Gr., ἰατήρ. A physician. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

IATERIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἰατήρια. Therapeutics. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATERION (Lat.), n. n. I^2-a^2(a^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἰατήριον. Ger., *Iaterie.* See IASIS. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATERIOUS, adj. I-a^{2}t-e'ri^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἰατήριος. Lat., *iaterius.* Healing. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATICOS (Lat.), adj. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἰατικός. Healing. [Dioscorides (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

IATORIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἰατορία. Therapeutics. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

IATOS (Lat.), adj. I^2-a(a^3)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἰατός. Curable. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

IATRALEIPTES (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-lip'(le^2'i^{2}p)-tez-(tas). Gr., ἰατραλείπτης. A practitioner of inunction, friction, etc. [A. 311.]

IATRALEIPTIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ra^3-lip'ti^{2}k. See IATRALIPTIC.

IATRALEIPTICE (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3(ra)-lip'(le^2'i^{2}p)-ti^2-se(ka). Gen., *-eip'tices* (*-œ*). Gr., ἰατραλειπτική (from ἰατρός, a surgeon, and ἀλείφειν, to anoint with oil). The treatment of disease by inunctions, fomentations, and other external medicinal applications. [G.]

IATRALEPTES (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^4-le^{2}pt(lapt)'ez(as). Gen., *-ep'tu* (*-œ*). See IATRALEIPTES.

IATRALEPTIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ra^3-le^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Fr., *iatraleptique.* See IATRALIPTIC.

IATRALEPTICA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^2(ra^3)-le^{2}pt(lapt)'-i^{2}k-a^3. See IATRALEIPTICE.

IATRALIPTA (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-li^{2}p(lep)'ta^3. See IATRALEIPTES.

IATRALIPTIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ra^3-li^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Fr., *iatraliptique.* Pertaining to iatraleiptice.

IATRALIPTICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t-ra^3-li^{2}p'ti^{2}ks. See IATRALEIPTICE.

IATREIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re'(re^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., ἰατρεία (from ἰατρεύειν, to treat medically). Medical treatment. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

IATREION (Lat.), **IATREIUM** (Lat.), **IATREON** (Lat.), **IATREUM** (Lat.), n's n. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re'(re^2'i^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -re(ra)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἰατρεῖον. 1. A surgeon's place of business. 2. The expense of medical treatment. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

IATREUSIOLOGY, n. I-a^{2}t-ru^2-si^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *iatreusiologia* (from ἰάτρευσις, medical treatment, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Heilkunst.* The science of therapeusis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14); L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

IATREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ru^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-eus'is*). Gr., ἰάτρευσις. See IATREIA.

IATRIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3 (1st def.), -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-a^3 (2d def.). Gr., ἰατρεία (1st def.), ἰάτρια (2d def.). 1. Healing, medical treatment; the art of healing or curing. 2. A female physician or surgeon. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 107.]

IATRIC, adj. I-a^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Gr., ἰατρικός. Lat., *iatricus.* Fr., *iatrique.* Of, pertaining to, or for the use of a physician; medical. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

IATRICA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-a^3. See IATREIA.

IATRICAL, adj. I-a^{2}t'ri^2-k'l. See IATRIC.

IATRICE (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-se(ka). Gr., ἰατρική. See IATREIA.

IATRINE (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'ne(na). See IATRIA (2d def.).

IATROBULÆOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)''ro(ro^3)-bu^{2}l-(bul)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἰατρός, a surgeon, βουλαῖος, advisory, and λόγος, understanding. Of V. D. Hagen, the process of deducing a therapeutical indication. [A, 322.]

IATROCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3. From ἰατρός, a surgeon, and χημεία, chemistry. 1. Medical chemistry. 2. See CHEMIATRY. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

IATROCHEMICUS (Lat.), adj. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro(ro^3)-ke^{2}m-(ch^{2}am)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHEMIATRIC; as a n., see CHEMIATER.

IATROCHEMIST, n. I-a^{2}t-ro-ke^{2}m'i^{2}st. See CHEMIATER.

IATROCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro(ro^3)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'-i^2-a^3. See CHEMIATRY.

IATROCHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro(ro^3)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHEMIATRIC; as a n., see CHEMIATER.

IATROGNOMONICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t''ro-no-mo^{2}n'i^{2}ks. Lat., *iatrognomica, iatrognomonice* (from ἰατρός, a surgeon, and γνώμη, understanding). Ger., *Iatrognomik.* Of C. W. Hufeland, the science of the objects or purposes for which various remedies are used. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROLEIPTICS, n. sing. I-a-tro-lip'ti^{2}ks. See IATRALEIPTICE.

IATROLIPTIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ro-li^{2}p'ti^{2}k. See IATRALIPTIC.

IATROLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἰατρολογία (from ἰατρός, a physician, and λόγος, understanding). The science of medicine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'a^3. From ἰατρός, a physician, and μαντεία, divination. Medical divination. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROMANTIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ro-ma^{2}n'ti^{2}k. Fr., *iatromantique.* Pertaining to iatromantia. [D.]

IATROMANTIS (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-mant'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἰατρόμαντις (from ἰατρός, a physician, and μάντις, a seer). A physician and seer. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

IATROMATHEMATICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t-ro-ma^{2}th-e^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}ks. From ἰατρός, a surgeon, and μαθηματική, mathematics. Ger., *Iatromathematik.* The theory that physiology and medicine are based on mathematical principles. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROMATHEMATICUS (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}th(ma^{3}th)-e^2(a)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰατρομαθηματικός. Fr., *iatromathématicien.* 1. Of Greek writers, a physician and an astrologer. 2. In modern phraseology, a believer in *iatromathematics.* [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROMECHANICIAN, n. I-a^{2}t-ro-me^{2}k-a^{2}n-i^{2}sh'a^{2}n. Lat., *iatromechanicus.* See IATROMATHEMATICUS.

IATROMECHANICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t-ro-me^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}ks. See IATROMATHEMATICS.

IATROMECHANICUS (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}k-(mach^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See IATROMATHEMATICUS.

IATROMECHANISM, n. I-a^{2}t-ro-me^{2}k'a^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. See IATROMATHEMATICS.

IATROPHA (Lat.), n. f. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}f-a^3. See JATROPHA.

IATROPHIC, adj. I^2-a^3-trof'i^{2}k. See JATROPHIC.

IATROPHYLACTA (Lat.), **IATROPHYLACTES** (Lat.), n's m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ta^3, -tez(tas). From ἰατρεία, medical treatment, and φυλακτήρ (= φύλαξ), a sentinel. Ger., *Arzneienfreund.* One who is fond of taking drugs and always thinking of preserving his health. [A, 322.]

IATROPHYSICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t-ro-fi^{2}z'i^{2}ks. From ἰατρός, a physician, and φυσική, physics. Fr., *iatrophysique.* Ger., *Iatrophysik.* Physics applied to medicine. [A, 322.]

IATROPHYSICUS (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *iatrophysicien.* Of Marcus Florentinius, one who believes in or practices in conformity with iatrophysics. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROS (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἰατρός. A physician or surgeon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROSOPHIST, n. I-a^{2}t-ro-so^{2}f'ist. Gr., ἰατροσοφιστής (from ἰατρός, a physician, and σοφιστής, a master of one's craft). Lat., *iatrosophista.* A physician expert in the theory of his art, or one who also belonged to the sophists. [*a*, 39.]

IATROTECHNA (Lat.), **IATROTECHNES** (Lat.), n's m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-te^{2}k(te^{2}ch)'na^3, -nez(nas). Gen., *-tech'næ, -tech'nu* (*-æ*). Gr., ἰατροτέχνης (from ἰατρός, a physician, and τέχνη, art). A practical physician. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IATROTECHNIC, adj. I-a^{2}t-ro-te^{2}k'ni^{2}k. Lat., *iatrotechnicus.* Fr., *iatrotechnique.* Ger., *heilkünstlerisch.* Pertaining to iatrotechnics. [A, 322.]

IATROTECHNICS, n. sing. I-a^{2}t''ro-te^{2}k'ni^{2}ks. Lat., *iatrotechnica.* Fr., *iatrotechnique.* Ger., *praktische Heilkunst.* The art of medicine. [A, 322.]

IATRUS (Lat.), n. m. I^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See IATROS.

IAXTFELD (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}kst'fe^{2}ld. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, where there are saline springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

IBA, n. In the Gaboon country, Africa, the fat of the cotyledons of *Irvingia gabonensis*, called gaboon-chocolate; used as food by resident Europeans. [B, 121 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 14).]

IBBENMOOSBAD (Ger.), n. I^{2}b'be^{2}n-mos-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a spring containing calcium and aluminium carbonates, also a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

IBÉRIDE (Fr.), n. E-ba-red. See IBERIS.—**I. amère.** See IBERIS *amara.*—**I. à tige nue.** See IBERIS *nudicaulis.*—**I. de Perse.** See IBERIS *semperflorens.*

IBERIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}b-e(a)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-er'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἰβηρίς (2d def.). Fr., *ibéride.* Ger., *Bauernsenf.* 1. Candytuft; a genus of the *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Thlaspideæ.* 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Lepidium.* The *Iberideæ* of Webb and Berth and of Meissner, and the *Iberidineæ* (Fr., *iberidinées*) of Baillon, are divisions of the same order and tribe. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 34, 42, 64, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. amara.** Fr., *ibéride amère, thlaspi de montagne.* Clown's mustard, sciatica-cress, wild (or bitter) candytuft; a species thought to have been used by the ancients in rheumatism and gout. The leaves, stem, root, and especially the seed, possess medicinal properties, and have been used in hypertrophy of the heart, also in asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy. The leaves are antiscorbutic, and are eaten as salad. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**I. bursa pastoris.** See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris.*—**I. campestris.** See LEPIDIUM *campestre.*—**I. nudicaulis.** Fr., *ibéride à tige nue.* A species indigenous to Europe, said to have the same properties as the *I. amara.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. semperflorens, I. umbellata.** Fr., *corbeille d'argent, ibéride de Perse.* Broad-leaved and purple (or common) annual candytuft; species found in southern Europe. The seeds (*semen thlaspeos cretici*) were formerly used as a diuretic and expectorant. [B, 19, 121, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

IBEX (Lat.), n. m. I(e)'be^{2}x. Gen., *ib'icis.* Fr., *i., bouquetin.* Ger., *Steinbock.* A species of *Capra.* Its blood, mixed with wine, was formerly used in lithiasis, and its dung in arthritic and ischiadic pains. [L, 30, 41, 94 (*a*, 14).]

IBI ARIBA, n. The *Andira inermis.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

IBIRAREMA (Port.), n. E-ba^3-ra^3-ra'ma^3. In Brazil, a name for two plants, species of *Alliaria*, called *pao d'alho* and *ptii*, respectively. A mucilaginous decoction made from them is used in the constipation of low fevers and as a remedy for painful joints. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 39).]

IBISCHA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}b-i^{2}s'ka^3(ch^{2}a^3). From ἰβίσκος, hibiscus. Ger., *Ibisch.* An old term for the *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IBISCOS (Lat.), **IBISCUS** (Lat.), n's m. I^{2}b-i^{2}sk'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰβίσκος. See HIBISCUS and ALTHÆA *officinalis.*

IBIXUMA (Port.), n. E-be-shu'ma^3. In Brazil, the *Sapindus saponaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IBOGA, n. In the Gaboon country, Africa, the *Tabernæmontana ventricosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IBOTIN, n. I^{2}b'o^{2}t-i^{2}n. A glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Ligustrum ibotu.* It forms a tough, resinous mass, reducible to a white powder, nearly insoluble in cold water and in ether, readily soluble in alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

IBUKI YOMOGI (Jap.), n. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

ICACINA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}c-a^3-sin(ken)'a^3. Fr., *i., icacine.* Of Jussieu, and of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Icacinaceæ*, which are, of Miers, a tribe of the *Olacineæ.* The *Icacineæ* are, of Bentham and Hooker (or of Miers), a tribe of the *Icacinaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 104, 170, (*a*, 24).]—**I. senegalensis.** Fr., *i. du Sénégal.* A species the fruit of which is eaten by the natives of Senegal. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ICAJA, n. An African ordeal poison resembling akazga and containing icajine. [B, 5.]

ICAJINE, n. I^{2}k'a^3-jen. A toxic alkaloid obtained from icaja, soluble in water and in alcohol. It differs materially from strychnine, and more nearly resembles brucine. [B, 93 (*a*, 14); Rabuteau

and Peyre, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).] Cf. Akazgin.

ICE, n. Is. Gr., κρύσταλλος. Lat., *glacies*. Fr., *glace*. Ger., *Eis*. Frozen water; used for making cooling drinks, reducing the temperature of parts, checking nausea, etc.—**I. cap.** A rubber bag shaped to fit the head and partially filled with broken i. [*a*, 40.]—**I. cataplasm, I. compress, I. poultice.** An i.-bag or poultice bound firmly to a part in order to get the joint effect of cold and compression. Used especially in hernias. [*a*, 40.]—**I.-plant.** See the major list.

ICE-PLANT, n. Is'pla3nt. 1. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. 2. In the pl., *ice-plants*, the *Mesembryaceæ*. [B, 34, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand i.-p.** The *Tetragonia expansa* and the *Mesembryanthemum australe*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small i.-p.** The *Mesembryanthemum sessiliflorum album*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tasmanian i.-p.** The *Tetragonia implexicoma*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

ICESIA (Lat.), n. f. I(i2)-sez(ke2s)'i2-a3. See Hicesia.

ICHNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. I2k(i2ch2)-no(no3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From ἴχνος, a track, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *ichnocarpe*. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*. [B, 38, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**I. Afzelii, I. frutescens.** A species common in hedges in India; purgative and alterative and sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla. [B, 127, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ICHNOS (Lat.), n. n. I2k(i2ch2)'no2s. Gen., *-ich'neos*. Gr., ἴχνος. 1. Lit., a footstep, track, or trace. 2. Of Galen, the sole of the foot; of Hippocrates, that of a shoe. 3. The foot; the lower part or base of a body. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ICHOR (Lat.), n. m. I(e)'ko2r(ch2or). Gen., *-or'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἰχώρ. Fr., *i*. Ger., *I.*, *Jauche* (3d def.), *Gauche* (3d def.), *Eiterjauche* (3d def.). It., *icore*. Sp., *icor*. 1. Of Greek writers, the watery part of any of the animal juices or fluids; serum; the sap of plants; of Hippocrates, pus. 2. Of Lancisius, a juice or humor supposed to stagnate in the spleen and other glands. 3. Of modern writers, a thin, watery, and acrid discharge from a wound or ulcer; an infected or putrid animal fluid. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 41, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]—**I'ähnlich** (Ger.). See Ichoroid and Ichorous.

ICHORIZATION, n. I2k-o2r-i-za'shu3n. From ἰχώρ, ichor. The changing of tissue into or formation of ichor. [*a*, 40.]

ICHOROID, adj. I2k'o2r-oid. Gr., ἰχωροειδής (1st def.) (from ἰχώρ, ichor, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *icoroides*, *ichorodes*. Fr., *ichoreux*. Ger., *jauchenähnlich*, *ichorähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, serous. 2. Resembling ichor; like pus. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

ICHORHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ko2r(ch2o2r)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From ἰχώρ, ichor, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *ichorrhémie*. Ger., *Ichorrhämie*. 1. A constitutional disturbance due to the absorption of septic matters into the blood. [D, 4.] 2. Of Virchow, a morbid condition produced by contamination of the blood with ichorous products of phlegmonous inflammation not of a septic character. [A, 24.]

ICHORHÆMIC, adj. I2ko2r-e2m'i2k. Ger., *ichorrhämisch*, *ichorhämisch*. Pertaining to ichorrhæmia. [D.]

ICHORORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ko2r(ch2o2r)-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. Gr., ἰχωροῤῥόια (from ἰχώρ, ichor, and ῥεῖν, to flow). An excessive ichorous discharge from a wound or inflamed surface. [*a*, 40.]

ICHOROUS, adj. I2k'o2r-u3s. Fr., *ichoreux*. Resembling ichor.

ICHTHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. I2k(i2ch2)-thi2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ias'is*). See Ichthyosis.—**I. cornigera.** See Ichthyosis *hystrix*.

ICHTHIDINE (Fr.), n. Ek-te-den. See Ichthydin.

ICHTHIN, n. I2k'thi2n. From ἰχθύς, a fish. Fr., *ichthine*, *ichthyne*. Ger., *I.* The chief proteid element in the egg-yolks of various fishes, especially the rays; a transparent, granular, homogeneous substance, soluble in hydrochloric, in phosphoric, and in acetic acids and in alkaline solutions, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

ICHTHULINE (Fr.), n. Ek-tu6-len. See Ichthylin.

ICHTHYDIN, n. I2k'thi2d-i2n. From ἰχθύς, a fish. Fr., *ichthidine*. Of Frémy and Valenciennes, the principal nitrogenous substance found in the mature eggs of the *Cyprinoidæ*. It is soluble in acetic and in phosphoric acids. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

ICHTHYEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I2k(i2ch2)-thi2(thu6)-e2m-(am)'a2t(a3t)-a3. Gr., ἰχθυήματα. Lit., fish-scales; hence, any small, scale-like objects. [A, 311, 325.]

ICHTHYIASIS (Lat.), n. f. I2k(i2ch2)-thi2(thu6)-i2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). See Ichthyosis.

ICHTHYIC, adj. I2k'thi2-i2k. Ger., ἰχθυικός (from ἰχθύς, a fish). Of or pertaining to fishes; fishy. [L.]

ICHTHYLIN, n. I2k'thi2l-i2n. From ἰχθύς, a fish, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *ichthuline*. An albuminous, viscid substance resembling glutin, found in the eggs of the *Cyprinoidæ*; soluble in hydrochloric, phosphoric, and acetic acids. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

ICHTHYOCHOLIN (Ger.), n. Ech2-tu6-o-ch2ol-en'. Of Gmelin, a crystallizable substance obtained from the bile of various species of the *Cyprineæ*. It has a sweetish, afterward very bitter, taste, and is soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ICHTHYOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. I2k(i2ch2)-thi2(thu6)-o(o3)-ko2l'la3. From ἰχθύς, a fish, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *ichthyocolle* [Fr. Cod.], *colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hausenblase*, *Fischleim*. It., *colla di pesce*. Sp., *ictiocola*, *cola de pescado* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *ichthyocola* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *colla piscium* [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S., Belg., Austr., Hung., and Gr. Ph's, isinglass, fish-glue, a gelatinous substance prepared from the swimming bladders of *Acipenser huso* and other species of *Acipenser*; used to clarify liquors, to give lustre to fabrics, as a basis for jellies, and for court-plaster. 2. An old name for the *Acipenser huso*. [B, 5, 77 (*a*, 24), 88 (*a*, 39).]

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, n. I2k-thi2-o2g'ra2f-i2. From ἰχθύς, a fish, and γράφειν, to describe. See Ichthyology.

ICHTHYOID, adj. I2k'thi2-oid. Gr., ἰχθυοειδής (from ἰχθύς a fish, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *ichthyoides*. Resembling or having many characteristics of a fish. [L.]

ICHTHYOL, n. I2k'thi2-o2l. Lat., *ichthyoleum* (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *i*. Ger., *I.* It., *ittiolo*. Sp., *ictiol*. Syn.: *sodium ichthyolsulphonate* (2d def.). 1. A transparent, yellow-brown oil, of sea-green fluorescence, prepared by distillation from a bituminous shale found in the Tyrol, containing semi-fossilized remains of fishes; introduced into dermatological practice by Unna in 1882. It has been used externally in rheumatism, and internally in rheumatism, innutrition, eczema, etc., and as a discutient. 2. A sulphureted product of i. (1st def.), $C_{28}H_{36}S_3Na_2O_6$, the disodic salt of i'sulphonic acid, used as a local application in skin diseases where sulphur is indicated, and regarded as equivalent to a 10-per-cent. sulphur ointment. [Baumann and Schotten "Monatschr. f. prakt. Dermatol.," 1883, I, 9; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 56; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 17, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," May, 1886, p. 342.]—**I'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *I'sulfonsäure*. An acid, $C_{28}H_{38}S_3O_6$, derived from i. (1st def.). I. (2d def.) is its disodic salt. [B.]

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, adj. I2k-thi2-o-lo2j'i2-k'l. Pertaining to ichthyology. [L, 50, 56 (*a*, 14).]

ICHTHYOLOGY, n. I2k-thi2-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *ichthyologia* (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ichthyologie*. Ger., *Fischlehre*. The zoology of fishes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ICHTHYOLUM (Lat.), n. n. I2k(i2ch2)-thi(thu6)'o2l-u3m(u4m). See Ichthyol.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, n. I2k-thi2-o2f'a3-ji2st. Gr., ἰχθυοφάγος, (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Lat., *ichthyophagus*. Fr., *ichthyophage*. Ger., *Ichthyophag*. One who subsists largely on fish. [L, 56.]

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, adj. I2k-thi2-o2f'a3-gu3s. Gr., ἰχθυοφάγος. Lat., *ichthyophagus*. Eating, or subsisting on fish. [L, 50, 56 (*a*, 14).]

ICHTHYOPHAGY, n. I2k-thi2-o2f'a3-ji2. The habit of subsisting largely on fish.

ICHTHYOSE (Fr.), n. Ek-te-oz. See Ichthyosis.—**I. ansérine des scrofuleux.** Seborrhœa universalis in scrofulous persons. [G.]—**I. blanche.** Of Devergie, ichthyosis simplex in which the scales are not discolored. [G.]—**I. brune.** See Ichthyosis *brunea*.—**I. congénitale (linéaire).** See Ichthyosis *congenita*.—**I. nacrée.** See Ichthyosis *nitida*.—**I. noire.** See Ichthyosis *nigra*.—**I. noire cornée.** See Ichthyosis *sebacea* (1st def.).—**I. pellagre.** Of Alibert, pellagra.—**I. porc-épic.** See Ichthyosis *hystrix*.

ICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. I2k(i2ch2)-thi2(thu6)-o'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Gr., ἰχθυώσις (from ἰχθύς, a fish). Fr., *ichthyose*. Ger., *Ichthyose*, *Fischschuppenausschlag*, *Fischschuppenkrankheit*, *Fischschuppenaussatz*. It., *ittiosi*. Sp., *ictiosis*. Fish-skin disease; a cutaneous affection, beginning usually shortly after birth, characterized by a partial or general thickening of the epidermis, together with more or less elongation of the papillæ. The surface of the skin may be simply dry, harsh, and more or less scaly, or it may be marked by horny masses of epidermis, which are usually dark-colored, and in the form of polygonal areas of varying size and thickness, separated by a network of striations or furrows corresponding to the natural lines of the skin. [G.]—**False i.** Lat., *i. spuria*. See *I. sebacea* (1st def.).—**I. alba.** See Ichthyose *blanches*.—**I. brunea.** Fr., *ichthyose brune*. I. cornea in which the scales are of a grayish-brown. [G, 50.]—**I. circumscripta.** I. affecting limited areas of the skin. [G.]—**I. congenita.** Fr., *ichthyose congénitale (linéaire)*. Ger., *universales diffuses* (oder *congenitales*) *Keratom der menschlichen Haut*. Congenital i.; a diffuse keratosis of the skin in new-born infants, due to a malformation of the epidermis during intra-uterine life. The skin is covered by thick, horny, firmly adherent plates, usually symmetrically arranged upon the two halves of the body, and separated by furrows or intervals of thin, red, and often fissured epidermis. In all cases the infants thus affected die within a few days after birth. [G.]—Cf. *I. sebacea*.—**I. cornea.** Fr., *ichthyose cornée*. 1. I. characterized by rough, thick, horny scales, usually discolored from admixture of dirt. Cf. *I. hystrix*. 2. Cornu cutaneum. [G, 12.] 3. See *I. hystrix*.—**I. cornea acuminata.** See *I. hystrix*.—**I. cornea verrucosa.** See *I. cornea*.—**I. cyprina.** See *H. serpentina*.—**I. diffusa.** I. affecting the entire skin. [A, 326 (*a*, 39).]—**I. fœtalis.** See *I. congenita*.—**I. follicularis.** Fr., *acné sébacée cornée*. I. occurring about the sebaceous follicles in the form of more or less prominent, sometimes spine-like, projections that are firmly adherent, and produce a roughness of the surface compared to that of a nutmeg-grater. The disease resembles lichen pilaris, but differs in that the epidermic accumulations are more prominent, and more horny in character. [G.]—**I. furfuracea.** I. characterized by furfuraceous desquamation, especially on the eyelids and about the mouth, the neck, or the flexures of the joints. [G.]—**I. glossæ.** See *I. linguæ*.—**I. hystrix.** Fr., *ichthyose porc-épic*. 1. Porcupine disease; a form of i. or of i. cornea associated with the production of horny excrescences in the form of spines, sometimes corresponding to the distribution of a cutaneous nerve. [G.] 2. See *I. cornea*.—**I. linguæ.** A morbid condition of the tongue associated with hypertrophy of the papillæ, thickening and often whitening of the epithelium, and the production of deep grooves or fissures; usually the result of prolonged syphilitic or other inflammation. [G.] Cf. Leucoplakia *buccalis*.—**I. mitis, I. mollis.** See *I. simplex*.—

I. nacrea. Fr., *ichthyose nacrée.* See *I. nitida.*—**I. neonatorum.** Of Auspitz, a temporary form of i. observed in new-born infants, and characterized by rough, dark-colored, and easily detached scales. ["Arch. f. Dermatol. u. Syph.," 1869, p. 253 (G).] Cf. *I. congenita* and *I. sebacea neonatorum.*—**I. nigra, I. nigricans.** I. cornea with dark-colored horny plates. [G.]—**I. nitida.** Fr., *ichthyose nacrée.* It., *ittiosi madre perlacea.* I. attended with the formation of epidermic scales that have a glistening appearance, resembling mother of pearl. [G, 7.]—**I. of the tongue.** See *I. linguæ.*—**I. palmarum.** I. of the palms. [G.]—**I. palpebrarum** [Arnold]. I. affecting the eyelids. [F.]—**I. pellagra.** Fr., *ichthyose pellagre.* Of Alibert, pellagra.—**I. pergamenta.** A cutaneous disease characterized by degeneration of the skin, which becomes stiff, parchment-like, and devoid of sensation, as though the body were incased in armor. [G, 33.]—**I. plantaris.** I. of the soles. [G.] Cf. KERATOMA *palmare et plantare hereditarium.*—**I. reticulata.** I. in which the thickened epidermis is marked by a network of deepened lines or furrows. [G.]—**I. sauroderma.** See *I. sebacea* (1st def.).—**I. scutellata, I. scutulata.** I. characterized by polygonal scales slightly depressed in the centre. [G, 10.]—**I. sebacea.** Fr., *ichthyose noire cornée.* 1. A form of seborrhœa in which horny crusts form upon the skin over surfaces of greater or less extent, divided by lines corresponding to the furrows of the skin into separate plates looking like those of true i. [G, 15.] 2. Of Wilson, see *I. cornea.*—**I. sebacea neonatorum.** A condition sometimes observed in new-born children in which the skin is incrusted with a firmly adherent layer, chiefly composed of sebaceous matter, which, after a few days, is exfoliated, leaving the epidermis intact. [G, 3.]—**I. sebacea spinosa.** See *I. hystrix.*—**I. sebacea squamosa.** A term applied to a squamous form of i. sebacea, used probably in contradistinction to i. sebacea spinosa. [G, 1.]—**I. serpentina.** Fr., *ichthyose serpentine.* I. characterized by small scales or areas of thickened epidermis, usually of a dark color, occurring especially upon the extremities, and bearing some resemblance to the scales of a serpent or of a fish (especially those of the carp). [G, 7.]—**I. simplex.** Syn.: *xeroderma ichthyoides.* A mild form of i. characterized by simple roughness of the skin or by thin scales. [G.] Cf. *I. cornea.* —**I. spuria.** See *I. sebacea.*—**I. vera.** Of E. Wilson, xeroderma ichthyoides. [G.]—**I. vulvæ.** See ELEPHANTIASIS *vulvæ.*—**I. xeroderma.** See XERODERMA.—**Intra-uterine i.** See *I. congenita.*—**Spurious i.** Lat., *i. spuria.* See *I. sebacea.*

ICHTHYOSMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-thi^2(thu^6)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-os'matos* (*-atis*). From ἰχθύς, a fish, and ὀσμή, a smell. See SARCOPHYTE.

ICHTHYOTIC, adj. I^{2}k-thi^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to persons affected with ichthyosis. [Duhring (a, 39).]

ICHTHYOTOMY, n. I^{2}k-thi^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *ichthyotomia* (from ἰχθύς, a fish, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Fischanatomie, Fischzerlegung.* The dissection, anatomy, or study of fishes. [L, 50 (a, 14); Owen (L).]

ICHTHYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-thi^{2}z(thu^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Ger., *Fischvergiftung.* Poisoning by the ingestion of fish. [A, 528.]

ICHTYOSE (Fr.), n. Ek-te-oz. See ICHTHYOSIS.

ICICA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *i., iciquier.* Ger., *I.* Of Aublet, a genus of the *Burseraceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subgenus of *Bursera.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. abilo** [Blanco]. Sp., *árbol de brea.* A tree of undetermined genus growing in the province of Batangas, in the island of Luzon, where it is called *ábilo.* It yields elemi. [B, 18 (a, 24).] Cf. CANARIUM *commune.*—**I. à dix étamines** (Fr.). See *I. decandra.*—**I. altissima.** Fr., *iciquier très élevé, cèdre blanc* (ou *rouge*). Cedar-wood of Guiana, bastard Guiana cedar; a tree growing from 60 to 100 feet high. It yields Brazilian elemi, or caraña (see these words). [B, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**I. ambrosiaca.** A species furnishing coumia resin, perhaps the *I. heptaphylla.* [B, 197 (a, 24).] Cf. *I. tacamahaca.* —**I. aracouchini.** Ger., *verschiedenblättrige I.* Balsam-of-acouchi tree; a species found in Guiana, yielding a sort of elemi called *aracouchini*, or *acouchi balsam*, which is used as a balsamic medicine, and externally as a vulnerary. [B, 18, 19, 77, 180 (a, 24).] —**I. caranna.** A species growing in New Granada, where it yields an exudation similar to Brazilian elemi, known as American balm of Gilead, or *caranna.* [B, 18, 19, 180, 185, 197 (a, 35).]—**I. cuspidata.** Fr., *iciquier aigu.* A South American species yielding a resin used as glue. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. decandra.** Fr., *i. à dix étamines.* A species found in Guiana, yielding American olibanum (*q. v.*). [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. elemigera.** A species abundant in French Guiana, where it is known as the elemi-tree. [B, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. *I. icicariba* and *I. guianensis.*—**I. guianensis, I. guyanensis.** Fr., *bois d'encens.* A medium-sized tree found in South America and the West Indies, furnishing the South American incense-wood, and American olibanum or elemi. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (a, 14).]—**I. heptaphylla.** Fr., *arbre* (ou *bois*) *d'encens, balsamier à odeur d'ambrosie.* Sp., *tacamaca* [Sp. Ph.]. The incense-wood of Guiana; a species growing in Surinam, furnishing a resin known in Guiana as *ashyana*, and used there in dysentery, coughs, and gonorrhœa. According to the Fr. Cod., it furnishes tacamahac resin (see TACAMAHACA); according to other authorities, a form of Brazilian elemi. [B, 18, 19, 113, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *I. tacamahaca.*—**I. heterophylla.** See *I. aracouchini.*—**I. icicariba.** Ger., *Elemibaum, brasilianische I.* The icicariba of Marcgrav, a lofty Brazilian tree, one of the chief sources of elemi. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**I. indica.** See BURSERA *serrata* (in Supplement).—**I. tacamahaca.** Coumia-resin plant; according to some, a species identical with *I. heptaphylla*; according to others, a distinct species. It yields tacamahac resin. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] Cf. *I. heptaphylla.*—**I. viridiflora.** See *I. guianensis.*

ICICANE, n. I^{2}s'i^{2}k-an. Fr., *i. bréane.* A crystallizable substance obtained from the resins of *Icica.* [A, 385, 526.]

ICMACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k-ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(e)'a^3. From ἰκμάς, moisture, and ἀκρατία, impotence. 1. A devitalized (asthenic) condition of the fluids of the body. 2. Inability to retain them in their normal state. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICMADOPHILOUS, adj. I^{2}k-ma^2-do^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *icmadophilus* (from ἰκμάς, moisture, and φιλεῖν, to love). Growing especially in moist situations; used in the Latin as a botanical species name (*e. g., Lichen icmadophila*). [a, 35.]

ICMALEOS (Lat.), **ICMALEUS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}k-mal(ma^{3}l)'e^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰκμαλέος (from ἰκμάς, moisture). 1. Of Hippocrates, moist or wet. 2. Pertaining to moisture. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICMANE (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k'ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *ic'manes.* The *Nerium laurifolium.* [B, 121 (a, 35).] The *Nerium oleander.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

ICMAR (Lat.), **ICMAS** (Lat.), **ICMASIA** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. I^{2}k'ma^{3}r, -ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s), i^{2}k-maz(ma^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἴκμαρ, ἰκμάς, ἰκμασία. Moisture. [A. 322.]

ICMASTIC, adj. I^{2}k-ma^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *icmasticus* (from ἰκμάς, moisture). Pertaining to the bodily fluids or to the lymph. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICONANTIDIPTYCHON (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-kon-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-di^{2}p'ti^2(tu^6)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n). From εἰκών, an image, ἀντί, opposite, and δίπτυχος, double-folded. A lens giving a double image of an object, but with one of the images inverted. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICOSAHEDRON (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-ko^{2}s-a^3-hed(he^{2}d)'ro^{2}n. See ICOSEDRON.

ICOSANDER (Lat.), adj. I(e)-ko^{2}s-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'u^{6}r-(e^{2}r). See ICOSANDROUS.

ICOSANDRIC, ICOSANDRIOUS, ICOSANDROUS, adj's. I^{2}k-o^{2}s-a^{2}nd'ri^{2}k, -ri^2-u^{3}s, -ru^{3}s. Lat., *icosandrus* (from εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *icosandre.* Ger., *zwanzigmännig.* Having 20 or more perigynous stamens. *Icosandria* (Fr., *icosandrie*), so characterized, was Linnæus's 12th class of plants. The *Icosandræ* are: Of Scopoli, a tribe of plants comprising *Hypericum, Androsæmum, Citrus, Glabraria, Zygophyllum, Plumbago,* etc.; of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ*, comprising the *Potentilleæ, Rosaceæ, Spiræoideæ, Calycantheæ, Myrtoideæ, Pomaceæ, Amygdaleæ,* and *Chrysobalaneæ.* [B, 1, 34, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

ICOSEDRON (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}k(ek)-o^{2}s ed(e^{2}d)'ro^{3}n. From εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἕδρα, a base. A solid body having 20 equal triangular facets. [A, 322.]

ICTÈRE (Fr.), n. Ek-te^{2}r. See ICTERUS.—**I. ataxique grave.** See ICTERUS *gravis.*—**I. atrophique.** The jaundice of acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [a, 40.]—**I. biliphéique.** See *Hepatogenous* ICTERUS.—**I. bleu.** See CYANOSIS.—**I. des femmes enceintes.** *Icterus gravidarum.* [a, 40.]—**I. des nouveaux-nés.** See ICTERUS *neonatorum.*—**I. émotif.** A form of i. described as due to mental anxiety. ["Progr. méd.," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 689 (a, 40).]—**I. gris** [Piorry]. A coloration of the blood of the spleen by bile. [A, 250 (a, 21).]—**I. hémaphéique.** See *Hæmatogenous* ICTERUS.—**I. hémorrhagique.** See *I. atrophique.*—**I. hémorrhagique essentiel.** See ICTERUS *gravis.*—**I. malin.** See ICTERUS *gravis.*—**I. noire.** See *Black* ICTERUS.—**I. par rétention.** See *Hepatogenous* ICTERUS.—**I. puerpéral.** See ICTERUS *gravidarum.*—**I. rouge.** See *Red* ICTERUS.

ICTERENCEPHALOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἴκτερος, jaundice, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τῦφος, typhus. Ger., *Hirntyphus mit Gelbsucht.* Cerebral typhus with jaundice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICTEREPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-e^{2}p(ap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἴκτερος, jaundice, and ἧπαρ, the liver (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the liver with jaundice. [A, 322.]

ICTERIAS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}k-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἰκτερίας. Ger., *Gelbstein, Gelbsuchtstein.* Of Pliny, a certain precious stone said to have been used as a remedy for jaundice. [A, 311, 312, 322.]

ICTERIC, adj. I^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., ἰκτερικός, ἰκτερώδης (from ἴκτερος, jaundice). Lat., *ictericus, icteroides, icteritia laborans* (1st def.). Fr., *ictérique.* Ger., *ikterisch, gelbsüchtig.* It., *itterico, icterico.* Sp., *ictérico.* Syn.: *icterical, icteroid, icteritious.* 1. Affected with icterus; jaundiced. 2. Pertaining to or resembling icterus. 3. Good against the jaundice [Johnson]. 4. As a n., a remedy for icterus. [G, 30.]

ICTERICIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *ictéricie.* See ICTERUS.

ICTERICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ICTERIC.

ICTERINUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, yellow or yellowish. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ICTERITIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *ictéricie, ictéritie.* Ger., *Gelbsucht* (1st def.). It., *itterizia.* Sp., *ictericia.* 1. See ICTERUS. 2. Any morbid discoloration of the skin. [G, 17.]—**I. alba.** See ICTERUS *albus.*—**I. flava.** See ICTERUS.—**I. laborans.** Troubled with jaundice; icteric.—**I. rubea.** Erysipelas.

ICTÉRITIE (Fr.), n. I^{2}k-ta-re-se. Jaundice; in the pl., *ictérities*, discolorations of the skin (see CHROMATOSES). [G, 17.]

ICTERITIOUS, ICTERITOUS, adj's. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s, -te^{2}r'-i^2-tu^{3}s. From *icteritia* (*q. v.*). Yellow; having the color of the skin in jaundice. [G, 30.]

ICTEROID, adj. I^{2}k'te^{2}r-oid. Gr., ἰκτερώδης (from ἴκτερος, jaundice, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *icterodes, icteroides.* It., *itteroide.* Resembling icterus.

ICTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-this'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From ἴκτερος, jaundice, and φθίσις, a wasting. Ger., *Schwindsucht mit Gelbsucht.* Phthisis associated with jaundice. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

ICTEROPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}k-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-po^{3}r-fi^2(fu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἴκτερος, jaundice, πόρφυρος, dark-gleaming, and τῦφος, typhus. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus mit Gelbsucht.* Scarlatinous typhus associated with jaundice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{3}k'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἴκτερος. Fr., *ictère, ictéricie* (1st def.), *ictéritie* (1st def.). Ger., *I., Gelbsucht* (1st and 2d def's), *gelbe Sucht* (1st and 2d def's), *Königskrankheit* (1st def.), *Hautgallung* (1st def.). It., *ittero, itterizia* (1st def.). Sp., *ictericia* (1st def.). 1. Jaundice (so called because ἴκτερος was the name of a certain yellow bird the sight of which, it was anciently thought, would cure the disease); a yellow coloration of the skin, mucous membrane, and sclerotica due to the retention of yellow coloring-matter, particularly bile pigment, in the blood. [B; G, 8.] 2. In wheat and some other plants, a yellowness caused by wet and cold weather. [B, 19 (α, 24).] 3. The *Oriolus galbula.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**Black i.** Gr., μέλας ἴκτερος. Lat., *i. niger, melas i., melanicterus, melanchlorosis.* Fr., *ictère noire.* Ger., *schwarzer I.* It., *itterizia nera.* Sp., *ictericia negra.* 1. Black jaundice; i. attended with a very dark coloration of the skin. 2. Melæna. 3. Melanæmia.—**Blood i.** Ger., *Bluti'.* See *Hæmatogenous i.*—**Catarrhal i.** Lat., *i. catarrhalis.* Ger., *catarrhalischer* (oder *katarrhalischer*) *I.* Jaundice due to catarrhal inflammation of the gall-bladder and gall-ducts; often developed from a similar process in the stomach or intestines. Its phenomena are intense jaundice, clay-colored stools, and a slow pulse. Among individuals who are in middle or advanced life, it is apt to be associated with gout or syphilis. [D, 25.]—**Chemical i.** Ger., *chemischer I.* See *Hæmatogenous i.*—**Essential hæmorrhagic i.** Fr., *i. hémorrhagique essentiel.* Of Monneret, see *I. gravis.*—**Febrile i.** Fr., *ictère fébrile.* See *Weil's* DISEASE.—**Gastro-duodenal i.** I. resulting from closure of the common bile duct by a gastro-duodenal catarrh. [α, 40.]—**Hæmatogenic i., Hæmatogenous i.** Ger., *hämatogener* (oder *chemischer*) *I., Bluti'.* I. due, not to mechanical hindrance to the escape of bile from the liver (see *Hepatogenous i.*), but either to an abnormal production of bile or its coloring matter in the blood, or else to a morbid accumulation in the blood of bile secreted from the liver and afterward absorbed from the intestine.—**Hepatic i., Hepatogenic i., Hepatogenous i.** Lat., *i. hepatogenus.* Ger., *hepatogener* (oder *mechanischer*) *I., Resorptionsi', Stauungsi'.* I. due to reabsorption of bile from the liver in consequence of some mechanical hindrance to its escape into the intestine.—**I. albus.** See CHLOROSIS.—**I. ataxicus.** Fr., *ictère ataxique grave.* See *I. gravis.*—**I. autumnalis.** See *I. vernalis.*—**I. cæruleus.** Fr., *ictère bleu.* Blue jaundice. See CYANOSIS.—**I. calculosus.** I. due to impaction of gall-stones in the biliary passages. [Hooper (α, 40).]—**I. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal i.*—**I. cholicus.** See *Hepatogenous i.* [α, 40.]—**I. cum febribus intermittentibus.** I. resulting from congestion of the liver during or due to an attack of malarial intermittent fever. [L, 135 (α, 40).]—**I. flavus.** See JAUNDICE.—**I. gravidarum.** Fr., *atrophie jaune aiguë du foie des femmes enceintes* (2d def.), *ictère puerpéral* (ou *gravidique*). It., *itterizia nella gravidanza.* Syn.: *acute yellow atrophy of the liver* (2d def.). 1. A general term for any form of i. occurring during pregnancy. 2. Malignant jaundice due to puerperal septicæmia. [A, 15.] See *I. gravis.*—**I. gravis.** Fr., *ictère grave, typhisation cholémique* [Peter]. A grave form of i., especially marked by severe nervous symptoms and not infrequently fatal; due usually to acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [D.] See also CHOLÆMIA.—**I. hæmatogenes, I. hæmatogenus.** See *Hæmatogenous i.*—**I. hepaticus, I. hepatogenes, I. hepatogenus.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. infantilis, I. infantum.** See *I. neonatorum.*—**I. letalis, I. lethalis.** Of Franciscus Rubæus, see *I. gravis.*—**I. malignus.** See *I. gravis.*—**I. mechanicus.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. melas.** See *Black i.*—**I. menstrualis.** I. caused apparently by vicarious hyperæmia of the liver in suppressed or deficient menstruation. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**I. mucosus.** I. without pain, gall-stone, or spasm, and relieved by discharge of tough mucus in the stools. [Hooper (α, 40).]—**I. neogonorum, I. neonatorum.** Fr., *ictère des nouveaux-nés.* It., *itterizia dei neonati.* Syn.: *neotocicterus, pædicterus, ephelis lutea, aurigo neophytorum, yellow gum* (or *gown*). A form of i. met with in new-born infants during the first or second weeks. The patient is deeply jaundiced and constipated, the liver enlarged, and the digestion impaired. [α, 40.]—**I. niger.** See *Black i.*—**I. of absorption, I. of obstruction.** See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. of pregnancy.** See *I. gravidarum.*—**I. of retention.** Ger., *Retentionsi'.* See *Hepatogenous i.*—**I. perniciosus.** See *I. gravis.*—**I. saburralis.** See *I. calculosus.*—**I. saturninus.** See *Lead* JAUNDICE.—**I. spasticus.** I. from hypochondriasis or melancholia following vehement mental excitement. [L, 135 (α, 40).]—**I. symptomaticus.** I. occurring as a symptom of some general disease.—**I. traumaticus.** I. due to traumatism of the intestinal tract (*e. g.*, wounds or surgical operations). [L, 135 (α, 40).]—**I. typhoides.** See *I. gravis.*—**I. verminosus.** I. associated with or caused by parasites in the intestine either by reflex spasm or obstruction of the common bile duct, as when a worm finds its way into the mouth of the duct. [L, 135 (α, 40).]—**I. vernalis.** A mild form of catarrhal i. occurring more frequently in spring or fall because the atmospheric changes are greater at those seasons. [α, 40.]—**I. viridis.** See *Green* JAUNDICE.—**Leberi'** (Ger.). See *Hepatogenous i.* [D, 4.]—**Malignant i.** Fr., *ictère malin.* See *I. gravis.*—**Mechanical i.** Lat., *i. mechanicus.* Ger., *mechanischer I.* See *Hepatogenous i.*—**Melas i.** See *Black i.*—**Paradoxical i.** Fr., *ictère paradoxal.* Addison's disease. [α, 40.]—**Pernicious i.** Lat., *i. perniciosus.* Fr., *ictère pernicieux.* See *I. gravis.*—**Red i.** Erythema. [α, 40.]—**Resorptionsi'** (Ger.), **Retentionsi'** (Ger.), **Stauungsi'** (Ger.). See *Hepatogenous i.*—**Symptomatic catarrhal i.** I. resulting from catarrh of the biliary passages. [L, 20 (α, 40).]—**Typhoid i.** Lat., *i. typhoides.* Fr., *ictère typhoïde.* See *I. gravis.*

ICTIÓCOLE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. I^{2}k-te-o'ko-la^3. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

ICTODES (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}k-tod'ez(as). Of Bigelow, the genus *Symplocarpus.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**I. fœtidus.** The *Symplocarpus fœtidus.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 24).]

ICTUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ict'us.* From *icere,* to strike. Gr., πληγή. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Schlag.* 1. A blow, a stroke, a sudden attack of disease. 2. A pulsation, especially the pulse-beat. [K.] 3. A stab. [A, 312.] 4. A sting or bite. [A, 322.]—**I. apoplectique** (Fr.). A stroke of apoplexy. [D, 72.]—**I. arteriæ.** An arterial pulsation. [A, 322.]—**I. cordis.** The cardiac impulse.—**I. epilepticus.** An attack of epilepsy. [D, 72.]—**I. laryngé** (Fr.). 1. See LARYNGISMUS. 2. See *Laryngeal* VERTIGO.—**I. sanguinis.** Apoplexy. [α, 40.]—**I. solis.** Sunstroke. [D.]

IDAHO SPRINGS, n. Id'a^{3}ho. A place in Clear Creek County, Colorado, where there is a hot spring containing sodium and magnesium sulphates and carbonates, iron and calcium carbonate, and sodium silicate; a warm alkaline chalybeate spring, called Drinking Spring, and a cold saline spring of which no analysis has been made. [A, 363; Anderson, "Med. News," Sept. 14, 1889 (α, 14).]

IDEAL, adj. I-de'a^{3}l. Lat., *idealis* (from ἰδέα, an idea). Fr., *idéal.* Ger., *ideell.* Of diseases, imaginary. [A, 322.]

IDEALITY, n. I-de-a^{3}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *idéalité.* Ger., *Idealität.* The psychological formation of a model or standard which exists in the imagination only, but may be considered a factor in artistic conception. [α, 43.]

IDEATION, n. I-de-a'shu^{3}n. From ἰδέα, an idea. Fr., *idéation.* The action of the brain in forming an idea. [A, 385.]

IDEATIONAL, adj. I-de-a'shu^{3}n-a^{2}l. From ἰδέα, an idea. Pertaining to ideation.

IDEO-DYNAMIC, adj. I-de"o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. From ἰδέα, an idea, and δύναμις, power. See IDEO-MOTOR.

IDEOPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Id(i^{2}d)-e(e^2)-o(o^3)-fren(fre^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἰδέα, an idea, and φρήν, the mind. Of Guislain, disorder of the intellect. [α, 40.]

IDEOGRAPHY, n. I-de-o^{2}g'ra^{3}f-i^2. Lat., *ideographia* (from ἰδέα, an idea, and γραφή, a writing). 1. A description of ideas. 2. A printing or writing of ideas, or rendering of words by signs, not letters, as with the Chinese and hieroglyphic characters. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDEOLOGY, n. I-de-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *ideologia* (from ἰδέα, an idea, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *idéologie.* The doctrine or science of thought or of the mind. [L, 41, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

IDEO-MOTOR, adj. Id-e"o-mot'o^{2}r. From ἰδέα, an idea, and *movere,* to move. Fr., *idéo-moteur.* Of movements of the body, semi-automatic and resulting from concentration of the mind on one idea. [L, 107.]

IDEOPEGMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{3}d-e^3-o(o^3)-peg(pag)'ma^3. Gen., *-peg'matos* (*-atis*). From ἰδέα, an idea, and πῆγμα, anything fastened. A fixed idea. [A, 322.]

IDEOSYNCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Id(i^{2}d)-e^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}n^2(su^{6}n^2)'ki^2-(ch^{2}u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-y'seos* (*-synch'ysis*). From ἰδέα, an idea, and σύγχυσις, a mixing together. Fr., *idéosynchisie.* Ger., *Wahnwitz.* Delirium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIACOROIRIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{3}d-i^2-a^3-kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^3)-i(e)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-roir'idos* (*-idis*). From ἴδιος, one's own, κόρη, the pupil, and ἶρις, the iris. Of G. P. Poggi, the formation of an artificial pupil. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIAPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-a^{3}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-si^{3}s. Gen., *-aus'eos* (*-is*). From ἴδιος, one's own, and ἀπόκαυσις, a burning. Ger., *Selbstentzündung.* Spontaneous ignition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIEMPRESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-e^{3}m-pre(pra)'si^{3}s. Gen., *-pre'seos* (*-is*). From ἴδιος, one's own, and ἐμπρησις, a conflagration. Spontaneous combustion. [A, 322.]

IDIOBLASTS, n. I^{3}d'i^2-o-bla^{3}sts. From ἴδιος, one's own, and βλάστη, a sprout. Fr., *idioblastes.* Ger., *Idioblasten.* Of Sachs, vegetable cells developing unlike their neighbors in the same tissue as to form, size, and contents. [B, 229 (α, 24).]

IDIOCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-kra(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἰδιοκρασία (from ἴδιος, one's own, and κρᾶσις, a mixing). See IDIOSYNCRASY.

IDIOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{3}d-i^2-o^{3}k-ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἴδιος, one's own, and κτόνος, murder. Suicide. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOCTONOS (Lat.), n. m. I^{3}d-i^2-o^{2}k'to^{2}n-o^{2}s. A person who commits suicide. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOCY, n. I^{3}d'i^2-o-si^2. Gr., ἰδιοτισμός, ἰδιοτεία (from ἴδιος, one's own). Lat., *idiotismus.* Fr., *simplicité, idiotie.* Ger., *Dummheit, Verrücktheit, Blödsinn.* Congenital weak-mindedness; a condition in which mental weakness exists from birth or the earliest years, the psychical development is arrested, and the intelligence is more or less below the average commonly developed at a given age. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Congenital i.** [Ireland]. See *Genetous i.*—**Cretinic i.** [Ireland]. I. which obtains with cretins. Its phenomena are those of ordinary i. [D, 36.]—**Cretinoid i.** [Ireland]. I. in which the cretinic features are marked. Some of the subjects retain a small degree of intelligence. [α, 40.]—**Cretinoid i. with pachydermic cachexia.** A form of i. described by Fagge in which the general features resemble those of cretinism. [α, 40.]—**Developmental i.** I. due to arrested brain development. [Hammond (α, 40).]—**Eclampsic i.** [Ireland]. I. produced by convulsions in early life from teething or injury to the head at birth. [α, 40.]—**Emotional i.** Of Shuttleworth, that form of i. resulting from nervous shock or fright at an early age. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1886 (α, 40).]—**Epileptic i.** [Ireland]. I. the cause of which seems to be epilepsy. [α, 40.]—**Genetous i.** I. in which the diseased condition entailing deficient mentality is complete at birth. [α, 40.]—**Hydrocephalic i.** [Ireland]. I. due to

congenital or acquired hydrocephalus. [α, 40.]—**Hypertrophic i.** One of the forms of inflammatory i. associated with hypertrophy of the brain. [α, 40.]—**I. by deprivation.** That condition of mind in a child that has been deprived of two or more special senses (*e. g.*, sight and hearing). [Ireland (α, 40).]—**Inflammatory i.** [Ireland]. I. due to inflammation of the brain, either congenital or acquired. [α, 40.]—**Kalmuck i.** Of Mitchell and Fraser, i. in which the facial or cranial appearance suggests a reversion to, or imitation of, an ethnic type differing from that to which the patient belongs; *e. g.*, a Caucasian idiot may have features that are strikingly Mongolian. [D, 36.]—**Microcephalic i.** [Ireland]. I. due to or associated with microcephalus. [α, 40.]—**Mongol-like i.** Kalmuck i. [α, 40.]—**Negro-like i.** A form of i. in which the African features are reproduced in those of Caucasian birth. [α, 40.]—**Paralytic i.** [Ireland]. A form of i. associated with paralysis due to intra-uterine brain lesion. [α, 40.]—**Plagiocephalic i.** I. associated with or resulting from cranial distortion, the face and parietal bones being twisted entirely out of their normal positions. [Shuttleworth (α, 40).]—**Scaphocephalic i.** A form of i. in which the head is boat-shaped. [α, 40.]—**Sensorial i.** I. in which there is deficient appreciation of the special senses. [α, 40.]—**Toxic i.** A form of i. resulting from the administration of opium, alcohol, or other toxic drugs in early life. [Shuttleworth (α, 40).]—**Traumatic i.** [Ireland]. I. due to direct injury to the brain by traumatism and not to subsequent inflammation. [α, 40.]

IDIOELECTRIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-e-le^{2}k'tri^{2}k. From ἴδιος, one's own, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties (said especially of substances that acquire electricity by friction). [L, 30, 41, 56 (α, 14).]

IDIOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-a^3. From ἴδιος, one's own, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A name proposed by White and Bird for extreme cases of defective articulation in which the sounds made were unlike those of any known language, but the same sound was always used to express the same word. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 14, 1891, p. 581 (α, 29).]

IDIOGNOMON (Lat.), adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}g-no'mo^{2}n(mon). Gr., ἰδιογνώμων (from ἴδιος, one's own, and γνώμη, an opinion). Holding to one's own opinion. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

IDIOGYNOUS, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *idiogynus* (from ἴδιος, one's own, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *idiogyne.* Ger., *eigenweibig.* Destitute of a pistil, or having the stamens isolated from the pistils. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

IDIOGYNY, n. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-i^2. The state of being idiogynous.

IDIOMETALLIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From ἴδιος, one's own, and μεταλλικός, of metal. Fr., *idiométallique.* Of electrical phenomena, produced by the simple contact of two metals. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

IDIOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἴδιος, one's own, and μήτρα, the womb (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the parenchymatous tissue of the uterus. [α, 40.]

IDIOMIASM, n. I^{2}d'i^2-o-mi-a^{2}z'm. From ἴδιος, one's own, and μίασμα, defilement. A miasm proceeding from one's own person. [Eberle.]

IDIO-MUSCULAR, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-mu^{3}s'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. From ἴδιος, one's own, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *idio-musculaire.* Ger., *idio-muskulös.* Of Schiff, peculiar to a muscle; of a local contraction, caused in a nearly exhausted muscle by a sharp blow when other irritative agents produce no effect. [K, 3.]

IDIONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-nu^2-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἴδιος, one's own, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Ger., *Idioneurose.* A neurosis proper; a neurosis pure and simple. Auspitz's idioneuroses of the skin are a class of functional anomalies of the cutaneous nerves without trophic changes in the skin, comprising "sensory" and "motor" neuroses of the skin. [G, 4.]

IDIOPATHIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Gr., ἰδιοπαθής (from ἴδιος, one's own, and πάθος, a condition). Fr., *idiopathique.* Ger., *idiopathisch.* It., *idiopatico.* Sp., *idiopático.* Occurring independently (said of diseases). [A, 326 (α, 21).]

IDIOPATHY, n. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Gr., ἰδιοπάθεια (from ἴδιος, one's own, and πάθος, a condition). Lat., *idiopatheia.* Fr., *idiopathie.* Ger., *Idiopathie.* 1. The state of being idiopathic. [A, 322.] 2. See IDIOSYNCRASY.

IDIOPHRENIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-fre^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ἴδιος, one's own, and φρήν, the mind. Of Tuke, resembling or pertaining to insanity from brain disease. [α, 40.]

IDIOPLASM, n. I^{2}d'i^2-o-pla^{2}z'm. Lat., *idioplasma* (from ἴδιος, one's own, and πλάσμα, anything formed). Ger., *Idioplasma.* Of Nägeli (1884), a substance of peculiar and complex chemical and molecular constitution which he supposes to be present in cells. That of the nucleus (nucleus-idioplasma) is supposed to be the controlling and active agent in cell-division and in the perpetuation of the species, while that of the cell-body (cyto-idioplasma) controls the tissue-change and nutrition of the cell itself. [J.]

IDIOPTCY, n. I^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}pt-si^2. From ἴδιος, one's own, and ὄψ, sight. An obsolete provincialism for achromatopsia. [F.]

IDIOSOMNAMBULISMUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-so^{2}m-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἴδιος, one's own, *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk. Of Succow, individual animal magnetism. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From ἴδιος, one's own, and σπασμός, a spasm. A convulsion occurring only in one part of the body. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOSPASTIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-spa^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *idiospasticus* (from ἴδιος, one's own, and σπαστικός, stretching). Pertaining to idiospasm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-sthe^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From ἴδιος, one's own, and σθένος, strength. Fr., *idiosthénie.* A force having an innate existence, without regard to its origin, such as electricity, nerve-force, etc. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

IDIOSTHENIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-sthe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *idiosthénique.* Pertaining to or having the quality of idiosthenia. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

IDIOSYNCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}n^2(su^{6}n)-kra-(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See IDIOSYNCRASY.—**I. hæmorrhagica.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**I. olfactoria.** A perverted sense of smell whereby the patient is rendered exceedingly susceptible to certain odors. [α, 40.]

IDIOSYNCRASIQUE (Fr.), adj. E-de-o-sa^{2}n^2-kra^3-zek. See IDIOSYNCRATIC.

IDIOSYNCRASY, n. I^{2}d-i^2-o-si^{2}n^2'kra^2-si^2. Gr., ἰδιοσυγκρασία (from ἴδιος, one's own, and σύγκρασις, a blending). Lat., *idiosyncrasia.* Fr., *idiosyncrasie, idiosyncrase.* Ger., *Idiosynkrasie, Empfindungseigenheit.* An individual peculiarity which renders one susceptible to certain effects not produced in others. [D.]

IDIOSYNCRATIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-si^{2}n-kra^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *idiosyncraticus.* Fr., *idiosyncrasique.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an idiosyncrasy. [D.]

IDIOSYNCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n^2)-kri^{2}t'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See IDIOSYNCRATIC.

IDIOT, n. I^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}t. From ἰδιώτης, an ignorant person. Lat., *idiota.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Blödsinniger.* A person affected with idiocy.—**Cretinoid i.** A cretin. [α, 40.]

IDIOTCY, n. I^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}t-si^2. See IDIOCY.

IDIOTHALAMOUS, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o-tha^{2}l'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *idiothalmus* (from ἴδιος, one's own, and θάλαμος [see THALAMUS]). Fr., *idiothalame.* In lichenography, having the receptacles different in color or texture from the thallus. The i. lichens (the *Idiothalamæ* [Wahlenberg], *Idiothalameæ* [Gray], *Idiothalami* [Acharius], *Idiothalamia* [Lühnemann], or *Idiothalamii* [Ritgen]; Fr., *idiothalames*) are a division or class of *Lichenes*, consisting of the genera *Gyromium*, *Opegrapha*, *Lecidea*, and *Calicium*, according to the first author; or, according to Acharius, comprising the divisions *Homogenei* (the genera *Opegrapha*, *Spiloma*, etc.), *Heterogenei* (the genera *Graphis*, *Verrucaria*, etc.), and *Hyperogenei* (the genera *Glyphis*, etc.); or, according to Fries and Endlicher, consisting of the tribes *Pyxineæ*, *Glyphideæ*, *Graphideæ*, and *Lemborinæ* (*Pyxinidæ*, *Glyphidæ*, *Graphidæ*, and *Limboridæ* of Lindley); or, according to Gray, the divisions *Rhizomorphidæ*, *Variolaridæ*, *Porinidæ*, *Verrucaridæ*, and *Opegraphidæ*. Lühnemann makes them an order of the *Aspidocarpa*, consisting of the *Opegrapha*, *Lecidea*, etc., and Ritgen an order of the *Choriophyta*, consisting of the genera of Acharius. [B, 1, 19, 170 (α, 24).]

IDIOTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}t(ot)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἰδιωτεία. See IDIOCY.—**I. endemica.** See CRETINISM.

IDIOTIC, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἰδιωτικός. Lat., *idioticus.* Fr., *idiotique.* Ger., *idiotisch, dumm, blödsinnig.* Affected with idiocy. [D.]

IDIOTISM, n. I^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}t-i^{2}z'm. Gr., ἰδιωτισμός. Lat., *idiotismus.* Fr., *idiotisme.* Ger., *Idiotismus, Idiotie.* See IDIOCY.

IDIOTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See IDIOCY.—**I. endemicus.** See CRETINISM.

IDIOTROPHOUS, adj. I^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}t'ro-fu^{3}s. Gr. ἰδιοτρόφος (from ἴδιος, peculiar, and τροφή, nourishment). Subsisting on a peculiar kind of food. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IDIOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἰδιοτροπία (from ἴδιος, peculiar, and τροπή, a turning). 1. A peculiar manner of existence. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See IDIOSYNCRASY.

IDOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Id(ed)-ol'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., εἴδωλον. A spectre, an hallucination. [A, 322.]

IDORGAN, n. I^{2}d-o^{2}rg'u^{3}n. From ἴδιος, one's own, and ὄργανον, an organ. Of Haeckel, a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock. [L, 121.]

IDOS (Lat.), n. n. Id(ed)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἶδος. Sweating. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

IDOU-MOULLI, n. In India, a species of *Bridelia* found on the coast of Malabar. The resin, flowers, and fruit are used, in many preparations, in pleurisy and mania. [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 121 (α, 35).]

IDRIALIN, n. I^{2}d'ri^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *idrialine.* Ger., *I.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{40}H_{28}O$, obtained by distillation alone or with naphtha of a brownish-black, bituminous schist from Idria, containing 18 per cent. of cinnabar. It fuses with decomposition at 250° to 300° C., is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, soluble in boiling oil of turpentine, in carbon disulphide, in acetone, and very soluble in boiling xylene. [B, 46, 48, 93 (α, 39).]

IDRIS YÀGHI (Turk.), n. Geranium-oil, the volatile oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus*, used to adulterate attar of rose. [B, 18 (α, 24).]

IDROSADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-dros-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See HIDROSADENITIS.

IDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Ger., *Idrose.* See HYDROSIS; in the pl., *idroses* (Ger., *Idrosen*), a suborder of the *Keratonoses* in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, embracing *Hyperidroses*, *Paridroses*, and *Anidroses.* [G, 4.]

IDROTADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-drot-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'ma^3. From ἱδρώς, sweat, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-oma**). See HIDROSADENITIS.

IDRYL, n. Id'ri^{2}l. Fr., *idryle.* Ger., *I.* See FLUORANTHENE.

IDUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-du^2(du)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A new metal, discovered by Websky in lead vanadate. It resembles vanadium

in several respects, and the only oxide hitherto examined appears to possess acid properties, and forms stable salts. Its formula is probably Id_2O_5, its general character and reactions corresponding to those of vanadic acid. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 27, 1884; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]

IDUS (Lat.), n. n. Id(ed)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *id'eos.* Gr., ἴδος. Sweat. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

IETICA, n. In Brazil, the potato (*Ipomœa batatas*). [Marcgraf (B, 121 [a, 35]).]

IETREON (Lat.), n. n. I^2-e^{2}t(at)-re(ra)'o^{2}n. See LATREION.

IF (Fr.), n. Ef. From *ivus*, the yew-tree. The *Taxus baccata.* [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. à amande.** The *Taxus nucifera.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. commun, I. d'Europe.** See *I.*—**I. nucifère.** The *Podocarpus nucifera.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**I. verticillé.** The *Taxus verticillata.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

IFERTEN (Ger.), **IFFERTEN** (Ger.), n's. Ef'e^{2}rt-e^{2}n, ef'-fe^{2}rt-e^{2}n. See YVERDUN.

IFFIDES, n. Of the alchemists, cerussa. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

IFINE (Fr.), n. E-fen. A poisonous principle contained in the yew-tree (*Taxus baccata*). [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

IFRETEAU (Fr.), n. E-fre^2-to. The *Taxus baccata.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

IGASUR (Malay), n. The *Strychnos Ignatii* or its seed. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Noix I.** (Fr.). See IGNATIA.

IGASURATE, n. I^{2}g-a^{2}s-u^{2}r'at. A salt of igasuric acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

IGASURIA (Lat.), n. f. E-ga^3-su^2(su)'ri^2-a^3. See IGASURINE.

IGASURIC ACID, n. I^{2}g-a^{2}s-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide igasurique.* Ger., *Igasursäure.* A special acid with which, according to Pelletier and Caventou, the alkaloids are combined in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. Berzelius considered it lactic acid; Winckler, a variety of gallic acid; but Hölm, a tannic acid that turned iron green. [B, 270.]

IGASURINE, n. I^{2}g-a^{2}s-u^2'ren. Lat., *igasurina, igasurinum.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Igasurin.* It., Sp., *igasurina.* An alkaloid found, according to Desnoix, along with strychnine and brucine in nux vomica, but the existence of which can not be regarded as definitely established. According to Schützenberger, it consists of nine different alkaloids, which he separated by means of their different solubility in boiling water. It is a more active poison than brucine. [B, 93 (a, 14), 270.]

IGDE (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g'de(da.) Gen., *ig'des.* Gr., ἴγδη. See IGDIS.

IGDION (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}g'di^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἰγδίον. Ger., *Mörserchen.* A small mortar. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

IGDIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g'di^{2}s. Gen., *ig'dis.* Gr., ἴγδις. A mortar. [L, 50 (a. 14).]

IGDIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}g'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See IGDION.

IGDOCOPANON (Lat.), **IGDOCOPANUM** (Lat.), n's n. I^{2}g-do(do^3)-kop(ko^{2}p)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἰγδοκόπανον. Ger., *Mörserkeule.* A pestle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

IGEL (Ger.), n. Eg'e^{2}l. See ECHINUS (2d def.).—**Gemeiner I.** The *Erinaceus europæus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I'bezoar.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**I'bezoar aus Malacca.** See BEZOAR *porci malaccense.*—**I'borste.** See ECHINUS (1st def.).—**I'borstig.** See ECHINATE.—**I'förmig.** See ECHINEUS.—**I'füssig.** See ECHINIPES.—**I'ig.** See ECHINATE.—**I'knospe.** 1. See BUTOMUS. 2. The genus *Sparganium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I'kraut.** 1. The *Geum urbanum.* 2. The *Ecballium elaterium.* [B, 48 (a, 14), 180 (a, 24).]—**I'liebend.** See ECHINOPHILUS.—**I'mundig.** See ECHINOSTOMATUS.—**I'schwamm.** The *Hydnum erinaceum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I'schwänzig.** See ECHINURUS.—**I'shuf.** A disease in horses in which a cyst forms under the skin at the border of the hoof, and the overlying hair becomes bristly. [L, 30 (a,14).]—**I'skolbe.** The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**I'sschottensüssholz.** The *Glycyrrhiza echinata.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**I'stachel.** See ECHINUS (1st def.).—**I'stachelig.** See ECHINATE.—**I'stein.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**I'weizen.** The *Triticum muticum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I'wollblume.** The *Anthyllis erinacea.* [L, 80.]—**Malakkischer I.** The *Erinaceus malaccensis.* [L, 80.]

IGELKOLBE (Ger.), n. Eg'e^{2}l-kolb-e^2. 1. See BUTOMUS. 2. The genus *Sparganium.* 3. The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aestige I.** The *Sparganium ramosum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Einfache I.** The *Sparganium simplex.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I'nblätter.** The leaves of *Datura stramonium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).—**I'nsamen.** The seed of *Datura stramonium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

IGIR (Hind.), n. The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

IGNAMA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g-na(na^3)'ma^3. Fr., *igname.* See DIOSCOREA.

IGNAME (Fr.), n. En-ya^{3}m. See DIOSCOREA.—**I. à feuilles ternées.** See DIOSCOREA *triphylla.*—**I. ailée.** See DIOSCOREA *alata.*—**I. à racines blanches.** See DIOSCOREA *eburnea* (in Supplement).—**I. blanche.** See DIOSCOREA *cliffortiana.*—**I. bulbeuse.** See DIOSCOREA *bulbifera.*—**I. commune, I. cultivée.** See DIOSCOREA *cliffortiana.*—**I. de Chine.** The *Dioscorea batatas.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**I. du Japon.** See DIOSCOREA *japonica.*—**I. jaune.** See DIOSCOREA *lutea.*—**I. nummulaire.** See DIOSCOREA *nummularia.*—**I. rouge.** 1. See DIOSCOREA *alata.* 2. In Egypt, the resin of *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

IGNATIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g-na(na^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *Ignatius*, the founder of the Society of Jesus. Fr., *fève de Saint-Ignace* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Ignatiusbohne* (1st def.). Sp., *haba de San Ignacio* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *faba Sancti Ignatii* [Belg. Ph.], *ignatiæ semen* [Gr. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Saint Ignatius's* BEAN. 2. A genus made by the younger Linnæus, but suppressed by Bentham and Hooker because having the leaves and flowers of a species of *Posoqueria*, and the fruit of a *Strychnos.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Abstractum ignatiæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 2 parts of i. in No. 60 powder with a mixture of alcohol and water, drying the resulting extract, and mixing it with enough sugar of milk to make 1 part. [B, 95.]—**Extractum ignatiæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de fève Saint-Ignace.* Syn.: *extractum fabæ Ignatii alcoholicum.* A preparation made by exhausting i. with dilute alcohol and evaporating to the desired consistence. [B, 119.]—**I. amara.** Of the younger Linnæus, a plant formerly identified with *Strychnos Ignatii*, but now referred to *Posoqueria longiflora.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ignatiæ semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *I.* (1st def.).—**I. philippinica.** See STRYCHNOS *Ignatii.*—**Tinctura ignatiæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de fève de Saint-Ignace.* Ger., *Ignazbohnentinktur.* A preparation made by exhausting i. in No. 60 powder with dilute alcohol, so that 10 parts of the tincture represent 1 part of i. [B, 81.]

IGNATIANA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g-na(na^3)-shi^2(ti^2)-an(a^{3}n)'a^3. Of Loureiro, the genus *Strychnos* (a, 24).]—**I. philippinica.** The *Strychnos Ignatii.* [B, 18, 173 (a, 24).]

IGNATIUSBAUM (Ger.), n. Eg-na^3'tsi^2-u^{4}s-ba^3-u^{4}m. See IGNATIA (2d def.).—**Bitterer I.** The *Strychnos Ignatii.* [a, 24.]

IGNAVIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g-na(na^3)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From *ignavus*, inactive. Sluggishness. [E.]—**I. partium genitalium.** See IMPOTENCE.

IGNEAL, IGNEOUS, adj's. I^{2}g'ne-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. Lat., *igneus* (from *ignis*, fire). Fr., *igné.* 1. Pertaining to or produced or effected by fire. 2. Of a fiery red. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

IGNESCENT, adj. I^{2}g-ne^{2}s'se^{2}nt. Lat., *ignescens* (from *ignescere*, to take fire). Beginning to take fire or emit sparks. [a, 38.]

IGNIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}g-ni^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *igniarius*, belonging to fire. See AMADOU.

IGNICOLOR (Lat.), adj. I^{2}g-ni^{2}k'o^{2}l-o^{2}r. From *ignis*, fire, and *color*, color. See IGNEOUS (2d def.).

IGNIPEDITES (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}g-ni^2-pe^{2}d-it(et)'ez(as). From *ignis*, fire, and *pes*, the foot. Hot-foot; a disease in which the soles of the feet burn excessively. It is seen in people who walk a great deal, particularly in soldiers, and is said to be rheumatic. [a, 40.]

IGNIPUNCTURE, n. I^{2}g'ni^2-pu^{3}n^{2}k-tu^{2}r. From *ignis*, fire, and *puncture*, a puncture. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Ignipunktur.* It., Sp., *ignipuntura.* A method of treatment which consists in making punctures with a cautery. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Intradermic I.** I. into the thickness of the skin with Paquelin's cautery. [Chalot, "Paris méd.," Nov., 1881; quoted in "London Med. Record.," Dec., 1881.]

IGNIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}g'ni^{2}s. Gen., *ig'nis.* Gr., αἴγλη, αἰγλαός. Fr., *feu.* Ger., *Feuer.* It., *fuoco.* Sp., *fuego.* Fire; of the old writers, anything fiery.—**I. actualis.** See *Actual* CAUTERY.—**I. amoris.** See ARDOR *venereus.*—**I. animalis.** Animal heat. [A, 322.]—**I. calidus.** Violent inflammation just preceding the stage of gangrene. [Quincy (a, 40).]—**I. Columellæ.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**I. frigidus.** Dry gangrene. [*l. c.*, a, 40.]—**I. herba.** The herb of *Muscus pyxidatus.* [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**I. musci.** The *Bœomyces cocciferus.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**I. occultus.** Lit., hidden fire; an old term for anthrax. [G.]—**I. persicus.** Fr., *feu persique.* Persian fire; an old term the original signification of which is uncertain, having been applied sometimes to herpes zoster and sometimes to different forms of anthrax, especially contagious anthrax. [G.]—**I. philosophicus.** An old name for phosphorus. [A, 322.]—**I. potentialis.** A potential cautery. [A, 222.]—**I. sacer.** Fr., *feu sacré.* It., *fuoco sacro.* 1. Sacred fire; an old term for a variety of diseases of the skin, including zoster, erysipelas, and a gangrenous form of inflammation which prevailed as an epidemic in France during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. [G.] Cf. ERYSIPELAS *pestilens.* 2. An old term for aphthæ.—**I. Sancti Antonii.** Fr., *feu de Saint-Antoine.* It., *fuoco di San Antonio.* An old term for anthrax or gangrenous erysipelas, also for a malignant contagious disease which ravaged France in the seventeenth century, being regarded by some as a gangrenous form of erysipelas, and by others as a malignant variety of scarlet fever. The name is said to have arisen from the custom of invoking the aid of St. Anthony for relief from the disease. [G.] Cf. ERYSIPELAS *pestilens.*—**I. Sancti Ignatii.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**I. sapientum.** An old term for warm horse-dung. [A, 325.]—**I. silvaticus, I. silvestris.** Fr., *feu sauvage* (ou *volage*, ou *volant*), *flamboise.* Ger., *Wiebeln.* Wildfire rash; an old term for certain simple inflammatory skin eruptions, probably of an erythematous or an eczematous character. [G.] Cf. STROPHULUS *volaticus.*—**I. vitalis.** Animal heat. [A, 322.]—**I. volagrius, I. volaticus.** See *I. silvaticus.*—**Persicus I.** [Avicenna]. See *I. persicus.*—**Sacer i.** See *I. sacer.*

IGNITED, adj. I^{2}g-nit'e^{2}d. Lat., *ignitus* (from *ignire*, to set on fire). Kindled; set on fire. [a, 38.]

IGNITION, n. I^{2}g-ni^{2}sh-u^{2}n. From *ignire*, to set on fire. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Anzünden.* It., *ignizione.* Sp., *ignición.* The act or process of setting fire or taking fire.

IGNYA (Lat.), **IGNYE** (Lat.), **IGNYS** (Lat.), n's f. I^{2}g'ni^2-(nu^6)-a^3, -e(a), -ni^{2}s(nu^{6}s). Gen., *ig'nyæ, ig'nyes, ig'nyos* (*-yis*). Gr., ἰγνύα, ἰγνύη, ἰγνύς. Ger., *Kniekehle.* See *Popliteal* SPACE.

IGPECAYA, n. An old term for a drug, probably ipecac, used in Brazil, in dysentery. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

IGREUSINE, n. I^{2}g-ru^{2}s'en. See ELAIODON.

IGUANA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}g-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)'na^3. The *Iguana* proper. A genus of *Iguanidæ* having the body and tail covered with implicated scales. Along the back is a range of raised scales, compressed and pointed; and under the neck a compressed and pendant cuticular appendage the edge of which is sustained by a car-

tilaginous prolongation of the hyoid bone. [L, 28 (*a*, 39).] The *Iguanidæ* are a family of pleurodont lizards confined to the warmer parts of America. The body is more or less laterally compressed and supplied by limbs which are designed for arboreal life. [L, 28, 292, 351 (*a*, 39).]—**I. delicatissima, I. nudicollis.** The naked-neck *I.*; a species resembling the common form, especially in the dorsal crest, but having no large plate under the tympanum and no tubercles scattered over the sides of the neck. [L, 28 (*a*, 39).]

IHLANG-IHLANG, n. The *Unona odorata.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]

IK (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

IKAJA, n. See Akazga.

IKAN (Chin.), n. The root of an undetermined plant used in Chinese medicine. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IKARA-MOULI, n. A root found in India, having a strong odor and a pungent taste; used as an antidote to poisons and in indigestion; supposed to be the same as cardamom-root. [B, 88 (*a*, 39.]

IKERA (Jap.), n. The *Atractylis ovata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

IKLEEL-UL-MALIK (Hind.), n. In Bombay, a drug, the fruit of a species of *Melilotus*, used in various disorders. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

IKSHOO (Beng.), n. The *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

IKTERISCH (Ger.), adj. I[2]k-tar′i[2]sh. See Icteric.

IKTERUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]k′te[2]r-u[3]s(u[4]s). See Icterus.

ILACHI (Hind.), n. In southern India, the *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 18, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ILAIK-KALLI (Tam.), n. The root of *Euphorbia ligularia* Mixed with the juice of the plant and black pepper, it is used in snake-bites. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

ILANG-ILANG, n. See Ihlang-ihlang.

ILANGO, n. An orchid found in the Gaboon country, said to be poisonous. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

ILAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l′a[2]f(a[3]f)-i[2]s. See Lappa *major.*

ILÁYACHI (Hind.), n. See Elettaria *cardamomum.*

ÎLE (Fr.), n. El. See Insula.

ILEITIC, adj. I[2]l-e-i[2]t′i[2]k. Lat., *ileiticus.* Pertaining to or affected with ileitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILEITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-i(e)′ti[2]s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *ileum* (*q. v.*, see also *-itis**). Fr., *iléite.* Ger., *Krummdarmsentzündung.* Inflammation of the ileum, often characterized by swelling of the solitary and agminated follicles. [D, 48.]—**I. pustulosa** [Hufeland]. Typhoid fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILEO-CÆCAL, adj. I[2]l-e[2]-o-se′k′l. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *cœcus*, devoid of light. Fr., *ileo-cœcal.* Pertaining to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum. [C.]

ILEOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-ko[2]l(ch[2]o[2]l)-o′si[2]s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and χόλος, bile. Of Eisenmann, (1) bilious diarrhœa; (2) cholera morbus. [L, 50 (*a*. 14).]

ILEOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-klis′(kle[2]′i[2]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *-cleis′eos* (*-is*). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and κλεῖσις, a closing. Ger., *Krummdarmverschliessung.* Occlusion of the ileum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILEO-COLIC, adj. I[2]l-e[2]-o-kol′i[2]k. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and κόλον, the colon. Fr., *iléo-colique.* Sp., *ileo-cólico.* Relating to the ileum and the colon.

ILEO-COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-kol(ko[2]l)-i(e)′ti[2]s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and κόλον, the colon (see also *-itis**). Enteritis involving both the ileum and the colon. [*a*, 40.]

ILEO-COLOSTOMY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o-kol-o[2]s′tom-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), κόλον, the colon, and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *iléo-colostomie.* The operation of making an artificial communication between the ileum and the colon. [Jesset, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 20, 1889, p. 94 (*a*, 18).]

ILEO-DICLIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-di[2]k-li[2]d-i(e)′ti[2]s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and δικλίς, folding two ways (see also *-itis**). Fr., *iléo-diclidite* [Piorry]. Inflammation of the ileum and of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILEOGRAPHY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o[2]g′ra[2]f-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and γραφή, a writing. See Ileology.

ILEO-ILEOSTOMY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o-i[2]l-e[2]-o[2]s′tom-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *iléo-iléostomie.* The operation of making an artificial communication between two segments of the ileum. [Jesset, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 20, 1889, p. 94 (*a*, 18).]

ILEOLOGY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o[2]l′o-ji[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *iléologie.* The physiology, anatomy, pathology, etc., of the small intestine. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILEON (Lat.), n. n. I[2]l(el)′e[2]-o[2]n. See Ileum.

ILEO-PARASITICUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[2]s(a[3]s)-i[2]t(et)′i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and παράσιτος, a parasite. Parasitic in the ileum. [L.]

ILEO-PARIETAL, adj. I[2]l-e[2]-o-pa-ri′e[2]t-a[2]l. From εἰλεός, a hole, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the walls of the ileum. [*a*, 29.]

ILEO-PECTINEAL, adj. I[2]l″e[2]-o-pe[2]k-ti[2]n-e′a[2]l. See Ilio-pectineal.

ILÉOPISOLITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-la-o-pe-so-let. Inflammation of Peyer's patches. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

ILEO-POLYMELIUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-po[2]l-i[2]-mel-(me[2]l)′i[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), πολύς, many, and μέλος, a limb. A monstrosity having a double or even triple ileum. [Hilaire (*a*, 40).]

ILEO-PROCTOSTOMY, n. I[2]l″e[2]-o-pro[2]k-to[2]s′to[2]m-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), πρωκτός, the rectum, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between the ileum and the rectum. [A, 484.]

ILÉO-PUBIEN (Fr.), adj. E-la-o-pu[6]-be-a[3]n[2]. See Ilio-pubic.

ILEOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o[2]p′i[2]r(u[6]r)-a[3]. From εἰλεός (see Ileum), and πῦρ, fire. Of Eisenmann, typhoid fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILEO-RECTOSTOMY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o-re[2]k-to[2]s′tom-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), *rectum* (*q. v.*), and στόμα, an aperture. See Ileo-proctostomy.

ILEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o′si[2]s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *iléose.* See Ileus.

ILÉOSPILOSES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E-la-o-spe-los. From εἰλεός (see Ileum), and σπῖλος, a spot. Perforations of the small intestine from ulceration of Peyer's patches. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

ILÉO-SPLÉNO-MACROSIE (Fr.), n. E-la-o-spla-no-ma[3]-kro-se. Of Piorry, typhoid fever. [*a*, 40.]

ILEOSTOMY, n. I[2]l-e[2]-o[2]s′to[2]m-i[2]. From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making a communication between the lumen of the small intestine and that of another hollow organ or the external surface.

ILEOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]l(el)-e[2]-o(o[3])-ti(tu[6])′fu[3]s(fu[4]s). From *ileum* (*q. v.*), and τῦφος, typhus. Ger., *I.* It., *ileo-tifo.* Sp., *ileo-tifus.* Typhoid fever. The term is used especially by German writers. [D, 1.]

ILEUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]l(el)′e[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From εἰλεῖν, to twist, because of its convoluted shape. Fr., *iléon.* Ger., *Krummdarm.* It., *ileo.* Sp., *ileon.* The lower three fifths of the small intestine, between the jejunum and the ileo-cæcal valve. It occupies chiefly the umbilical and hypogastric regions and the right iliac fossa. [C.]

ILEUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]l(el)′e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., εἰλεός (from εἰλεῖν, to twist). Fr., *iléus.* Ger., *I.* Sp., *ileo.* The condition of severe colic, with or without vomiting, incident to intestinal obstruction. Cf. Volvulus.—**I. flavus, I. icteroides.** See Icterus.—**I. inflammatorius.** Enteritis limited to the small intestine. [*a*, 40.]—**I. of the Indies.** In Cullen's classification of diseases, a variety of spasmodic colic. [D, 13.]—**I. paralyticus.** I. resulting from coprostasis in a portion of the large intestine, and dependent on chronically retarded peristalsis (a condition which may finally become a general paralysis of the intestine). [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. physodes.** Of Cullen, one of the varieties of spasmodic colic with marked tympanites. [D, 13.]—**I. volvulus.** See Volvulus.

ILEX (Lat.), n. f. I(e)′le[2]x. Gen., *il′icis.* Fr., *houx* (2d def.). Ger., *I.*, *Hülsen* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Quercus i.* 2. The holly, a genus of the *Ilicineæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Folia ilicis.** The leaves of *I. aquifolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fructus (seu glandes) ilicis.** Acorns (the fruit of *Quercus robur*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. acutangula.** A species used, like *I. paraguaiensis*, for making *maté.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 14).]—**I. amara.** A species found in Paraguay, and used like *I. paraguaiensis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 14).]—**I. aquifolia, I. aquifolium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *houx-*



ILEX AQUIFOLIA. (A, 327.)

commun, agrefous, agrifous, agrion, bois franc, épine de Christ (ou *toujours verte*), *grand pardon, gréou, housson, meslier épineux.* Ger., *gemeine Hülsen, Stechpalme, Christdorn, Stecheiche.* 1. Christmas (or European, or common) holly, holm, a shrub (sometimes a tree) from the inner bark of which bird-lime is extracted. The leaves contain ilixanthin, and were formerly used as a diaphoretic, and lately in intermittent fevers, their febrifuge quality depending on the ilicin they contain. In Corsica the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Walter, see *I. opaca.*—**I. cassena, I. cassine.** Fr., *houx purgatif* (ou *apalachine*, ou *vomitif*). 1. Of Walter and Aiton, cassena tea, the

yaupon of the American Indians ; a species found along the Atlantic coast of the southern United States. The leaves contain a volatile oil and some caffeine. A decoction of them constituted the *black drink* of the American Indians, used as a medicine and as a drink of etiquette in their councils. 2. Of Willdenow, the *I. dahoon.* [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. crassifolia.** Fr., *houx à feuilles épaisses.* A variety of *I. aquifolium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. curitibensis.** A South American species used largely in preparing *maté.* [B, 77 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**I. da-**



ILEX OPACA. [A, 327.]

hoon. Dahoon-holly ; a shrub from 5 to 12 feet high, found in the swamps of Virginia and Florida. The leaves are said to be used, together with those of *I. cassena*, by the Indians in making their *black drink.* [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. decidua.** Deciduous holly ; a species growing in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**I. dipysena.** A species the leaves of which are used as tea. [B, 197 (a, 35).]—**I. dodonæa.** The *Comocladia angulosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. ferox.** Fr., *houx hérisson.* Hedgehog holly ; a variety of *I. aquifolium.* [B, 173, 175 (a, 24).]—**I. gigantea.** Of Bonpland, one of the species used in South America in preparing *maté.* [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]—**I. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Winterbeere.* Ink-berry ; a North American shrub from 3 to 4 feet high, found in swamps, having black, shining berries. The leaves are used to make tea, and the bark is employed as a tonic and febrifnge. [B, 19, 34, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. gongonha.** The *gongonha* of Brazil, where its leaves are used for making tea, and are said to be diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**I. humboldtiana.** Of Bonpland, a South American species used in preparing *maté.* [B, 77 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**I'kraut** (Ger.). The leaves of *I. aquifolium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. lævigata.** The *Prinos lævigata.* [A, 35.]—**I. laxiflora.** Of Lamarck, an American species identified by some with the *I. opaca* and used like the latter. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. ligustrina.** 1. Of Elliott, a variety of *I. dahoon.* 2. Of Jacquin, the *I. vomitoria.* [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. macoucoua.** A Brazilian spe-



ILEX VERTICILLATA. [A, 327.]

cies. The unripe fruits are rich in tannin, and, bruised in a ferruginous mud, are used as a dye. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**I. maté.** See *I. paraguaiensis.*—**I. myrtifolia.** A large shrub, 12 to 20 feet high, with small, linear-oblong, glabrous leaves, growing on the borders of ponds, in pine barrens, from Maryland to Florida. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**I. nigropunctata.** A species used in South America to adulterate *maté.* [B, 77 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**I. obcordata.** Fr., *houx dentelé.* A species found in Cuba, where the bark is used to make glue. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. opaca.** Fr., *houx opaque.* The American holly ; a tree found throughout the United States, and having properties like those of *I. aquifolium.* The leaves contain a glucoside not yet fully investigated. [B, 5, 34, 173 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14); "Nouv. rém.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41.]—**I. ovalifolia.** A South American species. The leaves form a part of the *maté* of commerce. [B, 77 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**I. paraguaiensis, I. paraguayiensis.** Fr., *herbe de Saint-Barthélemy* (ou *de Paraguay*), *thé des jésuites* (ou *du Paraguay*). Ger., *Paraguay-Thee.* Sp., *maté, matté, yerba maté, yerba de Palos.* Native Brazilian, *caacuys, caa-mini, gaaguaza.* Paraguay tea ; a small plant cultivated for its leaves. the *maté* (ou *thé*) *du Paraguay* of the Fr. Cod., which are used (entire or in powder [*cha-maté*]) in infusion as tea. They contain a volatile oil, tannin, and caffeine. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. quercifolia.** See *I. opaca.*—**I'säure** (Ger.). See Ilicic acid.—**I. serrata.** Fr., *houx en scie.* 1. Of Desfontaines, a variety of *I. aquifolium.* 2. Of Humboldt, the *I. obcordata.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. theezans.** A species used like *I. gongonha.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**I. variegata.** Fr., *houx panaché.* A variety of *I. aquifolium.* [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**I. verticillata.** Ger., *heilsame Winterbeere.* Black alder, winterberry ; a North American species growing in low, wet places. Its bark, the *prinos* of the U. S. Ph., is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittent fever, in diarrhœa, etc., and both internally and as an external wash or poultice in gangrene and in chronic skin eruptions. [B. 5, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**I. vomitoria.** A North American species, generally identified with and used like *I. cassine* (1st def.). [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}l(el)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *iles.* 1. The two iliac bones. 2. The flanks, the lower lateral portions of the abdomen. 3. Anciently, the viscera, also the pudenda.

ILIAC, adj. I^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *iliacus* (from εἰλεός, a hole). Fr., *iliaque, ilien.* Ger., *iliak.* It., *iliaco.* Sp., *iliaco.* Of, pertaining to, or adjacent to the ilium. [C.]

ILIACO-FEMORAL, adj. I^{2}l i″a^{2}k-o-fe^{2}m′o-r′l. For deriv., see Ilium and Femur. Of, pertaining to, or in relation with the ilium and the femur or the thigh.

ILIACO-MUSCULAR, adj. I^{2}l-i″a^{2}k-o-mu^{3}s′ku^2-la^{3}r. From *iliacus* (*q. v.*), and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *iliaco-musculaire.* Pertaining to the iliac muscles. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ILIACO-PSOAS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}l(el)-i(i^2)″a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-so(pso^2)′-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). For deriv., see Ilium and Psoas. The iliacus internus and psoas muscles considered as one.

ILIACO-TROCHANTERICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}l(el)-i(i^2)″a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)-ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-te^{2}r(tar)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Ilium and Trochanter. Fr., *iliaco-trochanterien.* Pertaining to the iliacus internus muscle ; as a n., the muscle itself. [A, 385.]

ILIACO-TROCHANTIN (Fr.), n. E-le-a^3-ko-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta^{2}n^2. That portion of the iliacus muscle which is attached to the lesser trochanter of the femur. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ILIACUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}l(el)-i(i^2)′a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Iliac ; as a n., the iliac muscle (Ger., *grosser Darmbeinmuskel*).—**I. externus.** 1. See Glutæus *medius.* 2. Of Riolan, see Pyriformis.—**I. internus.** A flat, radiated muscle which arises from the upper half of the iliac fossa, the inner margin of the crest of the ilium, the ilio-lumbar ligament, the ala of the sacrum, the anterior border of the ilium, and by a few fibres from the capsule of the hip joint. The fibres pass downward and inward, converge, and unite for the most part with the tendon of the psoas, to be inserted into the small trochanter of the femur. A few fibres are inserted separately into a triangular surface in front of and below the small trochanter. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332 (a, 29).]—**I. minor.** A small detached portion of the i. It arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and is inserted into the lower part of the anterior intertrochanteric line or into the ilio-femoral ligament. [L, 142 (a, 29).]

ILIADELPHUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}l(el)-i(i^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εἰλεός (see Ilium), and ἀδελφός, a brother. Of monsters, double above and united at and below the pelvis. [L, 107.]

ILIADUM [Paracelsus], **ILIADUS** [Paracelsus], n's. Original matter consisting of salt, mercury, and sulphur. [a, 40.]

ILIAL, adj. I^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}l. See Iliac.

ILIASTER [Paracelsus], **ILIASTUM** [Paracelsus]. n's. The occult virtue of nature, whence all things were said to have their increase. [a, 40.]

ILICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I(e)-li^{2}s(li^{2}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *ilex* (*q. v.*). Of Dumortier (1822), a family of the *Thalamitubia*, or (1827) of the *Calicungulia*, or (1829) of the *Jasminarieæ*, having as a type the genus *Ilex.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ILICIC ACID, n. I^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ilicique.* Ger., *Ilexsäure.* A crystalline acid found, with ilixanthin, in the leaves of *Ilex aquifolium* ; a colorless. syrupy liquid. similar to malic acid, readily soluble in water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]

ILICIN, n. I^{2}l′i^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *ilicine.* Ger., *I.* A bitter, crystallizable principle obtained from holly-leaves. soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether ; used as a substitute for quinine. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]

ILICINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I(e)-li^{2}s(li^{2}k)-in(en)′e(a^3-e^2). From *ilex* (*q. v.*). 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, and subsequently of the *Primulales.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sapotaceæ*, consisting of the *Aquifoliaceæ, Olacinæ*, and *Brexieæ.* The *Ilicineæ* (Fr., *ilicinées* ; Ger., *Ilicineen*) are : Of Endlicher and others, the *Aquifoliaceæ*, and of Reichenbach the *Ilicinæ* (2d def.). [B, 42, 104, 170 (a, 24).]

ILIDJAH, n. A place in Bosnia where there is a warm sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ILIEN (Fr.), adj. E-le-a3n2. See ILIAC.

ILINGOS (Lat.), **ILINGUS** (Lat.), n's m. I2l(el)-i2n2'go2s, -gu3s(gu4s). Gr., ἴλιγγος (from ἰλλειν, to roll). Ger., *Schwindel, Drehkrankheit.* An old name for vertigo. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-li2-o(o3)-a2b(a3b)-do2m-i2n-a(a3)'li2s. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Fr., *ilio-abdominal.* The analogue of the obliquus internus abdominis muscle of man, found in the lower mammals. [L.]

ILIO-APONEUROSI-FEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-li2-o(o3)-a2p(a3p)-o-nu2-ro-si(si2)-fe2m-o2r-a(a3)'li2s. Fr., *ilio-aponévrosi-fémoral.* See TENSOR *vaginæ femoris.*

ILIO-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), adj. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-a2p(a3p)-o2-nu2-rot'i2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *ilio-aponévrotique.* Pertaining to the ilium and to the fascia lata; as a n., the analogue of the tensor vaginæ femoris of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

ILIO-CAPSULARIS (Lat.), **ILIO-CAPSULO-TROCHANTERICUS** (Lat.), n's m. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-ka2p(ka3p)-su2(su4)-la(la3)'-ri2s,-ka2p(ka3p)-su2l(su4l)-o(o3)-tro(tro2)-ka2n(ka3n)-te2r(tar)'i2k-u3s-(u4s). Fr., *ilio-capsulo-trochantin.* See OBTURATOR *internus.*

ILIO-CAUDAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-ka4'd'l. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *cauda*, the tail. Pertaining to the ilium and to the coccyx.

ILIO-COCCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-ko2k-si2j(ku6g)'-e2-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see ILIUM and COCCYX. The rhachidian muscle of the frog. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-COSTALIS (Lat.), n. and adj. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-ko2st-a(a3)'-li2s. For deriv., see ILIUM and COSTA. Fr., *ilio-costal* [Chaussier]. 1. See SACRO-LUMBALIS. 2. The portion of the quadratus lumborum muscle extending between the crest of the ilium and the 12th rib. [L, 31.]—**I. cervicis.** See CERVICALIS.—**I. dorsi.** An accessory portion of the sacro-lumbalis arising from the angles of the six lower ribs and inserted into the angles of the six upper ribs. [L, 332.]—**I. lumborum.** A portion of the sacro-lumbalis arising from the lower margin of the 12th rib, and inserted into the 11th to the 4th ribs. [L, 332.]

ILIO-COSTO-CERVICALIS (Lat.), n. f. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-ko2st-o(o3)-su5r(ke2r)-vi2(we)-ka(ka3)'li2s. For deriv., see ILIUM, COSTA, and CERVIX. See SACRO-LUMBALIS.

ILIO-CRÊTI-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. See SARTORIUS.

ILIO-DORSAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-do2r's'l. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *dorsum*, the back. Pertaining to the dorsal surface of the ilium. [*a*, 29.]

ILIO-FEMORAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-fe2m'o2-r'l. Lat., *ilio-femoralis* (from *ilium* [*q. v.*], and *femur* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *ilio-fémoral.* Pertaining to, connected with, or adjacent to the ilium and the femur. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-FEMORALIS (Lat.), adj. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-fe2m-o2r-a(a3)'-li2s. Ilio-femoral; as a n., a muscle attached to the ilium and to the femur.—**I.-f. gracilis.** See GRACILIS *anterior.*

ILIO-HYPOGASTRIC, adj. I2l-i2-o-hi2p-o-ga2st'ri2k. For deriv., see ILIUM and HYPOGASTRIUM. Lat., *ilio-hypogastricus.* Fr., *ilio-hypogastrique.* Ger., *den Krummdarm* (oder *die Weichen*) *und den Unterbauch betreffend.* Pertaining or adjacent to the ilium and the hypogastrium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-INGUINAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-i2n2'gwi2-n'l. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *inguen*, the groin. Fr., *i.-i.* 1. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin. 2. Occupying partly the iliac and partly the inguinal region.

ILIO-LOMBI-COSTAL (Fr.), n. E-le-o-lo2n2-be-kos-ta3l. Lat., *ilio-lumbo-costalis.* See QUADRATUS *lumborum.*

ILIO-LUMBALIS (Lat.), adj. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-lu3m(lu4m)-ba-(ba3)'li2s. See ILIO-LUMBAR; as a n., see QUADRATUS *lumborum.*

ILIO-LUMBAR, adj. I2l"i2-o-lu3m'ba3r. Lat., *ilio-lumbalis.* Fr., *ilio-lombaire.* Pertaining to or connected with the ilium or the adjacent tissues and the tissues of the lumbar region; situated in the iliac and lumbar regions. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-LOMBO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL (Fr.), adj. E-le-o-lo2n2-bo-kos-to-a3b-do-me-na3l. Of Dumas, common to, connected with, or related to the iliac, lumbar, costal, and abdominal regions (*e. g.*, the internal oblique muscle). [Blandin (*a*, 39).]

ILIO-LUMBO-VERTEBRAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-lu3m-bo-vu6rt'e2-br'l. Pertaining to or connected with the iliac and lumbar regions or structures and the vertebral columns. [L.]

ILION (Lat.), n. n. I2l(el)'i2-o2n. See ILIUM.

ILIO-PECTINEAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-pe2k-ti2n-e'a2l. Lat., *ilio-pectinæus* (see ILIUM and PECTEN). Fr., *ilio-pectiné.* Pertaining to the ilium and to the pubic bone. [A, 385.]

ILIO-PELVIC, adj. I2l-i2-o-pe2l'vi2k. For deriv., see ILIUM and PELVIS. Pertaining to the ilium and to the pelvic cavity.

ILIO-PERONEAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-pe2r-o-ne'a2l. Lat., *ilio-peroneus* (see ILIUM and PERONE). Pertaining to the ilium and to the peroneal region.

ILIO-PRÆTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-pre(pra3-e2)-ti2b(teb)-i2-a(a3)'li2s. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *tibia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *ilio-prétibial.* See SARTORIUS.

ILIO-PSOAS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-so(pso2)'a2s(a3s). See ILIACO-PSOAS.

ILIOPSOITIS (Lat.), n. f. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-so(pso2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *ilio-psoïte.* Inflammation of the iliacus internus and psoas muscles. [L, 107.]

ILIO-PUBERAL, ILIO-PUBIC, adj's. I2l-i2-o-pu2b'e2-r'l, -i2k. Lat., *ilio-pubicus* (see ILIUM and PUBES). Fr., *ilio-pubien.* Pertaining to or connected with the ilium and the pubic bone or region. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-PUBI-COSTO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-pu2(pu)-bi(bi2)-ko2st-o(o3)-a2b(a3b)-do2m(dom)-i2n-a(a3)'li2s. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), *pubes*, the private parts, *costa*, a rib, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Fr., *ilio-pubi-costo-abdominal* [Dumas].

ILIO-ROTULEUS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-rot(ro2t)-u2l(ul)'-e2-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see ILIUM and ROTULA. Fr., *ilio-rotulien.* Of Gerard, the triceps cruris muscle. [L, 13.]—**Anterior i.-r.** [Leyh]. See *I.-r.*—**Internal i.-r.** See *Long* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

ILIO-ROTULIEN (Fr.), n. E-le-o-ro-tu6-le-a3n2. The rectus muscle of the thigh. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-SACRAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-sak'r'l. Fr., *ilio-sacré.* See SACRO-ILIAC.

ILIO-SACRO-FEMORALIS (Lat.), n. f. I2l(el)"i2-o(o3)-sak-(sa3k)-ro(ro3)-fe2m-o2r-a(a3)'li2s. For deriv., see ILIUM, SACRUM, and FEMUR. Fr., *ilio-sacro-fémoral.* See GLUTÆUS *maximus.*

ILIO-SCIATIC, adj. I2l-i2-o-si-a2t'i2k. For deriv., see ILIUM and ISCHIUM. Fr., *ilio-sciatique.* Pertaining to or connected with the ilium and the ischium. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ILIO-SCROTAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-skro't'l. For deriv., see ILIUM and SCROTUM. Pertaining to the ilium and the scrotum. [*a*, 14.]

ILIO-SPINAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-spi'n'l. Lat., *ilio-spinalis* (see ILIUM and SPINA). Fr., *i.-s.* 1. Pertaining to the ilium and to the spine; as a n., the longissimus dorsi muscle. 2. A muscle in the lower animals corresponding to the longissimus dorsi and transversalis colli muscles of man, regarded by Cuvier as the combination of the longissimus dorsi, transversalis cervicis, semispinalis dorsi, and semispinalis colli muscles, and by Bourgelat, of the long dorsal, short transversal, and long spinous muscles. [L, 13.]

ILIO-TIBIAL, adj. I2l-i2-o-ti2b'i2-a2l. From *ilium* (*q. v.*), and *tibia*, the large shin-bone. Pertaining to the ilium and the tibia. [*a*, 29.]

ILIO-TROCHANTERIC, adj. I2l-i2-o-tro-ka2n-te2r'i2k. Lat., *ilio-trochantericus* (see ILIUM and TROCHANTER). Pertaining to the ilium and the trochanter. [*a*, 29.]

ILIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), n. E-le-o-tro-ka3n2-ta-re-a3n2. See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS.—**Grand i.-t.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *magnus.*—**Moyen i.-t.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius* and *parvus.*—**Petit i.-t.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *parvus.*

ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-tro(tro2)-ka2n(ch2a3n)-te(ta)'ri2-u3s(u4s). See ILIACUS.—**I.-t. externus.** See *I.-t. medius.*—**I.-t. magnus.** Fr., *grand fessier* (ou *ilio-trochantérien*). Ger., *grosser Kruppenmuskel* (oder *Gesässmuskel*), *grosser* (oder *mittlerer*) *Darmbein-Umdreher.* The analogue of the glutæus medius muscle of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]—**I.-t. medius.** Fr., *moyen ilio-trochantérien, petit fessier, fessier superficiel* (ou *moyen*). Ger., *äusserer Kruppenmuskel* (oder *Gesässmuskel*, oder *Backenmuskel*, oder *Darmbeinumdrehermuskel*), *oberer Darmbeinumdrehermuskel.* The analogue of the glutæus maximus muscle of man, found in lower animals. [L, 13.]—**I.-t. parvus.** Fr., *moyen* (ou *petit*) *ilio-trochantérien* (ou *fessier*), *fessier profond.* Ger., *mittlerer Kruppenmuskel* (oder *Gesässmuskel*, oder *Darmbeinumdrehermuskel*, oder *Backenmuskel*). The deep glutæus, the analogue of the glutæus minimus muscle of man, found in the lower animals. [L, 13.]

ILIO-TROCHANTINEUS (Lat.), n. m. I2l(el)-i2-o(o3)-tro-(tro2)-ka2n(ch2a3n)-ti2n'e2-u3s(u4s). See ILIACUS (2d def.).

ILIUM (Lat.), n. n. I2l(el)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *os iliaque* (ou *de l'hanche*, ou *de l'île*, ou *coxal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Darmbein* (1st def.). It., *ileo, osso ileo.* Sp., *iliaco.* Syn.: *os ilii.* 1. Originally the flank or haunch; hence the haunch-bone or superior expanded portion of the innominate bone. By its inferior extremity it forms a part of the acetabulum, while its upper part forms a broad expanse for the support of the abdominal viscera and for the attachment of the gluteal muscles. The external surface, or dorsum, is smooth, convex in front, deeply concave behind, and crossed by three curved lines which limit the areas of attachment of the gluteal muscles. The superior curved line commences about two inches in front of the posterior extremity of the crest and curves downward and forward toward the posterior part of the great sciatic notch; the middle curved line commences about an inch or an inch and a half behind the anterior superior spine of the i. and arches backward and downward to the upper margin of the great sciatic notch; the inferior curved line commences at the upper part of the anterior inferior spinous process and terminates at the middle of the great sciatic notch. Between the inferior curved line and the upper margin of the acetabulum is a rough surface for the attachment of the posterior head of the rectus femoris. The internal surface presents anteriorly a smooth, concave surface, occupied by the iliacus muscle, and known as the iliac fossa; posteriorly a smooth surface, which enters into the formation of the true pelvis, separated from the iliac fossa by the ilio-pectineal line, an uneven auricular surface for articulation with the sacrum, and above this a less rough surface for the attachment of the sacro-iliac ligament, and of the erector and multifidus spinæ muscles. The crest is the superior border of the bone. It is convex in general outline, bent inward anteriorly, outward posteriorly. Its surface is broadest at the posterior extremity, narrowest in the centre, and is divided into an external and an internal lip and an intermediate space, or ridge, for muscular attachments. It terminates at either end in the anterior superior and posterior superior spinous processes of the ilium. The anterior border is concave and forms the incisura iliaca minor, terminated at either end by the anterior superior and anterior inferior spinous processes. The posterior border also presents two projections, the posterior superior and posterior inferior spinous processes separated by a concavity, the great sciatic notch. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332 (*a*, 29).] 2. An old term for the ileum.

ILIXANTHIN, n. I-li^{2}x-a^{2}n'thi^{2}n. From *ilex* (*q. v.*), and ξανθός, yellow. A pale-yellow crystalline extractive substance obtained from the leaves of *Ilex aquifolium*; soluble in water and in alcohol, and used as a dye. [B, 5 (α, 24), 46 (α, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (α, 14).]

ILKESTON, n. I^{2}l'ke^{2}s-t'n. A place in Derbyshire, England, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ILLACRIMATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ri^2-ma(ma^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See EPIPHORA.

ILLAQUEATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-we^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. From *illaqueare*, to ensnare. Of Celsus, an operation for restoring the position and direction of a single cilium in distichiasis by passing a fine needle and thread through the border of the lid and around the misplaced follicle, and drawing it into its normal position through the puncture made by the needle. [A, 326 (α, 21); F.]

ILLECEBRA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-le^{2}s(le^{2}k)'e^{2}b-ra^3. Lit., a bait; the *Sedum acre*. The *Illecebraceæ* (Fr., *illécebracées*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Silenales*, consisting of the genera of Endlicher's *Paronychieæ*, or (Torrey and Gray) of the tribes *Illecebreæ* and *Sperguleæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Curvembryeæ*, including the *Scleranthaceæ*, *Pollichieæ*, *Paronychieæ*, and *Pterantheæ*. The *Illecebreæ* (Fr., *illécebrées*; Ger., *Illecebreen*) are: Of R. Brown and others, an order of plants, essentially the *Illecebraceæ*, and of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Paronychieæ* (*Illecebraceæ*). The *Illecebrineæ* are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Amarantharieæ*, and of Endlicher, Wood, and others, a suborder of the *Caryophyllaceæ*, consisting of the *Sperguleæ* and *Paronychieæ*. [B, 1, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. major.** The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 307 (α, 35).]

ILLECEBRUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}l-le^{2}s(le^{2}k)-eb(e^{2}b)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *illécèbre*. Ger., *Knorpelblume*. A genus of the *Illecebraceæ*, tribe *Pollichieæ*. [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**I. achyrantha.** Sp., *tianguipepetla* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Achyranthes repens* (*q. v.*). In Mexico the flowers are used as an astringent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (α, 24).]—**I. lanatum.** The *Achyranthes lanata*. [B, 173 (α, 35).] See also ÆRUA *lanata*.—**I. minor.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. paronychia.** The *Paronychia argentea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. sessile.** The *Paronychia sessilis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. vermiculare.** See SEDUM *acre*.—**H. verticillatum.** Fr., *herbe au panaris*. A mildly astringent species used in whitlow. [B, 19, 42, 173 (α, 24).]

ILLEGITIMACY, n. I^{2}l-le-ji^{2}t'i^2-ma-si^2. Fr., *illégitimité*. The state of being illegitimate. [α, 18.]

ILLEGITIMATE, adj. I^{2}l-le^{2}j-i^{2}t'i^{2}m-at. Gr., νόθος. Lat., *illegitimus* (from *in*, neg., and *legitimus*, according to law). Fr., *illégitime*. Ger., *illegitim*. Not according to law; of a child, born out of wedlock.

ILLICIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}l-li^{2}s(li^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *illicere*, to entice. Fr., *badiane*. Ger., *Sternanis*. 1. Star-anise; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Wintereæ* (*Illicieæ*), exhaling, when bruised, the odor of anise. The *Illiceæ*, or *Illicieæ* (Fr., *illiciées*; Ger., *Illicieen*), are a tribe of magnoliads, the *Wintereæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Illicineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Illicieæ*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the fruit of *I. anisatum* (1st def.). [B.]—**Fructus illicii.** Star-anise fruit. See under *I. anisatum*.—**I. anisatum.** Fr., *badiane anisée* (1st def.), *anis étoilé* (ou *de la Chine*, ou *de Sibérie*) (1st def.), *bois d'anis* (1st def.). Ger., *wahrer* (oder *gebräuchlicher*) *Sternanis* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus and of Loureiro, yellow-flowered aniseed-tree, star-anise, a highly aromatic species, indigenous to Cochin-China, where it is used as a condiment, stomachic, and carminative. In Europe it is used to flavor liquors, and in medicine. It contains a volatile oil, having anethol as its chief constitutent. According to some, it is poisonous in large doses, its action resembling that of *I. religiosum*. The bark, *cortex badiana* (seu *lavola*, seu *anisi stellati*), resembles cinnamon, has the taste and odor of the fruit, and was formerly used. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).] 2. Of Bartram, see *I. parviflorum*.—**I. floridanum.** Fr., *badiane de la Floride*. Poison bay, Florida stink-bush (or anise-tree), a species growing in swamps in Florida and Alabama. The bark and seed have a spicy odor, and the leaves are bitter and are said to be poisonous. The capsules have been proposed as a substitute for star-anise. [B, 5, 19, 34, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**I. japonicum** [Siebold]. See *I. religiosum*.—**I. parviflorum** [Michaux]. Fr., *badiane à petites fleurs*. Syn.: *I. anisatum*. A species growing on river banks in the southern United States. The bark and leaves are highly aromatic and resemble anise. The root has the odor and properties of sassafras. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. religiosum.** Of Siebold, a species found in Japan, where it is called *shikimi* or *skimmi*, and the bark is used as incense; a tree from 25 to 30 feet high (twice to three times the height of *I. anisatum*, and differing also in the formation of its leaves and fruit, although by many botanists identified with or made a variety of the *I. anisatum*). The fruit has the odor of bay-leaves, and contains a crystalline principle, *sikimin*, which produces vomiting, convulsions, and, in sufficient doses, death; its essential oil, according to Eykman, contains safrol and eugenol. [B, 5, 18, 19, 180, 185 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**I. verum** [Sir Jos. Hooker]. A species cultivated in the botanical gardens of Kew from a seedling of the true star-anise plant, and considered by Hooker as quite different from *I. anisatum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14).]

ILLINCTUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}l-li^{2}n^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *-linct'us*. From *in*, in, and *linctus*, a licking. See ECLEGMA.

ILLIPÉ (Fr.), n. El-le-pa. See BASSIA *butyracea*.—**Huile d'I.** See *Oil of* BASSIA.—**I. à beurre.** See BASSIA *butyracea*.—**I. à larges feuilles.** See BASSIA *latifolia*.—**I. à longues feuilles.** See BASSIA *longifolia*.

ILLIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l'li^{2}s. Gen., *il'lidos* (*-idis*), *illi*. Gr., ἰλλίς. Of Galen, one who squints. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ILLISIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-li^{2}z(les)'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *illidere*, to strike against. Fr., *illision*. See ENTHLASIS.

ILLITION, n. I^{2}l-li^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *illitio* (from *illinere*, to smear). Inunction. [α, 14.]

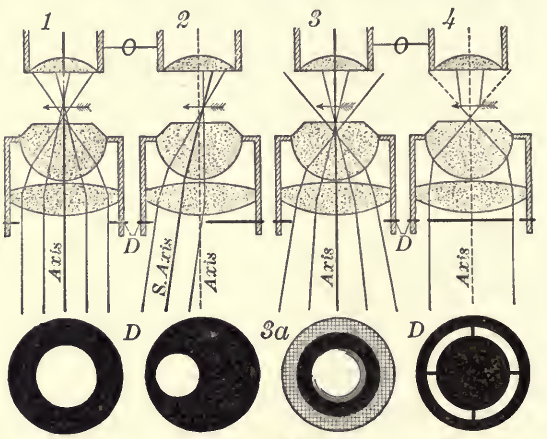
ILLNESS, n. I^{2}l'ne^{2}s. Fr., *maladie*. Ger., *Erkrankung* (1st def.), *Krankheit*. 1. The state of being out of health. 2. A disease. [D.]

ILLOS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}l'lo^{2}s. Gr., ἰλλός. See ILLIS.

ILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἰλλωσις (from ἴλλειν, to roll). See STRABISMUS and HELOSIS.

ILLUMINATION, n. I^{2}l-lu^2-mi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *illuminatio*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Beleuchtung*. The act or process of lighting; the state of being lighted.—**Axial i.** In microscopy, i. in the line of the axis of the instrument.—**Focal i.** Fr., *i. focale*. Ger., *focale Beleuchtung*. It., *illuminazione focale*. Sp., *iluminación focal*. The concentration of the flame of a lamp in a darkened room, by means of a convex lens of 2 or 2½ inches focal distance, upon the point which is the special object of examination. [F.]—**Lateral i.**, **Oblique i.** Fr., *oblique*. Ger., *schiefe* (oder *seitliche*) *Beleuchtung*. 1. A form of focal i. employed in ascertaining the condition of the structures of the anterior half of the eyeball. A lamp is placed somewhat in front and to one side of the patient, at a distance of about two feet and on a level with his eye, and the light is concentrated upon the cornea or crystalline lens by a strong bi-convex lens of 2 to 2½ inches focus. By shifting the cone of light from one portion of the cornea to another, the whole expanse may be thoroughly examined. 2. In microscopy, i. at an angle to the axis of the instrument.

ILLUMINATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}l-lu^2(lu)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., i^{2}l-u^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-o^{2}r. A device for producing illumination.—**Abbé's i.** An i. of very wide aperture for the microscope, de-

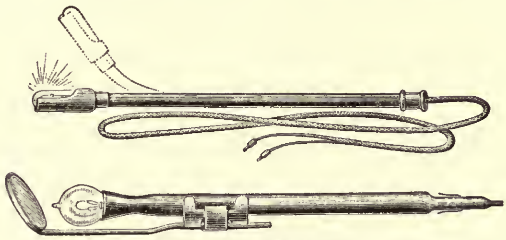


ABBÉ'S ILLUMINATOR.

1, section of the illuminator with central parallel rays; 2, illuminator receiving oblique parallel rays; 3, section of illuminator showing that a central converging beam is brought to a focus within or at the surface of the front lens, and that the object is lighted with widely diverging rays; 4, section of illuminator showing the production of dark-ground illumination, by the use of a diaphragm shutting off all but the marginal rays, the angle of which is so great that, as shown by the dotted lines, they can not enter the objective unless changed in direction by a suitable object. The appearance is that of a self-luminous object in a dark field; 3*a*, the upper, front or end view of the illuminator; *D*, *D*, *D*, *D*, diaphragms, seen in section in the illuminator, face views below; *O*, *O*, front of the microscopic objective. As shown in the figures, the illuminator is centred when its axis coincides with the axis of the microscope.

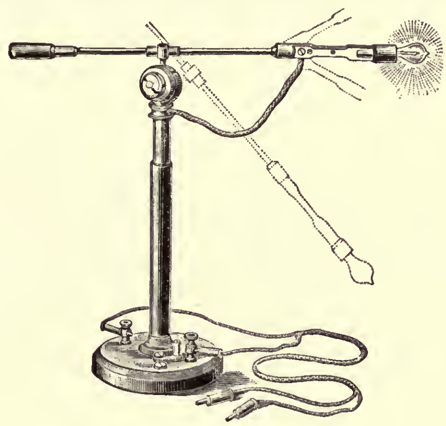
vised by Abbé. It is not achromatic; the form of 1·20 numerical aperture consists of two, while the form of 1·40 numerical aperture consists of three, lenses. As shown by the arrows in the figures, the object should be placed in or very near the focus and, except for low powers, parallel or approximately parallel rays should be reflected on it from a plane mirror. For refraction images, as in studying histology, a diaphragm with small opening is used, but for color images, as in studying stained microbes, either a large-holed diaphragm or none at all is used. In employing the best high-angled objectives a drop of water or homogeneous immersion fluid is placed between the i. and the slide. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," ix, 1873, p. 469 (J); J, 113, 156.]—**Black-** (or **dark-**) **ground i.** An optical instrument in which an opaque surface is introduced behind the object, while illuminating rays are directed around and about it. [α, 40.]—**Electric i.** Any device in which electricity is used for illuminating the cavities of the body. A small Edison lamp, suitably mounted, is generally employed. [α, 25.]—**Hemispherical i.** Of Wenham, a hemispherical lens attached to the under side of the slide for projecting rays of great obliquity upon the object. [J, 113, 199.]—**Iris i.** Of R. H. Ward, an attachment devised by him for the microscope, to be used with oblique as well as with axial illumination. It consists of a slit diaphragm mounted under the object glass, with a decentering screw. [Ward, "Am. Monthl. Micr. Jour.," Jan., 1885, p. 14.]—**Microscopic i.** A small electric lamp supported on a stand fitted with a universal joint. The incandescent electric lamp is thus made use of, giving a steady and powerful light in close proximity to objects under microscopical investigation. [α, 25.]—

Parabolic i. A cylinder of glass one end of which is ground in the form of a paraboloid. The top of the paraboloid is then hollowed out so that the totally reflected rays from the paraboloid pass without refraction toward the focus of the paraboloid. A central disc is used to cut off the rays of moderate angle. This i. is used mostly for dark-ground illumination. [J, 113, 200.]—**Side i.** A small concave mirror for throwing light upon opaque microscopic objects. [J, 199.]—**Smith's vertical i.** An i. devised by H. L. Smith for illuminating opaque objects for high powers. It consists of an annular silver reflector placed at an angle of 45° just above the



ELECTRIC ILLUMINATORS.

back combination of the objective. The light passes through an opening in the tube of the microscope or special piece holding the reflector, and is reflected down through the objective to the object. [J, 113.]—**Tolles's vertical i.** A vertical i. consisting of a small rectangular prism placed above the front combination of the objective and totally reflecting the light entering the end of the prism which projects laterally through the objective. This form has been found especially excellent for investigating fine rulings on metal surfaces.



A MICROSCOPIC ILLUMINATOR.

[J, 113.]—**Vertical i.** A reflector or prism within a microscope by which light entering the side of the tube above the objective is reflected down through the objective upon the object. The first successful form was devised by H. L. Smith. [J, 113.] Cf. *Smith's vertical illuminator.*—**White-cloud i.** A surface of plaster of Paris or ground glass for reflecting light upon microscopic objects and thus obtaining the effect of illumination from a white cloud. [J, 113.]

ILLUMINISM, n. I^{2}l-lu^{2}m'i^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. A cerebral excitation during which the subject fancies that he sees or converses with supernatural beings. [L, 107.]

ILLUPIE-TREE, n. The *Bassia longifolia.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ILLUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ILLIS.

ILLUSION, n. I^{2}l-lu^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *illusio* (from *illudere*, to play with anything). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I. Täuschung.* The misapprehension or false interpretation of external objects which really exist. [D, 21.] Cf. DELUSION.

ILLUSIONAL, adj. I^{2}l-lu^2'zhu^{3}n'l. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with illusions. [D, 36.]

ILLUTAMENTUM (Lat.), **ILLUTATIO** (Lat.), n's n. and f. I^{2}l-lu^{2}t(lu^{4}t)-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-ment'i, -ion'is.* From *in*, in, and *lutare*, to besmear with mud. Fr., *illutation.* Ger., *Schlammbad.* Lit., a besmearing with mud, the external application of mud containing medicinal agents. [L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14); "Nouv. rém.," Sept. 24, 1889, p. 491.] See *Mud* BATH.

ILMENAU (Ger.), n. I^{2}l'ma-na^3-u^4. A place in Weimar, Germany, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

ILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}l-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See ILLOSIS.

ÎLOT (Fr.), n. E-lo. Lit., an islet. In the pl., *i's*, bits of ingrafted skin (see *Skin*-GRAFTING).

ILYS (Lat.), n. f. Il(el)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *il'yos.* Gr., *ἰλύς.* Of Hippocrates, dregs, sediment. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

IMAGE, n. I^{2}m'aj. Gr., *εἰκών.* Lat., *imago.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Bild.* An optical or mental representation of a body.—**Accidental i.** See *After-i.*—**Actual ophthalmoscopic-i.** Fr., *i. actuelle ophthalmoscopique.* Ger., *virtuelles ophthalmoscopisches Bild* (oder *Augenspiegelbild*). See *Indirect* IMAGE.—**Aerial i.** The i. of an object when it appears suspended in the air. [L, 108.]—**After-i.** An i. perceived by the retina after the exciting stimulus has been withdrawn. When these images are simply continuations of the sensation they are known as positive a.-i's; when they are of a complementary color they are known as negative a.-i's. [F, 25; L, 253 (*a*, 29).]—**Catoptric i's.** I's reflected from polished surfaces. [*a*, 29.]—**Consecutive i's.** I's which follow one another in regular succession. [*a*, 29.]—**Crossed i's.** Fr., *i's croisées.* Ger., *gekreuzte Doppelbilder.* I's of objects existing in crossed diplopia, due to divergence of the visual axes. [F.]—**Demi-i.** (Fr.). See *Half-i.*—**Diffusion i's.** I's formed by rays of light from an object passing through a lens and falling upon a surface not at the focus. [*a*, 29.]—**Erect i.** See *Upright i.*—**Half-i.** Fr., *demi-i.* Ger., *Halb-Bild.* Of Helmholtz, one of the two double i's, cast by the same object, but not seen singly by the two eyes. [F.]—**Homonymous i's.** Fr., *i's homonymes.* Ger., *gleichnamige Bilder.* Those double i's occurring on the side corresponding to the eyes; the right i. is corresponding to the right eye, and the left i. to the left eye. This form of diplopia is caused by convergence of the visual axes. [F.]—**I's croisées** (Fr.). See *Crossed i's.*—**I's hymonymes** (Fr.). See *Homonymous i's.*—**I. renversée.** See *Inverted i.*—**I. virtuelle.** See *Virtual i.*—**Indirect i., Inverted i.** Fr., *i. renversée.* Ger., *umgekehrtes Bild.* A real, magnified i. of the fundus of an eye, in which the emerging rays are focused by means of a convex glass before entering the eye of the observer. [F.]—**Multiple i's.** Fr., *i's multiples.* Ger., *vielfache Bilder.* It., *imagini multipli.* Sp., *imágenes multáplices.* See under POLYOPIA.—**Real i.** Fr., *i. réelle.* An i. formed by the convergence of reflected or refracted rays after their emergence from the reflecting source or the refracting medium; so called because actually existing at the spot at which it is seen, and capable of being thrown upon a screen placed at this spot. The i's formed by concave mirrors or concave lenses and the inverted ophthalmoscopic i. are real. [B.]—**Retinal i.** Fr., *i. rétinien.* The i. formed upon the retina by rays of light which pass from an external object through the dioptric mechanism of the eye. [*a*, 29.]—**Stereoscopic i.** Fr., *i. stéréoscopique.* Ger., *stereoskopisches Bild.* The i. produced on the retina of the two eyes by uniting stereoscopically the i. of two photographs taken from one and the same negative. This gives an undeniable impression of solidity, although it is simply an optical illusion. [F.]—**Upright i.** Fr., *i. droite.* Ger., *aufrechtes Bild.* An enlarged i. of the fundus of the eye, seen with the ophthalmoscope by aid of the dioptric apparatus of the eye, without the interposition of a bi-convex lens. [F.]—**Virtual i.** Fr., *i. virtuelle.* Ger., *virtuelles Bild.* An i. formed by the prolongation of reflected or refracted rays back behind the reflecting surface or the refracting medium; so called because not actually existing at the spot at which it appears. The i. in a looking-glass, the i's formed by concave lenses and convex mirrors, and the ophthalmoscopic i. are examples. [B.]

IMAGINAL, adj. I^{2}m-a^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Of or pertaining to the *imago*, or adult insect. [L, 11 (*a*, 39).]

IMAGINATION, n. I^{2}m-a^{2}j-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. From *imaginare*, to give an image of. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einbildung.* It., *immaginazione.* Sp., *imaginación.* The creative and inventive faculty of the mind. [L, 107.]

IMAGO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis.* The adult insect after it has completed its transformations and has become capable of reproduction. [L, 196 (*a*, 39).]

IMASATIC ACID, n. I^{2}m-a^{2}s-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide imasatique.* Ger., *Imasatinsäure.* Syn.: *isamic acid.* A crystalline, very unstable substance, $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$, resulting from the action of potassium hydrate on isatine; soluble in ether and in hydrochloric acid, less soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

IMASATINE, n. I^{2}m-a^{2}s'a^{2}t-en. Fr., *imasatine.* Ger., *I.* A grayish or greenish-yellow substance, $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3$, obtained by boiling a solution of isatine in ammonia; insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in solutions of potash, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**I'säure** (Ger.). See IMASATIC ACID.

IMBECILE, n. I^{2}m'be^2-si^{2}l. Lat., *imbecillus.* Fr., *imbécile.* Of feeble mind; having only rudimentary intelligence remaining; nearly idiotic; as a n., a person so affected (usually congenitally, or as a result of age or cerebral or other disease). [D, 36.]

IMBECILITY, n. I^{2}m-be^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *imbecillitas.* Fr., *imbécilité.* Ger., *Imbecilität.* The state of being imbecile.—**Eclampsic i.** I. due to structural alteration of the brain from convulsions coming on soon after birth and continuing some years. [Beach, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 8, 1882.]—**Epileptic i.** I. due to epilepsy. [Beach, *l. c.*]—**Hydrocephalic i.** I. due to hydrocephalus. [Beach, *l. c.*]—**Hypertrophic i.** I. due to hypertrophy of the brain. [Beach, *l. c.*]—**Inflammatory i.** I. "which has come on after some illness, such as measles, typhoid fever, whooping-cough, etc., as a result or complication of which there may be inflammation of the brain or membranes, not sufficiently grave to be fatal, but serious enough to cause mental impairment." [Beach, *l. c.*]—**Intellectual i.** One of the forms of mental abnormity in which only the intellectual faculties are deficient. [*a*, 40.]—**Moral i.** [Spitzka]. See *Moral* INSANITY.—**Paralytic i.** I. coming on soon after birth, from repeated fits, infantile paralysis, cerebral apoplexy, or atrophy of the brain. [Beach, *l. c.*]—**Senile i.** General weakness of the mind and body in old age. [*a*, 40.]—**Traumatic i.** I. from an injury to the head. [Beach, *l. c.*]

IMBER (Ger.), n. Emb'e^{2}r. Ginger-root. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMBERBIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)'bi^{2}s. From *in*, neg., and *barba*, a beard. Fr., *imberbe.* Ger., *unbebärtet, bartlos.* Unbearded; destitute of hairs. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

IMBIBITION, n. I^{2}m-bi^2-bi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *imbibitio* (from *imbibere*, to drink in). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Durchtränkung, Einsaugung.* The absorption of liquids or gases by solid bodies. [Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Cadaveric i.** I. due to post-mortem decrease of tension. [*a*, 29.]—**Capillary i.** Ger., *capilläre I., I. ohne Volumzunahme.* I. occurring without increase of volume. [Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Double i.** See ENDOSMOSIS.—**I. with increase of volume.** Ger., *I. mit Volumzunahme.* I. in which water and watery solutions penetrate not only into the porous cavities, but into the molecular interstices. [Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

IMBREX (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m'bre^{2}x. Gen., *imb'ricis.* A tile.—**I. narium.** The sæptum narium. [A, 312.]

IMBRICAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-bre-ke^{2}r. See IMBRICARIA.—**I. de Bourbon.** See IMBRICARIA *borbonica.*

IMBRICANT, adj. I^{2}m'bri^2-ka^{2}nt. Lat., *imbricans.* Fr., *imbriquant.* Of Mirbel, lapping (said of the folioles of a compound leaf, as in the sensitive plant during rest). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

IMBRICARIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-bri^2-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *imbrex*, a hollow tile. Fr., *imbricaire.* 1. Of De Candolle, Fries, and Acharius, a genus of lichens typical of the *Imbricarieæ;* now referred to *Parmelia.* 2. Of Jussieu, a small genus of sapotaceous trees, natives chiefly of the Mascarene Islands. 3. Of Smith, a genus of *Mrytaceæ*, referred to *Bæckea.* The *Imbricarieæ* of Theobald are a family of foliaceous lichens of the *Parmeliaceæ.* [B, 19, 38, 42, 48, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. borbonica.** Fr., *imbricaire de Bourbon, bardothier, bois de natte, nattier.* A species of *I.* (2d def.) the fruits of which are eaten in Bourbon and Madagascar. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. malabarica.** A species of *I.* (2d def.) the fruits of which are eaten in Malabar. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. maxima.** See *I. borbonica.*—**I. retiruga, I. saxatilis.** See PARMELIA *saxatilis.*

IMBRICATE, IMBRICATED, adj's. I^{2}m'bri^2-kat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *imbricatus* (from *imbrex*, a hollow tile). Fr., *imbriqué.* Ger., *ziegeldachförmig, ziegeldachig, dachziegelig, dachig, schindelig, geschindel.* Overlapping like tiles. The *Imbricatæ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Enerviæ*, consisting of the families *Lycopodiaceæ, Balanophoreæ*, and *Cytineæ.* [B, 123, 229 (*a*, 24); G; L.] See *I.* ÆSTIVATION.—**Bifariously i.** I. in two series or rows (said of buds, the scales on involucre of flowers, etc.). [B, 1, 229 (*a*, 24).]

IMBRICATIF (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-bre-ka^3-tef. See IMBRICATED.

IMBRICATION, n. I^{2}m-bri^2-ka'shu^{3}n. The state of being imbricated.

IMBRICATIVE, adj. I^{2}m'bri^2-ka-ti^{2}v. Lat., *imbricativus.* Fr., *imbricatif.* Ger., *ziegeldachig, geschindelt.* See IMBRICATED.

IMBRICATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-bri^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See IMBRICATED.—**Sursum i.** Ger., *aufwärts dachziegelig.* See INCUBOUS.

IMBRIQUANT (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-bre-ka^{3}n^2. See IMBRICANT.

IMBRIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-bre-ka. See IMBRICATED.

IMBROCATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-bro-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See EMBROCATION.

IMÉRACHISME (Fr.), n. E-ma-ra^3-kezm'. A form of mania observed among the Samoieds in Northern Russia, characterized by an uncontrollable propensity to imitate. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

IMGARA (Ar.), n. Asafœtida. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IMIDBASE (Ger.), n. E-med'ba^{3}z-e^2. A secondary amine. [B.]

IMIDOXANTHINE, n. I^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-za^{2}n'then. See GUANINE.

IMIRACENE, n. I^{2}m-i^{2}r'a^{2}s-en. Ger., *Imiracen.* See *Brazilian* CHICLE.

IMITATION, n. I^{2}m-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *μίμησις.* Lat., *imitatio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Nachahmung.* The act or process of behaving like another individual or object taken as a model; of a disease, assuming the appearances of another disease.—**Moral i.** The communication by mental reflex phenomena of the passions and sentiments prompting an act in one individual to the witness of such an act, and leading him to reproduce it. [*a*, 40.]—**Morbid i.** An attempt by the insane to reproduce the sounds, motions, and actions of the lower animals. [*a*, 40.]

IMLI (Hind.), n. The *Tamarindus indica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

IMMACULATE, adj. I^{2}m-ma^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *immaculatus* (from *in*, neg., and *macula*, a spot). Fr., *immaculé.* Ger., *ungefleckt.* Unspotted, not maculate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

IMMANENCE, n. I^{2}m'ma^{2}n-e^{2}ns. From *immanere*, to remain in. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Immanenz, Innewohnen.* The state of being inherent. According to the theory of i., the vital properties are inherent in organized matter, and the manner and intensity of their manifestations are correlative, but act independently of the intervention of extraneous forces. [L, 41, 44, 49 (*a*, 14).]

IMMARGINATE, adj. I^{2}m-ma^{2}rj'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *immarginatus* (from *in*, neg., and *margo*, a border). Fr., *immarginé.* Ger., *unberandet, unberändert.* Borderless (said of seed-receptacles, scales, etc.). [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).] Cf. MARGINATE.

IMMATURE, adj. I^{2}m-ma^{2}t-u^{2}r'. Lat., *immaturus* (from *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unreif.* Not having yet assumed final size, shape, color, or other conditions of the adult. [L, 343.]

IMME (Ger.), n. I^{2}m'me^2. See APIS.—**I'nkraut.** The *Thymus vulgaris* and the genus *Melittis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMMEDIATE, adj. I^{2}m-med'i^2-at. Lat., *immediatus* (from *in*, neg., and *medius*, middle). Fr., *immédiat.* Ger., *unmittelbar.* 1. Direct, without the intervention of anything. 2. Occurring with little if any delay. 3. In botany, free, except at its point of attachment (said of the insertion of an organ). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

IMMEDICABLE, adj. I^{2}m-me^{2}d'i^{2}k-a^2-b'l. From *in*, neg., and *medicare*, to cure. Incurable. [L, 56.]

IMMENBLATT (Ger.), n. I^{2}m'me^{2}n-bla^{3}t. The genus *Melittis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Melissenblättriges I.** The *Melittis melissophyllum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMMERGED, adj. I^{2}m-mu^{6}rjd'. Fr., *immergé.* See IMMERSED.

IMMERGRÜN (Ger.), adj. and n. I^{2}m'me^{2}r-gru^{6}n. See EVERGREEN and SEMPERVIRENS; as a n., the *Daphne laureola*, the *Hedera helix*, and the genera *Sempervivum* and *Vinca.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 123, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I'beeren, I'blätter.** The berries and leaves of *Hedera helix.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMMERSCHÖN (Ger.), n. I^{2}m'me^{2}r-shu^{6}n. The genus *Gnaphalium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Gelbes I.** The *Helichrysum arenarium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I'kraut.** The *Calluna vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMMERSED, adj. I^{2}m-mu^{6}rst'. Lat., *immersus* (from *in*, in, and *mergere*, to sink). Fr., *immergé.* Ger., *eingetaucht, eingesenkt.* 1. Under water (said of plants or their organs). 2. Sunk into (said of an organ partly depressed in the substance of another). [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).] See IMPRESSED (3d def.).

IMMERSION, n. I^{2}m-mu^{6}r'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *immersio* (from *in*, and *mergere*, to sink). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Eintauchung, I., Untertauchung, Tauchbad* (2d def.). It., *immersione.* Sp., *immersión.* 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed. 2. A kind of bath which consists in plunging the body, or the affected part, into water, usually cold and often salty, for an instant at short intervals. It is a tonic stimulant, and has been used as a remedy for rabies, fevers, cutaneous affections, and diseases of the mind and nervous system. [B, 58; L, 135 (*a*, 39).] 3. In microscopy, the act of immersing the objective (then called an i. lens) in water, oil, etc., which prevents the total reflection of the rays falling obliquely upon the peripheral portions of the objective. [B.]—**Homogeneous i.** Ger., *homogene I.* In microscopy, a system of i. in which the stratum of air between the objective and the cover-glass is replaced by a medium which deflects as little as possible the rays of light passing through the cover-glass, *i. e.*, by one which, like oil of cedarwood, has the same refraction and dispersing power as crown glass. [B; B, 164.]—**Oil I.** In microscopy, homogeneous i. by means of an oil.

IMMERSUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-mu^{6}rs(me^{2}rs)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See IMMERSED; as a n., see SUBSCAPULARIS.

IMMICTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-mi^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See ENURESIS.

IMMINENCE, n. I^{2}m'i^2-ne^{2}ns. From *imminere*, to overhang. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Imminenz.* The menacing of disease. [L, 49.]

IMMINUTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-mi^{2}n-u^2(u)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *in*, intens., and *minuere*, to lessen. Ger., *Verminderung, Verkleinerung.* A diminution, as of flesh. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IMMISCIBILITY, n. I^{2}m-mi^{2}s-si^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. The state or quality of being immiscible.

IMMISCIBLE, adj. I^{2}m-mi^{2}s'si^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *miscere*, to mix. Incapable of being mixed. [L, 56.]

IMMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-mi^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *in*, in, and *mittere*, to send. Insertion, introduction.—**I. catheteris.** See CATHETERISM.

IMMISSOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}m-mi^{2}s'so^{2}r(sor). Gen., *-or'is.* One who inserts or introduces anything. [A, 322.]

IMMISSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}m-mi^{2}s-so'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An instrument to be inserted, especially a catheter. [A, 322.]

IMMOBILE, adj. I^{2}m-mob'i^{2}l. Lat., *immobilis* (from *in*, not, and *movere*, to move). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unbeweglich.* Fixed, immovable. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

IMMOBILISATION (Fr.), n. I^{2}m-mo-be-le-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See IMMOBILIZATION.

IMMOBILITAS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-mob-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-as(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See IMMOBILITY.—**I. pupillæ.** Immobility of the pupil. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

IMMOBILITY, n. I^{2}m-mob-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *immobilitas.* Fr., *immobilité.* Ger., *Unbeweglichkeit.* It., *immobilità.* Sp., *inmovilidad.* The state of being immovable.

IMMOBILIZATION, n. I^{2}m-mob-i^{2}l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. From *immobilis*, immovable. Fr., *immobilisation.* Ger., *Immobilisation, Immobilisirung, Unbeweglichmachung.* It., *immobilizzazione.* Sp., *inmovilización.* The act of rendering a part immovable. [L, 107.]

IMMONDICE (Fr.), n. I^{2}m-mo^{2}n^2-des. See IMMUNDITIES.

IMMORTAL-FLOWER, n. I^{2}m-mo^{2}rt'a^{2}l-flu^6''u^4-u^{6}r. See IMMORTELLE (1st and 3d def's).

IMMORTELLE (Fr., Ger.), n. I^{2}m-mo^{2}r-te^{2}l. -te^{2}l'le^2. From *in* neg., and *mortalis*, mortal. 1. The genera *Helichrysum, Xeranthemum*, and *Helipterum;* also *Gomphrena globosa, Anaphalis margaritacea*, and other plants. 2. The wood of *Erythrina glauca.* 3. In the pl., *i's*, see under ANAPHALIS *margaritacea.* [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blutrothe I.** (Ger.). The *Helichrysum sanguineum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. annuelle** (Fr.). The *Xeranthemum annuum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. blanche** (Fr.). The *Anaphalis margaritacea.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. de La Malmaison** (Fr.). The *Helichrysum bracteatum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. des champs** (Fr.). See GNAPHALIUM *arvense.*—**I. des sables** (Fr.). See GNAPHALIUM *arenarium.*—**I. de Virginie** (Fr.). The *Anaphalis margaritacea.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. dioïque** (Fr.). The *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I.-flower.** See *I.* (1st and 3d def's).—**I. jaune** (Fr.). The *Helichrysum orientale.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. jaune-blanche** (Fr.). See GNAPHALIUM *conglobatum.*—**I. naine** (Fr.). See GNAPHALIUM *minor.*—**I. stœchas.** The *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. violette** (Fr.). The *Gomphrena globosa.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. vira-vira.** See GNAPHALIUM *vira vira.*—

Italienische I. (Ger.). The *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rothe I.** (Ger.). See GOMPHRENA *globosa.*—**Sand-I.** (Ger.). The *Helichrysum arenarium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Schmalblättrige I.** (Ger.). The *Helichrysum angustifolium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

IMMOTIVE, adj. I^{2}m-mo'ti^{2}v. Lat., *immotivus.* Of L. C. Richard, occurring without displacing the episperm (said of germination). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

IMMUNDITIES (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-mu^{3}n(mu^{4}n)-di^2'shi^2(ti^2)-ez(as). Gen., *-itie'i.* From *in,* neg., and *mundus,* clean. Fr., *immondice.* Ger., *Unreinlichkeit.* Uncleanliness. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IMMUNE, adj. I^{2}m-mu^{2}n'. Gr., ἀτελής. Lat., *immunis.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *immun.* Endowed with immunity.

IMMUNITY, n. I^{2}m-mu^{2}n'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *immunité.* Ger., *Immunität, Unansteckbarkeit.* It., *immunità.* Sp., *inmunidad.* The property which the organism may acquire of being safe from attacks of certain infectious diseases, either in consequence of a former attack or from any other cause. [L, 164 (α, 27).]

IMMUTANS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-mu^{2}t(mut)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *immutare,* to change. See ALTERATIVE.

IMNAU (Ger.), n. I^{2}m'na^3-u^4. A place in the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prussia, where there is a gaseous spring containing sodium chloride and calcium carbonate. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

IMPACTED, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *impactus* (from *in,* in, and *pangere,* to fix). Fr., *enclavé.* Ger., *eingekeilt.* Driven in and held tight. [L, 107.]

IMPACTION, n. I^{2}m-pa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *impactio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einkeilung.* The state of being impacted or of containing impacted material.

IMPAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-pa^{2}r. See IMPAR.

IMPALEMENT, n. I^{2}m-pal'me^{2}nt. Syn.: *empalement.* The state of being injured by some shaft-like object which passes completely through the body.

IMPALPABLE, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{2}lp'a^2-b'l. Lat., *impalpabilis* (from *in,* neg., and *palpare,* to feel). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unfühlbar, staubartig.* Incapable of being felt; of a powder, so fine that the single particles can not be felt. [L, 107.]

IMPALUDATION (Fr.), n. I^{2}m-pa^{3}l-u^6-da^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The action of marsh miasm. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

IMPALUDISM, n. I^{2}m-pa^{2}l'u^{3}d-i^{2}z'm. From *in,* in, and *palus,* a marsh. Fr., *impaludisme.* The state of being poisoned with malaria. [α, 18.]

IMPAR (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m'pa^{3}r. Gen., *imp'aris.* From *in,* neg., and *par,* equal. Fr., *impaire.* Ger., *unpaarig, ungepaart, ungleich.* Unequal, odd; as a n., an azygous part. [α, 24.]—**I. pharyngis.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

IMPARIDACTYLOUS, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{3}r-i^2-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *in,* neg., *par,* equal, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Of birds, having three digits in front and one behind. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

IMPARIDIGITATE, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{2}r-i^2-di^{2}j'i^{2}t-at. From *in,* neg., *par,* equal, and *digitus,* a digit. Having an odd number of fingers or toes. [L, 56.]

IMPARINERVATE, IMPARINERVED, adj's. I^{2}m-pa^{2}r-i^2-nu^{5}rv'at, -nu^{5}rvd'. Lat., *imparinervatus* (from *in,* neg., *par,* equal, and νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *imparinervé.* Unequally nerved (said of the pales of some grasses). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

IMPARIPINNATE, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{2}r-i^2-pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *imparipinnatus* (from *in,* neg., *par,* equal, and *pinna,* a feather). Fr., *imparipinné, imparipenné.* Ger., *unpaarig-* (oder *ungleichpaarig-*) *gefiedert.* Pinnate with an odd terminal leaf. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

IMPARTIBLE, adj. I^{2}m-pa^{3}rt'i^2-b'l. Lat., *impartibilis* (from *in,* neg., and *pars,* a part). Of Mirbel, not capable of spontaneous separation (said of a cremocarp which does not divide into two, *e. g.,* that of Maryland sanicle). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

IMPASTATION, n. I^{2}m-pa^{2}s-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *impastatio* (from *in,* into, and *pasta,* paste). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einknetung.* In pharmacy, the making of a paste. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

IMPATIENS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pa(pa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *in,* neg., and *pati,* to suffer. Fr., *balsamine.* Ger., *Springkraut.* Touch-me-not; a genus of geraniaceous herbs of the tribe *Balsamineæ;* so called because the capsules are irritable. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. balsamina.** Fr., *herbe impatiente, jalousie.* Balsamine, garden-balsam, snap-weed; a native of the East Indies and widely cultivated. The Japanese are said to use the juice of the plant to dye their nails red. It is like the other species in its properties. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. fulva.** Orange-flowered balsam, spotted jewel-weed; indigenous to North America. An ointment, prepared by boiling the plant in lard, has been used in hæmorrhoids. The properties are probably like those of *I. noli-me-tangere.* [B, 5, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. hortensis.** See *I. balsamina.*—**I. lutea, I. maculata, I. noli-me-tangere.** Fr., *noli-me-tangere, herbe de sainte-Cathérine.* Ger., *gemeines Springkraut.* Common yellow balsam, touch-me-not; found in Europe and Northern Asia. Its stem and leaves, which are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, were formerly used in medicine, especially as a diuretic, and as an external application to sores and hæmorrhoids. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. pallida.** Pale touch-me-not, the jewel-weed of Michigan and Kansas; an acrid species employed as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. [B, 5, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, (α, 14).]—**I. palustris.** See *I. noli-me-tangere.*



IMPATIENS BALSAMINA. [A, 327.]

IMPATIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pa(pa^3)-shi^2(ti^2)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *impatiens,* impatient. Irritability. [α, 40.]—**I. vesicæ.** Irritability of the bladder. [α, 40.]

IMPATIINIDE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-pa^3-te-e-ned. From *impatiens* (*q. v.*). Of Müller, a bitter emetic resin extracted from *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

IMPEDITUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}d-i(e)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *impedire,* to impede. Ger., *gehemmt, verhindert.* Impeded, checked (said of a plant or plant-organ remaining undeveloped). [B, 123 (α, 24).]

IMPELLUCID, adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}l-lu^2'si^{2}d. Lat., *impellucidus* (from *in,* neg., *per,* through, and *lucidus,* clear). Ger., *undurchsichtig.* Not pellucid. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

IMPENNATE, adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}n'nat. Lat., *impennis* (from *in,* not, and *penna,* a feather). Having short wings covered with small scaly feathers, as in the penguin. The *Impennes* of Eichwald, Illiger, and others are an order of swimming birds, including only the penguins. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

IMPENNOUS, adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}n'u^{3}s. Having no wings (said of insects). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

IMPÉRATOIRE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-pa-ra^3-twa^{3}r. 1. See IMPERATORIA. 2. In the Fr. Cod., the *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [α, 24.]—**I. des Alpes.** The *Peucedanum ostruthium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. sauvage.** The *Angelica silvestris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

IMPERATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}m-pe^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r. Gen., *or'is.* From *imperare,* to command. The *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

IMPERATORIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pe^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-a^3. From *imperare,* to command. Fr., *impératoire.* Ger., *Meisterwurz, Meisterwurzel.* A genus of the *Umbelliferæ,* made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Peucedanum.* [B, 42, 64, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. alba.** The *I. ostruthium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. angelica.** See ANGELICA *silvestris.*—**I. lucida.** The *Ligusticum actæifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. major.** See *I. ostruthium.*—**I. nigra.** The *Astrantia major.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. nodiflora.** See LIGUSTICUM *nodiflorum.*—**I. ostruthium.** Fr., *impératoire des Alpes, benjoin français* (ou *de montagne*), *ostrute.* Ger., *gemeine Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurz, Ostranz.* False pellitory of Spain, fellow-grass, (great) masterwort; a species growing in southern and central Europe. The root proper and the rhizome, *radix imperatoriæ* (seu *imperatoriæ albæ,* seu *imperatoriæ ostruthii,* seu *radix ostruthii,* seu *magistrantiæ,* etc.), was once used in a great variety of diseases, and was known as *divinum remedium,* though it is merely an aromatic stimulant inferior to angelica. It contains two crystallizable principles, imperatorine and ostruthine, and a volatile oil. It is rarely used in American medicine. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**I. pratensis major, I. silvestris.** See ANGELICA *silvestris.*—**Radix imperatoriæ (albæ).** The root of *I. ostruthium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rhizoma imperatoriæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Meisterwurzel.* The rhizome of *I. ostruthium.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]

IMPERATORINE, n. I^{2}m-pe^{2}r-a^{2}t-or'en. Fr., *impératorine.* Ger., *Imperatorin.* An alkaloid found in the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 14).]

IMPERFECT, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r'fe^{2}kt. Lat., *imperfectus* (from *in,* neg., and *perficere,* to accomplish). Fr., *imparfait.* Ger., *unvollkommen.* Abnormal, irregular, undeveloped, wanting some part or organ. The *Imperfectæ* of Lindley are a cohort of endogens, comprising the *Pandales, Arales, Typhales, Smilales,* and *Fluviales.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

IMPERFECTIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fe^{2}kt-i^2-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From *imperfectus,* imperfect, and βράγχια, gills. Of Hogg, see ATELEOBRANCHIA.

IMPERFOLIATE, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r-fol'i^2-at. Lat., *imperfoliatus* (from *in,* neg., *per,* through, and *folium,* a leaf). Having leaves that are not perfoliate. [L, 107.]

IMPERFORATE, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r'for-at. Gr., ἄτρητος. Lat., *imperforatus* (from *in,* neg., and *perforare,* to perforate). Fr., *imperforé.* Ger., *undurchbohrt, undurchlöchert.* Not perforated. closed. [B, 123 (α, 24).] The *Imperforata* are a subclass of the *Reticularia* having the shell substance perforated with only one or two apertures or in branched forms with a small number of apertures. [L, 121.]

IMPERFORATION, n. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r-fo-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *imperforatio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Undurchbohrtheit, Verschliessung, Verschlossensein.* It., *imperforazione.* Sp., *imperforación.* See ATRESIA.

IMPERIAL, adj. I^{2}m-pe'ri^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *imperialis.* Pertaining to an emperor or to an empire; as a n., an acid refrigerant drink made by dissolving cream of tartar in boiling water and adding sugar and fresh lemon-peel. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

IMPÉRIALE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-pa-re-a^{3}l. The *Fritillaria imperialis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

IMPERIALINE, n. I^{2}m-pe'ri^2-a^{2}l-en. An alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{60}NO_4$, obtained by K. Fragner from the bulbs of *Fritillaria imperialis.* The pure base crystallizes in short colorless needles, is spar-

ingly soluble in cold water, soluble in cold alcohol, more soluble in hot alcohol, and particularly soluble in ether. Heated, it becomes yellow at 240° C. and melts perfectly at 254° C. It acts upon the heart. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

IMPERIALIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pe^{2}r-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'li^{2}s. A genus of the *Liliaceæ* made by Jussieu, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Fritillaria*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**I. comosa, I. coronata.** The *Fritillaria i.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

IMPERMEABILITY, n. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r-me^{2}-a^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^{2}. From *in* neg., and *permeare*, to pass through. Fr., *imperméabilité*. Ger., *Undurchdringlichkeit*. The state of being impermeable.

IMPERMEABLE, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r'me-a^{3}b'l. Fr., *imperméable*. Ger., *undurchdringlich*. Incapable of being passed through (said especially of strictures that will not admit an instrument and of fabrics that are water-tight).

IMPERVIOUS, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{5}r'vi^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *impervius* (from *in* neg., and *perviare*, to pass through). Ger., *unzugänglich*, *unwegsam*, *verrammelt*. Not pervious.

IMPETIGINES (Lat.), n., f. pl. of *impetigo* (*q. v.*). I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j(eg)'i^{2}n-ez(as). In Schönlein's nosology, a generic term for the more superficial diseases of the skin; the superficial dermatoses. [G.] See IMPETIGO (3d def.).

IMPETIGINODES (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j(eg)-i^{2}n-od'ez(as). See IMPETIGINOUS.

IMPETIGINOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j(eg)-i^{2}n-os'i^{2}-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. See IMPETIGO.

IMPETIGINOSUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j(eg)-i^{2}n-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See IMPETIGINOUS; as a n., a person affected with impetigo. [G, 49.]

IMPETIGINOUS, adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *impetiginosus*, *impetiginodes*. Fr., *impétigineux*, *impétiginoïde*. Ger., *impetiginös*, *flechtenartig*. It., *impetiginoide*. Sp., *impetiginoso*. Related to or resembling impetigo. [G.]

IMPETIGO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i(e)'go. Gen., *-ig'inis*. From *impetere*, to attack. Gr., λειχήν. Fr., *impétigo*, *dartre humide*, *mélitagro*, *gourme*. Ger., *Krustenflechte*, *feuchter* (oder *nässender*) *Grind*. It., *impetigine*, *impetiggine*. 1. A dermatological term employed by different writers and at different periods with varying significations. Of the four varieties of the disease described under this name by Celsus, the first, characterized by pimples (*vari*), pustules, vesicles, and scales, may have included, besides eczema, i. in the modern sense of the term (*v. infra*); the second, or "red," variety was probably eczema; the third, or "black," variety, which was "thicker, harder, and more swollen," "produces fissures and corrodes violently," and was attended with the production of a spreading black scale or crust, may have been either impetiginous eczema or a gangrenous affection; the fourth variety, "not curable" and characterized by white scales the removal of which sometimes caused blood to appear, was probably psoriasis. 2. Peter Frank designated as "impetigines" (pl. of *i.*) all chronic forms of skin disease, the acute forms being termed "exanthemata." 3. Schönlein limited the term "impetigines" to those forms of skin disease that were superficial in character, corresponding nearly to the "eczematoses" of Fuchs. 4. Plenck employed the term for a red, dry, itching eruption that tended to become general over the whole body, and terminated with the formation of "furfures," or "light scales." 5. In its modern sense, as first defined by Willan, the term signifies a disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of small, yellow, itching pustules, occurring often in groups, and ending with the production of thin, scaly, yellowish crusts. By Hebra and by many recent writers the term has been discarded as implying a disease *sui generis*, the eruption being regarded simply as a form of pustulation incident to eczema. [G, 9, 11, 13, 18.] See *Impetiginous* ECZEMA.—**I. achor.** Fr., *impétigo du cuir chevelu*. Ger., *feuchter Kopfgrind*. Of Fuchs, impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G, 5.]—**I. achor granulatus.** See ACHOR *granulatus* and ECZEMA *impetiginosum*.—**I. achor mucosus.** 1. Impetiginous eczema. [G, 5.] 2. See ACHOR *mucifluus* (2d def.).—**I. acneiformis.** See IMPÉTIGO *acniforme*.—**I. a pediculis.** I. associated with and due to the presence of pediculi, especially pediculi capitis. [G.]—**I. capitis.** I. of the scalp.—**I. conferta.** See *I. figurata*.—**I. confluens.** Of Fuchs, i. sparsa. [G, 5.]—**I. contagiosa.** Syn.: *i. parasitaria*. Of T. Fox, an acute, pustular, contagious disease of the skin, often beginning with fever, characterized by vesico-pustules appearing first, usually, on the face or hands, and thence extending to other parts, followed by the formation of yellowish, granular crusts. [G, 69.]—**I. eczematodes.** Fr., *impétigo eczémateux*. See ECZEMA *impetiginosum*.—**I. erysipelatodes, I. erythematica.** Fr., *impétigo érysipélateux*. I. resembling erysipelas: impetiginous eczema of a decidedly inflammatory character. [G, 12.]—**I. exedens.** See *I. rodens*.—**I. faciei.** Impetiginous eczema of the face. [G.]—**I. faciei lactea.** See ACHOR *in facie*.—**I. favosa.** I. attended with favus-like crusts. [G.]—**I. figurata.** Syn.: *i. conferta*. Fr., *impétigo figuré*. Figured scall; i. in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, forming irregular figures. [G, 12, 28.] Cf. *I. sparsa*.—**I. granulata.** Fr., *impétigo granulé*. I. characterized by friable and granular crusts, owing to the decidedly purulent character of the secretion. [G.]—**I. herpetiformis.** Fr., *impétigo herpétique*. A chronic pustular or vesico-pustular disease of the skin occurring in pregnant women during the latter months of gestation, and attended with grave general symptoms, often ending fatally. It is characterized by "efflorescences filled with a yellow, purulent fluid (pustules) disposed in groups or rings, which, drying, form flat, yellow scabs, beneath which the surface is red and excoriated, as in eczema rubrum, while new groups and rings of pustules appear at their periphery." [Hebra (G. 3); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 23, 1887, p. 112.] Cf. HERPES *gestationis*.—**I. indica.** See COURAP.—**I. larvalis.** Fr., *impétigo larvé*. Impetiginous eczema of the face with crusts covering the skin like a mask. [G, 20.]—**I. localis.** I. limited to a special region, such as the face. [G.]—**I. mercurialis.** Impetiginous eczema due to mercurial poisoning. [G, 41.]—**I. parasitaria.** A name given to i. contagiosa by Kaposi, who found a fungus in the efflorescences which he regarded as the cause of the disease. [G, 47.]—**I. pilaris.** A pustular eruption, occurring usually in men, and most commonly on the legs, each pustule being traversed by a hair: regarded by Devergie as a suppurative form of lichen pilaris. [G, 50.]—**I. puriffluens.** A form of pustular eruption peculiar to a "pale, opaline, thick, and oily skin" (Devergie), the pustules breaking and leaving a red, uneven, eroded surface, from which a very abundant muco-purulent fluid of a yellowish-white color is discharged. [G, 50.]—**I. rodens.** Fr., *impétigo rongeant*. A chronic ulcerative disease of the skin, especially of the face, of uncertain character. According to Devergie, there are three varieties. In the first, or "diffuse," form, little efflorescences, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a lentil, occur at various points on the face, especially the cheeks, characterized by the formation of crusts, beneath which slightly depressed erosions or ulcers form, followed by scars. In the second, or "aggregated" (*ramassée*) form, the little crusts appear upon the nose and near the inner angle of the eye. These fall off and are followed by cicatrices, but the disease extends by the development, at their periphery, of other similar crusts, which pursue a like course (lupus erythematosus). In the third, or "ulcerating," form, the disease affects principally the alæ nasi, or the angles of the eye, and is attended with abundant purulent or sanious discharge and with considerable ulceration. Most writers refer i. rodens to cancer or syphilis. [G, 12, 50.]—**I. rodens syphilitica.** A serpiginous form of i. syphilitica attended with ulceration. [G.]—**I. scabida.** Fr., *impétigo rupiforme* (ou *scabieux*). I. attended with much crusting. See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**I. scrophulosa.** Fr., *impétigo scrofuleux*. I. associated with scrofula; according to Bazin, one of the ætiological divisions of i. [G.]—**I. simplex.** I. of the common and simple form. [G.] Cf. *I. contagiosa*. **I. sparsa.** Fr., *impétigo épars*. Scattered running scall; i. in which the efflorescences (or pustules) are scattered over the surface at comparatively wide intervals, and without determinate arrangement. The pustules afterward break and give rise to a discharge that dries and produces yellowish laminated scales. [G, 12, 28.] See ECZEMA *impetiginodes*.—**I. sycosiformis.** Fr., *impétigo sycosiforme*. A pustular affection (or an impetiginous eczema) of the upper lip, in which the pustules are deeper seated than in ordinary i., but not so deep-seated as those of sycosis. Two varieties are described, one of which occurs as the sequel of a long-continued muco-purulent discharge from the nostrils, and is most common in young persons; the other occurs only in men, and is due to the irritation of shaving. [Devergie (G, 50); "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, 3, p. 143.]—**I. syphilitica.** Fr., *impétigo syphilitique*. See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**I. ulcerata.** See *I. rodens*.—**I. variolosa.** An eruption of i. pustules occasionally observed during the declining period of variola. [G, 13.]

IMPÉTIGO (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^{2}-pa-te-go. See IMPETIGO.—**I. acniforme.** A chronic pustular eruption of the region of the beard. The pustules are small (miliary), rounded, and discrete, and are of short duration, drying up and forming small crusts that drop off, leaving purplish spots. Succeeding crops appear, and the disease is often very persistent. It differs from *i. de la barbe* in that the pustules do not form confluent crusts. [G, 51.]—**I. aigu.** An acute skin disease of animals which manifests itself in small red papules which proceed to pustulation in a very short time and dry up, leaving a brown crust. [*a*, 40.]—**I. bénin.** A benign, scrofulous form of impetigo. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**I. chronique.** A cutaneous disease in animals which is characterized by successive pustular eruptions which extend from place to place, coalescing and discharging a sero-purulent fluid of exceedingly fœtid odor. [L, 41 (*a*, 40).]—**I. de la barbe.** Syn.: *i. sycosiforme*. An impetiginous eczema of the beard, characterized by the development of pustules about the hairs, followed by yellowish or greenish crusts that tend to mat the hairs together. [G, 51.] See ECZEMA *barbæ* and IMPETIGO *sycosiformis*.—**I. disseminé.** Impetigo with pustules scattered over the surface of the body. [G.]—**I. du cuir chevelu.** See IMPETIGO *achor*.—**I. ecthymatiforme.** A pustular skin eruption described as intermediate between impetigo and ecthyma. The pustules are larger than those of impetigo, and do not form yellowish, confluent crusts, but are not so deep-seated as those of ecthyma, are more closely aggregated (sometimes confluent), and are less apt to leave scars. [G.]—**I. épars.** See IMPETIGO *sparsa*.—**I. malin.** A scrofulous, pustular form of i. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**I. rongeant.** See IMPETIGO *rodens*.—**I. rupiforme, I. scabieux.** See IMPETIGO *scabida*.—**I. scrofuleux.** See IMPETIGO *scrophulosa*.—**I. syphilitique bénin.** Superficial or benign impetigo syphilitica. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**I. syphilitique malin.** Profound or malignant syphilitic impetigo. [L, 87 (*a*. 39).]—**I. trichophytique.** Impetigo contagiosa supposed to be due to tricophytous tonsurans. [G.]

IMPETIOLAR, adj. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i'ol-a^{3}r. Lat., *impetiolaris* (from *in*, neg., and *petiolus*, a little foot). Of leaves, without a petiole. [L, 107.]

IMPETIX, n. I^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}ks. An old term for impetigo.

IMPETUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}m'pe^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-imp'etus*. From *impetere*, to attack. Gr., ἐπιδρομή. Ger., *Anfall*, *Angriff*. 1. An attack, onset, or paroxysm (of a disease). [A, 322.] 2. The force with which a body moves.—**Impetum faciens.** See ENORMON.—**I. febris.** Ger., *Fieberanfall*. The onset of a fever. [A, 322.]—**I. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutandrang*. Sanguineous congestion. [A, 322.]

IMPFANSTALT (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'a^{3}n-sta^{3}lt. An institution for public vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFARZT (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'a^{3}rtzt. A vaccinator. [E.]

IMPFBAR (Ger.), adj. I^{2}mpf'ba^{3}r. 1. Inoculable. 2. Capable of, or susceptible to, vaccination. [*a*, 14.]—**I'keit.** 1. Inoculability. 2. Susceptibility to vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFER (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'e^{2}r. See Impfarzt.

IMPFGEGNER (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'gag-ne^{2}r. An opponent of vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFGESETZ (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'ge^2-ze^{2}tz. A law or ordinance concerning public vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFLING (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'li^{2}n^2. A child that has just been vaccinated or is about to be vaccinated. [A, 521.]

IMPFPFLICHT (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'pfli^{2}ch^{2}t. Obligation to undergo vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFPFLICHTIG (Ger.), adj. I^{2}mpf'pfli^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Under legal obligation to be vaccinated. [A, 521.]

IMPFSCHEIN (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'shin. A certificate of vaccination. [A, 521.]

IMPFSCHUTZ (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'shutz. Protection against small-pox by vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFSTELLE (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'ste^{2}l-le^2. The site of vaccination. [A, 521.]

IMPFSTOFF (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'sto^{3}f. Vaccine virus. [*a*, 14.]

IMPFUNG (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'un^2. See Vaccination and Inoculation.

IMPFWUNDE (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'vund-e^2. An inoculated wound. [L, 80.]

IMPFZWANG (Ger.), n. I^{2}mpf'tswa^{3}n^2. Compulsory vaccination. [*a*, 14.]

IMPIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m'pi^2-a^3. From *impius*, irreverent. 1. In Italy, the *Erigeron canadense*. 2. A genus of the *Compositæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Filago*. [B, 121; B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**I. germanica.** The *Filago germanica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMPINGUATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pi^{2}n^2-gu^2(gu^4)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *impinguare*, to make or become fat. See Pinguefaction.

IMPLACENTAL, adj. I^{2}m-pla^2-se^{2}n't'l. From *in*, neg., and *placenta* (*q. v.*). Fr., *implacentaire*. Having no placenta. The *Implacentalia* of Owen are the *Achoria* (*q. v*). [L, 343.]

IMPLANTATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See Implantation.—**I. oculi.** See Greffe *oculaire*.

IMPLANTATION, n. I^{2}m-pla^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *implantatio* (from *in*, in, and *plantare*, to plant). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einpflanzung*, *Ansatzstelle*. It., *impiantazione*. Sp., *implantación*. 1. An attachment or insertion (*e. g.*, of a ligament). 2. The act of inserting, ingrafting, or introducing anything that is to remain *in situ*. [*a*, 17.] 3. A form of double monstrosity in which one of the individuals is parasitic. [A, 385.]—**Crescentic i.** Burn's ligament. [L.]—**Crescentic i. of the external oblique muscle** [Cooper]. See *Gimbernat's* ligament.—**Equal external i.** See *I. éxterne égale*.—**External i.** See *I. externe*.—**Hypodermatic i., Hypodermic i.** Ger., *hypodermatische I.* The introduction of solid medicinal substances into the subcutaneous connective tissue through an incision in the skin. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**I. externe** (Fr.). I. (3d def.) in which the parasitic individual is wholly or partly external to the other. [A, 385.]—**I. externe égale** (Fr.). That form of i. externe in which the two individuals are joined at like anatomical points. [A, 385.]—**I. externe inégale** (Fr.). A form of i. externe in which the two individuals are united at dissimilar points. [A, 385.]—**I. interne** (Fr.). The form of i. (3d def.) in which one individual is wholly included within the other. [A, 385.]—**Internal i.** See *I. interne*.—**Medicamental i.** Ger., *medicamentöse I.* See *Hypodermic i.*—**Parenchymatous i.** Ger., *parenchymatöse I.* The introduction of remedial agents into the body of a new growth for the purpose of destroying it. [L, 57 (*a*, 40).]—**Unequal external i.** See *I. externe inégale*.

IMPLANTED, adj. I^{2}m-pla^{2}nt'e^{2}d. Lat., *implantatus* (from *in*, in, and *plantare*, to plant). Fr., *implanté*. 1. Attached. 2. Ingrafted; inoculated. [*a*, 17.]

IMPLETIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-ple(pla)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *implere*, to fill up. Ger., *Anfüllung*. Repletion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IMPLEXOUS, IMPLICATE, adj's. I^{2}m-ple^{2}x'u^{3}s, i^{2}m'pli^2-kat. Lat., *implexus* (from *implectere*, to plait), *implicatus* (from *implicare*, to infold). Ger., *verflochten*, *verschlungen*. Interwoven; interlaced. [B, 123, 167 (*a*, 24).]

IMPLICATED, adj. I^{2}m'pli^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. 1. See Implicate. 2. Involved, affected.

IMPLICATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *implicare*, to infold. Ger., *Verwickelung*. 1. An entangling. 2. A complication of diseases. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IMPLUMED, adj. I^{2}m-plumd'. Lat., *implumis* (from *in*, not, and *pluma*, a small, soft feather). Of Illiger, featherless (said of those parts of the body of birds which are destitute of feathers). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

IMPLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}m-plu^2(plu^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *impluere*, to rain into. 1. A shower bath. [B, 48, 78.] 2. See Embrocation.

IMPONDERABILITY, n. I^{2}m-po^{2}n-de^{2}r-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *in*, not, and *pondus*, a weight. Fr., *impondérabilité*. Ger., *Imponderabilität*, *Unwägbarkeit*. The quality of being imponderable. [*a*, 17.]

IMPONDERABLE, adj. I^{2}m-po^{2}n'de^{2}r-a^2-b'l. Lat., *imponderabilis*. Fr., *impondérable*. Ger., *unwägbar*. Incapable of being weighed; without weight. The i's (Lat., *imponderabilia*) of the old authors included heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc. [L, 30, 41, 44, 107 (*a*, 14).]

IMPOSED, adj. I^{2}m-pozd'. Lat., *impositus* (from *imponere*, to place upon). Ger., *aufgesezt*. Placed upon. [*a*, 24.]

IMPOSTEM, n. I^{2}m-po^{2}st'em. See Abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATION, n. I^{2}m-po^{2}s-thu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. See Apostasis (1st def.).

IMPOSTHUME, n. I^{2}m-pos'thu^{2}m. See Abscess.

IMPOSTOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}m-po^{2}st'o^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris*. From *imponere*, to impose. A deceiver. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**I. chymicorum.** An old name for mercury. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCY, n's. I^{2}m'pot-e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. Gr., ἀδυναμία. Lat., *impotentia*. Fr., *i.*, *impuissance*. Ger., *Impotenz*, *Unvermögen*. It., *impotenza*. Sp., *impotencia*. Powerlessness, especially inability to copulate satisfactorily.—**I. fonctionnelle** (Fr.). A general term for certain affections characterized by incapacity for a particular sort of muscular action (such as writer's cramp, etc.). [E. Chambard, "Rev. de méd.," June, 1887, p. 469.]—**Paralytic i.** A form of i. resulting from the abolition of the power of erection and sexual desire. [Gross (*a*, 40).]—**Psychical i.** Lat., *impotentia psychica*. I. due to a lack of self-confidence, fear, shame, or the like. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

IMPOTENT, adj. I^{2}m'pot-e^{2}nt. Lat., *impotens* (from *in* neg., and *posse*, to be able). Fr., *i.*, *impuissant*. Ger., *unvermögend*, *zeugungsunfähig*. Affected with impotence. [D.]

IMPOTENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-po(po^2)-te^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See Impotence.—**I. coeundi.** See Impotence.—**I. concipiendi.** Barrenness in the female.—**I. generandi.** See Sterility.—**I. gestandi.** Barrenness in the female due to inability to carry the fœtus to full term. [*a*, 40.]—**I. parturiendi.** Barrenness in the female resulting from natural deformities which disable her for giving birth to a child. [L, 57 (*a*, 40).]—**I. virilis.** Impotence in the male.

IMPRÆGNATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pre^{2}g(pra^3-e^{2}g)-na(na^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *imprægnare*, to impregnate. 1. A moistening. 2. Impregnation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IMPRÆPUTIATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pre(pra^3-e^2)-pu^2(pu)-ti^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in* neg., and *præputiare*, to draw out the foreskin. Ger., *unbeschnitten*. Uncircumcised. [A, 322.]

IMPRÄGNIRUNG (Ger.), n. I^{2}m-preg-ner'un^2. See Impregnation.

IMPREGNATION, n. I^{2}m-pre^{2}g-na'shu^{3}n. Lat., *imprægnatio* (from *imprægnare*, to impregnate). Fr., *imprégnation*. Ger., *Imprägnirung*, *Schwängerung* (1st def.). It., *impregnazione*. Sp., *impregnación*. 1. In chemistry, the saturation of a substance with another substance without chemical combination. 2. In botany, the fertilization of the ovules by the pollen tubes. [*a*, 24.] 3. The process by which the female is made to conceive.—**Artificial i.** Fr., *fécondation artificielle*. See *Artificial* fecundation.—**Hypodermic i.** The i. of ova in some invertebrates (*Clepsine*, etc.) by the injection of the spermatozooids through the body wall. ["Jour. of Morph.," iv, p. 363 (J).]—**Ovarian i.** Fr., *imprégnation ovarique*. See *Indirect* atavism.

IMPRÉGNATION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-pran-ya^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See Impregnation.—**I. ovarique.** See *Ovarian* impregnation.

IMPRESSED, adj. I^{2}m-pre^{2}st'. Lat., *impressus* (from *imprimere*, to press into). Fr., *imprimé*, *impressionné* (1st def.). Ger., *eingedrückt*. 1. Having linear or dot-like indentations or depressions (said of leaves, scales of grasses, etc.). 2. Sunk into the substance of another part or organ so as to produce linear or other depressions (said of the veins in some leaves, etc.). 3. Immersed (said of a part or organ depressed in another part or organ so that the surfaces of the two lie even, or nearly so). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

IMPRESSIBILITY, n. I^{2}m-pre^{2}s-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *imprimere*, to press into. Fr., *impressibilité*. Ger., *Empfänglichkeit*. Susceptibility to impression; that property of organic bodies by which they are capable of being modified by certain agents. [L, 107.]

IMPRESSIBLE, adj. I^{2}m-pre^{2}s'i^2-b'l. Possessing impressibility. [*a*, 17.]

IMPRESSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pre^{2}s'si^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See Impression.—**I. angularis.** A depression in the surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, corresponding to the projection of the petrous portion of the temporal bone into the cranial cavity. [L, 332.]—**I. cardiaca, I. cardis.** The shallow depression on the upper surface of the left lobe of the liver, just below where the apex of the heart abuts against the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**I. carotica.** The anterior portion of the carotid groove in the sphenoid bone. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**I. coli, I. colica.** A depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, receiving the hepatic flexure of the colon. [L, 31.]—**I. deltoidea, I. deltoides.** See *Deltoid* impression *of the humerus*.—**I. digastrica.** See *Digastric* fossa.—**I'nes digitatæ.** Small, roundish depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones. [L, 332.]—**I. duodenalis.** A slight depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver, in relation below with the descending portion of the duodenum. [L.]—**I. gastrica.** 1. The concavity in the lower surface of the left lobe of the liver which receives the stomach. 2. The depression in the anterior surface of the left kidney corresponding to the fundus of the stomach. [L, 142, 332.]—**I. hepatica.** The depression in the anterior surface of the right kidney where it is in relation with the right lobe of the liver. [L, 332.]—**I. jugularis.** A shallow depression in the lower surface of the cerebellum receiving the jugular tubercle of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**I'nes laterales (phalangium).** Small foveæ surmounted by tubercles, on either side of the distal ends of the metacarpal bones, receiving the attachments of the lateral ligaments of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]—**I. lateralis (ossis metacarpi).** The lateral surface of the head of a metacarpal bone. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**I'nes metacarpi laterales.** See *I. lateralis ossis metacarpi*.—**I'nes musculares.** The flattened surfaces on the greater tuberosity of the humerus, to which are attached, respectively, the supraspinatus

infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. [L, 332.]—**I. muscularis.** The depression on the posterior surface of the kidney, where it is in relation with the quadratus lumborum muscle. [L, 332.]—**I. nervi trigemini.** The depression upon the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the reception of the Gasserian ganglion. [L, 332.]—**I'nes phalangium laterales.** See *I'nes laterales* (*phalangium*).—**I. petrosa.** A depression on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, at its junction with the temporal lobe, which corresponds to the prominence formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 117 (*a*, 29).]—**I. renalis.** A depression in the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver in relation with the right kidney. [L, 332.]—**I'nes semilunares.** Depressions upon the external surface of the retina, corresponding to elevations upon its internal surface, found only in fœtal eyes. [F.]—**I. suprarenalis.** The depression in the posterior border of the right lobe of the liver, which receives the suprarenal capsule. [L, 142.]—**I. trigemini (ossis temporis).** A depression near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, on its anterior surface, for the reception of the trigeminus nerve and the Gasserian ganglion. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**I. vesicalis.** See Fissure *for the gall-bladder.*

IMPRESSION, n. I^{2}m-pre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., ἐντύπωσις. Lat., *impressio* (from *imprimere*, to press into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Eindruck.* 1. A slight depression or hollow in a surface, such as might result from the impact of a finger upon a soft body. 2. A perceptible alteration of, or (passive) change in, the condition or state of anything resulting from the action of an extraneous agency. 3. An idea passively engendered. [*a*, 17.]—**Deltoid i. of the humerus.** Lat., *impressio deltoidea* (seu *deltoides*). A large, triangular, uneven i. on the external surface of the shaft of the humerus, near its middle, receiving the insertion of the deltoid muscle. [C, 3.]—**Digital i.** See Impressiones *digitatæ* (under Impressio).—**Maternal i.** An i. (3d def.) made upon a pregnant female and supposed to result in some peculiarity in the formation of the offspring.

IMPRESSIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-pre^{2}s-se-o^{2}n-na. See Impressed (1st def.).

IMPRESSURA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}m-pre^{2}s-su^2(su)'ra^3. 1. See Impression. 2. Of M. A. Severinus, a mark of contamination (*e. g.*, with syphilis). [A, 325.]

IMPUBERAL, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{2}b'e^2-r'l. Lat., *impuber, impubes, impubis* (from *in*, neg., and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *impubère.* Ger., *unmannbar* (1st def.). 1. Not having attained puberty. 2. Immature. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IMPUBERTY, n. I^{2}m-pu^2'bu^{5}r-ti^2. From *in*, not, and *pubertas*, maturity. The state of being impuberal.

IMPUBES (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pu^2(pu)'bez(bas). See Impuberal.

IMPUDENS (Lat.), **IMPUDICUS** (Lat.). I^{2}m-pu^{2}d(pud)'e^{2}ns-(ans), -pu^{2}d(pud)-i(e)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *in*, neg., and *pudere*, to be ashamed. Fr., *impudique.* Ger., *schamlos.* Shameless; as a botanical species name, resembling the penis.

IMPUISSANCE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-pwes-sa^{3}n^{2}s. See Impotence.

IMPULS (Ger.), n. I^{2}m-puls'. See Impulse.—**Accommodationsi'.** See under Accommodation.

IMPULSE, n. I^{2}m'pu^{3}ls. Gr., ὠσμός. Lat., *impulsus* (from *impellere*, to push). Fr., *impulsion.* Ger., *Impuls, Antrieb.* It., Sp., *impulso.* Lit., a being driven in a particular direction. 1. Momentum or force, especially when suddenly accelerated; a quick thrust. 2. A sudden access of volition, especially when viewed as making the mind its passive agent. [D; *a*. 17.]—**Cardiac i.** See *Apex* beat.—**Emotional morbid i.** An i. to commit an act, originating in a sentiment or emotion and not from any intellectual source.—**Expiratory i.** Ger., *Expirationserregung.* An i. from the respiratory center giving rise to expiratory movements, inspiratory movements being at the same time wholly suspended. [J.]—**Heart's i.** See *Apex* beat.—**Homicidal i.** An insane i. to kill a fellow-being. [D, 36.]—**Inspiratory i.** An i. from the respiratory centre, inducing inspiratory movements, expiratory efforts being at the same time suspended. [J.]—**Intellectual objective morbid i.** The persistence of an idea in the mind of an individual contrary to his sense of right, urging him to a specific act repugnant to his conscience, the consequences of which are not limited to himself. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]—**Intellectual subjective morbid i.** The occurrence or recurrence of an idea known to be false, the logical consequences of which are restricted to the individual in whom it occurs. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]—**Morbid i.** A form of i. in which the patient is moved to commit acts from which he would shrink if sane. [*a*, 40.]—**Suicidal i.** An insane i. to take one's own life. [D, 36.]—**Systolic i.** See *Apex* beat.—**Volitional morbid i.** An irresistible i. to the perpetration of acts often motiveless, known to be criminal, and against which the intellect and will are strongly exerted. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]

IMPULSIVE, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{3}ls'i^{2}v. From *impellere*, to push. 1. Pertaining to an impulse (1st def.). 2. Acting under or prone to be affected by impulse (2d def.).

IMPUNCTATE, adj. I^{2}m-pu^{3}n^{2}k'tat. Lat., *impunctatus* (from *in* neg., and *pungere*, to prick). Ger., *unpunktirt.* Not punctate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

IMPURGATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}m-pu^{3}r(pu^{4}r)-gat(ga^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in* neg., and *purgare*, to make clean. See Acathartus.

IMPURITY, n. I^{2}m-pu^3'ri^2-ti^2. Lat., *impuritas* (from *impurus*, unclean). Fr., *impurité.* Ger., *Unreinigkeit.* 1. The state of being impure. 2. The substance or substances the presence of which renders anything impure.

IMPUTABILITY, n. I^{2}m-pu^{2}t-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *imputare*, to charge against. Lat., *imputabilitas.* Fr., *imputabilité.* Ger., *Zurechnungsfähigkeit.* The soundness of mind which renders a man legally chargeable with crime. [*a*, 40.]

INACTION, n. I^{2}n-a^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *in* neg., and *actio*, a doing. Lack of action.—**Hemiopic pupillary i.** See *Hemiopic pupillary* reaction.

INACTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *inactivus.* Fr., *inactif.* Ger., *unthätig.* In a passive state.—**Optically i.** In chemistry, having no action on polarized light.

INADEQUACY, n. I^{2}n-a^{2}d'e-kwa-si^2. From *in* neg., and *adæquare*, to make equal to. Fr., *insuffisance.* Ger., *Insufficienz, Unzulänglichkeit.* Insufficiency.—**Renal i.** Fr., *insuffisance rénale.* Ger., *Niereninsufficienz.* Of Sir Andrew Clark, a condition of the kidney in which it is unable to produce the normal amount of urine containing the proper proportion of solids and of a specific gravity greater than 1·014. Its pathology is not positively known, but is believed to consist in a slight withering and induration of the kidney. The solids most diminished are urea and uric acid. The symptoms are palpitation, flatulence, a feeble capillary circulation, a dry, shiny skin, occasional flushes, mental worry, and general nervousness. The patients are very vulnerable and deficient in recuperative power, and bear shocks poorly. ["Lancet," 1879, ii, p. 800 (*a*, 40).]

INADHERENT, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}d-he're^{2}nt. Lat., *inadherens* (from *in*, in, and *adhærere*, to cleave to). Fr., *inadhérent.* Ger., *frei.* Free, unattached (said of plant-organs). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INÆQUALIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2)-kwa(kwa^3)-li(li^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in* neg., *æquus*, equal, and *folium*, a leaf. Having unequal leaves. [L, 107.]

INÆQUALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2)-kwa(kwa^3)'li^{2}s. From *in* neg., and *æqualis*, equal. See Unequal.

INÆQUITELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I^{2}n-e^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-wi^2-te(ta)'le (la^3-e^2). From *inæqualis*, unequal, and *tela*, a web. A tribe of spiders distinguished by the irregular shape of their webs. [B, 77.]

INAIGRETTÉ (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-e^2-gre^{2}t-ta. Without an aigrette (pappus). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INALBUMINATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n-at. Lat., *inalbuminatus* (from *in* neg., and *albumen* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *inalbuminé.* See Exalbuminous.

INALIMENTAL, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}n't'l. From *in* neg., and *alimentum*, food. Of Bacon, not nutritious. [J.]

INAMOVIBLE (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-a^3-mo veb-l'. From *in* neg., and *amovere*, to remove from. Irremovable (said of dressings). [E.]

INANAGENESIS (Lat.), **INANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. I^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^2-si^{2}s, -a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*), *-ys'eos* (*-aph'ysis*). From ἴς, a muscle, ἀνά, again, and γένεσις, generation, or φύσις, birth. Ger., *Muskelfasernwiedererzeugung.* Muscular regeneration; the reproduction of muscular fibres. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

INANGULATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}n^2'gu^2-lat. Lat., *inangulatus* (from *in* neg., and *angulare*, to make angular). Fr., *inangulé.* Without angles (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INANIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of adj. *inanis.* I^{2}n-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. The iliac regions. [A, 322.]

INANIMATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}n'i^2-mat. Lat., *inanimans* (from *in* neg., and *animare*, to fill with breath). Destitute of life. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]

INANIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-an(a^{3}n)'i^{2}s. Fr., *vide.* Ger., *leer, taub.* Empty (said of fruits having no seed, of hollow organs, etc., or [Ger., *lockermarkig*] of plant-stems containing a light pithy matter). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INANISATION (Fr.), n. E-na^3-ne-sa^3-se-o^{2}n^2. It., *inanizzazione.* Of Chaussat, a gradual passage into an inanimate state. [L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14).]

INANITION, n. I^{2}n-a^{2}n-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *inanitio* (from *inanis*, empty). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Leerheit.* It., *inanizione.* Sp., *inanición.* The condition of being inane, emptiness; of Carpenter, starvation. [D.]

INANTHERATE, INANTHERIFEROUS, adj's. I^{2}n-a^{2}nth'e^{2}r-at, -a^{2}n-the^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *inantheratus* (from *in*, not, and ἄνθος, blooming), *inantheriferus* (from *in* neg., ἄνθος, a flower, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *inanthéré.* Destitute of anthers. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INANTINIAL, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}n-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the inion and to the antinion. [L, 141.]

INAPERTOUS, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}p-u^{5}rt'u^{3}s. Lat., *inapertus* (from *in* neg., and *aperire*, to open). Ger., *ungeöffnet.* Not open (said of perforations in plant-organs when abnormally closed). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INAPPENDICULATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}p-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2-lat. Lat., *inappendiculatus* (from *in* neg., and *appendix*, an appendix). Fr., *inappendiculé.* Ger., *ohne Anhängsel.* Having no appendices. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INAPPETENCE, INAPPETENCY, n's. I^{2}n-a^{2}p'pe^{2}t-e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *inappetentia* (from *in* neg., and *appetentia*, a longing after). Fr., *inappetence.* Ger., *Appetitlosigkeit.* It., *inappetenza.* Sp., *inapetencia.* See Anorexia.

INAPPETENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}t-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See Inappetence.—**I. a bile.** See Anorexia *biliosa.*

INAPPLICATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}p'pli^{2}k-at. Lat., *inapplicatus* (from *in* neg., and *applicare*, to join). Fr., *inappliqué.* Not appressed; of bracteoles, not applied to the clinanthium. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INARTICULATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2-lat. Gr., ἄσημος (2d def.). Lat., *inarticulatus* (from *in* neg., and *articulare*, to divide into single members or joints). Fr., *inarticulé.* Ger., *ungegliedert, gelenklos* (2d def.). 1. Not jointed to another part or organ; with-

out articulations in the bodily structure. 2. Of vocal sounds, or of speech, not formed into distinct syllables, confused, unintelligible. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).] Cf. ANARTHROUS. The *Inarticulata* are an order of the *Branchiopoda* having no hinge or calcareous support to the arms. The intestine opens into the cavity of the mantle, the margins of the lobes of which are completely separate. They include the genus *Lingula*. [L, 11 (*a*, 39).]

INARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'shi^2'-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *in* neg., and *articulare*, to divide into single members or joints. 1. See ENARTHROSIS. 2. The state of being inarticulate; the absence of an articulation normally present. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INASSIMILABLE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{2}s-si^{2}m'i^{2}l-a-b'l. From *in* neg., and *assimilis*, similar. Fr., *i*. Incapable of assimilation. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INAURATE, adj. I^{2}n-a^{4}r'at. Lat., *inauratus* (from *inaurare*, to gild). Fr., *doré*. Ger., *vergoldet*. Gilded. [A, 322.]

INAURATION, n. I^{2}n-a^{4}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inauratio* (from *inaurare*, to gild). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Vergoldung*. The process of gilding. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCALYCATE, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{2}l'i^2-kat. Lat., *incalycatus* (from *in* neg., and *calyx* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *incalycé*. Ger., *ungekelcht*. Destitute of a calyx. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INCANATE, adj. I^{2}n-kan'at. See INCANOUS.

INCANATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See INCARCERATION.

INCANDESCENCE, n. I^{2}n-ka^{2}n-de^{2}s'e^{2}ns. From *incandescere*, to glow. Fr., *i*. Ger., *Incandescenz*, *Weissglühen*. It., *incandescenza*. Sp., *incandescencia*. The state of being or becoming incandescent.

INCANDESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{2}n-de^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Glowing from heat.

INCANESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *incanescens*. See CANESCENT.

INCANOUS, adj. I^{2}n-kan'u^{3}s. Lat., *incanus* (from *in*, in, and *canus*, white). Fr., *incane*. Ger., *greisgrau*, *weisslichgrau*. Hoary white.

INCAPACITY, n. I^{2}n-ka^{2}p-a^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From *in*, in, and *capax*, that can contain. Fr., *incapacité*. Ger., *Unfähigkeit*. Incapability.—**Sexual i.** See IMPOTENCE.

INCAPSULED, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{2}p'su^{2}ld. Ger., *eingekapselt*. Capsulated. [*a*, 40.]

INCARCERATED, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{3}r-su^{5}r-at'e^{2}d. Lat., *incarceratus* (from *incarcerare*, to imprison). Fr., *incarcéré*, *enchatonné*, *chatonné*, *enclavé*. Ger., *incarcerirt*, *eingekeilt*, *eingeklemmt*. It., *incarcerato*. Confined, imprisoned; of an organ, abnormally inclosed or shut off from return to its normal position in the body, or from escape through a passage which should be open.

INCARCERATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ka^{3}r-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See INCARCERATION.—**I. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory* INCARCERATION.—**I. intestinorum.** Inclusion of a portion of the intestine in a sac or cavity with a narrow opening, as in hernia. [*a*, 40.]—**I. placentæ.** See INCARCERATION *of the placenta*.

INCARCERATION, n. I^{2}n-ka^{3}r-su^{5}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incarceratio* (from *in*, in, and *carcerare*, to imprison). Fr., *incarcération*, *enclavement*, *chatonnement*. Ger., *Eingeschlossenwerden*, *Einhülsung*, *Einsackung*, *Einklemmung*. 1. The act of incarcerating. 2. The state or process of being incarcerated. 3. Of a medicament administered subcutaneously, its confinement so that its action does not extend too far. [J. L. Corning, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 12.]—**I. of the gravid uterus.** Ger., *I.* (oder *Einklemmung*) *der schwangeren Gebärmutter*. Abnormal retention of the organ in the pelvis.—**I. of the placenta.** Lat., *incarceratio placentæ*. Fr., *incarcération* (ou *enchatonnement*, ou *chatonnement*) *du placenta*. Retention of the placenta in consequence of irregular contraction of the uterus.—**Inflammatory i.** I. of the intestine in old inflammatory bands. [A, 319 (*a*, 40).]—**Spasmodic i.** Obstruction of the bowel by spasmodic contraction of its muscular coat. [A, 319 (*a*, 40).]

INCARCERIRT (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n-ka^{3}r-tsa-rert'. See INCARCERATED.

INCARNANT, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{3}rn'a^{2}nt. Lat., *incarnans* (from *incarnare*, to make flesh). Forming or producing flesh; of vulnerary remedies, promoting granulation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCARNATE, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{3}rn'at. Lat., *incarnatus* (from *incarnare*, to make flesh). Fr., *incarnat*. Ger., *fleischroth*. In botany, flesh-colored. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INCARNATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-ka^{3}rn-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *incarnare*, to make flesh. 1. Lit., a conversion into flesh; an incarnation. 2. Syssarcosis (*q. v.*).—**I. unguis, I. unguium.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL.

INCARNATION, n. I^{2}n-ka^{3}rn-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incarnatio* (from *incarnare*, to make flesh). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einfleischung*, *Fleischbildung*. It., *incarnazione*. Sp., *encarnación*. 1. A formation of, or (more properly) a conversion into, flesh; carnification. 2. The production of the germ or embryo within the ovum. 3. The formation of new material in the repair of wounds; granulation. 4. See DIANTHUS *caryophyllus*.

INCARNATIVE, adj. I^{2}n-ka^{3}rn'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *incarnativus*. Fr., *incarnatif*. 1. See INCARNANT. 2. Imbedded in the soft parts (said of a bandage [see *Uniting* BANDAGE]).

INCARNIFICATION, n. I^{2}n-ka^{3}rn-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *in*, in, *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, to make. See INCARNATION (1st, 2d, and 3d defs).

INCASSA-POISON, n. An African ordeal bark said to contain a violent cardiac poison. [Liebreich (B, 5 [*a*, 24]).]

INCEAL, adj. I^{2}n'se-a^{2}l. From *incus*, an anvil. Fr., *incéal*. See INCUDAL; as a n., of G. St.-Hilaire, see *Subopercular* BONE.

INCENDIAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-sa^{3}n^2-de-a^{2}r. From *incendere*, to set fire to. Incendiary; in the Broussais system, augmenting the gastro-intestinal secretions (said of medicines used in malarial affections). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INCENDIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-se^{2}nd(ke^{2}nd)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *incendere*, to set fire to. 1. A phlegmon. 2. An old term for a "burning fever." [E; L, 94.] 3. See COMBUSTION.—**I. spontaneum.** See *Spontaneous* COMBUSTION.

INCENSARIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-sa(sa^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *incendere*, to set fire to. The *Inula odorata* and the *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

INCENSE, n. I^{2}n'se^{2}ns. Gr., θύος. Lat., *thus*, *tus*, *incensum*. Fr., *encens*. Ger., *Weihrauch*. It., *incenso*. Sp., *incienso*. A perfume obtained by burning certain aromatic gums, resins, barks, woods, spices, dried flowers, or seeds; also a substance so burned. The term is now restricted almost exclusively to frankincense (see OLIBANUM). [B, 18, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Hell's i.** The *Sterculia fœtida*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**I.-herb.** The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [A, 511 (*a*, 24).]—**I.-tree.** Any tree furnishing i., especially the *Boswellia thurifera* and other species of *Boswellia*, as well as various species of pine; the *Moschoxylon Swartzii*, and in Guiana the *Icica guianensis* and *Icica heptaphylla*. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).] See OLIBANUM.—**I.-wood (of Guiana).** Fr., *bois d'encens*. The *Icica guianensis* and *Icica heptaphylla*, or their wood. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**Indian i.** 1. The odoriferous resin of the *Boswellia thurifera*. 2. Benzoin; often made into i. sticks or pastils with aloes-wood, patchouli, rose malloes, sandalwood, mastic, etc. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Male i.** Lat., *thus masculum*. Olibanum. [*a*, 35.]

INCENSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'si^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *incendere*, to set fire to. Inflammation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCENTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ti(te)'vu^{3}m-(wu^{4}m). Ger., *Reizmittel*. An irritant. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCEPTION, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}p'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inceptio*. 1. The beginning of anything. 2. Of Lankester ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," Jan., 1881], ingestion. 3. Intussusception. [J.]

INCERATION, n. I^{2}n-se^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Gen., *-on'is*. Lat., *inceratio* (from *incerare*, to smear). Fr., *incération*. Ger., *Einwächsen*. It., *incerazione*. Sp., *enceración*. In pharmacy, the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of softened wax by the gradual admixture of a fluid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCERNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-ni^{2}k'u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *incernere*, to sift upon a thing. 1. A sieve or strainer. 2. The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 94, 107.]

INCEST, n. I^{2}n'se^{2}st. Lat., *incestus* (from *in* neg., and *castus*, chaste). Fr., *inceste*. Ger., *Blutschande*. It., Sp., *incesto*. Cohabitation between persons so related as to make their marriage illegal. [L, 56.]

INCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si^{2}d(ked)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *incidere*, to cut into. Medicines (*e. g.*, acids or salts) formerly supposed to consist of sharp particles. [L, 50, 107.]

INCIDING, adj. I^{2}n-sid'i^{2}n^2. From *incidere*. to cut into. Incisive, resolvent; of pectoral medicaments, expectorant. [B, 117.]

INCIDUUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in*, in, and *cadere*, to fall. Ger., *einfallend*, *zwischenfallend*. Falling between two others (said of pulsations). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCILE (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-sil(kel)'e(a). Gen., *-cil'es*. Of Haller, the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]

INCINERATION, n. I^{2}n-si^{2}n-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incineratio* (from *in*, into, and *cinis*, ash). Fr., *incinération*. Ger., *Einäscherung*. It., *incinerazione*. Sp., *incineración*. A process employed in analysis to obtain the inorganic constituents of organic matters by heating in red-hot vessels open to the air, so as to burn off all the organic particles. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]

INCIPIENT, adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}p'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *incipiens*. Fr., *commençant*. Ger., *aufangend*. Beginning.

INCISE, v. tr. I^{2}n-siz'. Lat., *incidere*. Fr., *inciser*. Ger., *einschneiden*. To cut into.

INCISED, adj. I^{2}n-sizd'. Lat., *incisus*. Fr., *incisé*, *découpé*. Ger., *eingeschnitten*. Cut into; of a wound, made with a cutting instrument; in botany, sharply and rather deeply cut into, or notched. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Digitately i.** Lat., *digitato-incisus*. Ger., *fingerig-eingeschnitten*. Cut into finger-like sinuses. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INCISEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{2}n^2-se-zu^{5}r. See INCISIVE and INCISOR.

INCISIF (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{2}n^2-se-sef. 1. (Adj.) see INCISIVE. 2. (N.) see INCISIVUS. 3. (N.) the intermaxillary bone. [A, 385.]—**I. mitoyen.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.

INCISIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si^{2}z(kes)'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See INCISION.—**I. crucialis.** See *Crucial* INCISION.—**I. priori opposita.** See COUNTER-OPENING.—**I. simplex.** Fr., *incision simple*. A single cut made at one time and in one direction. [E.]

INCISION, n. I^{2}n-si^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *incisio*, *incisura* (from *in*, into, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr., *i.*, *découpure*. Ger., *I.*, *Incisur*, *Einschnitt*, *Schnitt*. It., *incisione*. Sp., *incisión*. 1. A division of parts with a cutting instrument. 2. In botany, an incisure, a cut or sinus of any sort in a plant-organ; in a special sense, a sharp cut deeper than the sinuses in dentation, not so deep as those in segmentation. [B, 1, 19, 123, 229, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Crucial i.** Lat., *in-*

cisio crucialis. An i. consisting of two simple i's crossing each other at right angles.—**Dry i.** Fr., *i. sèche.* The wound made by an écraseur. [E.] See Écrasement.—**Explorative i., Exploratory i.** Fr., *i. exploratrice.* Ger., *Probeincision.* An i. into a cavity for the purpose of examining the contents of the cavity.—**Fergusson's i. for removal of the upper jaw.** The i. usually employed; it passes from the inner canthus of the eye down around the ala of the nose, and through the median line of the lip. [E.]—**Gensoul's i. for removal of the upper jaw.** An i. extending across the cheek in the line of Stenson's duct, meeting a vertical one extending upward from the angle of the mouth to the inner canthus of the eye. [E, 1.]—**I. composée** (Fr.). An i. made up of two or more simple i's (*e. g.*, the crucial i. or the elliptical i.). [E.]—**I. contre soi** (Fr.). An i. made by drawing the knife toward the operator. [E.]—**I. couche par couche** (Fr.). An i. in which, to reach a deep part, the superposed layers are divided separately. [E.]—**I. devant soi** (Fr.). An i. made in a direction away from the operator. [E.]—**I. sèche** (Fr.). See *Dry i.*—**I. simple** (Fr.). See Incisio *simplex.*—**Liston's (or Lizars's) i. for removal of the upper jaw.** An i. extending from in front of the ear downward in a curved line to the angle of the mouth. [E, 1.]—**Probei'** (Ger.). See *Exploratory i.*—**Relief i.** Ger., *Entspannungsschnitt.* An i. made for the purpose of lessening tension.—**Wilde's i. for mastoid disease.** An i. 1 to 1½ inch long, made about a centimetre behind the line of attachment of the external ear and parallel with it, passing through the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and periosteum, down to the bone; recommended in painful and refractory swellings of the tissues overlying the mastoid process, to secure complete drainage and relieve tension. [F.]

INCISIVAL, adj. I^{2}n-si^2-siv'a^{2}l. See Incisive (2d def.).

INCISIVE, adj. I^{2}n-si'si^{2}v. Lat., *incisivus.* Fr., *incisif.* 1. Anciently, resolvent. [B, 119.] 2. In relation with or adjacent to an incisor tooth. 3. Adapted to cutting, incisor. [L.]

INCISIVUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si(ke)-si(se)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Incisive; as a n., an incisor tooth; also a muscle situated near the incisor teeth.—**I. inferior.** See Accessorii *orbicularis oris.*—**I. lateralis.** Of Winslow, the levator labii superioris and the levator labii superioris alæque nasi taken as one muscle. [a, 29.]—**I. medius.** Fr., *incisif mitoyen.* See Depressor *alæ nasi.*

INCISO-CRENATE, adj. I^{2}n-si''so-kre^{2}n'at. Lat., *incisocrenatus* (from *in*, into, *cædere*, to cut, and *crena*, a notch). Ger., *eingeschnitten-gekerbt.* Having slashed crenæ. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

INCISO-DENTATE, adj. I^{2}n-si''so-de^{2}nt'at. Lat., *incisodentatus.* Ger., *eingeschnitten-gezähnt.* Having slashed dentations. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

INCISO-LOBATE, adj. I^{2}n-si''so-lob'at. Ger., *eingeschnitten-gelappt.* Of a lobate leaf, having the sinuses or re-entering angles deep and narrow. [a, 35.]

INCISO-PINNATIFID, adj. I^{2}n-si''so-pi^{2}n-a^{2}t'i^{2}f-i^{2}d. Deeply pinnatifid. [a, 35.]

INCISOR (Lat.), adj. and n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si(ke)'zo^{2}r(so^{2}r). Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *inciseur.* Ger., *einschneidend* (adj.), *Einschneider* (n.). 1. (Adj.) serving to incise; pertaining to or in relation with the i. teeth. 2. (N.) a cutting instrument or organ, especially an i. tooth. [K (a, 14).]

INCISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si(ke)-so'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *in*, into, and *cædere*, to cut. 1. See Bistoury. 2. An old term for an operating-table. [L, 94.]

INCISORIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-siz(kes)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Incisivus.

INCISO-SERRATE, adj. I^{2}n-si''so-se^{2}r'at. Lat., *inciso-serratus* (from *in*, into, *cædere*, to cut, and *serra*, a saw). Ger., *eingeschnitten-gesägt.* Having slashed serratures. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

INCISUR (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-tse-sur'. See Incision, Incisor (2d def.), and Incisura.—**Fibulari'.** See Incisura *fibularis.*

INCISURA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si(ke)-su^2(su)'ra^3. From *in*, into, and *cædere*, to cut. Fr., *échancrure.* Ger., *Einkerbung, Incisur.* 1. An incisure. 2. In surgery and botany, an incision. [a, 24.]—**Anterior i.** See *I. anterior.*—**I. acetabuli.** See *Acetabular* notch.—**I. anterior.** The anterior notch of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**I. anthelicis.** A shallow fissure in the cartilage of the ear, between the anthelix and the antitragus. [L, 332.]—**I. astragali.** The groove on the posterior aspect of the astragalus for the tendon of the flexor pollicis pedis longus muscle. [L, 332.]—**I. auriculæ (intertragica).** See *I. intertragica.*—**I. auris.** See *I. trago-helicina.*—**I. cancanei.** See *I. astragali.*—**I. cardiaca (pulmonum).** A deep notch in the anterior border of the left lung which receives the apex of the heart. [L, 31, 332.]—**I. cartilaginis thyreoideæ (superior).** See *I. thyreoidea superior.*—**I. cerebelli anterior.** A notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum anteriorly. [I, 3 (K).]—**Incisuræ cerebelli marginales.** See *I. cerebelli posterior* and *I. cerebelli anterior.*—**I. cerebelli marsupialis (seu marsupiiformis, seu posterior).** A cleft which intervenes between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum posteriorly. [I, 3 (K).]—**I. cerebelli semilunaris.** See *I. cerebelli anterior.*—**I. clavicularis (manubrii sterni).** Ger., *Schlüsselbeinausschnitt.* The depressed surface at the upper end of the sternum which articulates with the clavicle. [L, 115.]—**Incisuræ costales.** The notches on each side of the lateral margins of the sternum into which the costal cartilages fit. [L, 332.]—**I. crucialis.** See *Crucial* incision.—**I. digastrica.** See *Digastric* fossa.—**I. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* notch.—**I. falciformis.** The external crural ring. [L, 332.]—**I. fibularis (tibiæ).** Ger., *Fibularincisur.* The depression on the lower end of the tibia into which the fibula fits. [L, 31, 332.]—**I. frontalis.** See *Supra-orbital* notch.—**I. habenulæ.** See Trigonum *habenulæ.*—**I. hepatis interlobularis.** The longitudinal fissure of the liver. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**I. iliaca anterior.** See *I. iliaca minor.*—**I. iliaca inferior.** See *Lesser sciatic* notch.—**I. iliaca major.** Fr., *échancrure interépineuse postérieure.* The hollowed-out margin between the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the pubic bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**I. iliaca minor.** Fr., *échancrure interépineuse antérieure.* The concave margin between the anterior inferior and superior spines of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**I. iliaca posterior.** See *I. iliaca major.*—**I. iliaca superior (ossis coxæ).** See *Great sciatic* notch.—**I. incisiva.** The groove on the inner surface of the superior maxilla, which, with a corresponding one on its fellow, forms the anterior palatine canal. [L, 31.]—**I. interarytænoidea.** The depression in the larynx between the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 115.]—**I. interclavicularis.** See *Interclavicular* notch.—**I. interlobaris (seu interlobularis) hepatis.** See *Interlobar* notch *of the liver.*—**Incisuræ interlobares (seu interlobulares) pulmonis (seu pulmonum).** The fissures dividing the lungs into lobes. [L, 332.]—**I. intertragica.** A notch in the cartilage of the auricle which separates the tragus from the antitragus. [F.]—**I. ischiadica inferior.** See *Lesser sciatic* notch.—**I. ischiadica major.** See *Great sciatic* notch.—**I. ischiadica minor.** See *Lesser sciatic* notch.—**I. ischiadica superior.** See *Great sciatic* notch.—**I. jugularis.** See *Jugular* notch.—**I. jugularis anterior (seu lateralis).** The anterior of the two portions into which the jugular notch of the temporal bone is divided by the processus infrajugularis partis petrosæ. [L, 31.]—**I. jugularis medialis (seu posterior).** The posterior of the two portions into which the jugular notch of the temporal bone is divided by the processus infrajugularis partis petrosæ. [L, 31.]—**I. lacrimalis.** See Sulcus *lacrimalis.*—**I. lienalis.** See Hilum *of the spleen.*—**I. longitudinalis (cerebri).** See *Great longitudinal* fissure *of the brain.*—**I. lunata scapulæ.** See *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. mandibulæ.** The sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31.]—**I. marginalis anterior.** See *I. cerebelli anterior.*—**I. marginalis posterior, I. marsupialis.** See *I. cerebelli posterior.*—**I. mastoidea.** See Digastric *fossa.*—**I. maxillæ inferioris.** See *I. mandibulæ.*—**I. nasalis.** See *Nasal* notch *of the frontal bone.*—**I. obturatoria.** A notch in the upper lateral edge of the obturator foramen. [L, 332.]—**I. palatina.** See *Spheno-palatine* notch.—**I. pallii.** Ger., *Manteleinschnitt.* The great longitudinal fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**I. parietalis.** A notch just at the junction of the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the upper portion of the mastoid process into which the parietal bone fits. [L, 31, 332.]—**I. patellaris.** See Fossa *intercondyloidea posterior.*—**I. peronea.** See *I. fibularis.*—**I. petroso-squamosa.** See *Petro-squamous* fissure.—**I. posterior cerebelli.** See *I. cerebelli posterior.*—**I. præoccipitalis.** Of Schwalbe (after Meynert), a sulcus which extends between the occipito-temporal and the inferior temporo-sphenoidal lobes of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**I. renalis.** See Hilum *of the kidney.*—**Incisuræ sacro-coccygeæ.** The notches formed by the upper surface of the coccyx and the marked depressions of the lateral surfaces of the lower end of the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**I. sacro-ischiadica.** The space between the margins of the ilium and sacrum which is crossed by the great sacro-sciatic foramen. [L, 31.]—**I. Santorini.** See *I. santoriniana major* and *I. santoriniana minor.*—**I. santoriniana major.** The larger of the two fissures in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus. [L, 332.]—**I. santoriniana minor.** The smaller of the two fissures in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus. [L, 332.]—**I. scapulæ, I. scapularis.** See *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. semilunaris.** See *I. cerebelli anterior, I. fibularis, I. mandibulæ, Interclavicular* notch, and *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. semilunaris auriculæ.** See *I. intertragica.*—**I. semilunaris cerebelli.** See *I. cerebelli anterior.*—**I. semilunaris lateralis sterni.** See *I. clavicularis.*—**I. semilunaris major (ilii).**—See *I. iliaca major.*—**I. semilunaris major (ulnæ).** See *Great sigmoid* cavity.—**I. semilunaris (mandibulæ).** See *I. mandibulæ.*—**I. semilunaris manubrii sterni.** See *Interclavicular* notch.—**I. semilunaris maxillæ inferioris.** See *I. mandibulæ.*—**I. semilunaris minor (ilii).** See *I. iliaca minor.*—**I. semilunaris minor (ulnæ).** See *Lesser sigmoid* cavity.—**I. semilunaris radii.** See *Semilunar* cavity *of the radius.*—**I. semilunaris scapulæ.** See *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. semilunaris sterni.** See *Interclavicular* notch.—**I. semilunaris superior scapulæ.** See *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. semilunaris superior sterni.** See *Interclavicular* notch.—**I. semilunaris tibiæ.** See *I. fibularis.*—**I. septi (cerebri).** The fifth ventricle of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**I. sigmoidea.** See *I. mandibulæ.*—**I. sigmoidea major.** See *Great sigmoid* cavity.—**I. sigmoidea mandibulæ.** See *I. mandibulæ.*—**I. sigmoidea minor (ulnæ).** See *Lesser sigmoid* cavity.—**I. sphenopalatina.** See *Spheno-palatine* notch.—**I. sternalis.** See *Interclavicular* notch.—**I. supra-orbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* notch.—**I. suprascapularis.** See *Suprascapular* notch.—**I. tali.** See *I. astragali.*—**I. temporalis.** The subtemporal fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**I. tentorii.** See *Posterior transverse* fissure.—**I. tentorii cerebelli.** The oval opening in the tentorium in which the pons and lower portions of the corpora quadrigemina lie. [L, 332.]—**I. terminalis** [Schwalbe]. A notch in the cartilage of the pinna at the bottom of the cavity of the concha. [L, 117 (a, 29).]—**Incisuræ thyreoideæ inferiores.** Three shallow notches in the lower margin of the thyreoid cartilage, one in the middle and one on each side, the latter separated from the former by the cricoid processes. [L, 332.]—**I. thyreoidea inferior media.** The notch in the lower margin in the median line of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**I. thyreoidea superior.** The notch in the median line in the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**I. tragica.** See *I. intertragica.*—**I. trago-helicina.** A fissure in the concha of the ear between the tragus and the helix. [L, 332.]—**Incisuræ tympanicæ.** See Notches *of Rivinus.*—**I. ulnaris radii.** See *Lesser sigmoid* cavity.—**I. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical* fissure.—**I. umbilicalis hepatis.** See *Interlobar* notch *of the liver.*—**Incisuræ vertebrales.** See *Intervertebral* notches.—**I. vertebralis inferior (seu major).** The intervertebral notch

in the lower margin of the articular process of a vertebra. [L, 31.]—**I. vertebralis minor** (seu **superior**). The intervertebral notch in the upper margin of the articular process of a vertebra. [L, 31.]—**I. vesicæ felleæ, I. vesicalis hepatis.** A notch or depression in the anterior margin of the liver, near the gall-bladder. [L, 31.]—**I. vomeris.** The depression between the alæ vomeris which receives the rostrum of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31, 332.]

INCISURE, n. I^{2}n-si′zhu^{2}r. Lat., *incisura* (from *in*, into, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Incisur.* A notch, depression, or fissure (see also INCISURA); in botany, see INCISION.—**I's of Schmidt.** Fr., *i's de Schmidt* (ou *obliques*). Ger., *Lantermann'sche Einkerbungen.* The oblique markings sometimes seen in the medullary sheath of nerves. [J.] See *Medullary* SEGMENTS.

INCISUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-si(ke)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See INCISED; as a n., see INCISION.

INCITABLE, adj. I^{2}n-sit′a^2-b'l. Lat., *incitabilis* (from *incitare*, to set in rapid motion). Ger., *aufregend.* See IRRITABLE.

INCITABILITY, n. I^{2}n-sit-a^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *incitare*, to urge forward. Fr., *incitabilité.* Ger., *Erregbarkeit.* See IRRITABILITY.

INCITAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-sit(ket)-a^3-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *incitare*, to set in rapid motion. See STIMULUS.

INCITANT, adj. I^{2}n-sit′a^{2}nt. Lat., *incitans* (from *incitare*, to set in rapid motion). Fr., *i.* Ger., *reizend.* See STIMULANT.

INCITATION, n. I^{2}n-si-ta′shu^{3}n. Lat., *incitatio* (from *incitare*, to urge forward). See STIMULATION.

INCITING, adj. I^{2}n-sit′i^{2}n^2. See STIMULANT.

INCITO-MOTOR, adj. I^{2}n-sit′o-mo′to^{2}r. See EXCITO-MOTOR.

INCLAVATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n-kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)′ta^3. Of Carnoy, objects contained in cells and formed by the activity of the protoplasm, such as starch, fat, etc. [J, 15.]

INCLAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *in*, into, and *clavus*, a nail. See GOMPHOSIS.

INCLINAISON (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-kle-ne^2-so^{2}n^2. See INCLINATION.—**I. du bassin.** See INCLINATION *of the pelvis.*

INCLINANT, INCLINATE, adj's. I^{2}n^2-klin′a^{2}nt, -at. See INCLINING.

INCLINATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-kli^2(kle)-na(na^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INCLINATION.—**I. cœli.** Climate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. pelvis.** See INCLINATION *of the pelvis.*—**I. uteri.** See INCLINATION *of the uterus.*

INCLINATION, n. I^{2}n^2-kli^2-na′shu^{3}n. Lat., *inclinatio.* Fr., *inclinaison* (1st def.), *i.* (2d def.). Ger., *Neigung.* 1. A leaning, inclining. 2. A propensity.—**Backward i. of the pelvis.** Fr., *inclinaison du bassin en arrière, obliquité postérieure* (ou *rétroversion*) *du bassin.* A pathological diminution of the normal forward i. of the pelvis. [A, 15.]—**Forward i. of the pelvis.** Fr., *inclinaison du bassin en avant, obliquité antérieure* (ou *antéversion*) *du bassin.* A pathological exaggeration of the normal forward i. of the pelvis. [A, 15].—**I. of the brim of the pelvis.** Fr., *inclinaison du détroit supérieur du bassin.* Ger., *Neigung des Beckeneinganges.* The angle formed by the highest antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis with the horizon, the subject standing.—**I. of the outlet of the pelvis.** Fr., *inclinaison du détroit inférieur du bassin.* Ger., *Neigung des Beckenausganges.* The angle formed by the lowest antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis with the horizon, the subject standing.—**I. of the pelvis.** Lat., *inclination pelvis.* Fr., *inclinaison du bassin.* Ger., *Neigung des Beckens, Beckenneigung.* The deviation of any particular plane of the pelvis (generally the plane of the outlet) from the horizon.—**I. of the uterus.** Lat., *inclinatio uteri.* Ger., *Fruchthalterneigung.* Obliquity of the uterus. [α, 14.]—**Lateral i. of the pelvis.** Fr., *inclinaison latérale du bassin.* A lateral obliquity of the pelvis.—**Lateral i. of the uterus.** Fr., *inclinaison latérale de l'utérus.* Ger., *Seitwärtslagerung des Uterus.* Lateral obliquity of the uterus.

INCLINED, INCLINING, adj's. I^{2}n-klind′, i^{2}n-klin′i^{2}n^2. Lat., *inclinatus, inclinans* (from *inclinare*, to incline). Fr., *incliné.* Ger., *geneigt* (1st def.). *einwärtsgeneigt* (2d def.). 1. Oblique, slanting. 2. Bending from without inward, incurved. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 14).]

INCLUDED, adj. I^{2}n-klu^{2}d′e^{2}d. Lat., *inclusus* (from *includere*, to shut up). Fr., *inclus.* Ger., *eingeschlossen* (1st def.). *hervortretend, hervorstehend* (2d def.). 1. Inclosed within the substance or hollow of another organism or organ. 2. Not exserted. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

INCLUSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-klu^2(klu)′si^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INCLUSION.—**I. abdominalis.** A teratoma of the abdomen the sac of which may or may not be intimately connected with the tissues of the abdominal organs. [G. St.-Hilaire (α, 40).]—**I. cerebralis.** A teratoma of the brain. [α, 40.]—**I. fœtalis.** See *Fœtal* INCLUSION.—**I. mediastinalis.** A teratoma of the mediastinum. [α, 40.]—**I. ovarii.** A teratoma of the ovary prior to the age of conception. [G. St.-Hilaire (α, 40).]—**I. subcutanea.** Fr., *inclusion sous-cutanée.* A teratoma situated just beneath the skin. [G. St.-Hiliare (α, 40).]—**I. testiculi.** A teratoma encysted in the parenchyma of the testicle or between it and the tunica vaginalis propria. [G. St.-Hilaire (α, 40).]

INCLUSION, n. I^{2}n-klu^2′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *inclusio* (from *includere*, to shut up). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einschliessung.* A shutting of one thing within another, also the state of being so shut in; in the pl., of Carnoy, see INCLAVATA.—**Fœtal i.** Lat., *inclusio fœtalis.* Fr., *i. fœtale.* The i. of a more or less rudimentary fœtus within another fœtus (fœtus in fœtu) or within a more developed individual, especially where the included fœtus lies free beneath the skin. [Braune (A, 15).] See also FŒTUS *inclusus.*—**I. des germes** (Fr.). The doctrine of the production of species by independent creation, as opposed to Darwinism (*q. v.*). [M. Duval, "Progr. méd.," June 9, 1883, p. 457.]

INCOAGULABLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko-a^{2}g′u^{2}l-a^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *coagulare*, to curdle. Not coagulable. [α, 4.]

INCOCTUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}k′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *in* neg., and *coquere*, to cook. Ger., *ungekocht.* Ill-concocted, crude (said of the humors). [A, 322.]

INCOERCIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-ko-u^{5}rs-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *incoercibilité.* Ger., *Unsperrbarkeit.* The state of being incoercible.

INCOERCIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko-u^{5}rs′i^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *coercere*, to restrain. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unsperrbar, unzähmbar.* 1. Not capable of coercion (said of certain gases or fluids until recently supposed incapable of being made to take the liquid or solid form). 2. Of vomiting and other disorders, uncontrollable. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

INCOHERENCE, n. I^{2}n-ko-her′e^{2}ns. Lat., *incohærentia.* Fr., *incohérence.* Ger., *Inkohärenz.* The state of being incoherent.

INCOHERENT, adj. I^{2}n-ko-her′e^{2}nt. Lat., *incohærens* (from *in* neg., and *cohærere*, to cling together). Fr., *incohérent.* Ger., *inkohärent.* Disconnected; of speech, rambling, without logical sequence in the words. [α, 14.]

INCOLOR (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n^2′ko^{2}l-o^{2}r. From *in*, neg., and *color*, color. Fr., *incolore.* Ger., *unfarbig, farblos, ungefärbt.* See ACHROMATISTOUS.

INCOLORATION, n. I^{2}n-ku^{3}l-u^{3}r-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *i.* Colorlessness. Cf. ACHROMATOSIS.

INCOLOROUS, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{3}l′u^{3}r-u^{3}s. See ACHROMATISTOUS.

INCOLUMIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n^2-ko^{2}l′u^2(u^4)-mi^{2}s. Ger., *unversehrt, unbehindert.* Not abortive, not obliterated, unchecked in growth, sound, entire (said of plants or their organs). [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INCOMBANT (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n^2-ba^{3}n^2. See INCUMBENT.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^2-ti^2. Fr., *incombustibilité.* Ger., *Unverbrennlichkeit.* The quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st′i^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *comburere*, to burn up. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unverbrennlich.* Incapable of combustion.

INCOMPATIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-pa^{2}t-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *incompatibilité.* Ger., *Unverträglichkeit.* The quality of being incompatible.

INCOMPATIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-pa^{2}t′i^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *compati*, to suffer in company with. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unverträglich.* 1. Incapable of existing together. 2. Of drugs, having qualities which do not admit of mixture with certain other drugs without rendering the compound inert, injurious, or otherwise objectionable.

INCOMPETENCE, INCOMPETENCY, n's. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m′pe^2-te^{2}ns, -te^{2}ns-i^2 Lat., *incompetentia* (from *incompetere*, to be insufficient). Fr., *insuffisance.* Ger., *Unfähigkeit.* Structural or functional inadequacy.—**Aortic i.** A term for all the conditions which prevent complete closure of the aortic valve, and permit regurgitation of the blood from the aorta into the left ventricle during the ventricular diastole. [D, 68.]—**Mental i.** In law, such mental unsoundness as would disqualify a man for making a testament or managing affairs. [α, 40.]—**Mitral i.** See *Mitral* INSUFFICIENCY.

INCOMPETENT, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m′pe^{2}t-e^{2}nt. Lat., *incompetens.* Fr., *insuffisant.* Ger., *unfähig.* Incapable, affected with incompetence.

INCOMPLETE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-plet′. Lat., *incompletus* (from *in* neg., and *complere*, to fill up). Fr., *incomplet.* Ger., *unvollständig.* Imperfect, lacking some part, partial. The *Incompletæ* (Fr., *incomplètes*) are: Of Gmelin, a class of plants consisting of the genera *Hippuris, Salicornia, Daphne, Parietaria, Polygonum, Cannabis, Rhamnus*, and many others; of Scopoli, a tribe of plants comprising the *Crustaceæ, Filamentosæ*, and *Fuci*; of Lamarck, a class of plants consisting of the divisions *Thalamiflores, Caliciflores, Diclynes*, and *Gynandres*; of Batsch, a class of plants including the orders *Culmales, Agrostales, Spadicales, Juliferæ, Cocciferæ, Seminiferæ*, and *Nuciferæ*; of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Venosæ*, consisting of the families *Amentaceæ, Urticaceæ*, and *Nyctagineæ*, or, subsequently, the families *Myricaceæ, Amentaceæ*, and *Urticaceæ*; of Lindley, a subclass of *Exogenæ*, including the cohorts *Tubiferæ, Curvembryæ, Rectembryæ, Achlamydeæ*, and *Columniferæ*; of Fries, a series of dicotyledons consisting of the classes *Bracteifloræ, Julifloræ*, and *Nudifloræ.* [B, 1, 19, 77, 104, 123, 170 (α, 24).]

IMCOMPRESSIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *in*, not, and *comprimere*, to squeeze together. Fr., *incompressibilité.* Ger., *Unzusammendrückbarkeit.* The quality of being incompressible.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s′i^2-b'l. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unzusammendrückbar.* Incapable of being compressed; of the pulse, so forcible that the artery can not be compressed without the use of excessive pressure.

INCONCOCTION, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n-ko^{2}k′shu^{3}n. From *in* neg., and *concoquere*, to cook together. The state of not being duly concocted (in the sense employed by the humoralists).

INCONDENSABILITY, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns-a^3-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *in* neg, and *condensare*, to press close together. Ger., *Unverdichtbarkeit.* The quality of being incondensable.

INCONDENSABLE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns′-a^2-b'l. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unverdichtbar.* Incapable of undergoing condensation. [B.]

INCONGRUENCE, INCONGRUITY, n's. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n'gru^2-e^{2}ns, -ko^{2}n-gru^2'i^{2}t-i^2. From *in* neg., and *congruere*, to run together. Fr., *incongruité*. Ger., *Incongruenz*. Lack of correspondence, or of harmony.—**Copulative i.** See *Relative* STERILITY.—**I. of the retinæ, Retinal i.** Fr., *incongruité de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautincongruenz*. A supposed condition, assumed to be due to a congenital anomaly, in which that region of the retina of a squinting eye which should see single and simultaneously with the corresponding region of the retina of the centrally fixing eye is situated eccentrically in consequence of the squint. This assumed condition does not exist. [F.]

INCONSCIENT, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n'she^{2}nt. From *in* neg., and *conscire*, to know. Fr., *i.* Done unconsciously or impulsively (said of muscular action, etc.). [A, 385.]

INCONSPICUOUS, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n-spi^{2}k'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *inconspicuus* (from *in* neg., and *conspicere*, to look at attentively). Ger., *unmerklich*, *unansehnlich*. Not conspicuous. The *Inconspicuæ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Rigidifoliæ*, containing the families *Equisetaceæ*, *Taxeæ*, and *Santaleæ* (subsequently the *Equisetaceæ*, *Taxineæ*, and *Santalaceæ*). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

INCONSTANT, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n'sta^{2}nt. Lat., *inconstans* (from *in* neg., and *constare*, to stand together). Fr., *variable*. Ger., *veränderlich*. Not constant, changeable.

INCONTINENCE, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}n'ti^{2}n-e^{2}ns. Lat., *incontinentia* (from *in* neg., and *continere*, to hold together). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unenthaltsamkeit*, *Incontinenz*. Inability to control those conditions which are ordinarily controllable in a condition of health (*e. g.*, the discharge of fæces or of urine). [D, 1, 70.]—**I. du ventre** (Fr.). See *I. of fæces*.—**I. of fæces.** Lat., *incontinentia alvi*. Fr., *i. du ventre*. Inability to control the discharge of fæces. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. of urine.** Lat., *incontinentia urinæ*. Fr., *i. d'urine*. Ger., *Harnfluss*. Uncontrollable micturition. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. par regorgement** (Fr.). See INCONTINENTIA *urinæ paradoxa*.—**I. vraie** (Fr.). Unconscious, involuntary dribbling of the urine, due to paralysis or inactivity of the sphincter vesicæ. [L, 88 (*a*, 40).]

INCONTINENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n-ti^{2}n-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See INCONTINENCE.—**I. alvi.** See INCONTINENCE *of fæces*.—**I. seminis.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**I. urinæ.** See INCONTINENCE *of urine*.—**I. urinæ paradoxa.** Fr., *incontinence par regorgement*. Dribbling of urine from over-distention of the bladder. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. vulvæ.** See GARRULITAS *vulvæ*.

INCO-ORBICULAR, adj. I^{2}n''ko-o^{2}r-bi^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *incus*, an anvil, and *orbiculus*, a small disc. Fr., *inco-orbiculaire*. Ger., *amboss-orbicular*. Pertaining to the incus and to the orbicular bone.

INCO-ORDINATE, adj. I^{2}n-ko-o^{2}rd'i^{2}n-at. From *in* neg., *cum*, with, and *ordinare*, to arrange. Not co-ordinate; wanting in the power of co-ordination. [D.]

INCO-ORDINATION, n. I^{2}n-ko-o^{2}rd-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incoordinatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unzusammenwirkung*. Want of harmony between the action of the mind and will on the one hand, and that of the muscular system on the other; irregularity of muscular action, so that movements designated by the will are made awkwardly and without precision.—**Locomotor i.-o.** I.-o. manifested in the muscles of locomotion, as in drunkenness or locomotor ataxia. [D.]

INCORONATE, adj. I^{2}n-ko^{2}r'on-at. Lat., *incoronatus* (from *in* neg., and *coronare*, to crown). Fr., *incouronné*. Ger., *ungekrönt*. In botany, destitute of a coronet or crown. [*a*, 24.] Cf. CORONATE (1st def.).

INCORPORATION, n. I^{2}n-ko^{2}rp-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incorporatio* (from *incorporare*, to fashion into a body). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einkörperung*, *Einverleibung*, *Mischung*. In pharmacy, the process of blending different ingredients into a uniform mass. [B, 38, 48, 78, 93 (*a*, 14).]

INCOURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-ku-ro^{3}n-na. See INCORONATE.

INCRASSANS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n^2-kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'sa^{2}nz(sa^{3}ns). From *incrassare*, to make thick. Fr., *incrassant*. Ger., *verdickend*. Thickening, giving consistence; as a n., a medicine supposed to thicken the animal liquids. [B, 38, 48, 78, 88, 93 (*a*, 14, 39).]

INCRASSATE, adj. I^{2}n-kra^{2}s'at. Lat., *incrassatus*. Fr., *épaissi* (1st def.), *épais* (2d def.). Ger., *verdickt* (1st def.), *dick* (2d def.). 1. Thickened. 2. Thicker than usual, or thick in proportion to its area. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CRASSUS.

INCRASSATING, adj. I^{2}n-kra^{2}s'at-i^{2}n^2. See INCRASSANS.

INCRASSATION, n. I^{2}n-kra^{2}s-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incrassatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verdickung*. Inspissation. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCREMATION, n. I^{2}n-kre^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. See CREMATION.

INCREMENT, n. I^{2}n'kre^2-me^{2}nt. Lat., *incrementum* (from *increscere*, to grow). Fr., *incrément*. Ger., *Zunahme*, *Wachsthum*. 1. Growth, increase. 2. The amount by which a thing increases. [L, 30. 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INCREMENTAL, adj. I^{2}n-kre^2-me^{2}n't'l. Pertaining to increment. [C.]

INCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-kre^2(kra)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See INCREMENT.—**Incrementa fibrosa.** The transverse fibres uniting the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3.]

INCRESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-kre^{2}s'e^{2}nt. From *increscere*, to grow. In botany, growing. [*a*, 24.]

INCRUCIATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-kru^2(kru)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. From *in*, into, and *crux*, a cross. Ger., *Durchkreuzung*. Decussation. [I, 3 (K).]—**I. nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.

INCRUSTATE, adj. I^{2}n-kru^{3}st'at. See INCRUSTED.

INCRUSTATION, n. I^{2}n-kru^{3}st-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incrustatio*. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Bekrustung*, *Ueberschorfung*. 1. The act of incrusting; also the state of being incrusted. 2. The material forming a crust.

INCRUSTED, adj. I^{2}n-kru^{3}st'e^{2}d. Lat., *incrustatus* (from *incrustare*, to incrust). Fr., *incrusté*. Ger., *inkrustirt*. 1. Covered as with a coat or rind (applied to seeds growing so close to the pericarp as to appear to have but one integument). 2. Covered or coated with earthy or mineral matter. [B, 1, 19, 114, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INCRUSTING, adj. I^{2}n-kru^{3}st'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *incrustans*. Fr., *incrustant*. Forming a crust. The *Incrustantes* of Nards are a family of crustaceous *Algæ*, belonging to the *Titanoideæ*. [B, 19, 170 (*a*, 24).]

INCUBATION, n. I^{2}n-ku^2-ba'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incubatio* (from *incubare*, to lie upon anything). Fr., *i.*, *couvage*, *couvaison*. Ger., *I.*, *Bebrütung*, *Brüten*. It., *incubazione*. Sp., *incubación*. 1. The process of development of a fecundated ovum; usually the process by which birds hatch their eggs by applying to them the heat of their own body. 2. The time from the moment of infection to the outbreak of the first symptoms of an infectious disease. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**External i.** I. (1st def.) after the expulsion of the egg from the maternal organism, as in the *Ovipara*. [L.]—**First i. of syphilis.** The period elapsing between the time of inoculation of the syphilitic virus and the first appearance of the initial lesion, usually from fifteen to twenty days, though not infrequently a month and sometimes longer. [G.] Cf. *Second i. of syphilis*.—**I. chirurgicale** (Fr.). The latent period in the development of surgical affections. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**I. of syphilis.** See *First i. of syphilis* and *Second i. of syphilis*.—**Internal i.** I. (1st def.) within the maternal organism, as in the *Vivipara*.—**Period of i.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Second i. of syphilis.** The period elapsing between the first appearance of the primary lesion and the first manifestations of constitutional or secondary syphilis, usually from forty to fifty days. [G.]

INCUBATIVE, adj. I^{2}n'ku^2-ba-ti^{2}v. Pertaining to incubation.

INCUBATOR, n. I^{2}n'ku^2-bat-o^{2}r. From *incubare*, to hatch. An apparatus for maintaining objects at a uniform temperature, as in the artificial hatching of eggs. See COUVEUSE.—**Tarnier's i.** See COUVEUSE.—**I. for bacteria.** An i. for bacterial culture, consisting of a rectangular chest, having a glass front, and provided with a water-jacket, a lamp or a gas-jet, and an automatic thermo-regulator for maintaining the desired temperature. [Cruikshank (*a*, 39).]

INCUBATORY, adj. I^{2}n'ku^2-ba^{2}t-o-ri^2. Pertaining to incubation or to the period of incubation. [D.]

INCUBE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-ku^{6}b. See INCUBOUS.

INCUBITIO (Lat.), **INCUBITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. I^{2}n-ku^2(ku^4)-bi^{2}sh(bi^{2}t)'i^2-o, -ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-on'is*, *-cub'itus*. See INCUBATION.

INCUBO (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n^2'ku^2(ku^4)-bo. Gen., *-on'is*. See INCUBUS.

INCUBOUS, adj. I^{2}n^2'ku^2-bu^{3}s. Lat., *incubus* (from *incubare*, to lie upon). Fr., *incube*. Imbricated from below (said of *Jungermanniaceæ*, in which the leaves are imbricated over each other from the base toward the apex). [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).] Cf. SUCCUBOUS.

INCUBUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n^2'ku^2(ku^4)-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). From *incubare*, to lie upon. Gr., ἐφιάλτης. Fr., *cauchemar*. Ger., *Alpdrücken*, *Nachtmännchen*, *Trute*. It., Sp., *incubo*. 1. Originally, a male demon that was supposed to attack women in their sleep, lying on them and causing nightmare. The female demon that attacked men was called Succuba. 2. Nightmare; the assemblage of sensations formerly attributed to an attack by i. (1st def.) or Succuba. It consists of some frightful dream associated with sensations of physical distress, chiefly that of oppression, as from a weight on the chest, and that of inability to escape or cry out. It ends in a loud groan and the recovery of consciousness. [A, 385, 528.]—**I. vigilantium.** See DAYMARE.

INCUDAL, adj. I^{2}n-ku^2'd'l. From *incus*, an anvil. Pertaining to the incus.

INCUDEUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n^2-ku^{2}d(kud)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *incus*, an anvil. The laxator tympani. [L.]

INCUDO-MALLEAL, adj. I^{2}n-ku^2''do ma^{2}l'e^2-a^{2}l. From *incus*, an anvil, and *malleus*, a hammer. Pertaining to the incus and to the malleus.

INCUDO-STAPEDIAL, adj. I^{2}n-ku^2''do-sta^{2}p-ed'i^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see INCUS and STAPES. Fr., *incudo-stapédial*. Ger., *Amboss-Steigbügel*. Pertaining to the incus and to the stapes.

INCUDO-TYMPANIC, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{2}d''o-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the incus and to the tympanum.

INCU-MALLEAL, adj. I^{2}n''ku^2-ma^{2}l'e^2-a^{2}l. See INCUDO-MALLEAL.

INCUMBENT, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{3}m'be^{2}nt. Lat., *incumbens* (from *incumbere*, to recline upon). Fr., *incombant*. Ger., *aufliegend*. 1. In botany, leaning or resting upon. An i. anther is one lying against the inner face of the filament. I. cotyledons are those so folded that the back of one is laid against the side of the radicle. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).] 2. In ornithology, depressed or bending down upon something; laid at full length, said chiefly of the hind toe when its whole length rests on the ground or other support, owing to its low insertion. [L, 343.]

INCUNABULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n^2-ku^2(ku)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Fr., *langes*. Ger., *Wickelband*, *Windel*. Swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands. [A, 312 (*a*, 21); *a*, 45.]

INCUNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-ku^2(ku^4)-ne^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *in*, in, and *cuneare*, to plug. See GOMPHOSIS and IMPACTION.

INCURABILITY, n. I^{2}n-ku^{2}r-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *incurabilité.* Ger., *Unheilbarkeit.* The state of being incurable.

INCURABLE, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{2}r'a^2-b'l. Lat., *incurabilis.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *unheilbar.* Not capable of being cured or healed. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

INCURRENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n^2-ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'re^{2}nz(rans). Ger., *anlaufend.* From *incurrere*, to run into. See INCUBOUS. [a, 45.]

INCURSUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *-curs'us.* From *incurrere*, to run into. Ger., *Andrang, Anlauf.* A sudden impulse. [L, 50 (a, 14); a, 45.]—**I. arteriæ.** An arterial pulsation. [A, 322.]

INCURVATE, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{5}r'vat. See INCURVED.

INCURVATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INCURVATION.—**I. manus.** See CHEIROCYRTOSIS.

INCURVATION, n. I^{2}n-ku^{5}r-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *incurvatio* (from *incurvare*, to bend). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einwärtsbiegung, Krümmung.* It., *incurvatura.* Sp., *encorvadura.* The production of a curvature, also the state of being curved. [L, 107.]

INCURVED, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{5}rvd'. Lat., *incurvatus, incurvus.* Fr., *incurvé, courbé en dedans.* Ger., *aufwärtsgekrümmt, einwärtsgekrümmt.* Incurvate, curved inward, bending from without inward. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

INCURVO-RECURVED, adj. I^{2}n-ku^{5}rv"o-re-ku^{5}rvd'. From *incurvare*, to bend, and *recurvare*, to bend backward. Curving inward and then backward. [a, 35.]

INCUS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-cud'is.* From *incudere*, to forge with the hammer. Fr., *enclume.* Ger., *Amboss.* Lit., an anvil. 1. The second bone in the chain of ossicles of the middle ear. It has a body which resembles the crown of a molar tooth: two processes—the short, which points backward toward the entrance to the mastoid process, and the long, which, slightly bent in a direction almost parallel with the handle of the malleus, points downward and backward. On the long process there is the processus lenticularis, which articulates with the stapes. Its body is connected with the head of the malleus by a movable joint. [F, 32.]

INCU-STAPEDIC, adj. I^{2}n"ku^2-sta-pe'di^{2}k. See INCUDO-STAPEDIAL.

INCU-TYMPANIC, adj. I^{2}n"ku^2-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. See INCUDO-TYMPANIC.

INDAGATION, n. I^{2}n-da^{2}g-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *indagatio* (from *indagare*, to trace out). An investigation, especially a digital examination by the vagina. [P. F. Mundé.]

INDECIDUOUS, adj. I^{2}n-de^{2}s-i^{2}d'u^2-u^{3}s. From *in* neg., and *deciduus*, falling down. Not deciduous. [a, 35.]

INDECIDUATE, adj. I^{2}n-de-si^{2}d'u^2-at. Lat., *indeciduatus* (from *in* neg., and *deciduus*, falling). Having the placenta not deciduate. The *Indeciduata* of Haeckel are a class of mammals including the *Ungulata* and *Cetemorpha*, in which at birth the placenta fœtalis, or "embryonic cake," is alone removed, the placenta uterina, or "matenal cake," remaining attached to the walls of the uterus. [L, 146 (a, 39).]

INDECOMPOSABILITY, n. I^{2}n-de-ko^{2}m-poz-a^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *in* neg., *de*, from, and *componere*, to place. The state or quality of being indecomposable. [B.]

INDEFINITE, adj. I^{2}n-de^{2}f'i^{2}n-i^{2}t. Lat., *indefinitus* (from *in*, not, and *definire*, to set bounds to). Fr., *indéfini.* Ger., *unbestimmt.* 1. Not definite in number. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).] 2. See INDETERMINATE.

INDEHISCENCE, n. I^{2}n-de-hi^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *indehiscentia* (from *in*, not, and *dehiscere*, to part). Fr., *indéhiscence.* Ger., *Unaufspringen.* The character of not opening at maturity. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

INDEHISCENT, adj. I^{2}n-de-hi^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *indehiscens.* Fr., *indéhiscent.* Ger., *unaufspringend.* Characterized by indehiscence. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

INDÉLIBROME (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-da-le-brom. A crystallizable substance, $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_3O_4$, formed by the action of bromine on isamic acid; yellow, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at a very high temperature. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

INDENOXYD (Ger.), n. I^{2}n'dan-ox-u^{6}d". Isatic acid. [A, 324.]

INDENTATE, adj. I^{2}n-de^{2}n'tat. Lat., *indentatus* (from *in* neg., and *dentatus*, toothed). Fr., *indenté.* Ger., *ungezähnt.* Not dentate. [B, 1 (a, 24).] See ENTIRE.

INDENTATION, n. I^{2}n-de^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *indentatio* (from *in*, in, and *dentatus*, toothed). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verzahnung.* A cut or notch in the margin of anything. [a, 24.]

INDENTED, adj. I^{2}n-de^{2}nt'e^{2}d. Lat., *indentatus.* Fr., *indenté.* Ger., *gezähnt.* Toothed, notched, having indentations. [a, 24.]

INDEPENDENCE, n. I^{2}n-de-pe^{2}nd-e^{2}ns. In botany, the separation of organs usually entire. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

INDEPENDENT, adj. I^{2}n-de-pe^{2}nd'e^{2}nt. From *in*, not, and *dependere*, to hang from. Fr., *indépendant.* Ger., *unabhängig.* Distinct, separate; said of plant-organs which are separate though usually united. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

INDERJOB (Beng.), n. The *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

INDETERMINATE, adj. I^{2}n-de-tu^{5}rm'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *indeterminatus* (from *in*, neg., and *determinare*, to limit). Fr., *indéterminé.* Ger., *unbestimmt.* Indefinite, uncertain, not limited. [a, 24.] See *I.* INFLORESCENCE.

INDEX (Lat.), n. com. I^{2}n'de^{2}x. Gen., *ind'icis.* From *indicare*, to show. Fr., *indice.* Ger., *Anzeiger.* 1. That which points out or indicates. 2. See *I.* FINGER. 3. In ornithology, the principal digit of the wing, often so called, but really homologous with the third or middle finger of mammals, the pollex or so-called thumb of birds being the homologue of the mammalian i. [L, 343.]—**Antebrachial i.** See *Radio-humeral i.*—**Alveolar i.** Fr., *indice alvéolaire.* See *Gnathic i.*—**Basilar i.** Fr., *indice basilaire.* The ratio of the projection of the portion of the skull on a plane surface anterior to the basion to the projection of the entire skull. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Breadth-breadth i.** Ger., *Breitenbreiteni'.* The ratio between the greatest breadth of the skull and the least distance between two corresponding points in the temporal fossæ measured with calipers. [L, 132 (a, 29).]—**Breadth-height i.** The ratio between the maximum breadth and the maximum height of a skull determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{height}}{\text{breadth}}$. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**Cephalic i.** An i. of the cranium, especially the length-breadth i. [L.]—**Cephalo-facial i.** See *Cerebro-facial i.*—**Cephalo-nasal i.** See *Rhino-cephalic i.*—**Cephalo-orbital i.** Fr., *indice céfalorbitale* (ou *céphalo-orbitaire*, ou *céphalo-orbitale*). Of Mantegazza, the ratio between the capacity of the orbits and that of the skull. [L.]—**Cephalo-orbito-nasal i.** See *Cerebro-facial i.*—**Cephalo-rhachidian i., Cephalo-spinal i.** Fr., *indice céphalo-rhachidien.* Of Mantegazza, the ratio between the area of the occipital foramen, expressed in square millimetres, and the cranial capacity, expressed in cu. ctm., the latter having a constant value of 100. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Cerebral i.** The ratio between the greatest transverse and antero-posterior diameters of the brain. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Cerebro-facial i.** Fr., *indice cérébro-faciale.* The ratio of the united capacity of the orbits and the nasal fossæ to that of the skull. [L.]—**Cubic cranial i.** Fr., *indice cubique du crane.* The ratio which the cubic capacity of a skull bears to the cubic contents of a solid having for its diameter the greatest antero-posterior transverse and vertical diameter of the skull. [L, 87 (a, 29).]—**Facial i.** Fr., *indice facial.* Ger., *Gesichtsi'.* The ratio between the greatest breadth and the greatest length of the face. [L, 149.]—**Frontal i.** Fr., *indice frontal.* The ratio between the minimum frontal diameter and the maximum transverse diameter of the skull. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Fronto-parietal i.** The ratio of the minimum frontal diameter to the maximum breadth of the skull as determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{minimum frontal diameter}}{\text{breadth}}$. ["Arch. f. Anthropol." (a, 29).]—**Gesichtsi'** (Ger.). See *Facial i.*—**Gnathic i.** [Flower]. The ratio between the basialveolar length and the basinasal length (= 100) of a skull. [L, 142.]—**I. of height (of the skull).** The proportion of the height of the skull (measured from the basion to the bregma) to its length. [C.]—**I. of platycnemia.** Fr., *indice de la platycnémie.* The ratio between the antero-posterior diameter and the transverse diameter, the latter having a constant value of 100, of a plane, perpendicular to the long axis of the bone, on a level with the nutrient foramen. [L, 150 (a, 29).]—**I. of refraction.** See *Refractive i.*—**I. of the breadth of the cranium.** See *Cephalic i.*—**I. of the ear.** Fr., *indice de l'oreille.* The ratio of the breadth of the ear to its length, the latter having a constant value of 100. [L, 150 (a, 29).]—**I. of the foramen magnum.** Fr., *indice du tron occipital.* The ratio of the greatest breadth of the foramen magnum to its greatest length. [L, 87 (a, 29).]—**I. of the head.** Fr., *indice de la tête.* The ratio of the maximum height of the face to its maximum diameter. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**I. of the ramus of the jaw.** Fr., *indice de la branche postérieure de la mandibule.* The ratio of the length of the ramus of the jaw from the gonion to the top of the condyle to the minimum breadth of the ramus measured at right angles to the length. [L, 150 (a, 29).]—**Lateral-corono-Rolandic i.** The distance of the lower extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the coronal suture compared with the distance between the anterior and posterior extremities of the cerebral hemisphere measured over its lateral surface, which latter has a constant value of 100. ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," Oct., 1890, p. 12 (a, 29).]—**Lateral-fronto-Rolandic i.** The distance of the lower extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the anterior end of the cerebrum compared with the distance between the anterior and posterior extremities of the cerebral hemisphere measured over its lateral surface, which latter has a constant value of 100. [*l. c.* (a, 29).]—**Length-breadth i.** The ratio between the maximum length and the maximum breadth of a skull determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{breadth}}{\text{length}}$. [L, 149, 332 (a, 29).]—**Length-height i.** The ratio between the maximum length and the maximum height of a skull determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{height}}{\text{length}}$. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**Mesial-corono-Rolandic i.** The distance of the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the coronal suture compared with the length of the upper margin of the cerebral hemisphere, which latter has a constant value of 100. [*l. c.* (a, 29).]—**Mesial-fronto-Rolandic i.** The distance of the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando from the anterior end of the cerebrum compared with the length of the upper margin of the cerebral hemisphere, which latter has a constant value of 100. [*l. c.* (a, 29).]—**Nasal i.** Fr., *indice nasal.* The ratio between the vertical and horizontal diameters of the aperture pyriformis narium. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**Orbital i.** Fr., *indice orbitaire.* The ratio of the vertical height of the base of the orbit to the transverse width, the latter being expressed as 100. [C, 3; L, 149.] See, also, MEGASEME, MESOSEME, and MICROSEME.—**Palatine i.** The ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the palate to its maximum length. [L, 149 (a, 29).]—**Pelvic i.** Fr., *indice pelvien.* The ratio between the antero-posterior and the transverse diameter of the pelvis. [C.]—**Refractive i.** Fr., *indice* (ou *exposant*) *réfractif.* Ger., *Refractionsexponent, Refractionsanzeiger.* The ratio (constant for the same two media) between the sines of the angle of incidence and of the angle of refraction, when a ray of

light passing from one medium to another undergoes deviation. It is usually indicated by the symbol *n*, and when the i. for any one medium is stated without specifying the other, the latter is always understood to be air. [B.]—**Rhino-cephalic i.** Fr., *indice rhinocéphale* (ou *rhinocéphalique*). Of Mantegazza, the ratio of the capacity of the nasal fossæ to the capacity of the skull, the former being expressed by 100. [L.]—**Sacral i.** Fr., *indice sacré.* The ratio of the greatest length of the sacrum to its greatest breadth. [Challenger (*a*, 29).]—**Scapular i.** The ratio between the greatest length and the greatest breadth of the scapula, determined by the formula $\frac{100 \times \text{breadth}}{\text{length}}$. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Thoracic i.** The ratio between the antero-posterior diameter of the thorax measured at the level of the lower extremity of the sternum and the greatest transverse diameter at the same level. [L, 150 (*a*, 29).]

INDIAN, adj. I^{2}n'di^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *indicus* (from *India*, a country of Asia). Fr., *indien.* Of or pertaining to (1) India and the Indies, or (2) the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere. [*a*, 17.]—**I. bread, I. loaf.** See Tuckahoo.—**I. mourner.** The *Nyctanthes arbor tristis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

INDIAN-RUBBER, n. I^{2}n''di^2-a^{2}n-ru^{3}b'u^{5}r. See Caoutchouc.

INDIAN SPRINGS, n. I^{2}n''di^2-a^{2}n-spri^{2}n^{2}z'. 1. A place in Butts County, Georgia, where there are springs containing magnesium carbonate and sulphate, potassium and calcium sulphates, carbonic-acid gas, hydrogen sulphide, and nitrogen. 2. A place in Martin County, Indiana, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium carbonates and sulphates, carbonic-acid gas, hydrogen sulphide, oxygen, nitrogen, etc. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

INDIA-RUBBER, n. I^{2}nd''i^2-a^3-ru^{3}b'u^{5}r. See Caoutchouc.—**I.-r. vine.** See Cryptostegia *grandiflora.*

INDICAN, INDICANE, n's. I^{2}n'di^2-ka^{2}n, -kan. Fr., *indican.* Ger., *Indican, Indikan.* A substance, $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$, or $C_8H_7NSO_4$, found in *Isatis tinctoria*, and also in blood, urine, sweat, etc., its antecedent here probably being indol. It forms a yellowish syrup of bitter taste and acid reaction, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and readily decomposed by heat, acids, etc., into indigotin and indiglycin. In certain diseases it is present in the urine in considerable quantity, and, decomposing spontaneously, produces a blue tint in the latter. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14); K.]

INDICANINE, n. I^{2}n-di^2-kan'en. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$, formed by the action of alkalies upon indican. [B, 93.]

INDICANT, adj. I^{2}n'di^2-k'nt. Lat., *indicans* (from *indicare*, to point to). Fr., *indiquant.* Ger., *anzeigend.* Indicative, indicating. [A, 322.]

INDICANURIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-di^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. An excess of indican in the urine. [B.]

INDICATED, adj. I^{2}n'di^2-kat-e^{2}d. Lat., *indicatus* (from *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *indiqué.* Ger., *angezeigt.* Shown by the signs and symptoms to be proper or necessary to employ (said of therapeutical measures).

INDICATEUR (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-de-ka^3-tu^{5}r. 1. See Indicator. 2. See *Index* finger.—**I. sur arc.** An arc-indicator. [B, 121.] See Auxanometer.—**I. sur fil.** A thread-indicator. [B, 121.] See Auxanometer.

INDICATING, adj. I^{2}n'di^2-kat-i^{2}n^2. See Indicant.

INDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-di^2-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See Indication.—**I. causalis.** See *Causal* indication.—**I. curativa.** See *Curative* indication.—**I. febris.** That which indicates what is to be done for a given fever. [*a*, 40.]—**I. hypothetica.** The indication pointing out a course to be pursued upon hypothetical reasoning. [*a*, 40.]—**I. localis.** The i. called for by the local condition as distinguished from that furnished by the underlying general or constitutional condition. [B.]—**I. morbi.** See *Curative* indication.—**I. palliativa.** See *Palliative* indication.—**I. preservativa.** See *Vital* indication.—**I. prophylactica.** See *Prophylactic* indication.—**I. symptomatica.** See *Symptomatic* indication.—**I. topica.** See *I. localis.*—**I. vitalis.** See *Vital i.*

INDICATION, n. I^{2}n-di^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔνδειξις, ἔνδειγμα (2d def.). Lat., *indicatio* (from *indicare*, to point out), *indicatum* (2d def.). Fr., *i.*, *symptome* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzeige, Symptom, Indikation.* 1. A sign or symptom. 2. An inference from a patient's condition, or the grounds for such an inference, as to what is to be done to prevent, cure, or mitigate the disease.—**Accessory i.** See *Symptomatic i.* [*a*, 40.]—**Causal i.** Lat., *indicatio causalis.* An i. for curing a disease by abolishing the cause of its continuance. [Samuel (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Curative i.** Lat., *indicatio curativa* (seu *morbi*). An i. of measures likely to cure a disease. [Samuel (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Essential i.** See *Principal i.*—**Palliative i.** Lat., *indicatio palliativa.* An i. of measures likely to palliate a disease. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Preservative i.** Lat., *indicatio preservativa.* See *Vital i.*—**Principal i.** That symptom which indicates the most important thing to be done under given circumstances. [*a*, 40.]—**Prophylactic i.** Lat., *indicatio prophylactica.* An i. of measures likely to ward off disease, such as removing the causes of infection, isolating the individual, or strengthening his powers of resistance. [Samuel (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Rational i.** See *Principal i.*—**Symptomatic i.** Lat., *indicatio symptomatica.* An i. of measures for attacking the most prominent symptoms of a disease. [Samuel (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Therapeutic i.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Vital i.** Lat., *indicatio vitalis.* An urgent indication for the immediate preservation of life. [A, 88.]

INDICATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-di^{2}k-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., i^{2}n'-di^{2}k-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *indicare*, to point out. Fr., *indicateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzeiger.* 1. That which points out; (*a*) in physics, an apparatus or mechanism which, like the hand of a clock, serves to register the progress of a movement or process; (*b*) in chemistry, a substance like litmus, which shows when a chemical change is indicated. [B.] 2. See Extensor *indicis* (*proprius*).—**Arc i.** Fr., *indicateur sur arc.* See Auxanometer.—**Thread-i.** Fr., *indicateur sur fil.* See Auxanometer.

INDICE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-des. See Index.—**I. alvéolaire.** See *Gnathic* index.—**I. basilo-latitudinal.** The ratio between the length of the naso-basilar line and the maximum transverse diameter of the skull, the former having a constant value of 100. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1874, p. 244 (*a*, 29).]—**I. basilo-longitudinal.** The ratio between the length of the naso-basilar line and the antero-posterior diameter of the skull, the former having a constant value of 100. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1874, p. 244 (*a*, 29).]—**I. basilo-vertical.** The ratio between the length of the naso-basilar line and the maximum vertical diameter of the skull, the former having a constant value of 100. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1874, p. 244 (*a*, 29).]—**I. des moyennes.** An index calculated from the average measurements of a number of skulls. [L, 149 (*a*, 29).]—**I. latitudino-basilaire.** The ratio between the length of the naso-basilar line and the maximum transverse diameter of the skull, the latter having a constant value of 100. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1874 (*a*, 29).]—**I. longitudino-basilaire.** The ratio between the length of the naso-basilar line and the antero-posterior diameter of the skull, the latter having a constant value of 100. [*a*, 29.]

INDICIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-di^{2}s(di^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Index and Indication (2d def.).—**I. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Anzeige.* That which indicates the most obvious course to pursue. [D, 129, p. 30 (*a*, 40).]—**I. universale.** See *Principal* indication.

INDICO, n. I^{2}n'di^2-ko. An old name for indigo. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

INDICON (Lat.), **INDICUM** (Lat.), n's n. I^{2}n'di^2-ko^{2}n, -ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). Gr., ἰνδικόν. Indigo. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

INDICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}nd'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Indian.

INDIFFERENT, adj. I^{2}n-di^{2}f'e^{2}r-e^{2}nt. From *indifferens*, in which there is no difference. 1. In embryology, supposed to form some part not specially differentiated; as the ectoderm after the neural plate and the rudiments of the special sense organs have been given off (said of cell, a cell-mass, or cell-layer). ["Amer. Nat.," 1891, p. 335 (J).] 2. In chemistry, little or not at all affected by reagents; also reacting equally and in a similar manner to reagents of opposite character. [B.] 3. In physics, affected in no way by a force which is usually capable of two opposite kinds of action; *e. g.*, a body which is neither attracted nor repelled by a magnet. Neutral; neither positive nor negative. [B.]

INDIFFERENTISM, n. I^{2}n-di^{2}f'e^{2}r-e^{2}nt-i^{2}z'm. In embryology, not becoming specially differentiated or capable of differentiating in all directions. ["Amer. Nat.," 1891 (J, 55).]

INDIFULVIN, n. I^{2}n-di^2-fu^{3}l'vi^{2}n. Fr., *indivulvine.* Ger., *I.* A substance obtained by decomposing indican with dilute acids. Two varieties are known, *α*-i., $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$; and *β*-i., $C_{44}H_{38}N_4O_3$, both soluble in alcohol. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

INDIFUSCIN, n. I^{2}n-di^2-fu^{3}s'i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_9$, obtained by decomposing indican with dilute acids. [B.]

INDIG (Ger.), n. I^{2}n'di^{2}g. See Indigo.—**Anil-I.** See Indigofera *anil.*—**I'blau.** See Indigotin.—**I'küpe.** A vat in which crude indigo is prepared for use as a dye by dissolving in water and fermenting. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**I'leim.** A proteid resembling gliadin, but not sticky, extracted from indigo by treating it with dilute acids. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**I'pflanze.** See Indigofera.—**I'roth.** See Indigo *red.*—**I'schwefelsäure.** See Indigotin*sulphonic acid.*—**I'urie.** Indoxylsulphuric acid. [*a*, 38.]—**I'weiss.** See Indigogen.

INDIGENE, n. I^{2}n'di^2-jen. From *indu*, in, and *gignere*, to beget. An indigenous plant. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]

INDIGENOUS, adj. I^{2}n-di^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *indigenus* (from *indu*, in, and *gignere*, to beget). Fr., *indigène.* Ger., *inländisch. einheimisch.* Native to a country; not foreign. [*a*, 24.]

INDIGÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-de-zha-ra. Undigested. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INDIGESTIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-di-je^{2}st'i^2-b'l. Lat., *indigestibilis* (from *in*, not, and *digerere*, to divide). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unverdaulich.* Incapable of being digested; as commonly used, difficult of digestion. [*a*, 17.]

INDIGESTION, n. I^{2}n-di-je^{2}st'yu^{3}n. Lat., *indigestio* (from *in*, not, and *digerere*, to separate). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Unverdauung* (1st def.). Apepsia or dyspepsia, especially acute dyspepsia.—**Intestinal i.** I. dependent upon derangement of the functions of the small intestine. It may be a primary disease or secondary to diseases of the liver, pancreas, or stomach. It is characterized by constant dull pain, flatulence, and constipation. The appetite is seldom impaired. [Loomis (*a*, 40).]

INDIGITATION, n. I^{2}n-di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. From *in*, into, and *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfingerung.* Intussusception; so called from the resemblance to intussusception of the finger of a glove. [A, 322.]

INDIGLUCIN, INDIGLYCIN, n's. I^{2}n-di^2-glu^{2}s'i^{2}n, -glis'i^{2}n. Fr., *indiglycine.* Ger., *Indiglucin.* A decomposition product, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, of indican; a yellow, sweetish syrup, soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

INDIGNATORIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-di^{2}g-na^{2}t(na^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *indignari*, to be indignant. Expressive of indignation; as a n., the external rectus muscle of the eye, because its action expresses indignation. [Bartholin (A, 325).]

INDIGO, n. I^{2}n'di^2-go. Gr., ἰνδικόν (n. of adj. ἰνδικός [φάρμακον understood]). Lat., *indicum* (n. of adj. *indicus* [*pigmentum* understood]). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Indig I.* It., *indaco.* Sp., *índigo* [Mex. Ph.] *añil.* Ar., *alnil.* Sanscr., *nili.* A blue dye-stuff obtained from the leaves or green stalks of plants of the genus *Indigofera*, from *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, *Galega tinctoria*, *Tephrosia apollinea*, *Tephrosia toxicaria*, *Randia aculeata*, etc.;

also prepared artificially. Its efficiency in coloring blue depends on the presence of indogotin, but other coloring matters are present (see *I. red*, *I. brown*, and *I. gluten*), besides certain inorganic substances. Internally, it is very nauseating and cathartic, discolors the urine, but without producing diuresis, and is a gastro-intestinal irritant (see also the plants producing it). It has been used in epilepsy, infantile convulsions, chorea, hysteria, and amenorrhœa. 2. The *Indigofera tinctoria* and other i.-bearing plants. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**Amer d'i.** (Fr.). Picric acid. [B, 92.]—**American wild i.** The *Baptisia tinctoria*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bastard i.** Fr., *i. bâtard*, *i. sauvage*. 1. The *Amorpha fruticosa*. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).] 2. The *Cassia occidentalis*. [B, 88 (α, 39).] Cf. *False i.*—**Bengal i.** A commercial name for i. from Bengal, where the most highly esteemed kinds are prepared. There are many qualities of Bengal i., the best forming a porous, light, and easily pulverized mass, that breaks with a brilliant purple-blue color. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Chinese i.** The *Polygonum tinctorium* and certain other non-leguminous plants, also the dye obtained from them, known in China as *lan*. [B, 77, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common dyers' i.** The *Indigofera tinctoria*. [α, 24.]—**Egyptian i.** Fr., *i. d'Egypte*. Ger., *ägyptischer Indig.* A dye formerly considered the product of *Indigofera argentea*; now thought to be obtained from *Tephrosia apollinea* and *Tephrosia toxicaria*. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**English i., European i.** The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 19, 77, 180 (α, 24).]—**False i.** Fr., *faux i.* The genera *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*, also the *Galega officinalis*. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**Gaud i.** In the Punjaub, sun-dried cakes of i. consisting of the crude fæcula of *Indigofera tinctoria* or other species of *Indigofera*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**German i.** Ger., *deutscher Indig.* The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 19, 77, 180 (α, 24).]—**Indian i.** The *Indigofera tinctoria* or its dye. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**I'baum** (Ger.). The *Nerium tinctorium*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**I. bâtard** (Fr.). See *Bastard i.*—**I. berry.** The *Randia latifolia*. [B, 282; B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. black.** See ANILINE *black*.—**I. blanc** (Fr.). See INDIGOGEN.—**I. blue.** See INDIGOTIN.—**I. brown.** Ger., *Indigbraun*. A brown dye existing in i., combined with calcium and an acid. It is soluble in a concentrated solution of caustic potash, and is precipitated from this solution as a brown powder by acids. [B, 5, 48 (α, 14).]—**I. carmin.** Fr., *indigo-carmine*. Ger., *Indigcarmin*. Potassium sulphindigotate. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**I. d'Égypte** (Fr.). See *Egyptian i.*—**I. de la Louisiane** (Fr.). A variety of i. obtained from *Indigofera anil*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. du Nord** (Fr.). A dye prepared from *Roccella tinctoria*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. extract.** See *I. carmin.*—**I. gelatin, I. gluten.** A gelatinous substance found in i. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Soluble i. blue.** Powdered i. (1 part) treated with 5 parts of Nordhausen sulphuric acid or 8 of oil of vitriol, the temperature being kept down by immersion of the vessel in cold water. It forms a dark-blue pasty mass in 2 or 3 days, and its solution in about 2 parts of water is known as *liquid blue*. [B, 81 (α, 28).]—**I. plant.** Ger., *I'pflanze*. See INDIGOFERA and also the major list.—**I. purple, I. purpurin, I. red, I. resin, I. rubin.** Fr., *i. rouge*. Ger., *Indigroth*, *Indigharz*. A crystallizable coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, isomeric with indigotin, resulting from the decomposition of indican, and found in i., soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, and in sulphuric and acetic acids. [B, 5, 77 (α, 24); B, 46 (α, 39).]—**I'säure** (Ger.). See INDIGOTIC *acid*.—**I. sauvage** (Fr.). See *Bastard i.*—**I'sulfosäure** (Ger.), **I. sulphate, I'sulphonic acid, I'sulphuric acid.** See INDIGOTIN*sulphonic acid*.—**I.-weed.** The *Baptisia tinctoria*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. white.** See INDIGOGEN.—**Künstlicher I.** (Ger.). See INDIGOTIN.—**Mineralischer I.** (Ger.). See MOLYBDENUM *molybdate*.—**Pala i.** In southern India, a sort of i. obtained from the leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria*. [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**Prairie i.** The *Baptisia alba*. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Pure i.** See INDIGOTIN.—**Reduced i.** See INDIGOGEN.—**Soluble i.** Sulphindigotic acid. [B.]—**Weisser I.** (Ger.). See INDIGOGEN.—**West Indian i.** 1. The *Randia aculeata*. 2. The *Indigofera anil* or the dye obtained from it. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**White i.** See INDIGOGEN.—**Wild i.** 1. The *Baptisia tinctoria*. 2. In India, the *Indigofera paucifolia*. [B, 5, 172 (α, 24).]

INDIGOFERA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-di^{2}g-o^{2}f′e^{2}r-a^3. From *indigo* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *indigotier*. Ger., *Indigopflanze*, *Indigpflanze*. The indigo-plant; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Indigoferæ*, or *Indigofereæ* (Fr., *indigoférées*), which are a subtribe of leguminous herbs or shrubs of the *Papilionaceæ*, tribe *Galegeæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. angustifolia.** Fr., *indigotier à feuilles étroites*. An East Indian species producing indigo. The root is a bitter tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. anil.** Fr., *anil*, *anir*, *indigo anil*. Ger., *Anil*, *Anit-Indig*. A species indigenous to the West Indies, by some considered a variety of *I. tinctoria*, yielding much of the indigo of commerce. The root is used in the East and West Indies for calculous affections and syphilis, and the leaves are employed as a bitter tonic and febrifuge and as an external emollient application. [B, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).] Cf. *I. tinctoria*.—**I. arcuata.** Fr., *indigotier courbé en arc*. A species found in the East, having properties like those of *I. anil*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. argentea, I. articulata.** Fr., *indigotier argenté*. Ger., *ägyptische Indigopflanze*, *silberfarbene Indigpflanze*. A species indigenous to Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies. In Egypt the seeds are used as a vermifuge, in the East Indies the root and leaves are used like those of *I. anil*, and in the West Indies the root is used in gonorrhœa and gleet, and a decoction of the whole plant in asthma. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. aspalathifolia, I. aspalathoides.** Malay, *manneli*. A species found on waste land in India, where the leaves, flowers, and tender shoots are used in decoction as a cooling and demulcent drink, and in elephantiasis and cancer. The root is given in toothache and aphthæ, and yields an oil used as an ointment in erysipelas. The ashes of the burnt plant are used for removing dandruff, and the leaves as an application to abscesses. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. cærulea.** Fr., *indigotier bleu*. An East Indian species yielding a light-blue indigo in great quantity. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. caroliniana.** Fr., *indigotier de Caroline*. A species found in sandy woods from North Carolina to Florida; said to have the same properties as *I. anil*. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. enneaphylla.** Fr., *indigotier à neuf feuilles*. Ger., *neunblättrige Indigopflanze*. A species found in the East Indies. The juice is said to be antiscorbutic and alterative, and is used in syphilitic affections. The whole plant is given in infusion as a diuretic in fevers and coughs. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. frutescens.** An East Indian species used in decoction in vesical calculus. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. glabra.** Fr., *indigotier glabre*. An East Indian species having properties like those of *I. anil*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. glauca.** See *I. argentea*.—**I. hedysaroides.** A species used in the East Indies in abdominal and calculous diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. hirsuta.** Fr., *indigotier velu*. An indigoferous species used in the East Indies in cerebral disorders. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. indica.** See *I. tinctoria*.—**I. microcarpa.** A South American species; used in Brazil in poultices. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. oblongifolia.** Fr., *indigotier oblong*. A species found in Arabia, where a fresh decoction is used in colic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. paucifolia.** The wild indigo found in the East Indies, where it is used as an antidote to poisons, the root, boiled in milk, as a purgative, and the stem, in decoction, as a gargle in mercurial salivation. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**I. pseudo-tinctoria.** Fr., *indigotier faux des teinturiers*. An indigoferous East Indian species. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. sumatrana, I. tinctoria.** Fr., *indigotier des teinturiers* (1st def.). Ger.,



INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA. [A, 327.]

Färbe-Indigopflanze, *sichelfruchtige Indigpflanze* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the common indigo-plant, indigenous to the East Indies, but now disseminated throughout the tropics. The leaves are considered alterative, and are used in hepatitis; a decoction of the root is used in calculus; a poultice of the leaves is applied over the bladder to excite micturition, and the juice of the young branches is used in asthma. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).] See INDIGO and cf. *I. anil*. 2. Of Forskål, see *I. argentea*.—**I. trifoliata.** Guz., *vekhario*. A species found in the East. The leaves are used as an alterative, nutritive, tonic, astringent, and demulcent. [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**I. uniflora.** Ger., *einblüthige Indigopflanze*. A species found in the East Indies, used like *I. aspulathifolia*. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]

INDIGOFEROUS, adj. I^{2}n-di^2-go^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *indigoferus* (from *indigo* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *indigofère*. Ger., *indigtragend*. Yielding indigo. [L, 107.]

INDIGOGEN, n. I^{2}n-di^{2}g′o-je^{2}n. From *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *indigo blanc*. Ger., *weisser Indigo*. Reduced, or white, indigo; a soluble compound, C_8H_6NO, formed by the action of deoxidizing agents on indigo. [B, 8 (α, 24).]

INDIGOGENOUS, adj. I^{2}n-di^2-go^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *indigogène*. In chemistry, indigo-producing.

INDIGOPFLANZE (Ger.), n. I^{2}n′de-go-pfla^{3}ntz-e^2. See INDIGOFERA.—**Aegyptische I.** See INDIGOFERA *argentea* and cf. *Egyptian* INDIGO.—**Färbe-I.** See INDIGOFERA *tinctoria*.—**Neunblättrige I.** See INDIGOFERA *enneaphylla*.

INDIGO-PLANT, n. I^{2}n′di^2-go-pla^{3}nt. See INDIGOFERA.—**Egyptian i.-p., False i.-p., Indian i.-p.** See the corresponding words under INDIGO.—**Narrow-leaved i.-p.** See INDIGOFERA *angustifolia*.—**Niger i.-p.** See TEPHROSIA *toxicaria*.—**Pegu i.-p.** The *Marsdenia tinctoria*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shrubby false i.-p.** The *Amorpha fruticosa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian i.-p., Wild i.-p.** See *West Indian* INDIGO and *Wild* INDIGO.

INDIGOTATE, n. I^{2}n′di^2-go^{2}t-at. A salt of indigotic acid. [L, 107.]

INDIGOTIC, adj. I^{2}n-di^2-go^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *indigoticus*. Fr., *indigotique*. 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigo. 2. Of the deepest blue. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide indigotique*. Ger., *Indigosäure*. Syn.: *nitrosalicylic acid*. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]—**I. group.** Fr., *groupe indigotique*. A group of substances containing the radicle indyl or, according to more recent views, formed from indol by substitution. They comprise hydroxindol, hydrindic acid, isatic acid, indigo-blue, indigo-white, etc. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

INDIGOTIER (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-de-go-te-a. See INDIGOFERA.—**I. à feuilles étroites.** See INDIGOFERA *angustifolia*.—**I. à neuf feuilles.** See INDIGOPHYLLA *enneaphylla*.—**I. courbé en arc.**

See INDIGOFERA *arcuata.*—**I. argenté.** See INDIGOFERA *argentea.*—**I. bleu.** See INDIGOFERA *cœrulea.*—**I. de Caroline.** See INDIGOFERA *caroliniana.*—**I. des teinturiers.** See INDIGOFERA *tinctoria* (1st def.).—**I. faux des teinturiers.** See INDIGOFERA *pseudo-tinctoria.*—**I. glabre.** See INDIGOFERA *glabra.*—**I. oblong.** See INDIGOFERA *oblongifolia.*—**I. velu.** See INDIGOFERA *hirsuta.*

INDIGOTIN, n. I^{2}n'di^2-go-ti^{2}n. Fr., *indigotine.* Ger., *I.* The blue coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, of indigo, obtainable as a blue amorphous powder, and also in shining copper-red crystals. It is insoluble in water, in dilute or cold alcohol, in dilute acids, and in cold ether; soluble in anhydrous acetic acid to which a drop of sulphuric acid is added, in boiling strong alcohol, in methyl alcohol, and in carbolic acid. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 39).]—**I'disulphonic acid, I'monosulphonic acid, I'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *I'disulfonsäure, I'monosulfonsäure, Indigosulfosäure, Indigschwefelsäure, Indigsulfonsäure.* An acid obtained from i. by treating with fuming sulphuric acid. By using 7 to 10 parts of sulphuric acid, *i'monosulphonic, phœnicinsulphuric,* or *sulphopurpuric acid,* $C_{16}H_9N_2O_2.SO_3H$, is obtained as a purple powder soluble in water or alcohol, insoluble in dilute acids; by using 15 parts of sulphuric acid, *i'disulphonic, sulphindigotic,* or *sulphindylic acid,* $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$, is obtained as an amorphous blue mass, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 4, 158, 270 (α, 38).]

INDIGOURIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}nd"i^{2}g-o-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^2. From ἰνδικόν, indigo, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *indigourie.* Ger., *Indigourie.* The secretion of urine containing indigo; due to the decomposition of the normal indican. [Gilchrist, Kornblume (α, 40).]

INDIGPFLANZE (Ger.), n. I^{2}nd'i^{2}g-pfla^{3}nts-e^2. See INDIGOFERA.—**Sichelfruchtige I.** See INDIGOFERA *tinctoria.*—**Silberfarbene I.** See INDIGOFERA *argentea.*

INDIGUM, n. I^{2}nd'i^{2}g-u^{3}m. See INDIGO.

INDIHUMIN, n. I^{2}nd-i^2-hu^{2}m'i^{2}n. Fr., *indihumine.* A product of the decomposition of indican by dilute acids, $C_{10}H_9NO_3$, probably identical with indigo-brown; insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in alkaline solutions. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

INDIKAN (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-de-ka^{3}n'. See INDICAN.

INDIKATION (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-de-ka^3-tse-on'. See INDICATION.

INDIN, n. I^{2}nd'i^{2}n. Fr., *indine.* Ger., *I.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, isomeric with indigotin, obtained by rubbing together sulphisatyde and alcoholic potassic hydrate, and washing the resulting mass with water. It occurs as a fine red powder [Strecker], consisting of dark rose-colored microscopic crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol [Roscoe and Schorlemmer], readily soluble in boiling alcohol or ether and in sulphuric acid. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38), 93 (α, 14).]—**I'kalium** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *indin.*—**I'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide i'sulfurique.* Ger., *Indinschwefelsäure.* An oxidation product of hydrindinsulphuric acid, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2S_2O_9$, a reddish substance easily soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether; used to dye purple. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

INDIPURPURIN, n. I^{2}nd-i^2-pu^{5}r'pu^{2}r-i^{2}n. See INDIGO-*purpurin.*

INDIRECT, adj. I^{2}n-di-re^{2}kt'. Lat., *indirectus* (from *in,* neg., and *dirigere,* to lay straight). Fr., Ger., *i.* Not direct, mediate; in cell division, caryocinetic. [J; α, 45.]

INDIRRHETIN, n. I^{2}nd-i^{2}r-ret'i^{2}n. From ἰνδικόν, indigo, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *indirrhétine.* A product of the decomposition of indican by dilute acids, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$; insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in alkaline solutions. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

INDIRUBIN, n. I^{2}nd-i^2-ru^{2}b'i^{2}n. Fr., *indirubine.* Ger., *I.* See *Indigo* RED.

INDISINE, n. I^{2}nd'i^{2}s-en. See FUCHSINE.

INDISPOSED, adj. I^{2}n-di^{2}s-pozd'. Fr., *indisposé.* Ger., *unpässlich, abgeneigt.* It., *indisposto.* Sp., *indispuesto.* Slightly ill. [D (α, 45).]

INDISPOSITION, n. I^{2}n-di^{2}s-po-si^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *in,* neg., and *dispositio,* a regular disposition. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unpässlichkeit, Uebelfinden.* A slight illness or malaise. [D, 3.]

INDISSOLUBILITY, n. I^{2}n-di^{2}s-so^{2}l-u^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *in,* neg., and *dissolubilis,* soluble. Fr., *indissolubilité.* Ger., *Unauflöslichkeit.* See INSOLUBILITY.

INDISSOLUBLE, adj. I^{2}n-di^{2}s-so^{2}l'u^2-b'l. Fr., *i.* See INSOLUBLE.

INDIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}nd'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἰνδικόν, indigo. A metallic element discovered in 1863 by Reich and Richter. It is a white, very soft and easily malleable substance, not tarnishing by exposure to air, having the sp. gr. of 7·42, and melting at 176°. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radicle, forming salts analogous to those of aluminium. Symbol, In; atomic weight, 113·4. It is very similar to cadmium in its relation to other substances. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (α, 39).]—**Hydrated i. oxide.** A white substance, $In_2O_6H_6$, obtained by precipitating its salts. It is gelatinous when moist, horn-like when dried. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. acetate.** A substance, $(C_2H_3O_2)_6In_2$, obtained by dissolving hydrated i. oxide, freshly precipitated from cold solution, in glacial acetic acid, and evaporating the solution to crystallization. It forms tufts of silky, glistening needles, readily decomposed, and consequently not of constant composition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. alum, I. and ammonium sulphate.** A compound of the formula $In_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**I. and potassium cyanide.** A salt obtained by treating a solution of an i. salt with potassium cyanide. It exists only in solution, hydrated i. oxide being deposited on evaporation. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. bichloride.** A compound, $InCl_2$, obtained by heating gaseous hydrochloric acid with metallic i.; an amber-yellow liquid which congeals on cooling to form a crystalline mass. It is split by water into i. trichloride and metallic i. Its vapor density is normal at high temperatures. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 39).]—**I. bromide.** A white, crystalline, volatile substance, In_2Br_6, obtained in the same manner as i. chloride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 39).]—**I. chloride.** A glistening, crystalline, scaly substance, In_2Cl_6, obtained by heating i., mixed with carbon, in a current of chlorine. It is anhydrous, is decomposed by sodium with explosive violence, is exceedingly hygroscopic, and dissolves in water with a hissing noise, and the elimination of considerable heat. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).] See also *I. bichloride* and *I. monochloride.*—**I. chromate.** A substance obtained by dissolving the hydrated oxide in an aqueous solution of chromic acid. The neutral salt is insoluble; the acid salt remains, on evaporation, in the form of an uncrystallizable, syrupy mass. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure d'i.* Ger., *I'cyanür.* A salt, $In(CN)_2$, formed by the action of potassic cyanide or of hydrocyanic acid on a salt of i.; readily decomposed, on boiling with water, into i. hydrate. [B, 4.]—**I. formate.** A very soluble, minutely crystalline substance, obtained by dissolving hydrated i. oxide in formic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. iodide.** A yellow, very hygroscopic, crystalline mass, In_2I_6, obtained by heating metallic i. with an excess of iodine in an atmosphere of dry carbonic acid, and distilling off the excess of iodine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. monochloride.** A dark-red fluid, InCl, obtained by carefully heating an excess of metallic i. in gaseous hydrochloric acid, or by heating i. bichloride with metallic i. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 39).]—**I. oxide.** A light-yellow powder, In_2O_3, obtained by heating its carbonate or nitrate to redness; also by heating metallic i. to redness for some time, by which InO is first formed, which, as the temperature increases, ignites and forms In_2O_3. It is infusible and non-volatile, is dissolved by dilute acids with difficulty if cold, readily if hot. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. suboxide.** A light-black, pyrophorous powder, InO, obtained by the reduction of In_2O_3 in a current of hydrogen at a temperature of about 300° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. sulphate.** A substance, $(SO_4)_3In_2$, obtained by dissolving the metal in dilute sulphuric acid, evaporating to dryness, and heating sufficiently to drive off the excess of acid. Its neutral solution yields, on evaporation, a white, gum-like mass, containing 9 molecules of water. By strong heating it is converted into a basic salt. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. sulphide.** A brown, infusible powder, In_2S_3, obtained by the direct union of sulphur and i., or by heating In_2O_3 and sulphur, by which sulphurous acid is eliminated. It is not decomposed by heat. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. sulphite.** A light, white, crystalline powder, $In_2O_3.3SO_2 + In_2O_3 + SHO$, readily dissolved by acids; prepared by precipitating any of the soluble salts of i. with sodium bisulphide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. tartrate.** A substance obtained by dissolving hydrated i. oxide in a boiling solution of tartaric acid until a considerable precipitate forms. It yields on filtering and evaporating, *in vacuo,* a gelatinous, uncrystallizable mass. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**I. trichloride.** See *I. chloride.*

INDIVIDUAL, adj. and n. I^{2}n-di^2-vi^{2}d'u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *individualis* (1st def.), *individuum* (2d def.) (from *in* neg., and *dividere,* to divide). Fr., *individuel* (1st def.), *individu* (2d def.). Ger., *individuell* (1st def.), *Individuum* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) not divided, incapable of being divided, single; pertaining to a single object or person, distinctive. 2. (N.) a single being or object. 3. (N.) in the ordinary botanical sense, a distinct plant; one of a series forming species. Sometimes a separable part of a plant (seed, root, etc.), which may, under favorable conditions, become an entire plant. In a stricter sense, the analogue in plants of the i. in the higher animals; by some regarded as the entire product of one seed even if separated into numerous plants; by others restricted to such a product only while organically united; by Thouars and Braun regarded as the axis or shoot with its foliage; by others, as the phytomer (*q. v.*); by others, the cell; by Gray, as the cell in the lower forms of vegetation, as the phytomer in the higher. [B, 1, 229 (α, 24); Braun (α, 24); L, 56.]

INDIVIDUALISM, INDIVIDUALITY, n. I^{2}n-di^2-vi^{2}d'u^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}z'm, -vi^{2}d-u^2-a^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *individualité.* Ger., *Individualität.* The condition or quality of being individual; an individual existence or nature. [α, 24.]

INDIVIDUUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-di(de)-vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)'u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INDIVIDUAL (1st def.).

INDIVISUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-di(de)-vi(we)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *in,* not, and *dividere,* to divide. Fr., *indivisé.* Ger., *unzertheilt.* Entire, not separated into parts; undivided. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

INDOGEN, n. I^{2}nd'o-je^{2}n. 1. See INDULIN. 2. A bivalent radicle, $C_8H_5NO = \begin{matrix} C_6H_4 - CO \\ | \quad\quad | \\ HN - C: \end{matrix}$ occurring in indigo and many of its derivatives. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

INDOL, n. I^{2}nd'o^{2}l. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* A crystalline body, $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4\left\langle{CH \atop NH}\right\rangle CH$, to which the peculiar odor of the fæces is supposed to be due; a product of pancreatic digestion (*e. g.,* of blood albumin) and an antecedent of indican. It is easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the hydrocarbons, less soluble in hot water, from which it crystallizes in plates melting at 52° C., and boiling with partial decomposition at about 245° C. It acts as a weak base. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]—**I'dicarboxylic acid.** A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_8NO_4$, $= C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} \diagup CH \diagdown \\ - NH - \\ \diagdown CO.OH \end{matrix} C-CO.OH$, crystallizing from hot alcohol in fine nee-

dles melting at 250° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. picrate.** A substance, $C_6H_7N.C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$, occurring in long, red needles, soluble in hot benzene, less soluble in petroleum spirit or cold benzene. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

INDOLENT, adj. I^{2}n'do-le^{2}nt. Lat., *indolens* (from *in* neg., and *dolere*, to feel pain). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unempfindlich, unschmerzhaft, schlaff.* 1. Sluggish. 2. Painless. [E.]

INDOLES (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}nd'ol(o^{2}l)-ez(as). Gen., *ind'olis* (from *indu*, in, and *olere*, to grow). Ger., *Eigenthümlichkeit.* Natural disposition, temperament, character. [L, 50, 343 (*a*, 14).]—**I. animi.** Ger., *Gemüthsbeschaffenheit.* The disposition of the mind. [B, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. morbi.** Ger., *Krankheitsnatur.* The character of a disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INDOLOIÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-do-lwa^3-a-me. From *indoles*, an inborn quality, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**I. asiatique** [Piorry]. See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**I. septicémique** [Piorry]. See *Choléra* FOUDROYANT.—**I. sporadique** [Piorry]. See *Simple* CHOLERA.

INDOPHENIN, n. I^{2}nd-o-fe^{2}n'i^{2}n. Fr., *indophénine.* Ger., *I.* A condensation product, $C_{13}H_7NOS$ [Roscoe and Schorlemmer], formed when a solution of 1 part of isatin in 30 parts of sulphuric acid is shaken with benzene, and occurring as a blue powder. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

INDOPHENOL, n. I^{2}nd-o-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A dye-stuff, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O = N\langle^{C_6H_4.N(CH_3)_2,}_{C_{10}H_6O}$ formed by oxidizing a molecule of a paradiamine with a molecule of a phenol. The i's include: (1), *phenol blue*, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O$, occurring in commerce as a paste; (2), *trichlorophenol blue*, $C_{14}N_{11}Cl_3N_2O$, crystallizing in tough elastic needles almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and easily so in ether and benzene; (3), *trichlorodimethylanilinamidophenol*, $C_{14}H_{12}Cl_3N_2OH$, crystallizing in colorless needles, becoming deep blue and melting at about 139° C; (4), *dibromoquinonephenolimide*, $C_6H_2Br_2O:N.C_6H_4.OH$, crystallizing in dark-red prisms having a metallic lustre and soluble in water; (5), *gallocyanine* (*q. v.*); (6), *naphthol blue* (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**I'weiss** (Ger.). A dye-stuff, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O = N \begin{cases} C_6H_4.N(CH_3)_2, \\ C_{10}H_6.OH \\ H \end{cases}$ formed by warming indophenol with caustic soda and grape sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

INDOSYNCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}nd-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n^2)'klon-(klo^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ἰνδικός*, Indian, *σύν*, with, and *κλόνος*, any violent, confused motion. See BERI-BERI.

INDOXYL, n. I^{2}nd-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. Fr., *indoxyle.* Ger., *I.* A substance, C_8H_7NO, isomeric with oxindol, occurring as a brown oil, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, slightly soluble in hot water. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**I'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide indoxylsulfurique.* Ger., *Indoxylschwefelsäure.* A very unstable acid, $C_8H_6N.O.SO_2.OH$, formed by the union of sulphuric acid with i.; an oxidation product of indol in the body, furnishing the indigo occurring in the urine. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

INDOXYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}nd-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide indoxylique.* An acid, $C_8H_6NO(CO.OH)$, formed by reducing orthonitrophenylpropionic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

INDRAINI (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis colocynthis.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

INDRAJAB (Bomb.), **INDRAJOW** (Hind.), n's. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 92, 121 (*a*, 14, 35).]

INDRÁSANA (Sanscr.), n. See HEMP.

INDRA VADHI (Sanscr.), n. See MUTELLA *occidentalis.*

INDRÁ VÁRUNI (Sanscr.), **INDRAVUNKAPHUL** (Decc.), **INDRAYAN** (Hind.), **INDRAYANA** (Hind.), n's. See CITRULLUS *colocynthis.*

INDRAYAVA (Sanscr.), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

INDUAR, n. A name applied at different times to various tuberous roots, supposed to have tonic and alexipharmac properties; in India, to a species of aconite found in the markets of Bombay. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

INDUCED, adj. I^{2}n-du^{2}st'. Fr., *induit.* Caused to occur. [B.] See *I.* CURRENT.

INDUCING, adj. I^{2}n-du^{2}s'i^{2}n^2. From *inducere*, to lead into. See *I.* CURRENT.

INDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* 1. The coating of a surface with a plaster or cataplasm, etc. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See INDUCTION.

INDUCTION, n. I^{2}n-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., *ἐπαγωγή.* Lat., *inductio* (from *inducere*, to lead into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Induktion, Einleitung, Einführung.* It., *induzione.* Sp., *inducción.* The act or process of inducing, of causing to occur (as of abortion or premature labor).

INDUCTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-du^{3}k'ti^{2}v. Fr., *inductif.* Ger., *einleitend, einführend, hervorbingend, Induktions-.* Pertaining to induction. [*a*, 45.]

INDUCTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *inducere*, to spread over. 1. A covering. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] 2. An induction apparatus. [Wreden, "Arch. of Otol.," xvii, 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 222.]

INDUCTRIC, adj. I^{2}n-du^{3}k'tri^{2}k. See INDUCED.

INDUCULA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-du^2(du)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-a^3. From *induere*, to put on. Fr., *gilet de force* (2d def.). Ger., *Zwangsjacke* (2d def.). 1. Anciently, an undergarment worn by women. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] 2. A strait-waistcoat. [A, 518.]

INDUGA (Tel.), n. The *Strychnos potatorum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

INDUIT (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-dwe. See INDUCED.

INDUKTOR (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-duk'to^{2}r. See INDUCTORIUM (2d def.).—**Funkeni'.** An induction coil that emits sparks. [*a*, 27.]

INDULIN, n. I^{2}nd'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *induline.* Ger., *I.* A term for certain blue-black, blue, and grayish dyes formed in various ways from benzenes and aniline. One series has the formula $C_{18}H_{15}N_3.HCl$. They are soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**I'sulphonic acid, Spirit-soluble i's.** The hydrochlorides or sulphates of i. bases. They are also slightly soluble in water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Water-soluble i's.** The alkali salts of i'sulphonic acids. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

INDUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}nd-u^2(u)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *induere*, to put on. Ger., *Ueberzug.* 1. In botany, any hairy or pubescent covering. 2. In ornithology, the plumage. 3. The enveloping membrane or capsule of an internal organ. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 50 (*a*, 14), 343.]—**I. cordis.** The pericardium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. nervi, I. nervorum.** See NEURILEMMA and PERINEURIUM.—**I. vitreum.** See ENAMEL.

INDUPLICATE, adj. I^{2}n-du^2'pli^{2}k-at. Lat., *induplicatus* (from *in* neg., and *duplicare*, to double). Fr., *induplicatif.* Ger., *eingefaltet, einwärtsgefaltet.* Having the edges flexed or folded inward. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (*a*, 24); *a*, 45.] See under *Valvate* ÆSTIVATION.

INDUPLICATION, n. I^{2}n-du^2-pli^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. From *in*, neg., and *duplicare*, to double. The state of being induplicate.

INDUPLICATIVE, adj. I^{2}n-du^2'pli^{2}k-at-i^{2}v. See INDUPLICATE.

INDURANT, adj. I^{2}n'du^2-ra^{2}nt. Lat., *indurans* (from *indurare*, to make hard). Fr., *i.*, *endurcissant.* Ger., *verhärtend.* Hardening (said of medicines formerly supposed to "condense," or give firmer consistence to the tissues of the body). [L, 50, 105, 135 (*a*, 39); *a*, 45.]

INDURATED, adj. I^{2}n'du^2-rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *induratus* (from *indurare*, to make hard). Fr., *induré, endurci.* Ger., *verhärtet.* Hardened; of a lesion, accompanied with induration. [B, 123 (*a*, 24); *a*, 45.]

INDURATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-du^2(du)-ra(ra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INDURATION.—**I. adiposa neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**I. cutis.** See SCLEREMA *cutis.*—**I. glandularum.** Scirrhus of glands. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**I. hepatis.** See HEPAR *induratum.*—**I. Hunteri.** See *Hunterian* CHANCRE.—**I. maligna.** See SCIRRHUS.—**I. telæ cellulosæ.** See SCLEREMA and DERMATOSCLEROSIS.—**I. telæ cellulosæ adultorum.** See SCLEREMA *adultorum.*—**I. telæ cellulosæ neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**I. testiculi, I. testis.** Orchitis with induration. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**I. thyreoideæ.** See GOÎTRE.

INDURATION, n. I^{2}n-du^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Gr., *σκλήρωσις.* Lat., *induratio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verhärtung, Erhärtung, Härten.* It., *indurimento.* Sp., *induración.* 1. The state of being, or the process of becoming, hardened. 2. An old term for a form of atrophy; also for a number of morbid processes consisting in hypertrophies or new formations, especially of connective tissue. [D, 3, 20.]—**Atrophic pigmentary i. (of the stomach).** A pigmentary change in the mucous membrane of the stomach associated with glandular atrophy and fibrous hyperplasia. The pigmentation is usually gray, being due to the presence of small, black granules, consisting of extravasated blood. The thinned condition of the mucous membrane indicates the atrophic process, and the fibrous hyperplasia, if slight, is confined to the interglandular connective tissue. [D, 48.]—**Brown i. of the lungs.** Fr., *induration brune des poumons.* Ger., *braune I. der Lungen.* See *Pigment i. of the lung.*—**Cyanotic i.** Fr., *i.* (ou *endurcissement*) *cyanotique.* Ger., *cyanotische I.* (oder *Verhärtung*). An i. resulting from long-continued venous hyperæmia, the pressure on the vessels causing transudation of blood and serum and the formation of a dark, hard mass. In the liver, spleen, etc., it leads to the absorption of more or less of the parenchyma and to the formation of new connective tissue. [D, 3, 4.]—**Fibrous i. of the lung.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**Hunter'sche I.** (Ger.). See *Hunterian* CHANCRE.—**I's de voisinage** [Fournier] (Fr.). Syn.: *chancre successif.* Isolated i's that sometimes occur at a short distance from a syphilitic chancre. It is uncertain whether they are due to metastasis from the primary chancre or correspond to separate points of inoculation. [G.]—**I. foliacée** [Fournier] (Fr.). The leaf-like or paper-like i. of a syphilitic chancre when it is of the lightest grade perceptible to the touch. [G.] See also *Lamellar i. of the syphilitic chancre.*—**I. lamelleuse** (Fr.). See *Lamellar i. of the syphilitic chancre.*—**I. of chancre.** See *Hunterian* CHANCRE.—**I. of the lung.** Fr., *i. pulmonaire.* See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**I. papyracée** (Fr.). See *I. foliacée.*—**I. parcheminée** [Ricord] (Fr.). See *Parchment i.*—**I's plastiques des tissus érectiles du pénis** [Demarquay] (Fr.). See SCLEROSIS *of the corpora cavernosa.*—**I. primitive** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**I. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**I. tégumentaire** (Fr.). See SCLEREMA *cutis.*—**Lamellar i. of the syphilitic chancre.** Fr., *i. lamelleuse.* I. of the syphilitic chancre occurring as a superficial thickening in the form of a thin plate or disc. [G.]—**Mitral i.** Hardening of the mitral valve (*e. g.*, in sclerotic endocarditis). It causes mitral murmurs, usually heard at the apex of the heart and exceptionally in the second intercostal space. [D, 45.]—**Parchment i.** Fr., *i. parcheminée.* The i. of a syphilitic chancre when it is of slight degree and feeling, when held between the fingers, like a piece of parchment. [G.]—**Pigment i. of the lung** [Virchow]. A form of interstitial pneumonia in which, after long-continued passive congestion, associated with obstruction at the mitral orifice, pigment from the blood is lodged in the lung-tissue, forming red points that can be seen on section of the lung. [D, 5.]—**Plastic i's of the penis.** See SCLEROSIS *of*

the corpora cavernosa.—**Primitive i.** Fr., *i. primitive.* See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Scaly i.** Ger., *schiefrige I.* A form of i. found within the lungs, characterized by the presence of small masses of dry scales of pigmented connective tissue which have accumulated in the course of a diffuse process of proliferation. [D, 4.]—**Specific i.** Ger., *specifische I.* The i. of the initial lesion of syphilis. [G.] See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.

INDURATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-du^2(du)-rat(ra^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Accompanied with induration (*e. g.*, acne indurata).

INDURESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-du^2-re^{2}s′e^{2}nt. Lat., *indurescens* (from *indurescere*, to become hard). Ger., *erhärtend, hartwerdend.* Gradually becoming indurated. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

INDURESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-du^2(du)-re^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *indurescere*, to become hard. The process of becoming hardened.

INDUSIAL, adj. I^{2}n-du^2′si^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the indusium.

INDUSIATE, adj. I^{2}n-du^2′si^2-at. Lat., *indusiatus.* Ger., *geschleiert.* Having an indusium. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INDUSIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}nd-u^2(u)′si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *induere*, to put on. Fr., *indusie.* Ger., *Schleierchen.* A membranous covering; in botany, that of the sori in ferns; of Link, the receptacle of some *Fungi.* [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).] 2. See AMNION (1st def.).

INDUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I^{2}n-du^2(du^4)′vi^2(wi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *induere*, to put on. Fr., *induvies, chemises.* Ger., *Fruchtdecken.* 1. Floral envelopes remaining on fruit till its maturity. 2. The volva (*q. v.*). 3. Withered leaves remaining on a stem. [B, 119, 123 (α, 24).]

INDUVIAL, adj. I^{2}n-du^2′vi^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *induvialis* (from *induere*, to put on). Of Mirbel, persistent and covering the fruit (said of the calyx, as in the rose). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

INDUVIATE (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-du^2′vi^2-at. Lat., *induviatus.* Fr., *induvié.* Ger., *fruchtdeckig.* Having induviæ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

INDWIJAW (Hind.), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

INÉ (Fr.), n. E-na. In the Gaboon country, Africa, kombé arrow poison. [B, 5 (α, 24).] See STROPHANTHUS *kombé.*

INEBRIANT, adj. I^{2}n-e′bri^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *inebrians* (from *inebriare*, to inebriate). Fr., *inébriant, enivrant.* Causing drunkenness; as a n., an agent having that property. Inebriating agents were divided by Linnæus into the "artificial," or alcoholic, and the "natural," or narcotic. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

INEBRIATION, n. I^{2}n-e-bri^2-a′shu^{3}n. From *inebriare*, to inebriate. Drunkenness.

INEBRIETY, n. I^{2}n-e^2-bri′e^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *inebrietas* (from *inebriare*, to make drunk). Ger., *Trunksucht.* 1. The state of being drunk. 2. Habitual drunkenness.—**Acute impulsive i.** Ger., *akute impulsive Trunksucht.* A form described by Crothers as suddenly attacking persons who have not before been given to drink; occasioned either by heredity or by wasting diseases or mental shock; a forerunner of progressive paralysis or simple dementia. ["Med. Record," Sept. 13, 1884, p. 289; "Centralbl. f. kl. Med.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 838.]

INEBRIISM, n. I^{2}n-e′bri^2-i^{2}z′m. See INEBRIETY (2d def.).

INEDIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-ed(e^{2}d)′i^2-a^3. From *in*, neg., and *edere*, to eat. 1. A fasting. 2. A famine. 3. Anorexia. [L, 50 (α, 14), 135 (α, 39).]

INÉE (Fr.), n. See INÉ.

INÉGAL (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-a-ga^{3}l. See UNEQUAL.

INEINE, n. I^{2}n-e′en. Fr., *inéine.* Ger., *Ineïn.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the tufts of hairs removed from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus.* It has not the physiological properties of strophanthine. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Jan. 30, 1889, p. 69; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]

INEINANDERFLIESSEND (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n-in-a^{3}nd′e^{2}r-flesse^{2}nd. See CONFLUENT (1st def.).

INEINANDERGEFALTET (Ger.), **INEINANDERGEWUNDEN** (Ger.), adj's. I^{2}n-in-a^{3}nd′e^{2}r-ge^2-fa^{3}lt-e^{2}t, -vund-e^{2}n. See CONTORTIPLICATE.

INEINANDERMÜNDEND (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n-in-a^{3}nd′e^{2}r-mu^{6}nd-e^{2}nd. See ANASTOMOSANT.

INEINANDERMÜNDEN (Ger.), **INEINANDERMÜNDUNG** (Ger.), n's. I^{2}n-in-a^{3}nd′e^{2}r-mu^{6}nd-e^{2}n, -un^2. See ANASTOMOSIS (2d def.).

INEINANDERSCHIEBEN (Ger.), **INEINANDERSCHIEBUNG** (Ger.), **INEINANDERVERSCHIEBUNG** (Ger.), n's. I^{2}n-in-a^{3}nd′e^{2}r-sheb-e^{2}n, -un^2, -fe^{2}r-sheb-un^2. See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

INELASTIC, adj. I^{2}n-e-la^{2}s′ti^{2}k. From *in* neg. and ἐλαστός, elastic. Fr., *inélastique.* Ger., *inelastisch.* Not elastic.

INEMBRYONATE, adj. I^{2}n-e^{2}m′bri^2-o^{2}n-at. Lat., *inembryonatus* (from *in* neg., and ἔμβρυον, the embryo). Fr., *inembryonné.* Ger., *unkeimhaltig.* Not embryonate. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

INENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *-ym′atos* (*-atis*). From *in*, into, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *inenchyme.* A collection of cells resembling spiral vessels. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

INÉNUCLÉABLE (Fr.), adj. E-na-nu^6-kla-a^{3}b-l′. From *in*, neg., *e*, out of, and *nucleus*, a kernel. Not capable of enucleation. [α, 14.]

INEQUALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-e(a)-kwa(kwa^3)′li^{2}s. See INÆQUALIS and UNEQUAL.

INÉQUICOSTÉ (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-a-ke-ko^{3}s-ta. From *in*, neg., *æquus*, even, and *costa*, a rib. Provided with ribs (or with longitudinal markings to correspond) of unequal length. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INEQUILATERAL, adj. I^{2}n-e-kwi^2-la^{2}t′e^2-r′l. Lat., *inæquilater* (from *in*, neg., *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, a side). Fr., *inéquilatère.* Having unequal sides.

INÉQUILOBÉ (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-a-ke-lo-ba. From *in*, neg., *æquus*, equal, and λοβός, a lobe. In natural history, divided into two lobes of unequal size. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INEQUIVALVATE, INEQUIVALVE, adj's. I^{2}n-e-kwi^2-va^{2}lv′at, -e′kwi^2-va^{2}lv. Lat., *inæquivalvis* (from *in* neg., *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, the leaf of a door). Fr., *inéquivalve.* Having one valve differing in size or shape from the other. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

INERM, INERMOUS, adj's. I^{2}n-u^{5}rm′, -u^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *inermis, inermus* (from *in* neg., and *arma*, arms). Fr., *inerme.* Ger., *unbewaffnet, unbewehrt, wehrlos.* Unarmed; of plants, destitute of prickles. [B, 1, 19, 116, 123 (α, 24); α. 45.]

INERT, adj. I^{2}n-u^{5}rt′. Lat., *iners.* Fr., *inerte.* Ger., *kraftlos.* It., Sp., *inerte.* Inactive, inoperative, having no power; of a seed, destitute of the force or vigor necessary for its development. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INERTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *inertie.* Ger., *Trägheit.* It., *inerzia.* Sp., *inercia.* 1. The tendency of a body to maintain its condition of repose unless acted upon by disturbing forces. 2. Sluggishness, lack of activity. [B; α, 17.]—**Uterine i.** Lat., *i. uteri.* Fr., *inertie* (ou *paresse*) *utérine* (ou *de la matrice*). Ger., *Trägheit der Gebärmutter.* Inaction or diminished action of the uterus during parturition; especially (according to Wigand) the first of his three degrees of powerless labor, the intervals between the pains being abnormally long. [A, 20.] See also ATONY *of the uterus* and PARALYSIS *of the uterus.*

INERTNESS, n. I^{2}n-u^{5}rt′ne^{2}s. The state of being inert.

INESIS (Lat.), **INETHMOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. I^{2}n-e(a)′si^{2}s, i^{2}n-e^{2}th′mo^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*), *-eth′mi.* Gr., ἴνησις, ἰνηθμός (from ἰνεῖν, to empty). 1. Of Hippocrates, an emptying or purging. 2. An excretion or evacuation. [A, 311 (α. 17); L, 50 (α, 14).]

INEXTENSILINGUAL, adj. I^{2}n-e^{2}x-te^{2}ns-i^2-li^{2}n^2′gwa^{2}l. From *in* neg., *extendere*, to extend, and *lingua*, the tongue. Not able to extend the tongue beyond the mouth. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

INEXUVIABLE, adj. I^{2}n-e^{2}x-u^2′vi^2-a^2-b′l. From *in* neg., and *exuere*, to draw off. Of birds, not molting. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

INFANCY, n. I^{2}n′f^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *infantia* (from *infans*, speechless). Fr., *enfance.* Ger., *Kindheit.* It., *infanzia.* Sp., *infancia.* 1. Early childhood, before the child can talk and walk. 2. In English law, the age of one's minority. [A, 316.]

INFANS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n′fa^{2}nz(fa^{3}ns). Gen., *-fant′is.* See INFANT.—**I. recens natus.** See NEONATUS.

INFANT, n. I^{2}n′f′nt. Lat., *infans* (from *in*, neg., and *fari*, to speak). Fr., *enfant.* Ger., *Kind.* 1. A child not yet old enough to talk and walk. 2. In English law, a person under twenty-one years of age. [A, 316.]

INFANTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See INFANCY.

INFANTICIDE, n. I^{2}n-fa^{2}nt′i^2-sid. From *infans*, an infant, and *cædere*, to slay. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Kindermord* (1st def.), *Kindesmörder* (2d def.). It., Sp., *infanticidio* (1st def.), *infanticida* (2d def.). 1. Child-murder. 2. One who kills, murders, or destroys an infant. [L, 30, 41, 44, 93, 107 (α, 14).]

INFANTILE, adj. I^{2}n′fa^{2}n-ti^{2}l(til). Lat., *infantilis* (from *infans*, a little child). Fr., *i.* Ger., *kindlich, Kindes-, Kinder-.* It., *infantile.* Sp., *infantil.* 1. Pertaining to infancy. 2. Occurring in infants. 3. Having the characteristics of infancy.

INFARCT, n. I^{2}n′fa^{3}rkt. Gr., ἔμφραγμα. Lat., *infarctus* (from *infarcire*, to stuff into). Ger., *I., Infarkt.* It., Sp., *infarto.* 1. The lesion of infarction; a plug in a duct or blood-vessel, or an extravasation of blood, together with the surrounding engorgement dependent on the obstruction. 2. A nodular deposit of chronic inflammatory products in the substance of a tissue or organ. [A, 326 (α, 21); A, 385.]—**Calcareous i.** Ger., *Kalkinfarkt.* An i. in which the plug consists of calcareous matter. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Dissecting i.** Ger., *dissecirender I.* An i. which has stellate branches extending out into the inflamed tissue surrounding the main infarction. [α, 40.]—**Dry i.** A hæmorrhagic i. in which the moisture has been replaced by fat cells, and, being deprived of the oxygen and moisture necessary for putrefaction, may remain unchanged for an indefinite period. [α, 40.]—**Gallenpigmenti'** (Ger.). The infiltration of a conical area of the kidney with bile pigment. [α, 40.]—**Pigment i.** Ger., *Pigmenti'.* A form of i. described by Virchow in which large masses of pigment are found in the urinary tubules. [D, 3.]—**Pyæmic i.** An i. due to the obstruction of the blood-vessel supplying an area by a pyæmic embolus. It is especially seen in the lungs, kidney, and spleen. [Delafield (α, 40).]—**Uterusi'** (Ger.). See *Uterine* INFARCTION.—**Yellow i.** An opaque, yellowish, white conical patch found beneath the capsule of the spleen or kidney, following the obstruction of a blood-vessel in the organ. It consists of necrosed tissue with some fragments of disorganized and decolorized blood-clot. [Ziegler (α, 40).]

INFARCTED, adj. I^{2}n-fa^{3}rkt′e^{2}d. 1. Wedged in. [D.] 2. Affected with infarction.

INFARCTION, n. I^{2}n-fa^{3}rk′shu^{3}n. Lat., Fr., *infarctus.* Ger., *Infarkt, Infarcirung.* It., *infarto.* Sp., *infarto, obstrucción por repleción.* 1. An old term for intestinal obstruction due to hard masses of more or less imperfectly digested food. It is still sometimes used in that sense. [A, 304 (D).] 2. The formation of an infarct. 3. The state of being affected with infarcts. 4. An infarct.—**Embolic i.** An i. due to the obstruction of the main blood-vessel of a given area by an embolus. [α, 40.]—**Fibrinous i.** A form of i. in which, instead of the necrotic process, a fibrous organization of

the infarct has taken place. [α, 40.]—**Hæmorrhagic i.** Ger., *hämorrhagischer Infarkt.* 1. One of the consequences of embolism. It occurs in the form of a wedge-shaped spot of bloody infiltration in organs in which, between the obstruction and the capillaries, insufficient, inconstant, or no arterial anastomoses exist; also in organs in which the veins are without valves. The lungs, spleen, and kidneys are often affected. 2. A large effusion of blood connected with great separation of the tissues and with little or no destruction of them. [D, 3.] See, also, *Pulmonary* APOPLEXY.—**Metastatic i.** An i. due to obstruction of the blood-vessel supplying a given area by a metastatic embolus. [α, 40.]—**Red i.** See *Hæmorrhagic i.*—**Renal i.** Lat., *infarctus renalis.* Ger., *Harnsäureinfarkt der Neugeborenen.* I. of the kidney in the newly born; characterized by sharply outlined, yellowish striping of the pyramids, especially in the papillæ. [D, 29.]—**Uterine i.** Lat., *infarctus uteri.* Ger., *Uterusinfarkt.* A term sometimes applied to subinvolution and to engorgement of the uterus.—**White i. of the placenta.** A hæmorrhagic i. of the placenta in which the coloring matter has been absorbed, leaving a cone-shaped mass of white solid tissue on the maternal side of the placenta. [W. L. Reed, J. Coats, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," June, 1891, p. 464 (α, 40).]

INFARCTUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fa^{3}rkt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *i.* See INFARCT and INFARCTION.—**I. hæmoptoicus Laennecii.** Ger., *hämoptoïscher Lungeninfarkt.* Infarction of the lungs as a result of hæmoptysis, first described by Laennec. It is not infrequently found in autopsies on new-born infants, and may be complicated with pyæmia, etc. [D, 29.]—**I. intestinorum.** See INFARCTION (1st def.).—**I. mammæ lacteus.** A nodular condition of the mammary gland due to obstruction and accumulation of milk in the galactophorous ducts. [α, 40.]—**I. renalis.** See *Renal* INFARCTION.—**I. uratique** (Fr.). A yellowish or blanched area of the urinary tubules shut off from the rest of the kidney by impaction of a small stone or gravel. [α, 40.]—**I. uteri.** See *Uterine* INFARCTION.—**Red i.** See *Hæmorrhagic* INFARCTION.

INFARKT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fa^{3}rkt'. See INFARCT and INFARCTION.—**Hämoptoïscher Lungeni'.** See INFARCTUS *hæmoptoicus Laennecii.*—**Harnsäurei'.** See *Renal* INFARCTION.—**Kalki'.** See *Calcareous* INFARCT.—**Niereni'.** See *Renal* INFARCTION.

INFARZIRUNG (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fartz-er'un^2. See INFARCTION.

INFATIGABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fa^3-te-ga^3-bl'. From *in* neg., and *fatigare*, to weary. See ACAMATHOS.

INFÉCOND (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fa-ko^{2}n^2. From *infecundus*, unfruitful. See STERILE.

INFECTANT, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k't'nt. Fr., *i.* Ger., *ansteckend.* It., *infettante.* Sp., *infectante.* Capable of infecting, tainting, or producing disease. [α, 40.]

INFECTED, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Fr., *infecté.* Ger., *angesteckt.* It., *infetto, infettado.* Sp., *infecto, infectado.* Tainted, affected, or infused with morbid or noxious material. [α, 40.]

INFECTIEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fe^{2}k-se-u^5. See INFECTIOUS.

INFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INFECTION.—**I. per partum.** I. communicated from the mother to her infant at the time of delivery. [G.]—**I. purulenta.** See PYÆMIA.

INFECTION, n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *infectio* (from *inficere*, to dye). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Ansteckung.* It., *infezione.* Sp., *infección.* 1. The act or process by which disease is set up in an organism by the implantation of morbific germs from without, or of a part of the organism by the conveyance of such germs from another part. I. differs from contagion (*q. v.*) in the fact that the germs are not necessarily transferred from another organism, and, as used by some writers, in the further fact that, when they are, contact of the two organisms is not requisite. 2. The material by which communicable diseases are propagated.—**Acute septic i.** 1. The infection of the system with septic material from a dead fœtus *in utero.* [Gerhardt (α, 40).] 2. The i. of the system by the absorption of septic germs through a wound. [α, 40.]—**Auto-i.** See *Self-i.*—**I. au passage** (Fr.). Infection of the child with syphilis from an initial lesion in the mother during childbirth. [α, 40.]—**I. by vicinity.** Of Virchow, the reproduction of a tumor in a neighboring part without any visible connection between it and the original growth. [α, 40.]—**I. post-initiale** (Fr.). The transportation of the syphilitic virus from the initial lesion to a remote portion of the body. [Laug (α, 40).]—**I. putride aiguë** (Fr.). See GANGRÈNE *gazeuse foudroyante.*—**I'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). 1. Capability of infecting. 2 Susceptibility to infection.—**I'skrankheit** (Ger.). See the major list.—**I'sstoff** (Ger.). See CONTAGIUM.—**Intra-uterine i.** Fr., *i. intra-utérine.* Syphilitic infection of the child *in utero.* [α, 40.]—**Intra-uterine septische I.** (Ger.). The i. of the child *in utero* with septic germs due to disease of the mother. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**Intravaginale septische I.** (Ger.). The i. of the child during childbirth with septic material in the vagina. [α, 40.]—**Miasmatic i.** Ger., *miasmatische I.* I. arising from a miasma independently of a diseased organism. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Parish i.** In England, a common term for a disease which prevails in crowded districts as the result of bad hygiene. It is of the same type with typhus and relapsing fevers. [D, 52.]—**Placentäre I.** (Ger.), **Placentari'** (Ger.). Syphilitic i. of the placenta. [α, 40.]—**Postconceptionelle I.** (Ger.). I. of the child with syphilis acquired by the mother after conception. [A, 319 (α, 40).]—**Purulent i.** Fr., *i. purulente.* See PYÆMIA.—**Putrid i.** Fr., *i. putride.* See SEPTICÆMIA.—**Self-i.** Fr., *auto-i.* Ger., *Selbsti'.* I. of the organism at large or of a fresh portion of it from a pre-existing source within itself.—**Septic i.** Ger., *septische I.* The invasion of a wound by septic germs such as interfere with the normal progress of healing, or induce suppuration. It may or may not be followed by septicæmia. [α, 40.]—**Septic i. of the blood.** See SEPTICÆMIA.—**Spermatische I.** (Ger.). The infection of the child with syphilis through the semen of the father. [A, 319 (α, 40).]—**Systemic i.** I. of the organism at large with a disease previously only local.—**Telluric i.** The i. of the system by miasma proceeding from the earth. [α, 40.]

INFECTIONNISTE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-fe^{2}k-se-o^{3}n-nest. One who considers certain diseases as propagated by infection. [L, 41.]

INFECTIONSKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k-tse-ons'-kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. An infectious disease.—**Contagiöse I.** An infectious disease in which the element of contagion is also strongly marked (*e. g.*, measles, diphtheria, etc.). [D, 66.]—**Miasmatisch-contagiöse I.** An infectious disease with both miasmatic and contagious elements, such as malignant cholera, ileo-typhus, cerebrospinal meningitis, etc. [D, 66.]

INFECTIOSITY, n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k-shi^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *infectiosité.* Ger., *Infectiosität.* Capability of causing infection. [A, 385.]

INFECTIOUS, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}s. Fr., *infectieux, infectueux.* Ger., *ansteckend, infectiös.* Pertaining to or of the nature of infection. [D, 1.]

INFECTIOUSNESS, n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}s-ne^{2}s. Fr., *qualité contagieuse.* Ger., *Ansteckungsfähigkeit.* The quality of being infectious. [D.]

INFECTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *infectivus.* See INFECTIOUS.

INFECTIVITY, n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k-ti^{2}v'i^{2}t-i^2. The quality or degree of infectiousness.

INFECTO-CONTAGION, n. I^{2}n-fek"to-co^{2}n-taj'i^2-u^{3}n. The reproducing element of infecto-miasmatic diseases, such as typhus, typhoid, and yellow fever. It is supposed to have a telluric origin, but develops in those affected with the diseases a germ or miasm which produces the particular disease in others removed from the influence of the original cause. [Ziegler (α, 40).]

INFECUND, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k'u^{3}nd. Lat., *infecundus.* Fr., *infécond.* Ger., *unfruchtbar.* Sterile. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INFECUNDITY, n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k-u^{3}nd'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *infecunditas.* Fr., *infécondité.* Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit.* See STERILITY.

INFEKTION (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fe^{2}k-tse-on'. See INFECTION.—**Kontagiöse I.** Infection arising from contagion. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Miasmatisch-kontagiöse I.** Infection arising from both contagion and a miasma. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

INFERAXILLARIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}r-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'-ri^{2}s. From *inferus*, beneath, and *axilla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *inféraxillaire.* Below the axil; inferior axillary (said of leaves, spines, etc.). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

INFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fe^{2}r. See INFERIOR.

INFERENT, adj. I^{2}n'fe^{2}r-e^{2}nt. From *inferre*, to carry into. See AFFERENT.

INFERIOR, adj. I^{2}n-fe'ri^2-o^{2}r. Lat., *inferus.* Fr., *inférieur, infère.* Ger., *unterständig.* Situated below; in botany, growing below another organ (said of ovaries below a calyx, calyces below ovaries, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]—**Half-i.** Lat., *semi-inferus.* Ger., *halbunterständig.* Partially i., like the ovary in many of the *Saxifragaceæ.* [B, 77, 123 (α, 24).]—**I. urethræ.** Of Spigelius, see BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

INFERNA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *infernus*, nether. I^{2}n-fu^{5}rn-(fe^{2}rn)'a^3. An old name for the abdomen. [L, 349.]

INFERNAL, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{5}r'n'l. Lat., *infernalis* (from *infernum*, hell). Fr., *i.* Ger., *höllisch, Höllen-.* It., *infernale.* Sp., *i.* Lit., hellish; very disagreeable or harsh (see LAPIS *infernalis*). [A, 322.]

INFEROBRANCHIATE, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}r-o-bra^{2}n^2'ki^2-at. From *inferus*, neither, and βράγχιον, a gill. Having the branchiæ projecting from the lower side of the body. The *Inferobranchia* and the *Inferobranchiata* of Cuvier and others are an order of molluscs characterized by having the gills projecting from under the border of the mantle. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

INFEROCOSTAL, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}r-o-ko^{2}s't'l. From *inferus*, nether, and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the lower border of, or beneath, a rib. [α, 40.]

INFEROFRONTAL, adj. I^{2}n-fe^{2}r-o-fru^{3}n't'l. From *inferus*, lower, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the lower portion of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. [α, 29.]

INFÉRO-SUPÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fa-ro-su^6-pe^{2}r. Of a fruit, inferior as regards the corolla, and superior as regards the calyx. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

INFÉROVARIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fa-ro-va^3-re-a. In botany, having the ovary inferior. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

INFERSCUL, n. In Morocco, the *Cistus salvifolius.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (α, 39).]

INFEUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fu^5-el-ya. See APHYLLOUS.

INFIBULATION, n. I^{2}n-fi^{2}b-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *infibulatio* (from *infibulare*, to clasp together), *fibulatio.* Fr., *i., bouclement.* Ger., *Zusammenheftung.* The passage of a ring (fibula) through the prepuce, or through the labia pudendi, to prevent sexual intercourse. [E.]

INFICIRUNG (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fi^{2}tz-er'un^2. See INFECTION.

INFILTRATE, n. I^{2}n-fi^{2}lt'rat. Ger., *Infiltrat.* Material diffused by infiltration.

INFILTRATED, adj. I^{2}n-fi^{2}lt'rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *infiltratus.* Fr., *infiltré.* Ger., *infiltrirt, eingesickert.* It., *infiltrato.* Sp., *infiltrado.* 1. Diffused by infiltration. 2. Affected with infiltration. [D.]

INFILTRATING, adj. I^{2}n-fi^{2}lt'rat-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *infiltrans.* Fr., *infiltrant.* Ger., *infiltrirend.* Extending by infiltration.

INFILTRATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fi^{2}l-tra(tra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INFILTRATION.—**I. adiposa hepatis.** Fatty i. of the liver. [D, 67.]

INFILTRATION, n. I^{2}n-fi^{2}l-tra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *infiltratio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Durchsickerung.* 1. A process or a condition by virtue of which foreign substances are deposited in and diffused through a structure (*e. g.*, from the blood into the tissues, the result being often a partial or complete destruction of the tissues). 2. See INFILTRATE. [D, 3.]—**Albuminoid i., Albuminous i., Amyloid i.** Fr., *i. albumineuse, i. amyloïde.* Ger., *albuminöse I., Amyloïdi'.* See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Black i. of the lungs.** Of Gregory, see ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Bluti'** (Ger.). See *Sanguineous i.*—**Calcareous i.** Fr., *i. calcaire.* See *Calcareous* DEGENERATION.—**Cellular i.** The effusion of white blood-cells into the parenchyma of a tissue about to inflame. [α, 40.]—**Circumscribed gummatous i.** A circumscribed gumma developed between the bone and its adjacent membrane, whether dura mater or periosteum. [α, 40.]—**Cholesterin i.** See *Cholesterin* DEGENERATION.—**Colloid i.** See *Colloid* DEGENERATION and *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Diffuse gummatous i.** A more or less diffuse deposit of gummatous tissue throughout the entire substance of a bone. [α, 40.]—**Dropsical i.** Ger., *hydropische I.* See ŒDEMA.—**Eitrige I.** (Ger.). See *Purulent I.*—**Fatty i.** Fr., *i. graisseuse.* Ger., *Fetti', fettige I.* The i. of tissues with fatty matter brought to them in the blood. [D, 3.]—**Fatty i. of the heart.** Excessive development of the subpericardial fat with which may be associated fatty degeneration of the heart. [D, 68.]—**Fibrinous i.** The effusion of the fibrinous elements of the blood into the parenchyma of an inflaming tissue. [α, 40.]—**Fibroid i.** I. of an infarct with fibroid tissue. [α, 40.]—**Gelatinous i.** Jelly-like tuberculous i. The injection of a gray, semi-transparent, gelatinous material into the intervals between miliary tubercles. [α, 40.]—**Gummatous i.** The invasion of the cancellous tissue of bone by gummata. [α, 40.]—**Hæmorrhagic i.** I. with blood.—**Harni'** (Ger.). See *Urinary i.*—**Hydropische I.** (Ger.). See ŒDEMA.—**Inflammatory i.** The i. of a part with inflammatory products. [α, 40.]—**Markige I.** (Ger.). See *Myeloid i.*—**Medullary i.** An anatomical condition in typhoid fever in which several of the diseased intestinal glands or groups of glands coalesce; considered pathognomonic of the disease. [D, 1.]—**Mucous i.** Mucoid softening. [α, 40.]—**Myeloid i.** Ger., *markige I.* The i. of bone by the peculiar nucleated cells which go to make up medullary tumors. It is generally but not always benign. [α. 40.]—**Œdematous i.** See ŒDEMA.—**Opaque i. of bone.** Of Nélaton, the second stage of tuberculous i. of bone. It is characterized by a dull yellow color of the infiltrated portion, by the absence of blood-vessels, and by hypertrophy of the cancellous tissue of the bone, which may extend to the obliteration of its spaces. [α, 40.]—**Pigmentary i.** See *Pigmentary* DEGENERATION.—**Plastic i.** I. with plastic material. [α, 40.]—**Pneumonic i.** I. of the walls of the air cells or the interstitial pulmonary tissue with material which is either the result of hyperplastic development of the original elements of the parts or is adventitious (*e. g.*, tubercles). The latter is also called tubercular. [D, 1.]—**Puriform i. of bone.** See *Opaque i. of bone.*—**Purulent i.** Fr., *i. purulente.* Ger., *eitrige I.* Syn.: *purulent œdema* [Pirogoff]. I. with pus. diffuse suppuration. [D.]—**Saline i.** See *Calcareous* DEGENERATION.—**Sanguineous i.** Fr., *i. sanguine.* Ger., *Bluti'.* I. with blood.—**Semi-transparent i. of bone.** Of Nélaton, the first stage of tubercular i. of bone. It is characterized by the deposit of a gray. opaline material in the spaces of the spongy tissue, resembling brain substance in appearance, which can not be washed out by an ordinary stream of water. It does not modify the density of the bone tissue. [α, 40.]—**Serous i.** Fr., *i. séreux.* See ŒDEMA.—**Tubercular i., Tuberculous i.** Fr., *infiltration tuberculeuse.* Ger., *tuberculöse I.* I. with tubercle.—**Uratic i.** Fr., *i. uratique.* See *Uratic* DEGENERATION.—**Urinary i.** Fr., *i. d'urine.* Ger., *Harni'.* I. with extravasated urine.—**Waxy i.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.

INFILTRIRT (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n-fi^{2}lt-rert'. See INFILTRATED.

INFIMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *inferus*, low. Ger., *unterste.* Lowest (said of the relative position of plant-organs). [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INFINITE, adj. I^{2}n'fi^{2}n-i^{2}t. Lat., *infinitus* (from *in*, neg., and *finis*, a limit). Ger., *unbegrenzt, unendlich.* It., Sp., *infinito.* Unlimited.

INFINITESIMAL, adj. I^{2}n-fi^{2}n-i^2-te^{2}s'i^2-m'l. Fr., *infinitési mal.* Ger., *i.* It., *infinitesimale.* Sp., *i.* Infinitely small. [L, 107.]

INFINITOVISME (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-fe-ne-to-vez-m'. The doctrine of the infinitovists. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INFINITOVIST, n. I^{2}n-fi^{2}n-i^{2}t'ov-i^{2}st. Fr., *infinitoviste.* The follower of a doctrine according to which generation is caused by the evolution of germs contained infinitely one within the other. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

INFIRM, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{5}rm'. Fr., *infirme.* Ger., *kränklich, schwach.* It., *infermo.* Sp., *enfermizo, débil.* Weak or disabled from age or disease.

INFIRMARY, n. I^{2}n-fu^{5}rm'a^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *infirmarium.* Fr., *infirmerie.* Ger., *Krankenstube, Krankenhaus.* It., *infermeria.* Sp., *enfermeria.* A hospital or dispensary.

INFIRMIER (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-fer-me-a. A male nurse, especially in hospitals. [L. 41 (α, 14).]

INFIRMIÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-fer-me-e^{2}r. A female hospital nurse.

INFIRMITY, n. I^{2}n-fu^{5}rm'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *infirmitas.* Fr., *infirmité.* Ger., *Kränklichkeit.* It., *infermità.* Sp., *enfermedad constitucional.* A general weakness or disease, especially if it produces disability. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INFLAME, v. tr. and intr. I^{2}n-flam'. Lat., *inflammare.* Fr., *enflammer.* Ger., *entzünden.* It., *infiammare.* Sp., *inflamar.* 1. (Tr.) to set on fire; to kindle desire, to excite violently, to affect with inflammation. 2. (Intr.) to take fire; to become affected with inflammation.

INFLAMED, adj. I^{2}n-flamd'. Lat., *inflammatus.* Fr., *enflammé.* Ger., *entzündet.* It., *infiammato.* Sp., *inflamado.* 1. Ignited. 2. In a state of inflammation. [L, 107.]

INFLAMMABILITY, n. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *inflammabilité.* Ger., *Entzündbarkeit.* The quality of being inflammable.

INFLAMMABLE, adj. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m'a^2-b'l. Fr., *i.* Ger., *entzündbar.* Easily set on fire.

INFLAMMATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)-ma(ma^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *inflammare*, to set on fire. Inflammation; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Parhæmasiæ.* order *Phlogismi.* [L, 290.]—**I. adhæsiva.** See *Adhesive* INFLAMMATION.—**I. asthenica.** See *Asthenic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. catarrhalis.** See CATARRH.—**I. debilis.** See *Asthenic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. erysipelatodes, I. erysipelatosa, I. erythema.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**I. exanthematica.** An exanthem. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**I. exulcerans.** See *Ulcerative* INFLAMMATION.—**I. interstitialis.** See *Interstitial* INFLAMMATION.—**I. latens.** See *Latent* INFLAMMATION.—**I. neuroparalytica.** See *Neuroparalytic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. occulta.** See *Latent* INFLAMMATION.—**I. œdematosa.** See *Œdematous* INFLAMMATION.—**I. parenchymatosa.** See *Parenchymatous* INFLAMMATION.—**I. passiva.** See *Passive* INFLAMMATION.—**I. pectoris.** See PLEURISY.—**I. pectoris acuta.** Pneumonia. [α, 40.]—**I. per contiguitatem.** See INFLAMMATION *by contiguity.*—**I. per continuitatem.** Inflammation of a part due to the extension of the process from an adjacent part. [Virchow (α, 40).]—**I. periorbitæ.** See OPHTHALMIA.—**I. phagedænica.** See PHAGEDÆNA.—**I. pharyngea.** See PHARYNGITIS.—**I. phlegmonodes.** See *Phlegmonous* INFLAMMATION.—**I. putrida.** See *Putrid* INFLAMMATION.—**I. rheumatica.** See *Inflammatory* RHEUMATISM.—**I. serosa.** See *Serous* INFLAMMATION.—**I. specifica.** See *Specific* INFLAMMATION.—**I. sthenica.** See *Sthenic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. suppurativa.** See *Suppurative* INFLAMMATION. **I. symptomatica.** See *Symptomatic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. torpida.** See *Asthenic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* INFLAMMATION.—**I. ulcerativa.** See *Ulcerative* INFLAMMATION.—**I. ustoria.** Of Cullen, a burn or scald. [L, 290.]

INFLAMMATION, n. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m-ma'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inflammatio* (from *inflammare*, to inflame). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Entzündung.* It., *infiammazione.* Sp., *inflamación.* 1. "A complex morbid process characterized by a suspension of the concurrent exercise of function among the minute elements of the tissue involved by stagnation of the blood and abnormal adhesiveness of the blood-discs in the capillary vessels contiguous to the tissue elements whose functions are suspended; by contraction of the minute arteries leading to the capillaries of the affected part, with subsequent dilatation and paralysis of the contractile tissue. The nutritive relations between the blood and the minute component elements of the affected tissue become visibly altered, and, if the disease persists, an appreciably excessive interstitial exudation infiltrates the affected tissue, with a constant tendency to a profusion of growth, to which this interstitial exudation ministers abundant nutrition. This excessive exudation which follows as a result of the inflammatory state is apt to be associated with an unhealthy condition of the blood and of the blood-plasma, giving rise to varied forms of i., and associated with varied forms of new growth, according to (1) the elementary structure in which it occurs; (2) the specific constitutional or local disease with which this complex morbid process may coexist; and (3) the progress of the i., the amount and suddenness of the effusion, the extent of tissue involved, the diminished vascularity, and the powers of absorption of the surrounding parts." [A, 2.] 2. In chemistry, combustion or ignition.—**Adhesive i.** Lat., *inflammatio adhæsiva.* A form of i. accompanied by plastic exudation and tending to cause adhesion of adjacent surfaces.—**Adynamic i.** Lat., *inflammatio adynamica.* See *Asthenic i.*—**Anthracic i's.** Fr., *i's charbonneuses.* The i's of malignant pustule. [Nysten (α, 40).]—**Aplastic i.** An i. accompanied by an exudate of aplastic lymph, which will not form embryonic tissue. [α, 40.]—**Articular i.** See ARTHRITIS.—**Asthenic i.** Lat., *inflammatio asthenica* (seu *debilis*). Fr., *i. asthénique.* Ger., *asthenische Entzündung.* An i. which affects parts that are poorly nourished and disposed to degenerations. The asthenic i's arise from slight irritations, and include most chronic i's. [D, 3.]—**Caseous i.** See *Cheesy i.*—**Catarrhal i.** See CATARRH.—**Cellular i.** I. of connective tissue. [E, 27.]—**Cheesy i.** Fr., *i. caséeuse.* Ger., *käsige Entzündung.* An i. in which the purulent or fibrino-purulent exudation, or desquamated epithelium, has lost so much of its watery elements that a dry, grayish-yellow mass remains firmly imbedded in the tissue. [D, 3.]—**Chronic i.** Lat., *inflammatio chronica.* Fr., *i. chronique.* Ger., *chronische Entzündung.* I. that follows a protracted course.—**Congestive i.** Fr., *i. congestive.* Ger., *congestive Entzündung.* An i. chiefly due to congestive hyperæmia, characterized by redness and swelling, the latter being increased by the accompanying serous, mucous, or sero-purulent exudation. [D, 3.]—**Contagious i.** Of Hutchinson, i. which is propagated by the direct inoculation of its own secretions (*e. g.*, syphilis, gonorrhœa, purulent ophthalmia, etc.). [α, 40.]—**Croupous i.** Ger., *croupöse Entzündung.* I. attended by the presence of a croupous exudate. [D, 4.]—**Degenerative i.** Fr., *i. dégénérative.* An i. which produces in the tissue involved a degenerative action such as fatty degeneration or gangrene. [α, 40.]—**Delimiting i.** See *Eliminative i.*—**Desquamative i.** An i. of the skin, and sometimes of the mucous membrane, characterized by excessive desquamation of the epithelial cells. [α. 40.]—**Destructive i.** Fr., *i. destructive.* See *Ulcerous i.*—**Diffused i.** An i. in which the inflammatory process and exudations are more or less diffused throughout the tissues of a part. [α, 40.]—**Diphtheritic i.** Ger., *diptheritische Entzündung* An i. due to diphtheria. [D.]—**Dry i.** I. without exudation. [α, 40.]—**Dyscrasic i.** Fr., *i. dyscrasique.* Ger., *dyskrasische Entzündung.* Of Perls, a term (not generally accepted among pathologists), based on the theory of the humoral pathology, for an i. due to dyscrasia or abnormal mixt-

ure of the elements of the blood. It is supposed to be by virtue of this condition that a ready susceptibility to i. exists in certain parts or organs in many individuals. [D, 3, 4.]—**Eliminative i.** An i. set up around a tumor or foreign body for relieving the tissues of its presence. [Nysten (α, 40).]—**Embolic i.** 1. An i. due to the presence of a septic embolus. 2. An i. produced by the presence of an embolus in the artery supplying an area. [α, 40.]—**Erethitic i.** I. in which there is abnormal irritability or sensitiveness to pain in the part. [α, 40.]—**Erysipelatous i., Erythematic i.** See Erysipelas.—**Exudative i.** Fr., *i. exudative.* An i. characterized by an exudation of serous, mucous, fibrinous, or purulent material. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**Fibrinous i.** Fr., *i. fibrineuse.* I. characterized by a large proportion of fibrin in the exudation. [α, 40.]—**Gangrenous i.** See Gangrene.—**General i.** Of G. Fordyce, continued fever not dependent upon any localized i. [α, 40.]—**Gonorrhœal i.** See Gonorrhœa.—**Gouty i.** I. due to a gouty diathesis. [α, 40.]—**Hæmorrhagic i.** An i. in which the exudation is infiltrated with blood. [α 40.]—**Healthy i.** Of Hunter, i. which progresses to a union of parts without any great destruction of tissue substance. [Gross (α, 40).]—**Hyperplastic i.** An i. chiefly characterized by the formation of new connective tissue. [E, 27.]—**Hypersthenic i.** Fr., *i., hypersthenique.* Ger., *hypersthenische Entzündung.* An i. in which the local transformation of tissue is so considerable that the part is destroyed by gangrene. [D, 3.]—**Hypostatic i.** An i. slowly developed from passive hyperæmia, in which the weakened heart's action, or a pressure from without on the skin, or the products of secretion in the bronchi, lungs, urinary passages, etc., act as an irritant (*e. g.*, a bed-sore). [D, 3.]—**Indurative i.** An i. which causes excessive induration of the tissues, which may persist indefinitely. [α, 40.]—**Infective i.** I. due to infection. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1871, p. 633 (α, 40).]—**I. caséeuse** (Fr.). See *Cheesy i.*—**I. by contiguity.** Lat., *inflammatio per contiguitatem.* I. that spreads to parts in contact with the seat of the primary i., but not continuous with it. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**I. by continuity.** Lat., *inflammatio per continuitatem.* I. that spreads through a continuous tissue. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**I. d'entrailles des femmes enceintes** (Fr.). Of De la Roche, puerperal fever. [A, 84.]—**I. destructive** (Fr.). See *Ulcerous i.*—**I. organisatrice** (Fr.). See *Productive i.*—**Interstitial i.** Lat., *inflammatio interstitialis.* I. of the connective tissue of an organ. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Latent i.** Ger., *undeutliche Entzündung.* An i. which exists for a longer or shorter time without manifest symptoms. [Gross (α, 40).]—**Malignant i.** I. due to the invasion of a part by malignant growths, such as sarcoma, carcinoma, etc. [α, 40.]—**Membranous i.** See *Croupous i.*—**Metastatic i.** An i. transferred from an inflamed part to a part more or less distant through the agency of emboli and collateral hyperæmia at the obstructed part, or of an irritant in the blood. [D, 3.]—**Mucous i.** Ger., *schleimige Entzündung.* A catarrh accompanied by a copious production of mucus. [D, 3.]—**Necrotic i.** An i. in which the inflamed part is destroyed by the process. [E, 27.]—**Necrotic-reparative i.** An i. (*e. g.*, in a bruised tissue) in which the affected part is partly destroyed, but eventually regains its activity. [E, 27.]—**Neuroparalytic i., Neuropathic i.** Lat., *inflammatio neuroparalytica.* An i. in a part due to impairment or loss of its trophic nerve supply. [D, 4.] Cf. *Asthenic i.*—**Œdematous i.** Lat., *inflammatio œdematosa.* I. in which there is such an amount of serum exuded into the tissue that it pits upon pressure. [α, 40.]—**Parasitic i.** Fr., *i. parasitique.* Ger., *parasitäre Entzündung.* I. caused by animal or vegetable parasites. [D, 3; α, 45.]—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *inflammatio parenchymatosa.* Fr., *i. parenchymateuse.* Ger., *parenchymatöse Entzündung.* 1. I. of the parenchyma of a viscus, accompanied by serous infiltration and the separation of the affected endothelia, which are then discharged or absorbed or undergo cheesy degeneration. [D, 3.] 2. Of Virchow, i. of such a kind that the elementary components of the tissues only are involved, without any appreciable exudation in the interstices or on the free surface of a membrane—a process established locally between the capillaries, the blood, and the tissue elements, expressed by a tendency merely to such effusion of plastic material as may eventually take place from the blood-vessels. [A, 2.]—**Passive i.** Lat., *inflammatio passiva.* An i. running a prolonged inactive course, and seeming to have become in a manner habitual to a part. [α, 40.]—**Pellicular i.** See *Diphtheritic i.*—**Pellicular intestinal i.** See *Membranous* enteritis.—**Phagedænic i.** Lat., *inflammatio phagedænica.* See Phagedæna.—**Phlegmonous i.** Cellulitis. [α, 40.]—**Plastic i.** A form of i. in which the material produced not only tends to solidify as fibrin, but is loaded with elementary colorless corpuscles, peculiar, for the most part, to serous surfaces and the surfaces of wounds. [A, 2.]—**Productive i.** Fr., *i. productive, i. organisatrice.* I. in which new cells or tissue are formed. [Delafield (α, 17).] Cf. *Exudative i.*—**Proliferous i. of the middle ear.** Fr., *i. prolifère de l'oreille moyenne.* Ger., *wuchernde Entzündung des Mittelohrs.* Of Roosa, a chronic i. of the middle ear, characterized by connective-tissue formations in the cavity of the tympanum, a dense fibrous-tissue covering to the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube, hypertrophy of the bony walls of the tube, obstruction of the cavities of the tube and tympanum by fibrous tissue, ankylosis of the ossicula, bands of adhesion in the mastoid cells, and occasionally exostosis and hyperostosis of the bony walls. [F, 34.]—**Pseudomembranous i.** An i. attended with the formation of a false membrane. [α, 40.]—**Purulent i.** Fr., *i. purulente.* See *Suppurative i.*—**Putrid i.** Lat., *inflammatio putrida.* A septic i. in which the exudation is foul, putrid, or sanious. [α, 40.]—**Reflex i.** I. occurring in one portion of the body as the result of injury to another. [Holmes (α, 40).]—**Resolving i.** Of James, i. in which the inflamed part returns gradually and without suppuration to the normal state. [α, 40.]—**Rheumatic i.** See *Inflammatory* rheumatism.—**Secretory i.** An i. of superficial tissue elements, where an increased escape of fluid takes place from the blood and conveys the new products of growth and altered secretion along with it to the surface. [A, 2.]—**Scrofulous i.** I. dependent upon or modified by a scrofulous infection. [α, 40.]—**Septic i.** I. caused by the absorption of septic germs. [α, 40.]—**Serous i.** Lat., *inflammatio serosa.* Fr., *i. séreuse.* I. associated with profuse serous exudations. [α, 40.]—**Simple i.** I. of slight intensity without suppuration or specific characteristics. [α, 40.]—**Simple localized i.** I. without suppuration or specific characteristics, and limited to a localized area. [α, 40.]—**Specific i.** Lat., *inflammatio specifica.* Fr., *i. spécifique.* I. due to a specific poison, such as that of syphilis, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever. [α, 40.]—**Spongoid i.** [Burns]. An old term for medullary sarcoma. [A, 42.]—**Sthenic i.** Lat., *inflammatio sthenica.* Fr., *i. sthénique.* A form of i. associated with hyperalbuminosis, and apt to occur in vigorous and well-nourished persons. The local phenomena and the fever are pronounced. [D, 3.]—**Strumous i.** See *Scrofulous i.*—**Suppurative i.** Lat., *inflammatio suppurativa* (seu *suppurans*). Fr., *i. suppurative, i. purulente.* Ger., *Eiterungsentzündung, eiterige Entzündung.* I. resulting in the formation of pus. [A, 2.]—**Sympathetic i.** See *Reflex i.*—**Symptomatic i.** Lat., *inflammatio symptomatica.* I. which is the sign or symptom of another disease. [α, 40.]—**Torpid i.** See *Passive i.*—**Toxic i.** Fr., *i. toxique.* Ger., *Intoxikationsentzündung.* An i. due to poisoning of the blood or tissues or to the contact of corrosive substances. [D, 3.] Cf. *Parasitic i.* and *Septic i.*—**Traumatic i.** Lat., *inflammatio traumatica.* I. due to an injury.—**Tuberculous i.** Lat., *inflammatio tuberculosa.* Fr., *i. tuberculeuse.* Ger., *tuberkulöse Entzündung.* Of Virchow, that process in tubercular disease which resembles i. in that an exudate is poured out, which becomes lowly organized, then dies, breaks down, and leaves a node or tubercle. [D.]—**Typhoid i.** I. associated with the symptoms of severe typhoid fever, such as low mutterings, involuntary evacuations, etc. [α, 40.]—**Ulcerative i., Ulcerous i.** Lat., *inflammatio ulcerativa* (seu *exulcerans*). Fr., *i. ulcérative, i. ulcéreuse.* Ger., *geschwürige Entzündung, Verschwärungsentzündung.* A form of i. which, eventually approaching a cutaneous or mucous surface, induces a breaking up of the surface and the formation of an ulcer. [A, 2.]—**Unhealthy i.** Of John Hunter, i. of great violence and accompanied by great structural change. [Agnew (α, 40).]—**Vascular i.** An i. (usually exudative) in which the vessels of the affected part exhibit the most marked inflammatory changes. [E, 27.]

INFLAMMATIUNCULA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)-ma-(ma^3)-shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)'ku^2(ku^4)-la^3. Dim. of *inflammatio.* A mild inflammation. [L, 135.]

INFLAMMATORY, adj. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m'a^2-to-ri^2. Lat., *inflammatorius.* Fr., *inflammatoire.* Ger., *inflammatorisch, entzündlich.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of inflammation. 2. In chemistry, capable of producing combustion. [B; D.]

INFLAMMATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fla^{2}m(fla^{3}m)-mat(ma^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See Inflamed.

INFLATED, adj. I^{2}n-flat'e^{2}d. Lat., *inflatus* (from *inflare,* to blow into). Fr., *enflé.* Ger., *aufgeblasen, aufgebläht, wulstig.* Distended with air or gas; of plant-organs, bladdery, puffed out. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

INFLATINE, n. I^{2}n-flat'en. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inflatin.* A secondary alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Lobelia inflata.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]

INFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fla(fla^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* 1. See Inflation. 2. See *Flatulent* colic.—**I. parotidum.** See Cynanche *parotidæa.*—**I. uteri.** See Physometra.

INFLATION, n. I^{2}n-fla'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inflatio* (from *inflare,* to blow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Aufblähung.* 1. The act or process of distending with gas. Cf. Insufflation. 2. The state of being inflated. [α, 45.]—**Cellular i.** See *Subcutaneous* emphysema.—**I. of the tympanum.** The distention of the tympanic membrane of the ear by air blown into the middle ear through the Eustachian tube. [α, 40.]—**Tympanitic i.** See Tympanites.

INFLATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fla(fla^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Inflated.

INFLÉCHI (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fla-she. See Inflexed.

INFLECTED, adj. I^{2}n-fle^{2}kt'e^{2}d. See Inflexed.

INFLECTION, n. I^{2}n-fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Fr., *i.* See Inflexion and Diffraction.

INFLEXED, adj. I^{2}n-fle^{2}xd'. Gr., καμπτός. Lat., *inflexus* (from *inflectere,* to bend in). Fr., *fléchi, recourbé.* Ger., *eingebogen, einwärtsgebogen, eingeschlagen.* Bent or turned abruptly inward. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24); α, 45.] Cf. Reflexed.

INFLEXIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-fle^{2}x-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *inflexibilitas.* Fr., *inflexibilité.* Ger., *Unbiegsamkeit.* The state of being inflexible.

INFLEXIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-fle^{2}x'i^2-b'l. Lat., *inflexibilis* (from *in,* neg., and *flextere,* to bend). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unbiegsam.* Incapable of being bent, unyielding. [α, 41.]

INFLEXION, n. I^{2}n-fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inflexio* (from *inflectere,* to bend). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einknickung, Beugung, Biegung.* It., *inflessione.* Sp., *inflexión.* A bending, especially a bending inward.—**I. de la colonne vertébrale** (Fr.). See Curvature *of the spine.*

INFLEXIOSCOPE, n. I^{2}n-fle^{2}x'i^2-o-skop. Lat., *inflexioscopium* (from *inflexio,* a bending, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inflexioskop.* An instrument for demonstrating diffraction. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

INFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fle^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Inflexed.

INFLORESCENCE, n. I^{2}n-flor-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *inflorescentia* (from *inflorescere,* to begin to blossom). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Blüthenstand.* 1. The particular way in which flower-clusters are arranged on the axis. 2. The flower-cluster itself. [B, 1, 19, 77, 104, 123, 215 (α, 24).]—**Abnormal i.** Any form of anthotaxy in which the relations of the flower to the axis are much obscured or complicated by real or apparent departures from the type (see

Suprafoliaceous i.). [a, 35.]—**Acropetal i., Ascending i., Axillary i., Botryose i., Botrytic i.** Lat., *inflorescentia ascendens.* Fr., *i. acropète, i. ascendante.* Ger., *akropetaler* (oder *aufsteigender*, oder *botrytischer*) *Blüthenstand.* Indeterminate i. [B, 215 (a, 24).] See also ACROPETAL, ASCENDING, AXILLARY, etc.—**Centrifugal i.** Lat., *inflorescentia centrifuga.* Fr., *i. centrifuge.* Ger., *centrifugaler Blüthenstand.* Determinate i. [B, 110, 215, 291 (a, 24).]—**Centripetal i.** Lat., *inflorescentia centripeta.* Fr., *i. centripète.* Ger., *centripetaler Blüthenstand.* Indeterminate i. [B, 1, 104, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Clustered i.** An i. in which the flowers are collected into a bunch of any sort. [a, 35.] See CYME, FASCICLE, GLOBUS, GLOMERULE, and THYRSE.—**Compound cymose i., Compound definite i.** An i. in which the terminal axes for one or more earlier generations bear a cyme instead of a single flower. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Compound i.** Lat., *inflorescentia composita.* Fr., *i. composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Blüthenstand.* Any aggregation of similar i's into a common whole (*e. g.*, a compound cyme, a compound raceme, or a thyrsus). [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Compound racemose i.** A racemose i. in which the lateral axes are themselves branched and bear clusters instead of single flowers. [Gray (a, 35).]—**Cymose i.** Lat., *inflorescentia cymosa.* Fr., *i. cymeuse.* Ger., *trugdoldiger Blüthenstand, cymöser Blüthenstand.* A variety of determinate i. in which the primary floral axis, before ending in a flower, gives off one or more lateral unifloral axes which repeat the process. [B, 1, 104, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Definite i.** Fr., *i. définie.* See *Determinate i.*—**Descending i.** Lat., *inflorescentia descendens.* Fr., *i. descendante.* Ger., *absteigender Blüthenstand.* A variety of determinate i. in which the terminal flower on the rhachis opens first, and the others open in succession below it. [B, 167 (a, 24).]—**Determinate i.** Lat., *inflorescentia determinata.* Fr., *i. déterminée.* Ger., *bestimmter Blüthenstand.* Definite or terminal i., cymose i. without a pseudaxis; an i. in which the expansion of the flowers is centrifugal (*i. e.*, from apex to base or from centre to circumference). [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Heterogeneously compound racemose i.** A compound racemose i. in which the secondary or tertiary ramifications are unlike the primary. [Gray (a, 35).]—**Indefinite i., Indeterminate i.** Lat., *inflorescentia indeterminata.* Fr., *i. indéterminée.* Ger., *unbestimmter Blüthenstand.* An i. in which the expansion of the flower is centripetal (*i. e.*, from base to apex or from circumference to centre). [B, 177, 123, 167, 215, 291 (a, 24).] See also *Spicate i.* and *Panicled i.*—**I. bulbifère** (Fr.). That form of i. in which bulbils are developed in place of flowers. [A. St.-Hilaire (B, 121).]—**I. capsulifère** (Fr.). That form of i. in which at first flowers appear and are followed by capsules. [A. St.-Hilaire (B, 121).]—**I. épiée** (Fr.). See *Spicate i.*—**Mixed i.** Fr., *i. mixte.* An i. in which both the determinate and indeterminate types are represented. The flowers on the primary axis may be arranged on the opposite plan from those on the branches, or the flower-heads (in composite plants) or whorls (in labiate plants) may be developed centrifugally, while the florets open centripetally. It includes the mixed panicle, thyrse, spiked verticillaster, etc. [B, 77, 104, 167, 215 (a, 24).]—**Monopodial i.** [Sachs]. Indeterminate i. [a, 24.]—**Panicled i.** Lat., *inflorescentia paniculata.* Fr., *i. paniculée.* Ger., *rispiger Blüthenstand.* A panicle-like i., a form of indeterminate i. arising when the lateral axes from the rhachis themselves branch. It includes forms in which the axes are elongated, such as the true panicle (*e. g.*, in the grapevine), and the compound panicle composed of spikes (*e. g.*, in an ear of wheat); and forms in which the axes are shortened, such as the compact spike-like panicle (*e. g.*, in ears of barley), and the compound umbel (as in most *Umbelliferæ*). [B, 1, 123, 167 (a, 24).]—**Pure i.** I. of a single type (*i. e.*, wholly determinate or indeterminate). [B, 215 (a, 24).] Cf. *Mixed i.*—**Racemose i.** Lat., *inflorescentia racemosa.* Ger., *traubiger Blüthenstand.* Of Sachs and others, indeterminate i. According to Gray, the term is inapplicable to some forms of the latter. [a. 24.]—**Simple cymose i.** A simple definite i.; an i. in which the terminal axis of each generation is one-flowered. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Simple i.** Lat., *inflorescentia simplex.* Fr., *i. simple.* Ger., *einfacher Blüthenstand.* An i. in which the flower-clusters are not compounded. [B, 1, 123, 215, 291 (a, 24).]—**Solitary i.** 1. The solitary axillary (or indefinite) i.; a form of indefinite i. in which a lateral shoot produced in the axil of a single foliage leaf ends in a single flower. 2. The solitary terminal (or definite) i.; a form of determinate i. in which the axis terminates in a single flower, no other flowers being produced on the plant. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Spicate i.** Lat., *inflorescentia spicata.* Fr., *i. épiée.* Ger., *ähriger Blüthenstand.* A form of indeterminate i. arising when the lateral axes first produced from the rhachis do not themselves branch, and are all floral axes. It includes the spike, spadix, and raceme, in all of which the rhachis is elongated, and the capitulum and simple umbel, in both of which the rhachis is abbreviated. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**Suprafoliaceous** (or **suprafoliate**) **i.** A form of abnormal i. in which the flower-stalk coalesces with the axis above the subtending bract (in a simple i.) or last leaf (in a sympodial i.). [a, 35.]—**Sympodial i.** Of Sachs and Gray, a cymose i. with a pseudaxis; that form of determinate i. arising from the development of a sympodium (*q. v.*). [B, 167, 215 (a, 24).]—**Terminal i.** Definite or determinate i.; so called because the primary and secondary axes both terminate in a flower (*e. g.*, the poppy and columbine). [B, 77 (a, 35).]



DETERMINATE INFLORESENCE.



MIXED INFLORESENCE.



INDETERMINATE INFLORESENCE.

INFLORESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-flor-e^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. See INFLORESCENCE.—**I. ascendens.** See *Ascending* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. centrifuga.** See *Centrifugal* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. centripeta.** See *Centripetal* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. composita.** See *Compound* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. cymosa.** See *Cymose* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. descendens.** See *Descending* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. determinata.** See *Determinate* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. indeterminata.** See *Indeterminate* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. paniculata.** See *Panicled* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. racemosa.** See *Racemose* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. simplex.** See *Simple* INFLORESCENCE.—**I. spicata.** See *Spicate* INFLORESCENCE.

INFLUENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n'flu^2(flu^4)-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *influere*, to flow into. Fr., *influent.* Ger., *einfliessend.* See AFFERENT.

INFLUENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-flu^2(flu^4)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. A flowing in. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See INFLUENZA.

INFLUENZ (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-flu-e^{2}nts'. See INFLUENTIA.—**Nordische I.** See INFLUENZA.

INFLUENZA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-flu^2(flu^4)-e^{2}nz'a^3. An Italianized form of *influentia*, because the disease was ascribed to some mysterious influence. Fr., *grippe.* Ger., *I.*, *Influenz, russischer Katarrh, Blitzkatarrh, epidemisches Katarrhalfieber, Schnupfenfieber.* It., *i.*, *catarro russo.* Sp., *catarro epidémico.* Syn.: *catarrhus epidemicus* (seu *a contagio* [Cullen]), *defluxio catarrhus* [Young], *coryza maligna* [Underwood], *rheuma epidemicum* [Sauvages]. 1. A specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages with severe constitutional disturbance. The disease is invariable in its essential characteristics, frequently prevailing as an epidemic, attended with lassitude and prostration to an extreme degree, with special and early implication of the naso-laryngo-bronchial mucous membrane. Chills occur, and great sensibility to cold exists over the surface of the skin; the eyes become injected, and tend to fill with tears, the nostrils discharge an acrid fluid, and there is fixed and intense pain in the head, mostly frontal, sometimes attended with giddiness. The nights are sleepless, with delirium or lethargy, cough prevails with yellow expectoration, most troublesome at night and tending greatly to increase the headache. Fever attends the disorder, sometimes slight and sometimes severe, and of a type varying in different epidemics and localities. The duration of the fever is from four to eight days. The sense of taste is generally much disordered, and there are great anxiety and oppression in the region of the heart. After the acute symptoms have subsided there is great debility, which often lasts for many months. [D, 1; H. Macdonald, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 11, 1890, p. 40.] 2. In the horse, a disease resembling typhoid fever. [A, 523.]—**I. europæa.** See *I.* (1st def.).

INFLUENZOID, adj. I^{2}n-flu^2-e^{2}nz'oid. From *influenza* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling influenza.

INFLUX, n. I^{2}n'flu^{3}x. Lat., *influxus* (from *influere*, to flow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfliessen* (1st def.), *Einwirkung* (2d def.). 1. A flowing into. [a, 14.] 2. Influence. [A, 322.]

INFOLIATE, adj. I^{2}n-fol'i^2-at. Lat., *infoliatus* (from *in*, neg., and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *infeuillé.* See APHYLLOUS.

INFORMIS (Lat.). adj. I^{2}n-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *in* neg., and *forma*, form. Deformed, shapeless; as a n., in the pl., *Informes*, of Illiger, an order of multungulated mammals, including those which have the subcutaneous tissue so filled with fat as to efface their form. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

INFORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fo^{2}rm′i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is.* From *informis*, shapeless. See DEFORMITY.

INFORTUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-fo^{2}r-tu^2(tu)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *in* neg., and *fortuna*, fortune. See CONTRAFISSURA.

INFRA-ACROMIO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ro′′mi^2-o-hu^2(hu)-mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *sous-acromio-huméral* [Chaussier]. See DELTOID.

INFRA-ARYGLOTTIDEUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, ἀρύταινα, a pitcher, γλωττίς, the glottis, and εἶδος, resemblance. See ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS *inferior.*

INFRA-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, *atlas* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. The second cervical nerve. [L, 41 (α, 29).]

INFRA-AXILLARY, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-a^{2}x′i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *infra*, below, and *axilla*, the armpit. Fr., *sous-axillaire.* Situated below the axilla. [α, 29.]

INFRA-AXOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, and *axis* (*q. v.*). The third cervical nerve. [L, 41 (α, 29).]

INFRABRANCHIAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-bra^{2}n^2′ki^2-a^{2}l. From *infra*, below, and βράγχιον, a gill. Situated below the gills (said of the pallial impression). [L, 227 (α, 39).]

INFRACLAVICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *infraclavicularis* (from *infra*, below, and *clavicula*, the clavicle). Situated below the clavicle. [α, 29.]

INFRACOMMISSURE, n. I^{2}n-fra^3-ko^{2}m′i^{2}s-u^{2}r. From *infra*, below, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, see *Inferior* COMMISSURE.

INFRACONSTRICTOR [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-co^{2}n-stri^{2}kt′o^{2}r. Gen., *-or′is.* From *infra*, below, and *constringere*, to draw together. See *Inferior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

INFRACOSTAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ko^{2}s′t′l. Lat., *infracostalis* (from *infra*, below, and *costa*, a rib). Pertaining to the lower surface of a rib. [α, 29.]

INFRA-COSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Gen., *-al′is.* From *infra*, below, and *costa*, a rib. A fasciculus of aponeurotic and muscular tissue which arises from the inner surface of a rib, passes obliquely downward and backward, and is inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third rib below. [L, 172 (α, 29).]

INFRACTION, n. I^{2}n-fra^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *infractio* (from *infringere*, to break to pieces). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Infraktion.* See *Green-stick* FRACTURE.

INFRACTOUS, adj. I^{2}n-fra^{2}k′tu^{3}s. Lat., *infractus* (from *infringere*, to break to pieces). Ger., *eingeknickt.* See GENICULATE (1st def.).

INFRADIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-di-a^3-fra^{2}g-ma^{2}t′-i^{2}k. Situated below the diaphragm. [α, 29.]

INFRA-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-fra^3-a-pe-nu^5. See INFRASPINOUS.

INFRAGENUAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-je^{2}n′u^2-a^{2}l. From *infra*, below, and *genu*, the knee. See SUBPATELLAR.

INFRAGLENOID, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-glen′oid. From *infra*, below, γλήνη, a cavity, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated below the glenoid cavity. [α, 29.]

INFRAGLOTTIC, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-glo^{2}t′i^{2}k. From *infra*, below, and γλωττίς, the glottis. Situated below the glottis. [α, 29.]

INFRA-HYOID, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-hi′oid. From *infra*, below, and ὑοειδής, resembling the letter upsilon. Situated below the hyoid bone or apparatus. [α, 29.]

INFRA-INGUINAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-i^{2}n^2′gwi^2-n′l. From *infra*, below, and *inguen*, the groin. Of Luschka, situated below the inguinal region. [α, 29.]

INFRALEMNISC, n. I^{2}n-fra^3-le^{2}m′ni^{2}sk. From *infra*, below, and *lemniscus*, a pendant. Of Wilder, the inferior lamina of the lemniscus. [K.]

INFRAMAMMARY, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ma^{2}m′a^2-ri^2. From *infra*, below, and *mamma*, the breast. Fr., *sous-mammaire.* Situated beneath the mamma.

INFRAMARGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ma^{3}rj′i^2-n′l. From *infra*, below, and *margo*, a margin. See SUBMARGINAL.

INFRAMAXILLARY, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ma^{2}x′i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *inframaxillaris* (from *infra*, below, and *maxilla* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *sous-maxillaire.* Pertaining or adjacent to the inferior maxilla; as a n., the lower mandible. [L, 343; α, 45.]

INFRAMAXILLOSTERNODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-fra^3-ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x)′′i^{2}l-lo(lo^3)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. From *infra*, below, *maxilla* (*q. v.*), στέρνον, the sternum, and δίδυμος, twin. A form of double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the sternum and the lower jaw. [α, 40.]

INFRA-OBLIQUUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-o^{2}b-li-(le)′kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). From *infra*, below, and *obliquus*, slanting. See OBLIQUUS *inferior.*

INFRA-OCCIPITAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^2-t′l. From *infra*, below, and *occiput*, the back part of the head. Fr., *sous-occipital.* Situated beneath the occiput.

INFRA-ORBITAL, INFRA-ORBITAR, INFRA-ORBITARY, adj′s. I^{2}n-fra^3-o^{2}rb′i^2-t′l, -o^{2}rb′^{2}-ita^{3}r, -i^2-ta-ri^2. Lat., *infra-orbitalis*, *infra-orbitarius* (from *infra*, below, and *orbis*, a ring). Fr., *infra-orbitaire.* Ger., *infra-orbital.* Situated in the floor of the orbit or the region below the orbital margin.

INFRA-ORBITALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-o^{2}rb-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See INFRA-ORBITAL; as a n., a bundle of muscular fibres, frequently found, which arise from the lower margin of the orbit and are inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxilla. [L, 332 (α, 29).]

INFRAPUBIAN, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-pu^{2}b′i^2-a^{2}n. From *infra*, below, and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-pubien.* Ger., *untergeschlechtstheilig.* See SUBPUBIC.

INFRARECTUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fra^3-re^{2}kt(rakt)′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, and *rectus*, straight. See RECTUS *inferior oculi.*

INFRASCAPULAR, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ska^{2}p′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *infrascapularis* (from *infra*, below, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade). Fr., *sous-scapulaire.* Ger., *Unterschulterblatt-.* Situated beneath the scapula. [α, 14; α, 45.]

INFRASCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. Gen., *-lar′is.* Infrascapular; as a n., the subscapularis muscle (of E. Coues, the teres minor muscle). [L.]

INFRASERRATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-se^{2}r-rat(ra^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, and *serratus*, saw-shaped. Situated beneath the serratus magnus muscle; as a n., of E. Coues, the serratus posticus inferior muscle. [L.]

INFRASPINAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-spi′n′l. Lat., *infraspinalis.* See INFRASPINOUS.

INFRASPINALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-spin(spen)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See INFRASPINOUS; as a n., see INFRASPINATUS.

INFRASPINATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-spin(spen)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *infra*, below, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *sous-épineux.* Infraspinal; as a n., a triangular muscle which occupies the greater part of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. It arises from the fascia covering it, from the lower surface of the spine of the scapula and from the inner two thirds of the infraspinous fossa except at the lower angle and along the external border. The fibres converge to a tendon which is inserted into the middle facet of the great tuberosity of the humerus. [L. 31, 113, 117, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**I. accessorius, I. minor, I. secundus.** Of certain authors, the upper portion of the infraspinatus which arises from the spine of the scapula. [L, 34 (α, 29).]

INFRASPINOUS, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-spin′u^{3}s. From *infra*, below, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *sous-épineux.* Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.

INFRASTAPEDIAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-sta-ped′i^2-a^{2}l. Situated below the stapes. [α, 29.]

INFRASTERNAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-stu^{5}r′n′l. From *infra*, below, and στέρνον, the sternum. Situated beneath the sternum. [α, 45.]

INFRATEMPORAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-te^{2}m′po-r′l. From *infra*, below, and *tempus* (see TEMPLE). Fr., *i.* Situated beneath the temple. [α, 45.]

INFRATHORACIC, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-thor-a^{2}s′i^{2}k. From *infra*, below, and θώραξ, the thorax. Situated below the thorax. [α, 29.]

INFRATONSILLAR, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-to^{2}n′si^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *infra*, below, and *tonsilla*, the tonsil. Fr., *infra-tonsillaire.* Ger., *untermandelig.* Situated below the tonsil. [α, 29.]

INFRATROCHANTERIC, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-tro-ka^{2}n-te^{2}r′i^{2}k. From *infra*, below, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. Fr., *i.-trochantérique.* Situated below one or both of the trochanters. [α, 29.]

INFRATROCHLEAR, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-tro^{2}k′le-a^{3}r. From *infra*, below, and *trochlea*, a case containing one or more pulleys. Fr., *infra-trochléaire.* Situated below the trochlea. [α, 29.]

INFRAVAGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-fra^3-va^{2}j′i^2-n′l. From *infra*, below, and *vagina*, the vagina. Fr., *sous-vaginal.* Situated below the junction of the vault of the vagina with the cervix uteri.

INFRICTION, n. I^{2}n-fri^{2}k′shu^{3}n. From *infricare*, to rub in. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einreibung.* A rubbing in, as of an ointment. [α, 45.]

INFRIGIDATION, n. I^{2}n-fri^{2}j-i^{2}d-a′shu^{3}n. From *in* intens., and *frigidus*, cold. See REFRIGERATION.

INFRUCTUOSE, INFRUGIFEROUS, adj′s. I^{2}n-fru^{3}k′tu^2-os, i^{2}n-fru^2-ji^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *infructuosus* (from *in* neg., and *fructuosus*, fruitful, or *frux*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *infructueux.* Ger., *unfruchtbar.* Barren; not bearing fruit. [L, 56 (α, 43; α, 45).]

INFUNDIBULAR, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{3}n-di^{2}b′u^2-la^{3}r. From *infundibulum*, a funnel. Like or pertaining to a funnel. [B, 123 (α, 24).] See INFUNDIBULIFORM.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{3}n-di^2-bu^2′li^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *infundibuliformis* (from *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, form). Fr., *infundibulé, infundibuliforme.* Ger., *trichterförmig.* Funnel-shaped. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24; α, 45).]

INFUNDIBULO-OVARIAN, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{3}n-di^{2}b′′u^2-lo-o-va′-ri^2-a^{2}n. From *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *ovarium*, the ovary. Pertaining to the oviduct and to the ovary. [L, 332 (α, 29).]

INFUNDIBULO-PELVIC, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{3}n-di^{2}b′′u^2-lo-pe^{2}l′vi^{2}k. From *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *pelvis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *infundibulo-pelvien.* Pertaining to the oviduct and to the pelvis. [L, 332 (α, 29).]

INFUNDIBULUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-fu^{3}n(fu^{4}n)-di^{2}b′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *infundere*, to pour in. Fr., *i.*, *entonnoir, tige pituitaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Trichter.* Lit., a funnel. 1. A tubular

passage more or less closely resembling a funnel. [α, 29.] 2. A hollow process that forms the continuation of the tuber cinereum and terminates in the pituitary body. [I, 6 (K).]—**Base de l'i.** (Fr.). See TUBER *cinereum*.—**I. cerebri.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. cochleæ.** Ger., *I. der Cochlea, Gehörbecher.* An imperfect funnel around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. Its apex is common with that of the modiolus, and its base is covered by the apex of the cochlea (the cupola). [F, 40.]—**I. cordis.** See CONUS *arteriosus*.—**I. femoralivasculare.** See *Femoral* CANAL (1st def.).—**I. lacrimale.** See *Lacrymal* SAC.—**I. of the brain.** See *I. cerebri*.—**I. of the cochlea.** See *I. cochleæ*.—**I. of the ear.** See *I. cochleæ*.—**I. of the ethmoid bone.** A long, flexuous cellular canal, which passes from the frontal sinus through the anterior ethmoidal cells to the front part of the middle meatus of the nose. [L, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**I. of the Falloppian tube.** See *I. tubæ*.—**I. of the frontal sinus.** See *I. of the ethmoid bone*.—**I. of the heart.** See CONUS *arteriosus*.—**I. of the hypophysis.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Infundibula of the kidney.** Lat., *infundibula renis.* Ger., *Nierentrichter.* The three prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney, the subdivisions of which constitute the calices. [A, 478 (α, 17).]—**Infundibula of the lungs.** Lat., *infundibula pulmonum.* Fr., *infundibule des poumons.* Ger., *Lungentrichter.* The extreme enlarged ends of the bronchioles. [K (α, 45).]—**I. of the nasal fossæ.** See *I. of the ethmoid bone*.—**I. of the right ventricle of the heart.** See CONUS *arteriosus*.—**I. ovaricum.** See *I. tubæ*.—**Infundibula pulmonum.** See *Infundibula of the lungs*.—**I. renis.** See *Infundibula of the kidney*.—**I. tubæ (Falloppii).** Ger., *Franze der Falloppischen Röhre.* The funnel-shaped cavity formed by the fimbriæ of the oviduct.—**I. ventriculi.** See ŒSOPHAGUS.—**I. ventriculi tertii cerebri.** See *I. cerebri*.

INFUNDIRBÜCHSE (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-fund-er'bu^{6}ch^{2}s-e^2. A percolator. [A, 521.]

INFUSE, v. tr. I^{2}n-fu^{2}z'. Lat., *infundere.* Fr., *infuser.* Ger., *infundir.* 1. To pour into. 2. To steep.

INFUSÉ (Fr.), adj. Infused; as a n., see INFUSION (3d def.). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INFUSED, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{2}zd'. Lat., *infusus.* Fr., *infusé.* Ger., *eingeweicht.* Subjected to the process of infusion.

INFUSIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-fu^{2}z-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. The quality of being infusible.

INFUSIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{2}z'i^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *fundere*, to melt. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unschmelzbar.* Incapable of being melted. [L, 107.]

INFUSION, n. I^{2}n-fu^2'zhu^{2}n. Gr., ἔγχυσις (1st and 2d def's), ἔγχυμα (3d def.). Lat., *infusio* (1st and 2d def's), *infusum* (3d def.). Fr., *i.*, *infusé* (3d def.). Ger., *Eingiessung* (1st def.), *Einweichen* (2d def.), *Aufguss* (3d def.). 1. A pouring into; as distinguished from transfusion (*q. v.*), the gentle injection of any other liquid than blood into a vein. 2. The process of making an i. (3d def.). 3. A solution (generally aqueous) of those portions of a crude drug that are soluble in the menstruum used, without the aid of boiling. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Cold i.** An i. (3d def.) made with cold water.—**Darmi'** (Ger.). See ENTEROCLYSM (1st def.).—**Guthrie's i.** See INFUSUM *Guthrii*.—**Hot i.** An i. (3d def.) made with hot water.—**I. amère** (Fr.). 1. See *Infusum* GENTIANÆ *compositum*. 2. A preparation made by infusing 15 parts of species amaræ in 1,000 parts of boiling water, and straining; or by digesting 15 parts each of wormwood and juniper in 180 parts of boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**I. astringente** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ROSARUM *acidula*.—**I. vulnéraire** (Fr.). Of the old pharmacopœias, an i. of equal parts of *Agrimonia eupatoria, Solidago virgaurea,* and *Hypericum perforatum.* [D, 133; L, 85.]

INFUSO-DECOCTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-fu^2(fu)-so(so^3)-de(da)-ko^{2}kt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *infundere*, to infuse, and *decoquere*, to boil away. Fr., *infuso-décoction.* Ger., *Infusodecoct, Aufguss-Absud.* A preparation made by mixing an infusion with a decoction of the same substance. [L, 30, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

INFUSOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-fu^2(fu)'so^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *infundere*, to pour in. Ger., *Eingiesser.* An instrument devised by Hunter for the parenchymatous injection and infusion of medicines, especially carbolic acid. It consists of a long glass cylinder graduated from above downward, into c. c. and half c. c., to the number of 15. Its lower end is drawn out for the attachment of a long flexible tube; to the other end of this tube is attached a long hypodermic needle with multiple apertures. The needle is introduced into the subcutaneous tissue, and the cylinder raised so that the medicine is infused by gravitation. [α, 40.]

INFUSORIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of adj. *infusorius.* I^{2}n-fu^2(fu)-so'ri^2-a. Fr., *infusoires.* Ger., *Infusorien, Infusionsthierchen.* Unicellular animals, so called because often developing in organic infusions; formerly, of von Siebold and Stannius, a class of the *Protozoa*, characterized by having cilia or flagella used in locomotion, or for the prehension of food; more recently, according to Packard, the highest division of the *Protozoa* (the *Ciliata*). According to Hilgard, all the *I.*, as well as the *Protozoa*, the *Protophyta*, and the fresh-water *Algæ*, are only "the immature, but even thus self-multiplying germs of higher (or adult) forms of plants and animals, otherwise well known for themselves." According to Bennet, both vegetable and animal *I.* occurring in organic fluids originate in oleo-albuminous particles there formed, which, floating on the surface, constitute the primordial mucous layer of Burdach (the proligerous pellicle of Pouchet), and, under the influence of proper temperature, light, air, and chemical exchanges, pass into the lower forms of vegetable and animal life. [B, 28 (α, 27); B, 46 (α, 39); L, 231; "Am. Nat.," vi, p. 317 (α, 32); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (α, 39).]—**Intestinal i.** Microscopic animalcula formed in the animal and human intestines, and multiplying by gemmation. [Leckart (α, 40).]

INFUSORIAL, adj. I^{2}n-fu^{2}s-o'ri^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining or belonging to the *Infusoria.*

INFUSORIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-fu^{2}s(fu^{4}s)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to infusion (1st and 3d def's).

INFUSUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-fu^2(fu)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See INFUSION (3d def.).—**Decoctoi'.** See INFUSO-DECOCTUM.—**I. amarum vinosum.** See *Vinum* GENTIANÆ *compositum*.—**I. concentratissimum.** Ger., *höchst concentrirter Aufguss.* An infusion in which 5 parts of colature represent 1 part of the drug. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**I. concentratum.** Ger., *concentrirter Aufguss.* An infusion in which 20 parts of colature represent 3 of the drug. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**I. Guthrii.** An infusion of 8 parts of sodium sulphate, 2 each of coriander- and fennel-seeds, and 1 part of senna-leaves in 16 parts of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," v (α, 39).]—**I. laxans.** A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of senna-leaves in 31 of an aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate containing 9 of the sulphate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**I. laxativum (viennense).** It., *acqua lassativa di Vienna.* A purgative draught made by infusing 25 parts of Alexandrian senna in 200 of boiling water for four hours, and adding 35 of manna. [A, 314.]—**I. pectorale.** See POTION *pectorale.*

INGA, n. I^{2}n'ga^3. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* A genus of tropical or subtropical leguminous plants of the *Ingeæ.* Many of the species are now referred to *Pithecolobium.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Cortex ingæ.** Syn.: *cortex virginalis.* The bark of *Mimosa saponaria.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**I. adstringens.** Fr., *i. astringent.* Port., *figueirinha.* A Brazilian species. The bark is astringent. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. à fruits ronds** (Fr.). See PITHECOLOBIUM *cyclocarpum.*—**I. ailé** (Fr.). See *I. vera.*—**I. alba.** A species found in Guiana; of Grisebach, the *I. Bourgoni.* [α, 24.]—**I. anomala.** See ANNESLEA *grandiflora.*—**I. astringens, I. astringent** (Fr.). See *I. adstringens.*—**I. avaremotemo.** The *Pithecolobium avaremotemo.* [B, 121.]—**I.** A species the leaves of which are vulnerary. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**I. barbatimão.** The *Stryphnodendron barbatimão.* [B, 121.]—**I.-bark.** See *Cortex* INGÆ.—**I. bigemina.** Fr., *i. bigéminé.* See PITHECOLOBIUM *bigeminum.*—**I. biglobosa.** Fr., *i. biglobuleux.* The *Parkia africana.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. Bourgoni.** Fr., *i. bordé.* A species found in the West Indies and South America. The bark is astringent and the fruit is edible. [Spach (B, 173, 180 [α, 24]).]—**I. caven.** A species found in Chili, where the pods are considered astringent, and are used to make ink. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. camatchili.** A plant (probably the *Pithecolobium dulce*) found in Manilla, where the seeds, which are thick, white, pulpy, and aromatic, are eaten. [B, 88 (α, 39), 173 (α, 24).]—**I. circinalis.** A species found in Santo Domingo and the Bahamas; a source of mesquite gum. [De Candolle (B, 104 [α, 24]).]—**I. cochliocarpos.** See *I. adstringens.*—**I. comosa.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *comosum.*—**I. cyclocarpa.** Fr., *i. à fruits ronds.* See PITHECOLOBIUM *cyclocarpum.*—**I. de Sainte-Marthe** (Fr.). See *I. Marthæ.*—**I. dulcis.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *dulce.*—**I. élégant** (Fr.). See *I. spectabilis.*—**I. fæculifera.** A West Indian species having edible fruits. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. fagifolia.** See *I. Bourgoni.*—**I. faroba.** A plant (probably a species of an allied genus) found in Senegal, where its fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. fastuosa.** Fr., *i. fastueux.* A species found at Caracas, having edible fruit. [Spach (α, 24).]—**I. fétide** (Fr.). See *I. fœtida.*—**I. Feuillei.** The Pacay-tree of Peru and Guiana, cultivated for its fruit, the white pulp of which is edible. [B, 19, 77, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. fœtida.** Fr., *i. fétide.* A West Indian species. The leaves and roots have an alliaceous odor. [Spach, De Candolle (α, 24).]—**I. guadaloupensis.** A plant used like *Pithecolobium unguis cati.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. insignis.** Fr., *i. remarquable.* A species found in tropical America, having edible fruits. [B, 173 (α. 24).]—**I. jurema.** See *I. adstringens.*—**I. kœringa** [Kostel]. The *Mimosa kœringa.* [B, 42, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. latifolia.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *latifolium.*—**I. leucantha.** The *Pithecolobium unguis cati.* [Grisebach (α, 24).]—**I. marginata.** See *I. Bourgoni.*—**I. Marthæ.** Fr., *i. de Sainte-Marthe.* A species found in Colombia, where the pods (called *algarovilla*) are used as an astringent. [B, 88 (α, 39), 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. niopo.** The *Acacia niopo.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. ongle-de-chat** (Fr.). See PITHECOLOBIUM *unguis cati.*—**I. pois sucrin** (Fr.). See *I. vera.*—**I. punctata.** Fr., *i. ponctué.* A species found in the Antilles, where the pods are used as a laxative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. remarquable** (Fr.). See *I. insignis.*—**I. salutaris.** Fr., *i. salutaire.* A species found in New Granada, where the bark is used as a diuretic and astringent. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. saman.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *saman.*—**I. sapida.** Fr., *i. savoureux.* A species found near the Magdalena River in South America, and in Central America. The pods contain a sweet edible pulp. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. saponaria.** Fr., *i. savonneux.* The *Mimosa saponaria.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. sassa.** The sassa-gum tree (see ACACIA *sassa*). [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. savonneux** (Fr.). See *I. saponaria.*—**I. savoureux** (Fr.). See *I. sapida.*—**I. senegalensis.** The *Parkia africana.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. spectabilis.** Fr., *i. élégant, guayavo real.* A species found in the West Indies and New Granada, where it is cultivated for its pods, which contain a sweet, mucilaginous, and edible pulp. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. tetraphylla.** A species the pulp of the pods of which is sweet and mucilaginous. [B, 197 (α, 35).]—**I.-tree.** See *I. vera.*—**I. unguis cati.** Fr., *I. ongle-de-chat.* See PITHECOLOBIUM *unguis cati.*—**I. vera.** Fr., *i. ailé, i. pois sucrin.* Coco-wood; a species found in Jamaica and Trinidad. The pulp of the pod, called sweet pea (*pois doux*), is edible, but purgative, and is used in catarrhal affections. The bark and leaves are astringent and tonic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. xylocarpa.** The *Xylia dolabriformis.* [B, 185 (α, 24).]

INGBER (Ger.), n. I^{2}n^2'be^{2}r. Ginger. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I'-kiauen.** See *I.*

INGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *in*, in, and *gignere*, to beget. 1. A congenital quality; a primor-

dial characteristic. 2. Natural intelligence, mentality, or genius. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. morbi.** The nature or special character of a disease. [α, 40.]

INGERENDUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-e^{2}nd'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *ingerere*, to carry into. Ger., *Einzuführende*. Any substance to be ingested. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INGEST, v. tr. I^{2}n-je^{2}st'. Lat., *ingerere* (from *in*, into, and *gerere*, to carry). Fr., *ingérer, englober*. Ger., *aufnehmen*. To eat, to take up, to perform ingestion (*q. v.*). [J.]

INGESTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-je^{2}s(ge^{2}s)'ta^3. From *ingerere*, to carry into. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Eingeführten*. Things taken into the stomach. Cf. Egesta.

INGESTION, n. I^{2}n-je^{2}st'yu^{3}n. Lat., *ingestio* (from *ingerere*, to carry into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Aufnahme*. It., *ingestione*. Sp., *ingestión*. 1. The introduction of anything into the alimentary canal by the mouth. 2. The act by which a cell takes into its substance aprticles of foreign matter. This has been observed in the amœba, in many amœboid cells, especially white blood-corpuscles, and in the mesodermic cells of invertebrates. [Metschnikoff, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," Jan., 1884 (J).] 3. See Intussusception.

INGLUVIATION, n. I^{2}n-glu^2-vi^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *ingluvies* (*q. v.*). The process of storing up food in a special receptacle of the body (*e. g.*, the crop in birds) for use in future digestion. [B.]

INGLUVIES (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-glu^2(glu^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-ez(as). Gen., *-vie'i*. Perhaps from *in*, in, and *gula*, the gullet. 1. The pharynx, especially if it is large. 2. The crop, or craw, of a bird. 3. The first stomach of ruminants. 4. Bulimia. [L, 50 (α, 14), 343.] 5. See Chin.

INGLUVIN, n. I^{2}n^2'glu^2-vi^{2}n. A digestive preparation made out of the crops of chickens. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

INGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. I^{2}n^2'go. See Asafœtida.

INGRAIN (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-gra^{2}n^2. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

INGRASSIAL, adj. I^{2}n-gra^{2}s'i^2-a^{2}l. Described by *Ingrassias*, a Sicilian physician. [α, 14.] See *I.* bone.

INGRATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n^2-grat(gra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in* neg., and *gratus*, pleasant. Fr., *ingrat*. Ger., *unangenehm*. Of plants, disagreeable to the smell and taste. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INGRAVESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-gra^{2}v-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *ingravescens* (from *ingravescere*, to grow heavy). Growing more and more severe. [C. L. Dana, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 19, 1890, p. 80.]

INGRAVIDATION, n. I^{2}n-gra^{2}v-i^2-da'shu^{3}n. From *ingravidare*, to make pregnant. See Impregnation.

INGREDIENT, n. I^{2}n-gred'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *ingrediens* (from *ingredi*, to go into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Bestandtheil*. A substance which enters into the composition of a mixture. [α, 17.]

INGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n^2-gre^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *-gres'sus*. From *ingredi*, to go into. Ger., *Hineingehen*. An entrance or opening (into a cavity). [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. superior.** See Cardia (2d def.).

INGROWING, adj. I^{2}n'gro-i^{2}n^2. Growing in an inward direction; as a n., see Ingrowth.—**I. of a nail.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis*. Ger., *Nageleinwachsung*. Onyxis. [α, 40.]

INGROWN, adj. I^{2}n'gron. Having grown in.

INGROWTH, n. I^{2}n'groth. A process of growth proceeding inward (*e. g.*, the penetration of vascular shoots from the perichondrium of the embryo into the inclosed cartilage). [A, 70.]

INGUEN (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n^2'gwe^{2}n. Gen., *ing'uinis*. 1. See Groin. 2. See Bubo.—**I. gonorrhœum, I. gonorrhoicum.** See *Gonorrhœal* bubo.—**I. induratum.** See *Syphilitic* bubo.—**I. suppurans.** See *Suppurating* bubo.—**I. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic* bubo.—**I. virulentum.** See *Virulent* bubo.

INGUÉRISSABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-ge-res-sa^3-bl'. Incurable. [L, 41.]

INGUINAL, adj. I^{2}n^2'gwi^2-n'l. Lat., *inguinalis* (from *inguen*, the groin). Fr., *inguinaire*. Ger., *Leisten-*. Pertaining to or situated in the groin. [C.]

INGUINALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. I^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. 1. (Adj.) see Inguinal. 2. (N.) the *Aster amellus, Aster inula*, and *Buphthalmum spinosum*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

INGUINARIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *inguen*, the groin. The *Rubia cruciata*. [B, 88 (α, 39), 121 (α, 35).]

INGUINO-ABDOMINAL, adj. I^{2}n^2''gwi^{2}n-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. From *inguen*, the groin, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Fr., *i.-a.* Pertaining to the groin and to the abdomen.

INGUINO-CRURAL, adj. I^{2}n^2''gwi^{2}n-o-kru^2'r'l. From *inguen*, the groin, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *i.-c.* Pertaining to the groin and to the thigh.

INGUINO-CUTANEOUS, adj. I^{2}n^2''gwi^{2}n-o-ku^2-tan'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *inguino-cutaneus* (from *inguen*, the groin, and *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *inguino-cutané*. Pertaining to the skin of the inguinal region. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INGUINO-INTERSTITIAL, adj. I^{2}n^2''gwi^{2}n-o-i^{2}n-tu^{5}r-sti^2'-sh'l. From *inguen*, the groin, and *intersies*, that is between. In the tissues of the inguinal region. [α, 29.]

INGULATION, n. I^{2}n^2-gu^2-la'shu^{3}n. From *in*, into, and *gula*, the throat. The introduction of anything into the throat. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

INGURGITATION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-gu^{6}r-zhe-ta^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From *in*, in, and *gurgitare*, to ingulf. See Deglutition.

INGWER (Ger.), n. I^{2}n^2've^{2}r. See Ginger (1st def.) and Zingiber.—**Aechter I.** The *Zingiber officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Aetherisches I'extrakt.** See *Oleoresina* zingiberis.—**Cassumunar-I.** The *Zingiber cassumunar*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Deutscher I.** See Arum *maculatum*.—**Flüssiges I'extrakt.** See *Extractum* zingiberis.—**Gebräuchlicher I.** See Zingiber *officinale*.—**Gelber i.** The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner I.** 1. The *Zingiber officinale*. 2. Black ginger. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gerandeter I.** The *Zingiber marginatum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Geschälter I.** See *White* ginger.—**Grasblättriger I.** The *Zingiber gramineum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I'kraut.** The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**I'öl.** See *Oil of* ginger.—**I'syrup.** See *Syrupus* zingiberis.—**I'tinktur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* zingiberis.—**I'wurzel.** See *Rhizoma* zingiberis.—**I'zehen.** The root of *Zingiber officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Schwarzer I.** See *Black* ginger.—**Wahrer I.** The *Zingiber officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weisser I.** See *Uncoated* ginger.—**Weisser I. aus Jamaika.** See *White* ginger.—**Wilder I.** The root of *Zingiber zerumbet, Zingiber cassumunar*, and *Asarum arifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. *Wild* ginger.—**Zweifelhafter I.** The *Zingiber dubium*. [B, 180 (α. 24).]

INHABITIVENESS, n. I^{2}n-ha^{2}b'i^2-ti^{2}v-ne^{2}s. Of the phrenologists, a propensity to remain in an accustomed habitation; the love of home and country. [α, 40.]

INHÆRENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-her'(ha^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}nz(ans). From *inhærere*, to stick in. See Inherent.

INHALATEUR (Fr.), n. E-na^3-la^3-tu^{5}r. See Inhaler.

INHALATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. See Inhalation and *Cutaneous* absorption.

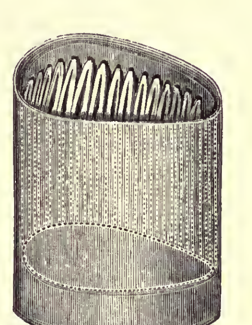
INHALATION, n. I^{2}n-ha^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inhalatio* (from *inhalare*, to breathe at). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einathmung, I.* It., *aspirazione, inalazione*. Sp., *inhalación*. 1. The inspiration of air, of a gas, or of vapor, especially when impregnated with a medicament, or of itself physiologically active, as in the case of an anæsthetic. 2. Absorption, especially by the lungs. [J, 33.] 3. A medicinal preparation the vapor or spray of which is to be inhaled.

INHALANT, adj. I^{2}n-hal'a^{2}nt. Serving for inhalation; as a n., see Inhalation (3d def.).

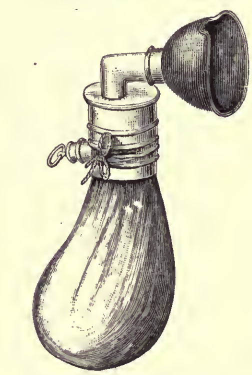
INHALATOR (Lat.), **INHALATORIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. I^{2}n-ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Inhaler.

INHALENT, adj. I^{2}n-hal'e^{2}nt. See Inhalant.—**Buttles's i.** An instrument consisting of an olive-shaped nozzle attached to a long flexible tube for inflation and medication of the Eustachian canal with vaporized medicinal agents. [α, 40.]

INHALER, n. I^{2}n-hal'u^{5}r. Lat., *inhalatorium* (from *inhalare*, to inhale). Fr., *inhalateur*. Ger., *Inhalateur, Inhalationsapparat*,

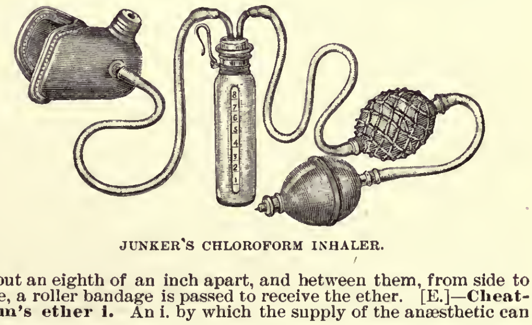


Allis's ether inhaler.



Hutchison's ether inhaler.

Respirationsapparat. An apparatus for inhalation (1st def.). [E.]—**Allis's ether i.** Ger., *Allis'scher Aetherinhalateur*. A leather face-piece containing a wire framework. The wires are parallel and



Junker's chloroform inhaler.

about an eighth of an inch apart, and between them, from side to side, a roller bandage is passed to receive the ether. [E.]—**Cheatham's ether i.** An i. by which the supply of the anæsthetic can

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

be replenished without removing the evaporating surface from the face. The face-piece is connected directly with the ether-bottle by a rubber tube. [E.]—**Chloroform i.** Fr., *inhalateur à chloro-*



MAW'S INHALER.



MAW'S DOUBLE-VALVED INHALER.

forme. An apparatus devised by Créquy, consisting of a wire mask covered with wide-meshed cloth and an upright bar to which are attached a handle and clamp for holding an acorn-shaped bottle graduated in c. c., and fitted with a stop-cock so that the chloroform may be administered continuously drop by drop. [α, 40.]—**Electric i.** An urn-shaped boiler with an internal compartment for holding a medicinal agent, fitted with an alcohol lamp for the production of steam charged with a volatile medicine; in its upper end

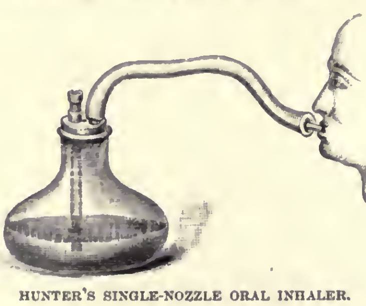


BULLOCK AND REYNOLDS'S INHALER.



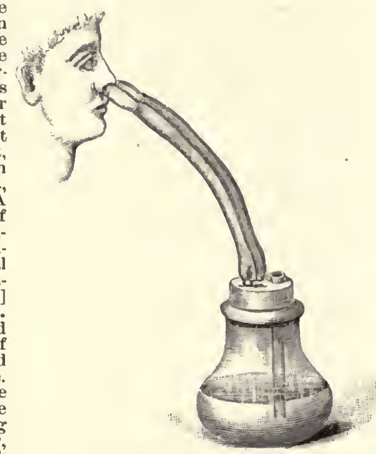
ROE'S INHALER.

is a flexible tube and mouth-piece through which the steam is inhaled. [α, 40.]—**Ether i.** Ger., *Aetherinhalationsapparat.* An i. for administering vapor of ether. [E.]—**Heberden's i.** See *Mistura* FERRI *aromatica.*—**Hunter's i.** A simple glass or china vessel containing the medicine to be inhaled, and supplied with a rubber pipe and mouth-piece. [E.]—**Hutchison's ether i.** An i. consisting of a tin tube bent at right angles for holding a sponge containing the ether, a rubber bag for preserving the exhaled ether,



HUNTER'S SINGLE-NOZZLE ORAL INHALER.

and an ordinary dentist's rubber hood to fit over the mouth. [α, 40.]—**Iodine i.** A hard rubber olive-shaped bulb, one end of which is formed into a nasal nozzle. Cotton or other porous material is introduced into the bulb charged with iodine, and the air inhaled through this is thus impregnated. [α, 40.]—**Junker's i.** An i. consisting of a rubber mouth-piece on the one hand, and a set of air-bulbs on the other, attached by separate tubes to a dark bottle containing methylene, which substance is vaporized by the compressed air and used as an anæsthetic. [α, 40.]—**Lente's ether i.** A metallic cone fitted with a hair-cushion edge, to adapt it to the face, and connected with the ether-bottle by a rubber tube. [E.]—**Mackenzie's i.** An i. resembling Roe's, except that it is more elaborate, and is provided with a lamp and a pressure gauge. [E.]—**Roe's i.** An i. composed of one metallic cylindrical can within another, each having a bent conical top, the internal one fitting closely to the external one at their upper extremities, to which is attached a flexible mouth-piece. There are multiple apertures in the upper part of the external and in the lower part of the internal can. Hot water is placed in the former and a medicinal agent in the latter, so that the patient inhales hot, moist air charged with the medicament. [α, 40.]—**Siegle's i.** A very simple form of steam atomizer, consisting of a lamp, a boiler, a cup for medicinal agents, and a bifurcated spray tube. [α, 40.]—**Squibb's ether i.** An hour-glass-shaped muslin bag one end of which is funnel-shaped to receive the face. The narrow part of the bag receives a tin tube about seven inches long and two in diameter, the only object of which is to distend this part to allow of free access of air from the expanded end of the bag to the face. The large end of the bag is partially filled with a roll of flannel and blotting-paper to hold the ether. [E.]



HUNTER'S DOUBLE-NOZZLE NASAL INHALER.

INHALT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n'ha^{3}lt. 1. The contents of anything. 2. The amount of any particular substance in a mixture.

INHAPECANGA, n. The *Smilax syphilitica.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

INHERENT, adj. I^{2}n-her'e^{2}nt. Lat., *inhærens* (from *inhærere*, to stick in). Fr., *inhérent.* Ger., *inhärent.* Belonging to anything naturally, originally, and not as the result of circumstances; of cauterization, deep.

INHERITANCE, n. I^{2}n-he^{2}r'i^2-t'ns. Fr., *hérédité.* Ger., *Erbschaft.* 1. The reception of characteristics transmitted from one's ancestors. 2. That which is so derived.—**Abridged i.** Of Haeckel, the fusion or omission of certain characteristics in an offspring which were present and in the ancestors. [J, 9.]—**Amphigonous i.** Of Haeckel, in sexual generation, the i. of character from both father and mother. [J, 9, 201.]—**Homochronous i.** Of Haeckel, i. of a character in an offspring at an age corresponding to that in which the character appeared in the parent. [J, 9, 201.]—**Homotopic i.** Of Haeckel, the i. of acquired character. [J, 9, 201.]

INHERITED, adj. I^{2}n-he^{2}r'i^{2}t-e^{2}d. Fr., *hérité.* Ger., *erbet.* Acquired by inheritance. [D.]

INHIBITION, n. I^{2}n-hi^2-bi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., ἐπίσχεσις. Lat., *inhibitio* (from *inhibere*, to keep back). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Hemmung.* It., *inibizione.* Sp., *inhibición.* A preventive or restraining action. [K.]—**Reflex i.** Lat., *inhibitio reflexa.* Fr., *i. reflexe.* Ger., *reflectische Hemmung, Reflexhemmung.* An i. (*e. g.*, of cardiac action) the result of a shock caused by an irritation or an injury to a peripheral tissue, which is carried to the brain, and thence is reflected by an efferent nerve to the inhibited organ. [K.]—**Vasomotor i.** A restraint of the nervous mechanism tending to narrow the calibre of the blood-vessels. It may be brought about by depressor or vaso-dilator fibres. [J, 19, 57.]—**Voluntary i.** Ger., *willkürliche Hemmung.* The voluntary restraint of reflex actions, such as the arrest of winking when the eyeball is touched. [J, 57.]

INHIBITOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-o^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* Fr., *inhibiteur.* Ger., *Verhinderer, Hemmungsagent.* That which causes inhibition.

INHIBITORY, adj. I^{2}n-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *inhibitorius.* Fr., *inhibitoir.* Ger., *hemmend.* Exercising inhibition. [K.]

INHUMATION, n. I^{2}n-hu^2-ma'shu^{3}n. From *inhumare*, to bury in the ground. Fr., *i.*, *enterrement.* Ger., *Beerdigung.* Burial in the earth. [L, 107.]

INIAC, adj. I^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}k. From ἰνίον, the nape of the neck. Fr., *iniaque.* Pertaining to or connected with the inion. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INIAD, adv. I^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}d. Toward the inial aspect. [L, 141.]

INIAL, INIAN, INIAQUE (Fr.), adj's. E-ne-a^{3}l, -a^{3}n^2, -a^{2}k. See INIAC.

INIENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n(en)-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sc^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰνίον, the nape of the neck, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *iniencéphale.* Having the skull fissured posteriorly and inferiorly; as a n., an exencephalic monster in which the cranial anomaly is complicated by a spinal fissure. [L, 41, 44, 87 (α, 39); α, 34.]

INIMBOJA (Port.), n. En-i^{2}m-bo′zha^3. The *Cœsalpinia bonducella.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

INIODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-ni^2-o^{2}d′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰνίον, the nape of the neck, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *iniodyme.* It., *iniodimo.* A double monster having a single body, and two heads united at the posterior parts. [L, 49.]

INIO-FACIAL, adj. I^{2}n-i^2-o-fa′si^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the inion and to the face (see *I.-f.* ANGLE).

INIO-GLABELLAR, adj. I^{2}n-i^2-o-gla^{2}b-e^{2}l′a^{3}r. Pertaining to the inion and to the glabella. [L, 141.]

INIO-MESIAL, adj. I^{2}n-i^2-o-me′zi^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the inion and to the meson. [L, 141.]

INION, n. I(e)′ni^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἰνίον. 1. The occiput. 2. The back part of the neck. [A, 322.] 3. The external occipital protuberance; used in craniometry as a point from which measurements are made. [C ; L, 149.]

INIOPS (Lat.), adj. I(e)′ni^2-o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op′os* (*-is*). From ἰνίον, the nape of the neck, and ὄψ, the face. Fr., *iniope.* It., *iniope.* A double syncephalic monster having two bodies, distinct below the umbilicus, but joined above. The head is incompletely double, presenting on one side a complete face (which distinguishes it from the janiceps), the incomplete face having a single eye and one or two ears. [L, 41 (*a*, 14) ; 44, 87 (*a*, 39).]

INIRRITABILITAS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-i^{2}r-rit(ret)-a^2(a^3)-bi^{2}l′i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is.* From *in* neg., and *irritabilitas*, irritability. See ANERETHISIA.

INITIAL, adj. I^{2}n-i^2′sh′l. Lat., *initialis* (from *initium*, a beginning). Fr., *i.* Ger., *anfänglich.* It., *iniziale.* Sp., *inicial.* Pertaining to or marking the beginning of anything.

INITIS (Lat.), n. f. In(en)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ἴς, a muscle (see also *-itis**). 1. Inflammation of muscular tissue. 2. Inflammation of a tendon. 3. Of Feuerstein, rheumatism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14); L, 107, 135 (*a*, 39).]

INITIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A beginning or entrance ; the first portion of anything. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. asperæ arteriæ.** See LARYNX.—**I. extuberans coli.** The cæcum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(e)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See INION.

INJACULATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *in*, into, and *jaculari*, to throw. 1. The propulsion of semen into the vagina. 2. Of Van Helmont, a sudden and violent spasmodic pain in the stomach. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INJECT, v. tr. I^{2}n-je^{2}kt′. Lat., *injicere.* Fr., *injecter.* Ger., *einspritzen.* To force a liquid or gas into a cavity.

INJECTED, adj. I^{2}n-je^{2}kt′e^{2}d. Fr., *injecté, engorgé.* Ger., *injectirt.* Filled or distended with fluid ; engorged with blood.

INJECTEUR (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-zhe^{2}k-tu^{5}r. See INJECTOR.—**Gazo-i.** See the major list.—**I. de gaz à regulateur.** An apparatus for the injection of a gas into the natural cavities of the body, under a determinate and readily controllable pressure. [H. Hénocque, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 3, 1883, p. 522 (B).]

INJECTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* See INJECTION.—**I. ad leucorrhœam, I. adstringens.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**I. anatomica.** See *Anatomical* INJECTION.—**I. fellea.** A preparation consisting of 4 parts of thickened ox-gall, $\frac{3}{5}$ part of gum ammoniac, and 90 parts of infusion of saponaria. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. hypodermatica, I. hypodermica.** See *Hypodermic* INJECTION.—**I. jodata Velpeau.** Sp., *inyección iodada de Velpeau* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 15 parts of tincture of iodine with 100 parts of distilled water, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**I. liquorum in vasa.** See *Anatomical* INJECTION.—**I. subcutanea.** See *Hypodermic* INJECTION.

INJECTION, n. I^{2}n-je^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *injectio* (from *injicere*, to throw into). Gr., εἰσβολή (1st def.). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einspritzung* (1st def.). It., *injezione.* Sp., *inyección.* 1. The act of injecting. 2. The state of being injected. 3. A substance which is thrown in (*i. e.*, into a cavity, vessel, or tissue of the body) by the use of a syringe or injector. [D ; *a*. 17.] 4. See ENEMA.—**Anatomical i.** Lat., *injectio anatomica.* Fr., *i. cadavérique.* Ger., *anatomische Einspritzung.* An i. of some suitable substance, usually a liquid capable of solidfying on cooling, into the vessels of a cadaver to facilitate dissection. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Antiseptic i.** See *I. antiseptique.*—**Astringent i.** See *I. astringente.*—**Coarse i.** An anatomical i. of some colored material that fills the larger vessels, but which does not traverse the capillaries. Used to facilitate the dissection of vessels. [J.]—**Collodion i.** An i. in which the mass is colored collodion. It is frequently employed in making corrosion preparations. [J.]—**Dry i.** See *Trockene* EINSPRITZUNG.—**Ernährende I.** (Ger.). See *Nutrient i.*—**Fine i.** The I. of the blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels or gland-ducts with some substance like colored melted gelatin which will penetrate to the finest ramifications. Fine i's may be opaque or transparent, depending upon the coloring substance. [J, 200.]—**Forced i.** An i. used for the purpose of distending a sac or cavity. [*a*, 40.]—**Gamberini's i.** An i. consisting of 1 part of tincture of aloes and 8 parts of water ; used in gonorrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 39).]—**Gelatin i.** An i. in which the body of the mass is gelatin or glue. It may be coarse or fine, opaque or transparent, according to the coloring matter. [J.]—**Hypodermatic i., Hypodermic i.** Fr., *i. hypodermique.* Ger., *hypodermatische I.* It., *injezione ipodermica.* An i. of a medicinal or other agent under the skin. [D.]—**I's abortives** (Fr.). Strong i's used in the early stages of blennorrhagia with the intent to abort the disease. [L, 88 (*a*, 40).]—**I. antiseptique** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 14 parts of cinchona in 518 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of liquid myrrh ; used in chronic gonorrhœa. 2. A preparation made by boiling 60 parts of willow-bark in 360 parts of water till $\frac{1}{3}$ reduced, then adding a mixture of 2 parts of camphor and 30 parts of clarified honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. astringente** (Fr.). 1. See *Hydrolé de sulfate de* CUIVRE. 2. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of iron sulphate in 240 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 3. See *I. de sulfate de* ZINC. 4. See INJECTIO *cuprata.*—**I. Brou.** A preparation consisting, according to Hager, of an unfiltered mixture of 180 parts of water, 1 part of zinc sulphide, 2 parts of lead acetate, and 4 parts each of tincture of catechu and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**I. cadavérique** (Fr.). See *Anatomical i.*—**I's coagulantes** (Fr.). I's of astringent fluids into tumors or aneurysms with the intent of coagulating the blood therein and thus curing them. It was first proposed by Monteggia. [L, 88 (*a*, 40).]—**I. de Pringle** (Fr.). See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**I. détersive de Lentin** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving in 184 grammes of water enough isinglass to make a thick solution, and adding 4 grammes of solution of myrrh. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. excitante** (Fr.). See INJECTIO *fellea.*—**I. mucilagineuse** (Fr.). A preparation made of 23 parts of flax-seed and water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. prophylactique de Girtanner** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of caustic potash in 300 parts of distilled water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. saturnine myrrhée** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of lead acetate in 180 parts of distilled water, and adding a mixture of 7 parts each of solution of myrrh and tincture of opium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. sèche** (Fr.). See *Trockene* EINSPRITZUNG.—**I. térébenthinée** (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 15 parts of Venetian turpentine and 240 parts of water, with 7 parts of tincture of benzoin added. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I's transparentes** (Fr.). In microscopy, the i's which, though coloring the specimens, still leave them transparent. [*a*, 40.]—**Interstitial i.** Fr., *i. interstitielle.* Ger., *interstitielle I.* 1. An i. of water or a medicated fluid into a mucous cavity or canal, or into an abscess, fistula, or wound. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).] 2. See *Parenchymatous i.*—**Intestinal i.** See ENEMA.—**Intra-arterial i.** An i. into an artery.—**Intra-bronchial i.** Bennett's method for i. of medicinal agents into the bronchial tubes through a laryngeal catheter. [L, 57 (*a*, 40).]—**Intradermic i.** Fr., *i.*, *intradermique.* An i. into the substance of the derma. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 16, 1889, p. 385 (*a*, 18).]—**Intraparenchymatous i.** See PARENCHYMATOUS.—**Intraperitoneal i.** An i. into the cavity of the peritonæum.—**Intrapleural i.** An i. into the pleural cavity.—**Intrapulmonary i.** An i. into the substance of the lung or into a pulmonary cavity. [B. Robinson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 14, 1885, p. 533.]—**Intratracheal i.** Fr., *i.*, *intra-trachéenne.* An i. into the trachea. [*a*, 18.]—**Intra-uterine i.** Fr., *i. intra-utérine.* Ger., *Uterusi'*, *Einspritzung in die Uterushöhle.* An i. into the cavity of the uterus.—**Intravascular i.** An i. into a blood-vessel.—**Intravenous i.** Fr., *i. intraveineuse.* An i. into a vein.—**Muscular i.** The i. of medical agents into the muscular tissue. [*a*, 40.]—**Natural i.** An engorgement of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels with blood. thus simulating a fine i. [J, 2.]—**Nutrient i.** Ger., *ernährende I.* 1. See *Nutrient* ENEMA. 2. The i. of a nutrient fluid.—**Opaque i.** An i., either coarse or fine, in which the mass is opaque. [J.]—**Parenchymatous i.** Ger., *parenchymatöse I.* An i. of a medicated fluid into the substance of a tissue. [Vogel (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Percutaneous i.** Fr., *i. percutanée.* An i. in which medicine is introduced into the lung by puncturing the skin and trachea with a hollow needle and then injecting the liquid. [*a*, 40.]—**Plaster i.** A coarse anatomical i. in which the mass is plaster of Paris mixed with about an equal volume of water. [J, 100.]—**Preservative i.** The i. of a solution of some antiseptic substance like zinc or mercuric chloride, arsenic, carbolic acid, alcohol, etc., into the blood-vessels or body cavities, or both, to prevent decomposition. [J.]—**Rectal i.** See ENEMA.—**Starch i.** A coarse i. in which starch mixed with about an equal volume of water or other liquid forms the mass. The liquid exudes, leaving the solid starch. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 7, 1884, p. 629 (J).]—**Subcutaneous i.** Fr., *i. sous-cutanée.* Ger., *subcutane I.* See *Hypodermic i.*—**Submucous i.** Fr., *i. sous-muqueuse.* Ger., *submucöse I.* An i. beneath a mucous membrane.—**Urethral i.** An i. into the urethra.—**Uterus'** (Ger.). See *Intra-uterine i.*—**Vaginal i.** An i. into the vagina.—**Valcrius's i.** An i. consisting of 1 drachm of tincture of valerian, 2 drachms of alum, 16 drops of tincture of opium, 1 oz. of starch, and 1 pint of decoction of althæa ; used in dysentery.—**White opaque i.** An i. made by mixing cold saturated solutions of lead acetate and sodium carbonate, allowing the precipitate to settle, washing the latter with warm water, and finally adding to the solution a 5-per-cent. solution of gelatin. [A, 510.]—**Yellow opaque i.** An i. made like the white opaque i., potassium bichromate being substituted for sodium carbonate. [A, 510.]

INJECTOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)′to^{2}r. From *injicere*, to throw into. Fr., *injecteur.* Ger., *I.* An apparatus for injecting.—**Guyon's i.** A syringe graduated in cu. cent., and having a sharp screw-point to fit into a soft-rubber catheter through which the deeper portions of the urethra may be injected. [*a*, 40.]—**Hartwelt's drop i.** A hollow vulcanite tube curved for introduction into the larynx and fitted into a straight handle. At the junction of the tube with the handle on the upper side is a circular cavity covered with a thin piece of rubber and communicating with the interior of the shaft. By pressure upon this rubber the fluid is thrown out into the larynx, either diffused or in a single direction, according to which tip is used. [*a*, 40.]—**Intratympanischer I.** (Ger.). An i. devised by Schwendt composed of a Hartmann's Eustachian catheter fitted to a compression bulb for injecting the middle ear with fluids through the Eustachian canal. ["Aerztlich. Polytechnik," December, 1890, p. 269 (*a*, 40).]—**Intra-uterine i.** An i. devised by Goutillon for injecting the cavity of the uterus. It is composed of a glass-barreled syringe with a long flexible metallic nozzle which can be introduced into the cavity of the uterus. [*a*, 40.]—**Rauchfuss's i.** A rubber bulb fitted to a long vulcanite tube curved for introduction into the larynx. In the upper side of the

tube is a cavity into which powder is put, covered by a movable tubular shield. It is used for the insufflation of powders. [a, 40.] —**Urethral i.** A hypodermic syringe graduated to half-minims and fitted with a silver male catheter having a small aperture in its end instead of at the side, so that minute quantities of medicated fluids may be injected into any portion of the urethra. [a, 40.]

INJECTUM (Lat.), n. n. I2n-je2k(ye2k)′tu3m(tu4m). From *injicere*, to throw into. See INJECTION (3d def.).

INJICIREN (Ger.), v. tr. I2n-ye-tse′re2n. See INJECT.

INJURY, n. I2n′ju2-ri2. Gr., ἀδικία, τραῦμα. Lat., *injuria* (from *in* neg., and *jus*, right). Fr., *injure*. Ger., *Verletzung*. Harm, damage, especially that resulting from mechanical violence.

INK, n. I2n2k. Mid. Eng., *enke*. Gr., ἔγκαυστον. Lat., *encaustum*. Fr., *encre*. Ger., *Dinte*, *Tinte*. It., *inchiostro*. Sp., *tinta*. A coloring matter used to produce impressions on paper or other material. [a, 24.]—**Black i.** An i. of black color, usually prepared from a tannin-yielding body and a salt of iron. It is a ferroso-ferric gallate held in suspension in water. [a, 24.]—**China i.** See *Indian i.*—**Diamond i.** An i. for writing on glass with a common pen; a mixture of barium sulphate, ammonium fluoride, and sulphuric acid; kept in glass bottles which are coated on the outside with asphaltum varnish and on the inside with wax. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 39).]—**Indelible i.** Incorrodible i., made by combining lamp-black with resinous substances. A very good sort is prepared by rubbing down Indian i. in ordinary black i. [B, 5, 77 (a, 24).] See also *Marking i.*—**India i., Indian i.** A dried mixture of fine lamp-black and size or thin glue. [a, 24.]—**I′berry.** See the major list.—**I.-plant.** In New Zealand and South America, the *Coriaria ruscifolia* and the *Coriaria thymifolia*. The juice of these plants, locally termed *canchi*, is at first of a somewhat reddish color, but becomes intensely black in a few hours. The juice may be used without preparation; it corrodes less, and resists the action of chemical reagents better than ordinary i. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39); B, 185, 275 (a, 14).]—**I′root.** The *Statice caroliniana*. [Griffith (a, 35).]—**Invisible i.** See *Sympathetic i.*—**Marking i.** An i. used chiefly for marking linen. It is composed of a silver salt in solution in water or ammonia, thickened with a little gum. [a, 24; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39).]—**Portable i.** An i. prepared by saturating several sheets of paper with aniline black, and pressing them together into a compact, portable mass. For writing, a piece of this paper is torn off and steeped in a little water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 39).]—**Sympathetic i.** An i. employed for forming characters which become visible only when heat or some chemical reagent is applied. [a, 24.]

INKARADIYA (Ar.), n. The *Semecarpus anacardium*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

INKBERRY, n. I2n2k′be2r-ri2. 1. The *Ilex* (*Prinos*) *glaber* (U. S. Ph.). 2. In the West Indies, the *Randia aculeata*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Queensland black i.** The *Kibara macrophylla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

IN-KNEE, n. I2n′ne. See GENU *valgum*.

INKOMANKOMO, n.; written also *uncomocomo*. Of the Kaffirs of South Africa, the rhizome of *Aspidium athamanticum*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

INLÄNDISCH (Ger.), adj. I2n′land-i2sk. See DOMESTIC (2d def.) and INDIGENOUS.

INLET, n. I2n′le2t. Lat., *introitus*. Ger., *Bingang*. An opening of entrance.—**I. of the pelvis, Pelvic i.** Lat., *introitus pelvis*. Fr., *détroit supérieur du bassin*. Ger., *Beckeneingang*. The superior strait of the pelvis, corresponding to the boundary between the true pelvis and the false pelvis; so called because the fœtus enters the pelvic canal by that orifice in parturition.

INMORTAL [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. I2n-mor-ta3l′. See GOMPHRÆNA *procumbens*.

INNATATIO (Lat.), n. f. I2n-na(na3)-ta(ta3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *innatare*, to float in. See ANAPLEUSIS.

INNATE, adj. I2n-nat′. Lat., *innatus* (from *innasci*, to be born in). Fr., *inné*, *naturel*. Ger., *angeboren* (1st def.). 1. Congenital. 2. Indigenous. 3. Of fruits, apparently immersed in the substance of a part. 4. Of an anther, adherent to the apex. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 24).] See also ADNATE.

INNATO-FIBRILLOSE, adj. I2n-na-to-fi′bri2l-os. From *innasci*, to be born in, and *fibrilla*, a small fibre. Clothed with adherent fibrillæ, like the cottony down adhering to the epidermis of most rootlets. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

INNATENESS, n. I2n-nat′ne2s. From *innasci*, to be born in. The quality of being innate.

INNENBLATT (Ger.), n. I2n′ne2n-bla2t. See ENTODERM.

INNENHAUT (Ger.), n. I2n′ne2n-ha2-u4t. An inner or lining membrane. [a, 29.] See ENDOCARP, SPORANGEIDIUM, and TUNICA *intima*.

INNENKOLBEN (Ger.), n. I2n′ne2n-ko3lb-e2n. See *Axile* CORPUSCLE and CORE.

INNENKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. I2n′ne2n-ku3pf-i2g. See ENDOCEPHALUS.

INNERKIP, n. I2n-u3r-ki2p. A sea-side resort in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

INNERLEITHEN, n. I2n-u3r-leth′e2n. A place in Peeblesshire, Scotland, where there are earthy saline springs; the St. Ronan's Well of Sir Walter Scott. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

INNERLICH (Ger.), adj. I2n′ne2r-li2ch2. Inward, internal.

INNERVATE, adj. I2n-nu3rv′at. Lat., *innervatus*. See INNERVED.

INNERVATION, n. I2n-nu3rv-a′shu3n. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* It., *innervazione*. The special action of the nervous system on a given organ; also the distribution of nerves to a part. [L, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]—**Collateral i.** The supply of nervous influence, through an adjacent or surrounding nerve tract, to a part the original nerve supply of which has been injured or destroyed. [a, 40.]

INNERVED, adj. I2n-nu3rvd′. Lat., *innervis* (from *in* neg., and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *innervé*. Ger., *nervlos*, *rippenlos*. Having no nerves or veins (said of the leaves of certain mosses and many *Algæ*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

INNERVIS (Lat.), adj. I2n-nu3r(ne2r)′vi2s(wi2s). See INNERVED.

INNICHEN (Ger.), n. I2n′ne-ch2e2n. A place in the Tyrol, Austria, where there are four mineral springs, one of them containing sodium carbonate and rich in free carbonic acid. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

INNOCENT, adj. I2n′no-se2nt. Lat., *innocens* (from *in* neg., and *nocere*, to injure). See BENIGN and INNOXIOUS.

INNOCUOUS, adj. I2n-no2k′u2-u3s. From *in* neg., and *nocere*, to injure. Not injurious.

INNODATIO (Lat.), n. f. I2n-nod(no2d)-a(a3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *innodare*, to fasten with a knot. Ger., *Verknotung*. A knotting together, especially of intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

INNOMINATE, adj. I2n-no2m′i2n-at. Gr., ἀνώνυμος. Lat., *innominatus* (from *in* neg., and *nominare*, to name). Fr., *innomé*, *innominé*. Ger., *unbenannt*. Without a name.

INNOVANS (Lat.), adj. I2n′no(no2)-va2nz(wa3ns). From *innovare*, to renew. Ger., *verjüngend*, *innovirend*, *sprossend*. Sprouting, forming innovations. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

INNOVATIONS, n. pl. I2n-o-va′shu3nz. Lat., *innovationes* (from *innovare*, to renew). Fr., *i.* Ger., *neue Triebe*. *Jahrestriebe*. Newly formed shoots; in mosses, the new shoots which appear at the end of the stem (terminal i.) or in the axils after the completion of fructification. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**Terminal i.** Lat., *innovationes terminales*. Ger., *Gipfeltriebe*. See *I.*

INNOVIREND (Ger.), adj. I2n-no-fer′e2nd. See INNOVANS.

INNOXIOUS, adj. I2n-no2k′shu3s. Lat., *innocius* (from *in*, not, and *nocere*, to injure). Fr., *innocent*. Ger., *unschädlich*. It., *innocente*. Sp., *inocente*. See INNOCUOUS.

INNUTRITIO (Lat.), n. f. I2n-nu2(nu)-tri2′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. See INNUTRITION.—**I. ossium.** See RHACHITIS.

INNUTRITION, n. I2n-nu2-tri2sh′u3n. Lat., *innutritio* (from *in*, neg., and *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., *i.* Ger., *mangelnde Ernährung*. Deficiency of nutrition. [D.]

INNUTRITIOUS, adj. I2n-nu2-tri2′shu3s. 1. Pertaining to innutrition. 2. Deficient in nutritious properties. [D.]

INOBLAST, n. I2n′o-bla2st. From ἴς, a fibre, and βλαστός, a sprout. Ger., *Inoblaste*. A general name for a connective-tissue corpuscle or a cell giving rise to connective tissue. [J, 42, 67, 140.]

INOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-no(no3)-ka3r-si2n(ki2n)-o′-ma3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. See CROCYDOCARCINOMA.

INOCARPIN, n. I2n-o-ka3rp′i2n. Fr., *inocarpine*. A red coloring substance contained in the sap of *Inocarpus edulis*; soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 46 (a, 39).]

INOCARPOUS, adj. I2n-no-ka3rp′u3s. Lat., *inocarpus*. From ις, a fibre, and καρπός, a fruit. Having fibrous fruit; used chiefly in the Latin as a botanical specific name. [a, 35.]

INOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-no(no3)-ka3rp′u3s(u4s). From ἴς, a fibre, and καρπός, a fruit. A genus of leguminous, smooth, unarmed trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, indigenous to the islands of the Pacific and the Indian Archipelago. The *Inocarpeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Sapoteæ genuinæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170 (a, 24).] —**I. edulis.** Fr., *i. comestible*. South Sea chestnut, Fiji or Otaheite chestnut; a species found in the Indian Archipelago. The seeds, boiled or roasted, are used by the natives as food, and a decoction of the astringent bark is employed in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39).]

INOCHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-no(no3)-ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ri(re)′ti2s. Gen., *-drit′idos* (*-idis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and χόνδρος, cartilage (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Sehnen- und Knorpelentzündung*. Inflammation of the tendons and cartilages. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

INOCULABILITY, n. I2n-o2k-u2l-a2-bi2l′i2t-i2. Fr., *inoculabilité*. Ger., *Uebertragbarkeit*, *Inoculabilität*. The quality of being inoculable.

INOCULABLE, adj. I2n-o2k′u2l-a2-b′l. Fr., *i.* Ger., *übertragbar*, *impfbar*. Capable of being inoculated. [L, 41.]

INOCULAR, adj. I2n-o2k′u2l-a3r. From *in*, in, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *inoculaire*. Inserted in the eyes (said of antennæ). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

INOCULATE, v. tr. I2n-o2k′u2l-at. Lat., *inoculare*. Fr., *inoculer*. Ger., *einimpfen*, *inokuliren*. To introduce into a living organism, by means of a solution of continuity, matter capable of giving rise to a specific disease. [A, 523.]

INOCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. I2n-o2k-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. See INOCULATION.—**I. vaccinæ.** See VACCINATION.

INOCULATION, n. I2n-o2k-u2l-a′shu3n. Lat., *inoculatio* (from *inoculare*, to ingraft). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einimpfung*, *Ueberimp-*

fung, Inokulation. It., *inoculazione.* Sp., *inoculación.* 1. The operation of ingrafting a bud. 2. The process of inoculating, especially (as formerly used) that of inoculating with the virus of small-pox. [A, 322.]—**Cow-pox i.** See VACCINATION.—**Endermic i.** The introduction into the system of medicine or specific virus by placing it in contact with scarified skin. [α, 40.]—**Hypodermic i.** The introduction of medicine or specific virus into the system through a hollow needle inserted beneath the skin. [α, 40.]—**I. antirabique** (Fr.). See *Preventive i. of rabies.*—**I. hypodermique par enchevillement** (Fr.). Of Lafargue, the introduction into the subcutaneous tissue of morphine, atropine, or veratrine in the form of a paste rolled into thin cylinders. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Jennerian i.** See VACCINATION.—**Medicinal i.** The introduction of medicinal agents into the system through the skin, whether by scarification or hypodermic injection. [α, 40.]—**Pasteur's system of i.** A system of i. for rabies in which a portion of the spinal cord of a rabid dog is used to inoculate a rabbit, which contracts the disease in about thirteen days. The spinal cord of this rabbit is used to inoculate another, and this a third, and so on through a long series of cases. The cords of these are dried and collected, some stale and powerless, others fresh and virulent. The system consists in beginning with the weakest for i. and progressing gradually to those of the greatest intensity, when the patient is supposed to be proof against the disease. [α, 40.]—**Preventive i. of rabies.** Fr., *i.* (ou *vaccination*) *antirabique.* The i. with a mitigated virus of rabies to induce insusceptibility to the disease or with the view of limiting its intensity when it is already established. ["Med. Times and Gaz."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 21, 1885, p. 591 (α, 40).]—**Self-i.** Fr., *auto-i.* Ger., *Selbstinokulation.* Syn.: *auto-i.* The i. of the organism at large from a diseased part of the same organism.—**Lacto-variolic i., Modified i.** The practice of inoculating small-pox virus mixed with cow's milk, founded on a theory that cow-pox is the result. [T. Layton, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1883, p. 461.]

INOCULATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-o^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., i^{2}n-o^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *inoculare,* to ingraft. 1. One who practices inoculation. 2. An instrument for performing inoculation.

INOCULISTE (Fr.), n. E-no-ku^6-lest. From *inoculare,* to ingraft. One who favors inoculation (of small-pox). [L, 41.]

INOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-no(no^3)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-cyst'ios*). From ἴς, a fibre, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *inocyste.* Ger., *Sehnenbalg.* A fibrous cyst. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INODESMA (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-no(no^3)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-des'matos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and δέσμα, a band. Ger., *Sehnenband.* A fibrous band. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INODORATE, INODOROUS, adj's. I^{2}n-od'o^{2}r-at, -u^{3}s. Gr., ἄνοσμος. Lat., *inodorus* (from *in,* neg., and *odorare,* to perfume). Fr., *inodore.* Ger., *geruchlos.* Without odor. [α, 24.]

INODULAR, adj. I^{2}n-od'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From ἰνώδης, fibrous. Fr., *inodulaire.* Ger., *inodulär.* It., *inodulare.* Fibrous and cicatricial. [A, 385.]

INODULE (Fr.), n. E-no-du^{6}l. Fibrous cicatricial tissue. [L, 41, 42, 44 (α, 14).]

INOGEN, INOGENE, n's. I^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. -jen. From ἴς, a muscle, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *inogène.* A hypothetical substance of muscles, susceptible of being broken up, during contraction and chemical actions, into lactic and sarcolactic acids and myosin. [B, 49, 93 (α, 39).]

INOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-no(no^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and γένεσις, a begetting. Fr., *inogénésie.* Ger., *Faserbildung.* The formation of fibres. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INOHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-hil(hu^{6}l)-o'ma^3. More properly written *inyloma.* Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and ὕλη, matter. A fibrous tumor. [E, 6.]

INOHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-me^{2}n(man)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. More properly written *inymenitis.* Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and ὑμήν, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of fibrous tissue. [E, 6.]

INOKULABILITÄT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-o-ku-la^3-be-le-tat'. See INOCULABILITY.

INOLITH, n. I^{2}n'o-li^{2}th. Lat., *inolithus* (from ἴς, a fibre, and λίθος, a stone). A fibrous concrement. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre. See SCIRRHUS and FIBROMA.

INOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'-ez(e^{2}s). From ἴς, a fibre, and μύκης, a mushroom. Of Martius, Fries, and Sprengel, a section or order of the *Hyphomycetes,* containing, according to Fries, the *Mucedines* and *Byssacei.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

INONCTION (Fr.), n. I^{2}n-o^{2}n^{2}k-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See INUNCTION.

INONDÉ (Fr.), adj. I^{2}n-o^{2}n^2-da. See INUNDATE.

INOPERCULAR, INOPERCULATE, adj's. I^{2}n-o-pu^{6}rk'-u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. Lat., *inoperculatus* (from *in* neg., and *operculum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *inoperculé.* Having no operculum. The *Inoperculata* are a division of the pulmonate *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

INOPEXIA, n. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}x(pax)'i^2-a^3. From ἴς, a fibre, and πῆξις, a coagulation. Fr., *inopexie.* Ger., *Inopexie.* Of Vogel, a condition of the blood, observed especially in lying-in women, in which it is prone to coagulate spontaneously. [A, 38; Hayem, "Union méd.," Dec. 31, 1885, p. 1076.]

INOPHLOGISMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-flo(flo^2)-ji^{2}z(gi^{2}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *-gis'matos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and φλόγισμα, the blister of a burn. Inflammation of fibrous tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-flo(flo^2)-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ἴς, a fibre, and φλόγωσις, a burning. The formation of inophlogisma. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INOPHYLLOUS, adj. I^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ἴς, a fibre, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *inophylle.* Of plants, having leaves provided with very distinct reticulated veins. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-po^{2}l'i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(us). From ἴς, a fibre, and πολύπους, a polypus. Fr., *inopolype.* Ger., *Faserpolyp.* A fibrous polypus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INORGANIC, adj. I^{2}n-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *inorganicus* (from *in,* neg., and ὄργανον, an organ). Fr., *inorganique.* Ger., *inorganisch.* It., *inorganico.* Sp., *inorgánico.* In chemistry, not forming a part of an organic compound, hence not containing carbon; thus water, H_2O, is an inorganic substance; alcohol, C_2H_6O, an organic substance. [α, 38.]

INOSATE, n. I^{2}n'os-at. Fr., *i.* Ger., *inosinsaures Salz.* A salt of inosic acid. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

INOSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and σκλήρωμα, induration. Ger., *Faserhautgewebsverhärtung.* Indurated fibrous tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Inflammation and hypertrophy of fibrous tissue. [α, 40.]

INOSCULATE, v. intr. I^{2}n o^{2}s'ku^2-lat. See ANASTOMOSE.

INOSCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-o^{2}sk-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See ANASTOMOSIS.—**I. vasorum.** See ANASTOMOSIS (2d def.).

INOSCULATION, n. I^{2}n-o^{2}s-ku^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inosculatio* (from *in,* into, and *osculum,* a little mouth). Ger., *Einmündung.* See ANASTOMOSIS.

INOSIC ACID, n. I^{2}n-os'i^{2}k. From ἴς, a muscle. Fr., *acide inosique.* Ger., *Inosinsäure.* An acid, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_{10}HO$, or $C_5H_8N_2O_6$, or $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_{11}$, discovered by Liebig in the flesh and muscular tissue, together with creatine; a syrupy substance soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 38, 48, 93, 125 (α, 14); Munk (A, 319 [α, 21]).]

INOSIN, n. I^{2}n'os-i^{2}n. Fr., *inosine.* Ger., *I.* See INOSITE.

INOSINIC ACID, n. I^{2}n-os-i^{2}n'ik. See INOSIC ACID.

INOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἴς, a fibre. See HYPERINOSIS and INOGENESIS.

INOSITE, n. I^{2}n'os-it. From ἴς, a muscle. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inosit.* Muscle sugar; a carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$, occurring under the form of efflorescent prismatic crystals of a sweetish taste, moderately soluble in water. It is found in the juice of muscles, especially cardiac muscle, in the lungs, liver, spleen, kidney, brain, and blood, and pathologically in the urine and in the liquid of some hydatid cysts; it also occurs in some *Leguminosæ,* in asparagus, and in the vine. It has been obtained by Tauret and Villiers from the leaves of the *Juglans regia.* In chemical structure it is a hexatonic alcohol of the formula $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. [B, 4, 9, 93, 125; "Bericht. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xiv, p. 2250 (B).]

INOSITOSE, n. I^{2}n'os-it-os. Ger., *I.* Of Scheibler, inosite. [B.]

INOSITURIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-no(no^3)-si(si^2)-tu^2(tu)'ri^2-a^3. From ἴς, a muscle, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *inositurie.* See INOSURIA.

INOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ste(ste^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ἴς, a fibre, and στέαρ, suet. Fr., *inostéatome.* A tumor composed of fibrous tissue and steatomatous matter. [E, 6.]

INOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-os(o^{3}s)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From ἴς, a muscle, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *inosurie.* Ger., *Inosurie.* It., Sp., *i.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence of inosite in the urine. [Cochot, "Paris méd.," 1882, No. 5; "Sperimentale," May, 1882, p. 515.]

INOTAGMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ta^{2}g(ta^{3}g)'ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-a^3. From ἴς, a muscle, and τάγμα, that which has been arranged. Fr., *inotagmes.* Ger., *Inotagmen.* Of Engelmann, the hypothetical contractile elements of contractile protoplasm. Like the disdiaclasts of Brücke, they are supposed to be positively uniaxial and doubly refracting. ["Quart. Jour. Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 411 (J, 140, 175).]

INOVULATE, adj. I^{2}n-ov'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *inovulatus* (from *in* neg., and *ovum,* an egg). Fr., *inovulé.* Not ovulate, without an ovule (said of the two sterile cells of the ovary in the *Arctotideæ*). [α, 35.]

INOWRACLAW, n. A place in the province of Posen, Prussia, where there is a spring rich in sodium and magnesium chlorides, also a modern bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

INOXIDIZABLE, adj. I^{2}n-o^{2}x-i^{2}d-iz'a^2-b'l. Fr., *inoxydable.* Ger., *inoxydirbar.* Incapable of oxidation.

INQUEST, n. I^{2}n'kwe^{2}st. See INQUISITION.

INQUIETUDE, n. I^{2}n-kwi'e^{2}t-u^{2}d. Lat., *inquies, inquietudo* (from *inquietare,* to disquiet). Fr., *inquiétude.* Ger., *Unruhe.* Restlessness.

INQUILINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I^{2}n^2-kwi^{2}l-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). From *inquilinus,* an inhabitant of a place that is not his own. The guest gall-flies, a section of the *Hymenoptera* which are unable to produce galls themselves, as they do not secrete the gall-producing poison. [L, 196 (α, 39).]

INQUILINE, adj. I^{2}n^2'kwi^2-lin. Lat., *inquilinus.* Of or pertaining to the *Inquilinæ.* [L, 196 (α, 39).]

INQUINATE, v. tr. I^{2}n^2'kwi^2-nat. Lat., *inquinare*. To pollute, defile. [α, 38.]

INQUISITION, n. I^{2}n-kwi^2-zi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *inquisitio* (from *inquirere*, to inquire into). The inquiry by a jury or commission into the facts of a case, civil or criminal, or into an individual's mental condition, such inquest being generally in lieu of trial at the bar. [α, 40.]

INRADIANT, adj. I^{2}n-rad'i-a^{2}nt. Lat., *inradians* (from *in* neg., and *radians*, radiant). Fr., *i*. Ger., *unstrahlend*. Not radiating (said of a capitulum of flowers in which rays are not formed by the enlargement of outer florets). [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

INSACCATION, n. I^{2}n-sa^{2}k-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *insaccatio*. Ger., *Einsackung*. An inward pitting or dimpling of the wall of a hollow organ. [A, 322.]

INSALIFIABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-sa^{2}l-i^2-fi'a^2-bl'. From *in*, neg., *sal*, a salt, and *fieri*, to become. Unable to form a salt (said of certain bases). [B, 38 (α, 14).]

INSALIVATION, n. I^{2}n-sa^{2}l-i^2-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *insalivatio* (from *in*, into, and *saliva*, saliva). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einspeichelung*. The process of mixing the saliva intimately with the food while it is being chewed. [K, 11.]

INSALUBRIOUS, adj. I^{2}n-sa^{2}l-u^{2}b'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *insalubris* (from *in* neg., and *salubris*, health-giving). Fr., *insalubre*. Ger., *unheilsam*, *ungesund*. Unwholesome. [L, 30, 41. 50 (α, 14).]

INSALUBRITY, n. I^{2}n-sa-lu^2'bri^{2}t-i^2. From *in* neg., and *salubritas*, healthfulness. Fr., *insalubrité*. Ger., *Insalubrität*. The quality of being insalubrious.

INSALUTARY, adj. I^{2}n-sa^{2}l'u^2-ta-ri^2. See INSALUBRIOUS.

INSANABILIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *in* neg., and *sanare*, to cure. Incurable.

INSANE, adj. I^{2}n-san'. Lat., *insanus* (from *in* neg., and *sanus*, sound). Fr., *fou*, *aliéné*. Ger., *irrsinnig*, *toll*, *wahnsinnig*. It., *pazzo*. Sp., *demente*, *loco*. Affected with or of the nature of insanity. [D.]

INSANIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-san(sa^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. See INSANITY.—**I. cadiva.** See EPILEPSY.—**I. lupina.** A form of delusional insanity in which the patient believes himself transformed into a wolf and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. [α, 40.]—**I. puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.

INSANIFEROUS, adj. I^{2}n-sa^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *insanus*, unsound, and *ferre*, to bear. Conducing to or producing insanity. [α, 45.]

INSANITARY, adj. I^{2}n-sa^{2}n'i^2-ta-ri^2. From *in* neg., and *sanitas*, health. Not sanitary, unwholesome. [D.]

INSANITY, n. I^{2}n-sa^{2}n'i^2-ti^2. Gr., ἀφροσύνη, παραφροσύνη. Lat., *insanitas* (from *insanus*, unsound). Fr., *insanité*, *folie*. Ger., *Tollheit*, *Wahnsinn*, *Irrsinn*. It., *pazzia*, *insania*, *follia*. Sp., *demencia*, *locura*. According to Hammond, a result of certain forms of disease of the brain in which there is derangement, more or less complete, of the mental faculties, with weakening, perversion, or even destruction of mental freedom. According to Spitzka, inability to correctly register and reproduce impressions, and the resulting conceptions that serve as proper guides to action, and to limit one's self to the registration of impressions transmitted by the peripheral organs of sensation as subjective realities. According to others, imperfect power of co-ordinating mental impressions and following them to logical ends. This want of power excludes the influence of sleep, trance, and somnambulism, the ordinary phenomena of the general neuroses, also those of febrile delirium, coma, acute intoxications, intense mental preoccupation, also the well-recognized immediate effects of nervous shock and injury. [D, 36.]—**Acute confusional i.** See *Primary confusional i.*—**Acute methepileptic (or post-epileptic) i.** Fr., *grand* (et *petit*) *mal intellectuel* [Fabret]. The acute I. immediately following the convulsive paroxysm of epilepsy; subdivided by Samt into (1) simple stupor, (2) morbid conditions of fever or fright, simple or complicated with reasoning mania or great excitement, and (3) mania. [D, 36.]—**Affective i.** Of Maudsley, one of the general divisions of i., including mania sine delirio, simple melancholia, and moral alienation proper. [D, 36.]—**Alcoholic i.** Fr., *folie alcoolique*. See *Chronic alcoholic i.*—**Alternating i.** See *Periodical i.*—**Ambitious i.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum*.—**Amenorrhœal i.** Of Skae, i. in which irregularities in the catamenia are the obviously immediate and essential cause. [α, 40.]—**Anæmic i.** Of B. Tuke, i. produced by anæmia. [α, 7.]—**Anomalous i.** I. in which the symptoms of several forms are so intimately associated that it can not be positively classified. [α, 40.]—**Asthenic i.** Of Skae, a variety of idiopathic i. characterized by the slight intensity with which the mental derangement is manifested. [D, 43.]—**Cataleptoid i.** I. associated with catalepsy, although rarely due to it. [Mann (α, 40).]—**Catatonic i.** See CATATONIA.—**Choreic i.** Aberration of mind accompanying or resulting from chorea and due to the same causes as the chorea. Emotional, intellectual, and perceptional faculties are all affected by this disease, and it may end in maniacal delirium. [Hammond (α, 40).]—**Chronic alcoholic i.** Chronic I. secondary to an alcoholic neurosis; especially characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and delirious exacerbations. [D, 36.]—**Circular i.** Lat., *cyclothymia*. Fr., *folie circulaire* (ou *à double forme*, ou *paralytique circulaire à double phase*). A variety of periodical i. characterized by alternations of mania and melancholia in regularly recurring periods. [D, 36.]—**Climacteric i.** I. occurring in women at the menopause, especially those predisposed to i., the extent to which the mind is influenced by the physiological changes of that period not being exactly known. [D, 43.]—**Communicated i.** Fr., *folie communiquée* (ou *à deux*, ou *épidémique*, ou *par imitation*). Ger., *induzirtes Irresein*. I. transferred from one person to another, or depending on some association or special relation between two persons. Tuke includes cases (1) in which a lunatic of relatively stronger mind or will infects (*a*) another lunatic or (*b*) a weak-minded or hereditarily predisposed person with the same delusions (see *Imitative i.*); (2) in which a nurse or keeper becomes insane from the shock or strain incidental to his work; (3) in which two persons become insane simultaneously from the same cause; and (4) in which twins become insane contemporaneously, although living apart, from a supposed special sympathy between them. [D, 36; "Med. Chron.," Apr., 1888, p. 78 (α, 17); α, 34.]—**Compound i.** Of Hammond, i. in which two or more groups of mental faculties are markedly involved. [α, 40.]—**Confusional i.** See *Primary confusional i.*—**Congenital i.** Fr., *folie congénitale* (ou *morphologique*). Of Ball, a division of i. including idiocy, imbecility, and cretinism. [α, 34.]—**Congestive i.** I. due to congestion of the brain. [α, 40.]—**Consecutive i.** I. succeeding and due to some injury or disease other than of the brain. [α, 40.]—**Constitutional i.** Those forms of i. which are the result of a physiological or pathological condition or of some specific morbid influence affecting the general system. [Hammond (α, 40).]—**Cretinic i.** See under CRETINISM.—**Cyclic i., Cyclical i.** See *Circular i.*—**Delusional i.** See *Primary delusional i.* and *Secondary delusional i.*—**Demonomaniacal i.** See DÆMONOMANIA.—**Depressive i.** See MELANCHOLIA.—**Diabetic i.** I. associated with or due to diabetes. [D, 43.]—**Diathetic i.** An i. brought on by very slight cause in a person of insane diathesis. [Mann (α, 40).]—**Doubting i.** See FOLIE *du doute*.—**Emotional i.** Fr., *folie émotive* (ou *impulsive*). I. in which perversion of the emotions is the essential feature, as in mania and melancholia. [D, 36.]—**Epidemic i.** Fr., *folie épidémique*. See *Communicated i.*—**Epileptic i.** Fr., *folie épileptique*. Ger., *epileptischer Irrsinn*. 1. I. in its various forms, either induced or precipitated by epilepsy. 2. Of Samt, i. resembling one of the forms of methepileptic i. [D, 36.]—**Erotic i.** Satyriasis. [α, 40.]—**Exophthalmic i.** I. connected with exophthalmic goître and due to the same affections of the sympathetic nervous system as the goître. [α, 40.]—**Febrile i.** Mania or protracted delirium due to hyperpyrexia. [Savage (α, 40).]—**Feigned i.** Fr., *folie simulée*. Ger., *simulirter Irrsinn*. I. which has no existence in fact, but is simulated for a purpose. [D, 43.]—**Furious i.** 1. Homicidal destructive mania. 2. An old Roman division signifying violent and excited i. [α, 40.]—**Gastro-enteric i.** I. due to some functional or organic disease of the alimentary tract. [α, 40.]—**General i.** Of Maudsley, a general term for mania and melancholia. [D, 36.]—**Gouty i.** I. due to gout. [D, 36.]—**Hepatic i.** An i., usually hypochondriacal, due to real or imaginary disease of the liver. [α, 40.]—**Hereditary i.** Fr., *folie des dégénérés* (ou *instinctive*). I. usually appearing at some physiological crisis, such as puberty or the climacteric and due to hereditary influences. [Mann (α, 40).]—**Homicidal i.** Fr., *folie homicide*. A form of impulsive i. in which the patient, though conscious of the criminal nature of the act, is irresistibly impelled to kill, often those nearest or dearest to him. It is associated with mental or physical strain or exhaustion, and there is usually some form of mental degeneration to which the i. can be traced. [Pepper (α, 40).]—**Hypochondriacal i.** Fr., *folie hypochondriaque*. I. manifested by delusions as to bodily sensations or morbid conditions. [D, 36.]—**Hysterical i.** Chronic i. secondary to an hysterical neurosis. It preserves the characteristics of hysteria as to simulative tendencies. [D, 36.]—**Ideal i.** Arnold's first general division of i. in which he embraces all those forms in which the ideas dependent upon the special senses are perverted. [Arnold (α, 40).]—**Ideational i.** Of Maudsley, a division of i. including (1) general i., comprising mania and melancholia; (2) partial i., comprising monomania and melancholia; (3) dementia, either primary or secondary; (4) general paralysis; and (5) idiocy and imbecility. [D, 36.]—**Ideophrenic i.** See *Ideational i.*—**Idiopathic i.** Fr., *folie idiopathique* (ou *essentielle*, ou *primitive*, ou *vésanique*). I. depending (1) on conditions said to be *sine materia* (*i. e.*, in which no appreciable lesion is found); (2) on conditions in which there are material lesions; or (3) on alterations of the blood. [Voisin (α, 34).]—**Imitative i.** The second form of communicative i., consisting of an imitation of the insane characteristics of another. [α, 40.]—**Imposed i.** Fr., *folie imposée*. An i. in which the lunatic imposes his delirious conceptions on another morally and intellectually weaker than himself. [Hammond (α, 40).]—**Impulsive i.** A term often used in the courts, especially in pleadings in defense for crime, in which it is alleged that i. and consequent non-responsibility existed at the moment when a crime was committed, the subject being rational before and afterward. Hamilton and others deny the existence of such a condition. [D, 43.]—**Infantile i.** Of Spitzka, i. of infant life, whether congenital or acquired. [Keating (α, 40).]—**I. from intoxication.** See *Toxic i.*—**I. of acts.** Fr., *folie des actes*. See *Reasoning* MANIA.—**I. of adolescence.** See *I. of puberty.*—**I. of childbirth.** See *Puerperal i.*—**I. of childhood.** An i. occurring in early life brought on by some patent cause and not due to any congenital defect or hereditary influence. [α, 40.]—**I. of delivery.** 1. Puerperal i. 2. Hysterical mania the result of escape from some great peril. [α, 40.]—**I. of febrile disorders.** See *Febrile i.*—**I. of gestation.** See *Puerperal i.*—**I. of grandeur.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum*.—**I. of lactation.** Fr., *folie des nourrices*. The i. of nursing women, a variety of puerperal i.; of Voisin, mania occurring during the first six weeks, or after several months, of nursing or at weaning. [α, 34.]—**I. of masturbation.** The i. of pubescence when due to masturbation. [D, 36.]—**I. of oxaluria.** A form of hypochondriacal i. associated with excess of oxalates in the urine. [Skae (α, 40).]—**I. of persecution.** See DÉLIRE *des persécutions*.—**I. of phosphaturia.** Of Skae, a form of i. found in mentally overworked men, and associated with excessive phosphates in the urine. [α, 40.]—**I. of pregnancy.** See *Puerperal i.* and *Preparturient i.*—**I. of puberty, I. of pubescence.** Fr., *folie de l'adolescence* (ou *de la puberté*, ou *pubérale*). Ger., *Hebephrenie*. Of Skae and Maudsley, a form of i. occurring at or soon after the period of puberty and supposed to be due to vital depletion from masturbation, the inception of

menstruation, or overstudy, in those predisposed by heredity; characterized by a period of melancholic depression, followed by mental enfeeblement, silliness, delusions, and, finally, complete dementia. [D, 36.]—**I. of self-abuse.** See *I. of masturbation.* —**I. of the feelings.** See *Emotional i.*—**I. of the muscles.** Fr., *folie musculaire.* Ger., *muskeliger Wahnsinn.* Of Watson, the irregular and uncalled-for action of certain muscles, associated with spastic inco-ordination, tremor, or spasm (*e. g.*, in laryngeal chorea); of Bellingham and Bouillaud, chorea. [D, 35.]—**I. of twins.** Fr., *folie gémellaire.* See under *Communicated i.*—**I. of uncertainty.** See FOLIE *du doute.*—**Instinctive i.** See *Hereditary i.*—**Intellectual i.** [Hammond]. See *Ideational i.* and MONOMANIA.—**Intermittent i.** Recurrent i. [*a*, 40.]—**Intervallary epileptic i.** Of Spitzka, i. occurring between consecutive paroxysms of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Ischæmic i.** I. due to persistent anæmia of the brain, being usually the result of neurasthenia. [*a*, 40.]—**Katatonic i.** See CATATONIA.—**Lucid i.** Moral i. [*a*, 40.]—**Malarial i.** It., *insanità di malaria.* An i. of no distinctive characteristics, due to malarial poisoning. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]—**Maniacal i.** See MANIA.—**Masturbatic i.** See *I. of masturbation.*—**Melancholic i.** See MELANCHOLIA.—**Menstrual i.** Fr., *folie menstruelle* (ou *périodique*). I. appearing during the course or with the inception of menstruation or at the menopause (see *Climacteric i.*). In some women there is a periodical i. at each menstrual epoch, not the result, according to Spitzka, of the menstrual condition, but only excited thereby. [D, 36; *a*, 34.]—**Metastatic i.** I. due to the metastasis of a disease from one part of the body to another, possibly to the brain itself. [D, 43.]—**Monomaniacal i.** See MONOMANIA.—**Moral i.** Fr., *folie morale.* An uncontrollable violence of impulses, instincts, and emotions, associated with more or less progressive mental impairment and change of character, taste, and disposition. [*a*, 40.]—**Notional i.** Of Arnold, that form of i. in which the patient sees, hears, or otherwise perceives objects as they really exist, yet conceives such notions of them as are obviously and grossly erroneous. [*a*, 40.]—**Onanistic i.** See *I. of masturbation.*—**Opium i.** An acute or chronic i. due to chronic opium poisoning. Its phenomena may resemble those seen in the various types of alcoholic i. [D, 36.]—**Organic i.** Fr., *folie organique.* Of Ball, a class of insanities including acute delirium, aphasia, general paralysis, etc. [*a*, 34.]—**Ovarian i.** Of Skae, i. due to ovarian disease, usually of melancholic or hysterical form. [*a*, 40.]—**Paralytic i.** The general paralysis of the insane. [D.]—**Paroxysmal i.** A form of recurrent i. in which the patient is seized with paroxysms of mental aberration, hallucinations, delirium, and mania (sometimes epileptic) which are temporary, and the patient remains more or less perfectly well in the interims. [*a*, 40.]—**Partial i.** See MONOMANIA.—**Pathetic i.** See *Affective i.*—**Pellagrous i.** Of Spitzka, a form of i. dependent on a primary pellagrous condition. [D, 36.]—**Perceptional i.** An i. in which the patient has perceptive sensations when no external object to excite such sensations has impressed the senses. [*a*, 40.]—**Periodical i.** Fr., *folie périodique* (ou *intermittente*). A form of i. which recurs at intervals, with apparent mental soundness between the attacks. It is usually hereditary, but may be due to traumatism, alcoholic excesses, etc. [D, 36.] See also *Menstrual i.*—**Phthisical i.** Fr., *folie phthisique.* A form of i. developed in the course of phthisis. [D, 36; G. H. Roger, "Encéphale," No. 5, p. 597.]—**Post-connubial i.** Of Skae, an acute mania in men of previously rigid virtue brought on by the first sexual orgasm after marriage. ["Brit. Jour. of Ment. Sci.," 1873, p. 503 (*a*, 40).]—**Post-epileptic i.** See *Acute methepileptic i.*—**Post-febrile i.** A disordered mental condition which occurs in the convalescent period of some acute febrile diseases. [D, 36.]—**Post-puerperal i.** Puerperal i. occurring after delivery.—**Preparturient i., Prepuerperal i.** Puerperal i. occurring before labor.—**Pre-epileptic i.** Of Spitzka, a form of mental disturbance preceding an epileptic convulsion (or its equivalent), and increasing in intensity until the onset of the paroxysm. [D, 36.]—**Primary confusional i.** Mental derangement characterized by incoherence and confusion of ideas, but with no essential emotional disturbance, or true dementia. [D, 36.]—**Primary delusional i.** A form of hereditary i. arising primarily from no preceding psychosis and in which the delusions, though fixed and systematized, are yet limited and associated in its early stages with no great mental enfeeblement. [*a*, 40.]—**Primary i.** A chronic i. not induced by any preceding neuro-psychosis. [Spitzka (*a*, 40).]—**Primordial i.** See *Primary i.*—**Pubescent i.** See *I. of pubescence.*—**Puerperal i.** Lat., *mania* (seu *melancholia*, seu *vesania*, seu *encephalopathia*) *puerperalis* (seu *puerperarum*, seu *in puerpera*, seu *lactea*). Fr., *folie puerpérale* (ou *des femmes enceintes* [ou *en couches*], *des nouvelles accouchées, et des nourrices*). Ger., *Puerperalwahnsinn*, *Manie der Wöchnerinnen*, *Wahnsinn bei Kindbetterinnen*, *Puerperal-Psychose.* Syn.: *puerperal mania.* The i. of pregnancy, childbed, and lactation; commonly of sudden onset and maniacal character, lapsing subsequently into melancholia.—**Reasoning i.** Moral i. [*a*, 40.]—**Recurrent i.** A psycho-neurosis in which there are recurrent attacks of mental aberration with intervening periods of mental health. [*a*, 40.]—**Religious i.** A form of i. in which the mental aberration is associated with religious subjects. It embraces religious monomania and theomania, and has at times been epidemic. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]—**Rheumatic i., Rheumatismal i.** Of Spitzka, a form of i. dependent on a primary rheumatic condition. [D, 36.]—**Saturnine i.** The i. resulting from lead poisoning. [*a*, 40.]—**Secondary delusional i.** A chronic, incurable i. characterized by a slow progress from various mental diseases and persistent delusions, to marked dementia and confusion. [Pepper (*a*, 40).]—**Secondary partial i.** See *Active* DEMENTIA.—**Senile i.** I., conforming to no particular type, occurring in the aged. [D, 36.]—**Sensorial i.** I. associated with delusions and hallucinations with regard to objects of the special senses. [*a*. 40.]—**Simulated i.** See *Feigned i.*—**Simultaneous i.** See under *Communicated i.*—**Sthenic i.** Of Skae, a variety of idiopathic i. in which the mental derangement is forcibly expressed. [D, 43.] Cf. *Asthenic i.*—**Stuporous i.** Simple impairment or suspension of the mental powers, without emotional perversion. [D, 36.]—**Suicidal i.** Fr., *folie du suicide.* I. characterized by an impulse to commit suicide. [*a*, 34.]—**Sympathetic i.** Fr., *folie sympathique.* A form of i. due to powerful reflex influences. [D, 36.]—**Symptomatic i.** I. which exhibits itself as the symptom or result of some other disease. [*a*, 40.]—**Syphilitic i.** I. due to or associated with syphilis. [D.] —**Toxic i.** Fr., *folie toxique* (ou *par intoxication*). Mania due to poisoning by alcohol, absinthe, opium, cannabis indica, etc. [*a*, 34.] —**Transitory i.** Of Krafft-Ebing, a form of mental disease differing from other forms of i. only in its duration, viz., two to six days. [*a*, 40.]—**Transmitted i.** See *Communicated i.*—**Traumatic i.** Of Skae and of Bucknill and Tuke, i. referable to traumatism or analogous causes; characterized by perversity of character, with violent impulses and a tendency to alcoholism, and sometimes by fits of maniacal self-exaltation of short duration. The condition lasts a long time, with occasional remissions, and finally results in dementia. [D, 36.]—**Uterine i.** I. due to uterine or ovarian disease. [Savage (*a*, 40).]—**Visceral i.** A form of i., usually hypochondriacal or melancholic, due to the actual existence of or the patient's belief in some visceral lesion. [Spitzka (*a*, 40).]—**Volitional i.** I. associated with disturbance of will-power, whether excessive activity or inertia. [Hammond (*a*, 40).]

INSANUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-san(sa^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INSANE.

INSATIABILITY, n. I^{2}n-sa-shi^2-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *in* neg., and *satiare*, to satisfy. See ACORIA (3d def.).

INSATIABLE, adj. I^{2}n-sa'shi^2-a^2-b'l. Lat., *insatiabilis* (from *in* neg., and *satiare*, to satisfy). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unersättlich.* It., *insaziabile.* Sp., *insaciable.* Incapable of being satisfied.

INSCRIPTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-skri^{2}p(skrep)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *inscribere*, to write. 1. A religious sign or invocation placed at the head of a prescription; now often replaced by a sign designative of the system of weights employed. 2. A linear impression or marking like the stroke made with a pen. [B, 10 (*a*, 17).]—**Inscriptiones tendineæ.** Ger., *flechsige Querstreifen.* Syn.: *lineæ transversæ.* Transverse or oblique tendinous intersections which cross or partly cross the fibres of the rectus abdominis muscle, and are intimately adherent to its sheath. [C.]

INSCULPTO-PUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-sku^{3}lp(sku^{4}lp)-to(to^3)-pu^{3}n^{2}k(pu^{4}n^{2}k)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *insculpere*, to carve in, and *pungere*, to pierce into. Ger., *eingestochen-punktirt.* Reticulated with minute pits (*e. g.*, those occurring on the testa of a mustard-seed). [B, 123 (*a*, 24); *a*, 45.]

INSCULPTUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-sku^{3}lp(sku^{4}lp)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *insculpere*, to carve in. Ger., *eingestochen*, *eingegraben.* Having dotted or linear depressions (said of the surfaces of seeds, etc.). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INSÉCABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-sa-ka^3-bl'. From *in* neg., and *siccare*, to make dry. Incapable of being dried. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INSECT, n. I^{2}n'se^{2}kt. Gr., ἔντομον. Lat., *insectum* (from *insecare*, to cut through). Fr., *insecte.* Ger., *Insekt*, *I.* It., *insetto.* Sp., *insecto.* A small, usually winged, six-legged invertebrate animal, with body cut into segments; or, more particularly, any member of the class *Insecta.*—**Ametabolous i's.** See AMETABOLA. —**Cochineal i.** See COCCUS *cacti.*—**Gall i.** See CYNIPS.—**True i's.** Arthropods with but six true legs (*Hexapoda*), and the body grouped with three series of segments—head, thorax, and abdomen. [J, 10.]

INSECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n-se^{2}kt'a^3. A class of articulate invertebrate animals in which the body is not only composed of a continuous series of segments articulating with each other, but is also cut into three very marked portions, the head, thorax, and abdomen, possessing jointed legs, and breathing by means of air-tubes throughout the body. This includes centipedes, millipedes, and spiders, as well as true insects. According to Nicholson, the *I.* are divided into subclasses, viz.: 1. The *Ametabola*, including the orders *Anopleura*, *Mallophaga*, and *Thysanura.* 2. The *Hemimetabola*, including the orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Neuroptera.* 3. The *Holometabola*, including the orders *Aphaniptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Strepsiptera*, and *Coleoptera.* [A, 359; J; L, 196, 292 (*a*, 39).]

INSECTICIDE, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}kt'i^2-sid. From *insectum*, an insect, and *cædere*, to slay. Fr., *i.* Destructive to insects; as a n., a substance having that quality. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INSECTIFEROUS, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}kt-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *insectum*, an insect, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *insectifère.* Bearing or containing insects, said especially of rocks bearing imprints or petrified bodies of insects. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INSECTIVORISM, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}kt-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-i^{2}z'm. From *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *insectivorisme.* Ger., *Insektenfressen.* The property possessed by certain plants of capturing and digesting insects. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] See *Digestive* GLANDS.

INSECTIVOROUS, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}k-ti^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *insectivorus* (from *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *insectivore.* Ger., *insektenfressend.* Subsisting in part or wholly on insects (said of both animals and plants). The *Insectivora* are an order of the *Mammalia*, also a section of the *Cheiroptera*, so characterized. [*a*, 24; B, 28 (*a*, 27); L.]

INSECTOLOGY, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}k-to^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *insectologia* (from *insectum*, an insect, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *insectologie.* See ENTOMOLOGY.

INSECT-POWDER, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}kt-pu^5'ud-u^{5}r. Ger., *Insektenpulver.* The flowers of different species of *Pyrethrum*, often adulterated with the leaves and stem of the plant; used to destroy insects, as a dressing for sores, etc., to prevent the growth of maggots, and to preserve dried insects in cabinets. [B, 5 (*a*. 24).]—**Caucasian i.-p.** Fr., *pyrèthre du Caucase* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers

of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *Pyrethrum roseum.* [B. 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Dalmatian i.-p.** The flowers of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium.* It is stronger than the Caucasian i.-p. [B. 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Guirila i.-p.** See *Caucasian i.-p.*—**Persian i.-p.** Ger., *persisches Insektenpulver.* See *Caucasian i.-p.*

INSEKT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-ze^{2}kt′. See INSECT.—**I'enähnlich.** See ENTOMOID.—**I'enblüthig.** See ENTOMOPHILOUS.—**I'enfressend.** See INSECTIVOROUS.—**I'enkunde.** See ENTOMOLOGY.—**I'enpulver.** See INSECT-POWDER.—**I'entödter.** See ENTOMOPHTHOREÆ.—**I'enversteinerung.** See ENTOMOLITHUS.

INSEL (Ger.), n. I^{2}n′ze^{2}l. See INSULA.—**Bluti'n.** See BLOOD-*islands.*—**Epitheli'n.** See *Epithelial* ISLANDS.—**Gehirni'.** See INSULA.—**I'schwelle.** See MARGO *falciformis.*—**Pander'sche I'n.** See BLOOD-*islands.*—**Reil'sche I.** See INSULA.

INSELBAD (Ger.), n. I^{2}n′ze^{2}l-ba^{3}d. A place in the outskirts of Paderborn, Prussia, where there are several mineral springs (one ferruginous and containing calcium and magnesium sulphates, and others containing sodium chloride and much nitrogen and free carbonic acid), and an establishment for bathing and inhalations. [L, 30, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

INSEMINATION, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}m-i^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *inseminatio* (from *inseminare*, to plant in). Fr., *i.*, *insémination*, *ensemencement.* Ger., *Einsaat.* 1. The act of depositing the semen in copulation. 2. See DISSEMINATION.

INSENESCENCE, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}n-e^{2}s′e^{2}ns. Lat., *insenescentia* (from *in* neg., and *senescere*, to grow old). Ger., *Nichtaltern.* See AGERASIA.

INSENSIBILISATEUR (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-sa^{3}n^2-se-be-le-sa^3-tu^{5}r. See ANÆSTHETIC (n.).

INSENSIBILISATION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-sa^{3}n^2-se-be-le-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See ANÆSTHETIZATION.

INSENSIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}n-si^2-bi^{2}l′i^2-ti^2. Lat., *insensibilitas* (from *insensibilis*, that can not be felt). Fr., *insensibilité.* Ger., *Unempfindlichkeit.* It., *insensibilità.* Sp., *insensibilidad.* 1. See ANÆSTHESIA. 2. See *General* ANÆSTHESIA.

INSENSIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}n′si^2-b'l. Lat., *insensibilis.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *unempfindlich.* It., *insensibile.* Sp., *i.* In a state of insensibility.

INSEPARATE, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}p′a^2-rat. Lat., *inseparatus* (from *in* neg., and *separare*, to separate). Coalescent or adnate. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

INSEPARATION, n. I^{2}n-se^{2}p-a^2-ra′shu^{3}n. See COALESCENCE.

INSERTED, adj. I^{2}n-su^{5}rt′e^{2}d. Lat., *insertus* (from *inserere*, to ingraft). Fr., *greffé*, *implanté*, *inséré.* Ger., *eingefügt*, *angeheftet.* Attached to, adherent to, or growing out of another organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24) ; *a*, 45.]

INSERTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o′nis.* 1. See INSERTION. 2. See GRAFT.—**I. eccentrica funis umbilicalis.** Ger., *excentrische Insertion des Nabelstranges.* An insertion of the umbilical cord into some other portion of the placenta than its centre.—**I. epigyna.** See *Epigynous* INSERTION.—**I. funiculi furcata.** Fr., *insertion vélamenteuse en forme de fourche* (ou *en fourche*). Ger., *Gabelinsertion des Nabelstranges.* Of Hyrtl, that mode of insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta in which the vessels of the cord diverge in the form of two branches that are inserted separately. [A, 19.] See also FUNIS *furcalis.*—**I. funiculi umbilicalis velamentosa.** See *I. velamentosa funis umbilicalis.*—**I. funis umbilicalis.** Fr., *insertion du cordon ombilical.* The insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta.—**I. furcata.** See *I. funiculi furcata.*—**I. hypogyna.** See *Hypogynous* INSERTION.—**I. immediata.** See *Immediate* INSERTION.—**I. marginalis bifida** [Hyrtl]. See *I. velamentosa* (*funis umbilicalis*).—**I. marginalis (funis umbilicalis).** See *I. eccentrica funis umbilicalis.*—**I. marginalis furcata.** See *I. funiculi furcata.*—**I. mediata.** See *Mediate* INSERTION.—**I. nervi.** Ger., *Einfügung eines Nerven in ein Organ.* The termination of a nerve by its filaments in a muscle or other portion of the body. [L, 50 (*a*, 29).]—**I. perigyna.** See *Perigynous* INSERTION.—**I. velamentosa (funis umbilicalis).** Fr., *insertion vélamenteuse du cordon umbilical.* Ger., *velamentöse Insertion des Nabelstranges.* Syn.: *i. marginalis bifida* (Hyrtl). That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta in which the vessels of the cord diverge from each other before entering the placenta, and the cord as a whole is really inserted into the chorion, near the margin of the placenta. [A, 19.]—**I. velamentosa furcalis.** See *I. funiculi furcata.*

INSERTION, n. I^{2}n-su^{5}r′shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔνωσις. Lat., *insertio* (from *inserere*, to introduce into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einfügung*, *Anheftung.* It., *inserzione.* Sp., *inserción*, *ingestion.* 1. The act of inserting. 2. The particular way in which anything is inserted ; in botany, the manner or place of attachment of a body ; especially a stamen, on the organ that bears it. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).] 3. Of a muscle, the site of its attachment to the part that its action tends to move.—**Epigynous i.** Lat., *insertio epigyna.* Fr., *i. épigyne.* Ger., *epigynische Anheftung.* An i. of the stamens upon the ovary. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Excentrische I. des Nabelstranges** (Ger.). See INSERTIO *eccentrica funis umbilicalis.*—**Gabeli' des Nabelstranges** (Ger.). See INSERTIO *funiculi furcata.*—**Hypogynous i.** Lat., *insertio hypogyna.* Fr., *i. hypogyne.* Ger., *hypogynische Anheftung.* An i. of a part upon the receptacle of the flower (*i. e.*, beneath the pistil). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Immediate i.** Lat., *insertio immediata.* Fr., *i. immédiate.* Ger., *unmittelbare Anheftung.* An i. in which the points of origin and i. are the same, the organ inserted proceeding directly from the part. [B, 1, 19 (*a*. 24).]—**I'sstelle** (Ger.). The site of i. [L.]—**I. vélamenteuse en forme de fourche** (ou **en fourche**) (Fr.). See INSERTIO *funiculi furcata.*—**Mediate i.** Lat., *insertio mediata.* Fr., *i. médiate.* Ger., *mittelbare Anheftung.* In botany, an i. in which the apparent and actual places of attachment are different. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Marginal i. of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *insertio marginalis.* Fr., *i. marginale.* That form of i. of the cord in which the character of the latter as a whole is maintained up to its i. at the margin of the placenta, giving rise to the formation termed battledore placenta. Cf. *Velamentous i.*—**Perigynous i.** Lat., *insertio perigyna.* Fr., *i. périgyne.* Ger., *perigynische Anheftung.* An i. around the pistil (*i. e.*, an adnation which carries up the apparent place of attachment to some distance above or away from the receptacle). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Vaginal i.** Ger., *Vaginalanheftung.* Syn.: *utero-vaginal junction.* The line of junction of the upper end of the vagina with the neck of the uterus.—**Velamentöse I. des Nabelstranges** (Ger.). See INSERTIO *velamentosa* (*funis umbilicalis*).—**Velamentous i. (of the umbilical cord).** See INSERTIO *velamentosa* (*funiculi umbilicalis*).

INSERTUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See INSERTED.

INSESSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-se^{2}s′si^2-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *insidere*, to sit in anything. The use of a sitz-bath. [B, 270.]

INSESSORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. I^{2}n-se^{2}s-sor′ez(as). From *insidere*, to sit in anything. See PASSERES.

INSESSORIAL, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}s-so′ri^2-a^{2}l. Of or pertaining to the *Insessores.* [L, 343.]

INSESSUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-se^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *insidere*, to sit in anything. Gr., ἐγκάθισμα, ἐγκαθισμός (from ἐγκαθίζειν, to sit in anything). A sitz-bath. [B, 48 ; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. vaporosus.** A steam bath for the hips. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INSEXED, adj. I^{2}n-se^{2}xd′. Lat., *insexus* (from *in* neg., and *sexus*, sex). Fr., *insexé.* Ger., *geschlechtslos.* Of plants, without sex ; neuter. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INSIDENT, adj. I^{2}n′si^{2}d-e^{2}nt. Lat., *insidens* (from *insidere*, to sit upon). Ger., *aufsitzend.* Sitting upon ; of fruits, placed upon a carpophore (*carpophoroinsidens*). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).] The film, etc., found on the surface of urine were formerly termed *insidentia.* [A, 325.]

INSIDIOUS, adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *insidians* (from *insidiari*, to lie in ambush). Fr., *insidieux.* Ger., *insidiös.* It., Sp., *insidioso.* Of diseases, coming on stealthily, so that they are apt to have become confirmed before their presence is recognized.

INSINUATION, n. I^{2}n-si^{2}n-u^2-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *insinuatio* (from *insinuare*, to insinuate into). Ger., *Einfügung.* The introduction of anything (*e. g.*, an instrument into a winding canal) by a series of oblique or spiral movements. [*a*, 17.]

INSIPID, adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}p′i^{2}d. Lat., *insipidus* (from *in* neg., and *sapidus*, savory). Fr., *insipide.* Ger., *geschmacklos*, *unschmackhaft.* Tasteless, flat, vapid. [*a*, 24.]

INSIPIENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}p′i^2-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent′is.* From *in* neg., and *sapiens*, wise. Ger., *albern*, *unklug.* Silly, simple. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INSIPIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-si^{2}p-i^2-e^{2}n′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *in* neg., and *sapientia*, wisdom. Ger., *Albernheit*, *Thorheit.* 1. Silliness ; simplicity. 2. A mild form of insanity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. ingenita.** Imbecility. [*a*, 40.]

INSISTENT, adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}s′t'nt. From *insistere*, to set foot upon. Lit., treading or pressing upon (said of a bird's hallux when its tip only touches the ground). [L, 221.]

INSITIENCY, n. I^{2}n-si^{2}t′i^2-e^{2}n-si^2. From *in* neg., and *sitis*, thirst. Freedom from thirst. [L, 56.]

INSITIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-si^{2}sh(si^{2}t)′i^2-o. Gen., *-o′nis.* From *inserere*, to ingraft. 1. A putting into place. 2. Grafting or implantation. 3. Inoculation or vaccination. [E ; L, 50 (*a*, 14 ; *a*, 45).]—**I. ciliorum.** An old term for an operation for the restoration of the eyelashes to their normal position, and indirectly of the eyelid to its proper shape. [F.]—**I. dentium.** The implantation of teeth. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. variolarum.** Small-pox inoculation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INSOLATION, n. I^{2}n-sol-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *insolatio* (from *insolare*, to expose to the sun), *solis ictus* (2d def.). Fr., *i. coup de soleil* (ou *de chaleur*) (2d def.). Ger., *I.*, *Sonnenstich* (2d def.). It., *insolazione*, *colpo di sole* (2d def.). Sp., *insolación.* 1. Exposure of a person or thing to the direct rays of the sun ; a sun-bath. [B, 48.] 2. Properly, that form of heat fever known as sunstroke ; as generally employed, any form of prostration by extreme heat.—**Electric i.** See COUP *de soleil électrique.*—**Local i.** The effect of extreme sun heat upon any localized portion of the body or the nerves contiguous thereto. [*a*, 40.]

INSOLAZIONE (It.), n. I^{2}n-so-la^{3}ts-e-o′na. See INSOLATION.—**I. di primavera.** Lit., spring sunstroke. See PELLAGRA.

INSOLINIC ACID, n. I^{2}n-so^{2}l-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide insolinique.* Ger., *Insolinsäure.* See TEREPHTHALIC ACID.

INSOLUBILITY, n. I^{2}n-so^{2}l-u^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *insolubilité.* Ger., *Unlöslickheit.* The quality of being insoluble.

INSOLUBLE, adj. I^{2}n-so^{2}l′u^2-b'l. Lat., *insolubilis* (from *in* neg., and *solubilis*, soluble). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unlöslich*, *unauflöslich.* It., *insolubile.* Sp., *i.* Incapable of being dissolved. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INSOMNIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-so^{2}m′ni^2-a^3. From *in* neg., and *somnus*, sleep. Fr., *insomnie.* Ger., *Insomnie*, *Schlaflosigkeit.* Sleeplessness. [D.]—**Alcoholic i.** An i. due to acute alcoholism. [*a*, 40.]—**Congestive i.** A persistent form of i. due to congestion of the brain. [*a*, 40.]—**Febrile i.** The i. which attends the evolution of the various specific fevers. It may be due to hyperpyrexia, irritation of the eruption, or exhaustion in the later stages. [Pepper (*a*, 40).]—**I. of exhaustion.** I. produced by over-work, debilitating discharges, mental strain, parturition, or any cause capable of causing mental and physical exhaustion. [Pepper (*a*, 40).]—**Lithæmic i.** I. originating in over-feeding, and consisting in an irritation of the brain through the intervening nervous apparatus. [Pepper (*a*, 40).]

INSOMNIOUS, adj. I^{2}n-so^{2}m'ni^2-u^{3}s. From *in* neg., and *somnus*, sleep. Sleepless.

INSOMNIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-so^{2}m'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A dream. [A, 322.]

INSPECTION, n. I^{2}n-spe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inspectio* (from *inspicere*, to look into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Inspektion, Adspektion, Besichtigung, Besehen.* It., *inspezione, ispezione.* Sp., *inspección.* Ocular examination. [D.]

INSPERGATION, n. I^{2}n-spu^{5}r-ga'shu^{3}n. From *inspergere*, to sprinkle into. The application of a fine powder or spray to a surface, as of the eye, by sprinkling or dusting. [Alt, "Am. Jour. of Ophth.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 630 (α, 29).]

INSPIRATEUR (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-spe-ra^3-tu^{5}r. See INSPIRATORY.

INSPIRATION, n. I^{2}n-spi^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Gr., εἰσπνοή. Lat., *inspiratio* (from *inspirare*, to blow into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einathmung, I.* It., *inspirazione.* Sp., *inspiración.* 1. The act of drawing in the breath. [J.] 2. The act or property of plant-organs, especially leaves, of absorbing gases from the atmosphere. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Crowing i.** The peculiar, noisy i. made in laryngismus stridulus or spasmodic croup. [D, 63; L. Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685 (D).]—**Deferred i.** I. which is not audible until shortly after the beginning of the inspiratory act. During this interval the air-cells have become distended, and at its close the inspiratory murmur is heard as a short wheeze; observed in emphysema, bronchitis, etc. [D, 1.]—**Difficult i., Forced i., Forcible i.** Fr., *i. forcée.* Ger., *forcirte I.* Syn.: *labored i.* I. (2d def.) in which the ordinary muscles of i. are assisted by the so-called inspiratory auxiliaries (*i. e.*, the muscles attached to the chest which by their contraction can increase the thoracic cavity directly or indirectly by furnishing fixed support whereby other muscles may act more advantageously). If the movements become excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly or indirectly increase the cavity of the thorax. [J, 18, 40, 53, 198.] See MUSCLES *of i.*—**Full i.** Fr., *i. profonde.* Ger., *tiefe Athmung.* Syn.: *full breath.* I. in which the lungs are filled as completely as possible (voluntarily, as in determining the amount of complemental air, or involuntarily, as in cardiac dyspnœa). [J.]—**I. of blood.** The increased flow of venous blood into the heart, due to and during the act of i. [K.]—**I. profonde** (Fr.). See *Full i.*—**I'sdruck** (Ger.). See PRESSURE *of i.*—**I'swelle** (Ger.). The wave-like movement of i. [J.]—**Jerking i.** Ger., *saccadirte I.* An inspiration the murmur of which, instead of being regular and continuous, is interrupted and wavy. It is associated with incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, and asthma. [α, 40.]—**Labored i.** See *Forced i.*—**Non-expansive i.** I. in which the expansile movement of the chest is deficient or altogether absent, owing to emphysema, pleuritic adhesions, or obstruction to the entrance of air into the lung. [α, 40.]—**Saccadirte I.** (Ger.). See *Jerking i.*—**Unfinished i.** I. prematurely and abruptly stopped; one of the disorders of the respiratory rhythm. [D.]

INSPIRATORY, adj. I^{2}n'spi^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *inspirationi inserviens.* Fr., *inspirateur.* Ger., *inspiratorisch.* Pertaining to, associated with, or subserving inspiration. [J.]

INSPISSANS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-spi^{2}s'sa^{2}nz(sa^{3}ns). From *inspissare*, to thicken. Fr., *inspissant, épaississant.* Ger., *verdickend, eindickend.* Thickening. The *inspissantia* (Ger., *verdickende Mittel*) are agents that thicken the blood or other liquids. [A, 322.]

INSPISSATED, adj. I^{2}n'spi^{2}s-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *inspissatus.* Fr., *inspissé, épaissi.* Ger., *verdickt.* Made thicker; partially evaporated or dehydrated. [α, 17.]

INSPISSATION, n. I^{2}n-spi^{2}s-sa'shu^{3}n. Lat., *inspissatio* (from *inspissare*, to thicken). Fr., *i., épaississement.* Ger., *Verdickung.* The act or process of becoming or of making thicker in consistence. [α, 17.]

INSPISSATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-spi^{2}s-sat(sa^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INSPISSATED.

INSTABILIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-sta(sta^3)'bi^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *in* neg., and *stabilis*, that stands firm. Fr., *instable.* Ger., *unbeständig.* See UNSTABLE.

INSTAMINATE, adj. I^{2}n-sta^{2}m'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *instaminatus* (from *in* neg., and *stamen* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *instaminé.* Destitute of stamens. [B, 1 (α, 24); α, 45.]

INSTAURATION, n. I^{2}n-sta^4-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *instauratio* (from *instaurare*, to establish). Fr., *i.* The establishment of a function (*e. g.*, menstruation). [A, 385.]

INSTEP, n. I^{2}n'ste^{2}p. Fr., *cou-de-pied.* Ger., *Fussbiege.* It., *collo del piede.* Sp., *empeine, garganta.* The convexity of the upper side of the foot near its junction with the leg. [C.]

INSTILLATION, n. I^{2}n-sti^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *instillatio* (from *instillare*, to drop in). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Eintröpfeln.* The act of pouring in a liquid drop by drop. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

INSTINCT, n. I^{2}n'sti^{2}n^{2}kt. Lat., *instinctus* (from *instinguere*, to instigate). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Naturtrieb.* A natural propensity independent of reasoning; the natural faculty, as seen in the lower animals, of doing the right thing without knowing why. [L, 343.]

INSTINCTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-sti^{2}n^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Fr., *instinctif.* Determined by instinct. [α, 17.]

INSTIPULATE, adj. I^{2}n-sti^{2}p'u^2-lat. Lat., *instipulatus.* Fr., *instipulé.* Not stipulate. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

INSTITA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n'sti^2-ta^3. From *insistere*, to step, tread upon. Lit., the flounce or border of a Roman lady's tunic; hence, the portion stepped upon; a bandage. [A, 312 (α, 21); α, 45.]

INSTITUTES (or **INSTITUTIONS**) **OF MEDICINE**, n. pl. I^{2}n'sti^2-tu^{2}tz, i^{2}n-sti^2-tu^2'shu^{3}nz. From *instituere*, to put into place. A collective term sometimes used to denote the elementary principles of physiology, general pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene. [A, 2.]

INSTRUMENT, n. I^{2}n'stru^2-m'nt. Gr., ὄργανον. Lat., *instrumentum* (from *instruere*, to build). Fr., *i., outil.* Ger., *I., Werkzeug.* It., *instrumento, utensile.* Sp., *instrumento.* 1. A tool, an implement. 2. An agent, an organ. [E.]—**Accouchiri'** (Ger.). An obstetrical i.—**Allingham's i. for fistula.** An i. composed of a steel director and a strong pair of scissors the back of one blade of which is ground to fit into the tunneled groove of the director, so that the blade can not slip out of the groove as it is forced through the fistula tract. [α, 40.]—**Canaliculus i.** An i. devised by Greenslade consisting of a fine director, in the groove of which is a sliding knife manipulated by the action of the thumb upon a small button in the handle of the i. It is used for widening the lacrymal canal. [α, 40.]—**Davidson's spray i.** An atomizer consisting of a bottle with a concavity on one side, into which the compression bulb fits, and a spray tube having tips directing the spray in various directions. [α, 40.]—**Detschy's i.** An i. consisting of an intra-uterine stem attached to a double wing-shaped pessary, and manipulated by a screw, so that the womb can be flexed into any desired position. [α, 40.]—**Earle's i. for the extraction of cataract.** Fr., *i. d'extraction.* Ger., *I. zur Staarausziehung.* A small lancet, not now used, moving backward and forward between the blades of a forceps. The i. was introduced through the sclerotic and chorioid; the lancet was withdrawn by means of a spring in the handle, and the blades of the forceps were then opened and the cataract seized and brought away. [F.]—**Electromassage i.** An i. devised by Butler, composed of a magnet and three cylinders, revolved by multiplying cog-wheels and developing magneto-electricity. It is said to possess the advantages of electricity and massage combined. [α, 40.]—**Erweiterungsi'** (Ger.). See DILATATORIUM.—**Geburtshülfliches I.** (Ger.). An obstetrical i.—**Goetz's suture i.** An i. composed of a curved needle fitted into a hollow handle, in which is a bobbin holding the suture silk and dealing it out as needed, thus obviating the necessity of frequently threading the needle. [α, 40.]—**Grant's i. for œdema of the glottis.** A small cap with a sharp hook attached fitted on to the end of the finger like a thimble, and used for scarifying. [E.]—**Gross's foreign-body i. for the ear.** A small steel shaft with an ear-scoop on one end and a fine bent point on the other for removing foreign bodies from the ear. [α, 40.]—**Hoff's automatic suture i.** An i. consisting of a long shaft with flared end and internal sliding bar, manipulated by a finger-ring. It is designed to introduce serre-fines instead of sutures into wounds. [α, 40.]—**I'besteck** (Ger.). See *Operating* CASE.—**Sim's intra-uterine-stem i.** A Hodge pessary, with an intra-uterine stem movable upon an axis, thus facilitating its introduction and allowing motion to the uterus. [α, 40.]—**Squarey's i.** A straight self-retaining stem pessary, without any vaginal support. It is held in place by the automatic dilatation of its intra-uterine extremity. [α, 40.]

INSTRUMENTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-stru^2(stru)-me^{2}nt-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *instrumentum*, an instrument. A collection or supply of instruments.

INSTRUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-stru^2(stru)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See INSTRUMENT.—**I. chirurgicum.** A surgical instrument.—**I. digestionis.** Ger., *Verdauungsorgan.* An organ of digestion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. instrumentorum.** The hand. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INSUCCATION, n. I^{2}n-su^{3}k-ka'shu^{3}n. From *in*, into, and *succus*, juice. Ger., *Insukkation.* A method pursued in making an extract from very hard bodies, like wood or hard fruit-rinds, consisting in steeping them for 2 or 3 days in cold water before extracting them with hot water. [B, 49.]

INSUCCATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-kat(ka^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *insucare*, to soak in. Dissolved in or treated with vegetable juices (see ALOE *insuccata*). [B, 57.]

INSUFFICIENCY, n. I^{2}n-su^{2}f-fi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *insufficientia* (from *in*, neg., and *sufficientia*, a sufficiency). Fr., *insuffisance.* Ger., *Insufficienz, Unzulänglichkeit.* The state of being insufficient for its purpose.—**Absolute i.** I. due to thickening, induration, or other change in the cardiac valves themselves. [α, 40.]—**Active i. of a muscle.** A muscular contraction only equal to that usually observed at the beginning of shortening, when the origins and insertions of certain muscles in the neighborhood of joints are brought too near together, the muscles being thus made to contract at a mechanical disadvantage. [Landois (K).]—**Aortic i.** Fr., *insuffisance aortique.* Ger., *Aortenklappeninsufficienz.* An imperfect closure of the aortic orifice by the aortic valves. It may be due to the rupture of a valve, or to endocarditis, especially to sclerotic endocarditis. [D, 45.] See also *Corrigan's* DISEASE.—**Functional mitral i.** Fr., *insuffisance mitrale anorganique* (ou *fonctionnelle*). Ger., *anorganische Mitralinsufficienz.* Mitral i. due to deficient muscular contractility in the heart itself. [Heitler (α, 40).]—**I. of the ocular muscles.** Fr., *insuffisance des muscles oculaires.* Ger., *Insufficienz der Augenmuskeln.* An absence of dynamical equilibrium of the ocular muscles, due either to an inherent weakness of one set of muscles or to an elastic preponderance of another set of muscles. [F.]—**Mitral i.** Fr., *insuffisance mitrale* (ou *de la valvule mitrale*). That pathological condition in which the mitral valve inefficiently closes its orifice with the rhythmic action of the heart. [D.]—**Muscular i.** Fr., *insuffisance musculaire.* Ger., *Muscularinsufficienz.* 1. A condition in which a muscle (especially one of the ocular muscles) is relatively weak compared with its antagonist, so that an effort on the part of this muscle is required in order to maintain equilibrium. [B.] Cf. *I. of the ocular muscles.* 2. See *Active* and *Passive i. of a muscle.*—**Passive i. of a muscle.** The disabled condition of a muscle in the neighborhood of a joint when so stretched by the action of other muscles that it can not contract perfectly. [Landois (K).]

INSUFFICIENZ (Ger.), n. I^{2}n-suf-fe-tse-e^{2}ntz'. See INSUFFICIENCY.—**Aortenklappeni'.** See *Aortic* INSUFFICIENCY.—**I. der Augenmuskeln.** See INSUFFICIENCY *of the ocular muscles.*—**Musculari'.** See *Muscular* INSUFFICIENCY.

INSUFFISANCE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-su^{6}f-fe-sa^{3}n^{2}s. See INSUFFICIENCY.—**I. de la valvule mitrale.** See *Mitral* INSUFFICIENCY.—**I. mitrale anorganique** (ou **fonctionnelle**). See *Functional mitral* INSUFFICIENCY.—**I. rénale.** See *Renal* INADEQUACY.

INSUFFLATION, n. I^{2}n-su^{3}f-fla'shu^{3}n. Lat., *insufflatio* (from *insufflare*, to blow into or upon). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einblasung.* It., *insufflazione.* Sp., *sopio.* The act of blowing a gas, a vapor, air (often charged with a finely divided medicament), or a powder into a cavity of the body (either natural or pathological). [E; *a*, 17.]—**Pulmonary i.** Fr., *i. pulmonaire.* 1. The act of injecting the lung with air by blowing it into the mouth or nose, or (more recently) by the use of a bellows inserted into an opening in the trachea, the air being artificially warmed and charged with the proper moisture; used in the asphyxia of new-born children, and in that due to opium, coal-gas, submersion, etc. 2. The i. into the trachea and bronchi, and even the ultimate air-passages, of air (sometimes compressed or rarefied) charged with medicinal vapors or impalpable powders. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); *a*, 17.]—**Relative i.** I. due to cardiac dilatation. [*a*, 40.]

INSUFFLATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-su^{3}f(su^{4}f)-fla(fla^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., i^{2}n'su^{3}f-flat-o^{2}r. Gen., *or'is.* Fr., *insufflateur.* Ger., *Insufflateur.* It., *insofflatore.* Sp., *insuflador.* An instrument for performing insufflation.—**Clay's i.** An i. resembling Elsberg's. [E.]—**Duke's vaginal i.** An i. composed of a compression ball connected by a long, narrow tube with an elliptical box with a movable lid for holding powder. By pressure upon the ball the lid is raised and the powder insufflated. ["Aerztlichen Polytec.," Sept., 1890, p. 190 (*a*, 40).]—**Elsberg's i.** A delicate cannula with a small soft-rubber bulb attached, for holding and forcing out the powder. [E.]—**Mallez's powder i.** A tube with a rubber bulb at the end, for blowing powders into the urethra. [E.]—**Politzer's i.** Fr., *insufflateur de Politzer.* Ger., *Politzer'scher Apparat zum Einblasen.* An i. for blowing powder into the ear, made of metal or hard rubber, and consisting of a powder-chamber fastened on a tube, and communicating with the cavity of the latter by suitable openings. By a half-turn of the tube the openings are closed, and the powder which has penetrated into the tube is blown into the meatus by an air-balloon fixed at the outer end. [F, 32.]—**Rauchfuss's i.** See *Rauchfuss's* INJECTOR.—**Tube i.** An i. consisting of a long vulcanite tube, shaped for introduction into the larynx, in which there is a cavity covered by a movable shield for holding the powder, and just back of this a valve to prevent the powder being blown backward by air from the larynx. Attached to this vulcanite tube is a flexible tube with a mouth-piece attached, into which the operator blows to insufflate the powder. [*a*, 40.]

INSULA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n'su^2(su^4)-la^2. Gr., *νῆσος.* Fr., *i.*, *i. de Reil* (1st def.). Ger., *Insel*, *Insellappen* (1st def.), *Stammlappen* (1st def.), *versteckter Lappen* (1st def.), *Zwischenlappen* (1st def.). An island or inlet. 1. A group of convolutions, situated within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It covers the lenticular nucleus, and is itself concealed by the operculum. 2. A lobule of the liver. See ACINUS (1st def.). [I, 15 (K); J.]—**I. cerebri, I. de Reil** (Fr.), **I. fissuræ Sylvii.** See *I.* (1st def.).—**Insulæ griseæ cornu Ammonis.** Patches of gray matter in the cornu Ammonis. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**I. hepatica, I. hepatis.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Insulæ Peyeri.** See *Peyer's* GLANDS.—**I. Reilii.** See *I.* (1st def.).—**I. sanguinis.** An old term for a blood-clot. [K.]

INSULAR, adj. I^{2}n'su^2-la^{3}r. From *insula*, an island. Fr., *insulaire.* Ger., *insularisch.* Pertaining to or of the character of an insula.

INSULATED, adj. I^{2}n'su^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *insulatus* (from *insula*, an island). Fr., *isolé.* Ger., *abgesondert*, *isolirt.* 1. See ISOLATED. 2. In electro-physics, protected by a non-conductor. 3. Having a part distinct and free from other parts (said of the wings of certain insects). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

INSULATING, adj. I^{2}n'su^{2}l-at-i^{2}n^2. Serving to insulate.

INSULATION, n. I^{2}n-su^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *insulatio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Absondern*, *Isolirung.* 1. The act or process of insulating. 2. The state of being insulated.

INSULATOR (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., i^{2}n'su^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* Fr., *insulateur.* Ger., *Isolator.* That by means of which insulation is accomplished.

INSULTUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-su^{3}lt(su^{4}lt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-sult'us.* From *insultare*, to spring upon a thing. An attack, onset, or paroxysm, as of a disease.—**I. apoplecticus.** An attack of apoplexy.—**I. eclampticus.** A convulsive attack.—**I. epilepticus.** An attack of epilepsy. [D.]—**I. hystericus.** An hysterical paroxysm.—**I. maniacalis.** An attack of mania.

INSUPPURABLE, adj. I^{2}n-su^{3}p'u^{2}r-a^2-b'l. Lat., *insuppurabilis* (from *in* neg., and *suppurare*, to suppurate). See ANECPYETOUS.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, n. I^{2}n-su^{3}s-se^{2}pt-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *insusceptibilité.* Ger., *Unempfänglichkeit.* The state of being insusceptible.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, adj. I^{2}n-su^{3}s-se^{2}pt'i^2-b'l. Lat., *insusceptibilis.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *unempfänglich.* Not susceptible, incapable of being affected.

INSYMMETRIC, adj. I^{2}n-si^{2}m-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From *in* neg., *σύν*, with, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *insymétrique.* Ger., *unsymmetrisch.* See ASYMMETRIC.

INTACT, adj. I^{2}n-ta^{2}kt'. Lat., *intactus* (from *in* neg., and *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *i.* Ger., *unangerührt* (1st def.), *farbelos* (2d def.), *ungefärbt* (2d def.). 1. Uninjured, entire. 2. In botany, unstained, not sphacelate (*q. v.*). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INTACTILE, INTANGIBLE, adj's. I^{2}n-ta^{2}k'ti^{2}l, -ta^{3}n'ji^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *tangere*, to touch. Fr., *i.* Ger., *unfühlbar.* Incapable of being felt by the sense of touch. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INTEGER (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n'te^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r). From *in* neg., and *tangere*, to touch. 1. See INTACT (1st def.) and ENTIRE. 2. Branching so that the axis may be traced to the top. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).] Cf. DELIQUESCENT (2d def.).

INTEGERRIMUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-te^2-je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)'ri^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Superl. of *integer.* Ger., *ganzrandig.* Quite entire, having the margin filled out to an even line (said of a leaf). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INTEGRATION, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *integratio* (from *integrare*, to make whole). Fr., *intégration.* A fusion of parts previously separate in the embryo.

INTEGRIFOLIATE, INTEGRIFOLIOUS, adj's. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-ri^2-fol'i^2-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *integrifolius* (from *integer*, whole, and *folium*, a leaf). Having entire leaves. [B.]

INTEGRIMAL, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}g'ri^2-m'l. From *integer*, whole. In botany, nearly or quite entire; having no notches. [L, 116 (*a*, 43).]

INTEGRITY, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}g'ri^2-ti^2. Gr., *ὁλότης* (from *ὅλος*, whole). Lat., *integritas* (from *integer*, whole). Fr., *intégrité.* Ger., *Unverletztheit*, *Vollständigkeit.* The state of being intact (1st def.).

INTEGROSTOMOUS, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-ro^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. From *integer*, whole, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *intégrostome.* Of bivalves, having the opening entire. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INTEGUMENT, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}g'u^2-m'nt. Lat., *integumentum* (from *in*, in, and *tegere*, to cover). Fr., *enveloppe*, *tégument.* Ger., *Decke*, *Hülle*, *Deckhaut.* 1. A covering; an envelope. 2. The covering investing the body or any part of it, especially the skin. [G.]—**Common i.** Lat., *integumentum commune.* The skin. [G.]—**Floral i's.** See *Floral* ENVELOPES.—**I's of the ovule.** See PRIMINE and SECUNDINE.—**I's of the seed.** See TESTA and TEGMEN.

INTEGUMENTAL, INTEGUMENTARY, adj's. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-u^2-me^{2}n't'l, -tari^2. From *integumentum*, a cover. Belonging to or of the nature of an integument.

INTEGUMENTATION, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-u^2-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. From *integumentum*, a cover. The state of having integuments, or the integuments themselves considered collectively. [*a*, 35.]

INTEGUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-te^{2}g-u^2(u^4)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See INTEGUMENT.—**I. commune.** See *Common* INTEGUMENT.—**Integumenta fœtus.** See *Fœtal* ENVELOPES (2d def.).—**I. gelatinosum.** In many *Algæ*, the gelatinous covering of the filaments of the thallus. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**I. ventriculorum.** See VELUM *interpositum.*

INTELLECT, n. I^{2}n'te^{2}l-e^{2}kt. Lat., *intellectus* (from *intellegere*, to see into, perceive, understand). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Verstand.* The understanding and reasoning power of man. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INTELLECTION, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}l-e^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intellectio.* The action of the intellect.

INTELLECTUAL, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}l-e^{2}k'tu^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *intellectualis.* Fr., *intellectuel.* Ger., *intellectuell.* 1. Pertaining to the intellect. 2. Possessed of or expressive of intelligence.

INTEMPERANCE, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}m'pe^{2}r-a^{2}ns. Lat., *intemperantia* (from *in* neg., and *temperare*, to regulate, moderate, restrain). Fr., *intempérance.* Ger., *Unmässigkeit.* Excess; immoderate indulgence of the appetites, especially the immoderate use of alcoholic drinks. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INTEMPERANTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-te^{2}m-pe^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. See INTEMPERANCE.—**I. edendi.** See ADEPHAGIA.

INTEMPERIES (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-te^{2}m-pe(pe^2)'ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *-perie'i.* From *in* neg., and *temperare*, to moderate, regulate). Fr., *intemperie.* 1. Of the weather, inclemency. 2. A dyscrasia. [L, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INTENCIONES DE LÓPEZ [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. I^{2}n-te^{2}n-thi^2-on-as da lo'path^2. See *Pomatum cum* OXIDO *hydrargyrico ex López.*

INTENSIFICATION, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}ns-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *intensus*, intense, and *facere*, to make. 1. A rendering intense. 2. The state of being rendered intense.

INTENSITY, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}ns'i^{2}t-i^2. From *intendere*, to stretch out. Fr., *intensité.* Ger., *Angespanntheit*, *Stärke*, *Verstärkung.* It., *intensità.* Sp., *intensidad.* The state of being intense. [*a*, 45.]

INTENSIVE, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}n'si^{2}v. From *intendere*, to stretch out or extend. Fr., *intensif.* Ger., *intensiv.* 1. Causing or accompanied by intensification. 2. In Pasteur's prophylactic treatment of rabies, characterized by frequent inoculations of more and more virulent dilutions of the spinal cords of rabbits to which rabies has been communicated artificially. [A. 523.]

INTENTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-te^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See INTENTION.—**Prima i.** See *First* INTENTION.—**Secunda i.** See *Second* INTENTION.

INTENTION, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intentio* (from *intendere*, to stretch forth). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* The process by which the lips of a wound unite in the healing of the wound.—**First i.** Lat., *prima intentio.* Fr., *première i.* Ger., *Heilung per primam intentionem.* An immediate union in which the surfaces of the wound become glued together by an albuminous fluid and the wound heals without further redness or swelling. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Second i.** Lat., *secunda intentio.* Fr., *seconde i.* Ger., *Heilung per secundam intentionem.* Union by the adhesion of opposed granulating surfaces.—**Third i.** Of the older writers, the union of wounds by the growing together of the granulations on their sides. *Union of granulations* is the more recent term. [Agnew (*a*, 40).]

INTERACCESSORII (Lat.), n. m. pl. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-so'ri^2-i(e). From *inter*, between, and *accessorius* (*q. v.*).

Short muscles which pass from the accessory process of one lumbar vertebra to the mammillary process of the next. [L, 142, 332 (α, 29).]

INTERACINOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{2}s'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *inter*, between, and ἄκινος, a grape. Fr., *interacineux*. Ger., *interacinös*. Situated between the acini.

INTERAMBULACRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu^4)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ra^3. From *inter*, between, and *ambulacrum* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Interambulacralfelder*. See *Interambulacral* PLATES.

INTERANEUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-an(a^{3}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *inter*, in the midst. Ger., *innerlich, inwendig*. Internal (said of spores or other body within a plant or plant-organ); as a n., in the pl., *interanea*, of Pliny, the intestines; of Lindenus and Rhodius, the viscera of the abdomen. [B, 123 (α, 24); L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTER-ANNEXIEL (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-a^{3}n-ne^{2}x-e-e^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and *annectere*, to bind to. Situated between the various extra-embryonic structures of the ovum. [A, 38.]

INTERANTENNARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{2}n-te^{2}n'na-ri^2. Lat., *interantennarius* (from *inter*, between, and *antenna* [*q. v.*]). Situated between the antennæ (said of the interantennary ridge in *Hymenoptera*). [L, 11, 180 (α, 39).]

INTERAPOPHYSEAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{2}p-o-fi^{2}s'e^2-a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis. Situated between apophyses. [α, 29.]

INTERARTICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *interarticularis* (from *inter*, between, and *articulus*, a joint). Fr., *interarticulaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Gelenken liegend, Zwischengelenk*. Situated between the joints. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERARYTÆNOID, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{2}r-i^2-ten'oid. Lat., *interarytænoideus* (from *inter*, between, and *arytænoid* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *interaryténoïdien*. Situated between the arytænoid cartilages. [A, 385.]

INTERAURICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *auricula*, the auricle. Fr., *interauriculaire*. Situated between the external ears or between the auricles of the heart. [A, 385.]

INTERAXILLARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ax'i^{2}l-la-ri^2. From *inter*, between, and *axilla*, the armpit. Springing from or situated in the upper angle which a leaf forms with the stem. [α, 35.] Cf. EXTRA-AXILLARY.

INTERBRACHIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-brak'i^2-a^{2}l. Situated between the brachiæ or rays (said of the areas between the rays of a star-fish, especially those of the genus *Ophiolepis*). [A, 359 (α, 39).]

INTER-BRAIN, n. I^{2}n'tu^{5}r-bran. From *inter*, between, and *brain* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Zwischenhirn*. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

INTERCADENCE, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-kad'e^{2}ns. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall. Fr., *i*. A state of the pulse in which a supernumerary pulsation occurs sometimes between two regular pulsations. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INTERCADENT, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}r-kad'e^{2}nt. Fr., *i*. Having the character of intercadence (said of the pulse). [A, 523.]

INTERCALAR, INTERCALARY, INTERCALATED, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r'ka^{2}l-a^{3}r, -a-ri^2, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *intercalaris, intercalarius* (from *intercalare*, to insert). Fr., *intercalaire*. Ger., *eingeschaltet, zwischenfallend*. It., *intercalare, intercalario*. Sp., *intercalado*. 1. Inserted among others; in botany, said of the growth of the cell-wall when by the extension of a zone formed by the deposition of new substance a fresh piece of cell-wall is introduced between the old ones. [B, 1, 4, 116 (α, 24).] 2. Intervening between paroxysms of fever; also, as occasionally used, marked by unusually severe fever (said of certain days). [A, 322.] 3. Of a staphyloma, situated between the sclero-corneal margin and the ciliary body. [L, 57 (α, 29).]

INTERCALATION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ka^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intercalatio* (from *intercalare*, to insert). An interposition.

INTERCAPEDO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e(a)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis*. From *inter*, between, and *capere*, to take. Fr., *intervalle*. Ger., *Lücke*. An interval, interstice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERCAPILLARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *inter*, between, and *capillaris* (see CAPILLARY). Fr., *intercapillaire*. Situated between the capillaries. [A, 385.]

INTERCAROTIC, INTERCAROTID, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ka^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}d. From *inter*, between, and καρωτίδες, the carotid arteries. Fr., *intercarotidien*. Situated between the two primitive carotid arteries or between the external and internal carotid arteries of one side. [A, 385.]

INTERCARTILAGINOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *intercartilagineus* (from *inter*, between, and *cartilago*, cartilage). Fr., *intercartilagineux*. Ger., *zwischenknorpelig*. Situated between cartilages, especially the arytænoid cartilages. [A, 385.]

INTERCAVERNOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ka^{2}v'u^{5}rn-u^{3}s. From *inter*, between, and *caverna*, a cavern. Between caverns (said of a sinus extending from one cavernous sinus to the other). [C.]

INTERCÉDENT (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-sa-da^{3}n^2. From *inter*, between, and *cedere*, to go. Of the pulse, intermittent. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INTERCELLULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *intercellularis* (from *inter*, between, and *cellula*, a cell). Fr., *intercellulaire*. Ger., *intercellulär*. 1. Situated between cells, as i. cement, i. spaces. [J.] 2. Of Huxley (1853), see INTRACELLULAR.

INTERCEPTED, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-se^{2}pt'e^{2}d. Lat., *interceptus* (from *intercipere*, to intercept, hinder, preclude). Fr., *intercepté*. Constricted, narrowed. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INTERCEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-se^{2}p(ke^{2}p)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *intercipere*, to intercept. 1. See APOLEPSIS. 2. See INTERCAPEDO. 3. In ancient pharmacy, a medicine supposed to interrupt the course of the blood, etc. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. intestinorum.** Ger., *Darmverschlingung*. Intestinal obstruction. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERCERVICALS, n. pl. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-su^{5}r'vi^2-k'lz. Lat., *intercervicales* (from *inter*, between, and *cervix*, the neck). Fr., *intercervicaux*. See INTERTRANSVERSALES, under INTERTRANSVERSALIS.

INTERCHANGE, n. I^{2}n'tu^{5}r-chanj. Fr., *échange*. Ger., *Austausch*. An exchange. See GAS *i*.

INTERCHONDRAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ko^{2}nd'r'l. From *inter*, between, and χόνδρος, a cartilage. 1. See INTERCARTILAGINOUS. 2. By the interposition of cartilages, as in the i. articulations of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th ribs. [C.]

INTERCIDENCE, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-sid'e^{2}ns. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall. See INTERCADENCE.

INTERCIDENT, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r'si^{2}d-e^{2}nt. Lat., *intercidens*. Fr., *i*. Ger., *zwischenfallend*. 1. See INTERCALARY. 2. See INTERCADENT.

INTERCILIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *inter*, between, and *cilium*, an eyebrow. See GLABELLA.

INTERCISIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-si(ke)'si^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *inter*, between, and *cædere*, to cut. Gr., διακοπή. Ger., *Wegfallen, Ausbleiben*. Intermittence (of the pulse). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERCISUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-sis(kes)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Intermittent. [A, 322.]

INTERCLAVICLE, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-kla^{2}v'i^2-k'l. From *inter*, between, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. A cross- or T-shaped bony plate or membrane bone connecting and supporting the inner ends of the clavicle in many vertebrates, and intimately connected with the sternum. [L, 12, 153 (α, 39).]

INTERCLAVICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *clavicula*, a small key. Fr., *interclaviculaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Schlüsselbeinen liegend*. Situated between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-kla^2(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. A muscle not often found, formed by the union of the sternoclavicularis of one side with the corresponding muscle on the other, or with the sternal head of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**I. anticus digastricus.** An anomalous muscle described by Dwight as arising from the front of each clavicle by an origin 1½ in. broad, the outer end covered by the clavicular portion of the pectoralis major. Its outer muscular parts were united by a median tendon 2 inches long which crossed the sternoclavicular joints and lay in front of the sternum. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 133 (α, 29).]

INTERCLINOID, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-kli^{2}n'oid. From *inter*, between, κλινή, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated between the clinoid processes. [α, 29.]

INTERCLUSIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-klu^2(klu)'si^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *intercludere*, to shut out. Ger., *Absperrung, Verhaltung*. A suppression, disturbance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. animæ.** A sudden interruption of respiration. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERCOLUMNA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'na^3. From *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column. See DIAPEGMA.

INTERCOLUMNAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ko^{2}l-u^{3}m'na^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column. Fr., *intercolumnaire*. Ger., *intercolumnär*. Situated between columns. [L, 49.] See *I.* FASCIA.

INTERCONDYLAR, INTERCONDYLEAN, INTERCONDYLOID, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r, -ko^{2}n-di^{2}l'e^2-a^{2}n, -ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-oid. From *inter*, between, and κόνδυλος, a knuckle. Fr., *intercondylien*. Ger., *intercondylär*. Situated between the condyles of a bone. [A, 385.]

INTERCORONOIDEAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{2}r-ko^{2}r-on-oid'e-a^{3}l. From *inter*, between, κορώνη, a crown, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated between the coronoid processes. [α, 29.]

INTERCOSTAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ko^{2}s't'l. Lat., *intercostalis* (from *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *i*. Ger., *i*., *zwischen den Rippen liegend, Zwischenrippen-*. Situated between the ribs; as a n., a nerve, artery, etc., so situated. [C.]—**Aortic i's.** See *Aortic i.* ARTERIES.

INTERCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See INTERCOSTAL.—**Intercostales breves.** The intercostal muscles and the intertransversales. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**I. dextra prima.** The branch of the superior intercostal space on the right side. [α, 29.]—**Intercostales externi.** Muscular fibres with tendinous fibres intermixed which pass obliquely downward and forward from one rib to another. They cover the intercostal spaces from the margin of the levatores costarum nearly to the outer end of the cartilages. In the three or four upper spaces they end at some distance laterally from the ends of the bony ribs, in the middle spaces they touch the cartilages at the lower borders, and in the two lowest intervals they reach forward to the ends of the spaces. [L, 31, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**Intercostales interni.** Short muscular fibres attached to the inner margins of the ribs and their cartilages from the anterior extremities of the cartilages to a point within the angles of the ribs. The fibres pass downward and backward from one rib to the next below, crossing the fibres of the external intercostals. [L, 31, 142 (α, 29).]—**Intercostales longi.** A generic term embracing the infracostalis, iliocostalis lumborum, iliocostalis dorsi, and scaleni. [L, 332 (α, 29).]

INTERCOSTARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'-ri^2-i(e). See INTERTRANSVERSALIS.

INTERCOSTAUX (Fr.), n. pl. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-ko^{2}s-to. From *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib. The intercostal muscles, vessels, or nerves. [B, 45 (*a*, 39).]

INTERCOSTOBRACHIAL, INTERCOSTO-HUMERAL, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ko^{2}st-o-brak′i^2-a^{2}l, -hu^{2}m′e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, *costa*, a rib, and *βραχίων* or *humerus*, the shoulder. Pertaining to the intercostal spaces and to the arm. [*a*, 29.]

INTERCOTYLEDONARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d′o^{2}n-a-ri^2. From *inter*, between, and *κοτυληδών*, a cotyledon. Intervening between the placental cotyledons.

INTERCOURSE, n. I^{2}n′tu^{6}r-kors. From *intercurrere*, to run between. Fr., *entrecours*. Association, especially of a sexual character.—**Carnal i.** See Copulation.—**Impure i.** Copulation with a person affected with venereal disease.—**Sexual i.** See Copulation.

INTERCRURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-kru^2′r′l. From *inter*, between, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *i.* Ger., *i.*, *Zwischenschenkel-*. Situated between the legs or the crura of a structure.

INTERCUNEAL, INTERCUNEIFORM, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ku^2′ne-a^{2}l, -i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *inter*, between, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Fr., *intercunéen*. Situated between the cuneiform bones. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

INTERCURRENT, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ku^{6}r′e^{2}nt. Gr., *παρεμπίπτων* Lat., *intercurrens* (from *intercurrere*, to run between). Fr., *i.* Ger., *zwischenlaufend*. 1. In botany, running between, intervening (said of the leaves of certain *Jungermannieæ* when, growing in a double row, those on one side of the stem intervene between those of the opposite side). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of diseases, attacking the patient during the course of another disease. [D, 1.]

INTERCUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *-ter′-cutis*. See Subcutaneous; as a n., see Anasarca.

INTERCUTANEOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ku^2-ta′ne-u^{3}s. Lat., *intercus* (from *inter*, between, and *cutis*, the skin). See Subcutaneous.

INTERDENTAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-de^{2}n′t′l. From *inter*, between, and *dens*, a tooth. Situated between the teeth.

INTERDENTIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-de^{2}n′shi^2(ti^2)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *inter*, between, and *dens*, a tooth. An interval between teeth of the same order. [L, 84.]

INTERDICTION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *interdictio* (from *inter*, between, and *dicere*, to speak). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Interdict*. A judicial decree depriving an insane person of the control of his own or others' affairs, wholly or in part. [A, 523.]

INTERDIFFUSE, v. intr. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}f-fu^{2}z′. From *inter*, between, and *diffundere*, to pour out. Of two neighboring bodies, to pass into one another's substance, so that all parts of one body shall be in contact with some part of the other. [B.]

INTERDIFFUSION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}f-fu^{2}z′yu^{3}n. The process of interdiffusing. [B.]

INTERDIGITAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}j′i^2-t′l. From *inter*, between, and *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *i.* Ger., *i.*, *Zwischenfinger-*. Between the digits. [L, 30, 41, 44, 49 (*a*, 14).]

INTERDIGITATE, v. intr. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}j′i^{2}t-at. Of two adjacent structures, to connect with each other by alternating tongue-like prolongations and corresponding recesses, after the manner of the fingers of the two hands when those of each are received into the spaces between those of the other.

INTERDIGITATION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a′shu^{3}n. The process of interdigitating or the state of being interdigitated.

INTERDIGITIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}sh-(i^{2}t)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A corn between the toes. [L, 84.]

INTERDILATATUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-di(de)-la^{2}t-(la^{3}t)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *inter*, between, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *interdilaté*. Dilated between (said of the intermediate bracts in an involucre of several rows when they are larger than the others). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INTERÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-a-pe-nu^6. From *inter*, between, and *spina*, a spine. Interspinal; as a n., the small muscles arranged in pairs between the spinous processes of two neighboring vertebræ. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 39).]

INTERERUPTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-e-ru^{3}p′ti^{2}v. From *inter*, between, *ex*, out, and *rumpere*, to break. Between two developments or outbreaks of eruption. [D.]

INTERFASCICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fa^{2}s-i^{2}k′u^2-la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *fasciculus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *interfasciculaire*. Ger., *i.* Situated between the fasciculi of tissue. [J.]

INTERFEMINIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-fe^{2}m-i^{2}n′i^2-u^{2}m-(u^{4}m). From *inter*, between, and *femen* (= *femur*), the thigh. An old name for that which lies between the thighs (the perinæum, the vulva, or the vagina). [A, 322.]

INTERFEMORAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fe^{2}m′o-r′l. From *inter*, between, and *femur*, the thigh. Situated between the thighs. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]

INTERFERENCE, n. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fer′e^{2}ns. From *inter*, between, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *interférence*. Ger., *Interferenz, gegenseitige Einwirkung*. 1. A clashing; in horses, the habit of bringing the feet into contact while running or trotting. 2. Intervention (as by art in the progress of a disease or injury).—**Nervous i.** Fr., *interférence nerveuse*. Of C. Bernard, inhibitory nervous action. [*a*, 18.]

INTERFIBRILLAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fi′bri^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *fibra*, a fibre. Fr., *interfibrillaire*. Ger., *interfibrillär*. Pertaining to the substance situated between fibrils or fibrillæ (*e. g.*, the ground substance or the achromatin of cells). [J.]

INTERFILAR (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fel-a^{3}r′. From *inter*, between, and *filum*, a thread. Situated between the filaments of a network (see *I*′masse and Paraplasm). [J.]

INTERFINIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-fi^{2}n′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *inter*, between, and *finis*, a limit. See Sæptum.—**I. narium.** See Sæptum *narium*.

INTERFŒMINIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-fe^{2}m(fo^2-e^{2}m)-i^{2}n′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Interfeminium.

INTERFOLIACEOUS, INTERFOLIAR, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fol-i^2-a′shu^{3}s, -fol′i^2-a^{3}r. Lat., *interfoliaceus* (from *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *interfoliacé*, *interfoliaire*. Ger., *zwischenblattständig*. Situated between the leaves of a pair (said of stipules). [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INTERFOLLICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-fo^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^2-la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *interfolliculaire*. Situated between follicles. [A, 385.]

INTERFRONTALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-fro^{2}n-ta(ta^3)′-li^{2}s. From *inter*, between, and *frons*, the forehead. Of Robineau-Desvoidy, situated on the anterior median part of the frontal portion of the head (said of two chitinous pieces in insects). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

INTERFURCALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-fu^{6}r(fu^{4}r)-ka-(ka^3)′li^{2}s. From *inter*, between, and *furca*, a fork. Ger., *gabelständig, gaffelständig, zwischengabelig*. Of flowers, situated in the forks of the stem. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INTERGANGLIONIC, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ga^{2}n^2-gli^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. From *inter*, between, and *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion. Fr., *interganglionnaire*. Running from one nervous ganglion to another (said of the cords of the ganglionic nervous system). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

INTERGERINUS (Lat.). adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)-i(e)′nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). From *inter*, between, and *gerere*, to bear. Ger., *zwischengefügt*. Inserted, shoved in, as it were, between two parts (see Lamina *intergerina*). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INTERGÉRION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-zha-re-o^{2}n^2. From *inter*, between, and *gerere*, to bear. A keel-shaped portion projecting beyond the labrum and behind the chin, found in certain coleopterous insects. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

INTERGLANDULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-gla^{2}nd′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *glandula*, a gland. Situated between the glands of a part.

INTERGLOBULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-glo^{2}b′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *globulus*, a globule. Ger., *i.* Situated between globules. [C.]

INTERGONIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-go′ni^2-a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and *γωνία*, an angle. Situated or extending between the two angles of the lower jaw.

INTERGRANULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-gra^{2}n′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *granulum*, a granule. Occupying the spaces between granules.

INTERHÆMAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-hem′a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and *αἷμα*, the blood. Fr., *interhématal*. Situated between the hæmal processes. [A, 385.]

INTERHEMISPHERIC, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-he^{2}m-i^2-sfe^{2}r′i^{2}k. From *inter*, between, *ἡμι-*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *interhémisphérique*. Situated between the cerebral hemispheres. [A, 385.]

INTERHUMAIN (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-u^6-ma^{2}n^2. From *inter*, between, and *humanus*, human. Of infection, transmitted from one human being to another. [Verneuil, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 20, 1889, p. 91 (*a*, 18).]

INTERHYAL, adj. From *inter*, between, and the Greek letter *υ* (see Hyoid). Situated between the component parts of the hyoid apparatus. [L.]

INTERITUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)′i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-ter′-itus*. From *interire*, to perish. Death. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INTERJECTED (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-je^{2}kt′e^{2}d. Lat., *interjectus* (from *interjicere*, to throw between). See Interposed.

INTERJUGAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ju^2′g′l. From *inter*, between, and *jugum*, a yoke. Situated between the zygomatic processes or regions. [*a*, 29.]

INTERJUGULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-ju^2′gu^2-la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *jugulum* (*q. v.*). Situated between the jugular processes or veins. [*a*, 29.]

INTERLAKEN (Ger.), n. I^{2}n′te^{2}r-la^{3}k-e^{2}n. A climatic resort in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 41, 57 (*a*, 14).]

INTERLAMELLAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-la^{2}m-e^{2}l′a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *lamella* (*q. v.*). Fr., *interlamelleux*. Ger., *i.* Situated between lamellæ.

INTERLAMINAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-la^{2}m′i^{2}n-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *lamina* (*q. v.*). Situated between laminæ.

INTERLATERICOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-la^{2}t-(la^{3}t)″e^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *inter*, between, *latus*, the side, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *interlatéricostal*. It., *interlatericostale*. Of Dumas, an external intercostal muscle. [L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14).]

INTERLIGAMENTOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{6}r-li^{2}g-a^2-me^{2}nt′u^{2}s. From *inter*, between, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Fr., *interligamenteux*. Situated between ligaments.

INTERLIGNE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-len-y′. From *inter*, between, and *linea*, a line. A boundary line.—**I. articulaire antérieur.** The line marking the anterior limit of the sacro-iliac articulation. [A, 50.]—**I. cellulaire.** The lines between cells, especially the black lines between endothelial cells after staining with silver nitrate. [J, 31.]

INTERLOBAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-lob'a^{3}r. Lat., *interlobaris* (from *inter*, between, and λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *interlobaire.* Situated between the lobes of a structure.

INTERLOBULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-lo^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *interlobularis* (from *inter*, between, and *lobulus*, a lobule). Fr., *interlobulaire.* Situated between the lobules of a structure.

INTERLUNIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-lu^2(lu)'ni^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *inter*, between, and *luna*, the moon. Pertaining to an interval between moons (see MORBUS *i.*). [Hartmann (A, 325).]

INTERMALAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ma'la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *mala*, the cheek-bone. Situated between the malar bones. [α, 29.]

INTERMARGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ma^{3}rj'i^2-n'l. Lat., *intermarginalis* (from *inter*, between, and *margo*, a margin). Situated between two margins. [α, 29.]

INTERMASTOID, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ma^{2}s'toid. From *inter*, between, μαστός, the breast, and εἶδος, form. Situated between the mastoid processes. [α, 29.]

INTERMAXILLA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l'-la^3. From *inter*, between, and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone. See *Intermaxillary* BONE.

INTERMAXILLARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-la-ri^2. Fr., *intermaxillaire.* Ger., *intermaxillär.* See PREMAXILLARY.

INTERMEDIARY, INTERMEDIATE, adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-med'i^2-a-ri, -at. Lat., *intermedius* (from *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle). Fr., *intermédiaire.* Ger., *intermediär, mittelständig, zwischenständig.* 1. Situated centrally or in the middle; situated between two bodies. 2. Occurring between two specified periods of time.

INTERMEDIO-LATERAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-med''i^{2}o-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. From *intermedius*, intermediate, and *latus*, a side. In the spinal cord.

INTERMEDIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *intermedius.* I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-(te^{2}r)-med(me^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *intermède.* 1. Anything having an intermediate situation; of Gegenbaur, a tarsal bone found between the astragalus and the calcaneum in saurians. ["Am. Nat.," ix, p. 116 (α, 32).] 2. In pharmacy, an emulsifying or suspending ingredient. [A, 523.]—**Intermedia ligamentalia** (seu **nervea**). The tendinous intersections of the rectus abdominis muscle. [A, 322.]

INTERMEDIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-med(me^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See INTERMEDIATE.

INTERMEMBRANOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}m'bra^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *inter*, between, and *membrana*, a membrane. Situated or occurring between membranes (see *I.* OSSIFICATION).

INTERMENINGEAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}n-i^{2}n'je-a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Situated or occurring between the meninges.

INTERMENSTRUAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}n'stru^2-a^{2}l. From *inter*, between, and *menstrualis*, menstrual. Fr., *intermenstruel.* Occurring between menstruations.

INTERMENSTRUATION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}r-ma^{3}n^2-stru^6-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The interval between the menses. [L, 41.]

INTERMENT, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r'me^{2}nt. From *in*, into, and *terra*, the earth. Fr., *enterrement.* Ger., *Begräbniss.* Burial in the earth.

INTERMESENTERIC, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. From *inter*, between, and μεσεντέριον, the mesentery. Situated between mesenteries (see *I.* CHAMBERS).

INTERMESOBLASTIC, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}s-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From *inter*, between, μέσος, middle, and βλαστός, a bud. Situated between the two layers or between the two lateral plates of the mesoblast. [J.]

INTERMETACARPAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}r'p'l. From *inter*, between, μετά, beyond, and καρπός, the wrist. Fr., *intermétacarpien.* Situated between the metacarpal bones.

INTERMETATARSAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r's'l. From *inter*, between, μετά, beyond, and ταρσός, the sole of the foot. Fr., *intermétatarsien.* Pertaining to or connecting two or more metatarsal bones. See *I.* ARTICULATIONS.

INTERMISSION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-mi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *intermissio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unterlassen, Zwischenzeit* (1st and 2d def's). 1. The interval between two paroxysms of disease (especially of fever) during which the active symptoms of the disease are wanting. 2. A complete temporary cessation of a disease or its symptoms. [A, 326 (α, 21); D, 70.] 3. Of the pulse, the act of intermitting, also the quality of being intermittent.

INTERMITTENCE, n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-mi^{2}t'e^{2}ns. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unterbrechung, Intermittenz.* The quality of being intermittent.

INTERMITTENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-mi^{2}t'te^{2}nz(te^{2}ns). See INTERMITTENT; as a n., intermittent fever.—**I. anteponens.** An intermittent form in which each succeeding paroxysm occurs at an earlier hour in the day than the preceding one. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**I. biliosa.** Intermittent fever due to or associated with gall-stones. [α, 40.]—**I. duplicata.** A double intermittent fever. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**I. fixa.** Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur at a certain hour each time. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**I. inversa.** An intermittent fever in which the hot or sweating stage precedes the chill. [α, 40.]—**I. larvata.** See *Marked* AGUE.—**I. multiplex.** A double tertian or quartan intermittent fever. [α, 40.]—**I. multiplex multiplicata.** An intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms on the first day, one on the second, two on the third, and so on, alternating with succeeding days. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**I. non fixa.** Intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur at no special period of the day. [α, 40.]—**I. perniciosa.** Malarial fever characterized by a special dangerous local affection in an important organ which more or less obscures the real disease. [A, 319 (α, 40).]—**I. postponens.** Intermittent fever in which each paroxysm occurs at a later hour in the day than the preceding one. [α, 40.]—**I. quartana.** See *Quartan intermittent* FEVER.—**I. quotidiana.** See *Quotidian intermittent* FEVER.—**I. subintrans.** An intermittent fever in which there is a second rise of temperature before the last stage of the first is entirely ended, thus forming a combination of intermittent and remittent fevers. [L, 57 (α, 40).]—**I. tertiana.** See *Tertian intermittent* FEVER.—**I. topica.** An i. in which the febrile changes are limited to a particular part of the body (*e. g.*, the liver, the spleen, or the nervous system). [L, 57 (α, 40).]

INTERMITTENT, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-mi^{2}t'e^{2}nt. Lat., *intermittens* (from *intermittere*, to leave off). Fr., *i.* Ger., *intermittirend, nachlassend, abwechselnd.* Having the property of intermittence (*i. e.*, having an interval or intermission between two successive manifestations); as a n., i. fever. [D, 1.]—**Masked i.** See *Masked* AGUE.

INTERMURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-mu^2'r'l. From *inter*, between, and *murus*, a wall. Situated or occurring between the tunics of an organ.

INTERMUSCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-mu^{3}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *intermusculaire.* Situated between muscles. [C.]

INTERN, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}rn'. Treated as a hospital in-patient. [Simpson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," May, 1882.]

INTERNAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r'n'l. Lat., *internus.* Fr., *interne.* Ger., *intern, innerlich.* Interior, situated within. [α, 24.]

INTERNASAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-na's'l. From *inter*, between, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated between the nasal bones. [α, 29.]

INTERNE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{2}n^2-te^{2}rn. 1. (Adj.) see INTERNAL. 2. (N.) a physician resident in and attached to the medical staff of a hospital. [D.]—**I. du marteau.** Of Winslow, the tensor tympani. [L, 33 (α, 29).]

INTERNEURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-nu^2'r'l. From *inter*, between, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Situated between the neural processes. [L.]

INTERNODAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-no'd'l. From *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot. Situated between nodes.

INTERNODE, n. I^{2}n'tu^{5}r-nod. Lat., *internodium* (from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a node). Fr., *entre-nœud.* Ger., *Zwischenknotenstück, Mittelstück.* 1. In botany, a portion of stem between the points where two successive leaves or whorls of leaves are inserted. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).] 2. See PHALANX.—**I. of Ranvier.** Fr., *segment interannulaire.* Syn.: *interannular* (or *internodal*) *segment.* The part of a medullated nerve-fibre situated between two successive nodes of Ranvier. [J.]

INTERNODIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-nod'i^2-a^{2}l. See INTERNODAL.

INTERNODIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-nod(no^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See INTERNODE.

INTERNODIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-nod(no^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INTERNODAL.

INTERNOMEDIALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-me-(me^2)-di^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *internus*, inner, and *medialis*, median. In entomology, of Kirby, common to the internal and median areas of the wings (applied to the fourth vein of the wing which separates the internal from the median area). [L, 180. 196 (α, 39).]

INTERNUCLEAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-nu^2'kle^2-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *internucléaire.* Occupying the spaces between nuclei.

INTERNUNCIUS (Lat.), **INTERNUNTIUS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-nu^{3}n(nu^{4}n)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *internuntiare*, to send messengers. Ger., *zwischenmeldend.* Indicative (said of the days of a fever that precede the crisis and indicate the course to be pursued). [A, 322.]

INTERNUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}rn'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INTERNAL; as a n., an internal muscle.—**I. auris, I. mallei.** See TENSOR *tympani.*

INTEROCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *oculus*, the eye. Situated between the eyes.

INTEROLIVARY, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}l'i^{2}v-a-ri^2. From *inter*, between, and *oliva*, an olive. Situated between the olivary bodies. [α, 29.]

INTEROPERCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o-pu^{5}r'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *inter*, between, and *operculum*, a cover. Fr., *interoperculaire.* Situated between the opercula; as a n., the i. bone. [A, 385.]

INTEROPERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-op(o^{2}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *interopercule.* See *Interopercular* BONE.

INTEROPTICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-o^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *inter*, between, and ὀπτικός, for sight. Ger., *interoptisch.* See INTEROCULAR; as a n., an interocular lobe observed in certain reptiles. [I, 80 (K); "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 480 (K).]

INTERORBITAL, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}rb'i^2-t'l. From *inter*, between, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *interorbitaire.* Situated between the orbits; pertaining to the space between the orbits; as a n., see *I.* BONE. [L, 343.]

INTERORGANIC, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *inter*, between, and ὄργανον, an organ. Fr., *interorganique.* Situated between organs or their elements. [A, 385.]

INTEROSCULANT, adj. I^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}s'ku^{2}l-a^{2}nt. From *inter*, between, and *osculare*, to kiss. See OSCULANT.

INTEROSSEOUS, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-o[2]s'e[2]-u[3]s. Lat., *interosseus* (from *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone). Fr., *interosseux*. Ger., *zwischen Knochen liegend.* Pertaining to, connected with, or situated between two contiguous bones. [C.]

INTEROSSEUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-o[2]s'se[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Interosseous; as a n., an interosseous muscle, and in the m. pl., *interossei*, muscles occupying the intervals between the metacarpal bones and between the metatarsal bones. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Interossei dorsales.** See *Interossei manus dorsales* and *Interossei pedis dorsales.*—**I. internus primus.** Of Albinus, the first dorsal i. of the hand. [L, 31 (α, 29).]—**Interossei manus.** See *Interossei palmares.*—**Interossei manus bicipites.** See *I. manus dorsales.*—**Interossei manus dorsales, Interossei manus externi.** Four small muscles which occupy the dorsal portions of the spaces between the metacarpal bones. Each arises by two heads from the adjacent sides of the metacarpal bones between which it lies, the larger head being attached to the bone which supports the finger upon which the muscle acts, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx and the aponeurosis of the common extensor tendon. They are known as the first, second, third, and fourth from the radial to the ulnar side of the hand. The first, or abductor indicis, is the largest, and is inserted into the radial side of the index finger; the second is inserted into the radial side of the middle finger; the third into the ulnar side of the middle finger; and the fourth into the ulnar side of the ring-finger. [L, 31, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**Interossei palmares.** Small muscles which occupy the palmar portion of the intervals between the metacarpal bones, and lie partially upon the palmar surfaces of the latter. They are three in number, arise from the entire length of the metacarpal bone of one finger, and are inserted into the base of the first phalanx and into the extensor tendon of the same finger. The first belongs to the ulnar side of the index-finger; the second and third to the radial sides of the ring and little fingers. Some authors consider one of the heads of the flexor pollicis brevis as a palmar interosseous belonging to the thumb, thus making the number of palmar interossei four. They are known as the first, second, third, and fourth from the radial toward the ulnar side of the hand.—**Interossei pedis.** See *Interossei plantares.*—**Interossei pedis bicipites, Interossei pedis dorsales, Interossei pedis externi.** Small muscles which occupy the dorsal portions of the spaces between the metatarsal bones. They are four in number, arise by two heads from the adjacent sides of the metatarsal bones, between which they are placed, and are inserted into the bases of the first phalanges and into the common extensor tendons. The first dorsal interosseous is inserted into the inner side of the second toe, the other three into the outer sides of the second, third, and fourth toes. They are known as the first, second, third, and fourth from the inner side of the foot outward. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332 (α, 29).]—**Interossei plantares.** Three small muscles in the foot which arise from the inner and under surfaces and bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones, and are inserted into the inner sides of the bases of the first phalanges of the same toes and into the aponeurosis of the common extensor tendon. They are known as the first, second, and third from the inner side of the foot outward. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332 (α, 29).]—**Interossei pollicis indicisque.** Of Dursy, one of the heads of the flexor pollicis brevis, together with a portion of the first dorsal interosseous of the hand. [L, 31 (α, 29).]—**Interossei pollicis volaris primus.** The portion of the deep head of the flexor pollicis brevis which arises from the metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L, 31, 332 (α, 29).]—**Interossei simplices.** See *Interossei palmares.*—**Interossei volares.** See *Interossei palmares.*

INTERPAPILLARY, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pa[2]p'i[2]l-a-ri[2]. From *inter*, between, and *papilla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *interpapillaire.* Situated between papillæ. [L, 41.]

INTERPARENCHYMATOUS, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pa[2]r-e[2]n-ki[2]m'-a[3]-tu[3]s. From *inter*, between, and παρέγχυμα, parenchyma. Situated between the proper or functional tissue elements of a part or organ. [J.]

INTERPARIETAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pa[2]r-i'e[2]-t'l. From *inter*, between, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *interpariétal.* Ger., *i.*, *Zwischenwand-.* Situated between the parietal bones; as a n., see *I.* BONE. [C; L, 150.]

INTERPAROXYSMAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pa[2]r-o[2]x-i[2]z'm'l. From *inter*, between, and παροξυσμός, a paroxysm. Occurring between paroxysms.

INTERPASSATIO (Lat.), n. f. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-pa[2]s(pa[3]s)-sa-(sa[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *interpassare*, to quilt. Fr., *interpassation.* Ger., *Durchnähen.* The process of quilting. [A, 322, 325.]

INTERPEDUNCULAR, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pe[2]d-u[3]nk'u[2]l-a[3]r. From *inter*, between, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Fr., *interpédonculaire.* Situated between the peduncles of the brain. [L, 49.]

INTERPELLATUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-pe[2]l-lat(la[3]t)'-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *interpellare*, to interrupt. Of Paracelsus, characterized by irregular paroxysms (said of diseases). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERPENNÉ (Fr.), adj. A[2]n[2]-te[2]r-pa[3]n-na. See INTERPINNATE.

INTERPETIOLAR, INTERPETIOLARY, adj's. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pe[2]t-i'ol-a[3]r, -a-ri[2]. Lat., *interpetiolaris* (from *inter*, between, and *petiolus*, a petiole). Fr., *interpétiolaire.* See INTERFOLIACEOUS.

INTERPHALANGEAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-fa[2]l-a[2]n'je[2]-a[2]l. From *inter*, between, and φάλαγξ, a phalanx. Situated between the phalanges. [C.]

INTERPINNATE, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pi[2]n'at. From *inter*, between, and *pinna*, a feather. Fr., *interpenné.* Of leaves, having small folioles between the larger ones. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

INTERPLACENTAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pla[2]s-e[2]n't'l. From *inter*, between, and *placenta*, a cake. Ger., *i.* Pertaining to the spaces or lacunæ between the villi of the placenta. [J, 14, 55.]

INTERPLEURICOSTAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-plu[2]-ri[2]-ko[2]s't'l. From *inter*, between, πλευρόν, the pleura, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *interplévricostal.* Situated between the pleura and the ribs. The *interpleuricostales* of Dumas are the internal intercostal muscles. [L, 44, 187 (α, 14).]

INTERPOLATED, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r'po[2]l-at-e[2]d. Lat., *interpolatus* (from *interpolare*, to give a new form). See INTERCALARY.

INTERPOLATION, n. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pol-a'shu[3]n. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einschaltung.* In plastic surgery, a method of operating by inserting material from adjacent regions, from a limb, or from another person. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]

INTERPOSED, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pozd'. Lat., *interpositus* (from *interponere*, to place between). Fr., *interposé.* Ger., *zwischengestellt.* Interjected, introduced between other parts or members already formed. [B, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

INTERPOSITION, n. I[2]n-tu[6]r-po-zi[2]sh'u[3]n. Lat., *interpositio.* Fr., *i.*, *génération interstitielle* (ou *accrementitielle*) (2d def.). 1. A placing between. 2. The development of anatomical elements between those which already exist. [J, 33.]

INTERPOSITIVE, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-po[2]z'i[2]-ti[2]v. Lat., *interpositivus.* Fr., *interpositif.* Ger., *dazwischenstehend.* Situated between other parts or organs. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

INTERPROTOMETAMERE, n. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pro-to-me[2]t'a[3]-mer. From *inter*, between, πρῶτος, first, μετὰ, among, and μέρος, a part. In embryology, the part or parts between the myotomes or primary segments. [J.]

INTERPTERYGOID, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-te[2]r'i[2]goid. From *inter*, between, πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated between the pterygoid processes. [α, 29.]

INTERPUBIC, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pu[2]b'i[2]k. From *inter*, between, and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Situated between the pubic bones. [α, 14.]

INTERPYRAMIDAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-pi[2]r-a[2]m'i[2]-d'l. From *inter*, between, and πυραμίς, a pyramid. Situated between the pyramids. [α, 29.]

INTERRADIAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-ra'di[2]-a[2]l. From *inter*, between, and *radius* (*q. v.*). In the *Echinoidea*, situated between the rays or radii (as the i. plates). [L, 11 (α, 39).]

INTERRAMAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-ra'm'l. From *inter*, between, and *ramus*, a branch. Situated between the rami of the mandible. [L, 343.]

INTERRANEOUS [Mirbel], adj. I[2]n-te[2]r-ran'e[2]-u[3]s. From *in*, in, and *terra*, the earth. See SUBTERRANEOUS.

INTERRENAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-re'n'l. From *inter*, between, and *ren*, the kidney. Situated between the kidneys (said by Balfour of the median of the two distinct parts into which he considered the suprarenal bodies of some of the lower vertebrates to be divided). [A, 5.] See *I.* BODY.

INTERRUPTED, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-ru[3]pt'e[2]d. Lat., *interruptus* (from *interrumpere*, to break apart). Fr., *interrompu.* Ger., *unterbrochen.* Broken, not continuous, broken or discontinued at short intervals. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

INTERRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-ru[3]p(ru[4]p)'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *Unterbrechung.* An interruption.—**I. menstrualis.** Arrest of the menstrual flow. [A, 322.]

INTERRUPTIPINNATE, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-ru[3]pt-i[2]-pi[2]n'at. From *inter*, between, *rumpere*, to break, and *penna*, a wing. Lat., *interrupte pinnatus.* Fr., *interrupté-penné, interruptipenné.* Ger., *unterbrochen-gefiedert.* Of a pinnate leaf, having some of the leaflets (*pinnæ*) smaller than the others, as in the potato; also used improperly for *abruptly pinnate* (*i. e.*, pinnate with the leaf terminated abruptly by a pair of leaflets). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

INTERSACRAL, adj. I[2]n-tur-sa'kr'l. From *inter*, between, and *sacer* (see SACRUM). Situated between different portions of the sacrum. [α, 29.]

INTERSÆPTUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-se[2]p'(sa[3]'e[2]p)'-tu[3]m(tu[4]m). From *intersæpire*, to fence about. See SÆPTUM.—**I. narium.** See SÆPTUM *narium.*—**I. virginale.** See HYMEN (2d def.).

INTERSCAPULAR, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-ska[2]p'u[2]-la[3]r. Lat., *interscapularis* (from *inter*, between, and *scapula* [*q. v.*]. Fr., *interscapulaire.* Ger., *zwischen den Schulterblättern.* Situated between the scapulæ. [B, 117; L, 44 (α, 14).]

INTERSCAPULIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-ska[2]p(ska[3]p)-u[2]l(u[4]l)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From *inter*, between, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Vorderrücken, Schulterblattsgräte* (1st def.). 1. Of Bartholin, the spine of the scapula. [A, 325.] 2. The space between the scapulæ. 3. A fossa on the dorsum of the scapula. [L, 349 (α, 29).] 4. In birds, the region between the wings. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

INTERSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-se[2]k'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *intersecare*, to cut asunder. An intersection.—**I. nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.—**I'nes tendineæ.** See LINEÆ *transversæ.*

INTERSEPIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-se[2]p(sap)-i-(e)-me[2]nt'u[3]m(u[4]m). From *intersæpire*, to fence about. Ger., *Zwischenraum, Scheidewand.* A separation, partition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. thoracis.** See MEDIASTINUM.

INTERSEPTAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-se[2]p't'l. From *intersæpire*, to fence about or to hedge up, impede. Situated between the partitions or septa. [J.]

INTERSEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[6]r(te[2]r)-se[2]p(sap)'tu[3]m-(tu[4]m). 1. See SÆPTUM. 2. See INTERSEPIMENTUM. 3. The sæptum narium. 4. The diaphragm. [L, 30, 50.]

INTERSPACE, n. I[2]n'tu[6]r-spas. From *inter*, between, and *spatium*, a space. A space between two or more things. [α, 41.]—**Haversian i's.** The more or less prismatic masses of bone that fill the gaps between adjacent Haversian systems.

INTERSPINAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-spi'n'l. See Interspinous.

INTERSPINALIS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-spin(spen)-a(a[3])'-li[2]s. See Interspinous; as a n., one of the short vertical bundles of muscular fibres placed in pairs between the spinous processes of the contiguous vertebræ. [L, 31, 142, 172 (α, 29).]—**Interspinales colli.** The interspinales in the cervical region. [α, 29.]—**Interspinales dorsi et lumborum.** The interspinales of the dorsal and lumbar regions. [α, 29.]

INTERSPINOUS, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-spin'u[3]s. Lat., *interspinalis* (from *inter*, between, and *spina*, a spine). Fr., *interépineux*. Ger., *Zwischendorn-*. Situated between spinous processes (*e. g.*, those of the vertebræ). [C.]

INTERSTAMINAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-sta[2]m'i[2]-n'l. From *inter*, between, and στήμων, a stamen. Between stamens (said of an organ placed between two stamens). [Balfour (α, 35).]

INTERSTERNAL, adj I[2]n-tu[5]r-stu[5]r'n'l. From *inter*. between, and στέρνον, the sternum. Situated between different portions of the sternum. [α, 29.]

INTERSTICE, n. I[2]n-tu[5]r'sti[2]s, i[2]n'tu[5]r-sti[2]s. Lat., *interstitium* (from *intersistere*, to stand still in the middle). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Zwischenraum*, *Zwischenstand*. 1. A small gap or interval between two adjacent bodies. 2. In botany, (*a*) an air-space, especially one smaller than the surrounding cells. Cf. *Air*-cells (3d def.) and Lacuna; and (*b*) the vallecula in the *Umbelliferæ*. 3. An old term for an intermission of twelve hours in the course of a fever. [B, 123, 229 (α, 24); L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Lacunar i.** See Areola (2d def.).

INTERSTITIAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-sti[2]sh'a[2]l. From *interstitium*, a space between. Fr., *interstitiel*. Ger., *interstitiell*. 1. Disseminated through the substance of an organ or part; of an inflammation, affecting the connective tissue of an organ. 2. Pertaining to that form of growth which consists in the interposition of new elements between old ones instead of in addition to the surface. [B, 291 (α, 24).] Cf. Intercalary. 3. Of pathological processes, occupying the space between the essential parts of an organ which constitutes its proper tissue; opposed to parenchymatous. [B.]

INTERSTITIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-sti[2]sh(sti[2]t)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). 1. See Interstice. 2. An interposed part or body. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. ciliare.** See *Ciliary* ligament.—**Interstitia intercostalia.** See *Intercostal* spaces.—**Interstitia interossea metacarpi.** The spaces between the metacarpal bones. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Interstitia interossea metatarsi.** The spaces between the metatarsal bones. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**I. interosseum antibrachii.** The space between the radius and ulna. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**I. interosseum cruris.** The space between the tibia and fibula. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**I. jugulare.** Fr., *interstice jugulaire*. Ger., *Gurgelzwischenraum*. See Jugulum.—**I. thyreo-hyo-epiglotticum.** The space between the hyo-epiglottic and the thyreo-epiglottic and middle thyreo-hyoid ligaments. [L, 332 (α, 29).]

INTERSUPERCILIARY, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-su[2]p-u[5]r-si[2]l'i[2]-a-ri[2]. Situated between the superciliary ridges. [α, 29.]

INTERTARSAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-ta[3]r's'l. From *inter*, between, and *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Situated between adjacent tarsal bones.

INTERTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]n-te[2]r-ti[2]b(teb)-i[2]-a(a[3])'li[2]s. Gen., *-al'is*. From *inter*. between, and *tibialis*, pertaining to the tibia. A muscle found in some of the lower animals, attached to both tibiæ and passing across the sphincter cloacæ; an adductor of the legs. [L, 14.]

INTERTINCTUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-ti[2]n[2]kt'u[3]s(u[4]s). From *inter*, between, and *tinguere*. to wet. See Discrete (1st def.).

INTERTRABECULA (Lat.), n. f. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-tra[2]b(tra[3]b)-e[2]k'u[2]l(u[4]l)-a[3]. From *inter*, between, and *trabecula*, a little beam. A median cartilaginous bar that sometimes connects the trabeculæ of the cranium in front. [L, 294.]

INTERTRACHELIAN, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-tra[2]k-el'i[2]-a[2]n. Lat., *intertrachelianus* (from *inter*, between, and τράχηλος, the throat). Fr, *intertrachélien*. Situated between the cervical vertebræ. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

INTERTRAGICUS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-tra[2]j(tra[3]g)'-i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *inter*, between, and τραγικός. like a goat. Fr., *dilatateur de la conque*. Of Jung, a muscle on the anterior surface of the anterior wall of the cartilage of the external auditory canal. It passes obliquely over the lateral fissures in the cartilage. [L, 31, 332 (α, 29).]

INTERTRANSVERSAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. A[2]n[2]-te[2]r-tra[3]n[2]s-ve[2]r-sa[2]r. 1. (Adj.) see Intertransverse. 2. (N.) see Intertransversalis and Intertransversarius.—**I. du cou.** See Intertransversalis (n.).

INTERTRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-tra[2]ns-(tra[3]ns)-vu[5]r(we[2]r)-sa(sa[3])'li[2]s. Gen., *-al'is*. Intertransverse; as a n. (Fr., *intertransversaire du cou*), and in the m. pl., *intertransversales* (Fr., *intercervicaux*; Ger., *obere* und *untere Quermuskeln des Halses*, *Zwischenquermuskeln*), the analogues of the intertransversarius muscle of man, found in solipeds. [L, 13.]

INTERTRANSVERSARIUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-tra[2]ns-(tra[3]ns)-vu[5]r(we[2]r)-sa(sa[3])'ri[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). See Intertransverse; as a n., a muscle which passes nearly vertically from the transverse process of one vertebra to the transverse process of the vertebra immediately below. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Intertransversarii anteriores.** See *Intertransversarii laterales*.—**Intertransversarii breves.** A generic term embracing the intertransversarii colli postici, the intertransversarii dorsi, the interaccessorii, and the rectus capitis lateralis. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Intertransversarii colli antici.** The anterior fibres of the intertransversarii in the cervical regions. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Intertransversarii colli postici.** The posterior fibres of the intertransversarii in the cervical region. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Intertransversarii laterales.** The fibres of the intertransversarii in the lumbar region which lie between the transverse processes and are in series with the levatores costarum. [L, 142, 332 (α, 29).]—**Intertransversarii longi.** A generic term embracing the median fasciculi of the longissimus dorsi, transversalis cervicis, and the trachelo-mastoid. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Intertransversarii posteriores.** See Interaccessorii.

INTERTRANSVERSE, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-tra[2]ns-vu[5]rs'. Lat., *intertransversalis*, *intertransversarius* (from *inter*, between, and *transvertere*, to turn across). Fr., *intertransversaire*. Ger., *intertransversal*. Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ. [α, 29.]

INTERTRIGINOUS, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-tri[2]j'i[2]n-u[3]s. From *intertrigo*. a chafing. Fr., *intertrigineux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of intertrigo. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INTERTRIGO (Lat.), n. f. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-tri(tre)'go. Gen., *-trig'inis*. From *inter*, between, and *terere*, to rub. Fr., *écorchure*. Ger.. *Fratt*. It., *intertrigine*. Sp., *i.* Syn.: *paratrimma*. A chafing or galling of the skin from the friction of two apposed surfaces, and the macerating and irritating effect of accumulated sweat. It is attended with erythema and usually with a foul-smelling secretion. [G.]—**I. ani, I. podicis.** I. of the anus.

INTERTROCHANTERIC, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-tro-ka[2]n-te[2]r'i[2]k. From *inter*, between, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. Situated between the trochanters. [α, 14.]

INTERTROPICAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-tro[2]p'i[2]-k'l. From *inter*, between, and τροπικός, tropical. Fr., *i.* Occurring between the tropics. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INTERTUBULAR, adj. I[2]n tu[5]r-tu[2]b'u[2]l-a[3]r. From *inter*, between, and *tubulus*, a tubule. Situated between tubules. [α, 14.]

INTERURETERIC, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-u[2]-re[2]t-e[2]r'i[2]k. From *inter*, between, and οὐρητήρ, the ureter. Situated between the ureters. [Rockwell, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 82.] See *I.* bar.

INTERUTEROPLACENTAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-u[2]t''e[2]r-o-pla[2]s-e[2]n't'l. From *inter*, between, *uterus*, the womb, and *placenta* (*q. v.*). Situated between the uterus and the placenta. [α, 14.]

INTERVAGINAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-va[2]j'i[2]-n'l. From *inter*, between, and *vagina*, a sheath. Situated between sheaths.

INTERVAL, n. I[2]n'tu[5]r-v'l. Lat., *intervallum* (from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a breastwork). Fr., *intervalle*. Ger., *Intervall*. 1. A space between places, an interstice. 2. A remission of a disease. [α, 14.]—**Focal i.** Fr., *intervalle focale*. Ger.. *focales Intervall*. That i. within which a homocentric beam of light, after refraction by an asymmetric surface, undergoes its greatest concentration. It is bounded by the anterior and posterior focal lines, which include all the rays. [F.]—**Inter-mesoblastic i.** The space between the two layers of the mesoblast.—**Interorbital i.** The distance between the two dacrya. [L, 149. 150 (α, 29).]—**Lucid i.** The i. between two paroxysms, in periodic or recurrent insanity, in which the patient is sane and responsible. [α, 40.]—**Orbital i.** See *Interorbital i.*

INTERVALLARY, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-va[2]l'a[2]r-i[2]. Occurring in the interval between the paroxysms of a disease (see *Epileptic* insanity). [D, 36.]

INTERVALLUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-va[2]l(wa[3]l)'lu[3]m-(lu[4]m). See Interval.—**Intervalla cellularia.** The spaces between constituents of organs or tissues, particularly the spaces in areolar tissue. [L, 349 (α, 29).]—**Intervalla intercostalia.** The intercostal spaces. [A, 322.]—**I. lucidum.** See *Lucid* interval.

INTERVALVAR, INTERVALVATE, adj's. I[2]n-tu[5]r-va[2]lv'-a[3]r, -at. Lat., *intervalvis*, *intervalvularis* (from *inter*, between, and *valva*, the leaf of a door). Fr., *intervalve*, *intervalvaire*. Ger., *Zwischenklappig*. Situated between valves. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INTERVALVE, INTERVALVULAR, adj's. I[2]n'tu[5]r-va[2]lv, -valv'u[2]-la[3]r. From *inter*, between, and *valva*, the leaf of a door. Lat., *intervalvis*, *intervalvularis*. Fr., *intervalve* [Mirbel], *intervalvaire*. Ger., *zwischenklappig*. Between the valves; said of the partition extending between the ventral sutures of the carpels in the pod of cruciferous plants, and by Mirbel of the nervules (fibres forming the vascular tissue of the placentaries) situated between the borders of the valves in such fruit. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

INTERVALVIS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-va[2]l(wa[3]l)'vi[2]s(wi[2]s). See Intervalvate.

INTERVASCULAR, adj. I[2]n-tu[6]r-va[2]s'ku[2]l-a[3]r. From *inter*, between, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Occupying the spaces between vessels.

INTERVENIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2]n-tu[5]r(te[2]r)-ve(wa)'ni[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From *inter*, between, and *vena*, a vein. The portion of parenchyma between the veins of a leaf. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

INTERVENTRICULAR, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-ve[2]n-tri[2]k'u[2]l-a[3]r. From *inter*, between, and *ventriculus*, a ventricle. Situated between the ventricles.

INTERVERSION, n. I[2]n-tu[5]r-vu[5]r'zhu[3]n. From *inter*, between, and *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *i.* See Evolution.—**I. lobulaire** (Fr.). See Évolution *nodulaire graisseuse du foie*.

INTERVERTEBRAL, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-vu[5]rt'e[2]b-r'l. From *inter*. between, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Situated between adjacent vertebræ. [α, 14.]

INTERVERTÉBRO-COSTAL (Fr.), adj. A[2]n[2]-te[2]r-ve[2]r-ta-bro-kos-ta[3]l. From *inter*, between, *vertebra* (*q. v.*), and *costa*, a rib. See Vertébro-costal.

INTERVILLOUS, adj. I[2]n-tu[5]r-vi[2]l'u[3]s. From *inter*. between, and *villus*, shaggy hair. Ger., *intervillös*. Situated between the villi. [α. 29.]

INTESTATUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]n-te[2]st-at(a[3]t)'u[3]s(u[4]s). From *in*, not, and *testari*, to be witness. See Anorchus.

INTESTIN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-te^{2}s-ta^{2}n^2. 1. (Adj.) see INTESTINAL. 2. (N.) see INTESTINE.—**I. grêle.** See *Small* INTESTINE.—**I. vide** [Winslow]. See JEJUNUM.

INTESTINAL, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}st'i^2-n'l. Lat., *intestinalis* (from *intestinus*, inward). Fr., *intestin.* Of or belonging to the intestines. [a, 14.]

INTESTINALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. From *intestina*, the intestines. Of Cuvier, a class of invertebrates which live in the intestines of animals. [L, 180 (a, 39).] See ENTOZOA.

INTESTINALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See INTESTINAL.

INTESTINE, n. I^{2}n-te^{2}st'i^{2}n. Gr., ἔντερον. Lat., *intestinum* (from *intus*, within). Fr., *intestin.* Ger., *Darm, Gedärm.* It., Sp., *intestino.* The musculo-membranous canal (or any definite portion of it) extending from the stomach to the anus, situated inside the abdominal cavity. [C.]—**Large i.** Lat., *intestinum amplum.* Fr., *gros intestin.* Ger., *Dickdarm.* That part of the intestinal canal which extends from the end of the ileum to the anus. It is divided into the cæcum, colon, and rectum. [C.]—**Primitive i.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Small i.** Lat., *intestinum angustum.* Fr., *intestin grêle.* Ger., *Dünndarm.* That part of the i. which extends from the pyloric orifice to the large i. [C.]

INTESTINIFORM, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *intestinum*, an intestine, and *forma*, form. Intestine-shaped.

INTESTINO-VAGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. From *intestinum*, an intestine, and *vagina* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the intestine and to the vagina.

INTESTINO-VESICAL, adj. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n-o-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. From *intestinum*, an intestine, and *vesica*, the bladder. Pertaining to the intestine and to the bladder.

INTESTINULUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-i^{2}n(en)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Dim. of *intestinum.* 1. A small intestine, or a small convoluted body resembling one; of Sömmerring, a cerebral convolution. [I. 3 (K).] 2. The umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a. 14).]—**Intestinula cerebri.** The cerebral convolutions. [a, 14.]—**Intestinula Meibomii.** An old term for the Meibomian glands. [F.]

INTESTINUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-te^{2}st-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See INTESTINE.—**I. amplum.** See *Large* INTESTINE.—**I. angustum.** See *Small* INTESTINE.—**I. cæcum.** See CÆCUM.—**I. cellulatum.** See COLON.—**I. circumvolutum.** See ILEUM.—**I. colon.** See COLON.—**I. contortum, I. convolutum.** See ILEUM.—**I. crassum.** See COLON.—**Intestina diaboli.** See DEVIL'S-GUTS.—**I. duodenum.** See DUODENUM.—**I. glomerulatum.** See ILEUM.—**I. gracile.** See *Small* INTESTINE.—**I. grande.** See *Large* INTESTINE.—**I. gyratum.** See ILEUM.—**I. gyratum, I. ileum, I. involutum.** See ILEUM.—**I. jejunum.** See JEJUNUM.—**I. laxum.** See COLON.—**I. longum** [Avicenna]. See ILEUM.—**I. majus.** See COLON.—**I. pancreaticum.** See DUODENUM.—**I. plenum.** See COLON.—**I. rectum.** See RECTUM.—**I. tenue.** See *Small* INTESTINE.—**Intestina terræ.** The *Lumbricus terrestris.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

INTEXINE, INTEXTINE, n's. I^{2}n-te^{2}x'i^{2}n, -ti^{2}n. From *intexere*, to weave. In the pollen-grains of angeiosperms, an inner membrane sometimes occurring (*e. g.*, in the genus *Œnothera*) in the extine. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

INTIMA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *intimus*, innermost. I^{2}n'ti^2-ma^3. The innermost tunic of any structure. [a, 45.]—**I. pia.** Ger., *innere Lage der Pia.* The innermost layer of the pia. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**I. unguis.** The root of the nail. [a, 29.]—**I. vasorum.** The lining membrane of blood-vessels. [a, 29.]

INTIMUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *intimus.* I^{2}n'ti^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The interior part of anything. [a, 29.]

INTODISCALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-to(to^2)-di^{2}sk-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *intodiscal.* Of Lestiboudois, situated (of stamens, inserted) within the disc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

INTOLERANCE, n. I^{2}n-to^{2}l'e^2-r'ns. Lat., *intolerantia* (from *intolerans*, that can not bear). Inability to endure the effects of an agent (*e. g.*, a drug).—**I. of light.** See PHOTOPHOBIA.

INTONATION, n. I^{2}n-to-na'shu^{3}n. From *intonare*, to thunder. 1. The production of a tone. 2. The quality of a tone.—**Intestinal i.** Lat., *intonatio intestinalis.* See BORBORYGMUS.

INTORSION, n. I^{2}n-to^{2}r'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intorsio* (from *intorquere*, to twist). Fr., *i.* The bending or twisting of a part of a plant in any direction other than the apparently natural one. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

INTORTUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-to^{2}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *einwärtsgedreht, abgedreht.* Of a plant or plant-organ, twisted upon itself. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

INTOXICATION, n. I^{2}n-to^{2}x-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *in*, intens., and *toxicare*, to poison. Fr., *i., ivresse* (2d def.). Ger., *I., Intoxikation, Berauschung, Trunkenheit* (2d def.). 1. A condition of systemic poisoning due to the absorption into the blood of any agent which overwhelms the mental or bodily functions. 2. I. (1st def.) produced by alcohol. [D. 3.]—**Alcoholic i.** Fr., *i. alcoolique.* See *I.* (2d def.).—**Arsenical i.** Poisoning with arsenic.—**Cholæmic i.** See CHOLÆMIA.—**Chronic alcoholic i.** Of Marcet, chronic alcoholism. [D.]—**Ferment i.** The absorption into the system and consequent toxic effect of the fermenting contents of a cystic tumor. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 28, 1888, p. 453 (a. 40).]—**I. hydatique** (Fr.). I. (1st def.) by the liquid of a hydatid cyst. Injected under the skin, it was found by Debove to produce urticaria in healthy persons, and when effused into the tissues in large amount, as after puncture of a cyst, dyspnœa, collapse, and even death. [a, 18.]—**I. putride** (Fr.). I. (1st def.) by products of decomposition. [A. 396 (a, 21).]—**Mercurial i.** Fr., *i. mercurielle.* Ger., *Quecksilberi'.* Constitutional poisoning by mercury, salivation. [a, 14.] Cf. *Mercurial* CACHEXIA.—**Saturnine i.** Fr., *i. saturnine.* See *Lead* POISONING and *Lead* CACHEXIA.—**Septicæmic i., Septic i.** See SEPTICÆMIA.—**Uræmic i.** See URÆMIA.

INTRA-ABDOMINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. Lat., *intra-abdominalis.* Fr., *i.-a.* Situated in the abdominal cavity.

INTRA-ARACHNOID, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-a^{2}r-a^{2}k'noid. From *intra*, within, and ἀραχνώδης (see ARACHNOID). Fr., *intra-arachnoïdien.* Situated within the arachnoid cavity. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

INTRA-ARTERIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-a^{3}r-te'ri^2-a^{2}l. From *intra*, within, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Fr., *intra-artériel.* Situated within an artery or within the arterial system. [a, 45.]

INTRA-ARTICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *articulus*, a joint. Fr., *intra-articulaire.* Situated within a joint.

INTRACAPSULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ka^{2}p'su^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *capsula*, a capsule. Fr., *intra-capsulaire.* Situated within a capsule, especially of a joint. [L, 49 (a, 14); a, 45.]

INTRACARDIAC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *intra-cardiaque.* Situated within the cavity of the heart. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

INTRACARPELLARY, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ka^{3}rp'e^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *intra*, within, and καρπός, a fruit. Produced among or interior to the carpels. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

INTRACARTILAGINOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *cartilago*, cartilage. Fr., *intracartilagineux.* Situated or occurring within the substance of cartilage. [J.]

INTRACELLULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *cellula*, a small cell. Fr., *intraprotoplasmique.* Ger., *i.* Contained or occurring within a cell. [J.]

INTRACEREBRAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-se^{2}r'e^{2}b-r'l. From *intra*, within, and *cerebrum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *i.-cérébral.* Situated or occurring within the cerebrum.

INTRACERVICAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-su^{5}r'vi^2-k'l. From *intra*, within, and *cervix*, the neck. Fr., *i.-c.* Situated within the canal of the cervix uteri. [L, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

INTRACILIARY, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-si^{2}l'i^2-a-ri^2. From *intra*, within, and *cilium*, an eyelash. Situated within the ciliary region. [a, 29.]

INTRACISOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tra^3-siz(kes)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *intra*, within, and *cædere*, to cut. A hæmostatic forceps with a roughened bite so arranged that the intima of the artery is crushed or cut, thus obviating the necessity of a ligature. [a. 40.]

INTRACOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tra^3-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *intra*, within, and *costa*, a rib. An internal intercostal muscle. ["Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

INTRACRANIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. From *intra*, within, and *cranium* (*q. v.*). Situated or occurring within the skull. [a, 14.]

INTRACRESCENT, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-kre^{2}s'se^{2}nt. From *intra*, within, and *crescere*, to grow. Fr., *i.* Of corals, growing more upon the internal than upon the external surface. [Cassini (L, 41).]

INTRACRURÆUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tra^3-kru^2(kru)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *intra*, within, and *cruræus* (*q. v.*). See VASTUS *internus.*

INTRACUTANEOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ku^2-ta'ne-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *cutaneus*, cutaneous. Situated, placed, or occurring within the substance of the skin. [a, 14.]

INTRACYSTIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *intracystique.* 1. Situated or occurring within a cyst. 2. See INTRAVESICAL.

INTRADERMIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-du^{5}rm'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and δέρμα, the skin. See INTRACUTANEOUS.

INTRADILATED, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-di-lat'e^{2}d. Lat., *intradilatatus* (from *intra*, within, and *dilatare*, to dilate). Fr., *intradilaté.* Ger., *inwendig* (oder *innerlich*) *ausgedehnt.* Dilated within. [B, 1 (a, 24); a, 45.] Cf. INTERDILATATUS.

INTRADURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-du^2'r'l. From *intra*, within, and *dura* (*q. v.*). Situated or occurring within the dura.

INTRA-EPIDERMAL, INTRA-EPIDERMIC, adj's. I^{2}n-tra^3-e^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}r'm'l, -mi^{2}k. From *intra*, within, ἐπί, upon, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *intraépidermique.* Ger., *intraëpidermal.* Situated within the substance of the epidermis. [J.]

INTRA-EPITHELIAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-e^{2}p-i^2-thel'i^2-a^{2}l. From *intra*, within, and *epithelium* (*q. v.*). Within an epithelium. [J.]

INTRAFASCICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-fa^{2}s-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *intrafascicularis* (from *intra*, within, and *fasciculus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *intrafasciculaire.* Situated within a fascicle. [a, 24.]

INTRA-FÉBRILE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n^2-tra^3-fa-brel. From *intra*, within, and *febris*, a fever. Occurring during fever.

INTRAFŒTATION, n. I^{2}n-tra^3-fe-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intrafœtation* (from *intra*, within, and *fœtus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Intrafötation.* See *Fœtal* INCLUSION.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, INTRAFOLIAR, INTRAFOLIATE, adj's. I^{2}n-tra^3-fol-i^2-a'shu^{3}s, -fol'i^2-a^{3}r, -fol'i^2-at. Lat., *intrafoliaceus, intrafoliaris, intrafoliatus* (from *intra*, within, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *intrafolié.* Ger., *über einem Blatte stehend.* Placed within the axil of a leaf. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

INTRA-HEPATIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-he^{2}p-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and ἡπατικός, belonging to the liver. Fr., *intra-hépatique.* Situated or occurring within the liver.

INTRAJUGULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ju^{2}g'u^2-la^{2}r. From *intra*, within, and *jugulum*, the collar-bone. Fr., *intra-jugulaire.* Situated within or internal to the jugular process, vein, or foramen. [a, 29.]

INTRALIGAMENTOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-li^{2}g-a^{2}m-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Fr., *intra-ligamenteux.* Situated or occurring within a ligament, especially beween the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus.

INTRALINGUAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-li^{2}n^2'gw'l. From *intra*, within, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *i.* Situated in the substance of the tongue.

INTRALOBULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-lo^{2}b'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *intra-lobulaire.* Situated or occurring within a lobule (as of the liver).

INTRAMARGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ma^{3}rj'i^2-n'l. From *intra*, within, and *margo*, a margin. Situated within the margin. [α, 14.]

INTRAMEDULLARY, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-me^{2}d'u^{3}l-a-ri^2. From *intra*, within, and *medulla*, the marrow of bones. Fr., *intra-médullaire.* Situated within the medulla. [L, 41 (α, 29).]

INTRAMEMBRANOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-me^{2}m'bra^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *membrana*, a membrane. Fr., *intra-membraneux.* Ger., *intra-membranös.* Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane. [J.]

INTRAMENINGEAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-me^{2}n-i^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. From *intra*, within, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *intraméningéal.* Situated or occurring within the meninges.

INTRAMOLECULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-mo-le^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *moles*, a shapeless mass. Occurring within the molecules. [B, 229 (α, 24).] See *I.* RESPIRATION.

INTRAMURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-mu^2'r'l. From *intra*, within, and *murus*, a wall. 1. Situated or occurring within the wall of a hollow organ. 2. Of interments, occurring within the limits of a municipality.

INTRAMUSCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-mu^{3}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *intramusculaire.* Ger., *intramusculär.* Situated or occurring within the substance of a muscle or a muscular fibre. [J.]

INTRANUCLEAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-nu^2'kle^2-a^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *intranucléaire.* Contained within a nucleus. [J.]

INTRA-OCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-o^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *intra-oculaire.* Ger., *i.* Situated or occurring within the eye.

INTRA-ORBITAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-o^{2}rb'i^2-t'l. From *intra*, within, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *intra-orbitaire.* Situated or occurring within the orbit.

INTRA-OSSEOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-o^{2}s'e^2-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *os*, a bone. Fr., *intra-osseux.* Situated or occurring within the substance of bone.

INTRAPARENCHYMATOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pa^{2}r-e^{2}n-ki^{2}m'-a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside. Fr., *intraparenchymateux.* Ger., *intraparenchymatös.* Situated between the proper elements of a tissue. [J.]

INTRAPARIETAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pa-ri'e^2-t'l. From *intra*, within, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *i.-pariétal.* See INTRAMURAL (1st def.).

INTRAPELVIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pe^{2}lv'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and *pelvis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *intra-pelvien.* Ger., *intrapelvisch.* Situated or occurring in the pelvic cavity.

INTRAPERITONEAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e'a^{2}l. From *intra*, within, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Fr., *intrapéritonéal.* Situated or occurring within the peritoneal cavity.

INTRAPETALOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and πέταλον, a leaf. Within the petals (said of organs enveloped by the corolla). [α, 35.]

INTRAPETIOLAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pe^{2}t-i'o^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *intrapetiolaris* (from *intra*, within, and *petiolus*, a little petiole). Fr., *intrapétiolaire.* Surrounded by the base of the petiole (said of buds). [B, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

INTRAPLACENTAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pla-se^{2}n't'l. From *intra*, within, and *placenta* (*q. v.*). Situated within or extending into the placenta.

INTRAPLEURAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-plu^2'r'l. From *intra*, within, and πλευρά (see PLEURA). Situated or occurring within the pleural cavity.

INTRAPROTOPLASMIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pro-to-pla^{2}z'mi^{2}k. From *intra*, within, πρῶτος, first, and πλάσμα, plasma. Fr., *intra-protoplasmique.* Ger., *intraprotoplasmisch.* See INTRACELLULAR.

INTRAPULMONARY, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-pu^{3}l'mo^{2}n-a-ri^2. From *intra*, within, and *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *intrapulmonaire.* Situated or occurring within or forced into the lung. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

INTRARECTUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tra^3-re^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *intra*, within, and *rectus*, straight. See RECTUS *oculi internus.*

INTRARHACHIDIAN, adj. I^{2}n-tra^{3}r-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d'i^{2}a^{2}n. From *intra*, within, ῥάχις, the spine, and εἶδος, resemblance. See INTRASPINAL.

INTRARIOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *intrarius.* Fr., *intraire* [L. C. Richard]. Ger., *im Innern liegend.* Lying within (said of the embryo when inclosed by the endosperm). [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

INTRASCROTAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-skro't'l. From *intra*, within, and *scrotum* (*q. v.*). Situated or occurring within the scrotum.

INTRASPINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-spi'n'l. From *intra*, within, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *i.* Situated or occurring within the spinal canal.

INTRASTAMINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-sta^{2}m'i^2-n'l. Lat., *intrastamineus* (from *intra*, within, and *stamen* [*q. v.*]). Situated within the stamens. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

INTRATESTICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-te^{2}st-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *testiculus*, a testicle. Fr., *intratesticulaire.* Situated or occurring within the testicle.

INTRATHORACIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-thor-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., *intrathoracique.* Situated or occurring within the cavity of the thorax.

INTRATUBAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-tu^2'b'l. From *intra*, within, and *tuba*, a trumpet. Situated or occurring within a tube, especially the oviduct.

INTRATYMPANIC, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *intra*, within, and τύμπανον, the tympanum. Fr., *intratympanique.* Situated, placed, or occurring within the tympanum.

INTRA-URETHRAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-u^2-reth'r'l. From *intra*, within, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Situated, placed, or occurring within the urethra.

INTRA-UTERINE, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-u^2'te^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *intra*, within, and *uterus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *intra-utérin.* Ger., *intra-uterin.* 1. Situated within or penetrating into the cavity of the body of the uterus. 2. Occurring before birth.

INTRAVAGINAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. From *intra*, within, and *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *i.* Situated or occurring within or penetrating into the vagina. [L, 44, 49 (α, 14).]

INTRAVALVULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-va^{2}lv'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *valva*, the leaf of a door. Within the valves (said of the sæptum in the pod of the *Cruciferæ*). [B, 19 (α, 35).] See INTERVALVULAR.

INTRAVASATION, n. I^{2}n-tra^{2}v-a^2-sa'shu^{3}n. From *intra*, within, and *vas*, a vessel. The entrance of pus or other foreign matter into the blood-vessels through pathological or traumatic openings in their walls. [α, 40.]

INTRAVASCULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-va^{2}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Fr., *intravasculaire.* Ger., *intravasculär.* Situated or occurring within or forced into the vessels.

INTRAVENOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ven'u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *intraveineux.* Ger., *intravenös.* Situated or occurring within or thrown into the veins. [α, 14.]

INTRAVENTRICULAR, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ve^{2}n-tri^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *intra*, within, and *ventriculus*, a ventricle. Fr., *intra-ventriculaire.* Situated or occurring within a ventricle.

INTRAVERTEBRAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-vu^{5}rt'e^{2}b-r'l. From *intra*, within, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). See INTRASPINAL.

INTRAVERTEBRATED, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-vu^{5}rt'e-brat-e^{2}d. From *intra*, within, and *vertebratus*, articulated. Fr., *intravertébré.* Of G. St.-Hilaire, furnished with a vertebral column. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

INTRAVESICAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. From *intra*, within, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated or occurring within or forced into the bladder.

INTRAVILLOUS, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-vi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From *intra*, within, and *villus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *intravilleux.* Situated within a villus.

INTRAVITAL, adj. I^{2}n-tra^3-vi't'l. From *intra*, during, and *vita*, life. Ger., *i.* Occurring during life.

INTRICATE, adj. I^{2}n'tri^2-ke^{2}t. Lat., *intricatus* (from *intricare*, to entangle). Fr., *compliqué.* Ger., *verwebt.* Interlaced, interwoven, entangled. The *Intricatæ* of Nylander are a series of the *Lichenaceæ*, consisting of the *Roccelleæ*, *Usneæ*, *Ramalineæ*, and *Cetrarieæ*. [B, 19, 123, 170 (α, 24).]

INTRICATION, n. I^{2}n-tri^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *intricare*, to entangle. The process of rendering or becoming or the state of being intricate.

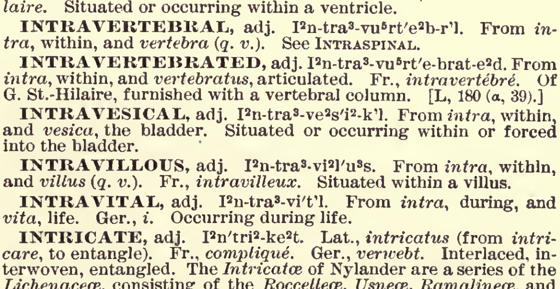
INTRICATURA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tri^2(tre)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From *intricare*, to entangle. Ger., *Verwickelung.* 1. An interlacing or interweaving. 2. A matting or entanglement of the hair. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]—**I. nervorum opticum.** See CHIASMA.

INTRINSECI (Lat.), n. m. pl. I^{2}n-tri^{2}n'se^2-si(ke). Of Linnæus, diseases of the internal organs. [α, 40.]

INTRINSIC, adj. I^{2}n-tri^{2}n'si^{2}k. Lat., *intrinsecus.* Fr., *intrinsèque.* Ger., *innerlich.* Springing from within, not of external origin; of a muscle, having both its origin and its insertion in or on a single organ.

INTRITUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tri(tre)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *interere*, to rub into. A substance rubbed in. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

INTROCESSION, n. I^{2}n-tro-se^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *introcedere*, to enter. A sinking in or depression of a part. [α, 41.]



a, CHAMBERS'S STEM AND INTRODUCER; *b*, ARNOLD'S TENT INTRODUCER; *c*, BARNES'S TAMPON INTRODUCER.

INTRODUCER, n. I^{2}n-tro-du^{2}s'u^{5}r. From *introducere*, to lead into. An instrument for inserting anything.

INTRODUCTION, n. I^{2}n-tro-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *introductio* (from *introducere*, to lead into). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einführung.* The act of inserting anything.

INTROFLEXED, adj. I^{2}n-tro-fle^{2}xt'. Lat., *introflexus* (from *intro*, inwardly, and *flectere*, to bend). Fr., *introfléchi.* Ger., *einwärtsgebogen.* Curved inward. [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).] See INFLEXED.

INTROITUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tro(tro^3)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-tro'itus.* From *introire*, to go in. The entrance or mouth of a canal or cavity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**I. canalis sacralis.** The opening at the termination of the spinal canal at the lower end of the sacrum. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**I. laryngis.** The upper opening of the larynx. [α, 29.]—**I. pelvis.** See *Pelvic* INLET.—**I. vaginæ.** Fr., *entrée du vagin* (ou *vaginale*). Ger., *Scheideneingang.* The external orifice of the vagina.

INTROMISSION, n. I^{2}n-tro-mi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *intromittere*, to send in. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Einschiebung.* An act of insertion, especially of the penis into the vagina. [L, 49.]

INTROMITTENT, adj. I^{2}n-tro-mi^{2}t'e^{2}nt. Serving for intromission.

INTROPELVIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-tro-pe^{2}l-ve-me^{2}tr'. From *intro*, internally, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. See *Internal* PELVIMETER.

INTRORSE, adj. I^{2}n-tro^{2}rs'. Lat., *introrsus* (from *intro*, inwardly, and *versus*, turned). Fr., *i.* Of an anther, turned toward the axis. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).] Cf. EXTRORSE.

INTRORSION (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^2-tror-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The act of turning inward; of C. Robin, the embryological process of invagination of the mesoderm and the endoderm by which follicles, etc., are formed. [A, 385.]

INTROSUSCEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tro(tro^3)-su^{3}s(su^{4}s)-se^{2}p-(ke^{2}p)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *intro*, inwardly, and *suscipere*, to catch up. Intussusception; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopiæ.* [L, 50, 290 (α, 14): α, 45.]

INTROVEINED, adj. I^{2}n-tro-vand'. Characterized by introvenium. [α, 41.]

INTROVENIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tro(tro^3)-ve(wa)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *intro*, internally, and *vena*, a vein. The condition of having the veins hidden (said of plant organs in which the veins are so buried in parenchyma as to be hardly visible externally). [B, 121 (α, 35).]

INTROVERSION, n. I^{2}n-tro-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. From *intro*, inwardly, and *vertere*, to turn. Ger., *Einwärtskehrung.* The process of rendering or becoming or the state of being sunken in or dimpled (said of the wall of a hollow organ).

INTRUSE, INTRUSIVE, adj's. I^{2}n-tru^{2}s', -tru^{2}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *intrusus* (from *intrudere*, to thrust in). Pushed inward (said, for instance, when the base of a fruit is so concave that the pericarp is apparently pushed inward by the stem at its point of attachment). [B, 19 (α, 35).]

INTSIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}nt'si^2-a^3. The genus *Afzelia.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**I. amboinensis.** A species found on the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The bark is used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and leucorrhœa. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

INTUBATION, n. I^{2}n-tu^2-ba'shu^{3}n. From *in*, into, and *tubus*, a tube. Fr., *tubage.* Ger., *I.* See CATHETERISM.—**I. of the larynx.** Fr., *tubage du larynx.* O'Dwyer's method of introducing into the larynx and trachea metallic tubes of suitable shape and size, for the relief of obstruction of respiration in this part of the respiratory tract. [J. O'Dwyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 8, Nov. 28, 1885, p. 145 (α, 40).]—**Nasal i.** The introduction of metallic and soft-rubber tubes of proper shape and size into the nares for fracture, hæmorrhage, etc., as proposed by Goodwillie in 1887. [α, 40.]

INTUBUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n'tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἔντυβον. Of Pliny, see INTYBUM.

INTUBUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n'tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INTYBUS.

INTUITION, n. I^{2}n-tu^2-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *intueri*, to look at. The process of rapid and more or less unconscious reasoning by which a person may arrive at the comprehension of an intricate subject.

INTUMESCENCE, n. I^{2}n-tu^2-me^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *intumescentia* (from *intumescere*, to swell). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Intumescenz, Anschwellung.* Swelling, tumefaction.—**Brachial i.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**Lumbo-sacral i.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.

INTUMESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^2(tu^4)-me^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See INTUMESCENCE and ENLARGEMENT. The *Intumescentiæ*, in Cullen's classification of diseases, are an order of the *Cachexiæ.* [L, 104.]—**I. cervicalis.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**I. gangliformis** (seu **gangliofomis**) **nervi facialis** (seu **vestibuli**) (**Scarpæ**). A small, grayish-red swelling containing numerous ganglion cells situated at the point of connection between the facial nerve and the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve, near where the latter enters the internal auditory meatus. [F; Schwalbe (α, 29).]—**I. gangliosa nervum tympanicum ambiens.** An enlargement upon the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve, supposed to be the remains of a fœtal artery. [α, 40.]—**I. lactea mammarum.** Distention of the breasts with milk.—**I. lienis.** Swelling of the spleen.—**I. lumbalis.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.—**I. maligna.** See AGRIOPHYMA.—**I. medullæ spinalis cervicalis.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**I. medullæ spinalis inferior** (seu **lumbalis**). See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.—**I. medullæ spinalis superior.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**I. plana nervi trigemini, I. semilunaris.** See *Gasserian* GANGLION.

INTURIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n-tu^2(tu)'ri^{2}s. The genus *Capparis.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

INTUSSUSCEPTION, n. I^{2}n-tu^{3}s-su^{3}s-se^{2}p'shu^{3}n. Lat., *intussusceptio* (from *intus*, within, and *suscipere*, to catch up). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Intussuszeption.* 1. See INCEPTION, IMBIBITION, and ABSORPTION. 2. The growth of cells or of the cell-wall by the deposition of molecules between those already existing. [B, 1, 229 (α, 24); J.] 3. The invagination of one portion of an organ, especially the intestine, into a contiguous portion, usually below it. [E.] 4. In chemistry, the taking in of new matter into a compound. [A, 12.]—**Agonal i.** An i. (3d def.) occurring during the death-struggle. [Eichhorst (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**Ascending i.** See *Retrograde i.*—**Descending i.** See *Progressive i.*—**Progressive i.** An i. in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated in the lower part. [A, 319 (α, 40).]—**Regressive i., Retrograde i.** The form of i. in which the lower portion of the intestine is invaginated in the upper portion. [A, 319 (α, 40).]—**Uterine i.** Introversion of the uterus.

INTUSSUSCEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s)-su^{3}s(su^{4}s)-se^{2}p-(ke^{2}p)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). The segment of intestine which is invaginated in intussusception. [E.]

INTUSSUSCIPIENS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s)-su^{3}s(su^{4}s)-si^{2}p-(ki^{2}p)'i^2-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* The invaginating portion of the bowel in intussusception. [E.]

INTYBUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n'ti^{2}b(tu^{6}b)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἔντυβον. Of the ancients, the *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 315 (α, 35).]

INTYBUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}n'ti^{2}b(tu^{6}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔντυβον. The *Cichorium i.* [B, 78 (α, 14).]—**I. angustus.** The *Lactuca virosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. hortensis** (seu **sativus**). The *Cichorium endivia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen intybi.** The fruit of *Cichorium i.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

INUL, n. I^{2}n'u^{2}l. See INULA *helenium.*

INULA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Gr., ἑλένιον. Fr., *inule, aulnée, aunée.* Ger., *Alant* (1st def.), *Alantwurzel* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Inuleæ* (Fr., *inulées*), tribe *Inuloideæ.* The former are: Of Cassini, the 12th tribe of the *Synanthereæ* (*Compositæ*). The *Inulaceæ* of Presl are a division of the *Compositæ*, consisting of *Pulicaria, Gnaphalium*, and *Filago.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., elecampane-root (see also *I. helenium*). 3. The ancient Latin name for *I. helenium.* [B, 1, 5, 19, 34, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24, α, 35).]—**Common i.** See *I. helenium.*—**I. aspera.** The *I. salicina*, var. *β, latifolia.* [B, 214.]—**I. bifrons.** A species found in Southern Europe, formerly used in an antodontalgic mixture called *Paraguay-roux.* [B, 180 (α, 24]).—**I. britanica, I. britannica.** Ger., *gemeiner Alant, Wiesenalant.* The κόνυζα τρίτη of Dioscorides; a species found throughout continental Europe, Persia, and Siberia, but not, according to De Candolle, in Great Britain, its name being derived from βριτάνικη [Dalechamp]. Its properties are like those of *I. viscosa.* The flowers have been substituted for those of *Arnica montana.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. canadensis.** The *Erigeron canadense.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. canariensis.** See *I. crithmoides.*—**I. chinensis.** A species found about China, having stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, sedative, and stomachic properties, and used in hæmoptysis, colic, etc. The juice, or the coarsely powdered herb, is applied to carbuncles, buboes, deaf ears, and sore eyes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]—**I. conyza.** See CONYZA *squarrosa.*—**I. conyzæa.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**I. conyzoides.** Of Desfontaines, the *Pulicaria odora.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**I. crispa.** Fr., *aulnée* (ou *aunée*, ou *inule*) *crépue.* 1. Of Persoon and Desfontaines, the *Pulicaria crispa.* 2. Of Siebthorpe, the *Pulicaria undulata.* [B, 214; B, 42, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. crithmifolia, I. crithmoides.** Ger., *meerfenchelähnlicher Alant.* Golden samphire; a species found on rocky coasts of the Atlantic Ocean in Europe, and along the Mediterranean Sea. It contains much sodium carbonate, and was formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 64, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. cylindrica.** See PULICARIA *vulgaris.*—**I. dumetorum.** The *Pulicaria odora.* [B, 214.]—**I. dysenterica.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 214.]—**I. germanica.** Ger., *deutscher Alant.* 1. Of De Candolle, a white-flowered variety of *I. squarrosa.* 2. Of Linnæus, a species the herb of which has a strong, rather unpleasant odor, and was once official in European medicine as *herba inulæ germanicæ* (seu *inulæ palatinæ*). [B, 64, 180, 214, 309 (α, 35).]—**I. gnaphaloides.** See PULICARIA *crispa.*—**I. graveolens.** Ger., *starkriechender Alant.* A species found in Southern Europe, having properties like those of *I. viscosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. helenium.** Fr., *aillaune, aunée, inule, aromate germanique, enula campana, œil de cheval, panacée de Chiron.* Ger., *Alant, Brustalant, Helenenkraut, Glockenwurz.* Elf- (or else-) dock, horse-elder, elecampane; a species indigenous to Europe and naturalized in the United States. The root, the ἑλένιον of the Greeks, or elecampane-root (*q. v.*), contains a volatile oil that is powerfully expectorant, also inulin, and helenin. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]—**I. hirta.** Ger., *steifhaariger Alant.* A species found in Europe and Siberia, sometimes mistaken for *Arnica montana.* [B, 64, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. oculus Christi.** Ger., *Christauge.* Christ's eye, hoary fleabane; a species found



INULA HELENIUM. [A, 327.]

in Austria. [B, 64, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**I. odora.** See PULICARIA *odora.* —**I. oetteliana.** See *I. britanica.*—**I. pulicaria.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**I. salicina.** A species found in the mountainous parts of Europe. The flowers were formerly used like arnica flowers, and the root, *radix bubonii lutei*, was sometimes used medicinally. [B, 180 (*a*, 24), 214.]—**I. saxatilis.** Of Lamarck, the *Jasonia glutinosa.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**I. spiræifolia.** A form of *I. squarrosa*, with a thick corymb terminating the stem. [B, 64 (*a*, 35).]—**I. squarrosa.** See CONYZA *squarrosa.* —**I. uliginosa.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 214.]—**I. undulata.** The *Pulicaria undulata.* [B, 214.]—**I. viscosa.** Ger., *klebriger Alant.* The *κονίζα μεγάλη*, of Dioscorides, formerly used in colic, dysmenorrhœa, dysuria, and epilepsy, and as an external application to snake-bites and tumors. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Oleum inulæ compositum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *huile d'aunée composée.* A preparation made by mixing 3 parts each of elecampane root, valerian root, the root of *Lappa major*, *Hypericum*, *Artemisia abrotanum*, *Artemisia absinthium*, *Melissa calamintha*, *Balsamita odorata*, sweet marjoram, round-leaved mint, savine, sage, and elder, 2 parts each of chamomile, melilotus, and *Lavandula stœchas*, 6 each of bay-leaves, the leaves of *Sambucus ebulus*, rosemary, and rue, 1 part each of cumin, fenugreek, and seeds of *Urtica pilulifera*, and 192 parts of olive-oil, macerating, and boiling till all moisture is expelled. [B, 119.]—**Radix inulæ** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**helenii**). The root of *I. helenium.* [B, 95.]—**Unguentum inulæ.** Fr., *onguent d'aunée.* Syn.: *unguentum enulæ* (seu *enulatum*). An ointment made by boiling together 16 parts of elecampane rhizome, 8 of lard, and 4 of olive-oil, and adding 1 part each, of yellow wax and turpentine [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Würtemb. Ph. 1798]; or by melting together 512 parts of oleum inulæ compositum, 128 of yellow wax, 32 of lard, and adding 11 of liquid styrax and 6 of mastic [Sp. Ph., 1798.] Used in scabies. [B, 119.]

INULIC ACID, n. I²n'u²l-i²k. Alantic acid. [B.]

INULIN, n. I²n'u²l-i²n. From *inula*, elecampane. Fr., *inuline.* Ger., *I.* Syn.: *alantin.* A carbohydrate, $nC_6H_{10}O_5$, analogous to starch occurring in the roots of several of the *Compositæ* (*Inula helenium*, *Arnica montana*, *Taraxacum*, etc.). It dissolves in hot water, from which, on cooling, it is precipitated unchanged as a white powder. Its solution rotates polarized light to the left, and on fermentation, continued ebullition, or treatment by acids, it yields lævulose. It also differs from starch in turning yellow, not blue, with iodine. [B, 4, 5, 93.]

INULOID, n. I²n'u²l-oid. Fr., *inuloïde.* A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, allied to inulin, but much more readily soluble in water. It is found in the roots of composite plants. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

INULOL, n. I²n'u²l-o²l. Alant camphor. [B, 8.]

INUNCANS (Lat.), adj. I²n-u³n²(u⁴n²)'ka²nz(ka³ns). From *inuncare*, to hook. Fr., *accrochant.* Covered with little hooked hairs (said of the surface of leaves). [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

INUNCTION, n. I²n-u³n²k'shu³n. Lat., *inunctio* (from *inunguere*, to anoint). Ger., *I.*, *Einsalbung*, *Einschmierung*, *Einfettung.* The act of rubbing in ointment; friction with the hand to facilitate the cutaneous absorption of liniments, salves, etc. [L, 30, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]—**Mercurial i.** See HYDRARGYRENTRIPSIS.

INUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. I²n-u³n²k(u⁴n²k)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *inunguere*, to anoint. Ger., *ölglänzend.* Shining as if smeared with oil (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INUNDATE, INUNDATED, adj's. I²n'u³n-dat, -dat-e²d. Lat., *inundatus* (from *inundare*, to overflow). Fr., *inondé.* Ger., *überschwemmt.* Flooded (said of plants growing on places sometimes covered with water and sometimes dry). The *Inundatæ* of Linnæus are an order comprising the *Naiadeæ*, *Halorageæ*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 35); B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INUNGUIS (Lat.), adj. I²n-u³n²(u⁴n²)'gwi²s. From *in* neg., and *unguis*, a nail. Having no nails, as in the *Gecko i.* [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

INUSTION, n. I²n-u³st'yu³n. Lat., *inustio* (from *inurere*, to burn in). 1. A burning in; deep cauterization. 2. A caustic. 3. The heat of inflammation. [A, 322; L, 107.]

INUSTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. I²n-u³s(u⁴s)-to'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). See CAUTERY.

INUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. I²n-u³s(u⁴s)'tu³m(tu⁴m). See BURN.

INVAGINATE, INVAGINATED, adj's. I²n-va²j'i²n-at, -ate²d. From *in*, into, and *vagina*, a scabbard. 1. Sheathed. 2. Affected with intussusception. [L, 343.]

INVAGINATION, n. I²n-va²j-i²n-a'shu³n. Lat., *invaginatio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einscheidung.* A folding in of anything upon itself (see INTUSSUSCEPTION), in embryology, that stage of a (mammalian) blastoderm in which it is so folded in upon itself as to form two layers. [A, 23.]—**Agonale I.** (Ger.). See *Agonal* INTUSSUSCEPTION. —**Darmi'** (Ger.). See INTUSSUSCEPTION.—**Embolic i.** The process in the segmentation of the ovum which consists in one half of the blastosphere being pushed in toward the other half so as to form a gastrula. [L, 353 (*a*, 40).]—**Entzündliche I.** (Ger.). Inflammatory intussusception. [Eichhorst (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Epibolic i.** The growth of the epiblast around the hypoblast in the formation of the gastrula of the embryo. [L, 356 (*a*, 39).]—**I. of a hernial sac.** The i. of the dependent end of a hernial sac by a tent or compress, with intent to secure inflammatory adhesion and obliteration of the sac. [*a*, 40.]—**Permanente I.** (Ger.), **Vital i.** I. of the intestine made permanent by inflammatory adhesion of the serous surfaces. [A, 319 (*a*, 40).]

INVAGINATOR, n. I²n-va²j'i²n-a-to²r. A cylinder or instrument of any kind used for invaginating the sac in operations for the radical cure of hernia. [*a*, 40.]

INVALESCENCE, n. I²n-va²l-e²s'e²ns. Lat., *invalescentia* (from *invalescere*, to become strong). See CONVALESCENCE.

INVALID, n. I²n'va²l-i²d. Lat., *invalidus.* Fr., *invalide.* Ger., *I.* A person who is out of health.

INVALIDING, n. I²n'va²l-i²d-i²n². The act of putting a person off duty on account of ill-health.

INVALIDISM, n. I²n'va²l-i²d-i²z'm. Fr., *invalidisme.* Ger., *Invalidität.* The state of being an invalid.

INVASION, n. I²n-va'zhu³n. Lat., *invasio* (from *invadere*, to invade). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.*, *Einfall*, *Anfall.* 1. The onset of a disease. 2. The process by which a particular organ or part becomes affected with disease or parasites existing elsewhere in the organism.

INVENOSE, adj. I²n-ven'os. Lat., *invenosus* (from *in* neg., and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *inveiné.* Ger., *venenlos*, *aderlos.* Without veins or nerves (said of leaves). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INVERECUNDUS (Lat.), adj. I²n-ve²r(we²r)-e²(a)-ku³n(ku⁴n)'-du³s(du⁴s). From *in* neg., and *verecundus*, feeling shame. Fr., *effronté*, *impudent.* Ger., *unverschämt*, *schamlos.* See PUDIC.

INVERLEITHEN, n. I²n'vu⁵r-leth-e²n. A place in Scotland, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and free carbonic acid. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

INVERMINATION, n. I²n-vu⁵r-mi²n-a'shu³n. From *in*, into, and *vermis*, a worm. The acquisition of intestinal worms.

INVERSE, adj. I²n-vu⁵rs'. Fr., *i.* See INVERTED.

INVERSIO (Lat.), n. f. I²n-vu⁵r(we²r)'si²-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See INVERSION.—**I. palpebrarum.** See ENTROPION.—**I. testium.** See INVERSION *of the testicles.*—**I. uteri.** See INVERSION *of the uterus.*—**I. vaginæ.** Prolapse of the vagina. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. viscerum.** See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.*—**I. vesicæ.** See CYSTANASTROPHE.—**I. vesicæ urinariæ fissæ.** See EXSTROPHY *of the bladder.*

INVERSION, n. I²n-vu⁵r'zhu³n. Gr., *ἀναστροφή.* Lat., *inversio* (from *invertere*, to turn upside down). Fr., *i.*, *renversement.* Ger., *I.*, *Umstülpung*, *Umkehrung*, *Invertirung*, *Einwärtskehrung.* It., *inversione.* Sp., *inversión.* 1. A reversal of the natural order of things, especially a turning upside down. 2. In optics, the transformation of a body having a specific rotary action on the plane of polarization into a body or bodies which have a directly opposite rotary action. [B.] 3. Of a hollow organ, its partial or complete turning inside out.—**Acute i. of the uterus.** Fr., *i. utérine récente.* The rapid or recent, partial or complete, invagination of the upper portion of the uterus through the lower. [*a*, 40.]—**Chronic i. of the uterus.** Ger., *veraltete I. der Gebärmutter.* I. of the uterus of long standing.—**Complete i. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri completa.* Fr., *prolapsus de l'utérus renversé.* Ger., *vollkommene Umstülpung der Gebärmutter.* That degree of i. of the uterus in which the fundus uteri escapes through the os uteri externum.—**General i.** See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.* —**Incomplete i. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri incompleta.* Ger., *unvollkommene Umstülpung der Gebärmutter.* Syn.: *partial i.* Any degree of i. of the uterus short of complete i. (*q. v.*)— **I. of the bladder.** See CYSTANASTROPHE.—**I. of the canal of the cervix uteri.** See ECTROPION *of the cervix* (or *os*) *uteri.*—**I. of the eyelashes.** A malposition of the eyelashes so that they rub against the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**I. of the testicles.** Lat., *inversio testium.* That change of the attitude of the testicles in which the free edges turn inward instead of forward. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. of the uterus.** Lat., *inversio uteri.* Fr., *i. utérine*, *renversement de l'utérus.* Ger., *Umstülpung der Gebärmutter.* A partial or complete turning of the uterus inside out. [A; A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. of the viscera.** See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.*—**I. of the eyelid.** See ENTROPION.—**Splanchnic i.** Fr., *i. splanchnique.* See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.*—**Uterine i.** See *I. of the uterus.*—**Veraltete I. der Gebärmutter** (Ger.). See *Chronic i. of the uterus.*—**Vesical i.** See CYSTANASTROPHE.

INVERSUS (Lat.), adj. I²n-vu⁵r(we²r)'su³s(su⁴s). From *invertere*, to turn in. See INVERTED.

INVERTEBRAL, INVERTEBRATE, adj's. I²n-vu⁵rt'e²-br'l, -brat. Lat., *invertebratus* (from *in*, neg., and *vertebra* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *invertébré.* Ger., *wirbellos.* Having no vertebral column. The *Invertebrata* are animals so characterized. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 343.]

INVERTED, adj. I²n-vu⁵rt'e²d. Lat., *inversus* (from *invertere*, to turn upside down). Fr., *inverse.* Ger., *umgekehrt*, *verkehrt*, *gestürzt.* 1. Turned in the opposite direction to the usual one, as in an ovary with its apex directed downward. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Turned inside out.

INVERTENS (Lat.), adj. I²n-vu⁵r(we²r)'te²nz(tans). From *invertere*, to turn upside down. Fr., *invertent*, *rabattu* (1st def.). Ger., *niederhängend* (1st def.), *umändernd* (2d def.). 1. Of De Candolle, hanging downward (said of leaves, *invertentia folia*, which during sleep hang downward, but touch by their upper surfaces). [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of remedies, changing the character of disease, also acting as antacids. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INVERTIN, n. I²n'vu⁵rt-i²n. From *invertere*, to turn upside down. Fr., *invertine.* Ger., *I.* A ferment extracted from yeast by means of alcohol. According to C. Bernard, it also occurs in the intestinal juice. It is an amorphous, colorless body, soluble in water and highly pyretogenic. It was supposed by Bernard to convert cane-sugar into lævulose, but more recently it has been found not to affect starch or dextrin solutions. [K, 26; "Sem. méd.," Nov. 13, 1889 (*a*, 18); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

INVERTIRUNG (Ger.), n. I²n-fe²rt-er'un². See INVERSION.

INVESTING, adj. I²n-ve²st'i²n². From *in*, in, and *vestire*, to clothe. Covering, inclosing.

INVESTITURE, INVESTMENT, n's. I²n-ve²st'i²t-u²r, -me²nt. Lat., *investitura.* Ger., *Umkleidung.* A covering or sheath. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Capsular i.** A capsule or a structure re-

sembling or having the function of a capsule. [L.]—**Fibrous i. of the suprarenal capsule.** An i. consisting of an outer loose part and an inner part which is very closely adherent to the capsule. It is made up of connective tissue, the deeper layers of which contain unstriped muscle fibres. It is continuous with the sæpta which run into and help to form the substance of the organ. [C.] —**Myeline i.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.

INVETERATE, adj. I^{2}n-ve^{2}t'e^{2}r-at. Gr., χρόνιος (from χρόνος, time). Lat., *inveteratus* (from *inveterare*, to render old). Fr., *invétéré*. Ger., *eingewurzelt, hartnäckig.* Of long duration and difficult to overcome. [*a*, 45.]

INVIRILITY, n. I^{2}n-vi^2-ri^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. From *in* neg., and *virilitas*, manhood. Absence of virility. [L, 56.]

INVISCANS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'ka^{2}nz(ka^{3}ns). From *inviscare*, to smear with birdlime). Fr., *inviscant.* Ger., *eindickend.* Thickening. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

INVISCATED, adj. I^{2}n-vi^{2}s'kat-e^{2}d. From *inviscare*, to smear with birdlime. Thickened.

INVISCATION, n. I^{2}n-vi^{2}s-ka'shu^{3}n Lat., *inviscatio.* 1. A rendering thick and sticky. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See INSALIVATION.

INVIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *in* neg., and *via*, a way. In botany, see IMPERVIOUS.

INVOLUCEL, n. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l'u^2-se^{2}l. Lat., *involucellum* (dim. of *involucrum*). Fr., *involucelle.* Ger., *Hüllchen.* In compound inflorescences, a partial, secondary, or inner involucre subtending the partial clusters. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUCELLATE, adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l-u^2-se^{2}l'at. Lat., *involucellatus.* Fr., *involucellé.* Provided with an involucel. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUCELLUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See INVOLUCEL.

INVOLUCRAL, adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l-u^{2}k'r'l. Lat., *involucralis.* Pertaining to an involucre or involucrum. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUCRATE, adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l-u^{2}k'rat. Lat., *involucratus.* Fr., *involucré.* Ger., *gehüllt.* Provided with an involucre. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUCRE, n. I^{2}n-vo-lu^2'k'r. Gr., εἴλυμα. Lat., *involucrum* (from *involvere*, to roll to anything). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Hülle, Decke.* A spiral collection of bracts around a flower or flower cluster ; also the annulus of some *Fungi* and the cup-shaped external indusia of some ferns. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound i.** Fr., *i. composé.* An i., as in the *Compositæ*, composed of several rows of leaflets. [B, 77, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**Simple i.** Fr., *i. simple.* An i. composed of one row of bracts. [B. 104 (*a*, 24).]—**General i.** The i. at the base of an umbel in contradistinction to an involucel. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Partial i., Secondary i.** See INVOLUCEL.

INVOLUCRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)-kri^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *involucrum* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *involucriforme.* Of Cassini, resembling an involucre (said of the periclinium). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUCRUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)'kru^{3}m(kru^{4}m). 1. See INVOLUCRE. 2. The sheath of new-formed bone formed about a sequestrum of necrosed bone.—**Crassum et durum i. oculi.** See SCLERA.—**Involucra cerebri.** Ger., *Hirnhäute.* The cerebral meninges. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM. —**I. corporis vitrei.** See RETINA.—**I. hepatis.** The outer covering of the liver, by Petréquin separated into two portions, the serosa and the tunica propria or fibrosa. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**I. linguæ.** The mucous membrane of the tongue. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**I. membranaceum.** Fr., *involucre membraneux.* Of Albinus, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**I. nativum.** The skin. [G.]—**I. nerveum corporis vitrei.** See RETINA.—**I. nervorum.** See PERINEURIUM.—**I. renis succenturiati.** See *Fibrous* INVESTMENT *of the suprarenal capsule.*—**I. reti comparatum.** An obsolete term for the retina. [F.]

INVOLUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)-me^{2}nt'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See INVOLUCRE.

INVOLUNTARY, adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l'u^{3}n-ta-ri^2. Lat., *involuntarius* (from *in* neg., and *voluntas*, the will). Fr., *involontaire.* Ger., *unwillkürlich.* Occurring independently of or against the will.

INVOLUTANS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^{2}t(ut)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *involvere*, to roll to anything. Fr., *enveloppant.* Ger., *einwickelnd, einhüllend.* Surrounding (said of leaves which apply themselves to the stem during sleep). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUTE, adj. I^{2}n-vo-lu^{2}t'. Lat., *involutus, involutivus* (from *involvere*, to roll to anything). Fr., *entortillé, involuté, involutif.* Ger., *eingerollt, eingewickelt.* Rolled inward, like the leaf of the apple-tree. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

INVOLUTIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^{2}t(ut)-i^2-fol-(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Having the leaves folded inward from summit to base. [L, 107 (*a*, 43).]

INVOLUTION, n. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l-u^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *involutio.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Rückbildung.* It., *involuzione.* Sp., *involución.* 1. A condition or process in which nutrition is incomplete, and in which the original form and function are more or less lost. 2. In embryology, a folding in of a membranous structure, as of the epiblast, as a step in the process of the development of the embryo. 3. The process of retrograde development, especially of the uterus in the puerperium or of the organs in general in old age. [A, 326 (*a*, 21) ; D, 3.]—**Buccal i.** In the embryo, the folding in of the epiblast at the angle formed by the cranial flexure which forms the cavity of the mouth. [Balfour (*a*, 39).]—**I. of the uterus.** Fr., *retrait de l'utérus, i. utérine.* The gradual return of the uterus to its normal size after delivery.—**Pituitary i.** In the embryo, the ingrowth from the epiblast of the mouth cavity which forms the pituitary body. [Balfour (*a*, 39).]—**Senile i.** Senile atrophy.

INVOLUTIVE, adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l-u^{2}t'i^{2}v. Lat., *involutivus.* Fr., *involutif.* See INVOLUTE.

INVOLVENS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'ve^{2}nz(wans). From *involvere*, to roll to anything. Fr., *involvant.* Ger., *einwickelnd, einhüllend.* 1. Involving, enveloping (said, for example, of the close-fitting scales or bracts at the base of the calyx tube in most of the pinks). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Demulcent. [A, 322.]

INWENDIG (Ger.), adj. I^{2}n've^{2}ndi^{2}g. See INTERANEUS.

INYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}n(en)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o'ma^3. A more correct form of *inohyloma* (*q. v.*).

INYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}n(en)-im(u^{6}m)-e^{2}n(an)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. A more correct form of *inohymenitis* (*q. v.*).

INZUCHT (Ger.), n. I^{2}n'tsuch^{2}t. In-breeding. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

IOD (Ger.), n. E-od'. See IODINE and JOD.

IODACETATE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Fr., *iodacétate.* A salt of iodacetic acid. [B, 98 (*a*, 14).]

IODACETIC ACID, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum jodoaceticum.* Fr., *acide iodacétique* (ou *iodoacétique*). Ger., *Jodessigsäure.* 1. An acid derived from acetic acid by the substitution of iodine for hydrogen. Three of these substitution componnds are possible : (1) *Moniodacetic acid*, often called simply i. a., $C_2H_3IO_2$; (2) *Diiodacetic acid*, $C_2H_2I_2O_2$; (3) *Triicodacetic acid*, $C_2HI_3O_2$. 2. A pharmaceutical term for a saturated solution of iodine in glacial acetic acid ; used for the same purposes as chloracetic acid. [Bernatzik (A, 319) ; B.]

IODACETONE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. A compound, C_3H_5IO, formed from acetone by the substitution of iodine for hydrogen. [B, 2.]

IODACETYL, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. Acetyl iodide. [*a*, 38.]

IODAL, n. I'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. Hydride of triiodacetyl, $C_2I_3O.H$, a body having the same constitution as chloral with iodine substituted for chlorine, and produced by the action of iodine on a mixture of 95-per-cent. alcohol and nitric acid. It boils at 25° C., and, when heated with potassium, forms iodoform and formic acid. [B ; B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39, *a*, 14).]

IODALDEHYDE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}l'de-hid. A substitution compound of acetic aldehyde and iodine. The moniodo-compound, C_2H_3IO, and the triiodo-compound (*iodal*) C_2HI_3O. are known. [B, 2.]

IODALLYL ALCOHOL, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}l'i^{2}l. An alcohol, $C_3H_4I.OH$, crystallizing in needles melting at 160° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

IODALLYLENE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}l'i^{2}l-en. A substance, C_3H_3I, obtained by the action of an aqueous solution of iodine and potassium iodide on allylene, and occurring as a liquid of penetrating odor, strongly attacking the eyes and mucous membranes. It boils at 98° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. diiodide.** A substance, $C_3H_3I_3$ obtained by shaking up silver allylide with ethereal solution of iodine until decolorization stops, then doubling the iodine and allowing to stand till the iodine color disappears. It forms long acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

IODAMYLE (Fr.), n. E-o-da^3-mel. See AMYL *iodide.*

IODAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. E'od-a^{2}m-mo-ne-um. Ammonium iodide. [*a*, 38.]

IODANILINE (Fr.), n. E-o-da^3-ne-len. A crystallizable substance, C_6H_6NI, of vinous odor and burning taste, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and oil, nearly insoluble in water, obtained by dissolving iodine in aniline. There are two isomeric forms, fusible at 25° to 60° C. respectively. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

IODANTIFEBRINE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}nt-i^2-fe^{2}b'ren. From ἰώδης (see IODINE), ἀντί, against, and *febris*, fever. A compound of iodine and acetanilide. It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, ether, or water, and readily soluble in hot alcohol or glacial acetic acid. Experiments prove that it is not absorbed in the slightest degree by the alimentary canal. ["Therap. Gaz.," May 15, 1891, p. 324 (*a*, 40).]

IODANTIPYRINE, n. I-o^{2}d-a^{2}nt-i^{2}p''i^{2}r-en. From ἰώδης (see IODINE), ἀντί, against, and πῦρ, feverish heat. Iodphenyldimethylpyrazolone ; a compound of iodine and antipyrine. It crystallizes in colorless, shining prismatic needles, is tasteless and odorless, and is only slightly soluble in alcohol or water unless hot. [E. Manzer, "Prag. med. Woch." ; "Therap. Gaz.," May 15, 1891, p. 324 (*a*, 40).]

IODATE, n. I'o^{2}d-at. Lat., *iodas.* Fr., *i.* Ger., *jodsaures Salz.* It., *iodato.* A salt of iodic acid. [B.]

IODATED, adj. I'o^{2}d-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *iodé.* Containing iodine. [L, 107.]

IODATUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See IODIDE.

IODATUS (Lat.), adj. I(i^2)-od-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *iodé.* 1. Iodized ; combined with iodine. In the Ger. Ph., when qualifying the name of an element or radicle, it designates the iodide of that element or radicle. Thus, *kalium iodatum* is potassium iodide. [B.] 2. Due to the action of iodine (*e. g.*, *acne iodata*).

IODAURATE, n. I-od-a^{4}r'at. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and *aurum*, gold. A compound of gold triiodide and the iodide of another element or radicle. [B.]

IODE (Fr.), n. E-od. See IODINE.—**Alcoolé d'i.** See *Tinctura* IODI.—**Chlorure d'i.** See IODINE *chloride.*—**Éthérolé d'i.** See *Tinctura* IODII *ætherea.*—**I.-méthyle.** See METHYL *iodide.*—**I. sublimé** [Fr. Cod.]. See IODUM *purissimum.*—**Pilules d'i.** See PILULÆ *iodatæ.*—**Pommade d'i.** See UNGUENTUM *iodatum.*—**Soluté d'i. ioduré** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* IODI *compositus.*—**Teinture d'i.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* IODI.—**Teinture éthérée d'i.** See *Tinctura* IODII *ætherea.*—**Trichlorure d'i.** See IODINE *trichloride.*

IODÉ (Fr.), adj. E-o-da. See IODATUS and IODIZED.

IODELAYL, n. I-o^{2}d-e^{2}l'a-i^{2}l. Fr., *iodélayle.* See Ethylene *diiodide.*

IODETHANE, n. I-o^{2}d-e^{2}th'an. Ethyl iodide (*q. v.*).

IODÉTHÉRIDE (Fr.), **IODÉTHÉROÏDE** (Fr.), n's. E-o-da-ta-red, -ta-ro-ed. Moniodoethylene. [B.] See Iodethylene.

IODETHYL, n. I-o^{2}d-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *iodéthyle.* See Ethyl *iodide.*

IODETHYLENE, n. I-o^{2}d-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Ger., *Jodäthylen.* A substitution product of ethylene in which iodine replaces an equivalent amount of hydrogen. *Moni'*, a colorless, oily liquid, CH_2 : CHI, is known. [B, 4.]

IODETUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An iodide.—**Glycerinum cum iodeto kalico** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Glycerinum iodureti* potassii.—**I. ammonicum.** See Ammonium *iodide.* —**I. ferrosum.** Ferrous iodide. [a, 38.]—**I. hydrargyricum** [Netherl. Ph.] (**præcipitatum**). See Mercury *biniodide.*—**I. hydrargyrosum.** See Mercury *protiodide.*—**I. kalicum.** Potassium iodide. [a, 38.]—**I. plumbicum.** See Lead *iodide.*—**Pilulæ iodeti ferrosi** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ferri *iodidi.*—**Syrupus iodeti ferrosi** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* ferri *iodidi.*—**Unguentum iodeti kalici** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* potassii *iodidi.*

IODEUX (Fr.), adj. E-o-du^6. Iodous. [a, 14.]

IODHYDRATE, n. I-o^{2}d-hid'rat. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Jodhydrat.* See Hydriodate and Hydriodide.

IODHYDRIC, adj. I-o^{2}d-hid'ri^{2}k. Fr., *iodhydrique.* See Hydriodic.—**I. acid.** See Hydriodic *acid.*—**I. ether.** See Iodethyl.

IODHYDRIN, n. I-o^{2}d-hid'ri^{2}n. A substitution-product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), in which one or more molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by iodine ; obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on glycerin ; a syrupy liquid, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4 (a, 38).] See Moniodhydrin, Chloriodhydrin, and Diiodhydrin.

IODIC, adj. I-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *iodicus.* Fr., *iodique.* Ger., *jod haltig, Jod-.* It., *iodico.* Sp., *iódico.* 1. Due to the use of iodine. 2. Derived from or containing iodine, more particularly, containing iodine in combination with oxygen, in greater relative amount than is the case with the iodous compounds. The *iodica* were the old pharmaceutical preparations of iodine, considered as a class. [B ; L, 107.]—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide iodique.* Ger., *Jodsäure.* A colorless, crystalline, monobasic acid, HIO_3, readily soluble in water ; prepared by the action of nitric acid on tincture of iodine, forming a series of salts called iodates. [B, 3 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 39).]—**I. oxide.** I_2O_5, the only known oxide of iodine. [B, 5 (a, 38).] See Iodine *pentoxide.*

IODID (Ger.), n. I^2-od-ed'. See Jodid.

IODIDE, n. I'od-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *iodidum, iodetum, ioduretum.* Fr., *i., iodure.* Ger., *Jodür, Jodid, Jod-* (in compos. with the name of the base), *-jodür* (in compos.). It., *ioduro.* Sp., *ioduro.* A compound of iodine with an element or radicle. [B.]—**Basic i.** Fr., *iodure basique.* Ger., *basisches Jodür.* Sp., *ioduro básico.* A compound of the iodide of an element or radicle with the oxide or hydroxide of the same element or radicle. [B.]—**I. arsénieux** (Fr.). See Arsenic *triiodide.*—**Saccharated ferrous i.** See Ferri *iodidum saccharatum.*

IODIDUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Iodide.—**I. cadmicum.** See Cadmium *iodide.*—**I. hydrargyricum, I. hydrargyrosum.** See Mercury *iodide.*

IODIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. E-o-de-fe^{2}r. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and *ferre*, to bear. Containing or yielding iodine. [L, 41.]

IODINA (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-od-i(e)'na^3. 1. See Iodine. 2. A genus of the *Santalaceæ.* [B, 42.]—**I. rhombifolia.** A species growing in the Argentine Republic, where it is called *quebracho flojo.* The wood and bark are astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 39).]

IODINE, n. I'od-en. From ἰώδης, violet-like. Ar., *ioud.* Lat., *iodum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *iodinium, iodina* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *iodium* [Netherl. Ph.], *jodum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *jodium, jodina* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *iode.* Ger., *Jod.* It., *iodio, iodo.* Sp., *yodo.* A non-metallic element, discovered by Courtois in 1812. It occurs usually in grayish-black, prismatic or pyramidal crystals of metallic lustre, and peculiar, not very penetrating odor. It volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, giving off a violet-colored vapor. It melts between 113° and 115° C., and boils above 200° C. It dissolves in 5,500 parts of water, but is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or an aqueous solution of potassium iodide. It combines with hydrogen, forming hydriodic acid, and with the other non-metallic and the metallic elements, forming the iodides. In compounds it acts usually as a univalent radicle ; rarely it is trivalent. Sp. gr., 4·948. Atomic weight, 126·53 ; symbol, I. It is used medicinally in the form of an ointment and counter-irritant in local inflammations, the enlargement of glands, certain skin diseases, and for injecting into cystic and suppurating cavities. It is used also as an inhalant in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, naso-pharyngeal catarrh, phthisis, and diphtheria. [B, 3 ; a, 40.]—**Churchill's i. caustic.** See *Liquor* iodi *causticus.*—**Colorless solution of i.** A solution of i. in an aqueous solution of resorcin, orcin, or phloroglucin. [Hlasiwetz, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39).]—**Churchill's tincture of i.** See *Tinctura* iodi *fortior.*—**Colorless tincture of i.** Lat., *tinctura iodinii decolorata.* A preparation made by dissolving $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of i. in 13 fl. oz. of alcohol, adding 3 fl. oz. of strong aqua ammoniæ and allowing the mixture to stand for four weeks with occasional agitation. It may be diluted with water or glycerin. A quicker preparation may be made by using ammonia in excess, and then cautiously adding hydrochloric acid until the reaction is but slightly alkaline. [B, 5 (a, 38).] Cf. *Tinctura* jodi *decolorata.*—**Compound ointment of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* iodi.—**Compound solution of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Liquor* iodi *compositus.*—**Compound tincture of i.** See *Tinctura* iodinii *composita.*—**Cones of i.** See *I. cones.*—**Decolorized tincture of i.** See *Tinctura* iodi *decolorata.*—**Hebra's i. caustic.** A solution of 1 part each of i. and potassium iodide in 2 parts of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Inhalation of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor* iodi.—**I. bromide.** Lat., *iodi bromidum.* Fr., *bromure d'iode.* Ger., *Jodbromür, Jodbromid.* A compound of bromine and i. I. monobromide, IBr, is a solid crystalline mass melting at 36° C., very soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, less soluble in water. I. pentabromide, $I Br_5$, occurs as a dark-brown liquid. [B, 270 (a, 38).] —**I. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'iode.* Ger., *Chlorjod.* A compound of i. and chlorine. I. monochloride, ICl, and i. trichloride, ICl_3, are known. The existence of i. pentachloride is generally doubted. [B ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 39).]—**I. cigar.** Fr., *cigare d'iode.* Ger., *Jodcigarre.* A cigar made of tobacco soaked in an iodide of an alkaline metal (*e. g.*, potassium). [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**I. clyster.** Ger., *Jodklystier.* An enema consisting of 10 parts of tincture of i., 1 part of potassium iodide, and 250 parts of distilled water. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**I. cones.** Pastilles containing i., powdered marshmallow, and potassium nitrate, made up with alcohol and water ; used as a fumigatory. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 39).]—**I. disulphide.** See Sulphur *iodide.*—**I. green.** Ger., *Jodgrün.* A dye, $C_{20}H_{16}(CH_3)N_3.2CH_3I$, obtained by heating rosaniline with an excess of methyl iodide, occurring as green crystalline prisms soluble in alcohol. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]—**I. inhalation.** See *Vapor* iodi.—**I. liniment.** See *Linimentum* iodi.—**I. monobromide.** See under *I. bromide.*—**I. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure d'iode.* Ger., *Monochlorjod,* A crystalline substance, I Cl, melting at 25° C. to a reddish-brown liquid of oily consistence. It gives off irritating vapors. [B, 3.]—**I. ointment** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* iodi.—**I. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'iode.* Ger., *Jodoxyd.* See *I. pentoxide.*—**I. paint.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 drachm of i. in a fl. oz. of alcohol, and evaporating to a syrupy consistence. [B, 5.]—**I. pentabromide.** See under *I. bromide.*—**I. pentoxide.** A white powder, I_2O_5, very soluble in water, forming by its solution in water iodic acid. [B, 3.]—**I.-plant.** A name for various species of *Algæ.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**I. terbromide.** A preparation of i. and bromine, consisting of $37\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the latter for each 20 parts of i. [B, 81 (a, 38).] —**I. triacetate.** Ger., *essigsaures Jod, Jodtriacetat.* See Acetoiodous anhydride.—**I. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure d'iode.* A body, ICl_3, forming hygroscopic yellow crystals, emitting irritating vapors, and very readily decomposed. [B, 3 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 4, 1888, p. 124.]—**I. violet.** Ger., *Jodviolett.* Hofmann's violet. [B.]—**Liniment of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* iodi.—**Lugol's caustic i. solution.** Lat., *solutio iodi caustica Lugoli.* A preparation consisting of 1 part each of i. and potassium iodide dissolved in 2 parts of water. [B, 5.]—**Lugol's i. lotion.** A preparation consisting of from 2 to 4 grains of i. with double the quantity of potassium iodide, dissolved in a pint of water. [B, 5.]—**Lugol's rubefacient i. solution.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of i. and 2 parts of potassium iodide in 6 parts of water. [B, 5.]—**Natural i. wine.** Of Boinet, a wine prepared by fermenting grapes with intermediate layers of seaweed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 39).]—**Solution of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* iodi *compositus.*—**Test solution of i.** [U. S. Ph.] A clear solution of dark color, made by dissolving 1 part of i. in a mixture of 3 parts of potassium iodide and 50 parts of distilled water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Tincture of i.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* iodi.—**Volumetric solution of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 18 grammes of potassium iodide in 700 cubic centimetres of distilled water, adding 12·66 grammes of i., and water enough to make 1,000 cubic centimetres of solution. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

IODINED, adj. I'od-end. See Iodized.

IODINITE, n. I'od-en-it. From ἰώδης, violet-like. An ore containing i. in conjunction with silver. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]

IODINIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od-i^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Iodine.—**Balneum iodinii.** A bath made (1) by triturating 3 to 5 drachms of iodine with 2 oz. of dry sand, and adding to the water used ; or (2) by dissolving 4 drachms of iodine and 4 fl. oz. of liquor potassæ in 2 pints of water, and adding water enough for a bath. [B, 199.]—**Liquor iodinii compositus** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Liquor* iodi *compositus.* —**Tinctura iodinii** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Tinctura* iodi.—**Tinctura iodinii composita** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of iodine and 1 oz. of potassium iodide in a pint of alcohol. It corresponds to the tinctura iodi of the Br. Ph. [B.] —**Tinctura iodinii decolorata.** See *Colorless tincture of* iodine. —**Unguentum iodinii (compositum)** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Unguentum* iodi.

IODISED, adj. I'od-izd. See Iodized.

IODISM, n. I'od-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *iodismus.* Fr., *iodisme, cachexie iodée.* The train of symptoms, such as malaise, frontal headache, coryza, lacrymation, pharyngitis, acne, hydroa, etc., which follow the prolonged excessive use of iodine alone or in the form of iodides. [Bartholow (a, 40).]—**Constitutional i.** The third form of i., according to Rilliet, produced by the absorption of iodine or iodides in very minute quantities, whether taken as medicine or combined with table salt or inhaled in the form of sea air. It is characterized by nervous palpitations, excessive emaciations (sometimes preceded by increase of flesh), and progressive wasting of the mammæ and testes. [Bull (a, 40).]

IODITE, n. I'od-it. A salt of iodous acid. [a, 38.]

IODIUM [Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Iodine.—**Solutio iodii spirituosa** [Netherl. Ph.], **Tinctura iodii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* iodi.—**Tinctura iodii æetherea.** Fr., *éthérolé d'iode, éther ioduré, teinture éthérée d'iode.* A solution of 1 part of i. in 12 parts of sulphuric ether. [B, 119 a, 21).]

IODIZED, adj. I'od-izd. Lat., *iodatus.* Fr., *ioduré, iodé.* Ger., *jodirt.* Combined with or containing iodine. [B.]

IODMETHYL, n. I-o[2]d-me[2]th'i[2]l. See METHYL *iodide.*

IODOACETAMIDE, n. I-od-o-a[2]s-e[2]t'a[2]m-i[2]d(id). A one-atom iodine substitution-product. $C_2H_3IO.NH_2$, of acetamide, obtained by treating monochloracetamide with potassium iodide. [B, 2.]

IODOACETIC ACID, n. I''od-o-a[2]s-et'i[2]k. Fr., *acide iodoacétique.* See IODACETIC ACID.

IODOACETYLENE, n. I-od-o-a[2]s-e[2]t'i[2]l-en. A one-atom iodine substitution-product, $C_4H.I.$ of acetylene. It has a polymeric modification, dii', $C_4H_2I_2$. [B, 2.]

IODOARGENTATE, n. I-od-o-a[3]r'je[2]nt-at. Lat., *iodoargentas.* A salt produced by the combination of silver iodide with another metallic iodide. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

IODOAURATE, n. I-od-o-a[4]r'at. See IODAURATE.

IODOBENZOIC ACID, n. I-od-o-be[2]nz-o'i[2]k. Fr., *acide iodobenzoïque.* Ger., *Jodbenzoësäure, Jodobenzoësäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_4I.CO.OH$, existing in three isomeric forms: 1. *Ortho-i. a.*, forming needles which melt at 157° C. 2. *Meti' a.*, occurring in needles melting at 187° C. 3. *Pari' a.*, forming scales melting at about 267° C. It is obtained by treating amidobenzoic acid with hydriodic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14), 158 (a, 38).]

IODOBORIC ACID, n. I-od-o-bor'i[2]k. Lat., *acidum iodoboricum.* Fr., *acide iodoborique.* Ger., *jodsaure Borsäure.* A combination of iodic and boric acids. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

IODOCALCIC, adj. I-od-o-ka[2]l'si[2]k. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *iodocalcaire.* Containing salts of iodine and of calcium. [a, 14.] See *I.* SYRUP.

IODOCAMPHOR, n. I-od-o-ka[2]m'fo[2]r. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{15}IO$, obtained by treating sodium camphor with cyanogen iodide, melting at about 44° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).] Cf. *Iodized* CAMPHOR.

IODOCAOUTCHINE (Fr.), n. E-o-do-ka[3]-ut-shen. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and *caoutchouc* (*q. v.*). A substance obtained by treating caoutchouc with iodine, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

IODOCHLORIDE, n. I-od-o-klor'i[2]d(id). Lat., *iodochloruretum.* Fr., *iodochlorure.* A compound of iodine and chlorine directly united to the same radicle. [B.]

IODOCINCHONINE, n. I-od-o-si[2]n[2]'kon-en. Fr., *i.* An amorphous yellow substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O.I_2$, according to Pelletier, obtained by treating cinchonine with iodine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]—**I. sulphate.** A crystalline salt occurring in long, four-sided acicular prisms, of deep ruby or garnet color; or in thin plates or long, flat, acicular prisms, transmitting a yellow light when thin, a reddish-brown light when thicker. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

IODOCINNAMIC ACID, n. I-od-o-si[2]n-a[2]m'i[2]k. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4I.C_2H_2.CO.OH$, occurring in the three isomeric forms: 1. *Ortho-i. a.*, crystals melting at about 214° C. 2. *Meti' a.*, melting and decomposing at about 182° C. 3. *Pari' a.*, indistinct crystals decomposing without melting. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

IODOCODEINE, n. I-od-o-ko-de'en. Fr., *iodocodéine.* A crystallizable opium alkaloid, $C_{18}H_2NO_3I_3$, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of codeine with a solution of iodine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

IODO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. E-o-do-ko[2]n[2]-zhu[6]-ga. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and *conjugare*, to bind together. Containing iodine as an associated element. [B, 38.] Cf. AZOTURES *i.-c's.*

IODOCYANE (Fr.), n. E-o-do-se-a[2]n. Ger., *Jodcyan.* See CYANOGEN *iodide.*

IODOCYANIDE, n. I-od-o-si'a[2]n-i[2]d(id). Lat., *iodocyanuretum.* A double salt consisting of an iodide and a cyanide of the same base. [B.]

IODODICHLORHYDRIN, n. I-od-o-di-klor-hid'ri[2]n. A colorless, oily liquid, $C_3H_5ICl_2$, or glycerin in which an atom of iodine and 2 atoms of chlorine replace all the hydroxyl; insoluble in water, and having a sweet, biting taste; obtained by the action of iodine chloride on allyl iodide. [B, 2.]

IODODIMETHYLDIALLYLIDE, n. I-od-o-di-me[2]th-i[2]l-di-a[2]l'i[2]l-i[2]d(id). A compound containing iodine with two molecules of methyl and two of allyl. [B, 2.]

IODOFORM, n. I-o[2]d'o-fo[2]rm. Lat., *iodoformum, iodoformium* [Ger. Ph.], *jodoformium* (from ἰώδης, violet-like, and *formyl* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *iodoforme.* Ger., *I., Formyljodid, Jodoform.* It., *giodoformio, iodoformio, jodoformio.* Sp., *iodoformo. yodoformo.* A body, CHI_3, discovered by Sérullas in 1822. It occurs in minute and shining yellow crystals, of a peculiar, pronounced odor, and an unpleasant sweetish taste, melting at 115° C., volatile at all temperatures, and moderately soluble in boiling alcohol, and in ether, chloroform, and carbon disulphide. It is used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, healing, and sedative application to wounds, as an application in catarrhs of mucous membranes; in the form of inunctions in meningitis; and internally in cirrhosis of the liver, chronic dysentery, phthisis, diabetes, obesity, etc. [B; A. Poehl, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," May 3, 1886, p. 167.]—**I. collodion.** See under COLLODION.—**I. gauze.** See under GAUZE.—**I. ointment.** Ger., *Formyljodische Salbe.* See *Unguentum* IODOFORMI.—**I. pencils.** See *Crayons d'*IODOFORME.—**I. suppositories.** See *Suppositoria* IODOFORMI.—**Ointment of i.** See *Unguentum* IODOFORMI.

IODOFORME (Fr.), n. E-o-do-form. See IODOFORM.—**Crayons d'i.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bacilli iodoformi.* A preparation made by mixing iodoform with 1-20th of its weight of powdered gum arabic, adding water and glycerin, and rolling into cylindrical sticks. [B.]

IODOFORMISM, n. I-od'o-fo[2]rm-i[2]z'm. Intoxication with iodoform. [a, 40.]

IODOFORMIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i[2])-o[2]d(od)-o(o[3])-fo[2]rm'i[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). See IODOFORM.

IODOFORMIZE, v. tr. I-o[2]d'o-fo[2]rm-iz. 1. To impregnate (gauze, etc.) with iodoform. 2. To treat a part with applications of iodoform. [W. T. Bull, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 6, 1883, p. 11.]

IODOFORMUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i[2])-o[2]d(od)-o(o[3])-fo[2]rm'u[3]m(u[4]m). See IODOFORM.—**Bacilli iodoformi.** See *Crayons d'*IODOFORME.—**I. bituminatum, I. bituminosum.** A proprietary preparation in which iodoform is so incorporated with tar as nearly to lose its odor, unless very largely diluted with water, the odor of tar being perceptible only in large quantities of the mixture. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 39); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov 3, 1888, p. 503.]—**Suppositoria iodoformi** [Br. Ph.]. Suppositories each containing 3 grains of iodoform, made by triturating 36 parts of powdered iodoform with 44 of oil of theobroma, then adding 100 parts of melted oil of theobroma, and shaping into the required form. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum iodoformi** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment containing 1 part of iodoform to 9 parts of benzoinated lard. [B.]

IODOHYDRARGYRATE, n. I-od-o-hi-dra[3]r'ji[2]r-at. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Jodhydrargyrat.* A compound of mercuric iodide with the iodide of another radicle. [B.]

IODOHYDRATE, n. I-od-o-hid'rat. Fr., *iodhydrate.* Ger., *Jodhydrat.* See HYDRIODATE.

IODOHYDRIN, n. I-od-o-hid'ri[2]n. See IODHYDRIN.

IODOL, n. I'od-o[2]l. Lat., *iodolum, jodolum.* Ger., *Jodol.* It., *iodolo.* Tetraiodopyrrol; an odorless, nearly tasteless substance, C_4I_4NH, obtained by treating pyrrol with iodine in a solution of neutral reaction, occurring as a yellowish-white powder, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, less soluble in water. As an antiseptic and deodorant, it is said to have all the value of iodoform without its occasionally toxic effects, and is also feebly escharotic, and occasionally anæsthetic. [B, 46 (a, 39); "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," July 23, 1886, p. 487; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 39); "St. Petersb. med. Wchnschr."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 704; A. Poehl, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," May 3, 1886, p. 167.]—**I. gauze.** A preparation made by saturating gauze with a solution of 1 part each of i., resin, and glycerin in 10 parts of alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 39).]

IODOLACTIC ACID, n. I''od-o-la[2]k'ti[2]k. Fr., *acide iodolactique.* Moniodolactic acid, an acid, $C_3H_5IO_3$, or lactic acid in which one atom of iodine replaces hydrogen, melting at about 85° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

IODOLUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i[2])-o[2]d(od)'o[2]l-u[3]m(u[4]m). See IODOL.

IODOMECONE, n. I''o[2]d-o-me[2]k'on. Ger., *Jodomecon.* A substance, $C_6H_8I_6O_6$, obtained by heating meconic, pyromeconic, or comenic acid with an excess of iodine bromide. It crystallizes in yellow tablets, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

IODOMECONIN, n. I''o[2]d-o-me[2]k'on-i[2]n. A substance, $C_{10}H_9IO_4$, occurring in long crystals or needles melting at 112° C. and decomposing if heated more highly. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

IODOMÉSITYLE (Fr.), n. E-o-do-ma-se-tel. See METHYL *iodide.*

IODOMETHANE, n. I-od-o-me[2]th'an. See METHYL *iodide.*

IODOMETHE (Lat.), n. f. I(i[2])-od-o[2]m'e[2]th-e(a). Gen., *-om'ethes.* From ἰώδης, violet (see IODINE), and μέθη, drunkenness. Fr., *ivresse iodique.* Ger., *Jodinrausch, Jodrausch.* Of Lugol, the feeling of drunkenness caused by the ingestion of large doses of iodine. [A, 322, 385.]

IODOMETRY, n. I-od-o[2]m'e[2]t-ri[2]. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and μετρεῖν, to measure. Fr., *iodométrie.* The volumetric determination of the quantity of iodine in a compound, by estimating the amount of arsenious acid oxidized by iodine in the presence of water. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

IODONAPHTHALENE, n. I-od-o-na[2]f'tha[2]l-en. A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_7I$, boiling above 300° C. [B, 4, 158 (a, 38).]

IODONITRIC ACID, n. I-od-o-nit'ri[2]k. Fr., *acide iodo-nitrique.* An acid formed by the combination of iodic acid and nitric acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

IODONITROBENZENE, n. I-od-o-nit-ro-be[2]nz'en. Fr., *iodo-nitro-benzine.* Ger., *Jodnitrobenzol.* A compound, $C_6(NO_2)IH_4$, or benzene in which iodine and nitryl replace hydrogen. Three isomers are known: 1. *Orthoi'*, $C_6[H,NO_2,I,H,H,H,]$, occurring in yellow needles melting at about 49° C. 2. *Meti'*, $C_6[H,NO_2,H,I,H,H,]$, forming small monoclinic plates that melt at 36° C. 3. *Pari'*, $C_6[H,NO_2,H,H,I,H,]$, forming needles melting at 171·5° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

IODONITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. I-od-o-nit-ro-fe-no[2]l-su[3]l-fo[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide iodo-nitro-phénol-sulfonique.* A body, $C_6H_2(NO_2)(OH)SO_2.OH$, or phenol-sulphonic acid in which an atom of iodine and a molecule of nitryl replace two atoms of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

IODOORCIN, IODOORCINOL, n's. I-od-o-o[2]r'si[2]n, -o[2]l. Ger., *Jodorcin.* A substitution compound of orcin in which iodine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

IODOPHENOL, n. I-od-o-fe[2]n'o[2]l. Fr., *iodophénol.* Ger., *Jodphenol.* A substitution compound of phenol in which iodine replaces hydrogen. [B.] See MONIODOPHENOL, DIIODOPHENOL, and TRIIODOPHENOL.

IODOPHOSPHIDE, n. I-od-o-fo[2]s'fi[2]d(fid). Lat., *iodophosphuretum.* Fr., *iodophosphure.* A compound of an iodide with a phosphide. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

IODOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. I-od-o-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide iodo-phosphorique.* An acid produced by the combination of iodic and phosphoric acids. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

IODOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-od-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*oph'thisis*). From ἰώδης, violet-like, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *iodophthisie.* Ger., *Jodschwindsucht.* The emaciation, etc., of severe iodism. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

IODOPLATINATE, n. I-od-o-pla^{2}t'i^{2}n-at. A salt of iodoplatinic acid. [B.]

IODOPLATINIC ACID, n. I-od-o-pla^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Jodplatinsäure.* A substance, $H_2PtI_6+2H_2O$, forming dark-red or brown crystals. [B.]

IODOPLUMBATE, n. I-od-o-plu^{3}m'bat. Lat., *iodoplumbas* (from ἰώδης, violet-like, and *plumbum*, lead). Fr., *iodoplombate.* A compound of lead iodide with another metallic iodide. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

IODOPROPIONIC ACID, n. I-od-o-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide iodopropionique.* Ger., *Jodpropionsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5IO_2$, known in two isomeric forms : 1. *α-i. a.*, $CH_3.CHI.CO.OH$, a brown, oily liquid slightly soluble in water. 2. *β-i. a.*, $CH_2I,CH_2.CO.OH$, forming shining crystalline laminæ, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or hot water, slightly soluble in cold water, and melting at about 101° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

IODOQUININE, n. I-od-o-kwi^{2}n'en. Fr., *i.* A brown amorphous substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2.I_2$, obtained by the action of iodine on quinine. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**I. sulphate.** Ger., *basischschwefelsaures Chinin.* A crystalline salt, $4C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.3H_2SO_4.2HI.I_4 + 3H_2O$, occurring in more or less varied rhombic prisms of emerald color in reflected light, and nearly colorless in transmitted light. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

IODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. I-od-o-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide iodo-salicylique.* Ger., *Iodsalicylsäure.* An acid formed by treating salicylic acid with iodine in the presence of iodic acid or an alkali. [B, 4 (α, 38).] See MONIODOSALICYLIC ACID, DIIODOSALICYLIC ACID, and TRIIODOSALICYLIC ACID.

IODOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-od-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἰώδης, violet-like. See IODISM.

IODOSTEARIC ACID, IODOSTEARIDIC ACID, n's. I-od-o-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k, -ste-a^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide iodo-stéarique.* Ger., *Jodstearinsäure.* An acid, $C_{18}H_{33}IO_2$, formed by the action of iodine, phosphorus, and water on ricinoleic acid, and occurring as a yellow oil. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

IODOSUCCINIMIDE, n. I-od-o-su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NI$, obtained by adding silver succinimide to a solution of iodine in absolute alcohol, and occurring in hard, quadratic, crystalline prisms, readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

IODOSULPHATE, n. I-od-o-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *i.* Ger., *jodschwefelsaures Salz.* A salt of iodosulphuric acid. [B, 2 (α, 45).]

IODOSULPHURIC ACID, n. I-od-o-su^{3}l-fu^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide iodo-sulfurique.* Ger., *Jodschwefelsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2SO_3I_2$, or sulphuric acid in which two atoms of iodine replace a single atom of oxygen. [B, 2.]

IODOTANNIN, n. I-od-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}n. A solution of iodine and tannic acid. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

IODOTHERAPY, n. I-od-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. From ἰώδης, violet-like, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *iodothérapie.* The treatment of disease with iodine. [α, 14.]

IODOTOLUENE, n. I-od-o-to^{2}l'u^2-en. Ger., *Jodtoluol.* A substitution compound, $C_6H_4I-CH_3$, of toluene, in which iodine replaces the hydrogen of the benzene residue, C_6H_5. It is known in three isomeric forms : 1. *Orthoi'*, a colorless liquid melting at 205° C. 2. *Meti'*, a colorless liquid melting at 207° C. 3. *Pari'*, forming shining crystalline laminæ melting at 35° C. [B, 158 (α, 38).]

IODOUS ACID, n. I'od-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide iodeux.* Ger., *jodsauerstoffsäure.* An acid formed by the combination of iodine with oxygen. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

IODUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See IODINE.—**Causticum iodi** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part each of iodine and potassium iodide in 2 parts of water. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Glycerinum iodi causticum** [Rachter]. See *Hebra's* IODINE *caustic.*—**Inhalatio iodi.** See *Vapor iodi.*—**Injectio iodi iodurata.** Sp., *inyección de iodo iodurada* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 10 grammes each of iodine and potassium iodide in 200 grammes of distilled water to which 100 grammes of 90-per-cent. alcohol are added. [B, 95.]—**I. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *iode sublimé* [Fr. Cod.]. Iodine purified by sublimation for medicinal use. [B.]—**Linimentum iodi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment d'iode.* Ger., *Jodliniment.* A preparation made by dissolving 1¼ oz. (11¼ per cent.) of iodine, ¼ oz. (2¼ per cent.) of potassium iodide, and ¼ oz. (2¼ per cent.) of camphor in 10 fl. oz. (82 per cent.) of rectified spirit. [B, 95.]—**Liquor causticus iodi** [Fr. Cod.], **Liquor iodi** [Br. Ph.] (**causticus, seu compositus** [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *soluté d'iode ioduré* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor iodinii compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870] (*liquor jodi cum kalio jodato* [Russ. Ph.]), *solutio superiodeti kalici* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *solutio Lugol.* Lugol's solution, an aqueous solution containing 1 [Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 3·3 [Fr. Cod.], 4·4 [Br. Ph.], or 5 [U. S. Ph.] per cent. of iodine, and 2 [Roum. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] 3·3 [Fr. Cod.], 6·7 [Br. Ph.], or 10 [U. S. Ph.] per cent. of potassium iodide. The Fr. preparation also contains 60 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 95.]—**Solutio iodi aquosa.** See *Liquor iodi compositus.*—**Solutio iodi caustica Lugoli.** See *Lugol's caustic* IODINE *solution.*—**Tinctura iodi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *teinture d'iode* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodtinctur.* Sp., *tintura alcohólica de iodo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura iodinii* [U. S. Ph., 1870] (seu *jodi* [Ger. Ph., etc.], seu *iodii* [Belg. Ph.], seu *jodii* [Gr. Ph.]), *solutio iodi* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *iodii* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *jodi* [Dan. Ph.]) *spirituosa.* A solution of iodine in alcohol. The different officinal tinctures contain in a 1,000 parts 80 parts of iodine [U. S. Ph.], 28 parts of iodine and 14 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in rectified spirit [Br. Ph.], 91 parts of iodine [Ger. Ph.], and 77 parts of iodine dissolved in 90-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B.]—**Tinctura iodi fortior.** A solution of 2 parts of iodine and 1 part of potassium iodide in 9 parts of diluted alcohol and 1 part of distilled water. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Unguentum iodi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodinii* (*compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *pomatum cum iodureto potassico iodurato* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pommade d'iodure de potassium ioduré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodsalbe.* Sp., *pomada de ioduro potásico iodado* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *unguentu de potassiu jodatu cu jodu* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation containing in a 1,000 parts 40 parts of iodine and 10 parts of potassium iodide mixed with 20 parts of water and incorporated with 930 parts of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.] ; or 32 parts of iodine and 32 parts of potassium iodide triturated with 51 parts of dilute alcohol (proof spirit), and mixed with 885 parts of prepared lard [Br. Ph.] ; or 20 parts of iodine and 100 parts of potassium iodide mixed with water and 800 parts of benzoinated lard [Fr. Cod.]. The preparations of the Sp. Ph. and the Roum. Ph. are very similar to the last-named. The *unguentum iodinii compositum* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made up of 28 parts of iodine and 55 parts of potassium iodide, mixed with 55 parts of water and 862 of lard.—**Vapor iodi** [Br. Ph.]. Inhalation of iodine ; a preparation consisting of a fluidrachm of tincture of iodine mixed with a fl. oz. of water, and slowly evaporated. [B.]

IODURATED, adj. I-o^{2}d'u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. See IODIZED.

IODURE (Fr.), n. E-o-du^{6}r. See IODIDE.—**I. mercureux.** Ger., *Jodinmerkur.* See MERCURY *proto-iodide.*—**I. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.]. See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**Pilules d'I. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodide.*—**Pilules d'I. mercureux opiacées** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilulæ cum iodureto hydrargyroso.* Sp., *píldoras de yoduro mercurioso* [Sp. Ph.]. Pills each of which contains 5 centigrammes (about ⅘ grain) of mercurous iodide (green iodide of mercury), 2 centigrammes (⅓ grain) of extract of opium, and 5 centigrammes of licorice powder made up with a little honey. [B.]

IODURET, n. I-o^{2}d'u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *ioduretum.* See IODIDE.

IODURETED, adj. I-o^{2}d'u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. See IODIZED.

IODURETUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-od-u^2(u)-re(ra)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See IODIDE.—**Emplastrum cum iodureto hydrargyrico ex Gutierrez.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *iodidi.*—**Glyceritum cum iodureto potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Glycéré d'iodure de* POTASSIUM.—**I. ammonicum** [Fr. Cod.] See AMMONIUM *iodide.*—**I. arseniosum.** See ARSENIC *triiodide.*—**I. cadmicum.** See CADMIUM *iodide.*—**I. ferrosum.** Ferrous iodide. [α, 38.] See IRON *iodide.*—**I. hydrargyrico-potassicum.** Mercury and potassium iodide. [α, 38.]—**I. hydrargyricum.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**I. hydrargyrosum** [Fr. Cod.]. See MERCURY *protoiodide.*—**I. kalicum.** See POTASSIUM *iodide.*—**I. plumbicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD *iodide.*—**I. potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM *iodide.*—**I. sodicum.** Sodium iodide. [α, 38.]—**I. zincicum.** Zinc iodide. [α, 38.]—**Pilulæ cum iodureto ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULÆ *ferri iodidi.*—**Pilulæ cum iodureto hydrargyroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilules d'*IODURE *mercureux opiacées.*—**Pomatum cum iodureto plumbico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *iodidi.*—**Pomatum cum iodureto potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade d'iodure de* POTASSIUM.—**Pomatum cum iodureto potassico iodurato** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* IODI.—**Syrupus cum iodureto ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Syrupus cum iodureto potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop d'iodure de* POTASSIUM.

IODURETUS (Lat.), adj. I(i^2)-od-u^2(u)-re(ra)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Iodated. [B.]

ION (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἴον. 1. Of Greek writers, the *Viola odorata.* 2. The *Vaccinium baccifera.* [B, 78 (α, 14).]

IONIA (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἴον, a violet. The *Teucrium chamæpitys.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

IONIDES (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-ez(as). The *Capparis spinosa.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

IONIDIE (Fr.), n. E-o-ne-de. See IONIDIUM.—**I. à petites fleurs.** See IONIDIUM *parviflorum.*—**I. toubou.** See IONIDIUM *ipecacuanha.*

IONIDION (Lat.), **IONIDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. I(i^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *ionidie.* Ger., *Brechviole, Brechveilchen.* A genus of the *Violaceæ*, tribe *Violeæ.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. angustifolium.** Sp., *yerba de San Nicolás* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species having a popular repute for the cure of dropsy. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**I. brevicaule.** A South American species having an emetic root. [L, 107.] **I. calceolaria.** A species growing in Guiana, Colombia, and the Antilles, resembling *I. ipecacuanha* and by many authors considered a variety of the latter. Its root is used like ipecac. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**I. heterophyllum.** Fr., *i. hétérophylle.* A species growing in China and Ceylon. It probably has the emetic properties of the genus. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**I. ipecacuanha, I. ituba, I. itobu.** Fr., *ionidie itoubou.* A South American species. Its root is white ipecacuanha (*q. v.*). [α, 24.]—**I. lanatum.** A Brazilian species the root of which is said to be emetic. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**I. Marcucci, I. Marcutii.** A species growing near Quito, South America ; identified by Hooker with the *I. parviflorum*, and by Lindley with the *I. microphyllum.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**I. microphyllum.** A species found in South America. The root, called *huichunchulli*, is used in Brazil like ipecacuanha, and in Ecuador in elephantiasis. [B, 48 (α, 14) ; B, 5, 189 (α, 24).]—**I. parviflorum.** Fr., *ionidie à petites fleurs.* A South American species furnishing *huichunchulli* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. poaya.** Fr., *ionidie poaya.* A Brazilian species the root of which is used as an emetic. [B, 18, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. polygalæfolium.** The *Viola polygalæfolia.* [B, 173

(*a*, 24).]—**I. strictum.** A species found in the West Indies, where its root is used like ipecac. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**I. suffruticosum.** An East Indian species the root of which is used in infusion in gonorrhœa and diseases of the urinary organs, and the demulcent leaves and stalks, mixed with oil, as a cooling liniment for the head. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**I. urticæfolium.** A Brazilian species the root of which is emetic. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

IONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I(i^2)-o^{2}n'ta^3. Gr., ἰόντα (from ἰέναι, to go). Of Hippocrates, excreta. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IONTHOS (Lat.), **IONTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. I(i^2)-o^{2}nth'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἴονθος. Ger., *Jonthus, Finne.* The root of a hair, a young shooting hair, an eruption on the face which often accompanies the first growth of the beard. According to some, from ὄνθος, dirt, because of the dirty appearance of the eruption. 1. Acne, especially acne punctata. 2. A generic term for various diseases of the sebaceous follicles, including comedones, acne, milium, sycosis, and the furuncular affections that originate in these follicles. [G, 22.]—**I. acme, I. acne.** See ACNE.—**I. comedo.** See COMEDO.—**I. corymbifer.** See ROSACEA.—**I. furunculus.** See FURUNCULUS.—**I. sycosis.** See SYCOSIS.—**I. varus.** See ACNE. —**I. varus punctatus.** Acne punctata. [G, 52.]—**I. varus simplex.** Acne simplex. [G, 52.]

IONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. I(i^2)-o^{2}n-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἴον, a violet. The *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IOSANGIOVITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-o-sa^{3}n^2-zhe-o-vet. From ἰός, poison, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). An inflammation of the female genitalia due to infection. [L, 82.]

IOSÉLYTHRITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-o-sa-le-tret. From ἰός, poison, and ἔλυτρον, a sheath (see also *-itis*). Elytritis due to infection. [L, 82.]

IOSOPROOMMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E-o-so-pro-om-met. From ἰός, poison, ὄψ, the eye, and ῥόος, a stream (see also *-itis*). Ophthalmia due to infection. [L, 41, 82 (*a*, 14).]

IOSURÉTHRITE (Fr.), n. E-o-su^6-ra-tret. From ἰός, poison, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra (see also *-itis**). Of Piorry, urethritis due to infection. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

IOTACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. I(i^2)-ot-a^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἰωτακισμός (from ἰῶτα, the letter *iota* [= *i*]). An inability, due to defects in the vocal organs, to pronounce distinctly words beginning with the sound of *i*, especially so as to distinguish them from words beginning with a *j*. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IOTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-o-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἰός, poison. Fr., *iotère.* The poison-gland of an insect. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

IOZE (Fr.), n. E-oz. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are alkaline springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

IPÉCA (Fr.), n. E-pa-ka^3. See IPECAC and IPECACUANHA.—**I. du pays, I. sauvage.** In the *Mauritius*, the *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

IPECAC, n. I^{2}p'e^2-ka^{2}k. See IPECACUANHA.—**American i.** See *American* IPECACUANHA.—**Carolina i.** See EUPHORBIA *ipecacuanha.*—**Fluid extract of i.** See *Extractum* IPECACUANHÆ *fluidum.*—**Powder of i. and opium.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**Syrup of i.** See *Syrupus cum extracto* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Tincture of i. and opium.** See *Tinctura* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.* —**Troches of i.** See *Trochisci* IPECACUANHÆ.—**White i.** See *White* IPECACUANHA.—**Wild i.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum* and *Asclepias curassavica.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wine of i.** See *Vinum* IPECACUANHÆ.

IPECACOANHA, n. Of Marckgrave, see IPECACUANHA.—**Radix ipecacoanhæ vulgaris.** See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).

IPECACUANA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E-pa-ka^3-ku-a^3'na^3. See IPECACUANHA.—**I. blanca** [Mex. Ph.]. See RICHARDSONIA *scabra.*—**I. de América** [Mex. Ph.]. See *American* IPECACUANHA.—**I. de Cartagena** [Mex. Ph.], **I. de las minas de oro** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Psychotria emetica.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**I. del Brasil** [Mex. Ph.]. See CEPHAELIS *ipecacuanha.*—**I. del país** [Mex. Ph.]. See SOLEA *verticillata.*—**I. escabrosa** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Richardsonia scabra.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**I. gris** [Mex. Ph.]. See CEPHAELIS *ipecacuanha.* —**I. negra** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Psychotria emetica.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).] —**I. oficinal** [Mex. Ph.]. Jaborandi. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.] See PILOCARPUS.—**I. ondeada** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Richardsonia scabra.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

IPÉCACUANE (Fr.), n. E-pa-ka^3-ku^6-a^{3}n. See IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUANHA (Lat.), n. I^{2}p-e^2-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-ha^3. Probably from the Topinambo words *cipó*, a creeping plant, and *poaya*, emetic. [*a*, 14.] Fr., *ipécacuanha, ipécacuane, racine brésilienne* (ou *d'ipécacuanha annelée*) (1st def.), *i. annelé* (ou *officinal*) [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *I., Ipekakuana, Brechwurzel* (1st def.), *Ruhrwurzel* (1st def.). Sp., *ipecacuana* [Mex. Ph.]. Port., *i.* 1. The root of *Cephaelis i.* It occurs in commerce in pieces about 2 or 3 lines thick, of a grayish or reddish-brown color, with a thick, brittle, finely wrinkled or warty cortex, having a faint, acrid, nauseous taste. It contains emetine, upon which its emetic property depends. In small doses it is often given as an expectorant and diaphoretic, and has been used with great benefit in tropical dysentery. 2. A genus of rubiaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Cephaelis.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**American i.** Sp., *ipecacuana de América* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Euphorbia i., Gillenia stipulacea,* and *Gillenia trifoliata.* [B, 5, 34, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).] —**Amylaceous i.** Fr., *ipecacuanha amylacé.* It., *ipecacuana farinacea.* Ger., *mehlige Brechwurzel.* See *Undulated i.*—**Annulated i.** Lat., *i. annulata, radix ipecacuanhæ annulatæ.* Fr., *ipécacuanha annelé.* Ger., *geringelte I.* (oder *Brechwurzel*). See *I.* (1st def.); so called because true ipecac presents on its surface a succession of circular rings or rugæ. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bastard i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha bâtard.* The *Asclepias curassavica, Ruellia tuberosa,* and *Pedilanthus tithymaloides.* [B, 5, 18, 77, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).] See also *False i.*—**Bengal i.** See *Indian i.*—**Black i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha noir.* Ger., *schwarze Brechwurzel.* See *Large striated i.*—**Black striated i.** See *Large striated i.,* and *Small striated i.*—**Braune I.** (Ger.). See *Brown i.*—**Brazilian i.** Sp., *ipecacuana del Brasil* [Mex. Ph.]. See CEPHAELIS *i.*—**Brown i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha brun.* Ger., *braune I.* The official i. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Carolina i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha de la Caroline.* The *Podophyllum peltatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Carthagena i., Colombian i.** Sp., *ipecacuana de Cartagena* [Mex. Ph.]. A commercial name for a variety of i. somewhat larger than i. from Brazil and containing less emetine than the latter. It is known also as New Granada i. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).—**Compound powder of i.** See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.*—**Coromandel i.** See *Indian i.*—**Country i., East Indian i.** The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Elastic striated i.** Of Atfield, the root of *Psychotria emetica.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Essentia ipecacuanhæ.** See *Tinctura ipecacuanhæ.*—**Extractum ipecacuanhæ** [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (7th ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait alcootique d'ipécacuanha, extrait d'ipécacuanha* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de ipecacuana* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting ipecac-root with dilute alcohol, and, after distilling off the spirit, bringing to the consistency of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.], or a thick extract [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Br. Ph. and Russ. Ph. make a dry extract. Only the bark of the root is employed by the Belg. Ph. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'ipécacuanha.* Ger., *flüssiges I'extrakt.* Fluid extract of ipecac; made by exhausting 100 grammes of ipecac in No. 80 powder with alcohol, distilling off the alcohol till the residue measures 50 c. c., adding 100 c. c. of water, evaporating to 75 c. c., filtering and washing to 50 c. c., then adding alcohol enough to make 100 c. c. of extract. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**False Brazilian i.** Fr., *faux ipécacuanha du Brésil.* Ger., *falsche I. aus Gujana.* The *Ionidium i.* [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False i.** Fr., *faux ipécacuanha.* Ger., *falsche I.* The *Ionidium i., Euphorbia i.,* and other plants. [B, 18, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**False i. of Cayenne.** The root of the *Ionidium i.* and other species of *Ionidium,* and the root of *Boerhaavia decumbens.* [B, 173, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**False i. of North America.** The genus *Gillenia* and the *Euphorbia i.* [*a*, 35.]—**False i. of South America.** The non-official i's from South America; the roots of *Psychotria emetica, Richardsonia scabra,* etc., various species of *Ionidium* and other plants. [*a*, 35.]—**False i. of the Antilles.** Fr., *ipécacuanha bâtard des Antilles.* The root of *Asclepias curassavica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**False i. of the Isle of France.** The root of *Asclepias asthmatica.* [B, 173, 300 (*a*, 35).]—**False i. of the Isle of Bourbon.** Fr., *faux ipécacuanha de l'île Bourbon.* The *Periploca mauritiana.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Farinaceous i.** See *Undulated i.* —**Flüssiges I.-Extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum.*—**Geringelte I.** (Ger.). See *I.* (1st def.).—**German i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha des Allemands.* The *Vincetoxicum officinale.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Gestreifte I.** (Ger.). See *Large striated i.*—**Goa i., Goanese i.** See NAREGAMIA *alata.*—**Gray i.** Lat., *radix ipecacuanhæ cinereæ* (seu *fuscae,* seu *griseæ*). Fr., *ipécacuanha gris.* Ger., *graue I.* (oder *Brechwurzel*). The official i. of this color. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Greater annulated i.** See *New Granada i.*—**Guiana i.** Fr., *ipécacuanha de la Guyane.* The *Boerhaavia decumbens.* [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hard i.** See *Small striated i.*—**Höckerige I. von Brasilien** (Ger.). See *I.* (1st def.).—**Indian i.** The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 18, 172, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Infusum ipecacuanhæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion d'ipécacuanha.* Sp., *infusión de ipecacuana* [Sp. Ph.]. Infusion of ipecac: made by pouring over 1 part of ipecac-root 60 parts of boiling water [Sp. Ph.] or water enough to make 166·6 parts of colature [Russ. Ph.]; or by infusing 7 parts of ipecac in 180 parts of water for a quarter of an hour. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide céphaëlique.* See IPECACUANHIC ACID.—**I. alba.** See *White i.*—**I. alba (lignosa).** The root of *Ionidium i.* [*a*, 24.] See *White i.* (2d def.).—**I. amylacea.** See *Undulated i.*—**I. annulata.** Fr., *ipécacuanha à anneau.* See *I.* (1st def.).—**I. annulata griseo-rubens.** Ger., *röthlichgraue Brechwurzel.* Official i. of a gray or reddish-gray color. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. blanca.** See *Undulated i.*—**I. cinerea.** See *Gray i.*—**I. de Joazairo.** The root of *Chiococca anguifuga* and *Chiococca densifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. farinosa.** See *Undulated i.*—**I. ferruginea.** Ger., *rostfarbene Brechwurzel.* Syn.: *radix ipecacuanhæ ferrugineæ.* The root probably of a species of *Psychotria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. flava.** See *Small striated i.*—**I. fusca.** See *Gray i.*—**I'gerbstoff** (Ger.). See IPECACUANHIC ACID.—**I. granatensis.** See *New Granada i.*—**I. grisea.** See *I. annulata griseo-rubens* and *Gray i.* —**I. grossa.** See *Striated i.*—**I. lozenges.** See *Trochisci ipecacuanhæ.*—**I. nigra (vera).** See *Large striated i.*—**I. officinalis.** Fr., *ipécacuanha officinal.* See *I.* (1st def.).—**I. peruviana.** See *Large striated i.*—**I'säure** (Ger.). See IPECACUANHIC ACID.—**I. striata.** See *Large striated i.*—**I'syrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Syrupus cum extracto ipecacuanhæ.*—**I'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Tinctura* IPECACUANHÆ.—**I. undulata.** See *Undulated i.*—**I. vera.** See *Large striated i.*—**I. von Caracas** (Ger.). The root of *Sarcostemma glaucum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. von St. Paul** (Ger.). The root of *Richardsonia scabra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. von Villa Rica** (Ger.). The root of *Manettia cordifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. von Zogareire** (Ger.). See *Radix* CAINCÆ *brasiliensis.*—**I'wein** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Vinum ipecacuanhæ.*—**I'wurzelküchelchen** (Ger.). See *Trochisci ipecacuanhæ.*—**Large striated i.** Lat., *i. striata, i. peruviana, i. nigra vera, radix ipecacuanhæ striatæ* (seu *nigræ,* seu *veræ*), *i. grossa.* Fr., *ipécacuanha strié* (ou *noir*). Ger., *gestreifte* (oder *schwarze,* oder *peruanische*) *I.* (oder *Brechwurzel*). Black i.; the root of *Psychotria emetica.* The whole surface of the root is striated longitudinally. It has a sweetish taste, and is rich in sugar, and contains a principle capable of reducing the cupro-potassic reagent. It yields but a small per cent. of emetine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Lesser annulated i.** The genuine i. from Brazil. [*a*, 35.] Cf. *New Granada i.*—**Lesser striated i.** See *Small striated i.*—**Lisbon i.** Genuine i., the root of *Cephaelis i.* [*a*, 35.]—**Mehlige I.** (Ger.). See *Undulated i.*—

New Granada i. An annulated i.-root differing from the official Brazilian drug in its larger size and, it is said, in its smaller proportion of emetine. It is derived, however, from the same plant (*Cephaelis i.*) as the official i. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Pastilli ipecacuanhæ** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Trochisci ipecacuanhæ.*—**Peruvian i.** Ger., *peruanische I.* See *Large striated i.*—**Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla** [Br. Ph.]. Pill of i. with squill; made by mixing 3 parts of compound powder of i. with 1 part each of powdered squill and powdered ammoniacum, and beating into a mass with syrup. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph.]. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.*—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ cum tartaro.** Fr., *poudre vomitive composée.* Syn.: *pulvis emeticus.* A preparation consisting of 1 part of tartar emetic and 20 or 60 parts of ipecac well mixed. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'ipécacuanha opiacée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *composée*). Sp., *polvo de ipecacuana opiado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph. (seu *opiatus* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Gr. Ph.], seu *thebaicus* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.])], *pulvis Doveri* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph. (seu *Doweri* [Belg. Ph.], seu *opii compositus* [Netherl. Ph.]). Powder of ipecac and opium, Dover's powder; a powder consisting of 10 parts each of powdered ipecac (No. 60 powder [U. S. Ph.]) and powdered opium, with 80 parts of sugar of milk [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.]; or with 80 parts of powdered potassium sulphate [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or with 40 parts each of powdered potassium sulphate and powdered potassium nitrate [Fr. Cod.]; or with 80 parts of powdered sugar [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or consisting of 9 parts each of powdered dry extract of opium and powdered ipecac with 82 parts of powdered potassium sulphate [Belg. Ph.]; or of 8 parts each of powdered ipecac and powdered opium, with 30 parts of powdered potassium sulphate and 45 parts of powdered potassium nitrate [Sp. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. specially recommends a very fine powder. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ hydrargyratus.** Fr., *poudre d'ipécacuanha mercurielle.* A powder consisting of 1 part of calomel and 4 parts of ipecac triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opiatus** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.*—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ stibiatus** [Finn. Ph.]. A powder consisting of $\frac{1}{10}$ gramme of tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{4}$ gramme of ipecac-root, and $\frac{2}{5}$ gramme of sugar, mixed together, to be taken at one dose. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis ipecacuanhæ thebaicus** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.*—**Radix cephaelidis ipecacuanhæ, Radix ipecacuanhæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *I.* (1st def.).—**Radix ipecacuanhæ albæ (lignosæ).** See *White i.* (2d def.).—**Radix ipecacuanhæ amylaceæ.** See *Undulated i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ annulatæ.** See *I.* (1st def.).—**Radix ipecacuanhæ cinereæ.** See *Gray i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ farinosæ.** See *Undulated i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ ferrugineæ.** See *I. ferruginea.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ fuscæ (seu grisea).** See *Gray i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ nigræ (seu striatæ).** See *Large striated i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ undulatæ.** See *Undulated i.*—**Radix ipecacuanhæ veræ.** See *Large striated i.*—**Red i.** True i. of a reddish color. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Schwarze I.** (Ger.). See *Large striated i.*—**Small striated i.** The lesser striated i. It differs from the larger striated i. not only in size, but in being more brittle, abounding in starch, and yielding a greater proportion of emetine. It is probably derived from some species of *Richardsonia.* [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**Soft i.** The large striated i. (root of *Psychotria emetica*). [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Striated i.** Lat., *i. grossa.* 1. I. wrinkled longitudinally; usually applied to the large striated i. (*q. v.*). [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Syrupus cum extracto ipecacuanhæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'ipécacuanha* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *I'syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de ipecacuana* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *syrupu de i.* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus ipecacuanhæ* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*aquosus*). Syrup of ipecac. The U. S. preparation consists of 5 parts of fluid extract of ipecac and 95 parts of syrup; the Fr. preparation of a solution of 10 parts of extract of ipecac in 30 parts of alcohol, mixed with a solution of 630 parts of sugar in 340 parts of distilled water and filtered; the Sp. preparation of a solution of $2\frac{2}{3}$ parts of extract of ipecac in 30 parts of water, which, after filtering and adding 345 parts of syrup, is evaporated to the proper consistence; the Dutch preparation, of a mixture of 1 part of tincture of ipecac and 15 parts of syrup; the Belg. preparation, of a mixture of 35 parts of tincture of ipecac and 1,000 parts of syrup, boiled down to 1,000 parts; the Gr. preparation, of an infusion of 1 part of ipecac-root in 24 parts of water, with the addition of 36 parts of sugar; the Swiss orders 1 part of powdered ipecac-root without the bark to be expressed in 10 parts of alcohol and, after filtering to 10 parts, the addition of 90 of syrup; the other preparations are made by digesting (macerating [Finn. Ph.]) 1 to 5 parts of ipecac-root in water and alcohol, and adding about half as much again of sugar to the resulting extract. Similar preparations are given as syrupus ipecacuanhæ aquosus in several of the older pharmacopœias, in one of which water of orange-flowers is added to the syrup when made. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus de i. compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus ipecacuanhæ compositus.*—**Syrupus ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Syrupus cum extracto ipecacuanhæ.*—**Syrupus ipecacuanhæ aceticus** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting $1\frac{1}{4}$ part of ipecac-root in a mixture of 3 parts of dilute acetic acid, 12 parts of distilled water, and 1 part of alcohol, and, after three days, straining and adding sugar enough to make a thick syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus ipecacuanhæ aquosus.** See *Syrupus cum extracto ipecacuanhæ.*—**Syrupus ipecacuanhæ compositus** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'i. (et de séné) composé.* Syn.: *syrupus de i. compositus* [Fr. Cod.]. Compound syrup of ipecac; made by macerating for 12 hours 30 parts of bruised ipecac-root and 100 parts of senna-leaves in 750 parts of white wine, expressing (and filtering [Fr. Cod.]), then adding to the residue from filtering 30 parts of the herb of *Thymus serpyllum*, 120 or 125 parts of red-poppy petals and 3,000 parts of boiling water, infusing for 6 hours, expressing and adding a mixture of 100 parts of magnesium sulphate and 750 parts of water of orange-flowers. This latter mixture is then filtered and added to the filtered vinous solution, with the addition of somewhat less than twice as much sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ cum i.** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **ipecacuanhæ**). See *Trochisci ipecacuanhæ.*—**Tinctura ipecacuanhæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *d'ipécacuanha.* Ger., *I'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de ipecacuana* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de i.* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia ipecacuanhæ.* Tincture of ipecac; made by macerating or digesting for some days 1 part of ipecac-root, powdered [Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.] or bruised [Austr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph.] in from 5 to 10 parts of dilute alcohol. The Netherl. Ph. orders the bark of the root. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating 100 parts of deodorized tincture of opium on a water-bath to 85 parts, cooling, and adding 10 parts of fluid extract of ipecac, then, after filtering and cooling, dilute alcohol enough to make 100 parts of tincture. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes d'ipécacuanha* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *I'wurzelkügelchen.* Sp., *tabletas de ipecacuana* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tabellæ ipecacuanhæ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *cum i.* [Fr. Cod.], *pastilli ipecacuanhæ* [Swiss Ph.]). Ipecac lozenges, consisting of 25 parts each of powdered ipecac-root and powdered tragacanth, 1,000 parts of powdered sugar, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange [U. S. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of powdered ipecac-root without the wood centre, 990 [Fr. Cod.], 240 [Swiss Ph.], 600 [Netherl. Ph.], or 760 [Russ. Ph.] parts of powdered sugar, with 8 parts [Fr. Cod.] or a sufficient quantity [Swiss Ph.] of powdered tragacanth and 60 parts [Fr. Cod.]; a sufficient quantity [Swiss Ph.] of water of orange-flowers, or about 30 parts [Russ. Ph.], a sufficient quantity [Netherl. Ph.] of tragacanth mucilage; or consisting of 15 parts of powdered ipecac-root without the wood centre, 979 parts of powdered sugar, 6 of powdered tragacanth, and a sufficient quantity of water [Belg. Ph.]; or of 1 part [Gr. Ph.] or 4 parts [Sp. Ph.] of powdered ipecac-root, 60 parts [Gr. Ph.] or 160 parts [Sp. Ph.] of powdered sugar, and a sufficient quantity of tragacanth mucilage; or of $\frac{1}{4}$ part of powdered ipecac-root without the wood centre, 50 parts of powdered sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water [Austr. Ph.]; or of 180 grains of powdered ipecac-root, 25 ounces of powdered sugar, 1 ounce of powdered gum arabic, 2 fluid ounces of gum-arabic mucilage, and a sufficient quantity of distilled water [Br. Ph.]; or of 3 parts of bruised ipecac-root digested for some hours in 15 parts of boiling water and strained and filtered, with 147 parts [Dan. Ph.] or enough to make 600 parts of the mass [Ger. Ph.] of powdered sugar, to which the Dan. Ph. adds 3 parts of powdered tragacanth. The lozenges contain from $\frac{1}{4}$ [Austr. Ph.] to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ [Sp. Ph.] centigrammes of ipecac each. The U. S. lozenges contain $1\frac{6}{10}$ centigramme each. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Undulated i.** Lat., *i. undulata, radix ipecacuanhæ undulatæ* (seu *farinosæ.* seu *amylaceæ*), *i. blanca.* Fr., *ipécacuanha ondulé.* Ger., *wellenförmige I.* White i., amylaceous i.; the root of *Richardsonia scabra* and other species. The bark is brittle, very thick, and white and farinaceous within. According to Pelletier, it contains 6 per cent. of impure emetine; according to other authorities, none. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Venezuela i., Venezuelan i.** The *Sarcostemma glaucum.* [B, 77, 275 (a, 24).]—**Vinum ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *vin* (ou *œnolé*) *d'ipécacuanha.* Ger., *I'wein* [Ger. Ph.]. Wine of ipecac; made by mixing ipecac-root with wine and, except for the U. S. and Br. preparations, macerating for from 5 to 8 days. The resulting fluid must be clear. The U. S. preparation is made of 7 parts of fluid extract of ipecac and 93 parts of stronger white wine; the Br. preparation of 1 oz. of powdered ipecac-root macerated in fl. oz. of acetic acid for 24 hours, then percolated with distilled water till 20 fl. oz. are obtained, which is dried on the water-bath, the residue powdered, macerated for 48 hours, with occasional stirring, with 20 fl. oz. of sherry, and filtered; the Belg. preparation is made with 6 parts of ipecac-root without the woody centre, 3 of alcohol, and 97 of Malaga wine; the other preparations consist of 1 part of ipecac-root (without the woody centre [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) and 10 parts of sherry or [Netherl. Ph.] 14 parts of Spanish wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Violet striated i.** The large striated i., the cut surface of which has a violet hue. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Weisse I.** (Ger.). See *White i.*—**Wellenförmige I.** (Ger.). See *Undulated i.*—**White (ligneous) i.** Lat., *i. alba, radix ipecacuanhæ albæ* (*lignosæ*) (2d def.). Fr., *ipécacuanha blanc, ipécacuanha de Cayenne* (2d def.). Ger., *weisse I.* (oder *Brechwurzel*). 1. See *Undulated I.* 2. I. branca, the poaya branca of the Brazilians, the root of *Ionidium i.* and other species. It has little taste or odor, and, according to Pelletier, contains but a small percentage of emetine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wild i.** The *Asclepias curassavica* and *Euphorbia i.* [B, 77, 275 (a, 24).]

IPÉCACUANHA (Fr.), n. E-pa-ka[5]-ku[6]-a[3]-na[3]. See IPECACUANHA.—**Alcoolé d'i.** See *Tinctura* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Extrait alcoolique d'i., Extrait d'i.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Extrait liquide d'i.** See *Extractum* IPECACUANHÆ *fluidum.*—**Faux i.** See *False* IPECACUANHA.—**Infusion d'i.** See *Infusum* IPECACUANHÆ.—**I. à anneaux** (Fr.). See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**I. amylacé.** See *Undulated* IPECACUANHA.—**I. annelé** (Fr. Cod.). See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**I. antipode.** The root of *Banksia asplenifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**I. bâtard des Antilles.** The *Asclepias curassavica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**I. blanc.** See *White* IPECACUANHA.—**I. brun.** See *Brown* IPECACUANHA.—**I. d'Amérique.** The *Psoralea glandulosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).] See also *American* IPECACUANHA.—**I. de Bourbon.** The *Periploca mauritiana.* [B, 121.]—**I. de Canada.** The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* [B, 173

(α, 24).]—**I. de Caroline.** The root of *Podophyllum peltatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).] Cf. *Carolina* IPECACUANHA.—**I. de Cayenne.** See *White* IPECACUANHA (2d def.).—**I. de la Guyane.** See *Guiana* IPECACUANHA.—**I. de l'Amérique du Nord.** The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* (B, 121.] See also *American* IPECACUANHA.—**I. de l'Île-de-France.** The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. des Allemands.** The *Vincetoxicum officinale.* [B, 77, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. des Antilles.** The *Asclepias curassavica.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. des mines d'or.** The root of *Psychotria emetica.* [B, 173 (α, 24).] See *Large striated* IPECACUANHA.—**I. d'Europe.** The *Trientalis europæa.* [B, 121.]—**I. de Virginie.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. du Canada.** The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* [B, 121.]—**I. gris.** See *Gray* IPECACUANHA.—**I. indigène.** See BRYONIA *alba.*—**I. noir.** See *Large striated* IPÉCACUANHA.—**I. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**I. ondulé.** See *Undulated* IPECACUANHA.—**I. spurgo.** The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* [B, 121.]—**I. strié.** See *Large striated* IPECACUANHA.—**Œnolé d'i.** See *Vinum* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Pastilles d'i. composées.** A preparation consisting of 1¼ gramme of ipecac, 15 grammes of sal ammoniac, 45 of chocolate, 7 of gum arabic, and a sufficient amount of sirop de capillaire, divided into 24 lozenges. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Poudre d'i. composée.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**Poudre d'i. mercurielle.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *hydrargyratus.*—**Poudre d'i. opiacée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.* — **Sirop alcoolique d'i.** A preparation made by macerating 30 grammes of ipecac in 283 grammes of dilute alcohol for 8 days, and adding 360 grammes of syrup of sugar for each 154 grammes of the alcoholic liquid; or by mixing 1 part of tincture of ipecac with 30 parts of syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *Syrupus cum extracto* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Sirop aqueux d'i., Sirop d'i.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus cum extracto* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Sirop d'i. (et de séné) composé.** See *Syrupus* IPECACUANHÆ *compositus.*—**Tablettes d'i.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Teinture d'i.** See *Tinctura* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Vin d'i.** See *Vinum* IPECACUANHÆ.—**Vin d'i. composé.** A preparation made by digesting 6 parts of ipecac and 1 part of orange-peel for several days in 48 parts of stronger wine and filtering; or by digesting 4 parts of ipecac with 2 of sugar in 24 of dilute alcohol for 8 days, adding 96 parts of white wine, 1 part of illicium anisatum, and 4 parts of sugar, and allowing the mixture to stand 6 days before filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

IPECACUANHIC ACID, n. I^{2}p-e-ka^{2}k-u^{2}-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ipécacuanhique.* Ger., *Ipecacuanhasäure.* It., *acido ipecacuanico.* An acid having, according to Willigk, the composition $C_{14}H_9O_7$, found in the root of the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, and obtained as a reddish-brown, amorphous, very hygroscopic mass of strongly bitter taste, and easily soluble in water, fairly so in alcohol. [B, 93, 270 (α, 38).]

IPEKAKA, n. In Guiana, the root of *Ionidium ituba.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

IPEUNA, n. In Brazil, certain hard-wooded species of *Bignonia.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

IPEUVA, n. In South America, the *Geronia speciosa.* ["Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1889, p. 348.]

IPHYON (Lat.), n. n. I(e)′fi^{2}(fu^{6})-o^{2}n. Gr., ἴφυον. The *Asphodelus ramosus.* [B, 121.]

IPO, n. 1. In Borneo, a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Strychnos tieute.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).] 2. See under ANTIARIS *toxicaria.* 3. Of Camelli and Persoon, see ANTIARIS.—**I'baum** (Ger.), **I. toxicaria** (Lat.). The *Antiaris toxicaria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

IPODERMOCLISMO (It.), n. E-po-de^{2}r-mo-kles′mo. An apparatus devised by Cantani, for throwing saline injections into the subcutaneous tissue. [Cantani, "Ann. di Chim.," Nov., 1884, p. 265.]

IPOMÆA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-po-me′(ma^{3}e^{2})-a^{3}. See IPOMŒA.

IPOMÆIC ACID, n. I^{2}p-o-me′i^{2}k. See CONVOLVULIC ACID.

IPOMÉA (Fr.), **IPOMÉE** (Fr.). n's. E-po-ma-a^{3}, e-po-ma. See IPOMŒA.—**I. purgative.** See IPOMŒA *purga.*—**I. rampante.** See IPOMŒA *repens.*—**I. tubéreuse.** See IPOMŒA *tuberosa.*

IPOMŒA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-po-me′(mo^{2}e^{2})-a^{3}. From ἴψ, a worm that eats vine-buds, and ὅμοιος, like. Fr., *ipoméa, ipomée.* Ger., *Trichterwinde.* False bind-weed; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. acetosæfolia.** Ger., *sauerampferblättrige Trichterwinde.* A South American and West Indian species, used as a bath in dropsy and gout. The sap is purgative. [B, 180, 212 (α, 24).]—**I. anceps.** See *I. turpethum.*—**I. aquatica.** See *I. repens.*—**I. arborea.** A species used like *I. muricoides.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**I. batatas.** Fr., *batate, artichaut des Indes, truffe douce, patate de Malaga.* Ger., *Batate, Bataten-Trichterwinde.* A species supposed by some to be indigenous to India, by others to America; now cultivated throughout all tropical and subtropical regions for its tuberous root, the sweet potato. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**I. batatoides.** A South American species, by some identified with *I. orizabensis.* The root contains a purgative resin. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. bicolor.** See *I. nil.*—**I. bifida.** See *I. cymosa.*—**I. bona nox.** Moon-flowers (or -creeper), good-night plant; an East and West Indian species. The root contains resin, volatile oil, fatty matter, albumin, starch, malic acid, and various salts. The natives use the root-bark as a purgative. [B, 172, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. brachypoda.** Sp., *batatilla.* A forage-plant growing in Mexico. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).]—**I. brasiliensis.**—The *I. pes capræ.* [B, 172, 214, 215, 496 (α, 35).]—**I. cærulea.** A species indigenous to India, having purgative seeds. [L, 107.]—**I. caliginosa.** See *I. cymosa.*—**I. calobra.** A species growing in Central Australia having esculent roots. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**I. campanulata.** An East Indian species. The leaves and fruit are used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. carnosa.** See *I. acetosæfolia.*—**I. Catesbæi.** A South American species identified by some with *I. batatas*, and cultivated like the latter for its edible roots. [B, 180 (α, 24), 212.]—**I. cathartica.** A species the juice of which is used in Hayti as a drastic purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. cymosa.** A species found in the East Indies and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. The leaves are used in the Moluccas as an emollient application in abscesses and



IPOMŒA BATATAS. [A, 327.]

ulcers. Its seeds, with those of *I. sepiaria*, are believed to be the *laldana* (red seed) sold in the Bengal bazaars under the name of *shapussundo*, which yield a mucilage when soaked in water, and are used as a gentle aperient and as an alterative in cutaneous diseases. [B, 212; B. 172, 185 (α, 24).]—**I. denticulata.** An East Indian species used in the preparation of a salve to prevent baldness. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. digitata.** A species found in New Holland, India, Java, the Mauritius, West Africa, and South America, and cultivated in western tropical Africa for its long roots, which are not unpleasant to the taste. In the East Indies they are used as a purgative, in menstrual disorders, and in some fevers. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24), 212.]—**I. dissecta.** 1. Of Pursh, the *I. sinuata.* 2. Of Willdenow, a species found in Trinidad. The juice has a strong prussic-acid odor; probably identical with *Convolvulus dissectus.* [B. 18, 34 (α, 24).]—**I. edulis.** A species found in Japan. The tuberous roots are used like those of *I. batatas.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. eriosperma.** See *I. digitata.*—**I. gemella.** A species found in the East Indies, where its mucilaginous leaves, boiled with clarified butter, are used in aphthæ. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. Gerrardi.** The wild Natal cotton-plant. The seeds yield a textile material resembling true cotton. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. gossypifolia.** See *I. digitata.*—**I. grandiflora.** 1. Of Roxburgh, the *I. bona nox.* 2. Of Römer and Schultes, a species found in the East Indies, used in snake-bites (probably identical with *I. bona nox*). [B, 172, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**I. hederacea.** An American species resembling *I. nil.* [B, 215.]—**I. Heynei.** See *I. cymosa.*—**I. insignis.** See *I. digitata.*—**I. jalapa, I. jalappa.** Fr., *jalap, méchoacan noir.* Ger., *Jalappenwurzel-Trichterwinde, Xalapa-Winde.* 1. Of Pursh and Desfontaines, a species found in Mexico and the southern United States, yielding Mechoacan root, which was once used in Europe as a purgative, and for a long time erroneously identified with true jalap. 2. Of Nuttall, the *I. purga.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. latiflora.** See *I. grandiflora* (2d def.).—**I. littoralis.** See *I. acetosæfolia.*—**I. macrorrhiza.** 1. Of Michaux, the *I. jalapa* (1st def.), or a variety of it. 2. Of Römer and Schultes, a West Indian species, the root of which is used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. magapotamica.** A species growing in southern Brazil and the Argentina. The root serves as jalap. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**I. malabarica.** See ARGYREIA *malabarica.*—**I. maritima.** See *I. pes capræ.*—**I. mauritiana.** See *I. digitata.*—**I. mechocanna.** See *I. jalapa* (1st def.).—**I. mextitlanica.** A plant imperfectly known, and doubtfully referred to this genus. Its root is said to be used as a purgative by the Mexicans. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**I. muricoides.** Sp., *palo del muerto* [Mex. Ph.]. A species growing in warm regions. A decoction of the branches is used for baths in paralysis. It contains a white, crystalline principle soluble in ether and in chloroform. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**I. nil.** Fr., *ipoméa nil.* The blue morning-glory, a widely distributed species, well known as a garden annual. Its specific name *nil* (indigo) is derived from the clear-blue color of the border of its large white flowers. In India its seeds (known as *kaldana*), roasted and pulverized, are used like jalap, being superior in flavor. [B, 34, 172, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. olanda.** See *I. cymosa.*—**I. operculata.** Fr., *liseron à opercules.* A species found in Brazil, where the large tuberous roots (called *batata de purga*) are used as a purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. orizabensis.** Sp., *yerba de las ánimas.* See CONVOLVULUS *orizabensis.*—**I. pandurata.** Fr., *rhubarbe sauvage, liseron sinué.* Ger., *geigenförmige Trichterwinde.* The *mechameck* of the North American Indians, wild jalap, wild potato, man-root, man-of-the-earth; a species found in sandy fields from New York to Georgia, and westward to Illinois. Its root is said to be as effectual a purgative as jalap, and is sometimes met with in commerce. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24); "Lancet," June 6, 1885. p. 1051; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxx (α, 39).]—**I. paniculata.** 1. Of R.

Brown, see *I. digitata.* 2. Of Burmann, a species of the genus *Convolvulus* (*Convolvulus parviflorus*). [B, 212, 214, 309 (α, 35).]—**I. papiru.** Of Ruiz and Pavón, a laxative species found in Peru. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. pes capræ.** Goat's-foot creeper, sea-side potato; a species found on the coast of Georgia and common on sandy beaches in India, where it is called *murja devi.* Its boiled leaves are used as an external anodyne, internally in colic, and in decoction in rheumatism. [B, 34, 172 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39); "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]—**I. pes tigridis.** Cing., *diwipahuru.* The *arti* of Malabar; a species indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are used as an emollient application to tumors and the bites of rabid dogs. [B, 88, 121; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. plantensis.** See *I. digitata.*—**I. platanifolia.** A South American species, cultivated like *I. batatas* for its sweet, edible roots. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. purga.** Fr., *ipoméa purgatif.* Ger., *purgirende Trichterwinde.* A species growing in the Mexican Andes. Its roots are the jalap of the pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See Jalapa.—**I. purpurea.** The common or purple morning-glory, a well-known climber found in fields in the middle and western United States. [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. quamoclit.** Fr., *ipoméa quamoclit, fleur cardinale.* Sp., *flor de Guillermo.* The sweet-William of Barbadoes, cypress-vine; an East Indian species. The juice of the leaves (*folia quamoclit*) is used as a sternutatory. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. reniformis.** Bom., *underakáni.* Hind., *musákáni.* Sanscr., *mushaka Karani.* A species found in India, where it is used as an alterative, deobstruent, and diuretic, and in rheumatism, headache, etc. [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**I. repens.** Fr., *ipoméa rampant.* A species found in the East and West Indies and in Arabia; used as a purgative, especially in dropsy, and as a cataplasm in abscesses. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. Rothii.** See *I. cymosa.*—**I. schiedeana.** See *I. purga.*—**I. sepiaria.** A species found in the East Indies (see under *I. cymosa*). [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**I. Sescossii.** Sp., *espanta vaquero.* A Mexican species, recommended in rabies. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**I. simulans.** Fr., *faux jalap, jalap digité.* Of Hanbury, a species closely related to *I. purga*, growing in Mexico. It is the source of Tampico jalap (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18, 104 (α, 24).]—**I. sinuata.** A twining species growing in Georgia and Florida, and found in the West Indies, where it is called "noyau plant." The bruised leaves have a decided bitter-almond odor, and were originally used in making the liqueur known as *noyau.* [B, 34 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]—**I. speciosa.** See Argyreia *speciosa.*—**I. stans.** Sp., *tanibata* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico having a purgative root. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122.]—**I. subtriloba.** A Peruvian species. The root is a drastic purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. tridentata.** An East Indian species, used in decoction in gastric fevers, hepatic diseases, and acute gout. [B, 180 (α, 24), 212.]—**I. triflora.** Sp., *jalapa de Querétaro* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico as a drastic purgative. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**I. triloba.** A species growing in Japan, Florida, and tropical America, used as a purgative; by some identified with *I. nil.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. triquetra.** See *I. turpethum.*—**I. tuberosa.** Fr., *ipoméa tubéreux, liane à tonnelles* (1st def.). 1. The arbor-vine of Jamaica; of Linnæus, a West Indian species cultivated for its edible tuberous roots. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24), 212.] 2. Of Meyer, see *I. digitata.*—**I. turpethum.** Fr., *turbith végétal.* Ger., *Turpith-Trichterwinde.* Tamil, *shevadie.* Tel., *tellategada.* Hind., *duhkulmi, pitohrinaka patara, turabeda, nisota.* Beng., *doohkulnee, teori.* Bom., *nishotara, phutakari.* Guz., *nasotará.* Sanscr., *trivrita, triputa.* Indian jalap; a species found in the East Indies. The root, *radix turbith* (seu *turpethi* [*veri*]), *turpethum vegetabile*, furnishes turpethum. The root and stems are in general use in India as a cathartic. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24), 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 39).]—**I. umbellata.** See *I. cymosa.*

IPOMŒIC ACID, n. I-po-me′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ipoméique* (ou *ipomique*). Ger., *Ipomsäure.* See Convolvulvic acid.

IPRÉAU (Fr.), n. E-pra-o. The *Populus alba.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

IPS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}ps(eps). Gen., *ip′os, ip′is.* Gr., ἴψ. A species of *Cynips.* [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

IPSUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}ps′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἴψος, ἰψός. The *Quercus ruber.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

IPSWICH, n. I^{2}ps′wi^{2}ch. A place in Suffolk, England, where there was formerly a mineral spring. [α, 14.]

IQUETAYA, n. A Brazilian herb said to be used to adulterate senna. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

IRACUNDUS (Lat.), n. m. I(e)-ra^3-ku^{3}n(ku^{4}n)′du^{3}s(du^{4}s). From *ira*, anger. An old term for the rectus externus oculi muscle. [F.]

IRAI (Fr.), n. E-re^2. A place in the department of Orne, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 105 (α, 14).]

IRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *iralgie.* Ger., *Regenbogenhautschmerz.* An old term for pain in the iris (a symptom which can not be localized in the iris). [F.]

IRARÆOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ra(ra^3)-re(ra^3-e^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). See Tridoleptynsis.

IRAY (Fr.), n. E-re^2. See Irai.

IREALGIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-re(re^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See Iralgia.

IREANCISTRON (Lat.), **IREANKISTRON** (Lat.), n′s n. I(e)-re(re^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)′tro^{2}n, -a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}s′tro^{2}n. See Iriankustrium.

IREDEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-re^{2}d-e^{2}r-e(a)′mi^2-a^3. See Irideremia.

IREONCION (Lat.), n. n. I(e)-re^2-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)′si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n. See Iridoncus.

IREOPERISPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-re^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′-i^{2}s. Gen., *-sphinx′eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, περί, around, and σφίγξις, a constriction. Ger., *Regenbogenhautumschnürung.* The operation of drawing the iris from all sides in toward a central point, and there fixing it, so as to form an artificial pupil. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IREOS (Lat.), n. I(e)′re^2-o^{2}s. The root of *Iris florentina.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Wild i.** The *Iris fœtidissima.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

IRIAN, adj. I′ri^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *irien.* See Iridal.

IRIANCISTRON (L t.), **IRIANKISTRIUM** (Lat.), **IRIANKISTRON** (Lat.), n′s n. I(e)-ri^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)′tro^{2}n, -ki^{2}s′-tri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ki^{2}s′tro^{2}n. From ἶρις, the iris of the eye, and ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook. Ger., *Irishaken.* A hook-shaped instrument used in the operation for artificial pupil by separation. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

IRIBLE (Fr.), n. E-re-bl′. The *Atriplex hortensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

IRIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I(e)-ri^{2}d-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Iris*, one of the genera. Fr., *iridacées.* An order of Lindley's narcissal alliance, corresponding essentially with the *Irideæ.* [B, 19, 34, 170 (α, 24).] The *Irideæ* (Fr., *iridées*; Ger., *Irideen, Schwertlilien*) are: Of De Candolle, an order of the *Monocotyledones phanerogamæ*, subsequently of the *Endogenæ phanerogamæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Epigynæ*, comprising the *Moræeæ, Sisyrinchieæ*, and *Ixieæ.* [B, 1, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

IRIDADENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ri^{2}d-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ἀδήν, a gland. Ger., *Irisdrüsenkrankheit.* A glandular disease of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDÆA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ri^{2}d-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. From ἶρις, a bright-colored circle surrounding another body. Fr., *iridée.* A genus of rose-spored cryptonemiaceous *Algæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**I. edulis.** A species having a tough, dark-red frond, sometimes eaten in Ireland and elsewhere, and in England said to be used as a sudorific and febrifuge. It also furnishes a dye (probably fugitive). [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. palmata.** The *Halimenia palmata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

IRIDÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-ri^{2}d-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Regenbogenhautblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the iris. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

IRIDAL, adj. I^{2}r′i^2-d′l. From ἶρις, the iris. Fr., *irien, iridien.* Pertaining to the iris.

IRIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *iridalgie.* Ger., *Iridalgie, Regenbogenhautschmerz.* The pain and annoyance caused by the presence of isolated synechiæ in the iris. [F.]

IRIDALLOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-kro-(ch^{2}ro)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-chros′eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, ἄλλος, different, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Ger., *Irisverfärbung.* A change in the color of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDANCISTRON (Lat.), **IRIDANKISTRON** (Lat.), n′s, n. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)′tro^{2}n, -ki^{2}s′tro^{2}n. See Iridankistrium.

IRIDARÆOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a^3-e^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ἀραίωσις, a becoming thin or porous. See Iridoleptynsis.

IRIDARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-a(a^3)-ri(ri^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἶρις, an order of plants. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gynochlamydæ*, consisting of the *Irideæ, Alstromeriaceæ, Hypoxideæ*, and *Campynemaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

IRIDATION, n. I^{2}r′i^{2}d-a′shu^{3}n. See Iridescence.

IRIDAUXE (Lat.), **IRIDAUXESIS** (Lat.), n′s f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-a^{4}x′(a^3′u^{4}x)-e(a), -a^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-aux′es* (*-œ*), *es′eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and αὔξη or αὔξησις, growth. Fr., *iridauxésis.* Ger., *Regenbogenhautverdickung.* An old term for a tumefaction or hypertrophy of the iris, usually from exudation of fibrinous matter into its tissue. [F.]

IRIDAVULSION, n. I^{2}r′i^{2}d-a^2-vu^{3}l′shu^{3}n. From ἶρις, the iris, and *avulsio*, a plucking off. The total removal of the iris by tearing it from its peripheral attachment. [L, 107.]

IRIDEA (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-e(a)′a^3. See Iridæa.

IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-e^{2}kt-o-(o^2)-me(ma)-di^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From ἶρις, the iris, ἐκτομή, a cutting out, and διάλυσις, a separating. Of I. A. Schmidt, an old method of making an artificial pupil, which consisted in detaching a portion of the iris at its periphery, and excising the portion so detached. [F.]

IRIDECTOME, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-e^{2}k′tom. From ἶρις, the iris, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Ger., *Regenbogenhautausschneider.* A knife used in iridectomy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDECTOMIRT (Ger.), n. E-re-de^{2}k-to-mert′. A person on whom iridectomy has been performed.

IRIDECTOMY, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-e^{2}k′to-mi^2. Lat., *iridectomia* (from ἶρις, the iris, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *iridectomie.* Ger., *Iridectomie, Iridektomie, Regenbogenhautexcision, Regenbogenhautausschneidung.* It., *iridetomia.* Sp., *iridectomia.* The excision of a piece of the iris involving its entire breadth, from sphincter margin to peripheral attachment, thus forming an artificial pupil; done to improve vision, to influence the course of an active disease (*e. g.*, glaucoma, iritis, or corneal ulcer), to prevent the occlusion and exclusion of the pupil, and as a stage in the extraction of cataract. The operation consists in opening the anterior chamber and excising a piece of iris. The lids are held open by a spring speculum, and the eyeball fixed in position by fixation forceps. The incision is usually made with a bent lance-knife in the limbus or scleral margin, but exceptionally nearer the corneal

centre. It may be made upward or downward, inward or outward, according to circumstances. As soon as the point of the knife is seen in the anterior chamber, the knife is to be pushed forward in front of and parallel to the iris, a varying distance according to the size of the desired artificial pupil. In withdrawing the knife, the handle should be depressed so that the point is brought near or against the posterior surface of the cornea, so as to avoid wounding the capsule of the lens. A fine iris-forceps is then introduced (closed) through the wound as far as the peripheral margin of the sphincter, and then opened, and the iris seized and drawn out. If there are no pupillary adhesions, this is done with the greatest ease, but if there are either posterior or anterior adhesions, this may require some force. As soon as the iris is drawn out of the wound and put on the stretch, it is to be cut off close to the eyeball with a pair of scissors curved on the flat. A piece of iris is thus excised up to the extreme periphery, giving the resulting pupil the shape of a keyhole. [F.]—**Antiphlogistic i.** An i. performed for the purpose of subduing or preventing inflammation. [a, 29.]—**Diametric i.** I. performed on opposite sides of the same eye, so that the pupil extends diametrically from one edge of the cornea to the other. [a, 29.]—**Optical i.** An i. performed for the improvement of vision. [a, 29.]

IRIDECTROPIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-e[2]k-tro(tro[2])'pi[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἶρις, the iris, and ἐκτρόπιον, an eversion. Ger., *Auswärtswendung der Regenbogenhaut.* An eversion of a portion of the iris. [L. 50, 107 (a, 14).]

IRIDELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-e[2]l-ko'si[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Iridelkosis.* It., *iridelcosi.* An old term for ulceration of the iris. [F.]

IRIDENCLEISIS (Lat.), **IRIDENCLEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-e[2]n[2]-klis'(kle[2]-es')-i[2]s, -kliz'(kle[2]i[2]s)-mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gen., *-cleis'eos (-is), -cleis'mi.* From ἶρις, the iris, and ἐγκλεῖν, to shut in. Fr., *iridenclise, iridencléisis.* Ger., *Iridenkleisis, Regenbogenhauteinschliessung.* It., *iridencleisi, iridenclisi.* An operation for artificial pupil, devised by Adams in 1812, and by Himly in 1816, which consists practically in displacement of the pupil. An incision is made through the cornea near its periphery, a portion of the latter is detached, and the iris caused to prolapse through the wound: either by pressure or by introducing a Tyrrell's hook into the anterior chamber, and pulling it out. The pupil is thus displaced toward the wound, and away from the opaque spot in the cornea which interfered with vision. The prolapsed portion of the iris is strangulated in the corneal wound, and drops off. [F.]

IRIDENTROPIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-e[2]n-tro(tro[2])-pi[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἶρις, the iris, and ἐντροπία, a turning inward. Ger., *Einwärtswendung der Regenbogenhaut.* Inversion of a portion of the iris. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

IRIDEOUS, adj. I[2]r-i[2]d'e[2]-a[3]s. Fr., *irideux.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Irideæ.* [a, 35.]

IRIDEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-e[2]r-e(a)'mi[2]-a[2]. From ἶρις, the iris, and ἐρημία, a want of. Fr., *iridérémie.* Ger., *Irismangel, Irideremie.* It., *mancanza dell' iride.* Sp., *falta del iris.* Absence or loss of the iris, either partial or entire, acquired or congenital: sometimes intentionally produced by an operation. [F.]—**I. partialis.** An interruption in the iridal ring, half or even less of the normal iris being present; a congenital defect. [F.]

IRIDES (Lat.), n. f. I(e)'ri[2]d-ez(e[2]s). Pl. of *iris (q. v.)*; of Jussieu, an order of plants corresponding essentially to the *Irideæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

IRIDESCENCE, n. I[2]r-i[2]-de[2]s'e[2]ns. From *iridescere*, to shine with the colors of the rainbow. 1. The property of decomposing light into the colors of the spectrum. 2. The condition or state of being iridescent. [L, 107; a, 17.]

IRIDESCENT, adj. I[2]r-i[2]-de[2]s'e[2]nt. Lat., *iridescens.* Fr., *iridescente.* Ger., *i., irisirend.* It., *iridescente.* Glittering with many colors which change in different lights; possessing iridescence. [L, 343.]

IRIDESIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos (-id'esis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and δέσις, a binding together. An operation for artificial pupil which consists in tying off a portion of the iris. [L, 107.]

IRIDEUX (Fr.), adj. E re-du[5]. See IRIDIOUS.

IRIDIAN, adj. I-ri[2]d'i[2]-a[2]n. Fr., *iridien.* See IRIDAL.

IRIDIBROMIDE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i-brom'i[2]d(id). A salt of bromiridic acid; a compound of iridium tetrabromide with the bromide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

IRIDIC, adj. I[2]r-i[2]d'i[2]k. Lat., *iridicus.* Fr., *iridique.* Ger., *iridisch, Iridium-.* Pertaining to iridium; containing iridium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide iridique.* An acid, existing only in combination with bases, formed by treating iridium with potassium nitrate. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

IRIDICHLORIDE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-klor'i[2]d(id). A salt of chloriridic acid; a compound of iridium tetrachloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

IRIDICYANIC ACID, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-si-a[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide iridicyanique.* Ger., *Iridiumcyansäure.* A crystalline substance, $H_6Ir_2(C_3N_3)_4$, acting as a hexabasic acid. [B, 3.]

IRIDICYANIDE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-si'a[2]n-i[2]d(id). A salt of iridicyanic acid. [B, 3.]

IRIDIEN (Fr.), adj. E-re-de-a[2]n[2]. See IRIDAL.

IRIDIN, n. I[2]r'i[2]d-i[2]n. From *Iris*, a genus of plants. Ger., *I.* An oleoresin obtained from the root of *Iris versicolor*; used as a cholagogue. [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 5 (a, 24).]

IRIDIOBROMIDE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-o-brom'i[2]d(id). A compound of iridious bromide with the bromide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

IRIDIOCHLORIDE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-o-klor'i[2]d(id). A compound of iridious chloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

IRIDIONITRATE, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-i[2]-o-ni'trit. A compound of iridious nitrate with the nitrate of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

IRIDIOUS, adj. I[2]r-i[2]d'i[2]-u[3]s. Fr., *irideux.* Containing iridium as a bivalent radicle. According to some, the term is used synonymously with irido-iridic, the term hypoiridious being used for i. [B.]

IRIDIPENNÉ (Fr.), adj. E-re-de-pe[2]nna. From ἶρις, the rainbow, and *penna*, a feather. Having iridescent wings. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

IRIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *iridite.* Ger., *I.* A more correct form of *iritis (q. v.).*

IRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. I[2](e)-ri[2]d'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἶρις, the rainbow. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* It., Sp., *iridio.* A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804. It is found in nature associated with osmium and platinum. It is a white, lustrous, brittle metal, almost infusible, and heavier than platinum, having the sp. gr. of 22·38. It may also be obtained as a porous mass called *spongy i.*, and as a very fine black powder called *i. black.* In composition it acts as a trivalent radicle, forming *iridious* salts, and as a quadrivalent radicle forming *iridic* salts. The soluble salts of i. are actively purgative and emetic. Symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 192·7. [B, 3; B, 88 (a, 39).]—**Azotite d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. nitrite.*—**Bioxyde d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. dioxide.*—**Bisulfure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. disulphide.*—**Chlorure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. chloride.*—**I. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'i.* Ger., *arsensaures I.* A salt of i. and arsenic acid, a brown precipitate formed on adding sodium arsenate to i. chloride, and heating. [B, 2.]—**I. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'i.* Ger., *I'bromür* (1st def.), *I'bromid* (2d def.). 1. See *I. tribromide.* 2. See *I. tetrabromide.*—**I. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'i.* Ger., *I'chlorür* (1st def.), *I'chlorid* (2d def.). 1. See *I. trichloride.* 2. See *I. tetrachloride.*—**I. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde d'i., bioxyde d'i.* Ger., *I'oxyd.* A black powder, IrO_2, insoluble in acids. [B, 3; B, 158, 270 (a, 38).]—**I. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure d'i.* Ger., *I'sulfid.* A black powder, IrS_2. [B, 3.]—**I. hydrate, I. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate d'i.* Ger., *I'hydrat.* 1. I. sesquihydroxide, or irido-iridic hydroxide. 2. I. tetrahydroxide.—**I. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'i.* Ger., *I'jodid.* See *I. tetraiodide.*—**I. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure d'i.* Ger., *I'sulfür.* A compound of i. and sulphur, IrS. [B, 3.]—**I. nitrite.** Fr., *azotite d'i., nitrite d'i.* Ger., *I'nitrit, salpetrigsaures I.* A body, $Ir_2(NO_2)_6$, entering into the formation of the iridio-nitrites. [B.]—**I. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'i.* Ger., *I'oxydul* (1st def.), *I'oxyd* (2d def.). 1. See *I. sesquioxide.* 2. See *I. dioxide.*—**I'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See *I. tetrahydroxide.*—**I'oxydul** (Ger.). See *I. sesquioxide.*—**I'oxydulhydrat** (Ger.). See *I. sesquihydroxide.*—**I. sesquibromide.** Fr., *sesquibromure d'i.* See *I. tribromide.*—**I. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure d'i.* See *I. trichloride.*—**I. sesquihydroxide.** Ger., *I'sesquihydroxyd, I'oxydulhydrat.* More properly, i. trihydroxide, a yellowish-green substance, $Ir_2(OH)_6$; according to others, a black powder insoluble in acids, but having a violet modified form soluble in certain acids. [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**I. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde d'i.* Ger., *I'sesquioxyd.* Irido-iridic oxide, Ir_2O_3, a bluish-black powder formed by heating i. in the air, and decomposed again by raising the temperature to 800° C. [B, 3.]—**I. sesquisulphide.** Fr., *sesquisulfure d'i.* Irido-iridic sulphide; a brown powder, Ir_2S_3. [B, 3.]—**I. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'i.* See *I. monosulphide, I. sesquisulphide,* and *I. disulphide.*—**I. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite d'i.* Ger., *schwefligsaures I'oxydul.* Irido-iridic sulphite, $Ir_2(SO_3)_3 + 6H_2O$. It forms yellow crystals. [B, 3.]—**I. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure d'i.* Ger., *I'bromid.* Iridic bromide, a blue, crystalline substance, $IrBr_4$. With hydrobromic acid it forms bromiridic acid, and with the bromides of other metals double salts, called iridibromides. [B.]—**I. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'i.* Ger., *I'chlorid.* Iridic chloride, a substance, $IrCl_4$. With hydrochloric acid it forms chloriridic acid, and with the chlorides of other metals double salts called iridichlorides. [B, 3.]—**I. tetrahydroxide.** Ger., *I'oxydhydrat.* A substance, $Ir(OH)_4$, having the color of indigo. [B, 3.]—**I. tetraiodide.** Fr., *tétraiodure d'i.* Ger., *I'jodid.* Iridic iodide, a black powder, IrI_4. [B, 3.]—**I. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'i.* Ger., *I'bromür.* Iridious bromide, a substance, $Ir_2Br_6 + 8H_2O$, occurring in olive-green crystals. With the bromides of other elements and radicles it forms compound salts called iridiobromides. [B, 3.]—**I. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure d'i.* Ger., *I'chlorür.* Iridious chloride, an olive-green substance, Ir_2Cl_6, forming, with the chlorides of other elements or radicles, double salts called iridiochlorides. [B, 3.]—**I. trihydroxide.** See *I. sesquihydroxide.*—**Monosulfure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. monosulphide.*—**Oxyde d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. oxide.*—**Schwefligsaures I'oxydul** (Ger.). See *I. sulphite.*—**Sesquichlorure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. trichloride.*—**Sesquioxyde d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. sesquioxide.*—**Sesquisulfure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. sesquisulphide.*—**Sulfite d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. sulphite.*—**Sulfure d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. sulphide.*

IRIDOALLOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-o(o[2])-a[2]l(a[2]l)-lo(lo[2])-kro(ch[2]ro)'si[2]s. Gen., *-chros'eos (-is).* See IRIDALLOCHROSIS.

IRIDOAVULSION, n. I[2]r-i[2]d-o-a[2]v-u[3]l'shu[3]n. See IRIDAVULSION.

IRIDOCELE (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-o(o[2])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., i[2]r'i[2]d-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es (-æ).* From ἶρις, the iris, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *iridocèle.* Ger., *Irisvorfall.* It., *i., prolasso dell' iride.* Prolapse of the iris through a perforating wound or ulcer in the cornea. [F.]

IRIDOCHORIOIDAL, adj. I[2]r-i[2]d-o-kor-i[2]-oid'a[2]l. From ἶρις, the iris, and χοροειδής, chorioid. Pertaining to the iris and to the chorioid.

IRIDOCHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2](e)-ri[2]d-o(o[2])-kor(ch[2]o[2]r)-i[2]-oid-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and χορο-

εἰδής, chorioid (see also *-itis*). Fr., *irido-chorioïdite.* Ger., *Iridochorioiditis, Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut der Aderhaut.* Inflammation of the uveal tract (*i. e.*, of the iris and chorioid). [F.]—**Consecutive i.** Lat., *i. consecutiva.* I. secondary to iritis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Gummatous i.** Lat., *i. gummatosa.* A very rare disease, running a course similar to iritis gummatosa, but very often involving the ciliary body, chorioid, and sclera, and leading to perforation of the latter before resolution. [F.]—**I. sympathica.** See *Sympathetic i.*—**I. traumatica.** See *Traumatic i.*—**Metastatic i.** Lat., *i. metastatica.* Fr., *irido-choroïdite metastatique.* Ger., *metastatische Irido-chorioïditis.* A secondary, purulent i. occurring in the puerperal state, pyæmia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or erysipelas. [F.]—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *i. parenchymatosa.* See *Purulent i.*—**Plastic i.** Lat., *i. plastica.* The usual form of i., characterized by circumcorneal injection, sensitiveness to pressure, discoloration and sluggishness of the iris, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, opacities in the vitreous, either fixed or floating, and marked failure of vision. [F.]—**Purulent i.** Lat., *i. purulenta.* An i. chiefly characterized by the rapid appearance and disappearance of a hypopyon which comes from the ciliary body. There is but little irritation or injection, and the aqueous humor is only slightly cloudy. This variety does not differ in its symptoms or course from the other forms of i. except in the character of the exudation. [F.]—**Rheumatic i.** Lat., *i. rheumatica.* A plastic form of i. with a marked tendency to relapses, due to a rheumatic diathesis. It is always chronic and obstinate in resisting treatment, and tends to the destruction of the ocular functions. [F.]—**Secondary i.** Any form of i. due to a pre-existent disease. [F.]—**Serous i.** Lat., *i. serosa.* See CYCLITIS.—**Simple i.** See *Plastic i.*—**Spontaneous i.** Lat., *i. spontanea.* A primary i.; in its inception merely a cyclitis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Suppurative i.** Lat., *i. suppurativa.* See *Purulent i.*—**Sympathetic i.** Lat., *i. sympathica.* Fr., *irido-chorioïdite sympathique.* Ger., *sympathische I.* A plastic i. in one eye, secondary to an i. usually traumatic in its fellow. It was until recently regarded as identical with sympathetic ophthalmia. It is always preceded by signs of irritation, and is a very insidious, chronic, and destructive inflammation, having a most unfavorable prognosis. The main seat of the disease is in the iris and ciliary body, and there is more or less serous exudation in addition to the plastic. Treatment is of little avail, but the disease is sometimes self-limited. [F.]—**Syphilitic i.** Lat., *i. syphilitica.* See *Gummatous i.*—**Traumatic i.** Lat., *i. traumatica.* I., usually purulent in character, due to perforating wounds of the eyeball. [F.]

IRIDOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and κίνησις, movement. Ger., *Irisbewegung, Regenbogenhautbewegung.* The movement of the iris (contraction and expansion). [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

IRIDOCOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and κολόβωμα, a part taken away in mutilation. Fr., *iridocolobome.* Ger., *Iriscolobom, Regenbogenhautspaltung* (2d def.). 1. The part of the iris removed in an iridectomy. [F.] 2. See COLOBOMA *iridis.*

IRIDOCYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and κύκλος, a circle (see also *-itis*). Fr., *iridocyclite.* Ger., *I.* Inflammation of the iris and ciliary body. [F.]—**Fibrinous i., Plastic i.** I. accompanied by marked effusion of plastic lymph which results in firm adhesion between the iris and ciliary body and the capsule of the lens. [F, 26 (α, 29).]—**Sympathetic i.** Lat., *i. sympathica.* I. of sympathetic origin. [α, 29.]

IRIDO-CYCLO-CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-oid-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ἶρις, the iris, κύκλος, a circle, and χοριοειδής, the chorioid (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and chorioid, or of the entire uveal tract. [F.]

IRIDOCYTE, n. I^{2}r'i^{2}d-o-sit. From ἶρις, the iris, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *i.*, *cellule chatoyante.* Ger., *Interferenzzelle, Glanzzelle.* A cell which produces color by reflection or interference of rays of light; due either to its physical structure or to the presence of granules. [Pouchet, "Jour. de l'anat.," 1876, p. 45 (J).]

IRIDODESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}d'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-des'eos (-od'esis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and δέσις, a binding together. Fr., *iridodésis, iridodèse.* Ger., *I.* 1. An operation for making an artificial pupil for optical purposes only, as in opacity of the cornea or lamellar cataract, the pupil being dislocated toward the periphery of the cornea and iris; devised by Critchett, of London. [F.] 2. An operation for lengthening the pupil or changing it into a narrow vertical slit by two small iridectomies at diametrically opposite points on the margin of the cornea; proposed by Bowman. [F.] 3. See IRIDESIS.

IRIDODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and διάλυσις, a loosing. Fr., *iridodialyse.* Ger., *Iridodialysis, Regenbogenhautablösung.* 1. Properly, a detachment of the iris from its peripheral attachments, throughout a greater or less extent, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil; of De Wecker, a modification of iridotomy after cataract extractions, when the pupil is occluded. An incision is made with a stop knife near the margin of the cornea, and a puncture is made through the iris. Two diverging incisions are then made from the puncture in the iris toward the opposite side of the cornea with De Wecker's scissors, and the portion of the iris included between these incisions is torn from its ciliary attachment. [F; L, 87 (α, 29).] 2. Any separation of the iris from adhesions either to the cornea or the lens capsule. [F.]

IRIDODONESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-do^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and δονεῖν, to shake. Fr., *iridodonèse.* Ger., *Iridodonesis, Iriszittern.* Tremulousness of the iris, the iris shaking like a thin veil on the slightest movement of the eyeball; due to relaxation of the zonule, dislocation of the lens, fluid vitreous, etc. [F.] Cf. HIPPUS.

IRIDO-ECTOMY, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-o-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. See IRIDECTOMY.

IRIDOENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-e^{2}n^2-kli'(kle^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos (-is).* See IRIDENCLEISIS.

IRIDO-IRIDIC, adj. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-o-i^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Containing iridium as an apparently trivalent (but really as a quadrivalent) radicle. [B.]

IRIDOKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* See IRIDOCINESIS.

IRIDOKOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* See IRIDOCOLOBOMA.

IRIDOL, n. I^{2}r'i^{2}d-ol. A hydrocarbon obtained from wood-tar, boiling at 47° C., and of the sp. gr. of 0·660. It has an aromatic ethereal odor, strongly refracts light, and is decomposed by chlorine into a camphor-like body, crystallizing in white needles, and an aromatic oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

IRIDOLEPTYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-le^{2}p-ti^{2}n(tu^{6}n)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-tyns'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and λέπτυνσις, attenuation. Ger., *Dünnerwerden der Regenbogenhaut.* Atrophy or attenuation of the iris. [A, 322.]

IRIDOLINE, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d'o-len. A base, $C_{10}H_9N$, found in the thick oils of coal tar, boiling at 252° to 257° C., and difficult to crystallize; not to be confounded with its isomer lepidine. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39).]

IRIDOMALACIA (Lat.), n. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *iridomalacie.* Ger., *Iridomalacie, Iriserweichung.* Softening and degeneration of the iris, an atrophic condition, produced after long-continued inflammation, especially after rheumatic iritis. [F.]

IRIDOMEDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-med(me^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* See IRIDOMESODIALYSIS.

IRIDOMELANOMA (Lat.), **IRIDOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'ma^3, -o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis), -os'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and μελάνωμα, blackness, or μελάνωσις, a becoming black. Fr., *iridomélanome.* Ger., *Iridomelanom.* The deposition of black pigment-masses in the tissue of the iris, either generally throughout the iris, or in circumscribed patches, like nodules or small tumors (which are not malignant). [F.]

IRIDOMESODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-mes(me^{2}s)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* From ἶρις, the iris, μέσος, middle, and διάλυσις, a separating. Ger., *Lösung der Verwachsung der inneren Irisränder.* The loosening of adhesions of the central margin of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDO-MOTOR, adj. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-o-mot'o^{2}r. From ἶρις, the iris, and *movere*, to move. Subserving motion in the iris. [α, 17.]

IRIDONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}n^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and ὄγκωσις, a puffing out. Fr., *iridoncose.* Ger., *Iridonkosis.* Thickening of the iris, as from plastic exudation. [F.]

IRIDONCUS (Lat.), n. m. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἶρις, the iris, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Irisgeschwulst.* Any tumefaction or swelling of the iris. [F.]

IRIDOODEA (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-od'e^2-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, ᾠόν, an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance. An oval conformation of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and παράλυσις, a loosening by the side. Paralysis of the iris.

IRIDOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-par'esis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and πάρεσις, a letting go, paralysis. Fr., *iridoparèse.* Ger., *theilweise Lähmung der Iris.* Partial paralysis of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDOPERIPHACITIS (Lat.), **IRIDOPERIPHAKITIS** (Lat.), n's f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-fa(fa^3)-si(ke)'ti^{2}s, -ki(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ἶρις, the iris, περί, around, and φακός, anything shaped like lentils (see also *-itis*). An old and incorrect term for an inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]

IRIDOPERIPHRACTIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-phract'is.* From ἶρις, the iris, περί, around, and φρακτός, fenced. Ger., *Irisumwulstung.* Of Ammon, iritis pôstica. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDOPERISPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-sfi^{2}n^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *-sphinx'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, περί, around, and σφίγξις, a binding tight. A series of circular folds in the iris, near the sphincter margin, observed and described by Ammon. [F.]

IRIDOPHLEBOCOLPOS (Lat.), n. m. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-fle(fle^2)-bo(bo^3)-ko^{2}lp'o^{2}s. From ἶρις, the iris, φλέψ, a vein, and κόλπος, the bosom. The venous sinus of the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and πλάνη, a wandering. 1. See HIPPUS. 2. See IRIDADENOSIS.

IRIDOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos (-atis).* From ἶρις, the iris, and πλάσμα, anything molded. Of Gluge, a peculiar degeneration of the eye beginning in the iris. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRIDOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἶρις, the iris, and πληγή, a blow. Fr., *iridoplégie.* Ger., *Irislähmung.* See IRIDOPARALYSIS.—**Associative i.** Failure of the iris to respond to the stimulus of light, or the effort of accommodation. [Lewis (α, 29).]—**Photic i., Reflex i.** Fr., *iridoplégie réflexe.* Failure of the iris to respond to the stimulus of light, without implication of its accommodative movements. [Lewis (α, 29).]

IRIDOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is).* From ἶρις, the iris, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *iridoptose.* Ger., *Irisvorfall.* An old term for prolapse of the iris through a perforating wound or ulcer of the cornea. [F.]

IRIDO-PUPILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. E-re-do-pu^{6}-pel-la^{2}r. From ἶρις, the iris, and *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. Pertaining to or connected with the pupillary border of the iris. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

IRIDORRHAGAS (Lat.), n. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}r'ra^{3}g(ra^{3}g)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-rhag'ados* (*-adis*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ῥαγάς, a rent. An old term for coloboma iridis. [F.]

IRIDORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Fr., *i.* Ger., *I.* Iridectomy combined with iridavulsion; used in cases in which the iris has become brittle and adheres to the capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

IRIDORRHOGE (Lat.), **IRIDORRHOX** (Lat.), n's f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}r'ro-je(ga), -ro^{2}x(rox). Gen., *-or'rhoges*, *-rhog'os* (*-rhog'is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ῥώξ, a cleft. See IRIDORRHAGAS.

IRIDORRHYTIDOMA (Lat.), **IRIDORRHYTIDOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}r-ri(ru^{6})-ti^{2}-do'ma^{3}, -do'si^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and ῥυτίς, a wrinkle. Corrugation of the iris. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IRIDOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}s'ki^{2}(ch^{2}i^{2})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-oschi'sis*). From ἶρις, the iris, and σχίσις, a cleaving. The formation of an iridoschisma. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

IRIDOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^{3})-ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}s)'ma^{3}. Gen., *-schis'matos* (*-atis*). From ἶρις, the iris, and σχίσμα, a cleft. See COLOBOMA *iridis*.

IRIDOSMINE (Fr.), n. E-re-dos-men. Ger., *Iridosmium*. A native alloy of iridium and osmium, occurring in small grains and scales of a steel-gray color and metallic lustre, also in hexagonal prisms. [L, 30, 41, 107 (*a*, 14).]

IRIDOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^{3})-ste^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and στέρησις, a deprivation. See IRIDEREMIA.

IRIDOTENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-ot-e^{2}n^{2}-kli'(kle^{2}'i^{2})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). See IRIDENCLEISIS.

IRIDOTOME, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-o-tom. From ἶρις, the iris, and τομή, a cutting. A cutting instrument for use in iridotomy. [*a*, 29.]

IRIDOTOMEDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^{3})-to(to^{2})-me(ma)-di(di^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From ἶρις, the iris, τομή, a cutting, and διάλυσις, a loosening. Fr., *iridotomédialyse*. See IRIDOMESODIALYSIS.

IRIDOTOMENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^{3})-to(to^{2})-me^{2}n^{2}-kli'(kle^{2}'i^{2})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, τομή, a cutting, and ἐγκλεῖν, to shut in. See IRIDENCLEISIS.

IRIDOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o(o^{3})-to(to^{2})'mi^{2}-a^{3}. From ἶρις, the iris, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *iridotomie*. Ger., *Iridotomie*, *Iritomie*, *Irisschnitt*, *Regenbogenhauteinschneidung*. It., Sp., *iridotomia*. 1. Iridotomy. 2. A term now specially applied to the method of forming an artificial pupil by the natural gaping of a simple incision in the iris, or by making a V-shaped incision, and allowing the tongue-shaped piece to retract. It is only applicable when the lens is absent. It may be done with knife or scissors. [F.]

IRIDOTOMY, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}d-o^{2}t'o-mi^{2}. Lat., *iridotomia* (from ἶρις, the iris, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *iridotomie*. Ger., *Iridotomie*. 1. Originally, a division of the sphincter iridis through a corneal incision. 2. As now used, any incision into the iris. [F.]—**Extra-ocular i.** I. in which the iris is allowed to prolapse or is drawn out through a wound in the cornea before the incision is made and is then replaced. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Jan., 1888 (*a*, 29).]

IRIDOTROMOS (Lat.), **IRIDOTROMUS** (Lat.), n's m. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}t'ro(ro^{2})-mo^{2}s, -mu^{2}s(mu^{4}s). From ἶρις, the iris, and τρόμος, a trembling. See IRIDODONESIS and HIPPUS.

IRIDOVALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}d-o-val(wa^{3}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἶρις, the iris, and *ovum*, an egg. See IRIDOODEA.

IRIEN (Fr.), adj. E-re-a^{3}n^{2}. See IRIDAL.

IRIGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἶρις, a rainbow, and γένος, a race. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

IRINE, n. I'ren. Lat., *irinum* (from ἴρινος, belonging to the plant *Iris*). Fr., *i.* A substance, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, similar to camphor, and having a strong odor of orris-root, distilled from the root of *Iris florentina*, and forming pearly-white scales. [B, 38, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

IRIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)'ri^{2}-o. Gen., *-o'nis*. The *Sisymbrium i.* (*officinale*). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**I. altera.** The *Sisymbrium polyceratum*. [B, 121.]

IRIODESIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ri^{2}-o^{2}d'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-od'esis*). See IRIDODESIS.

IRION (Fr.), n. E-re-o^{2}n^{2}. 1. The *Sinapis arvensis*. 2. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

IRIPA, n. A tree growing in Malabar and producing a purgative resin. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

IRIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *ir'idos* (*-idis*), *i'reos* (*-is*). Gr., ἶρις. Fr., *i.*, *rhizome d'i. varié* (4th def.), *glaïeul bleu* (4th def.). Ger., *I.*, *Regenbogenhaut* (1st def.), *Schwertel* (3d def.), *Schwertlilie* (3d def.), *verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie* (4th def.). 1. A thin, circular, contractile membrane, hanging vertically like a curtain in the anterior chamber. It is attached at its periphery to the sclerocorneal margin by means of the ligamentum pectinatum, and perforated near its centre by a circular hole called the pupil. It forms the anterior segment of the uveal coat of the eye. Its posterior surface is covered with pigment. It contains a set of circular muscular fibres, the sphincter, which contracts the pupil; and radiating fibres of elastic tissue which dilate the pupil. The i. is of all colors in birds. [F; L, 343.] See cut under EYE. 2. A term for any morbid condition of the skin appearing in the form of a circle or of intersecting circles the centres of which are marked by an inflorescence. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] 3. The flower-de-luce, a genus of iridaceous herbs. 4. Of the U. S. Ph., blue flag, the rhizome and rootlets of *I. versicolor*. [*a*, 24.]—**American dwarf-i.** The *I. verna*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bearded i.** The *I. germanica*, *I. cristata*, *I. sambucina*, etc. [Reese, B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Bermuda i.** The *Marica irioides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Black i.** The genus *Ferraria*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Boston i.** The *I. virginica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Brown-flowered i.** The *I. squalens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bulbous i.** Any species of *I.* (3d def.) with tuberous roots (*i. e.*, *I. xiphium* and others belonging to the section *Xiphium*). [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Butterfly-i.** The *Moræa papilionacea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chalcedonian i.** The *I. susiana*. [Reese (*a*, 24).]—**Christmas flowering i.** The *I. alata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Clouded i.** The *I. xiphium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common English i.** The *I. pseudacorus*. [Reese (*a*, 24).]—**Common garden i.** The *I. germanica* and its varieties. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common i.** 1. The *I. germanica*. 2. In Great Britain, the *I. pseudacorus*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Delicately-tinted i.** The *I. amœna*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf-i.** The *I. pumila*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Elder-scented i.** See *I. sambucina*.—**English i.** See *I. xiphioides*.—**Ever-blooming i.** The *I. ruthenica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum iridis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'i.* (*varié*). Ger., *verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilien-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of *I.* (4th def.), in No 60 powder, with 40 parts of a mixture of 225 parts of alcohol and 75 of water, treating in a percolator with the rest of this mixture, and afterward enough dilute alcohol to make 300 parts of tincture or to exhaust the i., and by means of the water-bath distilling off the alcohol and evaporating to a pilular consistence. Some of the older pharmacopœias give a preparation made by boiling 1 part of Florentine i. in 6 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating the colature. [B, 5, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum iridis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'i. varié*. Ger., *flüssiges verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilienextrakt*. Fluid extract of blue flag, fluid extract of i.; made by moistening 50 oz. av. of i., in No. 60 powder, with 23 fl. oz. of a mixture of 3 pints and 6 fl. oz. of alcohol with 1 pint of water, treating in a percolator with more of this mixture until the i. is exhausted, reserving the first 40 fl. oz. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, then dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 3 pints of extract. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum iridis versicoloris.** See *Extractum iridis*.—**Extrait d'i. varié** (Fr.). See *Extractum* IRIDIS.—**Extrait liquide d'i. varié** (Fr.). See *Extractum iridis fluidum*.—**Fæcula ireos.** Fr., *fécule d'i.* A preparation made by grating fresh i. root, reducing to a pulp, expressing, decanting the liquid part of the juice, and drying the dregs. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Florentine i.** See *I. florentina*.—**Fluid extract of i.** See *Extractum iridis fluidum*.—**German i.** See *I. germanica*.—**Great bulbous i.** The *I. xiphioides*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great spotted i.** The *I. susiana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Heterochromous i.** An i. (1st def.) in which part is of one color and part of another. [Berry (*a*, 29).]—**Hulle d'i.** (Fr.). See *Oleum iridis*.—**Iberian i.** The *I. iberica* (*Onocyclus ibericus*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Innerer I'rand** (Ger.). The pupillary margin of the i. [L, 304.]—**I. alata.** Scorpion i.; a bulbous species indigenous to North Africa. [Delamer (*a*, 24).]—**I. alba.** Fr., *i. blanc*. A variety of *I. florentina*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. à longues feuilles** (Fr.). See *I. longifolia*.—**I. bigarré** (Fr.). See *I. versicolor*.—**I. blanc** (Fr.). See *I. alba*.—**I. bleu** (Fr.). See *I. cœrulea*.—**I. cærulea.** Fr., *i. bleu*. A variety of the *I. germanica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**I. camphor.** Ger., *I'öl*, *I'kampfer*. A substance, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, obtained from the root of the *I. florentina*, and occurring, when rectified by distillation and allowed to cool, as a yellowish-white, crystalline mass, insoluble in water, and possessing a pleasant odor of violets. The crude product is brown, and has the consistence of butter. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**I. coffee.** The seed of *I. pseudacorus*. [*a*, 24.]—**I. commun** (Fr.). See *I. germanica*.—**I. cristata.** Crested i.; a blue-flowered North American species growing in pine barrens. The root is purgative, and from the flowers is prepared a syrup, which is said to have the properties of syrup of violets. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. d'Allemagne** (Fr.). See *I. germanica*.—**I. d'Angleterre** (Fr.). See *I. xiphium*.—**I. de Florence** (Fr.). 1. See *I. florentina* (1st and 3d def's). 2. In the Fr. Cod., *I. florentina*, *I. pallida*, and *I. germanica*. [*a*, 24.]—**I. de la Martinique** (Fr.). See CIPURA *martinicensis*.—**I. des jardins** (Fr.). See *I. germanica*.—**I. des marais** (Fr.). See *I. pseudacorus*.—**I. des prés** (Fr.). See *I. sibirica*.—**I. deuil** (Fr.). See *I. susiana*.—**I. dichotoma.** Fr., *i. dichotome*. Blue-curls; a species found in Siberia, where the root is used for toothache. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**I. double-bulbe** (Fr.). See *I. sisyrinchium*.—**I. douglasiana.** A medicinal herb growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 39).]—**I. edulis.** The *Moræa edulis*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**I. en gouttière** (Fr.), **I. épée** (Fr.). See *I. xiphium*.—**I. fétide** (Fr.). See *I. fœtida*.—**I. florentina.** Fr., *I. de Florence* (1st and 3d def's), *racine d'i.* (2d def.). Ger., *florentiner Schwertel* (1st def.), *florentinische Schwertlilie* (1st def.), *florentinische Violenwurzel* (3d def.), *Veilchenwurzel* (3d def.), *I'wurzel* (3d def.). It., *ireos*. Sp., *lirio florentino* (3d def.), *lirio de Florencia* [Mex. Ph.] (3d def.). Syn.: *rhizoma iridis* [Br. Ph.] (3d def.), *radix iridis florentinæ* (3d def.), *radix ireos* (3d def.).

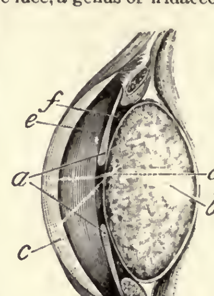


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE HUMAN IRIS.

a, the iris; *b*, the crystalline lens; *c*, the cornea; *d*, the pupil; *e*, the anterior chamber; *f*, the posterior chamber.

1. A species closely allied to *I. pallida*, indigenous to the coast region of Macedonia and the southwestern shores of the Black Sea, Hersek, in the Gulf of Ismid, and around Adalia in Asia Minor, and growing also, probably as a naturalized plant, in the vicinity of Florence and Lucca. It is one of the sources of orris-root (see 3d def.). 2. Of Savi, see *I. germanica*. 3. In the U. S. Secondary List, 1870, orris-root, obtained from *I. germanica*, *I. pallida*, and *I. florentina*, cathartic, and in large doses emetic; once used as a diuretic in dropsy, but now chiefly employed, on account of its delicate violet odor, as an ingredient in tooth-powders and perfumes. It is also used by the French for making issue-peas. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. fœtida, I. fœtidissima.** Fr., *i. fétide*, *espatule*, *glaieul* (ou *i.*) *puant*, *i. gigot*. Ger., *stinkender Schwertel*. Stinking gladwyn, roast-beef-plant, blue seggin. Its root, *radix iridis* (seu *spathulæ fœtidæ*, seu *iridis fœtidissimæ*), was once employed in European medicine as a cathartic, emetic, and anodyne, but is now little used. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. fœtidissima flavescens.** Fr., *i. jaunâtre*. A variety of *I. fœtida*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. fugax.** See *I. sisyrinchium*.—**I. germanica.** Pers., *bekh-i.-banaphashâh*. Ar., *Irsa*. Guz., *Kevarâ-nu-mula*. Bom., *bâlvaekhanda*. Fr., *flamme*, *glaieul bleu*, *glé*, *i. des jardins*, *i. commun*, *i. d'Allemagne*. Ger., *deutscher Schwertel*, *Himmelsschwertel*, *Gilgen*, *Himmelslilie*, *blaue Lilie*. One of the chief sources of orris-root (see *I. florentina* [3d def.]). It is common about Florence and Lucca. It is employed in the form of a paste and powder. The root is used as a deobstruent, aperient, and diuretic, and also externally as an application to sores and pimples. [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. gigot** (Fr.). See *I. fœtida*.—**I.-green.** Fr., *verdelis*, *vert d'i.* A pigment, formerly used by miniature painters, prepared from the juice of the flowers of *I. florentina*, with a little chalk or alum added. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**I. hexagona.** Of Walter, a species frequent in swamps and pools in the southern United States. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**I. illyrica.** Of the ancients, probably the *I. germanica*. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**I. jambon** (Fr.). The *I. fœtida*. [B, 121.]—**I. jaunâtre** (Fr.). See *I. fœtidissima flavescens*.—**I. jaune** (Fr.). See *Yellow i.*—**I'kampfer** (Ger.). See *I. camphor*.—**I. lacustris.** Northern lake i.; a species with extensively creeping roots and pale-blue flowers; found on the islands of Lake Huron. According to some, it is similar in properties to *I. versicolor*. [B. 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. longifolia.** Fr., *i. à longues feuilles*. A variety of the *I. pseudacorus*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. longipetala.** A medicinal herb growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (α, 39).]—**I. lutea.** See *I. pseudacorus*.—**I. macrasiphon.** A medicinal plant growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 39).]—**I. martinicensis.** The *Trimezia martinicensis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. nain** (Fr.). See *I. pumila*.—**I. nana.** See *I. verna*.—**I. nepalensis.** See *I. germanica*.—**I. nostras.** The *Gladiolus communis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. odoratissima.** The *I. pallida*. [B, 309 (α, 35).]—**I'öl** (Ger.). See *I. camphor* and *Oleum iridis*.—**I. pallida.** Ger., *blassblauer Schwertel*. Pale-blue i.; a species growing wild in stony places in Istria and abundant about Florence and Lucca. It is one of the sources of



IRIS FLORENTINA. [A, 327.]

orris-root. See *I. florentina* (3d def.). [B, 18, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. paludosa, I. palustris lutea.** See *I. pseudacorus*.—**I. persica.** Persian i.; a low, bulbous species carrying on a very short stem a single light-bluish flower which is exquisitely scented. [Delamer, Reese (α, 24).]—**I. plumeux** (Fr.). The *Moræa virgata*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**I. printanier** (Fr.). See *I. verna*.—**I. prismatica.** See *I. virginica*.—**I. pseudacorus.** Guz., *pakhanabeda-takari*. Fr., *i. des marais*, *acorus adultérin*, *faux acorus*, *flambe bâtarde*, *glaieul* (ou *i.*) *jaune*, *pavé*. Ger., *Wasser-Schwertel*, *Bastardkalmus*, *Teichlilie*, *Schluttenkraut*, *Blut-* (oder *Drachen-*, oder *Acker-*) *wurz*. Dragon-root, Jacob's sword, water (or yellow) flag, yellow flower-de-luce; formerly official in the London Ph. under the name of *Gladiolus luteus*. Its root, *radix acori vulgaris* (seu *adulterini*, seu *palustris*), seu *radix pseud-acori* (seu *ireos palustris*), has an acrid styptic taste, and has been used in European medicine as an errhine and sialagogue, and in dropsy, dysentery, and various other diseases. It is sometimes mixed with calamus-root, from which it may be distinguished by its astringent taste, dark color, and lack of aroma. The seed has been used as a substitute for coffee. A new carbohydrate, irisin, has been isolated from this plant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 39); B, 18, 77, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. puant** (Fr.). See *I. fœtida*.—**I. pumila.** Fr., *i. nain*. Dwarf i.; a small species found in Hungary. [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**I.-root.** See *I.* (2d def.) and *I. florentina* (3d def.).—**I. sambucina.** Elder-scented i.; a thick-rooted species found in southern Europe. [Reese, B, 34 (α, 24).]—**I. sibirica.** Fr., *i. des prés*. Ger., *sibirischer Schwertel*, *Wiesenschwertel*. A species found in Europe and North Asia. Its resin is vulnerary and astringent. Its root is emetic and purgative and is used in Siberia in syphilis. [B, 18, 19 (α, 24); B, 88 (α, 39).]—**I. silvestris.** See *I. germanica*.—**I. sisyrinchium.** Fr., *i. double-bulbe*. The *Moræa sisyrinchium*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. squalens.** Brown-flowered i.; a species found in Central Europe in stony places. [B, 64, 275 (α, 24).]—**I'stearopten** (Ger.). See *I. camphor*.—**I. susiana.** Fr., *i. deuil*, *fleur du diable*. Chalcedonian i., mourning i., great spotted i., sad-flowered i.; a species having purgative qualities. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. tigré** (Fr.). The *Moræa sinensis*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**I. tremulans.** See under IRIDODONESIS.—**I. tuberosa.** Fr., *i. tubéreux*, *faux hermodacte*. Ger., *knolliger Schwertel*. A species found in the East, having a purgative root which is said to have been eaten, when grated and mixed with sugar, by the Egyptians to give them force and reduce obesity. Hermodactyls are erroneously referred by some authors to this species. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. variabilis.** Fr., *i. varié*, *i. bigarré*. See *I. xiphium*.—**I. variegata.** A species found in southern Eu-



IRIS SUSIANA. [A, 327.]

rope. [Reese (α, 24).]—**I. verna, I. vernata.** Fr., *i. printanier*. Vernal i.; a species growing in hilly woods of the southern United States. The root is purgative. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. versicolor.** Fr., *i. bigarré*. Ger., *bunter Schwertel*. The larger blue flag of North America, the root of which (the *I.* of the U. S. Ph.) has a nauseous, acrid taste, is without odor, and possesses cathartic, emetic, and diuretic properties. The flowers give a blue infusion, used as a test for acids and alkalies. Ionidin, a powerful hepatic stimulant, is prepared from the root. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**I. violacea.** Fr., *i. violet*. A variety of *I. germanica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**I. virginica.** Boston i., slender blue flag of North America; a species found in wet soil and having similar properties to those of *I. versicolor*. [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**I'vorfall** (Ger.). See HERNIA *iridis*.—**I. vulgaris.** See *I. germanica*.—**I'wurzel** (Ger.). See *I. florentina* (3d def.).—**I. xiphioides.** Pyrenean flag, Spanish (or Portuguese, or English, or great bulbous) i. An ornamental plant, by many regarded as a variety of *I. xiphium*. [Delamer; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**I. xiphium.** Fr., *i. épée* (ou *d'Angleterre*, ou *en gouttière*), *lis d'Espagne*. A species found in southwestern Europe. The flowers yield a green dye, and their juice, mixed with alum, is used as a paint. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Knobby-rooted i.** The *I. tuberosa*. [Reese (α. 24).]—**Labrador i.** The *I. tridentata*. [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Lake dwarf-i.** The *I. lacustris*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mourning i.** See *I. susiana*.—**Oleum ireos** (seu **iridis**). Fr., *huile d'i.* Ger., *I'öl*. Sp., *aceite de lirio* [Sp. Ph.]. I. oil, a preparation made by digesting 520 grammes of the fresh bruised rhizome of *I. germanica* with 1,035 grammes of olive-oil for 24 hours, then pouring the expressed oil on 176 grammes of flowers of *I. germanica*, boiling for 12 hours, and straining. Some of the older pharmacopœias ordered equal parts of i. and olive-oil, others twice as much oil as i. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Onion i.** The *I. tuberosa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Pale-blue i.** The *I. pallida*. [B, 275 (α. 24).]—**Peacock-i.** The genus *Vieusseuxia*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Portuguese i.** See *I. xiphioides*.—**Poudre d'i. (racine)** (Fr. [Fr. Cod.]). See *Rhizoma iridis pulveratum*.—**Racine d'i.** (Fr.). See *I. florentina* (3d def.).—**Radix ireos.** The root-stock of *I. florentina*. [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Radix ireos dalmatica.** Dalmatian orris. [B, 180 (α. 24).]—**Radix ireos istrica.** Dalmatian orris. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Radix ireos liburnica.** An orris-root used especially in France. According to Martius, it is from *I. pallida*; according to others, from *I. florentina*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rhizoma iridis** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**florentinæ** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *i. de Florence* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *lirio de Florencia* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *i.* [U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *i. florentina* [Roum. Ph.], *i.* (*rhizoma*) [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)], *ireos radix* [Gr. Ph.]. The rhizome of *I. versicolor* [U. S. Ph.]; of the *I. florentina* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph.. Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; of either the *I. florentina* or the *I. pallida* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; of the *I. florentina*, the *I. pallida*, or the *I. germanica* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; of various species [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Rhizoma iridis pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'i.* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing the root of *I. florentina*, drying at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. use a 1,600-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sad-flowered**

i. The *I. susiana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).—**Scorpion i.** The *I. alata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small bulbous i.** The *I. xiphium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Snake's-head i.** The *I. tuberosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish i.** The *I. xiphium* and *I. xiphioides.* [Delamer; B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish-nut i.** The *I. sisyrinchium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Stinking i.** See *I. fœtidissima.*—**Tablettes d'i.** (Fr.). Lozenges consisting of 30 grammes of *espèces diaireos* and 360 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture d'i.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Tincture of i.; a preparation made by macerating 1 part of the powdered rhizome of *I. versicolor* 10 days in 5 parts of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Thunderbolt-i.** The *I. xiphium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tiger-i.** The genus *Tigridia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Twice-flowering i.** The *I. scorpioides* (*Xiphium planifolium*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Vernal i.** The *I. verna.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Vert d'i.** (Fr.). See *I.-green.*—**Water-i.** The *I. pseudacorus.* [Reese (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-i.** Fr., *i. jaune.* The *I. pseudacorus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

IRISA, n. In the East Indian bazaars, an orris-root dried without the removal of the outer peel; supposed to be the product of *Iris germanica.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

IRISATION, n. I-ri^{2}s-a'shu^{3}n. From ἶρις, the rainbow. See IRIDESCENCE.

IRISIN, n. I'ri^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *irisine.* Ger., *I.* 1. A shining white carbohydrate obtained by Wallach from the rhizome of the *Iris pseudacorus.* It forms with water a pasty magma and, with very gentle heat, a perfectly clear solution, which is officially dextrorotary, and does not give any color reaction with iodine. It is apparently very closely related to, though not identical with, inulin. 2. An oleoresin obtained by precipitating with water the tincture of the rhizome of *Iris versicolor*; it is employed in the form of pills, in doses of 0·15 to 0·20 grammes, as an emetic and drastic purgative, and in smaller doses as a diuretic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39); B, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).] See IRIDIN.

IRISITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri^{2}s-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See IRITIS.

IRITIC, adj. I^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *iriticus.* Pertaining to or of the nature of iritis.

IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^2(e)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἶρις, the rainbow. Fr., *i.*, *irite.* Ger., *I.*, *Regenbogenhautentzündung.* It., *irite, iridite.* Sp., *i.* Inflammation of the tissue of the iris from whatever cause. It may be primary or secondary; acute or chronic; idiopathic or traumatic. It is a purely local affection or dependent on a constitutional taint. The symptoms are swelling and discoloration of the iris, a more or less immovable pupil, adhesions of the posterior surface of the iris to the anterior capsule, irregularity of the pupil, ciliary infection of the eyeball, diminution of vision, and pain. [F.]—**Arthritic i.** See *Gouty i.*—**Gelatinous i.** Fr., *i. gélatineuse.* Ger., *gelatinöse Regenbogenhautentzündung.* An inflammation of the iris characterized by a spongy or gelatinous exudation in the pupillary space or at the bottom of the anterior chamber and appearing like flocculi. It is fibrous, and consists of a network of fibrillæ, inclosing red and white blood-corpuscles and a finely granular substance. It is usually of a gouty or rheumatic nature. [F.]—**Gonorrhœal i.** Fr., *i. gonorrhéique.* Ger., *gonorrhöische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* A mixed form of i., partly plastic, partly serous, occurring in patients suffering from gonorrhœa, and usually immediately preceded by an arthritic inflammation. [F.]—**Gouty i.** Fr., *i. goutteuse.* Ger., *gichtische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* An inflammation of the iris occurring during an attack of gout, or in persons of gouty diathesis, and resembling very closely the rheumatic form of i., especially in the severity of the pain, the frequent relapses, and the spongy or gelatinous exudation. [F.]—**Gummatous i.** Lat., *i. gummatosa.* Fr., *i. gommeuse.* Ger., *gummöse I.* (oder *Regenbogenhautentzündung*). A variety of syphilitic i. occurring in the latter stages of constitutional syphilis, characterized by the formation of one or more nodules or gummata in the tissue of the iris, with relative integrity of the neighboring tissue. These gummata vary in size, usually grow from the posterior surface of the iris close to the sphincter margin, but may grow from any part of the iris, and sometimes attain an enormous size. There is always a plastic i. present. The term is improperly applied to *I. papulosa.* [F.] See *Syphilitic i.*—**I. blennorrhagica.** Fr., *i. blennorrhagique.* Ger., *blennorrhagische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* See *Gonorrhœal i.*—**I. diabetica.** A form of i., usually associated with abundant hypopyon, occurring in diabetes. [B.]—**I. diathésique** (Fr.). See *I. syphilitica.*—**I. dysménorrhéique** (Fr.). A serous i. accompanying or following dysmenorrhœa. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**I. goutteuse** (Fr.). See *Gouty i.*—**I. glycosurique** (Fr.). I. accompanying glycosuria. [L, 87 (*a*. 39).]—**I. innominata.** Fr., *i. innominée.* An old term for certain ill-defined forms of i. [F.]—**I. intermittens.** The i. of ophthalmia intermittens. [L, 57 (*a*, 29).]—**I. leprosa.** I. characterized by little nodes in the ciliary part of the iris. [A. 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. medorrhoica.** An improper term for gonorrhœal ophthalmia. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**I. papulosa.** See under *Syphilitic i.*—**I. parenchymateuse (suppurative)** (Fr.), **I. parenchymatosa.** See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. plastica, I. plastique.** See *Plastic i.*—**I. purulenta.** Fr., *i. purulente.* Ger., *eiterige Regenbogenhautentzündung.* See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. rheumatica.** Fr., *i. rhumatismale* (*arthritique*). Ger., *rheumatische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* I. occurring in the course of an attack of articular rheumatism or in rheumatic persons. It is of the plastic character, but both objective and subjective symptoms are very severe, the duration is very chronic, the obstinacy in resisting treatment very marked, and the prognosis is by no means favorable. There is marked tendency to relapses, and usually the episcleral tissue, and even the superficial layer of the sclera, seems to be involved in the process. There may also occur a gelatinous or spongy exudation into the anterior chamber. [F.]—**I. scrophulosa.** Fr., *i. scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrophulöse Regenbogenhautentzündung.* A plastic form of i., said by Arlt to occur in scrofulous children and to be due to scrofula. [F.]—**I. secondaire** (Fr.). I. accompanying inflammation of other parts of the eye. [L, 87 (*a*, 38).]—**I. séreuse** (Fr.), **I. serosa.** See *Serous i.*—**I. simplex.** Fr., *i. simple.* See *Simple i.*—**I. suppurativa.** Fr., *i. suppurative.* See *Parenchymatous i.*—**I. syphilitica.** Fr., *i. syphilitique, i. diathésique.* Ger., *syphilitische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* See *Syphilitic i.*—**I. traumatica.** Fr., *i. traumatique.* Ger., *traumatische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* I., either plastic or purulent, from an injury. [F.]—**I. tuberculosa.** Fr., *i. tuberculeuse.* See *Tubercular i.*—**I. variolosa.** Fr., *i. varioleuse.* Ger., *variolöse Regenbogenhautentzündung.* A plastic i. occurring in the course of, or consequent on, variola. [F.]—**Parenchymatous i.** Lat., *i. parenchymatosa, i. suppurativa.* Fr., *i. parenchymateuse.* Ger., *parenchymatöse Regenbogenhautentzündung.* I. characterized by the exudation, usually, of lymphoid or pus cells into the tissue of the iris. This may be general or localized in spots; if the latter, it gives rise to the various names of nodules, tubercles, condylomata, etc. In addition, there is marked proliferation of the connective-tissue framework. [F.]—**Plastic i.** Lat., *i. plastica.* Fr., *i. plastique, i. simple.* Ger., *plastische Regenbogenhautentzündung.* A simple exudative i. in which the exudation occurs usually on the posterior surface of the iris and along the sphincter margin of the pupil, though it may occur on the anterior surface and even in the tissue of the iris. The exudation consists usually of cells and a highly coagulable material. This form of i. is the most frequent of all. [F.]—**Primary i.** I. which is not the result of an injury or of pre-existing disease of another part of the eye. [*a*, 29.]—**Quiet i.** I. not accompanied by the typical features of inflammation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 14, 1888, p. 51 (*a*, 29).]—**Recurrent i., Relapsing i.** Fr., *i. récurrente* Ger., *recedivirende* (oder *recurrirende*) *Regenbogenhautentzündung.* A form of i. characterized by frequent relapses. [F; *a*, 29.]—**Rheumatic i.** See *I. rheumatica.*—**Scrofulous i.** See *I. scrophulosa.*—**Secondary i.** I. which occurs as a result of previously existing disease of another part of the eye. [*a*, 29.]—**Serous i.** Lat., *i. serosa.* Fr., *i. séreuse.* Ger., *seröse Regenbogenhautentzündung.* An improper term for pure cyclitis. [B.]—**Simple i.** Lat., *i. simplex.* Fr., *i. simple.* I. occurring, either in an acute or chronic form, idiopathically or after diseases of the conjunctiva and cornea, characterized by a decoloration and opaque appearance of the iris, the slight thickening or non-thickening of the vitreous humor, and the absence of plastic exudation. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Specific i.** See *I. gummatosa.*—**Spongy i.** Fr., *i. spongieuse.* Ger., *schwammige Regenbogenhautentzündung.* See *Gelatinous i.*—**Suppurative i.** See *Parenchymatous i.*—**Syphilitic i.** Lat., *i. syphilitica.* Fr., *i. syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitische I.* A form of i. due to syphilis; the most frequent variety of i. Syphilitic i. occurs usually in the secondary stage of syphilis and is characterized by the development of nodules in the substance of the iris, which from the period at which they occur must be regarded as analogous to the papular growths; hence the name i. papulosa applied to this form of syphilitic i. The nodules are yellowish-red, usually rather small, and are situated along the pupillary and ciliary margins of the iris but not in the intermediate zone. At other times syphilitic i. presents no characteristic signs, particularly when, as is rarely the case, it occurs in the later stages of syphilis. In exceptional cases, in these late forms of syphilitic i., gummata occur. [B.]—**Traumatic i.** See *I. traumatica.*—**Tubercular i.** Lat., *i. tuberculosa.* Fr., *i. tuberculeuse.* I. following tuberculosis of other organs and appearing in the form of grayish-yellow spots, first in the periphery of the iris and afterward in the iris itself. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Variolous i.** See *I. variolosa.*

IRITOMY, n. I^{2}r-i^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ἶρις, the iris, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *iritomie.* Ger., *Iritomie.* See IRIDOTOMY.

IRON, n. I'rn. Gr., σίδηρος. Lat., *ferrum.* Fr., *fer.* Ger., *Eisen.* It., *ferro.* Sp., *hierro.* A metallic element known to the ancients. It occurs in nature both in the uncombined state (chiefly in the form of meteoric masses) and combined with oxygen and other elements, constituting a variety of minerals. Among these minerals are magnetite (magnetic i. ore, loadstone, the *ferri oxidum magneticum* of the Br. Ph.), franklinite, red and brown hæmatite, siderite, and i.-stone. I. is also present to a small extent in certain vegetable tissues, and forms an essential constituent of the hæmoglobin of the blood. It is employed in medicine as a reconstituent tonic in anæmic conditions however originating, the essential feature in all of them being a deficiency of i. in the blood. The compounds of i. with the mineral acids are used locally as astringents and styptics. Some of the preparations of i. (*e. g.*, the iodide and chloride) appear to have special virtues. When pure, i. is a hard, tenacious, lustrous, grayish-white substance, highly ductile and malleable, having a slight astringent taste, and emitting an odor when rubbed. In this form it is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *ferrum*, and in the Fr. Cod. as *fer métallique.* It may also be obtained in the form of a light, soft, dull-gray powder, by reduction of an i. oxide or chloride with hydrogen. This constitutes the reduced i. or i. by hydrogen (*ferrum redactum*) [U. S. Ph., 1875, Ger. Ph.], *ferrum reductum* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph.], *fer réduit par l'hydrogène* [Fr. Cod.]. Under the form of i. filings (*limatura ferri*) it is official as the *ferrum pulveratum* of the Ger. Ph. These form a lustrous powder completely soluble in dilute hydrochloric and in sulphuric acids. The sp. gr. of pure i. is 7·84. At a red heat i. becomes soft, and two fragments of the metal at a white heat can be welded together. Exposed to a higher temperature, i. becomes brittle. It is said to melt at a temperature of about 1,500° C.; but this limit is too low, and should be placed at from 1,900° to 2,100° C. I. combines with carbon in different proportions, and in this way the different commercialv arieties of the metal are formed. Wrought i. contains the least carbon (from 0·15 to 0·3 per cent.), has a fibrous structure, and is soft and very tenacious. Cast i. contains 5 per cent. of carbon, either in combination as an i. carbide, or under the form of free graphite, is harder and more brittle, and has a crystalline or granu-

lar structure. Steel is i. containing 0·6 per cent. or more of carbon. I. also varies in physical properties according as it contains sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, manganese, copper, or arsenic. I. combines directly with a great number of elements. In composition it acts sometimes apparently as a dyad, forming ferrous salts, sometimes apparently as a triad, forming ferric salts, and sometimes forming compounds, called ferroso-ferric salts, in which it appears to act both as a dyad and as a triad. In reality, however, i. is probably in all of its compounds ordinarily a tetrad element, replacing 4 atoms of hydrogen, and occasionally a hexad, replacing 6 atoms of hydrogen (see FERRIC and FERROUS); Symbol, Fe.; atomic weight, 55·9. [B, 3, 6.] Cf. FERRUM, FER, and EISEN.—**Acid i. arsenate.** See *Monohydric i. arsenate.*—**Acid i. phosphate.** See *Monohydric i. phosphate.*—**Alcoholized i.** An old term for i. oxide over which vapor of alcohol has been passed; now applied to finely powdered metallic i., produced by grinding i. filings with honey, and without the use of alcohol, the specific name being applied to indicate a high grade of refinement or of subtility. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (α, 39).] Cf. ALCOHOL.—**Ammoniated i.** See *I. and ammonium chloride.*—**Aromatic mixture of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Mistura* FERRI *aromatica.*—**Basic i. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure basique de fer.* Ger., *basisches Eisenchlorür.* See *I. oxychloride.*—**Basic i. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate basique de fer.* A compound of ferrous or ferric phosphate with an i. oxide or i. hydroxide. [B, 3.]—**Basic i. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de fer.* A compound of ferrous or ferric sulphate with an i. oxide or i. hydroxide. [B.]—**Bitter wine of i.** See *Vinum* FERRI *amarum.*—**Black i. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde noir de fer.* Magnetic i. oxide. [B.]—**Cast i.** See under *I.*—**Catalytic i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *oxychlorati.*—**Citrate of i. sesquioxide.** Fr., *citrate de sesquioxyde de fer.* Ferric citrate. [B.]—**Compound i. mixture** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Mistura* FERRI *composita.*—**Compound pills of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* FERRI *compositæ.*—**Dialyzed i.** Lat., *ferrum dialysatum.* Fr., *fer dialysé.* Ger., *dialysirtes Eisen.* Soluble i. hydroxide (in reality an oxychloride); a non-astringent chalybeate, often administered in the form of the solution (called *liquor ferri dialysatus* and *liquor ferri oxychlorati* [*q. v.*]), obtained by dialysis of a basic ferric salt. [B.]—**Dried i. sulphate.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Electrolytic i.** I. prepared by electrolysis of a mixture of sal ammoniac, magnesium sulphate, and a solution of ferrous sulphate. It is deposited in bright-gray plates. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Ethereal tincture of i. chloride.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.* [B, 3.]—**Galvanized i.** Sheet iron electroplated with zinc. [B.]—**Granulated i. sulphate.** See FERRI *sulphas granulata.*—**Hydrated i. cyanuret.** See *I. ferrocyanide.*—**Hydrated oxide of i.** See FERRI *oxidum hydratum* and *I. hydroxide* (2d var.).—**Hydrated oxide of i. with magnesia** [U. S. Ph.]. See FERRI *oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.*—**Hydrated peroxide of i.** Lat., *ferri peroxidum hydratum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *peroxyde de fer hydraté.* 1. See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.* 2. A compound, $Fe_2H_2O_4 = Fe_2O_3$-H_2O, obtained by drying ferric hydroxide; a reddish-brown powder insoluble in water. [B, 3, 5.]—**Hydrated tritoxide of i.** See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**I. acetate.** Lat., *ferrum aceticum* (*oxydatum*) [*solubile* (Swiss Ph.)]. Fr., *acétate de fer.* Ger., *essigsaures Eisen.* The *ferrous acetate* (Fr., *acétate ferreux;* Ger., *essigsaures Eisenoxydul*), $(C_2H_3O_2)Fe. + 4H_2O$, occurs in greenish-white, monoclinic crystals, readily soluble in water. The *ferric acetate* (Fr., *acétate ferrique;* Ger., *essigsaures Eisenoxyd*), $(C_2H_3$-$O_2)6Fe_2 + 4H_2O$, forms dark-red crystals. [B, 3.]—**I. albuminate.** Lat., *ferri albuminas, ferrum albuminatum.* Fr., *albuminate de fer.* Ger., *Eisenalbuminat.* A compound of i. and albumin, variously prepared. Diehl's process consists in mixing a dilute solution of ferric chloride with one of egg-albumen, and precipitating with sodium chloride. It is a brownish powder, soluble in water, and containing 3.5 per cent. of metallic i. [B, 5.] See also FERRUM *albuminatum siccum* (*solubile*).—**I. amalgam.** A compound of i. and mercury, obtained by rubbing powdered i. with corrosive sublimate and water, by electrolysis, and in other ways. Amalgams containing but little i. are liquid, those containing more are soft and crystalline, and one, containing 103·2 parts of i. to 100 of mercury, has been made by great pressure into a hard, black mass. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**I. ammoniochloride.** See *I. and ammonium chloride.*—**I. ammoniocitrate.** See *I. and ammonium citrate.*—**I. ammoniosulphate.** See *I. and ammonium sulphate.*—**I. ammoniotartrate.** See *I. and ammonium tartrate.* [B.]—**I. and ammonium arsenate.** Ammonio-ferric arsenate, a ruby-red, transparent, fissured mass, left by the evaporation of a solution of recently precipitated ferric arsenate in aqueous ammonia. [B, 2.]—**I. and ammonium chloride.** Lat., *ammonium chloratum ferratum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *muriaticum ferruginosum* [Gr. Ph.]), *chloretum ferricoammonicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chloretum ferricum et chloretum ammonicum* [Netherl. Ph.], *chloruretum ferri ammoniacale* [Belg. Ph.], *ferrum sesquichloratum cum ammonio chlorato* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de fer ammoniacal.* Ger., *Salmiakeisen.* Roum., *ammonia chlorhydricu ferratu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *i. ammonio-chloride, ammonio-ferric chloride, ammoniated i.* Ammoniated i. chloride; a double chloride of i. and ammonium. The compound of this nature, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., was probably a mixture of i. chloride and ammonium chloride, and not a chemical combination. It occurs in the form of orange-red crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol, and is of a saline, styptic taste. When prepared by sublimation, it was called *flores martiales* and *ens Martis.* [B, 38 (α, 38).]—**I. and ammonium citrate.** Lat., *ferri et ammonii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] *ferrum citricum* (*oxydatum* [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph.]) *ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *citras ammonico-ferricus* [Netherl. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *citras ferrico-ammonicus* [Norw. Ph.], *citras ferri* [Belg. Ph.], *ferrum oxydatum citricum cum ammonia* [Gr. Ph.], *ferro-ammonium citricum, ferri ammonio-citras.* Fr., *citrate de fer et d'ammoniaque* (ou *ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]), *citrate ferrique ammoniacal.* Ger., *citronensaures Eisenoxydammonium.* Sp., *citrato férrico-amónico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *feru citricu ammoniacatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *i. and ammonia citrate, i. ammonio-citrate, soluble i. citrate.* Ammonio-ferric citrate, occurring in transparent, garnet-colored, deliquescent scales readily soluble in water. Its exact chemical constitution is not known. It is prepared either by evaporating together 3 parts of solution of i. citrate and 1 part of water of ammonia [U. S. Ph.], or by extemporaneously forming i. citrate as in the process of the Br. Ph., which directs that 14 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia diluted with 2 imperial pints of distilled water be added to 8 fl. oz. of solution of i. persulphate, thus forming an i. oxide, the latter to be dissolved in a solution of 4 oz. (av.) of citric acid in distilled water, and heated, thus forming an i. citrate; and to the whole 5½ fl. oz. of solution of ammonia added, and the resulting compound obtained by evaporation. The French preparation is made by mixing 100 parts of citric acid with an amount of the hydrated oxide of i. corresponding to 53 parts of the dry oxide, and then adding 18 parts of the official solution of ammonia. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias are similar. [B.]—**I. and ammonium citri-phosphate.** Sp., *fosfato de sesquióxido de hierro citrato ammoniacal.* A preparation corresponding nearly to the *ferri phosphas* of the U. S. Ph., made by dissolving 100 parts of powdered citric acid in 100 of water, adding ammonia enough to make its odor very perceptible, and 100 parts of powdered ferric phosphate, evaporating, and drying. It consists of greenish-red, amorphous scales or laminæ, readily soluble in water, less soluble in dilute alcohol, insoluble in strong alcohol. [A, 447 (α, 38).]—**I. and ammonium cyanide.** See AMMONIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**I. and ammonium sulphate.** Lat., *ferri et ammonii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate de fer ammoniacal* (ou *et d'ammoniaque*). A double sulphate of i. and ammonium. There are: 1. *Ammonio-ferrous sulphate* (Lat., *ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum ammoniatum* [Russ. Ph.]; Fr., *sulfate ammonio-ferreux;* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul-Ammonium*), $FeSO_4(NH_4)_2$-$SO_4 + 6HO$, forming hard, greenish crystals, moderately soluble in water, and showing no tendency to efflorescence. 2. *Ammonio-ferric sulphate* (or *alum*), ammonium iron-alum (Lat., *ferri et ammonii sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum sulfuricum oxydatum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]; Fr., *sulfate ammonio-ferrique* (ou *ferrique ammoniacal*), *alun de fer ammoniacal;* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydammonium, ammoniakalischer Eisenalaun*), Fe_2-$(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$, forming pale-violet-colored, octaedral crystals of acid astringent taste, and slightly acid reaction. It effloresces on exposure to the air, and is more soluble in water than the ammonio-ferrous salt. [B, 3, 5.]—**I. and ammonium tartrate.** Lat., *ferri et ammonii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferri ammonio-tartras, tartras ferrico-ammonicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tartrate ferrico-ammonique* [Fr. Cod.], *tartrate de fer ammoniacal* (ou *et d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Ammonium.* Ammonio-ferric tartrate, a double salt of uncertain and probably variable composition, consisting of bright-red or yellowish-brown scales, soluble in water, and produced by forming a hydrated i. oxide in the usual way, using 90 parts of the solution of iron tersulphate, then making a solution of ammonium tartrate by neutralizing tartaric acid dissolved in water with ammonia, adding an excess of 30 parts of tartaric acid, and mixing in the hydrated oxide, or by forming the hydrated i. oxide with 625 parts of the solution of i. perchloride [Fr. Cod.] and ammonia solution, and then mixing this oxide with 150 parts of tartaric acid, and adding an excess of the ammonia solution [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81.]—**I. and bismuth citrate.** Lat., *ferri et bismuthi citras.* A compound of i. and bismuth with citric acid. A solution called the solution of i. and bismuth citrate has been prepared by dissolving bismuth citrate in aqua ammonia, and mixing with i. and ammonium citrate. It is not, however, a compound, but only a mechanical mixture of the ingredients which it contains. [B, 5.]—**I. and hydrogen cyanide.** See HYDROFERROCYANIC ACID.—**I. and magnesium citrate.** Lat., *ferri et magnesii citras.* A salt occurring in greenish or yellowish scales of acidulous taste, and readily soluble in water; prepared by dissolving 2 parts of freshly precipitated i. hydrate in an aqueous solution of 3 parts of citric acid, and adding magnesium carbonate until all the free acid is neutralized. [B, 5.]—**I. and magnesium oxide.** A crystalline substance, or a red powder, Fe_2O_3MgO, compounded of ferric oxide and magnesia. [B, 3.]—**I. and manganese carbonate.** A mixture of ferrous and manganous carbonates, extemporaneously prepared, used, combined with sugar or syrup, in various unofficial preparations. [B, 5.]—**I. and manganese iodide.** A mixture of the iodides of these two metals, usually extemporaneously prepared, used in various syrups. [B, 5.]—**I. and potassium cyanide.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**I. and potassium ferrocyanide.** See POTASSIUM *and i. ferrocyanide*—**I. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *ferri et potassii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate de fer et de potasse.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydkali.* Potassio-ferric alum (or sulphate), ordinary i. alum, a substance, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3,K_2SO_4 + {}_{24}H_2O$, forming violet-colored octaedral crystals of astringent taste, and moderately soluble in water; sometimes used to replace the official ammonio-ferric sulphate. [B, 3.]—**I. and potassium sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de f. et de potassium.* A substance, formerly official, occurring in purple acicular crystals; formed by melting together iron filings, potassium carbonate, and sulphur. [B, 3, 119.]—**I. and potassium tartrate.** Lat., *ferri et potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum tartaratum* [Br. Ph.], *tartras' ferrico-potassicus* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *tartarus ferratus* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *ferruginosus* [Gr. Ph.]), *tartras ferrico-kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kalium ferro-tartaricum* [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *tartrate ferrico-potassique* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de fer et de potassium*). Ger., *weinsaures Eisenoxydkali, Eisenweinstein.* It., *tartrate di ferro e di potassio, tartaro marziale-solubile.* Sp., *tartrato férrico potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *feru potasso-tartricu* [Roum. Ph.]. A double salt, $C_4H_4O_6(FeO)K$, produced by the action of potassium bitartrate on freshly made hydrated i. oxide, and occurring as transparent scales of brownish-red or garnet-red color, and of sweetish taste. It is readily soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**I. and quinine citrate.** Lat., *ferri et quininæ* (seu *quiniæ* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]) *citras* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum ferro-citricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *citras*

quininæ et ferri [Belg. Ph.], *citras ferricus et citras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *citras ferro-chinicus* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de fer et de quinine.* Ger., *Eisenchinincitrat, citronensaures Eisenchinin.* A salt forming dark-golden scales of a greenish or reddish tinge, having a bitter taste, and completely soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol; prepared by adding to an aqueous solution of 88 parts of i. citrate, 12 parts of dried quinine, and evaporating [U. S. Ph.]; by adding i. oxide (prepared by mixing together 8 fl. oz. of solution of ammonia and 4½ fl. oz. of solution of i. persulphate in 4 pints of water) to a solution of 3 oz. (av.) of citric acid heated over the water bath, thus forming a solution of an i. citrate, to which is then added freshly prepared quinine, precipitated by ammonia water from an acid solution of 1 oz. (av.) of quinine sulphate, 12 fluid drachms of solution of ammonia being finally added, and the whole evaporated [Br. Ph.]; or by adding 1 part of quinine precipitated by caustic soda from a solution of the sulphate to 3 parts of powdered i. (*ferrum pulveratum*), and 6 parts of citric acid in 500 parts of water [Ger. Ph.]. The solution of i. and quinine citrate is the *liquor ferri et quininæ citratis* of the U. S. Ph. [B, 81.]—**I. and quinine cyanide.** See QUININE *ferrocyanide.*—**I. and sodium citro-phosphate.** See FERRI *phosphas.*—**I. and sodium pyrophosphate.** A solution of i. pyrophosphate in an aqueous solution of sodium pyrophosphate. The contained compound corresponds to the *pyrophosphate de fer et de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. [B.] See FERRI *et sodii pyrophosphas.*—**I. and strychnine citrate.** Lat., *ferri et strychninæ* (seu *strychniæ*) *citras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de fer et de strychnine.* Ger., *citronsaures Eisenstrychnin, Eisenstrychnincitrat.* A substance prepared by the mutual reaction of 1 part each of citric acid and strychnine, 98 parts of water, and 120 parts of ammonium citrate. It forms red scales, readily soluble in water, and of a very bitter taste. Its exact chemical constitution is not known. [B, 5, 95.]—**I. and zinc oxide.** A crystalline substance, Fe_2O_3ZnO. [B. 3.]—**I. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de fer.* 1. Ferrous arsenate (Lat., *ferri arsenias* [Br. Ph.], *arsenias ferrosus* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *arséniate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *arsensaures Eisenoxydul*), $Fe_3(AsO_4)_2$, is prepared by the action of a solution of sodium arsenate, either alone [Fr. Cod.] or combined with sodium acetate [Br. Ph.], on a solution of ferrous sulphate. It is a white amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water. Exposed to the air, it turns green, and is converted into a basic *ferroso-ferric arsenate*, $2Fe_2(AsO_4)_2.2Fe_2(AsO_4)_2.Fe_2O_3$. 2. Normal ferric arsenate (Fr., *arséniate ferrique*; Ger., *arsensaures Eisenoxyd*), $Fe_2(AsO_4)_2 + 4H_2O$, occurs in nature as a mineral. [B, 5.] See also *Monohydric i. arsenate.*—**I. arsenide.** A compound of arsenic and i. One is known forming a white, brittle substance, FeAs, and another, $FeAs_2$, occurring in nature as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**I. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de fer.* A ferrous arsenite, $Fe_2As_2O_5$, formed by the action of a solution of arsenic trioxide upon ferrous sulphate. It is a greenish-white precipitate, becoming yellow on drying. Several basic ferric arsenites are known, one of which, $Fe_4O_5(OH)_6As$, is formed as bulky brown precipitate when ferric hydroxide (hydrated i. oxide) is added to a solution of arsenic trioxide. [B, 3.]—**I.-bark.** See *I.*-BARK.—**I. benzoate.** A substance, $Fe_26C_7H_5O_2. + 6H_2O$, obtained by treating a solution of i. tersulphate with a concentrated solution of sodium benzoate or ammonium benzoate, and drying the resultant precipitate. It occurs as a brownish-orange powder, almost tasteless, and slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**I. bloom.** Syn.: *i. slab.* A ball of malleable i. which has been puddled and shingled (*e. g.*, hammered and squeezed) to the proper state of consolidation, in which process most of the cinders are forced out. [*a*, 38.]—**I. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de fer.* Ger., *Bromeisen.* A compound of i. and bromine including: 1. *Ferrous bromide* (Lat., *ferri bromidum*; Fr., *bromure ferreux* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Eisenbromür*), $FeBr_2$, is formed by the action of bromine on i. It may be obtained in the form of yellowish crystals, but usually occurs as a brick-red, deliquescent, and unstable substance that can be preserved by the addition of sugar, as in the *syrupus ferri bromidi* [U. S. Ph.]. The *bromure ferreux* of the Fr. Cod. is an aqueous solution of ferrous bromide containing about one third its weight of the salt. Hydrated ferrous bromide, $FeBr_2 + 4H_2O$, forms bluish-green tubular crystals. It is obtained by dissolving i. in aqueous hydrobromic acid. 2. *Ferric bromide* (Fr., *bromure ferrique*; Ger., *Eisenbromid*), Fe_2Br_6, is prepared by heating i. with an excess of bromine. It forms dark-red, deliquescent crystals. [B, 3.]—**I. carbide.** Lat., *ferri carburetum.* Fr., *carbure de fer, fer carburé.* A compound of i. and carbon. Ordinary metallic i. contains carbon in varying proportions; cast-i. contains most, wrought-i. least, and steel a medium amount. [B.]—**I. carbonate.** Lat., *ferri carbonas.* Fr., *carbonate de fer.* The only i. carbonate known is ferrous carbonate (Lat., *carbonas ferrosus*; Fr., *carbonate ferreux*; Ger., *kohlensaures Eisenoxydul*), a substance, $FeCO_3$, occurring in the crystalline state in nature, and obtained artificially by precipitation of a soluble ferrous salt with an alkaline carbonate. When so prepared it is a white, flocculent substance, which rapidly undergoes decomposition when exposed to the air, and becomes converted into ferric oxide, its color at the same time changing to a greenish and finally a brownish hue (see *I. subcarbonate*). This decomposition is hindered by mixing the precipitate with sugar, as in the official *massa ferri carbonatis* and *mistura ferri composita.* [B.]—**I. carbonate with sugar.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus.*—**I. by hydrogen.** See *Reduced i.*—**I. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de fer.* Ger., *Chloreisen, Eisenchlorür.* Three i. chlorides are known: 1. Ferrous chloride (Lat., *chloruretum ferrosum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *chlorure ferreux*; Ger., *Eisenchlorür*), $FeCl_2$, a substance forming colorless glistening scales, deliquescent in the air, and readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It occurs also combined with four molecules of water, $FeCl_2 + 4H_2O$, and then forms bluish, transparent crystals, which become green on exposure to the air. It is official in the latter form in the Fr. Cod. as *chlorure ferreux cristallisé.* 2. Ferric chloride (Lat., *ferri chloridum, chloruretum ferricum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *chlorure ferrique*; Ger., *Eisenchlorid*), i. sesquichloride, or i. perchloride, Fe_2Cl_6, often called simply i. chloride, forms black iridescent laminæ, which appear red by transmitted light, and exhibit a greenish metallic lustre by reflected light. It is readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and deliquesces on exposure to the air. In the anhydrous state it constitutes the *chlorure ferrique* of the Fr. Cod. [Lat., *chloruretum ferricum anhydricum* [Belg. Ph.], *cloruro férrico anhidro* [Sp. Ph.]. Combined with 12 molecules of water, $Fe_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$, it is an orange-colored substance of crystalline structure, constituting the *ferri chloridum* of the U. S. Ph. and the *ferrum sesquichloratum* of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. It also occurs combined with five molecules of water, $Fe_2Cl_6 + 5H_2O$, forming reddish crystals, or six molecules of water, $Fe_2Cl_6 + 6H_2O$, forming yellowish crystals. This compound is a powerful astringent and styptic. 3. *Ferroso-ferric chloride*, $Fe_3Cl_8 + 18H_2O$, is a yellow, deliquescent, crystalline substance. There are also basic i. chlorides (see *i. oxychloride*), and various compounds of ferrous and ferric chloride with alkaline chlorides, ammonia, nitrosyl chloride, etc. (see *I. and ammonium chloride*). [B, 3, 8.]—**I. chromite.** Ferrous chromite, $Fe_2Cr_2O_4$, a body occurring native in the form of chrome-iron ore, or chromite. [B, 3.]—**I. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de fer.* Ger., *Eisencitrat, citronsaures Eisenoxyd.* A salt of i. and citric acid. Ferric citrate (Lat., *ferri citras* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum citricum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *citras ferricus* [Netherl. Ph.]; Fr., *citrate ferrique* [ou *de sesquioxyde de fer*]; Ger., *citronsaures Eisenoxyd*; Sp., *citrato férrico* [Sp. Ph.]; Roum., *feru citricu* [Roum. Ph.]), $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Fe_2 + 6H_2O$, is obtained by dissolving ferric hydrate in warm citric acid, and evaporating (a little ammonia first being added in making the pharmaceutical preparation). It occurs in transparent, garnet scales, readily soluble in water. [B; B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**I. crenate.** Fr., *crénate de fer.* A soluble compound of i. and crenic acid found in mineral waters. [B, 15.]—**I. cyanide.** Lat., *ferri cyanidum.* Fr., *cyanure de fer.* Ger., *Cyaneisen, Eisencyanür.* The simple i. cyanides are not definitely known, although it is thought that the ferrous cyanide, $Fe(CN)_2$, is formed as a rust-colored precipitate when a ferrous salt is acted on by potassic cyanide. [B.] For the compound cyanides see FERRICYANIDE and FERROCYANIDE.—**I. disulphate.** See *I.* PYROSULPHATE.—**I. disulphide.** I. pyrites, FeS_2, a substance occurring in nature in a white and also a yellow form; the latter a hard, heavy brass-yellow substance, which occurs in several crystalline forms, and also in dendritic masses formed about roots of trees, etc. [B, 3.]—**I. ferricyanide.** A salt of i. and ferricyanic acid. There occur: 1. Ferrous ferricyanide (Ger., *Ferroferridcyanür*), $Fe_3.Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4 = Fe_5C_{12}N_{12}$ (see under FERRICYANIDE). 2. Ferric ferricyanide, $Fe_2Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4 = Fe_4C_{12}N_{12}$, soluble in water. Other i. ferricyanides are known, whose composition is different from either of these given. [B.]—**I. ferrocyanide.** A compound of i. and ferrocyanic acid. Of these compounds there are known: 1. *Ferrous ferrocyanide*, or ferroso-ferrous cyanide, $Fe_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, a white powder insoluble in water. 2. *Potassic ferrous ferrocyanide.* See POTASSIUM *and i. ferrocyanide.* 3. *Ferric ferrocyanide*, or Prussian blue, $Fe_43Fe(C_3N_3)_2 = Fe_7C_{18}N_{18}$, a deep-blue powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in a solution of oxalic acid or ammonium acetate. Formerly official in the U. S. Ph., and still official in the French (*ferrocyanure ferrique*), Belgian (*cœruleum berolinense*), Spanish (*azul de Prusia, cianuro ferroso-férrico*), and Greek (*ferrum hydrocyanicum*) pharmacopœias. [B.] See also *Prussian* BLUE.—**I. filings.** See FERRUM *præparatum* and FERRUM *metallicum.*—**I. fluoride.** Ger., *Fluoreisen.* A salt of i. and fluorine: 1. Ferrous fluoride, $FeF_2 + 8H_2O$, forms colorless or greenish-colored prismatic crystals. 2. Ferric fluoride, $Fe_2F_6 + 9H_2O$, forms colorless crystals. Both lose their water of crystallization on heating. [B, 3.]—**I.-heads.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**I. hemisulphide.** A substance, Fe_2S, possessing magnetic properties. [B, 16.]—**I. hydride.** A compound (probably FeH_2) forming a powder of a metallic aspect. [B, 3.]—**I. hydroxide.** Ger., *Eisenoxyhydrat.* I. hydrate, hydrated oxide of i., a compound of i. with hydroxyl. A variety of such compounds are known: 1. Ferrous hydroxide (Ger., *Eisenoxydulhydrat*), $Fe(OH)_2$, a body which when pure is white, but which rapidly decomposes on exposure to the air, becoming first green, and then brown. 2. Ferric hydroxide (Ger., *Eisenoxydhydrat*), $Fe_2(OH)_6$ (or $Fe_2O_5H_4 = Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$ [Fr. Cod.]), a body soluble in hydrochloric acid, constituting the *ferri oxidum hydratum* (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph., the *ferri oxidum humidum* of the Br. Ph., and the *sesquioxyde de fer bihydraté* of the Fr. Cod. By drying ferric hydroxide, another compound is produced (see *Hydrated peroxide of i.* [2d def.]) which enters into the composition of *i. subcarbonate* (*ferri subcarbonas*, U. S. Ph., 1870, *safran de Mars apéritif* [Fr. Cod.]). I. rust (Lat., *rubigo ferri, ferri rubigo* [Dub. Ph.] is chiefly ferric hydroxide with a small admixture of ferrous compounds. 3. Ferroso-ferric-hydroxide, $Fe_3(OH)_8$, the compound formed, according to some authorities, when the so-called *magnetic oxide of i.* is prepared according to the process of the Br. Ph. According to others, however, this substance is an i. hydroxide of the constitution $Fe_3H_2O_6 = Fe(OH)_2.Fe_2O_3$. [B, 3, 5, 8.]—**I. hypophosphite.** Fr., *hypophosphite de fer.* A salt of i. and hypophosphorous acid. There are known to exist: 1. *Dihydric ferrous hypophosphite* (Ger., *unterphosphorigsaures Eisenoxydul*), $Fe.(H_2PO_2)_2$, a salt readily converted into the ferric compound. 2. *Dihydric ferric hypophosphite* (Ger., *unterphosphorigsaures Eisenoxyd*), $Fe_2(H_2PO_2)_6$, usually called simply hypophosphite of i., the *ferri hypophosphis* of the U. S. Ph. It is a white or grayish substance, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in hydrochloric and acetic acids. [B.]—**I. hyposulphite.** Lat., *ferri hyposulphis.* Fr., *hyposulfite de fer.* Ferrous hyposulphite (Ger., *unterschwefligsaures Eisenoxydul*), FeS_2O_3, a substance produced along with i. sulphite by the action of sulphurous acid on metallic i. [B, 3.]—**I. iodate.** Ger., *jodsaures Eisenoxyd.* Ferric iodate, a salt, $2Fe_2(IO_3)_6.Fe_2O_3 + 24H_2O$, prepared by precipitating a dilute solution of ferric chloride with potassium or (sodium) iodate. [B, 5.]—**I. iodide.** Lat., *ferri iodidum* [Br. Ph.] *ferrum, jodatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], seu *ioduretum* [Gr. Ph.]), *jodetum ferrosum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.],

ioduretum ferri [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de fer.* Ger., *Jodeisen, Eisenjodür.* Sp., *ioduro ferroso* [Sp. Ph.]. A salt of i. and iodine, the only one certainly known to exist, being the ferrous iodide, FeI_2, obtained by the action of iodine on i. in the presence of water. It forms transparent, greenish, tabular crystals, having a metallic, styptic taste. It is very deliquescent, and is readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It fuses with the formation of an i.-gray mass. It decomposes very readily, with the liberation of iodine, and the formation of i. sesquioxide. This can be prevented by the addition of sugar. It is an astringent compound and a very valuable tonic, particularly in scrofulous conditions, where the iodine which it contains appears to give it special virtue. [B, 95.]—**I. lactate.** Lat., *ferri lactas* [U. S. Ph.], *ferrum lacticum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (*oxydulatum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *lactate ferreux* [Fr. Cod.], *lactate de fer.* Ger., *milchsaures Eisenoxydul.* It., *lattato di ferro.* Sp., *lactato ferroso* [Sp. Ph.], *lactato de hierro.* Roum., *feru lacticu* [Roum. Ph.]. Ferrous lactate, $Fe(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 5H_2O$, a body occurring in minute, greenish-white crystals. A ferric lactate, $Fe_2(C_3H_5O_3)_6$, is also known, and occasionally used in medicine. [B, 5.]—**I. malate.** A compound of i. with malic acid (see *Extractum* FERRI *pomati*). The malates of i., both neutral and acid, are brown, gummy substances, unchanged in air, and very soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**I. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de fer, sulfure ferreux.* Ferrous (or simply i.) sulphide, FeS, a substance occurring native in meteorites, and obtained artificially either by the direct action of sulphur on metallic i. [the *sulfure ferreux par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod.], or by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with sodium monosulphide [the *sulfure ferreux par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod.]. It imparts a black color to the mud of drains and cesspools, and to fæces during the administration of ferric salts. It is obtained ordinarily as a black, porous mass, insoluble in water, soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid with decomposition and the evolution of sulphureted hydrogen. It may also be obtained in the crystalline form, and is then yellow and exhibits a metallic lustre. [B, 3, 16.]—**I. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de fer.* Ger., *Eisenoxydul.* Ferrous oxide, a black powder, FeO, obtained by the action of hydrogen on i. sesquioxide, or by the decomposition of ferrous oxalate. [B, 3.]—**I. muriate.** Lat., *ferri murias, ferrum muriaticum oxydatum.* Fr., *muriate de fer oxydé.* Ger., *salzsaures Eisenoxyd.* See *I. chloride* (2d def.).—**I. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de fer.* A salt of i. and nitric acid. 1. Ferrous nitrate (Fr., *azotate ferreux;* Ger., *salpetersaures Eisenoxydul*), $Fe(NO_3)_2$, a salt very soluble in water, and readily decomposed, forming the ferric salt. 2. Ferric nitrate (Fr., *azotate ferrique;* Ger., *salpetersaures Eisenoxyd*), the nitrate of i. of the U. S. Ph., prepared by the action of nitric acid on the metal, or on ferric hydrate. It forms colorless, deliquescent crystals, $Fe_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$ (or $Fe_2(NO_3)_6 + 18H_2O$). It is very soluble in water, its aqueous solution being the *liquor ferri nitratis* of the U. S. Ph. In addition, several basic and amorphous nitrates of i. are known. [B, 3.]—**I. nitride.** A compound of i. with nitrogen. One such, Fe_2N, is formed by the action of ammonia on ferrous or ferric chloride. It is a soft, brittle, silvery-white substance, possessed of magnetic properties. Another i. nitride, Fe_5N_2, occurs in the lava of Etna; a substance of metallic appearance and lustre. [B, 3.]—**I. orthophosphate.** See *I. phosphate.*—**I. oxalate.** Lat., *ferrum oxalicum.* Fr., *oxalate de fer.* Ger., *Eisenoxalat.* A salt of i. and oxalic acid. The ferrous oxalate (Lat., *oxalas ferrosus, ferri oxalas* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *oxalate ferreux;* Ger., *oxalsaures Eisenoxydul*) is an odorless, yellowish, crystalline powder of feeble taste, soluble in acids, almost insoluble in water. [B.]—**I. oxide.** Lat., *ferri oxidum, ferrum oxydatum.* Fr., *oxyde de fer.* See *I. monoxide, I. sesquioxide,* and *Magnetic i. oxide.*—**I. oxychloride.** Lat., *ferrum oxychloratum.* Fr., *oxychlorure de fer.* A compound of ferric chloride with i. oxide or hydroxide. A number of such compounds probably exist. One, containing a very large proportion of i. oxide, constitutes the so-called dialyzed i., distinguished by its solubility in water. [B.]—**I. oxyhydrate.** A compound of an i. oxide and hydroxide. Some of the so-called i. hydroxides appear to have this composition. [B, 8.]—**I. peptonate.** Lat., *ferrum peptonatum.* Ger., *Eisenpeptonat.* A compound of i. with a peptone, used for administering i. subcutaneously. [B.]—**I. perchlorate.** Fr., *perchlorate de fer.* Ger., *perchlorsaures Eisenoxydul.* Ferrous perchlorate, $Fe(ClO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, is known, forming light-green crystals, readily deliquescing, and at 100° C. losing their water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**I. perchloride.** Lat., *ferri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *perchlorure de fer.* Ger., *Eisenchlorid.* See *I. chloride* (3d def.).—**I. perhydrate.** See *I. hydroxide* (2d var.).—**I. pernitrate.** See *I. nitrate* (2d var.).—**I. peroxide.** Lat., *ferri peroxidum.* Fr., *peroxyde de fer.* Ger., *Eisenoxyd.* I. sesquioxide. [B.]—**I. persulphate.** Lat., *ferri persulphas.* Fr., *persulfate de fer.* See *I. sulphate* (2d var.). [B.]—**I. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de fer.* I. orthophosphate. 1. Ferrous phosphate (Lat., *ferri phosphas* [Br. Ph.]; Fr., *phosphate ferreux;* Ger., *phosphorsaures Eisenoxydul*), $Fe_3(PO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$, a substance which when pure is colorless, but generally has a bluish tint, owing to partial oxidation. It is insoluble in water, soluble in acids. 2. Ferric phosphate (Fr., *phosphate ferrique;* Ger., *phosphorsaures Eisenoxyd*), $Fe_2(PO_4)_2$, a yellowish-white substance, soluble in dilute acids. The phosphate of i. of the U. S. Ph. is a mixture of several salts (see FERRI *phosphas*). See also *Monohydric i. phosphate* and *Basic i. phosphate.* [B.]—**I. picrate.** Fr., *picrate de fer.* Ger., *pikrinsaures Eisenoxyd.* A compound of i. and picric acid, made by digesting the latter with an excess of i. sesquioxide and water; an amorphous substance of reddish hue, having an astringent and very bitter taste, and readily soluble in water. [B, 5.]—**I. plaster** (U. S. Ph.). See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**I. powder.** See FERRUM *pulveratum,* FERRUM *metallicum,* and *Reduced i.*—**I. protiodide.** See *I. iodide.*—**I. protocarbonate.** See *I. carbonate.*—**I. protochloride, I. protohydrochlorate.** Fr., *protochlorure de fer.* Ger., *Eisenchlorür.* See *I. chloride* (1st var.).—**I. protoiodide.** Fr., *protoiodure de fer.* See *I. iodide.*—**I. protosulphate.** Fr., *protosulfate de fer.* See *I. sulphate* (1st var.). [B.]—**I. protosulphide.** Fr., *protosulfure de fer.* I. monosulphide. [B.]—**I. pyrolignite.** Fr., *liqueur de ferroille, bouillon noir.* A mixture of the two i. acetates, prepared by treating i. with wood vinegar, in contact with the air. [B, 2.]—**I. pyrophosphate.** Lat., *ferri pyrophosphas.* Fr., *pyrophosphate de fer.* Ferric pyrophosphate, $Fe_4(P_2O_7)_3$, is prepared as a gelatinous precipitate by adding sodium pyrophosphate to a solution of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate. The so-called i. pyrophosphate of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was prepared by dissolving this precipitate in a solution of ammonium citrate, and again evaporating. It consisted probably of a mixture of a compound pyrophosphate of i. and ammonium, citrate of i. and ammonium, and ferric citrate. This preparation is still official in the Fr. Cod. as *pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal.* The i. pyrophosphate of the present Ph. is made by adding 10 parts of sodium pyrophosphate to a solution of 9 parts of ferric citrate in 18 parts of water, and evaporating. The resultant product occurs in light-green, transparent scales, having an acidulous taste, and dissolving in water. It consists of a mixture of pyrophosphate of i. and sodium, citrate of i. and sodium, and ferric citrate. [B, 5.]—**I. pyrophosphate with soda.** See FERRI *et sodii pyrophosphas.*—**I. pyrosulphate.** It., *pirosolfato di ferro.* A white, microcrystalline powder, FeS_2O_7. [B, 3.]—**I. pyrothioarsenate.** 1. *Ferrous pyrothioarsenate,* $Fe_2As_2S_7$, a dark-brown substance. 2. *Ferric pyrothioarsenate,* $Fe_4(As_2S_7)_3$, a grayish-green precipitate. [B, 2.]—**I. pyruvate.** A compound of i. and pyruvic acid. There are two such: 1. *Ferrous pyruvate,* obtained from the action of sodium pyruvate on green vitriol, and separating out, when the air is excluded, as dark-red crystals, soluble with difficulty in water. The salt may also be obtained, as an almost black mass, soluble in water, by dissolving i. in warm dilute pyruvic acid, and evaporating. 2. *Ferric pyruvate,* obtained as a red soluble mass by treating ferric hydroxide with pyruvic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I.-rust.** Lat., *rubigo ferri.* The reddish substance formed on the surface of i. as the result of exposure to air and moisture. It consists chiefly of ferric hydroxide. [B, 3.] See *I. hydroxide* (2d var.).—**I. saccharate.** A compound said to be present in the *ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile* of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**I. sesquichloride.** Lat., *ferrum sesquichloratum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sesquichlorure de fer.* See *I. chloride* (2d var.).—**I. sesquiferrocyanide.** Ferric ferrocyanate. [B.] See *I. ferrocyanide.*—**I. sesquioxide.** Lat., *ferrum oxydatum, oxydum ferricum igne paratum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sesquioxide de fer anhydre* [Fr. Cod.], *oxyde rouge de fer.* Ger., *Eisenoxyd.* Ferric oxide, red i. oxide, Fe_2O_3, a substance occurring in nature as martite and red hæmatite, and obtainable artificially in the form of a crystalline, steel-colored powder, or of red translucent scales (*micaceous i.*). When finely powdered, i. sesquioxide is of a brownish-red color. It is devoid of taste and odor, and is practically insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid. When obtained by the action of heat on ferrous sulphate, it forms colcothar. [B, 3.]—**I. sesquisulphate.** Fr., *sesquisulfate de fer.* See *I. sulphate* (2d var.).—**I. sesquisulphide.** Ferric sulphide, a yellow substance, Fe_2S_3. [B, 3.]—**I. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de fer.* Ger., *kieselsaures Eisenoxydul* (oder *Eisenoxyd*). A number of single and double silicates of i., both ferrous and ferric, are known, constituting various minerals. They are generally amorphous mixtures in which ferric oxide is replaced by alumina, etc. [B, 3; B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**I. slab.** See *I. bloom.*—**I. subcarbonate.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**I. subsulphate.** Lat., *ferri subsulphas.* Fr., *soussulfate de fer.* Monsel's salt, $Fe_4O(SO_4)_5$, formed, by the action on ferrous sulphate, of nitric and sulphuric acids, the latter being in quantity insufficient completely to convert the ferrous salt into the normal ferric salt. It forms light, reddish-brown, transparent scales, which readily deliquesce and are soluble in water. It is much used as a styptic. [B, 5.] See *Liquor* FERRI *subsulphatis.*—**I. subtritocarbonate.** See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**I. succinate.** Ferrous succinate; a grayish-green precipitate, oxidizing on contact with the air; used in cholelithiasis. Ferric succinates are also known. [B.]—**I. sucrate.** A substance, perhaps $C_{12}H_{20}FeO_{11}$, produced by allowing i. to remain a long time in contact with sugar solution in a warm place. Its exact composition is uncertain. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. sugar.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**I. sulpharsenate.** See *I. pyrothioarsenate.*—**I. sulpharsenite.** See *I. thioarsenite.*—**I. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de fer.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisen.* A salt of i. and sulphuric acid: 1. *Ferrous sulphate* (Lat., *ferri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ferrum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *sulfas ferrosus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas ferri* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *ferrosus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.])); Fr., *sulfate ferreux;* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul*), or green vitriol, often called simply i. sulphate, $FeSO_4 + 7H_2O$, occurs in light-green, monoclinic, prismatic crystals, efflorescing on exposure to the air, and having an astringent saline taste. It is readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; when a solution is evaporated in a vacuum, crystals of the composition $FeSO_4 + 5H_2O$, and afterward those of the composition $FeSO_4 + 4H_2O$, are deposited. When heated to over 140° C., it forms a white powder, $FeSO_4H_2O$. This constitutes *dried i. sulphate,* the *ferri sulphas exsiccatus* of the U. S. Ph. and the *ferrum sulfuricum siccum* of the Ger. Ph. If the dried sulphate be still further heated *in vacuo,* the last molecule of water of crystallization may be driven off, and the anhydrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$, left behind. 2. *Ferric sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate ferrique;* Ger., *schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd*), also called i. tersulphate or persulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, is formed by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids upon ferrous sulphate. It occurs in colorless crystals soluble in water. Its solution is the *liquor ferri tersulphatis* [U. S. Ph.] (*q. v.*). The anhydrous salt is a white powder. In addition to these sulphates, various *basic i. sulphates* are known (see *Basic i. sulphate* and *I. subsulphate*), also several ferroso-ferric sulphates, some of which occur in nature as minerals; and finally several compound sulphates. [B.] See *I. and ammonium sulphate, I. and potassium sulphate,* and FERRI *sulphas.*—**I.**

sulphide. Fr., *sulfure de fer.* Ger., *Schwefeleisen.* A compound of i. and sulphur. Among the i. sulphides are (1) i. hemisulphide, (2) i. monosulphide, (3) i. sesquisulphide, (4) ferroso-ferric i. sulphide, and (5) a magnetic octoferric sulphide, Fe_8S, mentioned by some authors. [B, 3.]—**I. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de fer.* Ger., *schwefeligsaures Eisenoxyd.* Ferrous sulphite, $FeSO_3$, a colorless or greenish crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**I. sulphocyanate.** See *I. thiocyanate.*—**I. tannate.** Lat., *ferri tannas.* Fr., *tannate de fer.* Ger., *Eisentannat.* A preparation made by dissolving 44 parts of precipitated i. subcarbonate in a boiling solution of 9 parts of pure tannic acid, evaporating, and drying. It is thus obtained in flat pieces of crimson color, devoid of taste, and insoluble in water. It has an astringent and tonic action, and may be given in pill form in chlorosis. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**I. tartrate.** A compound of i. and tartaric acid: 1. *Ferrous tartrate*, $C_4H_4O_6Fe$, obtained by boiling together tartaric acid, i. filings, and water, and occurring as a white crystalline powder almost insoluble in water. 2. *Ferric tartrate*, obtained as a brownish-green solution by treating freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide with tartaric acid. In the air it is partly reduced to ferrous tartrate, and if warmed decomposes with formation of a basic salt. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).] See also *I. and potassium tartrate.*—**I. tartro-aloetate sesquioxide.** Ferric tartro-aloetate, a mixture containing aloes, together with a tartrate of hydrated i. sesquioxide and i. filings. ["Gazzetta degli ospitali," Nov. 15, 1881 (B).]—**I. tersulphate.** Lat., *ferri tersulphas.* See *I. sulphate* (2d var.).—**I. thioarsenite.** I. sulpharsenite: 1. A body, $Fe_2As_2S_5$; 2. A substance, $Fe_4.As_2S_9$. [B, 2.]—**I. thiocyanate.** Fr., *sulphocyanate de fer.* Ger., *Schwefelcyaneisen, Rhodaneisen.* Ferric thiocyanate, $Fe_2(SCN)_6$, a dark, deliquescent, amorphous mass, soluble in water and in alcohol, and giving a deep-red solution, the formation of which is used as a test for the presence of the sulphocyanates and of the sulphides. [B.] See *I. sulphocyanate.*—**I. thiosulphate.** See *I. hyposulphite.*—**I.-tree.** 1. An arborescent growth produced by placing ferric chloride in a solution of potassium silicate. The i. salt is decomposed, forming ferric silicate, and basic ferric carbonate, with the evolution of gaseous carbon dioxide, which, bubbling through the thick solution, produces branching filiform processes. [B, 3.] 2. See the major list.—**I. tungstate.** Fr., *tungstate de fer.* Ger., *wolframsaures Eisenoxydul.* Ferrous tungstate, $FeWO_4$, occurring native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**I. valerianate.** Lat., *ferri valerianas* [U. S. Ph., Dubl. Ph.], *ferrum valerianicum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate de fer.* Ger., *baldriansaures Eisen.* A body, $Fe_2.(C_5H_9O_2)_6$, occurring as a dark-red, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, and having a faint odor of valerianic acid. It is usually regarded as a basic compound. [B, 5; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**I.-weed.** 1. The *Centaurea nigra.* 2. The genus *Vernonia* and the *Vernonia fasciculata.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 39).]—**I. wine.** See *Vinum* FERRI.—**I. wire.** Fr., *fil de fer.* Ger., *Eisendraht.* See FERRI *filum.*—**I'wood, I'wort.** See the major list.—**I. yellow.** Fr., *jaune de fer* (ou *de Mars*), *ocre jaune.* A pigment prepared from hydrated i. oxide. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Lozenges of reduced i.** See *Trochisci* FERRI *reducti.*—**Magnetic i. oxide.** Lat., *ferri oxidum magneticum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *nigrum*) [Ed. Ph.]), *ferrum oxydatum* [Austr. Ph.] *oxydulatum* [Gr. Ph.], *oxidum ferroso-ferricum* [Finn. Ph.], *oxydum ferri nigrum* [Belg. Ph.], *ferrum oxydulato-oxydatum* [Swiss Ph.], *œthiops martialis.* Fr., *oxyde de fer magnétique* (ou *noir*), *oxyde ferroso-ferrique, éthiops martial.* Ger., *Magneteisen, Ferrioxyd, Eisenoxydoxydul.* Sp., *óxido ferroso-férrico* [Sp. Ph.]. Black i. oxide, ferroso-ferric oxide, triferric tetroxide, Fe_3O_4, a substance occurring in nature as magnetite or loadstone. Natural magnets are formed from this mineral. It may be prepared artificially in various ways. The magnetic i. oxide of the Br. Ph. is obtained by precipitating a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates with caustic soda. It is a brownish-black powder, devoid of taste, soluble in hydrochloric acid, and exhibiting marked magnetic properties. It consists chiefly of i. hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_2Fe_2O_3 = Fe_3O_4H_2O$, with a small quantity of i. sesquioxide. According to others, it has the composition of ferroso-ferric hydrate, $Fe_3(OH)_8$. [B, 3, 8.] See also ÆTHIOPS *martialis.*—**Mass of carbonate of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*—**Meteoric i.** Metallic i. from extraterrestrial sources, forming the chief part of many meteorites, and accompanied by more or less nickel and usually by other metals, among them schreibersite, $Ni_2F_{24}P$, a compound not found in the minerals of the earth. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Mephitic aerated i.** I. carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Mixture of i. and ammonium acetate.** See *Mistura* FERRI *et ammonii acetatis.*—**Moist peroxide of i.** See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**Monohydric i. arsenate.** A white substance, $2Fe_2(HAsO_4)_3+9H_2O$, precipitated from a solution of ferric chloride by the addition of monohydric sodium arsenate. [B, 3.]—**Monohydric i. phosphate.** Acid phosphate of i., an i. phosphate in which the latter replaces all but one of the hydrogen atoms of phosphoric acid. Two such salts are known: 1. Monohydric ferrous phosphate, a body, $HFe(PO_4)+H_2O$, forming colorless, acicular crystals. 2. Monohydric ferric phosphate, $2Fe_2(HPO_4)_3+5H_2O$, a crystalline substance obtained by adding an excess of ammonium phosphate to a solution of ferric sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Monsel's i. persulphate.** See *I. subsulphate.*—**Muriated tincture of i.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Nitrated i., Nitre of i.** I. nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Passive i.** I. dipped into concentrated nitric acid, and then washed, so that it fails to precipitate copper from solution, and is no longer susceptible to the action of nitric acid. This condition of i. is probably due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide, and may be produced by chloric, bromic, iodic, or chromic acid, or by hydrogen dioxide. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Pill of carbonate of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*—**Pill** [Br. Ph.] (or **Pills** [U. S. Ph.]) **of iodide of i.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Porphyrized i.** See FERRUM *pulveratum.*—**Powder of i.** See *Reduced i.*—**Precipitated i. carbonate.** Ferrous carbonate obtained by precipitation of ferrous sulphate by the action of potassium carbonate. On exposure to the air it is transformed into i. sesquioxide and i. subcarbonate. [B.]—**Precipitated i. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. See FERRI *sulphas præcipitatus.*—**Pulverized i.** See FERRUM *pulveratum.*—**Quevenne's i.** See *Reduced i.*—**Rademacher's tincture of acetate of i.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis Rademacheri.*—**Red i. oxide.** See *I. sesquioxide.*—**Reduced i.** Lat., *ferrum* (*hydrogenio* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) *reductum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu *redactum* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *fer réduit* (*par l'hydrogène* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *reducirtes Eisen.* Sp., *hierro reducido por el hidrógeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *feru redusu prin hydrogenu* [Roum. Ph.]. I. obtained as a fine, soft, grayish powder by reducing a ferric salt by contact with hydrogen. [B.]—**Reduced i. lozenges** [Br. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* FERRI *reducti.*—**Saccharated i.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Saccharated i. carbonate.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus.*—**Saccharated i. iodide.** See FERRI *iodidum saccharatum.*—**Saccharated i. oxide.** A mixture of ferric oxide and sugar, such as the *ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile* of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Scales of i.** See FERRI *squamæ.*—**Soft i.** Fr., *fer doux.* Ger., *weiches Eisen.* Wrought i. containing so little carbon (from 0·15 to 0·3 per cent.) that it possesses a fibrous texture. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Soluble i. citrate.** See *I. and ammonium citrate.*—**Soluble i. hydroxide.** A modification of ferric hydroxide, soluble in water, obtained by dialysis of a dilute solution of a basic i. chloride, or other basic i. salt. The colloidal hydroxide remains behind in solution, constituting the so-called *dialyzed i.*, or *liquor ferri dialysati.* [B.]—**Soluble saccharated i. oxide.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Solution of acetate of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *acetatis.*—**Solution of chloride of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Solution of chloroxide of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *oxychlorati.*—**Solution of citrate of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *citratis.*—**Solution of citrate of i. and quinine.** See *Liquor* FERRI *et quininæ citratis.*—**Solution of dialyzed i.** See *Dialysed i.* and *Liquor* FERRI *dialysatus.*—**Solution of nitrate of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *nitratis.*—**Solution of perchloride of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *perchloridi.*—**Solution of pernitrate of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *pernitratis.*—**Solution of persulphate of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *persulphatis* and *tersulphatis.*—**Solution of subsulphate of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *subsulphatis.*—**Solution of tersulphate of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.*—**Sparry i. ore.** I. carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Strong solution of acetate of i.** See *Liquor* FERRI *acetatis.*—**Strong solution of perchloride of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Sweating-i.** Ger., *Abschrapsmesser.* In veterinary medicine, a sweat-knife; a long, flexible, dull-edged knife for scraping the perspiration from horses. [*a*, 40.]—**Syrup of bromide of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* FERRI *bromidi.*—**Syrup of iodide of i.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Syrup of i. iodohydrargyrate.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercuric iodide (red iodide of mercury) in 3,000 parts of the syrup of i. iodide. [B, 14.]—**Syrup of phosphate of i.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *phosphatis.*—**Syrup of phosphates of i., quinine, and strychnine.** See *Syrupus* FERRI, *quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum.*—**Tartarated i.** See *I. and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartarized extract of i.** See *Extractum* FERRI *cum tartaro.*—**Tartro-aloetate of i. sesquioxide.** See *I. tartro-aloetate sesquioxide.*—**Tasteless i. chloride.** Ger., *geschmackloses Chloreisen.* A preparation made by adding a solution of an alkaline citrate to a solution of i. sesquichloride so that there shall be 2 molecules of the former to 3 of chlorine. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Tasteless i. iodide.** A preparation made by dissolving 63 grains of iodine in a filtered solution of ferrous iodide containing 126·3 grains of iodine, adding a solution of 201 grains of citric acid exactly saturated with potassa, and evaporating when the apple-green color has developed. When dried, it occurs in cauliflower-like masses of acicular crystals. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Tincture of acetate of i.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis.*—**Tincture of chloride** (or **perchloride** [Br. Ph.]) **of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Troches of i.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* FERRI.—**Vitriol of i.** I. sulphate. [B, 91.]—**White i. phosphate.** See *I. phosphate* (2d def.).—**Wine of citrate of i.** See *Vinum* FERRI *citratis.*—**Wine of i.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vinum* FERRI.—**Wrought i.** Ger., *Schmiede-Eisen.* I. containing a minimum amount of carbon (0·2 to 0·3 per cent.). It is softer and melts at a higher temperature than other varieties of i., possesses a fibrous structure, and is tough and malleable. [B.]

IRON-BARK, n. I'rn'ba^{3}rk. The *Eucalyptus resinifera.* [B, 5, 75.]—**Lemon-scented i.-b.** The *Eucalyptus crebra.* ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 14 (B).]—**Queensland i.-b.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus Leboucherii.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Silver-leaved i.-b.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus pulverulenta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

IRONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}(e)-ro^{2}n^{2}-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See IRIDONCOSIS.

IRON-TREE, n. I'rn'tre. The genus *Sideroxylon.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).] See also IRONWOOD.—**Norfolk Island i.-t.** The *Notelæa longifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**True i.-t.** The *Metrosideros vera.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian i.-t.** The *Siderodendron triflorum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

IRONWOOD, n. I'rn'wu^{4}d. The genus *Sideroxylon*; also a term for various trees of very hard timber. [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American i.** 1. The *Bromelia lycioides.* 2. The *Carpinus americana.* 3. The *Ostrya virginica.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bastard i.** The *Xanthoxylon pterota.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bastard i. of the West Indies.** The *Xanthoxylon pterota* and the *Trichilia hirta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bourbon i.** The *Stadtmannia sideroxylon.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Burmah i.** The *Xylia dolabriformis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Dutch East Indies i.** The *Dodonæa waitziana, Cassia siamea, Eusideroxylon Zwageri, Intsia amboinensis, Memecylon ferreum, Namia vera, Stadtmannia sideroxylon,* and *Sloetia sideroxylon.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian i.** The *Xylia dolabriformis* and *Mesua ferrea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**East tropical African i.** The *Copaifera mopane.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian i.** See *East Indian i.*—**Jamaica i.** The *Erythroxylon areolatum.* [B,

185, 275 (α. 24).]—**Morocco i.** The *Argania sideroxylon.* [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**New South Wales i.** The *Notelæa ligustrina.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Persian i.** The *Parrotia persica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Small-leaved i.** The *Mourria myrtilloides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**South Sea Islands i.** The *Casuarina equisetifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tasmanian i.** The *Notelæa ligustrina.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**West Indian i.** The *Sloanea jamaicensis* and the *Fagara pterota.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**White i.** The *Vepris lanceolata.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]

IRONWORT, n. I'rn'wu^{5}rt. 1. The genus *Sideritis.* 2. The *Galeopsis ladanum.* [B, 19, 275 (α. 24).]—**Canary Island i.** The *Sideritis canariensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mountain i.** See Sideritis *montana.*—**Petty i., Smooth-leaved i.** The *Stachys arvensis.* [A, 511 (α, 24).]—**Yellow i.** The *Galeopsis ochroleuca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

IROS (Lat.), n. n. I(e)'ro^{2}s. Gen., *ir'u.* Perhaps from εἶρος, wool. 1. Of Hippocrates, according to Erotianus, a sort of fever. 2. A species of scirrhous tumor of the spleen. 3. A variety of erysipelas with induration. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

IRRADIATION, n. I^{2}r-ra-di^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *irradiare,* to illumine. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Ausstrahlung.* It., *irradiazione.* Sp., *irradiación.* 1. A passing outward in lines that spread in all directions, as in the case of rays of light, or fractures of a stellate form, etc. 2. In ophthalmology, a series of phenomena in which a limited field, much more brightly illuminated than the background on which it is projected, appears much larger than it really is ; and reciprocally a dark limited field, projected on a bright background, appears much smaller than it is in reality. [F.]

IRRE (Ger.), n. I^{2}r're^2. A lunatic. [A, 450 (α, 21).]—**I'nanstalt.** See *Lunatic* asylum.—**I'narzt.** An alienist.—**I'närztlich.** Pertaining to psychiatry or to psychiatrists.—**I'nhaus.** See *Lunatic* asylum.—**I'npflege.** The management of the insane.—**I'reden, I'sein.** See the major list.

IRREDUCIBLE, adj. I^{2}r-re-du^{2}s'i^2-b'l. From *in* neg., and *reducere,* to lead back. Fr., *irréductible.* Ger., *irreducibel, uneinrenkbar.* Incapable of being reduced. [L, 41, 44, 107 (α, 14 ; α, 41).]

IRREGULAR, adj. I^{2}r-re^{2}g'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *irregularis* (from *in* neg., and *regularis,* pertaining to a rule). Fr., *irrégulier.* Ger., *unregelmässig.* 1. Having characteristics differing from those ordinarily found. 2. Of the pulse, the breathing, etc., arrhythmical. 3. Of a flower, having differences in the size and shape of the parts of the whorl. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 279 (α, 35).] See also Unsymmetrical and Zygomorphous and Cf. Regular.

IRREINOCULABILITY, n. I^{2}r-re-i^{2}n-o^{2}k-u^{2}l-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *irréinoculabilité.* Of Diday, insusceptibility to the contagion of syphilis due to a previous inoculation with the disease. ["Arch. gén. de méd.," 1863 (α, 40).]

IRREND (Ger.), adj. I^{2}r're^{2}nd. Erratic. [L, 80.]

IRREPTION, n. I^{2}r-re^{2}p'shu^{3}n. Lat., *irreptio* (from *irrepere,* to creep in). See Eisbole.

IRREREDEN (Ger.), n. I^{2}r're^2-rad-e^{2}n. See *Mental* alienation.—**Actives I.** Active delirium. [L, 80.]—**I. der Säufer.** Delirium tremens. [L, 80.]—**Fieberhaftes I.** See *Febrile* delirium.—**I. mit Zittern.** Delirium tremens. [L, 80.]—**Immerwährendes I.** Continuous delirium. [L, 80.]—**Krampfhaftes I.** Spastic delirium. [L, 80.]—**Nervöses I.** Nervous delirium. [L, 80.]—**Periodisches I.** Periodical delirium. [L, 80.]—**Sanftes I.** Delirium mussitans. [L, 80.]—**Wildes I.** Furious delirium. [L, 80.]

IRRESEIN (Ger.), n. I^{2}r're^2-zin. See Insanity and *Mental* alienation.—**Circuläres I.** See *Circular* insanity.—**Epileptisches I.** See *Epileptic* insanity.—**Hypochondrisches I.** See Hypochondriasis.—**Hysterisches I.** Any mental disturbance of hysterical origin. [A, 528.]—**Inducirtes I.** See *Communicated* insanity.—**Moralisches I.** See *Moral* insanity.—**Periodisches I.** See *Periodical* insanity.—**Räsonnirendes I.** See *Reasoning* mania.—**Zirkuläres I.** See *Circular* insanity.

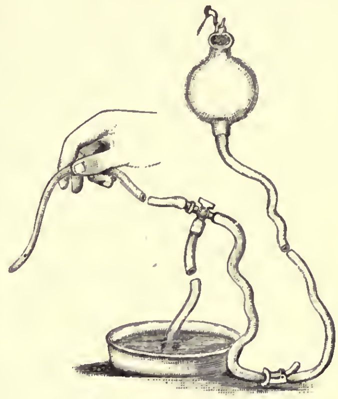
IRRESPIRABLE, adj. I^{2}r-re^{2}sp'i^{2}r-a^2-b'l. Lat., *irrespirabilis* (from *in* neg., and *respirare,* to breathe). Fr., *irrespirable, non respirable.* Ger., *irrespirable, uneinathmenbar.* Of a gas, incapable of supporting life when inspired.

IRRGANG (Ger.), n. Er'ga^{3}n^2. See Labyrinth.—**Gehöri'.** The labyrinth of the ear. [L, 80.]

IRRHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}r-ri^{2}th(ru^{6}th)'mi^2-a^3. From *in* neg., and ῥυθμός, rhythm. See Arrhythmia.

IRRIGATION, n. I^{2}r-ri^2-ga'shu^{3}n. Lat., *irrigatio* (from *irrigare,* to conduct water or other liquids, to wet, moisten, supply with fluid). Fr., *i.* Ger., *I., Tropfbad.* 1. The act of watering or moistening. 2. The act of letting water or other fluids fall drop by drop on anything ; also of cleansing by means of a stream. [B, 48 (α, 45).]

IRRIGATOR (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}r-ri^2-ga(ga^3)'to^{2}r ; in Eng., i^{2}r'ri^2-gat-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *irrigare,* to conduct water, to wet, moisten, etc. Fr., *irrigateur.* Ger., *I.* An apparatus for irrigating wounds and the cavities of the body with gentle streams of water. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Bodenhamer's rectal i.** A plug of hard rubber with perforated sides and open end, arranged for a double stream. [E.]—**Équisier's i.** An instrument for irrigating the rectum or vagina, consisting of a metallic tube with a tight-fitting piston manipulated with a key ; at the base is a stop-cock connecting it with a flexible tube to which is fixed at a right angle a nozzle so that the patient can use it himself. [α, 40.]—**Esmarch's i.** A metallic reservoir arranged for hanging against the wall and connected by a long rubber tube with a vulcanite nozzle, having a stop-cock in it which is easily opened, and shut by a double lever which is manipulated by the thumb. [α, 40.]—**Keyes's bladder i.** A fountain syringe with a rubber tube, stopcocks, and urethral catheter, so arranged in combination as to comprise an apparatus for irrigation of the bladder. [α, 25.]—**Mundé's rectal i.** A number of parallel wires slightly bowed to form a frame for dilating the rectum and allowing an injected fluid to reach all parts of it. [E.]



KEYES'S BLADDER IRRIGATOR.

IRRITABILIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}r-ri^2(re)-ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)'-i^{2}l-i^{2}s. See Irritable.

IRRITABILITAS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}r-ri^2-ta^3-bi^{2}l'i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See Irritability.—**I. halleriana.** See *Hallerian* irritability.—**I. morbosa.** The condition of being easily irritated which is produced by certain forms of disease. [α, 40.]—**I. vesicæ.** Irritability of the urinary bladder.

IRRITABILITY, n. I^{2}r-ri^2-ta^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *irritabilitas* (from *irritabilis,* easily excited). Fr., *irritabilité.* Ger., *Reizbarkeit, Muskelfasernthätigkeit* (4th def.), *Irritabilität, Erregbarkeit.* It., *irritabilità.* Sp., *irritabilidad.* Syn. : *excitability.* 1. Susceptibility to stimulation, a property inherent in animal bodies, and in some vegetables. 2. A condition of mind which manifests itself by fretfulness, fault-finding, complaining about trifles, or of things which are imaginary ; impatience. 3. Susceptibility of the whole or a part of the body to irritating influences. 4. Of Brown, the activity or excitability of the muscular system. 5. In pathology, a morbid state of a part characterized by irritation ; also the capability which tissue elements possess of undergoing nutritive and formative changes on the application of a physical or chemical stimulus. 6. In botany, the susceptibility of some plant organs to react against an irritation of external agents ; according to M. Foster, an attribute of all protoplasm by virtue of which a slight stimulus is capable of releasing a disproportionately large amount of energy. [B, 1, 229, 291 (α, 35) ; L, 25, 41, 50 (α, 14).]—**Faradaic i.** The property of a tissue (*e. g.,* muscle) by which it responds by a characteristic action to the stimulus of a faradaic current. [J.]—**Formative i.** Of Virchow, the capacity of a cell to produce new protoplasm when excited by a nutritive irritant. [α, 40.]—**Galvanic i.** The property of a tissue or part by which it responds by a characteristic action to the stimulus of a galvanic current. [J.]—**Hallerian i.** Lat., *irritabilitas halleriana.* Fr., *irritabilité Hallérienne.* The property of muscular substance by which it responds by a contraction to some stimulus applied directly to itself. and quite independent of the nervous system. This is most strikingly seen in parts where nerves have not been found or where the nerve-endings have been paralyzed by curare. [J, 55.]—**Muscular i.** Fr., *irritabilité musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelfasernreizbarkeit.* The property of muscular tissue by which it responds to some stimulus by a contraction. The stimulus may be the result of nervous action or a mechanical, thermal, or electrical action directly on the muscular substance itself. Sometimes, but incorrectly, this term is made synonymous with contractility. [J, 55.]—**Nervous i.** The property of the nervous system by which it wholly or in part responds by some nervous action to a stimulus. [J.]—**Nutritive i., Plastic i.** Fr., *irritabilité nutritive.* 1. The property of the tissues by which, under the influence of various stimuli, more or less nutritive material is taken up and transformed. There may result from this simple hypertrophy or inflammation. 2. A stimulation or irritation leading to a special assimilation of nutritive material. [Virchow (J).]

IRRITABLE, adj. I^{2}r'ri^{2}t-a^2-b'l. Lat., *irritabilis* (from *irritare,* to excite). Fr., *i.* Ger., *reizbar, erregbar.* It., *irritabile.* Sp., *i.* Manifesting or capable of irritation ; of an organ or part, in a morbid state characterized by pain, spasm, etc., without inflammation.

IRRITAMEN (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}r-ri^2(re)-ta(ta^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-am'inis.* From *irritare,* to excite. See Stimulus.

IRRITAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}r-ri^2(re)-ta^2(ta^3)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *irritare,* to excite. See Stimulus.

IRRITANT, adj. I^{2}r'ri^2-t'nt. Lat., *irritans* (from *irritare,* to excite). Ger., *irritirend, reizend.* Causing irritation ; as a n. (Ger., *Reizmittel*), an agent having that effect.—**Adequate i.** Of the old writers, an i. supposed to be capable of exciting every sensory nerve. [K, 35.]—**Chemical i.** A substance which irritates by virtue of its chemical reaction with the elements of the tissue to which it is applied. [α. 40.]—**Emeto-cathartic i.** Those remedies which produce emeto-catharsis by local irritation of the intestinal tract. [α, 40.]—**Mechanical i.** An i. which produces irritation through its mechanical action (*e. g.,* the seton, scarifier, or artificial leech). [α, 40.]—**Nervous i.** That which irritates through the medium of the nervous system. [α, 40.]—**Organized i.** An i. consisting of a living organism (*e. g.,* a parasite). [α, 40.]—**Sufficient i.** Ger., *genügende Reizmittel.* A stimulus strong enough to cause a strong reflex action in a sensory nerve. [K, 35.]

IRRITATED, adj. I^{2}r-ri^2-tat'e^{2}d. Lat., *irritatus* (from *irritare,* to excite). In a state of irritation. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

IRRITATIO (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}r-ri^2(re)-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See Irritation.—**I. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* irritation.

IRRITATION, n. I2r-ri2-ta'shu3n. Lat., *irritatio* (from *irritare*, to excite). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Reiz, I.* It., *irritazione.* Sp., *irritación.* 1. The act or process of irritating. 2. The state of being irritated.—**Atropine i. of the conjunctiva.** See *Atropine* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Cerebral i.** Lat., *irritatio cerebri.* Ger., *Gehirnreiz.* 1. Of Vogel, the assemblage of brain symptoms which occur in consequence of interrupted nutrition and atrophy. They are similar to those seen in hydrocephaloid. [D, 29.] 2. Neurasthenia. [B, 108.]—**Constitutional i.** See *Irritative* FEVER (2d def.).—**Functional i.** Ger., *fonctionelle Reizbarkeit.* I. of an organ due to excessive functional activity. [a, 40.]—**I. formatrice** (Fr.), **I. nutritive** (Fr.), **I. plastique** (Fr.). The power by which cells tend to reproduce themselves. [K.]—**Local i.** Fr., *i. locale.* Ger., *lokale Reizung.* I. of a particular part (often used to denote a local cause of general symptoms).—**Morbid i.** See *Irritative* FEVER (2d def.).—**Peripheral i.** I. of a peripheral part (especially as a cause of symptoms that might be referred to central disease).—**Spinal i.** Syn.: *rhachialgia.* Of Brown, an affection in which pain in the back and breast are the chief symptoms. It occurs principally among women, especially those of an hysterical temperament, between fifteen and thirty years of age. The pain, according to Brown, is immediately caused by spasm of one or more of the spinal muscles, by which means the position of the vertebræ is changed and the spinal nerves are compressed. The origin of the trouble may be local, *i. e.*, consisting of some fault in the muscles, or it may proceed from a disordered state of the vessels of the brain or spinal cord. Other views on this disease are maintained, Valleix holding that hysteria is at the bottom of it, Teale referring it to inflammation, etc. [D, 34.]—**Sympathetic i. of the uterus.** Ger.; *consensuelle Reizung des Uterus.* Indirect i. of the uterus by manipulation of or applications to the breasts.

IRRITATIVE, adj. I2r'ri2-tat-i2v. From *irritare*, to excite. Fr., *irritatif.* Ger., *irritativ.* Pertaining to or of the nature of irritation.

IRRITIREND (Ger.), adj. I2r-re-ter'e2nd. See IRRITANT.

IRRORATION, n. I2r-ro-ra'shu3n. Lat., *irroratio* (from *irrorare*, to besprinkle). Fr., *i.* Ger., *Beträufeln, Besprengen.* The act of moistening by drops or fine spray of a liquid. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

IRRSINN (Ger.), n. Er'zi2n. Insanity.—**I. der Querulanten und Prozess-Krämer.** A monomania for litigation. [a, 45.]

IRRSINNIG (Ger.), adj. Er'zi2n-ni2g. Insane. [A, 521.]

IRRTHUM (Ger.), n. Er'tum. See ERROR.

IRRUNG (Ger.), n. Er'run2. See ABERRATION.—**I'sbildung.** See MALFORMATION.

IRRWAHN (Ger.). n. Er'va3n. See DELUSION.—**Acuter I.** Acute mania. [L, 80.]—**I. aus Eifersucht.** Jealous monomania. [L, 80.]—**Lustiger I.** Hilarious delirium. [L, 80.]—**Vorübergehender I.** Transitory delirium. [L, 80.]

IRUNGUS (Lat.), n. m. I2r-u3n2(u4n2)'gu3s(gu4s). An old term for the *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 121.]

IRVINGIA (Lat.), n. f. U6r-vi2n2'i2-a3. From *Irving*, a proper name. A genus of trees found in western tropical Africa, belonging to the *Simarubeæ*, tribe *Picramnieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**I. Barteri, I. gabonensis.** A species of *I.* the edible fruits of which are known as wild mango. In the Gaboon country the natives prepare from the kernels a greasy food, called *dika* or *udika* bread, which keeps for a long time without becoming rancid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 39); B. 19, 185 (a, 24).]—**I. harmandiana.** See DIOSPYROS *sebata.*—**I. Oliveri.** A species growing in the forests of Saryninh, Cochin-China, the seeds of which yield cay-cay wax, used by the natives in the manufacture of candles. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 39).]

IS (Lat.), n. f. I2s(es). Gen., *in'os* (*in'is*). Gr., ἴς. See FIBRE.

ISABEL, adj. I2z'a3-be2l. Lat., *isabellinus.* Fr., *isabelle.* Ger., *isabellgelb.* Of a faint yellow mixed with gray and red. [B, 116, 123 (a, 35).]

ISABELLA-WOOD, n. I2z-a3-be2l'a3-wu4d. The *Persea carolinensis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

ISACIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s'a3-si2s(ki2s). From ἰσάκις, the same number of times. A genus of the *Anguillulidæ.* [L, 16.]

ISADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-a2d(a3d)-e2l'fi2-a3. From ἴσος, equal, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *isadelphie.* The state of a double monster consisting of two bodies perfectly developed in all essential organic parts, and only united by soft, unimportant tissues. [L, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

ISADELPHOUS, adj. I2s-a2d-e2l'fu3s. Lat., *isadelphus* (from ἴσος, equal, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Of equal brotherhood (said of flowers when the number of stamens in two phalanges is equal). [B, 36 (a, 35).]

ISÆTHIONIC ACID, n. I2s-e2th-i2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide iséthionique.* Ger., *Isäthionsäure.* See ISETHIONIC ACID.

ISAGURIC ACID, n. I2s-a2g-u2'ri2k. Ger., *Isagursäure.* An old name for igasuric acid. [B, 270.]

ISALIZARIN, n. I2s-a2l-i2z'a2r-i2n. Fr., *isalizarine.* Ger., *I.* A body, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, having the same composition as alizarin, but differing from it in color and properties. It is found in madder, predominating more in that part of the substance which is insoluble in acetic acid. Its color is intermediate between alizarine and purpurine. [B, 2; B, 46, 93 (a, 39).]

ISALLOXANIC ACID, n. I2s-a2l-lo2x-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide isalloxanique.* An acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_5$, not yet isolated, formed by the union of a molecule of water with the isomer of alloxan, obtained by heating the latter to 260° C., the salts being colorless. [B, 46, 93 (a, 39).]

ISALLYLENE, n. I2s-a2l'li2l-en. Ger., *Isallylen.* A gas, $C_3H_4 = CH_2 : C : CH_2$, isomeric in constitution with allylene. [B, 4.]—**I'tetracarboxylic acid.** A tetrabasic acid, $CH_2(CO.OH) - C(CO.OH)_2 - CH(CO.OH)$. [B.]

ISAMAMIDE (Fr.), n. E-sa3-ma3-med. See IMASATINE.

ISAMATE, n. I2s'a2m-at. A salt of isamic acid. [L, 41.]

ISAMIC ACID, n. I2s-a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide isamique.* Ger., *Isamsäure.* See IMASATIC ACID.

ISAMIDE, n. I2s'a2m-i2d(id). A yellow, tasteless, odorless substance, $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3$, obtained by heating ammonium isamate. It is insoluble in water and in ether, slightly soluble in alcohol. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

ISAMYL, n. I2s-a2m'i2l. See ISOAMYL.

ISANTHEROUS, adj. I2s-a2n'the2r-u3s. From ἴσος, equal, and ἄνθος, a flower. Having anthers equal or alike. [L, 107.]

ISAPGHOL, n. See ISPAGHUL.

ISAPIOL, n. I2s-a2p'i2-o2l. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, isomeric with apiol, obtained by boiling apiol with an alcoholic solution of potassa. I. melts at 55° to 56° C., and boils at 303° to 304° C. It possesses physiological properties which differ very little from those of apiol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]

ISATAMIDE (Fr.), n. E-sa3-ta3-med. See ISAMIDE.

ISATATE, n I2s'a2t-at. Fr., *i.* A salt of isatic acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

ISÄTHIONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Es-a3-te-on'zoir-e2. Isethionic acid. [B.]

ISATIC ACID, n. I-sa2t'i2k. Fr., *acide isatique.* Ger., *Isatinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(NH) - CO.CO.OH$, or *trioxindol*, a substance which readily decomposes into isatine and water. [B, 4.]

ISATINE, n. I2s'a2t-en. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Isatin.* A substance, $C_8H_5NO_2$, a product of oxidation of indigo heated with nitric acid of 1·35 density till the blue color disappears. It forms yellowish-red, brilliant prisms, soluble in water and in alcohol with a reddish-brown tint, and in potassium solution with violet tint. It is fusible and sublimable with partial alteration. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

ISATINIC ACID, n. I2s-a2t-i2n'i2k. See ISATIC ACID.

ISATIS (Lat.). n. f. I2s'a3-ti2s. Gen., *-at'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ἰσάτις. Fr., *pastel.* Ger., *Waid.* It., *guado.* Sp., *pastel, glasto.* A genus of the *Isatideæ* (Fr., *isatidées*; Ger., *Isatideen*), which are a tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 1, 34, 42, 64, 78, 115, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**I. campestris.** A variety of *I. tinctoria.* [B, 64 (a, 35).]—**I. hirsuta.** Fr., *pastel bâtard* (ou *velu*). A variety of *I. tinctoria.*—**I. indigotica.** Ger., *chinesischer Indig.* The *teinching* of the Chinese, who employ a dark-blue coloring matter obtained from it for drying cotton cloth. [B, 19, 48 (a, 35).]—**I. præcox.** A variety of *I. tinctoria.* [B, 64 (a, 35).]—**I. sativa.** Fr., *pastel cultivé.* A cultivated variety of *I. tinctoria.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**I. silvestris.** Fr., *pastel des bois.* The wild variety of *I. tinctoria.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**I. tinctoria.** Fr., *pastel* (*des teinturiers*), *guède, guesde, herbe de Saint-Philippe, vouerde.* Ger., (*Färber-*) *Waid, deutscher Indigo.* Ash-of-Jerusalem, dyer's woad; once famous in Europe for the blue dye obtained from the leaves. The herb. *herba* (seu *folia*) *glasti* (seu *isatidis*, seu *i.*), was formerly employed in diseases of the spleen and as an external application to tumors, etc.; also in scurvy and in intermittent fevers. The seeds yield an oil similar to linseed-oil. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35); B, 88 (a, 39).]—**I. vulgaris.** A variety of *I. tinctoria.* [B, 64 (a, 35).]

ISATODES (Lat.), adj. I2s-a2t(a3t)-od'ez(as). Gr., ἰσατώδης (from ἰσάτις, woad, and εἶδος, resemblance). Bluish. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

ISATOSULPHURIC ACID, n. I2s-a2t-o-su3l-fu2'ri2k. Fr., *acide isatosulfurique.* Ger., *Isatinschwefelsäure.* An acid containing the elements of isatine and sulphuric anhydride, occurring in two varieties, monobasic and dibasic, of which the latter has not yet been isolated; the monobasic acid, $C_8H_4(SO_2.OH)NO_2 + H_2O$, forms yellow, silky crystals, not variable when exposed to the air of ordinary temperature, but losing their crystallization water at 100° C. They are soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in benzene. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

ISATROPIC ACID, n. I2s-a2t-ro2p'i2k. Fr., *acide iso-atropique.* Ger., *Isatropasäure.* See ATROPIC ACID.

ISATROPYLCOCAINE, n. I2s-a2t"ro2p-i2l-ko'ka3-en. Of Liebermann, an alkaloid associated with cocaine; so called because it has the structure of cocaine in which benzoyl acid is replaced by the radicle of isatropic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 39).]

ISCA (Lat.), n. f. I2s'ka3. Gr., ἴσκα. Of the ancients, the *Polyporus igniarius.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

ISCHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ke'(ch2a3'e2)-mi2-a3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *ischémie.* Ger., *Ischämie.* See HÆMOSTASIS and *Local* ANÆMIA.—**Artificial i.** The condition produced by the application of Esmarch's bandage. [E.]—**Arterial i.** Ger., *arterielle Ischämie.* I. arising from contraction or occlusion of arteries. [D, 3.]—**Circumscribed i.** I. limited to a small area, like i. in the spinal cord caused by thrombosis or embolism of one or more of the spinal arteries. [D, 35.]—**Hysterical i.** I. occurring in hysteria. [D, 35.]—**Retinal i.** Fr., *ischémie de la rétine.* Ger., *Netzhautischämie.* A condition of stasis of the arteries of the retina, usually accompanied by hyperæmia of the veins, which may be caused by pressure on the vessels in the trunk of the optic nerve or in the orbit, or by embolism or thrombosis. [F.]—**Vaso-motor i.** I. caused by reflex irritation. [D.]

ISCHÆMIC, adj. I2s-ke2m'i2k. From ἴσχειν, to check, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *ischémie.* Ger., *ischämisch.* Pertaining to or affected with ischæmia.

ISCHÆMON (Lat.), **ISCHÆMUM** (Lat.), n's n. I2s-ke'(ch2a3'e2)-mo2n, -mu3m(mu4m). Gr., ἴσχαιμον (from ἴσχειν, to

check, and αἷμα, blood). Fr., *ischème, ischémon.* 1. Of the ancients, a hæmostatic, especially the *Panicum sanguinole.* 2. A genus of grasses of the *Andropogoneæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 35).]

ISCHAR, n. In the East, the tuberous root of the *Leontice leontopetalum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 38).]

ISCHAS (Lat.), n. f. I2s'ka2s(ch2a3s). Gen., *isch'ados (-adis).* Gr., ἰσχάς. A fig, especially when dried. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHEL (Ger.), n. I2s'ch2e2l. See ISCHL.

ISCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ke2(ch2e2)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., i2s'ke2-o-sel. Gen., *-ce'les.* See ISCHIOCELE.

ISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s'ke2s-i2s. Gen., *-ches'eos (-is'chesis).* A checking of a flow. [A, 322.]

ISCHIA (It.), n. I2s'ke-a3. An island near Naples, where there are several hot, gaseous, saline, alkaline springs. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIAC, adj. I2s'ki2-a2k. Gr., ἰσχιακός. Lat., *ischiacus.* See SCIATIC.

ISCHIADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a2d(a3d)-e2lf'i2-a3. The state of being ischiadelphous.

ISCHIADELPHOUS, adj. I2s-ki2-a2d-e2l'fu3s. Lat., *ischiadelphus* (from ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Fr., *ischiadelphe.* Of a double monster, having the bodies united by the pelvis. [L, 41, 44, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIADIC, adj. I2s-ki2-a2d'i2k. Gr., ἰσχιαδικός. Lat., *ischiadicus.* See SCIATIC.

ISCHIADOCELE (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a2d(a3d)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., i2s-ki2-a2d'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ISCHIOCELE.

ISCHIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. I2sk(i2sch2)-i(i2)'a2g(a3g)-ra3. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *ischiagre.* Ger., *Hüftgicht.* Gout in the hip. [A, 322; D, 72.]

ISCHIAL, adj. I2s'ki2-a2l. Lat., *ischialis* (from ἰσχίον, the hip-joint). Pertaining to the ischium. [L, 41.]

ISCHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and ἄλγος, pain. See SCIATICA.

ISCHIALGIC, adj. I2s-ki2-a2l'ji2k. Lat., *ischialgicus.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, sciatica. [D.]

ISCHIAS (Lat.), n. f. I2s'ki2(ch2i2)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-i'ados (-adis).* Gr., ἰσχιάς. 1. Sciatica. 2. Gout of the hip. [A, 322.]—**I. antica.** Anterior crural neuralgia. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**I. a sparganosi.** Phlegmatia dolens. [*a*, 40.]—**I. infebricosum.** See COXALGIA.—**I. intermittens.** See FEBRIS *quotidiana ischiadica.*—**I. nervosa antica.** See *I. antica.*—**I. (nervosa) postica.** See SCIATICA.—**I. scoliotica.** See *Scoliotic* SCIATICA.—**I. nervosa Cotunnii.** Sciatica. [*a*, 40.]—**I. nervosa digitalis.** Neuralgia cubito-digitalis. [*a*, 40.]—**I. rheumatica.** Sciatica. [*a*, 40.]

ISCHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ias'is).* See SCIATICA.

ISCHIATIC, adj. I2s-ki2-a2t'i2k. Gr., ἰσχιαδικός (from ἰσχίον, the hip-joint). Lat., *ischiaticus.* See SCIATIC.

ISCHIATITIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a2t(a3t)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ἰσχίον, the hip joint (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Lendennerventzündung.* Inflammation of the sciatic nerve. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-a2t(a2t)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., i2s-ki2-a2t'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ISCHIOCELE.

ISCHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2e)-dro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-o'sis).* From ἰσχειν, to check, and ἱδρώς, perspiration. Fr., *ischidrose.* Ger., *Schweissunterdrückung.* Suppression of perspiration. [L, 41, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIDROTICUS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(ch2e)-dro2t(drot)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to or causing ischidrosis. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIEN, adj. I2s'ki2-e2n. See ISCHIAL.

ISCHIGALACTIC, adj. I2s-ki2-ga2l-a2k'ti2k. From ἴσχειν, to check, and γάλα, milk. See ANTIGALACTIC.

ISCHIO-ANAL, adj. I2s-ki2-o-a'n'l. Lat., *ischio-analis* (from ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *anus,* the fundament). Fr., *i.-a.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the anus.

ISCHIO-APONEUROTIC, adj. I2s-ki2-o-a2p-o-nu2-ro2t'i2k. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, ἀπό, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve (see APONEUROSIS). Pertaining to the ischium and to the fascia lata of the thigh.

ISCHIOBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-ble2n'ni2-a3. See ISCHOBLENNIA.

ISCHIO-BULBOSUS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(chi2)-o(o3)-bu3l(bu4l)-bos'u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *bulbus,* a bulb. Fr., *ischio-bulbaire.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the bulb of the urethra; as a n., a small muscular bundle, forming part of the superficial transverse muscle of the perinæum. [L, 55 (*a*, 29); L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIO-CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-ka2l-(ka3l)-kan(ka3n)'e2-u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *calcaneum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the ischium and to the calcaneum. [*a*, 29.]

ISCHIO-CAPSULAR, adj. I2s-ki2-o-ka2p'su2l-a3r. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *capsula,* a capsule. Pertaining to the ischium and to the capsule of the hip-joint. [*a*, 29.]

ISCHIO-CAUDALIS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-ka4(ka3-u4)-da(da3)'li2s. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *cauda,* the tail. Pertaining to the ischium and to the tail. [*a*, 29.]

ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-ka2-(ka3)-vu5rn(we2rn)-os'u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *caverna,* a cavity. Fr., *ischio-caverneux.* Ger., *Sitzbeinschwellkörpermuskel, Ruthensteifer.* A muscle arising from the inner portion of the tuber ischii and the adjacent parts of the crus penis, passing forward and inserted into the outer and lower surface of the crus. It compresses the crus and assists in the erection of the penis. [L.]—**I. clitoridis.** See ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS.—**I.-c. urethræ.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

ISCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., i2s'ki2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *ischiocèle.* Ger., *Gesässbruch.* Hernia through the great sciatic notch. [E.]

ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-kli2t-(klet)-o2r-i2-an(a3n)'u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and κλειτορίς, the clitoris. Pertaining to the ischium and to the clitoris; as a n., the analogue in the female of the ischio-cavernosus muscle of the male, assisting in the erection of the clitoris. [A, 528.]

ISCHIOCLITORIDIAN, adj. I2s-ki2-o-kli2t-o2r-i2d'i2-a2n. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and κλειτορίς, the clitoris. Fr., *ischio-clitoridien.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the clitoris.

ISCHIO-COCCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-ko2k-si2j(ku6g)'e2-u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and κόκκυξ, the coccyx. Fr., *ischio-coccygien.* Ger., *Gesässbeinmuskel.* 1. A muscle arising from the sacro-ischiadic ligament and the ischiadic crest and inserted into the side of the last sacral vertebra and the first two coccygeal vertebræ. 2. Of Henle, that portion of the levator ani which arises from the obturator fascia. [L, 13.]

ISCHIO-CRÉTI-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. Es-ke-o-kra-te-te-be-al. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *crista,* a crest, and *tibia* (*q. v.*). See SEMITENDINOSUS.

ISCHIODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-di2d'i2m-(u6m)-u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *ischio-didyme.* A double monster with the individuals joined at the hips. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIO-FEMORAL, adj. I2s-ki2-o-fe2m'o-r'l. Lat., *ischio-femoralis* (from ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *femur* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *ischio-fémoral.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the femur; as a n., of Chaussier, the adductor magnus of the thigh. [A, 385.]

ISCHIO-FEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-fe2m-o2r-a(a3)'li2s. Fr., *ischio-fémoral.* See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus.*—**I.-f. magnus** [Leyh]. See ISCHIO-TIBIALIS *internus.*—**I.-f. parvus** [Leyh]. See GRACILIS *internus.*

ISCHIOFEMOROPERONEUS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o-(o3)-fe2m-o2r-o(o3)-pe2r-o(o2)-ne(na)'u2s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *femur* (*q. v.*), and περόνη, the fibula. Fr., *ischio-fémoro-péronien.* See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cruris.*

ISCHION (Lat.), n. n. I2sk(i2sch2)'i2-o2n. See ISCHIUM.

ISCHIONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-nu2-ra2l-(ra3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. See SCIATICA.

ISCHIOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o2p'a2g(a3g)-u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and πάγος, that which has become solid. Fr., *ischiopage.* A double monster in which the bodies are almost completely developed, the pelves merge together in front, and there is but one navel. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); A, 385.]—**I. parasiticus.** A double monster having two heads, a common trunk, and two, three, or four legs. [L, 57 (*a*, 40).]—**I. tetrapus.** An i. with four lower extremities. [*a*, 14.]—**I. tripus.** An i. with three lower extremities. [*a*, 40.]

ISCHIOPAGY, n. I2sk-i2-o2p'a2j-i2. Fr., *ischiopagie.* The monstrosity defined under ISCHIOPAGUS. [A, 385.]

ISCHIO-PARASITICUS (Lat.), adj. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-pa2r-(pa3r)-a2s(a3s)-i2t(et)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and παράσιτος, a parasite. Pertaining to a parasitic tumor of the ischial region. [*a*, 40.]

ISCHIO-PÉNIEN (Fr.), n. Es-ke-o-pa-ne-a3n2. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *penis* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the ischium and to the penis; as a n., see ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.

ISCHIOPENILE, adj. I2s-ki2-o-pe2n'i2l. See ISCHIO-PÉNIEN.

ISCHIO-PERINEAL, adj. I2s-ki2-o-pe2r-i2n-e'a2l. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and περίναιον, the perinæum. Fr., *ischio-périnéal.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the perinæum; as a n., see TRANSVERSUS *perinæi.* [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o2t(o2f)'i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., *-ophthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and φθίσις, consumption. Ger., *Hüftschwindsucht.* Emaciation due to hip disease. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIOPODITE (Fr.), n. Es-ke-o-po-det. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and πούς, the foot. The third joint or second trochanter of the appendages of crustaceans. [L, 158 (*a*, 39).]

ISCHIOPOPLITITIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-pop(po2p)-lit(li2t)-i(i2)-ti2b(teb)-i2-a(a3)'li2s. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *poples,* the ham, and *tibia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *ischio-popliti-tibial.* See SEMIMEMBRANOSUS.

ISCHIOPRÆTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. I2s-ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-pre-(pra3-e2)-ti2b(teb)-i2-a(a3)'li2s. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *præ,* before, and *tibia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *ischio-prétibial.* See SEMITENDINOSUS.

ISCHIO-PROSTATIC, adj. I2s-ki2-o-pro2s-ta2t'i2k. Lat., *ischioprostaticus* (from ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *prostata,* the prostate. Fr., *ischio-prostatique.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the prostate; as a n., see TRANSVERSUS *perinæi.* [A, 385.]

ISCHIO-PUBIC, adj. I2s-ki2-o-pu2'bi2k. Lat., *ischiopubicus* (from ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *pubes* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *ischio-pubien.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the pubic bone.

ISCHIOPUBICUS (Lat.), adj. I2s''ki2(ch2i2)-o(o3)-pu2(pu)'bi2k-u3s(u4s). See ISCHIOPUBIC; as a n., see *I. inferior.*—**I. inferior.** A muscle, not infrequently found, which arises from that portion of the great sacrosciatic ligament sometimes known as the falci-

form ligament and is inserted into the lower margin of the symphysis pubis. It is tendinous at each extremity and bridges over a vein connecting the pudendal plexus and the obturator veins. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**I. superior.** A bundle of muscular fibres, about 1 mm. broad, sometimes found in the arcus tendineus of the pelvic fascia. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]

ISCHIO-PUBI-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Es-ke-o-pu^6-be-fa-mo-ra^{3}l. From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *femur* (*q. v.*). See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus*.

ISCHIO-PUBIPROSTATICUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o-(o^3)-pu^2(pu)-bi^2-pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *pubes*, the genitals, and *prostare*, to stand out. Fr., *ischio-pubi-prostatique*. See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi*.

ISCHIO-RECTAL, adj. I^{2}s-ki^2-o-re^{2}k't'l. Fr., *i.-r.* Pertaining to the ischium and to the rectum. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIO-ROTULEUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-rot(ro^{2}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and *rotula*, the patella.—**I.-r. externus.** See ILIO-APONEUROTICUS.

ISCHIO-SACRAL, adj. I^{2}s-ki^2-o-sak'r'l. Pertaining to or constituted by the ischium or ischia and the sacrum (see *I.-s.* ARCH).

ISCHIOSCAMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-ska^{2}m-(ska^{3}m)-bo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and σκάμβωσις, a bending. Ger., *Hüftkrümmung*. Distortion of the hip. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHIO-SOUS-CLITORIDIEN (Fr.), **ISCHIO-SOUS-CLITORIEN** (Fr.), n's. Es-ke-o-su-kle-to-re-de-a^{3}n^2, -kle-to-re-a^{3}n^2. See ISCHIOCLITORIANUS.

ISCHIO-SOUS-PÉNIEN (Fr.), n. I^{2}s-ke-o-su-pa-ne-a^{3}n^2. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.

ISCHIO-SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Es-ke-o-su-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See QUADRATUS *femoris*.

ISCHIOSPINITROCHANTERICUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}s-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-spi(spe)-ni^2-tro(tro^2)-ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-te^{2}r(tar)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *spina*, a thorn, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. Fr., *ischio-spini-trochantérien*. See GEMELLUS (2d def.).

ISCHIOSUBCLITORIDIAN, n. I^{2}s-ki^2-o-su^{3}b-kli^{2}t-o^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. See ISCHIOCLITORIANUS.

ISCHIOSUBTROCHANTERICUS (Lat.). adj. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-tro(tro^2)-ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-te^{2}r(tar)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, *sub*, under, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. See QUADRATUS *femoris*.

ISCHIOTHLASTES (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-thla^{2}s-(thla^{3}s)'tez(tas). Gen., *-thlast'u* (*-æ*). From ἰσχίον, the hip joint, and θλάστης, a crusher. Ger., *Hüftpresser*. An old term for an embryothlastes intended for crushing the hips. [A, 88.]

ISCHIO-TIBIAL, adj. I^{2}s-ki^2-o-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *ischio-tibialis*. Pertaining to the ischium and to the tibia.

ISCHIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See ISCHIO-TIBIAL; as a n., a muscle connected with the ischium and the tibia.—**I. externus.** In the lower animals, the analogue of the biceps flexor cruris and of a portion of the glutæus maximus in man. [L.]—**I. internus.** In the lower animals, the analogue of the semimembranosus muscle in man. [L.]—**I. medius, I. posticus.** In the lower animals, the analogue of the semitendinosus muscle in man. [L.]

ISCHIOTROCHANTERIANUS (Lat.), **ISCHIOTROCHANTERIUS** (Lat.), n's m. I^{2}sk(i^{2}sch)-i^2-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)-ka^{2}n-(ch^2-a^{3}n)-te^{2}r(tar)-i^2-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσχίον, the hip, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. Fr., *ischio-trochantérien*. In the lower animals, the analogue of the gemelli muscles of man. [L, 13.]

ISCHIO-URETHRALIS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-u^2-(u)-reth(rath)-ra(ra^3)'li^{2}s. From ἰσχίον, the hip, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *ischio-uréthral*. See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi*.

ISCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἰσχίον. Fr., *ischion*. Ger., *Sitzbein*. It., *ischio*. Sp., *isquion*. The posterior and inferior part of the os innominatum. Superiorly it forms about two fifths of the acetabulum; inferiorly it presents a large, rough eminence, the tuberosity, upon which the body rests in sitting; and extending forward from the tuberosity is the ramus. It bounds the outer portion of the obturator foramen. Between the acetabulum and the tuberosity the external surface presents a groove for the tendon of the obturator externus. The internal surface is smooth and concave, and forms the lateral boundary of the true pelvic cavity. The posterior surface is quadrilateral and rough for the attachment of muscles. On the posterior border, behind the acetabulum, is a sharp process, the spine of the i., which forms the lower limit of the great sacro-sciatic notch, and is separated from the tuberosity by the lesser sacro-sciatic notch. [L, 132, 142 (*a*, 29).]

ISCHL (Ger.), n. I^{2}shl. A town in Upper Austria, where there are alkaline and saline springs, a whey-cure establishment, and iron, sulphur, mud, and pine-needle baths. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHNOCHELOUS, adj. I^{2}sk-no-kel'u^{3}s. From ἰσχνός, thin, and χηλή, a claw. Fr., *ischnochèle*. Having long, thin chelæ. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHNOGYRIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)-no(no^3)-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From ἰσχνός, feeble, and γῦρος, a circle. Ger., *Ischnogyrie*. A feeble development of the cerebral convolutions. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ISCHNOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)-no(no^3)-fo'ni^2-a^3. From ἰσχνός, feeble, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *ischnophonie*. Ger., *Ischnophonie*. 1. Weakness or shrillness of the voice. 2. Stammering. [L, 41, 50, 85 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHNOTES (Lat.), **ISCHNOTIA** (Lat.), **ISCHNOTIS** (Lat.), n's m., f., and f. I^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'no(no^2)-tez(tas), i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)-no(no^2)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'no(no^2)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-net'os* (*-is*), *-not'iæ*, *isch'notis*. Gr., ἰσχνότης (from ἰσχνός, lean). Ger., *Hagerkeit* (1st def.), *Schwindsucht* (2d def.). 1. Extreme thinness. 2. Consumption. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHNOUS, adj. I^{2}sk'nu^{3}s. Gr., ἰσχνός. Lat., *ischnos*, *ischnus*. Very thin (said especially of hectic persons). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-ble^{2}n'ni^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and βλέννος, mucus. Fr., *ischoblennie*. Ger., *Schleimverhaltung*, *Ischoblennie*. A suppression of a mucous discharge. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἴσχειν, to check, and κένωσις, an emptying. A suppression of any normal evacuation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and χολή, bile. A checking of the flow of bile.

ISCHOCŒLIA (Lat.), **ISCHOCOILIA** (Lat.), **ISCHOCOPRIA** (Lat.), n's f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2 a^3, -koil'i^2-a^3, -ko^{2}p'ri^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and κοιλία, the hollow of the belly, or κόπρος, excrement. Fr., *ischocoilie*. Ger., *Unterleibsverstopfung*. Constipation. [L, 30, 50, 135 (*a*, 14, 39).]

ISCHOGALACTIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt-(a^{3}kt)'i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *ischogalactie*. Ger., *Milchverhaltung*. Suppression of the milk. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Kindbettreinigungsverhaltung*. Suppression of the lochia. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-men(man)'i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and μήν, a month. Fr., *ischoménie*. Ger., *Menstruationsverhaltung*. Suppression of the menses. [L, 30, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-fon'i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *ischophonie*. Ger., *Stottern*. An impediment in the voice, stammering. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-pi(pu^6)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From ἴσχειν, to check, and πύον, pus. Fr., *ischopyosie*. Ger., *Eiterverhaltung*. A suppression of a purulent flow. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-i^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, and σπέρμα, seed. Suppression or retention of the seminal fluid. [*a*, 40.]

ISCHURETIC, adj. I^{2}sk-u^2-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *ischureticus* (from ἴσχειν, to check, and οὖρον, urine). Fr., *ischurétique*. Ger., *ischuretisch*. Pertaining to ischuria; as a n., an agent that causes ischuria, also one that relieves it. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

ISCHURIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ku^2(ch^{2}u)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἰσχουρία (from ἴσχειν, to check, and οὖρον, urine). Fr., *ischurie*. Ger., *Ischurie*, *Harnverhaltung*. Retention of urine.—**False i.** I. due to disease or obstruction in the kidneys or ureters, so that the secretion does not reach the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**Hysterical i.** I. due to hysteria. [*a*, 40.]—**I. acuta.** Retention of urine due to a spasmodic stricture being affected by cold. [*a*, 40.]—**I. aspadialis.** I. due to atresia of the meatus urinarius. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. atonica.** See *I. paralytica*.—**I. atretarum.** I. due to atresia of the vulva. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. caruncuIosa.** I. due to the presence of a urethral caruncle. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cryptopeica.** I. due to a distended follicle pressing upon the urethra. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystolithica.** I. due to stone in the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystitica.** I. due to inflammation of the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystoplegica.** I. due to paralysis of the bladder. [*a*, 40.]—**I. cystophlegmatica.** I. due to catarrh and consequent accumulation of mucus in the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystoproctica.** I. due to inflammation and consequent swelling between the bladder and rectum. [*a*, 40.]—**I. cystopyrica.** I. due to accumulation of pus in the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystospastica.** I. due to spasm of the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. cystothromboides.** I. due to clots in the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. dysuria.** See DYSURIA.—**I. ectopocystica.** I. due to displacement, hernia, or prolapsus of the bladder. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. gravidarum, I. hysterocystica.** I. of the state of pregnancy. There are several forms (*e. g.*, *i. gravidarum* [Nordman], *i. of labor* [Boneti], and *i. of retroversion* [Hippocrates]). [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. incompleta.** I. due to a partial obstruction of the urethral canal by stricture. [A, 319 (*a*, 40).]—**I. inflammatoria.** Fr., *ischurie inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Harnverhaltung*. I. due to inflammation. [D.]—**I. lunatica.** I. sometimes observed in the insane wherein they may go several days without urinating. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. nephrelminthica, I. nephritica, I. nephrolithica, I. nephrophlegmatica, I. nephroplegica, I. nephroplethorica, I. nephropyica, I. nephrospastica, I. nephrothromboides.** See *I. renalis*.—**I. notha.** See *False i.*—**I. organica.** I. caused by some organic trouble, such as stricture of the urethra. [D.]—**I. paradoxa, I. paradoxica.** Dribbling of urine from overdistention of the bladder.—**I. paralytica.** Ger., *Lähmung des Detrusor urinæ*, *paralytische Ischurie*. I. from paralysis of the bladder. [D.]—**I. peridesmica.** I. due to compression or stricture of the urethra. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. perinealis.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra in the perineal region. [*a*, 40.]—**I. phimosica, I. phimotica.** I. due to phimosis.—**I. polyurica.** I. due to excessive accumulation of urine in the bladder. [Sauvages (*a*, 40).]—**I. renalis.** Suppression of urine. [D.]—**I. spasmodica.** See CYSTOSPASMUS.—**I. spastica.** I. which is a symptom or result of spastic dysuria. [A, 326 (*a*, 40).]—**I. spuria.** See *False i.*—**I. suppleta.** See *I.*

renalis.—**I. ureterica, I. ureteritica, I. ureterolithica, I. ureterophlegmatica, I. ureteropyica, I. ureterostomatica, I. ureterothromboides.** I. due to obstruction in the ureters. [L, 290.]—**I. urethralis a phimosi.** I. due to phimosis.—**I. urethrelminthica.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra by a worm or worms. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. urethritica.** I. due to inflammation of the urethra. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. urethrohymenodes.** I. due to obstruction of the urethra by a membrane resembling or continuous with the hymen or by coagulable lymph. [*a*, 40.]—**I. urethrolithica.** I. due to urethral calculus. [*a*, 40.]—**I. urethrophlegmatica.** I. due to accumulation of mucus in the urethra. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. urethrothromboides.** I. due to blood-clot in the urethra. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**I. vera, I. vesicalis.** Ger., *Harnsperre*, *Harnverstopfung*, *Harnblasenharnverhaltung.* Retention of urine in which the obstructing cause is to be found in the bladder. [D.]—**Mechanical i.** Lat., *i. mechanica.* Ger., *mechanische Harnverhaltung.* I. caused by mechanical obstruction, as by the presence of a stone in the bladder. [D.]—**Neurotic i.** Of Charcot, a form of i. dependent upon neurotic conditions, such as hysteria, epilepsy, and chorea, unassociated with local disease or deformity. [*a*, 40.]—**Renal i.** See *I. renalis.*—**True i.** See *I. vera.*

ISCHURIC, adj. I^{2}s-ku^2'ri^{2}k. See ISCHURETIC.

ISCHURIOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ku^2(ch^{2}u)-ri^2-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἴσχειν, to check, οὖρον, urine, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ophthalmia supposed to result from renal ischuria. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

ISCHURY, n. I^{2}sk'u^2-ri^2. See ISCHURIA.

ISCHYOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἰσχύς, strength, and μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis*). Ger., *Kreuzrückenmarksentzündung.* See OSPHYOMYELITIS.

ISCHYROS (Lat.), **ISCHYRUS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}s-ki(ch^{2}u^6)'ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἰσχυρός. Ger., *stark*, *kräftig.* Strong, powerful. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISCHYS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s). Gen., *isch'yos* (*isch'yis*). Gr., ἰσχύς. Strength. [A, 322.]

ISENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ez'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ISERTIA (Lat.), n. f. E-se^{2}rt'i^2-a^3. From *Isert*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *i.*, *isertie.* A genus of South American rubiaceous shrubs or trees, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Mussœndeæ.* The *Isertiæ* of A. Richard, or the *Isertidæ* of Lindley, or the *Isertieæ* of De Candolle, are: Of Richard and De Candolle, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 38, 42, 48, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**I. coccinea.** Fr., *i. écarlate.* A species found in Guiana, having sweet, edible berries and a bitter wood. The leaves are used in decoction as an application to tumors; the bark is employed in the treatment of fevers and in liver affections. [B, 93, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

ISETHIONATE, n. I^{2}s-e^{2}th-i'o^{2}n-at. A salt of isethionic acid. [B.]

ISETHIONIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-e^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthylène-hydroxysulfonique.* Ger., *Isäthionsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4.$-$SO_2.(OH)_2$, derived from ethionic acid by evaporation of the aqueous solution of the latter. It occurs under the form of deliquescent, acicular crystals. [B, 4.]

ISETHIONURIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-e^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n-u^2'ri^{2}k. See TAUROCARBAMIC ACID.

ISETHIONYL, n. I^{2}s-e^{2}th-i'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. The bivalent radicle, $C_2H_4'.SO_2'$, of isethionic acid. [B.]

ISHARAMULA (Hind., Beng.), n. See ARISTOLOCHIA *indica.*

ISICIUM (Lat.), **ISICOS** (Lat.), **ISICUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., and m. I(i^2)-si^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), i(i^2)'si^{2}k-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰσίκιον, ἴσικος. A kind of ancient dish made of minced meat with or without spices, etc. [A, 325.]

ISIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. I^{2}s(es)-i^{2}d'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἶσις, a plant, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *isididés.* A family of the *Alcyonaria.* [B, 93.]

ISIDIOID, ISIDIOMORPHOUS, ISIDIOPHOROUS, adj's. I^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^2-oid, -i^{2}d-i^2-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s, -i^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *isioideus*, *isidiomorphus*, *isidiophorus* (from ἶσις, a plant, and εἶδος, resemblance, μορφή, form, or φορεῖν, to bear). Having isidia (said of the thallus of a lichen). [B, 77, 123 (*a*, 35).]

ISIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}s(es) i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἶσις, a plant. Fr., *isidion.* 1. An elevated, coralloid, stipitate excresence, sometimes branched, found in the thalli of some foliaceous and crustaceous lichens and serving as propagula. 2. A pseudo-genus of lichens made for some species of *Pertusaria.* The *Isidieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cephalosporæ*; of Rabenhorst, a division of imperfect lichens (*Lichenes imperfecti*). [B, 19, 77, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]

ISIKA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s(es)'i^{2}k-a^3. The genus *Lonicera.* [*a*, 35.]

ISINGLASS, n. I'zi^{2}n^2-gla^{3}s. Bomb., *áisinglása.* See ICHTHYOCOLLA.—**American i.** Ger., *amerikanische Hausenblase.* See *New York i.*, *New England i.*, and *Transparent i.*—**Artificial i.** Ger., *künstliche Hausenblase.* Commercial gelatin, especially the transparent preparations used as substitutes for i. in making jellies. [B, 5, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Bengal i.** See AGAR-AGAR.—**Book i.** Ger., *Bücherhausenblase.* A commercial name for i. consisting of fishes' bladders folded and dried. [B, 5, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Brazilian i.** Ger., *brasilianische Hausenblase.* The product of a large fish, *Silurus Parkerii*, and perhaps of other species. It is prepared by drying the air-bladders of the fish in their distended state; inferior to the Russian i. [B, 5, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).] See also *False i.*—**Cake i.** The gelatin prepared from fragments of the other forms of i. with various other parts of the fish. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**China i., Chinese i., East Indian i.** India i., a variety of i. consisting of the dried bladders of two species of *Polynemus* and other fish in the Indian waters. In London it is used chiefly in clarifying beer. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**False i.** Ger., *falsche Hausenblase.* A non-gelatinous article from Brazil, consisting of the dried ovary of a large fish. It is a poor substitute for i. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Indian i.** See *China i.*—**I. fish.** The *Acipenser huso* and other species. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**I. jelly.** See *Gelatina* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**I. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**Japanese i.** See *Japanese* AGAR-AGAR.—**Leaf i.** Ger., *blättrige Hausenblase.* I. consisting of fishes' bladders dried in the flat state. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Long staple i.** See *Staple i.*—**Manilla i.** I. from Manilla, yielded by a species of fish not yet determined. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**New England i.** Ribbon i., an inferior i., unfit for internal use, prepared from the air bladder of the common hake (*Gadus merluccius*). The bladders are macerated in water and then pressed into thin ribbons by passing them between rollers. [B, 5, 14, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**New York i.** Ger., *Neu-Yorker Hausenblase.* An i. of good quality, prepared from the sounds (dried whole or merely split open) of *Otolithus regalis.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Refined i.** Transparent i., an excellent glue occurring in commerce in thin translucent plates. It is prepared from New England i. by dissolving the latter in hot water and spreading on oiled muslin. It has a strong fishy smell. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Russian i.** The ichthyocolla of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Samovey i.** In English commerce, an inferior i. from Russia; procured, according to Pereira, from the *Siluris glanis.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Staple i.** Russian i. consisting of the membranes folded into compact and twisted forms, called staples, according to the size of which it is known as long or short staple. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Transparent i.** See *Refined i.*

ISIR (Lat.), n. n. Is(i^{2}s)'u^{6}r(i^{2}r). See ELIXIR.

ISIS (Lat.), n. f. I(e)'si^{2}s. Gen., *i'sidos* (*-idis*), *is'eos.* Gr., ἶσις (1st def.), Ἶσις (= Isis, the goddess of drugs [2d def.]). 1. A genus of corticose polyps of the tribe *Lithophyta*, of which the coral is a member. 2. An old term for a plaster, especially for wounds in the head. [L, 105 (*a*, 39); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. nobilis.** See *Red* CORAL.

ISKIMID, n. A town on the Gulf of Nicodemia, in Turkey in Asia, near which are the springs called *Yalora.* [L, 30, 37, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISLAND, n. I'l'nd. Lat., *insula.* Fr., *île.* Ger., *Insel.* In anatomy, a structure more or less detached from a main mass and surrounded by structures of a different sort.—**Blood-i's.** See under BLOOD.—**Epithelial i's.** Ger., *Epithelinseln*, *Keimepithelinseln.* Patches of germinal cells between the endothelial cells of the ovary in the *Amphibia.* ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1882, p. 260; "Arch. f. Mikr. Anat.," 1878, p. 397 (J).]—**I. of Reil.** See INSULA (1st def.).

ISLANDICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}s-la^{2}nd(la^{3}nd)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *d'Islande.* Ger., *isländisch.* Indigenous to or procured from Iceland.

ISLET, n. I'le^{2}t. A small island.—**Hepatic i's.** See INSULA (2d def.).

ISLINGTON, n. I^{2}z'li^{2}n^2-tu^{3}n. Formerly a town of Middlesex, England, now a part of London, where there was a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISMENE (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-me(ma)'ne(na). Gen., *-men'es.* From Ἰσμήνη, a daughter of Œdipus. Of Salisbury, a genus of the *Amaryllideæ*; by Bentham and Hooker, referred to the genus *Hymenocallis.* [B. 42 (*a*, 35).]—**I. amancaes.** Fr., *narcisse de Pérou.* The Peruvian daffodil. The bulbs are used in Peru for promoting suppuration. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**I. calathina.** See NARCISSUS *calathinus.*

ISMID, ISMINID, n's. See ISKIMID.

ISNARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Es-na^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From *Isnard*, a French botanist. Fr., *isnardie.* Ger., *Isnardie.* The genus *Ludwigia.* The *Isnardieæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Onagreæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**I. alternifolia.** See LUDWIGIA *alternifolia.*—**I. palustris.** See LUDWIGIA *palustris.*

ISOACRYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. See ACRYLIC ACID (2d def.).

ISOALLOXAN, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}l-lo^{2}x'a^{2}n. An isomeric modification of alloxan, formed by heating the latter to 260°. With bases it forms salts. [B, 2.]

ISOALLOXANATE, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}l-lo^{2}x'a^{2}n-at. A salt of isoalloxanic acid, isomeric with a corresponding alloxanate. [B, 2.]

ISOALLOXANIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}l-lo^{2}x-an'i^{2}k. See ISALLOXANIC ACID.

ISOALLYLENE, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}l'i^{2}l-en. Ger., *Isoallylen.* See ISALLYLENE.

ISOAMYL, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. Fr., *isoamyle.* Ger., *Isamyl.* See AMYL.—**I. angelate.** Ger., *Angelicasäure-I'ester.* A body, $C_5H_7O_2 - (CH_2CH_2CH.<[CH_3]_2) = C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, forming one of the constituents of chamomile-oil, and distilling at 200° C. It is isomeric with i. tiglinate, and also contained in the same oil. [B, 5.]—**I'carbonic acid.** Isocaproic acid. [B.]—**I. hydride.** See PENTANE (2d def.).—**I. tiglinate.** Ger., *Tiglinsäure I'ester.* A body, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2 = C_5H_7O_2(CH_2.CH_2.CH.<[CH_3]_2)$, forming one of the constituents of chamomile-oil. It is isomeric with i. angelate, and distills at about 205° C. [B, 5.]

ISOAMYLENE, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Amylene into the constitution of which an isoalcohol radicle enters, or one in which the carbon atoms are not disposed in a single chain. [B.] See AMYLENE (2d and 5th var's.).

ISOAMYLIDENE, n. I^{2}s-o-a^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Isoamyliden.* See AMYLIDENE.

ISOBAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Is(I[2]s)-o(o[3])-ba[2]f(ba[3]f)'i[2]-a[3]. From ἴσος, equal, and βαφή, dyeing. Fr., *isobaphie*. In physics, the condition of a body which reflects only a single color. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISOBIURET, n. I[2]s-o-bi-u[2]'re[2]t. A crystalline substance, $C_2H_5N_3O_2 = N_3\begin{cases}CO\\CO(NH_2)'\\H_3\end{cases}$, formed by the action of ammonium on tribromacetylene. It occurs in long needles, taking up molecules of water of crystallization, dissolves easily in hot water, melts at 185° C., and has other properties of biuret. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

ISOBRIATE, ISOBRIOUS, adj's. I[2]s-o'bri[2]-at, -u[3]s. Lat., *isobrius* (from ἴσος, equal, and βριάν, to be strong). Fr., *isobrié*. Isodynamous, growing with equal force (said of the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo). [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

ISOBUTANE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t'an. See BUTANE.

ISOBUTYL, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t'i[2]l. See BUTYL.—**I. aceto-acetate.** A colorless liquid, $C_8H_{14}O_3 = CH_3 - CO - CH_2 - CO_2[CH_2 - CH - (CH_3)_2] = C_2H_3O.C_2H_2[C_4H_9].O$. having a faint odor of fennel, and boiling at 203° C. [B, 2.]—**I. acetone.** A substitution compound of isobutyl and acetone, $C_7H_{14}O = CH_3 - CO - CH_2(C_4H_9)$. [B, 2.]—**I. alcohol.** Ger., *I'alkohol*. See BUTYL *alcohol*.—**I. aldehyde.** See BUTYRIC *aldehyde*.—**I'amine.** Ger., *I'amin*. See BUTYLAMINE.—**I. angelate, I. angelicate.** Ger., *Angelicasäure-Isobutylester*. A body, $C_5H_7O_2.([CH_3]_2{<}CH.CH_2) = C_9H_{16}O_2$, forming one of the constituents of chamomile-oil, and distilling at 177°. [B, 5.]—**I'benzene.** Ger., *I'benzol*. A colorless oily liquid having the composition of benzene in which i. replaces hydrogen: $C(C_6H_5)H_2 - CH - {<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3} = C_{10}H_{14}$. It is isomeric with diethyl benzene, with cymene, and ethyldimethylbenzene. [B.]—**I'benzoic acid.** A monobasic acid, $(CH_3)_2C_2H_3.C_6H_4.CO.OH$. Two isomeric forms are known: (1) *Meta-i. a.*, crystallizing in long broad needles, which melt at 127° C. (2) *Para-i. a.*, needles or monosymmetric crystals like those of calc spar, and melting at 164° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. carbinol.** See AMYL *alcohol*.—**I'carbonic acid.** Ger., *I'carbonsäure*. See VALERIC ACID.—**I'dimethylcarbinol.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**I'dimethylcarbinyl.** See HEPTYL.—**I. hydride.** See BUTANE.—**I. isobutyrate.** A liquid salt, $C_4H_7O_2(C_4H_9)$, contained in angelic acid, and boiling at about 148° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. isosulphocyanate, I. isothiocyanate.** See BUTYL *isothiocyanate*.—**I. nitrate.** A liquid obtained by heating a mixture of amyl nitrate and isobutyl alcohol. It boils at 66° to 70° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]—**I. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate d'isobutyle*. Ger., *Dii'oxalat*. Diisobutylic oxalate, a liquid, $[(CH_3)_2{>}CH.CH_2]_2C_2O_4 = C_{10}H_{18}O_4$. [B, 4.]—**I'phenol.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_3(CH_3)_2$, occurring as needles of a faint odor, boiling at 99° C. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

ISOBUTYLENE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t'i[2]l-en. Ger., *Isobutylen*. See BUTYLENE.

ISOBUTYLIC, adj. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t-i[2]l'i[2]k. Of or pertaining to isobutyl. [B, 2.]

ISOBUTYLIDENE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t-i[2]l'i[2]d-en. Ger., *Isobutyliden*. An isomeric form of butylidene (tetrene), $C_4H_8 = (CH_3)_2 = CH.CH''$; a bivalent radicle. [B.]—**I. oxide.** Ger., *Isobutylidenoxyd*. See BUTYRIC *aldehyde* (2d def.).

ISOBUTYRAMIDE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t-i[2]r'a[2]m-i[2]d(id). Ger., *Isobutyramid*. See under BUTYRAMIDE.

ISOBUTYRATE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t'i[2]r-at. A salt of isobutyric acid. [B.]

ISOBUTYRIC, adj. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t-i[2]r'i[2]k. Isomeric with a butyric compound. [B.]—**I. acid.** Fr., *acide isopropylcarbonique*. Ger., *Isobuttersäure*. See BUTYRIC *acid*.—**I. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde isobutyrique*. Ger., *Isobutyraldehyd*. See BUTYRIC *aldehyde* (2d def.).—**I. chloride.** See under BUTYRIC *chloride*.—**I. ether.** See ETHYL *butyrate*.

ISOBUTYRONE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t'i[2]r-on. Ger., *Isobutyron*. A liquid, $[(CH_3)_2.CH]_2CO$, obtained by the dry distillation of calcic isobutyrate or by careful oxidation of diisopropyl oxalic acid, boiling at about 125° C., and having a strong ethereal smell somewhat like that of camphor. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]

ISOBUTYRONITRILE, n. I[2]s-o-bu[2]t-i[2]r-o-nit'ri[2]l. Ger., *Isobutyronitril*. See PROPYL *cyanide*.

ISOCAJUPUTENE, n. I[2]s-o-ka[2]j'u[2]-pu[2]t-en. An oily liquid boiling at 177° C., obtained from oil of cajaput, isomeric with cajuputene. [B, 18.]

ISOCAPRIC, adj. I[2]s-o-ka[2]p'ri[2]k. Fr., *isocaprique*. Isomeric with a capric compound. [B.]—**I. acid.** An acid, $C_9H_{19}.CO.OH$, occurring as an oily liquid of slight odor and unpleasant, burning taste, and boiling at about 242° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**I. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool isocaprique*. See DECATYL *alcohol*.—**I. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde isocaprique*. See under CAPRIC *aldehyde*.

ISOCAPROATE, n. I[2]s-o-ka[2]p'ro-at. Ger., *Isocapronat*. A salt of isocapric acid. [B, 4.]

ISOCAPROIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-ka[2]p-ro'i[2]k. Fr., *acide isocaproïque* (ou *iso-hexoïque*). Ger., *Isocaproninsäure*. See CAPROIC *acid* (2d def.).

ISOCAPRYL ALCOHOL, n. I[2]s-o-ka[2]p'ri[2]l a[2]l'ko-ho[2]l. See DECATYL *alcohol*.

ISOCAPRYLIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-ka[2]p-ri[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide isoctoïque*. Ger., *Isoctylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $(CH_3)_3 \equiv C - CH_2 - CH(CH_3) - CO.OH = C_8H_{16}O_2$, isomeric with caprylic or octylic acid; an oily liquid boiling above 205° C. [B, 4.]

ISOCARPOUS, adj. I[2]s-o-ka[3]rp'u[3]s. Lat., *isocarpus, isocarpeus* (from ἴσος, equal, and καρπός, a fruit). Ger., *gleichfrüchtig*. 1. Having as many carpels as sepals and petals. The *Isocarpæ* (Fr., *isocarpées*); syn.: *Isocarpeæ*) of Eichler, Sachs, and others are a division of the *Gamopetalæ*, thus characterized. 2. Like-fruited; said of *Algæ* in which the fruits of the same species have the same form. The *Isocarpeæ* (Ger., *Gleichfrüchtige, Isocarpeen*) are, in the older systems of classification of the *Algæ*, a division of the latter, including the *Diatomeæ* and *Malacophyceæ* of Kützing. [B, 41, 104, 170, 291 (*a*, 35).]

ISOCERCAL [Cope], adj. I[2]s-o-su[3]r'k'l. From ἴσος, equal, and κέρκος, a tail, etc. See DIPHYCERCAL.

ISOCERYL ALCOHOL, n. I[2]s-o-se[2]r'i[2]l a[2]l'ko-ho[2]l. See under CERYL *alcohol*.

ISOCETIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-set'i[2]k. See under CETIC *acid*.

ISOCHEIROUS, adj. I[2]s-o-kir'u[3]s. Lat., *isocheirus* (from ἴσος, equal, and χείρ, the hand). Having hands, or appendages in the form of arms, all resembling each other [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

ISOCHINOLINE, n. I[2]s-o-ki[2]n'ol-en. See QUINOLINE.

ISOCHOLANIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-kol-a[2]n'i[2]k. An acid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_8$, produced along with its isomer, cholanic acid, by the oxidation of cholic acid. [Latschinoff (B).]

ISOCHOLESTERIN, n. I[2]s-o-kol-e[2]s'te[2]r-i[2]n. Fr., *isocholestérine*. Ger., *I.* See under CHOLESTERIN.

ISOCHOMOUS, adj. I[2]s-o-kom'u[3]s. From ἴσος, equal, and χῶμα, a promontory. Forming equal angles of divergence; said of branches springing from the stem of a plant at the same angle. [*a*, 35.]

ISOCHROMATIC, adj. I[2]s-o-krom-a[2]t'i[2]k. From ἴσος, equal, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *isochre, isochromatique*. Having the same color; of uniform tint. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISOCHRON (Ger.), **ISOCHRONAL**, adj's. E-so-ch[2]ron', i[2]s-o[2]k'ro-n'l. See ISOCHRONOUS.

ISOCHRONISM, n. I[2]s-o[2]k'ro-ni[2]z'm. Lat., *isochronismus* (from ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, time). The property of being isochronous. [*a*, 17.]

ISOCHRONOUS, adj. I[2]s-o[2]k'ro-nu[3]s. From ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, time. Fr., *isochrone*. Ger., *isochron*. 1. Occupying equal periods of time. 2. Recurring at regular intervals. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. I[2]s-o[2]k(o[2]ch[2])'ro(re[2])-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἴσος, equal, and χρώς, color. See ISOCHROMATIC.

ISOCHRYSON (Lat.), **ISOCHRYSUM** (Lat.), n's n. I[2]s-o-(o[3])-kriz(ch[2]ru[5]s)'o[2]n, -u[3]m(u[4]m). 1. Of Galen, a certain collyrium. 2. Of Libavius, a compound of iron, antimony, and mercury. [A, 325.]

ISOCITRIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-si[2]t'ri[2]k. A crystalline acid formed by treating an aqueous solution of citric acid with sodium amalgam, the acid reaction being kept up by dilute sulphuric acid. [Rochleder, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (*a*, 39).]

ISOCRATES (Lat.), n. m. I[2]s-o[2]k'ra[2]t(ra[3]t)-ez(as). Gr., ἰσοκρατής (from ἴσος, equal, and κεραννύναι, to mix). Wine mixed with its own volume of water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISOCREATINE, n. I[2]s-o-kre'a[2]t-en. Fr., *isocréatine*. Ger., *Isokreatin*. See ALACREATINE.

ISOCROTONIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-krot-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide isocrotonique*. Ger., *Isocrotonsäure*. See CROTONIC *acid* (*b*).

ISOCROTYL, n. I[2]s-o-krot'i[2]l. A univalent radicle, $(C_4H_7)' = (CH_3)_2 : C : CH -$, isomeric with butenyl. [B, 4.]

ISOCTOIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o[2]k-to'i[2]k. Fr., *acide isoctoïque*. Ger., *Isoctylsäure*. See ISOCAPRYLIC ACID.

ISOCTYLALCOHOL, n. I[2]s-o[2]k''ti[2]l-a[2]l'ko-ho[2]l. See under OCTYL *alcohol*.

ISOCTYLAMINE, n. I[2]s-o[2]k-ti[2]l'a[2]m-en. See under OCTYL *amine*.

ISOCTYLIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o[2]k-ti[2]l'i[2]k. Ger., *Isoctylsäure*. See ISOCAPRYLIC ACID.

ISOCUMOL, n. I[2]s-o-ku[2]m'o[2]l. See PSEUDOCUMENE.

ISOCYAN (Ger.), n. E-so-tsu[6]-a[3]n'. See ISOCYANOGEN.—**I'-säure-Allylester.** Allyl pseudocyanate. [B.]

ISOCYANATE, n. I[2]s-o-si'a[2]n-at. Fr., *i.* Ger., *-isocyanat* (in compos.). A salt of isocyanic acid. [B.]

ISOCYANIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-si'a[2]n-i[2]k. Pseudocyanic acid. [B.] See under CYANIC ACID.

ISOCYANIDE, n. I[2]s-o-si'a[2]n-i[2]d(id). Ger., *-isocyanür* (in compos.). See under CYANIDE.

ISOCYANOGEN, n. I[2]s-o-si-a[2]n'o-je[2]n. Ger., *Isocyan*. See CARBAMMONIUM and under CYANOGEN.

ISOCYANÜR (Ger.), n. E-so-tsu[6]-a[3]n-u[6]r'. See ISOCYANIDE.

ISOCYANURATE, n. I[2]s-o-si-a[2]n-u[2]'rat. Fr., *i.* A salt of isocyanuric acid. [*a*, 38.]

ISOCYANURIC ACID, n. I[2]s-o-si-a[2]n-u[2]'ri[2]k. Fr., *acide isocyanurique*. See FULMINURIC ACID.

ISODACTYLOUS, adj. I[2]so-da[2]k'ti[2]l-u[3]s. From ἴσος, equal, and δάκτυλος, digit. Fr., *isodactyle*. Having toes of the same size. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISODIC, adj. I[2]s-o[2]d'i[2]k. See EISODIC.

ISODIMORPHISM, n. I[2]s-o-di-mo[3]rf'i[2]z'm. From ἴσος, equal, and δίμορφος, two-formed. A peculiar form of dimorphism, in which a substance crystallizes in two forms that are incompatible, but still sufficiently similar to come within the limits of isomorphism. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISODIMORPHOUS, adj. I[2]s-o-di-mo[3]rf'u[3]s. Fr., *isodimorphe*. Having the property of isodimorphism. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ISODONTOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-do^{2}n'tu^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *isodonte.* Having teeth either alike or very similar. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ISODROMOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}d'ro-mu^{3}s. Lat., *isodromos, isodromus* (from ἴσος, equal, and δρόμος, a course). See Isochronous.

ISODULCITAN, n. I^{2}s-o-du^{3}l'si^{2}t-a^{2}n. Ger., *I.* An amorphous substance, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, isomeric with dulcitan. [B, 3.]

ISODULCITE, n. I^{2}s-o-du^{3}l'sit. Ger., *Isodulcit.* A body, $C_6H_{12}O_5 + H_2O = C_6H_{14}O_6$, isomeric with mannitan (dulcitan), forming large, monoclinic crystals, melting at 105° to 110° C., and easily soluble in water. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

ISODULCITIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-du^{3}l-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isodulcitique.* A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_9$, prepared by oxidizing isodulcite with nitric acid, and occurring in granular, colorless, transparent crystals, freely soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 39).]

ISODURYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-du^2-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isodurilique.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_{21}$, having two isomeric forms: *α-isodurylic acid*, melting at 215° C., subliming at higher temperatures, and slightly soluble in hot water, more soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether; *β-isodurylic acid*, occurring in long needles, fusible at 120° to 125° C., slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

ISODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s(es)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'-i^2-a^3. From ισος, equal, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *isodynamie.* Ger., *Gleickkräftigkeit.* The property of being isodynamic. [α, 14.]

ISODYNAMIC, adj. I^{2}s-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. From ἴσος, equal, and δυναμικός, powerful. Exerting (of foods, giving rise to) an equal amount of force. [α, 17.]

ISODYNAMOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-di^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *isodynamus* (from ἴσος, equal, and δυνάμις, force). Fr., *isodyname.* See Isobrious.

ISŒNANTHYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-na^{2}n-thi^{2}l-i^{2}k. See Œnanthylic acid.

ISOETES (Lat.), n. m. Is-o(o^2)'e^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-o'etis.* From ἰσοετές, an evergreen plant. 1. Of Pliny, the *Sempervivum tectorum.* 2. Quillwort, a genus of aquatic club-mosses of the *Isoeteæ* (Fr., *isoétées*), which are a division of club-mosses of the *Ligulatæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Limnobiæ*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Selagines*; of Meissner, a suborder of the *Rhizocarpeæ*; and of Brongniart, a division of the *Lycopodiaceæ.* [B, 19. 34, 104, 115, 170, 291 (α, 35).]—**I. lacustri.** Merlin's grass; a species found in water, at or near the margins of ponds and rivers, in New England and the Middle States, often entirely submerged. [B, 34 (α, 35).]

ISOGAMOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and γάμος, marriage. Produced by the coalescence of gametes of equal size (said of reproduction in plants). [B, 291 (α, 35).]

ISOGAMY, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *isogamia.* The quality of being isogamous. [α, 35.]

ISOGNATHISM, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-i^{2}z'm. From ἴσος, equal, and γνάθος, the jaw. A condition of the molar teeth in some animals in which the opposite teeth are alike and interlock when the jaws are closed. ["Nature," March 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 39).]

ISOGYNOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *isogyne.* In botany, having an equal number of carpels and petals. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ISOGYRUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-jir(gu^{6}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἴσος, equal, and γῦρος, a circle. In botany, forming a complete spire. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

ISOHÆMATOPORPHYRIN, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-po^{2}r'fi^{2}r-i^{2}n. Of C. A. Nobel, a reduction product of hæmatin, formed from hæmatoporphyroidin, and identical with the urohæmatin of MacMunn. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnschr.," April 23, 1887, p. 305 (B).]

ISOHARNSÄURE (Ger.), n. E-so-ha^{3}rn'zoir-e^2. Isouric acid. [B.]

ISOHEMIPINIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}m-i^2-pin'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2$, crystallizing in white needles, almost insoluble in cold water, somewhat soluble in hot water, and melting at about 246° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ISOHEPTANE, n. I^{2}s-o-hep'tan. See Heptane.

ISOHEPTYL, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}p'ti^{2}l. See Heptyl (2d def.).—**I. alcohol.** See under Heptyl alcohol.

ISOHEPTYLENE, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}p'ti^{2}l-en. See under Heptylene.

ISOHEPTYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}p-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isoheptylique.* Isœnanthylic acid. [B.] See Œnanthylic acid.

ISOHESPERIDIN, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}s-pe^{2}r'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. A crystalline glucoside, isomeric with hesperidin, obtained from the alcoholic extract of bitter orange-peel. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 39).]

ISOHEXANE, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}x'an. Syn.: *dimethylpropylmethane, ethylbutyl.* A mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$, boiling at 62° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ISOHEXOIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}x-o'i^{2}k. Isocaproic acid. [α, 38.]

ISOHEXYL ALCOHOL, n. I^{2}s-o-he^{2}x''i^{2}l a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. See Hexyl alcohol.

ISO-INDOL, n. I^{2}s-o-i^{2}nd'o^{2}l. A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, crystallizing from hot alcohol or glacial acetic acid in small plates, needles, or prisms, which are pleochroitic, showing all possible colors from deep red through green and yellow to indigo-blue, and melt at about 195° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ISOLA, n. E'zo-la^3. A sea-bathing resort in Istria, Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

ISOLABLE, adj. I^{2}s'o-la^2-b'l. Capable of being isolated. [L, 41, 56.]

ISOLACTIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. See Ethylidenelactic acid.

ISOLATE, v. tr. I^{2}s'o-lat. Fr., *isoler.* Ger., *isoliren, absondern, ausscheiden.* It., *isolare.* Sp., *aislar.* To separate from other substances, structures, or individuals; to place apart.

ISOLATION, n. I^{2}s-o-la'shu^{3}n. Fr., *i., isolement.* Ger., *I., Isolirung, Absonderung.* It., *isolamento.* Sp., *aislamiento.* The act or process of isolating.

ISOLATOR (Ger.), n. E-so-la^3-tor'. See Insulator.

ISOLEUCINE, n. I^{2}s-o-lu^2'sen. See under Leucine.

ISOLICHENIN, n. I^{2}s-o-li'ke^{2}n-e^{2}n. A substance found in Iceland moss along with lichenin: distinguished from the latter by being colored blue by iodine. [B, 3.]

ISOLINE, n. I^{2}s'o-len. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Isolin.* A base, $C_{14}H_{17}N$, occurring in raw quinoline: one of the homologous series of bases obtained by dry distillation of quinine and its isomers. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ISOLOGOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-gu^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *isologue.* Having an identical chemical constitution. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ISOLUSIN, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}l'u^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *isolusine.* Of Peschier, a bitter, acrid substance, found in the root of *Polygala virginiana*, so called because it is equally soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 38, 78 (α, 14).]

ISOMALIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-ma'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide isomalique.* See Malic acid.

ISOMANNIDE, n. I^{2}s-o-ma^{2}n'i^{2}d(id). An isomeric derivative, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, of mannite. ["Bull. de la soc. chim. de Paris," Dec. 28, 1883; in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Jan., Feb., 1884, p. 38. (B).]

ISOMER, n. I^{2}s'o-mu^{5}r. See Isomeride.

ISOMÈRE (Fr.), adj. and n. E-so-me^{2}r. 1. (Adj.) see Isomerous. 2. (N.) see Isomeride.

ISOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-me(me^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, a part. 1. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Cyphia.* 2. Of Don, a section of the genus *Vernonia*; of Schreber the *Tephrodes* of De Candolle. [B, 48, 121 (α, 14).]—**I. chinensis.** The *Vernonia cinerea*, var. *undulata.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**I. cinerea.** The *Vernonia cinerea.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ISOMERIC, adj. I^{2}s-o-me^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *isomère, isomérique.* Ger., *isomerisch, gleichgetheilt.* It., *isomero, isomerico.* Sp., *isómero, isomérico.* Of chemical bodies, possessing the same percentage composition, but differing either as regards the number of atoms contained in the molecule, the manner in which the atoms are grouped in the molecule, or the chemical and physical properties which the substances themselves present. [B.] See also Isomerism.

ISOMERIDE, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *isoméride.* Syn.: *isomer, allotrope.* A substance which bears to another the relation of isomerism. The expression includes the terms *polymeride* and *metameride*, and, like these related terms, is applied to the cognate substances which are of less typical or less simple construction than the substance assumed as the primitive type. [B.]

ISOMERISM, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *isomérisme, isomérie.* Ger., *Isomerie.* Syn.: *allotropy.* The property of being isomeric. It includes (1) *polymerism*, when isomeric bodies, though possessing the same percentage composition, have molecular formulæ which are not identical, but are different simple multiples of one common formula. Polymerism itself may be of different kinds, thus when one polymeric body is formed directly from another by the union of two or more molecules of the latter into one multiple molecule, the polymerism is said to be *genetic.* (2) *Metamerism* when, the percentage composition and molecular formula of isomeric bodies being the same, they yield different products on decomposition, and hence have different rational formulæ, and contain very different radicles. The *reciprocal metamerism* of Tilden exists when the metameric bodies contain each a pair of radicles, united by the same bivalent group, so that the excess of any given element in one radicle of a pair must be made up for by a corresponding deficiency in the second radicle of the same pair. (3) *Allotropism*, when the different varieties of the same elementary body are isomeric (see also Dimorphism [1st def.]). Allotropism may be polymeric (oxygen and ozone), physical, and possibly structural. [B, 3, 4, 6.] See also the various subheads.—**Geometric i.** Ger., *geometrische Isomerie.* See *Physical i.*—**Nucleus i.** Ger., *Kernisomerie.* See under *Structural i.*—**Physical i.** Ger., *physikalische Isomerie.* I. in which the chemical formulæ of two bodies are in all respects identical, but the substances themselves differ in physical properties. It is imagined to be due to differences in the spatial arrangements of atoms, their relations to each other in the molecule being unaltered. It has hence been designated *geometric i.* [B, 4.]—**Place-i., Structural i.** Ger., *Ortsisomerie, Strukturisomerie.* I. in which the structural formulæ of two bodies differ only in the arrangement of the atoms attached to their nuclei (*place i.*), or in the mode of connection of the nuclei themselves (*nucleus i.*). [B, 4.]

ISOMEROMORPHISM, n. I^{2}s-o-me^{2}r-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}z'm. From ἴσος, equal, μέρος, a part, and μορφή, form. Isomorphism between substances that are alike in atomic proportions. [L, 56.]

ISOMEROUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *isomère.* Ger., *isomerisch, gleichgetheilt.* 1. Equal in number, isomeric. 2. Of a flower, having the same number of parts in each whorl. [B, 1, 19, 77 (α, 35).]

ISOMETRIC, adj. I^{2}s-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From ἴσος, equal, and μετρεῖν, to measure. Fr., *isométrique*. Ger., *isometrisch, gleichmessend*. Having the same dimensions (said of crystals). [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

ISOMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-rop(ro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἴσος, equal, μέτρον, a measure, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *isométropie*. Ger., *Isometropie*. That condition in which the refraction of both eyes is the same in kind and degree. [F.]

ISOMŒRIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-me'(mo^2'e^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἰσομοιρία. See ISOMERISM.

ISOMŒROUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-mer'u^{3}s. Gr., ἰσόμοιρος. See ISOMEROUS.

ISOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. See ISOMORPHISM.

ISOMORPHIC, adj. I^{2}s-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k. See ISOMORPHOUS.

ISOMORPHISM, n. I^{2}s-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}z'm. Lat., *isomorphia* (from ἴσος, equal, and μορφή, form). Fr., *isomorphisme*. Ger., *Isomorphie*. It., Sp., *isomorfia, isomorfismo*. The state of being isomorphous. [B.]—**Polymeric i.** Polymerism (see under ISOMERISM). [α, 35.]

ISOMORPHOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. Fr., *isomorphe*. Ger., *isomorph*. Of the same form (said of bodies which resemble one another in chemical composition and crystallize in forms either identical or similar). [B.]

ISONANDRA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o^{2}n-a^{2}n(na^{3}n)'dra^3. From ἴσος, equal, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *isonandre*. A genus of the *Sapotaceæ*. [B, 19, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**I. acuminata.** See DICHOPSIS *elliptica*.—**I. gutta.** See DICHOPSIS *gutta*.

ISONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-na^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isonaphthalique*. An acid obtained by the action of chromic acid on isoxylene. [B, 93 (α, 38).]

ISONAPHTHOL, n. I^{2}s-o-na^{2}f'tho^{2}l. A naphthalene hydrate, $C_{10}H_7.OH$, isomeric with naphthol, occurring in colorless rhombic tables which melt at 122° C., boil at about 290° C., and are readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 93 (α, 38).]

ISONICOTINIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-ni^{2}k-o-ti^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isonicotinique*. Ger., *Isonicotinsäure*. Pyridine carbonic acid. [B.]

ISONITRAMIDINE, n. I^{2}s-o-ni-tra^{2}m'i^{2}d-en. Isoxyloidin. [B, 2.] See XYLOIDIN.

ISONITRILE, n. I^{2}s-o-ni^{2}t'ri^{2}l. See NITRILE.

ISONONYLIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-no^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isononylique*. See PELARGONIC ACID.

ISO-ORCIN, ISO-ORCINOL, n's. I^{2}s-o-o^{2}r'si^{2}n, -o^{2}l. A substance, $C_7H_8O_2$, isomeric with orcin, melting at 87° C., and boiling at 270° C. [B, 4.]

ISOP, n. I^{2}s'u^{3}p. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

ISOPALMITIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-pa^{2}l-mi^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isopalmitique*. Ger., *Isopalmitinsäure*. See DIHEPTYLACETIC ACID.

ISOPARAFFIN, n. I^{2}s-o-pa^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^{2}n. See PARAFFIN.

ISOPATHES (Lat.), adj. I^{2}s-op'a^{3}th(a^{3}th)-ez(as). From ἴσος, equal, and πάθος, disease. Suffering in the same manner, from the same cause. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOPATHIA (Lat.), **ISOPATHICA** (Lat.), n's f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3, -pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἴσος, equal, and πάθος, a condition. Of Lux, isopathotherapy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOPATHIC, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Lat., *isopathicus*. Pertaining to isopathotherapy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOPATHOTHERAPY, n. I^{2}s-o-pa^{2}th-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. Lat., *isopathotherapia* (from ἴσος, equal, πάθος, a disease, and θεραπεύειν, medical treatment). The treatment of a disease by administering (1) some portion of the body of another individual either affected with the same disease or associated with its causation; or (2) a portion of the products of the same disease in another individual (*e. g.*, powdered worms as a vermifuge, the hair of a rabid dog in rabies, or the matter from a small-pox pustule in variola). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOPATHY, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *isopathia* (from ἴσος, equal, and πάθος, a disease). Ger., *Isopathie*. See ISOPATHOTHERAPY.

ISOPELLETIERINE, n. I^{2}s-o-pe^{2}l-e^{2}t'i^2-e^{2}r-en. Fr., *isopelletiérine*. See PELLETIERINE.

ISOPENTANE, n. I^{2}s-o-pe^{2}nt'an. See PENTANE.

ISOPENTOIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-pe^{2}nt-o'i^{2}k. See PENTOIC ACID.

ISOPEPSIN, n. I^{2}s-o-pe^{2}p'si^{2}n. From ἴσος, equal, and πέψις, digestion. Fr., *isopepsine*. Ger., *I.* Of Finkler, parapeptone. [K.]

ISOPETALOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *isopetalus* (from ἴσος, equal, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *isopétale*. Having equal-sized petals. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ISOPHENYLETHYLAMINE, n. I^{2}s-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Isophenyläthylamin*. A substance, $C_6H_5-CH\langle^{CH_3}_{NH_2}$; probably expressive of the formula of the collidine found in putrefying gelatin. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

ISOPHLORETIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-flor-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See PHLORETIC ACID.

ISOPHLORRHETIN, n. I^{2}s-o-flo^{2}r-ret'i^{2}n. See PHLORETIN.

ISOPHLORRHETINIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-flo^{2}r-re^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See PHLORRHETINIC ACID.

ISOPHLORRHIDZIN, ISOPHLORRHIZIN, n's. I^{2}s-o-flor-ri^{2}d'zi^{2}n, -ri'zi^{2}n. See PHLORRHIZIN.

ISOPHLOROGLUCIN, n. I^{2}s-o-flo-ro-glu^2'si^{2}n. Fr., *isophloroglucine*. A saccharine principle, $C_6H_6O_3$, obtained as a side product in the manufacture of acetic acid from *Prunus cerasus*, or by melting the tannin of that fruit with potassium. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14, 39).]

ISOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-fo(fo^2)'ri^2-a^3. A condition in which the tension of the vertical muscles of each eye is equal, so that the visual lines lie in the same horizontal plane. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 229 (α, 29).]

ISOPHOROUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *isophorus* (from ἴσος, equal, and φορός, bearing). Fr., *isophore*. Changeable into another form (said of a plant transformable into another plant [*e. g.*, of *Paxtonia*, which is an i. form of *Spathoglottis*]). [B, 19 (α, 35).]

ISOPHTHALATE, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}f'tha^{2}l-at. A salt of isophthalic acid. [B.]

ISOPHTHALIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isophthalique*. Ger., *Isophthalsäure*. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ISOPHTHALYL, n. I^{2}s-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}l. Ger., *I.* A radicle (C_6H_4), isomeric with phthalyl, found in isophthalic acid. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

ISOPHYLLOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *isophylle*. Having leaves of the same or of a very similar sort. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ISOPIANIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-pi^2-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See OPIANIC ACID.

ISOPIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-op'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isopique*. See OPINIC ACID.

ISOPIMELIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-pi^{2}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}k. See PIMELIC ACID.

ISOPINIC ACID, n. I^{2}s-o-pin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isopinique*. See OPINIC ACID.

ISOPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. I^{2}s-o(o^3)-plu^2'ra^3. From ἴσος, equal, and πλευρόν, a rib. One of the divisions of gastropod molluscs, including those which are bilaterally symmetrical. [L, 121 (α, 39).]

ISOPODIFORM, adj. I^{2}s-o-po^{2}d'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἴσος, equal, πούς, the foot, and *forma*, form. Resembling the *Isopoda*.

ISOPODOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and πούς, the foot. Equal-footed; the *Isopoda* (Ger., *Gleichfüssler*) of Cuvier, Lamarck, Eichwald, and others are an order of *Crustacea* including those having feet all alike, adapted only for locomotion or prehension. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

ISOPOGONOUS, adj. I^{2}s-o-pog-on'u^{3}s. From ἴσος, equal, and πώγων, the beard. Equally bearded (applied to a feather, having the two sides equal). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

ISOPRENE, n. I^{2}s'o-pren. Of Williams, a hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, polymeric with caoutchin, found in caoutchoucin, boiling at 37° to 38° C. [B, 2, 46, 93.]

ISOPROPYL, n. I^{2}s-o-pro'pi^{2}l. Ger., *I.* See PROPYL.—**I'acetic acid.** Ger., *I'essigsäure*. Syn.: *valerianic acid*. An acid derived from acetic acid by the substitution of i. for hydrogen. [B.] See under VALERIC ACID.—**I'acetylene.** A liquid, C_5H_8 : $(CH_3)_2$: CH $-$ C $\equiv$ CH, of penetrating odor, and boiling at 28° C. It is isomeric with valerylene and isovalerylene. [B, 3.]—**I'acrylic acid.** Fr., *acide i'acrylique*. Ger., *I'acrylsäure*. A 1-molecule substitution compound of acrylic acid; α-i'acrylic acid, $C_6H_{10}.O = CH_3 > CH_2$.-CH $=$ CH.CO.OH, is pyroterebic acid. [B, 4.]—**I. alcohol.** Ger., *I'alkohol*. See PROPYL ALCOHOL.—**I'amine.** See PROPYL*amine*.—**I'benzene.** Fr., *i'benzine*. Ger., *I'benzol*. Cumene. [B.]—**I'benzoic acid.** Ortho-i. a. or orthocuminic acid. It separates from alcohol or ether as an indistinctly crystalline mass insoluble in cold water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**I'benzol.** See CUMENE.—**I'carballylic acid.** See CAMPHORONIC ACID.—**I'carbonic acid.** Isobutyric acid. [B.]—**I'essigsäure** (Ger.). See *I'acetic acid*.—**I'ethene.** See AMYLENE.—**I'ethyl.** See PENTANE.—**I'ethylene.** See AMYLENE.—**I'ethylene glycol.** Fr., *alcool isopropyl-éthylénique*. See AMYLENE *glycol*.—**I'ethylmethylcarbinyl.** See HEPTYL.—**I'eugenol.** See PROPYL*eugenol*.—**I'guanamine.** See PROPYL*guanamine*.—**I'malonic acid.** Fr., *acide isopropyl-malonique*. See PROPYL*malonic acid*.—**I'methylcarbinol.** Ger., *I.* See AMYL ALCOHOL (6th var.).—**I'phenyl.** Fr., *i.-phényl*. Ger., *I'phenyl*. A univalent radicle, $C_9H_{11} = C_6H_4.CH\langle^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$, a 1-molecule substitution compound of phenyl. Its compounds are isomeric with those of propyl-phenyl and phenyl-propyl. [B.]—**I'phenylacrylic acid.** Cumenylacrylic acid. [B.]—**I'phenylcarboxylic acid.** A monobasic acid, $[C(CH_3)_2 : CH]C_6H_3(OH)(CO.OH)$, one of the varieties of propylhydroxybenzoic acid. Two isomeric varieties are known, *ortho-i'phenylcarboxylic acid*, and *para-i'phenylcarboxylic acid*, both crystalline solids. [B, 3.]—**I'phosphine.** Ger., *I'phosphin*. See PROPYL*phosphine*.—**I'phosphinic acid.** Fr., *acide isopropyl-phospinique*. A solid, $C_3H_7PO.(OH)_2$, resembling paraffin and melting at between 60° and 70° C. [B.]—**I'pyridine.** Fr., *i'pyridine*. Ger., *I'pyridin*. A 1-molecule i. substitution compound, $C_8H_{11}N = C_5H_4(CH\langle^{CH_3}_{CH_3})N$, of pyridine. Two isomeric varieties are known: *α-i'pyridine* and *γ-i'pyridine*, colorless, oily liquids, boiling, respectively, at 167° and 158° C. [B, 79.] See also PROPYL *pyridine*.—**I'succinic acid.** A dibasic, crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2$: CH.-CH(CO.OH)CH$_2$.CO.OH, probably identical with pimelic acid. [B, 3.]—**I. sulphocyanide.** A mustard-oil, $C_3H_7.CNS$, obtained by Gerlich from an allyl iodide made from glycerin and phosphorus iodide, and having a density of 0·974. [B, 81 (α, 38).]

ISOPUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}s-op'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the old pharmacopœias, the fat contained in lamb's wool. [L, 105.] Cf. LANOLIN.

ISOPURPURATE, n. I^{2}s-o-pu^{6}r'pu^{2}r-at. A salt of isopurpuric acid. [α, 38.]

ISOPURPURIC ACID, n. I²s-o-pu⁵r-pu²r'i²k. Fr., *acide isopurpurique.* Ger., *Isopurpursäure.* Picrocyamic acid, an acid, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, isomeric with purpuric acid, and whose potas ium salt is formed by the action of potassium cyanide on picric or on carbolic acid. It is not known in the free state, but forms salts called *isopurpurates.* [B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix (α, 39).]

ISOPURPURIN, n. I²s-o-pu⁶r'pu²r-i²n. See ANTHRAPURPURIN.

ISOPUS (Lat.), n. f. I²s-op'u³s(u⁴s). See HYSSOPUS.—**Herba isopi.** The leaves and flowering tops of *Hyssopus officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ISOPYRINE, n. I²s-o²p'i²r-en. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Isopyrin.* A bitter alkaloid, extracted with water from the root of *Isopyrum thalictroides.* [B, 2.]

ISOPYROMUCIC ACID, n. I²s-o-pi-ro-mu²'si²k. Fr., *acide isopyromucique.* Ger., *Isobrenzschleimsäure.* An acid isomeric with pyromucic acid (*q. v.*). [B]

ISOPYRON (Lat.), n. n. I²s-o²p'i²r(u⁶r)-o²n. Gr., ἰσόπυρον. According to some, the *Corydalis claviculata;* according to others, the *Isopyrum aquilegioides.* 2. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [B, 88 (α, 39), 114, 115, 180 (α, 35).]

ISOPYRUM (Lat.), n. n. I²s-o²p'i²r(u⁶r)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ἰσόπυρον. Ger., *Muschelblümchen.* 1. False rue anemone; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Isopyreæ.* 2. A name for several species of *Helleborus*, so called on account of their sharp and pungent taste. The *Isopyreæ*, or *Isopyrineæ* [Spach], of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ.* [B, 34, 38, 42, 64, 170 (α, 35).]—**I. thalictroides.** A white-flowered species found in central and southern Europe, and especially in the forests of the Pyrenees. The root yields isopyrine and pseudo-isopyrine. [B, 19, 64 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]

ISORA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-so'ra³. Of Schott, a genus of the *Sterculiaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Helicteres.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**I. corylifolia.** See HELICTERES *i.*

ISORCIN, n. I²s-o²r'si²n. See ISO-ORCIN.

ISORCINOL, n. I²s-o²r'si²n-o²l. See CRESORCINOL.

ISORRHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. I²s-o²r-rop(ro²p)'i²-a³. From ἴσος, equal, and ῥοπή, an inclination downward. Ger., *Gleichgewicht.* Equilibrium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISORRHOPOUS, adj. I²s-o²r'rop-u³s. Lat., *isorrhopos, isorrhopus.* Ger., *von gleichem Gewichte.* Of the same weight. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOSCOPE, n. I²s'o-skop. From ἴσος, equal, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument devised by Helmholtz for determining the position of the vertical and horizontal lines of division in various movements of the eye. It consists of a firmly fixed frame provided with a vertical wire for one eye, and a movable frame provided with one or several wires, which are at first vertical, for the other eye. In using the instrument, the movable frame is to be so adjusted that the binocular projected wires seem parallel to one another. [F, 21.]

ISOSPONDYLOUS, adj. I²s-o-spo²n'di²l-u³s. From ἴσος, equal, and σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Having the anterior vertebra separate and unmodified, and a precoracoid arch developed (said of a suborder of fishes, the physostomous *Teleacephali*). ["Nature," May, 1890, p. 419 (α, 39).]

ISOSPORE, n. I²s'o-spor. From ἴσος, equal, and σπόρος, seed. Fr., *i.* Of Rostafinski, a zygospore (of *Algæ*). [B, 121 (α, 35).]

ISOSPOROUS, adj. I-so²s'po-ru³s. Lat., *isosporus* (from ἴσος, equal, and σπόρος, seed). Fr., *isospore.* Producing but one kind of asexual spores. The *Isosporeæ* (Fr., *isosporées*) are a division of cryptogams so characterized. [B, 64, 291 (α, 35).]

ISOSTATHMON (Lat.), n. n. I²s-o(o²)-sta²th(sta³th)'mo²n. Gr., ἰσόσταθμον (from ἴσος, equal, and σταθμός, a certain weight). Of ancient writers, a medicine for pectoral complaints; probably so called on account of the equal weight of its different ingredients. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ISOSTATHMOS (Lat.). **ISOSTATHMUS** (Lat.), adj's. I²s-o(o²)-sta²th(sta³th)'mo²s, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., ἰσόσταθμος. See ISORRHOPOUS.

ISOSTEARIC ACID, n. I²s-o-ste-a²r'i²k. See STEARIC ACID.

ISOSTEMONOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. I²s-o(o³)-ste(sta)-mo²n-o(o³)-pe²t'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἴσος, equal, στήμων, a thread, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *isostémonopétale.* See ISOSTEMONOUS.

ISOSTEMONOUS, adj. I²s-o-ste²m'o²n-u³s. Lat., *isostemonus* (from ἴσος, equal, and στήμων, a thread). Fr., *isostémoné.* Having the stamens equal in number to the petals and to the sepals, or, in apetalous flowers, to the sepals only. The *Isostemones* are a class of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 279, 291 (α, 35).]

ISOSTEMONY, n. I²s-o-ste²m'o²n-i². Fr., *isostémonie.* The condition of being isostemonous. [α, 35.]

ISOSUBERIC ACID, n. I²s-o-su²-be²r'i²k. See SUBERIC ACID.

ISOSUCCINIC ACID, n. I²s-o-su³k-si²n'i²k. Fr., *acide isosuccinique.* Ger., *Isobernsteinsäure.* Syn.: *methyl malonic acid, ethylidenedicarboxylic acid.* A body, isomeric with succinic acid, forming colorless crystals of the structure $C_4H_6O_4 = CH_3.CH\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, which sublime at 100° C., fuse at 130° C., and are more soluble in water than succinic acid. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

ISOSULPHOCYANATE, n. I²s-o-su³lf-o-si'a²n-at. See ISOTHIOCYANATE.

ISOSULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. I²s-o-su³lf-o-si-a²n'i²k. Ger., *Isoschwefelcyanwasserstoff, Isoschwefelcyansäure.* See ISOTHIOCYANIC ACID.

ISOTARTARIC ACID, n. I²s-o-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. Fr., *acide isotartrique.* Ger., *Isotartrinsäure.* See TARTRALIC ACID.

ISOTARTRATE, n. I²s-o-ta³rt'rat. A salt of isotartaric acid. [B, 38 (α, 38).]

ISOTEREBENTHENE, n. I²s-o-te²r-e²-be²n'then. Fr., *isotérébenthène.* Syn.: *dipentene, cajeputene, cynene, cinene.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found always with terebenthene and terebentilene in French oil of turpentine from the *Pinus maritima*, and also obtained in other ways. It is identical with the caoutchin obtained by dry distillation from caoutchouc and gutta-percha. It boils at 175° C. [B, 3, 93, 270 (α, 38).] See also CAJEPUTENE and CINENE.

ISOTHERMAL, adj. I²s-o-thu⁵r'm'l. From ἴσος, equal, and θέρμη, heat. Fr., *isotherme.* Ger., *gleichwarm.* Of an equal degree of heat (said of lines on the earth's surface). [L, 50 (α. 14).]

ISOTHERMOUS, adj. I²s-o-thu⁵rm'u³s. See ISOTHERMAL.

ISOTHIOCYANATE, n. I²s-o-thi-o-si'a²n-at. Ger., *-isothiocyanat* (in compos.), *Isoschwefelcyanat.* Syn.: *isosulphocyanate.* A salt of isothiocyanic acid. [B.]

ISOTHIOCYANIC ACID, n. I²s o-thi-o-si-a²n'i²k. Fr., *acide isothiocyanique.* Ger., *Isothiocyansäure.* Syn.: *isosulphocyanic acid.* A monobasic acid, S : C : N — H, known only through its salts, the isothiocyanates. The i's of the alcohol radicles constitute the so-called mustard-oils. [B, 4.]

ISOTOMA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. I²s-o²t'o(o²)-ma³. From ἴσος, equal, and τομή, a cutting. 1. (Sing.) of Don and Lindley, a genus of lobeliaceous herbs, considered by some authors a section of the *Laurentia* of Necker. [B, 19, 48, 71 (α, 35).] 2. (Pl.) of C. G. Thomson, a division of the *Rhynchophora*, characterized by the second and third abdominal segments being nearly equal. ["Am. Nat.," viii, p. 389 (α, 32).]—**I. longiflora.** A poisonous species of *I.* (1st def.) found in the West Indies, producing dangerous catharsis. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

ISOTOME, n. I²s'o-tom. From ἴσος, equal, and τομή, a cutting. A line dividing anything into equal parts. [L, 221.]

ISOTONIC, adj. I²s-o-to²n'ik. From ἴσος, equal, and τόνος, a tone. Having the same tone or tension; of a muscle, in a condition where there is no change of initial tensions, and stimulation leads merely to the shortening of the muscle, as opposed to the *isometric* condition, where there can be no change in the length of the muscle, and stimulation produces only a change in tension. ["Nature," July, 1889, p. 288 (α, 39).]

ISOTROPIC, adj. I²s-o-tro²p'i²k. From ἴσος, equal, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *isotrope.* Ger., *isotrop.* 1. Equally endowed with a certain quality (*e. g.*, elasticity, radiating power, conductivity of light and heat) in all parts or directions, especially of muscular tissue refracting equally in all directions, and hence singly refractive. See also ANISOTROPIC. 2. Of Pflüger, such that any organ might develop from any part of it (said of an ovum). [B; J, 8, 55.]

ISOTROPINE, n. I²s-o²t'ro-pen. A base produced by the decomposition of ecgonine. It resembles tropine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]

ISOTROPOUS, adj. I²s-o²t'rop-u³s. See ISOTROPIC.

ISOTROPY, n. I²s-o²t'ro-pi². The state or quality of being isotropic. [J, 55.]—**I. of the ovum.** Fr., *isotropie de l'œuf.* A supposed fusion of the nuclei of the two sexual elements in the process of fecundation. [O. Hertwig, "Jena. Ztschr. f. Naturwiss.," xviii, 1884; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 25, 1885, p. 639.]

ISOUREA, n. I²s-o-u²-re'a³. Fr., *isurée.* A substance, CH_4N_2O, obtained by adding prussic acid to an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamine and heating for 48 hours to 40° C. It forms large rhombic crystals or small prisms similar to those of urea. They melt at 105° C. with partial decomposition, and are soluble in hot water and in boiling alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

ISOURIC ACID, n. I²s-o-u²'ri²k. Fr., *acide iso-urique.* Ger., *Isoharnsäure.* An acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, isomeric with uric acid, and consisting of a heavy powder insoluble in water. [B, 3.]

ISOUVITIC ACID, n. I²s-o-u²-vi²t'i²k. Fr., *acide isouvitique* (ou *isouvitinique*, ou *isuvitique*). Ger., *Isuvitinsäure.* Syn.: *phenyl acetorthocarboxylic acid, homo-orthophthalic acid.* An acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, isomeric with xylidic acid and crystallizing from water in short rhombic prisms, melting at about 175° C. [B, 3, 4, 93 (α, 38).]

ISOVALERATE, n. I²s-o-va²l'e²r-at. See VALERIANATE.

ISOVALERIC ACID, n. I²s-o-va²l-e²r'i²k. Fr., *acide isovalérique.* See VALERIC ACID.

ISOVALERIC ALDEHYDE, n. I²s-o-va²l-e²r'i²k a²l'de²-hid. Fr., *aldéhyde isovalérique.* Ger., *Isovaleraldehyd.* Syn.: *valeral.* See VALERIC ALDEHYDE.

ISOVALERONITRILE, n. I²s-o-va²l-e²r-o-nit'ri²l. Ger., *Isovaleronitril.* See BUTYL *cyanide.*

ISOVANILLIC ACID, n. I²s-o-va²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide isovanillique.* A substance, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6(H.H.O.CH_3.OH.H.CO.OH.)$, one of the isomeric varieties of methylprotocatechuic acid. [B, 4.]

ISOXYLAMIDE, n. I²s-o-zil'a²m-i²d(id). See XYLAMIDE.

ISOXYLIC ACID, n. I²s-o-zi²l'i²k. See XYLIC ACID.

ISOXYLIDIC ACID, n. I²s-o-zil-i²d'i²k. Ger., *Isoxylidinsäure.* See XYLIDIC ACID.

ISOXYLOL, n. I²s-o-zi²l'ol. A liquid neutral hydrocarbon, C_8H_{10}, isomeric with xylol and methyltoluol. [B, 5 (α, 38).] See XYLENE.

ISOXYLOIDIN, n. I²s-o-zi²l-oid'i²n. See XYLOIDIN.

ISPAGHUL (Pers.), n. Written also *ispagool* and *isapghol.* Sponge-seeds, the seed of *Plantago decumbens* (*ispaghula*). An infusion of the seeds is employed in Turkestan and China in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. [C. Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 344 ; B, 18, 172 (*a*, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 39).]

ISPAGHULA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}s-pa^3-gu'la^3. From *Ispaghul*, sponge-seeds. The *Plantago i.* [*a*, 35.]

ISPRUK, n. In the East Indies, a powder made from a species of *Delphinium.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

ISRALON (Fr.), n. Es-ra^3-lo^{2}n^2. The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

ISSUE, n. I^{2}sh'shu^2. Fr., *i.* 1. A coming forth. 2. The mode of termination, the result, of a process. 3. A chronic discharging ulcer, especially one purposely kept open to act as a counter-irritant.—**I. pea.** See *I.* PEA.

ISTHME (Fr.), n. Est-m'. See ISTHMUS.—**I. du bassin.** The superior strait of the pelvis.—**I. du gosier.** See FAUCES.

ISTHMIAC, adj. I^{2}sth'mi^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *isthmiacus* (from ἰσθμός, a narrow passage). Referring or pertaining to an isthmus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMIC, adj. I^{2}sth'mi^{2}k. Lat., *isthmicus* (from ἰσθμός, a narrow passage). See ISTHMIAC.

ISTHMION (Lat.). n. n. I^{2}sth'mi^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἴσθμιον (from ἰσθμός, a neck or any narrow passage or connection). In the pl., *isthmia* (Gr., τὰ ἰσθμια), the parts about the neck. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [*a*, 21]).]

ISTHMITIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἰσθμός, a neck (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Entzündung des Rachens, Rachenbräune.* Inflammation of the fauces. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

ISTHMIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}sth'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ISTHMION.

ISTHMOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἰσθμός, a narrow passage, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *isthmocarpe.* In botany, having the fruit constricted at the centre. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἰσθμός, a neck, and κατάῤῥοος, a flowing down. Ger., *Rachenkatarrh.* Catarrh of the fauces. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἰσθμός, a neck, and χόλος, bile. Of Eisenmann, see ANGINA *biliosa.*

ISTHMODES (Lat.), adj. I^{2}sth-mod'ez(as). See ISTHMOID.

ISTHMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἰσθμός, a neck, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *Rachenschmerz.* Pain in the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOID, adj. I^{2}sth'moid. Lat., *isthmodes* (from ἰσθμός, a neck, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *rachenähnlich, zum Rachen gehörig.* Resembling or pertaining to the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ἰσθμός, a neck, and πάθος, a disease. Ger., *Rachenleiden.* Any disease of the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἰσθμός. a neck, and πληγή, a blow. Ger., *Rachenlähmung.* Paralysis of the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-po^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pus). From ἰσθμός, a neck, and πολύπους, a polyp. Ger., *Rachenpolyp.* A polypus growing from the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From ἰσθμός. a neck, and πῦρ. fire. Of Eisenmann, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).] Cf. PYRANGONE.

ISTHMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sth-mo^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἰσθμός, a neck, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *isthmorrhagie.* Ger., *Blutfluss im Rachen.* Hæmorrhage from the fauces. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOSPASM, n. I^{2}sth'mo-spa^{2}z'm. Lat., *isthmospasmus* (from ἰσθμός, a neck. and σπασμός, spasm). Fr., *isthmospasme.* Ger., *Krampf in der Rachenhöhle.* Spasm of the isthmus faucium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ISTHMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}sth-mo(mo^3)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἰσθμός, a neck, and τῦφος, typhus. See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.

ISTHMUS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}sth'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἰσθμός. Fr., *isthme.* Ger., *Hirnstamm* (2d def.), *Rachenhöhle* (1st def.), *I., Verengerung* (1st def.). 1. Any narrow passage, like that of the fauces. 2. The narrow portion of the brain between the cerebrum and the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. [I, 4 (K).] 3. In botany, one of the depressed or narrowed places separating the joints in articulated fruits. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Anterior i. of the fauces.** Of Tourtual, the anterior part of the i. of the fauces, situated between the velum, the anterior pillars of the fauces, and the back of the tongue. [L, 31, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Encephalic i.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**Gyral i.** Lat., *i. gyralis.* The union between the precentral and postcentral gyri occasioned in some brains by the complete interruption of the central fissure on each side. [Wilder (*a*, 39).]—**I. cerebri.** Ger., *Hirnstamm.* See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. cervicis uteri.** See *I. of the uterus.*—**I. encephali.** Fr., *isthme de l'encéphale.* See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. faucium.** Fr., *isthme du gosier.* Ger., *Rachenenge, Racheneingang.* The constriction separating the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx ; formed by the velum palati, the pillars of the palate, the tonsils, and the base of the tongue. [A, 385.]—**I. glandulæ thyreoideæ.** The i. of the thyreoid gland. [L, 35 (*a*, 39).]—**I. gyralis.** See *Gyral i.*—**I. gyri fornicati.** A small constriction at the posterior extremity of the gyrus fornicatus, continuous posteriorly with both the gyrus cunei and the lingual lobule. [I, 17 (K).]—**I. hepatis.** See PONS *hepatis.*—**I. naso-oralis.** See *Posterior i. of the fauces.*—**I. of Guyon.** See *I. of the uterus.*—**I. of the brain.** See I. (2d def.).—**I. of the encephalon.** See *I.* (2d def.).—**I. of the Eustachian tube.** See *I. tubæ Eustachii.*—**I. of the Fallopplan tube.** See *I. of the oviduct.*—**I. of the fauces.** See *I. faucium.*—**I. of the fossa ovalis.** See ANNULUS *ovalis.*—**I. of the meatus auditorius.** The narrowest portion of the meatus auditorius, at the margin of the inner third of the osseous portion. [F, 51 (*a*, 29).]—**I. of the oviduct.** Ger., *Verengerung der falloppischen Röhre.* The comparatively narrow and straight mesal half of the oviduct.—**I. of the thyreoid body** (or **gland**). Fr., *isthme de la thyréoïde.* Ger., *Verengerung des schildförmigen Körpers.* A transverse portion of the gland which connects the two lateral lobes near the bottom. [C.]—**I. of the uterus.** Lat., *i. cervicis uteri.* Fr., *isthme utérin* (ou *de l'utérus*). That moderately constricted part which marks the junction of the body with the neck of the organ.—**I. ossis coxæ.** The constriction about the junction of the ilium and pubo-ischiatic bone. [L, 31, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**I. pharyngo-nasalis.** Of Luschka, see *I. faucium posterior.*—**I. pharyngo-oralis.** See *I. faucium anterior.*—**I. prostatæ.** Of Huschke, the median lobe of the prostate. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**I. tubæ Eustachii.** Fr., *isthme du tube d'Eustache.* Ger., *I. der eustachischen Röhre.* The narrowest part of the tube, situated in the cartilaginous portion in front of its point of union with the osseous portion. [F.]—**I. tubæ Falloppii** (seu **uterinæ**). See *I. of the oviduct.*—**I. urethræ.** 1. The membranous portion of the male urethra. 2. In the female, the least dilatable portion of the urethra, situated somewhat above the middle of its course. [L, 7, 115, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**I. uteri.** See *I. of the uterus.*—**I. Vieussenii.** See ANNULUS *ovalis.*—**Müller's i.** Fr., *isthme de Müller.* Of Müller, the os uteri internum. Cf. *Müller's* RING.—**Posterior i. of the fauces.** Of Tourtual, the posterior part of the i. faucium, elliptical in shape, its long diameter vertical, bounded by the velum, the posterior pillars of the fauces, and the epiglottis. [L, 31, 332 (*a*, 29).]

ISURÉE (Fr.), n. E-su^6-ra. See ISOUREA.

ISURET, n. I^{2}s-u^{2}r'e^{2}t. Formylimide hydroxylamide. CH.-NH.N(OH).H = CON_2H_4, formyldiamine or formylimide amide in which a molecule of hydroxyl (OH) replaces an atom of hydrogen. It is thus isomeric with urea, hence its name. It occurs as prismatic crystals melting at about 105° C., and is a strongly alkalin base. [B, 2, 4.]

ISURETINE, n. I^{2}s-u^{2}r'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *isurétine.* Ger., *I.* See ISURET.

ISUVITIC ACID, ISUVITINIC ACID, n's. I^{2}s-u^2-vi^{2}t'i^{2}k, -vi^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See ISOUVITIC ACID.

ITACONATE, n. I^{2}t-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *i.* Ger., *Itaconat.* A salt of itaconic acid. [*a*, 38.]

ITACONIC ACID, n. I^{2}t-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide citricique, acide itaconique.* Ger., *Itaconsäure.* A crystalline body, $C_5H_6O_4 = CH_2 : C\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.OH\\CH_2.CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, acting as a dibasic acid, and derived, along with aconitic acid, from the dry distillation of citric acid. [B, 3, 4.]

ITAMO REAL [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E'ta^3-mo ra-a^{3}l'. The *Passiflora dictamnus.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ITCH, n. I^{2}ch. A.-S., *gictha* (1st def.), *gicenes* (2d def.). Gr., κνησμός (2d def.). Fr., *gale* (1st def.), *démangeaison* (2d def.). Ger., *Krätze* (1st def.), *Jucken* (2d def.). 1. Scabies. 2. Pruritus. [G.]—**Animal i.** The mange. [*a*, 40.]—**Army i.** A form of scabies thought at one time to be peculiar to camp and army life, but now conceded to differ in no respect from ordinary scabies save in extent. [Duhring (*a*, 40).]—**Bakers' i.** Fr., *gale des boulangers.* Ger., *Bäckerkrätze.* An eczema of the hands in bakers, due to their occupation. [G.]—**Barbers' i.** Sycosis, especially sycosis parasitaria. [G.]—**Bedouin i.** A form of lichen tropicus in which the papules proceed to vesiculation. [*a*, 40.]—**Bricklayers' i.** Fr., *gale des maçons.* Ger., *Maurerkrätze.* An eczema of the hands, especially of the impetiginous form, in bricklayers, due to exposure of the hands to lime. [G.]—**Cat-i., Cattle-i.** Fr., *gale du chat* (ou *du bœuf*). See SCABIES *ferina.*—**Cow-pox i.** Of Gölis, a cutaneous eruption consisting of isolated vesicles filled with sero-purulent fluid and appearing after the fourteenth day from vaccination. [*a*, 40.]—**Drunkards' i.** An intense itching, attended with a slight papular eruption, seen in old people addicted to the excessive use of alcohol. [*a*, 40.]—**Frost i.** See PRURITUS *hiemalis.*—**Grocers' i.** Fr., *gale des épiciers.* Ger., *Gewürzkrämerkrätze.* An eczema of the hands to which grocers are exposed from handling flour, sugar, and the like. [G.]—**I.-bulb.** The *Drimia ciliaris.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**I.-tree.** See the major list.—**I.-weed.** The *Veratrum viride.* [B, 175 (*a*, 35).]—**Mangy i.** A desquamative, contagious disease supposed to be produced by contact with animal mange. [*a*, 40.]—**Lumbermen's i.** See *Prairie i.*—**Mad i.** A disease, the pathology of which is unknown, said to occur only in female cattle, and consisting at first of severe itching of the nates and hind feet, which precedes choreic twitching, opisthotonus, paralysis, and death. Elevated temperature, rapid respiration, and feeble pulse accompany the disease. ["Jour. of Comp. Med. and Vet. Arch.," July, 1890, p. 386 (*a*, 40).]—**Norwegian i.** See RADZYGE.—**Prairie i.** Fr., *gale des prairies.* Syn. : *lumbermen's i., Texas mange, Ohio scratches, swamp i.* Pruritis hiemalis occurring in the autumn and spring, and due to coarse, cheaply died woolen garments such as are worn by farmers, miners, and lumbermen. [Hyde, Payne (*a*, 40).]—**Rabbit i.** Fr., *gale du lapin.* See SCABIES *ferina.*—**Rank i.** Scabies papuliformis. [Copeland (*a*, 40).]—**Rocky i.** Scabies purulenta. [Copeland (*a*, 40).]—**Scorbutic i.** Scabies cachectica. [*a*, 40.]—**Sheep-i.** Fr., *gale du mouton.* See SCABIES *pecorina.*—**Sugar-bakers' i.** An eczema of the hands, especially of the impetiginous form, occurring in sugar-bakers from the action of sugar on the skin. [G.]—**Swamp i.** See

Prairie i.—**Swine-i.** Fr., *gale du porc.* See SCABIES *ferina.*—**Warehousemen's i.** See *Grocers' i.*—**Washerwoman's i.** See ECZEMA *lolricum.*—**Watery i.** See SCABIES *lymphatica.*

ITCHING, adj. and n. I^{2}ch'i^{2}n^2. 1. (Adj.) attended with pruritus. 2. (N.) pruritus.

ITCH-TREE, n. I^{2}ch'tre. The *Oncocarpus vitiensis.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Queensland i.-t.** The *Davidsonia pruriens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

ITEA (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}t(et)'e^2-a^3. From ἰτέα, a willow. Fr., *itéa, ité, itée.* A genus of saxifragaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Escalloniecæ,* growing in North America, Japan, China, Java, and the Himalayas. The *Ileoideæ* are an order of the *Monochlamydeæ,* consisting of the families *Salicinæ* and *Balsamifluæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 24, 35).]—**I. rosmarinifolia, I. rosmarinus.** See CEDRELA *rosmarinus.*

ITER (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)'tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *itin'eris.* From *ire,* to go. A road, way, passage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. ad infundibulum.** A small opening in the floor of the third ventricle of the brain, communicating with the infundibulum. [I, 3 (K).]—**I. ad quartum ventriculum.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**I. ad tertium ventriculum.** See *I. ad infundibulum.*—**I. a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**I. a palato ad aurem.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**I. chordæ anterius.** The anterior canal in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity for the exit of the chorda tympani; the canal of Huguier. [F.]—**I. chordæ posterius.** The posterior canal in the outer wall of the tympanic cavity, which gives entrance to the chorda tympani. [F.]—**I. dentis.** See GUBERNACULUM *dentis.*—**I. femineum.** The perinæum in the female. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**I. seminarium.** See VAS *deferens.*—**I. urinæ, I. urinarium.** The urinary passages. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ITERUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}t(et)'e^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ABDOMEN.

ITHAGENES (Lat.), adj. I^{2}th(eth)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)'e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ἰθαγενής (from ἰθύς, straight, and γένος, a race). 1. Of Hippocrates, genuine (said of a product of conception, as distinguished from a mole or other false conception). [A, 325.] 2. Autochthonous. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ITHYCYPHES (Lat.), **ITHYCYPHOS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}th(eth)-i^2(u^6)-si(ku^6)'fez(fas), -fo^{2}s. Gr., ἰθυκυφής, ἰθύκυφος (from ἰθύς, straight, and κυφός, humpbacked). Having a backward angular curvature of the spinal column. [A, 325.]

ITHYLORDOS (Lat.), **ITHYLORDUS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}th(eth)-i^2(u^6)-lo^{2}rd'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰθύλορδος (from ἰθύς, straight, and λορδός, bent backward). Of Hippocrates, having a forward angular curvature of the spinal column. [A, 325.]

ITHYPHALLICUS (Lat.), adj. I^{2}th(eth)-i^2(u^6)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'li^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰθυφαλλικός (from ἰθύς, straight, and φαλλός, the penis). Fr., *ithyphalle.* Pertaining to or having an erection of the penis. [A, 322.]

ITHYPHYLLOUS, adj. I^{2}th-i^2-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ἰθύς, straight, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *ithyphylle.* Having straight leaves. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

ITHYSCOLIOS (Lat.), **ITHYSCOLIUS** (Lat.), adj's. I^{2}th(eth)-i^2(u^6)-skol(sko^{2}l)'i^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἰθυσκόλιος (from ἰθύς, straight, and σκολιός, crooked). Of Hippocrates, curved antero-posteriorly (said of the spinal column). [A, 325.]

ITIANDENDROS (Lat.), n. m. I^{2}t-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-de^{2}n'dro^{2}s. An old name for the *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 121.]

ITINERARIUM (Lat.), n. n. I(i^2)-ti^{2}n-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *iter,* a way. See CONDUCTOR and DIRECTOR.

ITIO IN PARTES (Lat.), n. f. I^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-o i^{2}n pa^{3}rt'ez(as). The movement of the majority of the white and red blood-corpuscles in different parts of the blood stream in the smallest vessels, the red corpuscles being mostly in the centre and the white ones along the walls of the vessel. [J, 19, 57.]

ITMOITMOAN, n. A plant found in the Philippine Islands, referred to the *Apocynaceæ,* used in leprosy. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

ITSHONGWE, n. A plant growing in South Africa, which is used by the Kafir tribes for various diseases, but especially for the fevers of the country. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886 (*a*, 39).]

ITTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. I^{2}t'tri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See YTTRIUM.

IULACÉ (Fr.), adj. E-u^6-la^3-sa. From *julus,* a catkin. See JULACEOUS.

IULIFLORE (Fr.), adj. E-u^6-le-flor. From *julus,* a catkin, and *flos,* a flower. See JULIFLOROUS.

IULOPHOROUS, adj. I^2-u^2-lo^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἴουλος, an ament, and φορεῖν, to bear. Bearing juli; amentaceous. [*a*, 35.]

IVA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *i., ive.* 1. The *Achillea moschata.* 2. Marsh elder, highwater shrub, a genus of composite herbs or shrubs, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Helianthoideæ.* The *Ivaceæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Ambrosiaceæ,* consisting of this single genus. The *Iveæ* of Cassini are a division of the *Ambrosieæ,* containing *Clibadium* (subsequently excluded) and *Iva*; or, of De Candolle, a division of the *Melampodineæ,* consisting of *Iva, Euphrosyne,* and several other genera; or, of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Dispositæ*; or, of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Senecionideæ,* consisting of the genera of De Candolle and, in addition, *Gymnogyne.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Esprit d'i.** (Fr.). See under ACHILLEA *moschata.*—**Herba ivæ.** The flowering plant of *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**I. arbrisseau** (Fr.). See *I. frutescens.*—**I. artetica** (It.), **I. arthritica** (Lat.), **I. commune** (It.). See AJUGA *chamæpitys.*—**I. frutescens.** Fr., *i. arbrisseau, quinquina du Mexique.* A shrubby species found in North America on the borders of salt marshes. In Mexico it is considered a febrifuge, and is known as *acapatli* or *quinquina del país.* [B, 34, 173 (*a*, 24); B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**I. moschata.** The *Ajuga iva.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. pecanga.** Sarsaparilla. [L, 84.]—**I. oil.** See IVAOL.—**Liqueur d'i.** (Fr.). See under ACHILLEA *moschata.*

IVAIN, n. I'va^3-i^{2}n. Fr., *i., ivaine.* A bitter substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of *Achillea moschata.* Its empirical formula is $C_8H_{14}O$, and its rational formula perhaps $C_{24}H_{42}O_3$. It is a yellow mass, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 2, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]

IVÁNDA (Hung.), n. I^2'va^{3}n-da^4. A place in Hungary where there is a feebly thermal alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

IVAOL, n. I'va^3-o^{2}l. Ger., *I.* A liquid, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, or $C_{24}H_{40}O_2$, or $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, obtained from the distillation of iva-oil derived from the *Achillea moschata*; a thick, oily fluid, of agreeable odor and pungent taste, boiling at 170° to 210° C. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

IVE (Fr.), n. Ev. See IVA.

IVETTE (Fr.), n. E-ve^{2}t. Of the Fr. Cod., see AJUGA *chamæpitys.*—**I. musquée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See AJUGA *iva.*—**Petite i.** See *I.*

IVOIRE (Fr.), n. E-vwa^{3}r. See IVORY, DENTIN, and CORNU CERVI.—**Esprit d'i.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.

IVORY, n. I'vo-ri^2. Gr., ἐλέφας. Lat., *ebur.* Fr., *ivoire.* Ger., *Elfenbein.* 1. The dense, white, elastic substance of the tusks of the elephant, etc. 2. See DENTIN.—**Decalcified i.** I. which has been deprived of its inorganic constituents by the action of an acid. It shrinks when dried and expands when wet. Used to dilate the cervix. [L, 20 (*a*, 39).]—**I.-nuts.** The nuts of the *Phytelephas macrocarpa* and of *Sagus amicarum.* [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Vegetable i.** The nuts of *Phytelephas macrocarpa* and of *Sagus amicarum.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

IVRAIE (Fr.), n. E-vre^2. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 19, 173, 275 (*a*, 33).]

IVRESSE (Fr.), n. E-vre^{2}s. Lat., *ebrietas.* See DRUNKENNESS (1st def.).—**I. apoplectique.** Alcoholic insensibility coming on rapidly with frequent, stertorous respiration, and feeble, dilated, or unequal pulse; only to be distinguished from cerebral hæmorrhage by the odor of alcohol. [L, 87 (*a*, 40).]—**I. bromique.** Bromism. [*a*, 40.]—**I. convulsive.** Drunkenness associated with general convulsions and maniacal delirium. [L, 20, 87 (*a*, 40).]—**I. iodique.** Iodism. [*a*, 40.]—**I. quinique.** Intoxication from an overdose of quinine. [D, 74.]

IVROGNE (Fr.), n. E-vron-y'. 1. See DRUNKARD. 2. The *Lychnis dioica.* [B, 121.]

IVROGNERIE (Fr.), n. E-vron-ye^2-re. See DRUNKENNESS (2d def.).

IVY, n. I'vi^2. Gr., κισσός. Lat., *hedera.* Fr., *lierre.* Ger., *Epheu.* The genus *Hedera,* especially *Hedera helix.* [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (*a*, 36).]—**American i.** The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii.]—**American poison i.** The *Rhus toxicodendron.* [B, 34.]—**Barren i.** The small-leaved variety of *Hedera helix.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Big i.** 1. See KALMIA *latifolia.* 2. A species of the genus *Hedera* (*Hedera helix colchica*) growing in Asia. [A, 35.]—**Black i.** The *Hedera helix.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Cape i.** The *Senecio macroglossus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Chinese i.** The *Parechites Thunbergii.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Climbing i.** The *Rhus radicans*; particularly the low variety common in the eastern United States, the high shrubby variety being poisonous oak. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]—**Coliseum i.** See *Kenilworth i.*—**Common i.** The *Hedera helix.* [*a*, 35.]—**Conserve of ground-i.** A preparation consisting of 1 part of the flowering herb of ground-i. and 2 parts of white sugar triturated together and heated over the water-bath till the sugar is melted; or of 1 lb. of ground-i. leaves and 2 or 3 lbs. of white sugar triturated together. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**Creeping i.** The *Hedera helix.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Crimean i.** The *Hedera helix taurica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**East Indian I.** See *Indian i.*—**English i.** The *Hedera helix.* [*a*, 35.]—**Essence of ground-i.** A preparation made by digesting ground-i. and spirit of juniper, expressing, and filtering. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**European i.** The genus *Hedera.* [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**Five-leaved i.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*—**German i.** The *Senecio mikanoides.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**German yellow i.** The *Senecio scandens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Giant i.** The *Hedera helix colchica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Gold-blotched i.** The *Hedera helix aureo-maculatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Gout i.** The *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Grass-i. of Australia.** The *Pericampylos incanus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Ground-i.** 1. The *Nepeta glechoma.* 2. The *Hedera helix.* 3. The *Convolvulus sepium.* 4. The *Ajuga chamæpitys.* 5. The *Vinca minor.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Indian i.** The *Scindapsus pertusus* and other species. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Irish i.** The *Hedera helix canariensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**I. berries.** The fruits of *Hedera helix.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I. family.** The *Araliaceæ.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**I.-gum.** Lat., *gummi (-resina) hederæ, resina hederæ.* Fr., *hédérie.* Ger., *Epheugummi, Epheuharz.* A gum obtained in southern Europe and in Turkey by incising the bark of old i. plants (*Hedera helix*); formerly used as a stimulant and emmenagogue, and said to be antodontalgic. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**I.-tod.** An i.-plant having a large, bushy head. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**I.-tree.** See *New Zealand i.*—**I'wort.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*; in the pl., the *Araliaceæ.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Kenilworth i.** The *Linaria cymbalaria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Mexican i.** The *Cobœa scandens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Native i. of Australia.** The *Muhlenbeckia adpressa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**New Zealand i., Otago i.-tree.** The *Panax Colensoi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Palmate-leaved i.** The *Hedera helix palmata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Parlor i.** The *Mikania scandens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Poets' i.** The *Hedera helix poetica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Poison i.** See *American poison i.*—**Prickly i.** The *Smilax aspera.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Queensland i.** The *Hedera* (*Irvingia*) *australiana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Small i.** The *Hedera helix.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Variegated Japan i.** The *Hedera helix rhombea variegata.*

[B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Virginian I.** The *Menispermum virginicum.* [A, 5, 11 (a, 35).]—**Water-I.** The *Ranunculus hederaceus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**West Indian I.** The *Marcgravia umbellata.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow-leaved Roman I.** The *Hedera helix chrysocarpa.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow German I.** The *Senecio scandens.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

IWARANCUSA (Lat.), n. f. I(e)-wa[3]r-a[3]n(a[3]n[3])-ku[3](ku)'sa[3]. Hind., *iwarankoosa.* Ger., *Iwarankusa.* The *Andropogon I.* and the *Anatherum muricatum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rhizoma iwarancusæ.** The rhizome of *I.*; employed in India as an antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic in cholera. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

IWARANKOSA (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon iwarancusa.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**I.-Bartgras** (Ger.). See *I.*

IWONICZ, n. A place in the province of Galicia, near Krosno, Austria, where there are several saline, chalybeate, and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 40, 87 (a, 30).]

IXIA (Lat.), n. f. I[2]x'i[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἰξία. Fr., *ixie.* 1. The genus *Viscum.* 2. Bird-lime. 3. A sticky slime. 4. See Varix. 5. African corn lily; a genus of iridaceous bulb-tuberous plants, indigenous to South Africa. The *Ixiaceæ* of Elkton are an order of the *Ensatæ*, comprising *I.*, *Hesperantha*, *Sparaxis*, and other genera. The *Ixieæ* (Fr., *ixiées*) of Dumortier and others are a tribe of the *Irideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 275 (a, 35); L, 50 (a, 14).]

IXINE (Lat.), n. f. I[2]x-i(e)'ne(na). Gen., *-in'es.* Gr., ἰξίνη. 1. Of Hill, the genus *Cirsium.* 2. Of Theophrastus, the *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

IXIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]x-i[2]-o(o[2])-mi(mu[4])-e[2]l-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Osphyomyelitis.

IXODES (Lat.), adj. I[2]x-od'es(as). Gr., ἰξώδης (from ἰξός, the mistletoe, and εἶδος, resemblance). Parasitic; as a n., a genus of the *Acaridæ* including the ticks. [G.]—**I. ægyptius.** An African species parasitic on cattle. [L, 87 (a, 30).]—**I. algeriensis.** A species found on cattle in France, and coming from Algeria. [L, 87 (a, 30).]—**I. americanus, I. nigrus.** A species found in South America, attacking man and beasts. [L, 87 (a, 30).]—**I. reticulatus.** The *Acarus reduvius* of Schrank; an ash-colored, spotted species parasitic on oxen. [L, 28 (a, 30).—**I. bovis.** The cattle-tick; found in the Western States and in Central America; said to be allied to the *I. ricinus.* [G.]—**I. reduvius.** A form which resembles *I. ricinus* and occasionally attacks man. [G.]—**I. ricinus.** Fr., *tique.* Ger., *Hundszecke, Holzbock, Zecke.* The wood-tick; a minute oval or egg shaped creature of a yellowish-red color which attaches itself to the human skin by means of a sucking apparatus and becomes distended with blood till it reaches the size of a bean. In this condition it remains hanging to the skin often for several days. If torn away, the head is left sticking in the skin, giving rise to inflammation. [G.] See Acarus *ricinus.*—**I. unipunctatus.** A species of tick found in the United States which attaches itself to the human skin. [Packard (G).]

IXORA (Lat.), n. f. I[2]x-o'ra[3]. Fr., *I.*, *ixore.* A genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Ixoreæ* (Fr., *ixorées*), which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 104, 180 (a, 35).]—**I. à grandes fleurs** (Fr.). See *I. coccinea.*—**I. bandacca, I. bandhuca.** An East Indian species the root of which has long been used in intermittent fevers and hemoptysis, and externally in various skin diseases, and has been recommended for diarrhœa and dysentery. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 302; B, 180 (a, 35).]—**I. coccinea.** Fr., *bois de pintade, i. à grandes fleurs.* A species found in the East Indies, China, and Ceylon, having the same properties as *I. bandhuca*, with which it is by some identified. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 302; B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**I. congesta.** A species used like *I. lanceolata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**I. fulgens.** See *I. lanceolata.*—**I. grandiflora.** See *I. coccinea.*—**I. lanceolata.** The *I. fulgens* of Roxburgh, a species found in the Moluccas, where the root, which has an acrid, unpleasant taste, is used in toothache. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**I. tenuiflora.** A species used like *I. lanceolata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

IXOS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]x'o[2]s. Gr., ἰξός. Bird-lime prepared from the mistletoe berry. [L, 50 (a, 21, 45).]

IXTLE, n. In Mexico, many species of *Agave* which furnish an alcoholic beverage. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

IXUS (Lat.), **IXYA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. I[2]x'u[3]s(u[4]s), -i[2](u[4])-a[3]. The lumbar portion of the body. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

IXYOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. I[2]x-i[2](u[4])-o(o[2])-mi(mu[4])-e[2]l-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἰξύς, the waist, and μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis*). See Ischiomyelitis.

IXYS (Lat.), n. m. I[2]x'i[2]s(u[4]s). Gen., *ix'yos* (*-is*). Gr., ἰξύς. The waist, the loins, the small of the back. [A, 322.]

IZAKHARA (Ar.), n. See Andropogon *laniger.*

IZTAC-COANENE-PILLI, n. In Mexico, a menispermaceous plant thought to be the *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

IZTAUHYATL [Mex. Ph.] (Mex.), n. See Artemisia *mexicana.*

J

JABA (Sanscr.), n. The *Hibiscus rosa chinensis.* [B, 406 (a, 35).]

JABALCUZ (Sp.), n. Ha[3]-ba[3]l-kuth[3]'. See Jaen.

JABES (Ar.), n. An old name for the *Hyssopus officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

JABONERA (Sp.), n. Ha[3]-bo-na'ra[3]. The *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 88, 92 (a, 30).]

JABORA (Ar.), n. Fr., *j.* The *Mandragora officinalis.* [B, 88, 92 (a, 30).]

JABORANDI, n. Ja[3]b-o-ra[3]n'di. Lat., *j.* Fr., Ger., It., Sp., *j.* 1. A name for numerous plants possessing sialagogue and sudorific properties. Originally, of Piso, the *Monniera trifolia*, and in Brazil and elsewhere, the *Serronia j.*, *Piper reticulatum*, *Piper citrifolium*, *Piper nodulosum*, *Artanthe mollicoma*, *Herpestis monniera*, and *Xanthoxylum elegans.* More recently, the *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius.* 2. The leaves of several species of *Pilocarpus* (q. v. [1st def.]). Of the Fr. Cod., see Pilocarpus (2d def.). [A, 447, 487 (a, 21); B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 35); B, 88 (a, 30); B, 245; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 491.]—**Elixir de j.** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Elixir de* pilocarpo *pinnato.*—**Extracto alcohólico de j.** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). A preparation made by extracting 1 part of j. in medium fine powder with 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—**Extract of j., Extractum j.** Fr., *extrait de j.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by exhausting j.-leaves with somewhat diluted alcohol and bringing to the consistence of a soft [Fr. Cod.], thick [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.] extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait liquide de j.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* pilocarpi *fluidum.*—**Fluid extract of j.** Fr., *extrait liquide de j.* Ger., *flüssiges J'extrakt.* See *Extractum* pilocarpi *fluidum.*—**Folia j.** See Pilocarpus (2d def.).—**Infusion of j., Infusum j.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de j.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusion de j.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part of j.-leaves with 20 parts [Br. Ph.], 60 [Sp. Ph.], or 100 [Fr. Cod.] of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**J'blätter** (Ger.). See Pilocarpus (2d def.).—**J. bravo.** The *Piper j.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J. do mato** (Port.). The *Serronia j.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J. do Rio** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Artanthe mollicoma.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**J. euckia glaucescens.** The *Piper nodulosum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J. euckia reticulata.** The *Piper reticulatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J.-leaves.** Lat., *folia j.* Ger., *J'blätter.* See Pilocarpus (2d def.).—**J. mano** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Artanthe mollicoma.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J. of Brazil.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J. of Piso.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J. of Riedel.** The leaves and bark of *Xanthoxylum elegans.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 30).]—**J. plant.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**Jarabe de j.** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Syrupus de* pilocarpo *pinnato.*—**Paraguay j.** The *Piper j.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 30).]—**Pernambuco j.** Probably the *Pilocarpus pinnatus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 30).]—**Poudre de j. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying j.-leaves at a temperature of 25° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus j.** See *Syrupus de* pilocarpo *pinnato.*—**Tinctura j.** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Tincture of j.** Fr., *teinture de j.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de j.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 5 oz. of j.-leaves, in No. 40 powder, in a percolator, after two days' maceration, with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of j.-leaves with 5 parts of dilute alcohol (60 per cent. [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.], or 70 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]) for 3 days [Belg. Ph.], 5 days [Russ. Ph.], or 10 days [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de j.** See *Infusum j.*

JABORANDINE, n. Ja[3]b-o-ra[2]nd'en. Lat., *jaborandina.* Ger., *Jaborandin.* See Pilocarpine.

JABORIC ACID, n. Ja[3]b-o[2]r'i[2]k. A curdy mass, $C_{19}H_{24}N_{2}O_{5}Ag.AgNO_{3}$, resembling jaborine in appearance, but very soluble in water; prepared from pilocarpidine by precipitating with an excess of silver nitrate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 30).]

JABORIDINE, n. Ja[3]b-o[2]r'i[2]d-en. Ger., *Jaboridin.* An amorphous base, probably $C_{10}H_{12}N_{2}O_{3} = C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}O_{2} - H_{2} + O$, an oxidation product of pilocarpidine; said to be identical with the pilocarpine of Parodi, and with the base obtained by Chastaing by the oxidation of pilocarpine. [E. Harnack, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B); Harnack's "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1885, No. 42; "Thérap. gaz., Feb., 1886, p. 142; "Lancet," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 821.]

JABORINE, n. Ja[3]b'o[2]r-en. A colorless, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_{2}O_{3}$, prepared by heating a concentrated acid solution of pilocarpine; having properties much like those of atropine. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 30).]

JABOROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya[3])-bo-ro'sa[3]. Fr., *jaborose.* Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Solaneæ*, typical of the *Jaboroseæ*, which are a tribe of the *Solanaceæ.* [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); B, 170 (a, 24).]—**J. runcinata.** The *Himeranthus runcinatus.* [B, 107 (a, 35).]

JABOT (Fr.), n. Zha[3]-bo. 1. See Isolavres. 2. The dilatation produced by a foreign body engaged in the œsophagus. 3. Of the veterinarians, a congenital dilatation of the œsophagus just above the diaphragm. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

JABROL (Ar.), n. Of Avicenna, the root of *Mandragora silvestris*, from its resemblance to the human form.

JABUTICABA, n. In Brazil, the *Eugenia cauliflora.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

JACA (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya^3)'ka^3. 1. In Brazil, the seed of *Thevetia neriifolia.* 2. In the East Indies, the *Artocarpus integrifolia.* 3. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Artocarpus.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]

JACAPE, n. A kind of grass growing in Brazil and Santo Domingo. The root-fibres are bound round the members of those bitten by serpents, to prevent the absorption of the venom. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

JACARANDA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'a^3. Ger., *Jakaranda.* Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Jacarandeæ* (Fr., *jacarandées*), which are a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 77, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**J. bahamensis.** A Brazilian species the leaves of which are mildly astringent. [B, 215; B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. brasiliana.** A species found in Brazil. The wood (Fr., *bois néphrétique* [*noir*]) is used as a sudorific; the fruit in pectoral complaints, and in decoction as a digestive tonic; and the pulp of the unripe fruit as a soap. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. cabunna.** In Brazil, the *Myrospermum erythroxylum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**J. cærulea.** See *J. bahamensis.*—**J. copaia.** See *J. procera.*—**J. echinata.** A species found in the West Indies and South America, yielding a spurious (or yellow) sarsaparilla. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. lancifoliata.** A species growing in Colombia, by Maisch believed to be identical with *J. procera.* The leaves have been used in gonorrhœa and syphilis, and in cystitis attended with a purulent discharge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 39); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 258.]—**J. oxyphylla.** See Cybistax *antisyphilitica.*—**J. procera.** A Brazilian species the leaves of which are used, in the form of a fluid extract, as a diaphoretic and diuretic. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**J. subrhombea.** The *Spathodea obovata.* [α, 39.]

JACEA (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *pensée* (1st def.). 1. A section of the genus *Viola*, especially the *Viola tricolor.* 2. Of Jussieu, a section of the genus *Centaurea.* The *Jaceineæ* of Cassini are a subdivision of the *Centaurieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**J. lutea capite spinosa minori.** See Centaurea *calcitrapa.*—**J. major.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. nemorensis.** See under Anemone *nemorosa.*—**J. nigra.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. orientalis patula.** See *White* behen.—**J. pratensis.** The *Centaurea j.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. ramosissima, J. rupina.** See Calcitrapa.—**J. segetum.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**J. stellata.** See Centaurea *calcitrapa.*—**J. tricolor.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JACÉE (Fr.), n. Zha^3-sa. 1. The *Centaurea j.* 2. The *Viola tricolor* (*arvensis*). [B, 88 (α, 14); B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. de montagne.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J. de printemps.** The *Viola odorata.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. des prés.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**Petite j.** The *Viola arvensis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. tricolore.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

JACHANDALBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ya^{3}ch^2'a^{3}nd-a^{3}l-bare^{2}n. The strobiles of *Juniperus communis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JACINTH, n. Ja^{2}s'i^{2}nth. Lat., *jacinthus.* Fr., *jacinthe.* See Hyacinth and Hyacinthus.

JACINTHE (Fr.), n. Zha^3-sa^{2}n^{2}t. See Hyacinthus.—**J. des bois.** The *Scilla non scripta.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**J. de Sienne.** The *Muscari monstrosum.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J. des Indes.** The *Polianthes tuberosa.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. des jardiniers.** The *Scilla italica.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J. des Pyrénées.** The *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. du Pérou.** The *Scilla peruviana.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J. étoilée.** The *Scilla amœna.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J. monstrueuse.** The *Muscari monstrosum.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J. musquée.** The *Muscari comosum* (et *ambrosiacum*). [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. paniculée.** The *Muscari monstrosum.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Petite j.** The *Scilla nutans.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

JACINTOS (Sp.), n. Ha^3-then'tos. A place near Toledo, Spain, where there are mineral springs. [L, 105 (α, 39).]

JACK, n. Ja^{2}k. 1. The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* 2. A garden variety of the genus *Polyanthus.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 121, 275 (α, 35).] 3. See Dianthus *caryophyllus.*—**J.-behind-the-garden-gate.** The *Viola tricolor.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**J.-by-the-hedge.** 1. The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* 2. The *Lychnis diurna.* 3. The *Tragopogon pratensis.* 4. The *Linaria minor.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Creeping J.** The *Sedum acre.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-durnils.** The tubers of *Bunium flexuosum.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**J.-fruit.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J.-go-to-bed-at-noon.** The *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-in-a (or -the) -box.** 1. The *Hernandia sonora* and *Hernandia ovigera.* 2. The *Arum maculatum.* 3. See *J.* (2d def.).—**J.-in-prison.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-in-the-bush.** 1. See Sisymbrium *alliaria.* 2. See Cotyledon *umbilicus.* [B, 282 (α, 35).]—**J.-in-the-green.** A variety of *Primula vulgaris.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-in-the-hedge.** See *J.-by-the-hedge.*—**J.-in-the-pulpit.** The *Arisæma atrorubens.*—**J.-jennett.** See *J.-durnils.*—**J.-jump-about.** 1. See Angelica *silvestris.* 2. See Ægopodium *podagraria.* 3. The *Lotus corniculatus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**J.-jurnals.** See *J.-durnils.*—**J.-of-the-buttery.** The *Sedum acre.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-of-the-hedge, J.-run-along-the-hedge.** See *J.-by-the-hedge.*—**J.-straws.** The *Plantago lanceolata.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J.-tree.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J.-weed.** The *Ranunculus arvensis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**J'wood.** The wood of *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**J.-wood-tree.** See *J.* (1st def.).

JACKE (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}k'e^2. See Jacket.—**Gypsj'.** See *Plaster-of-Paris* jacket.

JACKET, n. Ja^{2}k'e^{2}t. Fr., *jaque, jaquette.* Ger., *Jacke.* It., *corsetto.* Sp., *chaqueta.* A short, close garment extending down to the waist; a corset or cuirass.—**Bark j.** A waistcoat with powdered cinchona quilted between its layers. Used for malaria in children. [Wood (α, 40).]—**Plaster j., Plaster-of-Paris j.** Fr., *corset plâtré.* Ger., *Gypscorset, Gypsjacke, Gypsmieder.* A j. of plaster of Paris applied in spinal diseases to take the weight of the head and shoulders from off the diseased vertebræ. [E.]—**Strait j.** See Camisole.

JACKSON, n. Ja^{2}k's'n. A place in Clark County, Alabama, where there is a sulphurous spring. [α, 14.]

JACKSONIAN, adj. Ja^{2}k-son'i^2-a^{2}n. Described by J. Hughlings Jackson (see *J.* epilepsy).

JACKSON SPRINGS, n. Ja^{2}k's'n spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Moore County, North Carolina, where there is a chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

JACOBÆA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ja(ya^3)-ko-be'(ba^3'e^2)-a^3. From *Jacob*, a proper name. Fr., *j., jacobée.* A genus of the *Compositæ*, by Bentham and Hooker included in *Senecio.* The *Jacobaceæ* of Dumortier are a group of the *Compositæ* (a tribe of the *Trichostigmæ*), consisting of the *Senecioneæ, Astereæ, Inuleæ, Anthemideæ*, and *Gnaphalieæ.* The *Jacobeæ* (Fr., *jacobées*) are: Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, consisting of *Doronicum, Tussilago, Aster, Arnica*, etc., and of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Perdicium, Senecio, Cineraria, Tagetes*, etc. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**Herba jacobææ.** The herb of *Senecio j.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**J. tomentosa.** See Cineraria *maritima.*—**J. vulgaris.** The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Purple j.** The *Senecio elegans.* [B, 31, 275 (α, 35).]

JACOBFALVA, n. A place in the district of Czik, Transylvania, where there is a gaseous, saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

JACOBSBAD (Ger.), n. Ya^3'kobs-ba^{3}d. See Gontenbad.

JACOB'S-CHARIOT, n. Ja''ku^{2}bz-cha^{2}r'i^2-u^{3}t. See Aconitum *napellus.*

JACOBSKRAUT (Ger.), **JACOBSKREUZKRAUT** (Ger.), n's. Ya^3'kobs-kra^3-u^{4}t, -kroits-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Senecio jacobæa.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]

JACOB'S-LADDER, n. Ja''ku^{4}bz-la^{2}d'u^{3}r. Ger., *Jacobsleiter.* 1. The *Polemonium cæruleum.* 2. The *Polygonatum multiflorum.* 3. A garden species of *Gladiolus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).] 4. See Atropa *belladonna.* 5. See Chelidonium *majus.*—**Dense-clustered-flowered j.-l.** The *Polemonium confertum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Dwarf j.-l.** The *Polemonium humile.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Richardson's j.-l.** A variety of the *Polemonium cæruleum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

JACOB'S-ROD, n. Ja-ku^{3}bz-ro^{2}d'. The *Asphodeline lutea.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

JACOB'S-STAFF, n. Ja-ku^{3}bz-sta^{3}f'. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

JACOB'S-SWORD, n. Ja-ku^{3}bz-sord'. The *Iris pseudoacorus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

JACQUIER (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}k-e-a. 1. The genus *Artocarpus.* 2. The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. à feuilles entières.** See *J.* (2d def.).—**J. hétérophylle.** The *Artocarpus heterophylla.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. du Brésil.** The *Artocarpus brasiliensis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. incisé.** The *Artocarpus incisa.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. velu.** The *Artocarpus hirsuta.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

JACQUINIA (Lat.), n. f. Zha^{3}k-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From *Jacquin*, the botanist. Fr., *jacquinie, jacquinier.* 1. A genus of the *Myrsinaceæ*, tribe *Theophrasteæ.* The *Jacquinieæ* (Fr., *jacquiniées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Primulaceæ*, and of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Theophrasteæ.* 2. Of Mutis, the genus *Trilix.* [B, 38, 42, 48, 121, 170, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. armillaris.** Fr., *jacquinier* (*ou bois*) *à bracelets.* West Indian currant, bracelet-wood; a species used as a fish-poison and in caries of the teeth. According to Hamilton, a tincture made from it is an active sudorific. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. ruscifolia.** The crosswood of Santo Domingo, where the natives regard it as having great vulnerary properties, which Schomburgk found to be wholly imaginary. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

JACQUINIE (Fr.), **JACQUINIER** (Fr.), n's. Zha^3-ke-ne, -ne-a. See Jacquinia.—**J. à bracelets.** See Jacquinia *armillaris.*

JACTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *jactare*, to throw. See Jactation.—**J. circulatoria.** See Charlatanry.

JACTATION, n. Ja^{2}k-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *jactatio* (from *jactare*, to throw). Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jaktation.* Tossing about from restlessness.

JACTATOR [Bauhinus] (Lat.), n. m. Ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *jactare*, to throw. See Vas *deferens.*

JACTITATION, n. Ja^{2}k-ti^2-ta'shu^{3}n. See Jactation.

JACTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. From *jactare*, to throw. 1. A throwing. 2. Detriment. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**J. substantiæ.** A discoloration of the skin or of a tissue resulting from a wound in which the tissues may or may not be destroyed. [L, 105 (α, 39).]

JADAVÁRA (Ar.), **JADAVARI KHATAI** (Bomb.), n's. The *Delphinium denudatum.* [A, 79; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]

JADE, n. Jad. A firm, amorphous, semi-transparent, scintillating, unctuous, mineral substance of a variable green color, of which there are several varieties often worn as amulets. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

JADVAR (Ar.), n. A name for three kinds of innocuous aconite-roots sold in the East Indian bazaars; referred to undetermined species of *Aconitum.* [B, 18 (α, 35).]

JAEN (Sp.), n. Ha^3-e^{2}n'. A place in the province of Jaen, Spain, where there is a warm gaseous spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

JAEPHAL (Hind.), n. The *Myristica moschata.* [B, 496 (α, 35).]

JAGERY, n. Ja^{2}g'e^{2}r-i^2. See Jaggery.

JAGETEUFELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}g'e^2-toif-e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JAGGED, adj. Ja^{2}g'e^{2}d. Incised, having the margin (of a leaf or other organ) irregularly cut. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]

JAGGERY, n. Ja^{2}g'e^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *jagre.* Hind., *jagra.* Crude palm sugar. [B, 5, 18, 19, 92, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JAQUA, n. The *Genipa americana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] See also under PALM.

JAHODNIK, n. Ya^4'ho^{3}d-ni^{2}k. A place in Thurocz County, Hungary, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JAHUGUÈRE (Fr.), n. Zha^3-u^6-ge^{2}r. The *Agaricus albo-rufus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JAIDÁ RUMI (Hind.), n. See CALAMUS *draco.*

JAILLISSANT (Fr.), adj. Zha^3-el-yes-sa^{3}n^2. Of springs, spouting. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 14).]

JAIS (Fr.), n. Zhe^2. A variety of black or blackish-brown lignite; sometimes used in antispasmodic fumigations. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

JAISTOMADHU (Beng.), n. See GLYCYRRHIZA *glabra.*

JÁJIPATRI (Sanscr.), n. The *Myristica officinalis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JAKABFALVA, n. See JACOBFALVA.

JAKOBENY (Hung.), n. Ya^{4}k'o^{3}b-e^{2}n-i^2. A place in the Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

JAKOBSBAD (Ger.), n. Ya^3'kobs-ba^{3}d. An alkaline spring near Horb, in the Black Forest district, Würtemberg, Germany. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JAKOBSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ya^3'kobs-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Senecio jacobœa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JAKOBSLEITER (Ger.), n. Ya^3'kobs-lit-e^{2}r. See JACOB'S-LADDER.

JAKOBSZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. Ya^3'kobs-tsweb-e^{2}l. The *Allium fistulosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

JAL, n. In the East Indies, the *Salvadora indica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JALA, n. In India, the *Shorea robusta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J.-jamani** (Hind.). See COCCULUS *villosus.*—**J.-nima** (Hind.). The *Herpestis monniera.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JALAP, n. Ja^{2}l'a^{2}p. Lat., *jalapa.* Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jalape, Jalappe.* It., *gialappa.* Sp., *jalapa.* The purgative root of several species of the *Convolvulaceœ*, especially of *Ipomœa purga* (see JALAPA [1st def.]). [*a*, 35.]—**Abstract of j.** See *Abstractum* JALAPÆ.—**Alcool (ou alcoolé) de j. composé (ou et de turbith)** (Fr.). See *Tinctura jalapœ composita.*—**Black j.** Ger., *schwarze Jalappe.* True j. (see JALAPA [1st def.]) as distinguished from mechoacan (see CONVOLVULUS *mechoacanha*). [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Brazilian j.** The root of *Ipomœa operculata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 39).]—**Cocum j.** The *Phytolacca decandra.* [Griffith (*a*, 35).]—**Compound powder of j.** See *Pulvis* JALAPÆ *compositus.*—**Compound tincture of j.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.*—**Digitate j.** Fr., *j. digité.* A false j. imported into France, having its component tubers arranged digitately. It does not closely resemble j. in physical properties. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**East Indian j.** The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Émulsion purgative avec la résine de j.** [Fr. Cod., 1832; Russ. Ph., 1803] (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 6 parts each of sugar and egg-yolk with 1 part of j. resin and 12 parts of water. [L, 49, 85 (*a*, 14).]—**Extract of Indian j.** See *Extractum* TURPETHI.—**Extract of j., Extrait de j.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* JALAPÆ.—**False j.** Fr., *faux j.* Ger., *falsche Jalappe.* 1. The roots of *Mirabilis jalapa* and other species of *Mirabilis.* 2. A name for male j., digitate j., and other spurious j's. [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 34).]—**False j. of New Orleans.** A tuberous root with but little resemblance in physical properties to true j.; so called because it is imported into France from New Orleans. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Faux j.** (Fr.). See *False j.*—**Faux j. rayonné** (Fr.). See *Radiated false j.*—**Fluid extract of j.** A preparation made by macerating 16 oz. of coarsely powdered j. twenty-four hours in a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, treating with dilute alcohol in a percolator till ¾ gal. is obtained, filtering, evaporating one half, adding 8 oz. of sugar and ½ oz. of potassium carbonate, evaporating to 12 fl. oz., and adding 4 fl. oz. of alcohol. A fluid drachm of extract represents a drachm of j. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Fusiform j.** Fr., *j. fusiforme.* See *Male j.*—**Indian j.** The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**J. blanc** (Fr.). See CONVOLVULUS *mechoacanha.*—**J. digité** (Fr.). See *Digitate j.*—**J. digité majeur** (Fr.). See *Tampico j.*—**J. ligneux** (Fr.), **J. mâle** (Fr.). See *Male j.*—**J. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See JALAPA (1st def.).—**J. resin.** See CONVOLVULIN.—**J.-root.** See JALAPA (1st def.).—**J. stalks, J. tops.** See *Male j.*—**J. tubéreux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **J. vrai** (Fr.). See JALAPA (1st def.).—**Light j., Male j.** Lat., *radix jalapœ fibrosœ.* Fr., *j. mâle, j. fusiforme, j. ligneux.* It., *gialappa maschio* (o *leggiera*). Sp., *jalapa macho* (ó *ligera*). Fusiform, or woody j., j.-tops or stalks, Orizaba-root, the *purgo macho* of the Mexicans; the root of *Ipomœa turpethum* (*orizabensis*); distinguished from true j. by its lighter color, deeper longitudinal wrinkles, and radiated transverse section. It contains jalapin. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Overgrown j.** A false j., consisting of light tubers, perhaps of some species of *Convolvulus* or *Ipomœa*, having a dull, rough fracture, a slight sweet odor, and a taste somewhat like that of j.: distinguishable from male j. by its lack of fibrous structure. It is not purgative. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Poudre de j. (racine).** See *Tubera* JALAPÆ *pulverata.*—**Radiated false j.** Fr., *faux j. rayonné.* A spurious j. having little likeness in properties to true j.; so called because of the stellate appearance of the cut surface. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Resin of j.** Lat., *resina jalapœ.* Fr., *résine de j.* See *Resina* JALAPÆ.—**Rose-scented j.** See *Overgrown j.*—**Tampico j.** Fr., *j. digité majeur.* Sp., *jalapa de Tampico* [Mex. Ph.]. The *purga de Sierra Gordo* of the Mexicans, the root of *Ipomœa simulans.* It closely resembles true j. in odor, taste, and appearance, except that it is more shriveled and corky-looking, and the pieces are usually smaller. It contains tampicin. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Teinture de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ.—**Teinture de j. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.*—**Teinture de résine de j.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of j. resin in 4 or 7 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tincture of j.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ.—**True j.** See JALAPA (1st def.).—**Vera Cruz j.** See JALAPA (1st def.).—**White j.** Lat., *jalapa* (seu *jalappa*) *alba, radix jalappœ albœ.* Fr., *j. blanc.* Ger., *weisse Jalape* (oder *J'enwurzel*). The root of *Convolvulus mechoacanha.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild j.** See IPOMŒA *pandurata.*—**Woody j.** Fr., *j. ligneux.* See *Male j.*

JALAPA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}l(ya^{3}l)-a(a^3)'pa^3. Fr., *jalap* (*tubéreux* [ou *officinale*] [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *J., Jalape, Jalappe, Jalapenknollen, Jalapenwurzel.* It., *gialappa.* Sp., *j.* (*oficinal* [Mex. Ph.]), *raíz de purga* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *tubera jalapœ* [Ger. Ph.], *radix jalapœ* (seu *jalapii*). 1. True jalap, the tuberous roots of *Ipomœa purga*, varying in appearance from spindle-shaped to globular, the latter form being usually much smaller than the fist, deeply wrinkled, externally dark-brown, and marked with small pale scars, tough, breaking with a resinous fracture, of faint coffee-like odor, and mawkish and somewhat acrid taste; used as an active cathartic, especially, combined with other drugs, in dropsy. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Mirabilis.* The *Jalapœ* of B. Jussieu are an order of plants comprising *Pisonia, Boerhaavia, Mirabilis, Plumbago*, etc. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1887, p. 321.]—**Abstractum jalapæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 200 parts of jalap in No. 40 powder with 100 parts of alcohol, treating with more alcohol in a percolator till exhausted, reserving 170 parts, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, mixing with the reserved part, adding 50 parts of milk-sugar, drying in a temperature not above 50° C., adding enough milk-sugar to make 100 parts, and reducing to a fine powder. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Elixir jalapæ compositum.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.*—**Extractum jalapæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jalap.* Ger., *Jalapen-Extrakt.* A preparation made by macerating 16 oz. of coarsely powdered jalap seven days with 4 pints (80 fl. oz.) of alcohol, pressing out, filtering, and distilling off the spirit so as to leave a soft extract; macerating the residual jalap four hours in 1 gal. (160 fl. oz.) of water, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, mixing with the other extract, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum jalapæ aquosum.** A substance prepared by treating finely powdered jalap with water after it has been exhausted with alcohol, and carefully evaporating the infusion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (*a*, 39).]—**Indianische J.** (Ger.). The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**J. alba, J. blanca** (Sp.), **J. de Mechoacan** (Sp.). See CONVOLVULUS *mechoacanha.*—**J. de Querétaro** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See IPOMŒA *triflora.*—**J. de Tampico** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Tampico* JALAP.—**Jalapæ radix.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**J. hembra** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Ipomœa purga.*—**J. ligera** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **J. macho** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Male* JALAP.—**J. officinarum, J. oficinal** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *J.* (1st def.).—**Pilulæ jalapæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Jalapenpillen* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *píldoras de resina de j.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 3 parts of jalap soap and 1 part of powdered jalap into a mass, and converting this into $\frac{1}{10}$-gramme pills, sprinkling them with lycopodium, and drying well [Ger. Ph.]; or by triturating together 2 grammes each of jalap resin and either medicated or almond-oil soap, dissolving in 4 grammes of warmed alcohol, evaporating to 5 grammes, and making of the product 50 pills [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulvis jalapæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Sp., *polvo de j. compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 35 parts of j. in No. 60 powder and 65 parts of cream of tartar [U. S. Ph.]; or 5 parts of finely powdered j. mixed extempore with 10 of cream of tartar [Russ. Ph.]; or 5 parts each of j., cream of tartar, and magnesia [Sp. Ph.]; or 10 of j. and 5 of potassium sulphate [Dan. Ph.]; or 5 of j., 9 of cream of tartar, and 1 part of rhizome of ginger [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulvis jalapæ hydrargyratus** [Finn. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of calomel with 3 parts of powdered jalap. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Radix jalapæ.** See *J.* (1st def.).—**Resina jalapæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph.]. A resin obtained by exhausting jalap with alcohol, forming yellowish-brown, brittle masses with sweetish odor and somewhat acrid taste, readily soluble in alcohol, only partially soluble in ether, the insoluble portion being *convolvulin* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Tinctura jalapæ** [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de jalap* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 2½ oz. of jalap in No. 40 powder 2 days in alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. after percolation, filtering, etc. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of jalap (powdered [Netherl. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) with 5 parts [Belg. Ph.], or 8 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of alcohol, or 5 parts of dilute alcohol (60 per cent.) [Fr. Cod.] for 6 days [Belg. Ph.], 10 days [Fr. Cod.], or 7 days [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura jalapæ composita** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de jalap composée.* Syn.: *elixir jalapœ compositum.* A preparation made by macerating for 10 days [Fr. Cod.], 6 days [Belg. Ph.], 80 parts [Fr. Cod.], 83 [Belg. Ph.], of jalap, 10 [Fr. Cod.], 11 [Belg. Ph.], of turpeth-root, 20 [Fr. Cod.], 21 [Belg. Ph.], of scammony, and 960 of dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod.], 100 of stronger alcohol [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura jalapæ composita purgans.** A preparation made by macerating and straining 120 grammes of jalap, 15 of scammony, 7 of gamboge, and either 720 of brandy or 60 of safflower seeds with 720 of alcohol or with 900 of spirit of lemon distilled down ¾; or 270 grammes of jalap, 7 each of scammony and gamboge, 180 of safflower, and 1,440 of spirit of lemon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tuber jalapæ** [Swiss Ph.], **Tubera jalapæ** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.]. See *J.* (1st def.).—**Tubera jalapæ pulverata** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de jalap* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing, drying at 40° C., and powdering j. in a covered mortar, and sifting through a 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by cleaning, crushing, drying in the oven, powdering fine on an iron mortar with $\frac{1}{10}$ residue [Sp. Ph.]. The Russ. Ph. uses a 1,000-mesh sieve. The Fr. powder contains 16 to 18 per cent. of resin. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

JALAPE (Ger.), n. Ya^3-la^{3}p'e^2. See Jalap and Jalapa.—**J'n-Extrakt.** See *Extractum* jalapæ.—**J'nknollen.** See Jalapa (1st def.).—**J'npillen.** See *Pilulæ* jalapæ.—**J'nseife.** See Sapo *jalapinus.*—**J'nwurzel.** See Jalapa (1st def.).—**Weisse J.** See *White* jalap.

JALAPIC ACID, n. Ja^{2}l-a^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide jalapique.* Ger., *Jalappinsäure.* It., *acido gialappinico.* A dibasic acid, $C_{62}H_{106}O_{36}$, produced by the action of baryta on jalapin. It melts at 120° C., decomposes above 130° C., and is very soluble in water, less soluble in ether. Its salts are amorphous. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39); "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Apr., May, 1885, p. 311 (B).]

JALAPIN, n. Ja^{2}l'a^{2}p-i^{2}n. Lat., *jalapina, jalapium.* Fr., *jalapine.* Ger., *Jalappin.* It., *gialappina.* A resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$ (or $2C_{17}H_{30}O_9 - 2H_2O = C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, being by some regarded as the anhydride of jalapic acid), derived from male jalap (root of *Ipomœa orizabensis*); a homologue of convolvulin, from which it is distinguished by its great solubility in ether; a colorless, amorphous, tasteless, and translucent substance, melting at 150° C., decomposing if the temperature is elevated, and burning with a sooty flame. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and is decomposed by dilute acids into glucose and jalapinol. It acts as a drastic purgative. [Meyer, "Ann. d. Chem. u Ph.," xcv (B); Samuelson, "Chem. Ztg.," 1884, in "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Apr., May, 1885, p. 311 (B).]

JALAPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ja^{2}l(ya^{3}l)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-in(en)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Batsch, a family of the *Marcidæ*, including *Mirabilis, Pisonia, Plumbago*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

JALAPINOL, n. Ja^{2}l-a^{2}p'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jalappinol.* A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$, produced by the decomposition of jalapin. It melts at 62° C., is without odor, has an irritating taste, and a faint acid reaction. It is slightly, soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39); "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Apr., May, 1885, p. 311; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii(α, 39).]

JALAPINOLATE, n. Ja^{2}l-a^{2}p-i^{2}n'o-lat. A salt of jalapinolic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

JALAPINOLIC ACID, n. Ja^{2}l-a^{2}p-i^{2}n-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide jalapinolique.* Ger., *Jalapinolsäure.* It., *acido gialappinolico.* An acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_4$, said to be obtained along with isobutyl alcohol and other substances by the decomposition of jalapinol with alcoholic potash. It occurs in small white needles, odorless, of irritating taste, melting at 64° C., and very soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 6, 93 (α, 39); Samuelson, "Chem. Ztg.," 1884, in "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di. farmacol.," Apr., May, 1885, p. 311 (B).]

JALAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ja^{2}l(ya^{3}l)-ap(a^{3}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See Ipomœa *purga.* 2. See Jalapin.—**Radix jalapii.** See Jalapa (1st def.).

JALAPPA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}l(ya^{3}l)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'pa^3. Ger., *J.* See Jalapa.

JALAPPE (Ger.), n. Ya^3-la^{3}p'pe^2. See Jalap and Jalapa.—**J'nharz.** See Convolvulin.—**J'npillen.** See *Pilulæ* jalapæ.—**J'nseife.** See Sapo *jalapinus.*

JALAPPINOL (Ger.), n. Ya^3-la^{3}p-pen'ol. See Jalapinol.

JALAPPINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ya^3-la^{3}p-pen'zoir-e^2. See Jalapic acid.

JALAP-PLANT, n. Ja^{2}l'a^{2}p-pla^{3}nt. See under Jalapa.—**East-Indian j.-p.** The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**False j.-p., Garden j.-p.** The *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Male j.-p.** The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Mechoacan j.-p.** The *Ipomœa jalapa*, and perhaps other species of *Ipomœa.* [B, 18, 275 (α, 35).]—**True j.-p.** The *Ipomœa purga.* [B, 5, 18, 275 (α, 35).]—**Wild j.-p.** The *Ipomœa pandurata.* [B, 5, 275 (α, 35).]

JALAPS, n. pl. Ja^{2}l'a^{2}ps. The *Convolvulaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

JALLEYRAC (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}l-le^2-ra^{3}k. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline, gaseous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

JALLOWA, n. A place near Broussa, Turkey, where there are thermal springs not yet analyzed. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

JALTOMATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ha^{3}l-to-ma^3'ta. See Saracha *jaltomata.*

JAMAICA (Sp.), n. Ha^3-ma^3'e-ka^3; in Eng., ja^{2}m-ak'a^3. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., see Hibiscus *sabdariffa.* 2. One of the Antilles, where there are numerous sulphurous and chalybeate springs, the principal one, situated near the village of Bath, being warm and sulphurous. [L, 30, 41, 49, 105 (α, 14).]

JAMAICINE, n. Ja^{2}m-as'en. A crystalline alkaloid discovered by Hütenschmid in Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, and proved by Gastell to be identical with berberine (*q. v.*). It has a very bitter taste. [B, 5, 81 (α, 38).]

JAMÁLAGOTÁ (Hind., Bomb.), n. The seeds of *Croton tiglium.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

JAMBARANDY, n. See Jaborandi.

JAMBE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}mb. See Crus and Leg.—**J. de polichinelle.** A leg completely paralyzed, with wasted muscles and loose, distorted joints, incapable of bearing the weight and being abnormally flexible in all directions; found sometimes in tabes and in infantile paralysis. [A, 520 (α, 29); α, 18.]—**J. du cervelet.** See *Cerebellar* peduncle.—**J's du diaphragme.** See Pillars *of the diaphragm.*

JAMBEROSADE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^3-b'-ro-sa^{3}d. See Jambosa *vulgaris.*

JAMBHIRA (Sanscr.), n. The lemon-tree (*Citrus limonum*). [B, 121 (α, 35).]

JAMBIER (Fr.), adj. and n. Zha^{3}n^2-be-a. See Tibialis. As an adj., pertaining to the leg. [α, 29.]—**J. antérieur.** See Tibialis *anticus.*—**J. postérieur.** See Tibialis *posticus.*

JAMBOL, n. Ja^{2}m'bo^{2}l. See Syzygium *jambolanum.*

JAMBOLANA, n. The *Syzygium jambolanum.* [B, 88 (α, 39), B, 185, 285 (α, 35).]

JAMBOLIN (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-bo-la^{2}n^2. The fruit of *Jambosa vulgaris.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

JAMBON (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-bo^{2}n^2. 1. See Ham (2d def.). 2. The *Œnothera biennis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. de Saint-Antoine, J. des jardiniers.** See *J.* (2d def.).

JAMBORANDI, n. See Jaborandi.

JAMBOSA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}m(ya^{3}m)-bo'sa^3. Fr., *jambosier.* Ger., *Jambuse.* A genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, separated from *Eugenia.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. aquea.** A species found in the East Indies and the Moluccas. The insipid watery fruits are eaten to quench thirst. The bark is used like that of *J. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. densiflora.** A species the fruit of which is edible. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**J. domestica.** Fr., *jambosier domestique.* In the East Indies and Molucca Islands, a species with fruits of a rosaceous odor and pleasant taste. The bark is used like that of *J. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. malaccensis.** See Eugenia *malaccensis.*—**J. vulgaris.** Fr., *jambosier domestique, jamerose, jambose, jamerosier, jamrosade, jamberosade, jamrose.* Ger., *gemeine Jambuse, Rosenapfel-Jambuse.* The rose-apple, or *gulab-jamun*, of the East Indies, widely cultivated for its fruit, which, though somewhat smaller, has the flavor of a ripe apricot. A very fine rose-water is distilled from it. The leaves and bark are astringent, the fruit and withered flowers are used as a febrifuge, and the seeds, which are aromatic, are used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

JAMBOSIN, n. Ja^{2}m-bos'i^{2}n. A crystalline principle, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$, contained in jambosa-root. [A. W. Gerrard, "Pharm. Jour. Trans.," 1884, in "Annal. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Mar., 1885, p. 216 (B).]

JÁMBÚL (Hind.), n. See Syzygium *jambolanum.*

JAMBUSE (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}m-buz'e^2. See Jambosa.

JAMEROSE (Fr.), **JAMEROSIER** (Fr.), n's. Zha^3-m'-roz, -e-a. See Jambosa *vulgaris.*

JAMMER (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}m'me^{2}r. Distress, misery. [α, 45.]—**J. der Kinder.** See Eclampsia *infantum.*—**Katzenj'.** See the major list.

JAMNICZA, n. A place in the province of Croatia, Austria, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 30, 105 (α, 14).]

JAMROSADE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-ro-sa^{3}d. See Jambosa *vulgaris.*

JAMROSE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-roz. The *Jambosa vulgaris*, or its fruit. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. de Malacca.** See under Eugenia *malaccensis.*

JAN (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2. The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]

JANCOMAS, n. In India, an undetermined tree with an astringent wood. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

JANGALI, n. An Eastern name for various plants. [α, 41.]—**J. akharota** (Hind.). See Aleurites *triloba.*—**J. angura** (Duk.). The *Vitis carnosa* and *Vitis setosa.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. chaubeli** (Hind., Beng.). See Hemidesmus *indicus.*—**J.-chichoñdá.** The *Trichosanthes cucumerina.* [A. 479 (α, 21).]—**J. erañdi** (Bomb.), n. The *Jatropha gossipifolia* or the *Jatropha glandulifera.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. haladi** (Hind., Beng.). See Curcuma *aromatica.*—**J. kadu** (Hind.). The bitter fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. kándá** (Bomb.). The *Urginea indica.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. kásani** (Duk.). The *Blumea aurita.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. kulthi** (Duk.). The *Tephrosia purpurea.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. mátha** (Mah.). The *Phaseolus trilobus.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. mudrika** (Bomb.). The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. muli** (Bomb.). The *Blumea aurita.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. palavala.** The *Trichosanthes cucumerina.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. parula** (Guz.). The *Trichosanthes cucumerina.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. pikavána** (Hind.). The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. piyája** (Hind., Beng.). The *Urginea indica.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**J. surana** (Bomb.). See Amorphophallus *silvaticus.*—**J. ushabah** (Hind.). The *Smilax ovalifolia.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

JANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya^3)'ni^2-a^3. 1. Of Schultes, the genus *Bœometra.* 2. Of Lamouroux, a genus of floridian *Algæ*, of the *Corallineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**J. rubens.** A species growing along the shores of Europe and South Africa, parasitical on smaller *Algæ.* It is said to be a constituent of helminthocorton. [α, 35.]

JANICEPS (Lat.), n. m. Ja^{2}n(ja^{3}n)'i^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). From *Janus*, the double-faced god, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Januskopf.* Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster with the individuals united above a common umbilicus and facing in opposite directions. [A, 385.]

JANIPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^2(ya^3)-ni(ne)'fa^3. The genus *Manihot.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**J. manihot.** The *Manihot utilissima.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JANITOR (Lat.), n. m. Ja^{2}n(ya^{3}n)'i^{2}t-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *janua*, a door. Lit., a door-keeper; see Pylorus.—**J'es marsupii** [Tyson]. See *Marsupial* bones.

JANITRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}n(ya^{3}n)'i^{2}t-ri^{2}x. Gen., *-tri'cis.* Lit., a female door-keeper; an old name for the portal vein. [A, 325.]

JANNELET (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n-n'-la. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

JANNETROLE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n-n'-trol. The *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JANO (It.), n. A place in Modena, Italy, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring containing calcium, sodium, and magnesium chlorides and magnesium and calcium sulphates. [L, 105.]

JANOUERAT (Fr.), **JANOUÈRE** (Fr.), n's. Zha^{3}-nu-e^{2}-ra^{3}, -e^{2}r. The *Juniperus communis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JANUS (Lat.), n. m. Jan(ya^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See JANICEPS.

JAPACONINE, n. Ja^{2}p-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}N_{2}O_{2}$, closely resembling aconine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

JAPANESE, adj. Ja^{2}p-a^{2}n-es'. Fr., *japonais.* Pertaining to or obtained from Japan.

JAPONIC ACID, n. Ja^{2}p-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide japonique.* Ger., *Japonsäure.* A body, $C_{12}H_{4}O_{4}HO$, formed with rubinic acid by exposing to the air an alkaline or ammoniacal solution of catechin. It is a black substance, soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 38, 46, 48, 93 (*a*, 14 ; *a*, 39).]

JAR, n. Ja^{3}r. Fr., *jarre.* Ger., *Krug.* A vessel with a wide mouth.—**Decanting j.** A glass j. fitted with a movable siphon tube entering near the bottom ; used for decanting the liquid over precipitates that are very easily disturbed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 39).]—**Leyden j.** Ger., *Leydener Flasche.* A glass j. coated on the inside and outside with tin-foil, the inner coating having in contact with it a metallic rod which projects from the mouth of the j. and terminates in a knob. The j. is charged by placing the knob in contact with a static machine and putting the outside coating in communication with the ground by a metallic knob brought near the j. Sparks are thus drawn from the machine to the inner coating and are lodged upon the surface of the glass. The j. is discharged by placing one knob of the discharging-rod in contact with the outer coat and turning the other knob close to the inner coating, from which a spark is immediately elicited. [B.]

JARABA (Sp.). n. Ha^{2}-ra^{2}'ba^{2}. A place in the province of Saragossa, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

JARAK, n. In India, the *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JARDE (Fr.), **JARDON** (Fr.), n's. Zha^{3}rd, zha^{3}rd-o^{2}n^{2}. See *Bone* SPAVIN.

JARGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ja^{3}r(ya^{3}r)-go'ni^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An element discovered in 1869 by Church in the zircone earth from Ceylon. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

JARRAH, n. In New South Wales, the *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Eucalyptus rostrata.* [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JARRE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}r. 1. See JAR. 2. The coarse hair of mammals. [A, 385.]

JARRET (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}r-ra. See HAM (1st def.).

JARRETIER (Fr.), adj. Zha^{3}r-re^{2}-te-a. See POPLITEAL.

JARRETIÈRE (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}r-re^{2}-te-e^{2}r. A kind of dry eczema developing generally in the region where the garters are worn. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

JARRINHA (Port.), n. Ja^{3}r-ren'ya^{3}. 1. In Brazil, the *Aristolochia macroura.* 2. The *Aristolochia cymbifera.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 39) ; B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JARROUSET (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}r-ru-sa. A place in the department of the Cantal, France, where there is a cold ferruginous spring. [Labarthe (*a*, 39).]

JARVILLE (Fr.). n. Zha^{3}r-vel. A place in the department of the Meurthe, France, near Nancy, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JASIONE (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya^{3})-si^{2}-on'e(a). Gen., *-on'es* (-*œ*). Gr., *ἰασιώνη.* Fr., *j.* A genus of campanulaceous herbs. The *Jasioneæ* of Dumortier and Don are a tribe of the *Campanulaceæ.* The *Jasionideæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Campanarieæ.* The *Jasionidiæ* of the same author are a family of the *Calcitubic.* The *Jasionieæ* of Schultz are a section of the *Pulicarieæ*, consisting of the subsections *Eujasioneæ* and *Pegolettieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**J. montana, J. undulata.** Fr., *j. de montagne, herbe à midi, scabieuse fausse.* Hairy sheep's scabious, scabious rampion, common sheep's bit scabious of Europe. It is astringent, and has been used as a vulnerary. [A, 511; B, 19, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JASMIN (Fr., Ger.), n's. Zha^{3}s-ma^{2}n^{2}, ya^{3}s-men'. See JASMINUM.—**Arabischer J.** (Ger.). See JASMINUM *sambac.*—**Baumartiger J.** (Ger.). The *Cestrum vespertinum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Blauer J.** (Ger.). The *Syringa persica.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Deutsche J'blumen** (Ger.). The flowers of *Philadelphus coronarius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Dorniger J.** (Ger.). The *Lycium europæum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Falscher J.** (Ger.). See *False* JASMINE.—**Giftj'** (Ger.). See *Poisonous* JASMINE.—**Gartenj'** (Ger.). The *Philadelphus coronarius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher J.** (Ger.). See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**Gelber J.** (Ger.). See *Carolina* JASMINE.—**Grossblühender J.** (Ger.). See JASMINUM *grandiflorum.*—**Huile de j.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* JASMINE.—**J. à feuilles de myrte** (Fr.). The *Chiococca racemosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *angustifolium.*—**J. à grandes fleurs** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *grandiflorum.*—**J'baum** (Ger.). The *Plumeria rubra.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**J. blanc** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**J'blumen** (Ger.). The flowers of *Jasminum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. commun** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**J. d'Afrique** (Fr.), **J. d'Amérique** (Fr.). The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**J. d'Arabie** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *sambac.*—**J. de Catalogne** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *grandiflorum.*—**J. de Malabar** (Fr.). The *Gardenia florida.* [B. 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de Perse** (Fr.). The *Syringa persica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. d'Espagne** (Fr.). The *Jasminum grandiflorum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des bois** (Fr.). In Guadeloupe, the *Chiococca racemosa* and the *Ixora americana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de Virginie** (Fr.). The *Tecoma radicans.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. d'Italie** (Fr.). The *Jasminum grandiflorum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J'dorn** (Ger.). The genus *Lycium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**J. du Cap** (Fr.). The *Gardenia florida.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. fleuri** (Fr.). The *Gardenia florida.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J'holz** (Ger.). The *Erithales fruticosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**J. jaune** (Fr.). See *Carolina* JASMINE.—**J. jonquille** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *odoratissimum.*—**J. odorant de la Caroline** (Fr.). The *Gelsemium nitidum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**J. officinal** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**J. ondulé** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *undulatum.*—**J. rouge** (Fr.). The *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. rouge de l'Inde** (Fr.). The *Quamoclit coccinea.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**J. très odorant** (Fr.). See JASMINUM *odoratissimum.*—**J. trompette** (Fr.). The *Tecoma radicans.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Lorbeerblättriger J.** (Ger.). The *Cestrum nocturnum.* [B. 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Wilder J.** (Ger.). The *Philadelphus coronarius.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]

JASMINA (Lat.), **JASMINACEÆ** (Lat.), **JASMINARIEÆ** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. pl. Ja^{2}s(ya^{3}s)-mi(me)'na^{3}, -mi^{2}(me)-na(na^{3})'-se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -mi^{2}(me)-na(na^{3})-ri(ri^{2})'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See under JASMINUM.

JASMINE, n. Ja^{2}s'mi^{2}n. See JASMINUM.—**American j.** The *Quamoclit coccinea.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Arabian j.** See JASMINUM *sambac.*—**Auriculated J.** See JASMINUM *auriculatum.*—**Bastard j.** Fr., *jasmin bâtard.* Ger., *Bastardjasmin.* The *Lycium europæum*, the *Chiococca racemosa*, and the *Philadelphus coronarius ;* also, in the West Indies, the genus *Cestrum.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Cape j.** Fr., *jasmin du Cap.* The *Gardenia florida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Carolina j.** The *Gelsemium nitidum.* [B, 19, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Catalonian j.** See JASMINUM *grandiflorum.*—**Chili j.** The *Mandevilla suaveolens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Chinese j.** The *Rhynchospermum jasminoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Churchill Island j.** The *Tecoma australis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Common white (flowered) j.** See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**Curled-flowered yellow j.** The *Jasminum revolutum.* [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**Double Arabian j.** The *Jasminum sambac*, var. *plenum.* [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**Double-flowered j.** The *Jasminum officinale*, also the *Jasminum sambac*, var. *plenum.* [B, 172, 275, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**False j.** Ger., *falscher Jasmin.* The *Philadelphus coronarius.* [*a*, 35.]—**French j.** The *Calotropis procera.* [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 35).]—**Golden-leaved j.** The *Jasminum aureum.* [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Ground j.** The *Passerina stelleri.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Hardy white j.** The *Jasminum grandiflorum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Italian yellow j.** The *Jasminum humile.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J.-tree.** The *Plumieria rubra.* [B, 282.]—**Jonquil-scented j.** See JASMINUM *odoratissimum.*—**Large-white-flowered j.** The *Jasminum ochroleucum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Madagascar j.** The *Stephanotis floribunda.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Moreton Bay trumpet j.** The *Tecoma jasminoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Narrow-leaved j.** See JASMINUM *angustifolium.*—**Nepal downy j.** The *Jasminum pubigerum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Nepal j.** The *Jasminum revolutum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Night j.** The *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Oil of j.** Fr., *huile de jasmin.* Ger., *Jasminöl.* A fragrant essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum officinale* and other species. It is used only in perfumery. [B, 5 (*a*, 34).]—**Poisonous j.** The *Acocanthera venenata.* [*a*, 35.]—**Rock j.** The *Androsace chamæjasme.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Rosy-flowered j.** The *Mascarenkasia curnowiana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Shanghai j.** The *Rhynchospermum jasminoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Silver-leaved j.** A variety of *Jasminum officinale.* [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Spanish j.** See JASMINUM *grandiflorum.*—**Trumpet j.** The *Tecoma radicans* and one or two other species of the genus *Tecoma.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**White Azorean j.** The *Jasminum azoicum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**White-flowered Indian j.** The *Jasminum sambac.* [B. 275 (*a*, 35).]—**White j.** See JASMINUM *officinale.*—**Wild j.** In the West Indies, the *Faramea odoratissima* and the genus *Ixora ;* in the East Indies, the *Jasminum syringafolium.* [B, 185, 275, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**Winter-flowering j.** See JASMINUM *nudiflorum.*—**Yellow Azorean j.** The *Jasminum odoratissimum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Yellow Carolina j.** See *Carolina j.*—**Yellow-flowered j.** The *Jasminum fruticans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Yellow j.** Fr., *jasmin jaune.* Ger., *gelber Jasmin.* See *Carolina j.*

JASMINOIDES (Lat.), adj. and n. n. Ja^{2}s(ya^{3}s)-mi^{2}n(men)-o-(o^{2})-id(ed)'ez(as). From *jasminum*, jasmine, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. 1. (Adj.) resembling the jasmine (a botanical species name). 2. (N.) the genus *Lycium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. flaccidum.** The *Lycium barbarum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. folio Pishanimis.** The *Cestrum nocturnum* of Murray. [B, 214.]—**J. linearifolium.** The *Lycium afrum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. rhomboifolium.** The *Lycium europæum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JASMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ja^{2}s(ya^{3}s)-min(men)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Pers., *yásmin.* Fr., *jasmin.* Ger., *Jasmin.* It., *gelsomino.* Sp., *jazmín.* Jasmine or jessamine ; an extensive group of plants constituting the principal genus of the jasminworts. The *Jasmina* of B. Jussieu, or the *Jasminaceæ* of Lindley, are the jasminworts, an order of dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's *Echiales*, and by many authors made a tribe (*Jasmineæ*) of the *Oleaceæ.* The *Jasminarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Torocoronæ*, comprising the *Jasminideæ*, *Strychnideæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, etc. The *Jasmineaceæ* of G. Don are the *Jasmineæ* of R. Brown. The *Jasmineæ* (Fr., *jasminées ;* Ger., *Jasmineen*) are : 1. Of Necker and others, an order of plants including, according to De Candolle, *Lilac*, *Fraxinus*, *Olea*, *Phillyrea*, and *Ligustrum.* 2. Of R. Brown, an order restricted to the genera *J.* and *Nyctanthes*, to which others add *Menodora* and make the group a tribe of the *Oleaceæ* (see *Jasminaceæ*). The *Jasminideæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Jasminarieæ*, consisting of the tribes *Lilacineæ*, *Oleineæ*, and *Jasmineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 64, 77, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Flores jasmini.** The flowers of *J. officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. album.** The *Philadelphus coronarius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. angustifolium.** Fr., *jasmin à feuilles étroites.* Narrow-leaved jasmine. The bitter root, ground small and combined with lime-juice and the root of

Acorus calamus, is employed in India as a remedy for ringworm and herpes. [B, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. arabicum.** See Coffea *arabica*.—**J. aureum.** A variety of the *J. officinale.* [B, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. auriculatum.** Auriculated jasmine or the *juhi* of the Bengalese; a small fragrant-flowered species much cultivated at Ajmeer. [B. 496 (α, 35).]—**J. azoricum.** White Azorean jasmine, native of Madeira; allied to *J. officinale.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. capense.** Fr., *jasmin du Cap.* The *Gardenia florida.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. chrysanthemum.** The *J. revolutum.* [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**J. floribundum.** The *habb-ez-zelim* of Abyssinia, where the bitter leaves, mixed with kousso, are employed as an anthelminthic, especially for tape-worm. [B, 19, 77 (α, 35).]—**J. fragrans.** See *J. sambac.*—**J. fruticans.** Yellow jasmine, common yellow-flowered jasmine, make-bate, a European species naturalized in the United States. [B, 34, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. grandiflorum.** Fr., *jasmin à grandes fleurs* (ou *de Catalogne*, ou *d'Espagne*). Ger., *grossblühender J.* Hind., Bomb., *chambeli.* Beng., *jate.* Catalonian or Spanish jasmine, large-flowered jasmine; a species growing wild on the island of Tobago, and extensively cultivated in the south of France by grafting on *J. officinale*, which it very much resembles. It yields a part of the essential oil of jasmine of commerce. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. hirsutum.** 1. Of Linnæus, see *J. pubescens.* 2. Of Willdenow, see Guettarda *speciosa.*—**J. humile.** The low or Italian yellow jasmine, an erect shrub, 3 or 4 feet high, cultivated as an ornament. [B, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. laurinis foliis.** The *Cestrum nocturnum* of Murray. [B, 214.]—**J. nervosum.** A species found in Cochin-China, where the leaves and branches are used in decoction to purify the blood. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**J. noctiflorum.** A species found in Sierre Leone, where the leaves are used as a poultice for ulcers. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**J. nudiflorum.** Winter-flowering jasmine, a native of China, the yellow flowers of which appear before the leaves expand. [B, 77, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. odoratissimum.** Fr., *jasmine très odorant, jasmin jonquille.* Yellow Azorean jasmine, jonquil-scented jasmine. The flowers, which have a perfume suggestive of a mixture of jasmine, jonquille, and orange-flowers, yield oil of jasmine. They retain their natural perfume when dry. [B, 77, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. officinale.** Fr., *jasmin officinal* (ou *blanc*, ou *commun*). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Jasmin.* The common white or white-flowered jasmine; a native of India, but acclimatized in central and southern Europe. The flowers, once used in European medicine, under the name of *flores jasmini* (seu *jasmini officinalis*), as a neurotic and emollient remedy, are now valued only for the jasmine oil which they yield. A case of narcotic poisoning from eating the fruit of a jasmine, probably this species, is on record. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. paniculatum.** The *sieuhing-hwa* of the Chinese, who cultivate it for the sake of its flowers, which they use, with those of *J. sambac*, in scenting teas. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**J. pubescens, J. pubigerum.** The Nepal downy jasmine. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used in India and China in ophthalmia, and the root is said to be a good antidote to the venom of snakes. [B, 77, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. revolutum.** Yellow Nepal jasmine, an East Indian species the flowers of which yield an aromatic oil used as a perfume. The root is considered useful in ringworm. [B, 172, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. sambac.** Ar., *sumana, samana, yásamana, varde abyaza.* Pers., *gule supeda.* Guz., *mogaránu-phula.* Hind., Duk., *mogará, mogareká phula.* Beng., *mogará, mogará phula.* Mah., *mogaráchá phula.* Sanscr., *varashiki.* Bom., *mogari.* Fr., *jasmin d'Arabie.* Ger., *arabischer Jasmin.* The Zambak or Arabian jasmine, white-flowered Indian jasmine. The leaves, boiled in oil, yield a balsam used in the East Indies to anoint the head in complaints of the eye, and the root and flowers are valued as a lactifuge. In China, the flowers, under the name of *mo-le-hwa*, are used for scenting tea. [B, 77, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. sambac trifoliatum.** A variety of the *J. sambac.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. sambac, var. plenum.** The *bela* of the Bengalese, a double-flowered variety of the Arabian jasmine. [B, 172, 496 (α, 35).]—**J. syringafolium.** Wild jasmine; a wild climber common throughout the Tenasserim provinces. [A, 496 (α, 35).]—**J. triflorum.** See *J. angustifolium.*—**J. undulatum.** Fr., *jasmin ondulé.* A bitter-leaved species found in Malabar, where the flowers are used as a perfume; by some identified with the *J. sambac.* [B, 173, 496 (α, 35).]—**J. viminale, J. vimineum.** See *J. angustifolium.*—**J. vulgare.** See *J. officinale.*—**Oleum jasmini.** See *Oil of* jasmine.



Jasminum officinale. [A, 327.]

JASMINWORTS, n. Ja^{2}s'mi^{2}n-wu^{6}rts. The *Jasminaceæ* (see under Jasminum). [α, 24.]

JASPACHATES (Lat.), n. m. Ja^{2}s(ya^{3}s)-pa^3-ka(ch^{2}a^3)'tez(tas). Gen., *-at'u* (*-æ*). Gr., ἰασπαχάτης (from ἴασπις, jasper, and ἀχάτης, agate). The jasper agate, at one time used in dropsy and hepatic diseases. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

JASPER, n. Ja^{2}s'pu^{5}r. Gr., ἴασπις. Lat., *jaspis, iaspis.* Ger., *Jaspis.* A close-grained variety of quartz, anciently esteemed as a cardiac and stomachic stimulant and as a remedy in epilepsy, and worn as an amulet to arrest hæmorrhage and expel stone from the bladder. [B, 77, 180 (α, 35).]

JASPIDEAN, JASPIDEOUS, adj's. Ja^{2}s-pi^{2}d'e^2-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s. Lat., *iaspideus.* Fr., *jaspé.* Jaspery, like jasper; in botany, said of surfaces having numerous differently colored stains blending somewhat. [B, 1, 116 (α, 35).]

JASPIS (Lat.), n. Ja^{2}s(ya^{3}s)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *jasp'idos* (*-idis*). See Jasper.—**J. cærulea.** Armenian stone, a variety of azurite to which tonic virtues were once ascribed. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JASTRZEMB, n. A hydrotherapeutic resort in Upper Silesia, Germany, where there are mineral springs, principally sulphurous, and a whey cure. [α, 45.]

JÁSUÑDI (Mar.), **JÁSUSA** (Guz.), n's. The *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

JASZENA, n. A place in Zolyom, Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

JASZTRABA, n. A place in Bars, Hungary, where there is an acidulous alkaline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

JATAHY, JATAI, n's. Written also *jatchy, jatoba, jataica,* and *jetahy.* In Brazil, the *Hymenæa courbaril* or its resin. [B, 19, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

JATÁMÁNASI (Sanscr.), **JATÁMÁNSI** (Sanscr.), **JATAMASI** (Hind.), n's. The *Nardostachys jatamansi.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

JATE (Beng., Hind.), n. See Jasminum *grandiflorum.*

JATEORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ja(ya^3)-te^2-o^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. See Jatrorrhiza.—**J. palmata.** See Jatrorrhiza *calumba.*

JATIPHALA (Sanscr.), **JATIPHALI** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Myristica fragrans.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

JATIPULUM (Cing.), n. The *Myristica aromatica.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]

JATOBA, n. See Jatahy.

JATROPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ja^{2}t(ya^{3}t)'ro(ro^2)-fa^3. From ἰατρός, a surgeon, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *médicinier.* Ger., *Brechnuss, Purgirnuss.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotoneæ.* The *Jatropheæ* (Fr., *jatrophées*) are: 1. Of Baillon, a series of the *Eupharbiaceæ.* 2. Of Meissner and others, the *Jatrophideæ* (Fr., *jatrophidées*) of Baillon, which are a group of one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ* (*Euphorbiaceæ uniovulatæ*). [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. camanioc.** Fr., *camaniac, manioc doux, pain des nègres.* A variety of *J. manihot.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. candida.** Fr., *médicinier blanc.* A variety of *J. manihot.* [B. 173 (α, 35).]—**J. carthaginensis.** The *Manihot janipha.* [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**J. curcas.** Hind., *bagabherañdá.* Sanscr., *kánana erañda.* Beng., *bana-bherañda, ratanajota.* Bom., *meghalierañdi.* Ar., *dañde-nahri.* Fr., *grand médicinier, grand haricot du Pérou, huile de gros pignons d'Inde, gros ricin, ricin d'Amérique.* Ger., *schwarze Brechnuss, grosse Purgirnuss.* The angular-leaved physic-nut; a native of tropical America and domesticated in the East Indies. The seed, the so-called Barbadoes-nuts, are emetic and cathartic, though it is said they may be safely eaten, if deprived of their outer coverings. They were once largely used in European medicine under the name of *semina ricini majoris*, seu *nuces catharticæ americanæ* (seu *barbadenses*). They contain an oil, *oleum cicinum* (seu *infernale*), which is a drastic purgative, and is also applied externally in chronic rheumatism and various skin diseases. It differs from croton-oil in its slight solubility in alcohol. The leaves are discutient and rubefacient. The milky juice of the plant is said to have remarkable hæmostatic properties, and, when dried, is used by the country people, like collodion, to close cuts or wounds. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxxv (α, 39); E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1880, p. 260; B, 5, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. dulcis.** See *J. mitis.*—**J. divaricata.** A West Indian species said to have properties like those of *J. curcas.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**J. elastica.** The *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea guianensis*). [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. Forskolei.** An Arabian species used like *J. glauca.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. glandulifera.** Fr., *médicinier glauque.* The *jungli erendi*, a small shrub found in India. In Bombay the juice of the plant is used as a counter-irritant to remove opacities of the cornea or thickening of the conjunctiva, and the oil of the seeds as a stimulant embrocation in chronic rheumatism. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]—**J. glandulosa.** Fr., *médicinier glanduleux.* An Arabian species probably identical with *J. Forskolei.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 25).]—**J. glauca.** See *J. glandulifera.*—**J. globosa.** The *Toxicodendron capense.* [B. 173 (α, 35).]—**J. gossypiifolia.** Fr., *médicinier à feuilles de cotonnier, herbe au mal de ventre* (1st def.), *médicinier sauvage.* 1. *Adenoropium gossypifolium*, the belly-ache bush or *baracayaiau-nambi* of the Guaranis. The leaves are used in decoction, the oily seeds are used in South America and the West Indies as a purgative, and the root, which is covered with a resinous exudation, of sharp aromatic taste, for the same purpose as cascarilla. 2. Of Jacquin, the *Adenoropium Jacquini*, a native of the same regions as the preceding, and having similar uses. [B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. hernandifolia.** A species growing in the West Indies and South America. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**J. Heudelotii.** The *Ricinodendron africanum.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**J. Noerlda.** See *J. stimulans.*—**J. janipha.** See Manihot *janipha.*—**J. manihot.** See Manihot *utilissima.*—**J. mitis.** The *J. manihot*, or a variety of it. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**J. montana.** The *Baliospermum montanum.*—**J. multifida.** Fr., *médicinier bâtard* (ou *d'Espagne*, ou *multifide*), *grand ben purgatif, petit médicinier, plante-corail.* Coral plant, tyleberry; a species found in Brazil and the West Indies, having properties similar to those of *J. curcas.* The seeds yield an oil, sometimes mixed with castor-oil to increase its purgative properties. The latex, obtained by incision from the plant, is employed as a vul-

nerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv; B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. nana.** A species resembling *J. glandulifera.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 39).]—**J. officinalis.** See *J. opiifera.*—**J. oil.** Lat., *oleum cicinum, oleum infernale.* Ger., *Curcasöl, Höllenöl, Purgirnussöl.* A fixed oil, odorless and colorless when fresh, obtained from the seed of *J. curcas.* It is analogous in its action to croton-oil, and owes its purgative qualities to the ricinoleic acid which it contains. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. opiifera.** Fr., *médicinier utile.* A species found in Brazil, where the root, known as *raiz de tihu,* is used as an emetic and purgative in tertian fevers, dropsy, syphilis, and snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. purgans.** The *J. curcas.* [B, 197 (a, 35).]—**J. rubra.** Fr., *médicinier rouge.* A variety of *J. manihot.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. staphysagriæfolia.** See *J. gossypifolia* (1st def.).—**J. stimulans, J. stimulosa.** Fr., *médicinier à aiguillons.* A species belonging to the section *Cnidoscolus.* [B, 34, 121, 173, 185 (a, 35).] See Cnidoscolus *stimulans.*—**J. triloba.** The *Aleurites triloba.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. umbellata.** Fr., *médicinier à ombelles.* A species found in Surinam, where it is employed as a tonic and emollient. [B, 73 (a, 35).]—**J. urens.** Fr., *médicinier brûlant* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, see Cnidoscolus *quinquelobus.* 2. Of Waters, see *J. stimulans.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. vitifolia.** See *J. urens* (1st def.).—**Oleum jatrophæ curcadis.** An oil obtained from the seeds of *J. curcas.* [A, 319 (a, 21).]

JATTE (Fr.), n. Zha³t. A sort of plate or saucer used in laboratories. [L, 41.]

JAUCHE (Ger.), n. Ya³'u⁴ch²-e². See Ichor and Slough.

JAUCHICHT (Ger.), **JAUCHIG** (Ger.), adj's. Ya³'u⁴ch²-i²ch²t, -i²g. See Ichorous.

JAUCHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Ya³'u⁴ch²-zuch²t. A disease characterized by a foul discharge. [L, 80.]

JAUJAC (Fr.), **JAULNAC** (Fr.), n's. Zho-zha³k, zhol-na³k. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]

JAUMICZA, n. A place in Croatia, Hungary, where there is a cold ferruginous, gaseous, alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

JAUNÂTRE (Fr.), adj. Zho-na³-tr'. See Alboflavescens and Flavescent.

JAUNDICE, n. Ja³n'di²s. O. E., *jaunes, jaunis, jawnes.* O. Fr., *jalne.* Gr., ἴκτερος. Lat., *icterus, galbanus, galbinus,* from *galbus,* yellow. Fr., *jaunisse, bile répandue.* Ger., *Gelbsucht, gelbe Sucht, Gallendyschymose, Königskrankheit.* It., *itterizia, ittero.* Sp., *ictericia.* Syn.: *the yellows* (*q. v.*), *cachexia icterica, cholihæmia, cholæmia, cholhæmia, choloplania, cholosis, dermatocholosis, fellis obstructio* (seu *suffusio,* seu *superfusio*) *icteritia, icteritia flava, icterus flavus* (seu *verus*), *ileus flavus* (seu *icteroides*), *leseoli morbus, morbus arquatus* (seu *arcuatus,* seu *lateolus,* seu *regius*), *suffusio auriginosa* (seu *bilis,* seu *fellis*). A morbid condition characterized by a yellow hue of the skin, the conjunctiva, and the tissues and fluids of the body; due to an obstruction to the excretion of bile, or to faulty metamorphosis of the biliary pigment absorbed from the intestine. [D, 1; a, 17.]—**Autumnal j.** See Icterus *vernalis.*—**Black j.** See *Black* icterus (1st def.).—**Blue j.** See Cyanosis.—**Cardiac j.** Fr., *ictère cardiaque.* J. due to insufficiency of the tricuspid valves and feebleness in the action of the heart, thus causing venous congestion of the liver and consequent j. [a, 40.]—**Catarrhal j.** See *Catarrhal* icterus.—**Chronic j.** A protracted j. due to persistent mechanical obstruction of the bile ducts. [L, 20 (a, 40).]—**Contagious j.** See *Yellow* fever.—**Epidemic j.** A disease closely allied to acute yellow atrophy of the liver, if not identical with it, occurring as an epidemic, and chiefly affecting pregnant women. [L, 20 (a, 40).]—**False j.** See *Hæmatogenous j.*—**Febrile j.** See *Weil's* disease.—**Gall-stone j.** J. due to the obstruction of the bile ducts by gall-stone. [a, 40.]—**Grave j.** See Icterus *gravis.*—**Green j.** Lat., *icterus viridis.* I. in which the skin is of a green or olive hue.—**Hæmatogenous j.** J. due to a disorganization of the blood in which the coloring matter is set free. [a, 40.]—**Hepatogenous j.** J. produced by the absorption of bile into the blood after it has been formed in the liver, owing to some obstacle to its escape through the proper channels. [Pepper (a, 40).]—**Intermittent j.** See *Malarial j.*—**J.-berry.** The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**J. by suppression.** A form of j. the existence of which is no longer credited. It was supposed to be due to the accumulation in the circulation of the biliary constituents which had undergone the necessary chemical or mechanical changes to form bile. [D, 8.]—**J. of the new-born.** See Icterus *neonatorum.*—**J.-tree.** The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Lead j.** Lat., *icterus saturninus.* The yellowish discoloration of the skin observed in the saturnine cachexia.—**Malarial j.** J. dependent upon hepatic congestion or cirrhosis produced by malarial infection. [L, 20 (a, 40).]—**Malignant j.** See Icterus *gravis.*—**Mechanical j.** J. dependent upon mechanical obstruction of the bile ducts by calculus or inflammatory deposits within, or by pressure of tumors, etc., from without. [a, 40.]—**Menstrual j.** [Senator]. See Icterus *menstrualis.*—**Obstructive j.** J. dependent upon an obstruction of the hepatic or common bile duct. [a, 40.]—**Paradoxical j.** Addison's disease. [a, 40.]—**Red j.** 1. An abnormal redness of the skin. 2. "A cutaneous affection consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever." [G, 16.]—**Retention j.** J. due to obstruction of the bile ducts. [a, 40.]—**Saturnine j.** See *Lead j.*—**Simple j.** See *Catarrhal* icterus.—**Spasmodic j.** Fr., *ictère spasmodique.* Spasmodic icterus. [a, 40.]—**Spring j.** See Icterus *vernalis.* [a, 40.]—**True j.** J. due to the resorption of bile after it has been secreted by the liver. [a, 40.]—**Urobilin-j.** A mild form of ordinary j. in which the bilirubin is reabsorbed and deposited in the skin after having been converted into urobilin. ["Med. Chron.," Feb., 1890, p. 368; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," 1889, p. 838 (a, 40).]—**White j.** See Chlorosis.—**Yellow j.** See *J.*

JAUNDICED, adj. Ja³n'di²sd. Affected with jaundice. [B.]

JAUNE (Fr.), adj. and n. Zhon. 1. (Adj.) yellow. 2. (N.) a yellow pigment. [B.] 3. (N.) see Vitellus.—**J. Aladin.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. amer.** Picric acid. [B.]—**J. brilliant.** Naples yellow. [B.]—**J. citron.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. d'aniline.** See Aniline *yellow.*—**J. d'eau.** The *Nuphar lutea.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**J. de Campo-Bello.** A derivative of phenol, furnishing a stable pigment. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de Cassel.** Lead oxychloride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**J. de chrome.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. de Cologne.** Lead chromate in troches, instead of cubes. [B, 38, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de Fol.** A yellow pigment obtained by the action of arsenic acid on phenol, with the addition of acetic acid. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de Ganahl.** See *J. de Martius.*—**J. de l'œuf.** See Vitellus.—**J. de Manchester.** See *J. de Martius.*—**J. de Mars.** See Iron *yellow.*—**J. de Martius.** An intensely yellow pigment obtained by treating an acid solution of naphthylamine hydrochloride with a solution of potassium nitrate. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de montagne.** Argil colored yellow by iron oxide. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**J. de Morinda.** A yellow pigment obtained from the root of *Morinda citrifolia.* [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de murexide.** A yellow coloring matter derived from uric acid. Material that is to be colored by it is put in a solution of a zinc salt, and then passed into a bath of ammonium purpurate. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de Paris.** Lead oxychloride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**J. d'épine-vinette.** A yellow pigment obtained from the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. de plomb.** Various yellow pigments containing lead. [B.]—**J. de Turner, J. de Vérone.** Lead oxychloride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**J. d'œuf.** 1. See Vitellus. 2. The *Agaricus cæsareus,* the *Achras mammosa* or its fruit, and the *Chrysophyllum macrophyllum.* [B, 88 (a, 39); B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. d'œuf-en-arbre.** The *Achras mammosa.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**J. d'Orléans.** Bixin. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**J. d'outre-mer.** Baryta yellow. [B.]—**J. Hoang-Pe.** A yellow pigment furnished by the bark and wood of *Pterocarpus flavus.* [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**J. honquille.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. indien.** See *Indian* yellow.—**J. minéral.** See *J. de plomb.*—**J. minéral fin.** Antimony yellow. [B.]—**J. orange.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. royal.** See Arsenic *trisulphide.*—**J. soufre.** See Chrome *yellow.*—**J. végétal.** Rutinic acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).

JAUNEAU (Fr.), n. Zho-no. The *Ranunculus acris* and *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

JAUNELET (Fr.), n. Zho-n'la. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]

JAUNET (Fr.), n. Zho-na. The *Agaricus sinuatus.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**J. d'eau.** The *Nuphar luteum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

JAUNETROLE (Fr.), n. Zho-n'trol. The *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

JAUNETTE (Fr.), **JAUNIRE** (Fr.), n's. Zho-ne²t, -ner. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

JAUNISSE (Fr.), n. Zho-nes. See Jaundice.

JAUNOTTE (Fr.), n. Zho-no²t. 1. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* 2. Of Paullet, the *Russula fellea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

JAUS (Ar.), n. The *Amygdalus communis* and other species of *Amygdalus.* [B, 88 (a, 39), 121 (a, 35).]

JAUZ (Ar.), n. 1. The *Randia dumetorum.* [Egasse, "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888, p. 362.] 2. The *Juglans regia.*

JAVA, n. In India, the *Hordeum hexastichon.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**J. harade.** A variety of *Terminalia chebula.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

JAVA, n. Ja³'va³. An island in the Pacific Ocean where there are warm springs called by the Malayans *tchipannas.* [L, 105 (a, 39).]

JAVANINE, n. Ja³v'a³-nen. Lat., *javanina.* Fr., *j.* Ger., *Javanin.* It., *giavanina.* A substance obtained from the amorphous bases of Java calisaya-bark. It occurs in rhombic scales, very soluble in ether (without crystallization on evaporation), soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, with an intense yellow color, and yielding with oxalic acid a neutral salt crystallizing in scales. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 39).]

JÁVAÑTRI (Guz.), n. Mace. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

JÁVAÑTRI-KA-TELA (Hind.), n. The oil of *Myristica officinalis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

JAVART (Fr.), n. Zha³-va³r. See Grease (2d def.).

JAVÁSHIRA (Bomb.), n. See Ferula *galbanifera.*

JAVATRIE (Hind.), n. Mace. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

JAVE, n. In the East Indies, the *Jatropha elastica.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

JÁVITRI (Hind.), n. See Jávañtri.

JAW, n. Ja⁴. Gr., γνάθος Lat., *maxilla.* Fr., *mâchoire.* Ger., *Kiefer, Kinnbacken.* It., *mascella, ganascia.* Sp., *quijada.* A bone or a bony structure forming a portion, fixed or movable, of the apparatus by which the teeth are brought together; also, in the lower animals, any structure serving a similar purpose; of an instrument, either one of the opposing parts by which it is made to grasp an object.—**Big-j.** A common term in Montana for actinomycosis. [J. Law, "Med. News," Dec. 22, 1883, p. 695.]—**Locked j., Lock-j.** See Trismus.—**Lumpy j.** A popular term for actinomycosis.—**Wolf's-j.** See *Complicated* hare-lip.

JAWA (Hind.), n. The *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**J.-wut.** In Java, the *Panicum italicum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

JAWARI (Hind.), n. The *Sorghum vulgare.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]

JAWASA (Hind.), n. The *Alhagi Maurorum.* Its fresh juice is used as a diuretic, generally in combinations with laxatives and aromatics. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]

JAWATRI, n. See Jávañtri. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

JAWI (Hind.), n. The *Azadirachta indica.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]

JAXTFELD (Ger.), n. Ya^{3}xt′fe^{2}ld. A place in the Neckar district, Würtemberg, Germany, where there are a saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

JAYAPALA (Beng.), n. See CROTON *tiglium*.

JAYAPHALA (Beng.), n. The genus *Myristica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. JATIPHALI.

JAYET (Fr.), n. Zha-ya. Jet. [B.] See AMBRA *nigra*.

JEANNETTE (Fr.), n. Zha^2-ne^{2}t. 1. The *Narcissus poeticus*. 2. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JEBBEL-INDE, n. In Egypt, a fine seed, yellow and bitter, used as an emetic. [L, 87.]

JEBET (Ar.), n. 1. The *Fœniculum vulgare*. 2. The *Peucedanum graveolens*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39), 121 (*a*, 35).]

JECINEROSUS (Lat.), adj. Je(ye^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See JECOROSE.

JECORAL, adj. Je^{2}k′o^2-r′l. From *jecur*, the liver. Fr., *jécoral*. See HEPATIC.

JECORARIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *jecur*, the liver. The *Marchantia polymorpha*. The *Jecorariæ* are a subtribe of the *Marchantieæ*, consisting of *Marchantia*, *Fegatella*, *Fimbriaria*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

JECORARIOUS, adj. Je^{2}k-o^{2}r-a′ri^2-u^{3}s. From *jecur*, the liver. Fr., *jécoraire*. See HEPATIC.

JECORIN, n. Je^{2}k′o^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *jecur*, the liver. A solid substance obtained by Drechsel from horses' liver, the sodium salt of which has the composition $C_{405}H_{185}N_5SP_3Na_2O_{46}$. It is so hygroscopic as to become syrupy on exposure to the air, and, on contact with water, swells up to a mucilaginous mass, dissolving only in an excess of water. Like glucose, it reduces cupric oxide. It is not certainly known whether it is a true chemical compound or a mixture. ["Ber. d. sächs. Gsllsch. d. Wssnsch.," 1886, p. 44; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 803 (B).]

JECOROSE, adj. Je^{2}k′o^{2}r-os. Lat., *jecorosus*, *jecinerosus*, *jecoriticus* (from *jecur*, the liver). Fr., *jécoraire*. See HEPATIC.

JECTIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)-ti^2-ga(ga^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *jacere*, to throw. Fr., *jectigation*. 1. A sort of epilepsy. 2. A spasmodic action of the pulse or heart, or of any part (or of the whole) of the body. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

JECUR (Lat.), n. n. Je(ye^2)′ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r). Gen., *jec′oris*, *jecin′oris*. The liver. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**J. cum felle anguillæ exsiccatum** [Ed. Ph., 1699]. Eel's liver dried in its gall. [A, 69.]—**J. marinum.** See HEPATUS.—**J. uterinum.** The placenta. [*a*, 40.]

JEDWAR, n. The *Curcuma zedoaria*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

JEFFERSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}f-fu^{5}r-son′i^2-a^3. From *Jefferson*, a president of the United States. Twin-leaf; of Barton, a genus of the *Berberidaceæ*, tribe *Berbereæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**J. Bartonis, J. binata, J. diphylla.** Ground-squirrel pea, twin-leaf rheumatism-root; a North American species with a thick, knotty root, sometimes substituted for senega. It is emetic in large doses, tonic and expectorant in smaller doses, and has been used in rheumatism and syphilis. It contains an acrid principle like polygalic acid. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]



JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA. [A, 327.]

JEISSOKU (Jap.), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

JEJUNAL, adj. Je-ju^2′n′l. From *jejunus*, fasting. Of or pertaining to the jejunum. [L.]

JEJUNIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Je^2(ya)-ju^2(jy)-ni^2-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *jejunus*, fasting. Fr., *à jeun*. See FASTING (adj.).

JEJUNITAS (Lat.), n. f. Je^2(ya)-ju^2(yu)′ni^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is*. From *jejunus*, fasting. 1. Fasting. 2. Meagreness, thinness. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

JEJUNITIS (Lat.), n. f. Je(ya)-ju^2(yu)-ni(ne)′tis. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see JEJUNUM and *-itis**. Inflammation of the jejunum. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

JEJUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ya)-ju^2(yu)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See FAST (n.).

JEJUNO-ILEOSTOMY, n. Je-ju^2″no-i^{2}l-e-o^{2}s′to-mi^2. From *jejunum* (*q. v.*), *ileum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *jéjuno-iléostomie*. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the ileum. [Jesset; "Sem. méd.," Mar. 20, 1889, p. 94 (*a*, 18).]

JEJUNO-ILEUM (Lat.), n. n. Je(ya)-ju^2(yu)″no(no^3)-i^{2}l(el)′-e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Cruveilhier, the small intestine from the duodenum to the colon. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]

JEJUNOSTOMY, n. Je-ju^2-no^{2}s′to-mi^2. From *jejunum* (*q. v.*) and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *jéjunostomie*. The operation of making a more or less permanent opening into the jejunum. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 602 (*a*, 18); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 11, 1888, p. 152; C. H. Golding Bird, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1885.]

JEJUNUM (Lat.), n. n. Je^2(ya)-ju^2(yu)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From *jejunus*, fasting. Fr., *jéjunum*. Ger., *Leerdarm*. The upper two fifths of that part of the small intestine below the duodenum; so called because it was formerly supposed to be empty after death. Its convolutions chiefly occupy the umbilical and left iliac regions. [C.]

JELLY, n. Je^{2}l′i^2. Lat., *gelatina* (from *gelare*, to freeze or stiffen). Fr., *gélée*. Ger., *Gallerte*. See GELATINA (2d def.).—**Calf's-foot j.** A j. made by boiling calves' feet in water in the proportion of 3 pints of water to each foot, boiling down to one half, straining, clearing, sweetening, and flavoring with lemon spices and wine. [*a*, 42.]—**J. of the umbilical cord.** See GELATIN *of Wharton*.—**J.-plant.** In Australia, the *Eucheuma speciosum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Pectoral j.** [Danbitz]. A preparation consisting of 12 parts of gelatin, 60 of sugar, and 120 of herbal infusion (of anise, Iceland moss, etc.). [L, 120.]—**Purgative j.** See DIACYDONION *jalappinum*.—**Water j.** The *Hydropeltis purpurea*. [*a*, 35.]—**Whartonian j., Wharton's j.** See GELATIN *of Wharton*.

JENATZ, n. A place in Prættigau, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs. [L, 30, 105, 135 (*a*, 14, 39).]

JENEPYRE, n. Je^{2}n′e^2-pir. The *Juniperus communis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

JENKINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n^2-ki^{2}n-son′i^2-a^3. From *Jenkins*, a proper name. Of Sweet, a section of the genus *Pelargonium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. antidysenterica.** The *Pelargonium antidysentericum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JENNERIAN, adj. Je^{2}n-ne′ri^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *jennérien*. Ger., *Jennerisch*. Described by Edward Jenner.

JENZAT (Fr.), n. Zha^{3}n^2-za^3. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there are warm gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

JÉQUIRITI (Fr.), n. Zha-ke-re-te. See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**Graine de j.** See under ABRUS *precatorius*.

JEQUIRITIC, adj. Je^{2}k-i^{2}r-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Of, pertaining to, or produced by jequirity. [B.]

JEQUIRITIN, n. Je^{2}k-i^{2}r′i^{2}t-i^{2}n. A soluble immediate principle, obtained by Bruylants and Venneman from germinating jequirity-seeds, to which (and not to a micro-organism) they attribute the irritant properties of the drug. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]

JEQUIRITY, n. Je^{2}k-i^{2}r′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *jéquiriti*. Ger., *J.* The *Abrus precatorius*. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890, p. 350.]—**Infusion of j.** An infusion made by macerating 150 grains of the decorticated j.-seeds in 16 fl. oz. of cold water; long used, in Brazil, in trachoma and pannus (see also under ABRUS *precatorius*), and introduced to the notice of European surgeons by De Wecker. Three times a day for three days the lids are everted, and the infusion thoroughly applied to the conjunctiva. The result is a purulent inflammation with croupous tendency, which in the course of 8 or 10 days days subsides, leaving in some instances the cornea clear and the granulations destroyed. [F.]—**J'pilz** (Ger.). See BACILLUS *of j. ophthalmia*.—**J.-seeds.** The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**J.-zymase.** A substance separated from a decoction of j.-seeds, and possessing the characteristic physiological property of the drug. It is a slightly yellowish material, entirely soluble in water, and liquefying starch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]

JERK, n. Ju^{5}rk. A sudden muscular movement.—**Jaw-j.** A phenomenon consisting in a contraction of the muscles of mastication upon an extensile impulse similar to that in patellar tendon reflex. It is produced by a stroke downward on the lower teeth or chin when the mouth is well opened. [De Watteville; "Lancet," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 220 (*a*, 40).]—**Knee-j.** Ger., *Kniestoss*. A phenomenon described by Erb as "patellar-tendon reflex." It consists in the spasmodic contraction of the quadriceps femoris produced by a quick stroke upon the patellar tendon when the leg is slightly flexed. Normally it is rarely absent. It is of great diagnostic importance in diseases of the spinal cord. [Gowers, "Lancet," 1885; Wood (*a*, 40).]

JERKING, adj. Ju^{5}rk′i^{2}n^2. Jerk-like.

JERKS, n. Ju^{5}rks. Epidemic chorea. [*a*, 40.]

JEROFFLERIS, n. Je^{2}r-o^{2}f′le^{2}r-i^{2}s. Fr., *giroflée*. Ger., *Lack*, *Levkoje*, *Goldlack*. See CHEIRANTHUS *cheiri*.

JERSEY, n. Ju^{5}r′zi^2. One of the channel islands near the coast of France, where there is sea-bathing. [L, 87.]

JERUBEBA, n. In Brazil, the *Solanum paniculatum*. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

JERVATE, n. Ju^{5}r′vat. A salt of jervic acid. [B.]

JERVIA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{5}r(ye^{2}r)′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See JERVINE.

JERVIC ACID, n. Ju^{5}r′vi^{2}k. Fr., *acide jervique*. A tetrabasic, crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}$, obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*. [B, 2.]

JERVINE, n. Ju^{5}r′ven. Lat., *jervina*, *jervinum*, *jervia*. Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jervin*. It., *jervina*. An alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{46}N_2O_3 + 2H_2O$ (or $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_8$), obtained from the root of *Veratrum album* and other species of *Veratrum*. It is a white powder, crystallizing from an alcoholic solution, tasteless, of a slight alkaline reaction, and very sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. The symbol Je is sometimes applied to it. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39); B, 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, xxiv, xxvi (*a*, 39).]

JESSAMINE, n. Je^{2}s'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. See JASMINE.—**Wild j.** See ANEMONE *nemorosa.*—**Yellow j.** The *Gelsemium sempervirens.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 39).]

JESSE, n. Je^{2}s. 1. The *Jasminum officinale.* 2. The *Cyprinus jeses.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

JETAGE (Fr.), n. Zhe^2-ta^{3}zh. Of the veterinarians, a mucopurulent discharge from the nostrils of horses suffering from glanders or distemper. [Nysten (*a*, 40).]

JETAIBA (Port.), n. Je^{2}t-a^3'e-ba^3. Of Pison, the *Hymenæa courbaril.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JETHE MADHA, n. In India, the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JETICUCU, n. In Brazil, the *Ipomœa mechoacanha* and, according to Gomez, the *Ipomœa operculata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JETIMADH (Hind.), n. See JETTIMUD.

JETOLINE, n. Je^{2}t'o-li^{2}n. A black pigment, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$, one of the varieties of aniline black. [B, 81.]

JETTIMUD, n. In the East Indies, the *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and other species of *Glycyrrhiza* or their roots (licorice). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JEUKBOL (Dutch), n. Lit., itch-bulb; in South Africa, the *Drimia ciliaris.* ["Jour. of the Soc. of Arts"; "Brit. and Colon. Drug.," June 11, 1887, p. 586; B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

JEUNE (Fr.), adj. Zhu^{5}n. See ADOLESCENT.

JEÛNE (Fr.), n. Zhu^{5}n. See FAST (n.).

JEUNESSE (Fr.), n. Zhu^5-ne^{2}s. See ADOLESCENCE.

JEÛNEUR (Fr.), n. Zhu^5-nu^{5}r. A fasting man. ["Prov. méd.," Nov. 17, 1888, p. 652.]

JEW-BUSH, n. Ju^3'bu^{4}sh. The *Pedilanthus tithymaloides.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JEWEL-WEED, n. Ju^3'e^{2}l-wed. The genus *Impatiens;* in the pl., the *Balsaminaceæ.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**Spotted j.-w.** The *Impatiens fulva.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JEW'S-EAR, JEW'S-EARS, n's. Ju^{3}z'er, -erz. Ger., *Judasohr, Judasöhrchen.* 1. See EXIDIA *auricula Judæ.* 2. The *Peziza coccinea.* 3. The *Peziza cochleata.* 4. The *Peziza venosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

JEWUL, n. In the East Indies, the resin of *Odina wodier.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J'latu** (Cing.). Gum arabic. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

JHÁHU (Hind.) n. The *Tamarix orientalis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JHÁLA (Hind.), n. The *Salvadora persica* and *Salvadora oleoides.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JHARBERI (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

JECAMA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. He'ka^3-ma^3. See DOLICHOS *tuberosus.*

JIGGER, n. Ji^{2}g'u^{5}r. See PULEX *penetrans.*

JIMSON WEED, n. Ji^{2}m's'n wed. See DATURA *stramonium.*

JIN-CHEN (Chin.), n. Ginseng. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

JINKED, adj. Ji^{2}n^{2}kd. Of the veterinarians, wrenched or sprained in the back (said of horses). [*a*, 40.]

JIQUILITE, n. In Central America, the indigo plant. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

JIRA-NO-PAKHA, n. In India, a preparation made by soaking cumin in vinegar, drying, baking, and mixing with peppermint and other ingredients; used in constipation, deranged digestion, headache, etc. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JIRUN (Hind.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JITO, n. In Brazil, (1) a species of *Guarea*, probably the *Guarea purgans* or *Guarea spiciflora;* and (2) the *Trichilia elastica.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JOANIN (Fr.), n. Zho-a^3-nan^2. See SAUBUSE.

JOANNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Jo(yo)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne(na)'si^2-a^3. From *Johannes*, a proper name. Fr., *joannée, joannésie.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees of the tribe *Crotoneæ.* [B, 5, 38, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**J. princeps.** A Brazilian species the bark of which yields a poisonous juice used to stupefy fish. The seeds, called in Brazil *purga dos palistas*, are purgative and contain a medicinal oil (see *Oil of* ANDA). [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOANNETTE (Fr.), n. Zho-a^{3}n-ne^{2}t. The *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] See MARTIGNÉ-BRIANT.

JOB (Fr.), n. Zhob. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are numerous gaseous aperient springs. [L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

JOB'S-DROPS, JOB'S-TEARS, n's. Johz'dro^{2}ps, -terz. Ger., *Hiobsthränen.* The *Coix lacrima.* [B, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JOBSBAD (Ger.), n. Yobs'ba^{3}d. See ANNABERG.

JOCH (Ger.), n. Yoch^2. A yoke. [*a*, 14.]—**J'sporige.** The *Zygosporeæ.* [B.]

JOCHMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Yoch^2'musk-e^{2}l. A zygomatic muscle. [*a*, 29.]—**Grosser J.** See ZYGOMATICUS *major.*—**Kleiner J.** See ZYGOMATICUS *minor.*

JOD (Ger.), n. Yod. See IODINE, and for compounds not here given, see the corresponding words in *Iod-.*—**J'cigarren.** See CIGARÆ *jodatæ.*—**J'elupinselung.** Painting with iodine.—**J'haltig.** Containing iodine. [*a*, 21.]—**J'hämatin.** Hæmin formed by the union of iodine with hæmatin. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," April 24, 1886, p. 289 (B).]—**J'salbe.** See *Unguentum* IODI.—**J'sauer.** Iodic; with the name of a base, the iodate of the base. [B.]—**J'säure.** Iodic acid. [A, 324.]—**J'tinktur.** Tincture of iodine.—**J'zinkstärkelösung.** See *Liquor* AMYLI *volumetricus.*

JODATUS (Lat.), adj. Jod(yod)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *iodum*, iodine. A German form of *iodatus* (*q. v.*).

JODETUM (Lat.), n. n. Jod(yod)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *iodum*, iodine. An iodide. [B.]—**J. ferrosum** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. 1. See IRON *iodide.* 2. An aqueous solution of ferrous iodide, made by mixing 5 parts of iron powder, 41 parts of iodine, and 50 parts of water and filtering. It contains about 50 parts of ferrous iodide. [B, 95.]—**J. ferrosum saccharatum** [Finn. Ph.]. See FERRI *iodidum saccharatum.*—**J. hydrargyricum** [Finn. Ph.] (**rubrum** [Dan. Ph.]). See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**J. hydrargyricum rubrum.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**J. hydrargyrosum** (**flavum**). See MERCURY *protiodide.*—**J. kalicum** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Potassium iodide. [B, 95.]—**Pilulæ jodeti ferrosi** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Syrupus jodeti ferrosi** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Unguentum jodeti kalici** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* POTASSII *iodidi.*

JODID (Ger.), n. Yod-ed'. An iodide. The term is generally used in composition, and denotes that one of two similar iodides which contains the greater relative amount of iodine. [B.]

JODINA [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Jod(yod)-i(e)'na^3. Iodine. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

JODISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Jod(yod)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *iodum*, iodine. See IODISM.

JODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Jod'(yod')i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the Gr. Ph., see IODINE.—**Tinctura jodii** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* IODI.

JODOFORMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Jod(yod)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}rm'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See IODOFORM.—**J. bituminatum.** See IODOFORMIUM *bituminatum.*

JODOL (Ger.), n. Yod'o^{2}l. See IODOL.

JODQUECKSILBER (Ger.), n. Yod'kwe^{2}k-zi^{2}lb-e^{2}r. Mercury iodide. [B.]—**Gelbes J.** Yellow mercury iodide; mercurous iodide. [B.]—**J'arseniklösung.** Donovan's solution. See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**Rothes J.** Red mercury iodide; mercuric iodide. [B.]

JODUM (Lat.), n. Jod(yod)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See IODINE.—**Injectio jodi jodurata.** See *Injectio* IODI *jodurata.*—**Liquor jodi cum kalio jodato** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor* IODI *compositus.*—**Liquor jodi volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.], **Solutio jodi** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 12·7 grammes of iodine and 20 of potassium iodide in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B. 205 (*a*, 38).]—**Solutio jodi spirituosa** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* IODI.—**Tinctura jodi decolorata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts each of iodine and sodium hyposulphite in 10 of water, and adding 16 parts of alcoholic solution of caustic ammonia (15 [Swiss Ph.]), and, after a few minutes, 75 parts of alcohol, allowing to stand 3 days (6 [Russ. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum jodi Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment made by moistening 1 part of iodine with a little absolute alcohol, reducing to a very finely triturated condition, and mixing with 20 parts of hog's lard. It contains nearly 5 per cent. of iodine. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

JODÜR (Ger.), n. Yod-u^{5}r'. An iodide. The term is used generally as an affix in composition, and denotes of two similar iodides that one which contains the smaller relative amount of iodine. [B.]

JODURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Jod(yod)-u^2(u)-re(ra)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *iodum*, iodine. See IODIDE.—**J. ferrosum.** Ferrous iodide. [B.] See IRON *iodide.*

JODWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Yod'va^{3}s-e^{2}r-stof. See HYDRIODATE.—**J'säure.** Hydriodic acid.

JOHANNESBAD (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ne^{2}s-ba^{3}d. 1. A place in the district of Gitschin, Bohemia, where there is a hot alkaline spring and a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (*a*, 14).] 2. See NÖRDLINGEN.

JOHANNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Jo(yo)-ha^{2}n(ha^{3}n)-ne(na)'si^2-a^3. From *Johannes*, a proper name. See JOANNESIA. The *Johannesieæ* (Fr., *johannesiées*) of Baillon are a division of euphorbiaceous plants belonging to the series *Jatropheæ.* [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JOHANNESINE, n. Jo-ha^{2}n'ne^{2}s-en. Ger., *Johannisin.* An alkaloid found by Mello Oliveira in oil of anda, but said by Conty to be inert. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

JOHANNISBAD (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-ba^{3}d. See JOHANNESBAD.

JOHANNISBEERE (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-bar-e^2. The genus *Ribes.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Eingekochter J'nsaft.** See *Rob* RIBIUM *rubrorum.*—**Gemeine J., Rothe J.** The *Ribes rubrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schwarze J.** The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schwarzer J'nsaft.** See *Rob* RIBIUM *nigrorum.*

JOHANNISBERG (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-be^{2}rg. A place in the province of Hessen, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, saline and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 135 (*a*, 39).]

JOHANNISBLUME (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-blum-e^2. 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* 2. The *Hypericum perforatum.* 3. The *Arnica montana.* 4. The *Galium verum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOHANNISBLUT (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-blut. The *Hypericum perforatum* and the *Scleranthus perennis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOHANNISBROD (Ger.), **JOHANNISBROT** (Ger.), n's. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-brod, -brot. St. John's bread; carob beans. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] See under CERATONIA *siliqua.*—**J'baum.** See CERATONIA.

JOHANNISBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-brun-ne^{2}n. A place in the district of Troppau, Austrian Silesia, where there

are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JOHANNISFACKEL (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-fa^{3}k-e^{2}l. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

JOHANNISGÜRTEL (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s gu^{5}rt-e^{2}l. The *Lycopodium clavatum* and the *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

JOHANNISHARTHEU (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-ha^{3}rt-hoi. The flowering herb of *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOHANNISKRAUT (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Hypericum*, especially *Hypericum perforatum* and its flowering herb. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J'blumen.** The *Hypericum androsæmum*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

JOHANNISOHR (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-or. See JEW'S-EAR.

JOHANNISTRAUBEN (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-tra^3-u^{4}b-e^{2}n. Currants. [*a*, 35.]

JOHANNISWEDEL (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-vad-e^{2}l. The *Spiræa ulmaria* and the genus *Tragopogon*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

JOHANNISWURZEL (Ger.), n. Yo-ha^{3}n'ni^{2}s-vurts-e^{2}l. 1. The *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. The *Anthemis pyrethrum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP, n. Jo^{2}n-i^2-ju^{3}mp-u^{3}p'. The *Viola tricolor*. [B.]

JOHNSWOOD, n. Jo^{2}nz'wu^{4}d. A term applied to various species of *Hypericum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

JOHNSWORT, n. Jo^{2}nz'wu^{5}rt. The *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

JOINT, n. Joint. Gr., ἄρθρον. Lat., *junctura* (from *jungere*, to join). Fr., *j*. Ger., *Gelenk*. It., *giuntura*. Sp., *coyuntura*. See ARTICULATION and ARTHROSIS.—**Ball-and-socket j.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Condyloid j.** A j. allowing of all varieties of angular movements and circumduction (*e. g.*, the wrist and metacarpo-phalangeal articulations). [C.]—**Double j.** See DOPPELGELENK.—**Dovetail j.** See SUTURE.—**False j.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**Flail-j.** An extremely relaxed j., the distal part of the limb being practically beyond the control of the will. [L. M. Yale. "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1885, p. 593.]—**Ginglymoid j.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Gliding j.** See ARTHRODIA.—**Hinge j.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Hysterical j.** Pseudarthritis. [*a*, 40.]—**Irritable j.** Of Agnew, a form of j. trouble generally occurring at the knee. It consists in the sudden and unexpected giving way of the joint with rapid effusion, pain, and tenderness occurring usually weeks or months after an injury to the j. [*a*, 40.]—**J.-weed.** The *Polygonum articulatum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Medio-tarsal j.** 1. Of most writers, a transverse arthrodial j. extending across the foot formed by the calcaneo-cuboid j. with the anterior portion of the astragalo-calcaneo scaphoid. 2. Of other writers, an enarthrodial j., not transverse and not passing across the foot, between the head of the astragalus and the rest of the tarsus taken as a whole. ["Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 1 (*a*, 29).]—**Pivot j.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**Primary j's.** J's that may be considered to be of primary importance from an orthopædic point of view. ["Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 1 (*a*, 29).]—**Screw-hinged j.** Ger., *Schraubengelenk*. A form of ginglymus in which the movement takes place in a slightly spiral direction, as at the humero-ulnar articulation. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Secondary j's.** J's that may be considered to be of secondary importance from an orthopædic point of view. ["Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 1 (*a*, 29).]—**Spiral j.** See *Screw-hinged j.*—**Stiff j.** See ANKYLOSIS.—**Synovial j.** A j. where there is motion and the interior of the j. is lubricated with synovia. [C.]—**Syphilitic j.** See *Pulpy* DISEASE.—**Transverse tarsal j.** See *Mediotarsal j.*—**Wheel-and-axle j.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.

JOINTED, adj. Joint'e^{2}d. See ARTICULATED.

JOINTURE (Fr.), n. Zhwa^{3}n^2-tu^{6}r. See JOINT.

JOLIBOIS (Fr.), n. Zho-le-bwa^3. The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JOLIFFIA (Lat.), n. f. Jo(yo)-li^{2}f'fi^2-a^3. Fr., *j*. The genus *Telfairia*. The *Jolifficæ* are a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**J. africana.** Fr., *j. d'Afrique, liane de joliff*. The *Telfairia pedata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JONC (Fr.), n. Zho^{2}n^{2}k. See JUNCUS.—**J. à balais.** The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**J. aggloméré.** See JUNCUS *communis*.—**J. à grandes fleurs.** See JUNCUS *grandiflorus*.—**J. aigu.** See JUNCUS *acutus*.—**J. à lier.** See JUNCUS *effusus* (2d def.).—**J. à marotte.** The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. à mouches.** The *Jacobæa vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. d'eau.** The *Scirpus lacustris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de la passion.** The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de rivière.** The *Butomus umbellatus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des chaisiers.** The *Scirpus lacustris* and *Scirpus palustris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des crapauds.** See JUNCUS *bufonius*.—**J. des jardiniers.** See JUNCUS *effusus* (2d def.).—**J. d'Espagne.** The *Spartium junceum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des tonneliers.** The *Scirpus lacustris*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**J. d'étang.** The *Scirpus lacustris* and *Scirpus palustris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. du Nil.** The *Cyperus papyrus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. épineux.** The *Ulex europæus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. étalé.** See JUNCUS *effusus* (1st def.).—**J. faux.** The *Triglochin palustre*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. fleuri.** The *Butomus umbellatus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. glauque.** See JUNCUS *glaucus*.—**J. marin.** The *Triglochin palustre* and the *Ulex europæus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. odorant.** See JUNCUS *odoratus*.—**Petit j. creux.** See JUNCUS *effusus* (1st def.).

JONCAIRE (Fr.), n. Zho^{2}n^2-ka^{2}r. A sort of madder which is used as a vulnerary, aperient, and detersive. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

JONCICOLE (Fr.), adj. Zho^{2}n^2-se-kol. From *juncus*, a rush, and *colere*, to inhabit. Growing among or on rushes. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

JONCIFORME (Fr.), adj. Zho^{2}n^2-se-fo^{2}rm. From *juncus*, a rush, and *forma*, form. Rush-shaped. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

JONCTION (Fr.), n. Zho^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n^2. From *jungere*, to join. Of Schultz, a suture by simple superposition. [C.]

JONDLA, n. In India, the *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JONQUIL, n. Jo^{2}n^2'kwi^{2}l. From *juncus*, a rush. Fr., *jonquille*. The *Narcissus jonquilla*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Common j.** See *J.*—**Large j.** The *Narcissus odorus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Queen Anne's j.** The *Narcissus pusillus plenus*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Small j.** The *Narcissus pusillus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JONQUILLE (Fr.), n. Zho^{2}n^2-kel-y'. 1. See JONQUIL. 2. Of Paulet, a species of *Pleurotus*, closely allied to *Agaricus mollis*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JOOD, n. A place in Hungary where there is a laxative, slightly sulphurous, saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

JOPPA, n. Jo^{2}p'a^3. A place near Porto Bello, Scotland, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [B, 277 (*a*, 39).]

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, n. Jo^{2}rd'n a^{2}l'u^{3}m spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there are two springs, one gaseous and containing a large amount of aluminium and ferrous sulphates, the other feebly chalybeate. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

JORDANSBAD (Ger.), n. Yor'da^{3}ns-ba^{3}d. A place near the village of Bergerhausen, in the Danube district, Würtemberg, Germany, where there are a ferruginous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JORDAN'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Jo^{2}rd'nz hwit su^{3}l'fu^{5}r spri^{2}n^{2}z. A place in Frederick County, Virginia, where there is a spring containing potassium and magnesium carbonates, potassium and calcium sulphates, and sulphureted hydrogen. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

JOSE (Fr.), n. Zhoz. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, near Thiers, where there are alkaline and saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

JOSEPHSBAD (Ger.), n. Yo'ze^{2}fs-ba^{3}d. A bathing resort with a sulphurous spring, in Austria, near Tetschen. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

JOSEPHSBLUME (Ger.), n. Yo'ze^{2}fs-blum-e^2. See JOSEPH'S-FLOWER.

JOSEPH'S-COAT, n. Jo'ze^{2}fs-kot. The *Amarantus tricolor*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JOSEPH'S-FLOWER, n. Jo'ze^{2}fs-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. Ger., *Josephsblume*. The genus *Tragopogon*, especially the *Tragopogon pratensis*. [A, 511; B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JOSEPHSWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Yo'se^{2}fs-vitz-e^{2}n. A variety of *Triticum turgidum*, so called because grown from grain found in the pyramids. [B, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Vieläliriger J.** The *Triticum compositum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JOSERAND (Fr.), n. Zho-z'ra^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, near Piorry, where there are alkaline, saline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 87.]

JOTRI (Beng.), n. The *Myristica fragrans*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JOTTES (Fr.), n. Zho^{2}t. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JOTZE-DOFAN, n. A Hebrew expression in the Talmud, supposed to mean the Cæsarean operation. [A, 24.]

JOUBARBE (Fr.), n. Zhu-ba^{3}rb. The name of many crassulaceous plants, especially of the genus *Sempervivum*; in the pl., *j's*, the *Sempervivæ* (*Bryophyllum*, *Cotyledon*, *Crassula*, *Sedum*, etc.). [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Grande j.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. âcre.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. blanche.** The *Sedum album*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de montagne.** The *Sempervivum montanum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des toits.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des vignes.** The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. très élevée.** The *Sempervivum sediforme*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Petite j.** The *Sedum acre* and *Sedum album*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JOUE (Fr.), n. Zhu. See CHEEK and GNATHOS (2d def.).

JOUHE (Fr.), n. Zhu. A place in the department of the Jura, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 41, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

JOUI, n. A black aphrodisiac liquor prepared in Japan with the juice of roast beef and other ingredients. [L, 41, 103 (*a*, 14).]

JOUZA-BOVAH (Ar.), n. The *Myristica fragrans*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

JOVE'S-BEARD, n. Jovz'berd. 1. The genus *Anthyllis* and the *Anthyllis barba-Jovis* (seu *vulneraria*). 2. The *Hydnum barba-Jovis*. 3. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).] Cf. JOVIS BARBA.

JOVE'S-FRUIT, n. Jovz'fru^{2}t. The *Lindera melissæfolia*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JOVIALIS (Lat.), adj. Jo(yo)-vi^2(wi^2)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *Jupiter*, the chief god among the Romans. Containing tin. [B.]

JOVIS BARBA (Lat.), n. f. Jo(yo)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s) ba^{2}rb'a^3. From *Jupiter*, the chief god among the Romans, and *barba*, a beard. The genus *Sempervivum* and other crassulaceous plants. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] See JOUBARBE.

JOY, n. Joi. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

JOYEUSE (Fr.), n. Zhwa^3-yu^{5}z. A small town of the department of Ardèche, France, where there is an aluminous and ferruginous spring. [J, 41, 105 (*a*, 14).]

JOYOTE (Mex.), **JOYOTLI** (Aztec), n's. The *Thevetia yccotli*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

JOY-WEED, n. Joi'wed. The genus *Alternanthera*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

JUBA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^2(yu^4)'ba^3. Fr., *panicule lâche.* Ger., *Mähne*, as applied to a horse, etc., *Rispe, Blüthenstand* (bot.). A loose panicle (*e. g.*, that of many grasses). [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

JUBA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

JUBÆA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ju^2(yu)-be'(ba^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *j.* A genus of palms of the tribe *Cocoineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**J. spectabilis.**



JUBÆA SPECTABILIS. [A, 327.]

Fr., *j. remarquable.* Coquito palm; its sap furnishes a sweet syrup called *miel de palma*, much used in Chile as a substitute for sugar. The nuts, which have a pleasant taste, are used in the preparation of sweetmeats. [B, 19, 173, 185 (*a*, 35).]

JUBEBA (Mex.), n. The *Solanum paniculatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

JUCA, n. 1. The genus *Manihot.* [*a*, 14.] 2. In Brazil, the *Cæsalpinia ferra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JUCHEUR (Fr.), adj. Zhu^6-shu^{5}r. Of Illiger, of or pertaining to the feet of birds whose legs are covered with feathers and their anterior digits united at the base. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

JUCKBLÄTTERCHEN (Ger.), **JUCKBLATTERN** (Ger.), n's. Yuk'blat-te^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -bla^{3}t-te^{2}rn. Prurigo. [G.]

JUCKBOHNE (Ger.), n. Yuk'bon-e^2. The genus *Mucuna.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechte J.** The *Mucuna pruriens.*—**Brennende J.** The *Mucuna urens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JUCKBORSTEN (Ger.), n. Yuk'borst-e^{2}n. See COWITCH.

JUCKEN (Ger.), n. Yuk'e^{2}n. Itching. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Afterj'.** See PRURITUS *ani.*

JUCKEND (Ger.), adj. Yuk'e^{2}nd. Itching. [G.]

JUDÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu)-de'(da^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Jewish.

JUDAICUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu)-da(da^3)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Jewish; as a n., in the f., *Judaica*, the *Sideritis scordioides.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

JUDAM (Ar.), n. See LEPROSY.

JUDASBAUM (Ger.), n. Yud'a^{3}s-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Cercis.* [L, 80.]—**Europäischer J.** The *Cercis siliquastrum.* [B, 48, 76 (*a*, 14).]

JUDAS'S-EAR, n. Ju^2-d's'z-er'. Ger., *Judasohr, Judasöhrchen.* See JEW'S-EAR.

JUDAS-TREE, n. Ju^2'd's-tre. In Europe, the *Cercis siliquastrum;* in America, the *Cercis canadensis.* [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JUDÉE (Fr.), n. Zhu^6-da. The *Styrax benzoin.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JUDENDORN (Ger.), n. Yud'e^{2}n-do^{2}rn. The genus *Zizyphus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechter J.** The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bacle's J.** The *Zizyphus Baclei.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Chinesischer J.** The *Zizyphus sinensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gemeiner J.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Glatter J.** The *Zizyphus napeca.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J'beere.** The fruit of *Zizyphus sativa.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**Palästin'scher J.** The *Zizyphus spina Christi.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schiefblättriger J.** The *Zizyphus œnoplia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Stumpfblättriger J.** The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JUGAL, adj. Ju^2'g'l. Lat., *jugalis* (from *jugum*, a yoke). See ZYGOMATIC; as a n., the malar bone. [C.]

JUGATE, adj. Ju^2'gat. Lat., *jugatus* (from *jugare*, to join). Ger., *riefig, gerieft.* 1. Having ridges (*juga*), as in the fruit of umbelliferous plants. 2. Having the leaflets in pairs; coupled. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).] See UNJUGATE, BIJUGATE, TRIJUGATE, etc.

JUGEND (Ger.), n. Yu'ge^{2}nd. See ADOLESCENCE.

JUGENDFRISCHE (Ger.), n. Yu'ge^{2}nd-fri^{2}sh-e^2. See ANTHEROTES.

JUGENDLICH (Ger.), adj. Yu^6'ge^{2}nd-li^{2}ch^2. See INFANTILE.

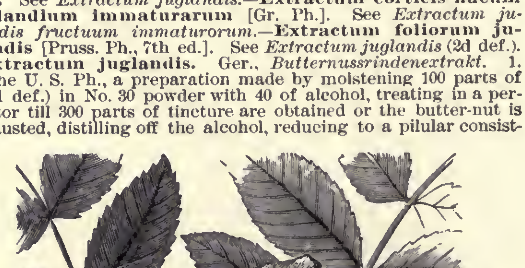
JUGENHEIM (Ger.), n. Yu'ge^{2}n-him. A climatic health resort in the Odenwald, Germany. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

JUGEOLINE (Fr.), **JUGIOLINE** (Fr.), n's. Zhu^6-zhe^2-o-len, -zhe-o-len. The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Huile de j.** Oil of *Sesamum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

JUGLANDIC ACID, n. Ju^2-gla^{2}nd'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide juglandique.* An acid forming orange-colored acicular crystals, derived from the bark of *Juglans cinerea.* [B, 2.]

JUGLANDICOLOUS, adj. Ju^2-gla^{2}n-di^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *juglans*, a walnut, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *juglandicole.* Parasitic on walnut-trees. [L, 41, 180.]

JUGLANS (Lat.), n. f. Ju^2(yu)'gla^{2}nz(gla^{3}ns). A contraction of *Jovis glans, i. e.*, nut of Jupiter. Gen., *-gland'is.* Gr., Διὸς βάλανος. Fr., *noyer* (1st def.), *écorce de noyer gris* (2d def.). Ger., *Wallnussbaum* (1st def.), *Nussbaum* (1st def.), *graue Wallnussrinde* (2d def.). 1. The walnut; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Juglandaceæ.* 2. The butter-nut root-bark; of the U. S. Ph., the inner bark of the root of *J. cinerea.* The *Juglandaceæ* (Fr., *juglandacées*) are an order of the *Quernales*, characterized as trees with pinnate, exstipulate leaves, and monœcious flowers. the sterile flowers amentaceous, with the perianth irregular, and the fertile flowers solitary or clustered, ovary one-celled at the apex, two to four-celled at the base, with the ovule solitary. The fruit is a tryma with a shuck (a fibrous epicarp), and a shell (a bony endocarp) containing a large, exalbuminous seed with lobed oily cotyledons. The *Juglandarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Julosepalæ*, consisting of the *Juglandineæ.* The *Juglandeæ* (Fr., *juglandées;* Ger., *Juglandeen*) of De Candolle and others, and the *Juglandineæ* of Dumortier, agree essentially with the *Juglandaceæ.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Cortex fructus juglandis.** See under *J. regia.*—**Cortex juglandis interior.** The inner bark of the root of *J. regia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Cortex nucum juglandis.** The green shell of the ripe fruit of *J. regia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Decoctum drupæ juglandis regiæ, Decoctum corticis viridis nucum juglandium.** A preparation consisting of 1 oz. of green walnut-rinds and 10 oz. of boiling water, boiled for a quarter of an hour and strained; or of 3 oz. of walnuts, gathered when not quite ripe and dried, and 4 of water, boiled down one half, strained, and mixed with 2 oz. of honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**Decoctum juglandis.** A preparation consisting of 55 grammes of dry walnut-rinds, 14 each of sarsaparilla, root of *Smilax china*, crude antimony, and pumice-stone, and 6,640 of water boiled together until reduced one half and strained. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Epidermis nuclei (seu nucum) juglandis.** See under *J. regia.*—**Extract of j.** See *Extractum juglandis.*—**Extractum corticis nucum juglandium immaturarum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum juglandis fructuum immaturorum.*—**Extractum foliorum juglandis** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed.]. See *Extractum juglandis* (2d def.).—**Extractum juglandis.** Ger., *Butternussrindenextrakt.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by moistening 100 parts of j. (2d def.) in No. 30 powder with 40 of alcohol, treating in a percolator till 300 parts of tincture are obtained or the butter-nut is exhausted, distilling off the alcohol, reducing to a pilular consist-



JUGLANS CINEREA. [A, 327.]
Leaves, flower, fruit, and cross section of nut.

ence, and adding an amount of glycerin equal to 5 per cent. of the extract's weight. 2. A preparation made by extracting walnut-leaves with cold water [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.], hot water [Netherl. Ph.], alcohol [Swiss Ph., Pruss. Ph.], and bringing to the consistence of a

thick extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum juglandis foliorum.** See *Extractum juglandis* (2d def.).—**Extractum juglandis fructuum immaturorum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Syns.: *extractum corticis nucum juglandium immaturarum* [Gr. Ph.], *extractum juglandis corticis* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating walnut-rinds with a little water to a pulp, pressing out, straining, and bringing to the consistence of a thick extract [Netherl. Ph.] to a pilular consistence [Gr. Ph.]. The Russ. Ph. digests 1 part of walnut-rinds 24 hours with 4 parts of boiling water, presses out, treats again with 3 parts of water, strains, and evaporates to dryness. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia juglandis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de noyer commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *hojas de nogal* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *nucu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *j.* [Netherl. Ph.]. The leaves of *J. regia.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Fructus juglandis viridis.** Unripe walnuts. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Juglandis fructus.** Walnuts. [α, 35.] —**J. alba.** Fr., *noyer blanc.* See CARYA *alba.*—**J. amara.** Fr., *noyer amer.* See CARYA *amara.*—**J. augustifolia.** See CARYA *olivæformis.*—**J. aquatica.** Fr., *noyer aquatique.* See CARYA *aquatica.*—**J. camirium.** Fr., *noyer camirium.* The *Aleurites moluccana.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. catappa.** Fr., *noyer catappa.* A Cochin-China species. The wood and leaves yield a black dye. [B. 173 (α, 35).]—**J. cathartica, J. cinerea.** Fr., *noyer cendré.* Ger., *weisser Wallnussbaum.* Butternut, oil-nut, white walnut, a species found in North America. The inner root-bark (*j.* [U. S. Ph.]) is a mild cathartic, used in chronic constipation.



JUGLANS REGIA. [A, 327.]
Nut (1) and seed (2, 3) of European Walnut. Staminate and pistillate flowers (4).

The juice of the tree, when obtained before the unfolding of the leaves, yields a good sugar. The kernels of the seed are rich in oil. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. (cortex fructuum).** See under *J. regia.*—**J. cylindrica.** See CARYA *olivæformis.*—**J. fraxinifolia.** A species found in the southern United States and the West Indies. The bark is used in the West Indies as a sudorific, especially in syphilis; the bitter leaves in scrofula, the green husk of the fruit as a laxative, vermifuge, and emetic, and the unripe fruits to prepare a tincture which is used as a stomachic tonic. The seeds are edible and yield a fatty oil. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. glabra.** Fr., *noyer écailleux.* See CARYA *porcina.*—**J. laciniosa.** Fr., *noyer lacinié.* See CARYA *sulcata.*—**J. latifolia.** See CARYA *alba.*—**J. mucronata.** See CARYA *sulcata.*—**J. nigra.** Fr., *noyer noir.* Black walnut; a species found in the United States, having properties like those of *J. regia.* [B. 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. oblonga.** Of Miller, the *J. cinerea.* [B, 309 (α, 35).]—**J. olivæformis, J. pekan.** See CARYA *olivæformis.*—**J. porcina.** Fr., *noyer à cochon.* See CARYA *porcina.*—**J. pterococca.** The *Engelhardtia roxburghiana.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. regia.** Fr., *noyer cultivé, gognier.* Ger., *gemeiner Wallnussbaum* (oder *Nussbaum*), *wälsche Nuss.* The common European walnut-tree, bannut-tree, French (or Welsh) nut, a species indigenous to the regions about the Caspian and eastward through the Himalayas to China and westward through Persia. The unripe fruits (*fructus juglandis viridis* [seu *immaturi*], *nuces juglandis immaturæ, juglandes immaturæ, nuces regiæ* [seu *ponticæ*]), and the external layers of the nut (Lat., *cortex fructus juglandis* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *cortex juglandis fructus* [Russ. Ph.], *juglandis fructuum cortex* [Gr. Ph.], *juglans* (*cortex fructuum*) [Netherl. Ph.], *putamina nucum juglandis* [Finn. Ph.]; Fr., *noyer commun* (*péricarpe*) [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *nogal* (*pericarpio verde*) [Sp. Ph.]), have been used as a vermifuge, and in syphilis, gout, chronic skin diseases, and old ulcers. The leaves, *folia juglandis,* which act as an aromatic bitter and astringent, are recommended in scrofula, and as an application in malignant pustule. The thin, yellowish membrane (episperm) embracing the cotyledons (Lat., *epidermis nuclei* [seu *nucum*] *juglandis*) has been used in colic, and contains, according to Phipson, a new variety of tannic acid named nucitannic acid. The seeds contain a yellow pungent oil (*oleum juglandis*; Ger., *Wallnussöl*) equal to olive-oil, used internally as a tænicide and as a laxative injection, and externally in caligation. All parts of the plant contain juglone (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. regia fructu angulato.** Fr., *noyer à coque dure et anguleuse, noix bocage.* A variety of *J. regia.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. regia fructu coniforme.** Fr., *noix de Saint-Gilles, noyer de Saint-Cyrille.* A variety of *J. regia*, having the same properties. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. regia fructu tenero.** Fr., *noix* (ou *noyer*) *mésange.* The titmouse walnut, a variety of *J. regia* with a shell so thin that small birds like the titmouse can break it and eat the kernel. [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**J. rubra.** See CARYA *olivæformis.*—**J. squarrosa, J. tomentosa.** See CARYA *alba.*—**Juli juglandis.** The male catkins of *J. regia*; formerly used medicinally. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Mistura (seu Mixtura) nucum juglandium** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Fr., *gouttes anthelminthiques.* Anthelminthic drops; a mixture of 1 part of extractum juglandis and 4 parts of cinnamon-water. [L, 162 (α, 14).]—**Nuces juglandis immaturæ.** The unripe nuts of *J. regia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum juglandis, Putamina nucum juglandis.** See under *J. regia.*—**Radix juglandis.** The root of *J. regia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

JUGLONE, n. Ju^2'glon. Hydroxynapthoquinone. $C_{10}H_6O_3 = C_{10}H_5O_2.OH$, the active principle of *Juglans regia*; a crystalline body having the odor of walnut-hulls, and, like them, an active sternutatory. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 39).]

JUGLONIC ACID, n. Ju^2-glon-i^{2}k. Syn.: *dinitroorthohydroxyphthalic acid.* A dibasic acid, $C_6H(NO_2)_2(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, very soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and separating from petroleum ether in small crystals. It was first obtained by the action of nitric acid on juglone. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

JUGO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), adj. Zhu^6-go-ko^{2}n^2'she-a^{2}n^2. Pertaining to or connected with the jugular vein and the *concha auris.* [L, 41 (α, 14).]

JUGOLINE (Fr.), n. Zhu^6-go-len. The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 38 (α, 14).]

JUGO-MAXILLARY, adj. Ju^2''go-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *jugum*, a yoke, and *maxilla*, the jaw bone. Fr., *jugo-maxillaire.* Adjacent to the jugular vein and connected with the maxilla (said of the masseter muscle); pertaining to the jugular vein and the maxilla. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

JUGULAR, adj. Ju^2'gu^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *jugularis* (from *jugulum*, the throat). Fr., *jugulaire.* Ger., *j.* Pertaining to, connected with, or situated in or on the neck or throat. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

JUGULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu)-gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Jugular; as a n., the jugular vein. [α, 41.]

JUGULATE, v. tr. Ju^2'gu^2-lat. Lat., *jugulare.* Lit., to cut the throat; to put a sudden stop to a process.

JUGULIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu^4)-gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-i^2-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(chi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *jugulum*, the throat, and βράγχιον, a fin. Fr., *jugulibranche.* Having branchia opening below the throat. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

JUGULO-CAROTIDIEN (Fr.), adj. Zhu^6-gu^6-lo-ka^3-ro-te-de-a^{3}n^2. From *jugulum*, the throat, and καρωτίδες, the carotids. Involving the jugular vein and the carotid artery.

JUGULO-CEPHALIC, adj. Ju^2''gu^2-lo-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *jugulum*, the throat, and κεφαλή, the head. Pertaining to the throat and the head (said of veins). [α, 29.]

JUGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^2(yu^4)'gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *jungere*, to join. 1. The collar bone. 2. The throat; of a bird, the anterior aspect of the neck. [L, 107.]

JUGUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^2(yu^4)'gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m). From *jungere*, to join. Fr., *paire* (1st def.). Ger., *Joch* (1st def.), *Fiederpaar* (2d def.), *Blättchenpaar* (2d def.), *Riefe* (3d def.). 1. A connecting structure like a yoke. 2. A pair of leaflets or stipules. 3. A ridge on the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Juga alveolaria (mandibulæ).** Ger., *Zahnfächer.* The alveolar eminences. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**J. carinale.** On a mericarp having five prominent ridges, the middle one. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Juga cerebralia.** The elevations on the inner surface of the skull which separate the impressiones digitatæ. [L, 175 (α, 29).]—**Juga cervicis uteri.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina.*—**Juga crurum medullarium.** An old term for the optic thalami. [I, 3 (K).]—**Juga intermedia.** Ger., *Mittelriefen.* The two prominent ridges lying next to the j. carinale. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Juga lateralia.** Ger., *Seitenriefen.* The ridges lying at the edges of the mericarp. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Juga penis.** A padded forceps, controlled by a spring or screw, for holding the walls of the urethra together to prevent the dribbling in incontinence of urine. [α, 40.]—**J. petrosum.** See EMINENTIA *arcuata.*—**Juga primaria.** Ger., *Hauptriefen.* The five prominent ridges on a mericarp, including the j. carinale, juga intermedia, and juga lateralia. [B, 123 (α, 35).] —**Juga secundaria.** Ger., *Nebenriefen.* The secondary or less prominent ridges lying between the juga primaria. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

JUICE, n. Ju^{2}s. Gr., ζυμός. Lat., *jus, succus.* Fr., *suc, jus.* Ger., *Saft.* The liquid that exudes or may be expressed from any portion of an organism.—**Alimentary j's.** See *Digestive j's.*—**Artificial gastric j.** Fr., *suc gastrique artificiel.* Ger., *künstlicher Magensaft.* A digestive fluid prepared by adding pepsin or an extract of the gastric mucous membrane to water containing a small amount of hydrochloric acid. To approximate natural gastric j., about 3 parts of pepsin and 2 to 3 parts of hydrochloric acid are added to 1,000 parts of water. The action is most energetic at about 40° C. [J, 17, 28, 55, 203 (J).]—**Digestive j's.** Fr., *fluides digestifs.* Ger., *Verdauungssäfte.* Fluids secreted by specialized glands and poured into the digestive apparatus of animals or onto the surfaces of the leaves of insectivorous plants. These j's contain digestive ferments, and have weak alkaline or acid reactions. They change the chemical composition of foods, and render them soluble. [J, 11.] See SALIVA, BILE, *Gastric j.*, *Intestinal j.*, *Pancreatic j.*, and DIGESTION *by insectivorous plants.*—**Enteric j.** See *Intestinal j.*—**Gastric j.** Lat., *jus gastricum.* Fr., *suc gastrique.* Ger., *Magensaft.* A fluid poured into the stomach by the gastric glands during the process of digestion. It consists of water, pepsin, and a little free hydrochloric acid. Its principal action is

the dissolution of proteids, which it changes into the diffusible peptones. [K.]—**Intestinal j.** Lat., *succus entericus.* Fr., *suc intestinal.* Ger., *Darmsaft.* A clear, yellowish, viscid fluid, having a sp. gr. of 1·010 and a strongly alkaline reaction. It is the mixed secretion of Brunner's and Lieberkühn's crypts, and the total amount obtained from the intestine after one meal was estimated by Bidder and Schmidt at 10¼ fl. oz. It converts starch into sugar, exerts a weak digestive action on proteids, and has a slight emulsifying power. [K, 8.]—**Italian j.** Licorice extract made in Calabria. [B, 7.]—**Joint j.** See Synovia.—**Muscle j.** See *Muscle* plasma.—**Nervous j.** Lat., *succus nerveus.* See *Nervous* fluid.—**Nuclear j.** See Nucleochyma and Paraplasma.—**Nutrient j.** Lat., *jus nutricus.* Fr., *suc nourricier.* Ger., *Nahrungssaft.* The blood plasma, from its conveying nourishment to the tissues. [K.]—**Pancreatic j.** Lat., *lympha pancreatis.* Fr., *suc pancréatique.* Ger., *Pancreassaft*, *Bauchspeichel.* The clear, viscid, alkaline digestive j. produced by the pancreas. It contains albumin, a peculiar proteid, like myosin, which gives rise to clotting, a small amount of fats and soaps, and a large amount of sodium carbonate, apparently closely associated with the proteids. Pancreatic j. is a universal digester for all forms of food, starch, proteid, and fat. [J, 19, 55, 203.]—**Prepared pectoral j.** A tea made of an infusion of red poppy petals boiled with sugar to a syrup. [L, 120.]—**Preserved vegetable j's.** A name sometimes applied in England to tinctures made by adding alcohol to the expressed j's of plants. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Solazzi j.** Licorice extract made in Calabria on the estates of Solazzi; regarded as a superior variety. [B, 7.]—**Spanish j.** Licorice extract made in Catalonia. [B, 7.]

JUJUBA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{2}(yu)′ju^{2}(yu^{4})-ba^{3}. 1. The genus *Zizyphus.* [B, 121, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).] 2. See Jujube.—**Baccæ jujubæ.** See under Jujube (1st def.).—**Decoctum jujubarum pectorale.** Sp., *cocimiento de azufaifas pectoral* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 8 parts of pearl barley, 16 of fig, 4 each of jujubæ, peeled licorice, large raisins, and *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, and water enough to make 192 parts of colature. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Fructus jujubæ, Jujubæ gallicæ** (et **italicæ**). See under Jujube (1st def.).—**Jujubæ italicæ.** See *Italian* jujubes.—**Jujubæ nigræ.** Ger., *schwarze Brustbeeren.* The fruits of *Cordia myxa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Massa de jujubis.** See *Pâte de* jujubes.

JUJUBE, n. Ju^{2}′ju^{2}b. Lat., *jujuba*, *zizyphum.* Fr., *j.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *J.*, *Brustbeere.* It., *giuggiola.* 1. The fruit of several species of *Zizyphus*, especially *Zizyphus vulgaris.* J's (Lat., *jujubæ* [*rubræ*], *baccæ* [seu *fructus*] *jujubæ*) have been used in the form of decoction in pectoral complaints, and a paste—*j. paste*—made with gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of the fruit, is used as a demulcent. Two varieties have been sold. The French or Spanish j's (Lat., *jujubæ gallicæ*; Ger., *grosse Jujuben*), derived from *Zizyphus vulgaris*, are of about the size of a plum, somewhat flattened at the ends, have a sweet, date-like taste, and are very juicy. The Italian j's (Lat., *jujubæ italicæ*; Ger., *kleine Jujuben*) are said to be the fruit of *Zizyphus lotus*, and are smaller and less sweet and juicy than the French j's, and rather oblong in shape. 2. A name for various species of *Zizyphus.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**J. paste, Pâte de j's** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *massa de jujubis.* A preparation made by softening on the water-bath and then rubbing together 5 parts of the pulp of j's, 30 of gum arabic, 20 of sugar, 35 of distilled water, and 20 of orange-flower water. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Pulpe de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. The pulp of the fruit of *Rhamnus zizyphus.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Spanish j's.** See under *J.* (1st def.).

JUJUBENBAUM (Ger.), n. Yu-yub′e^{2}n-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. See *Jujube*-tree.—**Aechter J.** The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JUJUBE-TREE, n. Ju^{2}′ju^{2}b-tre. Ger., *Jujubenbaum.* The *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Zizyphus vulgaris*, and other species of *Zizyphus.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Incurved-spined j.-t.** The *Zizyphus incurva.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Zig-zag j.-t.** The *Zizyphus flexuosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JUJUBIER (Fr.), n. Zhu^{6}-zhu^{6}-be-a. The genus *Zizyphus.* In the pl., *j's*, the *Rhamnaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. à fruit long.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris*, var. *oblonga.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. agreste.** The *Zizyphus agrestis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. à gros fruit.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris*, var. *macrocarpa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. précoce.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris*, var. *præcox.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. à trois nervures.** The *Zizyphus trinervius.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. cotonneux.** The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. cultivé.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de Barcley.** The *Zizyphus Barclei.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. de lotophages.** The *Zizyphus lotus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. napéca.** The *Zizyphus napeca.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. sedoum.** The *Zizyphus ortacantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JUKA (Ger.), n. Yu′ka^{3}. The genus *Manihot.* [*a*, 35.]—**Bittere J.** The *Manihot utilissima.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Süsse J.** The *Manihot aipi.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JULACEOUS, adj. Ju^{2}-la′shu^{3}s. Lat., *julaceus* (from ἴουλος, a catkin). Fr., *julacé.* Amentaceous, resembling the *Amentaceæ.* [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

JULAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{2}(yu)-la(la^{3})′pi^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Julep.—**J. camphoratum.** See *Mixtura* camphoræ.—**J. camphoratum acidulatum.** See *Mixtura e* camphora *cum aceto.*—**J. salinum** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts of solution of potassium carbonate, 32 of water of peppermint, and 2 of syrup, and slowly adding 1 part of citric-acid crystals. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

JULEB, n. Ju^{2}′le^{2}b. Lat., *julebus.* See Julep.

JULEP, n. Ju^{2}′le^{2}p. Ar., *julap.* Lat., *julepum*, *julapium.* Fr., *j.* Ger., *Julap.* A medicated compound liquid demulcent, usually made with distilled water, syrup, tinctures, etc., to which is added opium or some other anodyne substance. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**Antiphthisical j.** Fr., *j. antiphthisique.* See Remedium *antiphthisicum Adairi.*—**J. astringent** (Fr.). See *Aqua* aluminis *vitriolata.*—**J. béchique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potio bechica.* A mixture of an infusion of *species bechicæ* with syrup of gum arabic. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**J. calmant** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potio anodyna.* A mixture of syrup of poppies, syrup of orange-flowers, and linden-water. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**J. camphré** (Fr.). See *Mixtura* camphoræ.—**J. camphré acidulé** (Fr.). See *Mixtura e* camphora *cum aceto.*—**J. gommeux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Potion *gommeuse.*—**J. simple** (Fr.). See Potion *simple.*—**J. sudorifique** (Fr.). See *Mistura* ammonii *acetici.*

JULEPUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{2}(yu)′le^{2}p-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Julep.

JULIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{2}(yu)-li^{2}-a(a^{3})′na^{3}. 1. Of Schlechtendal, a genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ.* 2. Of Llave, a genus of the *Rutaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J. caryophyllata.** Sp., *flor* (*ó yerba*) *del clavo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species of *J.* (2d def.) found in Mexico. An infusion of the leaves and tops is antispasmodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

JULIENBAD (Ger.), n. Yul′i^{2}-e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A sea-side resort in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

JULIENNE (Fr.), n. Zhu^{6}-le-e^{2}n. 1. The genus *Hesperis*, especially the *Hesperis matronalis.* 2. The *Faba vesca.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**J.-alliaire.** The *Sisymbrium alliaria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. blanche.** The *Hesperis matronalis*, var. *alba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. cultivée.** The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des bois.** The *Hesperis inodora.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. des jardins.** The *Hesperis matronalis*, var. *hortensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. jaune.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JULIFEROUS, JULIFLOROUS, adj's. Ju^{2}-li^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -li-flo′ru^{3}s. From ἴουλος, a catkin, and *ferre*, to bear, or *flos*, a flower. Lat., *juliferus*, *juliflorus.* Fr., *juléfére*, *juliflore.* Amentaceous, bearing *juli.* The *Juliferæ* of Haller are an order of plants so characterized. The *Julifloræ* (Fr., *juliflores*; Ger., *Kätzchenblüthler*) of Endlicher are a class of the *Apetalæ*, represented by the *Amentaceæ* (birches, oaks, walnuts, etc.), the *Piperineæ* (peppers, lizard-tails, etc.), and the *Urticineæ* (nettles, elms, figs, mulberries, hemps, etc.). [B, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 35).]

JULIUSHALL (Ger.), n. Yu′li^{2}-us-ha^{3}l. A place in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, where there are a saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 31, 37, 49 (*a*, 14).]

JULOCROTON (Lat.), n. m. Ju^{2}(yu)-lo^{2}k′ro(ro^{2})-to^{2}n(ton). Gen., *-on′os* (*-is*). From ἴουλος, a catkin, and κροτών, a tick. Fr., *j.* Of Martius, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Acalypheæ.* [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**J. montevidensis.** A species found in the Argentine Republic, called *vellamen*; a somewhat rare herb, used in syphilis and syphilitic rheumatism. [B, 246; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 39).]

JULOSPERMOUS, adj. Ju^{2}-lo-spu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *julospermus* (from ἴουλος, a catkin, and σπέρμα, a seed). Having the fructification somewhat like an ament. The *Julospermæ* of Wiggers are an order of cryptogams including the horse-tails (*Equisetum*), so characterized. [B (*a*, 35).]

JULSTER (Ger.), n. Yul′ste^{2}r. The *Salix pentandra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ju^{2}l(yul)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἴουλος. In botany, an ament. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JULY-FLOWER, n. Ju^{2}-li′flu^{5}-u^{4}-u^{5}r. See Gillyflower.—**Clove j.-f.** The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Jamaica j.-f.** The *Prosopis juliflora.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

JUMALGOTA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

JUMEAU (Fr.), n. Zhu^{6}-mo. 1. See Gemellus and Twin. 2. In the pl., *j'x*, the *Agaricus geminus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**J'x-canelle.** See *J.* (2d def.).—**J'x de la jambe.** The gastrocnemius muscle. [L, 32 (*a*, 29).]—**J. externe.** The external head of the gastrocnemius. [L, 32 (*a*, 29).]—**J. interne.** The internal head of the gastrocnemius. [L, 32 (*a*, 29).]—**J'x pelviens.** See Gemelli *femoris.*

JUMENTOUS, adj. Ju^{2}-me^{2}nt′u^{3}s. Lat., *jumentosus* (from *jumentum*, a beast of burden). Fr., *jumenteux.* Horse-like (said of the odor of urine). [L, 41, 49, 107 (*a*, 14).]

JUMNISUM, n. Yeast. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

JUMPERS, JUMPING FRENCHMEN, n's pl. Ju^{3}mp′u^{6}rz, ju^{3}mp′i^{2}n^{2} fre^{2}n^{2}ch′m′n. Fr., *sauteurs français.* Ger., *französische Springer.* A name for certain French Canadians, observed by Beard in Maine and northern New Hampshire, afflicted with a nervous disease which was manifested by their doing or attempting to do, apparently without volition, whatever was commanded, the act being preceded by jumping upward from half a foot to a foot. By Hammond the disease is considered analogous to miryachit (*q. v.*). [Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 16, 1884, p. 192; Beard, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," vii, 1880, p. 487 (D).]

JUNCICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^{3}n(yu^{4}n^{2})-si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)′ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *juncus*, a reed, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *joncicole.* Parasitic upon rushes. [L, 116.]

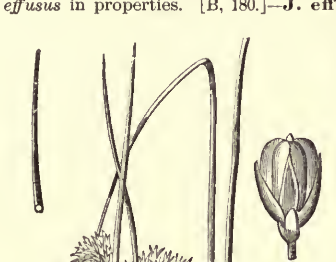
JUNCIFORM, adj. Ju^{3}n′si^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *junciformis* (from *juncus*, a reed, and *forma*, form). Rush-shaped. [L, 107.]

JUNCTIONAL, adj. Ju^{3}n^{2}k′shu^{3}-n′l. From *jungere*, to join. Conjunctive, connective.

JUNCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)-tu^{2}(tu)′ra^{3}. From *jungere*, to join. 1. A joint. See Articulation (1st and 4th def's). 2. A commissure of the brain. [K.]—**J. serratilis.** A union of bones by suture. [L, 349.]

JUNCTURE, n. Ju^{3}n^{2}k′tu^{2}r. Lat., *junctura* (from *jungere*, to join). 1. The line at which two things are joined together. See Articulation (1st def.). 2. A critical point of time.

JUNCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ju^{3}n^2(yu^{4}n^2)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Fr., *jonc.* Ger., *Binse, Simse.* It., *giunco.* Sp., *junco.* The rush, a genus of the *Juncaceæ* (Fr., *joncacées;* Ger., *Juncaceen*), which are, of Ventenat, an order of herbaceous, generally grass-like monocotyledonous plants. The *Junceæ* (Fr., *joncées;* Ger., *Binsen*) of Batsch and the *Junci* of Jussieu are the same. The *Juncarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Torochlamydæ*, consisting of the *Xanthorhœaceæ*, *Juncineæ*, etc. The *Juncinæ* of Link are a class of the *Monocotyledones*, containing the *Restiaceæ*, *Juncaceæ*, *Xyridteæ*, and *Commelinaceæ*. The *Juncineæ* of Jaume, or the *Juncoideæ* of Link, agree in essential characters with the *Juncaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. acutus.** Fr., *jonc aigu.* 1. Of Linnæus, the great sharp sea-side rush, probably the ἐχοῖνος ὀξύσχοινος of Dioscorides, the fruit of which was used as a hæmostatic and diuretic. 2. Of Ellsworth, the *J. maritimus.* [B, 34, 64, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. aromaticus.** The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**J. bottnicus.** See *J. bulbosus* (1st def.).—**J. bufonius.** Fr., *jonc des crapauds.* Frog-grass, toad-grass, toad-rush, a species found in damp, waste places, in all countries, and a grateful food to herbivora. [B, 34, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. bulbosus.** 1. Of Linnæus, black-grass, a species common in salt marshes, used as hay. 2. Of Loureiro, the *J. Loureiri.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. communis, J. conglomeratus.** Fr., *jonc aggloméré.* Ger., *geknäuelte Simse, Kopfbinse.* Candle-rush, common soft rush, a species the root-stock of which is diuretic and is used in calculous and renal diseases. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. diffusus.** A German species resembling *J. effusus* in properties. [B, 180.]—**J. effusus.** Fr., *jonc étalé* (1st def.), *petit jonc creux* (1st def.), *jonc glauque* (ou *à lier*, ou *des jardiniers*) (2d def.). Ger., *Flattersimse* (1st def.), *Flatterbinse* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, soft (or bull-) rush, a species common in ditches and moist lands. The root-stock has properties like those of *J. communis.* 2. Of Hudson, a species used for making small baskets, etc. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. filiformis.** 1. Of Batsch, the *J. effusus* (2d def.). 2. Of Linnæus, the thread-rush, a species found on the borders of lakes in North America. [B, 34, 64, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. floridus.** The *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**J. Gerardi.** See *J. bulbosus* (1st def.).—**J. glaucus.** Fr., *jonc glauque* (2d def.). Ger., *seegrüne* (oder *blaugraue*) *Simse* (3d def.). 1. Of Wahlenberg, see *J. effusus* (1st def.). 2. Of Willdenow, see *J. effusus* (2d def.). 3. Of Ehrhardt, the common hard rush; used like the *J. communis.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. inflexus.** See *J. glaucus* (3d def.).—**J. Loureiri.** A Cochin-China species. The thick root-stock is used in decoction as a cooling and diuretic remedy. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. maritimus.** Black-rush, sea-side rush, a species found in brackish marshes in Europe and America, by some erroneously identified with the *J. acutus* of Linnæus. [B, 34, 64, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. maximus.** The *Scirpus lacustris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. mutabilis.** A variety of the *J. bufonius.* [B, 64 (α, 35).]—**J. odoratus.** Fr., *jonc odorant.* The *Andropogon schœnanthus* and the *Œnanthe fistulosa.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**J. pilosus.** The *Luzula pilosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J. squarrosus.** Goose-corn (heath- or moss-) rush; a species growing in dry meadows in northern and central Europe, having a naked, somewhat angular stock. [B, 64, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. tenax.** See *J. effusus* (2d def.).—**J. vernalis.** The *Luzula pilosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]



JUNCUS EFFUSUS. [A, 327.]

JUNE-BERRY, n. Ju^{2}n'be^{2}r-i^2. The genus *Amelanchier.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

JUNGBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Yun^2'brun-ne^{2}n. A place in the district of the Black Forest, Würtemberg, Germany, where there are a mineral spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

JUNGERMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. Yun^2-e^{2}r-ma^{3}n'i^2-a^3. From *Jungermann*, a proper name. A genus of liverworts formerly containing almost all the *Jungermanniaceæ*. The *Jungermannarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Mitrogynæ*, containing the *Jungermanniaceæ*, *Anthocereæ*, etc. The *Jungermanneæ* of Lindley are a suborder of the *Jungermanniaceæ*. The *Jungermanniacea* are: Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Jungermannideæ*, and of Reichenbach his *Jungermannieæ*. The *Jungermanniaceæ* are, of most authors, the largest order of the liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), distinguished by having the capsules solitary and terminal on the primary shoots, or on short lateral ones, and splitting ordinarily into four valves. The *Jungermannidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Jungermanneæ*. The *Jungermannideæ* of Gray and others are the *Jungermanniaceæ*. The *Jungermannieæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Sporangibrya*, consisting of the *Hypophyllina*, *Epiphyltina*, etc.; of Dumortier and others, a tribe of the *Jungermanniaceæ;* of Mathieu, a tribe of the *Hepaticæ*, consisting of *J. Marchantia*, etc.; and of many other authors the *Marchantiaceæ*. The *Jungermannoidei* of Bridel are the only family of the *Hypophyllocarpi*. The *Jungermanniotypæ* of Dumortier are a series of the *Jungermanniaceæ*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

JUNGFER (Ger.), n. Yun^2'fe^{2}r. A virgin. [α, 14.]—**J'nbaum.** The *Ribes nigra.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**J'ngras.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J'nhaar.** The *Polytrichum commune* and the *Hordeum murinum.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J'nkronen.** The *Vinca minor.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**J'nöl.** See *Virgin* OIL.—**J'nschaft.** Virginity.—**J'nschatz.** The hymen.—**J'nsucht.** Chlorosis. [A, 521.]—**J'nwein.** The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**J'nwurzel.** The *Tamus communis.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**J'schloss.** The hymen. [L, 80.]

JUNGFRAU (Ger.), n. Yun^2'fra^3-u^4. A virgin.—**Mannbar werdende J.** See EPHEBA.—**J'schaft.** See VIRGINITY.

JUNGFRÄULICH (Ger.), adj. Yun^2'froi-li^{2}ch^2. See VIRGINAL.

JUNGGESELLENKNOPF (Ger.), n. Yun^2'ge^2-ze^{2}l-le^{2}n-kno^{2}pf. The *Silene behen.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]

JUNGLAI-PIAZ (Hind.), n. The *Scilla indica.* [B, 172 (α, 35).]

JÜNGLINGSALTER (Ger.), n. Yu^{6}n^2'li^{2}n^{2}z-a^{3}lt-e^{2}r. See ADOLESCENCE.

JUNIPÈNE (Fr.), n. Zhu^6-ne-pe^{2}n. Essential oils of juniper and sabine mixed; according to some, merely juniper-oil. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

JUNIPER, n. Ju^2'ni^2-pu^{5}r. 1. See JUNIPERUS. 2. In Nova Scotia, the *Abies pendula;* at St. Croix, the *Bourreria succulenta.* 3. Of the Scriptures, the *Spartium monospermum.* [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Abyssinian j.** The *Juniperus procera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Azores j.** The *Juniperus cedrus*, var. *brevifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Brown-berried j.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Californian J.** The *Juniperus californica* and the *Juniperus occidentalis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Chinese j.** See JUNIPERUS *chinensis.*—**Common j.** See JUNIPERUS *communis.*—**Compound spirit of j.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI *compositus.*—**Conserve of j.** See *Conserva* JUNIPERI.—**Decoction of j. wood.** A preparation made by boiling 15 grammes of j. wood in 480 of water till reduced one half, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Dwarf-j.** See JUNIPERUS *nana.*—**Empyreumatic oil of j.** See *oil of* CADE.—**Gray-carpet j.** The *Juniperus sabinoides.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Green-carpet j.** Dwarf savin, a variety of *Juniperus sabina.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Infusion of j.** See *Infusum* JUNIPERI.—**Irish j.** The *Juniperus stricta.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**J. berries, J. fruit.** See JUNIPERUS (2d def.).—**J.-roots.** Of the Scriptures, probably the *Cynomorium coccineum*, a fungus found on the *Spartium monospermum.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Large purple-fruited j.** The *Juniperus macrocarpa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Mexican j.** The *Juniperus tetragona.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Oil of j.** Lat., *oleum juniperi* (*baccarum æthereum*), *ætheroleum juniperi.* Fr., *huile essentielle de genièvre.* A volatile oil distilled from the berries of *J. communis.* [B, 119.]—**Oil of j. wood.** Lat., *oleum ligni juniperini æthereum, ætheroleum juniperini ligni.* Fr., *huile essentielle de bois de genévrier.* A volatile oil distilled from the wood of the *J. communis.* [B, 119.] Cf. *Oil of* CADE.—**Plum-fruited j.** The *Juniperus drupacea.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Spanish j.** The *Juniperus thurifera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Spirit of j.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI.—**Swedish j.** The *Juniperus communis*, var. *suecica.* [B, 175 (α, 35).]—**Sweet-fruited j.** The *Juniperus pachyphlœa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Tamarisk-leaved j.** The *Juniperus tamariscifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Virginian j.** See JUNIPERUS *virginiana.*—**White variegated Japan j.** A variety (*alba*) of *Juniperus japonica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

JUNIPERIN, n. Ju^2-ni^{2}p-u^{6}r'i^{2}n. A resin-like substance obtained by Franz Steers, of Kasshau, from juniper-berries, insoluble in water and ether, soluble in alcohol, tasteless, brittle, easily pulverizable, and of a black color, but in thin layers showing a yellow tint by transmitted light. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

JUNIPÉRILÈNE (Fr.), n. Zhu^6-ne-pa-re-le^{2}n. See JUNIPÈNE.

JUNIPERINUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu)-ni^{2}p-e^{2}r-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to juniper. [B, 119.]

JUNIPEROIDES (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu)-ni^{2}p-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez-(das). From *juniperus*, juniper, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling juniper.

JUNIPERUS (Lat.), n. f. Ju^2(yu)-ni^{2}p'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *genévrier* (1st def.), *baies de genièvre* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Wachholder* (1st def.), *Wachholder-Beeren* (2d def.), *Kaddigbeeren* (2d def.). It., *ginepro, bacche di ginepro* (2d def.). Sp., *enebro* (1st def.), *bayas de enebro* (2d def.). Syn.: *fructus juniperi* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.), *baccæ juniperi* (2d def.). 1. The junipers; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cupressineæ*, including [Endlicher] the sections *Sabina*, *Oxycedrus*, and *Caryocedrus*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., juniper or juniper-berries (fruit of *J. communis*). They have when crushed an aromatic odor and a spicy, sweetish, terebinthinous taste. They are mildly stimulant and diuretic, and are chiefly used as an adjuvant. The *Juniperæ* of Sprengel are a division of conifers, consisting of *J.*, *Cupressus*, etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 77, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum baccarum juniperi.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**Alcohol juniperi compositum.** See *Spiritus juniperi compositus.*—**Aqua juniperi.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of juniper and 4 parts of water, and distilling 2 parts; or by dissolving 4 grammes of elæosaccharum juniperi in 240 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Baccæ juniperi.** See *J.* (2d def.).—**Ceratum juniperi virginianæ** [U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *cérat de genévrier.* A cerate made of 1 part of the leaves of *J. communis* and 6 parts of resin cerate. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Conserva juniperi** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by thickening 9 parts of extract of juniper until it contains but 15 per cent. of water, adding 1 part of powdered sugar, and stirring over the steam bath until the sugar is dissolved. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum fructuum juniperi carminativum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of juniper berries, aniseed, and ammonium chloride, 2 parts of chamomile flowers, and 48 parts of water, boiling slightly, and adding to the strained decoction 12 parts of diluted alcohol. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—

Decoctum juniperi compositum. Sp., *cocimiento de bayas de enebro compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 8 parts each of juniper-berries and ammonium chloride and 384 of water, boiling, adding 8 parts of aniseed and 16 of Roman chamomile flowers, cooling, straining, and adding 96 parts of alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Elæosaccharum juniperi.** Fr., *oléosucre de genièvre.* A preparation made by triturating together 2 or 3 drops of essential oil of juniper and 4 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Electuarium de junipero** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by melting together with gentle heat 24 parts each of despumated honey and juniper-berry rob, and adding 8 parts of juniper herb and 1 part each of cinnamon and dried orange-peel, all well powdered. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum juniperi.** Fr., *extrait de genièvre.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of juniper in 4 parts of cold water for 12 hours, straining, clarifying with white of egg, and evaporating; or by infusing 1 part of juniper 24 hours in 4 parts of warm water, renewing the water, and evaporating; or by lightly boiling juniper in water and evaporating. Sometimes sugar is added or the extract brought to the consistence of honey, and it is then known as *succus juniperi inspissatus*, or *rob juniperi.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Fructus juniperi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *J.* (2d def.).—**Fructus juniperi pulveratus** [Russ. Ph.]. J. (2d def.) powdered and passed through a 300-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Galbuli juniperi.** See *J.* (2d def.).—**Herba juniperi.** The herb of *Juniperus communis.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Infusum juniperi.** Fr., *infusion de genièvre.* A preparation made by infusing 15 grammes of juniper in 1,000 of boiling water, and straining when cold. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**J. arborescens.** See *J. virginiana.*—**J. capensis.** See CALLITRIS *juniperoides.*—**J. caroliniana.** See *J. virginiana.*—**J. communis.** Fr., *genévrier commun, cad, cade, cadé, genèvre, genièvre, pétron, pétrot.* Ger., *gemeiner Wachholder.* The common juniper, a very widely distributed species of the section *Oxycedrus.* The wood is aromatic and was formerly used for fumigation. The fruits (see *J* [2d def.]) are used for flavoring gin, and in France a sort of beer is prepared from them called *genévrette.* A powerful diuretic oil is distilled from the unripe fruits. The tops of the young branches, *summitates* (seu *turiones*) *juniperi*, have a bitter, resinous taste and a balsamic odor, and possess virtues like those of the berries. A terebinthinate juice exudes from the tree, and has been erroneously identified with *sandarach.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] See also *Oil of* CADE.—**J. depressa.** An American plant common in New England. The berries form part of the juniper of the shops, but are said to be inferior in strength to the European sort. By some authors it is regarded as a distinct species. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**J. drupacea.** Fr., *genévrier à gros fruit.* A large-fruited species, of the section *Caryocedrus*, found in Syria, where the berries, called *habhel*, are eaten. [B, 77, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. echiniformis, J. hemisphærica.** The hedge-hog juniper, growing in Sicily. According to De Candolle, a variety of *J. communis.* [B, 214, 275, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**J. hispanica.** Fr., *cèdre d'Espagne.* See *J. thurifera.*—**J. japonica.** The Japan juniper. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. lycia.** Fr., *genévrier lycia.* A species by some identified with the *J. phœnicea* (2d def.). It is probably a variety of the latter. The bark yields a resin burned as an incense. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. macrocarpa.** Large purple-fruited juniper, a species like *J. oxycedrus*, growing in southern and central Europe; probably the ἄρκευθος μεγάλη of Dioscorides, which was used like *J. oxycedrus.* [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. major.** See *J. oxycedrus.*—**J. nana.** Dwarf juniper, a variety of *J. communis* found in the mountainous regions of temperate Europe and in Arctic countries and having the properties of *J. communis.* [B, 18, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. oxycedrus.** Fr., *cade, oxycèdre, petit cèdre.* Ger., *Cedern-Wachholder, spanische Ceder.* Brown-berried juniper, cade-oil plant, prickly cedar; a small shrub or tree indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. The fruits are used in southern Europe in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and hysteria, and the ethereal oil of the fruits is used as an anthelminthic. Its wood is one of the principal sources of oil of cade. [B, 5, 18, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. phœnicea.** Fr., *genévrier de Phénicie* (2d def.). Ger., *phönicischer Wachholder.* 1. Of De Candolle, the *J. lycia.* 2. Of Linnæus, a Mediterranean species having properties like those of *J. communis* and yielding an incense-resin. To this species is referred the ἄρκευθος of Hippocrates, or the κέδρος μικρὰ of Dioscorides, used in uterine complaints. Its foliage is said to be sometimes substituted for savin, but it lacks the peculiar odor of the latter. [B, 5, 18, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. sabina.** Ger., *Sade-Wachholder, stinkender Wachholder, Sadebaum, Sevenbaum.* Sabin, covershame, a widely distributed species, usually of small size and low-growing, emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised. Savin, its young and tender green shoots, is official. It is highly irritant, and is a powerful uterine stimulant, and hence has been employed, especially by the laity, as an abortifacient. An ointment made with it is used as a stimulating dressing for blisters. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. sabina fœmina.** Fr., *sabine femelle* (ou *stérile*). A variety of *J. sabina.* [*a*, 35.]—**J. sabina mas.** Fr., *sabine mâle, savinier.* A variety of *J. sabina*, having the same properties. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. sibirica.** See *J. nana.*—**J. stricta.** Irish juniper, a variety of *J. communis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. suecica.** The *J. communis.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**J. tetragona.** 1. Mexican juniper. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *J. phœnicea* (2d def.).—**J. thurifera.** Fr., *cèdre thurifère, genévrier à l'encens.* Ger., *Weihrauch-Wachholder.* Spanish juniper, the incense juniper found in Spain and Portugal. It yields a fragrant resin, for a long time erroneously supposed to be olibanum. [B, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**J. virginiana.** Fr., *genévrier* (ou *cèdre*) *de Virginie, cèdre rouge.* Ger., *virginischer Wachholder, rothe* (oder *virginische*) *Ceder.* Virginia red cedar, savin of North America, a species very similar to, and by some identified with, *J. sabina.* Its wood yields cedar-camphor and oil of cedar-wood. Its volatile oil acts like oil of savin, though it yields less oil than the latter. Small excrescences (*fungus juniperi virginianæ*) found on the branches, and known as cedar-apples, are used as an anthelminthic. The tops of this species were formerly included in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., and are sometimes substituted for true savin. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Lignum juniperi** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The wood of *J. communis*, especially of the root. [B, 95, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum juniperi (baccarum æthereum).** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**Oleum juniperi empyreumaticum.** See *Oil of* CADE.—**Resina juniperi.** The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis* and of *J. communis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Rob juniperi.** See *Extractum juniperi.*—**Semen juniperi.** See *J.* (2d def.).—**Spiritus juniperi** [Ger. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *alcoolat de genièvre.* A preparation made by macerating 5 parts of j. with 15 parts each of alcohol and water and distilling off 20 parts. Used externally as an irritant. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Spiritus juniperi compositus** [U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de genièvre composé.* A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of oil of juniper and 1 part each of oil of caraway and oil of fennel in 3,000 parts of alcohol, and adding water enough to make 5,000 parts of liquid [U. S. Ph.]; or by distilling 3 parts of crushed juniper-berries, with 1 part each of caraway-seeds and fennel-seeds, in 14 parts of alcohol and 30 of water until the product has a sp. gr. of about 0·935 [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Succus inspissatus juniperi** (seu **juniperi inspissatus** [Ger. Ph.]). See *Extractum juniperi.*—**Summitates juniperi.** The tops of the young branches of *J. communis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Tinctura cum oleo volatile juniperi.** Fr., *teinture d'essence de genièvre, esprit de genièvre* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus juniperi.*

JUNK, n. Ju^{3}n^{2}k. Lat., *juncus.* See PAD.

JUPHÁ (Hind., Bom.), n. See HYSSOPUS *officinalis.*

JUPITER (Lat.), n. m. Ju^2(yu)'pi^{2}t-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *Jov'is.* 1. Of Paracelsus, the scalp. 2. Of the alchemists, tin. [H; G.]

JURÉ (Fr.), n. Zhu^6-ra. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

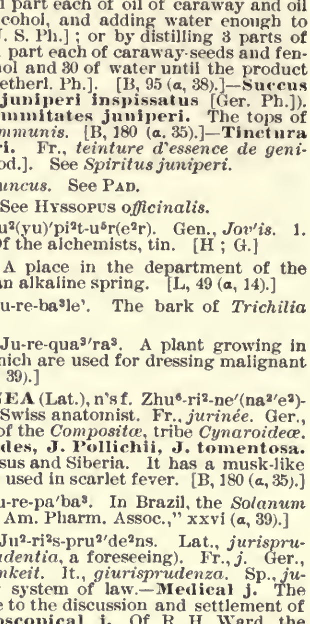
JURIBALI (Port.), n. Ju-re-ba^{3}le'. The bark of *Trichilia moschata.* [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

JURICUARA (Port.), n. Ju-re-qua^3'ra^3. A plant growing in Brazil the crushed leaves of which are used for dressing malignant and venereal ulcers. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

JURINÆA (Lat.), **JURINEA** (Lat.), n's f. Zhu^6-ri^2-ne'(na^3'e^2)-a^3, -ne(na)'a^3. From *Jurin*, a Swiss anatomist. Fr., *jurinée.* Ger., *Jurinie.* Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynaroideæ.* [B, 38, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**J. cyanoides, J. Pollichii, J. tomentosa.** A species found in the Caucasus and Siberia. It has a musk-like odor, and the leaves have been used in scarlet fever. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

JURIPEBA (Port.), n. Ju-re-pa'ba^3. In Brazil, the *Solanum paniculatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

JURISPRUDENCE, n. Ju^2-ri^{2}s-pru^2'de^{2}ns. Lat., *jurisprudentia* (from *jus*, law, and *prudentia*, a foreseeing). Fr., *j.* Ger., *Jurisprudenz, Rechtsgelehrsamkeit.* It., *giurisprudenza.* Sp., *jurisprudencia.* The science or system of law.—**Medical j.** The application of medical science to the discussion and settlement of legal questions. [D.]—**Microscopical j.** Of R. H. Ward, the use of the microscope in j. ["Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Micr.," 1889 (J).]—**Pharmaceutical j.** It., *giurisprudenza farmaceútica.* That branch of j. which has to do with the legal responsibilities connected with the commercial handling of drugs. [*a*, 38.]


JURY-MAST. (AFTER SAYRE.)

JURUBEBA (Port.), n. Ju-ru-ba'ba^3. In Brazil, the *Solanum paniculatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

JURUBEBINE, n. Ju^2-ru^2-be'bi^{2}n. Lat., *jurubebia.* A bitter alkaloid, distinct from solanine, obtained from the berries of *Solanum paniculatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

JURUMBEBA, n. Ju-ru^{4}m-ba'ba^3. In Brazil, the leaves and unripe fruit of *Solanum insidiosum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (*a*, 39).]

JURUMU, n. Ju-ru-mu'. In Brazil, the *Cucurbita pepo.* [Martius; B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

JURY-MAST, n. Ju^2'ri-ma^{3}st. An apparatus used in the treatment of Pott's disease of the spine above the third dorsal vertebra. It consists of a rigid bar of malleable iron or steel molded to the curve of the spine and occipital protuberance and ending over the centre of the head. It is fastened to the trunk by straps or a plaster jacket, and to the summit of the bar is fixed a sling which supports the head and keeps the spine extended and at rest. [*a*, 40.]

JUS (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{2}s(yus). Gen., *jur'is.* Fr., *j.* See BROTH and JUICE.—**J. album.** A broth made by boiling several kinds of fish with oil, anise, and leeks. [L, 84.]—**J. bovinum.** See BEEF *tea.*—**J. gastricum.** See *Gastric* JUICE.—**J. nutriens.** See *Nutrient* JUICE.

JUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ju^{2}s(yus)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *jus*, broth. See BROTH.—**J. helicinum.** An old preparation made

by boiling 125 grammes of snails for 2 hours in 1 kilogramme of water, adding 8 grammes of Canadian maidenhair, allowing to stand 1 hour, and straining; or by boiling together 30 snails, 1½ Borsdorf apple, 9 prunes, and 750 grammes of water, and clarifying with white of egg. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**J. viperinum.** An old preparation made by boiling for 2 hours in 360 grammes of water the flesh of a viper deprived of head, tail, skin, and intestines and chopped into pieces; or by boiling a viper with 48 centigrammes of salt, 277 grammes of water, and 166 of either chicken or round of veal; or with 1·8 gramme of red saunders and 172 grammes of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

JUSQUIAME (Fr.). n. Zhu^{6}s-ke-a^{3}m. See HYOSCYAMUS.—**Alcoolature de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura hyosciami ex herba recente* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing and macerating for three days [Belg. Ph.], or by macerating for 10 days [Fr. Cod.], 1 part of fresh hyoscyamus-leaves with 1 of alcohol (90° [Fr. Cod.], 92° [Belg. Ph.]), expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cérat d'extrait de j.** A preparation made of ceratum Galeni mixed with one tenth of its weight of extract of hyoscyamus. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**Cigarettes de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of dried hyoscyamus-leaves. [B.]—**Collyre sédatif à la j.** A collyrium containing 1 part each of extract of hyoscyamus and Rousseau's laudanum, and 100 parts of rose-water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Décoction de j.** A preparation made by boiling lightly 2 grammes of hyoscyamus-leaves in 1 litre of water, and straining. For application to cancerous ulcers. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Électuaire de j. opiacé.** See *Electuarium* HYOSCYAMI *opiatum*.—**Emplâtre de j.** See *Emplastrum* HYOSCYAMI.—**Emplâtre de j. opiacé d'Hufeland.** A plaster consisting of 10 grammes of hyoscyamus plaster and 1 gramme of powdered opium. [B, 38 (a, 38).]—**Éthérolé de j.** See *Tinctura* HYOSCYAMI *ætherea*.—**Extrait alcoolique de feuilles de j.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI (1st def.).—**Extrait de j. alcoolique.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de j. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de j. (semences)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCIAMI *seminum*.—**Extrait (de feuilles) de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *alcoholicum*.—**Extrait de semence de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* HYOSCAIMI *seminum*.—**Extrait de suc de j.** A preparation made by expressing the juice of hyoscyamus-leaves, boiling to coagulate the albumen and chlorophyll, filtering and evaporating over a water-bath to a third of the volume, setting aside for 12 hours, separating the deposit formed, and evaporating to a soft mass over the water-bath. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**Extrait liquide de j.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI *fluidum*.—**Feuilles de j. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See HYOSCYAMUS (2d def.).—**Glycéré d'extrait de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *glyceritum cum extracto hyoscyami* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *extracti hyoscyami*). A preparation made by softening 1 part of extractum hyoscyami with a little glycerin, and mixing it thoroughly with 9 parts of glyceritum amyli. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**Huile de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum* HYOSCYAMI *oleosum*.—**J. à feuilles de bette.** See HYOSCYAMUS *betæfolius*.—**J. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See HYOSCYAMUS *albus*.—**J. commune.** See HYOSCYAMUS *niger*.—**J. dorée.** See HYOSCYAMUS *aureus*.—**J. du Pérou.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. du Sahara.** See BETHINA.—**J. jaune.** See HYOSCYAMUS *aureus*.—**J. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See HYOSCYAMUS *niger*.—**J. noire pygmée.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*, var. *pygmæus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. noire (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen* HYOSCYAMI.—**J. physaloïde.** The *Hyoscyamus physaloides*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. pygmée.** See HYOSCYAMUS *pusillus*.—**Pilules de j. et de valériane composées** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULÆ *Meglin*.—**Poudre de j. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder prepared by exposing hyoscyamus-leaves a short time to a warmth of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de j. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying hyoscyamus-seeds at 40° C., powdering in a covered mortar, and sifting through a 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Semences de j. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. The seeds of *Hyoscyamus albus*.—**Semences de j. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen* HYOSCYAMI.—**Sirop d'extrait de j.** See *Syrupus* HYOSCYAMI.—**Sirop de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 75 parts of tincture of hyoscyamus with 925 of syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* HYOSCYAMI.—**Teinture éthérée de j.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* HYOSCYAMI *ætherea*.

JUSQUIAMINE (Fr.), n. Zhu^{6}s-ke-a^3-men. See HYOSCYAMINE.

JUSQUIAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ju^{2}s(yus)-kwi(kwi^2)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HYOSCYAMUS.

JUSSA, n. An old name for gypsum. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

JUSSIÆA (Lat.), n. f. Jus(yus)-si^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Written, also, *jussia*, *jussieua*, *jussieuia*, *jussieva*, *jussievia*. Fr., *j.*, *jussié*. 1. Of Forskål, the genus *Corchorus*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Onagrarieæ* (of others a section of the genus *Ludwigia*). The *Jussiæeæ* of Lindley (the *Jussieæ* [Fr., *jussiées*] of De Candolle, the *Jussidiæ* of Dumortier, the *Jussieueæ* of Reichenbach, or the *Jussieveæ* of Spach) are a division (or tribe) of the *Onagraceæ*, including *J.* and several allied genera having the seed naked, not winged. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**J. adscendens.** Fr., *j. grimpant*. A variety of *J. repens* (2d def.). [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. angustifolia.** 1. Of Blume, the *J. blumeana*. 2. Of Linnæus, a species found in Java, having properties like those of *J. swartziana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. blumeana.** An astringent species found in Java, where it is used like *J. swartziana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. caparossa.** A Brazilian species used as an astringent. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**J. caryophyllacea.** See LUDWIGIA *diffusa*.—**J. caryophylloides.** Fr., *j. sous-arbrisseau*. The *carambu* of the Malays; a species found in the East Indies, where, ground small and steeped in buttermilk, it is used in dysentery and, in decoction, as a purgative and vermifuge. [B, 88, 121, 172, 173 (a, 35).] Cf. LUDWIGIA *diffusa*.—**J. du Pérou** (Fr.). See *J. peruviana*.—**J. edulis.** Of Forskål, the *Corchorus antichorus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. exaltata.** See *J. caryophylloides*.—**J. grimpant** (Fr.). See *J. adscendens*.—**J. hirta.** A West Indian species, used like *J. swartziana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. octofila, J. octonervia, J. octovalvis.** Species (the first and last the same) found in the West Indies, where they are used like *J. swartziana*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. peruviana.** Fr., *J. du Pérou*. A species found in Peru, where the leaves are used in emollient and resolutive cataplasms. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. repens.** Fr., *j. rampant*. 1. Of Swartz, the *J. swartziana*. 2. Of Linnæus, clove-strip, an astringent species sometimes used in diarrhœa, in North America. In southern Asia, the leaves, made into an ointment with castor-oil, are considered remedial in porrigo. [B, 34, 104, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**J. scabra.** An astringent species found in Brazil. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**J. sous-arbrisseau** (Fr.), **J. suffruticosa.** See *J. caryophylloides*.—**J. swartziana.** A species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a mild astringent and vulnerary, and especially as an application to inflamed eyes. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. villosa.** See *J. caryophylloides*.

JUSTICIA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{3}s(yus)-ti^2'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *Justice*, a Scotch botanist. Fr., *justicie*, *carmantine* (2d def.). Ger., *J.* (2d def.). Of Linnæus, a genus of acanthaceous herbs, rarely shrubs, of the *Justicieæ*; by some authors divided into numerous genera (*Gendarussa*, *Rostellaria*, *Betonica*, and *Leptostachya*) regarded by Bentham and Hooker and others as sections of *J.* The *Justiciadæ* of Lindley (the *Justicieæ* [Fr., *justiciées*] of Dumortier) are a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ*, in which the seeds are subtended by hooked processes. The *Justicieæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ*, distinguished by having the limb of the corolla nearly equal or bilabiate with the lobes variously imbricated, and the seed flatly compressed, rarely ovoid, with a marginal hilum, and the funicule hardened into a hooked process (*retinaculum*), and comprising the *Barlerieæ*, *Asystasieæ*, *Eranthemeæ*, *Andrographideæ*, *Eujusticieæ*, and *Dicliptereæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**J. adhatoda.** Fr., *carmantine adhatoda*, *noyer de Ceylan* (ou *des Indes*). The Malabar-nut tree (or shrub); an East Indian species having bitterish, slightly aromatic leaves, used by the natives, in conjunction with other remedies, as an anthelminthic, and their juice, combined with that of fresh ginger, in coughs, asthma, and ague. The flowers, leaves, and roots, but especially the flowers, are employed as an antispasmodic in asthma, especially in chronic pulmonary and catarrhal affections unattended with fever. The fresh flowers are applied in ophthalmia. [B, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] See also ADHATODA.—**J. aldina.** See *J. gendarussa*.—**J. appressa.** See BARLERIA *prionitis*.—**J. betonica.** An East Indian shrub: the root and the leaves are used in fevers, chest complaints, and phthisis, and the leaves as an external application to abscesses. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. bicalyculata.** Fr., *carmantine bicaliculée*. The *Dianthera bicalyculata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. biflora.** Fr., *carmantine à deux fleurs*. An African species; the leaves are used in Egypt in emollient cataplasms. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. bivalvis.** A bitter species (probably *J. adhatoda*) found in Malabar, where it is used in gout, asthma, catarrhs, and phthisis. [A, 334, 337, 344.]—**J. comata.** The balsam-herb of Jamaica; an aromatic species used as a vulnerary. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. ecbolium.** Fr., *carmantine ecbolium*. Ger., *langährige J.* The *canin-corini* of the Malays; a species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in gout and (together with the leaves) as a diuretic. The leaves are also used in coughs and, in Cochin-China, as a poultice to hang-nails. The root is employed in jaundice and menorrhagia. [B, 171, 172, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 39).]—**J. echioides.** Fr., *carmantine à feuilles d'échium*. See ANDROGRAPHIS *echioides*.—**J. foliosa, J. furcata.** See *J. peruviana*.—**J. gendarussa.** Fr., *carmantine gendarussa*. The *caroo-noochie* or *teo* of the Tamils. The root, boiled in milk, is used in China in rheumatism and fevers, and in the East Indies in chronic indigestion and dysentery. The tender stalks and leaves are employed in rheumatism; the leaves (in infusion and in baths) in fevers; their juice in coughs and, mixed with oil, as an application to glandular swellings. In Java the leaves are used as an emetic. The whole plant has a disagreeable odor and taste. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxvi (a, 14; a, 39).]—**J. hyssopifolia.** The *Adhatoda hyssopi foliis* (*q. v.*); probably a variety of *J. adhatoda*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**J. ligulata, J. malabarica.** See DIANTHERA *bifida*.—**J. nasuta.** Fr., *carmantine nasuta*. See RHINACANTHUS *communis*.—**J. nitida.** A Jamaica species used like *J. comata*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. paniculata.** Ar., *unzar*. Fr., *carmantine paniculée*. See ANDROGRAPHIS *paniculata*.—**J. parvifolia.** Written erroneously by some *J. parviflora* (Fr., *carmantine à petites fleurs*). Fr., *carmantine à petites feuilles*. The *Adhatoda tranquebariensis*. [B, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. pectoralis.** Fr., *carmantine pectorale*, *herbe aux charpentiers*. An aromatic plant with a taste like that of senega-root; the garden balsam of the West Indies, where a bechic syrup is prepared from it, and the leaves are applied to wounds and abscesses. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**J. peruviana.** Fr., *carmantine du Pérou*. A species the leaves of which are used in Peru in emollient cataplasms. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. picta.** The *Graptophyllum hortense*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. procumbens.** Fr., *carmantine couchée*. Of Linnæus, a species with linear-lanceolate leaves, common on pasture-grounds on the Coromandel coast, India; and of Vahl, a round-leaved species found in India. Both species are considered a remedy for ophthalmia, the juice of the leaves being squeezed into the eye. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. pubescens.** See *J. peruviana*.—**J. repens.** The *Rungia repens*. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**J. reptans.** A West Indian species used in Jamaica in hæmoptysis and diarrhœa, and externally as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. rotundifolia.** An East Indian species having the same uses as *J. ecbolium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**J. scandens.** Of Vahl, the *Rhinacanthus communis*. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**J. sericea.** A species growing in the Andes about Quito, where it is used in pleurisy. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**J. stricta.** The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**J. tranquebariensis.** See ADHATODA *tranquebariensis*.—**J. triflora.** Ar., *khôdzieh*. Fr.,

carmantine à trois fleurs. An Arabian species, used in pectoral complaints. [B, 174 ; B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**J. trisulca.** See *J. biflora.*—**J. tunicata.** A species found in the interior of Africa, where it is applied to inflammatory swellings. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**J. variabilis.** See *J. peruviana.*—**J. viridis.** Fr., *carmantine verte.* A variety of *J. ecbolium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

JUSTO-MAJOR (Lat.), adj. Ju^{3}s(yus)-to-ma(ma^3)′jo^{2}r(yor). Abnormally large in all dimensions (see Pelvis *æquabiliter j.-m.*).

JUSTO-MINOR (Lat.), adj. Ju^{3}s(yus)-to-mi(me)′no^{2}r(nor). Abnormally small in all dimensions (see Pelvis *æquabiliter j.-m.*).

JUTE, n. Ju^{2}t. Fr., *j.*, *chanvre indien.* The fibre of *Corchorus capsularis*, *Corchorus olitorius*, and other species of *Corchorus ;* used as a substitute for both lint and sponges in surgical dressings. [B, 19, 121, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Carbolized j.** See *Dry carbolized j.* and *Moist carbolized j.*—**Dry carbolized j.** A surgical dressing prepared by pouring a solution of 50 parts of carbolic acid and 200 of resin in 250 parts of glycerin and 550 of alcohol, over 1 pound of j., working the whole well together, and, as soon as the fibres begin to agglutinate, picking loose and drying. It is then wrapped in parchment-paper and preserved in a cool place. [Münnich, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]—**J. de Mantchourie** (Fr.). The *Abutilon Avicennæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Moist carbolized j.** A surgical dressing prepared by forming the j. into discs about 15 ctm. in diameter, a number of which, separated by parchment-paper, are packed in a jar and impregnated with a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, followed by a 2-per-cent. solution. [Köhler, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

JUVANS (Lat.), adj. Ju^2(yu^4)′va^{2}nz(wa^{3}ns). From *juvare*, to help. See Adjuvant.

JUVENTA (Lat.), **JUVENTAS** (Lat.), **JUVENTUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ju^2(yu^4)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)′ta^3, -ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s), -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *-ent′æ*, *-at′is*, *-ut′is.* From *juvenis*, young. See Adolescence.

JUVIA, n. In the Amazon region of South America, the *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**J.-nuts.** See Brazil-nuts.

JUXTA-ÉPIPHYSAIRE (Fr.), adj. Zhu^{6}x-ta^3-a-pe-fe-sa^{2}r. From *juxta*, near, ἐπί, upon, and φύσις, a growth. Situated near an epiphysis. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]

JUXTANGINA (Lat.), n. f. Ju^{3}xt(yuxt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-a^3. From *juxta*, near, and *angina* (*q. v.*). See Angina and Laryngitis.

JUXTAPOSITION, n. Ju^{3}x-ta^3-po-zi^{2}sh′u^{3}n. From *juxta*, near, and *ponere*, to place. The state of being placed near by.

JUXTAPOSITUS (Lat.), adj. Ju^{3}x(yux)-ta^3-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)′i^{2}t-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Placed or situated near ; as a n., anything so placed. See Dehiscentia *juxtapositarum.*

JUZAM (Ar.), n. See Leprosy.

JYPAL (Beng.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

K

K. For words in K not here given, see the corresponding words in C.

KAAD (Ar.), n. According to Forskål, the juice of *Cacalia procumbens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAALAKUSTURI (Hind.), n. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KAATE, n. In India, the *Acacia catechu.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAATH, n. Catechu. [L, 84.]

KAAWY, n. A drink prepared from maize. [A, 325 ; B, 88 (*a*, 39) ; *a*, 14.]

KABÁBA CHINI (Hind., Bomb., Beng.), n. The *Piper cubeba.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KABALA (Ar.), **KABBALA**, n's. See Cabal.

KABBALIST, n. Ka^{2}b′a^{2}l-i^{2}st. See Cabalist.

KABEBEH (Ar.), n. The *Piper cubeba.* [B, 88 (*a*. 39).]

KABEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}b′e^{2}l. A place in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KABELJAU (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}b′e^{2}l-ya^3-u^4. The cod (*Gadus morrhua*). [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KABOLAPOLYÁNA (Hung.), n. A place in Marmaros County, Hungary, where there are a mineral spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KÁBULI HARADE (Guz.), n. The unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KABUTER-KEJAR (Hind.), n. The *Rhinacanthus communis.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KACHAKURI (Duk.), n. The *Mucuna pruriens.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KACHANÁRA (Hind.), n. See Bauhinia *variegata.*

KACHEXIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}ch^2-e^{3}x-e′. See Cachexia.

KACHIKÁ (Guz.), n. The seeds of *Tamarindus indica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KÁCHI-LÁKHA (Guz.), n. See Coccus *lacca.*

KACHNÁR (Hind.), n. The bark of *Bauhinia variegata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KACHOLÁH (Pers.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KACIR, n. See Acazdir.

KACKERLACKEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}k′e^{2}r-la^{3}k-e^{2}n. 1. See Albino. 2. See Cockroach.

KACS (Hung.), n. Ka^{4}ch. A place in the county of Borsod, Hungary. where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KADALI (Beng.), n. The *Musa paradisiaca.* [B. 172 (*a*, 35).]

KADANACU (Malay), **KADANAKU** (Malay), n's. The *Aloe barbadensis.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KADAVA INDRAJAVA (Hind., Bomb.), n. The seeds of *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KADDIG (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}d′di^{2}g. The *Juniperus communis.* [B, 48, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**K'beeren.** See Juniperus (2d def.).—**K'beerenstrauch.** The *Juniperus communis.* [L, 80.]

KADE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}d′e^2. See Cade.—**K'öl.** See *Oil of* cade.—**K.-Wachholder.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [*a*, 35.]

KADHENDI (Ar., Turk.), n. Catechu. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KADIC PAN (Hind.), **KADIC PANDIN** (Hind.), n's. The *Polypodium quercifolium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KADLOCK, n. Ka^{2}d′lo^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KADSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-su^2(su)′ra^3. Fr., *k.* Of Jussieu, a genus of magnoliaceous climbing shrubs of the tribe *Schizandreæ.* [B, 38, 42, 48 (*a*, 35).]—**K. chinensis.** A species found in China. The seed is used as a tonic and stomachic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]—**K. japonica.** Fr., *k. du Japon.* A Japanese species. The branches yield a mucilaginous juice used as a hair-dressing and as a substitute for mucilage of rice. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

KADU BIJA (Hind.), n. The seeds of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *dulcis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KADUN (Ar.), n. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KAEMPFERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kamp-fe^{2}r′i^2-a^3. From *Kaempfer*, a proper name. Fr., *k.*, *kaempférie.* Ger., *Kämpferie.* A genus found in tropical Asiatic and African *Scitamineæ*, of the tribe *Zingibereæ.* [B. 42 (*a*, 35).]—**K. angustifolia.** See *K. roxburghiana.*—**K. galanga.** Fr., *k. galanga.* Ger., *Galgant-Kämpferie.* East Indian galingale, the *kumula* of the Bengalese, who use it in their betel. The aromatic root is used in pectoral complaints, and, boiled in oil, as an external application in obstructions of the nasal passages. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. longa.** See *K. rotunda.*—**K. pandurata.** Ger., *geigenförmige Kämpferie.* A species found in the East Indies and the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root is aromatic and has been used in European practice under the name of *radix curcumæ rotundæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. rotunda.** Fr., *k. rond*, *herbe à Kaempfer*, *herbe au mal d'estomac.* Ger., *runde Kämpferie.* The *melankua* of the Malays. The root, which has a ginger-like taste, is said to be useful in anasarcous swellings, and is supposed by some, though probably erroneously, to be the round zedoary of the shops. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. Curcuma *aromatica.*—**K. roxburghiana.** Of Römer and Schultes, a species the tuberous root of which is used as an aromatic in southern Asia. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KÁEPATRI (Guz.), **KÁEPHALA** (Mah.), n's. The arillus of *Myristica malabarica.* [A, 479 (*a*. 21).]

KAEPHUL (Hind.), n. The bark of *Myrica sapida.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KAFEH (Ar.), n. See Coffee.

KÄFER (Ger.), n. Kaf′e^{2}r. A beetle. [*a*, 21.]—**Blasenziehender Goldk'.** See Lytta *vesicatoria.*—**Blattk'.** See Chrysomela (1st def.) and Chrysomelinæ.—**Goldk'.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria* and Chrysomela (1st def.).—**Goldlaufk'.** The *Carabus auratus.* [L, 80.]—**Grask'.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**Hautk'.** The genus *Dermestes.* [L, 43.]—**Herkulesk'.** The *Scarabæus Herculis.* [L, 80.]—**Hirschk'.** See Lucanus *cervus.*—**K'artig.** See Coleopterous.—**Laubk'.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**Laufk'.** See Carabus.

KAFFE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f′fe^3. See Coffee.—**K. von Soudan.** The seed of *Parkia africana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schwedischer K.** The seed of *Astragalus bœticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wilder K.** The fruit of *Phœnix reclinata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAFFEE (Ar.), n. The *Coffea arabica.* [L, 116.]

KAFFEE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f′fa. See Coffea and Coffee.—**Aechter K., Arabischer K.** See Coffea *arabica.*—**Chinak'.** See *Coffea cum* china.—**K'blitter.** See Caffeine.—**K'gerbsäure.** See Caffeotannic acid.—**K'gewächse.** See Coffeæ.—**K'säure.** See Caffeic acid.—**K'stoff.** See Caffeine.—**K. von Bourbon.** See Coffea *mauritiana.*—**Traubenförmiger K.** See Coffea *racemosa.*

KAFFEEBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f′fa-ba^3-u^{4}m. See Coffea.—**Kentucky'scher K.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAFFEEBOHNE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f'fa-bon-e^2. The coffee-berry. [L, 80.]—**Deutsche K., Französische K.** The *Cicer arietinum.* [L, 80.]

KAFFEESTRAGEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f'fe^2-stra^{3}g-e^{2}l. The seed of *Astragalus bœticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAFUR-KACHRI (Hind.), n. The *Hedychium spicatum* or its root. [B, 121 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]

KÁGADI (Hind.), n. Thin-shelled sweet almonds. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAGENECKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}g-e^{2}n-e^{2}k'i^2-a^3. From *Count von Kageneck,* a German savant. Fr., *kageneckie.* A genus of rosaceous trees found in South America. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. oblonga.** The *lyday* or *lyday-wood* of Chile, where the bitter leaves are used in intermittent fever. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KAHINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)-hi^{2}n^2'ka^3. See CAINCA.

KAHKARI, KAHKKARI, n's. In India, the *Solanum Jacquini.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAHL (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}l. See GLABROUS.—**K'heit, K'kopf.** See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.—**K'köpfig.** See CALVOUS.—**K'köpfigkeit, K'sein.** See ALOPECIA.—**K'werdend.** See GLABRESCENT.

KAHLEH (Ar.), n. The *Calendula arvensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAHN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n. 1. See SCAPHA. 2. See APHTHÆ. 3. See PHLYCTÆNULA.—**K'blättrig.** See CYMBIFOLIUS.—**K'förmig.** See SCAPHOID.—**K. früchtig.** See CYMB.CARPUS.—**K'schädelig.** See CYMBOCEPHALIC.

KAHU (Hind.), n. The *Lactuca sativa capitata.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAHWEH, n. See COFFEE.

KAI (Ar.), n. The *Randia dumetorum.* [Égasse, "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888, p. 362.]

KAIB (Ar.), n. Sour milk. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KAIEPUT, n. See CAJUPUT.

KAIL, n. See KALE.

KAÏ-MEU-HOW, KAÏ-MEUOU, n's. In Cochin-China, the *Calophyllum inophyllum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KAINCA (Ger.), **KAINKA** (Ger.), **KAINZA** (Ger.), n's. Ka^2'i^{2}n^2'ka^3, -i^{2}n^2'ka^3, -i^{2}n'tsa^3. See CAINCA.—**K'wurzel.** See *Radix* CAINCÆ *brasiliensis.*

KAIRINE, n. Ka^3'i^2-ren. Let., *kairina.* Ger., *Kairin.* It., *kairina, chairina, cairina.* Sp., *cairina.* An artificial alkaloid derived from quinoline. It is formed from the latter by treating with sulphuric acid, decomposing the product with caustic potassa, thus producing oxyquinoline; treating once more with tin and hydrochloric acid, thus forming the tetrahydride of oxyquinoline; and finally decomposing the last product with iodide of methyl or of ethyl, thus producing the hydride of methylic oxyquinoline, $C_{10}H_{13}NO{=}C_6[OH,H,H,H,N(CH_3).CH_2.CH_2.CH_2,—,]$, or the hydride of ethylic oxyquinoline, $C_{11}H_{15}NO = C_6[OH,H,H,H,N(C_2H_5).CH_2.CH_2.CH_2,—,]$. The former was called k. M., the latter k. A. These terms are, however, now usually given to the hydrochlorides of these radicles, so that k. M. is $C_{10}H_{13}NO.HCl$; and k. A., $C_{11}H_{15}NO.HCl$. The latter is the salt now generally employed in medicine, and is usually denominated simply k. [B.]—**K'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Kairinschwefelsäure.* An acid, $C_{11}H_{14}NO.SO_3.OH$, derived from k. A. Its potassium salt appears in the urine after the ingestion of k. [V. Mering, "Ztsch. f. klin. Med.," vii, suppl. Heft, p. 149 (B).]

KAIROCOLL, n. Ka^3'i^{2}r-o^2-ko^{2}l. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from quinoline. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

KAIROLINE, n. Ka^3'i^{2}r-o^{2}l-en. Ger., *Kairolin.* Methylquinoline hydride, $C_{10}H_{13}N{=}C_6[H,H,H,H,N(CH_3).CH_2.CH_2.CH_2,—,]$, or kairine (kairine M.) less an atom of oxygen. [W. Filehne, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 45, 1882 (B).]

KAISERBAD (Ger.), n. Kiz'e^{2}r-ba^{3}d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

KAISERBRUNNEN VON HOMBURG (Ger.), n. Kiz'e^{2}r-brun-ne^{2}n fo^{2}n ho^{2}m'burg. See HOMBURG.

KAISER-FRANZENSBAD (Ger.), n. Kiz'e^{2}r-fra^{3}ntz-e^{2}nz-bad. See FRANZENSBAD.

KAISERLICH (Ger.), adj. Ka^3'i^2-ze^{2}r-li^{2}ch^2. See CÆSAREAN.

KAISERLING (Ger.), n. Ka^3'i^2-ze^{2}r-li^{2}n^2. The *Agaricus cæsareus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAISERQUELLE (Ger.), n. Kiz'e^{2}r-kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the hot springs at Aachen.

KAISERSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Kiz'e^{2}r-schni^{2}t. See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Normaler K.** The Cæsarean operation by the old method, as distinguished from recent modifications. [A, 32.]

KAISERWURZ (Ger.), **KAISERWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Ka^3'i^2-ze^{2}r-vurts, -vurts-e^{2}l. The *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [B, 48, 88, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAJALA (Hind.), n. A mixture of soot with butter or ghee and a small quantity of Chinese camphor. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAJALEE (Hind.), **KÁJALI GOKARANA** (Bomb.), n's. The seeds of *Clitorea spectabilis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

KAJAPUT (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ya^3-put'. See CAJUPUT.—**K'öl.** See *Oil of* CAJUPUT.

KÁJARÁ (Guz.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAJEPUT (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ye^2-put'. See CAJUPUT.—**K'baum.** See CAJUPUT-*tree.*—**K'öl.** See *Oil of* CAJUPUT.—**K'samen.** See *Fructus* CAJEPUTI.

KAJIRA (Hind.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

KAJU (Hind.), n. The *Anacardium occidentale.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KAKA-CHINCHI (Hind.), **KÁKA CHIÑCHI BÁJAMA** (Sanscr.), n. See ABRUS *precatorius.*

KAKA-COLLIE (Tamil), **KAKA-COOLLIE** (Tamil), n's. The *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K. verei.** See *R.*

KAKA-KODI, n. In Malabar, a species of *Apocynum* employed in gout. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

KAKAMÁCHI (Sanscr.), n. The *Solanum nigrum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KÁKAMÁRI (Hind.), n. See COCCULUS *indicus* and ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*

KAKA MOULOU (Ar.), **KAKA MULU** (Ar.), n's. A decoction of the bark of a species of *Apocynum* in milk, used in diabetes and gonorrhœa. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

KAKAOBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ka^3'o-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Theobroma.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechter K.** The *Theobroma cacao.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gujanischer K.** The *Theobroma guianense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Zweifarbiger K.** The *Theobroma bicolor.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KÁKAPHALA (Bomb.), n. See COCCULUS *indicus* and ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*

KAKERLAGISME (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ke^{2}r-la^3-zhezh-m'. See ALBINISM.

KAKERLAK, n. Fr., *kakerlaque.* A Polynesian word for an albino. In Java, where it also means a cockroach, it is said to have been applied to albinos because of their aversion to light on account of photophobia. [G, 15.]

KAKERLAKISM, n. Ka^{2}k'e^{2}r-la^{2}k-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *kakerlaquisme, kakerlagisme.* See ALBINISM.

KAKI (Jap.). The *Diospyros k.* [A, 496 (*a*, 35).]

KAKMARI (Hind.), n. The *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KAKOMETER (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ko-mat'e^{2}r. From κακός, evil, and μέτρον, a measure. See EUDIOMETER (1st def.).

KAKRASINGHEE (Hind.), n. The galls of *Rhus succedanea.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

KAKRIE (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis utilissimus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KALA (Ar.), n. The genus *Euphorbia.* [B, 92, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. adusá.** A common garden plant used instead of *Justicia adhatoda.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K. akolá** (Hind., Duk.). See ALANGIUM *hexapetalum.*—**K. azār.** An East Indian term for the "black death" of the Garo Hills, supposed by some to be a fever of malarial origin, but by others thought to be *sui generis,* perhaps allied to beri-beri. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1885, p. 83.]—**K. biehavá** (Mah.). Perhaps the *Polypodium.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K.-buchnak** (Hind.). The *Hymenodictyon excelsum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K. dhootura** [Beng., Hind.). The *Datura fastuosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K. kangni.** The *Setaria italica* (*Panicum italicum*). [B, 197; A, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**K. kapásanán jidaván** (Guz.). The fruit of *Gossypium herbaceum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K. kasunda** (Beng.). See CASSIA *occidentalis.*—**K. khajur** (Hind.). The dried fruit of *Melia superba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**K'khápari** (Hind.). See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**K.-koora** (Hind.). The *Wrightia tinctoria.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]—**K.-kuchoo** (Beng.). The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K. kuda** (Hind.). The *Wrightia tinctoria.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K.-kustooree** (Hind.). The *Abelmoschus moschatus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K'makkian.** In India, the *Croton tiglium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. malama** (Hind.). A black ointment, having red oxide of lead as a basis, used by the Hindu women for painting the forehead. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K'mega** (Beng.), **K.-megh** (Beng., Hind.). See ANDROGRAPHIS *paniculata.*—**K'mirch** (Beng.). The *Piper nigrum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**K. nágakesara** (Hind.). The flower-buds or immature fruits of *Cinnamomum cassia.* [L, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K. nagkesur** (Hind.). The *Cinnamomum Loureiri.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**K.-nimak.** Lit., black salt, a mineral substance much used in India as a medicine. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1886, p. 1145 (B).]—**K. pána-ki-jara** (Hind., Beng., Bomb.). See ALPINIA *galanga* and ALPINIA *officinarum.*—**K.-til** (Hind.). The seed of *Sesamum indicum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

KALADANA, n. In the East Indies, the seed of *Pharbitis* (*Ipomœa*) *nil;* also, the purgative resin obtained from the plant. [B, 18, 19, 93, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KALAF, n. A medicinal water obtained from the male catkins of *Salix ægyptiaca.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KALAJIRA (Hind.), n. The seeds of *Nigella sativa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KALAKA (Hind.), n. The *Carissa corundas.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

KALAMBA KACHARI (Bomb.), n. The *Jatrorrhiza palmata.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KALAMBAK (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l'a^{3}m-ba^{3}k. See ALOES-WOOD.

KALANCHOE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko(ch^{2}o^2)-e(a). Gen., *-anch'oes.* Fr., *kalanchoé.* Of Adanson, a genus of the *Crassulaceæ.* [B, 19, 38, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. brasiliensis.** A Brazilian species having properties like those of *K. laciniata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. glandulosa.** The *endaholla* of the Abyssinians, who use

the fruits, mixed with honey, to expedite labor. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. laciniata.** Hind., *zakhm-e-hayata.* Bomb., *airávana mairavana.* Sanscr., *hemasagara.* An East Indian species, used in sanious ulcers. In the Molucca Islands its juice is employed as an antipyretic. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. pinnata.** An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a poultice for boils, wounds, and insect bites. [Dymock, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

KÁLÁN̄ MARI (Bomb.), n. The *Piper nigrum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KALB (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lb. See CALF (1st def.).—**K'fleisch.** Veal. [L, 80.]—**K'fleischbrühe.** Veal broth or the juice of the meat. [L, 80.]—**K'sfuss.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'snase.** See ANTIRRHINUM *majus.*—**Kälberkern.** The *Chærophyllum bulbosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Kälberlähme.** See ARTHROCACE *agniculorum.*

KÄLBERKROPF (Ger.), n. Kalb'er-kropf. Hog-weed. 1. See CHÆROPHYLLUM. 2. The *Heracleum spondylium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Berauschender K.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *temulum.*—**Gelbfrüchtiger K.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *aureum.*—**Knolliger K.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *bulbosum.*—**Rauhaariger K.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *hirsutum.*

KALD, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KALE, n. Kal. Lat., *caulis.* 1. The open-leaved cabbage (*Brassica oleracea acephala*). 2. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bow k.** See CABBAGE.—**Corn k., Field k.** The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**India-k.** See *West Indian k.*—**Indian k.** The *Typhonium divaricatum* and *Typhonium cuspidatum*, the *Caladium nymphæifolium*, and other species of *Caladium.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Pencuir k.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Scotch k.** The *Brassica oleracea*, var. *sabellica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Sea k.** The *Crambe maritima.* [A, 511; B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Slake k.** 1. The *Porphyra laciniata.* 2. The *Ulva lactuca.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**West Indian k.** The genus *Colocasia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild k.** The *Sinapis arvensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KÁLE (Hind.), n. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KALENDER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l-e^{2}nd'e^{2}r. See CALENDAR.—**Blumenk'.** See *Floral* CALENDAR.—**Schwangerschaftsk'.** See *Obstetric* CALENDAR.

KALENGI-KANSJAVA (Malay), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KALESJAM (Malay), n. In Malabar, a tree with an astringent bark used in sore throat, aphthæ, and convulsions. [Rheede (B, 121 [*a*, 35]).]

KALETCHI-CHEDDY, n. A species of *Guilandina* found in Malabar, used in snake-bites. [L. 105.]

KALHAO, n. See MÆSA *picta.*

KALI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ka(ka^3)'li(le). Ger., *K.* 1. Potash. For many compounds, see under KALIUM. The Germans use the terms indifferently, as in the case of the Latin compounds, and as in our popular use of the words potassium and potash. Thus, *essigsaures K.* and *essigsaures Kalium* are both used, although the latter is the more in accordance with modern chemical nomenclature. [B.] 2. The *Salicornia herbacea.* 3. Of Gray, a section of the genus *Chenopodium.* 4. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Salsola.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Acidulated k.** Potassium acetate. [*a*, 38.]—**Aetzk'** (Ger.). See *Caustic* POTASH.—**Alkalisches kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Antimonoxydk'** (Ger.). Potassium antimonate.—**Arabisches K'kraut** (Ger.). The *Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum.* [L, 80.]—**Basisches kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Blausaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *cyanide.*—**Flüssiges citronensaures K.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* POTASSII *citratis.*—**Flüssiges essigsaures K.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* KALII *acetici.*—**Flüssiges kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* POTASSII *carbonatis.*—**Flüssiges K.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Gemeines K.** (Ger.). See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Gereinigtes K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Harnsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *urate.*—**Herba k.** The *Salsola k.* and *Salsola tragus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Hydrochlorinsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium chloride. [L, 80.]—**Hydrojodigsaures K.** (Ger.), **Hydrojodinsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *iodide.*—**K. acetas, K. acetatum, K. aceticum** [Russ. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *acetate.*—**K. aceticum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.] (**seu solutum** [Russ. Ph.]). See *Liquor* KALII *acetici.*—**K. aëratum crudum.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K'alaun** (Ger.). Potassium alum. [*a*, 38.]—**K. ammoniato-tartaricum.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate.*—**K. arsenicosum.** Potassium arsenite.—**K. arsenicosum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.] (**seu solutum**). See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**K. bicarbonicum** [Russ. Ph.]. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. bichromicum** [Russ. Ph.]. Potassium dichromate. [B, 95.]—**K. bioxalicum.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**K. bisulfurosum.** Potassium bisulphite. [*a*, 38.] See POTASSIUM *sulphite.*—**K. bitartaricum.** Acid potassium tartrate.—**K. bitartaricum depuratum** [Russ. Ph.]. See POTASSII *bitartras.*—**K'blau** (Ger.). See POTASH *blue.*—**K. borussicum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**K. carbonicum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. carbonicum acidulum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum alcalinum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. carbonicum crudum** [Russ. Ph.]. Crude potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum depuratum** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum e cineribus clavellatis.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. carbonicum e tartaro** (**seu kalisatum, seu purum** [Russ. Ph.]). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. carbonicum impurum.** Crude potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. carbonicum præparatum.** Purified potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. carbonicum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**K. causticum.** Caustic potash. [*a*, 38.]—**K. causticum cum calce.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**K. causticum fusum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fused caustic potash. [B, 95.]—**K. causticum fusum in bacillis.** Pencils of caustic potash. [*a*, 21.]—**K. causticum in frustulis.** Irregular, flat pieces of caustic potash. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**K. causticum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K. causticum purum.** Fr., *potasse caustique à l'alcool* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *K'glas.* Sp., *hidrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Caustic potash purified with alcohol. [B, 95.]—**K. causticum siccum.** See *K. hydricum siccum.* [B, 95.]—**K. causticum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K. chloratum.** Potassium chloride.—**K. chloricum** [Russ. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate. [B, 95.]—**K. chromicum rubrum.** See POTASSIUM *dichromate.*—**K. citratum, K. citricum.** Potassium citrate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**K.-crême** (Fr.). A cosmetic against freckles and the like, consisting of a semi-liquid potash soap prepared with cocoanut-oil and perfumed with oil of lavender. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**K. et natrum boraxato-tartaricum.** See SODIUM *and potassium borotartrate.*—**K. ferro-borussicum, K. ferro-cyanicum, K. ferroso-hydrocyanicum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**K. ferrotartaricum.** Potassium ferrotartrate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. ferruginoso hydrocyanicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]—**K. fixum vegetabile.** Potassium bicarbonate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. fusum.** See *K. causticum fusum.*—**K'glas** (Ger.). See *K. causticum purum.*—**K. geniculatum.** A name for various species of the genus *Salicornia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K'hydrat** (Ger.), **K. hydricum.** See POTASSIUM *hydroxide.*—**K. hydricum.** See *K. causticum fusum.*—**K. hydricum fusum.** See *Caustic* POTASSA.—**K. hydricum siccum** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed.]. Caustic potash freed as far as possible from moisture by evaporating the freshly prepared aqueous solution. [B, 95.]—**K. hydricum solutum.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K. hydriodinicum, K. hydriodosum.** See POTASSIUM *iodide.*—**K. hydrobromicum.** See POTASSIUM *bromide.*—**K. hydrocyanicum.** Potassium cyanide. [B.]—**K. hydroiodicum, K. hydrojodicum, K. hydrojodinicum.** Potassium iodide. [B.]—**K. hydrothionicum.** Potassium sulphate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. hypermanganicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium permanganate. [B, 95.]—**K. hypochlorosum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Javelle* WATER.—**K. hyposulfurosum cum hydrargyro.** See MERCURY *and potassium thiosulphate.*—**K. inerme.** The *Salsola soda.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**K'lauge** (Ger.). See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K. lignorum.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. lignorum purum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. majus.** The *Salsola soda.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. muriaticum.** Potassium chloride. [B.]—**K. muriaticum hyperoxygenatum, K. muriaticum oxygenatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate. [B, 95.]—**K. natronato-tartaricum.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**K. nitricum** (**depuratum** [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Potassium nitrate. [B, 95.]—**K. nitricum stibiatum.** Nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 165.]—**K. oleinicum.** See SAPO *viridis.*—**K. oxalicum acidulum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium binoxalate. [B, 95.]—**K. oxychloricum.** Potassium chlorate. [L, 30.]—**K. oxymanganicum.** Potassium permanganate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. oxymuriaticum.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**K. phlogisticum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**K'pflanze** (Ger.). The genus *Anabasis* (3d def.); used in Spain in making soda. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K. picricum, K. picronitricum.** Potassium picrate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. potassicum crudum.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. præparatum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. præparatum e tartaro.** Potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. prussicum.** See POTASSIUM *cyanide.*—**K. purum.** See POTASSA (2d def.).—**K. purum fusum.** Fused caustic potash. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'salpeter** (Ger.). Potassium nitrate. [B.]—**K'salzkraut** (Ger.). The *Salsola k.* [L, 80.]—**K'schwefelleber** (Ger.). See POTASSA *sulfurata.*—**K'seife** (Ger.). See SAPO *kalinus.*—**K. soda.** The *Salsola k.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**K. spinosum cochleatum.** Of Bauhinus, the *Salsola k.* [B, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**K. stibiato-tartaricum.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**K. stibicum** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Monohydric potassium antimonate. [B, 95.]—**K. stibicum acidum.** Acid potassium antimonate. [B.]—**K. subcarbonas, K. subcarbonicum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K. subcarbonicum crudum** [Gr. Ph.]. Crude potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. subcarbonicum depuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. subcarbonicum e tartaro** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. subcarbonicum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**K. sulfuricum.** Potassium sulphate. [B.]—**K. sulfuricum acidum.** Acid potassium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**K. sulfurosum.** Potassium sulphite. [*a*, 38.]—**K. sulphas.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**K. sulphuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**K. sulphurato-stibiatum.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**K. sulphuricum.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**K. sulphuricum acidum** [Pruss. Ph., 5th ed., Gr. Ph.]. Acid potassium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**K. sulphuricum depuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**K. tartaricum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 95.]—**K. tartaricum acidulum.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate* (2d var.).—**K. tartaricum ammoniacatum.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum boraxatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**K. tartaricum cum ammonio.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum cum antimonio.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum cum natro.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum ferratum.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. tartaricum impurum.** Crude potassium tartrate. [L. 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. tartaricum martiatum.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum natronatum.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum neutrum.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 95.]—**K. tartaricum stibiatum.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 48.]—**K. tartarisatum.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**K. vegetabile acetosellatum.** Potassium oxalate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile aceto-**

sum. Potassium acetate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile citratum.** Potassium citrate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabiie commune** (seu **crudum, seu crystallisatum**). Potassium bicarbonate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile fixum.** Potassium bicarbonate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabiie mitius.** Potassium acetate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile muriaticum.** Potassium chloride. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile nitratum.** Potassium nitrate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile saturatum.** Potassium bicarbonate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. vegetabile sulphuratum.** See POTASSA *sulphurata.*—**K. vegetabile sulphuricum, K. vitriolatum.** Potassium sulphate. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K. volatile.** Ammonia.—**K. volatile liquidum.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**K. volatile oxalicum.** Ammonium oxalate.—**K. volatile phosphoricum.** Ammonium phosphate.—**K. volatile succinicum.** Ammonium succinate.—**K. volatile sulphuratum.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**K. volatile sulphuricum.** Ammonium sulphate.—**K. zooticum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**Kohlensauerliches K.** (Ger.), **Kohlensaures K.** (Ger.), **Kohlenstoffsaures K.** (Ger.), **Kohlenstoffsäurehaltiges K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Liquor k. arsenicosi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Liquor k. carbonici.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**Liquor k. caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Liquor k. chlorati.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Mildes K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Oxychlorinsaures K.** (Ger.), **Oxydirtchlorsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium perchlorate. [*a*, 38.]—**Potassa k.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Reines K'karbonat** (Ger.), **Reines Karbonat des K's** (Ger.), **Reines kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Rohes K'carbonat** (Ger.), **Rohes Kohlensaures K.** (Ger.), **Rohes pflauzenk'** (Ger.). See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Stibiated k.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum nitratum.*—**Subcarbonas k.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Ungesättigt kohlenstoffsaures K.** (Ger.), **Unvollkommenes kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Uranoxydk'** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *uranate.*—**Wasserfreies k.** (Ger.). Potassium monoxide. [B.]—**Weinsaures Antimonoxyd-K.** (Ger.). See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Weinsaures K.-Natron** (Ger.). Potassium and sodium tartrate. [L, 57.]

KALICABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-kab(ka^{3}b)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KALICHIKAI (Tam.), n. The *Cœsalpinia bonduc* or its fruits. [B. 172, 496 (*a*, 35).] Cf. CALAI-TCHERI.

KALICO-FERROSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-fe^{2}rros'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing potassium and iron (as a ferrous radicle). [B.] Cf. CYANETUM *kalico-ferrosum.*

KALICO-STIBICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-sti^{2}b-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing potassium and antimony. [B, 119.] See TARTRAS *k.-s.*

KALICO-TARTARICUS (Lat.). adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-ta^{3}r·ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing potassium and combined with tartaric acid. [B, 98.]

KALICUS (Lat.), adj. K^{2}al(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See POTASSIC.

KALI DRAKSHA (Hind.), n. The dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KALIGENOUS, adj. Kal-ij'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *kali*, potash, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Producing potash. [*a*, 38.]

KALIJIRI (Hind.), n. See CALAGERI.

KALI-KASONDI (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Cassia sophora.* [" Proc. of the Am Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KÁLI KIKARA (Duk.), n. The *Acacia arabica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KALI KOOTHIE, KALI-KUTAKI (Bomb., Hind., Beng.), n's. See HELLEBORUS *niger.*

KALI-KUTKI, n. 1. In India, the root of *Picrorhiza kuerva* ; used as a tonic. 2. In the Deccan, the *Helleborus niger.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35), B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KALIMETER, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ALKALIMETER.

KALIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^2-a^3. See ALKALIMETRY.

KALIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ALKALIMETER.

KALIMETRY, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *kalimetria* (from *kali*, potash, and μετρεῖν, to measure). See ALKALIMETRY.

KALI MUSLI (Hind.), n. The *Curculigo uncifolia.* [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]

KALINE, n. Kal'i^{2}n. See ALKALINE.

KALINKENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l-i^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}n-ho^{3}ltz. The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KALINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *kali*, potash. See ALKALINE.

KALISAYA (Ger.), n. Ka^3-le-sa^3'ya^3. See CALISAYA.—**K rinden-Extrakt.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ *fluidum.*

KALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Kali*, potash. Ger., *K.* See POTASSIUM.—**Aetherschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *ethylsulphate.*—**Aethylkohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *ethylcarbonate.*—**Aethylxanthogensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *xanthate.*—**Aetzendes K.** (Ger.). Caustic potash.—**Amidosulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium amidosulphonate. [B.]—**Antimonsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *antimonate.*—**Arsenigsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *arsenite.*—**Arsensaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium arsenate. [*a*, 38.]—**Benzoësaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium benzoate. [*a*, 38.]—**Blausaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium cyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**Bleisaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium plumbate. [*a*, 38.]—**Borfluork'** (Ger.). Potassium borofluoride. [*a*, 38.]—**Borsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *borate.*—**Bromk'** (Ger.).—Potassium bromide. [B.]—**Bromsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *bromate.*—**Carbolsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbolate.*—**Carbolschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphocarbolate.*—**Carbonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Chloranilsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *chloranilate.*—**Chlork'** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *chloride.*—**Chlorsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *chlorate.*—**Chromsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *chromate.*—**Citronensaures K.** (Ger.), **Citronsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *citrate.*—**Cyank'** (Ger.). Potassium cyanide. [B.]—**Cyaneisenk'** (Ger.). Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Cyansaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *cyanate.*—**Cyanuretum kalii.** Potassium cyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**Decoctum kalii carbonici.** Sp., *cocimiento de carbonato potasico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of purified potassium carbonate and 12 parts of sugar a half-hour in distilled water enough to make 192 parts of filtered decoction. [B, 95 (*a*. 38).]—**Dichromsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium bichromate. [*a*, 38.]—**Dik'carbonat** (Ger.), **Doppelt kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate.*—**Doppeltschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Acid potassium sulphate ; potassium bisulphate. [*a*, 38.] See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**Doppeltschwefelunterschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium tetrathionate. [*a*, 38.]—**Doppeltweinsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *bitartrate.*—**Einfachkohlensaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Einfachsaures K'cyanurat** (Ger.). Potassium cyanurate. [*a*, 38.]—**Einfachschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Einfachweinsaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Eisensaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium ferrate. [*a*, 38.]—**Emplastrum kalii jodati.** See *Emplastrum ex iodureto* POTASSII.—**Essigsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *acetate.*—**Ferridcyank'** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *ferricyanide.*—**Ferrocyank'** (Ger.). Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Ferrocyankupferk'** (Ger.). See COPPER *and potassium ferrocyanide.*—**Ferro-k' cyanatum.** Ger., *Eisencyanurkalium.* Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Ferro-k' cyanatum flavum.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Fulminsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *fulminurate.*—**Gargarisma kalii chlorici.** See *Gargarisme au chlorate de* POTASSE.—**Gelbes chromsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium chromate ; yellow chromate of potash. [*a*, 38.]—**Gereinigtes kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). Purified potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**Glyceritum** (seu **Glycerolatum**) **kalii jodati.** See *Glycerinum iodureti* POTASSII.—**Goldsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *metaurate.*—**Inosinsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *inosinate.*—**Isatinsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium isatate. [B.]—**Isocyansaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *cyanate.*—**Isopurpursaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *isopurpurate.*—**Jodk'** (Ger.). Potassium iodide. [B.]—**Jodk'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum* POTASSII *iodidi.*—**Jodsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *iodate.*—**K'acetat** (Ger.), **K. acetatum, K. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Potassium acetate. [B, 95.]—**K. aceticum solutum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Liquor kalii acetici.*—**K. æthylo-carbonicum.** Potassium ethylcarbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. æthylosulfocarbonicum.** See POTASSIUM *xanthate.*—**K. æthylosulfuricum.** Potassium ethylsulphate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'albuminat** (Ger.). Potassium albuminate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'aluminat** (Ger.). Potassium aluminate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'amalgam** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *amalgam.*—**K'ammoniumsulfat** (Ger.). See AMMONIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**K'antimoniat** (Ger.). Potassium antimoniate. [B.]—**K'arsenat** (Ger.). Potassium arsenate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. arsenicicum.** See POTASSIUM *arsenate.*—**K arsenicosum, K'arsenit** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *arsenite.*—**K'äthylcarbonat** (Ger.). Potassium ethylcarbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'äthyldisulfocarbonat** (Ger.). Potassium xantbate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'äthyloxalat** (Ger.). See ETHYL *and potassium oxalate.*—**K'äthylsulfat** (Ger.). Potassium ethylsulphate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'äthylxanthogenat** (Ger.). Potassium xanthate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'aurat** (Ger.). Potassium aurate. [*a*, 38.]—**K'aurichlorid** (Ger.). See GOLD *and potassium chloride.*—**K. auricyanatum, K'auricyanid** (Ger.). Potassium auricyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**K. aurocyanatum, K'aurocyanid** (Ger.). Potassium aurocyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**K'benzoat** (Ger.). Potassium benzoate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. biboracicum.** See POTASSIUM *pyroborate.*—**K'bicarbonat** (Ger.), **K. bicarbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Potassium bicarbonate. [B.]—**K'bichromat** (Ger.), **K. bichromicum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Potassium dichromate. [B, 95.]—**K. bijodatum, K'bijodid** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *biniodide.*—**K. bioxalicum** [Swiss Ph.]. Potassium binoxalate. [B, 95.]—**K'bisulfat** (Ger.), **K. bisulfuricum.** See *Acid* POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**K. bitartaricum, K'bitartrat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *bitartrate.*—**K'borat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *borate.*—**K. borussicum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**K'bromat** (Ger.). Potassium bromate. [B.]—**K'bromatlösung.** See *Liquor kalii bromici volumetricus.*—**K. bromatum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Potassium bromide. [B, 95.]—**K. bromicum.** See POTASSIUM *bromate.*—**K'bromid** (Ger.), **K'bromür** (Ger.). **K. bromuretum** [Gr. Ph.]. Potassium bromide. [B.]—**K'carbonat** (Ger.). **K. carbonicum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum acidulum.** See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate.*—**K. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Crude potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum depuratum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**K. carbonicum e cineribus clavellatis.** Purified potassium carbonate. [*a*. 38.]—**K. carbonicum e tartaro.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**K'carbonicum fusum.** Purified potassium carbonate. [*a*, 38.]—**K. carbonicum solutum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Liquor kalii carbonici.*—**K. causticum.** Caustic potash.—**K. causticum fusum.** Fused caustic potash. [B, 95.]—**K. causticum liquidum.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K'chlorat** (Ger.). Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**K. chloratum** [Swiss Ph.]. Potassium chloride. [B, 95.]—**K. chloricum** [Ger. Ph.. Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate. [B, 95.]—**K'chlorid** (Ger.), **K'chlorür** (Ger.). Potassium chloride. [B.]—**K'chromat** (Ger.). Potassium chromate. [*a*. 38.]—**K. chromicum acidum.** Potassium dichromate. [L, 57.]—**K. chromicum flavum** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution made by dissolving 1 part of yellow potas-

O. no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

sium chromate in 9 parts of water. [B.]—**K. chromicum neutrale.** Normal potassium chromate.—**K. chromicum rubrum.** Potassium dichromate. [L, 57.]—**K'citrat** (Ger.). **K. citricum.** Potassium citrate. [B, 95.]—**K'cyanat** (Ger.). Potassium cyanate, [α, 38.]—**K. cyanatum** [Swiss Ph.] (**fusum album** [Gr. Ph.]). **K'cyanid** (Ger.). Potassium cyanide. [B, 95.]—**K'cyannickel** (Ger.). See NICKEL *and potassium cyanide.*—**K. cyanogenatum.** Potassium cyanide. [α, 38.]—**K'cyanür** (Ger.). Potassium cyanide. [B.]—**K'dichromat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *dichromate.*—**K'diurat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *urate.*—**K'eisencyanid** (Ger.), **K'eisencyanür** (Ger.). Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**K.-Eisentartrat** (Ger.). See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**K'ferrat** (Ger.). Potassium ferrate. [α, 38.]—**K. ferrato-tartaricum.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [α, 38.]—**K. ferricyanatum** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution.—**K. ferrocyanatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]—**K. ferriferrocyanatum, K. ferriferrocyanid.** Ferric potassium ferrocyanide. [α, 38.] See POTASSIUM *and iron ferrocyanide.*—**K'ferritartrat** (Ger.). See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**K'ferroborussicum.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [α, 38.]—**K. ferrocyanatum flavum.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [α, 38.]—**K. ferroferrocyanatum, K'ferroferrocyanid** (Ger.). Ferrous potassium ferrocyanide. [α, 38.] See POTASSIUM *and iron ferrocyanide.*—**K. ferro-tartaricum** [Austr. Ph.]. See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**K'fulminurat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *fulminurate.*—**K'goldchlorid** (Ger.). See GOLD *and potassium chloride.*—**K'goldcyanid** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *auricyanide.*—**K'goldcyanür** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *aurocyanide.*—**K'goldjodid** (Ger.). Gold and potassium iodide. [α, 38.]—**K. hydrargyro-jodatum.** Mercury and potassium iodide. [α, 38.]—**K'hydrat** (Ger.). Caustic potash. [α, 38.]—**K. hydricum** [Swiss Ph.]. Potassium hydrate; caustic potash. [B, 95.] See also POTASH.—**K. hydricum solutum.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**K'hydrobromicum.** Potassium bromide. [α, 38.]—**K. hydrocarbonicum.** See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate.*—**K'hydrochloricum.** Potassium chloride. [α, 38.]—**K. hydrocyanicum.** Potassium cyanide. [B.]—**K'hydrometantimonat.** Acid potassium metantimonate. [α, 38.]—**K. hydro-oxydatum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Potassium hydroxide; caustic potash. [B, 95.] See also POTASH.—**K'hydrosulfat** (Ger.), **K. hydrosulfuricum.** Acid potassium sulphate. See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**K. hydrotartaricum.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate.*—**K'hydroxyd** (Ger.) [Ger. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *hydroxide.*—**K. hypermanganicum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.] (**crystallisatum** [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Potassium permanganate. [B, 95.]—**K'hyperoxyd** (Ger.). Potassium hydroxide. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**K. hypochlorosum.** Potassium hypochlorite. [α, 38.]—**K. hypochlorosum solutum.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**K'hypophosphit** (Ger.), **K. hypophosphorosum.** Potassium hypophosphite. [B, 95.]—**K. iodatum.** Potassium iodide. [B.]—**K. iodatum hydrargyratum.** See MERCURY *and potassium iodide.*—**K. iodicum.** Potassium iodide.—**K'iodid** (Ger.), **K'iodür** (Ger.). Potassium iodide. [B, 95.]—**K'isocyanat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *cyanate.*—**K'isopurpurat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *isopurpurate.*—**K. jodatum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **K'jodid** (Ger.), **K'jodür** (Ger.). Potassium iodide. [B, 95.]—**K'kobaltcyanür** (Ger.). See COBALT *and potassium cyanides.*—**K'kupfercyanür** (Ger.). See COPPER *and potassium cyanide.*—**K'magnesiumtartrat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *and magnesium tartrate.*—**K'manganat** (Ger.). Potassium manganate. [B, 95.]—**K'mangancyanid** (Ger.). Potassium manganicyanide. [α, 38.]—**K'mangancyanür** (Ger.). Potassium manganicyanide. [B.] See under MANGANESE *and potassium cyanides.*—**K. manganicum.** Potassium manganate. [α, 38.]—**K. manganicum crudum.** The chamæleon minerale of the Austr. Ph. [B, 95.] See CHAMÆLEON *minerale* (in Supplement).—**K'manganidcyanür** (Ger.). Potassium manganicyanide. [B.] See under MANGANESE *and potassium cyanides.*—**K'mercurijodid** (Ger.). See MERCURY *and potassium iodide.*—**K'metantimonat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *metantimonate.*—**K'metaphosphat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *metaphosphate.*—**K'metarsenat** (Ger.). Potassium metarsenate. [α, 38.]—**K'metarsenite** (Ger.). Potassium metarsenite. [α, 38.]—**K'metasulfarsenat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *thioarsenate.*—**K'metawolframat** (Ger.). Potassium metatungstate. [α, 38.]—**K'methylat** (Ger.). Potassium methylate. [B.]—**K. molybdænicum, K'molybdate** (Ger.). Potassium molybdate. [α, 38.]—**K'monosulfid, K'monosulfuret** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K'monoxyd** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *oxide.*—**K. muriaticum.** Potassium chloride. [α, 38.]—**K. muriaticum oxygenatum.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**K.-natrio-tartaricum** [Austr. Ph.], **K'natriumtartrat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**K'nitrat** (Ger.), **K. nitricum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Potassium nitrate. [B, 95.]—**K. natronatotartaricum.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [α, 38.]—**K'nitrit** (Ger.), **K. nitrosum.** Potassium nitrite.—**K'orthosulfarsenat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *thioarsenate.*—**K'orthosulfarsenit** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *thioarsenite.*—**K'osmiat** (Ger.), **K'osmicum.** Potassium osmate. [α, 38.]—**K'oxalat** (Ger.), **K. oxalicum.** Potassium oxalate. [α, 38.]—**K. oxalicum acidum.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**K'oxyd** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *oxide.*—**K'oxydhydrat.** Caustic potash. [α, 38.]—**K. oxymuriaticum.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**K'pentasulfid** (Ger.), **K'pentasulfuret.** See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K'perchlorat** (Ger.). Potassium perchlorate. [α, 38.]—**K'permanganat** (Ger.), **K. permanganicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Potassium permanganate. [B.]—**K'phenylat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbolate.*—**K'phosphat** (Ger.). Potassium phosphate. [α, 38.]—**K. phosphoricum.** See POTASSIUM *phosphate.*—**K. phosphorosum.** Potassium phosphite. [α, 38.]—**K. picrinicum, K. picronitricum, K. picronitricum.** Potassium picrate. [α, 38.]—**K'platinchlorid** (Ger.). Potassium platinichloride.—**K'plumbat** (Ger.). Potassium plumbate. [α, 38.]—**K'pyroantimonat** (Ger.). Potassium metantimonate.—**K'pyroarsenat** (Ger.). Potassium pyroarsenate. [α, 38.]—**K'pyroarsenit** (Ger.). Potassium pyroarsenite. [α, 38.]—**K'pyrochromat** (Ger.). Potassium dichromate.—**K'pyrophosphat** (Ger.). Potassium pyrophosphate.—**K'pyrostibicum acidum.** Potassium metantimonate.—**K'pyrosulfat** (Ger.). Potassium pyrosulphate. [α, 38.]—**K'quecksilberjodid** (Ger.). See MERCURY *and potassium iodide.*—**K. quinquesulfuratum.** Potassium pentasulphide. [B.] See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K. rhodanatum, K'rhodanid** (Ger.). Potassium thiocyanate. [α, 38.]—**K'ruthenat** (Ger.). **K'ruthenicum.** Potassium ruthenate. [α, 38.]—**K'saccharat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *saccharate.*—**K'salicylat** (Ger.), **K. salicylicum.** See POTASSIUM *salicylate.*—**K'salpeter** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*—**K'silberfulminat** (Ger.). See SILVER *and potassium fulminate.*—**K'silicat** (Ger.), **K. silicicum.** See POTASSIUM *silicate.*—**K. stibiato-tartaricum.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**K. stibiatum.** Potassium antimonate. [B, 48.]—**K. stibicum.** Potassium antimonate; especially monohydric potassium antimonate. [B, 95.]—**K. stibioso-stibicum acidum.** See POTASSIUM *antimonate.*—**K. stibio-tartaricum.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**K'suboxyd** (Ger.). Potassa. [L. 135 (α, 39).]—**K. subsulfurosum.** Potassium thiosulphate. [B.]—**K'sulfantimoniat** (Ger.). Potassium thioantimonate. [B, 142.]—**K'sulfat** (Ger.). Potassium sulphate. [B.]—**K'sulfid** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K'sulfit** (Ger.). Potassium sulphite. [B.]—**K. sulfocyanatum.** See POTASSIUM *thiocyanate.*—**K. sulfuratostibiatum.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**K. sulfuratum.** Potassium sulphide (trisulphide); of the Ger. Ph., impure liver of sulphur (see POTASSA *sulphurata* (2d def.); of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Swiss Ph., pure liver of sulphur (see POTASSA *sulphurata* [1st def.]). [B, 95.]—**K. sulfuratum ad balneum.** Potassa sulphurata in quantity suitable for a bath (100 to 200 grammes). Cf. BAIN *sulfuré.*—**K. sulfuratum pro balneo** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See POTASSA *sulphurata* (2d def.).—**K. sulfuratum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**K. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**K. sulfuricum acidum.** Acid potassium sulphate. [B.]—**K. sulfurosum.** Potassium sulphite. [B, 95.]—**K'superoxyd.** See POTASSIUM *oxide.*—**K. tartaricum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 95.]—**K. tartaricum boraxatum.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**K. tartaricum natronatum.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**K. tartaricum neutrum, K'tartrat** (Ger.). Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**K'tetrasulfid, K'tetrasulfuret** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K'thioantimonat** (Ger.). Potassium thioantimonate. [α, 38.]—**K'thioarsenat** (Ger.). Potassium thioarsenate. [α, 38.]—**K'thionat** (Ger.). Potassium thionate.—**K'thiosulfat** (Ger.). Potassium thiosulphate. [B, 95.]—**K'trijodür** (Ger.). Potassium triiodide. [B.]—**K'trisulfid** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphide.*—**K'urat** (Ger.). Potassium urate. [B.]—**K'wolframat** (Ger.). Potassium tungstate. [α, 38.]—**K'xanthogenat** (Ger.). Potassium xanthate. [α, 38.]—**K'zinkcyanür** (Ger.). See ZINC *and potassium cyanide.*—**Kieselsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *silicate.*—**Kleesaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium oxalate. [α, 38.]—**Kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Krokonsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *croconate.*—**Liquor kalii acetici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *kali aceticum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *solutum* [Russ. Ph.]), *k. aceticum solutum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *liquor* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Netherl. Ph.]) *acetatis kalici.* A clear, colorless solution of potassium acetate, made by neutralizing potassium carbonate or bicarbonate with acetic acid; containing 9·8 per cent. [Netherl. Ph.], 30 per cent. [Swiss Ph.], or 33·3 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] of potassium acetate. The Swedish preparation contains also 10 parts of syrup. [B.]—**Liquor kalii arsenicosi** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **arseniosi** [Swiss Ph.]). See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Liquor kalii bromati volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution made by dissolving 5·94 grammes of potassium bromide in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (α, 38).]—**Liquor kalii bromici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution consisting of 1·667 grammes of potassium bromate dissolved in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (α, 38).]—**Liquor kalii carbonici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *solución de carbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *kali* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *k.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) *carbonicum solutum, kali subcarbonicum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *carbonatis kalici.* An aqueous solution of pure potassium carbonate containing 6 per cent. [Sp. Ph.], 20 per cent. [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 30 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], or 33 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] of the salt. [B, 95.]—**Liquor kalii citrici.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *citratis.*—**Liquor kalii hydrici** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Liquor kalii hydrici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of pure potassium hydrate free from carbonic acid. [B, 205 (α, 38).]—**Liquor kalii hypochlorosi.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Liquor kalii permanganici.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *permanganatis.*—**Liquor kalii permanganici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 1 gramme of potassium permanganate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (α, 38).]—**Liquor kalii silicici.** See *Silicate de* POTASSE *dissous.*—**Liquor kalii sulfurati.** See LOTION *sulfurée.*—**Liquor kalii tartarici.** See *Solutio* TARTRATIS *kalici.*—**Mangansaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *manganate.*—**Mekonsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *meconate.*—**Metagoldsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *metaurate.*—**Molybdänsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium molybdate. [B.]—**Monok'carbonat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate.*—**Myronsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium myronate; sinigrin. [B.]—**Naphtolsulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium naphthoisulphonate. [B.]—**Natrium-K'tartrat** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**Neutrales chromsaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium chromate. [α, 38.]—**Neutrales K'arsenat** (Ger.). Normal potassium arsenate. [α, 38.]—**Neutrales weinsaures K.** (Ger.). Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Osmigsaures K.** (Ger.), **Osmiumsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *osmate.*—**Oxalsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium oxalate. [B.]—**Phenylschwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). See POTASSIUM *sulphocarbolate.*—**Phenylsulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium phenylsulphonate

(benzenesulphonate). [B.]—**Phosphorigsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium phosphite. [B.]—**Phosphorsaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *phosphate.*—**Pikrinsaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *picrate.*—**Pikrocyaminsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium picrocyamate (isopurpurate). [B.]—**Purpursaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *purpurate.*—**Rhodank'** (Ger.). Potassium thiocyanate. [B.]—**Rohes kohlensaures K.** See *Crude* potassium *carbonate.*—**Ruthensaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium ruthenate. [α, 38.]—**Salicylsaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *salicylate.*—**Salpetersaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Salpetrigsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium nitrite.—**Saures antimonsaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *antimonate.*—**Saures chromsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium dichromate. [B.]—**Saures K'carbonat** (Ger.), **Saures K'hypophosphat** (Ger.). Acid potassium carbonate; acid potassium phosphate. [B.]—**Saures kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). Acid potassium carbonate. [α, 14.]—**Saures oxalsaures K.** (Ger.). Acid potassium oxalate. [B.]—**Saures schwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Acid potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Schwefelcyank'** (Ger.). Potassium thiocyanate. [B.]—**Schwefelk'** (Ger.). Potassium trisulphide. [α, 38.]—**Schwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Schwefligsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium sulphite. [B.]—**Solutio kalii hypermanganici** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor* potassii *permanganatis.*—**Sulfocyank'** (Ger.). Potassium thiocyanate. [α, 38.]—**Tetrak'borat** (Ger.). See Potassium *pyroborate.*—**Thioarsenigsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium thioarsenite. [α, 38.]—**Thioarsensaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium thioarsenate. [α, 38.]—**Thiocyansaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium thiocyanate. [B.]—**Toluolorthosulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium orthotoluenesulphonate. [B.]—**Toluolparasulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium paratoluenesulphonate. [B.]—**Toluolsulfonsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium toluenesulphonate. [B.]—**Trichloressigsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium trichloracetate. [B.]—**Uebermangansaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium permanganate. [B.]—**Ueberoxalsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium oxalate. [B.]—**Unguentum kalii iodati.** See *Unguentum* potassii *iodidi.*—**Unterphosphorigsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium hypophosphite. [B.]—**Unterschwefligsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium thiosulphate. [B.]—**Uranoxydk'** (Ger.). Potassium uranate. [α, 38.]—**Vanadinsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium vanadate. [B.]—**Vierfachoxalsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium tetraoxalate. [α, 38.] See Potassium *oxalate.*—**Vierfach Schwefelk'** (Ger.). Potassium tetrasulphide. [α, 38.] See Potassium *sulphide.*—**Violursaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *violurate.*—**Weinsaures K.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Weinsaures Natrium-K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *and sodium tartrate.*—**Wolframsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium tungstate. [B.]—**Xanthogensaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium xanthate. [α, 38.]—**Zinnsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium stannate. [B.]—**Zuckersaures K.** (Ger.). See Potassium *saccharate.*—**Zweifachchromsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium dichromate. [α, 38.]—**Zweifach kohlensaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium bicarbonate. [α, 38.]—**Zweifachoxalsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium binoxalate. [α, 38.]—**Zweifach schwefelsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium bisulphate. [α, 38.] See Potassium *sulphate.*—**Zweifach weinsaures K.** (Ger.). Potassium bitartrate. [α, 38.] See Potassium *tartrate.*

KALK (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lk. See Lime. K. is often used, especially in the older writers, with the name of a qualifying adj. to denote a salt of calcium; *e. g., essigsaurer K.*, calcium acetate (now written usually *essigsaures Calcium*). For such compounds, see under Calcium.—**Aetzk'.** See Calcaria *caustica.*—**Antimonhaltige K'schwefelleber, Antimonschwefelk'.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 270.]—**Chlorichtsaurer K., Chlork'.** See Calx *chlorata.*—**Faseriger K'sinter.** Stalactitic calcium carbonate. [B, 180 (α, 35).] See *Lapis* osteocollæ.—**Flussaurer K.** Calcium fluoride. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gask'.** Lime that has been used for purifying coal-gas; a strong depilatory on account of the large amount of calcium hydrosulphide which it contains. [B, 270.]—**Gebrannter K.** See *Quick*-lime.—**Gelöschter K.** See *Slaked* lime.—**K'ablagerung.** A calcareous deposit.—**K'artig.** See Calcareous.—**K'beule.** See Tophus.—**K'brei.** Milk of lime. [B.]—**K'concrement.** See *Chalky* calculus.—**K'entartung.** Calcareous degeneration.—**K'erde.** Lime. [B.]—**K'erdig.** Calcareous.—**K'förmig.** See Calciform.—**K'führend, K'haltig.** See Calciferous.—**K'hydrat.** See *Slaked* lime.—**K'icht, K'ig.** See Calcareous.—**K'imprägnirung.** See Calcification.—**K'infarct.** See *Calcareous* infarct.—**K'leber.** See Calx *sulphurata.*—**K'liniment.** See *Linimentum ex aqua* calcis.—**K'metastase.** A metastasis of calcareous salts from one region of the body to another (*e. g.*, their absorption from the bones and transfer by the blood). [D, 4.]—**K'milch.** See *Milk of* lime.—**K'pflanzen.** See Calciphyta.—**K'präparate.** Preparations of lime. [L, 57.]—**K'salz.** A salt of calcium.—**K'saccharat.** Calcium saccharate. [α, 38.]—**K'schwefelleber.** See Calx *sulphurata.*—**K'seife.** Soap containing lime. [A, 521.]—**K'spath.** Calc-spar. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'spathsäure.** Carbonic anhydride. [A, 324.]—**K'stein.** See the major list.—**K'syrup.** See *Syrupus* calcis.—**K'tragend.** See Calciferous.—**K'tuff.** See *Lapis* osteocollæ.—**K'verbindung.** A calcium compound.—**K'wasser.** See *Liquor* calcis.—**K'zeugend.** See Calcigenous.—**Lebendiger K.** Quicklime. [L, 80.]—**Präparirter (oder Reiner) kohlensaurer K.** See *Precipitated* calcium *carbonate.*—**Rhomboëdrisches K'haloid.** Calcite. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Salzsaurer K.** See Calx *chlorata.*—**Schwefelsaurer K.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Speckk'.** Of H. Meckel, the calcareous combination or mixture found in the corpora amylacea. [J.]—**Ungelöschter K.** Quicklime. [L, 80.]—**Unterchlorigsaurer K.** See Calx *chlorata.*—**Vitriolsaure K'erde.** Gypsum or selenite. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**Zuckersaurer K.** Dibasic calcium saccharate. [B.]

KALKSTEIN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lk'stin. 1. Limestone. 2. A calcareous concrement.—**K'gewächs.** An exostosis. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**Hohlenk'.** See *Lapis* osteocollæ.

KALLATURHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l-la^3-tur'ho^{3}lts. Red sandalwood. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

KALLDORF (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l'do^{2}rf. A place in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KALLIDIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-le-de. The cystocarps of certain *Gigartineæ.* [B, 104, 121 (α, 35).]

KALLIPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n. From κάλλος, beauty, and φύλλον, a leaf. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]

KALLURIVI (Tam.), n. The *Ammannia vesicatoria.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).]

KALM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lm. A culm. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

KALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}l'mi^2-a^3. From Peter Kalm, a Finnish traveler. Fr., *kalmie.* Ger., *Kalmie.* American laurel; a genus of heathworts of the tribe *Rhodoreæ.* [B, 34, 42 (α, 35).]—**Broad-leaved k.** See *K. latifolia.*—**Decoctum kalmiæ latifoliæ.** Fr., *décoction de kalmie à larges feuilles.* A preparation made by boiling 30 grammes of mountain-laurel leaves in 240 of water till reduced one half, and straining. Recommended for chronic diarrhœa. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**K. angustifolia.** Fr., *k. à feuilles étroites.* Lambkill, sheep-laurel, narrow-leaved laurel, sheep-poison; a North American species said to be poisonous to cattle. In North Carolina the infused leaves are used by the negroes as a wash for an ulcerative affection between the toes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 39); B, 5, 19, 34 (α, 35).]—**K. cuneata.** A species found in mountains and swamps in different parts of the Atlantic States; probably similar in properties to *K. latifolia.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**K. glauca.** Swamp laurel, a delicate shrub of North America, the properties of which are similar to, if not identical with, those of *K. latifolia.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 39).]—**K. hirsuta.** A species abundant in wet places in the southern Atlantic States; similar in properties to *K. latifolia.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**K. latifolia.** Fr., *k. à large feuilles.* Broad-leaved, sheep-leaved, or mountain laurel, calico bush; a species common in the United States. It has narcotic and poisonous properties, and cases are on record of death caused by eating the honey from its flowers or the flesh of game fed on the leaves or berries. The leaves are used in skin diseases, and are said to have been employed with advantage in syphilis and in obstinate diarrhœa. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 173, 185 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 39).]—**K. rosmarinifolia.** A variety of *K. glauca.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**Narrow-leaved k.** See *K. angustifolia.*

KALMUS (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l'mus. See Acorus *calamus.*—**Bastardk', Falscher K.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Flüssiges K'extrakt.** See *Extractum* calami *fluidum.*—**Gemeiner K., Gewürzk'.** The *Acorus calamus.* [L, 80.]—**K'extrakt.** See *Extractum* calami.—**K'öl.** See *Oil of* calamus.—**K'tinktur.** See *Tinctura* calami.—**K'wurzel.** See *Radix* calami.—**Unächter K.** The *Iris pseudacorus.* [L. 80.]

KALO, n. In the South Sea Islands, the edible roots of *Arum esculentum* and other species. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÁLO BÁVALA (Bomb.), n. The *Acacia arabica.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KALOBAR, n. A Persian remedy; according to Göbel, the aromatic seeds of a species of *Heracleum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KALODEOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kal(ka^{3}l)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t'-ri^2-a^3. See Alkalimetry.

KALODEOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See Alkalimeter.

KALTBAD (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lt'ba^{3}d. 1. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a very cold spring flowing from the centre of a rock. The natives bathe in the waters without undressing, allowing the clothing to dry on the body, which is supposed to effect an infallible cure. There is a whey-cure in connection with the spring. 2. A place in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, where there is a spring containing calcium, iron, and sodium sulphates. [L, 30, 87, 105 (α, 14); (α, 39).]

KALTBLÜTER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lt'blu^{6}t-e^{2}r. Cold-blooded animals. [Hofmeister, "Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.," xliv, 1889, p. 360 (α, 18).]

KÄLTE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}l'te^2. See Cold.—**Fieberk'.** A chill, as in ague.—**K'erzeugend.** See Frigorific.

KÄLTEND (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}lt-e^{2}nd. Frigorific.

KALTENLEUTGEBEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}lt-e^{2}n-loit-gab-e^{2}n. A place near Vienna, Austria, where there are mineral springs and a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KÁMÁCHI (Beng.), n. The *Solanum nigrum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 39).]

KAMA-I-ANGUZA (Pers.), n. Of H. W. Bellew, an asafœtida plant affording the gum-resin of commerce (probably the *Ferula scorodosma*). [B, 18 (α, 35).]

KAMA-I-GAWI (Pers.), n. Of H. W. Bellew, a variety of the asafœtida plant which does not afford the gum-resin of commerce, but is used as a potherb. [B, 18 (α, 35).]

KAMALA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a(a^3)'la^3. Fr., *kamalie.* Ger., *K., Kamalie.* Beng., *kamela.* Hind., *kamal.* Tel., *kapilapodi.* Sanscr., *kapila* (dusky-red). Syn.: *glandulæ k.* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *rottleræ* [Russ. Ph.]) (1st def.). 1. In the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., and Swiss Ph., a powder consisting of the glands and hairs from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis,* occurring in commerce in the form of a fine, granular powder consisting of transparent reddish granules mixed with gray stellate hairs, fragments of leaves, and other foreign matter. It is nearly odorless and tasteless, but, when heated, emits a slight aromatic odor. It is actively cathartic and is a very efficient tænifuge. In India it is also used for dyeing silk a

rich orange-brown color, and as an external application in various skin diseases, especially scabies. 2. The tree furnishing this powder. [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Glanduhe k.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**K. kákari** (Bomb.). The seeds of *Nelumbium speciosum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K. kesura** (Sanscr., Hind.). The filaments and anthers of *Nelumbium speciosum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K. phula** (Bomb., Hind.). The flowers of *Nelumbium speciosum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**K.-red.** Ger., *K'roth.* The red glandular powder, covering the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*, mixed in the crude state with particles of the capsules, and employed in India, under the name of *kameela*, as a dye-stuff. [B, 5, 37, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Tincture of k.** An alcoholic tincture of the powder and hairs obtained from the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*, made in the proportion of 16 oz. of rectified spirit to 6 oz. of the drug. [L, 61 (*a*, 39).]

KAMAR, n. Written also *camar.* Of the alchemists, silver. [B, 52.]

KAMARAKASA (Hind.), n. A plant having dark-brown, oblong, rugous seeds of mucilaginous taste; used as a demulcent and nutritive in leucorrhœa and seminal weakness and as an ingredient in aphrodisiac confections. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAMA-RUNGA (Hind.), n. The *Averrhoa bilimbi.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KAMBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^{2}-ba'. The *Strophanthus kambe.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAMBOU, n. In the Kurile Islands, the sweet tangle (*Laminaria saccharina*). [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KAMEH (Ar.), n. The *Triticum sativum.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KAMELA, n. See KAMALA.

KAMENA-GORIOZA, n. A place in the district of Warasdin, Croatia, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KAMETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}-me^{2}t't^{i2}-a^{3}. A doubtful genus of apocynaceous shrubs; by some referred to the tribe *Echitieæ.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. malabarica.** In Malabar, the *kametti-valli.* The branches and leaves yield a milky juice, and are used medicinally in various cachexiæ. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAMFER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'fe^{2}r. See CAMPHOR.

KAMILA, n. See KAMALA.

KAMILLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-mel'le^{2}. The genus *Anthemis;* in the pl., *K'n*, the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis* and related plants. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Ackerk'.** See ANTHEMIS *arvensis.*—**Aechte K.** The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Edle K.** The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Falsche K.** The *Anthemis arvensis.* [L, 80.]—**Färberk'.** See ANTHEMIS *tinctoria.*—**Feldk'.** The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gekochtes Römisch-K'nöl.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.—**Gemeine K.** The *Matricaria chamomilla;* in the pl., *gemeine K'n*, the flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Grosse K.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Hundsk'.** The *Matricaria inodora* and *Maruta cotula.* [B, 48, 88, 92 (*a*, 14, 39).]—**K'nblumen.** Chamomile flowers. [*a*, 35.]—**K'nklystier.** See CHAMOMILE *clyster.*—**K'nmutterkraut.** The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nöl.** See *Oleum* CHAMOMILLÆ (1st def.).—**K'ntinctur.** See *Tinctura* CHAMOMILLÆ.—**K'nwasser.** See *Aqua* CHAMOMILLÆ.—**Römische K.** See *Gemeine K.*—**Römisch-K'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Römisch-K'nöl.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.—**Römisch-K'nthee.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Stinkende K.** The *Maruta cotula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Unechte K.** See ANTHEMIS *arvensis.*—**Wilde K.** The *Anthemis arvensis;* also the *Matricaria inodora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAMIR, n. An old name for yeast. [A, 325.]

KAMM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m. See CREST.—**Aeusserer Hinterhauptsk'.** See *External occipital* CREST.—**Darmbeink'.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**Gaumenk'.** The crest of the palate. [L, 80.]—**Gefässpapillenkämme.** Crests of the vascular papillæ of the nerves of touch. [*a*, 21.]—**Gehörk'.** See CRISTA *acustica.*—**Hahnenk'.** See CRISTA *galli.*—**Hautkämme.** The longitudinal furrows in the matrix of the nail. [*a*, 29.]—**Hinterhauptk'.** See *Lambdoid* CREST.—**Hüftbeink'.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**K. der Helix.** See CRISTA *helicis.*—**K. des Schambeinastes.** See CREST *of the pubes.*—**K'förmig.** See CRISTATE and PECTINATE.—**K'ig.** See CRESTED.—**K'wasser.** See *Aqueous* HUMOR.—**Schambeink'.** See SPINE *of the pubes.*—**Scheitelk'.** See *Parietal* RIDGE.—**Schienbeink'.** See CREST *of the tibia* and SPINE *of the tibia.*—**Schläfenbeink'.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**Vorhofsk'.** See CRISTA *vestibuli.*

KAMMER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'me^{2}r. See CAMARA (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), CAMERA, CHAMBER, and VENTRICLE.—**Aortenk'.** See the major list.—**Augenk'.** A chamber of the eye. [A, 301.]—**Fettk'.** Situations which serve as reservoirs for the fat accumulated by well-nourished animals or individuals. The subcutaneous connective tissue and that around the viscera are the most prominent fat-reservoirs. [J.]—**Feuchte K.** An apparatus for maintaining a uniform moist atmosphere around cultures. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]—**Gehirnk'.** See GEHIRNHÖHLE.—**Grosshirnk'.** A ventricle of the brain. [L, 59 (K).]—**Helle K.** See CAMERA *lucida.*—**Herzk'.** A ventricle of the heart.—**Hintere Augenk'.** See *Posterior* CHAMBER *of the eye.*—**Hirnk'.** See HIRNHÖHLE.—**K. der Scheidewand.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**K. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**K'ig.** Septate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**K'säure.** Chamber acid. [B.]—**K'scheidewand.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**K'wasser.** See *Aqueous* HUMOR.—**Mittlere K.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**Seitenk'.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLE.—**Vordere Augenk'.** See *Anterior* CHAMBER *of the eye.*—**Vork'.** See the major list.

KAMMGRAS (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'gra^{3}s. See CYNOSURUS.—**Fingerk'.** See the major list.

KAMMOUN (Ar.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAMPF (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}mpf. A struggle, combat. [*a*, 14.]—**Todesk'.** See AGONY (2d def.).—**Wechselk'.** See ANTAGONISM.

KAMPFER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}mp'fe^{2}r. See CAMPHOR.—**Alantk'.** See HELENIN and ALANT*camphor.*—**Carbolk'.** See CAMPHORA *carbolisata.*—**K'chloralhydrat.** See *Camphor* CHLORAL.—**K'öl.** See CAMPHOR-*oil.*—**K'wein.** See VINUM *camphoratum.*—**Monobromk'.** See CAMPHORA *monobromate.*

KÄMPFERID, n. Kampf'e^{2}r-i^{2}d. 1. Of Brandes (1839), the yellow coloring matter of the galanga rhizome. 2. Of Jahns, one of the bodies, $C_{16}H_{12}O_{6}$, contained in Brandes's k. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 288.]

KÄMPFERIE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}mp-fa-re'. See KAEMPFERIA.—**Galgant-K.** See KAEMPFERIA *galanga.*—**Geigenförmige K.** See KAEMPFERIA *pandurata.*—**Runde K.** See KAEMPFERIA *rotunda.*

KAMPHER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'fe^{2}r. See CAMPHOR.—**Aethylk'säure.** See ETHYLCAMPHORIC ACID.—**Alantk'.** See ALANT*camphor.*—**Anisk'.** See ANISE *camphor* and ANISOL.—**Flüchtiges K'öl.**—See CAMPHOR-*oil.*—**Japan-K.** Ordinary camphor. [B, 8, 81.]—**K'artig.** See CAMPHORACEOUS.—**K'baum.** See the major list.—**K'cymol.** Cymene obtained from camphor. [*a*, 38.]—**K'drüse.** See *Camphor* GLAND.—**K'essig.** See ACETUM *camphoratum.*—**K'kraut.** See CAMPHOROSMA.—**K'liniment.** See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**K'ölbaum.** See the major list.—**K'säure.** See CAMPHORIC *acid.*—**K'säure-anhydrid.** See CAMPHORIC *anhydride.*—**K'spiritus.** See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**K. von Baros, K. von Borneo, K. von Sumatra.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**Künstlicher K.** See *Artificial* CAMPHOR.—**Monochlork'.** See CHLORCAMPHOR.—**Rauhes K'kraut.** The *Camphorosma perennis.* [L, 80.]—**Sumatra'scher K.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.

KAMPHERBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'fe^{2}r-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. See CAMPHOR-*tree.*—**K. von Sumatra, Sumatra'ischer K.** The *Dryobalanops camphora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wahrer K.** The *Cinnamomum camphora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAMPHERÖLBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'fe^{2}r-u^{5}l-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. The genus *Dryobalanops.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Sumatra'scher K.** The *Dryobalanops camphora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAMPWEIDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}mp'vid-e^{2}. The *Salix alba.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KAMUNI (Hind.), n. The *Solanum nigrum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

KANAHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}-na^{3}'i^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, established by R. Brown, belonging to the tribe *Cynancheæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**K. Forskalii.** Ar., *kanah, kanahl.* A species found along rivers in Arabia and Yémen. The milky juice, mixed with butter, is used as an ointment in mange. [B, 214; B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KANAKA ONAMATTÁ (Sanscr.), n. See DATURA *metel* and DATURA *fastuosa.*

KANAKA-PHALA (Sanscr.), n. The seeds of *Croton tiglium.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KANAL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-na^{3}l'. See CANAL.—**Bauchhöhlenk'.** See *Anal* CANAL.—**Bronchialk'.** See BRONCHIUS.—**Darmk'.** See *Intestinal* CANAL.—**Eiweissstocksk'.** See OVIDUCT. [J, 59.]—**Flügelgaumenk'.** See *Pterygopalatine* CANAL.—**Flügelk'.** See *Vidian* CANAL.—**Gefässkanäle.** See *Haversian* CANALS and *Cartilage*-CANALS.—**Giftkanäle.** Long passages for the condensation of arsenic trioxide. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**Havers'sche Kanäle.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**Karotischer K.** See *Carotid* CANAL.—**Knorpelkanäle.** See *Cartilage*-CANALS.—**Magendarmk'.** See PYLORUS.—**Mundk'.** See *Buccal* CAVITY.—**Nahrungsk'.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**Nahrungskanäle.** See *Haversian* CANALS and *Nutrient* FORAMINA.—**Oberkieferkanäle.** See *Anterior dental* CANAL and *Posterior dental* CANALS.—**Petit'scher K.** See CANAL *of Petit.*—**Pneumatischer K.** See *Pneumatic* DUCT.—**Rückenmarksk'.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord.*—**Saftkanäle.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Scheidenk'.** See *Vaginal* CANAL.—**Schleifenkanäle.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBES and *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Schleimkanäle.** See *Mucous* CANALS.—**Schlemm'scher K.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**Schweissk'.** The duct of a sweat-gland. [L, 31.]—**Speisek'.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**Steink'.** See *Madreporic* CANAL.—**Tubenk'.** See OVIDUCT.—**Unterkieferk'.** See *Inferior dental* CANAL.—**Verdauungsk'.** See *Digestive* CANAL.—**Wasserkanäle.** See *Aquiferous* CANALS.—**Zygomatischen Kanäle.** The zygomatic canals. [L, 80.]

KANÄLCHEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-ne^{2}l'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CANÄLCHEN.—**Eigentliche Rindenk'.** The looped tubules of the kidney. [L.]—**Gallenk'.** See *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**Gefässk'.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**Gewundene K.** See *Convoluted* TUBULES.—**Harnk'.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Henle'sche K.** Henle's canals. [K.]—**Hodenk'.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**Kalkk'.** See CANALICULI *calciferi.*—**Knochenk'.** See CANALICULI *of bone.*—**Knorpelk'.** See *Cartilage*-CANALS.—**Markk'.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**Samenk'.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**Schleifenförmige K.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBES, and *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Thränenk'.** See CANALICULI *lacrimales.*—**Zahnk'.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.

KANALISATION (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}l-e-za^{3}-tse-on'. See CANALIZATION.

KANAOCHA, n. An East Indian name for the seeds of a species of *Salvia.* [C. Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 344.]

KANA-RAJ (Hind.), n. The *Bauhinia cannabina.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KANARI, n. In India, the fruit of a tree which yields an alimentary and medicinal oil. [L, 105.]

KANAVÁRA PÁTHA (Duk.), n. See *Bombay* ALOES.

KANCHAN (Hind.), n. The bark of *Bauhina variegata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KANCHANARA GUGULA (Hind.), n. A preparation the base of which is *Bauhinia variegata;* used in scrofulous enlarge-

ment of glands, gonorrhœa, and dropsy, also to check diarrhœa. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KANDELBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}nd′e^{2}l-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Syringa vulgaris*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, and *Rhizophora candel*. [B, 48 (α, 14).] Cf. Candle-*tree*.

KANDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}n-da′li^2-a^3. From Malay, *Kandel*, the name of the genus *Rhizophora*. Of Wright and Arnott, a genus of the *Rhizophoreæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**K. Rheedii.** The *tsjeron-kandel* of the Malays, a small tree common on the back-waters in Travancore, India, where the bark, mixed with dried ginger or long pepper and rose-water, is used in diabetes. [B, 19, 42, 172 (α, 35).]

KANDELWIEDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}nd′e^{2}l-ved-e^2. The *Prunus padus* and the *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KANEEL (Ger.), n. Ka^3-nal′. Cinnamon. [α, 24.]—**K′baum.** 1. See Kanellbaum. 2. The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Weisser K.** The inner bark of *Canella alba*. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KANEK-ULKEB (Ar.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 92 (α, 14).]

KANELL (Ger.), n′s. Ka^3-ne^{2}l′. Cinnamon. [α, 24.]—**Brauner K.** Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Geistiges K′wasser.** See *Alcoholatum* cinnamomi *aquosum*.—**K′blüthen, K′kelche.** See *Flores* cassiæ.—**K′wasser.** See *Aqua* cinnamomi.

KANELLBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ne^{2}l′ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Canella*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Weisser K.** See Canella *alba*.

KANFOR, n. An old name for tin. [A, 325.]

KANGAROO, n. Ka^{2}n^2-ga^3-ru′. Fr., *kanguroo*. The *Macropus*, a genus of the *Macropodidæ*, especially the *Macropus giganteus*. Ligatures are made from the split tendons of the tail. [L.]

KANINCHEN (Ger.), n. Ka^3-nen′ch^{2}e^{2}n. The rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). [L, 80.]—**K′fett.** See Axungia *cuniculi*.—**K′halter.** A rabbit-holder for holding the animal during vivisection. [α, 40.]

KANITZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n′i^{2}ts. A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous spring containing iodine. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KÁNIZAHRA MOHRAHA (Hind.), n. See Bezoar (1st def.).

KANKROÏD (Ger.), adj. and n. Ka^{3}n^2′kro-ed. See Cancroid.—**Schleimk′.** See Cylindroma.

KANNELIRT (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}n-ne^{2}l-ert′. See Cannular.

KANNENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n′ne^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Equisetum arvense*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, and *Chara vulgaris*. [B, 48 (α, 35); B, 88 (α, 14).]

KANPHOOTEE (Hind.), n. 1. The *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*. 2. The *Polanisia icosandra*. 3. The *Cardiospermum helicacabum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvi (α, 39).]

KANTA-KATIRI (Hind.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 39).]

KAOKAO, n. An Hawaiian word for syphilis. [Emerson, "Board of Health Report," 1882, p. 63.]

KAOLIN, n. Ka′ol-i^{2}n. Lat., *kaolinum*. A clay-like native silicate of aluminium, the product of a decomposition of feldspar and quartz, found in low, swampy ground beneath the surface. It has been used as a coating for pills and for clarifying wines. ["Therap. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 532; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 39).]

KAPAUN (Ger.), n. Ka^3-pa^3′u^{4}n. See Capon.

KAPITHA (Sanscr.), n. Gum arabic. [B, 88, 96 (α, 39).]

KÄPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}p′ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Cucullus and Calotte.

KAPPE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p′pe^2. See Hood.—**Allegemeine K.** [Von Baer]. See *False* amnion.—**Herzk′.** Of Remak, the structure forming the lower wall of the cavity which contains the heart in the embryo. [A, 8.]—**K′nblättrig.** See Cucullifolious.—**K′nblume.** The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**K′nförmig.** See Cucullate.—**K′tragend.** See Cucilliferous.—**Leibesk′.** The early blastodermic investment of the embryo on the abdominal aspect. [α, 29.]

KAPPERNSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p′pe^{2}rn-stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. 1. The genus *Capparis*. 2. The *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 180 (α, 35).]

KAPRILI, n. An old name for sulphur. [A, 325.]

KAPRILSÄURE (Ger.), **KAPRINSÄURE** (Ger.), n′s. Ka^{3}p-rel′zoir-e^2, -ren′zoir-e^2. See Caprylic *acid*.

KAPRONSÄURE (Ger.), n. See Caproic acid.

KAPROYL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p-ro-u^{6}l′. See Caproyl.

KAPSEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p′ze^{2}l. See Capsule.—**Aeussere K.** See *External* capsule.—**Bindegewebsk′.** A connective-tissue capsule. [α, 45.]—**Brutk′n.** See *Brood*-capsules.—**Büchsek′.** See Capsula *circumscissa*.—**Eierk′.** The vitelline membrane. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1857 (α, 39).]—**Eihüllenk′.** The tunic capsule of the ovum. ["Arch. Anat. Phys.," 1856 (α, 39.]—**Eik′.** See *Graafian* follicle.—**Faserk′.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**Fettk′.** See Capsula *adiposa*.—**Fibrillenk′.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**Fruchtk′.** See Capsule (4th def.) and Follicle.—**Gallertk′.** See *Gelatin* capsule.—**Ganglienzellenk′.** See Capsule *of a nerve-cell*.—**Gehörk′.** See *Otic* vesicle.—**Gelenkk′.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**Gelenksaftk′.** See *Synovial* membrane.—**Glomerulusk′.** See *Bowman's* capsule.—**Hirnk′.** See Cranium.—**Hüftgelenkk′.** The capsular ligament of the hip joint. [L, 31.]—**Hülsenk′.** See Cyamium.—**Innere K.** See *Internal* capsule.—**K′artig.** See Capsular.—**K′band.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**K. der Hirnlinse.** See *External* capsule and *Internal* capsule.—**K. der Niere.** See Capsule *of the kidney*.—**K′entzündung.** See Capsulitis and Capsitis.—**K′haut.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**K′lg.** See Capsular.—**K′los.** See Acapsular.—**K′spanner.** A tensor of a joint capsule; in the solipeds, see Gracilis *anterior*. [L, 314; α, 45.]—**Keimk′.** See *Embryo* sac.—**Kernk′.** See Achænium.—**Kniegelenkk′.** The capsule of the knee-joint.—**Knochenk′.** See Periosteum.—**Knorpelk′.** See Capsule *of a cartilage-cell*.—**Krystalllinsenk′, Linsenk′.** See Capsule *of the lens*.—**Malpighi'sche K.** See *Bowman's* capsule.—**Milzk′.** The capsule of the spleen. [α, 45.]—**Müller'sche K.** See *Bowman's* capsule.—**Mutterk′.** A capsule inclosing a number of cells. [α, 29.]—**Nierenk′.** See Capsule *of the kidney* and Capsula *adiposa*.—**Obere K. des Ciliarkörpers.** The bundles of nerve-fibres which surround the upper portion of the corpus dentatum cerebelli. [I, 3 (K).]—**Sequestralk′.** See Capsula *sequestralis*.—**Schliessk′.** See Carcerula.—**Synovialk′.** See *Synovial* membrane.

KÄPSELCHEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}p′ze^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Cypsele (1st def.).

KAPURA (Hind.), n. See Camphor (1st def.).

KAPUTZE (Ger.), **KAPUZE** (Ger.), n′s. Ka^3-puts′e^2. See Cucullus.—**K′nförmig.** See Cucullate.

KAPUZINERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ka^3-puts-en′e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KAPUZINERKRESSE (Ger.), n. Ka^3-puts-en′e^{2}r-kre^{2}s-se^2. The genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Grosse K.** The *Tropæolum majus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Kleine K.** The *Tropæolum minus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KARABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ba. Sp., *k*. [Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Amber. 2. Copal. 3. Storax. [B, 38, 93, 113, 121 (α, 14, 35).]—**K. faux.** The resin of *Rhus copallinum*. [B, 93, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**K. liquide.** Storax. [B, 35, 173 (α, 35).]—**Sirop de k.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts of extract of opium, 5 of tinctura ambræ, 8 of water, and 990 of syrup. [B, 113 (α, 14).]

KARABIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide karabique*. Succinic acid. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

KARÁI GUÑDA (Hind.), n. The gum of *Sterculia urens*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARAKA, n. In New Zealand, the *Corynocarpus lævigata*. [B. 2; B, 121 (α, 35).]

KARAKATA SRIÑGI (Sanscr.), n. The *Rhus succedanea*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARAKIN, n. Ka^{2}r′a^{2}k-i^{2}n. An intensely bitter, white crystalline substance, having apparently the properties of a glucoside; obtained from the nuts of the karaka (*Corynocarpus lævigata*). It forms white needles in star-shaped groups, soluble in water, alcohol, or alkalies, but insoluble in ether and in chloroform, and melting at about 100° C. [B, 2; B, 270 (α, 38).]

KARAM, n. In Bombay, myrrh. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

KARANAPHULA (Hind.), n. See Eugenia *caryophyllata*, Clove, and *Mother* clove.

KARANJIKE (Sanscr.), n. See Cæsalpinia *bonducella*.

KARAPÁSI (Sanscr.), n. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARAPHSA (Ar.), n. See Apium *graveolens*.

KARAT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}t′. 1. See Carat. 2. The seed of *Erythrina abyssinica*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KARATIASE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-te-a^{3}z. From κάρα, the head. A fleshy excrescence on the forehead or the temples. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

KARATIKA (Ar.), n. See Helleborus *niger*.

KARATIRUNG (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}t-er′un^2. A gold alloy. [B.]—**Gemischte K.** An alloy of both silver and copper with gold. [B.]—**Rothe K.** An alloy of gold and copper. [B.]—**Weisse K.** An alloy of silver and gold. [B.]

KARATOLI (Bomb.), n. The *Momordica dioica*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KÁRA-VALLÁ (Ar.), n. The *Momordica charantia*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARAVI (Sanscr.), n. The *Nigella sativa*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARAWYA (Ar.), n. See Carum *carvi*.

KARBI (Hind.), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

KARBOLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-ol′zoir-e^2. See Carbolic *acid*.

KARBUS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-bu^{6}s. The genus *Arbutus*. [B, 28 (α, 14).]

KARCHURA (Sanscr.), n. The *Amomum zerumbet*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

KARDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r′de^2. See Dipsacus (3d def.).—**K′nartig.** See Dipsaceus.—**K′ndistel.** See Dipsacus (2d def.).—**Waldk′.** See Dipsacus *silvestris*.

KARDOBENEDICT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-do-ban-a-dekt′. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KARFUNKEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-fu^{2}nk′e^{2}l. See Carbuncle.

KARIATUN (Hind.), n. The *Ophelia chirata*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KARIIL, n. In Malabar, a prune the leaves and roots of which are used in decoction to strengthen the articulation. [L, 180.]

KARIL, n. See Zalico.

KARINGHOTA (Malay), n. The *Samadera indica*. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

KARLSBAD (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rlz′ba^{3}d. 1. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen. 2. See Carlsbad.

KARLSDORFER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rlz′do^{2}rf-e^{2}r. A place in the Austrian Tyrol, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KARLSHAFEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rls'ha^{3}f-e^{2}n. A place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a bathing establishment in which the brine from neighboring sodium-chloride springs is used. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]

KARMES, n. See KERMES.

KARMIN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-men'. See CARMIN.—**Blauer K.** 1. Molybdenum molybdate. [B.] 2. See INDIGO *carmin.*—**K'säure.** See CARMINIC *acid.*

KARNIFFELWURZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-nef'fe^{2}l-vurts. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAROTTE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-o^{2}t'te^{2}. See CARROT.—**K'nfüssig.** See DAUCIPES.—**K'nstoff.** See CAROTIN.—**K'nwurzel.** The root of *Daucus carota.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wilder K'nsamen.** The fruit of the wild variety of *Daucus carota.* [B, 180 (*a*. 35).]

KARPELL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rp-e^{2}l'. See CARPEL.—**Balgk'.** See FOLLICLE (2d def.).

KARPFEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rp'fe^{2}n. See CARP.—**K'stein.** See *Lapis* CARPIONIS (under CARPIO).

KARPIEWELGER (Ger.), n. Ka^{2}r-pe'we^{2}l-ge^{2}r. See LINIMENTUM *tortile.*

KARRI-TREE, n. The *Eucalyptus diversicolor.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KARTOFFEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{2}r tof'fe^{2}l. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'branntwein.** See POTATO *brandy.*—**K'fuselöl.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**K'mehl, K'stärke.** See *Potato* STARCH.—**K'pilz.** The *Peronospora infestans.* [*a*, 35.]

KARU (Guz.), n. See HELLEBORUS *niger.*

KARWE (Ger.), n. Ka^{2}r've^{2}. See CARAWAY.

KARYASTER, n. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}-a^{2}st'u^{5}r. From κάρυον, a nut, and ἀστήρ, a star. See AMPHIASTER.

KARYAT, n. The *Andrographis paniculata.* [B, 18, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Country k.** In southern India, the dried stalks of *Exacum bicolor.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KARYOCHYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-o(o^{3})-kil-(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e(a)'ma^{3}. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Of Strassburger, see ACHROMATIN, CARYOPLASM, and NUCLEOPLASM.

KARYOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-o^{2}l'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-y'seos* (*-ol'ysis*). See CARYOCINESIS.

KARYOLYTIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. See CARYOLYTIC.

KARYOMITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-o(o^{3})-mi^{2}t-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From κάρυον, a nut, and μίτος, a thread. Ger., *Karyomitose.* See CARYOCINESIS.

KARYOSOMA (Lat.), **KARYSOME** [Platner], n. n., n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-o(o^{3})-so'ma^{3}, ka^{2}r'i^{2}-som. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From κάρυον, a nut, and σῶμα, the body. Of Platner, one of the nucleolar-like bodies of irregular and angular form, developed from the remnant of the germinal vesicle (female pronucleus). They at first stain equally throughout. Afterward they become spherical, and there appears a central pale spherule not staining, and two deeply staining chromatin spherules attached to its poles. The term applies to the body when in this latter stage. [Waldeyer, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx (*a*, 32).]

KARZINOM (Ger.), n. Ka^{2}r-tse-nom'. See CARCINOMA.

KASAILO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}-sa^{3}-e'lo. Of Dennstädt, a genus of Malabar plants the botanical place of which is not well established. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. racemosa.** A species the leaves of which, mixed with honey, are used as a sudorific, especially in cutaneous eruptions. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KASAM, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KASAMARDA (Sanscr.), n. See CASSIA *occidentalis.*

KASCHIU, n. The *Cassuvium pomiferum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

KASCHU (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-shu'. See CASHEW and CATECHU.

KÄSE (Ger.), n. Kaz'e^{3}. See CHEESE.—**K'baum.** The *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**K'gift.** See TYROTOXICON.—**K'kraut.** The *Satureia vulgaris.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**K'stoff.** See CASEIN.

KASHAMIRI BANAPHASHÁ (Ar.), n. The herb of *Viola odorata.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAS-HI-YU (Jap.), n. A large, very hard, tuberous root, externally of a blackish-brown color and wrinkled, internally of a nut-brown color, of a shining resinous fracture, and slightly astringent taste. It has not been identified. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

KÄSIG (Ger.), adj. Kaz'i^{2}g. See CASEOUS.

KASKATI, n. Pegu catechu. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KASKINE, n. Ka^{3}s'ken. A substance proclaimed as a complete substitute for quinine but proved upon investigation to be very finely granulated sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

KASMIRAJAMMA (Sanscr.), n. Saffron. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KÄSOXYD (Ger.), n. Kaz'ox-u^{6}d. See APOSEPIDINE.

KASSAB (Ar.), n. The sugar-cane. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KASSAWA (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-sa^{3}v'a^{3}. See CASSAVA.

KASSIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s'si^{2}-e^{2}. See CASSIA.—**Holzk'.** See CASSIA *lignea.*—**Fistelk'.** See CASSIA *fistula.*—**K'nblüthen.** See *Flores* CASSIÆ.—**K'nrinde.** See CASSIA-*bark.*

KASSU, n. A black and very astringent extract obtained from areca-nuts. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

KASSUR-BARRAS, n. In Sumatra, Borneo camphor. [B, 93, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KASTANIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-tan'i^{2}-e^{2}. See CASTANEA.—**Aechter K'nbaum.** The *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Brasilianische K.** The kernels of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Erdk'.** See *Earth*-CHESTNUT.—**Essbare K., K'nbaum.** See CASTANEA *vulgaris.*—**K'nblätter.** See CHESTNUT-*leaves.*—**Peruanische K.** The kernels of the fruit of *Caryocar butyrosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Pferdek', Rossk'.** See HIPPOCASTANUM and ÆSCULUS *hippocastanum.*—**Sauk'n.** The tuberous roots of *Carum bulbocastanum.* [B, 270.]—**Wilde K.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [L, 80.]

KÄSTCHEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}st'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See ALVEOLUS and CASE (2d def.).—**Muskelk'.** See *Muscle*-CASE.

KASTEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}st'e^{2}n. See CASE (2d def.) and THORAX.—**Brustk'.** See THORAX.

KASTENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}st'e^{2}n-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. See CASTANEA *vulgaris.*

KASTENLOCH (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}st'e^{2}n-loch^{2}. A place in the canton of Appenzeil, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KASTRAT (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}s-tra^{3}t'. See CASTRATE (adj.); as a n., a castrated person.

KASTRATION (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-tra^{3}-tse-on'. See CASTRATION.—**K. der Frauen.** Oophorectomy. See under CASTRATION.—**K. des Hodens.** The operation of removing a testicle. This pleonastic term serves to distinguish the operation from *K. der Frauen* (*q. v.*).

KASTRIRT (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}s-trert'. See CASTRATE (adj.).

KÁSZON-JAKABFALVA, n. A place in the county of Csik, Transylvania, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KAT (Hind.), n. Catechu. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KÂT (Ar.), n. See CATHA *edulis.*

KÁTA BIKHA (Hind.), n. See ACONITUM *napellus.*

KATABOLIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}b-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See CATABOLIC, and for other words in *Kata-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cata-*.

KATAGAMBE, n. See CATECHU (2d def.).

KATÁI (Hind.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]—**K. riñgani.** See *K.*

KATAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Strychnos potatorum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KATAKALAJÁ (Hind.), **KATAKARAÑJA** (Hind.), n's. See CÆSALPINIA *bonducella.*

KATAPHALA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Myrica sapida.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KATARRH (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-ta^{3}r'. See CATARRH.—**Fieberhafter K.** See CATARRHUS *febrilis.*—**Frühjahrsk'.** Fr., *conjonctivite catarrhale du printemps.* A form of chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis liable to acute exacerbations or relapses in the spring. It affects the tarsal conjunctiva, which is lined with broad, flattened papillæ covered with a bluish white film, and the conjunctival limbus, which is widened and covered with hard, flat, gelatinous-looking elevations, and the neighboring parts of the ocular conjunctiva, which are injected and infiltrated. Cf. *Autumnal* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Frühsommerk'.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**Hautk'.** See the major list.—**Kalter K.** Chronic catarrh. [L, 80.]—**Rackenk'.** See ISTHMOCATARRHUS.—**Stauungsk' der Haut.** See *Engorgement* CATARRHS *of the skin.*

KÁTHA CHIBHADU (Hind.), n. See CARICA *papaya.*

KÁTHA-KHERA (Hind.), n. The bark or wood of *Acacia catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KÁTHALAN̄ (Hind.), n. A confection made by mixing catechuic acid with cane sugar and clarified butter. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KATHARINENBAD (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^{3}-ren'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. One of the many mineral springs in the district of Kabardah, in the Russian Caucasus. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KATHARINENBLUME (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^{3}-ren'e^{2}n-blum-e^{2}. The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KATHA-UL-HIMAR (Ar.), n. The fruit of *Ecballium elaterium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

KATHA-UL-HIN̄DA (Ar.), n. See CASSIA *fistula.*

KÁTHE-KE-KIKARA (Duk.), n. The bark or wood of *Acacia catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KATHETER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}-tat'e^{2}r. See CATHETER.—**Gummik'.** A flexible catheter.—**Intubationsk'.** A flexible rubber tube, with a mouth-gag attached, of sufficient length to protrude from the mouth when one end is introduced into the larynx. It is used in operations about the throat, nose, and mouth, where the blood is likely to run down into the larynx and interfere with respiration. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1889, vi, p. 463 (*a*, 40).]—**Lungenk'.** A flexible catheter surrounded by a rubber tube for obtaining air from the alveoli of the lungs during normal respiration. Both ends of the tube are hermetically connected with the catheter and the lower end is very thin. The interior of the tube is in communication with a rubber bulb by means of which air may be forced in to inflate the lower end when the instrument is in one of the smallest bronchial tubes, and thus separate this part of the lung from the rest. The upper end of the catheter is connected with a burette containing mercury, so that air may be drawn from the alveoli when the instrument is properly adjusted. The calibre of the instrument should be such that it will not impede respiration. [J, 53.]—**Spülk'.** An irrigating catheter.

KATHETOMETER, n. Ka^{2}th-e^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{8}r. An instrument designed by Benedict for measuring the level of liquids, especially in barometers. It consists in a horizontal telescope sliding upon a finely graduated, upright metallic bar, with a vernier for reading minute variations. [A, 326 (*a*, 40).]

KATINE, n. Ka^{2}t'en. An alkaloid extracted from the *Catha edulis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 39).]

KATPHALA (Hind.), n. The *Myrica sapida*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

KATRABUÑGHÁ (Sanscr.), n. See ARISTOLOCHIA *bracteata*.

KATRICKBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ka^{3}t'rek-bar-e^{2}n. Juniper-berries. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KATSIRA (Ar.), n. The *Astragalus tragacantha*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KATTANE (Ar.), n. Flax. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KATHMANDU (Hind.), n. The *Euphorbia cattimandoo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

KATTIMUNDOO, n. A caoutchouc-like substance obtained from *Euphorbia antiquorum;* used as a cement. [L, 56.]

KATTUNWOLLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}t-tun'vol-le^2. Cotton. [L, 80.]

KATU ROHANI (Sanscr.), n. See HELLEBORUS *niger*.

KÄTZCHEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}tz'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See AMENT.—**K'ähnlich, K'artig.** Amentaceous. [B.]—**K'bäume.** The *Amentaceæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'förmig.** Amentiformis. [B.]—**K'tragend.** Amentaceous. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**K'träger.** See AMENTACEÆ.

KATZE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}t'tse^2. The cat (the genus *Felis*). In the pl., *K'n*, the *Felidæ*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Hausk'.** See FELIS *domestica.*—**Hüttenk'.** 1. Miners' asthma. 2. Lead colic. [L, 30, 80.]—**K'nbeeren.** The berries of *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nblut, K'nblüthe.** The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'neier.** The *Majanthemum bifolium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nfuss.** The *Gnaphalium divisum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'ngesicht.** See GALEOPSIS.—**K'nkopf.** See HEMIACEPHALIA and ACRANIA.—**K'nkörbel.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nkorn.** The *Hordeum murinum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nkraut.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nminze.** See the major list.—**K'nohr.** See *Cat's* EAR.—**K'npfötchen.** 1. The genus *Antennaria*. 2. The genus *Myosotis*. 3. The *Hieracium pilosella*. 4. The *Anagallis arvensis*. 5. The *Antennaria dioica*. 6. The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'schnurren.** See *Purring* THRILL.—**K'nschwanz.** 1. The leafy boughs and small branches of *Ephedra monostachya*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. The *Anthericum cauda felis*, the *Equisetum arvense*, and the genus *Caturus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nstein.** See BELEMNITES.—**K'nsucht.** See GALEANTHROPY.—**K'nwurz.** The *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nzahl, K'nzaum, K'nzügel.** The *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KATZENJAMMER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}t'tse^{2}n-ya^{3}m-me^{2}r. The effects following a night of intoxication; methogastrosis. [*a*, 14.]

KATZENMINZE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}tz'e^{2}n-mi^{2}ntz-e^2. The genus *Nepeta*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gemeine K.** The *Nepeta cataria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Lavendelartige K.** The *Nepeta lavandulacea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KAUBAR (Ger.), adj. Ka^3'u^4-ba^{3}r. Capable of being chewed. [A, 521.]

KAUBESCHWERDEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ka^3'u^4-be^2-shwe^{2}rd-e^{2}n. See BRADYMASESIS.

KAUBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-be^2-vag-un^2. The movement of mastication; a symptom in some forms of mental derangement. [*a*, 39.]

KAUEN (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-e^{2}n. See MASTICATION.

KAUFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-flach^2-e^2. The masticating surface (of a tooth). [*a*, 39.]

KAUGESCHÄFT (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-ge^2-shaft. Mastication. [*a*, 45.]

KAUHORNIG (Ger.), adj. Ka^3'u^4-ho^{2}rn-i^{2}g. See CHELICORNIS.

KAULBEERE (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^{4}l-bar-e^2. The fruit of *Viburnum opulus* and of *Prunus padus*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KAUMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A masticatory. [K.]

KAUREYA (Hind.), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KAURI, n. 1. The *Dammara australis*. [B, 48, 49 (*a*, 14).] 2. In India, a sort of endemic paraplegia seen in horses. ["Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," Oct., 1887 (*a*, 40).]—**K. copal, K. gum, K. resin.** Fr., *k. résine*. A kind of copal derived from various species of *Dammara* and coming chiefly from Polynesia. It is considered useful as an agreeable deodorizer and disinfectant, either burned or combined with iodine. [B, 5, 10, 77 (*a*, 35); B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**K.-tahaiti.** In New Zealand, a hard, brittle resin, said to be the product of a fish, but probably *K.-copal*. [Bennett (B, 180 [*a*, 35]); *a*, 35.]—**Neuseeländische K'fichte.** See DAMMARA *australis*.

KAUTSCHUK (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^{4}t-shuk. See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Hornisirtes K.** Ebonite; hard rubber. [B.]—**Mexikanisches K.** See *Mexican* CHICLE.—**Vulkanisirtes K.** See *Vulcanized* CAOUTCHOUC.

KAUWA (Hind.), n. 1. Coffee. 2. The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KAUWERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Ka^3'u^4-ve^{2}rk-tsoig. The masticatory apparatus.

KAVA, n. Ka^3'va^3. Written also *Kaua*. See *Ava* and PIPER *methysticum*.—**Alpha k. resin.** Ger., *a K.-Harz*. A resin obtained from k. by extracting successively with alcohol and petroleum ether. It contains the active principle of the plant. [B.] See PIPER *methysticum*.—**Beta k. resin.** A resinous substance extracted by alcohol from the residue left after extracting the alpha k. resin. [B.] See PIPER *methysticum*.—**K. plant.** Ger., *K.-Pfeffer*. See PIPER *methysticum*.

KAVAIN, n. Ka^3'va^3-i^{2}n. Fr., *kawaïne*. Ger., *Kavahin*. A neutral principle extracted from the root of kava (*Piper methysticum*), which crystallizes in small, silky needles, colorless, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, little soluble in cold alcohol or ether, melting at 130° C., and decomposing at a higher temperature. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

KAVA-KAVA, n. See KAVA.

KAVIA, KAVIAC, KAVIAR, n's. Ka^3-vi^2-a^3', -a^{3}k', -a^{3}r'. See CAVIARE.

KAVVINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ven. See KAVAIN.

KAWA (Hind.), n. 1. See KAVA. 2. The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KAWAHIN (Ger.), n. Ka^3-wa^3-hen'. See KAVAIN.

KAWAÏNE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-va^3-en. See KAVAIN.

KAXES, n. pl. Ka^{2}x'e^{2}z. The dry, hollow stalks of umbelliferous plants. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KAYL, n. n. An old name for sour milk. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KAYSIR, n. Lit., sea foam; an old name for pumice-stone. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KAYU-PUTI (Malay), **KAYU-PUTIEH** (Malay), n's. Literally, white-wood. In the island of Bouro, the *Melaleuca cajuputi;* also its oil (see *Oil of* CAJUPUT). [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KAZDIR, n. See ACAZDIR.

KEEL, n. Kel. See CARINA.

KEELED, adj. Keld. See CARINATE.

KEEPER, n. Kep'u^{5}r. See ARMATURE.

KEERDAMANA (Hind.), n. The fruit of *Conium maculatum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KEERSAL, n. Catechin obtained from deposits crystallized in fissures of the trunk of *Acacia catechu;* used in India as an expectorant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

KEF (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [*a*, 49.]

KEFIR, KEFYR, n's. Ke^{2}f'i^{2}r. Fr., *képhir*. Ger., *Kefyr, Kephyr, Milchwein*. A Caucasian alcoholic drink made by fermenting milk and buttermilk; used as a stimulant and nutrient. It is said to be the product of a peculiar ferment (see BACILLUS *caucasicus*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, xxxv (*a*, 39).] Cf. KUMYS.—**K. ferment, K'ferment** (Ger.), **K'pilzglomerat** (Ger.), **K.-seeds.** See BACILLUS *caucasicus*.

KEGEL (Ger.), n. Kag'e^{2}l. A cone. [L, 31.]—**Gefässk'.** A vascular cone. [*a*, 29.]—**K'ähnlich.** See CONICAL.—**K'blumig.** See CONIFLORUS.—**K'förmig.** See CONICAL.—**K'früchtig.** See CONOCARPUS (1st def.).—**K'füssig.** See CONOPUS.—**K'ig.** See CONICAL.—**K'schnäbelig.** See CONIROSTRAL.—**K'schnecken.** See CONIDÆ.

KEHLBLATT (Ger.), n. Kal'bla^{3}t. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KEHLBRAND (Ger.), n. Kal'bra^{3}nd. See ANGINA *carbunculosa*.

KEHLBRUCH (Ger.), n. Kal'bruch^2. See THYREOCELE.

KEHLDECKEL (Ger.), n. Kal'de^{2}k-e^{2}l. See EPIGLOTTIS.—**K'entzündung.** See EPIGLOTTIDITIS.

KEHLE (Ger.), n. Kal'e^2. See THROAT, GLOTTIS, and LARYNX.—**Kniek'.** See *Popliteal* SPACE.—**Unterk'.** See BUCCULA.

KEHLENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Kal'en^{2}t-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. See LARYNGITIS.

KEHLHOLZ (Ger.), n. Kal'holts. The *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KEHLKAPPE (Ger.), n. Kal'ka^{3}p-pe^2. See EPIGLOTTIS.

KEHLKOPF (Ger.), n. Kal'ko^{3}pf. See LARYNX.—**K'äste.** The branches supplying the larynx of nerves or vessels. [*a*, 29.]—**K'binnenraum.** See *Intralaryngeal* SPACE.—**K'bräune.** Laryngitis.—**K'bruch.** Fracture of the larynx. [*a*, 40.]—**K'eingang.** The upper extremity of the larynx. [*a*, 29.]—**K'eröffnung.** See LARYNGOTOMY.—**K'krampf.** Spasm of the glottis. [A, 521.]—**K'lähmung.** Paralysis of the larynx. [*a*, 45.]—**K'raum.** The cavity of the larynx.—**K'schnitt.** See LARYNGOTOMY.

KEHLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kal'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KEIL (Ger.), n. Kil. See CUNEUS, EMBOLUS, and WEDGE.—**K'ähnlich.** Cuneal, sphenoidal, cuneiform.—**K'blättrig.** See CUNEIFOLIUS.—**K. des Zartenstranges.** See PROCESSUS *clavatus*.—**K'förmig.** Cuneate, cuneiform. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**K'kopfig.** See CUNEICEPS.—**K'kraut.** The *Saxifraga granulata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'schnäbelig.** See CUNEIROSTRIS.

KEILBEIN (Ger.), n. Kil'bin. See *Sphenoid* BONE and *Cuneiform* BONE.—**Hakenförmiges K.** The unciform bone. [L, 80.]—**Vorderes K.** See OS *sphenoidale anterius*.

KEILEN (Ger.), n. Kil'e^{2}n. See CUNEATIO.

KEIM (Ger.), n. Kim. See GERM (1st def.), EMBRYO (2d def.), and CORCULUM. In the pl., *K'e*, see PSEUDOVA.—**Aufrechter K.** See *Erect* EMBRYO.—**Axialer K.** See *Axial* EMBRYO.—**Dikotyledonischer K.** See *Dicotyledonous* EMBRYO.—**Doppelläufiger K.** See *Amphitropal* EMBRYO.—**Eik'.** See OVULE.—**Gleichläufiger K.** See *Erect* EMBRYO.—**Haark'.** See under HAAR.—**Hauptk'.** See ARCHIBLAST and DISCUS *proligerus*.—**Infectionsk'e.** Germs of infection. [*a*, 45.]—**K'anhang.** An embryonic appendage. [*a*, 45.]—**K'ausscheidung.** The giving off of germs. [J.]—**K'anlage.** See *Germinal* LAYER.—**K'artig.** See GERMINAL.—**K'bar.** See GERMINAL.—**K'becherchen.** See CYPHELLA (1st def.).—**K'bereitend.** The maturing of germs. [J.]—**K'bildung.**

Germination. [a, 45.]—**K'bläschen.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**K'blase.** See BLASTULA.—**K'blatt.** See the major list.—**K'blättrig.** Cotyledonous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**K'chen.** See CORCULUM.—**K'dicht.** Germ-tight; impenetrable by germs. [B.]—**K'geschichte.** See ONTOGENY.—**K'fächer.** See *Ovarial* TUBES.—**K'falte.** See the major list.—**K'fähig.** Capable of germinating. [J.]—**K'feuchtigkeit.** See BLASTOCHYLE.—**K'fleck.** See CHALAZA and *Germinal* SPOT.—**K'flüssigkeit.** See BLASTEMA.—**K'frei.** Free from germs.—**K'frucht.** A sporocarp. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**K'gang.** In botany, the umbilical cord (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**K'gehörig.** Pertaining to a germ or to germs.—**K'gebilde.** See GERM and EMBRYO.—**K'gift.** See BLASTIOS.—**K'grube.** See HILUM (1st def.).—**K'halter.** See BLASTOPHORE (1st def.).—**K'haltig.** See EMBRYONATE.—**K'häufchen.** See SOREDIUM.—**K'haut.** See BLASTODERM and under ECHINOCOCCUS (1st def.).—**K'hof.** See AREOLA *embryonalis*.—**K'höhle.** See PROTOGASTER and *Segmentation* CAVITY.—**K'hügel.** See ARCHIBLAST, CICATRICULA (2d def.), and DISCUS *proligerus*.—**K'hülle.** See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE (2d def.).—**K'körperchen.** The dark or colored part of the germinal spot in the maturing ova of molluscs. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1885 (J).]—**K'ling.** See EMBRYO (2d def.).—**K'los.** Destitute of an embryo. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**K'protoplasma.** See NUCLEOPLASMA and CARYOPLASM.—**K'pulver.** See CONIDIUM.—**K'schicht.** See ARCHIBLAST, CICATRICULA (2d def.), DISCUS *proligerus*, and GONOSTROMA.—**K'schicht des Nagels.** The matrix of the nail. [a, 45.]—**K'spaltung.** See *Germ*-SEGMENTATION and *Nuclear* DIVISION.—**K'stätte.** The place of development. [J, 23.]—**K'stock.** A special organ in worms, having for its function the production of the true formative cell of the ovum as distinguished from the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**K'stoff.** See the major list.—**K'streif.** See *Sternal* BAND and *Germinal* STREAK.—**K'substanz.** Germinal matter, protoplasm. [J.]—**K'tödtend.** Germicidal. [a, 45.]—**K'träger.** See HYPOBLAST (2d def.).—**K'ung.** See GERMINATION.—**K'verirrung.** Abnormal development. [J.]—**K'voll.** Full of ova or germs. [J.]—**K'wall.** See the major list.—**K'wulst.** See *Embryonic* SWELLING.—**K'würzelchen.** See RADICULE.—**K'zeit.** The germinal period. [a, 45.]—**Lagerk'.** See GONGYLUS.—**Monokotyledonischer K.** See *Monocotyledonous* EMBRYO.—**Schmelzk'.** See *Enamel* GERM.—**Ungleichlaufender K.** See *Abaxial* EMBRYO.—**Zahnk'.** See *Dental* GERM.

KEIMBLATT (Ger.), n. Kim'bla³t. See BLASTODERM.—**Aeusseres K.** See EPIBLAST.—**Inneres K.** See HYPOBLAST.—**K'los.** Acotyledonous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**Mittleres K., Motorisches K., Motorisch-germinatives K.** [Remak]. See MESOBLAST.—**Oberes K.** See EPIBLAST.—**Sensorielles K.** Of Remak, the epiblast. [A, 8.] See also DARM*drüsenblatt*.—**Seröses K.** See EPIBLAST.—**Unteres K.** See HYPOBLAST.

KEIMEN (Ger.), n. and v. intr. Kim'e²n. 1. (N.) see GERMINATION. 2. (V.) see ACROSPIRE (V.).

KEIMFALTE (Ger.), n. Kim'fa³l-te². See *Primitive* GROOVE.—**Seitliche K.** The lateral amniotic fold. [J.]—**Vordere K.** The head fold of the embryo; the cephalic or anterior amniotic fold. [J, 23, 69.]

KEIMSTOFF (Ger.), n. Kim'sto³f. Germinal matter, protoplasm. [J.]—**Zellenk'.** See CYTOBLASTEMA.

KEIMWALL (Ger.), n. Kim va³l. 1. See *Germinal* WALL. 2. Of His, see *Embryonic* SWELLING.—**Innerer K.** Of His, a portion of the germinal wall, which, he says, is transformed in the opaque area into a layer of subgerminal processes. [A, 8.]

KEIRS, n. See CHEIRI.

KEISSOUM (Ar.), n. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum*.

KÉKEA (Hung.), **KÉKED** (Hung.), **KÉKET** (Hung.), n's. Kak'e²-a⁴, -e²d, -e²t. A place in the county of Abauj Vár, Hungary, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**Also-K.** See *K.*

KEKUI, KEKUNA OIL, KEKUNE OIL, n's. Ger., *Kekuneöl.* A mildly purgative oil, without taste or odor, extracted from the kernel of the nut of *Aleurites triloba.* It is said to be a good substitute for rape-seed oil. [B, 49; B, 172 (a, 35).]

KELCH (Ger.), n. Ke²lch². See CUP (1st def.). In botany, see CALYX.—**Afterk', Aussenk'.** See CALYCLE.—**Federk'.** See PAPPUS.—**Grasblüthenk'.** See GLUME.—**Hauptk', Hüllk'.** See PERICLINIUM.—**K'artig, K'betreffend.** See CALYCINE.—**K'blatt.** A sepal. [B, 270.]—**K'blume.** See the major list.—**K'blüthig.** See CALYCIFLOROUS; as a n. pl., *K'blüthige*, see CALYCIFLORÆ.—**K'brand.** See ÆCIDIUM (2d def.).—**K'förmig.** See CALYCIFORM.—**K'ig.** See CALYCINE.—**K'lein.** See CALYCLE.—**K'los.** See ACALYCINE and ACHLAMYDEOUS.—**Kronenk'.** See PERIANTH.—**Nebenk'.** See CALYCLE.—**Unterk'.** See HYPANTHIUM.

KELCHBLUME (Ger.), n. Ke²lch²'blum-e². See CALYCANTHUS.—**Gewürzhafte K.** See CALYCANTHUS *floridus*.

KÉLECTOME (Fr.), n. Ka-le²k-tom. From κήλη, a tumor, ἐκ, out of, and τέμνειν, to cut. An exploring trocar contained in a cannula and having a corkscrew-like or hooked extremity, used for extracting a part of the substance of a tumor for analysis. [E, 24; a, 34.]—**K. de Bouisson.** A k. having an extremity terminating in a sharp-pointed spiral. [a, 34.]—**K. de Kuss.** A k. having a harpoon-shaped extremity. [a, 34.]—**K. de Middledorpf.** See *Middledorpf's* HARPOON.

KELIPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Ka-le-pla³s-tek'. See CHEILOPLASTY.

KELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke(ka)'li²s(les). Gen., *kel'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., κηλίς. 1. See CELIS. 2. See KELOID.—**K. genuina.** See *True* KELOID.—**K. spuria.** See *False* KELOID.—**K. vera.** See *True* KELOID.

KELK, n. Ke²lk. 1. See ANTHRISCUS *silvestris*. 2. See CONIUM *maculatum*.—**Broad k.** The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

KELLBERG (Ger.), n. Ke²l'be²rg. A place in Lower Bavaria where there are a ferruginous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

KELLERASSELN (Ger.), **KELLERESSELN** (Ger.), n's pl. Ke²l'le²r-a³s-se²ln, -e²s-se²ln. See ASELLI.—**Französische K.** See MILLEPEDÆ *gallicæ*.

KELLERHALS (Ger.), n. Ke²l'le²r-ha³ls. See DAPHNE *mezereum*.—**Gemeiner K.** See *K.*—**K'beeren.** The fruits of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'rinde.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum.* [a, 41.]—**K'wurzel.** The root of *Daphne mezereum.* [a, 35.]—**Virginischer K.** The *Dirca palustris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Wahrer K'samen.** The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KELLIN (Ar.), n. Fr., *kelline.* A crystalline principle obtained from the fruit of *Ammi visnaga;* said to act on the heart and spinal cord. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

KELOID, n. Kel'loid. From κηλίς, a scar, or χηλή, a claw, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *chelis, cheloides, cheloma, kelis, kelos, kelodes, cancrais.* Fr., *keloïde, chéloïde, cancroïde, excroissance cancéreuse, dartre de graisse.* Ger., *K., Knollenkrebs.* It., *cheloide.* Sp., *queloide.* Of Alibert, a neoplastic, fibrous growth of the skin, occurring in circumscribed, usually isolated patches, forming smooth, rounded, irregularly shaped elevations of a whitish or pale-reddish color. At the periphery of the growth prolongations slightly resembling crab's claws usually extend in various directions in surrounding skin. The lesion is more or less sensitive to pressure and is sometimes subject also to spontaneous pain. [G.] Cf. *True k.* and *False k.*—**Addison's k.** See MORPHŒA (2d def.).—**Alibert's k.** See *K.*—**Cicatricial k., False k.** Lat., *cheloides, kelodes spuria, cheloma traumaticum.* Fr., *fausse kéloïde.* Ger., *falsches K., Narbenk'.* K. that develops from a pre-existing cicatrix. Superficially it differs little from true k., and microscopically in the absence of the papillæ of the skin at the site of the original cicatrix, which in true k. remain intact over the entire growth. [Kaposi (G, 47).]—**Idiopathic k.** See *True k.*—**K. of cicatrices, K. of scars.** See *False k.*—**Spontaneous k.** See *True k.*—**Spurious k, Traumatic k.** See *False k.*—**True k.** Lat., *kelodes genuina.* Fr., *vraie keloïde, cheloïde spontanée.* Ger., *wahres* (oder *spontanes*) *K.* K. that develops spontaneously and not from a pre-existing cicatrix. [G.] See *K.*

KELOLOGY, n. Kel-o²l'o-ji². From κήλη, a hernia, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *kélologie.* Ger., *Kelologie, Bruchlehre.* It., *chelologia.* Sp., *quelologia.* The pathology, treatment, etc., of hernias. [a, 41.]

KELON-KA-TEL (Hind.), n. A coarse turpentine obtained from the deodar pine. [B, 72 (a, 35).] See PINUS *deodara*.

KELOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Ka-lo-pla³s-tek'. See CHEILOPLASTY.

KELOTOMY, n. Kel-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *kelotomia* (from κήλη, a hernia, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *kélotomie.* Ger., *Kelotomie, Bruchschnitt.* An operation for the relief of strangulated hernia by incision through some of its coverings, and section of the tissues that constrict its neck. It does not always involve opening the sac. (See *External k.*) [E.]—**Direct k.** K. in which the sac and prolapsing omentum are removed with the view of a radicle cure. ["Med. News," 1889, p. 687 (a, 40).]—**External k.** K. in which the sac is not opened. [E.]

KELP, n. Ke²lp. Fr., *soude de varec.* Ger., *Wrack-* (oder *Varec-*) *Soda.* 1. Burnt sea-weed, British barilla. Incinerated sea-wrack, an impure alkaline mass, consisting of impure sodium carbonate, sulphate, chloride, and iodide, and potassium sulphate and chloride; formerly used largely in the manufacture of soap and glass, and now a source of iodine, though displaced to a great extent by barilla (*q. v.*, 1st def.). 2. Any large dark-colored sea-weed, particularly the *Laminaria.* [A, 511; B, 2, 5, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]—**K.-ware.** The *Fucus nodosus* and *Fucus vesiculosus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**K'wort.** The *Salsola kali.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**K.-wrack.** The *Fucus nodosus* and *Fucus vesiculosus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

KELTER (Ger.), n. Ke²lt'e²r. 1. A wine-press. [a, 14.] 2. See TORCULAR *Herophili*.—**Hirnk'.** See TORCULAR *Herophili*.

KÉMA, n. In Afghanistan, a generic term for all the species of *Ferula* and *Doremas* found there. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38 (a, 17).]

KÉMÉ, n. Of the Kaffers, the water-melon. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

KÉMÉND (Hung.), n. Kam'and. A place in Hunyadi County, Hungary, where there is a colorless and odorless gaseous spring, with an acid, pungent taste. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

KEMMERN, n. A place in Livonia, Russia, where there are bathing establishments, also hot and cold sulphurous springs containing calcium sulphate. [L, 27, 49 (a, 14); "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," April 23, 1888, p. 147.]

KEMPHERID, n. Ke²m'fe²r-i²d. Fr., *kœmpféride, kœmpférine.* A crystallizable, yellowish substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, extracted from the resin of *Kaempferia galanga;* nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in ether, glacial acetic acid, and alkalies, less soluble in alcohol, and melting at 111° C. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, B, 46 (a, 39).] See also GALANGIN and ALPININ.

KENEANGIE (Ger.), n. Ka-na-a³n²-ge'. See ANÆMIA.

KENNE, n. An old name for a concrement found in the eye of the stag; used as an antidote. [A, 325.]

KENOSPUDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²n-o(o³)-spu²(spu)'di²-a³. Gr., κενοσπουδία (from κενοσπουδεῖν, to be zealous about frivolities). Of Swediaur, somnambulism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

KENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²n-ta⁴'(ta⁴ u⁴)-ri²s. Gen., *-aur'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., κενταυρίς. See ERYTHRÆA *centaurium*.

KENTROKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}n″tro(tro^3)-ki^{2}n-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos (-is)*. From κέντρον, a spur, and κίνησις, movement. Of Ferrier, excito-motor action. [J.]

KENTROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}n-tro(tro^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From κέντρον, a centre, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Necker, the genus *Carthamus*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**K. lanatum, K. luteum.** The *Carthamus lunatus*. [B, 42, 180 (α, 35).]

KENTROSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}n-tro(tro^3)-spo(spo^2)′ri^2-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). From κέντρον, a centre, and σπόρος, a seed. A genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi* established by Wallroth for the last state (the fructification) of the ergot of rye; now referred to *Claviceps*. [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]—**K. mitratum.** See Claviceps *purpurea*.

KEPHALIN [Thudichum], n. Ke^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *céphaline*. Ger., *K.* See Cephaline.

KEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}f′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. 1. Of Virchow, in anthropology, a large skull. [L, 149 (α, 29).] 2. See Cephalon.

KEPHALOTHRYPTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}f-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-thri^{2}p-(thru^{6}p)′to^{2}r. See Cephalothryptor.—**Perforatorischer K.** (Ger.). An instrument invented by Cohen for breaking up the skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 61.]

KÉPHYR (Fr.), n. Ka-fer. See Kefir.

KEPLAKEVELA KISGINA GIDA, n. The *Ixora coccinea*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

KERACELE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^3-sel(kal)′e(a); in Eng., ke^{2}r′a^3-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From κέρς, a horn, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *kéracèle*. Of the veterinarians, a corneous tumor upon the external surface of the hoof in horses. [A, 301 (α, 40).]

KERAPHYLLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^3-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo(lo^3)-sel-(kal)′e(a); in Eng., ke^{2}r-a^3-fi^{2}l′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From κέρας, a horn, φύλλον, a leaf, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *kéraphyllocèle*. A corneous tumor that forms between the shell of the horse's hoof and the subjacent tissues. [A, 315 (α, 45).]

KERAPHYLLOUS, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^3-fil′u^{3}s. Fr., *kéraphylleux*. Consisting of horny laminæ, like the horse's hoof. [α, 45.]

KERATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. From κέρας, a horn, and ἔκτασις, distention. A vesicular protrusion of the cornea. [Stelwag (α, 29).]

KERATECTOMY, n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-e^{2}k′to-mi^2. Lat., *Keratectomia* (from κέρας, a horn, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *kératectomie, cératectomie*. Ger., *Keratectomie, Hornhauteinschneidung*. Properly, excision of a portion of the cornea; as commonly used, the operation of extracting a cataract, also an incision into the anterior chamber for letting out pus or blood. [F.]

KERATHYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^3-thil(thu^{6}l)′e(a). Gen., *-thyl′es*. From κέρας, a horn, and ὕλη, matter. Ger., *Hornstoff*. Horny matter. [A, 322.]

KERATIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos (-as′is)*. From κέρας, a horn. Fr., *kératiase*. A morbid condition characterized by corneous growths. [G, 16; L, 107.]

KERATIC, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. From κέρας, a horn. See Corneous.

KERATIN, n. Ke^{2}r′a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *ceratium, keratinum* (from κέρας, a horn). Fr., *cératine, kératine*. Ger., *K., Cornein*. A substance obtained by boiling the horny parts of animal substance—horns, nails, hair, feathers, epidermis—successively in ether, alcohol, water, and dilute acids. It contains about 51 per cent. of carbon, 6·5 per cent. of hydrogen, 17 per cent. of nitrogen, 20 to 25 per cent. of oxygen, and from $\frac{7}{10}$ to 5 per cent. of sulphur. It is a gum-like substance used to protect pills from the action of the gastric juice, and yet allow them to dissolve in the alkaline contents of the small intestine. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]—**K′pillen.** Pills coated with k. by being dipped in a solution of it. [α, 38.]

KERATINIAN, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^3-ti^{2}n′i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *kératinien*. Pertaining to the cornea or to keratin. [J.]

KÉRATINISATION (Fr.), n. Ka-ra^3-te-ne-za^3(se)-o^{2}n^2. From κέρας, a horn. The process of hardening undergone by the nails. [Ranvier, quoted by Suchard, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 25, 1882.]

KERATINISIRT (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{3}t-en-ez-ert′. Of pills, coated by dipping in a solution of keratin. [α, 38.]

KÉRATITE (Fr.), n. Ka-ra^3-tet. See Keratitis.—**K. calcaire.** Calcification of the deep epithelial layer of Bowman's membrane. [A, 319 (α, 29).]—**K. dendritique ulcéreuse de nature mycotique.** See Keratitis *dendritica exulcerans mycotica*.—**K. des moissonneurs.** See Keratitis *of reapers*.—**K. en bandes.** See *Band-shaped* keratitis.—**K. en points.** See Keratitis *punctata*.—**K. en sclérose.** See *Sclerosing* keratitis.—**K. pointillée (ou ponctuée).** See Keratitis *punctata*.—**K. professionelle.** A keratitis due to following a particular occupation.—**K. purulente.** See Keratitis *suppurativa*.—**K. rhumatique, K. rhumatismale.** See Keratitis *rheumatica*.—**K. superficielle avasculeuse (ou non-vasculeuse).** See Keratitis *superficialis avasculosa*.—**K. superficielle vasculeuse.** See Keratitis *superficialis vasculosa*.

KERATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis)*. From κέρας, a horn (see also *-itis**). Fr., *kératite*. Ger., *Hornhautentzündung*. It., *ceratitide*. Sp., *queratis*. Inflammation of the cornea. It may be superficial or deep, acute or chronic. The symptoms are pain, photophobia, lacrymation, more or less opacity of the cornea, ciliary injection, vascularity of the cornea (rarely extending beyond the periphery except in pannus), and diminution of vision. [F.]—**Asthenic k.** See *K. phlyctænulosa*.—**Avascular k.** See *Non-vascular k.*—**Band-shaped k.** Fr., *kératite en bandes*. Ger., *bandförmige* (oder *gürtelförmige*) *K.* (oder *Hornhautentzündung*), *Bandk′*. A non-vascular, chronic, and obstinate k. occupying the middle zone of the cornea and usually extending entirely across it. It begins as an opacity on both nasal and temporal sides of the cornea. These opacities gradually extend till they meet, and the affected part of the cornea appears dull and glassy and of a dirty gray or yellowish-brown color. The disease usually attacks both eyes, though not simultaneously. It is rare in young persons. [Von Graefe (F).]—**Bullous k.** See *K. bullosa*.—**Cachectic k.** K. of constitutional origin.—**Central parenchymatous k.** Fr., *kératite parenchymateuse centrale*. Ger., *centrale parenchymatose Hornhautentzündung*. An inflammation of the cornea proper in which there is developed an opacity in the central parts of the cornea, with moderate signs of irritation and inflammation. This opacity is of irregular intensity and degree of saturation. It lies in the parenchyma and extends anteriorly and posteriorly. [F.]—**Cicatricial k.** K. caused by the presence of a cicatrix in the cornea. [F, 19 (α, 29).]—**Circumscribed k.** Fr., *kératite circonscrite*. K. of a definite portion of the cornea. [α, 29.]—**Cretaceous k.** Fr., *kératite crétacée*. A calcareous degeneration of the corneal epithelium which is idiopathic and develops slowly. [F, 22 (α, 29).]—**Deep k.** See *K. profunda*.—**Diffuse k.** See *Interstitial k.*—**Diffuse parenchymatous k.** See *K. parenchymatosa diffusa*.—**Dotted k.** See *K. punctata*.—**Fascicular k.** Lat., *k. fasciculosa*. Fr., *kératite fasciculée*. Ger., *fasciculäre* (oder *büschelförmige*) *Hornhautentzündung*. A form of k. that develops from a phlyctenular marginal infiltration and gradually advances toward the centre of the cornea, leaving behind it a ribbon-shaped cicatricial stripe caused by the thickly crowded blood-vessels. [F.]—**Granular k.** See Pannus.—**Herpetic k.** See Herpes *corneæ* (1st def.). A destructive k. characterized by a tendency to the formation of pus in the anterior chamber and infiltration of the corneal tissue, with necrosis of this tissue and slough of the cornea. It is usually accompanied by iritis and is more apt to occur in elderly persons or in broken-down constitutions. [F.]—**Hypopyon k.** K. ulcerosa complicated with the presence of pus in the anterior chamber. [Berry (α, 29).]—**Interstitial k.** Lat., *k. interstitialis*. Fr., *kératite interstitielle*. K. in which the substantia propria is the part of the cornea primarily involved. The posterior layers, including the endothelium, are often implicated, but there is no impairment of the epithelium except that in some cases it has a dull, finely molecular appearance like the surface of ground glass. [F, 25 (α, 29).]—**K. a frigore.** K. due to exposure to cold.—**K. amenorrhoica.** A form of phlyctenular k. in some women who have amenorrhœa or in whom the flow is retarded or irregular. [Arlt (α, 29).]—**K. bullosa.** Fr., *kératite bulleuse* (ou *bullaire*). Ger., *parenchymatöse Hornhautentzündung mit Blasenbildung*. A parenchymatous infiltration of the cornea, accompanied by the development of large blisters on its surface, which shake on motion of the eye, showing that they are not entirely filled with fluid. These blisters develop very rapidly and may rupture, or their contents be reabsorbed. They tend to relapse, and do not yield to treatment. [F; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 212.]—**K. contagiosa.** A form of suppurative k. observed in cattle which slowly extends through an entire herd. A micro-organism has been found in the tissues. ["Am. Vet. Rev.," Apr., 1889, p. 23 (α, 29).]—**K. dendritica exulcerans mycotica.** Fr., *kératite dendritique ulcéreuse de nature mycotique*. K. which begins as a small superficial ulcer and extends in a dendritic or branching form close under the surface of the cornea, making a figure resembling a twig of a tree. The lines are white and the epithelium is shed, leaving ulcerated furrows. [F, 25 (α, 29).]—**K. e lagophthalmo.** A form of k. occurring in lagophthalmus and due to desiccation of the cornea. It is associated with infiltration, ulceration, iritis, and hypopyon. [B.]—**K. fasciculosa.** See *Fascicular k.*—**K. herpetica.** See Herpes *corneæ* (1st def.).—**K. maculosa.** K. characterized by numerous grayish round spots in the cornea, with ill-defined borders, in the superficial or subepithelial layers. ["Wien. klin. Woch.," Aug. 22, 1889, p. 665 (α, 29).]—**K. mycotica.** A form of k. supposed to be caused by some particular microbe. It is characterized by a great tendency to a kind of ramifying superficial extension. It is chronic, and the infiltration about the ulcerated lines is so slight as to render the peculiarity of its propagation apt to escape detection, unless on examination with oblique illumination. The pain is slight, but there is some discomfort and photophobia. [Berry (α, 29).]—**K. neuroparalytica.** Fr., *kératite neuro-paralytique*. Ger., *neuroparalytische Hornhautentzündung*. A chronic k. which comes on after paralysis of the fifth nerve. The eye loses its sensibility, even to the presence of irritants. The cornea becomes opaque, ulcers may form, and suppuration may take place, leading to hypopyon, perforation, and iritis. The epithelium of the cornea and that of the conjunctiva become rough and dry. If the fifth nerve is only partially paralyzed, the cornea is but rarely affected. The affection of the cornea is due to mechanical violence from external irritants, the presence of which it does not feel; to desiccation of the cornea, or most probably to atrophic disturbance due to severance from the trophic centres. [B; F.]—**K. of reapers.** Fr., *kératite des moissonneurs*. A form of traumatic k. induced by the contact of the beards of grain with the corneæ of reapers. [α, 29.]—**K. pannosa.** Fr., *kératite panneuse, pannus*. Ger., *Pannus, pannöse Hornhautentzündung*. A superficial k., rarely extending deeper than Bowman's membrane, characterized by the development of blood-vessels in and beneath the anterior epithelium, hypertrophy of the latter with a tendency to superficial ulceration, and the formation of more or less permanent opacities and changes of curvature, which are generally known as facets. [F.]—**K. parenchymatosa.** See *Interstitial k.*—**K. parenchymatosa diffusa.** Fr., *kératite parenchymateuse diffuse*. Ger., *diffuses parenchymatöses Hornhautinfiltrat*. A parenchymatous k. in which the opacity is usually so extensive as to give the cornea the appearance, in whole or in part, of ground glass. It may occur in one eye, but is usually bilateral. The symptoms vary greatly in intensity; there may be no vessels visible and but little circumcorneal injection, or there may be very marked symp-

toms of inflammation. When occurring in connection with Hutchinson's teeth, it is usually regarded as symptomatic of congenital syphilis. It may occur in early childhood or at the period of puberty, or later, or it may be intra-uterine. [F.]—**K. phlyctænulosa.** Fr., *kératite phlycténulaire.* Ger., *phlyctänulöse Hornhautentzündung.* A superficial k. characterized by the appearance of limited, round, sharply defined, superficial gray opacities, which sometimes have a spherical or pointed prominence. [F.]—**K. post-variolosa.** See *K. variolosa.*—**K. profunda.** Fr., *kératite profonde.* Ger., *tiefe Hornhautentzündung.* K. involving the deeper layers of the cornea, or the corneal substance proper, usually idiopathic, though it may be traumatic, and accompanied by ciliary injection, lacrymation, photophobia, more or less pain, and an infiltration in the corneal tissue which renders it opaque. There may also, though rarely, be a development of blood-vessels. There are three forms, characterized by ulcers, infiltration, and abscess. By some this term is restricted to the deep non-suppurative form of k. [B; F.]—**K. punctata.** Fr., *kératite ponctuée* (ou *en points*). Ger., *punktförmige Hornhauttrübung.* A form of k. observed by Mauthner in syphilitic patients, consisting in circumscribed grayish spots as large as a pin's head, which appear in the corneal tissue at different depths, and are perhaps the cells of gummy nodules. The iris is not involved. [Mauthner (F).]—**K. punctata superficialis.** An inflammation of the superficial layer of the cornea characterized by minute gray spots which are often arranged in groups or rows as in herpes corneæ. ["Wien. klin. Woch," Oct. 31, 1889, p. 837 (*a*, 29).]—**K. purulenta.** See *K. suppurativa.*—**K. pustulosa.** See *K. phlyctænulosa.*—**K. rheumatica.** Fr., *kératite rhumatismale* (ou *rhumatique*). Ger., *rheumatische Hornhautentzündung.* Of Arlt, k. occurring during a rheumatic attack, or caused by a rheumatic diathesis. [F.]—**K. scrofulosa.** Fr., *kératite scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrofulöse Hornhautentzündung.* Of Arlt, parenchymatous diffuse k. [F.]—**K. superficialis.** K. affecting only the outer layers of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**K. superficialis avasculosa** (seu **circumscripta**). Fr., *kératite superficielle avasculeuse* (ou *non-vasculeuse*). Ger., *oberflächliche nicht-vasculäre* (oder *gefässarme*) *Hornhautentzündung.* A superficial k. with subepithelial changes without the constant development of new blood-vessels. [F.]—**K. superficialis vasculosa.** Fr., *kératite superficielle vasculeuse.* Ger., *oberflächliche vasculäre Hornhautentzündung.* An inflammation of the superficial laminæ of the cornea, involving the epithelium and Bowman's membrane, accompanied by the development of new vessels. [F.]—**K. suppurativa.** Fr., *kératite suppurative.* Ger., *eiternde Hornhautentzündung.* Parenchymatous k. accompanied by the formation of pus, and usually by hypopyon, or, according to Fuchs and some others, any form of k. attended with suppuration, including ulcer and abscess of the cornea, k. elagophthalmo, k. neuroparalytica, and keratomalacia. [B; F.]—**K. tænulosa.** Phlyctenular k. [B.]—**K. traumatica.** Fr., *kératite traumatique.* Ger., *traumatische Hornhautentzündung.* K. produced by injury. This may be a mere superficial ulcer, or a lacerated or incised wound of the cornea, or a wound with perforation. [F.]—**K. ulcerosa.** Fr., *kératite ulcéreuse.* K. characterized by the presence of one or more ulcers involving a circumscribed portion or portions of the superficial or of the superficial and deep layers of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**K. ulcerosa perforans.** A k. ulcerosa which results in perforation of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**K. ulcerosa profunda.** Fr., *kératite ulcéreuse profonde.* Ger., *tiefes Hornhautgeschwür.* A deep ulcerative k. in which the ulcers are funnel-shaped, round, or semicircular, and surrounded by a zone of infiltration. [F.]—**K. variolosa.** Fr., *kératite varioleuse.* Ger., *variolöse Hornhautentzündung.* A purulent k. occurring with variola, and very often developing from a variolous pustule on the cornea. [F.]—**K. vasculosa.** A form of secondary k. in which the surface of the cornea is rough with erosions and proliferations of epithelium, has a grayish hue, and is covered in certain portions or entirely with a meshwork of fine blood-vessels. [F, 25 (*a*, 29).]—**K. vesiculosa.** Fr., *kératite vésiculeuse.* Ger., *vesiculäre* (oder *vesiculöse*) *Hornhautentzündung.* See HERPES *corneæ* (1st def.).—**K. xerotica.** A peculiar corneal ulceration, preceded by xerosis of the conjunctiva and often by hemeralopia. The conjunctiva is dry and covered with a fine froth and scales. The sensibility of the cornea is diminished, and a small, usually central, portion becomes gray. The immediate cause seems to be dryness of the surface of the cornea from incomplete closure of the lids, the palpebral fissure remaining partly open as the result of general weakness. [Schmidt-Rimpler (*a*, 29).]—**Marginal k.** Fr., *kératite marginale.* Ger., *randständige Hornhautentzündung.* A phlyctenular form of k. occurring on the limbus. [F.]—**Necrotic k.** K. which results in the destruction of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**Neuroparalytic k., Neuropathic k.** See *K. neuroparalytica.*—**Non-vascular k.** K. which is accompanied by no vascularity except a faint rosy injection around the cornea, but not extending over it. [F, 26 (*a*, 29).]—**Phlegmonous k.** See *K. suppurativa.*—**Phlyctenular k.** See *K. phlyctænulosa.*—**Purulent k.** See *K. suppurativa.*—**Recurrent k.** See *K. phlyctænulosa.*—**Reflex k.** K. resulting from injuries of tissues not directly connected with the cornea. [L, 57 (*a*, 29).]—**Rheumatic k.** See *K. rheumatica.*—**Sclerosing k.** Fr., *scléro-kératite, kératite en sclérose.* Ger., *sclerosirende K.* A form of k. consequent on pathological processes in the episcleral or scleral tissue and characterized by a very insidious course. The opacity occurs at the corneal margin close to the inflamed sclera, and is of a gray color and not vascularized. [F.]—**Scrofulous k.** See *K. scrofulosa.*—**Secondary k.** Fr., *kératite secondaire.* Ger., *sekundäre Hornhautentzündung.* K. in which the original inflammation is not situated in the cornea. [F, 27 (*a*, 29).]—**Sympathetic k.** K. dependent upon the inflammation of the other eye. [*a*, 29.]—**Syphilitic k.** See *Interstitial k.*—**Strumous k.** See *K. scrofulosa.*—**Suppurative k.** See *K. suppurativa.*—**Trachomatous k.** See PANNUS *of the cornea.*—**Traumatic k.** See *K. traumatica.*—**Variolous k.** See *K. variolosa.*—**Vesicular k.** See HERPES *corneæ* (1st def.).

KERATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ke^{2}r'a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From κέρας, a horn, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *kératocèle.* Ger., *Hornhautbruch.* A hernia or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet through an ulcer which has penetrated the other layers of the cornea. It is usually transparent and generally surrounded by a zone of infiltration of the corneal tissue. [F.]

KERATOCHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and χρῶμα, color. A diffuse discoloration of the superficial layers of the cornea. [*a*, 40.]

KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)-ti^2(te)-vi(we)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From κέρας, a horn (see also CONJUNCTIVA and *-itis**). Associated inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva. [*a*, 29.]

KERATOCONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and κῶνος, a cone. Fr., *kératoconus.* Ger., *K.* See *Conical* CORNEA.

KERATO-CRICOID, adj. Ke^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-kri'koid. Lat., *kerato-cricoideus* (from κέρας, a horn, κρίκος, a ring, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CERATO-CRICOID; as a n., see CRICOTHYREOIDEUS.

KERATODE, n. Ke^{2}r'a^{2}t-od. From κέρας, a horn, and εἶδος, resemblance. The horny substance forming the skeleton of many sponges. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

KERATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See KERATITIS.

KERATODEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-sel-(kal)'e(a).; in Eng., ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-od'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See KERATOCELE.

KERATODEONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-o(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyx'eos* (*-is*). See KERATONYXIS.

KERATODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{6}r(de^{2}r)'-ma^3. Ger., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). From κέρας, a horn, and δέρμα, the skin. See CORNEA.

KERATODERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{6}r-(de^{2}r)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See KERATITIS.

KERATODERMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{6}r(de^{2}r)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ke^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-du^{6}rm'-a^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From κέρας, a horn, δέρμα, the skin, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Hornhautgeschwulst.* See KERATOCELE.

KERATODERMATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{6}r(de^{2}r)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)a^3. From κέρας, a horn, δέρμα, the skin, and μαλακία, softening. Ger., *Hornhauterweichung.* Morbid softness of the cornea. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

KERATODES (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., κερατώδης (from κέρας, a horn, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CORNEOUS; as a n., see CORNEA.

KERATOGENOUS, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From κέρας, a horn, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *kératogène.* Producing horny material. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

KERATOGLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}g'lob(lo^{2}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and *globus*, a globe. Fr., *kératoglobe, kératoglobus.* A disease characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the whole cornea, which generally extends to the neighboring portion of the sclerotic. The term has been used synonymously with hydrophthalmia and buphthalmia. The cornea may remain transparent or become slightly cloudy. The anterior part of the sclera becomes much thinned. [Wells (F).]

KERATOHYALIN, n. Ke^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-hi'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Ger., *K.* Of Waldeyer, see ELEIDIN.

KERATO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-hi-(hu^6)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, the letter Ψ, and εἶδος, resemblance. A muscle of the lower mammals, arising from the posterior border of the styloid cornu and the inferior extremity of the styloid bone, and attached to the superior border of the thyreoid cornu. It approximates the cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**K.-h. parvus.** See *K.-h.*

KERATOID, adj. Ke^{2}r'a^{2}t-oid. Lat., *keratoides* (from κέρας, a horn, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CERATOIDES; as a n., in the pl., *k's*, see *Serous* CANALICULI.

KERATO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-i(e)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From κέρας, a horn, and ἶρις, the iris (see also *-itis**). Fr., *kérato-iritis, kérato-irite.* Ger., *Kerato-Iritis.* Inflammation of the cornea and iris. [F.]

KERATOLEUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-lu^2-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From κέρας, a horn, and λεύκωμα, anything whitened. Fr., *leucome de la cornée, albugo.* Ger., *Hornhautleukom.* See ALBUGO and LEUCOMA.

KERATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-oly'seos* (*-ol'ysis*). From κέρας, a horn, and λύσις, a loosing. A loosening or separation of the cuticle of the skin. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the *Keratolyses* (Ger., *Keratolysen*) are a family of the suborder *Keratoses* (*q. v.*), embracing diseases characterized by defective cornification, including *Pityriasis simplex*, *Pityriasis essentialis*, and *Dermatitis exfoliativa infantum.* [G, 4.]

KERATOLYTIC, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *kératolytique.* Ger., *keratolytisch.* Pertaining to, affected by, or tending to produce, keratolysis. [G.]

KERATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From κέρας, a horn. Fr., *kératome.* Ger., *Keratom.* An excessive growth of corneous tissue. [G.]—**Congenital diffuse k. of the skin, K. diffusum nitrauterinum.** Fr., *kératome congénital généralisé diffus de la peau.* Ger., *universales diffuses congenitales Keratom der menschlichen Haut.* Of Kyber, a congenital abnormity in which the epidermis is changed into thick,

horny plates, separated by fissures that expose the derma, giving somewhat the appearance of an armadillo; probably the same as the congenital ichthyosis of Simpson. [Kyber, "Med. Jahrb.," 1880, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May. 1881, p. 615; "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," June, 1882, p. 381.]—**K. palmare et plantare hereditarium.** A congenital k. limited to the palms and soles.

KERATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From κέρας, a horn, and μαλακία, a softening. Fr., *kératomalacie.* Ger., *Keratomalacie, Hornhauterweichung.* A softening and degeneration of the corneal tissue; especially a form of keratitis occurring in children in connection with a severe and frequently fatal general disease, and characterized by hemeralopia, the formation of xerotic spots upon the cornea, and ulceration of the latter, which may be very extensive while the local symptoms of inflammation are usually slight. [B.]

KERATOME, n. Ke^{2}r′a^3-tom. Fr., *kératome.* See KERATOTOME.

KERATO-MENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-me^{2}n-(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From κέρας, a horn, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also *-itis**). An old term for keratitis. [F.]

KERATOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r″a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-men(man)′-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-mening′os* (*-ing′is*). From κέρας, a horn, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. An old term for the cornea. [F.]

KERATOMETER, n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From κέρας, a horn, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring corneal astigmatism. [α, 29.]

KERATOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See KERATOTOME.

KERATOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and μύκης, a fungus. See KERATITIS *mycotica.*—**K. aspergillina.** K. associated with the presence of aspergillus glaucus. [A, 319 (α, 29).]

KERATONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). See KERATOSIS.

KERATONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and νόσος, disease. A disease of corneous tissue; in the pl., *keratonosi* (Ger., *Keratonosen, Anomalien der Horn- und Secretbildung*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the eighth class (see EPIDERMIDOSIS), comprising diseases of the corneous layer of the skin together with the hair and nails, and of the cutaneous secretions. This order includes *Keratoses, Trichoses, Onychoses, Steatoses,* and *Idroses.* [G, 4.]

KERATONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ny′xeos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and νύξις, a pricking. Fr., *kératonyxis.* Ger., *K., Durchstechung der Hornhaut.* An operation for the purpose of breaking up a soft cataract. A needle is introduced through the cornea, the capsule of the lens freely opened, and the substance of the lens then thoroughly broken up by stirring with the needle. This allows the aqueous humor to come in contact with the lens matter, which hastens its absorption. This operation should only be performed on the soft cataracts of childhood and youth. [F.]

KERATOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3) pla(pla^3)′-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From κέρας, a horn, and πλάσις, a molding. Ger., *Keratoplasie, Ueberhörnung.* Of Unna, reparative growth of the corneous layer of the epidermis. ["Berlin. klin. Woch.," Aug. 27, 1883, p. 33 (G).]

KERATOPLASTIC, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *kératoplastique.* Ger., *keratoplastisch.* Pertaining to keratoplasia or to keratoplasty. [L, 107.]

KERATOPLASTY, n. Ke^{2}r′a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}s-ti^2. Lat., *keratoplastica* (from κέρας, a horn, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *kératoplastie, kératoplastique.* Ger., *Keratoplastik, Neubildung der Hornhaut.* An operation for the formation of a partially or entirely artificial cornea by the transplantation of a strip of corneal tissue with two side-pieces of conjunctiva, from some of the lower animals to the eye of man, or from one patient to another. Success has only occurred in isolated instances, as the transplanted portion usually sloughs. [F.]

KERATORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)′-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex′eos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Fr., *kératorrhexis.* Ger., *Hornhautbruch.* Rupture of the cornea either from a perforating ulcer or from external injury. [F.]

KERATOSCLERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r-(sklar)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From κέρας, a horn, and σκληρός, hard (see also *-itis**). Associated inflammation of the cornea and sclera. [α, 29.]

KERATOSCOPE, n. Ke^{2}r′a^{2}t-o-skop. From κέρας, a horn, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *kératoscope.* Ger., *Keratoskop.* An instrument for observing abnormal curvatures of the cornea, consisting of a disc bearing black and white circles, which, in cases of anomalous curvature, appear to be distorted figures instead of circles. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Placido's k.** An instrument for detecting astigmatism, which consists of a series of concentric circles painted in black and white on a disc about 10 inches in diameter. It is held close to the cornea, and the reflex is viewed through a central hole with a 4-inch lens. [F, 26 (α, 29).]

KERATOSCOPY, n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. From κέρας, a horn, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *kératoscopie.* Ger., *Keratoskopie.* An incorrect term for a method of determining the refraction of an eye by inspecting the reflex from the pupil; also called skiascopy, retinoscopy, pupilloscopy, and the shadow test. In performing it the observer stations himself at a distance of 1 metre from the patient, and throws a beam of light upon the eye to be examined with a concave mirror which rotates slowly on its axis. As he does so, a shadow moves out from the edge of the pupil and across the field of the latter. He then places convex or concave glasses before the eye until the movement of the shadow takes place in the reverse direction. The glass which accomplishes this reversal, less 1 dioptre if it is a convex glass, or plus 1 dioptre if it is a concave glass, is a measure of the ametropia. This method is independent of the refraction of the observer's eye. [B.]

KERATOSE, adj. Ke^{2}r′a^{2}t-os. From κέρας, a horn. See CORNEOUS.

KERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn. Fr., *kératose.* Ger., *Keratose.* 1. A physiological transformation into horny tissue. ["Anat. Anzeiger," 1889, p. 450 (J).] 2. Excessive development of corneous tissue. Cf. HYPERKERATOSIS. 3. Disease or anomalous development of the corneous tissue, especially of the epidermis. The *Keratoses* (Ger., *Keratosen*) are: (*a*) of Hebra and others, diseases characterized by anomalous growth of the stratum corneum, comprising especially tyloma, clavus, cornu cutaneum, verruca, and ichthyosis; (*b*) (Ger., *Keratosen im engeren Sinne*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of diseases of the epidermis (see EPIDERMIDOSES) belonging to the order *Keratonosi* and including *Hyperkeratoses, Parakeratoses,* and *Keratolyses.* [G, 4.]—**K. circumscripta.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**K. diffusa epidermica intra-uterina.** See ICHTHYOSIS *congenita.*—**K. follicularis.** See ICHTHYOSIS *follicularis.*—**K. linguæ.** See ICHTHYOSIS *linguæ* and LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis.*—**K. obturans.** Of Wreden, a name for masses of horny epithelial scales occasionally met with in the external auditory canal. These constitute a somewhat laminated epithelial plug, formed by gradual accretion from the cutis of the canal, causing great deafness and offering obstinate resistance to removal. [Γ, 4.]—**K. pigmentosa.** See VERRUSA *senilis.*—**K. pilaris.** See LICHEN *pilaris.*

KERATOTOME, n. Ke^{2}r′a^{2}t-o-tom. Lat., *keratotomus* (from κέρας, a horn, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *kératotome.* Ger., *Keratotom.* 1. An old term for any knife or cutting instrument used in incising the cornea. 2. A term for the various kinds of delicate knives used for making the corneal incision in the operation for the extraction of cataract. [F.]

KERATOTOMY, n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *keratotomia.* Fr., *kératotomie.* Ger., *Keratotomie, Hornhauteinschnitt.* Any incision of the cornea, especially for the extraction of cataract. [F.]

KERAUNOGRAPHIC, adj. Ke^{2}r-a^{4}n-o-gra^{2}f′i^{2}k. From κεραυνός, a thunderbolt, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *kéraunographique.* Ger., *keraunographisch.* Pictorial and produced by lightning (said of impressions produced on bodies struck by lightning, generally bearing the image of a neighboring object). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

KERBE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rb′e^2. A notch or groove. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**Afterk'.** The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]

KERBEL (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rb′e^{2}l. The genus *Anthriscus,* especially *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Anisk'.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gartenk', Gebräuchlicher Kettenk', K'kraut.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Myrrhenk'.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Nadelk'.** The *Anthriscus pectens.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Spanischer K.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Follk', Waldk', Wilder K.** The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KERBHALSIG (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}rb′ha^{3}ls-i^{2}g. See CRENICOLLIS.

KERBIG (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}rb′i^{2}g. See CRENATE.

KERBSCHNÄBELIG (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}rb′shnab-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See CRENIROSTRIS.

KERBTRAGEND (Ger.), adj. Ke^{2}rb′tra^{3}g-e^{2}nd. See CRENATE.

KERECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. More properly written *keratectasia.* From κέρας, a horn, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Bulging of the cornea that has become soft and pliant from keratitis pannosa. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

KERECTOMY, n. Ke^{2}r e^{2}k′to-mi^2. Fr., *kérectomie.* See KERATECTOMY.

KERION (Lat.), **KERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ke(ka)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., κηρίον. Fr., *kérion, cérion.* Ger., *Honiggeschwulst, Honigwabe.* It., *vespajo del capillitio.* An inflammatory disease of the scalp, regarded by most authorities as a severe form of ringworm and characterized by irregular œdematous swellings, perforated by a number of openings or foramina corresponding to the hair follicles, from which there commonly exudes a viscid, yellowish secretion. It is usually followed by temporary or permanent loss of hair over the region affected. [G, 13.] Cf. SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*—**K. celsi.** See *K.*

KERMES, n. Ku^{5}r′mez. Sanscr., *kirmi.* Ar., *kirmiz.* Lat., *grana* (seu *baccæ*) *k.* (seu *tinctorum*) (1st def.). Fr., *kermès, graines d'écarlate* (ou *de vermillon*) (1st def.). Ger., *K., Kermeskörner* (oder *-beeren*) (1st def.), *Scharlachbeeren* (1st def.), *Karmesinbeeren* (1st def.). It., *chermes animale.* Sp., *quermes animal.* 1. The dried females of *Coccus ilicis;* used as a dye-stuff in the East, and said to be the scarlet of the Scriptures. 2. The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 5, 121, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Animal k., Baccæ k.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**German k.** See *K. mineral.*—**Grana k.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**K'beere** (Ger.). See the major list.—**K.-berry.** 1. See *K.* (1st def.). 2. The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'eiche** (Ger.). See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. grains.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**K. igne paratum.** See *K. mineral.*—**K. ilicis.** The *Coccus ilicis.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**K. insect, K'körner** (Ger.). See *K.* (1st def.).—**K. mineral.** Lat., *k. minerale* [Fr. Cod.] (*commune* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *k. mineralis* [Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *kermès minéral* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mineralk'.* It., *chermes minerale.* Sp, *quermes mineral.* A substance consisting chiefly of the trisulphide and trioxide of antimony, in varying proportions, together with a small proportion of water and of various adventitious ingredients. It occurs under two forms. One, the *kermès par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod. (the *oxysulphuret*

of antimony of the U. S. Ph. of 1870), is a velvety-brown powder, devoid of taste and odor, insoluble in water, prepared by boiling in 640 parts of water, 64 parts of sodium carbonate, and 3 parts of pure antimony trisulphide, and filtering, and drying the precipitate. It consists chiefly of antimony trisulphide and antimony trioxide, in the proportion of 7 parts of the former to 3 of the latter. The *kermès par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod., *k. igne paratum*, is made by fusing a mixture of antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and potassium carbonate. It differs from the first preparation in being coarser, less velvety, and of a redder hue, and in containing impurities, especially arsenic. It is directed to be used in veterinary practice only. [B, 5, 113.]—**K. oak.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**K'schildlaus** (Ger.). The *Coccus ilicis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. tinctorum.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**Mineral k.** See *K. mineral.*—**Oxydfreier K.** (Ger.). Antimony trisulphide freed from oxygen; amorphous antimony trisulphide. [B, 48.]—**Pulvis e k. minerale.** See PULVIS *kermesinus.*—**Tabellæ cum k. minerale** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **kermetis mineralis**). See *Tablettes de* KERMÈS.—**Vegetable k.** See *K.* (1st def.).

KERMÈS (Fr.), n. Ke^{2}r-me^{2}s. See KERMES.—**K. animal.** The *Coccus ilicis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Chocolat au k.** A preparation composed of 100 parts of simple chocolate and 5 of kermes. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**K. des Allemands.** See KERMES *mineral.*—**K. des vétérinaires, K. minéral** [Fr. Cod.], **K. officinal, K. par voie humide** [Fr. Cod.], **K. par voie sèche** [Fr. Cod.]. See KERMES *mineral.*—**Pastilles de k. minéral.** See *Tablettes de k.*—**Saccharolé solide de k. polyamique.** See *Tronchin's anticatarrhal* LOZENGES.—**Tablettes de k.** [Fr. Cod.] (**minéral** [Fr. Cod., 1837]). Lat., *tabellæ cum kermes minerale* [Fr. Cod.]. Troches containing each 1 centigramme (about ⅙ of a grain) of kermes mineral, 90 centigrammes (14 grains) of sugar, and 8 centigrammes each of gum arabic and orange-flower water, to secure the proper consistence. [B, 113, 119.]—**K. végétal.** See KERMES (1st def.).

KERMESBEERE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}r'me^{2}s-bar-e^2. 1. The genus *Phytolacca.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. In the pl., *K'n*, see KERMES (1st def.).—**Gemeine K.** The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KERMESINE, adj. Ku^{5}r'me^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *kermesinus.* Fr., *kermésin.* Containing kermes. [B, 97, 119.]

KERMESITE, n. Ku^{5}r'me^{2}s-it. A native oxysulphide of antimony. [B.] See ANTIMONY *oxysulphide.*

KERMETICO-AMMONIACALIS (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}r-me^{2}t'-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Containing kermes mineral and gum ammoniac. [B, 119.]

KERMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}r-me^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *kermétisé.* Pertaining to, containing, or combined with kermes. [B, 119.]

KERN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rn. 1. See NUCLEUS. 2. See GANGLION (2d def.). 3. See KERNEL.—**Abducens-Facialisk'.** See *Abducens* NUCLEUS.—**Accessoriusk'.** See NUCLEUS *of the spinal accessory nerve.*—**Activer K.** A motor nucleus. [L, 332.]—**Acusticusk'e.** The auditory nuclei. [I, 6, 17 (K).] Cf. *Acoustic* CENTRES.—**Aeusserer Acusticusk'.** See *External auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Anhangk'.** A nucleus accessory to another. [L, 332.]—**Binucleolark'.** A nucleus having two nucleoli. [L.]—**Brückenkerne.** See NUCLEI *pontis.*—**Burdach's innerer K.** See NUCLEUS *of Goll.*—**Centraler grauer K. des Rückenmarks.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis.*—**Centralk'** [Henle]. See CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**Cervicalk'.** See *Cervical* NUCLEUS.—**Dachk'.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum.*—**Deiter'scher K.** See *Auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Dotterk'.** See *Vitelline* NUCLEUS and *Yolk* NUCLEUS.—**Dreieckiger K. des Keilstranges.** See *Cuneate* TUBERCLE.—**Eik'.** See *Egg*-NUCLEUS and *Female* PRONUCLEUS.—**Embryonalk'e.** An embryonic nucleus in contradistinction to an adult nucleus. [J.]—**Endothelk'.** The nucleus of an endothelial cell. [J.]—**Facialisk'.** See *Facial* NUCLEUS.—**Fruchtk'.** See NUCLEUS (3d def.).—**Furchungsk'.** See CYSTOCOCCUS, *Germ*-NUCLEUS, and *Germinal* SPOT.—**Gallertk'.** See *Gelatinous* NUCLEUS.—**Ganglioser K.** A ganglion-corpuscle of the cerebral gray substance. [I, 3 (K).]—**Geästk'e.** The small, granulated, irregular nuclei forming a portion of the granular mass connected with the termination of a motor nerve-fibre in a muscle. [L. C. Gray, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Gefalteter K.** See CORPUS *dentatum cerebelli.*—**Gefühlk' des Facialis.** The sensory nucleus of the fifth nerve. [K.]—**Gehirnk'.** One of the ganglionic masses of the brain. [J.]—**Gehörk'e.** See *Acoustic* CENTRES.—**Gemeinsamer Facialis-Abducensk'.** See *Abducens-facialis* NUCLEUS.—**Geschwänzter K., Geschweifter K.** See *Caudate* NUCLEUS.—**Gestreute Pyramidalisk'e von Stilling.** See *Stilling's diffused* NUCLEI *pyramidales.*—**Gezackter K. der Kleinhirnhemisphären.** See CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**Gezackter Nebenk'.** See *Accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Gezähnter K.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**Gezähnter K. des Kleinhirns.** See CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**Glossopharyngeusk'.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NUCLEUS.—**Grauer K.** See *Gray* NUCLEUS.—**Grosser Pyramidenk'.** See NUCLEUS *pyramidalis.*—**Haubenk'.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum.*—**Hauptk'.** A principal nucleus, such as the principal nucleus of the origin of the facial or auditory nerves. [J.]—**Hauptk' des Acusticus.** See NUCLEUS *acusticus superior.*—**Hinterer oberer Facialisk'.** See *Abducens-facialis* NUCLEUS.—**Hirnk'.** One of the ganglionic masses or nuclei of the brain. [J. 67, 140.]—**Hodenk'.** See CORPUS *Highmori.*—**Hypoglossusk'.** See *Hypoglossal* NUCLEUS.—**Innerer K. des Auditorius.** See *Internal auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Innerer K. des Sehhügels** (oder **des Thalamus**). The internal nucleus of the optic thalamus. [I, 10 (K).]—**K'ähnlich, K'artig.** Nuclear, nucleiform. [J.]—**K'bildung.** The formation of nuclei. [J.]—**K'bläschen.** See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—**K'blatt.** A nuclear layer. [I, 6 (K).]—**K'chen.** See NUCLEOLUS.—**K. der Augenmuskelnerven.** See *Oculo-motor* NUCLEUS.—**K'e der Dotterabschnitte.** The vitelline granules.—**K. der Gürtelschichte.** See *Arciform* NUCLEUS.—**K. des Aqueducts.** See NUCLEI *aquæductus Sylvii.*—**K. des Burdach'schen Keilstranges.** The nucleus of the cuneate funiculus. [I, 27 (K).]—**K. des Corpus albicans.** A collection of branched nerve-cells in the corpus albicans. [L.]—**K. des Funiculus gracilis.** See NUCLEUS *of Goll.*—**K. des Hahnentrittes.** Of Pander, a cloudy opacity that forms at the centre of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**K. des Keilstrangs.** The nucleus of the cuneate funiculus.—**K. des Oculomotorius.** See *Oculomotor* NUCLEUS.—**K. des Seitenstrangs.** See NUCLEUS *funiculi lateralis.*—**K. des Zartenstrangs.** See NUCLEUS *of Goll.*—**Keimk'.** See CYSTOCOCCUS, *Germinal* SPOT, and *Germ*-NUCLEUS.—**K'faden.** See the major list.—**K'faser.** See the major list.—**K. färbemittel.** A reagent that stains nuclei.—**K'färbung.** In microscopy, nuclear staining. [*a*, 45.]—**K'figur.** See *Achromatic* FIGURE and *Nuclear* FIGURE.—**K'fleck.** See NUCLEOLUS.—**K'flüssigkeit.** See ACHROMATIN and NUCLEOPLASM.—**K'förmig.** Nuclear, nucleiform. [J.]—**K'gerüst.** 1. See *Nuclear* FIBRILS. 2. Of Strassburger, see NUCLEOPLASM.—**K'geschwür.** Anthrax.—**K'grundsubstanz.** See CARYOPLASM.—**K'haltig.** Nucleolated, containing a nucleus. [J, 48.]—**K'haus.** The cavity containing the seed in an inferior, fleshy, many-celled fruit, like the apple. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).] Cf. ANTRUM (2d def.).—**K'häuschen.** See PYRENA.—**K'haut.** See ENDOPLEURA and *Nuclear* MEMBRANE.—**K'hefe.** See BACTERIUM.—**K'holz.** 1. See DURAMEN. 2. See GUAIAC-*wood.*—**K'hülle.** See PERITHECIUM.—**K'ig.** See ACINACEOUS.—**K. im kleinen Hirne.** See CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**K. im Sehhügel.** See NUCLEUS *of the optic thalamus.*—**K'körperchen.** See NUCLEOLUS.—**K'los.** Non-nucleated; in botany, see APYRENUS.—**K'masse.** See ALBUMEN (2d def.).—**K'massig.** Having an endosperm, endospermic. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**K'mitose.** See CARYOCINESIS.—**K'plasma, K'saft.** See CARYOPLASM.—**K'separation.** See *Nuclear* DIVISION.—**K'stein.** A pyrene. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**K'stoff.** Nuclear substance, chromatin. [J.]—**K'stück.** A cotyledon. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**K'substanz.** 1. Of Hertwig (1876), the chromatin of the nucleus. 2. A general term now used to distinguish nuclear from cell substance. [J, 15; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 154 (J).] See NUCLEOPLASM.—**K'theilung.** See the major list.—**K'vermehrung.** The multiplication of nuclei. [J.]—**K'e von His.** The smallest granules of the cells of the white vitellus.—**K'wand, K'wandung.** See *Nuclear* MEMBRANE.—**K'wucherung.** Nuclear proliferation. [J, 48.]—**K'zerschnürung.** See *Direct nuclear* DIVISION and CELL-*division.*—**Keulenförmiger K. des Zartenstranges.** See *Cuneate* TUBERCLE.—**Knochenk'.** See CENTRE *of ossification.*—**Kugelk'.** See *Spheroidal* NUCLEUS.—**Lateraler K.** See *Lateral* NUCLEUS.—**Lateraler K. des Acusticus.** See *External auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Lateraler K. der vorderen Acusticuswurzel.** See *Anterior auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Linsenk'.** 1. See *Lentiform* NUCLEUS. 2. See NUCLEUS *lentis.*—**Linsenk' des Kleinhirns.** See CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**Mandelk'.** See NUCLEUS *amygdalæ.*—**Markk'.** See *Medullary* NUCLEUS.—**Medialer K. der hinteren Acusticuswurzel.** See NUCLEUS *acusticus superior.*—**Muskelk'e.** See *Muscle*-CORPUSCLES.—**Mutterk'.** See *Mother* NUCLEUS.—**Nackte K'e.** See *Free* NUCLEI.—**Nebenk'.** See *Accessory* CORPUSCLE (1st def.) and PARANUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Nervenk'.** 1. A nerve-ganglion. 2. The medulla oblongata. [L, 59 (K).] 3. See *Nerve*-CORPUSCLE.—**Neurilemk'e.** See *Nerve*-CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Oculomotorio-trochlearisk'.** The common nucleus of the third and fourth nerves. [I, 11 (K).]—**Oculomotoriusk'.** See *Oculo-motor* NUCLEUS.—**Olivenk'.** See *Olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Olivennebenk'.** See *Accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Pfropfk'.** See *Emboliform* NUCLEUS.—**Pyramidenk'.** See NUCLEUS *pyramidalis.*—**Respirationsk'.** See *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**Rother Haubenk', Rother K. der Haube, Rother K. des Tegmentum.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum* and *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**Ruhender K.** See *Resting* NUCLEUS.—**Scheidenk'e.** See *Geästk'e.*—**Schweifk'** [Kaufmann]. The caudate nucleus.—**Seitenstrangk'.** See NUCLEUS *of the lateral column.*—**Sohlenk'e.** The large, oval nuclei, with double contours and a nucleolus, forming a portion of the granular mass connected with the termination of a motor nerve-fibre in a muscle. [L. C. Gray, *l. c.*]—**Spermak'.** See *Spermatic* NUCLEUS.—**Stammk'.** See CYTOCOCCUS.—**Stilling'scher K.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum* and *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**Tochterk'.** See *Daughter* NUCLEI.—**Trigeminusk'.** See *Trigeminal* NUCLEUS.—**Uninucleolar k.** A nucleus having a single nucleolus. [L.]—**Unterer K. des Thalamus.** See *Subthalmic* NUCLEUS.—**Unterer Facialisk'.** See *Inferior facial* NUCLEUS.—**Unterer Trigeminusk'.** See *Inferior trigeminus* NUCLEUS.—**Ursprungsk'e.** The cell-nests, or ganglia of origin, of the cerebro-spinal nerves. [J.]—**Vago-accessorius K.** The common nucleus of origin of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves. [I, 11 (K).]—**Vagusk'.** See *Trigeminal* NUCLEUS.—**Verknöcherungsk'.** See CENTRE *of ossification.*—**Vorderer K. des Acusticus** (oder **des Gehörnervs**). See *Anterior auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Vorderer K. des Hypoglossus.** See *Anterior hypoglossal* NUCLEUS.—**Vorderer K. des Thalamus.** The anterior (or superior) nucleus of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Vork'.** See PRONUCLEUS.—**Weiblicher Vork'.** See *Female* PRONUCLEUS.—**Zahnk'.** See *Dental* PULP.—**Zellenk', Zellk'.** See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Zungenkerne.** See *Glossohyal* BONE.

KERNEL, n. Ku^{5}rn'l. Gr., πυρήν. Lat., *nucleus.* Fr., *noyau.* Ger., *Kern.* 1. The hard central portion of a structure. 2. In popular language, a chronically enlarged lymphatic gland.—**K'wort.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Wax k., Waxing k.** An old term for slightly enlarged lymphatics, especially in the axilla and groins. It finds its significance in the fact that they are most frequently seen in children, and were looked upon as in some way connected with their bodily growth. [*a*, 40.]—**Yolk-k.** See *Yolk*-NUCLEUS.

KERNFÄDEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ke^{2}rn'fad-e^{2}n. See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Achromatophile K.** See ACHROMATIN.—**Chromatophile K.** See CHROMATIN.—**K'fasern.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.

KERNFASERN (Ger.), n. pl. Ke^{2}rn'fa^{3}z-e^{2}rn. See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Achromatophile K.** See ACHROMATIN.—**Chromatophile K.** See CHROMATIN.

KERNTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rn'til-un^2. See *Nuclear* DIVISION and CARYOCINESIS.—**Directe K.** See *Direct nuclear* DIVISION, *Nuclear* DIVISION, and *Cell*-DIVISION.—**Indirecte K., Karyokinetische K.** See *Indirect nuclear* DIVISION.—**K'sbilder.** See *Achromatic* FIGURE and *Nuclear* FIGURE.

KERÖ, n. A place near Deés, in Transylvania, Austria, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

KEROID, adj. Ke^{2}r'oid. From κέρας, a horn, and εἶδος, resemblance. See CORNEOUS.

KEROSENE, n. Ke^{2}r'o-sen. Fr., *kérosène.* An oil produced, with other lamp oils, from that portion of petroleum which distills above 183° C. [B, 9 (*a*, 38).]

KEROSOLENE, n. Ke^{2}r'o-so^{2}l-en. Fr., *kérosolène.* Ger., *Kerosolen.* A variable mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from coal-oil, forming a colorless, volatile liquid boiling at 58° C. It has been used as a topical anæsthetic and as an anodyne in embrocations. It sometimes contains benzene. [B, 93 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 39).]

KERPENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rp'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KERSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rsh'ba^3-u^{4}m. See VITEX *agnus castus.*

KÉRULY, n. A place in the county of Udvarhely, Transylvania, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KERVA, n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

KERZE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rts'e^2. See CANDLE and BOUGIE.—**K'nbaum.** The *Rhizophora candelaria.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nbeerstrauch.** The *Myrica cerifera.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nkraut.** See the major list.—**K'nträger.** A bougie-holder. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Königsk'.** The *Verbascum phlomoides* and *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KERZENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}rts'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Verbascum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Feldk'.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

KESARA (Hind.), n. See CROCUS *sativus.*

KESHI (Jap.), n. The *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KESKEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}sk'e^{2}n. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KESSEL (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}s'se^{2}l. See ACHÆNIUM and KETTLE.—**K'asche.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*

KESSO (Jap.), n. The root of *Putrinia scabiosæfolia.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KESTENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}st'e^{2}n-ho^{3}lts. See CHÂTENOIS.

KESZTHELY, n. A place in the county of Szalad, Hungary, where there are warm and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

KET, n. Ke^{2}t. The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KÉTIMONS DES INDIENS (Fr.), n. Ka-te-mo^{2}n^2 daz a^{2}n^2-de-a^{3}n^2. The *Cucumis sativus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KETINE, n. Ke^{2}t'en. Fr., *kétine.* 1. Properly, $C_6H_8N_2$, an oily liquid, boiling between 170° and 180° C., not yet obtained perfectly pure. 2. One of a series of homologous bases, $C_nH_{2n-4}N_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrosoacetone and its homologues by sodium (or tin) and hydrochloric acid. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Diethylk'.** A colorless, refractive, oily substance, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrosoethylacetone. It boils at 215° to 217° C., and unites with bromine to form an unstable crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2Br_2$. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Dimethylk'.** A colorless, crystalline substance obtained by the reduction of nitrosomethylacetone; it fuses at 87° C., and is soluble in ether. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Dipropylk'.** An oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{20}N_2$, obtained by reducing nitrosopropylacetone. It boils at 235° to 240° C., and unites with bromine to form a very unstable, crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{20}N_2Br_2$. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

KETMIA (Lat.), n. 1. Ke^{2}t'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *ketmie.* Ger., *Ketmie.* 1. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Hibiscus.* 2. Of Wallroth, a section of the genus *Malva.* The *Ketmieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of malvaceous plants of the *Hibisceæ*, consisting of the sections *K. genuinæ* (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, etc.), *Fugosieæ*, and *Thespesieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**African k.** The *Hibiscus africanus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bladder-k.** The *Hibiscus trionum.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**K. ægyptiaca.** The *Abelmoschus moschatus.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**K. arborea.** The *Hibiscus syriacus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. glandulosa.** The *Hibiscus cannabinus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. mutabilis.** The *Hibiscus mutabilis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. syriaca.** The *Hibiscus syriacus.* [B. 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. tiliacea.** See HIBISCUS *tiliaceus.*—**K. trionum.** The *Hibiscus trionum.* [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KETMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ke^{2}t-me, -me'. See HIBISCUS.—**Dreilappige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *trilobus.*—**Einseitige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *unilateralis.*—**Gefleckte K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *maculatus.*—**Hanfartige K.** (Ger.). The *Hibiscus cannabinus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. acide** (Fr.). The *Hibiscus sabdariffa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. à feuilles de chanvre.** The *Hibiscus cannabinus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. à feuilles de peuplier** (Fr.). See THESPESIA *populnea.*—**K. à feuilles de tilleul** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *tiliaceus.*—**K. à feuilles de vigne** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *vitifolius.*—**K. à feuilles variées** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *grandiflorus.*—**K. changeante** (Fr.). The *Hibiscus mutabilis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. comestible** (Fr.). The *Hibiscus esculentus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. de Suratte** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *surrattensis.*—**K. de Syrie** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *syriacus.*—**K. élevée** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *elatus.*—**K. en bouclier** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *clypeatus.*—**K. manihot** (Fr.). The *Hibiscus manihot.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. musquée** (Fr.). The *Abelmoschus moschatus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**K. précoce** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *præcox.*—**K. verruqueuse** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *cannabinus verrucosus.*—**K. vesiculeuse** (Fr.). See HIBISCUS *trionum.*—**Rosenartige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *rosa sinensis.*—**Schildförmige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *clypeatus.*—**Senegalische K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *senegalensis.*—**Stumpfblättrige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *obtusifolius.*—**Veränderliche K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *mutabilis.*—**Weinblättrige K.** (Ger.). See HIBISCUS *vitifolius.*

KETONE, n. Ke'ton. Fr., *kétone.* Ger., *Keton.* An oxidation product of a secondary alcohol, thus bearing the same relation to the latter that an aldehyde does to a primary alcohol. The k's are derived from the series of bivalent hydrocarbons by the combination of the latter with one atom of oxygen which is united directly with a carbon atom that is itself in direct combination with two other carbon atoms. Or a k. may be regarded as a compound of carboxyl (CO) with two univalent hydrocarbons. The general formula for the k's is, accordingly, $C_nH_{2n+1}-C:O-C_mH_{2m+1}$. A k. is often designated by the names of the two univalent hydrocarbons which unite thus with carboxyl to form it, prefixed to the term k.; thus methylethyl k. is $CH_3-CO-C_2H_5$. [B, 4.]—**Aromatic k.** A k. derived from a secondary alcohol of the aromatic series, $C_nH_{2n-7}-C:O-C_nH_{2n+1}$; *i. e.*, a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series (methyl or one of its homologues) united with a univalent hydrocarbon of the aromatic series (phenyl or one of its homologues), with the intervention of the radicle carboxyl (CO). [B, 4.]

KETONIC, adj. Ke-to^{2}n^2'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to a ketone. [B.]

KETTCHEN (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CATENULA.

KETTE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}t'te^2. See CHAIN.—**Follikelk'.** See *Ovarian* TUBE and OVIDUCT.—**K'nartig, K'nförmig.** See CATENULATE.

KETTLE, n. Ke^{2}t'l. Fr., *chaudière.* Ger., *Kessel.* A metallic vessel for holding liquid to be heated. [*a*, 17.]—**Bronchitis k., Croup k.** An apparatus for the inhalation of hot, moist air, charged or not with volatile medicaments. It is composed of a metallic vessel fitted with a long mouth-piece, having a spirit lamp for producing the steam. Shaw's croup k. consists of a spirit lamp and a metallic vessel, to which is attached a long tube, so arranged that the steam will be thrown downward when the mouth-piece is held well back in the mouth. [*a*, 40.]

KEUCHEN (Ger.), n. Koich^2'e^{2}n. See GASPING and ANHELATION.

KEUCHEND (Ger.), adj. Koich^2'e^{2}nd. See ANHELOSE.

KEUCHHUSTEN (Ger.), n. Koich'hust-e^{2}n. Whooping-cough.

KEULCHEN (Ger.), n. Koil'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A club-shaped hymenophore. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

KEULE (Ger.), n. Koil'e^2. 1. A club. 2. A pestle. 3. The thigh of an animal. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]—**K'nförmig.** Clavate. [J.]

KEULIG (Ger.), adj. Koil'i^{2}g. See CLAVATE.

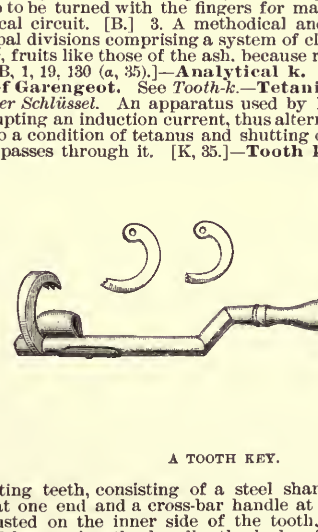
KEULWURZ (Ger.), n. Koil'vurts. The *Nymphæa alba.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KEUSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Koish'ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Vitex agnus castus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KEUSCHHEIT (Ger.), n. Koish'hit. Chastity. [L, 80.]—**K'sriegel.** See HYMEN.

KEUSCHLAMM (Ger.), n. Koish'la^{3}m. The *Vitex agnus castus.* [B, 88, 92 (*a*, 39).]—**K'strauch.** See *K.*

KEY, n. Ke. Gr., κλεὶς. Lat., *clavis.* Fr., *clef* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Schlüssel.* 1. An appliance for locking or unlocking an apparatus (*e. g.*, an extension splint). 2. An apparatus consisting of a knob to be turned with the fingers for making and breaking an electrical circuit. [B.] 3. A methodical and precise table of the principal divisions comprising a system of classification. 4. In the pl., *k's*, fruits like those of the ash, because resembling a bunch of k's. [B, 1, 19, 130 (*a*, 35).]—**Analytical k.** See CLEF *analytique.*—**K. of Garengeot.** See *Tooth-k.*—**Tetanizing k.** Ger., *tetanisirender Schlüssel.* An apparatus used by Du Bois-Reymond for interrupting an induction current, thus alternately throwing a muscle into a condition of tetanus and shutting off entirely the current which passes through it. [K, 35.]—**Tooth k.** An instrument for



A TOOTH KEY.

extracting teeth, consisting of a steel shank having a movable clasp at one end and a cross-bar handle at the other. The clasp is adjusted on the inner side of the tooth, and the latter is extracted by turning the handle, the body of the jaw acting as a fulcrum.

KEYRI, KEYRY, n's. Ki'ri^2. See Cheiri.

KEYS, n. Kez. 1. The fruit of *Fraxinus europæus.* 2. The fruit of *Acer campestre* and *Acer pseudo-platanus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Ash-k., Cat's-k.** See *K.* (1st def.).—**Kite-k.** The seeds of *Fraxinus excelsior* and of *Acer campestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KHADIRASARA (Sanscr.), n. See Catechin.

KHADIRA VRIKASHAHA (Sanscr.), n. The bark or wood of *Acacia catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KHAIRA (Hind.), n. The *Acacia catechu* and the *Acacia ferruginea.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KHAJAWAH, n. A basket-like cot arranged for attachment to each side of a frame carried by a camel. It is about 18 inches wide by 5 feet long, and is used on the Afghan frontier to transport the sick and wounded. [A, 244 (*a*, 40).]

KHÁRABEKA ASAMEDA (Ar.), n. See Helleborus *niger.*

KHARA BRÁHAMI (Guz.), n. See Hydrocotyle *asiatica.*

KHÁRATIKA (Ar.), n. See Helleborus *niger.*

KHASHAKHASH-I-MANA-SURA (Ar.), n. The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KHAT (Ar.), n. The *Catha edulis.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KHATTA, n. A variety of orange used as a tonic and febrifuge in the East Indies. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KHAWAN-PICAN, n. According to Ainslie, a root used in Siam as a resolvent, aperient, and expectorant. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KHAYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3'ya^3. Fr., *k.* A genus of meliaceous trees of the tribe *Swietenieæ*, established by A. Jussieu. The *Khayeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Swietenieæ* (subsequently of the *Cedreleæ*). containing this single genus. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**K. senegalensis.** Ger., *afrikanischer Mahagonybaum.* Syn., *Swietenia senegalensis* [Desroux]. Cailcedra, African mahogany, the only species of the genus, a native of Senegambia, but found also in the West Indies. The bitter bark is used as a febrifuge in Africa and the West Indies, and a decoction of the leaves and branches in the latter place as an astringent. A resin is obtained from the stem, which is employed as an errhine. Caventou has extracted a neutral bitter substance from the bark, which he recommends as an economical substitute for quinine. [B, 270 ; B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KHERA-GACHA (Beng.), **KHERA-SÁLA** (Bomb.), n's. The bark or wood of *Acacia catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KHERIO-GUÑDA (Guz.), n. The gum of *Acacia catechu.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KHÉTAL (Ar.), n. A kind of seton employed by the Arabs. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

KHIROUA (Ar.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KHIYARA-CHAMBARA (Ar.), n. The pod of *Cassia fistula.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KHUERA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Acacia catechu.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KHULAKHUDI (Hind.), n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* ["Lancet," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 444 ; B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KHUS, KHUS-KHUS, n's. In India, the *Andropogon muricatus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KHUST-KHASH (Ar.), n. According to Ainslie, the *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KIAFAR, n. See Kefir.

KIASTER (Lat.), n. m. See Chiastos.

KIBE, n. Kib. From Welsh, *cibwst*, a chilblain. A chap or crack of the skin ; an ulcerated chilblain. [G.]

KIBISITOME, n. Ki^{2}b-i^{2}s'i^2-tom. From κίβισις, a pouch, and τέμνειν, to cut. See Cystotome (2d def.).

KIBRIKA (Ar.), **KIBRITH** (Ar.), n's. See Sulphur.

KIBRIUS, n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [A, 325.]

KICKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}k'i^2-a^3. Of Blume, a genus of the *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K. arborea.** A species found in Java. The stem contains a milky juice which is an irritant and drastic purgative ; used as an anthelminthic, especially against tape-worm. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KID, n. Ki^{2}d. Fr., *chevreau.* Ger., *Zicke.* The young of *Capra hircus.* [L, 105.]

KIDINGA PEPO, n. In Zanzibar, a disease probably of the same nature as dengue (*q. v.*). [Christie, "Trans. of the Epidemiolog. Soc. of London," Jan., 1872 ; "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1872, p. 427 (G).]

KIDNEY, n. Ki^{2}d'ni^2. Gr., νεφρός. Lat., *ren.* Fr., *rein.* Ger., *Niere.* It., *rene.* Sp., *riñón.* A gland for the secretion of urine, situated one in each loin at the side of the vertebral column at the back part of the abdominal cavity behind the peritonæum. They are opposite the last dorsal and first two or three lumbar vertebræ. They are supported by their vessels and surrounding connective tissue. In man they are about 4 inches long, 2½ inches broad, and 1¼ inch thick. The right is a little lower than the left, the latter being longer and thinner. [C.]—**Aching k.** Of Sir M. Duncan, a deep, unvarying pain in the region of the k., extending sometimes in the line of the crural or sciatic nerve, associated with albuminuria, anæmia, and cystic irritability, and always worse at menstrual periods. It is probably due to a mild subacute nephritis. [*a*, 40.]—**Amyloid k.** Fr., *rein amyloïde.* Ger., *Amyloidniere.* See *Lardaceous k.*—**Arteriosclerotic contracted k.** Ger., *arteriosklerotische Schrumpfniere.* That form of contracted k. in which sclerosis of the renal arteries and their branches, with resulting thickening of the intima of the vessels and obliteration of their lumen, produces compression of the glomeruli. [Ziegler (*a*, 40).]—**Branny k.** A k. of the early stages of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, when the fatty infiltration, having occurred in spots, produces a sort of bran-like appearance. [*a*, 40.]—**Butter-k.** See *Lardaceous k.*—**Chronically contracted k., Cirrhotic k., Coarse k.** See *Granular k.*—**Confluent k.** A single organ formed by congenitally deformed k's. [Gerster, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1878, p. 516 (*a*, 34).]—**Contracted k.** The small red k. seen in chronic interstitial or diffuse nephritis. [*a*, 40.]—**Cystic k.** Fr., *rein kystique.* A k. that has undergone cystic degeneration ; it may be congenital. [*a*, 34.]—**Disc-shaped k.** That variety of the horse-shoe k. in which the two k's are united at both ends or throughout. [Hunt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 24.]—**Embolic contracted k.** That form of contracted k. in which embolic infarction of the renal arterioles produces degeneration of the renal tissue, and hyperplasia of the fibrous tissues results in irregular contraction. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]—**Fatty inflamed k.** The first stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, in which the connective tissue of the k. is but slightly altered by infiltration and the epithelium of the tubules and glomeruli is highly fatty. [Ziegler (*a*, 40).]—**Fatty k.** A k. affected with fatty infiltration or degeneration of the tubular, glomerular, or capsular epithelium, and sometimes of the vascular connective tissue. It may be associated with the form of nephritis in which there is found the "large white k." of Bright. [D, 1.]—**Floating k.** A displaced and movable k. due to the existence of a loose peritoneal fold (mesonephron) attaching the k. to the spine. It is more common in women than in men. [*a*, 34.]—**Genuine contracting k.** The third or contracting stage of chronic interstitial nephritis. [*a*, 40.]—**Gouty k.** A k. in which there is necrosis of the renal connective tissue in consequence of uratic deposit. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]—**Granular k.** Fr., *rein granuleux.* A slow form of chronic nephritis, often associated with an arthritic diathesis, in which the k. diminishes in size, and is of a red color, hard, fibrous, and granular in texture (especially on the surface, after the removal of its capsule). Similar processes are often associated in the liver, spleen, or lungs. [D, 1.]—**Head k.** Fr., *rein céphalique.* Of Balfour and Sedgwick, the pronephros.—**Heart k.** Disease of the k. consecutive to cardiac hypertrophy. The lesions are located in the epithelium, especially in that of the convoluted tubes. The cells become swollen and granular, but there is no trace of connective-tissue proliferation. [D, 45.]—**Hob-nail k.** See *Granular k.*—**Horse-shoe k.** A congenital malformation in which the superior or inferior extremities of the k's are joined by an isthmus of renal or fibrous tissue., thus forming a horse-shoe shape. [*a*, 34.]—**Inguinal k.** Fr., *rein inguinal.* A k. situated in the inguinal region as the result of an error of development.—**Intrapelvic k.** A displaced k. that is situated in the pelvis. ["N. Y. Med Jour.," July 21, 1888, p. 58 (*a*, 34).]—**K. plant.** The *Baccharis pilularis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**K.-root.** The root and lower part of the stalk of *Baccharis pilularis;* used in cystitis, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39).]—**K.-shaped.** See Reniform.—**K.-wort.** 1. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* 2. The *Saxifraga stellaris.* [A, 511 (*a*, 24); B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Lardaceous k.** Syn. : *amyloid disease, waxy k.* A form of chronic nephritis, often secondary to syphilis and scrofula, characterized by infiltration with lardaceous (waxy or amyloid) matter, of the Malpighian bodies and arteries, and the tubes, epithelium, and intertubular textures. The disease is consecutive to, or co-existent with, similar disease in the spleen and liver. The organ affected is distinguishable from the large white k. by being harder, tougher, and firmer. It has a waxy appearance, and responds to the iodine test. [D, 1.]—**Large granular k.** See *Large smooth* (or *white*) *k.*—**Large mottled k.** The second stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, in which the k. is much swollen and mottled with gray and red. [*a*, 40.]—**Large red k.** A k. of the appearance seen in acute parenchymatous nephritis. [*a*, 40.]—**Large smooth** (or **white**) **k.** [Bright]. A form of chronic nephritis preceded by and resulting from an acute inflammation. The organ may exceed twelve ounces in weight. Some pathologists consider that this form of k. precedes the fatty k. [D.] See also *Chronic* nephritis.—**Movable k.** See *Floating k.*—**Microcystic k.** A k. containing a large number of little cysts. [Fagge (*a*, 40).]—**Primordial k.** See Mesonephros.—**Sacculated k.** A condition of the k. due to nephrydrosis in which the substance of the organ has been largely absorbed and only the irregularly distended capsule remains. [Fagge (*a*, 40).]—**Scrofulous k.** Tubercular pyelonephritis. [Keyes (*a*, 40).]—**Senile k.** Fr., *rein sénile.* A k. in which there is atrophy of the glomeruli and tubules due to old age. [*a*, 34.]—**Sigmoid k.** An anomaly produced by the fusion of the two k's to a greater degree than requisite to form a horse-shoe k., but less than complete fusion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 160 (*a*, 29).]—**Small red granular k.** See *Granular k.*—**Small white k.** The form of k. seen in the atrophic variety of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. [Loomis (*a*, 40).]—**Spotted k.** See *Large mottled k.*—**Surgical k.** Ger., *chirurgische Niere.* An interstitial or intertubular nephritis due either to septic poisoning or to increased tension in the renal tubes and capillaries occurring after operations on the urinary tract. [E.]—**Syphilitic k.** A k. so altered by syphilitic disease as to contain fibrous bands running across it and caseating gummata. [Ziegler (*a*, 40).]—**Torpid k.** A k. in which there is inactivity in the performance of its functions. [Vaughan (*a*, 34).]—**Waxy k.** See *Lardaceous k.*—**Yellow fatty k.** See *Fatty k.* **White k.** Fatty or amyloid degeneration of the k. [*a*, 34.]

KIDNEY-VETCH, n. Ki^{2}d'ni^2-ve^{2}ch. The genus *Anthyllis.* [*a*, 35.]—**Common k.-v.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Mountain k.-v.** The *Anthyllis montana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Pink-flowered k.-v.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria rubra.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Rushy k.-v.** The *Anthyllis erinacea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KIEFE (Ger.), n. Kef'e^2. 1. See Jaw. 2. A gill. [A, 315.]

KIEFER (Ger.), n. Kef'er. 1. See Jaw. 2. A name for certain trees of the genus *Pinus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bergk'.** The

Pinus montana or *Pinus pumilio*. [B, 48, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Chinesische K.** The *Pinus massoniana*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Flügelk'gegend.** See *Pterygo-maxillary* REGION.—**Gemeine K.** The *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Italiänische K.** The *Pinus maritima* and *Pinus pinaster*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39); B, 48, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Kalifornische K.** The *Pinus lambertiana*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'ast.** A ramus of the inferior maxilla.—**K'gelenk.** See *Temporo-maxillary* ARTICULATION.—**K'klemme.** 1. Ankylosis of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [Kulenkampff, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Mar. 14, 1885; "Med. Chron.," May, 1886, p. 142.] 2. See TRISMUS.—**K'knospen.** Young pine-cones. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'mangel.** See AGNATHIA.—**K'muskel.** See the major list.—**K'nadelbad.** See *Pine-needle* BATH.—**K'nadelöl.** Pine-needle oil. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**K'spalte.** Cleft palate.—**K'sprossen.** The young cones of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Krummholzk'.** The *Pinus pumilio*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Küstenk'.** The *Pinus maritima*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Langblättrige K.** The *Pinus australis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Meerk'.** The *Pinus maritima*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Nussk'.** The *Pinus pinea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oberk'.** The superior maxilla.—**Pinienk'.** See *Nussk'*.—**Rothe K.** The *Pinus resinosa* and *Pinus rubra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schwarzk'.** See ABIES *nigra*.—**Schwärzliche K.** The *Pinus nigricans*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Starrk'.** The *Pinus rigida*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Stechende K.** The *Pinus pungens*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Strandk'.** The *Pinus pinaster*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Sumpfk'.** The *Pinus palustris*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Unterk'.** The inferior maxilla.—**Weihrauchk'.** The *Pinus tæda*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Weymouth's K.** The *Pinus strobus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Zirbelk'.** The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Zwergk'.** The *Pinus pumilio*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Zwischenk'.** See *Intermaxillary* BONE.

KIEFERMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kef'e^{2}r-musk-e^{2}l. A muscle connected with the jaw, especially the masseter.—**Grosser (oder Pyramidenförmiger) K. der Nase.** See SUPERMAXILLO-NASALIS.—**Zweibäuchiger K.** See DIGASTRICUS (1st def.).

KIEHNRUSS (Ger.), n. Ken'rus. See KIENRUSS.

KIE KIE, n. In New Zealand, the *Freycinetia Banksii*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KIEL (Ger.), n. Kel. 1. See CARINA. 2. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic, in Holstein, Germany. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K'förmig, K'ig.** See CARINATE.—**K'krone.** See the major list.—**K'los.** Having no carina. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**K'tragend.** See CARINIFEROUS.

KIELKRONE (Ger.), n. Kel'kron-e^2. The genus *Calotropis*. [*a*, 24.]—**Ostindische K.** The *Calotropis gigantea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KIELMEYERA (Lat.), n. f. Kel-mi'e^{2}r-a^3. From *von Kielmeyer*, director of the botanical garden in Stuttgart. Fr., *kielméyère*. A genus of Brazilian resinous, ternstrœmiaceous shrubs or small trees of the tribe *Bonnetieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. rosea.** Fr., *kielméyère à fleurs roses*. A species used, according to some, like *K. speciosa*. [Spach (B, 214 [*a*, 35]).]—**K. speciosa.** Fr., *kielméyère à belles fleurs* (ou *élégante*). The *malvo do campo* of the Brazilians, who employ the mucilaginous leaves as an emollient in poultices and baths. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KIEME (Ger.), n. Kem'e^2. A gill (see BRANCHIÆ).—**Halbk'n.** See *Pseudo*-BRANCHIÆ.—**K'nartig.** See BRANCHIOID.—**K'nbogen.** See *Postoral* ARCHES.—**K'ndeckel.** See the major list.—**K'nlos.** See ABRANCHIATE.—**Nebenk'n.** See *Pseudo*-BRANCHIÆ.—**Spritzlochnebenk'n.** See *Pseudo*-BRANCHIÆ.

KIEMENDECKEL (Ger.), n. Kem'e^{2}n-de^{2}k-e^{2}l. See OPERCULUM.—**Eigentliches K'stück.** See *Opercular* BONE.—**K'stück.** A part entering into the formation of an operculum. [L.]—**Unterk'.** The pre-opercular bone. [L.]

KIEMIG (Ger.), adj. Kem'i^{2}g. See BRANCHIATE.—**Darmk'.** See ENTEROBRANCHIUS.

KIENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ken'ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Pinus silvestris*. [L, 80.]

KIENBERG (Ger.), n. Ken'be^{2}rg. See under GELTERKINDEN.

KIENPOST (Ger.), **KIENROST** (Ger.), n's. Ken'po^{3}st, -ro^{3}st. The genus *Ledum*, especially the *Ledum palustre*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Sumpfk'.** The *Ledum palustre*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KIENRUSS (Ger.), n. Ken'rus. Pine-soot. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'geist.** See *Spiritus* FULIGINIS.

KIES (Ger.), n. Kes. See GRAVEL.—**K'bewohnend, K'ig.** See GLAREOSE.

KIESECKENBAUM (Ger.), n. Kes'e^{2}k-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KIESEL (Ger.), n. Kez'e^{2}l. Flint; pebble. [B.]—**K'erde.** Silicious earth. [B.]—**K'feuchtigkeit.** See *Liquor* SILICIS (under SILEX).—**K'fluorid.** Fluoride (tetrafluoride) of silicon. [B.]—**K'fluorwasserstoffsäure, K'flusssäure.** Hydrofluosilicic acid. [B.]—**K'galmei.** See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**K'guhr.** A finely powdered silicious earth, formed from the scales of extinct species of diatoms; used in the arts, especially in the preparation of dynamite, also as a surgical dressing and as a filter. [B.]—**K'oxyd.** Silica. [B.]—**K'wasserstoffsäure.** Hydrofluosilicic acid. [A, 324.]—**K'zinkerz, K'zinkspath.** See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Fluork'.** Fluoride (tetrafluoride) of silicon. [B.]—**K'säure.** Silicic (orthosilicic) acid. [B.]—**K'säure-Anhydrid.** Silicic anhydride; silica. [B.]

KIESTEIN, KIESTIN, n's. Ki^2-e^{2}st'e^2-i^{2}n, -e^{2}st'i^{2}n. See KYESTEIN.

KIF, n. In Algeria, a spicy mixture containing *Cannabis indica*; also the drowsiness or dreams produced by the use of hasheesh. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39); B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**K'raucher** (Ger.). A hasheesh-smoker. [A, 528.]

KIGELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^2-ge^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *Kiggelaer*, a Dutch botanist. A small genus of bignoniaceous trees, of the tribe *Crescentieæ*. [B, 38, 42, 48, 121, (*a*, 35).]—**K. abyssinica.** The *meder-deur* of Abyssinia, the reputed aphrodisiacal properties of which are probably much exaggerated. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**K. africana.** The *etua* of the Gold Coast, Africa, where the bark is esteemed by the natives as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. pinnata.** A species the fruits of which, slightly roasted, are used by the negroes of Nubia as an external application in rheumatism. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KIK, n. See CICI.

KIKAJON, n. The gourd of the Scriptures, probably *Ricinus communis*. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KIKAL (Hind.), n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KIKAR, n. In the Punjab, a native name for the *Acacia arabica*. [B, 18, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KIKEKUNEMALO, n. A yellowish gum resin resembling copal, mentioned by Murray as coming from America, by Spielman as covered by a thin black coating, and by Büchner as similar to guaiacum. It is the product of *Bursera gummifera*, has a weak odor suggestive of elemi, and is probably a sort of chibou resin; said to be relaxing and nervine, and used in tetanus. [B, 88 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KIKI, n. See CICI.

KILÁUKE TELA (Hind.), n. The turpentine of *Pinus deodara*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KILBURN, n. Ki^{2}l'bu^{5}rn. A suburb in the northern district of London, where there is a mineral spring. [*a*, 45.]

KILE, n. Kil. An old term for an ulcer. [G, 16.]

KILK, n. Ki^{2}lk. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KILKEE, n. Ki^{2}l-ke'. A sea-side resort on the west coast of Ireland. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

KILL-BASTARD, n. Ki^{2}l'ba^{2}s-ta^{3}rd. The *Juniperus sabina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KILLHERB, n. Ki^{2}l'u^{5}rb. The *Orobanche major*. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]

KILLIMORE, n. Ki^{2}l'i^2-mor. See BUNIUM *flexuosum*.

KILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}l-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Strabismus. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KILLRIDGE, n. Ki^{2}l'ri^{2}j. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KILOGRAMME, n. Ki^{2}l'o-gra^{2}m. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and γράμμα, a weight of two oboli, the unit of weight in the French decimal system. Fr., *k*. 1. A weight of 1,000 grammes or 2·204 lbs. av.

KILOGRAMMETRE, n. Ki^{2}l'o-gra^{2}m-me-tr'. Fr., *kilogrammètre*. The metric unit of work, being the energy required to raise 1 kilogramme vertically through a distance of 1 metre. It is equal to 7·2 ft.-lbs. [J.]

KILOLITRE, n. Ki^{2}l'o-letr'. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and λίτρα, a pound. Fr., *k*. A measure of 1,000 litres; 264 gals. U. S. wine measure, or 220 Br. Imp. gals. [B.]

KILOMETRE, n. Ki^{2}l'o-metr'. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *kilomètre*. A measure of 1,000 metres.

KILOSTERE, n. Ki^{2}l'o-ster. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and στερρός, solid. Fr., *kilostère*. A measure of 1,000 cubic metres.

KILRUTH, n. Ki^{2}l'ru^{3}th. A sea-bathing resort in Ireland. [L, 49.]

KIMBERLING SPRINGS, n. Ki^{2}m'bu^{5}r-li^{2}n^3. A place in Blair County, Virginia, where there is a spring containing sodium, magnesium, potassium, and calcium carbonates, calcium sulphate, and sulphureted hydrogen. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

KIMIKAKESO (Jap.), n. The *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KIMISS, n. Ki^{2}m'i^{2}s. See KUMYSS.

KIMUSKI (Hind.), n. The *Canna indica*, *Canna lutea*, and *Canna discolor*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

KINA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ke)'na^3. Fr., *k*. Ger., *K*. 1. The genus *Cinchona*; also cinchona-bark. 2. Cascarilla-bark. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Falsche K.** (Ger.), **K. aromatica.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. bicolorada** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Solanum pseudochina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. bila** (Ar.). See KAMALA.—**K. du Brésil** (Fr.). The bark of *Discaria febrifuga*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. falsa.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. nova.** The bark of the *Portlandia grandiflora*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. urens.** The *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

KINÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **KINÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ki^{2}n-(ken)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-esiæ*, *-es'eos* (*-is*). From κινεῖν, to move, and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., *Kinästhesie*. See *Muscular* SENSE.

KINÆSTHETIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the muscular sense. [De Watteville, "Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 435 (K).]

KINA KINA (Lat.), n. f. See CINCHONA.—**Gelatina de lichene cum K. k.** Fr., *gélatine au quinquina*. Ger., *Chinagallerte*. A compound of 16 parts of Iceland moss, 1 part of gelatin, and 48 parts of *syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus*. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**K. k. aromatica, Palo de calenturas** (Sp.). Cascarilla-bark. [B, 200.]

KINATE, n. Kin'at. See QUINATE.

KINCOUGH, n. Ki^{2}n^2'ko^{2}f. See PERTUSSIS.

KIND (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}nd. A child.—**Haltek'.** A child "farmed out." [A. Baer (A, 319).]—**K'bett.** See CHILDBED.—**K'betterin.** See PUERPERA.—**K'bettzeit.** See PUERPERIUM.—**K'erabtreiben.** Abortion in the human subject.—**K'erzeugen.** See PARTURITION.—**K'erzieher.** See BREPHULCUS.—**K'haben.** Parturition. [L, 80.]

—**K'heit.** See Childhood.—**K'schwerden.** See Dotage.—**K'spech.** See Meconium.—**Zweite K'heit.** See Dotage.

KINEMATIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-e^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Relating to the motions of bodies or to kinematics. [B.]

KINEMATICS, n. sing. Ki^{2}n-e^2-ma^{2}t'iks. That division of mechanics which treats of the movements of bodies without reference to the forces which produce the movements. [B, 116.]

KINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ken)-ez(as)'i^2-a^3. See Cinesia.

KINESIÆSTHESIOMETER, n. Ki^{2}n-e-zi^2-e^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}m'-e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From κινεῖν, to move, αἴσθησις, perception, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Kinästhesiometer.* Of Hitzig, a set of 17 wooden balls, about 7 ctm. in diameter and of different weights, for testing the muscular sense. ["Neurol. Ctribl.," May, 1888 (J).]

KINESIATRICS, n. sing. Ki^{2}n-e-zi^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}ks. From κινεῖν, to move, and ἰατρεύειν, to treat medically. Ger., *Kinesiatrik, Kinesitherapie.* Gymnastic therapeutics. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

KINESIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-ez'i^{2}k. See Kinetic.

KINESIMETER, KINESIOMETER, n's. Ki^{2}n-e-zi^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r, -si^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From κινεῖν, to move, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *kinésiomètre.* An apparatus for measuring movements.

KINÉSIOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Ke-na-ze-o-me^{2}tr'. See Kinesiometer.—**K. cérébral.** An instrument devised by Gavoy for measuring the movements of the brain in the cadaver resulting from changes in the attitude of the body. It consists essentially of a lever, mounted on an axis, the short arm of which is thrust into the substance of the brain, while the movements of the long arm are recorded by a registering apparatus. [Gavoy, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 16, 1885, p. 42.]

KINESIONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)-zi^2(si^2)-o(o^3)-nu^2-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From κίνησις, movement, and νεῦρον, a nerve. A general term for nervous diseases characterized by some abnormity of muscular action. [D, 35.]—**External k.** A k. manifested in the muscles of relational life. [D, 35.]—**Vascular k.** A k. of the vaso-motor system. [D. 35.]—**Visceral k.** A k. affecting the muscles of the internal organs. [D, 35.]

KINESIPATHIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}s-i^{2}p'a^{2}th i^{2}k. Pertaining to kinesipathy.

KINESIPATHY, n. Ki^{2}n-ez-i^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From κίνησις, movement, and πάθος, a condition. 1. Properly, see Cinesionosus. 2. See Cinesitherapy.

KINESODIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}s-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. From κίνησις, motion, and ὁδός, a way. Fr., *kinésodique.* Ger., *kinesodisch.* Of Schiff and Van Deren, conveying motor impulses (said of the motor tracts of the central nervous system). [K.]

KINETIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., κινητικός (from κινεῖν, to move). Fr., *kinétique.* Ger., *kinetisch.* Pertaining to, manifested by, or causing motion (see also Caryocinetic).

KINETICS, n. sing. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}ks. See Kinematics.

KING-COB, KING-COBS, n's. Ki^{2}n^2'ko^{2}b, -ko^{2}bz. 1. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* 2. See Caltha *palustris.*

KING-CROWN, n. Ki^{2}n^2'kru^6-u^{4}n. The *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KING-CUP, KING-CUPS, n. Ki^{2}n^2'ku^{3}p, -ku^{3}ps. 1. The *Ranunculus acris.* 2. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* 3. The *Ranunculus repens.* 4. The *Ranunculus ficaria.* 5. See Caltha *palustris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KINGDOM, n. Ki^{2}n^2'du^{3}m. Lat., *regnum.* Fr., *règne.* Ger., *Reich.* The chief division in biological classification, used to represent the highest generalization, all living forms belonging to either the animal or the vegetable k. [*a*, 35.]

KINGS-AND-QUEENS, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z-a^{2}nd-kwenz'. See Arum *maculatum.*

KING'S-COB, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'ko^{2}b. See King-cob.

KING'S CONSOUND, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z ko^{2}n'su^6-u^{4}nd. See Delphinium *consolida.*

KING'S CROWN, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z' kru^6-u^{4}n. 1. The *Melilotus officinalis.* 2. The *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KING'S-CUP, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'ku^{3}p. See King-cups.

KING'S ELWAND, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z' e^{2}l-wa^{2}nd. See Digitalis *purpurea.*

KING'S-EVIL, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'ev'l. See Scrofula.

KING'S-HOOD, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'hu^{4}d. The *Geranium silvaticum.* [A, 505 (*a*. 21).]

KING'S-KNOB, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'no^{2}b. The *Ranunculus acris* and *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [A, 505 (*a*. 21).]

KING'S-SPEAR, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}z'sper. See Asphodeline *lutea.*

KINIC ACID, n. Kin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide kinique.* See Quinic acid.

KININE, n. Ki^{2}n'en. Lat., *kininum.* See Quinine.

KINIPI, n. A medicinal plant found in the Province of Santiago, Argentine Republic, used in diseases of the lungs. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

KINK, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}k. See Whoop.—**Dumb k.** A popular term for that form of whooping-cough which is accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; so called because the exhaustion which follows a paroxysm of coughing often prevents any raising of mucus, etc., from the stomach and lungs. [D, 1.]—**K'cough, K'host.** See Pertussis.

KINKINA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n^2-ki(ke)'na^3 Of Adanson, the genus *Cinchona.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. urens.** The *Drimys Winteri,* erroneously supposed by Mutis to be a *Cinchona.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

KINKLE, n. Ki^{2}n^{2}k'l. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KINN (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}n. See Chin.—**K'backen, K'laden.** See Maxilla.—**Unterk'.** See the major list.

KINNÁBA (Ar., Pers.), n. The dried flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KINNETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n-net(nat)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Quinetum.

KINNIKINNIK, n. Ki^{2}n-i^2-ki^{2}n-i^{2}k'. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KINO, n. Ki'no. Lat., *k.* Fr., *k., k. de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *K.* It., *chino, gomma chino.* Sp., *quino, goma quino* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *k.* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *k. malabaricum* [Swed. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., the inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium,* known also as gum k., East Indian k., and Malabar k. It occurs in small glistening, very brittle, easily pulverized fragments of different sizes, the larger nearly black, the smaller splinters translucent and of a deep garnet hue. It is odorless, has a very astringent taste, and dissolves sparingly in cold water, leaving a flocculent residue, which is entirely soluble in boiling water. Its exact chemical composition is unknown, but it consists chiefly of kino-tannic acid combined with gum, an extractive, and sometimes a small proportion of resin. In the form of tincture or powder, it is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, diabetes, and passive hæmorrhages, and as a powder is applied to flabby ulcers. [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 19. 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechtes K.** (Ger.). See *K.*—**African k.** Lat., *k. africanum, k. verum.* Fr., *k. d'Afrique.* Ger., *K'gummi, Fothergill'sches K'gummi.* The *gummi rubrum astringens gambiense* of Fothergill (1757); the *resina k.* of the Lond. Ph. (1787); the product of *Pterocarpus erinaceus,* not now an article of commerce, although said to be still used by the Portuguese of Angola under the name of *sangue de drago.* Chemically it agrees with the East Indian k. [B, 10; B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Amboyna k.** See *K.*—**American k.** Lat., *k. americanum, k. occidentale.* Fr., *k. d'Amérique.* Ger., *amerikanisches K.* Jamaica k., the inspissated juice of the sea-side grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*); official in the Belgian Ph. of 1853. It occurs usually in opaque fragments which have, when powdered, a somewhat bituminous odor, and an astringent, slightly bitter taste. Unlike the East Indian k., it is readily soluble in cold water. [B. 18, 77, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Asiatisches K.** (Ger.). See *East Indian k.*—**Australian k.** Lat., *k. australense, k. Novæ-Hollandiæ.* Fr., *gomme de Botany-Bay.* Ger., *neuholländisches K., Botanybaik.* A species of k. derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera* and other Australian species, presenting a great diversity of appearance, although the better qualities closely resemble East Indian k. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. Eucalpytus *gum* and *Red* gum.—**Bengal k.** Lat., *k. bengalensis* [Ind. Ph.]. Ger., *bengalisches K.* The gum of *Butea frondosa, Butea superba,* and *Butea parviflora.* Kino-tannic acid is said to constitute about half its weight, the remainder consisting of a soluble mucilaginous substance and a little pyrocatechin. Used in India as a substitute for k. [B, 5. 18, 172 (*a*, 35); B, 95.]—**Botany Bay k.** See *Australian k.*—**Burmese k.** The product of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Butea k.** See *Bengal k.*—**Caraccas k.** A deep reddish-brown k. found in South America, and probably identical with American k., but said to differ from it in lacking resinous matter. [B, 5, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Colombian k.** Fr., *k. de la Colombie.* Ger., *K. aus Colombien.* A very astringent, bitter gum, orange-red when powdered, said to be extracted from the bark of *Rhizophora mangle.* Some identify it with Caraccas k. [B, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Compound powder of k.** See *Pulvis k. compositus.*—**Dhak k.** See *Bengal k.*—**Dunkelbraunes K.** (Ger.). In South America, a dark-brown, astringent, and bitter variety of k., the botanical source of which is unknown. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *Caraccas k.*—**East Indian k.** Lat., *k. ostindicum.* Fr., *k. de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ostindisches K., indisches K.* 1. See *K.* 2. An old term for Bengal k. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Eucalyptus k.** See *Australian k.*—**Gambia k.** See *African k.*—**Gum k., Gummi k.** See *K.*—**Jamaica k.** Ger., *Jamaika-K.* See *American k.*—**K. africanum.** See *African k.*—**K. americanum.** See *American k.*—**K. asiaticum.** See *East Indian k.*—**K. aus Colombien** (Ger.). See *Colombian k.*—**K. australense.** See *Australian k.*—**K'baum** (Ger.). See *K. gum-tree.*—**K. bengalense.** See *Bengal k.*—**K. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See *African k.*—**K. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See *American k.*—**K. de la Colombie** (Fr.). See *Colombian k.*—**K. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *East Indian k.*—**K'gerbsäure** (Ger.). Kino-tannic acid.—**K. gum.** K. of any sort. [*a*, 35.]—**K. gum-tree.** Ger., *K'baum.* The *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Pterocarpus indicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**K. juice.** A reddish, somewhat viscid fluid of aromatic odor and astringent taste, obtained, by incision, from various species of *Eucalyptus.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**K. malabaricum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *K.*—**K. Novæ-Hollandiæ.** See *Australian k.*—**K. occidentale.** See *American k.*—**K. of Colombia.** See *Colombian k.*—**K. ostindicum.** See *East Indian k.*—**K.-red.** Ger., *K'roth.* A red, resinous, amorphous, and astringent substance, $C_{28}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring in k., and formed by heating kinoin to 120° to 130° C. [B, 3, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**K'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide cocco-tannique.* A tannin which seems chemically related to that of catechu, since it yields similar decomposition products, but which has not yet been obtained in a pure condition, being accompanied by k.-red and a pectin compound. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**K'tinktur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura k.*—**K. verum.** An old term for African k. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Liquid k.** K. before it hardens. When exuding, African k. is very liquid, and East Indian k. like currant jelly. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Malabar k.** Lat., *k. malabaricum* [Swed. Ph.]. See *K.*—**Moulmein k.** K. formerly shipped in small quantities from Moulmein, India; like, if not identical with, the official k., and said to be obtained from *Pterocarpus indicus.* [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**New Holland k.** Ger., *neuholländisches K.* See *Australian k.*—**Palas k.** See

Bengal k.—**Pulvis k. compositus** [Br. Ph.], **Pulvis k. cum opio** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Compound powder of k. A preparation consisting of 3¾ oz. of powdered k., ¼ oz. of powdered opium, and 1 oz. of powdered cinnamon-bark, mixed, sifted through a fine sieve, and lightly rubbed in a mortar. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Resina k.** See *African k.*—**South American k.** See *American k.*, *Caraccas k.*, and *Dunkelbraunes K.*—**Tinctura k.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de k.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *K'tinktur.* A preparation made by triturating to a smooth paste 10 parts of k. with 30 of a mixture of 15 parts each of glycerin and water and 60 of alcohol, adding the rest of the menstruum, macerating 24 hours, and adding enough of a mixture of 4 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 7 days in a closed vessel 2 oz. (av.) of k. in coarse powder with 1 pint of rectified spirit, and adding enough more spirit to make 1 pint of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**West Indian k.** Ger., *westindisches K.* See *American k.*

KINOIC ACID, n. Ki^{2}n'o-i^{2}k. See KINO-*red.*

KINOIN, n. Ki'no-i^{2}n. A substance, slightly soluble in ether and water, derived from kino. [B.]

KINONE, n. Ki^{2}n'on. See QUINONE.

KINOTANNIC ACID, n. Kin'o-ta^{2}n''i^{2}k. See under KINO.

KINOVA, n. Ki^{2}n-o'va^3. See QUINOVA.—**K.-bitter.** See QUINOVIN.

KINOVATE, n. Ki^{2}n'o-vat. See QUINOVATE.

KINOVIC, adj. Ki^{2}n-o'vi^{2}k. Lat., *kinovicus.* See QUINOVIC.—**K. bitter.** See QUINOVIN.

KINOVIN, n. Ki^{2}n-o'vi^{2}n. See QUINOVIN.

KIONITE (Fr.), n. Ke-o-net. See STAPHYLITIS.

KIONORRHAPHIA (Lat.). n. f. Ki(ke)-o^{2}n-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'fi^2-a^3. From κίων, the uvula, and ῥαφή, a suture. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

KIOTOME, n. Ki'o-tom. See CIONOTOMUS.

KIPPER, n. Ki^{2}p'u^{5}r. The *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**K.-nut.** 1. The tuber of *Carum bulbocastanum* and *Bunium (Carum) flexuosum.* 2. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* [A, 505, 511 (α, 21); B, 185 (α, 35).]

KIRALY (Hung.), **KIRALYI** (Hung.), n's. A place in Gömor County, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 135 (α, 14, 39).]

KIRALYMEZO, n. A place in Marmaros County, Hungary, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KIRAPHÁH (Sanscr.). **KIRAPHÁH-UDA-DÁRASINI** (Ar.), n's. 1. See CINNAMOMUM *anglicum.* 2. See CINNAMOMUM *iners.*

KIRCHLEERAU (Ger.), n. Kerch^2'lar-a^3-u^4. A place in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and silicious spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KIRDAMANA (Hind., Bomb.), n. See CONIUM *maculatum.*

KIRIAGHUNA, n. The *Gymnema lactiferum* (*Asclepias lactifera*). [B, 19, 197, 496 (α, 35).]

KIRRHONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}r-ro^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See CIRRHONOSUS.

KIRSCH (Ger.), n. Kersh. 1. See *Spiritus* CERASORUM, under CERASUM. 2. An imitation of cherry cordial made partly of cherry-laurel water. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'baum.** See the major list.—**K'enkerne.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerasorum.*—**K'geist.** See *Spiritus* CERASORUM (under CERASUM).—**K'lorbeer.** See the major list.—**K'saft.** See *Suc de* CÉRISE.—**K'syrup.** See *Syrupus* CERASORUM.—**K'wasser.** 1. See *K.* 2. See *Spiritus* CERASORUM (under CERASUM).

KIRSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Kersh'ba^3-u^{4}m. See CHERRY (1st def.) and CERASUS (2d def.).—**Aalk'.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Holzk'.** The *Prunus avium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Lorbeerk'.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sauerk'.** The *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Süssk'.** The *Prunus avium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Traubenk'.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Waldk'.** The *Prunus avium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Kersh'e^2. See CHERRY.—**Aalk'.** See AALKIRSCHBAUM.—**Aark'.** See ALNUS.—**Ananask'.** See under PHYSALIS.—**Gartenk'.** See PRUNUS *cerasus.*—**Glask'n.** The fruits of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 121. 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine Wolfsk'.** See ATROPA *belladonna.*—**Heckenk'.** See the major list.—**Herzk'n.** The *Cerasus avium macrocarpa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Hundsk'.** The *Lonicera xylosteum* and *Bryonia alba.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Judenk'.** See ALKEKENGI.—**K'ngummi, K'nharz.** See *Gummi* CERASORUM (under CERASUS).—**K'nkerne, K'nmandeln.** See *Amygdalæ* CERASORUM (under CERASUM).—**K'nsyrup.** See *Syrupus* CERASORUM (under CERASUM).—**K'nwasser.** See KIRSCH.—**Knackk'n, Knorpelk'n.** The fruits of *Cerasus duracina.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Kornelk'.** See CORNUS *mas.*—**Schwarzer K'ngeist.** See *Spiritus* CERASORUM (under CERASUM).—**Süsse K.** The *Prunus avium.* [L, 80.]

KIRSCHLORBEER (Ger.), n. Kersh'lo^{2}rb-ar. See CHERRY-*laurel.*—**K'baum.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**K'blätter.** The leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 180, 181 (α, 35).]—**K'öl.** See *Oleum* LAURO-CERASI.—**K'wasser.** Cherry-laurel water; aqua lauro-cerasi. [B.]

KIS-CZEG, n. A place in Transylvania where there is a gaseous spring containing sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KISELIAK, n. A place in Bosnia where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KISES, n. Of the alchemists, salt obtained from a stream. [Ruland (A, 325).]

KIS-KALAN, n. A place in Hunyadi County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KIS-KAN, n. A place in Transylvania where there is a warm, gaseous, and saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KISLOWODSK, n. A health resort in the Caucasus where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KIS-SÁROS, n. A place in Sáros County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KISSEN (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}s'se^{2}n. See CUSHION (1st and 2d def's).—**Kleines K.** See ECPLEROMA.—**Kopfk'.** See HYPOCEPHALÆON.—**Nervenk'.** See NERVE-*cushion.*—**Speculumk'.** See ESOPTROCNAPHALLON.

KISSINGEN (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}s'si^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A resort in Bavaria where there are six celebrated mineral springs, Rakoczy, Pandur, Maxbrunnen, Soolensprudel, Schönhornsprudel, and Theresienbrunnen. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49. 87 (α, 14, α, 39).]—**Artificial K. salt.** See SAL *kissingense factitium.*—**Effervescent artificial K. salt.** See SAL *kissingense factitium effervescens.*

KISSOS (Lat.), n. m. See CISSOS.

KIST, n. An old term for a weight of 15 grains. [Paracelsus (A, 325).]

KISTCHEN (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}st'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CISTULA.

KISTE (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}st'e^2. See CYST.

KISTOTOME, n. Ki^{2}st'o-tom. See CYSTOTOME.

KISLOWODSKOI (Russ.), n. A place in the government of Stanropol, in the Russian Caucasus, where there is an acidulous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 105 (α, 14).]

KITAIBELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}t-a^3-i^2-bel(be^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From *Kitaibel,* director of the botanical garden in Buda-Pesth. Fr., *kitaibélie.* A genus of the *Kitaibelieæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Malopeæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**K. vitifolia.** A species sometimes cultivated in gardens. In Hungary the leaves are used as a vulnerary. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

KITE, n. Kit. See MILVUS *regalis.*—**K.-flower.** The *Hyoscyamus physaloides.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

KITEDJA, n. See under CRYPTOCARYA *densiflora.*

KITRANA, n. See under ECBALLIUM *officinarum.*

KITSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}tsh'ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Prunus padus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KITT (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}t. Cement. [α, 45.]—**Glask'.** Of Treves and Lang, a mixture of casein and potassium silicate, used for fixed bandages. [J.]—**Nervenk'.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Zahnk'.** See CEMENT (2d def.).

KITTELSHEIM (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}t'te^{2}lz-him. A place in Alsace, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

KITZEL (Ger.), **KITZELN** (Ger.), n's. Ki^{2}t'tse^{2}l, -tse^{2}ln. See TICKLING and TITILLATION.

KITZLER (Ger.), n. Ki^{2}ts'le^{2}r. See CLITORIS.

KLÆROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla^3-e^2)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See EMBRYOTOXON.

KLAFFEND (Ger.), adj. Kla^{3}f'fe^{2}nd. Gaping. [α, 45.]

KLAFFER (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}f'fe^{2}r. The *Rhinanthus cristagalli, Capsella bursa pastoris,* and *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KLAMM (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}m. See CRAMP and SPASM.

KLAMMER (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}m'me^{2}r. 1. See CLAMP. 2. See ALLIGATOR (1st def.).—**K'hausenblase.** Cake isinglass. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Stielk'.** A pedicle clamp.

KLAMPE (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}mp'e^2. See CLAMP.

KLAMPENBORG (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}mp'e^{2}n-bo^{2}rg. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Seeland, Denmark, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KLANG (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}n^2. Sound, tone. [α, 45.]—**K'farbe.** Timbre. [B.]—**K'lein.** A variety of the *Linum usitatissimum,* the capsules of which burst with a cracking sound. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'stab.** The stria medullaris ascendens. [L.]

KLÄPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Kle^{2}p'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See VALVULE.

KLAPPDECKEL (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}p'de^{2}k-e^{2}l. See OPERCULUM (3d def.).

KLAPPE (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}p'pe^2. 1. See VALVE. 2. See *Posterior medullary* VELUM.—**Aortak'n.** The aortic valves. [L.]—**Bauhin'sche K.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**Bischofsmützenförmige K.** See *Mitral* VALVE.—**Dickdarmk'.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**Dreizackige K., Dreizipfelige K.** See *Tricuspid* VALVE.—**Eustachi'sche K.** See *Eustachian* VALVE.—**Foltz'sche K.** The margin of the toes. [L.]—**Gefässk'.** A valve of a vein. [L, 80.]—**Graue Gehirnk'.** See VELUM *medullare anterius.*—**Grimmdarmk'.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**Halbmondförmige K'n.** See *Semilunar* VALVES.—**Hasner'sche K.** A fold of mucous membrane at the nasal extremity of the nasal duct. [L, 332.]—**Hirnk'.** 1. See the major list. 2. See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**Herzk'n.** The cardiac valves.—**K. des kleinen Hirns.** See LAMINA *medullaris.*—**K'nartig.** See VALVATE.—**K'nfehler.** Valvular insufficiency. [α, 45.]—**K'nförmig.** Valvular. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'nführend, K'nhaltig.** Valved, having valves. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'nlos.** See EVALVATE.—**K'nsegel.** A valve flap. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'nspiel.** A play of valves; valvular action. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'nverknöcherung.** Valvular ossification.—**K'verkürzung.** Shortening of valves. [α, 45.]—**K'nverschrumpfung.** Valvular contraction.—**K'nverwachsung.** Adhesion of valves. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'nwulst.** See VERMIS *inferior posterior.*—**Mützenförmige K.** See *Mitral* VALVE.—**Scheidenk'.** See HYMEN.—**Semilunark'.** A semilunar valve. [L.]—**Thebasische K.** See VALVE *of The-*

basius.—**Tulpi'sche K.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**Vorhofsk'.** An auriculoventricular valve.—**Zipfelk' des Herzens.** See *Tricuspid* VALVE.—**Zweizipfelige K.** See *Bicuspid* VALVE.

KLAPPER (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}p'pe^{2}r. 1. See RHINANTHUS. 2. The genus *Thlaspi.* [B,48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'baum.** The *Prosopis spicigera* and the *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'kraut.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli* and *Caltha palustris.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'schlangenwurzel.** 1. The *Polygala senega* and its root. 2. The *Actæa racemosa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'schote.** See CROTALARIA.—**K'schwamm.** The *Polyporus frondosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'stein.** See ÆTITES.—**K'topf.** The genus *Rhinanthus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Kla^{3}p'pi^{2}g. See VALVATE.—**Röhrenk'.** See FISTULIVALVOUS.—**Zwischenk'.** See INTERVALVE.

KLAPROTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{3}p-ro'ti^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CADMIUM.—**Klaprothii sulphas, K. sulphuricum.** See CADMIUM *sulphate.*

KLÄRNÜSSE (Ger.), n. pl. Klar'nu^{6}s-se^2. Clearing-nuts (the seeds of the fruits of *Strychnos potatorum*). [*a*, 35.]

KLÄRUNG (Ger.), n. Klar'un^2. See DEPURATION and CLARIFICATION.

KLATSCHROSE (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}tsh'roz-e^2. The red poppy (*Papaver rhœas*); in the pl., *K'n*, red-poppy petals. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nsaft, K'nsyrup.** See *Syrupus* RHŒADOS.

KLATSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Kla^{3}ch'un^2. Slapping, in massage. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]

KLAUE (Ger.), n. Kla^3'u^4-e^2. 1. See CLAW and DIGITATION. 2. See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.* 3. In the pl., *K'n*, see MAIN *en griffe.*—**Bärenk'.** See HERACLEUM *sphondylium.*—**K. des Ammonshorns, K. des Cornu Ammonis.** See *Lesser* HIPPOCAMPUS.—**K'nfett.** Neat's-foot-oil. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'nhand.** See MAIN *en griffe.*—**K'nseuche, K'nweh.** See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ.*

KLAUSEN (Ger.), **KLAUSSEN** (Ger.), n's. Kla^3'u^{4}z-e^{2}n, kla^3'-u^{4}s-se^{2}n. A place in Styria, Austria, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

KLEBEND (Ger.), adj. Klab'e^{2}nd. Adhesive.

KLEBER (Ger.), n. Klab'e^{2}r. 1. See GLUTEN. 2. The *Trifolium pratense, Hydrolea spinosa,* and *Galium aparine.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]——**Blauer K.** The *Asperugo procumbens.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]—**K'ähnlich, K'ig.** See GLUTINOUS (1st def.).—**K'brot.** See *Gluten* BREAD.

KLEBKRAUT (Ger.), n. Klab'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Breitblättriges K., Weisses K.** See GALIUM *mollugo.*

KLEBMITTEL (Ger.), n. Klab'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An agglutinant.

KLEBRIG (Ger.), adj. Klab'ri^{2}g. See GLUTINOUS.

KLEBSAME (Ger.), n. Klab'za^{3}m-e^2. The *Pittosporum coriaceum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KLEBWURZEL (Ger.), n. Klab'vurts-e^{2}l. The *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KLECKBRUCH (Ger.), n. Kle^{2}k'bruch^2. See *Longitudinal* FRACTURE.

KLEE (Ger.), n. Kla. 1. The genus *Trifolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. A name for many genera, either similar in appearance to *Trifolium* or serving as fodder, such as *Medicago, Menyanthes, Hedysarum. Cytisus, Lotus, Psoralea, Oxalis,* and *Anthyllis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Ackerk'.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Alpenk'.** The *Trifolium alpestre.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Ampferk'.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bärenk'.** The *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bastardk'.** The *Trifolium hybridum.* [L, 30.]—**Bergk'.** The *Trifolium montanum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Biberk', Bitterk'.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Bitterk'-extrakt.** See *Extractum* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*—**Blauer ewiger K.** The *Medicago sativa.* [B, 48. 124 (*a*, 14).]—**Bleichgelber K.** The *Trifolium ochrolinicum.* [B, 48 (*a*. 14).]—**Bockshornk'.** The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Erdbeerk'.** The *Trifolium fragiferum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Esparsettk'.** The *Onobrychis sativa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Feldk'.** The *Trifolium campestre.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Fieberk'.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Futterk'.** The *Trifolium pratense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gelsk'.** 1. See CYTISUS. 2. See GALEGA and GALEGA *officinalis.*—**Gelber K.** The *Medicago lupulina.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Güldenk'.** The *Anemone triloba* and *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 48, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**Hasenfussk', Hasenk'.** The *Oxalis acetosella* and *Trifolium arvense.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]—**Herzk'.** 1. The genus *Psoralea.* 2. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14).]—**Honigk'.** The *Trifolium repens* and *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Hopfenk'.** The *Trifolium agrarium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Hühnerk'.** The *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Incarnatk'.** The *Trifolium incarnatum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'baum.** The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B. 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'blattförmig.** Having the shape of a clover-leaf. [L, 31.]—**K'kraut.** The *Galium aparine.* [L, 80.]—**K'salz.** An oxalate. [*a*, 45.]—**K'salzkraut.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'säure.** Oxalic acid. [B.]—**K'schote.** The *Dorycnium suffruticosum.* [L, 80.]—**K'strauch.** The *Ptelea trifoliata* and *Medicago arborea.* [B. 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Klettenk'.** The *Trifolium lappaceum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Kriechender K.** The *Trifolium repens.* [L, 80.]—**Kugelk'.** The *Trifolium globosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Kuhhornk'.** See the major list.—**Kukuksk'.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B. 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Luzernk'.** The *Medicago sativa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Magenk'.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Melilotenk'.** 1. The *Medicago officinalis.* [B, 48.] 2. The *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Monatsk'.** The *Trifolium flexuosum.* [B, 48 (*a*. 14).]—**Rother dreiblättriger K.** The *Trifolium repens.* [B, 124.]—**Rother K.** The *Trifolium rubens.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Sauerk'.** See the major list.—**Schabziegerk'.** The *Melilotus cærulea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schaumk'.** The *Trifolium spumosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Schildk'.** The *Trifolium clypeatum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Schmalblättriger K.** The *Trifolium angustifolium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Schneckenk'.** The *Medicago foliata.* [B, 48 (*a*. 14).]—**Schotenk'.** The genus *Lotus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Spanischer K.** The *Onobrychis sativa.* [L, 80.]—**Steink'.** See the major list.—**Sternk'.** The *Trifolium stellatum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Weisser K.** The *Trifolium repens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wiesenk'.** The *Trifolium pratense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wohlriechender K.** The *Melilotus cærulea.* [B, 180 (*a*. 35).]—**Wundk'.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Ziegenk'.** See *Geisk'.*

KLEID (Ger.), n. Klid. A covering, investment, or case. [L, 80.]—**K'chen.** See INDUSIUM (1st def.).—**K'chen der Früchte.** See INDUVIÆ (1st def.).

KLEIDARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle^2-i^{2}d)-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From κλείς, the collar-bone. ἄρθρον, a joint, and κάκη, evil. Spontaneous dislocation of the clavicle. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KLEIE (Ger.), n. Kli'e^2. See FURFUR and BRAN.—**Haark'.** Lichen pilaris. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**Hautk'.** See PITYRIASIS.—**K'nähnlich, K'nartig.** See FURFURACEOUS and CRIMNODES.—**K'naussatz.** Impetigo. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'nausschlag.** See PITYRIASIS.—**K'nbad.** See *Bran* BATH.—**K'nflechte.** See the major list.—**K'ngrind, K'nsucht.** Pityriasis. [A, 521; L, 80.]—**K'nwasser.** Bran-water. [A, 521.]—**Mandelk'.** See *Furfur* AMYGDALARUM.—**Rothk'.** See PITYRIASIS *rubra.*

KLEIENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Kli'e^{2}n-fle^{2}ch^{2}t'e^2. See DERMATOMYCOSIS *furfuracea,* PITYRIASIS *versicolor,* and PORRIGO.—**Einfache K.** See HAPLOPITYRIASIS.

KLEINÄUGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Klin-oig'i^{2}g-kit. Microphthalmia. [*a*, 14.]

KLEINBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'blat-tri^{2}g. Microphyllous. [L, 80.]

KLEINBORSTIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'borst-i^{2}g. See SETULOSE.

KLEINBUCKELIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'buk-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See UMBONULATE.

KLEINERN (Ger.), n. Klin'e^{2}rn. A place in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, where there is a gaseous, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

KLEINFLOSSIG (Ger.), **KLEINFLÜGELICHT** (Ger.), adj's. Klin'flo^{3}s-si^{2}g, -flu^{6}g-e^{2}l-i^{2}ch^{2}t. Micropterous. [L, 80.]

KLEIN-GRETENBERG (Ger.), n. Klin-grat'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in the province of Hannover, Prussia. where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KLEINGRUBIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'grub-i^{2}g. See FOVEOLATE.

KLEINHIRN (Ger.), n. Klin'hern. See CEREBELLUM.

KLEINHÖCKERIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'hu^{5}k-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See TUBERCULATE.

KLEINKAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'ka^{3}m-me^{2}r-i^{2}g. Made up of small loculi.

KLEINKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'ku^{5}pf-i^{2}g. See CAPITELLATE and MICROCEPHALIC.

KLEINKRÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'kru^{5}pf-i^{2}g. In botany, strumulose. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

KLEINLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'la^{3}p-pi^{2}g. In botany, having small lobes, lobulate. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

KLEINHOVIA (Lat.), n. f. Klin-ho'vi^2(fi^2)-a^3. Written also *Kleinhofia, Kleinhovea, Kleinhowia.* From *Kleinhov,* director of the Botanical Garden in Batavia. Fr., *kleinhovie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Helictereæ.* The *Kleinhovieæ* of Wight and Arnott are a tribe of the *Byttneriaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**K. hospita.** A species found in the Molucca Islands and elsewhere in the East. The leaves, when bruised, smell like violets, and contain a juice which excites itching, and are used as a remedy for darkening of the cornea of the eye. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KLEINIA (Lat.), n. f. Klin'i^2-a^3. 1. Of Haworth, a section of the genus *Senecio.* 2. Of Jussieu, the genus *Jaumea.* 3. Of Jacquin, the genus *Porophyllum.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**K. ante-uphorbium.** The *Senecio ante-uphorbium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. ficoides.** See SENECIO *ficoides.*—**K. nereifolia.** The *Senecio k.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**K. pteroneura.** A species found in Morocco, where it is called *sabardo* or *asbardo,* and is used for pains in the hands and feet. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 39).]—**K. repens.** See SENECIO *repens.*

KLEINSCHILDIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'sheld-i^{2}g. See SCUTULATE.

KLEINSCHNABELIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'shnab-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See ROSTELLATE.

KLEINSCHUPPIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'shup-pi^{2}g. See SQUAMULOSE.

KLEINSPITZIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'spi^{2}tz-i^{2}g. See APICULATE.

KLEINSTACHELIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'sta^{3}ch^2-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See ACULEOLATE.

KLEINSTRAUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'stra^3-u^{4}ch^2-i^{2}g. See FRUTICULOSE.

KLEINWABIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'va^{3}b-i^{2}g. See FAVEOLATE.

KLEINWARZIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'var^{3}tz-i^{2}g. See VERRUCULOSE.

KLEINWURZELIG (Ger.), adj. Klin'vurtz-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See MICRORRHIZOUS.

KLEMME (Ger.), n. Kle^{2}m'me^2. See TRISMUS.

KLETTE (Ger.), n. Kle^{2}t'te^2. 1. The genus *Lappa.* 2. The *Lappa major.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Butzenk'.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**Filzige K.** The *Lappa tomentosa.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeine K., Grosse K., Hopfenk'.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**Igelk'.** 1. The *Echino-*

phora spinosa. 2. The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B. 48 (α, 14)]—**Kleine K.** The *Lappa minor.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'nborstig.** See LAPPACEOUS.—**K'ndistel.** See LAPPA *major.*—**K'nkerbel.** See the major list.—**K'nkraut.** 1. The dried leaves of *Lappa major.* 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* 3. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'nwurzel.** The root of *Lappa major,* of *Lappa minor,* and of *Lappa tomentosa.* [B. 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**Knopfk'.** The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Leberk'.** See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*—**Rossk'.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**Spinnenwebige K.** The *Lappa tomentosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Süsse K.** The *Petasites vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Waldk'n.** See CIRCÆA.—**Wollige K.** The *Lappa tomentosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KLETTENKERBEL (Ger.), n. Kle^{2}t'te^{2}n-ke^{2}rb-e^{2}l. The genera *Anthriscus* and *Caucalis,* and the *Valantia cruciata.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gebräuchlicher K.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Wilder K.** The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KLETTERND (Ger.), adj. Kle^{2}t'te^{2}rnd. Climbing. [B, 123 (α, 35).] See SCANDENS.

KLEVERERBAD (Ger.), n. Klaf'e^{2}r-e^{2}r-ba^{3}d. A place in Bavaria where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KLIENINGEN (Ger.), n. Klen'i^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the district of Klagenfurt, Austria, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KLIMA (Ger.), n. Klem'a^3. See CLIMATE.

KLIMMEND (Ger.), adj. Kli^{2}m'me^{2}nd. Climbing. [B, 123 (α, 35).] See SCANDENS.

KLINGENBAD (Ger.), n. Kli^{2}n^2'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in the Suabian district, Bavaria, where there is a saline, sulphurous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 135 (α, 39).]

KLINIK (Ger.), n. Klen-ek'. See CLINIC.—**Armenk'.** See DISPENSARY (2d def.).

KLINISCH (Ger.), adj. Klen'i^{2}sh. See CLINICAL.

KLISSEN (Ger.), n. Kli^{2}s'se^{2}n. The *Lappa minor.* [B, 88, 92 (α, 39).]—**K'kraut.** The *Lappa major.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KLOKOCS, n. A place in Hungary where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring containing sodium sulphates. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KLOKOT, n. A place in the district of Budweis, Bohemia, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KLONISCH (Ger.), adj. Klon'i^{2}sh. See CLONIC.

KLONUS (Ger.), n. Klon'u^{4}s. See CLONUS.—**Fussk'.** See *Ankle* CLONUS.

KLOPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Klo^{2}p-e^2-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From κλοπή, theft, and μανία, mania. Fr., *klopémanie.* See CLEPTOMANIA.

KLOPFCUR (Ger.), n. Klo^{3}pf'kur. See EPICRUSIS (1st def.).

KLOPFEN (Ger.), n. Klo^{3}p'fe^{2}n. A tapping, beating, a throbbing; pulsation; palpitation. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**Herzk'.** Palpitation of the heart. [α, 45.]

KLOPFUNG (Ger.), n. Klo^{3}pf'un^2. A tapping or beating, as in massage.—**Fingerk'.** See TAPOTEMENT.

KLOSTER (Ger.), n. Klo^{3}st'e^{2}r. See CŒNOBIUM.—**K'beere.** The *Ribes grossularia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KLUFT (Ger.), n. Kluft. See HIATUS.

KLUKIA (Lat.), n. f. Klu'ki^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Sisymbrium.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**K. officinalis.** The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KLUMENE, n. Klu^{2}m'en. Ger., *Klumegas.* See ACETYLENE.

KLÜMPCHEN (Ger.), n. Klu^{6}mp'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A clot, as of blood; a small mass or lump. [L, 80.]

KLÜMPERIG (Ger.), adj. Klu^{6}mp'e^{2}r i^{2}g. In botany, glebose, glebulose. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

KLUMPFUSS (Ger.), n. Klump'fus. See CLUB-FOOT and TALIPES.

KLUMPFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Klump'fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. Club-footed. [E.]

KLUMPHAND (Ger.), n. Klump'ha^{3}nd. See CLUB-HAND.

KLUMPICHT (Ger.), **KLUMPIG** (Ger.), adj's. Klump'i^{2}ch^{2}t, -i^{2}g. See GLEBULOSE.

KLYSTIER (Ger.), n. Klu^{6}s-ter'. See ENEMA and CLYSTER.—**Adstringirendes K.** See ENEMA *adstringens.*—**Ausleerendes K.** See *Purgative* ENEMA.—**Balsamisches und Harzk'.** See *Balsam and* RESIN *clyster.*—**Beruhigend wirkendes K.** See *Enema* OPII.—**Ernährendes K.** See *Nutrient* ENEMA.—**Eröffnendes K.** See *Purgative* ENEMA.—**Erweichendes K.** See ENEMA *emolliens.*—**K'kraut.** The *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Krampfstillendes K.** See ENEMA *antispasmodicum.*—**Leube's Pancreas-K.** See *Leube's pancreas* CLYSTER.—**Linderndes K.** See ENEMA *emolliens.*—**Medicamentöses K.** See ENEMA *medicatum.*—**Nährendes K.** See *Nutrient* ENEMA.—**Purgirendes K.** See *Purgative* ENEMA.—**Reizendes K.** See *Stimulating* ENEMA.—**Schmerzstillendes K.** See ENEMA *anodynum.*

KNABENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kna^{3}b'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Orchis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Anisk'.** The *Orchis morio.* [L, 30.]—**Breitblättriges K.** The *Orchis latifolia.* [L, 80.]—**Geflecktes K.** See ORCHIS *maculata.*—**Grosses K.** The *Orchis mascula.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Kleines K.** The *Orchis morio.* [L, 80.]—**Lockerblüthiges K.** The *Orchis palustris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Männliches K.** The *Orchis mascula.* [L, 80.]—**Weibliches K.** The *Orchis morio.* [L, 80.]—**Zweiblättriges K.** The *Orchis bifolia.* [L, 80.]

KNACKEN (Ger.), n. Kna^{3}k'e^{2}n. See CREPITATION.

KNALL (Ger.), n. Kna^{3}l. A report, detonation, explosion. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**K'säure.** Fulminic acid. [B.]

KNALLEND (Ger.), adj. Kna^{3}l'le^{2}nd. See FULMINATING.

KNAP, n. Na^{2}p. The flowers of *Trifolium pratense.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

KNAPBOTTLE, n. Na^{2}p'bo^{2}tl. The *Silene inflata.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

KNAPKNEED, adj. Na^{2}p'ned. Knock-kneed. [α, 45.]

KNAPWEED, n. Na^{2}p'wed. The genus *Centaurea,* especially the *Centaurea nigra.* [A, 511; B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Black k.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Greater k.** The *Centaurea scabiosa.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Mountain k.** See CENTAUREA *montana.*—**Russian k.** The *Centaurea ruthenica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Silvery-leaved k.** The *Centaurea gymnocarpa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

KNAR, n. Na^{3}r. A knot or woody excrescence formed on the stem or root of plants. [B, 19, 116 (α, 35).] Cf. EXOSTOSIS (2d def.).

KNARESBOROUGH, n. Ne^{2}rz'bu^3-ro. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KNARL, n. Na^{3}rl. See KNAR.

KNARREN (Ger.), n. Kna^{3}r're^{2}n. Crepitation. [L, 80.]

KNÄUEL (Ger.), n. Knoi'e^{2}l. Written also, *Knauel,* and in compos., *Knaul-.* 1. See GLOMERULE, GLOMERULUS, and PLEXUS. 2. See CONVOLUTION (4th def.). 3. The genus *Scleranthus* (see also KNAWEL). [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Aeusserer K. des Hypoglossuskerns.** See *External hypoglossal* NUCLEUS.—**Ausdauernder K.** The *Scleranthus perennis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Blüthenk'.** See GLOMERULE (2d def.).—**Gefässk'.** A vascular plexus. [L, 304.]—**Gefässk' der Nieren.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (2d def.).—**Innerer K. des Hypoglossuskerns.** The nucleus of the funiculus teres. [I, 11 (K).]—**K'beere.** See SYNCARPIUM.—**K'chen.** Lit., a small glomerule (*i. e.,* one composed of minute parts, as in the thallus of *Sticta glomerulifera.* [B. 123 (α, 35).]—**K'form.** See CONVOLUTION (4th def.).—**K'förmig.** Glomerulate, convoluted. [α, 45.]—**K'phase, K'stadium.** See CONVOLUTION (4th def.).—**Malpighi'sche Gefässk', Malpighi'sche K.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**Mehrjähriger K.** The *Scleranthus perennis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Nervenk'.** 1. A nerve-fibre wound into a convoluted mass. [G.] See under GLOMERULE (1st def.). 2. See *Muskel*SPINDELN (1st def.).

KNAUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kna^3'u^{4}t'i^2-a^3. The genus *Scabiosa.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**K. arvensis.** The *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

KNAWEL, n. Na^4'e^{2}l. Ger., *Knäuel.* 1. The genus *Scleranthus.* 2. The *Scleranthus annuus.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**Annual k.** See *K.* (2d def.).—**Perennial k.** See SCLERANTHUS *perennis.*

KNEBEL (Ger.), n. Knab'e^{2}l. See GAG.

KNECKENKNIE (Ger.), n. Kne^{2}k'e^{2}n-kne. The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KNEE, n. Ne. A.-S., *cneow.* Gr., γόνυ. Lat., *genu.* Fr., *genou.* Ger., *Knie.* It., *ginocchio.* Sp., *rodilla.* 1. The angle made by the bend of the leg; the femoro-tibial articulation, together with the surrounding structures. 2. A sharp bend in a structure. [C; α, 17.]—**Chambermaid-k., Housemaid's k.** See HYGROMA *præpatellare.*—**Hysterical k.** The simulation of inflammation of the k. joint, but pain and often contracture are the only symptoms present. [α, 34.]—**In-k.** See GENU *valgum.*—**K.-cap.** See PATELLA.—**K.-jointed.** See GENICULATE (1st def.).—**K. of the corpus callosum.** See GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**K. of the facial nerve.** See GENU *nervi facialis.*—**K. of the internal capsule.** See GENU *of the internal capsule.*—**K.-pan.** See PATELLA.—**K.-pan-shaped.** See PATELLIFORM.—**K. phenomenon.** Fr., *phénomène du genou.* Ger., *Kniephänomen.* See *Patellar* REFLEX.—**Knock-k.** See GENU *valgum.*—**Lawn-tennis k.** A sprain of the internal semilunar cartilage of the k. joint caused by a violent motion of rotation of the body while the foot is fixed. The symptoms are those usually caused by a sprain, and the affection is liable to recur on slight provocation. [C. Mansell Moullin, "Lancet," Aug. 4, 1883 (E).]—**Out-k.** See GENU *varum.*

KNEIPEN (Ger.), n. pl. Knip'e^{2}n. Griping pains. [α, 45.]

KNESTERHOLZ (Ger.), n. Kne^{2}st'e^{2}r-holts. The *Viscum album.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KNETEN (Ger.), n. Knat'e^{2}n. Kneading, shampooing. [α, 45.]

KNICKFALTIG (Ger.), n. Kni^{2}k'fa^{3}lt-i^{2}g. In botany, corrugated. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

KNICKUNG (Ger.), n. Kni^{2}k'un^2. A bending. [α, 45.]—**Vordere K.** See ANTEFLEXION.—**Winkelförmige K. der Wirbelsäule.** See *Angular* CURVATURE *of the spine.*

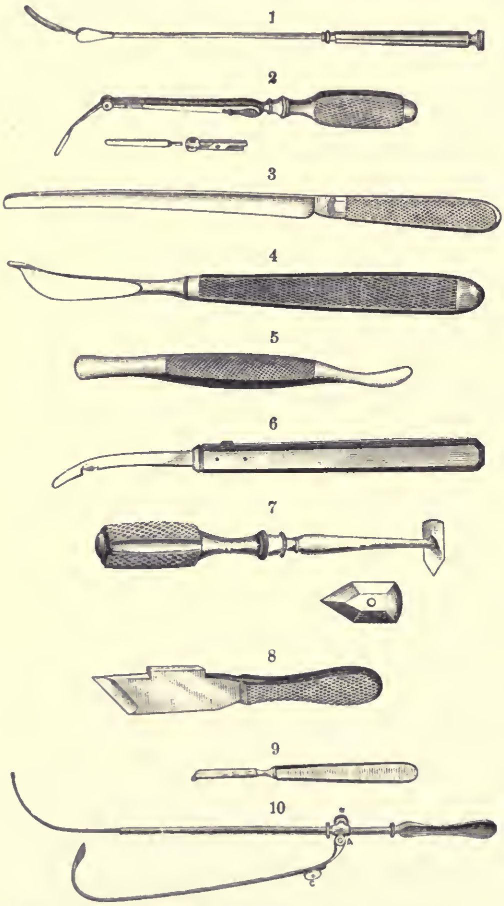
KNIE (Ger.), n. Kne. See KNEE and GENU.—**Balkenk', Gehirnbalkenk'.** See GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**Hohlk'.** See GENU *recurvatum.*—**K'beuge.** The bend of the knee. [α, 45.]—**K'beuger.** See the major list.—**K'beugig.** See GENICULATE (1st def.).—**K'beugung.** See GENUFLEXION.—**K. der Capsula interna.** See GENU *of the internal capsule.*—**K. der Wurzel des Nervus facialis.** See GENU *nervi facialis* (1st def.).—**K. des Balkens.** See GENU *of the corpus callosum.*—**K'eng.** See GENU *valgum.*—**K'förmig.** See GENICULATE.—**K'gelenk.** Knee-joint. [α, 34.]—**K'geschwulst.** See GONYOCELE.—**K'höcker.** See the major list.—**K'holz.** The *Pinus pumilio.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'kehle.** 1. The popliteal space. 2. The bend of the knee. [L, 31.] 3. See *Popliteal* FOSSA.—**K'kehlenmuskel.** See POPLITEUS.—**K'lage.** See the major list.—**K'rutschen.** See GONYBATIA.—**K'schmerz.** See GONAGRA.—**K'schwamm.** Fungous arthritis of the knee.

KNIEBEUGER (Ger.), n. Kne′boig-e²r. A muscle that flexes the leg on the thigh.—**Aeusserer K.** See EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS.—**Innerer K.** See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS.

KNIEHÖCKER (Ger.), n. Kne′hu⁵k-e²r. See *External geniculate* BODY and *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**Aeusserer K.** See *External geniculate* BODY.—**Innerer K.** See *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**K. des grossen Gehirns.** See *Internal geniculate* BODY and *External geniculate* BODY.—**Lateraler K.** See *External geniculate* BODY.—**Medialer K.** See *Internal geniculate* BODY.

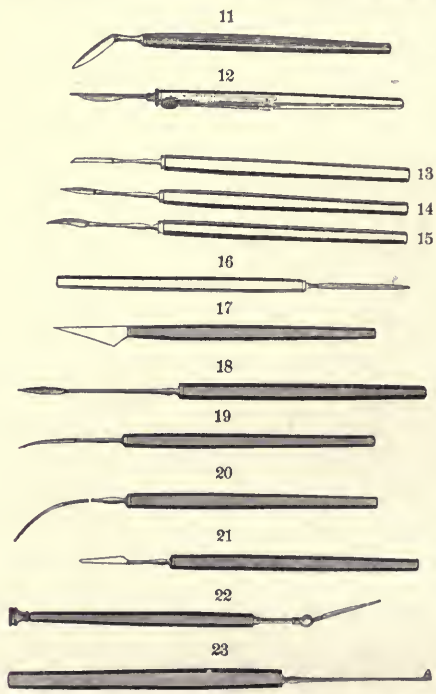
KNIELAGE (Ger.), n. Kne′la³g-e². A knee presentation.—**Unvollkommene K.** A presentation of one knee only.—**Vollkommene K.** A presentation of both knees.

KNIFE, n. Nif. A.-S., *cnif.* Gr., *μαχαίριον.* Lat., *culter.* Fr., *couteau.* Ger., *Messer.* It., *coltello.* Sp., *cuchillo.* An instrument having a blade of steel, with a sharp edge for cutting. [E.]—**Adams's k.** An iris k. having a straight edge and an oblique point.



1, Sims's uterine k.; 2, Sims's modified uterine k.; 3, circular amputating k.; 4, lithotomy k.; 5, Sayre's periosteum k.; 6, Stewart's hernia k; 7, lenticular k.; 8, knife chisel; 9, Piffard's stricture k.; 10, Whitehead's staff and knife.

[*a*, 34.]—**Amputating k., Amputation k.** Lat., *culter amputationis.* Fr., *couteau à amputation.* Ger., *Amputationsmesser.* A k. used for cutting the soft parts in amputations. The blade is usually straight, long, and narrow. See CATLIN, and cuts under AMPUTATION.—**Beer's cataract k.** Fr., *couteau à cataracte de Beer.* Ger., *Beer'sches Staarmesser.* A cataract k. having a blade shaped like a right-angled triangle, cutting at the acute angle or point and along the hypothenuse. [F.]—**Blandin's k.** A small k. for subcutaneous incision of the sphincter ani in anal fissure. [E.]—**Belzard's k.** A probe-pointed, long, straight bistoury with a heavy back, for lithotomy. In the American pattern the probe point is in a straight line with the back of the knife; in the English, the probe point is slightly bent so as to cover the end of the cutting edge. [E.]—**Blunt k.** A k. with a blunt point.—**Cataract k.** Fr., *couteau à cataracte.* Ger., *Staarmesser.* A k. for making the section of the cornea in the operation of extraction of a cataract. See *Beer's cataract k.*, *Palucci's cataract k.*, *Von Graefe's cataract k.*, *Tyrrell's cataract k.*, and *Zehender's cataract k.*—**Cheselden's k.** A curved k. used in lithotomy. [E.]—**Conant's knives.** Long and short amputating knives having a common handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Cooper's hernia k.** See *Hernia k.*—**Cornea k.** Fr., *couteau cornéen.* Ger., *Hornhautmesser.* See *Cataract k.*, *Lance k.*, and *Jaeger's cornea k.*—**Crotchet k.** See CROTCHET.—**Desmarres's secondary k.** A concave or straight-edged or angular k. for operations on the eye. [*a*, 34.]—**Disarticulating k. of Larrey.** A short, strong double-edged k. for disarticulating bones. [*a*, 34.]—**Embryotomy k.** Any k.-like instrument used in embryotomy. See CROTCHET.—**Emmet's ball-and-socket k.** A short falciform blade terminating in a ball that is held at different angles by the socket of a special forceps. It is used in gynæcological operations. [*a*, 34.]—**Fergusson's k.** A k. used in the operation for cleft palate, with the cutting edge turned at an acute angle to the shank, so that the blade can be passed through the fissure to cut the muscles on the posterior surface. [E.]—**Finger k.** A k. having a slender, narrow blade with straight or convex edge for amputating fingers. [*a*, 34.]—**Galvanic k., Galvano-caustic k.** A k.-shaped platinum cautery to be used when rendered incandescent by passing an electric current through it.—**Gruber's paracentesis k.** A small, sharp k. with a long shank attached to a handle at an obtuse angle; used for incising the tympanic membrane. [F, 46 (*a*, 29).]—**Guarded embryotomy k.** A decapitator invented by D. D. Davis, resembling a guarded crotchet, with one blade armed with a k. attached diagonally to its shank. [A, 42.]—**Hernia k.** Lat., *herniotomus.* Fr., *bistouri herniaire.* Ger., *Bruchmesser*, *Bruchschneider.* A slightly curved bistoury the edge of which is dull except for a short distance near the end, which is blunt; used for incising the constricting tissue in the operation for strangulated hernia. [E.]—**Interosseous k.** A double-edged amputating k.; used for dividing the soft parts between the bones of the leg or forearm.—**Iridectomy k.** A triangular-bladed k. used to incise the cornea in the operation of iridectomy. [*a*, 29.]—**Jaeger's cornea k.** Fr., *couteau cornéen de Jaeger.* Ger., *Jaeger'sches Hornhautmesser.* A k. consisting of a Beer's k. fixed to a handle, with a smaller blade connected with it by a button screw, so that it can be pushed forward or withdrawn. The k. is introduced and carried across the anterior chamber and through the cornea on the opposite side, when, by pressing the button, the smaller blade is pushed forward so as to complete the section of the cornea. [F.]—**Kelsey's proctotomy k.** A straight-edged k. with a probe-pointed tip projecting at the point. [*a*. 34.]—**K.-edge.** A very sharp edge of some hard material upon which any part of an apparatus that is designed to be accurately balanced (*e. g.*, the beam of weighing-scales) is made to rest. [B.]—**K. en serpette** (Fr.). See COUTEAU *en serpette.*—**Lance k.** Fr., *lance-couteau.* Ger., *Lanzenmesser.* A two-edged k. the sides of which meet at an angle proportionate to the width of the blade, which varies according to the length of the intended incision. These knives are of two kinds, flat and bent



11, Agnew's iredectomy k.; 12, Greenslade's canalicular k.; 13, straight-edged iris k.; 14, double-edged iris k.; 15, sickle-shaped iris k.; 16, Graefe's linear k.; 17, cataract k.; 18, Agnew's canalicular k.; 19, Weber's half-curved canalicular k.; 20, Weber's curved canalicular k.; 21, Stilling's canalicular k.; 22, Noyes's movable blade canalicular k.; 23, Politzer's meatus k.

on the flat. In the latter variety the blade should form with the shaft an angle of about 150°. It is used for preliminary incisions in operations on the iris. [F.]—**Lenticular k.** Lat., *culter lenticularis.* Fr., *couteau lenticulaire.* A k. used for removing the rough edges on the inner table of the skull left by the trephine. [L.]—**Liston's long k.** A long, slender, narrow-bladed amputating k. double-edged near the point. [E.]—**Liston's small k.** A double-edged k. for cutting between adjacent bones, as in amputation of the fingers. [E.]—**Lithotomy k.** Fr., *couteau lithotome*

(ou *de Cheselden*). Ger., *Blasensteinmesser.* A k. used in the operation of lithotomy, about 4 in. long, the blade being inserted at an obtuse angle to the handle. Invented by Faubert. [E, 6.]—**Meyer's annular pharyngeal k.** Fr., *couteau pharyngien annulaire de Meyer.* Ger., *Meyer'sches ringförmiges Pharyngealmesser.* An annular cutting instrument devised by Meyer for the removal of adenoid vegetations in the pharynx. It is 21 in. in length and 1 ctm. in diameter, and the cutting edge is formed by the inner margin of the circle. On its handle is a mark by which its position in the naso-pharynx can be estimated. [F, 3.]—**Neill's k.** A narrow, short-bladed, sharp-pointed bistoury, for amputation of the fingers. [E.]—**Palucci's cataract k.** A k. shaped like a Beer's k., but much narrower, which can be pushed forward along a lance-shaped needle. [F, 70.]—**Platinum k.** See *Galvano-caustic k.*—**Politzer's meatus k.** A small annular k. or curette for removing polypi from the external auditory meatus. [F, 51 (*a*, 29).]—**Probe-pointed k.** See *Probe-pointed* BISTOURY.—**Schwartze's curved k.** Fr., *couteau courbé de Schwartze.* Ger., *Schwartze'sches gekrümmtes Messer.* A small curved instrument with a rounded point for dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. It is introduced into the tympanic cavity behind the handle of the malleus, and the tendon is divided by a downward incision. [F.]—**Sims's k.** A probe-pointed k. having a long shaft with a short straight-edged blade that is set below but in the axis of the shaft. [*a*, 34.]—**Stilling's lacrymal k.** Fr., *couteau lacrymale de Stilling.* Ger., *Stilling'sches Thränenmesser.* A k. having a blade 13 mm. long, 3 mm. broad, nearest the handle, and gradually diminishing to ½ mm. at the point, which is somewhat rounded but cutting. The blade passes over into a flat stem, which is about the size of Bowman's largest probe, and is attached to the handle. The base of the blade is strong and wedge-shaped. [F.]—**Sweat k.** See *Sweating* IRON.—**Tyrrell's cataract k.** A k. resembling Beer's k., but shorter in the blade, so that the breadth increases more rapidly from the point to the shoulder. [F.]—**Von Graefe's cataract k.** A long, very narrow, very thin k. recommended and used by von Graefe in making the so-called peripheral linear incision in the sclero-corneal margin for the extraction of a mature senile cataract. [F.]—**Weber's canaliculus k.** Fr., *couteau lacrymale de Weber, couteau de Weber pour les canaux lacrymales.* Ger., *Weber'sches Canälchenmesser.* A k. consisting of a blade 1·5 ctm. long and 1·5 mm. wide, with the end 2·5 mm. long, probe-pointed, and turned up like the beak of a bird. Weber uses this k. not only to slit the canaliculus and divide a stricture of the duct, but also to divide the internal canthal ligament and the anterior wall of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**Weber's k.** A k. consisting of a probe-pointed sound, which, at about 2 mm. back from its blunt point, passes over into a small convex blade, about 1·5 or 2 mm. wide. The point is thrust into the lacrymal sac, through the canaliculus, and the latter is slit by lifting the handle in the case of the lower, or depressing it in the case of the upper, canaliculus. [F.]—**Whitehead's k.** A k. with the blade at right angles to the shaft, for paring the edges in the operation for cleft palate. [E.]—**Wood's circular k.** A k. having a long, concave-edged blade, used for amputation. [*a*, 34.]—**Yearsley's tonsil k.** A k. with blade like a razor; used for excising the tonsils. [E.]—**Zehender's cataract k.** A modification of Beer's k. in which the cutting edge is convex. [F.]

KNIGHT-CROSS, n. Nit'kro^{2}s. The *Lychnis chalcedonica.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

KNIGHT'S SPUR, KNIGHT'S SPURS, n's. Nitz' spu^{6}r, -spu^{6}rz. See DELPHINIUM *consolida.*

KNIGHT'S STAR, n. Nitz' sta^{3}r. The genus *Hippeastrum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KNIGHTSTOWN SPRING, n. Nitz'tu^6-u^{4}n. A place in Henry County, Indiana, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

KNIRKBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Knerk'bar-e^{2}n. Juniper berries. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNIRSCHEN (Ger.), n. Kner'she^{2}n. See GRATING (2d def.).—**Zähnek'.** See FREMITUS *dentium.*

KNIRSCHEND (Ger.), adj. Knersh'e^{2}nd. See GRATING (1st def.).

KNISTERN (Ger.), n. Kni^{2}st'e^{2}rn. See CREPITATION.

KNISTERND (Ger.), adj. Kni^{2}st'e^{2}rnd. See CREPITANT.

KNISTERRASSELN (Ger.), n. Kni^{2}st'e^{2}r-ra^{3}s-se^{2}ln. A crepitant râle. [D, 18.]

KNITTERN (Ger.), n. Kni^{2}t'te^{2}rn. See KNISTERN.

KNITTING, adj. and n. Ni^{2}t'i^{2}n^2. Ger., *verbindend* (adj.), *Verbindung* (n.). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to the process of union of a broken bone. 2. (N.) the process of union of a broken bone.

KNOBBEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kno^{3}b'be^{2}n. See GALLÆ *quercus calycis.*—**K'blume.** The *Trollius europæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNOBLAUCH (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}b'la^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Allium sativum* and its root. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Feldk'.** The *Allium scorodoprasum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**K'artig.** See ALLIACEOUS.—**K'kraut.** See SISYMBRIUM *alliaria.*—**K'öl.** Oil of garlic. [*a*, 38.] See under ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**K'shederich, K'skraut.** See SISYMBRIUM *alliaria.*—**K'sschwamm.** The *Agaricus alliaceus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'strauch.** The *Petiveria alliacea.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'syrup.** See *Syrupus* ALLII.—**Lachenk'.** The *Teucrium scordium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Waldk'.** See ALLIUM URSINUM.

KNOBS, n. No^{2}bz. The flower-heads of *Lavandula vera.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Golden k., Gold k.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Horse k.** See CENTAUREA *nigra.*

KNOB-TANG, n. No^{2}b'ta^{2}n^2. The *Fucus nodosus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

KNOBWEED, n. No^{2}b'wed. See CENTAUREA *nigra*, CENTAUREA *cyanus*, and CENTAUREA *scabiosa.*

KNÖCHEL (Ger.), n. Knu^{6}ch^2'e^{2}l. See ANKLE and MALLEOLUS.—**Aeusserer Fussk', Fibulak', Lateraler K.** See *External* MALLEOLUS.—**Gliederk'.** A phalanx, knuckle, or joint (of the limbs). [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Innerer Fussk', Medialer K.** See *Internal* MALLEOLUS.

KNÖCHELCHEN (Ger.), n. Knu^{6}ch^2'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See OSSICLE.—**Gehörk'.** See OSSICULA *auditus.*—**Gehörk'kette.** The chain of auditory ossicles. [*a*, 45.]—**Linsenk'.** Sesamoid bones. [*a*, 45.]—**Riolanischen K.** Small, flat, lens shaped bones found in the fissura basilaris. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]

KNOCHEN (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. See BEIN and BONE.—**Acromialk'.** See ACROMION.—**Armk'.** See HUMERUS (1st def.).—**Backenk'.** See *Malar* BONE.—**Beckenk'.** The os innominatum. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Bindegewebsk'.** See *Membrane* BONES.—**Breiter K.** A flat bone.—**Breiter K. des Rückens.** See SCAPULA.—**Clitorisk'.** A membrane bone found in the clitoris of certain of the lower mammals. [L.]—**Cylindrische K.** See *Long* BONES.—**Dicke K.** See *Short* BONES.—**Erbsenähnlicher K.** See *Pisiform* BONE.—**Exercirk'.** See *Exercise* BONE.—**Felsenk'.** 1. The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [A, 521 (*a*. 45).] 2. See *Petrosal* BONE. 3. See *Alisphenoid* BONE.—**Fingerk'.** A bone of a finger.—**Flacher K.** A flat bone.—**Flügelk'.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**Fussk', Fusswurzelk'.** A tarsal bone. [L, 115.]—**Gabelk'.** See FURCULA.—**Gaumenk'.** See *Palate* BONE.—**Gehirnk'.** A cerebral osteoma. [E.]—**Gehörk'.** See OSSICULA *auditus.*—**Gemischte K.** See *Irregular* BONES.—**Geruchsk'.** The ethmoid bone. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Gesässk'.** See ISCHIUM.—**Hakenk'.** See *Unciform* BONE.—**Halbmondförmiger Gehörk'.** See *Orbicular* BONE.—**Halbmondförmiger K.** See *Semilunar* BONE.—**Handwurzelk'.** A metacarpal bone. [*a*, 45.]—**Hautk'.** See *Dermal* BONES.—**Herzk'.** The sternum. [L, 80.]—**Hirnschalenk'.** The cranial bones. [L, 80.]—**Hüftk'.** See ISCHIUM.—**Hüftwirbelk'.** The lumbar vertebræ. [*a*, 45.]—**Incak'.** See *Interparietal* BONE.—**Kahnförmiger K.** See *Scaphoid* BONE.—**Keilförmiger K.** A cuneiform bone. [L, 80.]—**Kieferk', Kinnbackenk'.** A maxillary bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'abblätterung.** Exfoliation of bone. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'abmagerung.** Atrophy of bone. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'ähnlich.** Osseous.—**K'anbildung.** A new formation of bone. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'artig.** Osseous. [L, 80.]—**K'auflockerung.** See OSTEOPOROSIS.—**K'aufsaugung.** Absorption of bone. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'auftreibung.** Exostosis. [*a*, 34.]—**K'ausbildung.** The formation of bone. [L, 80.]—**K'ausdehnung.** See OSTEOPARECTASIS.—**K'aushöhlungen.** Bone excavations. [L, 80.]—**K'ausweichung.** Displacement of a bone. [*a*, 34.]—**K'auswuchs.** See EXOSTOSIS.—**K'bau.** Bone formation; system of bones; the structure or formation of bone.—**K'beschreibung.** Osteology. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'biegsamkeit.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**K'biegung.** See *Greenstick* FRACTURE.—**K'bildung.** See OSTEOGENESIS.—**K'blase.** See BULLA *ossea.*—**K'blätterung.** Exfoliation of bone. [E.]—**K'bleichen.** The bleaching of bones. [L, 80.]—**K'brecher.** 1. See OSTEOCLAST. 2. The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'bruch.** See FRACTURE.—**K'brüchigkeit.** See FRAGILITAS *ossium.*—**K'durchtrennung.** Osteotomy. [A, 251 (*a*, 45).]—**K'einrichter.** A bone-setter. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'eiterung.** Suppuration of bone. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'entstehung, K'entwickelung.** See OSTEOGENESIS.—**K'entzundung.** See OSTEITIS.—**K'erkrankung.** Any disease of bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'erweichung.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**K'erzügung.** Osteogenesis. [L. 80.]—**K'fäule, K'fäulniss.** Caries or necrosis of bone. [E.]—**K'förmig.** Osteoid. [L, 80.]—**K'frass.** Caries or necrosis of bone. [L, 81.]—**K'flüssig.** See CARIOUS.—**K'fresser.** See OSTEOCLASTS.—**K'fuge, K'fügung.** An articulation of bones. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'gebäude.** See SKELETON.—**K'gebilde.** A bony structure. [*a*, 45.]—**K'gerippe, K'gerüst.** The skeleton. [L, 80; *a*, 45.]—**K'geschwulst.** A bony tumor. [L, 80.]—**K'gewächs.** See EXOSTOSIS and OSTEOMA.—**K'haft.** Osseous.—**K'haut.** See the major list.—**K'kenntniss.** See OSTEOLOGY.—**K'kern.** A centre of ossification. [J.]—**K'kunde, K'lehre.** See OSTEOLOGY.—**K'leiden.** Disease of bone. [*a*, 34.]—**K'mann.** See SKELETON.—**K'masse, K'materie.** Osseous material. [L, 80 (*a*, 45).]—**K'mürbigkeit.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**K'öl.** Neat's-foot oil. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'rinde.** The outer layer of bone. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**K'säure.** Phosphoric acid. [A, 324.]—**K'schwund.** Atrophy of bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'schmerz.** Ostealgia. [L, 80.]—**K'spalte.** A fissure of a bone. [E.]—**K'sprödigkeit.** See FRAGILITAS *ossium.*—**K'stamm.** See DIAPHYSIS.—**K'stoff.** See OSSEIN.—**K'stück.** A fragment of bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'substanz.** See OSSEIN.—**K'system.** The osseous system. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'übernährung.** See HYPEROSTOSIS.—**K'verdickung.** Osseous hypertrophy. [*a*, 34.]—**K'vereiterung.** Suppuration of bone. [L, 57.]—**K'vergrösserung.** See HYPEROSTOSIS (1st def.).—**K'verhärtung.** See EBURNATION (3d def.).—**K'verletzung.** An injury of bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'verrenkung, K'verschiebung.** Dislocation of a bone. [*a*, 45.]—**K'verschwärung.** See CARIES.—**K'verwachsung.** See SYNOSTOSIS.—**K'wassersucht.** See HYDROSTEON.—**K'weh.** Pain in the bones.—**K'weiche.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**K'wiedererzeugung.** Regeneration of bone. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'wucherung, K'wuchs.** The growth of bone. [J.]—**K'zerbrechlichkeit.** See FRAGILITAS *ossium.*—**K'zerlegung.** See OSTEOTOMY.—**K'zerschmetterung.** Crushing of bone. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'zusammenwachsung.** See SYNOSTOSIS.—**Knorpelk'.** See *Calcified* CARTILAGE and *Cartilage* BONES.—**Kopfk'.** The bones of the head.—**Kopfk'leitung.** The conduction of sound by the cranial bones. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]—**Kurze K.** See *Short* BONES.—**Lange K.** See *Long* BONES.—**Linsenförmiger K.** See *Orbicular* BONE.—**Mittelfussk'.** See *Metatarsal* BONES.—**Mittelhandk'.** See *Metacarpal* BONES.—**Nahtzahnk'.** See *Wormian* BONES.—**Oberarmk'.** See HUMERUS.—**Oberster K. des Schultertheils.** See *Suprascapular* BONE.—**Papierner K.** See Os *planum.*—**Paukenk'.** See *Tympanic* BONE.—**Periosteale K.** See *Periosteal* BONE.—**Platte K.** See *Flat* BONES.—**Primäre K., Primordiale K.** See *Cartilage* BONES.—**Röhrenk'.** The tibia. [*a*, 45.]—**Rollk'.**

See *Sesamoid* bones.—**Runder K.** See *Orbicular* bone.—**Schädeldeckk'.** The bones forming the vault of the cranium.—**Schaltk'.** See *Wormian* bones.—**Schaufelförmiger K.** See Sacrum.—**Schenkelk'.** See Femur.—**Secondäre K.** See *Membrane* bones.—**Sehnenk'.** A sesamoid bone. [*a*, 45.]—**Unbenannter K.** See *Innominate* bone —**Ungepaarte K.** Bones which occupy the mesial plane of the body and are not arranged in pairs. [*a*, 29.]—**Unterschenkelk'.** The bones of the leg.—**Vielwinkelig K.** See Trapezium.—**Vorderarmk'.** The bones of the forearm.—**Wangenk'.** See *Malar* bone.—**Wirbelk'.** See Astragalus (3d def.).—**Worms'sche K.** See *Wormian* bones.—**Zusammengesetzte K.** Bones formed by the union of several primary bones, such as the os innominatum, sacrum, and coccyx. [*a*, 29.]—**Zwischen K'liegend.** See Interosseus.

KNOCHENBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Knoch^2'e^{2}n-bi^{2}ld-un^2. See Osteogenesis.—**Erschwerte K.** See Dysostosis.—**K'sheerde.** A centre of ossification.

KNOCHENHAUT (Ger.), n. Knoch^2'e^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}t. See Periosteum.—**K'entzündung.** See Periostitis.

KNÖCHERN (Ger.), adj. Knu^{6}ch^2'e^{2}rn. See Osseous.

KNOCK-KNEE, n. No^{2}k'ne. See Genu *valgum.*—**Atonic k.-k.** K.-k. due to muscular and ligamentous debility. [*a*, 34.]—**Paralytic k.-k.** K.-k. occurring in consequence of muscular paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Rhachitic k.-k.** Lat., *genu valgum rhachiticum.* K.-k. caused by overgrowth of the internal condyles of the femur, with or without curvature in the shaft, and occasionally with changes in the head of the tibia. [Reeves (*a*, 34).]—**Statical k.-k.** Lat., *genu valgum staticum.* K.-k. occurring during adolescence in consequence of prolonged standing. [*a*, 34.]

KNODALIN, n. No^{2}d'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. A preparation consisting of 2 or 3 parts of nitrobenzol, 10 of potassium xanthogenate, 400 of potash soap, and 600 of crude amyl alcohol. Used to destroy bugs on plants. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1886, p. 495 (*a*, 38).]

KNOLLEN (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}l'le^{2}n. See Tuber and Tuberosity.—**Hirnschenkelk'.** See *External geniculate* body and *Internal geniculate* body.—**K'blume.** The *Trollius europæus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'bohne.** The *Dolichos bulbosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'kraut.** 1. The genus *Phaca.* 2. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'wurz.** 1. The *Scrofularia nodosa.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).] 2. The *Arachis hypogæa.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KNOLLFUSS (Ger.), n. Knol'fus. 1. See Club-foot and Talipes. 2. See Elephantopus.

KNOLLGEWÄCHS (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}l'ge^2-vach^{2}s. Hyperostosis. [L. 135 (*a*, 39).]

KNOLLHAND (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}l'ha^{3}nd. Tubercular leprosy of the hand. [*a*, 34.]

KNOLLIG (Ger.), adj. Kno^{3}l'li^{2}g. See Tuberous.

KNOLLSUCHT (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}l'zuch^{2}t. Elephantiasis. [L, 80.]

KNOPF (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}pf. A knob or button. In anatomy, a condyle: in botany, a tubercle (see also Coccus [1st def.]). [B, 123 (*a*, 35); C.]—**Fruchtk'.** See Germ (2d def.).—**Gelenkk'.** See Condyle.—**Haark'.** See Hair-bulb.—**K'alge.** See the major list.—**K'baum.** The genera *Cephalanthus* and *Conocarpus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'binse.** The *Juncus glomeratus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'förmig.** See Condyloid.—**K'füssig.** See Condylopus.—**K'kraut.** The genus *Scabiosa* and the *Knauthia orientalis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'wurzel.** The *Centaurea paniculata.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Nervenk'.** See Neuromast.—**Oberschenkelknöpfe.** The condyles of the femur.—**Verschlussbügelk.** The clubbed end of an apparatus for closing the stigmen in the *Lepidoptera.* ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1866, p. 4 (*a*, 29).]

KNOPFALGE (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}pf'a^{3}l-ge^2. 1. See Gelidium. 2. The genus *Sphærococcus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Confervenartige K.** The *Sphærococcus confervoides.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Faltige K.** The *Sphærococcus plicatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gallertartige K.** The *Sphærococcus gelatinosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Hornartige K.** See Gelidium *corneum.*—**Körnige K.** The *Sphærococcus gigartinus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Krause K.** The *Sphærococcus (chondrus) crispus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Nadelförmige K.** The *Sphærococcus acicularis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Wurmwidrige K.** The *Sphærococcus helminthochortos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNÖPFCHEN (Ger.), n. Knu^{5}pf'ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. Of Reil, see Corpus *albicans* (2d def.). 2. In botany, see Cephalodium.—**Hirnk'.** See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).

KNOPPERN (Ger.), n. pl. Kno^{3}p'pe^{2}rn. See Gallæ *quercus calycis.*—**Kemeine K.** See *K.*—**Natürliche K., Orientalische K.** The cupulæ of *Quercus ægilops.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Unnatürliche K.** See *K.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNOPWEED, n. No^{2}p'wed. See Knapweed.

KNORPEL (Ger.), n. Kno^{2}rp'e^{2}l. Cartilage. [J.]—**Aryk'.** See *Arytænoid* cartilages.—**Augenlidk'.** See *Tarsal* cartilages.—**Bandk'.** See Cartilagines *ligamentosæ.*—**Beckenförmiger K.** See *Arytænoid* cartilaoes.—**Bindegewebek', Bindegewebiger K., Bindegewebsk'.** See *White* fibro-cartilage.—**Bleibender K.** See *Permanent* cartilage.—**Clivusk'.** A cartilaginous clivus. [*a*, 29.]—**Dreieckiger K.** See *Upper lateral* cartilages *of the nose.*—**Echter K.** See *Hyaline* cartilage.—**Elastischer K.** See *Elastic* cartilage.—**Epiphysenk'.** See *Epiphyseal* cartilage.—**Faseriger K.** See *White* fibro-cartilage.—**Faserk'.** 1. See the major list. 2. See Cartilagines *ligamentosæ* (under Cartilago).—**Fasernetzk'.** See *Elastic* cartilage.—**Felsenbeink'.** In the fœtus the cartilage in which the petrous bone afterward develops. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (Anat. Suppl.), p. 14 (*a*, 29).]—**Gaumenk'.** Cartilage of the palate observed in the development of the head in batrachians. [*a*, 29.]—**Gehörgangsk'.** The cartilage of the external auditory meatus. [*a*, 29.]—**Gelber K.** See *Elastic* cartilage.—**Gelenkk'.** See *Arthrodial* cartilage.—**Giessbeckenk', Giesskannenk'.** See *Arytænoid* cartilages.—**Halbmondförmige K.** See *Semilunar* fibro-cartilages.—**Hinterhauptsk'.** A cartilaginous rudiment of one of the parts of the occipital bone in the embryo.—**Hyaliner K., Hyalink'.** See *Hyaline* cartilage.—**Incrustirter K.** See *Calcified* cartilage.—**Intermediärer K.** See *Intermediary* cartilages.—**Kehldeckelk'.** See *Epiglottic* cartilage.—**Kehlkopfk'n.** The cartilages of the larynx. [L.]—**Knochenk'.** See Ossein.—**K'ähnlich.** See Chondroid.—**K'alge.** See the major list.—**K'artig.** Cartilaginous, chondroid. [J.]—**K'auswuchs.** Enchondroma. [*a*, 34.]—**K'band, K'beinfügung.** See Synchondrosis.—**K'beschreibung.** Chondrology.—**K'bildung.** See Chondrogenesis.—**K'blase.** 1. See *Cartilage* cavities. 2. See Chondrocystis.—**K'blume.** See the major list.—**K'bruch.** See Chondrocatagma.—**K'entzündung.** See Chondritis.—**K'erweichung.** See Chondromalacosis.—**K'fleischbruch.** See Chondrocele.—**K'flosser.** See Chondropterygian.—**K'fuge.** Synchondrosis. [L, 80.]—**K'gelenk.** See Chondrexarthrosis.—**K'geschwulst.** See Enchondroma and Chondrophyma (2d def.).—**K'gewächs.** See Chondroma.—**K'gewebe.** See the major list.—**K'haft.** See Cartilaginous.—**K'haut.** See Perichondrium.—**K'hautentzündung.** Perichondritis. [L. 30 (*a*, 14).]—**K'höhlen.** See *Cartilage* cavities.—**K'icht, K'ig.** See Cartilaginous.—**K'insel.** See *K'stück.*—**K'kraut.** See the major list.—**K'lehre.** See Chondrology.—**K'schmerz.** See Chondralgia.—**K'schnitt.** See Synchondrotomy.—**K'stoff.** See Chondrin.—**K'stück.** An isolated piece of cartilage imbedded in some other tissue, *e. g.*, in the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**K'substanz.** See Chondrin.—**K'tang.** Irish moss. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**K'überzug.** A cartilaginous covering. [L. 31.]—**K'ung.** Cartilaginification.—**K'verbindung.** See Synchondrosis.—**K'verknöcherung.** Ossification of cartilage. [*a*, 45.]—**K'verrenkung.** See Chondrexarthrosis.—**K'weichheit.** See Chondromalacia.—**K'wucherung.** The growth of cartilage.—**K'zerlegung.** See Chondrotomy.—**K'zerquetschung.** See Chondroclasis.—**Lidk'.** See *Tarsal* cartilages.—**Meckel'scher K.** See Cartilage *of Meckel.*—**Medianer Nasenk'.** See Cartilage *of the septum of the nose.*—**Mundk'.** In some of the lower vertebrates, a semicircular cartilage about the mouth. [*a*, 29.]—**Muschelk'.** The cartilage of the pinna of the ear. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (Anat. Suppl.), p. 255 (*a*, 29).]—**Nasenk'.** A cartilage of the nose.—**Netzk'.** See *Elastic* cartilage.—**Oberer Seitenk' der Nase.** See *Upper lateral* cartilages *of the nose.*—**Ohrk'.** See Cartilage *of the ear.*—**Ohrmuschelk'.** The cartilage of the external ear. [*a*, 45.]—**Parenchymk'.** See *Parenchymatous* cartilage.—**Permanenter K.** See *Permanent* cartilage.—**Reichert'scher K.** The cartilage of the second postoral arch in the embryo.—**Ringförmiger K., Ringk'.** See *Cricoid* cartilage.—**Rippenk'.** See *Costal* cartilages.—**Rundzellenvork'.** Of Hasse, embryonic cartilage (in the third stage of development) composed of round cells. [Bardeleben (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Santorin'scher K.** See Conicula *laryngis.*—**Scheidewandk'n.** See Cartilages *of the sæptum of the nose.*—**Schildförmiger K., Schildk'.** See *Thyreoid* cartilage.—**Schnepfenk'.** See *Arytænoid* cartilages.—**Schwertk'.** See *Ensiform* cartilage.—**Sehnenk'.** Cartilage developed in a tendon. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." (*a*, 29).]—**Semilunare K.** The semilunar fibrocartilages. [L, 80.]—**Spannk'.** See *Thyreoid* cartilage.—**Spindelzellenvork'.** Of Hasse, embryonic cartilage (in the earliest stage of development) composed of spindle-shaped cells. [Bardeleben (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Tragusk'.** The cartilage of the tragus. [*a*, 45.]—**Tubenk'.** See *Tubal* cartilage.—**Untere Nasenflügelk'.** See *Alar* cartilages.—**Verkalkter K.** See *Calcified* cartilage.—**Verknöchernder K.** See *Temporary* cartilage.—**Wahrer K.** See *Hyaline* cartilage.—**Wrisberg'sche K.** See *Cuneiform* cartilages.—**Zellk'.** See *Parenchymatous* cartilage.—**Zungenk'.** Cartilage of the tongue found in certain molluscs. [*a*, 29.]—**Zwischenk'.** See *Interarticular* cartilages.—**Zwischenwirbelk'.** See *Intervertebral* cartilages.

KNÖRPEL (Ger.), n. Knu^{6}rp'e^{2}l. The *Sedum sexangulare.* [B, 48 (*a*. 14).]

KNORPELALGE (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}rp'e^{2}l-a^{3}l-ge^2. The genus *Chondria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Stumpfe K.** See Chondria *obtusa.*

KNORPELBLUME (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}rp'e^{2}l-blum-e^2. The genus *Paronychia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Silberglänzende K.** The *Paronychia argentea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNORPELGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Kno^{2}rp'e^{2}l-ge^2-vab''e^2. Cartilage. [J.]—**Hyalines K., Wahres K.** See *Hyaline* cartilage.

KNORPELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}rp'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Polycnemum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Scharfes K.** The *Sedum acre.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KNORPLICHT (Ger.), **KNORPLIG** (Ger.), adj's. Kno^{3}rp'li^{2}ch^{2}t, -li^{2}g. See Cartilaginous.

KNORREN (Ger.), n. Kno^{2}r're^{2}n. See Condyle and Tuberosity.—**Gelenkk'.** See Condyle.—**Innerer K. des Oberarms.** See Epitrochlea.—**Kopfk'.** See Anconæus.—**Sitzk'.** See Tuberosity *of the ischium.*

KNORRENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}r're^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See Anconæus.—**Kleiner K.** See Anconæus (3d def.).

KNORRIG (Ger.), adj. Kno^{3}r'ri^{2}g. See Torulose.

KNORZFUSS (Ger.), n. Kno^{2}rts'fus. Club-foot. [*a*, 34.]

KNÖSPCHEN (Ger.), n. Knu^{6}sp'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Gemmule.—**Keimk'.** See Gemmula *embryonalis.*

KNOSPE (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}s'pe^2. See Bud.—**Adventivk'.** See *Adventitious* bud.—**Geschmacksk'n.** See *Taste*-buds.—**K'nartig.** See Gemmiform and Gemmaceous.—**K'nbehälter.** A bud receptacle. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nbildung.** See Gemmation.—**K'ndecke.** See Perule.—**K'ndeckig.** See Perulate.—**K'n-**

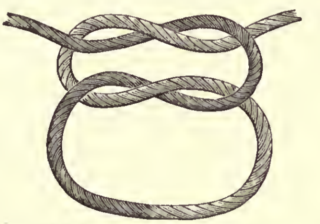
deckung. See the major list.—**K'nförmig.** See GEMMIFORM.—**K'nlage.** See PREFOLIATION and VERNATION.—**K'nmund.** See MICROPYLE.—**K'nschuppe.** See RAMENTUM.—**K'ntragend.** See GEMMIFEROUS and RAMENTACEOUS.—**K'nträger.** The funiculus of the ovule in a plant. [B.]—**K'ntreiben.** See GEMMATION.—**Seitenk'.** See *Lateral* BUD.

KNOSPEN (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}s'pe^{2}n. See GEMMATION (2d def.).

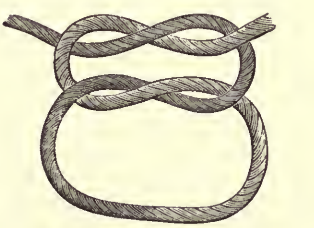
KNOSPENDECKUNG (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}s'pe^{2}n-de^{2}k-un^2. See ÆSTIVATION.—**Abwechselnde K.** See *Alternate* ÆSTIVATION.—**Auswärtsgeschlagene K.** See *Reduplicate* ÆSTIVATION.—**Dachziegelige K.** See *Imbricate* ÆSTIVATION.—**Einwärtsgeschlagene K.** See *Induplicate* ÆSTIVATION.—**Fahnenförmige K.** See *Vexillary* ÆSTIVATION.—**Fünfschichtige K.** See *Quincuncial* ÆSTIVATION.—**Ganz umfassende K.** See *Convolute* ÆSTIVATION.—**Gedrehte K., Gerollte K.** See *Contorted* ÆSTIVATION.—**Keimk'.** See PROPAGO (1st def.).—**Klappige K.** See *Valvate* ÆSTIVATION.—**Zerknitterte K.** See *Plicate* ÆSTIVATION.

KNOSPUNG (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}s'pun^2. See GEMMATION.

KNOT, n. No^{2}t. Gr., ἅμμα (from ἅπτειν, to fasten). Lat., *nodus.* Fr., *nœud.* Ger., *Knoten.* It., *nodo.* Sp., *nudo.* 1. An intertwining of a cord or of two or more cords in such manner that traction does not readily, if at all, undo the arrangement. 2. An enlargement so produced, also any similar enlargement; in botany, a joint in the stem of a plant, also a hard nodule, formed from a partially developed bud, in which the woody matter acquires a firm texture by being pressed upon by the surrounding tissue. [a, 35.]—**Clove-hitch k.** See CLOVE-HITCH.—**Double k.** See *Friction k.*—**False k.** See *Granny k.*—**False k's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi gelatinosi* (seu *spurii*). Fr., *faux nœuds du cordon ombilical.* Ger., *falsche Knoten* (*der Nabelschnur*). Knot-like enlargements of the umbilical cord caused by accumulations of the gelatin of Wharton. [A, 19.]—**Friction k.** A k. in which the two ends of the cord are intwined twice before it is drawn tight. [A, 393 (a, 42).]—**Gerdy's extension k.** A k. similar in principle and application to the clove-hitch, used in making extension of the leg at the ankle. [E.]—**Germ k's.** See *Lymph k's.*—**Granny k.** Ger., *Altweiberknoten.* A double k. in which one end of the cord in the second k. is passed over or under the other in the same relative position as in the first k. [a, 34.]—**K'berry.** The *Rubus chamœmorus.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**K.-grass.** See the major list.—**K's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi umbilici.* Fr., *nœuds du cordon ombilical.* See *False k's of the umbilical cord* and *True k's of the umbilical cord.*—**K.-root.** See COLLINSONIA *canadensis.*—**K.-weed.** See the major list.—**K'wort.** The *Polygonum aviculare*; in the pl., *k'worts*, the *Illecebraceæ.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Ligature k.** See *Square k.*—**Lymph k's.** Spots in lymphatic follicles or glands where the cell multiplication is particularly active. [J, 19, 124.]—**Packer's k.** The knotted bandage. [a, 34.]—**Net k's.** Ger., *Netzknoten.* Threads or fibrils of a resting nucleus arranged in a net-like mass. [J.]—**Reef k., Sailor's k., Square k.** A double k. in which one end of the cord in the second k. is passed over or under the other in the reverse of their relation in the first k. [a, 34.]—**Staffordshire k.** A k. formed by carrying a silk ligature through tissue by a needle and withdrawing the latter so as to leave a loop on the distal side; this loop is drawn over the tissue, one of the free ends of the ligature is passed through it, and both ends are made tense and secured by a reef k.; used for tying pedicles. [a, 34.]—**Surgeon's k.** Lat., *nodus chirurgicus.* Fr., *nœud du chirurgien.* Ger., *chirurgischer Knoten.* A square k. in which one end of the cord is passed a second time through the loop before the second k. is formed. [a, 34.]—**True k's of the umbilical cord.** Lat., *nodi veri.* Fr., *vrais nœuds du cordon ombilical.* Ger., *wahre Knoten der Nabelschnur.* K's actually tied in the cord. Cf. *False k's of the umbilical cord.*



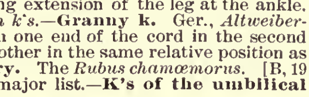
REEF KNOT. [AFTER WYETH.]



GRANNY KNOT. [AFTER WYETH.]



FRICTION KNOT. [AFTER WYETH.]



STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT.

KNÖTCHEN (Ger.), n. Knu^{5}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. See GANGLION, NODULE, NODULUS, TUBERCLE, and PAPULE. 2. See NODULUS *malacarni.*—**Ehrenritter-Müller'sche K.** See *Jugular* GANGLION (1st def.).—**Kieferk'.** Maxillary ganglion. [L, 80.]—**K. der Bindehaut.** See PINGUECULA. [L. 135 (a, 39).]—**K. der plastischen Hirnhaute.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**K. der Oberlippe.** See TUBERCULUM *labii superioris.*—**K'flechte.** See the major list.—**K. von Alep.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

KNÖTCHENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Knu^{5}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. Lichen. [G.]—**Bösartige K.** Lichen agrius. [G.]

KNOTEN (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}t'e^{2}n. 1. See KNOT. 2. The process of trying a suture or a ligature. 3. See GANGLION. 4. See NODE.—**Afterk'.** See HÆMORRHOIDS.—**Altweiberk'.** See *Granny* KNOT.—**Augenk'.** See *Optic* GANGLION.—**Brustk'.** See *Thoracic* GANGLIA.—**Chirurgischer K.** See *Surgeon's* KNOT.—**Ciliark'.** See *Ophthalmic* GANGLION.—**Falsche K. der Nabelschnur.** See *False* KNOTS *of the umbilical cord.*—**Fruchtk'.** See GERM (2d def.).—**Gaumenkeilbeink'.** See *Meckel's* GANGLION.—**Gehirnk'.** 1. A cerebral ganglion. 2. The pons Varolii. [A, 521.]—**Gummik'.** See SYPHILOMA.—**Hämorrhoidalk'.** See HÆMORRHOIDS.—**Halsk'.** See the major list.—**Hirnk'.** 1. A cerebral ganglion or collection of ganglion cells. 2. The pons Varolii. [A, 521; I, 6 (K).]—**Hysterischer K.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**Intercarotischer K.** See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**Kälberk'.** Vitiligo. [L, 80.]—**Keimk'.** See GONGYLUS.—**Kieferk'.** See *Sublingual* GANGLION.—**Kniek'.** See *Geniculate* GANGLION.—**Knochenk'.** An osseous node or bony process. [a. 41.]—**K'ästig.** Having knotty branches. [a, 35.]—**K'blume.** See the major list.—**K. der Nerven.** See GANGLION (2d def.).—**K'förmig.** See NODULAR.—**K'frucht.** The genus *Gonocarpus.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'krankheit.** See ANTHRAX.—**K'kraut.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [L, 80.]—**K'los.** See ENODE.—**K'pflanze.** The genus *Drypis.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'schürzer.** See SERRE-NŒUD.—**K'sucht.** See TUBERCULOSIS.—**K'wurz.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Kreuzbeink', Kreuzk'.** See *Sacral* GANGLIA.—**Lendenk'.** See *Lumbar* GANGLIA.—**Linsenk'.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS.—**Magenschwammk'.** See GASTROSPHONGIOMATA.—**Meckel'scher K.** See *Meckel's* GANGLION.—**Mittlerer Halsk'.** See *Middle cervical* GANGLION.—**Nasenk'.** See *Meckel's* GANGLION.—**Nervenk'.** See GANGLION (2d def.).—**Netzk'n.** See *Net* KNOTS.—**Ohrk'.** See *Otic* GANGLION.—**Tausendk'.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Thoracalk'.** See *Thoracic* GANGLIA.—**Unterer Halsk'.** See *Inferior cervical* GANGLION.—**Unterkieferk'.** See *Sublingual* GANGLION.—**Wahre K. der Nabelschnur.** See *True* KNOTS *of the umbilical cord.*—**Zell K.** Patches of cells. [J.]—**Zungenk'.** See *Sublingual* GANGLION.

KNOTENBLUME (Ger.), n. Kno^{3}t'e^{2}n-blum-e^2. The genus *Leucojum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Frühlingsk'.** The *Leucojum vernum.* [B, 180 (a. 35).]

KNÖTERIG (Ger.), n. Knu^{5}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}g. The genus *Polygonum.* [a, 41.]—**Alpenk'.** The *Polygonum alpinum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Bärtiger K.** The *Polygonum barbatum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Flöh-K.** The *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Kahler K.** The *Polygonum glabrum.* [B, 180 (a. 35).]—**Natter-K.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Pfefferk'.** The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Pfirsichblättriger K.** The *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Scharfer K.** The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Styptischer K.** The *Polygonum stypticum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Vogel-K.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Wasserk'.** The *Polygonum amphibium.* [B, 180 (a. 35).]—**Wechselk'.** The *Polygonum amphibium.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Wiesenk'.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KNOT-GRASS, n. No^{2}t'gra^{3}s. 1. The *Arrhenatherum odoratum.* 2. The genus *Polygonum.* 3. The genus *Illecebrum.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B.] 4. The *Avena elatior.* 5. The *Hippuris vulgaris.* 6. The *Triticum repens.* [B.]—**Bird's k.-g.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**German k.-g.** The *Scleranthus annuus.* [A, 505 (a. 21).]—**Hairy k.-g.** The *Polygonum hirsutum.* [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Slender k.-g.** The *Polygonum minus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

KNÖTIG (Ger.), adj. Knu^{5}t'i^{2}g. See NODOSE.

KNOTLESS, adj. No^{2}t'le^{2}s. See ENODE.

KNOTTED, adj. No^{2}t'e^{2}d. Fr., *à nœuds, noué.* Ger., *knötig, knorrig.* 1. Tied in a knot. 2. See NODOSE.

KNOT-WEED, n. No^{2}t'wed. The *Centaurea nigra.* [B, 275 (a, 35).] See also COLLINSONIA *canadensis* and KNOT-GRASS.—**Alpine k.-w.** The *Polygonum alpinum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Amphibious k.-w.** The *Polygonum amphibium.* [B, 275 (a. 35).]—**Copse k.-w.** The *Polygonum dumetorum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**East Indian k.-w.** The *Polygonum Brunonis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**East Indian annual k.-w.** The *Polygonum orientale.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Giant k.-w.** The *Polygonum cuspidatum* and *Polygonum sachalinense.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pale-flowered k.-w.** The *Polygonum lapathifolium.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Rock k.-w.** The *Polygonum vaccinifolium.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Seaside k.-w.** The *Polygonum maritimum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Virginian k.-w.** The *Polygonum virginianum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Whortleberry-leaved k.-w.** The *Polygonum vaccinifolium.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

KNOWLTONIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{3}l-ton'n-i^2-a^3. From *Knowlton*, an English gardener. Fr., *knowltonie.* Of Salisbury, a genus of

the *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Anemoneæ*. The *Knowltonieæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Anemoneæ genuinæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**K. gracilis.** A species found in southern Africa, having properties like those of *K. rigida*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K. rigida.** A species found in South Africa. The leaves and roots contain a caustic juice, used instead of cantharides, especially in gouty and rheumatic affections. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**K. vesicatoria.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, and used like the *K. rigida*, but not identical with it. [B, 180, 197, 214 (a, 35.)]

KNUCKLE, n. Nu³k'l. A.-S., *cnucl.* Fr., *articulation* (ou *jointure*) *d'un doigt* (1st def.). Ger., *Knöchel* (1st def.). 1. The prominence formed by a joint of a finger when it is flexed; also any similar object. 2. A joint of a plant. [a, 41.]

KNUCKLING, adj. Nu³k'l'i²n². In horses, a form of club-foot in which the fetlock joint is thrown forward. [a, 34.]

KNUR, n. Nu⁵r. See KNAR.

KNURREN (Ger.), n. Knur're²n. Borborygmus. [L, 80.]

KNUTWYL (Ger.), n. Knut'vu⁶l. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline, gaseous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

KOBALT (Ger.), n. Ko'ba⁴lt. 1. Cobalt. 2. A commercial name for a variety of arsenic ore. [B, 180.]—**Fliegenk'.** Metallic arsenic. [A. 319 (B).]—**K'gelb.** Cobalt yellow. [B.]—**K'glanz.** See COBALT *glance*.—**K'grün.** Cobalt green. [B.]—**K'oxydul.** See COBALT *monoxide*.—**Scherbenk'.** See *K.* (2d def.).

KOBELWIES (Ger.), n. Kob'e²l-ves. A place in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there is an earthy spring. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

KOBOLT, n. Kob'o²lt. See COBALT.

KOCHBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Koch²'brun-ne²n. See under BURTSCHEID.

KOCHEL (Ger.), n. Ko³ch²'e²l. A place in Upper Bavaria where there are mineral springs containing sodium bicarbonate, sulphate, and chloride, organic substances, and free carbonic acid. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

KOCHEN (Ger.), n. Ko³ch²'e²n. See COCTION, DECOCTION, and HEPSESIS.

KOCHENILLE (Ger.), n. Ko'ch²a-nel-le². See COCHINEAL.

KOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko³ch²'i²-a³. From *Koch*, a proper name. A genus of the *Chenopodiaceæ* allied to *Chenopodium*. The *Kochieæ* of Endlicher are a subtribe of the *Chenopodieæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**K. scoparia.** Fr., *belvédère*. Ger., *Sommercypresse*. Belvedere (or broom, or summer) cypress, broom goose-foot. Its herb, *herba linariæ scopariæ* (seu *belvedere*), was formerly used in Europe, and is still in Japan, as an anthelminthic. The fruits and roots are eaten by the Chinese. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

KOCHINE, n. Ko³ch²'en. See TUBERCULIN.

KOCHSALZ (Ger.), n. Koch²'sa³lts. Table salt. [B.] See SODIUM *chloride*.—**K'bad.** See *Salt* BATH and *Bain de* SEL *marin*.—**K'säure.** Hydrochloric acid. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**K'wasser.** Spring water containing sodium chloride.—**Natürliches K.** Native sodium chloride. [a, 38.]

KOCHUNG (Ger.), n. Ko³ch²'un². See COCTION.

KODEÏN (Ger.), n. Kod-a-en'. See CODEINE.

KOËRCIBEL (Ger.), adj. Ko-e²r'tse-be²l. See COERCIBLE.

KOFFEÏN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa-en'. See CAFFEINE.—**Baldriansaures K.** See CAFFEINE *valerianate*.—**Citronensaures K.** See CAFFEINE *citrate*.—**Milchsaures K.** See CAFFEINE *lactate*.—**Schwefelsaures K.** See CAFFEINE *sulphate*.

KOHALÁ BI (Hind.), n. The seeds of *Cucurbita maxima*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

KOHÄSION (Ger.), n. Ko-ha-ze-on'. See COHESION.

KOHKS (Ger.), n. Koks. See COKE.

KOHL (Ger.), n. Kol. See CABBAGE and BRASSICA.—**Blattk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea viridis*.—**Blumenk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea botrytis*.—**Buschk'.** See BRASSICA *alba crispa*.—**Erdk'rübe.** See BRASSICA *napobrassica*.—**Gartenk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea*.—**Gemeiner Meerk'.** See CRAMBE *maritima*.—**Gemüsek'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea*.—**Grünk'.** The *Brassica oleracea viridis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Hasenk'.** The herb of *Sonchus oleraceus*; also the genus *Seriola*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Knollen K.** The *Brassica oleracea gongylodes*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**K'baum.** See the major list.—**K'rabe, K'rabi.** See BRASSICA *oleracea gongylodes*.—**K'raps, K'rapps.** See the major list.—**K'rübe.** See BRASSICA *oleracea gongylodes*.—**K'spinat.** See under SPINAT.—**Kopfk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea capitata*.—**Krausk'.** A variety of *Brassica oleracea viridis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Meerk'.** The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**Palmk'.** See under ACROCOMIA *sclerocarpa*.—**Rappsk', Rapsk'.** See BRASSICA *campestris oleifera*.—**Rankenk'.** See BRASSICA *eruca*.—**Römischer K.** The *Beta vulgaris*, var. *cicla*. [B.]—**Rübenk'.** See BRASSICA *rapa*.—**Savoyer K.** See BRASSICA *oleracea sabauda viridis*.—**Schnittk'.** See BRASSICA *campestris*.—**Seek'.** See CRAMBE *maritima*.—**Senfk'.** See BRASSICA *eruca*.—**Spanischer K.** The herb of *Spinacia spinosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Spargelk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea botrytis asparagoides*.—**Welschk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea sabauda viridis*.—**Winterk'.** See BRASSICA *oleracea viridis*.

KOHLBAUM (Ger.), n. Kol'ba³-u⁴m. 1. The genus *Andira*. 2. The *Euterpe caribæa* and other cabbage-palms. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'rinde.** See ANDIRA-*bark*.—**Stumpfblättriger K., Surinamischer K.** See ANDIRA *retusa*.—**Westindischer K.** See ANDIRA *inermis*.

KOHLE (Ger.), n. Kol'e². See CHARCOAL and COAL.—**Abgeschwefelte Steink'.** See COKE.—**Fleischk'.** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**Glanzk'.** See ANTHRACITE.—**Holzk'.** See *Wood* CHARCOAL.—**Knochenk'.** Bone charcoal. [B.]—**K'nähnlich.** See ANTHRACOID.—**K'ncataplasma.** See *Cataplasma* CARBONIS.—**K'nchlorid.** Carbon dichloride. [a, 38.]—**K'nchlorür.** Carbon monochloride. [a, 38.]—**K'ndioxyd.** See CARBON *dioxide*.—**K'nhydrat.** See CARBOHYDRATE.—**K'nölsäure.** Of Runge, carbolic acid. [B, 3.]—**K'noxyd.** See CARBON *monoxide*.—**K'noxydchlorid.** See CARBONYL *chloride*.—**K'nsauer.** Carbonic; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base.—**K'nsäure.** See the major list.—**K'nschwarz.** Coal-black. [L, 80.]—**K'nschwefelwasserstoffsäure.** See THIOCARBONIC ACID.—**K'nsesquichlorid.** See PERCHLORETHANE.—**K'nstickstoffsäure.** Of Liebig, picric acid. [B, 3.]—**K'nstoff.** See the major list.—**K'nsulfid.** See CARBON *disulphide* and CARBON *sulphide*.—**K'nsulfidwasserstoff.** See THIOCARBONIC ACID.—**K'ntheer.** See *Coal* TAR.—**K'numschlag.** See *Cataplasma* CARBONIS.—**K'nwasserstoff.** See the major list.—**Korkk'.** Charcoal prepared from cork. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Meerschwammk'.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**Schiefrige Glanzk'.** See ANTHRACITE.—**Thierische K.** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.

KOHLENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kol'e²n-zoir-e². See CARBONIC *acid*.—**Feste K.** Carbon dioxide.—**Flüssige K.** Liquid carbonic acid. [A, 324.]—**K.-Anhydrid.** See CARBONIC *anhydride*.—**K'wasser.** See *Aqua acidulata cum* ACIDO CARBONICO.

KOHLENSTOFF (Ger.), n. Kol'e²n-sto³f. See CARBON.—**Anderthalbchlork'.** See CARBON *sesquichloride*.—**Anderthalbschwefelk'.** See CARBON *sesquisulphide*.—**Chlork'.** See PERCHLORETHANE.—**K'messer.** See ANTHRACOMETER.—**K'nitrür.** See CARBON *nitride*.—**K'säure.** See CARBONIC *anhydride*.

KOHLENWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Kol'e²n-va³s-se²r-sto³f. See HYDROCARBON.—**Grenzk'e.** The paraffins. [B, 270.]—**Schweres K.** Heavy carbureted hydrogen; ethylene. [B, 49.]

KÖHLER (Ger.), n. Ku⁶l'e²r. See GADUS *carbonarius*.—**K'kraut.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KOHLIG (Ger.), adj. Kol'i²g. See CARBONACEOUS.

KOHLRAPS (Ger.), n. Kol'ra³ps. See BRASSICA *napus*.—**Eigentlicher K.** See BRASSICA *napus oleifera*.

KOILIORRHÖE (Ger.), n. Ko-i²l-e-o²r-ru⁶'e². See CŒLIORRHŒA.

KOJI (Jap.), n. 1. The *Eurotium oryzæ*. 2. See EUROTIN. [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxviii (a, 39).]

KOKAMARI (Sanscr.), n. See COQUE *du Levant*.

KOKKACEEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²k-ka'tse²-e²n. See COCCACEÆ.

KOKKE (Ger.), n. Ko²k'ke². See COCCUS.

KOKKEL (Ger.), n. Kok'ke²l. See COCCULUS.—**Handblättriger K.** See COCCULUS *palmatus*.—**K'skörner.** See *Fructus* COCCULI.—**K'skörnerstrauch.** The *Anamirta cocculus*. [a, 35.]

KOKKOROKOU, n. A name given in the neighborhood of Lake Nyanza to the *Cola acuminata*. [T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," Apr., 1885, p. 1 (B); B, 121 (a, 35).]

KOKKUS (Ger.), n. Ko²k'kus. See COCCUS.—**K'bein.** See COCCYX.—**Kettenk'.** A schizomycete formed of a chain of cocci. [a, 35.] See BACTERIUM *catenula*.—**Traubenk'.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS.

KOKLUSCH (Ger.), n. Kok'lush. Whooping-cough. [L, 80.]

KOKOON, n. Ko-kun'. The *Kokoona zeylanica*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

KOKOONA (Lat.), n. f. A small genus of celastrinaceous trees of the tribe *Celastreæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**K. zeylanica.** The *kokoon* of Ceylon, the yellow, corky bark of which the Cingalese make into a sort of snuff which they use, mixed with ghee, to relieve headache by exciting copious secretion. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

KOKOSCHÜTZ (Ger.), n. Ko'ko shu⁶ts. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are two sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14).]

KOKOSÖL (Ger.), n. Ko'kos-u⁶l. See COCOANUT *oil*.

KOKOSNUSS (Ger.), n. Ko'kos-nus. See COCOANUT.—**K'öl.** See COCOANUT *oil*.

KOKOSPALME (Ger.), n. Ko'kos-pa³l-me². The genus *Cocos*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aechte K.** See COCOS *nucifera*.—**Butterbringende K.** The *Cocos butyracea*. [L, 80.]—**Gemeinegrösste K.** The *Cocos nucifera*. [L, 80.]

KOKU-BUSHI (Jap.), n. A species of *Aconitum* found in Japan. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 39).]

KOKUM, n. The *Garcinia indica* and the *Garcinia celebica*; also the dried fleshy part of the first species, used as an antiscorbutic. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 880; B, 121 (a, 35).]—**K. butter.** See under GARCINIA *indica*.

KOKUS (Ger.), n. Ko'kus. See COCOS.—**K'nuss.** See COCOANUT.

KOLA, n. Ko'la³. See COLA *acuminata*.—**Bitter k.** Fr., *faux k.* The nut of *Garcinia k.*; formerly erroneously referred to a species of *Sterculia*. [Heckel, cited by T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 8, 1885 (B); B, 121 (a, 35).]—**False k.** 1. See *Bitter k.* 2. The seeds of *Heritiera littoralis*. They are sometimes mixed with *true k*, but contain no caffeine. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Female k., K. acuminata.** See COLA *acuminata*.—**K.-nut.** Fr., *noix de k.* Ger., *K'nuss*. See *K.*—**K. paste.** See under COLA *acuminata*.—**Male k.** See under GARCINIA *k.*—**Noix de k.** (Fr.). See under COLA *acuminata*.—**Rouge de k.** (Fr.). A red coloring matter found in k.-nuts. [B.]—**True k.** The fruit of *Sterculia acuminata*. [B, 197 (a, 35).]

KOLATUR (Ger.), n. Ko-la^3-tur′. See COLATURE.

KOLBEN (Ger.), n. Kol′be^{2}n. See BULB, RETORT, and SPADIX. —**Abziehk'.** An alembic. [A, 315.]—**Antennenk'.** The slight enlargements found at the extremities of certain of the antennæ of insects and crustaceans. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1860 (*a*, 39).]—**Endk'.** See END-BULB.—**Epidermisk'.** See *Clavate* CELLS.—**Gewürzk'.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**Grauer K.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**Innenk'.** See CORE (3d def.).—**K'artig, K'förmig.** See CLAVATE.—**K'schosser.** The *Balanophoreæ.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Riechk'.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**Schwingk'.** The poisers of the diptera. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1863, p. 199 (*a*, 29).]—**Zellenendk'.** See CORPUSCLES *of Grandry.*

KOLBIG (Ger.), adj. Kolb′i^{2}g. See CLAVATE.

KÖLBLEINWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}lb′lin-vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KOLBWURZ (Ger.), n. Kolb′vurts. The *Nymphæa alba.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KOLERUS [Paracelsus], n. A dry ulcer. [A, 325.]

KOLIK (Ger.), n. Kol-ek′. See COLIC (n.).—**Blähk'.** See *Flatulent* COLIC.—**Bleik'.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**Consensuelle K.** See COLICA *consensualis.*—**Entzündungsk'.** See *Inflammatory* COLIC.—**Gallenk'.** See *Biliary* COLIC.—**Gallensteink'.** See *Gall-stone* COLIC.—**Gastrische K.** Gastric colic. [L, 80.]—**Gebärmutterk'.** Colicky uterine pain.—**Gichtk'.** See *Arthritic* COLIC.—**Goldaderk'.** See *Hæmorrhoidal* COLIC.—**Hysterische K.** See *Nervous* COLIC.—**Hurenk'.** See COLIC *of prostitutes.*—**K'artig.** See COLICKY.—**K. der Schwangeren.** See CYESIOCOLICA.—**K'schmerz.** See COLIC (n.).—**Krampfk'.** See *Spasmodic* COLIC.—**Kupferk'.** See *Copper* COLIC.—**Magenk'.** See COLIC *of the stomach.*—**Malerk'.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**Nierenk'.** See *Renal* COLIC.—**Pflanzenk'.** See *Vegetable* COLIC.—**Steink'.** See *Calculous* COLIC.—**Wurmk'.** See *Worm* COLIC.

KOLIREN (Ger.), n. Kol-er′e^{2}n. See COLATION.

KOLLA, n. A malarial disease of Abyssinia. [B, 270.]

KÖLLENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}l′le^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Satureia hortensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KOLLER (Ger.), n. Kol′le^{2}r. See STAGGERS.

KOLLERISM, KOLLERIZATION, n's. Ko^{3}l′le^{2}r-i^{2}z′m, -i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Anæsthetization by means of cocaine; so called from Koller, who first established the anæsthetic property of cocaine. [B. J. Baldwin, "Louisville Med. News," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 193.]

KOLLERN (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}l′le^{2}rn. See BORBORYGMUS.

KOLLODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lod′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COLLODIUM.—**Kanthariden-K.** (Ger.). See COLLODIUM *cum cantharide.*—**K'wolle.** See PYROXYLIN.—**Tannin-K.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*

KOLLONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lo(lo^3)-ne(na)′ma^3. Gen., *-nem′atos* (*-atis*). From κόλλα, glue, and νῆμα, tissue. See MYXOMA.

KÖLNISCH (Ger.), adj. Ku^{5}ln′i^{2}sh. Pertaining to or obtained from Cologne.

KOLOMBO (Ger.), n. Ko-lom′bo. See CALUMBA.—**Flüssiger K'extrakt.** See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ *fluidum.*—**K'extrakt.** See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ.—**K'infusion.** See *Infusum* CALUMBÆ.—**K'wurzel.** See CALUMBA.

KOLON (Ger.), n. Kol′on. See COLON.

KOLOPHONIUM (Ger.), n. Kol-o-fon′i^2-um. See COLOPHONY.

KOLOQUINTE (Ger.), n. Kol-o-kwi^{2}nt′e^2. The *Cucumis colocynthis;* in the pl., *K'n,* the fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**K'nkörner.** The seed of *Cucumis colocynthis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nmark.** See COLOCYNTHIS.—**K'ntinktur.** See *Tinctura* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Zusammengesetzte K'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*

KOLOQUINTEON (Ger.), **KOLOQUINTHE** (Ger.), n's. Kol-o-kwi^{2}nt′e^2-on, -e^2. See COLOCYNTH.

KOLOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From κῶλον, the colon, and τῦφος, stupor. Typhoid fever. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

KOLPODESMORRHAPHY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o-de^{2}s-mo^{2}r′ra^{2}f-i^2. From κόλπος, the vagina, δεσμός, a bond, and ῥαφή, a seam. Ger., *Kolpodesmorrhaphie.* See COLPORRHAPHY.

KOLPOTOMIE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}l-po-to-me′. See ELYTROTOMY and LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

KOLTO, KOLTON, KOLTUN, n's. Ko^{2}lt′o, -o^{2}n, -u^{3}n. Plica polonica. [L, 80 (*a*, 39).]

KOMA, KOMARTOS, n's. Of the alchemists, quicklime. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

KOMBE, n. Ko^{2}m′ba. Fr., *kombé.* See under STROPHANTHUS *k.*

KOMENAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kom-an-a^{3}m-en′zoir-e^2. See COMENAMIC *acid.*

KOMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kom-an′zoir-e^2. See COMENIC *acid.*

KOMMISSUR (Ger.), n. Kom-mes-sur′. See COMMISSURE and COMMISSUR.

KONDRAU (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}n′dra^3-u^4. A place in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (*a*, 14, 39).]

KONESSI (Ger.), n. Kon-e^{2}s′se. See WRIGHTIA *antidysenterica.*—**K'rinde.** See *Cortex* CONESSII.

KÖNIG (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}n′i^{2}g. A king. [*a*, 21.]—**K. der Metalle.** Gold. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'lein.** The *Motacilla regulus.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**K'lich.** See BASILIC.—**K'sblume.** The *Pæonia officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'sgelb.** See ORPIMENT.—**K'skraut.** The herb of *Ocimum basilicum* and the *Nicotiana rustica.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'sscepter.** The *Asphodelus ramosus* and *Asphodeline lutea.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**K'swurzel.** The genus *Asphodelus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KÖNIGIN (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}n′i^{2}g-i^{2}n. A queen. [*a*, 21.]—**K. der Nacht.** See CEREUS *grandiflorus.*—**K. von Ungarn.** One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

KÖNIGSBORN (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}n′i^{2}gz-bo^{2}rn. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

KÖNIGSDORF-JASTRZEMB (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}n′i^{2}gz-do^{2}rf. A place in the district of Oppeln, Upper Silesia, Prussia, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, iodide, and bromide. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]

KÖNIGSHÜTTE (Ger.), n. Kon′i^{2}gz-hu^{6}t-te^2. A place in the district of Oppeln, Upper Silesia, where there is a gaseous, sulphurous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 105, 135 (*a*, 39).]

KÖNIGSWART (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}n′i^{2}gs-va^{3}rt. A place in northern Bohemia where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and alkaline springs. [L, 30, 49, 87 (*a*, 39).]

KONOPKOWKA, n. A place in Galicia where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

KONRADSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kon′ra^{3}ds-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Androsæmum officinale.* 2. The *Hypericum perforatum* and its herb. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KONSTANTINOGORSK, n. A place in Stawropol, Russia, where there are hot sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KONTAKTWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}n-ta^{3}kt′verk-un^2. 1. The effect of contact with foreign bodies, as when blood is thus coagulated. [K.] 2. See CATALYSIS.

KONTUMAZ (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}n-tum-a^{3}tz′. Quarantine. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]

KOOA (Tam.), n. The *Curcuma angustifolia* and the arrowroot obtained from it. [B. 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KOOCHILA (Beng. and Hind.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KOOCHILA-LUTA (Beng.), n. The *Strychnos colubrina.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KOONCH (Beng.), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [B. 172 (*a*, 35).]

KOONDOORIE (Hind.), n. The *Coccinia indica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

KOONDRICUM, n. In the East Indies, the gum-resin of *Boswellia glabra.* [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KOORCHEE (Hind.), n. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica* when employed as a febrifuge; as an antidysenteric it is called *gondagapala.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

KOOSSO, KOOSOO, n's. Ku′so. See BRAYERA (2d def.).—**Fluid extract of k.** See *Extractum* BRAYERÆ *fluidum.*—**Red k.** Brayera composed chiefly of the female flowers. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

KOOT, n. 1. In the East Indian bazaars, the *Haplotaxis auriculata.* 2. In India, costus (*q. v.*, 1st def.). [B, 185 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvi (*a*, 39).]

KOPF (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf. See CAPUT and HEAD; in botany, see CAPITULUM (1st def.).—**Behaarter K.** See *Hairy* SCALP.—**Blüthenk'.** See CAPITULUM (1st def.).—**Böser K.** See ACHOR.—**Flachk'.** See CHAMÆCEPHALOUS.—**Folgender K.** See *After-coming* HEAD.—**Gelenkk', Gelenksk'.** See *Articular* HEAD and CONDYLE.—**Glask'.** See FERRUM *oxydatum.*—**Glatzk'.** 1. A bald-headed person. 2. Alopecia. [L, 80.]—**Grubenk'.** The *Bothriocephalus latus.* [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Hahnenk'.** 1. See CAPUT *galli.* 2. See HEDYSARUM.—**Halbk'.** See ANENCEPHALUS.—**Halshalbk'.** See DERANENCEPHALIA.—**Halsk'.** See DERENCEPHALUS.—**Hammerk'.** A large oval, single portion of the brain of the *Chimæra monstrosa* extending from the anterior extremity of the longitudinal fissure. [*a*, 29.]—**Hinterk'.** The occiput.—**Hodenk'.** The epididymis. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Janusk'.** See JANICEPS.—**Katzenk'.** See HEMIACEPHALIA.—**Kiefergelenkk., Kieferk.** The condyle of the inferior maxilla. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1890, pp. 287, 290 (*a*, 29).]—**Kindsk'.** See *Fœtal* HEAD.—**Kleiner K.** See CEPHALIDIUM.—**Knochenk'.** The head of a bone. [*a*, 45.]—**Kolzenk'.** See HEMIACEPHALIA.—**K'abschneiden.** See DECAPITATION.—**K'ähnlich.** See CEPHALOID and CEPHALOIDES.—**K'artig.** 1. Cephalic. 2. Knob-shaped. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'auszieher.** See CEPHALULCUS.—**K'bad.** See *Head*-BATH.—**K'beere.** See the major list.—**K'bedeckung.** The scalp. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'beschwerde.** Any morbid state of the head. [*a*, 45.]—**K'beuge.** See *Cephalic* FLEXURE.—**K'bildung.** See CEPHALOGENESIS.—**K'blume.** See CEPHAELIS.—**K'blutader.** See the major list.—**K. der Streifenhügel.** See CORPUS *colliculi striati.*—**K. des Grimmdarms.** See CAPUT *coli.*—**K. des Hinterhorns.** The most prominent portion of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).]—**K. des Nucleus.** See CORPUS *colliculi striati.*—**K'ende.** See *Cephalic* POLE.—**K'ende des Rückenmarks.** The medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**K'entzündung.** Cephalitis. [B.]—**K'erschütterung.** Concussion of the brain. [L, 80.]—**K'falte.** See the major list.—**K'förmig.** See CAPITATE and CAPITULIFORMIS.—**K'fraisen.** 1. Tremor of the head; convulsions. [D, 39.] 2. Eczema impetiginosum. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'führer.** See CEPHALAGOGUS.—**K'füssler.** See CEPHALOPODA.—**K'geschwulst.** See CAPUT *succedaneum.*—**K'geschwür.** An ulcer of the head. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**K'gicht.** See CEPHALAGRA.—**K'grind.** See ACHOR, GRINDKOPF, and PHLYZACIUM.—**K'haar.** See CAPILLUS (1st def.); in the pl., *K'haare,* see CAPILLITIUM (1st def.).—**K'halter.** An apparatus for holding the head.—**K'kraut.** See BRASSICA *oleracea*

capitata.—**K'krümmung.** 1. The cephalic curve of the obstetrical forceps. 2. The cephalic curve of the embryo. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'lage.** See *Head* PRESENTATION.—**K'lehne.** A head-support. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'leiden.** See CEPHALOPATHIA.—**K'ler.** See CEPHALOIDEA.—**K'los.** See ACEPHALOUS.—**K'losigkeit.** See ACEPHALIA.—**K'mangel.** See ACEPHALIA.—**K'maas.** The measurement of the head. [α, 29.]—**K'mütze.** See the major list.—**K'region.** Of Schwalbe, that portion of the corpus striatum immediately adjacent to the head or anterior extremity. [I, 17 (K).]—**K'reinigend.** See CEPHALARTIC.—**K'scheide.** The cephalic fold of the amnion.—**K'schleuder.** 1. See under *Four-tailed* BANDAGE. 2. See FUNDA (1st def.).—**K'schmerz.** See CEPHALALGIA.—**K'schwere.** See CEPHALÆA.—**K'stand.** See the major list.—**K'tragend.** See CAPITATE and CEPHALOPHORUS.—**K'träger.** An apparatus for the immobilization of the head. [D, 76.]—**K'umfang.** The circumference of the head. [α, 45.]—**K'verletzung.** An injury to the head. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**K'wassersucht.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**K'weh.** Headache.—**K'zergliederung, K'zerlegung.** See CEPHALOTOMY.—**K'zermalmer.** See CEPHALOTRIBE.—**K'zermalmung.** See CEPHALOTRIPSY.—**K'zieher.** Any instrument for making traction on the fœtal head.—**Kugeliger Gelenkk'.** See CONDYLE.—**Medusenk'.** See HYDNUM *caput medusæ*.—**Muskelk'.** The head of a muscle. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Nachfolgender K.** See *After-coming* HEAD.—**Nebenk'.** See CAPUT *succedaneum*.—**Ohnek'.** See ACEPHAL.—**Sattelk'.** See TUBERCULUM *sellæ*.—**Schenkelk'.** The head of the femur. [α, 29.]—**Schlundk'.** The upper part of the pharynx. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Schnepfenk'.** See CAPUT *galli*.—**Todtenk'.** See CAPUT *mortuum*.—**Vork'.** See CAPUT *succedaneum*.—**Vorderk'.** The forehead. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Vorliegender K.** See *Presenting* HEAD.—**Zuletzkommender K.** See *After-coming* HEAD.

KOPFBEERE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf'bar-e^2. See CEPHAELIS.—**Brechenerregende K.** The *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KOPFBLUTADER (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}pf'blut-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. A vein of the head. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**Aeussere K.** See VENA *facialis communis*.—**Gemeinschaftliche K.** The common jugular vein. [α, 29.]—**Hintere K.** The posterior jugular vein. [α, 29.]—**Vordere K.** The anterior jugular vein. [L, 80 (α, 29).]

KOPFBEUGE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf'boig-e^2. See *Cephalic* FLEXURE.

KÖPFCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}pf'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CAPITULUM.—**K'blüthler.** The *Compositæ*. [B.]—**Echinococcusk'.** A tænia head or scolex.—**K. am Ellenbein.** The head of the ulna. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**K. am Speichenbein.** The head of the radius. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**Rippenk'.** The head of a rib. [L, 304.]

KOPFFALTE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf'fa^{3}lt-e^2. See *Cephalic* FOLD.—**Vordere K.** Of His, the cephalic fold of the amnion.

KÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Ku^{6}pf'i^{2}g. See CAPITATE.

KOPFMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf'musk-e^{2}l. A cephalic muscle.—**Grosser durchflochtener K.** See DORSO-OCCIPITALIS.—**Kleiner durchflochtener K.** See DORSO-MASTOIDEUS.—**Kleinerer hinterer gerader K.** The rectus capitis posticus minor. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Kleinerer schräger K.** The obliquus capitis minor. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Kleinerer vorderer gerader K.** The rectus capitis anticus minor. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**K'entzündung.** See CEPHALOMYITIS.—**Seitlicher K.** The rectus capitis lateralis. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Vorderer gerader K.** The rectus capitis anticus major. [L, 332 (α, 29.]

KOPFMÜTZE (Ger.), n. Kopf'mu^{6}t-tse^2. See CAPITIUM.—**Dreieckige K.** See CAPITIUM *minus*.—**Grosse K.** See CAPITIUM *magnum*.—**Kleine K.** See CAPITIUM *minus*.—**K. des Hippocrates.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.—**Viereckige K.** See CAPITIUM *magnum*.

KOPFSTAND (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}pf'sta^{3}nd. A condition of arrest of the fœtal head during parturition.—**Nichtrotirter K.** K. due to lack of rotation of the head. [A, 91.]

KOPIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko^{2}p)-i^2-op'i^2-a^3. Fr., *kopiopie*. Ger., *Kopiopie*. See COPOPSIA.—**K. hysterica.** Asthenopia due to hysteria. [α, 29.]

KOPPELUNG (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}p'pe^{2}l-un^2. In botany, copulation or conjugation in *Fungi*. [α, 35.]

KOPPENBRÜGGE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}p'pe^{2}n-bru^{6}g-ge^2. A place in the province of Hanover, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous spring, formerly famous under the name of *Spiegelberger Schwefelquelle*. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

KOPRIKINE (Fr.), n. Ko-pre-ken. Of Hünefeld, any undigested animal matter found in the fæces. [K.]

KOPRAKRATIE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}p-ra^3-kra^{3}t-e'. Incontinence of fæces. [A, 521 (α, 45).]

KOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kops'i^2-a^3. From *Kops*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *kopsie*. 1. Of Dumortier, a genus of the *Orobanchaceæ*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Orobanche*. 2. Of Blume, a genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Plumerieæ*. The *Kopsieæ* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Apocyneæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**K. arborea.** A species growing in the forests of the mountainous parts of Java. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**K. vinciflora.** A species found in Java differing from the *K. arborea* in its shrubby stem. [B, 214 (α, 35).]

KOPULIREN (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}p-ul-er'e^{2}n. See COPULATION.

KOPYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko^{2}p)-i^2(u^6)-op'i^2-a^3. See COPOPSIA.

KORAKUNDA (Bomb.), n. See *Bombay* ALOES.

KORALLE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}r-a^{3}l'le^2. See CORAL, and in the pl., *K'n*, see CORALLIA.—**Bintk', Edelk', Feuerk'.** See *Red* CORAL.—**Flechtenk'.** See the major list.—**Gehirnk'.** A madrepore. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**K'nbaum.** See the major list.—**K'nbäumchen.** The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'nblümlein.** 1. See ANAGALLIS. 2. See ADONIS *autumnalis*.—**K'nbruch.** Fragments of red coral. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'nflechte.** The *Corallina officinalis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'nförmig.** See CORALLOID.—**K'nholz.** The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'nkraut.** The *Erythrina herbacea* and *Hypericum hirsutum*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'nmoos.** See CORALLINA *officinalis*.—**K'nsamig.** See CORALLINUS.—**K'nschnurartig.** See MONILIFORM.—**K'nwurzel.** The *Polypodium vulgare*, *Corallorrhiza innata*, and *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B, 48, 124 (α, 14).]—**K'nzinken.** 1. See *Red* CORAL. 2. The *Lonicera sempervirens*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Rindenk'n.** See CORALLINEÆ.—**Rothe K.** See *Red* CORAL.—**Schwarze K.** See *Black* CORAL.—**Urk'n.** See CORALLARCHA.—**Weisse K.** See *White* CORAL.

KORALLENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}r-a^{3}l'le^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Erythrina*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aechter K.** See ERYTHRINA *corallodendron*.—**Brauner K.** See ERYTHRINA *fusca*.—**Indischer K.** See ERYTHRINA *indica*.

KORALLIN (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}r-a^{3}l-len'. See PÆONIN.

KORB (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rb. A basket. [α, 14.]—**Blüthenk'träger.** See CALATHIPHORUM.—**Kiemenk'.** See *Branchial* BASKET.—**K'form.** See CONVOLUTION (4th def.).—**K'förmig.** See CALATHIFORM.—**K'träger.** See CALATHIPHORUM.

KÖRBCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}rb'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CALATHIDIUM.

KORDELESTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd-e^{2}l-e^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-es'tris*. The genus *Jacaranda*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**K. syphilitica.** The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

KÖRFELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}rf'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KORINTHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko^{2}r-ent'e^{2}n. See *Corinthian* CURRANTS.

KORK (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rk. See CORK (1st def.).—**K'artig, K'förmig.** Suberose. [α, 35.]—**K'holz.** See CORK-WOOD.—**K'ig.** See SUBEROSE.—**K'säure.** Suberic acid. [B.]—**K'säure-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *suberate*.—**K'stoff.** See SUBERIN.

KORN (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn. A seed, grain, a granule. [α, 35.] See CORN (1st def.) and SECALE.—**Afterk'.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Aniskörner.** See ANISUM (2d def.).—**Dissmutterk'.** See ERGOT *of diss*.—**Dotterkörner.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.—**Gallenkörner der Leber.** See ACINI *biliosi*.—**Gelbk'.** The *Rhamnus infectoria*. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**Gelbkörner.** See GRAINS *of Avignon*.—**Gemeines K.** Rye. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gerstenk'.** See BARLEY and CHALAZION.—**Geschmackskörner.** Gustatory papillæ. [α, 45.]—**Grünk'.** The dried unripe fruit of *Triticum spelta*. [B, 270.]—**Hahnenk'.** Ergot. [α, 35.]—**Hauptkörner.** Cubebs. [L, 80.]—**Heidek'.** The *Fagopyrum esculentum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Heidenk'.** The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**Hirsek' der Augenlieder.** See HORDEOLUM and MILIUM.—**Hodenkörner.** See *Male* PRONUCLEUS.—**Hungerk'.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Indisches K.** See MAIZE and ZEA *mais*.—**Keimk'.** See PROPAGO (2d def.), GONGYLUS, and SPORE.—**K'ähre.** See the major list.—**K'blau.** See CYANEOUS.—**K'blume.** See the major list.—**K'brantwein.** See *Spiritus* FRUMENTI.—**Körnerbildung.** See GRANULATION (1st def.).—**Körnerformation.** Granulation. [α, 45.]—**Körnerfressend.** See GRANIVOROUS.—**Körnertragend.** See GRANIFEROUS.—**K'fäule.** See CARIES (2d def.).—**K'frucht.** See CARYOPSIDIUM.—**K'früchtig.** See CEREAL.—**K'hülle.** See SEMINIUM.—**K'mehl.** Flour made from grain.—**K'mutter.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**K'rose.** See the major list.—**K'zapfen.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Martinsk'.** See ERGOT.—**Molukkische Körner.** See *Semen* CROTONIS *tiglii*.—**Mutterk'.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Polkörner.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Purgirkörner.** See *Semen* CROTONIS *tiglii*.—**Rankk'.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Stäbchenkörner.** Rod-shaped nuclei which form part of the layer of rods and cones of the retina. [α, 29.]—**Stiefmutterk'.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Trachomkörner.** See *Trachoma* GRANULATIONS.—**Türkisches K.** See ZEA *mais*.

KORNÄHRE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn'ar-e^2. 1. An ear of corn or rye. In botany, a spike of a grain-producing grass. [α, 35.] See *Compound* SPIKE. 2. See *Spica* BANDAGE.—**Absteigende K.** See *Descending spica* BANDAGE.—**Aufsteigende K.** See *Ascending spica* BANDAGE.—**K'nbinde.** See *K.*

KORNA NEBU (Beng.), **KORNA-NEEBOO** (Beng., Hind.), n's. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 172 (α, 35).]

KORNBLUME (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn'blum-e^2. The genus *Centaurea*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Blaue K., Gemeine K.** See CENTAUREA *cyanus*.—**Kleine K.** The *Centaurea paniculata*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'blau.** See CYANEOUS.—**Rothe K.** The *Agrostemma githago*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KÖRNCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}rn'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See GRANULE.—**Aggregatk'haufen.** See under AGGREGAT.—**Drusenk'.** A lobule of the liver. [J.]—**Elementark'.** See *Elementary* GRANULES and *Granular base of* CHYLE.—**Fettk'.** Fatty granules. [J.]—**Kolostrumk'.** See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.—**K'bildung.** Of Schultze, the fine granular bodies found in the interior of white blood-corpuscles. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1865 (K).]—**K'haufen.** Granule masses. [J.]—**Nierenk'.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's).—**Pigmentk'.** See *Pigment* GRANULES.

KORNEL (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn-e^{2}l'. See CORNUS.—**Flüssiger K'rindenextrakt.** See *Extractum* CORNUS *fluidum*.—**K'baum, K'dürlitze.** See CORNUS *mas*.

KORNELKIRSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn-e^{2}l'kersh-ba^3-u^{4}m. See CORNUS *mas*.—**Jamaikanischer K.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÖRNERKUGEL (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}rn'e^{2}r-kug-e^{2}l. A granular globule. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Rothe K'n.** Of Schmidt, see *Blood-*PLATES.

KÖRNICHT (Ger.), adj. Ko^{2}rn′i^{2}ch^{2}t. Granular, miliary. [α, 45.]

KÖRNIG (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}rn′i^{2}g. See GRANULOSE.

KORNROSE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn′roz-e^2. The *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Blaue K.** The *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KORNWESTHEIM (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn′ve^{2}st-him. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, near Ludwigsburg, where there is an abandoned mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KORNWURM (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn′vurm. See CURCULIO.—**Brauner K.** The *Curculio frumentarius*. [L, 80 (α, 43).]

KORNWUTH (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn′vut. The genus *Galeopsis*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Haarige K.** The *Galeopsis ochroleuca*. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**Schmalblättrige K.** The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**Weisshaarige K.** The *Galeopsis grandiflora*. [L, 80.]

KOROLLCHEN (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}r-o^{3}l′ch^{2}e^{2}n. The corolla of a floret of a compound flower. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

KOROLLE (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}r-o^{3}l′le^2. See COROLLA.—**Anhängselige K.** See *Appendiculate* COROLLA.—**Bandförmige K.** See *Ligulate* COROLLA.—**Einblättrige K.** See *Monopetalous* COROLLA (2d def.).—**Entstellte K.** See *Personate* COROLLA.—**Epigynische K.** See *Epigynous* COROLLA.—**Geschweifte K.** See *Ligulate* COROLLA.—**Gespornte K.** See *Calcarate* COROLLA.—**Glockige K.** See *Campanulate* COROLLA.—**Hinfällige K.** See *Caducous* COROLLA.—**Hypogynische K.** See *Hypogynous* COROLLA.—**K'nartig.** See COROLLINE and COROLLACEOUS.—**K'nblüthig.** See COROLLIFLOROUS.—**K'ntragend.** See COROLLIFEROUS.—**Kreuzförmige K.** See *Cruciform* COROLLA.—**Krugige K.** See *Urceolate* COROLLA.—**Lippige K.** See *Bilabiate* COROLLA.—**Nelkenartige K.** See *Caryophyllaceous* COROLLA.—**Orchidartige K.** See *Orchidaceous* COROLLA.—**Rachige K.** See *Ringent* COROLLA.—**Radförmige K.** See *Rotate* COROLLA.—**Regelmässige K.** See *Regular* COROLLA.—**Regelwidrige K.** See *Abnormal* COROLLA.—**Röhrige K.** See *Tubular* COROLLA.—**Rosenartige K.** See *Rosaceous* COROLLA.—**Sackförmige K.** See *Saccate* COROLLA.—**Schindelige K.** See *Imbricate* COROLLA.—**Schmetterlingsartige K.** See *Papilionaceous* COROLLA.—**Tellerförmige K.** See *Hypocrateriform* COROLLA.—**Trichterförmige K.** See *Infundibuliform* COROLLA.—**Umweibige K.** See *Perigynous* COROLLA.—**Unregelmässige K.** See *Irregular* COROLLA.—**Unterweibige K.** See *Hypogynous* COROLLA.—**Verbundenblättrige K.** See *Gamopetalous* COROLLA.—**Verbundene K.** See *Gamopetalous* COROLLA.—**Verlarvte K.** See *Personate* COROLLA.—**Vielblättrige K.** See *Polypetalous* COROLLA.—**Welkende K.** See *Marcescent* COROLLA.—**Zungenförmige K.** See *Ligulate* COROLLA.—**Zweilippige K.** See *Bilabiate* COROLLA.

KOROLLINISCH (Ger.), adj. Ko^{3}r-o^{3}l-len′i^{2}sh. See COROLLINE.

KOROMIKO, n. Written also *koroniko*. In New Zealand, a drug prepared from the *Veronica parviflora*, used as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. [Jardine, quoted in "Med. Times and Gaz.," July 1, 1882, p. 26; F. A. Mouckton, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1885, p. 83.]

KOROND, n. A place in the county of Udvarhely, Hungary, where there is an alkaline gaseous spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

KORONIKO, n. See KOROMIKO.

KOROWATTI, n. In British Guiana, a plant (sometimes identified as *Alpinia exaltata*) the root of which, in decoction, is said to be emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and is used in dropsy, rheumatism, etc. The fruit, leaves, and root are employed as vulneraries. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÖRPER (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}rp′e^{2}r. See BODY, CORPUS, and CORPUSCLE.—**Achsenk'.** See *Axis* CORPUSCLE and CORE (3d def.).—**Amyloidk'.** See *Amyloid* CORPUSCLES.—**Axenk'.** See CORE (3d def.).—**Balkenk'.** See CORPUS *corporis callosi*.—**Belegungsk'.** See *Accessory* CORPUSCLE.—**Bindegewebsk', Bindesubstanzk'.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Blasenk'.** See CORPUS *vesicæ*.—**Cavernöser K.** The corpus cavernosum of the penis or clitoris. [α, 80.]—**Ciliark'.** See *Ciliary* BODY.—**Cornalia'sche K.** See CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia*.—**Eiförmiger K.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**Einfacher K.** See ELEMENT (1st and 2d def's).—**Eingekapselter Knochenk'.** See CORPS *osseux enkysté*.—**Eiweissk'.** See *Derived* ALBUMIN and ALBUMINOID.—**Eizellk'.** The cell-body or vitellus of the ovum. [J.]—**Fettk'.** See CORPUS *adiposum*.—**Flimmerk'.** Masses of protoplasm which appear to have been thrown off from ordinary columnar ciliated cells. They are completely clothed with long cilia, but show no operculum. [Schmidt, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 123 (J).]—**Fortpflanzungsk'.** Reproductive bodies (said of sponges). [J.]—**Fremdk'.** See *Foreign* BODY.—**Ganglienk'.** A nerve-cell. [J.]—**Gebärmutterk'.** See CORPUS *uteri*.—**Gefranzter K.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.—**Gegliederter K., Geknickter K.** See *External geniculate* BODY and *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**Gelber K.** See CORPUS *luteum*.—**Gelenkk'.** Cartilaginous bodies in the joints. [L, 43.]—**Genieulirter K.** See *External geniculate* BODY and *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**Gestreifter K.** See CORPUS *striatum*.—**Gewölbek'.** See CORPUS *fornicis*.—**Gezähnter K.** See CORPUS *dentatum*.—**Gezähnter K. der Olive.** See CORPUS *dentatum olivæ*.—**Gläserner K.** See CORPUS *vitreum*.—**Glask'.** See ENDOLYMPH and CORPUS *vitreum*.—**Glask' des Ohres.** See ENDOLYMPH.—**Glask'entzündung.** Inflammation of the vitreous. [α, 45.]—**Glask'schwinden.** Atrophy or absorption of the vitreous. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Glask'trübung.** Opacity of the vitreous. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Golgi'sche K.** Small bodies in which the sensory nerves terminate in the skin. [Golgi, "Rendiconti del reale Instit. Lombardo," 1878, ix, p. 445 (K).]—**Harter K. (des Gehirns).** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Hassall'scher concentrischer K.** See *Concentric* CORPUSCLE *of Hassall*.—**Highmore's K.** See CORPUS *Highmori*.—**Hintere obere gestreifte K.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.—**Hinterer pyramidenförmiger K.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Hinterhauptk', Hinterhauptsbeink'.** See *Basioccipital* BONE.—**Hirnk'.** The corpus striatum. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Holzk'.** The woody, solid structure of a plant. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**Hornhautk'.** See *Corneal* CORPUSCLES.—**Keilbeink', Keilbeinwirbelk'.** See CORPUS *sphenoidale*.—**Kernk'.** See NUCLEOLUS.—**Kernplasmak'.** A nucleoplasmatic body. [J, 48.]—**Knieförmige K.** See *External geniculate* BODY and *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**Knochenk'.** See *Bone*-CORPUSCLES.—**Knorpelk'.** See *Cartilage*-CORPUSCLES.—**Knorpliger K.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Konzentrischer K.** See *Concentric* CORPUSCLE *of Hassall*.—**K'anlage.** See TEMPERAMENT.—**K'bau.** The build of the body. [α, 18.]—**K'bedeckung.** The integument. [α, 29.]—**K'beschaffenheit.** The bodily constitution.—**K'bildung.** See *K'bau*.—**K. der Streifenhügel.** See CORPUS *colliculi striati*.—**K. der Zwillingsbinde.** See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**K. des Balkens.** The body of the corpus callosum. [J, 6 (K).]—**K'gestalt.** See *K'bau*.—**K'grösse.** Fr., *taille (du corps)*. Bodily size, stature. [α, 18.]—**K'haltung.** The attitude or carriage of the body. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'lage.** Fr., *décubitus, position du corps*. The posture of the body. [α, 13.] See DECUBITUS (2d def.).—**K'lich.** Somatic. [L, 80.]—**K'reife.** Bodily maturity. [L, 80.]—**K'schwäche.** General debility. [α, 45.]—**K'stärke.** Physical strength. [α, 45.]—**K'stellung.** The posture of the body. [α, 45.]—**K'übung.** Physical exercise, athletics. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'umfang.** The circumference of the body. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'zerrüttung.** A deranged condition or breaking down of the bodily powers. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Krystallk'.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**Leitender K.** A conducting body, a conductor. [B.]—**Linsenk'.** See LENTICELS.—**Luys'scher K.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys*.—**Malpighi'sche K.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Männlicher K.** See PENIS.—**Mehlis'scher K.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Milchdrüsenk'.** See CORPUS *mammæ*.—**Müller-Wolff'scher K.** See *Wolffian* BODY and *Müllerian* DUCT.—**Muskelk'.** See *Muscle*-CORPUSCLES.—**Nebenk'.** See *Accessory* CORPUSCLE.—**Ovaler K.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**Pacini'sche K.** See *Pacinian* BODIES.—**Papillark'.** See CORPUS *papillare*.—**Psalterförmiger K.** See LYRA.—**Purkinje'sche Nervenk'.** See CELLS *of Purkinje*.—**Rautenförmiger K. des kleinen Hirns.** See CORPUS *denticulatum*.—**Reisk'.** See CORPORA *oryzoidea*.—**Rautenförmiger K.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Richtungsk'.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Ruthenk'.** See CORPUS *penis*.—**Ruthenschwammk'.** See CORPUS *spongiosum*.—**Ruthenschwellk'.** See CORPORA *cavernosa penis*.—**Samenk'.** The body of a spermatozoid. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Samenlappenk'.** See COTYLEDONARY *body*.—**Schwammiger K. des Penis, Schwammk'.** See CORPUS *spongiosum*.—**Schwellk'.** See CORPUS *cavernosum*.—**Schwellk' der Kitzlereichel.** See CORPORA *cavernosa clitoridis*.—**Schwieliger K.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Seitlicher K.** [Meckel]. See *Olivary* BODY.—**Strangförmiger K., Strickförmiger K.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Trapezoïder K.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**Unterer pyramidenförmiger K.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Vorderer unterer gestreifer K.** See *Corpus* STRIATUM.—**Wirbelk'.** The body of a vertebra.—**Zapfenk'.** See CONE BODY and *Retinal* CONE.

KÖRPERCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}rp′e^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CORPUSCLE.—**Bindegewebsk'.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Blutk'.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Browne-K.** See *Browne* BODY.—**Chylusk'.** See *Lymph*-CORPUSCLES.—**Cilientragendes K.** See *Ciliated* CELL.—**Davaine'sches K.** See *Davaine's* CORPUSCLE.—**Druckk'.** The terminations of nerves which are supposed to receive impressions of pressure. [L, 332.]—**Eiterk'.** Pus corpuscles. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Elementark'.** See CELL and HÆMATOBLAST.—**Elementark' von Zimmermann.** See HÆMOTOBLAST.—**Erstlingsmilchk'.** See *Colostrum*-CORPUSCLES.—**Ganglionk'.** See *Ganglionic* CORPUSCLES.—**Gelenknervenk'.** See *Articular nerve* CORPUSCLES and under END-BULB.—**Genitalk', Genitalnervenk'.** See under END-BULB.—**Geschwänztes K.** A caudate corpuscle. [α, 21.]—**Grandry'sche K.** See CORPUSCLES *of Grandry*.—**Halbmondk'.** See DEMILUNE.—**Herbst'sche K.** See CORPUSCLES *of Herbst*.—**Hodenk'.** A spermatozooid. [J.]—**Hoggan-K.** See *Hoggan* BODY.—**Hornhautk'.** See *Corneal* CORPUSCLES.—**Kalkk'.** See *Calcigerous* CELLS.—**Keimk'.** See under KEIM.—**Kernk'.** A nucleolus. [J, 36.]—**Knochenk'.** See *Bone*-CORPUSCLES.—**Knorpelk'.** See *Cartilage*-CORPUSCLES and *Cartilage* CELL.—**Kolbenk'.** See END-BULB.—**Krause'sche K.** See END-BULB.—**Langerhans'sche K.** See CELLS *of Langerhans*.—**Leydig'sche K.** See CORPUSCLES *of Leydig*.—**Lostorfer'sche Syphilisk'.** See *Lostorfer's* CORPUSCLES.—**Malpighi'sches Gefässk'.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st and 2d def's.).—**Meissner'sche Tastk'.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Milzk'.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Muskelk'.** See *Muscle*-CORPUSCLES.—**Nahrungsk'.** Granules of nutritive yolk. [J.]—**Nebenk'.** See *Accessory* CORPUSCLE.—**Nervenk'.** See *Nerve*-CORPUSCLES and *Nerve*-CELL.—**Pigmentk'.** See *Pigment* CELL.—**Polark'.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Richtungsk'.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Rindenk'.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Samenk'.** The body of a spermatozooid. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Schleimk'.** See *Mucus* CORPUSCLES.—**Speichelk'.** See *Salivary* CORPUSCLE.—**Spindelförmige Bindegewebsk'.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Stärkemehlartige K.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**Tastk'.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Vater-Pacini'sche K.** See *Pacinian* CORPUSCLES.—**Wagner'sche Tastk'.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Wollustk'.** See END-BULB.

KORRECTIV (Ger.), adj. Ko^{2}r-re^{2}kt-ef′. See CORRIGENT.

KORSOW, n. A place in Galicia, Austria, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

KORUND (Ger.), n. Kor-und′. Corundum. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KORYTNICA, n. A place in Hungary where there are gaseous springs containing iron, sodium chloride, sodium, calcium, and magnesium sulphates, and calcium carbonate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KOSCHENILLE (Ger.), n. Kosh-e^{2}n-el′le^{2}. See Cochineal.—**Deutsche K., Polnische K.** See Coccus *polonicus*.—**Wilde K.** Cochineal insects gathered from plants growing wild. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KÖSEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}z′e^{2}n. A place in the district of Merseburg in the province of Saxony, Prussia, where there are several sodium chloride springs, a spring containing magnesium chloride and sulphate, and a brine bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

KOSIN, n. Kos′i^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, obtained from kusso flowers, forming yellow rhombic prisms of bitter, acrid taste, and Russia-leather odor, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or benzene, very slightly in water, and melting at 142° C. Valuable medicinally against tape-worm. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

KOSO, n. See Brayera (2d def.).

KOSSALA, n. A remedy against tape-worm used in Abyssinia. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

KOSSEIN, n. Ko^{2}s′se^{2}-i^{2}n. Fr., *kosséine*. A slightly acid, crystalline, styptic principle extracted from kousso; soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in acids. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 39).]

KOST (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st. See Diet.—**Fieberk'.** See *Fever* diet.—**Fleischk'.** See *Meat* diet.—**Gemüsek'.** See *Vegetable* diet.—**K'kraut.** See Kostenkraut.—**K'regel.** See Dietary.

KOSTEN (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st′e^{2}n. See Degustation.

KOSTENDIL, n. A place in Roumelia where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KOSTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st′e^{2}n-kra^{3}-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Hypochœris*. 2. The *Hieracium murorum*. 3. The *Picris hieracioides*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Fleckiges K.** The *Hypochœris maculata*. [L, 80.]

KOSTENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st′e^{2}n-vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Costus speciosus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KÖSTRITZ (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}st′ri^{2}tz. A place in the principality of Reuss, Germany, where there is an establishment for salt baths and hot sand baths. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KOSTUS (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st′us. See Costus.—**Arabischer K., Bitterer K.** See Costus (1st def.).—**Prächtiger K.** See Costus *speciosus*.—**Süsser K.** See Costus *dulcis*. [L, 80.]—**Syrischer K.** See Costus *syriacus*.

KOSTWURZ (Ger.), n. Ko^{3}st′vurts. See Costus.—**Kahle K.** See Costus *glabratus*.

KOTH (Ger.), n. Kot. Intestinal excrement. [K.]—**Heidenk'.** See Meconium (1st def.).—**Hundek'.** See Album *græcum*.—**K'abgang.** Defecation. See Diachoresis.—**K'abscess.** A fæcal abscess. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'anhäufung.** See *Fæcal* accumulation.—**K'artig.** Fæcal.—**K'ausführend.** Aperient. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'ausleerung.** Defecation (2d def.).—**K'baum.** The *Sterculia fœtida*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'bereitung.** See Copropoiesis.—**K'beschwerde.** A filth disorder or disease. [*a*, 34.]—**K'brechen.** See Copremesis.—**K'durchfall.** Simple diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**K'entleerend.** See Coprotic and Copragogue.—**K'entleerung.** See Defecation (2d def.).—**K'erbrechen.** See Copremesis.—**K'essen.** See Coprophagy.—**K'essend.** See Coprophagous (2d def.).—**K'farbig.** See Lutosus.—**K'fluss.** Diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**K'fressend.** See Coprophagous (1st def.).—**K'holz.** The *Olax zeylanica*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'ig.** See Fæcal, Lutosus, and Stercoraceous.—**K'klumpen, K'knollen, K'masse.** Fæcal masses. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'reden.** See Coprolalia.—**K'schlauch.** See Rectum.—**K'stauung.** See Coprostasis.—**K'stein.** See Coprolith and Enterolith.—**K'stockung.** Fæcal impaction. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'verhaltung.** Retention of the fæces.—**K'verhärtung.** See Coproscleroma and Coproscleroses.—**Verirrung des K'es.** See Coproplanesis.—**Mäusek'.** See Album *nigrum*.—**Zurückhaltung des K'es.** See Coprepischesis.

KOUBA, n. Of Avicenna, a variety of impetigo figurata. [G.]

KOUKI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. See Cuci.

KOUMIS, KOUMISH, KOUMISS, KOUMYS, n's. See Kumyss.

KOUSSO, n. See Brayera (2d def.).

KOWTEE, n. In Bombay, the oil of *Hydnocarpus inebrians*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (*a*, 14).]

KRABBE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}b′be^{2}. See Astacus and Crab (1st def.).—**Gemeine K.** See Cancer *mœnas*.

KRABOU, n. See Luerabau.

KRACHEN (Ger.), **KRACHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Kra^{3}ch^{2}′e^{2}n, -un^{2}. Crepitation. [*a*, 45.]

KRACKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kra^{3}k′e^{2}n. See Cephalopoda.

KRAFT (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}ft. See Force. See also Kräfte.—**Allgemeine Anziehungsk'.** See Gravitation.—**Anziehungsk'.** The force of attraction. [B, 49.]—**Austreibungsk'.** See *Expulsive* force.—**Bildende K., Bildungsk'.** See *Plastic* force.—**Chemische Anziehungsk'.** The force of chemical attraction, affinity. [B, 49.]—**Einsaugende K.** See Absorption.—**Erhaltung der K.** See Conservation *of energy*.—**Gegenk'.** See Vis *opposita* and Reaction.—**Gehörige K.** See Eutonia.—**Impulsk'.** See *Impulsive* force.—**K'ausgabe.** Expenditure of strength. [K.]—**K'einheit.** A unit of force. [*a*, 41.]—**K'erhaltung.** See Conservation *of energy*.—**K'kraut.** 1. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. See Chrysanthemum *vulgare*.—**K'lähmung.** Loss of power. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'los.** Powerless, feeble. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'losigkeit, K'mangel.** Adynamia; debility; atony. [*a*, 45.]—**K'messer.** See Dynamometer.—**K'sinn.** The muscular sense. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'wurz, K'wurzel.** See the major list.—**Lebendige K.** See *Living* force.—**Leidende K.** See *Potential* energy.—**Männliche K.** Virility. [L, 80.]—**Mischungsüberk'.** See Hyperdynatocrasia.—**Reizende K.** See Stimulus.—**Tangentialk'.** See *Centrifugal* force.—**Treibk'.** See *Expulsive* force.—**Ueberk'.** See Hyperenergy and Hyperdynamia.—**Wasserheilk'.** See Hydriasis.—**Wirkende K.** See *Kinetic* energy.—**Zusammenhangsk'.** See Cohesion. [B, 49.]

KRÄFTE (Ger.), n., pl. of *Kraft*. Kraft′e^{2}. Forces.—**K'paar.** Two parallel and equal forces acting in opposed directions, so as to produce a movement of rotation; a couple. [B.]—**K'register, K'schreiber.** See Dynamograph.—**K'verfall.** See Marasmus.

KRÄFTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Kraft′i^{2}g-un^{2}. Invigoration.

KRAFTWURZ (Ger.), **KRAFTWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Kra^{3}ft′-vurts, -vurts-e^{2}l. The genus *Panax*, especially *Panax ginseng*; also the *Petasites vulgaris* and *Doronicum pardalianches*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Aechte K.** The *Panax Aralia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Amerikanische K., Fünfblättrige K.** The *Aralia quinquefolia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gefiederte K.** The *Panax pinnatus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Löffelblättrige K.** The *Panax cochleatus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Nordamerikanische K.** See *American* ginseng.—**Strauchige K.** See Panax *fruticosus*.

KRAGEN (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}g′e^{2}n. A collar. [E.]—**K'blume.** The genus *Carpesium*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Spanischer K.** See Paraphimosis.

KRÄHE (Ger.), n. Kra′he^{2}. The crow. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**K'nauge, K'naugenbaum.** See the major list.—**K'nbeere.** 1. The *Empetrum nigrum*. 2. The *Oxycoccus palustris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nfuss.** 1. The *Plantago coronopus*. 2. The *Senebiera coronopus*. 3. The *Ranunculus repens*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nschnabelähnlich.** See Coronoid.—**K'nwurzelkraut.** The herb of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B. 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRÄHENAUGEN (Ger.), n. Kra′he^{2}n-a^{3}-u^{4}g-e^{2}n. Nux vomica. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'baum.** See the major list.—**K'extrakt.** See *Extractum* nucis vomicæ.—**K'tinktur.** See *Tinctura* nucis vomicæ.—**Weingeistiges K'extract.** See *Extractum* nucis vomicæ.

KRÄHENAUGENBAUM (Ger.), n. Kra′he^{2}n-a^{3}-u^{4}g-e^{2}n-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. The genus *Strychnos*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechter K.** The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B. 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Dorniger K.** The *Strychnos spinosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Javanischer K.** The *Strychnos tieute*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Stachelfrüchtiger K.** The *Strychnos muricata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRÄHENBAD (Ger.), n. Kra′he^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in the district of the Black Forest, Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

KRÄHEND (Ger.), adj. Kra′he^{2}nd. See Crowing.

KRAILSHEIM (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}′els-him. A place in the district of the Jagst, Würtemberg, Germany, where there is an acidulous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KRALLE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}l′le^{2}. A claw. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**K'förmig.** See Falcular.—**K'nfüssig.** See Chelopodous.—**K'stellung.** See Main *en griffe*.

KRAMERATE, n. Kra^{2}m′e^{2}r-at. Lat., *krameras*. Fr., *kramérate*. Ger., *kramersaures Salz*. A salt of krameric acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

KRAMÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}-me^{2}r. See Krameria (1st def.).—**K. à trois étamines.** See Krameria *triandra*.—**K. des Antilles.** See Krameria *ixina*.

KRAMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{3}-me^{2}′ri^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *kramère* (1st def.), *kraméria* (1st def.), *ratanhia* (1st and 2d def's), *racine de ratanhia* (2d def.). Ger., *Kramerie* (1st def.), *Ratanhiawurzel* (2d def.). It., Sp., *ratania*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Polygaleæ*. The *Krameriaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Polygalarieæ*. The *Kramerieæ* (Fr., *krameriées*) of Reichenbach are a suborder of the *Polygaleæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., rhatany, the root of *K. triandra* and of *K. tomentosa* (see *Peruvian* rhatany and *Savanilla* rhatany). [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Extractum krameriæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ratanhaextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *estractu de ratanhia* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum ratanhæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Hung. Ph.]), *extractum ratanhiae* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*venale* [Gr. Ph.]). Extract of k.; extract of rhatany. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of k.-root in No. 40 powder with 30 parts of water, treating in a percolator with more water until the liquid has but little astringency, bringing to a boil, straining, and drying [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 lb. of the root in No. 40 powder 24 hours with 1¼ pt. of water, treating in a percolator with more water until 12 pts. are obtained or the k. is exhausted, and evaporating to dryness [Br. Ph.]. The other preparations are similar, except that some of the pharmacopœias reject the central wood of the root altogether, or use only the branches of the root. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum krameriæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de ratanhia*. Ger., *flüssiges Ratanhaëxtrakt*. Fluid extract of k: fluid extract of rhatany. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of k.-root in No. 30 powder with 40 grammes of a mixture of 20 of glycerin and 80 of alcohol, treating in a percolator with the rest of this mixture, afterward with alcohol till the k. is exhausted, reserving the first 70 cubic ctm., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and adding alcohol enough to make 100 cubic ctm. of extract. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum krameriæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of k.-root in No. 40 powder [Br. Ph.] cut fine [Fr. Cod.], with 20 parts of water for half an hour [Br. Ph.], or 50 parts for 2 hours [Fr. Cod.], and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**K. argentea.** A species furnishing Pará rhatany. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**K. cistoidea.** A species nearly identical with *K. triandra*; the source of Chile rhatany.

[B, 10; B, 18 (a, 35).]—**K. grandifolia.** The *K. ixinia*, var. *granatensis.* [B, 18, 309 (a, 35).]—**Krameriæ radix** (Br. Ph.). Rhatany-root. [B, 18 (a, 35).] See *K.* (2d def.).—**K. granatensis.** See *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis.*—**K. ixina.** Fr., *ratanhia* (ou *kramère*) *des Antilles.* Ger., *antillische Kramerie.* The Savanilla rhatany-plant; a West Indian and South American species yielding savanilla. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**K. ixina, var. granatensis.** A large-leaved variety of *K. ixina.* It is the chief source of savanilla. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**K. lanceolata, K. secundiflora.** A herbaceous species found in Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas, furnishing a brown rhatany (Texas rhatany) not yet known in commerce. [B, 10, 18, 121 (a, 35).]—**K.-tannic acid.** Fr., *acide kramérie-tannique.* An acid obtained by treating the ethereal extract of k.-bark with alcohol and evaporating. In its pure state it is colorless. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**K. tomentosa.** The *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis.* [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**K. triandra.** Fr., *kramère* (ou *ratanhia*) *à trois étamines, ratanhia du Pérou.* Ger., *dreimännige Kramerie.* Rhatany-root; a shrubby species with a long, much-branched, spreading root (Peruvian rhatany), the chief source of the k. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus krameriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus ratanhiæ* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 35 parts of fl. extract of k. [U. S. Ph.], or 50 [Belg. Ph.] (36 [Sp. Ph.]) of extract of k. with 65 [U. S. Ph.] (950 [Belg. Ph.]) of syrup, or with 345 of water and 660 of sugar [Sp. Ph.], or made by dissolving 25 parts of extract of k. in 50 of warm water, adding 975 of boiling syrup, and heating till reduced to 1,000 parts [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci krameriæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Lozenges consisting of 6·5 grammes of extract of k., 65 of powdered sugar, 1·6 of powdered tragacanth, and a sufficient amount of water of orange-flowers to make 100 lozenges. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura krameriæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *tinctura de ratanhia* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura ratanhiæ* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *ratanhæ* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating or digesting k.-root in 5 or 6 times its weight of dilute alcohol for several days (boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

KRAMERIC ACID, n. Kra^{2}m-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide kramérique.* Ger., *Kramersäure.* Of Peschier, an acid found in rhatany-root; according to Wittstein, a mixture of sulphuric acid and tyrosine. Its barium salt forms microscopic crystals soluble in 600 parts of boiling water, the solution being precipitated by carbon dioxide and not by sulphuric acid. [B, 46, 93 (a, 39).]

KRAMERIE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}m-a'ri^2-e^2. See KRAMERIA (1st def.).—**Antillische K.** See KRAMERIA *ixina.*—**Dreimännige K.** See KRAMERIA *triandra.*

KRAMMET (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}m'me^{2}t. The *Juniperus communis.* [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**K'beeren.** Juniper berries. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRAMPF (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}mpf. See CRAMP, SPASM, and CONVULSION.—**Accessoriusk'.** See under ACCESSORIUS.—**Accommodationsk'.** See SPASM *of accommodation.*—**Aderk'.** A varix.—**Afterk'.** See PROCTOSPASMUS.—**Allgemeiner K.** See *General* CONVULSION.—**Allgemeiner Starrk'.** See HOLOTETANUS.—**Athemk'.** See *Inspiratory* STANDSTILL.—**Augenk'.** See SPASM *of accommodation.*—**Brustk'.** Asthma. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Cigarrenarbeiterk', Cigarrenmacherk'.** See *Cigar-makers'* CRAMP.—**Clavierspielerk'.** See *Pianists'* CRAMP.—**Clonischer K.** See *Clonic* SPASM.—**Daumenk'.** See ANTICHEIROSPASMUS.—**Daumenstarrk'.** See ANTICHEIROTETANUS.—**Einathmungsk'.** Inspiratory spasm. [a, 45.]—**Einseitiger K.** See HEMISPASM.—**Erstickungskrämpfe.** Suffocative spasms. [a, 45.] ["Zeitschr. f. Biol.," xxvi, p. 283.]—**Fingerk'.** See DACTYLOSPASMUS.—**Flötenspielerk'.** See CRAMPE *des jouers de flûte.*—**Gallenk'.** See *Biliary* COLIC.—**Gähnk'.** A spasm of the masseter muscle, producing a yawning expression. [a, 34.]—**Gefässk'.** See ANGEIOSPASM.—**Gefühlsüberreizungsk'.** See HYPERÆSTHETOSPASMUS.—**Genickk'.** Cerebro-spinal meningitis. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Gesichtsmuskelk'.** Of Eulenburg, facial spasm. [D.]—**Gewohnheitsk'.** An habitual spasm, as in epilepsy. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Glasbläserk'.** See *Glass-blowers'* CRAMP.—**Gliederk'.** Spasm or cramp of the limbs. [A, 521.]—**Glottisk'.** See SPASM *of the glottis.*—**Halsk'.** See DEROSPASMUS.—**Halsmuskelk'.** See ACCESSORIUSK'.—**Handk'.** See CHEIROSPASMUS.—**Hautk'.** See CUTIS *anserina.*—**Herzk'.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**Hundsk'.** See CYNOSPASMUS.—**Hüpfk'.** See *Springk'.*—**Hustenk'.** A spasm or paroxysm of coughing. [D, 66.]—**Hysterischer K.** An hysterical convulsion. [L, 80.]—**Inspirationsk'.** See *Inspiratory* STANDSTILL.—**Intentionskrämpfe.** The intermittent tonic contractions in Thomsen's disease. [a, 34.]—**Kaumuskelk'.** See TRISMUS.—**Kehlkopfk'.** See SPASM *of the glottis.*—**Kinderkrämpfe.** See *Infantile* CONVULSIONS.—**Kopfkrämpfe.** See ECLAMPSIA *infantum.*—**K'ader.** See the major list.—**K'ähnlich.** See SPASMODIC.—**K'anfall.** An attack of spasms. [D, 67.]—**K'artig.** See SPASMODIC.—**K'arznei.** An antispasmodic.—**K. der Kinder.** See ECLAMPSIA *infantum.*—**K. der Wöchnerin.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS.—**K. des Auges.** See SPASM *of accommodation.*—**K. des Constrictor Cunni.** See VAGINISMUS.—**K'haft.** 1. Painful. 2. Convulsive; spasmodic. [D.]—**K'hysterie.** See CATALEPSY.—**K'ig.** Spasmodic, spastic, convulsive, cramped. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K. in der Rachenhöhle.** See ISTHMOSPASM.—**K'kraut.** The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'lindernd.** Antispasmodic. [a, 45.]—**K'mittel.** See *K'arznei.*—**K'stillend.** Antispasmodic. [a, 45.]—**K'sucht.** Any convulsive or spasmodic disease.—**K'weh.** A spasmodic pain; in obstetrics, a spasmodic contraction of the uterus during labor. [A, 61.]—**K'zufall.** A convulsive attack. [D.]—**Kutscherk'.** See *Coachmen's* CRAMP.—**Lachk'.** See GELASMUS (2d def.).—**Laufk'.** Cramp from running. [a, 34.]—**Lungenk'.** Asthma. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Melkerk'.** See *Milkers'* CRAMP.—**Mimischer Gesichtsk'.** Facial spasm. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Musikerk'.** See *Musicians'* CRAMP.—**Mutterk'.** See HYSTEROSPASM.—**Muttermundsk'.** See HYSTEROTRISMUS.—**Nähek'.** See *Seamstresses'* CRAMP.—**Oscillatorischer K., Oscillirender K.** See *Oscillating* CONVULSION.—**Salaamk'.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**Saltatorischer Reflex-K.** Saltatory spasm. [D.]—**Schmiedek'.** See *Hammermen's* CRAMP.—**Schneiderk'.** See *Tailors'* CRAMP.—**Schreiberk'.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.—**Springk'.** A saltatory spasm. [a, 34.]—**Starrk'.** Tetanus, trismus, tonic spasm. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Statischer Reflexk'.** See *Static reflex* SPASM.—**Stimmritzenk'.** Spasm of the glottis.—**Streckk'.** General spasmodic contraction of the extensors. [K, 16.]—**Strickerinnenk'.** See *Knitters'* CRAMP.—**Tänzerinnenk'.** See *Dancers'* CRAMP.—**Telegraphistenk'.** See *Telegraphers'* CRAMP.—**Tonischer K.** See *Tonic* CONVULSION.—**Unterleibsk'.** See CŒLIOSPASMUS.—**Violinspielerk'.** See *Violinists'* CRAMP.—**Wadenk'.** Cramp in the calf of the leg. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Wangenk'.** See TRISMUS.—**Zungenk'.** See GLOSSOSPASMUS.—**Zwerchfellkrämpfe.** Spasm of the diaphragm. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Zusammenziehender K.** A constricting spasm.

KRAMPFADER (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}mpf'a^3-de^{2}r. See VARIX.—**K'ig.** See VARICOSE.—**K'öffnung, K'schnitt.** See CIRSOTOMY.—**K'knoten.** A knot of varicose veins. [A, 521 (a, 45).]

KRANICH (Ger.), adj. Kra^{3}n'i^{2}ch^2. See GRUS (1st def.).—**Gemeiner K.** The *Grus cinerea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'schnabel.** 1. See GRUS (2d def.). 2. See the major list.

KRANICHSCHNABEL (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}n'i^{2}ch^2-shna^{3}b-e^{2}l. 1. The genus *Pelargonium.* [B, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See GRUS (2d def.).—**Kappenförmiger K.** The *Pelargonium cucullatum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Raspelblätteriger K.** The *Pelargonium radula.* [L, 80.]—**Rosenduftender K.** The *Pelargonium roseum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Trauernder K.** The *Pelargonium triste.* [L, 80.]—**Wohlriechender K.** The *Pelargonium odoratissimum.* [L, 80.]

KRANK (Ger.), adj. Kra^{3}n^{2}k. Sick, disordered. [a, 14.]—**K'haft.** Morbid.—**K'machend.** Pathogenic.—**K'sein.** A morbid condition. [a, 45.]

KRANKE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}n^{2}k'e^2. A sick person; a patient. [a, 14.]—**K'nbericht.** A report of the condition of a patient.—**K'nbesuch.** A visit to a patient. [L, 80.]—**K'nbett.** A sick-bed. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**K'ncassen.** A sick-fund. [L, 57.]—**K'nexamen.** An examination of a patient. [L, 80.]—**K'ngeschichte.** A clinical history.—**K'nhaus.** A hospital. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**K'nheber.** An arrangement for raising a patient in bed. [E.]—**K'nlager.** A sick-bed. [a, 45.]—**K'nmutter.** A female nurse for the sick.—**K'npflege.** The care of the sick. [L, 80.]—**K'npflegerin.** See *K'nmutter.*—**K'nsaal.** A hospital ward. [a, 45.]—**K'nschiff.** A hospital ship. [a, 45.]—**K'nstube.** A sick-room. [a, 45.]—**K'ntrage.** A stretcher or other means of transporting the sick. [a, 45.]—**K'nträger.** A stretcher-bearer. [a, 45.]—**K'nuntersuchung.** The examination of a patient. [a, 45.]—**K'nverpfleger.** A male nurse. [L, 80.]—**K'nverpflegungsanstalt.** An institution for the care of the sick. [L, 80.]—**K'nwagen.** An ambulance. [a, 45.]—**K'nwärter.** A male nurse or attendant on the sick. [L, 80.]—**K'nwärtercorps.** A staff of male nurses. [a, 45.]—**K'nwärterin.** A female nurse or attendant on the sick. [L, 80.]—**K'nwartung.** Nursing of the sick. [a. 45.]—**K'nzelt.** A hospital or ambulance tent. [a, 45.]—**K'nzerstreuung.** The distribution of the sick and wounded during war. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'nzettel.** A certificate of sickness. [a, 34.]—**K'nzimmer.** A sick-room. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

KRANKENHEIL (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}n^{2}k'e^{2}n-hil. A place in upper Bavaria where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs containing iodine. The evaporated salt and the soap made of it are largely exported as a remedy in scrofulous and other skin diseases. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14); "Lancet," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 821.]

KRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}n^{2}k'hit. See DISEASE.—**Abgeleitete K.** A secondary disease. [L, 80.]—**Absonderungsk'.** See ECCRISIONOSUS.—**Acclimatisationsk'.** A disease caused, or favored in its occurrence, by the influence of a climate foreign to the individual.—**Aleppok'.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Allgemeine K.** See *Constitutional* DISEASE.—**Angeborne K.** See *Congenital* DISEASE.—**Ansteckende K.** A contagious disease. [D, 18.]—**Ausgebildete K.** A developed disease. [a, 45.]—**Aussetzende K.** An intermittent disease. [L, 80.]—**Bergk'.** See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.—**Blaue K.** See CYANOSIS.—**Blutmischungsk'.** See DYSCRASIA.—**Bösartige K.** A malignant disease. [L, 80.]—**Drehk'.** See the major list and GID.—**Egersundk'.** See RADESYGE.—**Eigenleidige K.** See *Idiopathic* DISEASE.—**Eingewurzelte K.** A settled or inveterate disease. [L, 80.]—**Einheimische K.** See ENDEMIC.—**Einzelne K.** A sporadic disease. [L, 80.]—**Eisenbahnk'.** See *Railway* SPINE.—**Ektogener K'serreger.** An external cause of disease, one developed outside the organism. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**Endemische K.** See ENDEMIC.—**Endogener K'serreger.** An autochthonous cause of disease.—**Englische K.** See RICKETS.—**Entstehende K.** See APODEMIALGIA.—**Epidemische K.** See EPIDEMIC.—**Epizoötische K.** See EPIZOOTIC (n.).—**Erbliche K.** Inherited disease.—**Erworbene K.** An acquired disease. [L, 80.]—**Feigwarzenk'.** See SYCOSIS.—**Festsitzende K.** A settled disease. [L, 80.]—**Fieberhafte K'en.** See *Febrile* DISEASES.—**Fischschuppenk'.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**Fixe K.** See *Festsitzende K.*—**Fleckenk'.** A disease of the leaves of plants, etc., caused by the *Sphærella*, a genus of the *Pyrenomycetes.* [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**Fleckenk' der Seidenraupen.** The spotted disease of silkworms, pébrine, gattine. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Folgek'.** See SEQUELA.—**Franzosenk'.** See MORBUS *gallicus*, GONORRHŒA, and SYPHILIS.—**Franzosenk' der Rinder.** See *Bovine* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Französische K.** See SYPHILIS.—**Frauenk', Frauenzimmerk'.** Any disease peculiar to women.—**Fressk'.** See BULIMIA.—**Friedreich'sche K.** See *Family* ATAXIA.—**Frühlingsk'.** See ERONOSUS.—**Fussgelenkk'.** See PODARTHROCACE.—**Gallenk'.** See JAUNDICE and ICTERUS.—**Gallensteink'.** See

CHOLELITHIASIS.—**Gefässk'.** See ANGEIONOSUS.—**Gefühlsk'.** See HAPHONOSUS.—**Gehirnk'.** See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**Gehörk'en.** See ACOENOSI.—**Geistesk'.** See INSANITY.—**Geschwulstk'.** See ONCOSIS.—**Gewerbek'en.** Diseases peculiar to certain occupations. [a, 45.]—**Gewohnheitsk'.** Disease acquired by habit. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Giftige K.** A virulent disease. [L, 80.]—**Giljek'.** See RADESYGE.—**Glotzaugenk'.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**Grillenk'.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**Grolinger K.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**Grubberk'.** See DREHKRANKHEIT and GID.—**Gürtelk'.** See ZOSTER.—**Gutartige K.** A benign disease. [L, 80.]—**Hadernk'.** See *Rag-sorters'* DISEASE.—**Heilige K.** See CHOREA.—**Herbstk'en.** Autumnal diseases. [L, 80.]—**Heterochronische K.** See HETEROCHRONISM.—**Hinfallende K.** See EPILEPSY.—**Hitzige K.** An acute disease. [L, 80.]—**Hodgkin'sche K.** See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Hüftk'.** See COXALGIA and COXITIS.—**Hundek'.** See RABIES *canina*.—**Hungerk'.** See RHAPHANIA.—**Hydatidenk'.** See HYDATIDOSIS.—**Infectionsk'en.** Infectious diseases.—**Invasionsk'.** A disease due to a parasite. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Irisdrüsenk'.** See IRIDADENOSIS.—**Jahreszeitenk'.** A disease peculiar to a certain season of the year. [a, 45.]—**Jungfernk'.** Chlorosis. [L, 80.]—**Kinderk'.** A disease of children. [L, 80.]—**Königsk'.** See ICTERUS (1st def.).—**K. der Bergleute.** See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.).—**K. der heiligen Regina, K. des heiligen Evagrius** (oder **Hiob**, oder **Mevius**, oder **Rochus**, oder **Sementus**). Old names for syphilis. [G.]—**K'sanlage.** See DIATHESIS.—**K'sbericht.** A report of a patient's condition. [a, 45.]—**K'sbild.** A "clinical picture"; the mental picture of the salient features of a disease.—**K'sdisposition.** See DIATHESIS.—**K'serreger.** An exciting cause of disease.—**K'serscheinung.** A symptom. [D.]—**K'sgeschichte.** A clinical history. [L, 80.]—**K'sgift.** See VIRUS.—**K'sherd.** A focus of disease. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'skunde, K'slehre.** See NOSOLOGY and PATHOLOGY.—**K'smaterie.** See MATERIES *morbi*.—**K'speriode.** A stage of a disease. [L, 80.]—**K'sprocess.** A morbid process.—**K'sschilderung.** A description of a disease. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'ssitz.** The seal of a disease. [a, 45.]—**K'sstimmung.** A phase of disease. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'sstoff.** See MATERIES *morbi*.—**K'sträger.** A vehicle of disease. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'sursache.** A cause of disease. [L, 80.]—**K'sursachenlehre.** See ÆTIOLOGY.—**K'sverlauf.** The course of a disease. [L, 80.]—**K'svorgang.** A morbid process. [a, 45.]—**K'swechsel.** The crisis of a disease. [a, 45.]—**K'szeichen.** See SYMPTOM.—**K'szeichenlehre.** Symptomatology. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'szeichnend.** Pathognomonic. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'szeitraum.** The duration of a disease. [a, 45.]—**K'szufall.** An attack of illness. [a, 45.]—**K'szustand.** The state of a disease at any given time. [L, 80.]—**Kriebelk'.** See RHAPHANIA.—**Krimische K.** See LEPRA *taurica*.—**Krumme K.** See RHAPHANIA.—**Landesk'.** See ENDEMIA and ENDEMIC.—**Langwierige K.** A chronic disease. [L, 80.]—**Lausek'.** See PHTHEIRIASIS.—**Leberfleckenk'.** Lentigo, chloasma. [a, 45.]—**Leinweber's K.** Weaver's disease; scabies. [G.]—**Lungensteink'.** See PNEUMONOLITHIASIS.—**Marschk'.** See *Ditmarsch* DISEASE.—**Nachfolgende K., Nachk'.** See SEQUELA.—**Pertinaxk'.** See CHOREA.—**Quecksilberk'.** See HYDRARGYRIASIS.—**Rehk'.** See CRITHIASIS.—**Rotzk'.** See GLANDERS.—**Russische K.** See INFLUENZA.—**Sartenk'.** A chronic disease of undetermined nature, endemic among the inhabitants of Tashkend in Tartary; characterized by the formation of tubercles in the skin (especially that of the face) attended with desquamation of the surface, and sometimes with ulceration, which is usually superficial and is followed by spontaneous healing. [G, 82.]—**Schwarze K.** See MELÆNA.—**Schweissk'.** See HIDRONOSUS.—**Seek'.** Seasickness. [a, 45.]—**Stachelschweink'.** See HYSTRICIASIS.—**Steife K.** See RHAPHANIA.—**Tarantelk'.** The dancing mania in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; it was said to be produced by the bite of *Lycosa tarantula*. [a, 34; a, 45.]—**Trügerische K.** An insidious disease. [L, 80.]—**Unterdrückte K.** A suppressed disease. [L, 80.]—**Ursprüngliche K.** A primary disease. [L, 80.]—**Verallgemeinerte K.** A generalized disease (as opposed to a general disease). [Gärtner (B).]—**Veraltete K.** An inveterate disease. [L, 80.]—**Verborgene K., Verhehlte K.** See *Latent* DISEASE.—**Verlarvte K.** A masked disease. [L, 80.]—**Verstellte K., Vorgeschützte K.** A simulated disease. [L, 80.]—**Werlhof'sche K.** See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**Wurmk'.** See HELMINTHIASIS.—**Zugezogene K.** An acquired disease. [L, 80.]—**Zurückgetriebene K.** A suppressed disease. sease. [L, 80.]—**Zwischenlaufende K.** An intercurrent disease. [L, 80.]

KRÄNKLICH (Ger.), adj. Kra^{2}nk'li^{2}ch^2. See INFIRM.—**K'keit.** See INFIRMITY.

KRANNEWETSAMEN (Ger.), n. Kra^{2}n'ne^2-ve^{2}t-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. Juniper-berries. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRANZ (Ger.), n. Kra^{2}nts. 1. See CORONA. 2. A sea-bathing resort near Königsberg, Prussia. [B, 88 (a, 39); L, 30, 105 (a, 14).]—**Faltenk'.** See CORONA *radiata* and CORONA *ciliaris*.—**Gebärmutterk'.** An annular vaginal pessary.—**Gelenkk'.** See GELENK*rand*.—**Habenk'.** The circle of hooks found on the heads of the genus *Tænia*, etc. [L, 21.]—**Haller'scher K.** See CIRCULUS *arteriosus Halleri*.—**K'ähnlich.** See CORONAL.—**K'blume.** The *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'form.** A wreath-like arrangement of the fibrils in a nucleus undergoing indirect cell-division. [J.] See CARYOCINESIS.—**K'förmig.** See CORONARY and CORONOID.—**Ridley'scher Venenk'.** See *Circular* SINUS.—**Schalenfruchtk'.** See ACHENODIUM.—**Scheidenk'.** See CORONÆ *vaginales*.—**Stabk'.** See CORONA *radiata*.—**Strahlenk'.** See CORONA *ciliaris* and CORONA *radiata*.—**Willis'scher arterieller Gefässk'.** See CIRCLE *of Willis*.—**Wimperkränze.** Rings of ciliæ found on the heads of certain larvæ. [a, 29.]

KRÄNZCHEN (Ger.), n. Krants'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little crown or corona. [a, 17.]

KRAPINA, KRAPINA-TÖPLITZ, n's. In the county of Warasdin, Croatia, where there are hot springs containing traces of calcium carbonate and free carbonic acid. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

KRAPP (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}p. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [A, 450 (a, 17); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Indischer K.** The *Rubia munjista*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'farbestoff.** See ALIZARIN.—**K'gelb.** See XANTHIN.—**K'pflanze.** 1. See MADDER. 2. In the pl., *K'pflanzen*, the *Rubiaceæ*. [B.]—**K'roth.** See ALIZARIN.—**K'wurzel.** The root of *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRASE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}z'e^2. See CRASIS.—**Blutk'.** See DYSCRASIA.—**K'nlehre.** Of Rokitansky and others, the theory that all morbid changes in organs are due to an abnormal constitution of the blood. [D, 4.]

KRASOSPOMA, n. A poultice of bread, boiled in strong red wine and mixed with powdered aromatic herbs. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 39).]

KRATZBEERE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}ts'bar-e^2. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRATZBOHNE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}ts'bon-e^2. The *Mucuna pruriens*. [A, 123 (a, 45).]

KRATZDISTEL (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}ts'di^{2}st-e^{2}l. 1. The *Carduus crispus*. 2. The genus *Cnicus*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Lanzenblätterige K.** The *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [L, 80.]—**Wollige K.** The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [L, 80.]

KRÄTZE (Ger.), n. Krats'e^2. See SCABIES and PRURITUS.—**Bäckerk'.** See *Bakers'* ITCH.—**Falsche K.** See PSYDRACIA.—**Geringelte K.** See GYROPSORIASIS.—**Gewürzkrämerk'.** See *Grocers'* ITCH.—**Knotenförmige K.** See PRURIGO.—**Maurerk'.** See *Bricklayers'* ITCH.—**Norwegische K.** See SCABIES *crustosa* and RADZYGE.—**Unächte K.** Strophulus. [L, 80.]—**Venerische K.** See SCABIES *venerea*.—**Zurückgetretene K.** See SCABIES *retrogressa*.

KRÄTZFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Krats'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. See SCABROUS.

KRÄTZHEILKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krats'hil-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRÄTZIG (Ger.), adj. Krat'tsi^{2}g. See SCABIOSUS.—**K'werden.** See PSORIASIS.

KRÄTZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krats'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. 2. The *Scabiosa arvensis*. 3. The genus *Cnicus*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRÄTZWIDRIG (Ger.), adj. Krats'ved-ri^{2}g. See ANTIPSORIC.

KRÄTZWURZEL (Ger.), n. Krats'vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Veratrum album* and of *Veratrum lobelianum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra^4(kra^3-u^4)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From κραῦρος, dry. A dry and shriveled condition of a part.—**K. pudendi, K. vulvæ.** Ger., *Schrumpfung* (oder *Hautatrophie*) *am Pudendum muliebre*. An atrophic shrinking of the mucous membrane of the vestibule of the vulva. [Breisky, "Ztschr. f. Heilk.," vi, p. 69; "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," June 6, 1885, p. 358.]

KRAUS (Ger.), adj. Kra^3'u^{4}s. See CRISP.—**K'blättrig.** See CRISPIFOLIOUS.—**K'blumig.** See CRISPIFLOROUS.

KRAUSBEERE (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}s-bar-e^2. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KRÄUSELUNG (Ger.), n. Kroiz'e^{2}l-un^2. See CRISPATURA.

KRAUSEMINZBLÄTTER [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mi^{2}nts-blat-te^{2}r. The leaves of *Mentha crispa*. [A, 521 (a, 45).]

KRAUSEMINZE (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mi^{2}nts-e^2. See KRAUSE MÜNZE, and for compounds in *Krauseminz-* see the corresponding words in *Krausemünz-*.

KRAUSEMONDSAMEN (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^4-ze^2-mo^{3}nd-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The *Menispermum crispum*. [L, 80.]

KRAUSEMÜNZE (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mu^{6}nts-e^2. The *Mentha aquatica*, var. *crispa*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]

KRAUSEMÜNZGEIST (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mu^{6}nts-gist. See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *crispæ*.

KRAUSEMÜNZÖL (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mu^{6}nts-u^{6}l. See *Oleum* MENTHÆ *crispæ*.

KRAUSEMÜNZWASSER (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}z-e^2-mu^{6}nts-va^{3}sse^{2}r. See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *crispæ*.

KRAUSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^3'u^{4}s-si^2-a^3. From *Kraus*, a proper name. Of Harvey, a small genus of rubiaceous shrubs of the tribe *Gardeniæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**K. coriacea.** A Natal species with berries reputed poisonous. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 39).]—**K. floribunda.** Of Harvey, a species growing in Natal. [Hiern, "Trans. of the Linn. Soc.," 2d ser., vol. i, 1880, p. 176 (B).]

KRAUT (Ger.), n. Kra^3'u^{4}t. Pl., *kräuter*. 1. Colewort, cabbage. [a, 35.] 2. See HERB.—**A-b-c-K'.** See ACMELLA *mauritiana*.—**Ahk'.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum*.—**Ackermannk'.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis*.—**Afterblutk', Afterk'.** The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [A, 305.]—**Alchemistenk'.** See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris*.—**Alraunk'.** See MANDRAGORA *officinalis*.—**Andreask'.** See ASCYRON *crux Andreæ*.—**Aromatische Kräuter** [Ger. Ph.]. See SPECIES *aromaticæ*.—**Aschenk'.** See CINERARIA.—**Augenk'.** **Augentrostk'.** See EUPHRASIA *officinalis*.—**Ausgepresste Kräutersäfte.** The expressed juices of plants. [L, 43.]—**Bartschk'.** See HERACLEUM *sphondylium*.—**Balsamk'.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 180.]—**Berg-Wollk'.** The *Verbascum montana*. [B, 180.]—**Berkwinkelk'.** The *Vinca major*. [B, 180.]—**Bilsenk'.** See HYOSCYAMUS *major*.—**Bösk'.** The genus *Thapsia*. [B, 180.]—**Bruchk'.** See HERNIARIA.—**Conradsk'.** See

Hypericon *androsæmum*.—**Demuthk'.** The *Thymus vulgaris*.—**Eierk'.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180.]—**Eisenk'.** The *Verbena*. [B, 180.]—**Eisenruchk'.** The *Verbena officinale*. [B, 180.]—**Englisches Meerlöffelk'.** See Cochlearia *anglica*.—**Erdweihrauchk'.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180.]—**Erweichende Kräuter** [Ger. Ph.]. See Species *emollientes*.—**Fackelk'.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180.]—**Färberk'.** See Genista *tinctoria*.—**Fleckenk'.** See Galega *officinalis*.—**Frauenk'.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**Fünf einhüllende** (oder **erweichende**) **Kräuter.** See *Quinque* herbæ *emollientes*.—**Gänsek'.** 1. See Arabis. 2. The *Potentilla anserina*. 3. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 4. The *Stellaria media*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gartenk'.** See Achillea *millefolium*.—**Gartenpoleik'.** The *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Garthagelk'.** See the major list.—**Gelbes Labk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**Gelbes Lungenk'.** See Hieracium *murorum*.—**Gelbk'.** See Genista *tinctoria*.—**Gemeines Habichtsk'.** See Hieracium *pelletieranum*.—**Gemeines Heilk'.** See Heracleum *sphondylium*.—**Gemeines Springk'.** See Impatiens *lutea*.—**Gemeines Steckenk'.** See Ferula *communis*.—**Genipk'.** See Genipi.—**Gentianellenk'.** See Gentiana *amarella*.—**Gewürzhafte Kräuter** [Ger. Ph.]. See Species *aromaticæ*.—**Gichtk'.** See Geranium *robertianum* and Gratiola *officinalis*.—**Gliedk'.** See Glidewort.—**Gnadenk'.** See Gratiola.—**Gottesgabenk'.** See Gratiola *officinalis* and *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*.—**Graues Schöllk'.** See Glaucium *glaucum*.—**Grosses Tausendguldenk'.** See Erythræa *centaurium*.—**Haarhabichtsk'.** See Hieracium *pelletieranum*.—**Habichtsk'.** See Hieracium *murorum*.—**Haftendes Labk'.** See Galium *aparine*.—**Harnk'.** See Herniaria *alpestris*.—**Heideckerk'.** The *Tomentilla erecta*. [B, 180.]—**Helenenk'.** See Inula *helenium*.—**Hexenk'.** See Circæa.—**Indianisches K.** See *Folia* malabathri.—**Isenk'.** The *Verbena officinale*. [B, 180.]—**Jacob's K.** See Senecio *jacobea*. [L, 80.]—**Judenk'.** The *Achillea millefolium*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Jungfernk', Kahles Bruchk'.** See Herniaria *alpestris*.—**Kannenk'.** See Equisetum and Hippuris *communis*.—**Katzenk'.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180.]—**Klebk'.** See Galium *aparine*.—**Kleines Springk'.** See Euphorbia *lathyris*.—**Kleinschöllk'.** The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [L, 80.]—**Köhlerk'.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Kraftk'.** The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 180.]—**Krampfk'.** The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180.]—**K'artig.** See Herbaceous.—**Kräuterhändler.** See Herbalist.—**Kräuterhaube.** See Cucupha.—**Kräuterkissen.** See Sacculus *medicatus*.—**Kräuterkunde.** See Botany.—**Kräutermütze.** See Cucupha.—**Kräuterpflaster.** See Diabotanon.—**Kräutersäckchen.** See Sacculus *medicatus*.—**Kräutersaft.** See *Succus* herbarum.—**Kräutersammler.** An herborist. [a, 45.]—**Kräutersammlung.** See Herbarium.—**Kräuterthee.** An herb tea. [a, 45.]—**Kräuterverständiger.** A botanist. [L, 43.]—**Kräuterwein.** Wine medicated with herbs. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Kräuterwissenschaft.** See Botany.—**Kräuterzucker.** See Conserve.—**K'fressend.** See Herbivorous.—**K'haupt.** The *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'ig.** See Herbaceous.—**Kräutlein.** A small herb. [a, 35.]—**Kreuzblättriges Labk'.** See Galium *cruciatum*.—**Kümmleink', Kundelk'.** The *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 180.]—**Kunigundenk'.** See Eupatorium *cannabinum*.—**Labk'.** See Galium.—**Labmagenk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**K'pflanze.** An herbaceous plant. [a, 35.]—**Läusek'.** See Delphinium *staphisagria*.—**Leberk'.** See Hepatica, under Hepaticus.—**Leimk'.** See Glue *plant*.—**Lieber'sche Kräuter.** See *Herba* galeopsidis.—**Liebk', Liebfrauenhandschuhk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**Luciansk', Luziansk'.** See Arnica *montana*.—**Magenk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**Mastichk', Mastixk'.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180.]—**Mäusöhrleink'.** See Hieracium *pelletieranum*.—**Meermilchk', Meerstrandsmilchk'.** See Glaux *maritima*.—**Megelk'.** The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**Megerk'.** See Asperula *odorata*.—**Megerk'-Bräune.** See Asperula *cynanchica*.—**Meierk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**Milchk'.** See Glaux.—**Milzk'.** See Aspidium *lonchitis*.—**Mohrenk'.** See Æthiopis.—**Moschusk'.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180.]—**Mottenk'.** 1. See Helichrysum *arenarium*. 2. The *Chenopodium botrys* and *Chenopodium ambrosiodes*. 3. The *Sedum palustre*. 4. The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 180.]—**Mottenwollk'.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 180.]—**Mutterk'.** See Glaux.—**Nabelk'.** See Acetabulum (6th def.) and Androsace.—**Nabelsamenk'.** See Galium *aparine*.—**Nachtk'.** The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 180.]—**Nägeleink'.** See Hieracium *pelletieranum*.—**Niesek'.** See Achillea *ptarmica*.—**Persisches Steckenk'.** See Ferula *persica*.—**Pestilenzk'.** See Galega *officinalis*.—**Pestk'.** See Heracleum *sphondylium*.—**Purgirk'.** See Gratiola *officinalis*.—**Rainritzk'.** See Galium *verum*.—**Rattenk'.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 180.]—**Reichartk'.** The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Rauhes Bruchk'.** See Herniaria *hirsuta*.—**Rothlaufsk'.** See Geranium *robertianum*.—**Ruhrk'.** See Gnaphalium.—**Ruprechtsk'.** See Geranium *robertianum*.—**Salzk'.** See Glaux.—**Sandk'.** See Arenaria.—**Sauk'.** The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 180.]—**Scharbenk', Scharben-Wollk'.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 180.]—**Scharlachk'.** See Hysge.—**Schlafk'.** See Hyoscyamus *niger*.—**Schlagk'.** See Ajuga *chamæpitys*.—**Schluttenk'.** See Iris *pseudacorus*.—**Schwarzk'.** See Actæa *spicata*.—**Scorpionsk'.** See Heliotropium *erectum*.—**Sibirisches Aschenk'.** See Cineraria *Sibirica*.—**Sichelk'.** See Falcaria *Rivini*.—**Siebenfingerk'.** The *Tomentilla erecta*. [B, 180.]—**Silberk'.** See Argentina.—**Skordienk'.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 180.]—**Sonnenk'.** See Heliophytum.—**Sophienk'.** The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Spindelk'.** See Atractylis.—**Spinnenk'.** See Buettneria *cordata*.—**Steckenk'.** See Ferula (2d def.).—**Stephansk'.** See Circæa.—**Sternk'.** The genus *Stellaria*. [B, 180.]—**Stinkendes Steckenk'.** See Ferula *narthex*.—**St. Lorenz-K'.** See Cynanchum *vincetoxicum*.—**Suchtk'.** See Galega *officinalis*.—**Taubenfussk'.** See Geranium *robertianum*.—**Tausenddornk'.** See Herniaria *alpestris*.—**Tausendgüldenk'.** See Centaurea (1st def.).—**Tausendschönk'.** See Bellis *perennis*.—**Todtenblumenk'.** See Hyoscyamus *niger*.—**Tollk'.** See Belladonna.—**Traubenk'.** See Ambrosia (2d def.).—**Vahrenk'.** An old term for belladonna. [L, 43.]—**Vogelk'.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 180.]—**Wahres Ohrk'.** See Hedyotis *auricularia*.—**Walpurgisk'.** See Botrychium *lunaria*.—**Wasserfarrnk'.** The *Spiræa filipendula*.—**Wasserk'.** See Hydrastis *canadensis*.—**Weisses Gallenk'.** See Gratiola *officinalis*.—**Weisses Wollk'.** See Verbascum *thapsus*.—**Wildes Bertramk'.** See Achillea *ptarmica*.—**Winterwolfsk'.** See Eranthis *hiemalis*.—**Wurmfarrnk'.** The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 180.]—**Wurmk'.** 1. The *Spiræa ulmaria*. 2. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 180.]—**Zigeuner K.** See Hyoscyamus *niger*.

KRÄUTERBUCH (Ger.), n. Kroit'e^{2}r-buch^2. See Herbarium.

KREATIN (Ger.), n. Kra-a^3-ten'. See Creatine.

KREATININ (Ger.), n. Kra-a^3-te-nen'. See Creatinine.

KREBS (Ger.), n. Kre^{2}bs. 1. See Cancer (1st and 3d def's). 2. See Crab (1st def.).—**Aderk'.** A cancer excessively rich in blood-vessels.—**Afterk'.** Cancer of the rectum or anus. [A, 305.]—**Bachk'.** See Astacus *fluviatilis*.—**Brustk'.** Cancer of the mammary gland. [a, 45.]—**Cylinderepithelk', Cylinderzellenk'.** See *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Drüsenk'.** See Adeno-carcinoma and *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Embolischer K.** See *Embolic* cancer.—**Endothelk'.** An endothelial cancer. [a, 34.]—**Faserk'.** See *Fibrous* cancer.—**Filzk'.** See Carcinoma *reticulatum*.—**Flussk'.** See Astacus *fluviatilis*.—**Galen's K.** See Cancer (4th def.).—**Gallertk'.** See *Colloid* cancer.—**Gelenkknochenk'.** See Arthrocace.—**Gelenkk'.** See Arthrocarcinoma.—**Gelinder K.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Gesichtsk'.** See Lupus.—**Glandulark'.** See Adeno-carcinoma and *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Harter K.** See Scirrhus.—**Hirnartiger K.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Kiemenfüssige K'e.** See Branchiopoda.—**Knochenk'.** See Osteo-carcinoma.—**Knollenk'.** 1. See Keloid. 2. See Carcinoma *tuberosum*.—**K'ablagerungen.** Cancerous deposits. [a, 45.]—**K'ähnlich.** See Carcinoid.—**K'artig.** See Cancerous, Carcinoid, and Carcinomatous.—**K'augen.** See Astacolith.—**K'bildung.** Cancer formation. [a, 45.]—**K'blume.** 1. The genus *Croton*. 2. The heliotrope, especially the *Heliotropium europæum*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'brühe.** See Cancer *juice*.—**K'delle.** A depression due to cancerous retraction, as of the nipple. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'distel.** See the major list.—**K'entwickelung.** The development of cancer. [a, 45.]—**K'förmig.** See Astaciform and Cancroid.—**K'frässig.** See Cancercus.—**K'fressend.** See Cancrivorus.—**K'gerüst.** Cancer stroma. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'geschwür.** See Carcinelcosis.—**K'gewebe.** Cancer tissue. [a, 45.]—**K'haft.** See Cancerous.—**K.-Harthaut.** A cancerous callosity. [a, 45.]—**K'herd.** A focus of cancerous deposit.—**K'icht, K'ig.** See Cancerous.—**K'jauche.** Putrid cancerous matter. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'keim.** The germ of cancer.—**K'knollen, K'knoten.** A carcinomatous nodule. [a, 34.]—**K'körper.** A cancer cell. [a, 45.]—**K'krank.** Affected with cancer. [a, 45.]—**K'kraut.** 1. The *Scleranthus perennis*. 2. The genus *Croton*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'masse.** A cancerous mass. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'milch.** See Cancer *juice*.—**K'nabel.** See *K'delle*.—**K'narbe.** A cancerous cicatrix. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'saft.** See Cancer *juice*.—**K'schaden.** See Carcinoma.—**K'schalen.** Crab shells. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'scheeren.** See *Chelæ* cancrorum (under Cancer).—**K'schmerz.** The pain of cancer. [a, 45.]—**K'schwamm.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**K'stein.** See Astacolith.—**K'stroma.** Cancerous stroma.—**K'thiere.** See Carides.—**K'warze.** A cancerous wart. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'wucherung.** The proliferation of cancer. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'wurz.** 1. See Bistort. 2. See Epiphegus. 3. The genus *Aronicum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Melanotischer K.** See *Melanotic* cancer.—**Mutterk'.** See Hysteralgia.—**Offener K.** See Cancer *apertus*.—**Pigmentk'.** See *Melanotic* cancer.—**Plattenepithelk'.** A pavement epithelial cancer. [a, 34.]—**Primärer K.** See *Primary* cancer.—**Ringelk'e.** See Amphipoda.—**Schleimgerüstk'.** A mucoid cancer. [a, 34.]—**Schornsteinfegerk'.** See *Chimney-sweeps'* cancer.—**Schwammigter K.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Schwarzer K.** See *Melanoid* cancer.—**Secundärer K.** See *Secondary* cancer.—**Verborgener K.** See Cancer *occultus*.—**Wasserk'.** See Cancer *aquaticus*.—**Weicher K.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.

KREBSDISTEL (Ger.), n. Kre^{2}bs'di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Onopordon*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Gemeine K.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KREBSSTEIN (Ger.), n. Kre^{2}bs'stin. See Astacolith.—**Citronensaure K'e.** See *Lapides* cancrorum *citrati* (under Cancer).

KRECHEN (Ger.), n. Krach^2'e^{2}n. The *Prunus insititia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KREIDE (Ger.), n. Krid'e^2. See Chalk and Creta.—**Briançoner K.** See *French* chalk.—**Gewürztes K'pulver.** See *Pulvis* cretæ *aromaticus*.—**Gummik'verband.** See *Chalk* bandage and *Gum-arabic-and-whiting* bandage.—**K'artig.** See Cretaceous (2d def.).—**K'flecken der Hornhaut.** See Leucoma.—**K'gas.** Carbon-dioxide gas. [L, 80.]—**K'kugel.** See Aetite.—**K'mixtur.** See *Mistura* cretæ.—**K'nelken.** See Clove.—**K'pastillen.** See *Trochisci* cretæ.—**K'pulver mit Gummi.** See *Pulvis* cretæ *compositus*.—**K'pulver mit Opium.** See *Pulvis* cretæ *aromaticus cum opio*.—**K'säure.** See Carbonic *acid*.—**K'stein.** See Tophus.—**K'weiss.** See Cretaceous (1st def.).—**Präparirte K.** See Creta *præparata*.—**Rothe K.** See *Red* chalk.—**Spanische K., Venetianische K.** See *French* chalk.

KREIDIG (Ger.), adj. Krid'i^{2}g. See Cretaceous.

KREIDLING (Ger.), n. Krid'li^{2}n^2. See Cretin.—**K'ähnlich.** See Cretinoid.

KREIS (Ger.), n. Kris. See CIRCLE and ORBICULUS.—**Accommodationsk'.** See *Region of* ACCOMMODATION.—**Aeusserer K. der Regenbogenhaut.** See ANNULUS *iridis ciliaris*.—**Empfindungsk'.** The circle within which two compass points are felt as a single one in testing tactile sensibility, being the space corresponding to one of the terminal filaments of the sensory nerves in the skin. Weber regards the entire surface of the skin as a mosaic composed of nerve-endings, each of which conveys a distinct impression of touch. [A, 524 (α, 45); Gruenhagen (K).]—**Gefässk'.** A circle of vessels; *e. g.*, the circle of Willis, the circulus arteriosus iridis, etc. [B.]—**Gesichtsk'.** See *Visual* FIELD.—**Grosser Gefässk'** (oder **K.**) **der Iris** (oder **der Regenbogenhaut**). See CIRCULUS *arteriosus iridis major*.—**Kleiner Gefässk'** (oder **K.**) **der Iris** (oder **der Regenbogenhaut**). See CIRCULUS *arteriosus iridis minor*.—**Körnchenk'.** A zone of minute granules surrounding the hyaloid of a cell nucleolus. [Eimer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1878, p. 94 (J).]—**K'bauchig.** See CYCLOGASTER.—**K'bildung.** See CYCLOSIS.—**K'bogen.** A quadrant. [L, 31.]—**K. der Brustwarze.** See AREOLA *of the breast*.—**K. des Ohres.** See HELIX.—**K'faltig.** See CONNIVENS and GYROSE.—**K'flügelig.** See CYCLOPTEROUS.—**K'förmig.** See CIRCULAR and ORBICULAR.—**K'lauf.** See the major list.—**K'rückenartig.** See CYCLONOTUS.—**K'rund.** See ORBICULAR.—**K'schwanzig.** See CYCLURUS.—**K'ständig.** Disposed in a circle. [α, 35.]—**Weber'scher Empfindungs-K.** See *Empfindungsk'*.—**Willis'scher Gefässk'.** See CIRCLE *of Willis*.—**K'zimmer.** A lying-in room.

KREISCHA (Ger.), n. Krish'a^3. A place near Dresden, Germany, a health resort with a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KREISCHEND (Ger.), adj. Krish'e^{2}nd. Creaking. [α, 45.]

KREISEL (Ger.), n. Kriz'e^{2}l. A top; a whirligig; also staggers in sheep. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**K'förmig.** See TURBINATE.

KREISELND. Kriz'e^{2}lnd. In botany, circinal. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

KREISLAUF (Ger.), n. Kris'la^2-u^{4}f. See CIRCULATION.—**Capillark'.** See *Capillary* CIRCULATION.—**Dotterk', Erster K.** See *Vitelline* CIRCULATION.—**Fötalk'.** See *Fœtal* CIRCULATION.—**Grosser K.** See *Systemic* CIRCULATION.—**Halbk'.** Either the pulmonary or the systemic circulation considered separately. [K.]—**Kleiner K.** See *Pulmonic* CIRCULATION.—**Körperk', Körperlicher K.** See *Systemic* CIRCULATION.—**K'shinderniss.** Any obstruction to the circulation. [α, 45.]—**K'sstörung.** Disturbance of the circulation. [α, 45.]—**K'zeit.** The time required for the blood to make a complete circuit of the blood-vascular system. [J, 57.]—**Lungenk'.** See *Pulmonary* CIRCULATION.

KREISMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kris'musk-e^{2}l. A circular muscle. [α, 45.]—**K. der Augenlieder.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**K. der Lippen.** See ORBICULARIS *oris*.

KREISSBETT (Ger.), n. Kris'be^{2}t. The bed or bedside of a parturient woman (*studiren am K'e* = to study obstetrics at the bedside).

KREISSENDE (Ger.), n. Kris'se^{2}nd-e^2. See GEBÄRENDE.

KREISSERIN (Ger.), n. Kris'se^{2}r-i^{2}n. A lying-in woman.

KREISSAAL (Ger.), n. Kris'za^{3}l. A lying-in ward.

KREMLING (Ger.), n. Kre^{2}m'li^{2}n^2. The *Agaricus virescens*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

KREOSOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre^2)-os-ot'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CREASOTE.—**Aqua kreosoti.** See *Aqua* CREASOTI.—**Mistura kreosoti.** See *Mistura* CREASOTI.

KRESSE (Ger.), n. Kre^{2}s'se^2. See CRESS.—**Bauernk'.** The THLASPI *arvense*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Bittere K.** The *Cardamine amara*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Breitblättrige K.** The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Brunnenk'.** The genus *Nasturtium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Feldk'.** The *Lepidium* (*Thlaspi*) *campestre*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Fischfangsk'.** The *Lepidium piscidium*. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**Gänsek'.** See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*.—**Gartenk'.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 92, 180 (α, 24).]—**Giftk'.** The *Lepidium iberis*. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Goldk'.** The genus *Chrysosplenium*. [B, 48, 131 (α, 14).]—**Kapuzinerk'.** The genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K. von Para.** The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Mauerk'.** The *Lepidium rudinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Parak'.** The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Stinkende K.** The *Lepidium rudenale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Virginische K.** The *Lepidium virginicum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Wasserk'.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Wegk'.** The *Lepidium rudenale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Weisse K.** The herb of *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Wiesenk'.** See CARDAMINE *pratensis*.—**Wilde K.** The *Lepidium iberis*. [L, 80.]—**Zahme K.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KREUTH (Ger.), n. Kroit. A health resort in Upper Bavaria, Germany, the environs of which are rich in mineral springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

KREUZ (Ger.), n. Kroits. 1. See CROSS. 2. The sacral region.—**Jerusalemsk'.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'ästig.** See BRACHIATE.—**K'baum.** The *Acer campestre* and *Ricinus communis*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**K'beeren.** The fruits of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'beerstrauch.** The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (α, 25).]—**K'blume.** See the major list.—**K'blüthe.** A cruciate flower. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**K'blüthler.** See CRUCIFERÆ.—**K'dorn.** See the major list.—**K'drehe der Schafe.** See DREHKRANKHEIT and GID.—**K'förmig.** See CRUCIAL, CRUCIFORM, and CRUCIATE. [B; C.]—**K'gegend.** See *Sacral* REGION.—**K'holz.** The *Viscum album* and *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'kraut.** See the major list.—**K'kümmel.** See the major list.—**K'rückenmarksentzündung.** See OSPHYOMYELITIS.—**K'schmerz.** Pain in the region of the sacrum.—**K'schnäbelig.** See CRUCIROSTRATE.—**K'schnitt.** A crucial incision. [E.]—**K'ständig.** See DECUSSATE.—**K'tragend.** See CRUCIFEROUS and CRUCIGEROUS.—**K'steissbeingegend.** The sacro-coccygeal region. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'theil.** The sacral region. [L, 31.]—**K'verschlag, K'weh.** See LUMBAGO.—**K'weise.** Crucial. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'weisestehend.** See DECUSSATE.—**K'wurz.** See the major list.

KREUZBLUME (Ger.), n. Kroits'blum-e^2. The genus *Polygala*, also the *Orchis bifolia*. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Bittere K.** The *Polygala amara*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Blutrothe K.** The *Polygala sanguinea*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Brechenerregende K.** The *Polygala poaya*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Buchsbaumblättrige K.** The *Polygala chamœbuxus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Drüsige K.** The *Polygala glandulosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeine K.** The *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Giftige K.** The *Polygala venenosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Grössere K.** The *Polygala major*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Immergrüne K.** The *Polygala chamœbuxus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'nkraut.** The *Polygala amara*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**K'npflanzen.** See CRUCIFERÆ.—**K'nwurzel.** The root of *Polygala major*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Rispige K.** The *Polygala paniculata*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Röthliche K.** The *Polygala rubella*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Schopfige K.** The *Polygala comosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Senega-K.** The *Polygala senega*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KREUZBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Kroits'brun-ne^{2}n. One of the springs at Marienbad (*q. v.*). [α, 14.]

KREUZDORN (Ger.), n. Kroits'do^{2}rn. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'beerensaft.** See RHAMNI *succus*.—**K'beersyrup.** See *Syrupus* RHAMNI.

KREUZEN (Ger.), n. Kroits'e^{2}n. 1. A place in Upper Austria where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).] 2. See DECUSSATION.

KREUZIGUNG (Ger.), n. Kroits'i^{2}g-un^2. See DECUSSATION.

KREUZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kroits'kra^2-u^{4}t. The genus *Senecio*, the *Euphorbia lathyris*, and the *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Doria-K.** The *Senecio doria*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Fuchs's K.** The *Senecio Fuchsii*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeines K.** The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemswurzartiges K.** The *Senecio doronicum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Goldblüthiges K.** The *Senecio aureus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Güldenes K.** The *Galium cruciatum*. [B, 48, 88 (α, 14, 39).]—**Haink'.** The *Senecio nemorensis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Jakobs-K.** The *Senecio jacobœa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Krebsdistelblättriges K.** The *Senecio acanthifolius*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Morgenblattartiges K.** The *Senecio balsamitœ*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sarazenisches K.** The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Schwärzliches K.** The *Senecio nigrescens*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sumpfk'.** The *Senecio palustris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KREUZKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. Kroits'ku^{6}m-me^{2}l. The genus *Cuminum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aechter K., Aegyptischer K., Römischer K.** The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KREUZNACH (Ger.), n. Kroits'na^{3}ch^2. A health resort in Rhenish Prussia where there are saline and ferruginous springs containing bromine and iodine. [L, 30, 49, 87 (α, 39).]

KREUZUNG (Ger.), n. Kroits'un^2. 1. See CROSSING and HYBRIDISM. 2. See CHIASM and CHIASMA. 3. See DECUSSATION.—**Durchk'.** See DECUSSATION.—**Haubenk' von Meynert.** See *Tegmental* DECUSSATION *of Meynert*.—**Hintere K. der Regio subthalamica.** The bundles of interlacing nerve-fibres in the posterior part of the subthalamic tegmental region. [I, 17 (K).]—**K. der Sehnerven.** See CHIASM.—**K'sstelle.** A point of decussation. [K.]—**Ventrale K.** See *Ventral* DECUSSATION *of the pyramids*.

KREUZWEG (Ger.), n. Kroits've^{2}g. A decussation, chiasma.

KREUZWURZ (Ger.), n. Kroits'vurts. 1. The root of *Plumbago europæa*. 2. The genus *Senecio*. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Bittere K.** The *Polygala amara*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gelbe K.** The *Galium cruciatam*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeine K.** The flowering herb and the root (the part near the stem) of *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'kraut.** The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KRIBBEL (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}b'be^{2}l. Formication, itching. [α, 14.]—**K'sucht.** See ERGOTISM and *Spasmodic* ERGOTISM.

KRIBBELN (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}b'be^{2}ln. See FORMICATION.

KRICSFALN, n. A place in the county of Marmaros, Hungary, where there are a mineral spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KRIEBELKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Kreb'e^{2}l-kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. See ERGOTISM and *Spasmodic* ERGOTISM.

KRIEBELN (Ger.), n. Kreb'e^{2}ln. Itching. [D, 67.]

KRIEBELRETTIG (Ger.), n. Kreb'e^{2}l-re^{2}t-ti^{2}g. The *Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KRIEBELSUCHT (Ger.), n. Kreb'e^{2}l-zuch^{2}t. See ERGOTISM and *Spasmodic* ERGOTISM.

KRIECHBOHNE (Ger.), n. Krech^2'bon-e^2. The *Phaseolus nanus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KRIECHEND (Ger.), adj. Krech^2'e^{2}nd. See CREEPING and REPENT.

KRIECHER (Ger.), n. Krech^2'e^{2}r. See CREEPER.

KRIECHWINDE (Ger.), n. Krech^2'vi^{2}nd-e^2. The genus *Evolvulus*. [α, 35.]—**Mierenartige K.** See EVOLVULUS *alsinoides*.

KRIMSKAJA-BOLESNA, n. See RADESYGE.

KRISHNÁ (Hind.), n. The *Sesamum indicum*. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**K.-choora** (Hind., Beng.). The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [A, 496; B, 172 (α, 35).]—**K.-dhattura** (Hind.). The *Datura alba*. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**K. jraka** (Sanscr.). Nigella-seed. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**K. keli** (Beng.). The *Mirabilis jalapa*. [A, 496 (α, 35).]—**K. nimboo** (Sanscr.). The *Bergera Konigii*. [A, 496 (α, 35).]—**K. rajam**

(Beng.). The *Coronilla picta.* [A, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**K. tamara.** The *Canna indica.* [A, 496 (*a*, 35).]

KRISTALL (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l'. See CRYSTAL.—**Ausfüllungsafterk'.** See ECPLETOPSEUDOMORPHOMA.—**Herzk'e.** See CARDIOCRYSTALLI.—**K'ähnlich.** See CRYSTALLOID.—**K'bildung.** See CRYSTALLIZATION.—**K'inisch, K'isch.** See CRYSTALLINE.—**K'messkunst.** See CRYSTALLOMETRY.

KRISTALLIN (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-len'. See ANILINE.

KRISTALLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-lez-er'un^2. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

KRITH (Ger.), n. Kret. See BARLEY.

KRITHOPTES (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}th(kreth)-o^{2}pt'ez(as). Gen., *-op'tæ.* See CHRITHOPTES.

KRITISCH (Ger.), adj. Kret'i^{2}sh. See CRITICAL.

KRONBEERE (Ger.), n. Kron'bar-e^2. The *Vaccinium uliginosum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KRONBLUME (Ger.), n. Kron'blum-e^2. The *Fritillaria imperialis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KRONBOHRER (Ger.), n. Kron'bor-e^{2}r. See TREPHINE.

KRÖNCHEN (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}n'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CORONULA.—**Federk'.** See PAPPUS.

KRONCHINA (Ger.), n. Kron'ch^{2}en-a^3. See under CHINA.—**Gewöhnliche K.** See CHINA *corona ordinaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRONDORF (Ger.), n. Kron'do^{2}rf. A place in Bohemia where there is a gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and saline spring. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

KRONE (Ger.), n. Kron'e^2. See CROWN and CORONA.—**Ackerk'.** See AGROSTEMMA.—**Eichelk'.** See CORONA *glandis.*—**Haark'.** See PAPPUS.—**Kaiserk'.** See FRITILLARIA *imperialis.*—**Kielk'.** See the major list.—**K. der Eichel.** See CORONA *glandis.*—**K. des Hufes.** See CORONET.—**K'nähnlich.** See CORONOID.—**K'nartig.** See CORONAL and CORONARY.—**K'nblatt.** A petal. [B, 270.]—**K'nblumig.** See CORONANTHUS.—**K'nförmig.** See CORONIFORM.—**K'nlos.** Apetalous. [L, 80.]—**K'nnuss.** The *Vitmannia elliptica.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'nstück des Unterkiefers.** See *Coronoid* BONE (1st def.).—**K'nwicke.** See KRONWICKE.—**Trepank'.** See CROWN *of a trephine.*—**Zahnk'.** See CROWN *of a tooth.*

KRÖNEND (Ger.), adj. Kru^{6}n'e^{2}nd. See CORONATE (2d def.).

KRONFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Kron'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. Coronary, coronoid. [*a*, 45.]

KRONSBEEREN (Ger.), n. Krons'bar-e^{2}n. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRONTHAL (Ger.), n. Kron'ta^{3}l. A place in the province of Hesse Nassau, Prussia, where there are a gaseous and saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

KRÖNUNG (Ger.), n. Kru^{5}n'un^2. See CROWNING.

KRONWICKE (Ger.), n. Kron'vi^{2}k-e^2. See CORONILLA.—**Bunte K.** The *Coronilla varia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Skorpionsk'.** See CORONILLA *emerus.*

KROPF (Ger.), n. Kro^{3}pf. 1. See CRAW. 2. See SCROFULA. 3. See STRUMA. 4. See GOÎTRE.—**Aderk'.** A varix, a thrombus.—**Aortenk'.** A pulsating goître. [*a*, 34.]—**Faserk'.** A fibrous goître. [*a*, 34.]—**Gallertk'.** See ADENOMA *gelatinosum* (in Supplement).—**Gefässk'.** A vascular goître. [*a*, 34.]—**Glotzenaugenk'.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**Knochenk'.** A goître that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**Krebsk'.** A cancerous tumor of the thyreoid gland. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Taubenk'.** See FUMARIA *officinalis.*—**K'artig.** Goîtrous, strumous. [*a*, 45.]—**K'blume.** The genus *Erinus.* [B. 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'geschwulst.** See GOÎTRE.—**K'krank.** Affected with goître. [*a*, 34.]—**K'mittel.** A remedy for goître. [*a*, 45.]—**K'stein.** See CELLEPORA *spongites.*—**K'tragend.** See STRUMIFEROUS.—**K'vertreibend.** See ANTISTRUMATIC.—**K'wurz.** The *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14) ; B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'wurzel.** The root of *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

KRÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Kru^{6}pf'i^{2}g. See GOÎTROUS and STRUMOUS.

KRÖTE (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}t'e^2. 1. See RANULA. 2. See BUFO (1st def.).—**Aschgraue K., Feldk', Gemeine K.** See BUFO *cinereus.*—**Getrocknete K'n.** See BUFONES *exsiccati.*—**Graue K.** See BUFO *cinereus.*—**Grüne K.** The *Bufo variabilis.* [B, 180 (*a*. 35).]—**Grüne Meerschildk'.** See CHELONIA *midas.*—**Kopfschildk'.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.—**K'nblatt.** The *Rumex obtusifolius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'nfuss.** The *Digitaria sanguinalis* and *Triglochin palustre.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**K'ngift.** The supposed poisonous substance secreted by the cutaneous glands of the toad. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**K'nkraut.** 1. The herb of *Chenopodium botrys.* 2. The *Stachys silvatica.* 3. A name for several species of *Senecio* and of *Juncus.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Meerschildk'.** See CHELONIA (3d def.).—**Rohrk'.** The *Bufo fuscus.* [A, 315 (*a*, 45).]—**Veränderliche K.** The *Bufo variabilis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KROTON (Ger.), n. Kro-ton'. See CROTON.—**Falscher Kaskarillk'.** See CROTON *cascarilla.*—**Fettglänzender K.** See CROTON *adipatus.*—**Kopalchi-K.** See CROTON *pseudo-china.*—**K'ähnlich.** See CROTONODES.—**K'öl.** See CROTON-*oil.*—**K'öl-Liniment.** See *Linimentum* CROTONIS.—**Wahrer Kaskarillk', Wohlriechender K.** The *Croton eleuteria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRÜCKE (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}k'e^2. See CRUTCH.

KRUG (Ger.), n. Krug. A pitcher ; in botany, see URCEOLUS.—**K'blume.** The genus *Urceola.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'flechte.** The genus *Urceolaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**K'förmig, K'ig.** Pitcher-shaped ; urceolate. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Fieberrinden-K'flechte.** The *Urceolaria cinchonarum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Malai'sche K'blume.** The *Urceola elastica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRUMBACH (Ger.), n. Krum'ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the district of Suabia, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

KRUMBAD (Ger.), n. Krum'ba^{3}d. A summer resort in Bavarian Suabia where there are earthy and saline springs. [A, 528.]

KRÜMELIG (Ger.), adj. Kru^{6}m'e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See GRUMOUS.

KRUMM (Ger.), adj. Krum. See ARCUATE.—**K'beinig, K'füssig.** See BOW-LEGGED.—**K'knie.** See KNOCK-KNEE.—**K'läufig.** See CAMPYLOTROPAL.—**K'nervig.** See CURVINERVATE.—**K'samig.** See CAMPYLOSPERMATE.—**K'schnäbelig.** See CURVIROSTRAL.—**K'schnäbler.** See CURVIROSTRES.—**K'schwanzig.** See CURVICAUDATE.—**K'werden.** The process of becoming curved. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]

KRÜMMER (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}m'me^{2}r. See CURVATOR.—**Steissbeink'.** See CURVATOR *coccygis.*

KRUMMHALS (Ger.), n. Krum'ha^{3}ls. See TORTICOLLIS.—**Blauer K.** The *Lycopsis arvensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRUMMHOLZ (Ger.), n. Krum'ho^{3}lts. The *Pinus pumilio.* [*a*, 41.]—**K'balsam.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**K'öl.** A greenish oil, similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the young branches of *Pinus pumilio.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}m'mun^2. See ARCUATION, CURVATIO, CURVATURE, CURVE, and FLEXURE.—**Beckenk'.** See *Pelvic* CURVE.—**Dammk'.** See *Perineal* CURVE.—**Gegenk'.** A compensatory curve. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Hintere Kopfk'.** See *Hind* CURVE.—**Hirnk'en.** See *Cephalic* FLEXURES.—**Hüftk'.** See ISCHIOSCAMBOSIS.—**Kopfk'en.** See *Cephalic* FLEXURES.—**Kreuzbeink'.** The curve of the sacrum.—**Nackenk'.** See *Hind* CURVE.—**Schwanzk'.** See *Tail* CURVE.—**Uebermässige K.** See HYPERCYRTOSIS.

KRUPÖS (Ger.), adj. Kru-pu^{6}s'. See CROUPOUS.

KRUPP (Ger.), n. Krup. See CROUP.

KRUPPENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Krup'pe^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See ILIACUS.—**Aeusserer K.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius.*—**Grosser K.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *magnus.*—**Mittlerer K.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *parvus.*

KRUSTE (Ger.), n. f. Krust'e^2. See CRUST.—**K'nartig.** See CRUSTACEOUS.—**K'nbildung.** See INCRUSTATION.—**K'häutig.** See CRUSTODERMATUS.

KRUSTIG (Ger.), adj. Krust'i^{2}g. See CRUSTACEOUS.

KRYNICA, n. A health resort in Galicia, Austria, where there are chalybeate mineral waters containing much calcium. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

KRYPTE (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}pt'e^2. See CRYPT.—**Lieberkühn'sche K'n.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*

KRYSTALL (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}st-a^{3}l'. See CRYSTAL.

KRYSTALLIN (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}st-a^{3}l-len'. See ANILINE.

KRZESZOWICE, n. A place in Galicia, Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

KSCHIHA, n. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

KSHETARA PARAPATI (Sanscr.), n. See FUMARIA *parviflora.*

KUA (Malay), n. The *Curcuma zerumbet.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**K. kaha.** See CURCUMA *longa.*

KUAR (Hind.), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.]

KUBEBE (Ger.), n. Ku-bab'e^2. See CUBEB.—**Flüssiges K'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* CUBEBÆ *fluidum.*—**K'nextrakt.** See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ.—**K'nöl.** See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**K'npastillen.** See *Trochisci* CUBEBÆ.—**K'ntinktur.** See *Tinctura* CUBEBÆ.

KUCHELBAD (Ger.), n. Kuch^2'e^{2}l-ba^{3}d. A place near Prague, Bohemia, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

KÜCHELCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}ch^2'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See TROCHE.

KUCHEN (Ger.), n. Kuch^2'e^{2}n. See CAKE and PLACENTA.—**Fieberk'.** See AGUE*cake.*—**Mutterk'.** See PLACENTA.—**K'bildung.** See PLACENTATION.—**K'förmig.** See PLACENTIFORM.—**K'gewächs, K'kraut.** The genus *Olus.* [L, 80.]—**K'sitz.** The site of the placenta.—**K'trennung.** Separation of the placenta. [*a*, 45.]

KÜCHENSCHELLE (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}ch^2'e^{2}n-she^{2}l-le^2. The genus *Pulsatilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gemeine K., Grosse K.** The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Kleine K., Wiesen-K.** The *Anemone pratensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

KÚCHILA (Beng.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its bark. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1885, p. 76 ; B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KUCHILA-LATA (Hind.), n. The *Strychnos colubrina.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

KUCKUCK (Ger.), n. Kuk'uk. See CUCKOO.

KUENI, n. In India. Bengal kino. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

KUEPHUL, n. In India, the bark of *Myrica sapida.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

KUGEL (Ger.), n. Kug'e^{2}l. A ball or bullet. [*a*, 14.]—**Dotterk'n.** See *Yolk*-GRANULES.—**Eisenweinsteink'n.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**Furchungsk'.** See *Segmentation* CELL, BLASTULA, and CYTULA.—**Ganglienk'.** See *Nerve*-CELL.—**Hysterische K.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**Keimk'.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Körnchenk'n.** See *Granule* SPHERES.—**K'assel, K'blume.** See the major list.—**K'bohrer.** A screw bullet-extractor. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'finder.** A bullet probe. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**K'förmig.** See GLOBULAR.—**K'icht, K'ig.** See GLOBULAR.—**K'knopf.** See the major list.—**K'rund.** See SPHERICAL.—**K'sucher.** A bullet

probe. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Tastk'n.** See Corpuscles *of Grandry.*—**Zahnbeink'n.** See *Dentin* globules.

KUGELAMARANT (Ger.), n. Kug'e^{2}l-a^{3}m-a^3-ra^{3}nt. See Gomphræna.—**Gebräuchlicher K.** See Gomphræna *officinalis.*—**Gemeiner K.** See Gomphræna *globosa.*—**Grossköpfiger K.** See Gomphræna *macrocephala.*—**Hackeriger K.** See Gomphræna *hispida.*

KUGELASSEL (Ger.), n. Kug'e^{2}l-a^{3}s-se^{2}l. See Armadillo and Armadillo *officinalis.*—**Gebräuchliche K.** See Armadillo *officinarum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KUGELBLUME (Ger.), n. Kug'e^{2}l-blum-e^2. 1. The genera *Globularia* and *Sphæranthus.* 2. The *Trollius europæus.* [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Blaue K.** See Globularia *vulgaris.*—**Dreizähnige K.** See Globularia *alypum.*—**Gemeine K.** See Globularia *vulgaris.*—**Nacktstengliche K.** See Globularia *nudicaulis.*

KÜGELCHEN (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}g'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Globule.—**Blutk'.** See Blood-corpuscles.—**Colloidk'.** 1. Of Neumann, the minute, transparent spherical bodies formed in the glandular cells of the oviduct of the *Amphibia.* When brought in contact with water they swell enormously, and form the jelly-like mass inclosing the ova. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 374 (J).] 2. See *Amylaceous* corpuscles.—**Dotterk'.** See *Yolk* granules.—**Elementark'.** Of Arndt, minute spheroidal bodies forming the substance of the ganglion cells of the spinal and sympathetic ganglia. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 157 (J).]—**Geruchk'.** A pastille for fumigation. [L, 43.]—**Lebenk'.** See Biosphæra.—**Markk'** [Burdach]. See Corpus *albicans.*—**Milchk'.** See *Milk* corpuscles.

KUGELKNOPF (Ger.), n. Kug'e^{2}l-kno^{3}pf. The genus *Sphærococcus.* [a, 41.]—**Knorpeliger K.** The *Sphærococcus cartilagineus.* [L, 80.]

KUH (Ger.), n. Ku. The cow. [a, 41.]—**K'baum.** See Galactodendron.—**K'blume.** See Caltha *palustris.*—**K'kraut.** 1. The *Mercurialis annua.* 2. The *Saponaria vaccaria.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'peterlein.** The *Chærophyllum silvestre.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'tod.** The genus *Equisetum.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'wurz.** The *Arum maculatum* and *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**K'zunge.** The *Rumex obtusifolius.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KUHILI (Mah.), n. The *Mucuna pruriens.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

KÜHLEND (Ger.), adj. Ku^{6}l'e^{2}nd. See Refrigerant.

KÜHLMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}l'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A refrigerant. [A, 521 (a, 45).]

KUHPOCKEN (Ger.), n. Ku'po^{2}k-e^{2}n. See Cow-pox.—**K'gift.** Vaccine virus. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**K'impfung.** See Vaccination.—**K'lymphe, K'materie, K'stoff.** Vaccine virus. [a, 45.]—**Unächte K.** See Vaccinella.

KUHUL, n. Of the alchemists, plumbum philosophorum. [Ruland (A, 325).]

KUJAWAH, n. A conveyance used in India for carrying the sick and wounded; it consists of a square or oblong frame with a wooden network, or canvas floor, the sides filled in with network, canework, or canvas. It is carried by camels. [A, 244 (a, 34).]

KUKNAR (Pers.), n. The *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 88, 92 (a, 39).]

KUKUI OIL, n. See Kekuna oil.

KUKUK (Ger.), n. Ku'kuk. See Cuckoo.—**K'sblume.** The *Orchis morio, Lychnis flos cuculi, Cardamine pratensis,* and *Sisymbrium aquaticum.* [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'sspeichel.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'sstiefel.** The *Cypripedium calceolus.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]

KUKUMER (Ger.), n. Ku'kum-e^{2}r. The *Cucumis sativus.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KULAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

KULMSPROSSEND (Ger.), adj. Kulm'spros-se^{2}nd. See Culmeus.

KULOOA (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]

KULTUR (Ger.), n. Kul-tur'. See Culture.—**Einzellk'.** Cultivation from a single cell. [A, 54 (a, 45).]—**Reink'.** See *Pure* culture.

KULUP-PALAI-VIRAI (Tamil), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.]

KUMAKUMA (Hind.), n. See Crocus *sativus.*

KUMARA (Hind.), n. See *Bombay* aloes.

KUMBECEPHALIC, adj. Ku^{3}m-be^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. See Cymbocephalic.

KUMISS, n. Ku'mi^{2}s. See Kumyss.

KUMKUMA, n. 1. An aromatic drug and perfume obtained from *Didymocarpus aromaticus.* 2. In the Malayan peninsula, saffron. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

KÜMMEL (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}m'me^{2}l. See Caraway and Caraway-*seeds.*—**Ackerk'.** See Agrostemma *githago.*—**Feldk'.** See the major list.—**Feldschwarzk'.** The *Nigella arvensis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner K.** See Carum *carvi.*—**Gewürzk'.** The seed of *Nigella sativa.* [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**Haberk'.** See Cumin-*fruit.*—**Hornk'.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Königsk'.** The genus *Ammi.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Kramk'.** See Cumin-*fruit.*—**Kreuzk'.** See Cuminum and Cumin-*fruit.*—**Langer K., Linsek', Mohrenk', Mutterk', Römischer K., Scharfer K.** The *Cuminum cyminum,* or its fruit. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Schwarzer K.** The *Nigella sativa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Wilder K.** See Carum.—**K'geist.** See *Spiritus* carvi. [L, 80.]—**K'öl.** Oil of caraway. [B.]—**K'samen.** Caraway-fruit. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'wasser.** See *Aqua* carui.

KUMMIRREE, n. An Indian term for a filarial disease of the intestines. [Williams (a, 34).]

KUMQUAT (Jap.), n. The *Citrus japonica.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]

KUMYSS, n. Ku'mi^{2}s. Lat., *lac fermentum* (2d def.). Syn.: *galazyme.* 1. A beverage prepared from fermented mare's milk. 2. A beverage prepared by fermenting cow's milk with sugar and yeast, in bottles securely corked, for six hours at a temperature of 75° to 90° F., and then transferring to a cool place. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvi; B, 46 (a, 39).]

KUNAREE, n. See Nerium *odorum.*

KUNCHA GULÁ (Beng.), n. See Abrus *precatorius.*

KUNDAH OIL, n. See Carap.

KUNDELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kund'el-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KUNIGUNDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ku-ne-gund'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [L, 80.]

KUNKUMA (Hind.), n. See Saffron.

KUNRADKRAUT (Ger.), n. Kun'rad-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of the *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KÜNSCHROTTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}nsh'ro^{3}t-te^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

KUNST (Ger.), n. Kunst. Art, skill, technique. [L, 46 (a, 21.]—**Heilk'.** See Iatreusiology.—**K'fehler.** Malpractice. [D.]—**Machaonische K.** See Ars *machaonica.*

KÜNSTLICH (Ger.), adj. and adv. Ku^{6}nst'li^{2}ch^2. Artificial, artificially.

KUNZENDORF (Ger.), n. Kunts'e^{2}n-do^{2}rf. A place in the district of Oppeln, Upper Silesia, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14).]

KUPELLE (Ger.), n. Ku-pe^{2}l'le^2. See Cupel.

KUPELLIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kup-e^{2}l-ler'un^2. See Cupellation.

KUPFER (Ger.), n. Kupf'e^{2}r. See Copper.—**Ameisensaures K.** See Copper *formate.*—**Ammoniakalisches K'sulphat.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Antimonsaures K.** See Copper *antimonate.*—**Arsenigsaures K.** See Copper *arsenite.*—**Arsensaures K. (oder K'oxyd).** See Copper *arsenate.*—**Barillak'.** See *Barilla* copper.—**Basischesessigsaures K., Basisches K'acetat.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Basisches K'chlorid (oder K'chlorür).** See Copper *oxychloride.*—**Basisches kohlensaures K'oxyd.** See *Basic* copper *carbonate.*—**Basisches K'sulfat.** Basic copper sulphate. [a, 38.]—**Basisches schwefelsaures K'oxyd.** See *Basic* copper *sulphate.*—**Blauer K'vitriol.** See Copper *sulphate.*—**Bromk'.** See Copper *bromide.*—**Chlork'.** See Copper *chloride.*—**Chlorsaures K.** Copper chlorate. [a, 38.]—**Cyank'.** See Copper *cyanide.*—**Doppeltchromsaures K.** See Copper *dichromate.*—**Essigsaures K. (oder K'oxyd).** See Copper *acetate.*—**Essigsaures K'oxydul.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Ferricyank'.** See Copper *ferricyanide.*—**Ferrocyank'.** Copper ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Fluork'.** See Copper *fluoride.*—**Gediegenes K.** Native copper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Jodsaures K.** Copper iodate. [a, 38.]—**Kieselk'.** See Copper *silicate.*—**Kieselsaures K.** See Copper *silicate.*—**Kohlensaures K.** See Copper *carbonate.*—**Kohlensaures K'hydrat.** See Copper *hydrocarbonate.*—**Kohlensaures K'oxyd.** See Copper *carbonate.*—**Krokonsaures K.** See Copper *croconate.*—**K'acetat.** See Copper *acetate.*—**K'alaun.** See Cuprum *aluminatum.*—**K'albuminat.** See Copper *albuminate.*—**K'amalgam.** See Copper *amalgam.*—**K'ammonium.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**K'ammoniumauflösung.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammoniati.*—**K'ammoniumpillen.** See *Pilulæ* cupri *ammoniaci.*—**K'antimon.** See Copper *antimonate.*—**K'antimonglanz.** See *Antimonial* copper *glance.*—**K'arsenid.** Copper arsenide.—**K'asche.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'ausschlag.** See Rosacea.—**K'blau.** See Azurite and Bergblau.—**K'blumen.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'braun.** A paint consisting chiefly of copper oxide and magnesia. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**K'bromid.** See Copper *bromide* (2d def.).—**K'bromür.** See Copper *bromide* (1st def.).—**K'chlorid.** See Copper *chloride* (2d def.).—**K'chlorür.** See Copper *chloride* (1st def.).—**K'cyanid.** See Copper *cyanide.*—**K'cyanür.** See under Copper *cyanide.*—**K'deutoxyd.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'dioxyd.** See Copper *dioxide.*—**K'draht.** Copper wire.—**K'farbig.** Copper-colored. [a, 24.]—**K'finne.** See Rosacea.—**K'fluorid, K'fluorür.** See under Copper *fluoride.*—**K'führend.** See Cupriferous.—**K'gesicht.** See Rosacea.—**K'glanz, K'glas.** See Copper *glance.*—**K'grün.** 1. (Adj.) see Æruginous. 2. (N.) see Ærugo and Malachite.—**K'halbsäure.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'haltig.** See Cupreous and Cupriferous.—**K'hammerschlag.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'handel (im Gesichte).** See Rosacea.—**K'hemioxyd.** See Copper *hemioxide.*—**K'hydrat, K'hydroxyd.** See Copper *hydroxide.*—**K'hydroxydul.** Cuprous hydroxide. See Copper *hydroxide.*—**K'hydrür.** See Copper *hydride.*—**K'ig.** See Coppery.—**K'indig.** See Copper *sulphide* (2d def.).—**K'jodür.** See Copper *iodide.*—**K'kalch.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'kies.** A compound of copper, iron, and sulphur. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**K'lasur.** Azurite. [a, 38.] See Copper *carbonate.*—**K'mohr.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'monoxyd.** See Copper *monoxide.*—**K'nase.** See Rosacea.—**K'nitrat.** See Copper *nitrate.*—**K'nitrid, K'nitrür.** See Copper *nitride.*—**K'oxychlorid.** See Copper *oxychloride.*—**K'oxyd.** Copper (cupric) oxide. With the name of an acid it denotes the cupric salt of that acid. [B.]—**K'oxydammoniak.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**K'oxydammoniakflüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammoniati.*—**K'oxydhydrat.** Cupric hydroxide. [a, 38.] See Copper *hydroxide.*—**K'oxydul.** Copper hemioxide. Combined with the name of an acid, it denotes the cuprous salt of that acid. [B.]—**K'oxydulhydrat.** Cuprous hydroxide. [a, 28.]

See Copper *hydroxide*.—**K'peroxyd.** See Copper *dioxide*.—**K'-phosphid.** See Copper *phosphide* (2d def.).—**K'phosphür.** See Copper *phosphide* (1st def.).—**K'rhodanid.** See Copper *thiocyanate*.—**K'rhodanür.** Cuprous thiocyanate. [α, 38.]—**K'rose.** 1. See Copperas. 2. See Rosacea.—**K'rostig.** See Æruginous.—**K'roth.** Copper-colored.—**K'salmiak.** Copper and ammonium chloride. [α, 38.]—**K'säuer ling.** See *Squama* æris.—**K'säure.** Copper dioxide.—**K'schwärze.** See Copper *monoxide*.—**K'sesquioxyd.** Copper dioxide. [B.]—**K'smaragd.** See Copper *silicate*.—**K'spiritus.** Impure dilute acetic acid obtained by the dry distillation of copper acetate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**K'stickstoff.** See Copper *nitride*.—**K'subcarbonat.** See Copper *carbonate*.—**K'suboxyd.** See Copper *hemioxide*.—**K'sulfat.** See Copper *sulphate*.—**K'sulfid.** See Copper *sulphide* (2d def.).—**K'sulfocarbolat.** See Copper *sulphocarbolate* (in Supplement).—**K'sulfocyanid.** See Copper *thiocyanate*.—**K'sulfocyanür.** Cuprous thiocyanate. [α, 38.]—**K'sulfür.** See Copper *sulphide* (1st def.).—**K'sulfuret.** See Copper *sulphide*.—**K'tetrantoxyd.** See Copper *tetrantoxide*.—**K'tinctur.** See *Tincture of* copper.—**K'vitriol.** See Copper *sulphate*.—**K'vitriolsalmiak.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate*.—**K'wasser.** Green vitriol. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**Mangank'.** An alloy of 3 parts of copper and 1 part of manganese. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**K'wasserstoff.** See Copper *hydride*.—**K'wurzel.** See Asphodeline *lutea*.—**Oxydirtes K.** See *Squama* æris.—**Phosphorsaures K.** (oder **K'oxyd**). See Copper *phosphate*.—**Rothes K'oxydul.** See Copper *hemioxide*.—**Salicylsaures K'oxyd.** See Copper *salicylate*.—**Salpetersaures K.** (oder **K'oxyd**). See Copper *nitrate*.—**Salzsaures K'oxyd.** Cupric chloride. [α, 38.] See Copper *chloride*.—**Saures K., Schwarzes K'oxyd.** See *Squama* æris.—**Schwefelantimonsaures K.** See Copper *thioantimonate*.—**Schwefelarsenigsaures K.** See Copper *thioarsenite*.—**Schwefelk'.** See Copper *sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures K.** See Copper *sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures K'ammonium.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures K'oxydammon.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate*.—**Schwefligsaures K.** See Copper *sulphite*.—**Schwefligsaures K'ammoniak.** See Copper *and ammonium sulphite*.—**Sulfocarbolsaures K.** See Copper *sulphocarbolate* (in Supplement).—**Thioantimonsaures K.** See Copper *thioantimonate*.—**Thioarsenigsaures K.** See Copper *thioarsenite*.—**Ueberbasisch-salicylsaures K'oxyd.** See *Dibasic* copper *salicylate*.—**Ueberchlorsaures K.** Copper perchlorate. [α, 38.]—**Vanadinsaures K.** See Copper *vanadate*.—**Weinsaures K.** See Copper *tartrate*.—**Weinsaures K'natron.** See Copper *and sodium tartrate*.—**Weisser K'rauch, Weisses K'wasser.** Crude zinc sulphate. [α, 38.]—**Weissk'.** See Argentan.

KUPFRIG (Ger.), adj. Kupf'ri^{2}g. See Cuprous.

KUPPE (Ger.), n. Kup'pe^2. See Dertrum.—**Gebärmutterk'.** The fundus uteri. [A, 521.]—**K. eines Follikels.** See Cap (2d def.).—**Nasenk'.** The tip of the nose. [α, 45.]

KUPPEL (Ger.), n. Kup'pe^{2}l. See Cupola.—**K'blindsack.** Of Reichert, the blind end at the apex of the canal of the cochlea. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'förmig.** See Cupular.

KUR (Ger.), n. Kur. See Cure.—**Frühlingsk'.** The use of tonics and aperients in the spring. [A, 521 (α, 45); L, 80.]—**Gründliche K.** See *Radical* cure.—**Hungerk'.** Treatment by fasting. [α, 45.]—**K'anzeige.** A therapeutic indication. [α, 45.]—**K'art.** A method of treatment.—**K'haus.** The pump-room at a watering place. [α, 45.]—**Mastk'.** H. W. Mitchell's method of treating hysteria by rest and passive exercise. ["Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 217.]—**Molkenk'.** See *Whey*-cure.—**Traubenk'.** See *Grape*-cure.—**Vollkommene K.** See *Radical* cure.—**Zusammengesetzte K.** A composite course of treatment. [L, 80.]

KURACHI (Beng.), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KURAP, n. See Courap.

KÜRASS (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}r-a^{3}s'. See Cuirass.

KÜRBIS (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}r'bes. See Cucurbit, Cucurbita, and Gourd.—**Eierk'.** See Cucurbita *ovifera succada*.—**Eselk'.** The *Ecballium elaterium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Feldk'.** See Cucurbita *pepo*.—**Flaschenk'.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 245.]—**Gartenk', Gemeine K.** See Cucurbita *pepo*.—**Hundsk'.** The root of *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica.* [B, 270.]—**Keulenk'.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [α, 80.]—**K'artig.** See Cucurbitaceous.—**K'baum.** See the major list.—**K'frucht.** See Pepo.—**K'gewächse.** See Cucurbitaceæ.—**K'kerne.** The seed of *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'kernöl.** An oil extracted from the seeds of the gourd.—**K'saft.** Cucumber-juice. [α, 45.]—**K'samen.** See *K'kerne*.—**K'samenförmig.** See Cucurbitaceous.—**Mandelk'samen.** Pumpkin-seed. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Riesenk'.** See Cucurbita *maxima*.—**Turbanbund** (oder **Türkenbund**) **K.** See Cucurbita *melopepo*.—**Warzenk'.** See Cucurbita *verrucosa*.—**Wilde K'samen.** The seed of *Cucumis colocynthis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÜRBISBAUM (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}r'bes-ba^3-u^{4}m. 1. The genus *Crescentia.* 2. The *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Grossfrüchtiger K.** The *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÜRBISWURM (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}r'bes-vurm. See Proglottis *of Tænia solium*.—**Hundek'.** The *Tænia cucumerina.* [A, 521 (α, 45).]

KURBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Kur'brun-ne^{2}n. See under Homburg.

KÚRCHÍ, n. In India, the bark of the *Wrightia antidysenterica.* ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1885, p. 76.]

KURCHISINE, n. Kurch^2'i^{2}s-en. See Conessine.

KURING (Hind.), **KURINJA** (Bengal), **KURINJA NACTAMALA** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Pongamia glabra.* ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (α, 34).]

KURKI (Hind.), n. The root of the *Asclepias curassavica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

KURKUM (Ar.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]

KURKUME (Ger.), n. Kur-kum'e^2. The genus *Curcuma*; also the rhizome of *Curcuma longa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gefleckte K.** See Curcuma *zerumbet*.—**Kurze K.** The *Curcuma brevis.* [L, 80.]—**Lange K.** See Curcuma *longa*.—**Lavendelblaue K.** See Curcuma *cæsia*.—**Runde K.** See Curcuma *rotunda*.—**Schmalblättrige K.** See Curcuma *angustifolia*.—**Weisswurzelige K.** See Curcuma *leucorrhiza*.—**Zittwer-K.** The *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

KÚRNÉ-KÉMA, n. In Afghanistan, the *Ferula fœtida.* ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1877, p. 38 (α, 34).]

KUROLOKINO, n. A preparation composed of leaves, stems, flowers, fruits, and bark; used in Abyssinia as a remedy for rheumatism, but proved by therapeutic experiments to be worthless. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 39).]

KURPFUSCHEREI (Ger.), n. Kur'pfush-e^{2}r-i. Quackery. [A, 528.]

KURSING (Hind.), n. A tar extracted from *Bigonia xylocarpa*, used in certain cutaneous eruptions. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

KURVE (Ger.), n. Kurf'e^2. See Curve.—**Fieberk'.** The temperature curve observed in a fever.

KURZ (Ger.), adj. Kurts. Short.—**K'athmen.** See Dyspnœa.—**K'athmig.** Short of breath, asthmatic. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**K'athmigkeit.** See *K'athmen*.—**K'flaumhaarig, K'flaumig.** Minutely pubescent. [B. 123 (α, 35).]—**K'flügelig.** See Brevipennate.—**K'füssig.** See Breviped.—**K'geschnäbelt.** See Rostellate.—**K'haarig.** See Hirsute.—**K'hakig.** See Hamulose.—**K'hals.** See Atrachelous.—**K'halsig.** See Brevicollis and Atrachelous.—**K'halsigkeit.** See Atrachelia (1st def.).—**K'köpfig.** See Brachycephalous.—**K'köpfigkeit.** See Brachycephalia.—**K'schnäbelig.** See Curtirostris and Brevirostris.—**K'sehnig.** Having a short tendon. [L, 31.]—**K'sichtig.** See Myopic.—**K'sichtigkeit.** See Myopia.—**K'steifhaarig.** See Hirsute.—**K'wollig.** See Lanuginous.—**K'zottig.** See Villosiusculus.

KUSHTA (Sanscr.), n. The *Haplotaxis auriculata.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KUSSANDER, n. Ku^{3}s-a^{2}nd'u^{5}r. See Ipomœa *pandurata.*

KUSSO, n. Kus'so. Kousso; brayera. [B.]

KUTAKI (Hind.), n. The *Helleborus niger.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

KUTEERA (Hind.), **KUTERA** (Hind.), **KUTIRA** (Hind.), **KUTIRAH** (Hind.), n's. See Gum *k.*

KUTTELFISCH (Ger.), n. Kut'te^{2}l-fi^{2}sh. The *Sepia officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**K'bein.** See *Os* sepiæ.

KUTTENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ku^{6}t'te^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. See Cydonia (1st def.).

KUTTNAU, n. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there is an acidulous and saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

KWAS (Russ.), n. In Russia, an intoxicating beverage made from rye. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

KYAPUTTY, n. See *Oil of* cajuput.

KYDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ku^6)'di^2-a^3. Fr., *k.* Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Malvaceæ.* [B, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**K. calicina, K. calycina, K. fraterna.** A species called *chouputeeya* by the Hindoos. In northern India its mucilaginous bark is used to clarify sugar. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

KYESTEIN, n. Ki^2-e^{2}st'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *kyestéine.* Ger., *Kyesteïn.* A whitish pellicle which forms on the surface of the urine of pregnant women a few hours after it has been voided. It was formerly considered a valuable sign of pregnancy. [K.]

KYJHERI, n. A plant growing in Brazil, the slimy bark of which is used by the Macouris to give tenacity to curare. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

KYLLINGA (Lat.), **KYLLINGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ki^{2}l'li^{2}n^2 ga^3, ki^{2}l-li^{2}n^2'i^2-a^3. From *Kylling*, a Danish botanist. A genus of cyperaceous herbs of the *Scirpeæ.* [B, 42, 48 (α, 35).]—**K. monocephala, K. triceps.** Two species found in the East Indies, where the roots, which are aromatic and yield an ethereal oil, are used in diarrhœa, dysentery, diabetes, and fevers, and as an antidote. [B, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 39).]

KYLLOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-lo(lo^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From κυλλός, crooked, and πούς, the foot. Ger., *Kyllopodie.* See Club-foot.

KYMIA, n. Of the alchemists, a cucurbit. [Ruland (L, 84, 94).]

KYMOGRAPH, n. Kim'o-gra^{3}f. From κῦμα, a wave, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument for registering the height of the blood-pressure, as well as pulsatile and other oscillations. [α, 34.]—**Flat-spring k.** Of Fick, a narrow U-shaped tube connected with a blood-vessel by means of a cannula, and over the expanded free extremity is a caoutchouc membrane with a projecting point pressing against a horizontal spring that is connected with a writing lever. [Landois (α, 34).]—**Hering's k.** A modification of the hollow spring k. in which the vibration of the levers connected with the writing style are limited by a connecting-rod dipped in a tube containing oil or vinegar, and the tube containing the sodic carbonate solution is connected with a syringe that regulates the amount of that fluid in the tube. [Landois (α, 34).]—**Hollow-spring k.** Of Fick, a hollow C-shaped metallic spring filled with alcohol. One end of the spring is closed; the other end, covered by a membrane, is brought into connection with a blood-vessel by a junction-piece filled with a solution of sodium carbonate. When communication

is made with an artery the pressure rises, and the spring in straightening itself moves the closed end, and, by means of a vertical rod attached to the latter, a series of levers, one of which writes its movements upon a moving surface. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Ludwig's k.** A U-shaped manometer containing mercury, one end of which is connected with a blood-vessel, and on the surface of the mercury in the open end rests a light float supporting a writing-style placed transversely on the free end of the float. The latter inscribes the oscillations communicated to the mercury by the pulsation of the blood upon a cylinder that revolves at a uniform rate. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Mercurial k.** A k. connected with a manometer containing mercury. [*a*, 34.]

KYMOSCOPE, n. Kim′o-skop. From κῦμα, a wave, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *k.* Ger., *Kymoskop.* An apparatus for observing and registering pulsation. [*a*, 48.]—**Circulating k.** An apparatus for demonstrating some of the physical phenomena of the circulation. It is an interference k. with intercalating stop-cocks between the vertical tubes and the spirals, and a rubber bulb with valves to resemble the ventricle in connection with the latter. [T. P. Anderson Stuart, "Jour. of Phys.," May, 1891, p. 160 (*a*, 34).]—**Interference k.** An apparatus for demonstrating many of the phenomena of wave-motion. It consists of a tube twenty-four feet long coiled into a spiral of uniform diameter, and a fourteen-inch vertical glass tube inserted into each turn of the spiral. The spiral is filled with a colored solution, a rubber bulb or double-piston pump producing pressure changes in the spiral, causing corresponding changes of fluid levels in the vertical glass tubes. [T. P. Anderson Stuart, "Jour. of Phys.," May, 1891, p. 157 (*a*, 34).]

KYPHOSCOLIORHACHITIC, adj. Ki-fo-skol-i^2-o-ra^{2}k-i^{2}t′-i^{2}k. From κυφός, bent, σκολιός, oblique, and ῥάχις, the back. Fr., *cypho-scolio-rhachitique.* Affected with kyphoscoliosis as the result of rickets.

KYPHOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ku^6)-fo(fo^3)-sko^{2}l-i^2-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From κυφός, bent, and σκολίωσις, obliquity. Fr., *cypho-scoliose.* Ger., *Kyphoskoliose.* Scoliosis with compensatory kyphosis.

KYPHOSCOLIOTIC, adj. Ki-fo-skol-i^2-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. From κυφός, bent, and σκολιός, oblique. Fr., *cypho-scoliotique.* Pertaining to or affected with kyphoscoliosis.

KYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ku^6)-fos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κύφωσις (from κυφός, bent). Fr., *cyphose, dos voûté.* Ger., *K., Kyphose, Rückwärtsbiegung der Wirbelsäule.* Syn.: *spinal excurvation.* A more or less angular curvature of the spine with the convexity directed backward.—**Angular sacro-vertebral k.** Fr., *cyphose angulaire sacro-vertébrale.* Of Didier, a deformity of the vertebral column intermediate between spondylolisthesis and true k., in which, as a result of carious destruction of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra, either alone or together with those of adjacent vertebræ, the whole superjacent spine projects forward, reversing the angle normally formed by the lumbar and sacral vertebræ. [A, 24.]

KYPHOTIC, adj. Ki-fo^{2}t′i^{2}k. From κυφότης, a being bent. Fr., *cyphotique.* Ger., *kyphotisch.* Pertaining to or affected with kyphosis.

KYSTE (Fr.), n. m. Kest. See CYST.—**K. à entozoaire.** A cyst formed about entozoa. [A, 321 (*a*, 34).]—**K. aériforme.** See *Gaseous* CYST.—**K. aréolaire.** A cyst in which the cavity is divided into many secondary communicating cavities. [A, 321 (*a*, 34).]—**K. biliaire.** Of Cruveilhier, a dilatation of a biliary duct. [*a*, 34.]—**K. cloisonné.** See *Multilocular* CYST.—**K. de Boyer.** See *Thyreo-hyoid* HYGROMA.—**K. dentifère.** See *Dentigerous* CYST.—**K. dermoïde muqueux.** A dermoid cyst having a sac of mucous membrane. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K. glandulaire.** A cyst that develops in a gland. [A, 321 (*a*, 34).]—**K. hématique.** See *Blood*-CYST.—**K. hordéiforme.** See *Rice-grain* CYST.—**K. huileux.** A dermoid cyst with oil-like contents. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K. laiteux.** See *Milk*-CYST.—**K. néogène.** Of Broca, a cyst that is developed independently of any pre-existing organs. [*a*, 34.]—**K. ovaro-tubo-utérin.** A cyst situated near the ovary and opening into the oviduct, through which its contents escape into the uterus, either at the time of the menses or during their interval. [A, 321 (*a*, 18).]—**K. par rétention.** See *Retention* CYST.—**K. pauciloculaire.** Of De Sinétz, a subdivision of multilocular ovarian cysts. [*a*, 34.]—**K. périgène.** A cyst developed around a foreign body. [L. 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K. pileux.** See *Hairy* CYST.—**K. pluriloculaire.** See *Multilocular* CYST.—**K. préexistant.** A cyst whose development depends on pre-existent elements. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K. prélacrymal.** A cyst of the lacrymal sac. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**K. progène.** Of Broca, a cyst that is developed at the expense of a pre-existing organ, a mucous gland, or a synovial or serous cavity. [*a*, 34.]—**K. radiculaire.** A cyst having its origin from the periosteum about a dental root. [*a*, 34.]—**K. sanguin.** See *Blood*-CYST and *Sanguineous* CYST.—**K. sébacé.** 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. In the pl., *k's sébacés*, see MILIUM.—**K. synovial tendineux (ou synovite) à grains riziformes.** See *Rice-grain* CYST.—**K. synovial folliculaire.** See GANGLION (1st def.).—**K. testiculaire.** See *Seminal* CYST.—**K. vasculaire.** 1. A cystic tumor that is developed at the expense of the vascular system. 2. Cystic degeneration of an erectile tumor. 3. Of Broca, a k. progène, naturally deprived of secretion and accidentally occluded. [A, 321 (*a*, 34).]—**K. Wolffien.** A cyst that seems to originate in the remains of the mesonephros. [*a*, 34.]

KYSTEUX (Fr.), adj. Kes-tu^5. See CYSTIC.

KYSTHOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-tho(tho^3)-proptos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-tos′eos* (*-is*). From κύσθος, any hollow, and πρόπτωσις, a falling forward. Prolapsus of the vagina. [*a*, 34.]

L

LAAB (Ger.), **LAB** (Ger.), n's. La^{3}b. See COAGULUM, CURD, and RENNET.—**L'flüssigkeit.** An artificial liquid containing milk-curdling ferment, used in physiological experiments. [Schumburg, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xc, p. 260 (K).]—**L'kraut.** See the major list.

LA BARAQUETTE (Fr.), n. La^3 ba^3-ra^3-ke^{2}t. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 39).]

LABARIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Looseness of the teeth. [A, 322.]

LABARTHE-DE-NESLE (Fr.), n. La^3-ba^{3}rt-d'-nal. A place in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

LABARTHE-RIVIÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3-ba^{3}rt-re-ve-e^{2}r. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a mineral spring of undetermined composition used in the neuroses and in rheumatism. [B, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

LA BASSÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3 ba^{3}s-se^{2}r. A place near Bagnères de Bigorre, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and sulphate and calcium silicate; the water is transported to Bagnères, and used in the establishment of that place. [L, 37, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

LA BASTIDE (Fr.), n. La^3 ba^{3}s-ted. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

LA BAUCHE (Fr.), n. La^3 bosh. A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [B, 270 (*a*, 41).]

LABDACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-da^2(da^3)-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See LAMBDACISMUS.

LABDAMEN (Lat.), **LABDANUM** (Lat.), n's. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)′-da^3-me^{2}n, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See LADANUM (1st def.).

LABE (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)′be(ba). Gen., *lab′es.* Gr., λαβή. 1. A grip. 2. A handle. 3. The onset of an illness. [A, 311, 322.]

LABEL, n. La^{2}b′e^{2}l. Lat., *labellum* (dim. of *labrum*). Fr., *labelle.* Ger., *Lippchen* (1st def.), *Honiglippe* (2d def.). 1. A small labium or lip. 2. In orchids, the petals usually turned toward the lower front of the flower, and unlike the other five divisions of the perianth. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).] 3. See EPIPHARYNX.

LABEMOUR, n. A grayish, acrid, bitter root, unknown in Europe, but found in Syria, where it is considered astringent and slightly purgative. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

LABEO (Lat.), n. m. Lab(la^{3}b)′e^2-o. Gen., *-on′is.* Ger., *Dicklipp.* A thick-lipped person. [A, 322.]

LABERDAN (Ger.), n. La^{3}b-e^{2}r-da^{3}n′. Pickled cod-fish. [*a*, 14.]

LABES (Lat.), n. f. Lab(la^{3}b)′ez(as). Gen., *lab′is.* Gr., λαβή (from λαμβάνειν, to take). 1. See MACULA. 2. See PERTE.

LABESTZ-BISCAYE (Fr.), n. La^3-be^{2}tz-bi^{2}s-ka. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are two springs, one containing iron bicarbonate and free carbonic acid, the other calcium sulphate, sodium silicate, and free hydrosulphurous and carbonic acids. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LABIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *Labium* (*q. v.*). Lab(la^{3}b)′i^2-a^3.

LABIACEUS (Lat.), adj. Lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LABIATE.

LABIAL, adj. and n. Lab′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *labialis* (from *labium*, a lip). Fr., *l.* Ger., *l.* (1st def.), *lippenähnlich* (1st def.), *Lippenbuchstabe* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) of, pertaining to, situated in or on, or uttered by the lips. 2. (Adj.) of or resembling the *Labiatæ.* 3. (N) a letter denoting a sound produced chiefly with the lips. 4. (N) a plate forming the lip of a serpent. [C; *a*, 17, 27, 35.]—**Aspirate l's.** The letters *f* and *b.* [*a*, 29.]—**Explosive l's.** The letters *b* and *p.* [*a*, 29.]—**Resonant l.** The letter *m.* [*a*, 29.]

LABIALIS (Lat.), adj. Lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *labium*, a lip. See LABIAL and LABIATE. The *Labiales* (labial alliance, *nixus l.*) of Lindley are an alliance of the *Personatæ*, comprising the *Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Myosporinæ, Selagineæ*, and *Stilbeæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LABIATE, adj. Lab′i^2-at. Lat., *labiatus* (from *labium*, a lip). Fr., *labié.* Ger., *lippig.* Lipped, lip-shaped, bilabiate. The *l's* (Lat., *Labiaceæ* [Necker], *Labiatæ* [Jussieu], *Labiati* [Linnæus]; Fr., *labiées*; Ger., *Labiaten, Lippenblüthler*) are an order of plants characterized by square stems, opposite leaves, labiate corollas, a didynamous andrœcium, and a gynobasic style. The species are rich in an aromatic volatile oil, and possess stimulating properties. Not one species is poisonous. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LABIATIFLOROUS, adj. Lab-i^2-a^{2}t-i^2-flor′u^{3}s. Lat., *labiatiflorus* (from *labium*, a lip, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *labiatiflore.*

Ger., *lippenblüthig*. Having a bilabiate corolla. The *Labiatifloræ* (Fr., *labiatiflores*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a division of the *Compositæ* so characterized; of Bartling and others, a class comprising the *Scrophularineæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Labiatæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, etc. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

LABIATIFORM, adj. Lab-i^2-a^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *labium*, a lip, and *forma*, form. Fr., *labiatiforme*. Ger., *lippenförmig*. See LABIATE.

LABIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *labium*, a lip. Fr., *labiation* [Richard]. The division of a calyx or a corolla into labia or lips. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

LABIDOCLEIDION (Lat.), **LABIDOCLIDION** (Lat.), n's n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-klid'(kle^2'i^{2}d)-i^2-o^{2}n, -kli^{2}d(kled)'i^2-o^{2}n. From λαβίς, a forceps, and κλειδίον, a little key. The catch of a forceps. [A, 322.]

LABIDOMETER, n. La^{2}b-i^{2}d-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *labidometrum* (from λαβίς, a forceps, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *labidomètre*, *labimètre*. Ger., *L.*, *Zangenmesser*. An instrument for measuring the fœtal head within the obstetric forceps. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

LABIDOPHOROUS, adj. La^{2}b-i^{2}d-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From λαβίς, a forceps, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *labidophore*. Of certain insects, having an abdomen which terminates in two separate pieces formed like pinchers. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LABIDOPRION (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-pri(pre)'-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-pri'onos* (*-onis*). From λαβίς, a forceps, and πρίων, a saw. See *Forceps*-SAW.

LABIÉ (Fr.), adj. La^3-be-a. See LABIATE.

LABILE, adj. La^{2}b'i^{2}l. Lat., *labilis*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *labil*. 1. Gliding (said of therapeutic applications of electricity in which one electrode is moved about; the opposite of *stabile* [*q. v.*]). 2. See DECIDUOUS.

LABIMETER. La^{2}b-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See LABIDOMETER.

LABIO-ALVEOLAR, adj. Lab''i^2-o-a^{2}l-ve'o-la^{3}r. From *labium*, a lip, and *alveolus*, a small hollow. Pertaining to the lip and to the dental alveoli. [α, 29.]

LABIO-CHOREIC, adj. Lab''i^2-o-kor-e'i^{2}k. From *labium*, a lip, and χορεία (see CHOREA). Fr., *labio-choréique*. Characterized by choreic movements of the lips (said of a form of stammering). [L, 88 (α, 34).]

LABIO-DENTALS, n. pl. Lab''i^2-o-de^{2}nt'lz'. From *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth. Sounds produced like the labials, except that the upper teeth and the lower lip are the parts approximated. [α, 41.]

LABIO-GLOSSO-LARYNGEAL, adj. Lab''i^2-o-glo^{2}s'''so-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. From *labium*, a lip, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and larynx. [α, 29.]

LABIO-GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Lab''i^2-o-glo^{2}s'''o-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. From *labium*, a lip, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *labio-glosso-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the lips, the tongue, and the pharynx. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LABIO-MENTAL, adj. Lab''i^2-o-me^{2}n'ti^{2}l. From *labium*, the lip, and *mentum*, the chin. Pertaining to the lip and the chin. [α, 29.]

LABIO-NASAL, adj. Lab''i^2-o-na's'l. From *labium*, the lip, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *labio-nasale*. Pertaining to the lip and the nose; of a vocal sound (*e. g.*, that of the letter *m*), produced by the simultaneous agency of the lips and nose. [L, 41 (α, 14, 41).]

LABIO-PALATINE, adj. Lab-i^2-o-pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Pertaining to the lip and to the palate. [α, 29.]

LABIOPLASTIC, adj. Lab-i^2-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From *labium*, the lip, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See CHEILOPLASTIC.

LABIOSE, adj. Lab'i^2-os. Lat., *labiosus* (from *labium*, a lip). Apparently labiate (said of a polypetalous corolla having the appearance of being bilabiate). [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]

LABIOTENACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-o(o^3)-te^{2}n-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *labium*, the lip, and *tenaculum*, a holder. Fr., *labiotenaille*. Ger., *Lippenhalter*. An instrument used in hare-lip operations for drawing the lip forward. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LABIPALPUS (Lat.), n. m. Lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-pa^{2}lp(pa^{3}lp)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Labial* PALP.

LABIS (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'bi^{2}s. Gen., *lab'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., λαβίς. See FORCEPS.

LABITOME, n. La^{2}b'i^2-tom. From λαβίς, a forceps, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Labitom*, *schneidende Zange*. A cutting forceps; of Ritgen, one especially adapted to cephalotomy.

LABIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lab(la^{3}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LIP.—**L. anterius.** See *L. inferius*.—**Labia cerebri.** The margins of the cerebral hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum. [L, 172 (α, 29).]—**Labia cristæ ossis femoris.** The two lips of the linea aspera of the femur. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Labia cristæ ossis ilii.** Two longitudinal ridges along the inner and outer margins of the crest of the ilium, separated by an intermediate space. [α, 29.]—**Labia cunni.** See *Labia pudendi majora* and *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. duplex.** Ger., *angeborene Doppellippe*. A congenital malformation consisting of a longitudinal reduplication of the mucous membrane of the upper lip and sometimes of the lower lip. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Labia externa (pudendi).** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**L. inferius.** Fr., *lèvre inférieure*. Ger., *Unterlippe*. The lower lip; in botany, the anterior or lower portion of a bilabiate calyx or corolla. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]—**Labia interna (pudendi).** See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. laterale cristæ ossis femoris.** The outer lip of the linea aspera of the femur. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**L. leopoldinum.** A large, thick, hanging lower lip; so called after the Emperor Leopold. [L, 7 (α, 34).]—**L. leporinum.** See HARE-LIP and BEC *de lièvre*.—**Labia majora (pudendi).** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**L. majus (pudendi).** One of the labia pudendi majora.—**L. mediale cristæ ossis femoris.** The inner of the two ridges which form the linea aspera of the femur. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Labia minora (pudendi).** See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**L. minus (pudendi).** One of the labia pudendi minora.—**Labia of the cerebrum.** See *Labia cerebri*.—**Labia orificii uteri.** The lips of the neck of the uterus.—**Labia oris.** The lips forming the borders of the opening of the mouth.—**L. posterius.** See *L. superius*.—**Labia pudendi.** Ger., *Schamlippen*, *Schamlefzen*. See *Labia pudendi majora* and *Labia pudendi minora*. **Labia pudendi majora.** Fr., *grandes lèvres*. Ger., *grosse Schamlippen*. The rounded longitudinal folds of integument, with included adipose tissue, which form the lateral boundaries of the vulva. —**Labia pudendi minora.** Fr., *petites lèvres*. Ger., *kleine Schamlippen*. Syn.: *nymphæ*, *alæ internæ minores clitoridis*. The lesser, inner lips of the vulva; two short longitudinal folds of mucous membrane situated within the labia majora. They meet anteriorly, where they split into two laminæ which inclose the clitoris. Posteriorly, they are lost on the inner surface of the labia minora.—**L. superius.** Fr., *lèvre supérieure*. Ger., *Oberlippe*. The upper lip; in botany, the upper portion of a bilabiate calyx or corolla. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]—**L. tympanicum.** The tympanic or outer edge of the organ of Corti. [F.]—**Labia uretheræ.** The lateral margins of the meatus urinarius externus. [α, 29.]—**Labia uteri.** The lips of the cervix uteri. [α, 41.]—**L. vestibulare.** The inner or vestibular edge of the organ of Corti. [F.]—**Labia vulvæ externa.** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**Labia vulvæ interna.** See *Labia pudendi minora*.—**Labia vulvæ majora.** See *Labia pudendi majora*.—**Labia vulvæ minora.** See *Labia pudendi minora*.

LABKRAUT (Ger.), n. La^{3}b'kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Galium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Färbendes L.** The *Galium tinctorium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gelbes L.** The *Galium verum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Griechisches L.** The *Galium græcum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).—**Haftendes L.** The *Galium aparine*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Kreuzblättriges L.** The *Galium cruciatum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Rundblättriges L.** The *Galium rotundifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sumpfl'.** See GALIUM *palustre*.—**Waldl'.** See GALIUM *silvaticum*.—**Weisses L.** The *Galium mollugo*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LABLAB (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)'la^{2}b(la^{3}b). 1. In the East Indies, a term for various pulse plants. 2. Of Adanson, a genus of the *Leguminosæ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Dolichos*. [B, 12, 19, 42, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. cultratus.** The *Dolichos cultratus*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. microcarpus.** The *Dolichos spicatus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. niger, L. vulgaris.** The *Dolichos l.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Semen l.** The seed of *Dolichos l.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LABMEGERKRAUT (Ger.), n. La^{3}b'mag-e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Galium verum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LA BOISSE (Fr.), n. La^3' bwa^{3}s. A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

LABOR, n. Lab'o^{2}r. Lat., *portus* (from *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *travail*, *accouchement*. Ger., *Geburt*, *Geburtsvorgang*. It., *parto*, *travaglio*. Sp., *parto*. Parturition; the process by which, in viviparous animals, the product of conception is expelled from the maternal organism.—**Abnormal l.** Fr., *accouchement irrégulier*. Ger., *unregelmässige Geburt*. L. accompanied by any deviation from the natural course.—**Artificial l.** Fr., *accouchement artificiel*. Ger., *künstliche Geburt*, (oder *Entbindung*). L. induced, hastened, or completed artificially.—**Artificial premature l.** Lat., *partus arte præmaturus* (seu *præmaturus artificialis*). Fr., *accouchement prématuré artificiel* (ou *provoqué*). Ger., *künstliche Frühgeburt*. L. induced artificially before the completion of the term of gestation. The term is restricted by some authors, in the case of the human subject, to l. induced after the seventh month of gestation.—**Atonic l.** L. rendered tedious or incapable of spontaneous accomplishment by atony of the uterus.—**Breech l.** Lat., *partus agrippinus*. Fr., *accouchement par le siége*. Ger., *Geburt mit dem Steisse*. L. with a breech presentation.—**Completed l.** See PARTUS *perfectus*.—**Complex l., Complicated l.** L. accompanied by some extraordinary feature, such as a plurality of fœtuses, prolapse of the umbilical cord, convulsions, excessive hæmorrhage, abnormities or injuries of the maternal parts, etc. [A, 42.]—**Difficult l.** Lat., *partus difficilis* (seu *laboriosus*). Fr., *accouchement difficile*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Geburt*. See DYSTOCIA. —**Dry l.** Lat., *partus siccus*. Fr., *accouchement sec*. Ger., *trockene Geburt*. L. in which the liquor amnii escapes prematurely or is very small in amount.—**False l.** Ger., *verstellte* (oder *vorgeschützte*) *Geburt*. An assemblage of phenomena calculated to lead to the mistaken belief that l. is in progress.—**Footling l.** Ger., *Geburt mit den Füssen*. L. with a foot presentation.—**Forced l.** See ACCOUCHEMENT *forcé*.—**Head l.** Lat., *partus capite prævio*. Ger., *Kopfgeburt*. L. in which the head presents. —**Impracticable l.** L. in which the child can not pass through the pelvis, in consequence of pelvic or fœtal deformity. ["New Eng. Jour. of Med. and Surg.," 1826, xv (α, 34).]—**Induced premature l.** See *Artificial premature l.*—**Inert l.** See *Atonic l.* —**Instrumental l.** Fr., *accouchement instrumental*. Ger., *künstlich geregelte Geburt*. L. aided by means of some instrument, most commonly the forceps.—**Irregular l.** See *Abnormal l.*—**Laborious l.** Fr., *accouchement laborieux*. Ger., *mühsame Geburt*. Of Smellie, l. requiring manual or instrumental assistance. Many writers make the term cover *lingering l.* also. [A, 43.]—**Lingering l.** See *Protracted l.*—**Metastatic l.** Lat., *metastasis dolorum ad partum*. Ger., *Wehenversetzung*, *abspringende Wehen*. A condition in which the pains of l. are said to cease suddenly, and a feeling of recurrent muscular contractions, simulating those of the uterus, takes place in the bladder, the rectum, the muscles of the trunk or the limbs, etc. [A, 88.]—**Missed l.** Fr., *travail*

manqué. A term used by Oldham to describe cases in which, at the natural term of pregnancy (whether intra-uterine or extra-uterine), uterine contractions set in, but, proving inadequate to expel the ovum, finally subside, leaving the ovum retained, generally to undergo mummification or some other form of degeneration.—**Morbid l.** See *Abnormal l.*—**Multiparous l.** See ACCOUCHEMENT *multiple.*—**Natural l., Normal l.** Lat., *eutocia.* Fr., *accouchement naturel.* Ger., *gesundheitsgemässe* (oder *natürliche*, oder *normale*, oder *regelmässige*) *Geburt.* An easy l.; one in which the head presents, and the delivery is completed without artificial aid, without injury to mother or child, or any complication, and, according to some authors, within the space of twenty-four hours.—**Obstructed l.** L. in which progress is impeded by some mechanical obstruction. [Berry (α, 34).]—**Perverse l.** L. in which there is a malposition of the child. [α, 34.]—**Physiological l.** Fr., *accouchement physiologique.* See *Natural l.*—**Postponed l.** See PARTUS *serotinus.*—**Powerless l.** See *Atonic l.*—**Precipitate l.** Fr., *accouchement précipité.* Ger., *präcipitirte Geburt.* L. of very short duration.—**Premature l.** Lat., *partus præmaturus.* Fr., *accouchement prématuré.* Ger., *unreife Geburt.* L. considerably before term, but when gestation is sufficiently advanced for the child to be viable, particularly between the 180th and the 270th days. [A, 385.]—**Preternatural l.** Lat., *partus præternaturalis.* Fr., *accouchement contre nature.* Ger., *widernatürliche Geburt.* Labor with any other than a head presentation. The term is now seldom used.—**Protracted l.** Fr., *accouchement prolongé.* Ger., *langsame Geburt.* L. occupying more than the usual time (from 10 to 20 hours in primiparæ, from 2 to 6 hours in multiparæ). [A, 385.]—**Sick l.** L. accompanied with vomiting or pronounced nausea.—**Simple l.** See *Natural l.*—**Spontaneous l.** Lat., *partus spontaneus.* Fr., *accouchement spontané.* Ger., *freiwillige Geburt.* L. occurring or completed without artificial aid.—**Spurious l.** See *False l.*—**Tardy l., Tedious l.** See *Protracted l.*—**Twin l.** Fr., *accouchement gémellaire.* Ger., *Zwillingsgeburt. gedoppelte Geburt.* L. with twins.—**Unpliant l.** L. in which there is resistance of some of the soft parts. [α, 34.]—**Vertex l.** Ger., *Hinterhauptsgeburt, Geburt in der Hinterhauptsstellung.* L. with a vertex presentation.

LABORATORY, n. La^{2}b'o^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Gr., ἐργαστήριον. Lat., *laboratorium* (from *laborare*, to labor). Fr., *laboratoire.* Ger., *Laboratorium, Werkstätte.* A building or room fitted up for scientific work.

LA BOURBOULE (Fr.), n. La^3 bur-bul. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are hot saline, alkaline, arsenical, and gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

LABRA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *labrum* (*q. v.*). La^{2}b(la^{3}b)'ra^3.

LABRISULCIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-ri^2-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *labrum*, a lip, and *ulcus*, an ulcer. See CHEILOCACE

LABROSE, adj. La^{2}b'ros. Lat., *labrosus* (from *labrum*, a lip). Full-lipped or large-lipped. [α, 35.]

LABRUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *labre.* Ger., *Lippe.* 1. See LIP. 2. The upper lip of a mammal; in insects, an organ covering the upper part of the mouth and analogous to the upper lip. 3. The outer lip of a shell. [L.]—**L. cartitagineum.** The cartilaginous rim of a cavity which forms part of an articulation. [L. 332 (α, 29).]—**L. cartilagineum acetabuli** [Weitbrecht]. The edge of the cotyloid ligament. [L, 349.]—**L. cartilagineum fossæ glenoidalis scapulæ** [Weitbrecht]. The edge of the glenoid ligament. [L, 349.]—**L. glenoideum.** See *L. cartilagineum.*—**L. glenoideum scapulæ.** A fibrous ring surrounding the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 31.]—**L. Veneris.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LABRUSCA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s)'ka^3. The *Vitis l.* [B, 114, 121 (α, 35).]

LABRUSCUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s)'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). The fruit of *Vitis labrusca.* [B, 114 (α, 35).]

LABUN (Ar.), n. See LADANUM. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LABUNITA (Syrian), n. Olibanum. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LABURNIC ACID, n. La^{2}b-u^{5}rn'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide laburnique.* Ger., *Laburninsäure* A principle found in *Cytisus laburnum*, especially in the bark and seed. [B, 5, 93 (α, 38).]

LABURNINE, n. La^{2}b-u^{5}rn'en. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laburnin.* See CYTISINE.

LABURNUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-u^{5}rn(u^{4}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *laburne.* Of Griesbach, a genus of the *Leguminosæ*, established for certain species of the genus *Cytisus*, the seeds of which are destitute of an aril. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Common l.** See CYTISUS *l.*—**Woolly l.** The *Cytisus lanigerus.* [B. 275 (α, 35).]—**Scotch l.** The *Cytisus alpinus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Queensland l.** See CASSIA *Brewsteri.*—**Purple l.** See CYTISUS *purpurascens.*—**Prickly l.** See CYTISUS *spinosus.*—**L. vulgare.** The *Cytisus l.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. alpinum.** See CYTISUS *alpinus.*—**Hairy l.** The *Cytisus hirsutus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LABYRINTH, n. La^{2}b'i^2-ri^{2}nth. Gr., λαβύρινθος. Lat., *labyrinthus.* Fr., *labyrinthe.* Ger., *L.* In general, an intricate arrangement of communicating passages; the cavities of the internal ear.—**Bony l.** See *Osseous l.*—**Ethmoidal l.** Lat., *labyrinthus ethmoidalis.* Ger., *Ethmoidall'.* The lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. [C.]—**Häutiger L.** (Ger.). See *Membranous l.*—**L. des Siebbeins** (Ger.). See *Ethmoidal l.*—**L. of the (cortex of the) kidney.** That part of the cortical substance of the kidney which is arranged around the multitudinous uriniferous tubules of the medullary rays in the cortex; so called on account of the intricacy of the distribution of the tubules. [C.]—**Membranous l.** Fr., *labyrinthe membraneux.* Ger., *häutiger L.* A structure contained in the osseous l., consisting of the utricle and saccule of the vestibule, the three membranous semicircular canals, and the membranous portion of the cochlea. [F.]—**Olfactory l.** See *Ethmoidal l.*—**Osseous l.** Lat., *labyrinthus osseus.* Fr., *labyrinthe osseux.* Ger., *knöcherner L.* The osseous capsule or envelope of the membranous l. It is divided into the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the internal auditory canal. It lies in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [F, 32.]

LABYRINTHAL, LABYRINTHIC, adj's. La^{2}b-i^2-ri^{2}n'th'l, -thi^{2}k. See LABYRINTHINE.

LABYRINTHIFORM, adj. La^{2}b-i^2-ri^{2}nth'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, and *forma*, form. Fr., *labyrinthiforme.* Labyrinth-shaped; having complicated communicating furrows on the surface. [A, 385.]

LABYRINTHINE, adj. La^{2}b-i^2-ri^{2}n'thi^{2}n. Lat., *labyrinthicus* (from λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth). Fr., *labyrinthique.* Ger., *labyrinthisch.* Pertaining to a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHODONTA (Lat.), **LABYRINTHODONTIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}nth-od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}n'ta^3, -o^{2}n'ti^2-a^3. From λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, and ὀδούς, a tooth. An extinct order of the *Amphibia*, so called from the complex microscopic structure of the teeth. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

LABYRINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}b(la^{3}b)-i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LABYRINTH.—**L. auris intimæ.** The labyrinth of the ear. [α, 29.]—**L. durus.** See *Osseous* LABYRINTH.—**L. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* LABYRINTH.—**L. mollis, L. membranaceus.** See *Membranous* LABYRINTH.—**L. osseus.** See *Osseous* LABYRINTH.—**L. ossis ethmoidei.** See *Ethmoidal* LABYRINTH.—**L. pubicus impar, L. pudendalis, L. pudendo-vesicalis.** See *Pudendal* PLEXUS.

LAC, n. La^{2}c. Lat., *lacca* [Gr. Ph.], *lacca in granis* [Gr. Ph.], *resina laccæ.* Fr., *l., laque.* Ger., *Lack, Gummilack.* It., *lacca.* Sp., *laca* (*ó resina, ó goma laca* [Sp. Ph.]). Sanscr., *laksha.* Hind., *lakh.* A gummy incrustation, consisting of resin, coloring matter, laccin (*q. v.*), and a small proportion of wax and saline matters, formed on the twigs and young branches of various trees (*Croton lacciferum, Butea frondosa, Mimosa cinerea, Schleichera trijuga, Aleurites laccifera, Urostigma religiosa*, and several other Eastern trees) by an insect (*Coccus lacca*) which infests them. In its crude state it is very astringent and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefly employed as an ingredient in sealing-wax, varnishes, cements, etc. It is recommended as an adhesive material for dressing wounds. [B, 5, 19, 77, 95, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**American l.** L. said to be obtained from the *Acacia Greggii* and the *Larrea mexicana.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Cake l.** Lat., *lacca in placentis.* Fr., *laque* en *gâteaux* (ou *pains*). Lump-l., a variety of l. occurring in the form of cakes, now rare in commerce. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Grain l.** See *Seed l.*—**Grape l.** L. separated from the twigs in agglutinated incrustations. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Gum l.** See *L.*—**Insect l.** L. containing the red coloring matter of the female *Coccus lacca.* [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**L. dye.** Ger., *Färbelack, Lackdye.* A tinctorial substance, similar to, but not identical with, cochineal. occurring in commerce in the form of small square cakes, obtained from shell-l. by washing the latter with water, straining off impurities, allowing the residual liquor to settle, and subjecting the sediment to pressure. [B, 5 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 39).]—**L. tree.** The *Schleichera trijuga* and other trees furnishing l. [α. 35.]—**Lump l.** See *Cake l.*—**Seed l.** Lat., *lacca in granis* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *laque en grains.* Ger., *Körnerlack.* L. crushed into small fragments and partially washed free of coloring matter. It is sometimes mixed with small pieces of the twigs from which it was gathered. [B, 5 (α, 35)]—**Shell', Shell-l.** Lat., *lacca in massis* (seu *tabulis*). Fr., *laque en écailles* (ou *oreilles*, ou *plaques*, ou *tablettes*), *laque plat.* Ger., *Schellack.* L. as it usually occurs in commerce; prepared by melting, straining, and hardening stick or seed l. which has been previously deprived of its soluble coloring matter. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Stick l.** Lat., *lacca in baculis* (seu *ramis*). Fr., *laque en bâtons.* Ger., *Stocklack.* L. as taken from the twigs which it incrusted. It is of a deep reddish-brown color, without odor, and has an astringent, somewhat bitterish taste. It contains more l. dye than the other varieties of l. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**White l.** L. bleached by passing chlorine through a solution of l. in a boiling lye of caustic potash till all the resin is precipitated. [α, 35.]

LAC (Lat.), n. n. La^{3}k(la^{3}k). Gen., *lact'is.* Gr., γάλα. Fr., *lait.* Ger., *Milch.* It., *latte.* Sp., *leche.* 1. Milk; of the Br. Ph., fresh cow's milk. [B, 5 (α, 35).] 2. Any milk-like liquid.—**Acidum lactis.** See LACTIC ACID.—**Acidum sacchari lactis.** See under ACIDUM.—**Flos lactis.**—See CREAM.—**L. acetosum, L. acidum.** Sour milk.—**L. ammoniacale, L. ammoniacum.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**L. amygdalæ, L. amygdalinum.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**L. asininum.** Asses' milk.—**L. asininum artificiale.** See LAIT *d'ânesse artificiel.*—**L. bovinum, L. bubalinum, L. bubulum.** Cow's milk. [B.]—**L. caninum.** Dog's milk. [α, 38.]—**L. caprinum.** Goat's milk. [α, 38.]—**L. concretum.** Condensed milk. [α, 38.]—**L. ebutyratum.** See *Butter*MILK.—**L. equinum.** Mare's milk. [B, 180 (α. 35).]—**L. fermentans seu fermentatum) equinum.** Kumyss. [α, 45.]—**L. ferratum.** Of the Dutch Society for the Advancement of Pharmacy, milk of white iron phosphate, formed by treating an aqueous solution of sodium phosphate with a solution of iron chloride and mixing the washed precipitate with sufficient water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]—**L. fœmineum, L. fœmininum.** Human milk. [α, 38.]—**L. guaiacinum.** See *Mistura* GUAIACI.—**L. hircinum.** Goat's milk. [α, 38.]—**L. hydrargyrosum.** Ammoniated mercury. [α, 38.]—**L. iodatum, L. jodatum.** Of the Dutch Society for the Advancement of Pharmacy, a preparation made by adding, while stirring, to 30 parts of cow's milk, warmed to 30° C., 1 part of a solution of 1 part of iodine in 13 parts of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]—**L. lunæ.** Fr., *lait de lune.* See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**L. mercuriale.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**L. montium.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**L. ossium.** A preparation obtained by saturating somewhat diluted hydrochloric acid by digestion with bones burned to whiteness.

cooling, filtering, and evaporating the liquid until it has a sp. gr. of 1·200. Of this liquid, 500 grammes are diluted with 6,000 grammes of distilled water, poured into a cold solution of 330 grammes of pure sodium carbonate in 6,000 grammes of distilled water, and the precipitate is washed by decantation until the washings cease to react with nitrate of silver. The yield is 3,000 grammes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]—**L. ovillum.** Sheep's milk. [α, 38.]—**L. pressum.** See CURD.—**L. primum puerperæ.** See COLOSTRUM.—**L. sanctæ Mariæ.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. terebinthinaceum.** See EMULSION *térébenthinée.*—**Lactis saccharum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Milk*-SUGAR.—**L. sylvien.** See CISTERNA *fossæ Sylvii.*—**L. vaccinum.** Cow's milk. [B.] —**L. virginale, L. virgineum, L. virginis, L. virginum.** The white, opaque liquid produced by the addition of water to an alcoholic solution of benzoin. [B, 86.]—**Manna** (seu **Nitrum**) **seri lactis.** Of Bartoletti (1619), see *Milk*-SUGAR.—**Primum puerperæ l.** See COLOSTRUM.—**Saccharum lactis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Milk*-SUGAR. —**Serum lactis** [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *petit-lait* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *suero de leche* [Sp. Ph.]. See WHEY.—**Serum lactis acetosum** [Gr. Ph.]. See WHEY and *Serum lactis acidum.*—**Serum lactis acidum** [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *petit-lait acide.* Syn.: *serum lactis acetosum* (seu *tartarisatum* [Gr. Ph.]). A preparation made by boiling cow's milk [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] or sheep's milk [Gr. Ph.], adding tartaric acid or cream of tartar, straining, filtering, and sometimes clarifying with white of egg. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Serum lactis aluminatum** (seu **aluminosum**). See *Alum* WHEY.—**Serum lactis aluminosum cum cinnamomo.** Fr., *petit-lait alumineux aromatisé.* A preparation made by mixing 4 parts of powdered alum, 2 parts of sugar of milk, 1 part of powdered cinnamon, and 540 parts of cow's milk, boiling and filtering. [L, 85.]—**Serum lactis chalybeatum.** Fr., *petit-lait chalybé.* Ger., *Eisenmolken.* A preparation made by dipping a red-hot iron into whey several times, and filtering the whey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Serum lactis commune** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)] (seu **dulce**). See WHEY.—**Serum lactis dulcificatum** [Gr. Ph.]. Serum lactis tartarisatum treated, before filtering, with enough prepared oyster-shells to absorb the acid. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Serum lactis ferruginosum** (seu **martiatum**). See *Serum lactis chalybeatum.*—**Serum lactis sinapinum.** Fr., *petit-lait sinapisé.* A preparation made by boiling together milk and mustard and straining when coagulated. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Serum lactis tamarindatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *petit-lait tamarindé.* Sp., *suero tamarindado* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling tamarinds in cow's milk [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], sheep's milk [Gr. Ph.], or whey [Sp. Ph.], straining or filtering, and [Gr. Ph.] clarifying with white of egg. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Serum lactis tartarisatum.** See *Serum lactis acidum.*—**Serum lactis vinosum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *petit-lait-vineux.* A preparation made by bringing 6 parts of sheep's milk to a boil, adding 1 part of white wine, straining when half cooled, clarifying with white of egg, and filtering. Some of the older pharmacopœias give similar preparations, directing, however, cow's milk. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]

LAC (Fr.), n. La^{3}k. See SINUS.—**L. central.** See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**L's dérivatifs.** The sinuses of the dura. [A, 385.]—**L. lacrymal.** See *Lacrymal* SINUS.—**L. sanguin.** A utero-placental sinus. [A, 385.]—**L. sylvien.** See CISTERNA *fossæ Sylvii.*

LA CAILLE (Fr.), n. La^{3} ka^{3}-el-y'. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a warm alkaline, sulphurous, and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

LACAPHTHON (Lat.), **LACAPHTHUM** (Lat.), **LACAPHTHUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'tho^{2}n, -thu^{3}m-(thu^{4}m), -thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., λάκαφθον. A certain aromatic bark, said to have been a component of the *kyphi* of the Egyptians. [A, 311 (α, 21, 35).]

LACARA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'a^{3}-ra^{3}. Gr., λακάρα, λακάρη. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Prunus mahateb.* 2. Of Sprengel, the section *Schnella* of the genus *Bauhinia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]

LACAUNE (Fr.), n. La^{3}-kon. A place in the department of Tarn, France, where there is a tepid alkaline spring. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

LAC-BEET, n. An undetermined capsular fruit used by the natives of Siam in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, etc. [L, 105.]

LACCA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ka^{3}. See LAC (Eng.).—**Essentia laccæ.** See *Tinctura laccæ.*—**Gummi laccæ.** See LAC (Eng.).—**L. alba.** See *White* LAC.—**L. cærulea.** Litmus. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. florentina.** Ger., *Florentinerlack.* See *L. in globulis.*—**L. in baculis.** See *Stick* LAC.—**L. in globulis** [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Florentinerlack, Kugellack.* Syn.: *L. florentina.* Clay or chalk impregnated with a coloring matter made from a decoction of Pernambuco wood with alum and tin chloride. [B, 95.]—**L. in granis** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Seed* LAC.—**L. in massis.** See *Shell* LAC.—**L. in placentis.** See *Cake* LAC.—**L. in ramis.** See *Stick* LAC.—**L. in tabulis.** See *Shell* LAC.—**L. musica.** See LITMUS.—**Resina laccæ.** See LAC (Eng.).—**Tinctura laccæ.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture alcoolique*) *de laque.* Ger., *Lacktinctur.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of lac in 12 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura laccæ aquosa.** Fr., *teinture aqueuse de laque.* A preparation made by boiling down to one-half 30 parts of grain lac, 15 of crude alum, and 240 of water; when cool, adding 60 parts each of rose-water and water of sage, and filtering; or by digesting 29 parts of powdered lac and 14 of alum in 690 of rose-water, and filtering; or by boiling 11 parts of lac and 4 of alum in 120 of water, straining, and adding 11 parts of spirit of cochlearia; or by boiling together and straining 30 parts of lac, 4 of crude alum, and 60 each of rose-water, water of sage, and water of cochlearia; or 22 of lac, 7 of alum, and 360 each of water of sage, water of cochlearia, and water of prunella. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura laccæ kalina.** Fr., *teinture alcoolique de laque alcaline.* A preparation made by digesting 30 parts of lac and 15 each of myrrh and oleum tartari per deliquium for 3 or 4 days in 180 parts of spirit of cochlearia, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LACCATE, n. La^{2}k'at. A salt of laccic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LACCIC ACID, n. La^{2}k'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide laccique.* An acid extracted by John from stick lac, occurring in grainy crystals of reddish-yellow color, deliquescent, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LACCIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. La^{3}k-se-fe^{2}r. From *lacca*, lac, and *ferre*, to bear. Of plants, producing lac. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LACCIN, n. La^{2}k'si^{2}n. Fr., *laccine.* A peculiar principle found in lac, partaking of the character of wax. It is reddish in color and easily fusible; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in hydrochloric acid, and in potash. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 5, 46, 119 (α, 38, 39).]

LACE-BARK TREE, n. Las'ba^{3}rk tre. 1. In Jamaica, the *Lagetta lintearia.* 2. In New Zealand, the *Plagianthus betulinus.* [B, 121, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

LACEIC ACID, n. La^{2}s-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lacéique.* A crystallizable acid said to be derived from some kinds of seed lac. [B, 7.]

LACEÏN (Ger.), n. La^{3}t-sa-en'. Of Unverdorben, a yellow translucent solid, forming the residue of shellac after the extraction of all the principles soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. [B, 7.]

LACE-LEAF, n. The lattice-leaf of Madagascar, a species of the genus *Ouvirandra.* [B, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**Pink-flowered l.-l.** The *Ouvirandra berneriana.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**White-flowered l.-l.** The *Ouvirandra fenestralis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LACE-POD, n. Las'po^{2}d. The *Thysanocarpus curvipes.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LACERATE, LACERATED, adj. La^{2}s'e^{2}r-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *laceratus, lacerus* (from *lacerare*, to tear to pieces). Fr., *déchiré, laceré.* Ger., *zerfezt, zerrissen.* Torn; in botany, cleft irregularly, as if torn; in osteology, having irregular edges. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

LACERATIO (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-e^{2}r-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* See DILACERATION and LACERATION.—**L. ligamentaris.** Laceration of a ligament. [L, 290.]—**L. muscularis.** Laceration of a muscle. [L, 290.]—**L. vascularis.** Laceration of a blood-vessel. [L, 290.]—**L. visceralis.** Laceration of a viscus. [L, 290.]

LACERATION, n. La^{2}s-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *laceratio* (from *lacerare*, to tear to pieces). Fr., *lacération, déchirement.* Ger., *L., Riss, Zerreissung.* It., *lacerazione.* Sp., *dislaceración.* 1. The act of tearing. 2. A breach made by tearing. [E.]—**Cataract l.** A method devised by Noyes in 1869 for operating on capsular and secondary cataracts. A von Graefe's cataract knife is introduced through the horizontal meridian of the cornea, as in the operation of flap extraction. When the point of the knife is withdrawn as far as the middle of the membranous diaphragm, the handle is elevated and a long, vertical wound made in the membrane. The knife is then withdrawn, and two blunt hooks are introduced through the points of entrance and exit in the cornea, and the opening in the membrane widened by pulling on the two sides in opposite directions. [F.]—**L. of the infratrochlear nerve.** See *Badal's* OPERATION.—**Subcutaneous l.** Fr., *lacération sous-cutanée.* The operation of destroying the tissues, especially of vascular growths, by introducing a small needle or tenotome under the skin and moving it about. [E, 24.]

LACERATIVE, adj. La^{2}s'e^{2}r-a-ti^{2}v. Causing laceration.

LACERATOR (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-e^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., la^{2}s'e^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. An instrument for effecting laceration.

LACERATURA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-e^{2}r-a(a^{3})-tu^{2}(tu)'ra^{3}. A lacerated wound. [L, 290.]

LACERATUS (Lat.), **LACÉRÉ** (Fr.), adj's. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-e^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), la^{3}-sa-ra. See LACERATED.

LACERTA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)'ta^{3}. Fr., *lézard.* Ger., *Eidechse.* 1. A genus of insectivorous lizards (*Lacertilia*) of the *Lacertidæ*, which are a family of the *Cionocrania.* [α, 35.] 2. Of the alchemists, a general name for various preparations resembling certain lizards in color. [A, 322, 325.]—**L. agilis.** Ger., *gemeine* (oder *graue*) *Eidechse.* The sand lizard of Europe; a species formerly used in skin, venereal, and cancerous diseases, and still used medicinally in some parts of southern Europe. In India the skeleton, in the form of a powder or a paste, is used as a nervine, stimulant, and aphrodisiac. [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. bullaris.** See ANOLIS *bullaris.*—**L. chamæleo.** See CHAMÆLEO (1st def.).—**L. rubra.** See COLCOTHAR.—**L. salamandra.** See SALAMANDRA *maculosa.*—**L. scincus.** See SCINCUS *officinalis.*—**L. viridis.** 1. An old name for a certain green mercurial precipitate. [A, 322.] 2. A green liquid formed on adding a little copper to a solution of l. rubra. [A, 325.] 3. A bright-green species of *L.* (1st def.) with black spots in front; common in Jersey and in localities around the Mediterranean Sea. [L, 28, 353 (α, 39).]—**Oleum lacertarum.** An old preparation made by boiling green lizards in twice their weight of olive-oil, digesting for three days, and squeezing through a strainer. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LACERTIAN, adj. La^{2}s-u^{5}r'sh'n. From *lacerta*, a lizard. Fr., *lacertien.* Belonging to the *Lacertidæ* or the *Lacertilia* (see under LACERTA); as a n., in the pl., the *Lacertilia.* [A, 526.]

LACERTIFORM, adj. La^{2}s-u^{5}rt'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. From *lacerta*, a lizard, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lacertiforme.* Lizard-shaped. [L, 41.]

LACERTINE, LACERTOID, adj's. La^{2}s'u^{5}rt-i^{2}n, -oid. From *lacerta*, a lizard, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the lizard. [L, 107.]

LACERTOUS, adj. La^{2}s-u^{6}rt'u^{3}s. Lat., *lacertosus* (from *lacertus*, the muscular part of the arm). Ger., *musculös*. Muscular, having powerful muscles. [A, 322.]

LACERTULUS (Lat.), n. m. La(la^2)-su^{6}rt(ke^{2}rt)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Dim. of *lacertus*. A little muscle. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**Lacertuli cordis.** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ*.

LACERTUS (Lat.), n. m. La(la^2)-su^{6}rt(ke^{2}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A fleshy and muscular portion of the body, especially the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. A muscle or a muscular or fibrous fasciculus. [A, 312 (*a*, 21); A, 322; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Lacerti adsciti (seu adscititii, seu Weitbrechtii).** Transverse fibrous bands in front of the radio carpæ articulation forming a portion of the anterior ligament. [L.]—**Lacerti cordis.** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ*.—**L. fibrosus.** See *Semilunar* FASCIA.—**L. medius Weitbrechtii, L. rectus.** See LIGAMENTUM *accessorium rectum Weitbrechtii*.—**L. reflexus.** A ligamentous cord extending between the pisiform bone to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]

LACERUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LACERATED. The *Laceræ* are a division, and the *Laceri* a section, of agarics. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LACET, n. La^{2}s-e^{2}t. See LEMNISCUS.

LACE-TREE, n. See LACE-BARK TREE.

LACE-WINGED, adj. Las'wi^{2}n^{2}d. Having large, membranous, gauze-like, net-veined wings resembling lace (said of insects). [L, 196, 353 (*a*, 39, 43).]

LACHANON (Lat.), **LACHANUM** (Lat.), n's n. La^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)'-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., λάχανον (from λαχαίνειν, to dig). Ger., *Gartengemüse*. Garden-vegetables. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LA CHAPELLE-GODEFROY (Fr.), n. La^3-sha^3-pe^{2}l-god-frwa^3. A place in the department of Aube, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LA CHAPELLE-SUR-ERDE (Fr.), n. La^3-sha^3-pe^{2}l-su^{6}r-e^{2}rd. See FORGES.

LACHEN (Ger.), n. La^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. See LAUGHTER.—**Krampfl'.** See GELASMUS (2d def.).

LACHESIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(lach^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*lach'esis*). Gr., λάχεσις. 1. A genus of reptiles of the *Viperinæ*, order *Ophidii*. 2. The poison obtained from the fangs of a Brazilian snake (*Trigonocephalus l.*), used as a medicine in homœopathy; it is greenish and of the consistence of thick saliva. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LACHLACHATUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)-la^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A certain stomachic medicine described by Avicenna. [A, 325.]

LACHNANTHES (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)'thes-(thas). From λάχνη, soft, woolly hair, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Elliott, a genus of North American blood-worts. [B, 34, 38, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tinctoria.** Paint- (or red-) root; an herb with rush-like leaves, growing in swamps and on the borders of ponds. The root is employed in dyeing. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LACHRYMA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)'ri^2(ru^6)-ma^3. See LACRIMA.

LACHRYMAL, adj. La^{2}k'ri^2-m'l. See LACRYMAL.

LACHZWANG (Ger.), n. La^{3}ch^2'tswa^{3}n^2. An irresistible impulse to laugh. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]

LACINIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From *lacer*, mangled. Fr., *lacinie*, *laciniure*. Ger., *Zipfel*, *Fetzen*. A deep, taper-pointed incision; in botany, a slender lobe. [B, 1, 19, 38, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Laciniæ tubarum Falloppii.** The fringes of the Falloppian tubes. [A, 322.]

LACINIATE, LACINIATED, adj's. La^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^2-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *laciniatus* (from *lacinia*, a lappet). Fr., *déchiqueté*, *lacinié*. Ger., *geschlizt*. Cut into narrow fringe-like lobes, slashed. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LACINIFLOROUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^{2}n-i^2-flo'ru^{3}s. From *lacinia*, a lappet, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *laciniflore*. Ger., *schlitzblüthig*. Having slashed or fringed flowers. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

LACINIFOLIATE, adj. La^{2}s-i^{2}n-i^2-fol'i^2-at. Lat., *lacinifoliatus* (from *lacinia*, a lappet, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *lacinifolié*. Ger., *schlitzblättrig*. Having incised leaves. [B, 38 (*a*, 14)

LACINIFORM, adj. La^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *lacinia*, a lappet, and *forma*, form. Fr., *laciniforme*. Fringed or incised. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

LACINIOLATE, adj. La^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^2-o-lat. From *lacinia*, a lappet. Having very minute laciniæ. [L, 56.]

LACINIOSE, adj. La^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^2-os. See LACINIATE.

LACINIURE (Fr.), n. La^3-se-ne-u^{6}r. See LACINIA.

LACINULA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-i^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *lacinia*. Fr., *lacinule*. Ger., *Zipfelchen*, *Fetzchen*. 1. A small lacinia or indentation. 2. The sharply inflexed apex of a petal in an umbelliferous plant. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LACINULATE, LACINULOSE, adj's. La^{2}s-i^{2}n'u^{2}l-at, -os. Lat., *lacinulatus*, *lacinulosus*. Furnished with lacinulæ. [L, 107.]

LA CIOTAT (Fr.), n. La^3 se-o-ta^3. A sea-bathing resort near Marseilles, France. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

LACISTEMA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}s(la^{3}k)-i^2-ste(sta)'ma^3. Gen., *stem'atos* (*-atis*). From λακίς, a rent, and στῆμα, the stamen of a flower. Fr., *lacistème*. A genus typical of the *Lacistemaceæ* (Fr., *lacistémées*), which are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Violales*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Julifloræ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Fagineæ*; of Baillon, a series of the *Bixaceæ*. [B, 19, 38, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LACK (Ger.), n. La^{3}k. See LAC (Eng.).—**Blauer L.** See LITMUS.—**Florentinerl'.** See LACCA *in globulis*.—**Klumpenl'.** See *Shell* LAC.—**Kugell'.** See LACCA *in globulis*.—**L'baum.** The *Rhus vernicifera*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L'farbe.** Lit., lac-dye; the lake color of the blood observed after dissolution of the red blood-corpuscles, with setting free of their coloring matter. [K, 13.]—**L'kraut.** The *Impatiens balsamina*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L'roth.** See *Stick* LAC.—**L'säure.** See LACCIC ACID.—**L'stoff.** See LACCIN.—**L'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* LACCÆ.—**Stockl'.** See *Stick* LAC.

LACKMUS (Ger.), n. La^{3}k'mus. See LITMUS.—**Blaues L'papier** (Ger.). See *Blue* LITMUS *paper*.—**L'kraut** (Ger.). The *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L'papier** (Ger.). See LITMUS *paper*.—**L'pflanze** (Ger.). The *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L'tinctur.** Tinctura heliotropii. [L, 80.]

LA CLAVÉE (Fr.), n. La kla^3-va. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LACMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. Of the Gr. Ph., *litmus*. 2. The *Roccella tinctoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LA CONDAMINE (Fr.), n. La^3 ko^{2}n^2-da^3-men. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline, gaseous, and feebly ferruginous spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]

LACONICUM (Lat.), n. n. La(la^3)-ko^{2}n(kon)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λακωνικός, Laconian. See CALDARIUM.

LA COURRIÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3 kur-re-e^{2}r. One of the mineral springs at Durtal, France. [L, 49.]

LACQUER, n. La^{2}k'u^{6}r. A colored varnish used for wood and certain metals, having lac as its basis. [*a*, 35.]—**Japan l.** Syn.: *Japan varnish balsam*. A black varnish used by the Japanese for lacquering ornamental articles. It is the sap of *Rhus vernicifera*, which turns black when exposed to the air. [B. 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Japan l.-tree, L. plant.** The *Rhus vernicifera*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-tree.** The *Carica erythrocarpa*. [B, 12 (*a*, 35).]

LACRIMA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ri^2-ma^3. A tear.—**L. agasyllidis.** See AMMONIACUM (1st def.).

LACRIMATIO (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ri^2-ma(ma^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See LACRYMATION.—**L. sanguinea.** See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

LACRIMATION, n. La^{2}k-ri^2-ma'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lacrimatio*. See LACRYMATION.—**Sanguineous l.** See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

LACRIMATOME, n. La^{2}k'ri^{2}m-a^3-tom. See LACRYMATOME.

LACRIMIN, n. La^{2}k'ri^2-mi^{2}n. See DACRYOLIN.

LACRIMO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ri^2-mo(mo^3)-lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *lacrima*, a tear, and *labium*, a lip. Fr., *lacrymo-labial*, *lacrymal*. Ger., *äusserer Wangen thränenbeinmuskel der Lippe*, *unterer Augenlidmuskel*. A superficial muscle of the solipeds, continuous with the supernasolabialis in front, the cuticularis behind, and the orbicularis palpebrarum above. It corrugates the skin beneath the eye. [L, 13.]

LACRUMA (Lat.), **LACRYMA** (Lat.), n's f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ru^4-ma^3, -ri^2(ru^6)-ma^3. See LACRIMA.

LACRYMAL, adj. La^{2}k'ri^2-m'l. Lat., *lacrimalis* (from *lacrima*, a tear). Fr., *lacrymal*. Ger., *lacrymal*, *thränenerzeugend*, *zu den Thränen gehörig*. It., *lacrimale*, *lagrimale*. Sp., *lagrimal*. Pertaining to the secretion or flow of tears.

LACRYMATION, n. La^{2}k-ri^2-ma'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lacrimatio* (from *lacrimare*, to shed tears). Fr., *lacrymation*. Ger., *Weinen*, *Thränen*. 1. Weeping. 2. A profuse secretion of tears.—**Sanguineous l.** See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

LACRYMATOME, n. La^{2}k'ri^{2}m-a^3-tom. See LACRYMOTOME.

LACRYMIN, n. La^{2}k'ri^{2}m-i^{2}n. Fr., *lacrymine*. See DACRYOLIN.

LACRYMOTOME, n. La^{2}k'ri^2-mo-tom. From *lacrima*, a tear, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *lacrymotome*. Ger., *Lakrymotom*. An instrument for incising strictures of the lacrymal passages. [Mengin, "Rec. d'ophth.," Oct., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 633 (*a*, 29).]

LACS (Fr.), n. La^{3}ks. A band for making traction or extension, especially an obstetrical fillet.

LACSATIN, n. La^{2}k'sa^{2}t-i^{2}n. A bitter, neutral, crystalline substance extracted from the herb of *Lactuca sativa*. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in ethereal oils. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

LACTAGOGUE, adj. La^{2}kt'a^2-go^{2}g. See GALACTAGOGUE.

LACTALBUMIN, n. La^{2}kt-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n. From *lac*, milk, and *albumen*, white of egg. Casein. [L, 107.]

LACTAMIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-ta^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lactamique*. Ger., *Lactaminsäure*. An amic acid, $C_3H_7NO_2$, derived from lactic acid by the replacement of hydroxyl by amidogen. Two varieties are known: 1. Ethyllidene l. a., or alanine (*q. v.*). 2. Hydracrylamic acid, $CH_2(NH_2)$—CH<—O— CHOH, derived from hydracrylic acid, forming transparent prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [B.]—**Ethylidene l. a.** Ger., *Aethylidenlactaminsäure*. See ALANINE.

LACTAMIDE, n. L^{2}k'ta^{2}m-i^{2}d(ld). Ger., *Laktamid*. A crystalline body, $C_3O_2NH_7 = CH_3 - CH(OH) - CO.NH_2$, occurring in the form of radiated crystals soluble in water and in alcohol, and melting at 74° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

LACTAMINE, n. La^{2}k'ta^{2}m-en. See ALANINE.

LACTAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. La^{3}k-ta^3-men'zoir-e^2. See LACTAMIC ACID.

LACTANS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ta^{2}nz(ta^{3}ns). Gen., *-tant'is*. From *lactare*, to suckle. Gr., γαλακτοῦχος (from γάλα, milk, and

ἔχειν, to have). Fr., *nourrissant.* 1. Suckling, giving suck. As a n. (Fr., *femme nourrissante*), a woman who gives suck. 2. Sucking; as a n., a suckling.

LACTANT, adj. La2k't'nt. See LACTANS.

LACTAR, n. La2k'ta3r. See LACTARIUS.—**Leaden l.** See LACTARIUS *plumbeus.*

LACTARIUS (Lat.), adj. La2k(la3k)-ta(ta3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). From *lac,* milk. Gr., γαλακτικός, γαλάκτινος. Fr., *lactaire, laiteux.* Ger., *milchig.* Milky, prepared with or containing milk; as a n., in the m. (Ger., *Milchschwamm*), of Fries, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* formerly included in *Agaricus,* so called from its milky juice; as a n., in the n., *lactarium,* an article of food prepared with milk. [B, 74; B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Dingy l.** See *L. fuliginosus.*—**Dirty l.** See *L. turpis.*—**L. acris.** See *L. piperatus.*—**L. angustissimus.** An edible species found in the United States. [B, 61 (α, 35).] Cf. AGARICUS *angustissimus.*—**L. aspideus.** A straw-colored, poisonous species found in Europe, and growing in damp, dark places. The milky juice varies from white to lilac. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. aurantiacus.** An orange-colored species, with a fleshy, flatly depressed, somewhat viscid pileus, and a smooth, swollen stem, growing rarely in shady woods in Europe. The milk, which is white, is but slightly acrid. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. chrysosorrhœus.** Yellow-juiced l., a species common in woods in the United States and Europe. The milk is at first white, then golden-yellow, and extremely acrid. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. controversus.** A swollen-stemmed species growing especially under poplar-trees. It has a faint smell and an extremely burning taste. The milk is plentiful and very acrid. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. deliciosus.** Ger., *Reizker, Ritscherling.* An edible species found in northern Europe, France, Sp in, and Italy. [B, 49; B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. exsuccus.** The *L. vellereus,* var. *exsuccus.* It is edible. [B, 105.]—**L. fuliginosus.** Dingy l., a species common in Carolina in woods during autumn. The milky juice and the flesh are acrid. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**L. insulsus.** An esculent variety found in the United States and England. [B, 61.]—**L. luridus.** Syn.: *Agaricus luridus.* A species growing in fields among mosses in Europe. The milk, which is white but turns red, is acrid. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. mitissimus.** Wild l., a species growing in woods and hedge-banks. It is without odor, and is probably edible. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. necator.** See *L. torminosus.*—**L. piperatus.** A species eaten in the United States; in England regarded as poisonous. [B.]—**L. plumbeus.** A poisonous species growing in European woods, especially under conifers. The milk is acrid and white and does not change color. [B, 93, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. pyrogalus.** Pear-scented l., a poisonous species with a dirty, yellowish pileus, and the stem attenuated downward, growing in woods and meadows during August. The milky juice is white, abundant, and exceedingly acrid. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. quietus.** A species growing in the woods from September to November. The milk is white and mild. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. rufus.** Fr., *agaric caustique, rougeole à lait âcre.* A species having a caustic juice. [B, 105.]—**L. scrobiculatus.** A species growing in damp woods. It has a fleshy, depressed yellowish pileus. The milk is acrid and changes from white to a sulphur-color. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. subdulcis.** An edible species growing in the United States and in England. [B, 61.]—**L. theiogalus.** A poisonous species with a yellow juice, growing in Europe. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. torminosus.** Fr., *calalos, mortou, raffoult.* Ger., *Giftreizker.* A species found in Europe, said to be extremely poisonous. [B, 49, 105; B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. turpis.** Ger., *Mordschwamm.* Dirty l., the slayer; a large-sized species remarkable for its yellow-olive or amber hue, growing abundantly in woods in Europe, Asia, and North America. It is commonly but erroneously supposed to be poisonous; deprived of its acrid properties by cooking, it forms a delicious food, and is eagerly sought after in Finland and Russia. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. uridus.** A species growing in humid places in woods. The entire fungus when cut becomes lilac in color. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. vellereus.** A poisonous species found in Europe. [B, 105; B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. volemus.** Fr., *rougeotte à lait doux, vache.* Ger., *Brätling, Goldbrätling.* An edible species found in Europe. [B, 105; B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. zonarius.** A species found on the borders of woods; it has a compact viscid pileus with yellowish zones and a short elastic stem. The milk is white and acrid. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**Wild l.** See *L. mitissimus.*

LACTAS (Lat.), n. m. La2k(la3k)'ta2s(ta3s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See LACTATE.—**L. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal calcium lactate. [B.]—**L. ferrosus.** See IRON *lactate.*—**L. quinicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See QUININE *lactate.*—**Tabellæ cum lactate ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de lactate de* FER.—**L. zincicus.** See ZINC *lactate.*

LACTATE, n. La2k'tat. Lat., *lactas.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lactat, milchsaures Salz.* A salt of lactic acid. [B.]—**L. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ferrous lactate. [B.] See IRON *lactate.*—**L. sodique** (Fr.). Sodic lactate. [α, 38.] See SODIUM *lactate.*

LACTATIC, adj. La2k'ta2t-i2k. See GALACTAGOGUE.

LACTATION, n. La2k-ta'shu3n. Lat., *lactatio* (from *lactare,* to give suck). Fr., *allaitement.* Ger., *Säugen, Stillen.* 1. The production of milk. 2. Suckling. [α, 41.]

LACTEAL, adj. La2k'te2-a2l. Gr., γαλακτικός. Lat., *lacteus* (from *lac,* milk). Fr., *lacté, laiteux.* Ger., *milchig.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; as a n., a chyliferous vessel. [K.] 2. In botany, see LACTEOUS.

LACTEAN, adj. La2k'te-a2n. See LACTEAL.

LACTEIN, n. La2k'te2-i2n. Lat., *lacteinum.* Fr., *lactéine.* Ger., *L.* Condensed milk. [A, 322.]

LACTEOUS, adj. La2k'te2-u3s. Lat., *lacteus.* Fr., *lacté* (2d def.), *laiteux* (4th def.). Ger., *milchweiss* (2d def.), *milchig* (4th def.). 1. See LACTEAL. 2. Of the color of milk. 3. Of the consistence of milk. 4. Containing lac or a milky juice. [B, 1, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

LACTENS (Lat.), adj. La2k(la3k)'te2nz(te2ns). See LACTANS.

LACTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. La2k(la3k)'tez(tas). Gen., *lac'tium.* An old term for the small intestines, the lacteal vessels, and the mesentery. [A, 312, 322.]

LACTESCENCE, n. La2k-te2s'e2ns. From *lactescere,* to turn to milk. Fr., *l.* A condition (*e. g.,* of the chyle) resembling that of milk; in botany, milkiness of the juice of a plant, also the lac, or milk itself. [K (α, 35).]

LACTESCENT, adj. La2k-te2s'e2nt. Lat., *lactescens* (from *lactescere,* to turn to milk). Fr., *l.* Ger., *milchig* (1st def.), *milchend* (2d def.). Resembling milk (said of the liquid secreted by the breasts during pregnancy). 2. Of plants, milky, containing an abundance of milky juice. [K.]

LACTIC, adj. La2k'ti2k. Lat., *lacticus* (from *lac,* milk). Fr., *lactique.* Ger., *milchig.* Of or pertaining to milk. [α, 45.]—**L. acid.** See the major list.—**L. anhydride.** Ger., *Esteranhydrid der Milchsäure.* Ethereal anhydride of lactic acid; (1) *lactolactic acid,* $C_6H_{10}O_5 = CH_3CHCOO(CH_3CH(OH)COOH)$, an amorphous yellowish mass; and (2) *lactide* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**L. ether.** A substance, $C_4H_5O.C_6H_5O_5$, obtained by distilling equal parts of calcium lactate, anhydrous alcohol, and sulphuric acid. It is colorless, has a distinctive odor, and boils at 77° C., is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and may be decomposed by alkalies. [A, 301 (α, 45).]

LACTIC ACID, n. La2k'ti2k. Lat., *acidum lacticum.* Fr., *acide lactique.* Ger., *Milchsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_3H_6O_3$, discovered by Scheele in 1780; hydroxypropionic acid. Various isomeric modifications of this formula are known: 1. *Ordinary l. a.,* l. a. of fermentation, optically inactive ethylidene l. a., the *acidum lacticum* of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *acide lactique;* Ger., *Milchsäure*), $CH_3 - CH(OH) - CO.OH$, a body derived from the fermentation of milk, and forming with water a sour, syrupy liquid, from which the acid can not be separated in a pure state. What is usually termed lactic acid is really a mixture of the anhydrides of the latter with a peculiar gum, the product of the lactic fermentation. Ordinary l. a. is found in the gastric and intestinal juices, and, under certain circumstances, in the urine. The salts of ordinary l. a. constitute the various lactates. L. a. has moderate soporific properties, and has been used as a solvent of diphtheritic false membranes. 2. *Optically active ethylidene l. a., paralactic acid, sarcolactic acid* (Ger., *optisch active Aethyliden-Milchsäure*), a body closely resembling the former, and having the same structural composition, but differing in its power of rotating the polarized beam to the right. It occurs in the muscular juice, especially after a muscular contraction. 3. *Ethylene l. a.* (Ger., *Aethylenmilchsäure*), $CH_2OH - CH_2 - COOH$, a sour, syrupy liquid occurring along with paralactic acid in the muscular juice. 4. *Hydracrylic acid* (*q. v.*). The l. a.'s are a series of acids, $C_nH_{2n}O_3$. They comprise two isomeric groups, the normal l. a.'s corresponding in constitution to the diatomic alcohols, and having the graphic formula $\frac{C_n-/H_{2n}-2OH}{CO.OH}$; and the isolactic a.'s having the general formula $C\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_nH_{2n+1})2OH \\ / \\ {}_nCO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, and being formed synthetically from oxalic acid. $C_2H_4O_2$] by a series of substitutions which are equivalent to replacing one atom of oxygen in the acid by two molecules of an alcohol radicle of the C_nH_{2n} series. [B, 2.]—**Fermentation l. a.** See ETHYLIDENELACTIC ACID.—**L.-a. nitrate.** Nitrolactic acid. [B.]

LACTICA, n. An old name for typhoid fever. [A, 325.]

LACTICINIUM (Lat.), n. n. La2k(la3k)-ti2-si2n(ken)'i2-u3m-(u4m). From *lac,* milk. Food prepared with milk. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

LACTIDE, n. La2kt'i2d(id). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lactid.* The second ethereal anhydride of lactic acid, a body, $C_6H_8O_4 = 2(C_3H_6O_3) - 2H_2O$ (or $CH_3CH.COO)_2$, *i. e.,* a double molecule of lactic acid less two molecules of water. It occurs in colorless tabular crystals. [B, 4.]

LACTIFEROUS, adj. La2k-ti2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *lactiferus* (from *lac,* milk, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *lactifère.* Ger., *milchtragend.* See GALACTOPHOROUS.

LACTIFIC, LACTIFICAL, adj's. La2k-ti2f'i2k, -i2-k'l. From *lac,* milk, and *facere,* to make. Causing or producing milk. [α, 34.]

LACTIFLOROUS, adj. La2k-ti2-flor'u3s. Lat., *lactiflorus* (from *lac,* milk, and *flos,* a flower). Fr., *lactiflore.* Ger., *milchweissblüthig.* Having the flowers milky-white (used chiefly in the Lat. as a specific name). [α, 35.]

LACTIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. La2k(la3k)-ti2f'lu2(lu4)-u3s(u4s). From *lac,* milk, and *fluere,* to flow. Lactescent; as a n., of Persoon, a section of agarics corresponding to *Lactarius.* [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. innocuus.** The *Lactarius subdulcis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. theiogalus.** The *Lactarius theiogalus.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LACTIFORM, adj. La2k'ti2-fo2rm. From *lac,* milk, and *forma,* form. Fr., *lactiforme.* Resembling milk. [α, 45.]

LACTIFUGE, adj. La2k'ti2-fu2j. Lat., *lactifugus* (from *lac,* milk, and *fugare,* to put to flight). Fr., *l.* See ANTIGALACTIC.

LACTIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. La3k-te-zhe2n. From *lac,* milk, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Favoring the secretion of milk (said of certain foods). [K.]

LACTIGO (Lat.), n. f. La2k(la3k)-ti(te)'go. Gen., *-tig'inis.* See CRUSTA *lactea.*

LACTIMIDE, n. La2k'ti2m-i2d(id). Ger., *Lactimid.* A body, $CH_3(CH.CO) = NH = C_3NH_5O$ (or $C_6N_2H_{10}O_2$), occurring in colorless acicular crystals. [B, 4.]

LACTIN, n. La2k'ti2n. Fr., *lactine.* Sp., *lactina* [Mex. Ph.] See LACTOSE.

LACTIPHAGOUS, adj. La2k-ti2f'a3-gu3s. From *lac,* milk, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *lactiphage.* See GALACTOPHAGOUS.

LACTIPOTOUS, adj. La^{2}k-ti^{2}p'o-tu^{3}s. Lat., *lactipotus* (from *lac*, milk, and *potare*, to drink). Fr., *lactipote*. Milk-drinking. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LACTISMA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-tis'-matos* (*-atis*). Gr., λάκτισμα (from λακτίζειν, to kick with the heel). The kicking of a fœtus or of a nursing infant. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LACTISUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ti^2-su^2(su)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *lac*, milk, and *sugere*, to suck. See *Breast-*PUMP.

LACTIVOROUS, adj. La^{2}k-ti^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *lac*, milk, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *lactivore*. See GALACTOPHOROUS.

LACTOBIOSE, n. La^{2}k-to'bi^2-os. Ger., *Lactobiose*. Of Schiebler, galactose. [B.]

LACTOBUTYROMETER, n. La^{2}k-to-bu^{2}t-i^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *lac*, milk, βούτυρον, butter, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *lactobutyromètre*. See BUTYROMETER.

LACTOCARAMEL, n. La^{2}k-to-ka^{2}r'a^3-me^{2}l. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, obtained by heating lactose to about 160° C., and occurring as a brownish-yellow mass. [B, 48, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-to(to^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., la^{2}k'to-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *lac*, milk, and κήλη, a tumor. See GALACTOCELE.

LACTOCRITE, n. La^{2}kt'o-krit. From *lac*, milk, and κρίνειν, to test. An instrument for testing the quantity of fatty matter in milk. [α, 34.]

LACTODENSIMETER, n. La^{2}k'to-de^{2}ns-i^{2}m-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *lac*, milk, *densus*, dense, and μέτρον, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LACTOGLUCOSE, n. La^{2}k-to-glu^2'kos. A variety of sugar, probably identical with glucose, produced along with galactose by the fermentation of milk-sugar. [B.]

LACTOLACTIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-to-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lactic anhydride. [B, 3.]

LACTOLIN, n. La^{2}kt'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *lactolinum*. Fr., *lactoline*. Condensed milk. [A, 322.]

LACTOMETER, n. La^{2}k-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *lac*, milk, and μέτρον, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LACTONE, n. La^{2}k'ton. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Lacton*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, of a burning taste, formed during the distillation of lactic acid. [B, 48 (α, 14); K.]

LACTONIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lactonique*. Ger., *Lactonsäure*. A substance, $C_5H_6(OH)_5.COOH = C_6H_{10}O_5$, occurring in deliquescent crystals; produced by the oxidation of lactose and of arabin. It is at once a monobasic acid and an alcohol. [B, 4.]

LACTONITRIL, n. La^{2}k-to-nit'ri^{2}l. β-l., $CH_2(OH).CH_2.CN$, occurs as a colorless liquid having a slight sweet smell, and boiling at about 220° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LACTOPEPTINE, n. La^{2}k-to-pe^{2}p'ten. A proprietary acidulated, saccharated pepsin, combined with various inert substances. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]

LACTOPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-to(to^3)-fo^{2}s'fa^{2}s-(fa^{3}s). Gen., *-phat'is*. See LACTOPHOSPHATE.—**L. calcicus.** Calcium lactophosphate. [B.]—**L. calcicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Lactophosphate de* CHAUX *en solution*.

LACTOPHOSPHATE, n. La^{2}k-to-fo^{2}s'fat. Lat., *lactophosphas*. Fr., *l*. A phosphate and lactate of the same base. [B.]

LACTOPROTEIN, n. La^{2}k-to-prot'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *lactoprotéine*. Ger., *Laktoproteïn*. An albuminoid substance found in milk, from which it is precipitated by acid mercury nitrate. [K.]

LACTOSCOPE, n. La^{2}k'to-skop. From *lac*, milk, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See GALACTOSCOPE.

LACTOSE, n. La^{2}k'tos. From *lac*, milk (see also *-ose**). Lat., *saccharum lactis*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *L.*, *Milchzucker*. Milk-sugar; a carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, occurring in the milk of mammalia, and obtained in very hard, transparent, colorless, prismatic crystals, having a faint sweet taste. It is moderately soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution exerts on the plane of polarization a specific dextrorotary power of 59·3°. By being heated to above 170° C. it is converted into lactocaramel; by the action of ferments or acids it is converted into lactoglucose and galactose. [B, 4; "Practitioner," Sept. 1, 1889, p. 214.]

LACTOSERUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{2}k)-tos(to^{3}s)'e^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *lac*, milk, and *serum*, whey. Whey. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]

LACTOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. La^{3}k-to-sek. Pertaining to lactose. [A, 385.]

LACTOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tos-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *lac*, milk, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Lactosurie*. The condition in which the urine contains lactose; observed occasionally in pregnant, parturient, and nursing women. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LACTOUS, adj. La^{2}k'tu^{3}s. Lat., *lactosus* (from *lac*, milk). Milky. [B.]

LACTO-VARIOLIC, LACTO-VARIOLOUS, adj's. La^{2}k-to-va^{2}r-i'o^{2}l-i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. From *lac*, milk, and *variola*, small-pox. Fr., *lacto-variolique*. Variolous and mixed with milk (see *L.-v.* INOCULATION).

LACTRINE, n. La^{2}k'tren. An opalescent glass used to soften electric light. [Reade, "Lancet," Nov. 18, 1882, p. 877 (α, 34).]

LACTUCA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'ka^3. From *lac*, milk. Fr., *laitue* (1st def.), *laitue vireuse* (2d def.). Ger., *Lattich* (1st def.), *Salat* (1st def.), *Giftlattich* (2d def.), *Laktuk* (2d def.). Syn.: *herba lactucæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.); *herba lactucæ virosæ* (2d def.); *herba lactucæ fœtidæ* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Cichorieæ*. The *Lactucaceæ* of Schultz are a subtribe of the *Cichoraceæ*. The *Lactucæ* of Adanson are a section of the *Compositæ*. The *Lactuceæ* (Fr., *lactucées*) of Cassini are a tribe of the *Synanthereæ* (*Compositæ*). 2. Of the Br. Ph., lettuce, the flowering herb of *L. virosa*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua lactucæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (*distillée* [Fr. Cod.] ou *hydrolat*) *de laitue*. Sp., *agua de lechuga* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *hydrolatum lactucæ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *L. capitata* with 2 parts of water until the distillate equals one part. [B.]—**Aromatic tincture of l.** See *Teinture de* LAITUE *aromatique*.—**Essentia lactucæ virosæ.** A preparation made by macerating the fresh juice of *L. virosa* with strong alcohol for several days and filtering; or by digesting 1 oz. of the herb of the plant and 1 drachm of cinnamon in a mixture of 4 oz. each of strong alcohol and water for several days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Extractum lactucæ** [Br. Ph.] (**virosæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait de laitue vireuse* (*tige*) [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *extrait de laitue cultivée tige* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Giftlattich-Extrakt*, *Lattichextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de lechuga* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). Syn.: *extractum lactucæ virosæ aquosum* (et *spirituosum* [Netherl. Ph.]) (1st def.), *lactucarium gallicum* (1st def.). 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by crushing the flowering herb of *L. virosa*, straining, evaporating to a syrupy consistence, adding the green substance from the strainer, and bringing to a pilular consistence. The Fr. preparation orders the lettuce stalks gathered at the time of flowering, and, without adding the residue from the strainer, brought to the consistence of a soft extract. The Ger., Hung., Swiss, and (in the case of the extractum spirituosum) the Dutch preparations employ alcohol to extract the juice of the fresh [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (dried [Swiss Ph.]) lettuce herb. The Gr. Ph. directs that the herb be gathered before flowering, the Netherl. Ph. when it begins to flower. 2. Of the Belg. Ph. and Swiss Ph., an extract made from the fresh rind of the stalks of *L. sativa* [Sp. Ph. and apparently the Belg. Ph.], from the fresh herb [Swiss Ph.], or from the fresh stalks of *L. capitata* [Fr. Cod.], and brought to the consistence of a thick extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum lactucæ virosæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *alcoolature de laitue vireuse*. A preparation made by extracting the juice of the stalks of *L. virosa* with brandy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum lactucæ virosæ aquosum** (et **spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]). See *Extractum lactucæ*.—**Fructus lactucæ.** Sp., *lechuga* [Sp. Ph.]. The fruit of *L. sativa*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Herba lactucæ.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Hydrolatum lactucæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua lactucæ*.—**L. alpinus.** A European species the shoots of which are eaten by the Laplanders. [B, 173, 215.]—**L. altissima.** Fr., *laitue gigantesque*. A very large species indigenous to the Caucasus, now cultivated in France for the lactucarium which it yields. According to Planchon, it is a variety of *L. scariola*. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**L. canadensis.** Fr., *laitue de Canada*, *chicorée blanche*. A species, by some regarded as identical with *L. elongata*, used in Canada as a refrigerant and mild laxative. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. capitata.** Fr., *laitue pommée* (ou *officinale* [Fr. Cod.]). Cabbage-lettuce; a variety of *L. sativa* named in the Fr. Cod. (1866) as the source of lactucarium. [B, 18, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cicoriifolia.** See *L. perennis*.—**L. crispa.** Fr., *laitue frisée*. Ger., *krauser Salat*. A variety of *L. sativa*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. elongata.** Fr., *laitue allongée*. Trumpet milkweed, fire-weed, American wild lettuce; a rank species growing in hedges and thickets in rich, damp soil. Maisch has obtained lactucarium from it. [B, 5, 18, 34, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. floridana.** A North American species used as a remedy for rattlesnake bites and as a pectoral remedy. [B, 173 (α, 35); B, 215.]—**L. fœtida.** See *L. virosa*.—**L. graminifolia.** A species growing in dry soils in the southern United States. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. graveolens.** See *L. virosa*.—**L. hirsuta.** A variety of *L. elongata*. [B, 215 (α, 35).]—**L. integrifolia.** A variety of *L. elongata*. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. intybacea.** Endive-leaved (or Lombard) lettuce; an erect, branched, glabrous herb found in the tropics, by De Candolle and others referred to *Brachyramphus*. [B, 214, 275, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. laciniata.** Fr., *laitue laciniée*. A variety of *L. virosa*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. leucophæa.** A North American species erroneously identified with *L. alpinia*. [B, 173, 215.]—**L. longifolia.** See *L. romana*.—**L. marina.** Fr., *laitue marine*. A species of *Ulva*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. montana.** A variety of *L. virosa*, said to be cultivated in Scotland for the production of lactucarium. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**L. muralis.** The *Prenanthes muralis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. palmata.** Fr., *laitue palmée* (ou *chicorée*, ou *-épinard*). A variety of *L. sativa*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. papaveracea.** Fr., *laitue papavéracée*. See *L. virosa*.—**L. perennis.** Fr., *laitue vivace* (ou *de bruyère*), *chevrille*, *corne de cerf*, *égreville*, *licochet*. Perennial lettuce. The young shoots are eaten. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. pratensis.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**L. pulchella.** California lettuce; a North American herb with flower-heads of the color and size of those of wild chicory. [B, 175, 214 (α, 35).]—**L. quercina.** Oak-leaved lettuce. a European species. [B, 64, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. romana.** Fr., *laitue romaine*, *chicon*. Ger., *römischer* (oder *langer*) *Salat*. A variety of *L. sativa*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. sagittifolia.** See *L. integrifolia*.—**L. sanguinarea.** A variety of *L. elongata*. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. sativa.** Fr., *laitue cultivée* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Gartenlattich*, *gemeiner Lattich*, *gemeiner* (oder *Garten-*) *Salat*. The common garden lettuce. It yields lactucarium. The seeds, *semina lactucæ*, were formerly used medicinally and formed a part of the *semina quatuor frigida minora*. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. sativa capitata.** See *L. capitata*.—**L. sativa crispa.** See *L. crispa*.—**L. sativa palmata.** See *L. palmata*.—**L'säure** (Ger.). Lactucic acid. [α, 38.]—**L. scariola.** Fr., *laitue sauvage*. Ger., *wilder Lattich* (oder *Salat*), *Zaun-Lattich*, *Scariol*, *Leberdistel*. Prickly lettuce; a species closely allied to *L. virosa* and a source of lactucarium. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. silvestris.** 1. Of Matthæus, the *L. quercina*. 2. Of Lamarck, the *L. scariola*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. silvestris major odore opii.** See *L. virosa*.—**L. sonchifolia.** Fr., *laitue à feuilles de saule*. Blue dandelion; a species growing in southwestern Europe.

[B, 175, 214 (α, 35).]—**L. venenosa.** Of Rosenthal, probably a species of *Selineæ*, and highly poisonous. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 39).]—**L. verticalis.** See *L. scariola.*—**L. villosa.** Of Jacquin, the *Mulgedium acuminatum.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. virosa.** Fr., *laitue vireuse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *papavéracée*, ou *sauvage*). Ger., *giftiger Lattich, Stinksalat.* Acrid (or strong-scented, or medicinal prickly, or wild) lettuce; a species found in Europe, abounding in a bitter, milky, unpleasantly smelling juice, which was long reputed to be diuretic and narcotic. It furnishes the *L.* of the Br. Ph., and the lactucarium of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. virosa laciniata.** See *L. laciniata.*—**Semen lactucæ.** The seed of *L. sativa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus lactucæ.** Fr., *sirop de laitue.* A solution of 1,000 parts of sugar in 500 of aqua lactucæ. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura lactucæ virosæ.** Fr., *teinture de laitue.* A preparation made by macerating for a fortnight the fresh herb of *L. virosa* in an equal weight of dilute alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LACTUCARIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *lac*, milk. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L., Giftlattichsaft, Lattichopium.* It., *lattucario.* Sp., *lactucario* [Mex. Ph.]. The concrete juice of several species of *Lactuca*; in the U. S., Ger., Russ., Swiss, and Dan. Ph's, that of *Lactuca virosa*; in the Gr., Hung., and Roum. Ph's, that of *Lactuca sativa*; in the Belg. Ph., that of *Lactuca scariola*; and in the Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., and Swed. Ph., that of all these species. L. contains *lactucin* (*q. v.*), caoutchouc, gum; oxalic, citric, malic, and succinic acids; sugar, mannite, asparagin; and potassium, calcium, and magnesium salts of nitric and phosphoric acids. The soporific and sedative properties ascribed to it are very slight. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35); B, 75, 95; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1890, p. 258.]—**Aubergier's syrup of l.** A light-brown, transparent syrup, much esteemed in Europe; made, substantially, by triturating ½ oz. of German l. with 1 oz. of granulated sugar, treating with enough dilute alcohol nearly to exhaust the l. (or until 10 fl. oz. are obtained), and evaporating to 2 fl. oz. This is mixed with 4½ pints of boiled simple syrup, the mixture boiled down to 4 pints and 6 fl. oz., mixed with 60 grains of powdered citric acid, strained, and, when nearly cool, mixed with 4 fl. oz. of orange-flower water. Each fl. oz. of the syrup represents 3¾ grains of l. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Austrian l.** Lat., *l. austriacum.* L. as produced in Austria. It occurs in fine tears of a strong odor. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Deutsches L.** (Ger.). See *German l.*—**English l.** Lat., *l. anglicum.* Ger., *englisches L.* Sp., *lactucario inglés* [Mex. Ph.]. L. as prepared in England; it occurs in commerce in reddish-brown lumps of about the size of a pea. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Extractum lactucarii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de l.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by extracting l. with dilute alcohol, and reducing to the consistence of a soft [Fr. Cod.] (or dry [Belg. Ph.]) extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum lactucarii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges L.-Extrakt.* A preparation made by treating 100 grammes of l. in coarse pieces with 100 of ether, and, after distilling off the ether, repeatedly macerating, evaporating; and filtering with alcohol and water enough to produce 100 cubic ctm. of extract. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Extrait alcoolique de l.** (Fr.). See *Extractum lactucarii.*—**Extrait de l.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum lactucarii.*—**Fluid extract of l.** See *Extractum lactucarii fluidum.*—**Flüssiges L'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum lactucarii fluidum.*—**French l.** Lat., *l. galticum.* Ger., *französisches L.* L. as produced in France from several species of *Lactuca.* It is in circular cakes about 1½ inch in diameter; otherwise resembling the German l. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**German l.** Lat., *l. germanicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *deutsches L.* Sp., *lactucario alemán* [Mex. Ph.]. A variety of l. occurring in four-sided pieces about an inch thick, convex on one side and flat on the others. Externally it is of a dull reddish-brown, internally opaque and wax-like. It is said to be inferior to the English l. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**L. anglicum.** See *English l.*—**L. austriacum.** See *Austrian l.*—**L. gallicum.** See *French l.*—**L. germanicum** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *German l.*—**L. pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. L. powdered by sifting through a sieve of 1,000 meshes [Russ. Ph.], or 1,600 meshes (leaving no residue) [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Scotch l.** L. as produced in Scotland; obtained from *Lactuca virosa*, formerly the only kind marketed. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Sirop de l. opiacé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus lactucarii et opii.*—**Syrup of l.** See *Syrupus lactucarii.*—**Syrupus cum extractis lactucarii et opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus lactucarii et opii.*—**Syrupus lactucarii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de thridace* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de tridacio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *syrupu de lactucariu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus thridacis* [Belg. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation consisting of 5 parts of fluid extract of l. and 95 of syrup. The Roum. preparation consists of 3 parts of alcoholic extract of l. dissolved in a little boiling water, filtered, and mixed with 1,000 parts of sugar, 20 of water of orange-flowers, and 500 of distilled water. The other preparations are made by dissolving 25 [Fr. Cod.] (20 [Belg. Ph.], or 5 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of extract of lettuce in 50 [Fr. Cod.] (60 [Belg. Ph.], or 40 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of water, adding 975 [Fr. Cod.] (or 980 [Belg. Ph.]) parts of simple syrup, and boiling down to 1,000 parts, or adding 345 parts of simple syrup, so as to make 375 parts of the preparation [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus lactucarii et opii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de l. opiacé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de lactucario opiado.* Syn.: *syrupus cum extractis lactucarii et opii* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by exhausting 1½ part of extract of l. with boiling water, adding 2,000 (1,929 [Belg. Ph.]) parts of sugar, and ½ part of citric acid, and, when nearly cold, mixing with a solution of ½ part of extract of opium in 40 (42 [Belg. Ph.]) parts of water of orange-flowers. About 3,000 parts of syrup are obtained. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura lactucarii.** Fr., *teinture de l.* A preparation made by digesting 30 grammes of l. in a litre of brandy, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LACTUCELLA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^3. Dim. of *lactuca.* 1. The *Sonchus oleraceus.* 2. Of Camerarius, the *Hieracium l.* (*auricula*). [B, 307 (α, 35).]

LACTUCERIN, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *lactuca*, lettuce. Fr., *lactucérine.* Ger., *L., Lactucon.* It., *lactucerina.* Syn.: *lactucone.* A crystalline substance, the largest constituent of lactucarium, occurring in small colorless needles grouped in stars, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, petroleum ether, and carbon disulphide, and having neither taste nor smell. Its formula has been given differently by different chemists, $C_{15}H_{24}O$ (Ludwig), $C_{19}H_{30}O$ (O. Schmidt), $C_{28}H_{44}O_2$ (G. Kassner), and $C_{40}H_{64}O_4 = C_{20}H_{32}O_2(C_{18}H_{29}O.C_2H_3O)$ (O. Hesse), but it is probably a combination in variable proportions of two ethers of lactucerol. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTUCEROL, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}s'e^{2}r-o^{2}l. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{30}O$, or, better, $C_{36}H_{60}O_2$, known in two isomeric varieties, one of which melts at 179° C. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTUCERYL ACETATE, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}l a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. A substance, $C_{18}H_{29}.C_2H_3O_2$, occurring in two isomeric forms, both crystallizing in small plates, while one melts at 210° C., the other at 230° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LACTUCERYL ALCOHOL, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}l a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. 1. See LACTUCOL. 2. See LACTUCEROL.

LACTUCIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lactucique.* Ger., *Lactucasäure.* A light-yellow, amorphous substance, $C_{80}H_{64}O_6$, found in the mother liquid of lactucin and bearing a strong resemblance to oxalic acid. It crystallizes on long standing, and is insoluble in ether, chloroform, petroleum, benzin, and carbon disulphide. [B, 81 (α, 38); Walz (B, 93 [α, 14]).]

LACTUCIMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)-si^{2}m(ki^{2}m)'i^{2}n-a^3. Gen., *-im'inum.* Ger., *Milchsöhrchen.* The aphthæ of infants. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LACTUCIN, n. La^{2}k-tu^2'si^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{18}O_7$ (or $C_{22}H_{14}O_8$), one of the bitter principles of lactucarium, occurring in shining white plates, easily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in hot water, and slightly soluble in cold water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTUCOL, n. La^{2}k-tu^2'ko^{2}l. A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, obtained by melting lactucerin with potassium hydroxide, and occurring as groups of smooth pointed needles melting at about 162° C., according to G. Kassner, and not identical with Hesse's *α-lactucerol.* [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTUCON (Ger.), n. La^{3}k-tu-kon'. See LACTUCERIN.

LACTUCOPICRIC ACID, LACTUCOPICRIN, n's. La^{2}k-tu^2''ko-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}n. Fr., *acide lactucopicrique, lactucopicrine.* An amorphous, bitter, slightly acid substance, $C_{44}H_{32}O_{21}$, obtained from lactucarium; soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 10; B, 270 (α, 38).]

LACTUMEN (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-tum'inis.* From *lac*, milk. An obsolete word for various disorders of nursing-children, such as crusta lactea and strophulus. [G.]

LACTUMINOUS, adj. La^{2}k-tu^2'mi^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *lactuminosus.* Fr., *lactumineux.* Of the nature of or resembling lactumen (*q. v.*). [G.]

LACTURAMIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lacturamique.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_7N_2O_3$ = $CO\begin{cases} NH - CH.CH_3 \\ \quad\quad\quad | \\ NH_2 \quad CO.OH \end{cases}$, slightly soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melting with decomposition at 155° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LACTURAMINIC ACID, n. La^{2}k-tu^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Lacturaminsäure.* See LACTURAMIC ACID.

LACTYL, n. La^{2}k'ti^{2}l. Fr., *lactyle.* 1. The radicle of lactic acid, $(CH_3.CH.CO.O.)''$. 2. The radicle $CH_3.CH'.CO'$ found in lactic acid. [B, 4.]—**L. guanidine.** See *Alacreatine.*—**L'imide.** See LACTIMIDE.—**L. lactate.** Lactic anhydride. [B, 4.]—**L. urea.** Ger., *Lactoxylharnstoff.* A crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_2O_2$ + $2H_2O = CH_3.CH\langle{}^{NH}_{CO-NH}\rangle CO + 2H_2O$. [B, 4.]

LACUNA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-u^2(u)'na^3. Dim. of *lacus*, a lake. Fr., *lacune.* Ger., *Grube, Grübchen.* 1. A small crypt, cavity, depression, or solution of continuity. 2. In embryology, a space formed between the vitellus and the vitelline membrane by the shrinkage of the former consequent on the extrusion of the polar globules from the germinal vesicle. 3. In botany, a pit or depression on the surface of a plant-organ, also an air-space within a plant, especially when about as large as the surrounding cells. [B, 1, 19, 229, 291 (α, 35).] 4. Of Falloppius, the anterior fontanelle. [L, 349.]—**Absorption lacunæ.** See *Howship's lacunæ.*—**Air-lacunæ.** See *Air*-LACUNULES.—**Bone-lacunæ.** Lat., *sacculi chalcophori, lacunæ ossium.* Fr., *corpuscules osseux.* Ger., *Knochenhöhlen* (oder *-körperchen*). The isolated ovoid spaces situated mostly between the osseous lamellæ, and connected with one another by canaliculi. Each l. contains, during life, a protoplasmic body or bone cell. [J, 24, 30, 31, 35.] Cf. *Bone*-CORPUSCLES (1st def.).—**Cartilage lacunæ.** See *Cartilage*-CAVITIES.—**Haversian lacunæ.** The lacunæ between the Haversian lamellæ.—**Howship's lacunæ.** Ger., *Howship'sche Lacunen* (oder *Grübchen*). Syn.: *absorption lacunæ.* 1. See FOVEOLÆ *howshipianæ.* 2. The absorption pits at the surface of bone next the periosteum. 3. Recesses or excavations in bone filled with granulation tissue, the result of caries. [E; J, 32, 42.]—**Intervillous lacunæ (of the placenta).** Fr., *espaces sanguins maternels.* Syn.: *placental blood spaces.* The sinuses of the maternal portion of the placenta in which the fœtal placental villi hang free. [A, 5.]—**L. amatorum.** See *L. labii superioris.*—**L. externa vasorum cruralium.** The saphenous opening. [L. 31.]—**Lacunæ Graafianæ.** Graafian follicles. [L.]—**L. labii superioris.** Ger., *Liebesgrübchen.* The vertical median groove of the upper lip. [A, 322.]—**Lacunæ late-**

rales sinus superioris. Recesses alongside the inner surface of the superior surface of the superior longitudinal sinus which contain the Pacchionian bodies and into which veins open. [L, 332.]—**L. magna (urethræ).** A large recess in the mucous membrane of the urethra on the upper surface of the fossa navicularis. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lacunæ Morgagni.** Recesses in the mucous membrane of the male urethra with their long axes directed obliquely toward the external orifice of the urethra, which secrete mucus and often contain the orifices of the ducts of the glands of Littre. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lacunæ mucosæ.** Mucous follicles. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Lacunæ of bone.** See *Bone-lacunæ.*—**Lacunæ of cementum.** Lacunæ in the cement of teeth resembling those in bone. [L, 142.]—**Lacunæ of the cornea.** Interspaces between the laminæ of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**Lacunæ of the crystalline lens.** Interspaces supposed by some writers to exist between the fibres of the crystalline lens. [*a*, 29.]—**L. of the tongue.** See Foramen *cæcum.*—**Lacunæ of the urethra.** Recesses in the mucous membrane of the urethra, most abundant along the floor and especially in the bulb. [C.]—**Lacunæ ossium.** See *Bone-lacunæ.*—**Lacunæ palpebrarum.** Fr., *lacunes palpébrales.* Ger., *Augenlidgruben.* An old term for the Meibomian glands. [F.]—**L. pharyngis.** See Fovea *pharyngis.*—**L. pori uris.** The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**L. vasorum (cruralium).** The internal aperture of the femoral canal. [L, 332.]—**Lacunæ venosæ laterales.** See *Lacunæ laterales sinus superioris.*—**Lacunæ vestibuli vaginæ.** See Glandulæ *mucosæ simplices vestibuli.*

LACUNAL, LACUNAR, adj's. La-ku^2'n'l, -n'r. Lat., *lacunaris* (from *lacuna*, a pit). Fr., *lacunaire.* Ger., *grubig.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ. [C.]

LACUNAR (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-u^2(u)'na^{2}r. Gen., *-ar'is.* Ger., *gewölbte Decke.* A vault or roof; of Vieussens, the middle cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. orbitæ.** The roof of the orbit. [L, 107.]—**L. ventriculi quarti, L. Vieussenii.** See Valve *of Vieussens.*

LACUNENNETZ (Ger.), n. La^3-kun'e^{2}n-ne^{2}ts. A network of lacunæ.—**Subchoriale venöse L.** An anastomosing series of venous spaces surrounding the roots of the chorionic villi in the maternal placenta. [A, 8.]

LACUNOSE, adj. La^{2}k-u^{2}n'os. Lat., *lacunosus* (from *lacuna*, a space). Fr., *lacuneux.* Ger., *grubig.* Having lacunæ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LACUNOSITY, n. La^{2}k-u^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. The state of being lacunose.

LACUNOSO-RETICULATE, adj. La^{2}k-u^2-no''so-re^{2}t i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. From *lacuna*, a space, and *reticulum*, a little net. Reticulated with pits or depressions. [*a*, 35.]

LACUNOSO-RUGOSE, adj. La^{2}k-u^{2}n-o''so-ru^2'gos. From *lacuna*, a space, and *rugosus*, wrinkled. Having deep, irregular wrinkles on the surface, as in a peach-stone. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

LACUNOUS, adj. La-ku^{2}n'u^{3}s. See Lacunose.

LACUNULE, n. La-ku^{2}n'u^{2}l. A small lacuna.—**Air-l.** A minute, irregular cavity containing air. Such cavities or l's are very numerous, especially in the fibrous and medullary substance of white hair. Like the lacunæ in preparations of dried bone, they are dark by transmitted light, but very bright by reflected light. [C; J, 30, 24, 35.]

LACUS (Lat.), n. m. Lak(la^{3}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *lac'us, lac'i.* Gr., λάκος. Fr., *lac.* Lit., a lake, basin, or tank; a depression, cavity, or hollow. [A, 313 (*a*, 21); *a*, 17.]—**L. derivativi.** Fr., *lacs dérivatifs.* Venous dilatations in the tentorium cerebelli communicating with the superior longitudinal sinus and with the lateral sinus. [A, 385.]—**L. lacrimalis, L. lacrimarum.** Fr., *lac des larmes.* Ger., *Thränensee.* An old term for a small space at the inner canthus of the lids, toward which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates. [F.]—**L. sanguineus.** Fr., *lac sanguin.* A utero-placental sinus. [A, 385.]

LACUSTRAL, LACUSTRINE, adj's. La^{2}k-u^{3}st'r'l, -ri^{2}n. Lat., *lacustris, lacustralis* (from *lacus*, a lake). Fr., *lacustre, lacustral.* Growing in or inhabiting lakes or the borders of lakes. [B, 1, 19, 291 (*a*, 35).]

LAC-VILLERS (Fr.), n. La^{2}k-vel-ya. A place in the department of Doubs, France, where there is an alkaline and weakly chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

LADA (Malay), n. The *Piper nigrum.* [B, 5, 92, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-barekor.** Cubeb. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. chili.** The genus *Capsicum.* In Java, the *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. mira.** The *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L.-pandjaag.** The *Piper longum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LADAN (Ger.), n. La^{3}d-a^{3}n'. See Ladanum.—**L'gummi, L'harz.** See Ladanum.

LADANIFERUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}d(la^{3}d)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ladanum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Yielding ladanum. [B.]

LADANOSTIRION (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}d(la^{3}d)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s ti^{2}r-(ter)'i^2-o^{2}n. From λάδανον, ladanum, and σπεῖρα, the stout beam of a ship's keel. An instrument consisting of a rod to one end of which were attached three cross-pieces provided with numerous strips of leather; used formerly in Greece for collecting ladanum, by working it in among the cistus-bushes, when the resin adhered to the straps, and was afterward detached and melted. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39).]

LADANUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}d(la^{3}d)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λάδανον, λήδανον. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L., Ladanharz* (1st def.), *Ladangummi* (1st def.). Sp., *ladano* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Heb., *lôt* (translated "myrrh" in the Bible). 1. A gummy exudation from the leaves and branches of *Cistus creticus, Cistus ladaniferus,* and other species of *Cistus.* It is a stimulant expectorant, and was formerly in high repute medicinally, but is now used chiefly in perfumery. 2. The genus *Galeopsis* (in part). [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 19, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Emplastrum ladani.** Fr., *emplâtre de l.* A plaster made by melting together 24 parts of yellow wax, 4 of resin, and 2 of turpentine, and adding 8 parts of l. and 3 each of incense, balsam of Peru, oil of nutmeg, and cloves; or by melting together 24 parts each of common plaster and plaster of cumin, 12 of resin, and 1 part of styrax, and adding 4 parts of l. powder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Emplâtre de l.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum ladani.*—**Flüssiges L.** (Ger.). See *L. liquidum.*—**Gewöhnliches L.** (Ger.), **Gewundenes L.** (Ger.). See *L. in tortis.*—**Gum l., Gummi l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**L. bush.** Species of *Cistus* (*Cistus creticus, Cistus ladaniferus,* etc.) yielding l., especially the *Cistus creticus.* [B, 5, 185.]—**L. creticum.** The *Cistus creticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cyprium.** L. in massis, of good quality, obtained from *Cistus cyprius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. e barba.** L. collected from the beards and tails of goats and sheep browsing on the leaves of the ladaniferous *Cisti.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. en bâtons** (Fr.). See *L. in tortis.*—**L. en pains** (Fr.). See *L. in massis.*—**L'gummi** (Ger.). See *L.* (1st def.).—**L. in baculis.** Ger., *L. in Stangen.* An impure l. occurring in sticks. According to Geiger, it is obtained from *Cistus ladaniferus* or by boiling the branches of *Cistus ladaniferus, Cistus laurifolius,* and *Cistus ledon.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. in massis.** Fr., *l. en pains.* Black or blackish-red l. in soft, plaster-like masses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. in Stangen** (Ger.). See *L. in baculis.*—**L. in tortis.** Fr., *l. en bâtons.* Ger., *gewundenes L., gewöhnliches L.* The l. of commerce, occurring in porous and contorted or spiral pieces of an agreeable, balsamic odor, and bitter, acrid taste. It is usually mixed with earthy matters. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. liquidum.** Ger., *flüssiges L.* A liquid substance, perhaps a sort of storax, formerly obtained from North America, especially Canada. It is now unknown in commerce. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. résineux** (Fr.), **Resina ladani.** See *L.* (1st def.).

LADE (Ger.), n. La^{3}d'e^2. A case, box, frame, cradle, or box-splint. [A, 521 (*a*, 45); D, 76.]

LADENBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}d-e^{2}n-be^{2}rg'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. acutifolia.** The *Cascarilla acutifolia.* [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," ser. iii, t. x, p. 12 (B).]—**L. bergeniana.** The *Remijia bergeniana.* [B, 283.]—**L. dichotoma.** See Cinchona *dichotoma.*—**L. hexandra.** The *Cascarilla hexandra.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**L. macrocarpa.** See Cascarilla *macrocarpa.*—**L. macrocnemia.** The *Remijia macrocnemia.* [B, 283.]—**L. magnifolia.** See Cascarilla *magnifolia.*—**L. moritziana.** The *Cascarilla citrifolia.* [B, 282.]—**L. nitida.** The *Cascarilla nitida.* [B, 282.]—**L. oblongifolia.** See Cascarilla *magnifolia.*—**L. ovalifolia.** The *Macrocnemum humboldtianum.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**L. riedeliana.** The *Cascarilla riedeliana.* [B, 282.]—**L. undata.** The *Cascarilla undata.* [B, 282.]

LADIES-AND-GENTLEMEN, n. Lad''i^{2}z-a^{2}nd-je^{2}nt'l'm'n. See Arum *maculatum.*

LADIES'-FINGERS, n. See Lady's-fingers, and for other terms in *Ladies'*, see the corresponding terms in *Lady's.*

LADRE (Fr.), adj. La^{3}dr'. 1. Leprous; as a n., a leper. [G.] 2. Affected with measles (said of swine). [*a*, 17.]

LADRERIE (Fr.), n. La^{3}dr're. 1. See Leprosarium. 2. See Leprosy. 3. See Measles (2d def.).—**L. alopécie.** Leprosy attended with alopecia. [G.]—**L. légitime.** See Leprosy.—**L. léonine.** See Leontiasis.—**L. orientale.** The leprosy of the East. [G.]—**L. syphilitique.** Syphilis in certain of its forms resembling leprosy. [G.]

LADUNG (Ger.), n. La^{3}d'un^2. See Charge (Eng. n.).

LADY'S-BEDS, LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, LADY'S-BENDSTRAW, n's. Lad'i^{2}z-be^{2}dz, -be^{2}d-stra^4, -be^{2}nd-stra^4. The *Galium verum.* [L, 56.]—**Greater lady's-bedstraw.** The *Galium mollugo* and *Pharnaceum mollugo.* [B, 71.]

LADY'S-BOWER, n. Lad'i^{2}z-bu^5''u^4-u^{5}r. The *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Upright l.-b.** See *L.-b.*

LADY'S-CANDLESTICK, n. Lad''i^{2}z-ka^{2}nd'l'sti^{2}k. The *Primula elatior.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-COMB, n. Lad'i^{2}z-ko^{3}m. The *Scandix pecten Veneris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-CUSHION, n. Lad'i^{2}z-ku^{4}sh-u^{3}n. 1. The *Arabis albida.* 2. The genus *Armeria.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LADY'S-FINGERS, n. Lad'i^{2}z-fi^{2}n^2''gu^{5}rz. The *Anthyllis vulneraria, Lotus corniculatus, Lathyrus pratensis, Cytisus laburnum, Digitalis purpurea, Primula veris, Primula variabilis, Lonicera periclymenum, Arum maculatum,* and *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-FRILLS, n. Lad'i^{2}z-fri^{2}lz. The *Primula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-GARTERS, n. Lad'i^{2}z-ga^{3}rt''u^{5}rz. 1. The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* 2. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LADY'S-GLOVE, n. Lad'i^{2}z-glu^{3}v. The *Lotus corniculatus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-GLOVES, n. Lad'i^{2}z-glu^{3}vz. The *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LADY'S-HAIR, n. Lad'i^{2}z-ha^{2}r. 1. The *Briza media.* [B, 275; A, 511 (*a*, 35).] 2. See Adiantum *capillus Veneris.*

LADY'S-LACES, n. Lad'i^{2}z-las''e^{2}z. 1. The *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.* 2. The genus *Cuscuta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-LINT, n. Lad'i^{2}z-li^{2}nt. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LADY'S-LOOKING-GLASS, n. Lad''i^{2}z-lu^{4}k'i^{2}n-gla^{2}s. The *Specularia speculum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LADY'S-MANTLE, n. Lad'i^{2}z-ma^{2}nt'l. The genus *Alchemilla*, especially the *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [A, 505 (α, 21), B, 71 (α, 14).]—**Common l.-m.** The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Silky l.-m.** The *Alchemilla sericea*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-MEAT, n. Lad'i^{2}z-met. 1. The *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. The leaves of *Mespilus germanica*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-NAVEL, n. Lad-i^{2}z-na'v'l. The *Umbilicus pendulinus*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-NIGHT-CAP, n. Lad''i^{2}z-nit'ka^{2}p. 1. The *Convolvulus sepium*. 2. The *Anemone nemorosa*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-PINCUSHION, n. Lad''i^{2}z-pi^{2}n'ku^{4}sh-u^{3}n. 1. The *Armeria maritima*. 2. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 3. The *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-PURSES, n. Lad'i^{2}z-pu^{5}rs-e^{2}z. 1. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. 2. The flowers of the garden *Calceolaria*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-SEAL. Lad'i^{2}z-sel. The *Polygonatum multiflorum* and *Tamus communis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-SHOES, n. Lad-i^{2}z-shuz'. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-SHOES-AND-STOCKINGS, n. Lad''i^{2}z-shuz-a^{2}nd-sto^{2}k'i^{2}n^{2}z. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-SIGNET, n. Lad'i^{2}z-si^{2}g''ne^{2}t. See Lady's-seal.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, n. Lad-i^{2}z-sli^{2}p'u^{5}r. 1. The *Cypripedium calceolus* and the genus *Cypripedium*. 2. The garden *Calceolaria*. 3. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 4. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. 5. The genus *Balsamina*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bearded l.-s.** The *Cypripedium barbatum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Cuckoo-flower l.-s.** The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**Japanese l.-s.** The *Cypripedium japonicum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-s. root.** See Cypripedium (2d def.).—**Large-flowered l.-s.** The *Cypripedium macranthum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Large yellow l.-s.** The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Long-tailed l.-s.** The *Cypripedium caudatum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Mexican l.-s.** The *Cypripedium irapeanum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Ram's-head l.-s.** The *Cypripedium arietinum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Showy l.-s.** See Cypripedium *spectabile*.—**Siberian l.-s.** The *Cypripedium macranthum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Small-flowered l.-s.** The *Cypripedium parviflorum*. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Small white l.-s.** The *Cypripedium candidum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Small yellow l.-s.** See Cypripedium *luteum*.—**Snow-white l.-s.** The *Cypripedium niveum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**South American l.-s.** The genus *Selenipedium*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Spotted l.-s.** The *Cypripedium guttatum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Stemless l.-s.** See Cypripedium *acaule*.—**Twin-flowered l.-s.** The *Cypripedium insigne*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**White l.-s.** The *Cypripedium candidum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Yellow l.-s.** See Cypripedium *pubescens*.

LADY'S-SMOCK, n. Lad'i^{2}z-smo^{2}k. 1. The *Cardamine pratensis* and the genus Cardamine. 2. The *Convolvulus sepium*. 3. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LADY'S-THIMBLE, n. Lad'i^{2}z-thi^{2}m-b'l. 1. The *Campanula rotundifolia*. 2. The *Digitalis purpurea*. 3. The *Veronica chamædrys*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-THUMB, n. Lad'i^{2}z-thu^{3}m. The *Polygonum persicaria*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LADY'S-TRACES, LADY'S-TRESSES, n. Lad-i^{2}z-tras'e^{2}z, -tre^{2}s'e^{2}z. The genus *Spiranthes*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Autumn-flowering l.-t.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Drooping l.-t.** The *Spiranthes gemmipara*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Summer l.-t.** The *Spiranthes æstivalis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LÆMODIPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Le^{2}m(la^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}d-i^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From λαιμός, the throat, δίς, twice, and πούς, the foot. An order of the *Crustaceæ* having the feet placed well forward (apparently under the throat). [B, 28 (α, 27).]

LÆMOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}m(la^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From λαιμός, the throat, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Paralysis of the throat. [α, 48.]

LÆMOS (Lat.), n. m. Le'(la^3'e^2)-mo^{2}s. See Læmus.

LÆMOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}m(la^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3) si^{2}r-(ski^{2}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From λαιμός, the throat, and σκιρρός (see Scirrhus). Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus. [E.]

LÆMOSTENOSIS (Lat.). n. f. Le^2(la^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λαιμός, the throat, and στένωσις, constriction. Stricture of the pharynx or œsophagus. [E.]

LÆMUS (Lat.), n. m. Le(la^3'e^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., λαιμός. The gullet, pharynx, or œsophagus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LAER (Ger.), n. La^3'e^{2}r. A place in the province of Hannover, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49.]

LÆSIO (Lat.), n. f. Le'(la^3'e^2)-zi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See Lesion.—**L. continui.** See Lesion *of continuity*.

LÆTIA (Lat.), n. f. Le'(la^3'e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A genus of tropical American trees, of the *Flacourtieæ*, or [Reichenbach] of the *Lætieæ*, which are a division of the *Bixeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. apetala, L. resinosa.** Two species found in South America and the West Indies, yielding a balsamic resin which becomes hard and white on contact with the air, like sandarach, and used as a purgative. [B, 19, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. theæformis.** See Aphloia *theæformis*.

LÆTIFICANS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}t(la^3-e^{2}t)-i^{2}f'i^{2}k-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *lætificare*, to cheer. Exhilarating. [A. 322.]

LÆVIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Le^2(la^3-e^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ga(ga^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See Levigation.

LÆVIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Le^2(la^3-e^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-gat(ga^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Levigate.

LÆVIS (Lat.), adj. Le'(la^3'e^2)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Gr., λεῖος, λευρός. Ger., *glatt*, *eben*. Even, free from asperities, hairs, or other protuberances. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LÆVITAS (Lat.), n. f. Le^2'(la^3'e^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. Smoothness, slipperiness. [α, 45.]—**L. intestinorum.** 1. Lienteric diarrhœa. 2. The slippery peritoneal surface of the intestines. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LÆVOBORNEOL, n. Le^{2}v-o-bo^{2}rn'e^{2}o^{2}l. Lævorotary borneol (see under *Borneo* camphor).

LÆVOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Le^{2}v-o-ka^{2}m-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphorique gauche*. Ger., *Linkscamphorsäure*. See under Camphoric *acid*.

LÆVOGYRATE, LÆVOGYRE, LÆVOGYROUS, LÆVOROTARY, adj's. Le^{2}v-o-jir'at, -jir, -jir'u^{3}s, -rot'a^{2}r-i^2. From *lævus*, left, and γῦρος, a turn, or *rotare*, to turn. Fr., *lévogyre*. Ger., *linksdrehend*. Having the property of twisting the plane of polarized light to the left (the opposite of *dextrorotary*).

LÆVOTARTARIC ACID, n. Le^{2}v-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lévo-tartrique*. Ger., *linksdrehende Weinsäure*. The lævorotary form of tartaric acid (*q. v.*). [B.]

LÆVULAN, n. Le^{2}v'u^2-l'n. Of von Lippmann, an amorphous, snow-white gum, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, an anhydride of lævulose, found in beet-sugar molasses. It dissolves only in hot water, forming, when cool, a jelly having strong adhesive properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]

LÆVULIN, n. Le^{2}v'u^2-li^{2}n. Ger., *Lävulin*. Synanthrose; so called because it produces both lævulose and dextrose on boiling with acids. [B, 3.]

LÆVULINIC ACID, n. Le^{2}v-u^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Syn.: *β-acetyl propionic acid*. A very hygroscopic crystalline substance, $CH_3CO\text{-}CH_2CH_2.CO.OH$, occurring in scales, easily soluble in water, ether, or alcohol, and melting at 33·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LÆVULOSAN, LÆVULOSANE, n's. Le^{2}v-u^{2}l-os'a^{2}n, -an. Ger., *Lävulosan*. A body, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, prepared from lævulose by heating, and having a relation to the latter like that of glucosan to glucose. [B, 4.]

LÆVULOSE, n. See Levulose.

LÆVULOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^2(la^3-e^2)-vu^2(wu^4)-los-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see Levulose and Urine. Ger., *Lävulosurie*. The presence of levulose in the urine, sometimes observed as an accompaniment of grape-sugar. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LAFAYETTE SPRINGS, LAFAYETTE WELL, n's. La^3-fa-e^{2}t'. A place in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where there is a gaseous and saline spring containing calcium sulphate. [Anderson (α, 14).]

LA FERRANCHE (Fr.), n. La^3 fe^{2}r-ra^{3}n^{2}sh. See Chateauneuf (2d def.).

LAFERRIÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3-fe^{2}r-re-e^{2}r. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a gaseous and weakly sulphurous spring containing sodium and calcium sulphates. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

LA GADINIÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3 ga^3-de-ne-e^{2}r. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium and magnesium sulphate and iron. [L, 87 (α, 39).]

LAGANON (Lat.), **LAGANUM** (Lat.), n's n. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λάγανον. A thin, broad cake made of meal and oil. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

LAGARDE (Fr.), n. La^3-ga^{3}rd. A place in the department of Lot, France, where there are springs rich in calcium and sodium sulphates. [L, 105.]

LAGAROUS, adj. La^{2}g'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., λαγαρός. Lat., *lagarus*. Slack, hollow, sunken. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

LAGE (Ger.), n. La^{3}g'e^2. See Decubitus, Layer, Posture, and Presentation.—**Achsell'.** See *Shoulder* presentation.—**Ganglienl'.** A ganglionic layer. [K.]—**Geburtsl'.** See Presentation.—**Geradl'.** See *Polar* presentation.—**Gesichtsl'.** See *Face* presentation.—**Gradl'.** See *Polar* presentation.—**Grundl'.** See Base.—**Halsl'.** See *Neck* presentation.—**Hintere äussere L. des Sehhügels.** The posterior external layer of the optic thalamus. [I, 11 (K).]—**Hinterhauptsl'.** See *Vertex* presentation.—**Intermediäre L.** See *Subepithelial* coat.—**Kindesl'.** See Presentation.—**Kniebrustl'.** Genu-pectoral posture. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Knieellenbogenl'.** The knee-elbow posture.—**Kniel'.** See the major list.—**Kopfendl'.** A presentation of the fœtus by the cephalic pole.—**Kopfl'.** See *Head* presentation.—**L'abweichung, L'veränderung.** See Displacement.—**L'verkehrung.** See Inversion.—**L'wechsel.** A change of position or attitude. [α, 45.]—**L'weise.** In layers or strata. [α, 45.]—**Längsl'.** A longitudinal presentation of the fœtus.—**Liegende L.** The recumbent posture. [α, 45.]—**Moleculäre L.** See Stratum *moleculare*.—**Osteoblastenl'.** See *Osteoblastic* layer.—**Sitzende L.** A sitting posture. [α, 45.]—**Streifige L. der Intima.** See *Subepithelial* coat.—**Tiefliegende Schleifenblattl'.** See *Inferior* lemniscus.—**Unterl'.** See Hypostroma.—**Vorderscheitell'.** See *Brow* presentation.—**Widernatürliche L.** See *Preternatural* presentation.—**Zellenl'.** See *Cell* layer.—**Zwischenkörnerl'.** The external granular layer of the retina. [L, 332.]

LAGENA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e(a)'na^3. Gr., λάγηνος. Lit., a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles: a flask; a bottle; the analogue of the cochlea in oviparous animals. [A, 385; A, 312 (α, 21).]

LAGENÆFORM, adj. La^{2}j-e^{2}n'e^2-fo^{2}rm. See Lageniform.

LAGENAGA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e^{2}n-a(a^3)'ga^3. Of Pliny, the *Borago officinalis*. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

LAGENANDRA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e^{2}n(an)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'ra^3. From λάγηνος (see LAGENA), and ἀνήρ, a man. Of Dalzell, a genus of East Indian aquatic herbs of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ovata, L. toxicaria.** The *karin-pola* of Rheede; found in Ceylon and the East and West Indies. It is used in dropsy. [B, 216, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAGENARIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From λάγηνος (see LAGENA). Fr., *lagénaire*. The gourd; a genus of tropical cucurbitaceous herbs of the tribe *Cucumerineæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pyrotheca.** A variety of *L. vulgaris*. [*a*, 35.]—**L. vulgaris.**



LAGENARIA VULGARIS. [A, 327.]

Fr., *gourde* (ou *congourde* [Fr. Cod.]) *calebasse*, *courge-bouteille*. Ger., *Flaschenkürbis*, *Calebasse*, *Herkuleskeule*. The calabash, bottle-gourd, or white pumpkin; a native of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in other warm countries. The pulp of the fruit is bitter and somewhat laxative, and may be substituted for colocynth. In the West Indies it is used as a poultice for inflamed eyes. In the East Indies a decoction of the leaves, mixed with sugar, is prescribed in jaundice, and the fruit is eaten by the poorer classes. The seed, *semina cucurbitæ* (seu *cucurbitæ lagenariæ*), are considered diuretic. One variety is poisonous. [B, 34, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAGENIFORM, adj. La^{2}j-e^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lageniformis* (from *lagena* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *lagéniforme*. Ger., *flaschenförmig*. Flagon-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LAGENTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e^{2}n'to^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λαγώς, a hare, ἐν, in, and τομή, a cutting. See HARE-LIP.

LAGER (Ger.), n. La^{3}g'e^{2}r. 1. A camp. 2. A layer. 3. See THALLUS.—**Keiml'.** See DISCUS *proligerus*.—**L'artig.** Thalloid. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**L'haft.** Bedridden. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**L'sucht.** Camp fever, typhus. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Muskell'.** See *Muscular* LAYER.—**Obere L. des Sehhügels.** The superior layers of the optic thalamus. [I, 11 (K).]—**Unteres L. des Sehhügels.** See *Subthalamic* REGION.

LAGERSTROEMIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}g-e^{2}r-stru^{6}m'i^2-a^3. Written also *Lagerstromia* and *Lagerströmia*. From *Lagerström*, a Swedish traveler. Crape myrtle, Indian lilac, a genus of tropical and subtropical Asiatic trees and shrubs of the *Lagerstrœmieæ* (Fr., *lagerstrœmiées*) which are a tribe of loosestrifes (*Lythraceæ*). The *Lagerstromeæ* of Lindley are the same. [B, 1, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hirsuta.** A Malabar species. The bark, made into plasters, is used to disperse syphilitic swellings. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. major, L. munchausia.** See *L. speciosa*.—**L. reginæ.** Queen's flower, bloodwood. The root is astringent, the bark, leaves, and flowers are purgative, and the seed is narcotic. [B, 19, 172, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. speciosa.** A species the root of which, in decoction, is employed in India as a remedy for sore mouth, and, reduced to a pulp, as an application to tumors. The leaves are considered diuretic. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LAGERUNG (Ger.), n. La^{3}g'e^{2}r-un^2. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. In obstetrics, a generic term including the *Haltung* (attitude), *Lage* (posture), and *Stellung* (position) of the fœtus.—**Seitwärtsl' des Uterus.** See *Lateral* INCLINATION *of the uterus*.

LAGETTA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}j(la^{3}g)-e^{2}t'ta^3. Fr., *lagette*. A genus of the *Lagetteæ*, which are a tribe of the *Thymelæce* (*Thymelæceæ*). [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lintearia.** Fr., *bois dentellé*. Ger., *westindischer Spitzenbaum*. Sp., *daguilla de Cuba*. The lace-bark tree of the West Indies, where it is known as lagetto. It is said to have the properties of mezereum. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LAGMI, n. The juice of date-trees. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAGNEA (Lat.), **LAGNEIA** (Lat.), n's f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-ne-(na)'-a^3, -ni'(ne^2'i^2)-a^3. Gen., *lagne'æ*, *-nei'æ*. 1. Coition. 2. Lust, excessive sexual desire. [A, 311.]

LAGNESIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-ne(na)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-nes'eos* (*-is*). From λάγνης, lewd. Of Good, a genus of the order *Orgastica*; a disease characterized by inordinate desire for sexual commerce, with organic turgescence and erection, including nymphomania and satyriasis. [*a*, 34.]—**L. furor.** Of Good, lust incapable of restraint. [*a*, 34.]—**L. salacitas.** Of Good, excessive lust, but capable of restraint. [*a*, 34.]

LAGNEUMA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-nu^2'ma^3. Gen., *-neum'atos* (*-atis*). See LAGNEA.

LAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-no'si^{2}s. See LAGNEA.

LAGOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o'a^3. Gr., λαγῷα (from λαγώς, a hare). Ger., *Hasenfleisch*. Hare's flesh. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LAGOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. La^3-go-sa-fa^{3}l. From λαγώς, a hare, and κεφαλή, the head. In zoology, having a head like the hare's. [A, 385.]

LAGOCHEILUS (Lat.), n. m. La(la^3)-go(go^3)-kil'(ch^{2}e^2'i^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λαγώς, a hare, and χεῖλος, a lip. See HARE-LIP.

LAGOCTONOS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o^{2}k'to^{2}n-o^{2}s. From λαγώς, the hare, and κτόνος, murderous. Fatal to hares (a botanical species name). [B.]

LAGO D'AVERNO (It.), n. La^3'go-da^3-vern''o. A sulphurous lake near Naples, Italy, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano; it is also called *Lago di Tipergola*. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

LAGOECIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o-e(a)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *lagoécie*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Lagoecieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Panaceæ*. [B, 19, 38, 42, 121, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cuminoides.** Fr., *lagoécie à feuilles de cumin*, *cumin sauvage*, *nid de lièvre*. Ger., *kümmelartiger Federkopf*. Wild cumin, found in the southern Mediterranean regions from Spain to Syria. Its fruit has the sharp, aromatic taste of cumin and resembles the latter in properties. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LA GOLAISE (Fr.), n. La^3 go-le^{2}z. A place in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LAGON (Lat.), n. f. Lag(la^{3}g)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *lag'onos* (*-is*). Gr., λαγών. The flank. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LAGONI (It.), n. pl. La^3-go'ne. Pools of blackish boiling water rich in mineral salts that are used in the manufacture of borax and which give off continually aqueous, hydrosulphurous, boric, and even bituminous vapors. The mud from these pools is applied outwardly for mange in sheep. [L, 30, 105 (*a*, 14, 39).]

LAGONOPONOS (Lat.), **LAGONOPONUS** (Lat.), n's m. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o^{2}n-o^{2}p'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λαγών, the flank, and πόνος, distress. Ger., *Seitenstich*, *Seitenschmerz*. See PLEURODYNIA.

LAGOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From λαγώς, the hare, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *lagophthalmie*. Ger., *Hasenauge*. A condition in which the eyelids are somewhat retracted and can not be closed over the eyeball, owing to paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the lids, either partial or complete. The cause lies in some lesion of the facial nerve. [F.] For the subheadings, see under LAGOPHTHALMUS.

LAGOPHTHALMIC, adj. La^{2}g-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. Lat., *lagophthalmicus*. Fr., *lagophthalmique*. Ger., *hasenäugig*. Pertaining to lagophthalmia. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LAGOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), **LAGOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**L. organicus.** See *Organic l.*—**L. paralyticus.** Fr., *lagophthalmie paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Hasenauge*. Paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, due to partial or complete paralysis of the facial nerve. The patient is unable to close the eyelids, either in whole or in part, the interpalpebral aperture seems wider than normal, and the eye has a staring appearance. [F.]—**Organic l.** Lat., *l. organicus*. L. resulting from a shortening of the eyelids. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**L. spasticus.** L. following spasm of the musculus levator palpebræ. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LAGOPODE (Fr.), adj. La^3-go-pod. See LAGOPUS (adj.).

LAGOPODOUS, adj. La^{2}g-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From λαγώς, a hare, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *lagopède*. Ger., *hasenfüssig*. Of birds, having the feet covered with soft down or hair. [L, 107 (*a*, 43).]

LAGOPUROS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o(o^3)-pu^2(pu)'ro^{2}s. See LAGOPYROS.

LAGOPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o'pu^{3}s(pus). Gen., *-op'odos* (*-is*). Gr., λαγώπους (from λαγώς, a hare, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *lagopode*. Ger., *hasenfüssig* (adj.), *Hasenfuss* (n.). 1. (Adj.) hare-footed; in botany, covered closely with long hairs, like the rhizome of some ferns. 2. (N.) of Dioscorides, a plant variously supposed to be *Trifolium arvense*, *Plantago l.*, *Gnaphalium dioicum*, etc. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAGOPYROS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o-pi(pu^6)'ro^{2}s. Gr., λαγώπυρος (from λαγώς, a hare, and πυρός, wheat). Of Hippocrates, hare's wheat. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

LAGOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-o^{2}st(ost)'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From λαγώς, a hare, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *lagostome*. See HARE-LIP.

LAGUAAN, n. A Manilla tree yielding elemi. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAGUNCULA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)'ku^2(ku^4)-la^3. Dim. of *lagena*. A small flask or bottle. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

LAGUNCULAR, adj. La^{2}g-u^{3}n^2'ku^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *laguncularis* (from *laguncula* [*q. v.*]). Bottle-shaped (said of some styles). [*a*, 35.]

LAGUNCULARIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}g(la^{3}g)-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)-ku^2(ku^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *laguncula*, a small flask. Fr., *laguncularie*. Of Gärtner, a genus of trees of the *Combreteæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. racemosa.** White button-wood, white mangrove; a native of the shores of tropical America and western Africa. It is astringent. [A, 385; B, 42, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LAH (Hind.), n. Shellac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39).]

LA HERMIDA (Sp.), n. La^3 e^{2}r-me'da^3. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there is a hot saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

LA HERSE (Fr.), n. La^3 e^{2}rs. A place in the department of Orne, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and slightly chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 87 (*a*, 43).]

LAHM (Ger.), adj. La^{3}m. Lame. [L, 80.]

LÄHME (Ger.), n. Lam'e^2. Lameness, paralysis, palsy. [*a*, 45.]—**L. der Kalber.** See RHACHITIS *vitularum*.

LAHMHEIT (Ger.), n. La^{3}m'hit. See LAMENESS.

LÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Lam'un^2. See LAMENESS and PARALYSIS.—**Acute atrophische Spinall' der Erwachsenen.** Acute atrophic spinal paralysis in adults. [D.]—**Acute aufsteigende spinale L.** Acute ascending spinal paralysis. [D.]—**Afterl'.** Paralysis of the sphincter ani. [A, 305.]—**Allgemeine L.** General paralysis. [L, 80.]—**Amyotrophische L.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [*a*, 34.]—**Apoplectische L.** Paresis or paralysis from apoplexy. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]—**Centrale L.** Paralysis of cerebral origin. [*a*, 34.]—**Cerebrale Kinderl'.** See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis*.—**Doppelseitige L.** Bilateral paralysis. [D, 66.]—**Druckl'.** Paralysis of muscles due to pressure on their nerves. [L.]—**Duchenne'sche L.** Bulbar paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Einseitige L.** Hemiplegia. [*a*, 34.]—**Gekreuzte L.** See *Crossed* PARALYSIS.—**Halbl'.** Hemiplegia. [*a*, 34.]—**Halbseitige L.** See HEMIPLEGIA.—**Kinderl'.** Infantile paralysis.—**Kreuzl'.** See *Crossed* PARALYSIS.—**Krückenl'.** Crutch paralysis. [*a*, 45.]—**Kupferl'.** Paresis from copper poisoning. [*a*, 34.]—**L. der Detrusor Urinæ.** See ISCHURIA *paralytica*.—**Leitungsl'.** Paralysis of conduction. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Lippenl'.** Labial paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Mimische Gesichtsl'.** See *Facial* PARALYSIS.—**L'swidrig.** Antiparalytic. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Querl'.** Paraplegia. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**Schlafl'.** Paralysis of a nerve from pressure on it during sleep. [Scheiber, "Neurol. Ctrlbl.," 1886, No. 15; "Dtsch. med. Ztg.," Dec. 16, 1886, p. 1127.]—**Schüttell'.** Paralysis agitans. [*a*, 45.]—**Spinale Kinderl.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Sympathicusl'.** Paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.—**Theilweise L. der Iris.** See IRIDOPARESIS.—**Unvollkommene L.** See PARESIS.—**Zerebrale Kinderl'.** See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis*.

LAHNSTEIN (Ger.), n. La^{3}n'stin. A place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is an acidulous, saline, and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LA HONTALADE (Fr.), n. La^3 o^{2}n^2-ta^3-la^{3}d. One of the springs at Saint-Sauveur, department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France. [L, 49.]

LAÏ (Fr.), n. La^3-e. See AÏ.

LAICHE (Fr.), n. Le^{2}sh. 1. The genus *Carex*. 2. The *Sparganium ramosum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à deux rangs.** See CAREX *disticha*.—**L. compacte.** The *Carex vulpina*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. des lièvres.** The *Carex Lachenalii*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. des sables.** See CAREX *arenaria*.—**L. en vessie.** The *Carex vesicaria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. intermédiaire.** The *Carex disticha*. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. velue.** See CAREX *hirta*.

LAICHKRAUT (Ger.), n. La^3'i^{2}ch^2-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Potamogeton*. 2. The *Utricularia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Schwimmendes L.** The *Potamogeton natans*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAIFOUR (Fr.), n. Le^2-fur. A place in the department of Ardennes, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 43).]

LAIMOS (Lat.), n. m. La'(la^3'i^2)-mo^{2}s. See LÆMOS, and for other words in *Lai-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Læ-*.

LAINE (Fr.), n. Le^{2}n. See LANA and WOOL.—**L. antiseptique.** Antiseptic wool. [*a*, 14.]—**L. colorée de Holmgren.** See *Holmgren's* WOOLS.—**L. de salamandre, L. fossile, L. minérale.** Asbestos. [B, 38.]—**L. moraine.** Wool taken from dead sheep. [A, 385.]—**L. philosophique.** See ZINC *oxide*.—**L. végétale.** The down on such fruits as those of the genus *Eriodendron*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAINÉ (Fr.), **LAINEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Le^2-na, -nu^5. See LANATE.

LAIT (Fr.), n. Le^2. 1. See MILK and LAC (Lat.). 2. A milky liquid, an emulsion. [B.]—**Bois de l.** The *Plumeria alba*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Bois-l.** The *Rauwolfia canescens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Caille-l.** See GALIUM.—**Conserve de l.** Condensed milk. [*a*, 45.]—**L. adoucissant.** See *Emulsio olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**L. ammoniacal.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**L. antéphélique.** A cosmetic preparation composed of 1·075 gramme of corrosive sublimate, 4 grammes of hydrated oxide of lead, 122 grammes of water, and a slight amount of camphor and sulphuric acid. [L, 87 (*a*, 45).]—**L. artificiel.** Of Braconnot, a milk-like preparation made from casein and alkaline carbonates. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]—**L. battu.** The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. bleu.** See *Blue* MILK.—**L. caillé.** Curdled milk.—**L. concentré.** Condensed milk. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]—**L. coupé.** Milk and water. [*a*, 45.]—**L. d'ânesse artificiel.** See *Artificial asses'*-MILK.—**L. de beurre.** See *Butter*MILK.—**L. de brebis.** Ewe's milk. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L. de chèvre.** Goat's milk. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L. de femme.** Woman's milk. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L. de jument.** Mare's milk. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L. de lune.** See LAC *lunæ*.—**L. de montagne.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**L. de poule.** An emulsion made by beating thoroughly the yolk of an egg with a little sugar and orange-flower water or other essence to flavor it and then adding gradually, still beating, enough hot water to make a warm drink. Used before going to bed as a demulcent in catarrhal affections and as a nutrient in nervous debility. [*a*, 45.]—**L. de Sainte-Marie.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de tigre.** The milky juice of a fungus used by the Chinese as an antidote to poisons. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de vache** [Fr. Cod.]. Cow's milk. [B, 95.]—**L. de vache écrémé.** Skim-milk. [B.]—**L. diurétique.** See ÉMULSION *térébenthinée*.—**L. d'oiseau.** The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. doré.** The *Lactarius deliciosus*. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. écrémé.** Skimmed milk. [D.]—**L. mercuriel.** Ammoniated mercury. [B, 146.]—**L. mercuriel de Plenck.** A preparation made by triturating 4 grammes of mercury and 15 of gum arabic with a sufficient quantity of syrup of poppies until the mercury is entirely extinguished, and adding 240 grammes of boiling cow's milk. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. purgatif.** Cow's milk in which is suspended the powdered resin of scammony. [B, 46 (*a*. 39).]—**L. remonté, L. répandu.** An old term for a supposed metastasis of the milk. [L, 41.]—**L. térébenthiné.** See ÉMULSION *térébenthinée*.—**L. végétal.** See *Vegetable* MILK and LATEX.—**L. virginal.** See BENZOIN (1st def.).—**Petit-l.** Whey. [*a*, 45.]—**Petit-l. acide.** See *Serum* LACTIS *acidum*.—**Petit-l. chalybé.** See *Serum* LACTIS *chalybeatum*.—**Petit-l. sinapisé.** See *Serum* LACTIS *sinapinum*.—**Petit-l. tamarindé.** See *Serum* LACTIS *tamarindatum*.—**Petit-l. vineux.** See *Serum* LACTIS *vinosum*.

LAITANCE (Fr.), **LAITE** (Fr.), n's. Le^2-ta^{3}n^{2}s, le^{2}t. From *lac*, milk. The seminal fluid of fishes. [A, 300 (*a*, 45).]

LAITERON (Fr.), n. Le^2-t'-ro^{2}n^2. The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cilié.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*, var. *ciliatus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. commun.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. doux.** The *Sonchus tenerrimus*. [L, 87 (*a*. 45).]—**L. épineux.** The *Sonchus spinosus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de la Floride.** The *Sonchus floridanus* (*Lactuca floridana*). [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de Plumier.** The *Sonchus Plumieri*. [B, 173 (*a*. 35).]—**L. des Alpes.** The *Sonchus alpinus* (*Lactuca alpina*). [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. des champs.** The *Sonchus arvensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lacinié.** The *Sonchus tenerrimus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LAITEUX (Fr.), adj. Le^2-tu^5. Milky, lactescent. [B, 1, 121 (*a*. 35).]

LAITIAT (Fr.), n. Le^2-te-a^3. Sour whey in which are macerated various wild fruits; much used as a beverage by the inhabitants of the Jura Mountains. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]

LAITIER (Fr.), n. Le^2-te-a. A name for various silicates produced in the treatment of iron ores. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]—**L. commun.** The *Polygala vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LAITON (Fr.), n. Le^2-to^{2}n^2. See BRASS.

LAITUE (Fr.), n. Le^2-tu^6. See LACTUCA.—**Alcoolature de l. vireuse.** See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ *virosæ alcoholicum*.—**Eau (distillée [Fr. Cod.]) de l.** See *Aqua* LACTUCÆ.—**Extrait de feuilles de l. vireuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ (1st def.).—**Extrait de l. cultivée (tige** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ (2d def.).—**Extrait de l. vireuse (tige** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ (1st def.).—**Hydrolat de l.** See *Aqua* LACTUCÆ.—**L. allongée.** See LACTUCA *elongata*.—**L. chichorée.** The *Lactuca sativa*, var *palmata*. [B, 125 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cultivée.** See LACTUCA *sativa*.—**L. d'âne.** The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de brebis.** The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de bruyère.** See LACTUCA *perennis*.—**L. de Canada.** See LACTUCA *canadensis*.—**L. de chèvre.** A name for various species of *Euphorbia*. [A, 385.]—**L. de chien.** 1. The *Triticum repens*. 2. The *Taraxacum dens leonis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de chouette.** The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de cochon.** The *Hypochœris fœtida*. [A, 301 (*a*, 45).]—**L. de grenouille.** The *Potamogeton crispus*. [B, 38.]—**L. de lièvre.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de mer.** The *Ulva lactuca*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de muraille.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de porc.** See *L. de cochon*.—**L. des champs.** The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. des jardins.** See LACTUCA *sativa*.—**L.-épinard.** The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *palmata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. fétide.** The *Lactuca virosa*. [A, 385.]—**L. frisée.** The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *crispa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gigantesque.** See LACTUCA *altissima*.—**L. laciniée.** The *Lactuca virosa*, var. *laciniata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. marine.** See *L. de mer*.—**L. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See LACTUCA *capitata*.—**L. palmée.** The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *palmata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. papavéracée.** See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**L. pommée.** See LACTUCA *capitata*.—**L. romaine.** See LACTUCA *romana*.—**L. sauvage.** The *Lactuca scariola* and *Lactuca virosa*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tremblante.** See *L. de mer*.—**L. vireuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**L. vivace.** See LACTUCA *perennis*.—**Sirop de l.** See *Syrupus* LACTUCÆ.—**Teinture de l.** See *Tinctura* LACTUCÆ *virosæ*.—**Teinture de l. aromatique.** A preparation made by expressing 30 grammes of the leaves of *Lactuca virosa* and 4 of cinnamon with a mixture of 120 grammes each of alcohol and water, and filtering after some days. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

LAKA, n. 1. In Madagascar, the *Bernieria madagascariensis*. 2. The *Inocarpus edulis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAKE, n. Lak. Fr., *laque*. A pigment compounded of alumina and various red coloring matters; sometimes also any pigment containing alumina. [B, 7.]—**L.-weed.** The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LAKEBURN, n. Lak'bu^{5}rn. See FARDEL-BOUND.

LAKE SULPHUR SPRING, n. Lak su^{3}lf'u^{5}r. A mineral spring on the east side of Saratoga Lake, New York. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

LAKE TAHOE HOT SPRINGS, n. Lak ta^3-ho'. Mineral springs situated on Carnelian Bay, Lake Tahoe, in Placer County, California. They contain sodium chloride, calcium and magnesia sulphates, and free hydrosulphurous gas. [Anderson (*a*, 14); [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

LAKEWOOD, n. Lak'wu^{4}d. A winter resort in a piney region of New Jersey, where the temperature is warm, dry, and invigorating. There are several hotels much frequented by persons suffering from asthmatic, catarrhal, malarial, or rheumatic affections. [*a*, 43.]

LAKMOID, n. La^{2}k'moid. A compound resulting from the action of sodium nitrate on resorcin, used as a delicate indicator in place of litmus in alkalimetry. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]

LAKMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See LACMUS.—**Blaues L'papier** (Ger.). See *Blue* LITMUS *paper*.—**Rothes L'papier** (Ger.). See *Red* LITMUS *paper*.

LAKRITZE (Ger.), n. La^{3}k-ret'tse^2. See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Gereinigte L., Gereinigter L'nsaft.** See *Succus* LIQUIRITIÆ *depuratus*.—**L'nholz.** See GLYCYRRHIZA.—**L'nmixtur.** See *Mistura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *composita*.—**L'nsaft.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**L'nwurzel.** Licorice-root. [*a*, 38.]

LAKTUK Ger., n. La^{3}k-tuk'. See LACTUCA (2d def.).

LAKY, adj. Lak'i^2. Lake-colored (see *L.* BLOOD).

LÁLA (Bomb.), n. The *Shorea robusta*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**L. haratála** (Hind.). See ARSENIC *disulphide*.—**L. malama** (Hind.). A preparation of 10 parts of red lead oxide, 20 parts of oil of *Sesamum* indicum, 2 parts of wax, and 1 part of camphor. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**L. marachâñ** (Guz.), **L. mirachi** (Hind., Bomb., Beng.). See CAPSICUM *annuum*.—**L. posta** (Hind.). The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**L. sambula** (Hind.). See ARSENIC *disulphide*.

LALCHITRA (Duk.), n. The *Plumbago rosea*. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1885, p. 320; B, 172 (*a*, 35).]

LALIA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'li^2-a^3. Gr., λαλία. The faculty of speech. [A, 322.]

LA LICHE (Fr.), n. La^3 lesh. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, near Briançon, where there is a sulphurous and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 87 (*a*, 43).]

LALLATION, n. La^{2}l-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lallatio* (from *lallare*, to sing lullaby). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lallen*. 1. An imperfect enunciation, especially of the sound of the letter *r* in which it is made to resemble that of *l*. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] 2. Lalling, "baby-talk." [B.]

LALL CHITRA (Hind.), n. See LALCHITRA.

LALLEN (Ger.), n. La^{3}l'le^{2}n. See LALLATION.

LALLIAZ (Fr.), n. La^{3}l-le-a^{3}z. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LALO, n. 1. In Madagascar, the *Weinmannia cladoxylon*. 2. In Senegal, the *Adansonia digitata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LALONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}l(la^{3}l)-o(o^3)-nu^2-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λάλος, talking, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Any nervous affection of the speech. [*a*, 45.]

LALOPATHY, n. La^{2}l-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *lalopathia* (from λάλος, talking, and πάθος, a disease). Ger., *Lalopathie*. A disturbance or defect in the use of articulate language. [D, 18.]

LALOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}l(la^{3}l)-o(o^3)-fo(fo^2)'bi^2-a^3. From λάλος, talking, and φόβος, fear. Of Schulthess, stuttering (the stutter-spasm being considered to be of the same nature as those of photophobia and hydrophobia). [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]

LALOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}l(la^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From λάλος, talking, and πληγή, a stroke. Ger., *Laloplegie*. Paralysis of speech in which words can not be pronounced, though lingual movements are preserved and ideas are communicated by writing and gestures. It is often associated with labial paralysis. ["Schmidt's Jahrb.," cxxii, p. 106 (*a*, 34).]

LALYTHROSYNE (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}l(la^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}z(thro^{2}s)'-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-thros'ynes*. See AMNESIA (2d def.).

LAMA, n. La^3'ma^3. See AUCHENIA *l.*

LAMA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'ma^3. See LEME.

LAMAC (Ar.), n. Gum arabic. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LA MALOU (Fr.), n. La^3 ma^3-lu. A place in the department of Herault, France, where there are several hot and cold alkaline, saline, and ferruginous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 87 (*a*, 43).]

LAMAN (Fr.), n. La^3-ma^{3}n^2. In Santo Domingo, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAMARCKISM, n. La^3-ma^{3}rk'i^{2}z'm. From *Lamarck*, a French botanist. 1. The theory, in evolution, that the growth of and changes in organs were due to the supervention of a new requirement (*e. g.*, that the neck of the giraffe was originally short and became lengthened on account of the efforts of the animal to reach food high above its head), as opposed to the theory of natural selection. [L.] 2. As sometimes used, the theory that all animal and vegetable life is descended from a common stock. [L, 146.]

LA MARTINIQUE (Fr.), n. La^3 ma^{3}r-te-nek. See MARTINIQUE.

LAMB, n. La^{2}m. A.-S., *l.* Gr., ἀμνός. Lat., *agnus*. Fr., *agneau*. Ger., *Lamm*. 1. The young of an animal of the genus *Ovis*. 2. In the pl., *l's*, the flowers of *Æsculus hippocastanum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21; *a*, 17).]—**Bay l's.** The male flowers of *Pinus silvestris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**L.-in-a-pulpit.** See ARUM *maculatum*.—**L.-kill.** The *Andromeda mariana* and *Kalmia angustifolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L's chop.** The *Mesembryanthemum agninum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L's-quarters.** 1. The *Atriplex patula*. 2. The *Chenopodium album*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**L's sucklings.** 1. The *Trifolium repens*. 2. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 595 (*a*, 21).]—**L's-tails.** The catkins of *Salix capsea* and *Corylus avellana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L's-toe, L.-toe, L.-toes.** 1. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 2. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. 3. The *Medicago lupulina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**L's-tongue.** 1. The *Plantago media*. 2. The *Plantago lanceolata*. 3. The *Chenopodium album*. 4. The *Mentha arvensis*. 5. The *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

LAMBALLE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-ba^{3}l. A place in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14); L, 105 (*a*, 43).]

LAMBDA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}mb(la^{3}mb)'da^3. Gr., the letter Λ (l). The junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures; used in craniometry as a point from which measurements are made. [C; L, 149, 150.]—**L'förmig** (Ger.). See LAMBDOIDAL.

LAMBDACISM, n. La^{2}mb'da^2-si^{2}z'm. Gr., λαμβδακισμός (from λ, lambda). Lat., *lambdacismus*. Fr., *lambdacisme*. Difficulty in pronouncing the letter *l*. [L.]

LAMBDOID, LAMBDOIDAL, adj's. La^{2}mb'doid, la^{2}mb-doid'a^{2}l. Lat., *lambdodes* (from λάμβδα, the letter l, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lambdoïde*. Ger., *lambdaförmig*. Having the form of the Greek letter λ. [C.] See *L.* SUTURE.

LAMBEAU (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-bo. See FLAP.

LAMBITIVUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-bi^2-ti(te)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). From *lambere*, to lick. See LINCTUS.

LAME, adj. Lam. Gr., χωλός. Lat., *claudus*. Fr., *boiteux*. Ger., *lahm*. Partially disabled in one or more limbs, especially the lower limbs.

LAME (Fr.), n. La^{3}m. See LAMINA.—**L. annulaire.** See ANNULUS *fibro-cartilagineus*.—**L. cendrée.** See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**L's cérébelleuses.** See LAMINÆ *of the cerebellum*.—**L. chorio-ïdienne du quatrième ventricule.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS *of the fourth ventricle*.—**L. cornée.** See LAMINA *cornea* (1st def.).—**L. criblée.** See LAMINA *cribrosa*.—**L. criblée (antérieure).** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. criblée du cerveau.** See LAMINA *cribrosa*.—**L's cutanées.** See *Dermal* PLATES.—**L's dorsales.** See *Dorsal* LAMINÆ.—**L. du vermis supérieur.** The laminæ of the upper surface of the cerebellum. [*a*, 29.]—**L. élastique interne.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**L's épidermiques.** See *Dermal* PLATES.—**L. fibro-cutanée.** See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.—**L. fibro-intestinale.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST.—**L. grise.** See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**L. intestinale.** See HYPOBLAST.—**L's latérales.** See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**L's médullaires.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**L's médullaires du noyau lenticulaire.** See *Medullary* LAMINÆ *of the lenticular nucleus*.—**L's médullaires verticales.** The laminæ, or segments, into which the nucleus caudatus is divided. [I, 28 (K).]—**L's musculaires.** See *Muscular* PLATES.—**L. olivaire (du bulbe).** See *Olivary* BODY.—**L. papyracée.** See LAMINA *papyracea*.—**L. pariétal.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST and SPLANCHNOPLEURE.—**L's pédigères.** Of Brandt, laminæ composing the body-rings in *Polyxenus lagurus*, each consisting of a dorsal plate, two lateral plates, and two ventral plates. [Heathcote, "Am. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," n. s., xxx, p. 97 (*a*, 32).]—**L. perpendiculaire.** The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 7.]—**L's prévertébrales.** See *Vertebral* PLATES.—**L. proligère.** See LAMINA *proligera*.—**L's proto-vertébrales.** See *Vertebral* PLATES.—**L. réticulaire.** See ORGAN *of Corti*.—**L. ruyschienne.** See CHORIOCAPILLARIS.—**L's secondaires.** See *Secondary germ* LAYERS.—**L. sensible.** The thin sheet of quartz or mica in a polariscope. Its function is to balance the polarization caused by the substance under examination. [*a*, 49.]—**L. somatique.** See *Somatic* MESOBLAST and SOMATOPLEURE.—**L. spirale.** See LAMINA *spiralis*.—**L. subalterne.** See *Secondary* LAMINA.—**L. sus-optique.** See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**L's transversales inférieures.** See VERMIS *inferior posterior*.—**L's transversales longues et cachées.** See LAMINÆ *transversæ longæ et occultæ*.—**L. transversale supérieure.** See VERMIS *superior posterior*.—**L's ventrales** [Longet]. See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES and cf. *Ventral* LAMINÆ.—**L's vertébrales.** See *Vertebral* PLATES.—**L. vitrée.** See *Vitreous* LAMINA.

LAMEL, n. La^{2}m'e^{2}l. See LAMELLA (3d def.).

LAMELLA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *lamina*. Fr., *lamelle*, *plaque*. Ger., *L.*, *Lamelle*, *Plättchen*. A thin plate or scale; as used by Haeckel, any one of the plate-like derivatives from the germinal layers (*e. g.*, a muscle plate). 1. In ducks, one of the plate-like processes on the inside of the bill; also one of the individual barbs (Ger., *Barbenplatten*) of a feather. [L, 142; L, 341 (*a*, 43); L, 343 (*a*, 27).] 2. In botany, one of the thin parts found at the end of many styles; or, in hymenomycetes, the vertical plates on the lower surface of the pileus, upon which the hymenium is extended. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).] 3. In pharmacy, a preparation in the form of a sheet.—**Bone lamellæ.** Lat., *laminæ ossium*. Fr., *lamelles osseuses*. Ger., *Knochenlamellen*. Thin plates or layers of bone forming the ground-substance of osseous tissue; distinguished, according to their position or arrangement, as periosteal, medullary, concentric, or intermediate lamellæ (*q. v.*). [J, 21, 31, 44.]—**Branchial lamellæ.** See *Gill* LAMELLÆ.—**Buccal lamellæ.** See *Buccal* PLATES.—**Cerebellar lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles cérébelleuses*. See LAMINÆ *of the cerebellum*.—**Circumferential lamellæ.** See *Periosteal* LAMELLÆ.—**Concentric lamellæ.** The concentric plates of bone surrounding an Haversian canal. [J, 30, 31, 44.]—**Cribriform l.** See LAMINA *cribrosa*.—**Endoderm l.** A continuous plate of endoderm formed by the coalescent walls of the enteric cavity in the young forms of *Hydrozoa*. [B, 77 (*a*, 29).]—**Epithelial l. of the allantois.** Ger., *epitheliale Lamelle der Allantois*. An epithelial process of the allantois that invests the umbilical cord during the first two months of gestation. [A, 8.]—**External fundamental lamellæ.** See *Periosteal* LAMELLÆ.—**Fundamental** (or **General**) **lamellæ.** Ger., *Generallamellen*, *Grundlamellen*. A general term for all the periosteal, intermediate, and medullary lamellæ of bone. [J, 21, 35.] Cf. *Ground*-PLATE.—**Gill lamellæ.** The folds of mucous membrane of the gill cavity of fishes and certain molluscs in which the capillary vessels are distributed. [L, 207, 353 (*a*, 39).]—**Ground lamellæ.** See *Fundamental lamellæ*.—**Haversian lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles de Havers*. Ger., *Haversische Lamellen*. See *Concentric lamellæ*.—**Homogeneous l.** Fr., *lamelle homogène*. Of Ranvier, the clear, apparently homogeneous, layer of a bone l. [J, 24.]—**Intermediate lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles intermédiaires*. Ger., *Schaltlamellen*. Bone lamellæ extending in various directions and filling the irregular spaces between the concentric lamellæ. They

appear like interrupted periosteal or medullary lamellæ. [J, 21, 31, 45.]—**Internal fundamental lamellæ.** See *Medullary lamellæ.*—**Interstitial (fundamental) lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles interstitielles.* See *Intermediate lamellæ.*—**Investing lamellæ.** See *Concentric lamellæ.*—**L. carnosa** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Fleischplatte.* That portion of the parietal mesoblast from which are derived the muscles of the trunk, the endoskeleton, the parietal lining of the pleuroperitoneal space, or cœloma, and the testes. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. ceratina** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Hornplatte.* That portion of the epiblast from which are derived the epidermis and its appendages and the lacteal glands. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. coriaria** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Lederplatte.* That portion of the parietal mesoblast from which the corium (and possibly the cutaneous muscles) are derived. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. iridis anterior.** See LAMINA *iridis anterior.*—**L. medullaris** [Haeckel. Ger., *Markplatte.* The portion of the epiblast from which are developed the cerebrospinal axis and the organs of the special senses. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. mesenterica** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Gekrösplatte.* That portion of the visceral mesoblast from which the mesentery and muscular fibrous parts of the intestines are developed. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. mucosa** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Schleimplatte.* That portion of the hypoblast from which are developed the intestinal epithelium and the epithelia of the intestinal glands. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. plana.** See Os *planum.*—**L. renalis.** Ger., *Nierenplatte.* That portion of the blastoderm (whether epiblastic or mesoblastic is in doubt) from which the kidneys and the outlets for the sexual products are derived. [L, 146, 228.]—**L. vasculosa.** Ger., *Gefässplatte.* That portion of the visceral mesoblast from which are developed the ovaries (?), the epithelia of the intestines and mesentery (?), the blood-vessels, the spleen, and the lymphatics. [L, 146, 228.]—**Medullary lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles périmédullaires.* Ger., *Marklamellen.* The osseous lamellæ which surround and form the wall of the medullary cavity of tubular bones. [J, 21, 31.] Cf. *Medullary* PLATES.—**Middle l.** The middle portion of the cell-wall common to two adjacent cells. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Osseous lamellæ.** See *Bone lamellæ.*—**Parietal lamellæ of the mesoblast.** See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Perineural lamellæ.** Ger., *Perineurallamellen.* Lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding a nerve. [*a*, 29.]—**Periosteal (or Peripheric) lamellæ.** Fr., *lamelles périphériques.* Ger., *Periostlamellen, umfassende Lamellen.* Bone lamellæ situated next to and parallel with the periosteum, and hence forming the peripheral or ectal part of the bone. [J, 21, 31, 35.]—**Special lamellæ of bone.** Ger., *Speciallamellen.* See *Concentric lamellæ.*—**Striped l.** Fr., *lamelle striée.* The granular (or apparently striated) and darker portion of a bone l. [J, 24, 31.]—**Triangular l.** Fr., *lamelle triangulaire.* A small fibrous lamina stretched between the chorioid plexuses of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 36 (K).]—**Visceral lamellæ of the mesoblast.** See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Lamellæ of bone.** See *Bone lamellæ.*—**Lamellæ of the nails.** Ger., *Nagelplättchen.* Ridges in the corium beneath the nail which fit into corresponding furrows on the attached surface of the nail. [C.]—**Vascular l.** See *Vascular* LAMINA.

LAMELLAR, LAMELLATE, LAMELLATED, adj's. Lame^{2}l'a^{3}r, -at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *lamellatus* (from *lamella*, a small, thin plate of metal, etc.). Fr., *lamellé.* Ger., *plattig, blätterig.* Composed of, or provided with, lamellæ. [*a*, 35.]

LAMELLE (Fr., Ger.), n. La^{3}-me^{2}l, -me^{2}l'le^{2}. See LAMELLA.—**Bauchl'n** (Ger.). See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Brutl'** (Ger.). See *Germinal* LAYER.—**Ciliarl'** (Ger.). See *Ciliary* ZONE.—**Faserl'n** (Ger.). See *Fibrous* PLATES.—**Gekrösl'n** (Ger.). See *Mesenteric* PLATES.—**Generall'n** (Ger.). See *Fundamental* LAMELLÆ.—**Glasl' der Chorioides** (Ger.). See *Vitreous* LAMINA.—**Grundl'n** (Ger.). See *Fundamental* LAMELLÆ.—**Haverssche L'n** (Ger.). See *Concentric* LAMELLÆ.—**Hintere durchlöcherte L.** (Ger.). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**Kiemenl'n** (Ger.). See *Branchial* PLATES.—**Kleinhirnl'** (Ger.). A lamina of the cerebellum. [*a*, 45.]—**Knochenl'n** (Ger.). See *Bone* LAMELLÆ.—**L's cérébelleuses** (Fr.). See LAMINÆ *of the cerebellum.*—**L's de Havers** (Fr.). See *Concentric* LAMELLÆ.—**L. grise** (Fr.). See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**L. grise de la valvule de Vieussens** (Fr.). See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**L. homogène** (Fr.). See *Homogeneous* LAMELLA.—**L. incubatrice** (Fr.). See *Germinal* LAYER.—**L. interpédonculaire** (Fr.). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**L's osseuses** (Fr.). See *Bone* LAMELLÆ.—**L. perforée** (Fr.). See *Perforated* SPACE.—**L's périmédullaires** (Fr.). See *Medullary* LAMELLÆ.—**L. striée** (Fr.). See *Striped* LAMELLA.—**Markl'n** (Ger.). See *Medullary* LAMELLÆ.—**Periostl'n** (Ger.). See *Periosteal* LAMELLÆ.—**Schaltl'n** (Ger.). See *Intermediate* LAMELLÆ.—**Stützl'** (Ger.). A homogeneous layer separating the ectoderm and the entoderm. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxv, p. 363 (*a*, 29, 32).]—**Umfassende L'n** (Ger.). See *Periosteal* LAMELLÆ.—**Vordere durchlöcherte L.** (Ger.). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.

LAMELLÉ (Fr.), **LAMELLEUX** (Fr.), adj's. La^{3}-me^{2}l-la, -lu^{5}. See LAMELLATE.

LAMELLEUX (Fr.), adj. La^{3}-me^{2}l-lu^{5}. See LAMELLOSE.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-e^{2}l-li^{2}-bra^{2}n^{2}(bra^{3}n^{2})-ki^{2}(ch^{2}i^{2})-a(a^{3})'ta^{3}. From *lamella*, a small plate, and βράγχιον, a gill. Fr., *lamellibranches.* The lamellibranchs; a class of the *Mollusca*, comprising the ordinary bivalves having lamellar gills. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

LAMELLICORN, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l'li^{2}-ko^{2}rn. From *lamella* (*q. v.*), and *cornu*, a horn. Having short, clubbed, lamellate antennæ, the terminal joints being expanded into broad, flat leaves which can be opened like a fan or closely shut into a compact club. The *Lamellicornes*, or *Lamellicornia*, are a family of *Coleoptera* so characterized. [L, 196, 353 (*a*, 39).]

LAMELLIFEROUS, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *lamelliferus* (from *lamella* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *lamellifère.* Bearing, or furnished with, lamellæ. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

LAMELLIFORM, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lamelliformis* (from *lamella* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *lamelliforme.* Having the form of lamellæ. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

LAMELLIGEROUS, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *lamella* (*q. v.*), and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *lamelligère.* See LAMELLIFEROUS.

LAMELLIPEDE, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}-ped. From *lamella* (*q. v.*), and *pes*, the foot. Having a small, thin, flat foot. The *Lamellipedes* are a section of the order *Conchifera* containing bivalves with the foot of the animal broad and thin. [L, 292 (*a*, 39).]

LAMELLIROSTRAL, adj. La^{2}m-e^{2}l-li^{2}-ro^{2}s'tr'l. Lat., *lamellirostris* (from *lamella* [*q. v.*], and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *lamellirostre.* Having a lamellate bill. The *Lamellirostres* are the flat-billed swimming birds (*Natatores*). [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 343.]

LAMELLOSE, adj. La^{2}m'e^{2}l-os. See LAMELLATE.

LAMELLOSODENTÉ (Fr.), adj. La^{3}-me^{2}l-lo-so-da^{3}n^{2}-ta. From *lamella* (*q. v.*), and *dens*, a tooth. Of Illiger, having the bill furnished with small laminæ or small teeth. [L, 28, 180 (*a*, 39).]

LAMELLULE, n. La^{2}m-e^{2}l'u^{2}l. Lat., *lamellula.* Fr., *l.* A small, thin plate or blade.

LAMENESS, n. Lam'ne^{2}s. Lat., *claudicatio.* Fr., *boiterie.* Ger., *Lähmung, Hinken.* The state of being lame.—**Cross l.** Of the veterinarians, a peculiar gait in the horse in which the l. seems to be in the leg on the opposite side of the one actually affected. [Williams (*a*, 34).]—**Kennel l.** Rheumatism in dogs. [Williams (*a*, 34).]—**Uterine l.** L. caused by uterine diseases. [*a*, 34.]

LAMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Lindley, an order of the echial alliance, corresponding to the *Labiatæ.* The *Lamiales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of the *Bicarpellatæ*, consisting of the *Myoporineæ, Selagineæ, Verbenaceæ*, and *Labiatæ.* The *Lamidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Stachyæ*, consisting of the genera of Endlicher's *Lamieæ.* The *Lamieæ* of Endlicher are a subtribe of the *Stachydeæ*, consisting of *Wiedemannia, Lamium, Anisomeles, Stachys*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LAMIER (Fr.), n. La^{3}-me-a. 1. See LAMIUM. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see LAMIUM *album.*—**L. blanc.** See LAMIUM *album.*—**L. orvale.** See LAMIUM *orvala.*—**L. pourpre.** See LAMIUM *purpureum.*

LAMINA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)'i^{2}n-a^{3}. Fr., *lame.* Ger., *L., Platte, Plättchen.* 1. A thin layer or lamella; as used by Haeckel, any one of the layers which overspread the whole germ (*e. g.*, the epiblast). In the hoof of a soliped, a plate-like structure upon the anterior face of the third phalanx. [L.] 2. The flat expanded portion of a leaf or petal. 3. The lamella (*q. v.*, 2d def.) of agarics. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Abdominal laminæ.** See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Basal l. of the placenta.** See *Placental* DECIDUA *serotina.*—**Bowman's l.** See *Bowman's* LAYER.—**Dorsal laminæ.** The dorsal ridges of the embryo. [L.]—**Embryonic terminal l.** The wall which closes the primary fore-brain in front. [Edinger (*a*, 29).]—**External medullary l.** The outer of two white laminæ in the nucleus lentiformis. [*a*, 29.]—**Fibro-cutaneous l.** See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.—**Fibro-intestinal l.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST.—**Gray l.** See *L. cinerea.*—**Inferior l. of the lemniscus.** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**Inner medullary l., Internal medullary l.** Lat., *l. medullaris interna.* Ger., *innerste L., L. medullaris des Thalamus.* A layer of fibres which pass from the thalamus to the red nucleus. [Edinger (*a*, 29).]—**Involuted medullary l.** Lat., *l. medullaris involuta.* See *L. medullaris.*—**L. accessoria.** See FOLIUM *accessorium.*—**L. apothecii.** See *L. proligera.*—**Laminæ arcuatæ cerebelli.** Bundles of white fibres which pass from the laminæ medullares and appear to unite neighboring gyri in the cerebellum. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Laminæ arcuatæ cerebri, Laminæ arcuatæ gyrorum.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**L. ascendens ossis palati.** See *Vertical* PLATE *of the palate.*—**L. axilis.** See *Axial* PLATE.—**L. cacuminis (vermis superioris).** See FOLIUM *cacuminis.*—**L. cartilaginis cricoideæ.** The flat, plate-like, posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**Lamina cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** The alæ of the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—**L. cellulosa submucosa.** See *Submucous areolar* TISSUE.—**L. centralis.** See FOLIUM *centrale.*—**L. chorioidea.** 1. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS. 2. See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**L. chorioidea inferior.** The chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. chorioidea lateralis.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS *of the lateral ventricle.*—**L. chorioidea superior.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**L. ciliaris.** Fr., *lame ciliare.* See *Ciliary* ZONE.—**L. ciliaris retinæ.** See ZONULA *of Zinn.*—**L. cinerea.** Fr., *lame cendrée* (ou *grise*), *lamelle grise.* Ger., *graue Platte* (oder *Schicht*). Syn.: *eminentia cinerea, corpus cinereum.* A thin layer of gray matter situated between the corpus callosum and the optic chiasm, connected with the tuber cinereum superiorly and with the anterior perforated spaces laterally. It forms a part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle. [I, 3 (K).] Cf. STRATUM *cinereum.*—**L. cinerea convoluta.** See TUBER *cinereum.*—**L. cinerea fossæ rhomboidalis.** A layer of gray substance in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**L. cinerea terminalis.** See *L. cinerea.*—**L. conarii.** Ger., *unteres Markblatt der Zirbeldrüse.* Of Schwalbe, the inferior lamella of the recessus conarii. [I, 17 (K).]—**Laminæ concharum.** The internal surfaces of the lateral masses of the ethmoid bones. They are plate-like, united above with the cribriform plate, are perforated and grooved for branches of the olfactory nerve, and from them spring the middle and superior turbinated bones. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**L. connectens.** The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. cornea.** Fr., *lame cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornstreif* (1st def.). 1. A circumscribed thickening of the membrane lining the lateral ventricle of the brain at a point opposite the vena corporis striati. [I, 72 (K).] 2. See PONS *Tarini.*—**L. cornea tæniæ.** See TÆNIA *fornicis.*—**L. Cortii.** See MEMBRANA *tectoria.*—**Laminæ cranii externa.** The outer table of the cranial bones. [L.]—**Laminæ cranii interna** (seu

vitrea). The inner table of the cranial bones.—**L. cribriformis.** See *Cribriform* PLATE *of the ethmoid bone.*—**L. cribrosa.** Fr., *lame criblée.* Ger., *siebförmige Platte* (1st def.), *durchlöcherte Platte* (2d def.), *Siebplatte* (2d def.). 1. That portion of the sclerotic coat behind, through which the optic nerve penetrates the eyeball. The nervous filaments enter through minute perforations, and the fibrous sæpta dividing them from one another are continuous with the connective-tissue sheath of the nerve-fibres. The latter lose their sheath and pass into the retina as nerve axis-cylinders. [F.] 2. Of Reil, the anterior perforated space. [I, 6 (K).]—**L. cribrosa anterior inferior.** The anterior portion of the fossula inferior. It contains openings for the passage of the divisions of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. [Gruber (*a*, 29).]—**L. cribrosa antica.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. cribrosa bulbi.** See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. cribrosa cerebri.** A partly gray, partly white, l. perforated with many openings for the passage of blood-vessels, situated beside and in front of the anterior end of the optic tract. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**L. cribrosa chorioideæ.** The portion of the chorioid in the lower animals which presents a number of foramina for the passage of the optic nerve into the eye. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. cribrosæ fasciæ latæ.** The perforated layer of fascia filling in the saphenous opening. [L, 332.]—**L. cribrosa fasciæ transversalis.** A perforated offshoot of the fascia transversalis covering the crural canal. [L, 332.]—**L. cribrosa media.** The median part of the fossula inferior. It is perforated by the branches of the auditory nerve supplying the sacculus. [Gruber (*a*, 29).]—**L. cribrosa oculi** (or **of the sclerotic**). See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. cribrosa ossis ethmoidalis.** The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 175.]—**L. cribrosa posterior** (seu **postica**). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. cribrosa sclerotica.** See *L. cribrosa* (1st def.).—**L. crystallina.** The anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).—**L. dentata.** See FASCIA *dentata.*—**L. dermalis** [Haeckel]. The epiblast before the appearance of the mesoblast. [L, 146.]—**Laminæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal laminæ.*—**L. elastica (Bowmani,** seu **corneæ) anterior.** A clear, structural layer of the cornea situated between the epithelial layer and the substantia propria. [F, 25 (*a*, 29).]—**L. elastica (corneæ) posterior.** A structureless, elastic layer of the cornea situated immediately beneath the endothelial layer, between it and the substantia propria. [F, 25 (*a*, 29).]—**L. elastica externa.** See *External elastic* COAT.—**L. elastica interna.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**L. externa meningium.** The extreme outer layer of the dura. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. externa peritonæi.** 1. The parietal layer of the peritonæum. [L. 332.] 2. See FASCIA *transversalis.*—**L. externa processus pterygoidei.** See *External pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. fossæ Sylvii.** A sheet of white matter between the claustrum and the cortex of the insula. [Obersteiner (*a*, 29).]—**L. fusca (scleroticæ).** See *L. suprachorioidea.*—**L. gastralis.** See *L. dermalis.*—**L. genu.** Ger., *Knieblatt* (*des Balkenschnabels*), *weisse Bodencommissur.* A small, thin medullary l. extending from the genu of the corpus callosum backward to the l. terminalis. It forms the floor of the ventricular sæpti pellucidum, and passes laterally on both sides to the substantia perforata lateralis on the under surface of the frontal lobes. [Krause (*a*, 18).]—**L. genu corporis callosi.** A layer which extends backward above the optic chiasm to the pituitary body. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. grisea anterior.** The anterior gray column of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]—**L. grisea posterior.** The posterior gray column of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]—**L. horizontalis ossis ethmoidalis.** The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [*a*, 17.]—**L. horizontalis ossis palati.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**L. inodermalis** [Haeckel]. See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.—**L. inogastralis.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST.—**L. intergerina.** A layer or l. inserted between two parts (*e. g.*, the narrow wall between the placenta and axis of the fruit of the tobacco plant). [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**L. interna processus pterygoidei.** See *Internal pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. iridis anterior.** The anterior layer of the iris. [L.]—**L. iridis posterior.** The posterior layer of the iris. [*a*, 29.]—**L. lateralis ossis** (seu **processus**) **sphenoidei.** See *External pterygoid* PLATE.—**Laminæ lentis.** The concentric layers which form the crystalline lens. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. mastoidea.** The basal plate of the mastoid process. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**L. medialis ossis** (seu **processus**) **sphenoidei.** See *Internal pterygoid* PLATE.—**Laminæ medullares.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**L. medullaris.** Ger., *Kernblatt.* A layer of medullated nerve-fibres representing the thickened external layer of the typical cerebral cortex inclosed in the fold made by the stratum convolutum of the hippocampus. It is continuous with the reticulated white substance of the uncinate convolution, and contains some flattened cells lying parallel with the fibres of the l. [J, 30, 35.]—**L. medullaris circumvoluta.** Ger., *Kernblatt.* The second layer of nerve-substance in the hippocampus major, consisting almost entirely of interlacing medullated nerve-fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**L. medullaris cornu Ammonis.** See *L. medullaris.*—**L. medullaris externa.** See *External medullary l.*—**L. medullaris interna thalami optici.** See *Internal medullary l.*—**L. medullaris involuta.** See *L. medullaris.*—**L. medullaris lentiformis.** The medullary layer of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 11 (K).]—**L. medullaris media cerebelli.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the valve of Vieussens. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. medullaris profunda (cornu Ammonis).** The deep medullary layer of the hippocampus major. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. medullaris superficialis calcaris avis.** The superficial medullary layer of the hippocampus minor. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. medullaris superficialis gyri fornicati.** A bandlet of white substance along the anterior margin of the gyrus fornicatus. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. medullaris thalami.** A layer of white nerve-fibres which intervenes between the optic thalamus and the internal nucleus. [" Med. Record," Oct., 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**L. medullaris transversa.** Of Arnold, a thin layer of gray matter covering the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K).]—**L. medullaris triangularis.** See LYRA and cf. *Triangular* LAMELLA.—**L. modioli.** See *L. spiralis ossea.*—**L. mycogastralis** (seu **myxogastralis**) [Haeckel]. See HYPOBLAST.—**L. nasalis ossis ethmoidalis.** The inner plate of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**L. nasalis ossis palati.** See *Vertical* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**L. nervea involvens.** A thin layer of nerve-substance on the inner surface of the ependyma. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**L. neurodermalis.** See EPIBLAST.—**L. of a vertebra.** Lat., *l. vertebralis.* Fr., *lame vertébral.* Syn.: *neurapophysis* [Owen]. The posterior broad and flat portion of the arch of a vertebra. [L, 142.]—**Laminæ of the cerebellum.** Lat., *folia cerebelli.* Fr., *lames cérébelleuses, feuillets du cervelet.* A series of plates of white matter covered externally with gray substance which project outward from the central stem of white matter of the cerebellum. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**L. orbitalis (ossis ethmoidi).** The outer vertical plate of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which enters into the formation of the orbit. [*a*, 29.]—**Laminæ ossium.** See *Bone* LAMELLÆ.—**L. palatina (ossis palatini).** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**L. papyracea (ossis ethmoidei).** Fr., *lame papyracée.* Ger., *Papierplatte* (*des Siebbeins*). The os planum of the ethmoid bone. [L, 115.]—**L. parietalis.** The parietal layer of the peritonæum or other serous membrane. [L.]—**L. pedunculorum.** One of the layers of nerve matter which form the crura cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**L. perforata anterior.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. perforata media** (et **posterior**). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. peritonæi externa.** The parietal layer of the peritonæum.—**L. peritonæi interna.** The visceral layer of the peritonæum.—**L. peritonæi parietalis.** See *L. peritonæi externa.*—**L. peritonæi visceralis.** See *L. peritonæi interna.*—**L. perpendicularis ossis cribriformis** (seu **cribrosi,** seu **ethmoidalis,** seu **ethmoidei**). See *Perpendicular* PLATE *of the ethmoid bone.*—**L. perpendicularis ossis palatini.** See *Perpendicular* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**L. perpendicularis vomeris.** See *Perpendicular* PLATE *of the vomer.*—**L. pigmenti (retinæ).** A delicate membrane between the chorioid and retina, which consists of a single layer of hexagonal pigment-cells that rest on a thin, transparent membrane and are united by a thin, transparent, cement-like substance. [Loring (*a*, 29).]—**L. prima (cutis).** See EPIDERMIS.—**L. profunda fasciæ perinæi.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. proligera.** Fr., *lame proligère.* Of Acharius, the thecium or hymenium of lichens, such as *Parmelia*, in which the apothecia are disciform. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**L. propria of the membrana tympani.** Fr., *l. propria de la membrane du tympan.* Ger., *L. propria des Trommelfells.* The middle fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. It consists of two separable lamellæ, an external radiating layer and an internal circular layer. [F.]—**L. pterygoidea externa.** See *External pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. pterygoidea interne.** See *Internal pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. pterygoidea lateralis.** See *External pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. pterygoidea medialis.** See *Internal pterygoid* PLATE.—**L. quadrigemina.** A layer of gray matter forming the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius and supporting the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 15 (K).]—**L. retinæ vasculosa.** The layer of the retina, taken as one, which contains the retinal vessels. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. reticularis (of the cochlea).** Fr., *lame réticulaire.* Ger., *netzförmiges Plättchen.* See ORGAN *of Corti.*—**L. Ruyschii.** See CHORIOCAPILLARIS.—**Laminæ sæpti lucidi** (seu **pellucidi**). The two delicate laminæ which together form the sæptum lucidum. [I, 6 (K).]—**L. secundariæ.** Fr., *lames secondaires.* See *Secondary germ* LAYERS.—**L. semicircularis.** A layer of white substance, 2 mm. thick, between the anterior and lateral surfaces of the thalamus opticus and the median surface of the corpus striatum, united with the internal capsule and appearing in the floor of the lateral ventricle between the upper surfaces of the thalamus and the corpus striatum. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**L. sphenopetrosa.** A small horizontal plate of bone upon the ala magna of the sphenoid at the inner side of the foramen spinosum and toward the opening of the canalis musculo-tubarius. [L, 31.]—**L. spiralis membranacea** (seu **mollis**). A membrane which springs from the free edge of the l. spiralis ossea, and is inserted on the projecting ligamentum spirale of the opposite wall of the cochlea. It supports the organ of Corti. It has three sections, each of which has received a different name. [F, 32.]—**L. spiralis.** Fr., *lame spirale.* Ger., *Gehörleiste.* Syn.: *crista spiralis.* A l. which divides the interior of the spiral canal of the cochlea into two scalæ. It is divided into the l. spiralis ossea and the l. spiralis membranacea, or membrana. [*a*, 29.]—**L. spiralis ossea accessoria** (seu **secundaria**). A narrow projection of bone from the outer wall of the cochlear canal into its lumen. It soon decreases in width and disappears at about the middle of the first coil. [F, 46 (*a*, 29).]—**L. spiralis ossea** (seu **primaria**). Ger., *knöcherne Spiralblatt, Spindelblatt.* A vertical osseous plate directed toward the lumen of the canal of the cochlea, which rises from the external surface of the modiolus. It begins between the fenestra rotunda and the vestibular orifice of the cochlea, proceeds spirally to the cupola, and there ends in the pointed hamulus. It serves for the insertion of the l. spiralis membranacea. The cochlear canal is divided by it into the scala vestibuli and the scala tympani. [F, 32.]—**L. suprachorioidea.** Syn.: *l. fusca.* The outermost layer of the chorioid, consisting of very thin, delicate, and loose-meshed areolar tissue mingled with pigment-cells of irregular shape, either scattered or clustered together, and composing communicating lymph-spaces. The tissue presents only brownish shreds when torn from the sclera. [F, 25 (*a*, 29).]—**L. tectoria (cerebelli).** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**L. terminalis.** Ger., *Schlussplatte* (2d def.). 1. See *L. cinerea.* 2. The anterior terminal plate of the anterior cerebral vesicle. [I, 17 (K).]—**L. terminalis grisea.** See *L. cinerea.*—**Laminæ transversæ breves et conspicuæ, Laminæ transversæ inferiores.** See VERMIS *inferior posterior.*—**Laminæ transversæ longæ et occultæ.** Fr., *lames transversales longues et cachées.* Six or eight laminæ on the lower surface of the median inferior lobe of the cerebellum, extending from one side to the other. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**L. transversa superior.** Fr., *lame transversal supérieure.* See VERMIS *superior posterior.*—**L. triangularis (alæ magnæ).** The posterior flat and triangular portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**L.**

tympanica. A l. of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**L. vasculosa chorioidea.** The layers of large vessels and of capillaries of the chorioid considered as one. [α, 29.]—**L. velamentosa.** See ORGAN *of Corti.*—**Laminæ ventrales.** Fr., *lames ventrales.* See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Laminæ vertebrales.** Fr., *lames vertébrales.* See *Vertebral* PLATES.—**L. visceralis.** The visceral layer of a serous membrane. [L, 115.]—**L. vitrea.** 1. The inner table of the skull. 2. See *Vitreous l.*—**Lateral laminæ, Lower l. of the lateral mesoblastic plates.** Sp., *láminas laterales.* See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Medullary laminæ.** Fr., *lames médullaires.* See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Medullary laminæ of the lenticular nucleus.** Lat., *laminæ medullares nuclei lenticularis.* Fr., *lames médullaires du noyau lenticulaire.* Ger., *Laminæ medullares des Linsenkerns.* The thin laminæ of white matter which separate the three concentric gray zones of the nucleus. [I, 23 (K).]—**Medullary l. of the optic thalamus.** See *L. medullaris thalami.*—**Mesenteric laminæ.** See *Mesenteric* PLATES.—**Muscle laminæ.** Fr., *lames musculaires.* See *Muscular* PLATES.—**Nuclear l.** See *Nuclear* LAYER.—**Obturator l. of the third ventricle.** See *L. cinerea.*—**Olivary l.** Fr., *lame olivaire.* See *Olivary* BODY.—**Outer medullary l.** See *External medullary l.*—**Primary laminæ.** See *Primary germinal* LAYERS.—**Protovertebral laminæ.** Fr., *lames proto-vertébrales.* See *Vertebral* PLATES.—**Secondary laminæ.** See *Secondary germ* LAYERS.—**Superior l. of the lemniscus.** See *Superior* LEMNISCUS.—**Terminal l.** See *L. terminalis.*—**Vascular l.** Of Wagner, the endochorion. [A, 43.]—**Ventral l.** Ger., *Bauchblatt.* That portion of the blastoderm which, not taking part in the formation of the dorsal ridges, becomes separated by a constriction from the remainder (which constitutes the umbilical vesicle) and forms the walls of a ventral or visceral tube by coalescing anteriorly, each lateral portion being a ventral l.—**Vitreous l.** Lat., *l., vitrea.* Fr., *lame vitrée.* Ger., *Glaslamelle der Chorioide.* A smooth, transparent membrane covering the inner surface of the chorioid. [Loring (α, 29).]

LAMINAGE (Fr.), n. La^3-me-na^{3}zh. From *lamina*, a layer. The reduction of a body to a sheet-like form; in obstetrics, the operation of compressing the head of the fœtus in such a way as to break up the base of the skull and make the whole head flat, to facilitate delivery. [Wasseige, "Bull. méd. de l'arrondissement de Charleroi," Mar. 1, 1884, p. 10.]

LAMINAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. La^3-me-na^{2}r. See LAMINAR and LAMINARIA.—**L. alimentaire.** See LAMINARIA *esculenta.*—**L. digitée.** See LAMINARIA *digitata.*—**L. palmée.** See LAMINARIA *palmata.*—**L. sucrée.** See LAMINARIA *saccharina.*—**L. utile.** See DURVILLÆA *utilis.*

LAMINAL, LAMINAR, adj's. La^{2}m'i^2-n'l, -na^{3}r. Lat., *laminaris* (from *lamina*, a layer). Fr., *lamineux, laminaire.* Ger., *plättig, plattenähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Having the form of, pertaining to, or resembling a lamina. 2. Consisting of laminæ. [α, 17.]

LAMINARIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *lamina*, a layer. Fr., *laminaire.* Ger., *Riementang.* Sp., *l.* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus typical of the *Laminariaceæ* (the sea-aprons), a family of dusky-spored *Algæ* (*Phæosporeæ*). The *Laminariæ* of Bory, the *Laminaridæ* of Lindley, and the *Laminarieæ* (Fr., *laminariées*; Ger., *Laminarieen*) or *Laminarinæ* of Reichenbach are the same as the *Laminariaceæ.* 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (2d ed.), the stalks of the thallus of *L. Cloustoni.* [B, 95; B, 19, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. bracteata.** A species used as food in the Molucca Islands. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. bulbosa.** Sea-furbelows, sea-hangers. One of the largest species, very rich in iodine. [B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. Cloustoni.** A species rich in iodine. Its stalks constitute the *l.* of the Ger. Ph. and Sp. Ph., the *stipites laminariæ* of the Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Swed. Ph. [B, 95.]—**L. conica, L. digitata.** Fr., *laminaire digitée.* Ger., *fingerförmiger Riementang, Seetang.* Sea-girdles (or -wand, or -tangles), cairn-tangle, dead-man's-toe, oar-weed; a species found in northern seas, by some identified with the *L. Cloustoni.* It is especially abundant in iodine. Its charcoal is said to have more deodorizing and decolorizing power than animal charcoal. The stems are used as bougies and tents for dilating the cervix uteri, strictures, sinuses, etc., because of their property of shrinking much in drying, and afterward swelling up to their original size when exposed to moisture. [B, 95; B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. esculenta.** Fr., *laminaire alimentaire.* A species widely used as food, and said to be an antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. fascia.** Ger., *bandförmiger Riementang.* A species sometimes occurring as a constituent of helminthochorton. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. palmata.** Fr., *laminaire palmée.* A variety of *L. digitata.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. porroidea.** The *Durvillæa utilis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. potatorum.** A species found in Australia, where it is used to make drinking-vessels, sacks, etc. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. saccharina.** Fr., *laminaire sucrée, beaudrier de Neptune, diable de mer des Lapons, varec des chevaux.* Ger., *Zucker-Riementang, Neptunsgürtel.* Devil's-apron, honey-ware, ribbon-weed, sea-belt, sweet-tangle; a widely dispersed species, used as a food and as a source of kelp. Washed and dried, it is used as a purgative. It contains more potash than soda, and abounds in iodine. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L'stiele** (Ger.) [Ger. Ph.]. See *L.* (2d def.).—**L'stift** (Ger.). See *L.* TENT.—**Stipites laminariæ** [Finn. Ph., 1885, Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *L.* (2d def.).—**Sugary l.** See *L. saccharina.*

LAMINATE, LAMINATED, adj's. La^{2}m'i^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *laminatus* (from *lamina*, a layer). Fr., *laminé, feuilleté.* Ger., *laminirt, geschichtet.* See LAMINAR.

LAMINATING, adj. La^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-i^{2}n^2. Separating in thin plates or laminæ. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LAMINATION, n. La^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. From *lamina*, a layer. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laminirung.* The state of being, or the process of becoming or causing to become, laminar.

LAMINE (Fr.), n. La^3-men. An alkaloid obtained by Florian from *Lamium album.* ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," June 15, 1887, p. 512.]

LAMINECTOMY, n. La^{2}m-i^{2}n-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From *lamina* (*q. v.*), and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. The operation of removing the posterior spinal arches. [S. Lloyd, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1891 (B).]

LAMINEUR (Fr.), n. La^3-me-nu^{5}r. An instrument for performing the operation of laminage (*q. v.*).

LAMINIFORM, adj. La^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *laminæformis* (from *lamina*, layer, and *forma*, form). Fr., *laminiforme.* See LAMINAR.

LAMINIPLANTAR, adj. La^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^2-pla^{2}nt'a^{3}r. From *lamina*, a layer, and *planta*, the sole of the foot. Laminated and pertaining to the plantar region (said of the back and sides of a bird's tarsus when it is covered with *laminæ*, one on each side, which meet behind in a sharp ridge). The *Laminiplantares* are birds so characterized. [L, 221.]

LAMINITIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *lamina*, a layer (see also *-itis**). Of the veterinarians, an acute inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of a soliped, caused by overfeeding, overwork, etc. [L; α, 34.] Cf. FOUNDER.

LAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *lamier.* Ger., *Bienensaug, Taubnessel.* It., *ortica morta.* Sp., *lamio, ortiga muerta.* A genus of herbaceous labiate plants. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Flores lamii.** The flowers of *L. album.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. album.** Fr., *lamier* [Fr. Cod.] *blanc, ortie blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *archangélique, pied de poule.* Ger., *weisser Bienensaug, weisse Taubnessel, todte Nessel, Wurmnessel, Oedernessel, Hohlzahl.* Archangel, bee- (or blind, or dumb) nettle, white dead-nettle; a species common in Europe. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores lamii* (*albi*, seu *mortui*, seu *urticæ mortuæ*, seu *urticæ inertis*, seu *galeopsidis maculatæ*), were formerly official. The flowers are still used in catarrh and leucorrhœa and as a hæmostatic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]—**L. amplexicaule.** Ger., *stengelumfassende Taubnessel.* Hen-bit, lion's-snap; a species found in Europe and the United States. [B, 34, 225 (α, 35).]—**L. foliosum.** See *L. album.*—**L. hirsutum, L. lævigatum.** See *L. maculatum.*—**L. luteum.** See GALEOBDOLON *luteum.*—**L. maculatum.** Ger., *gefleckter Bienensaug.* Spotted (or variegated) dead-nettle; a species the herb of which, *herba lamii Plinii* (in Italy, *herba milzadella*), was formerly used in hypochondriasis, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. Mariæ.** The *Marrubium vulgare.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. montanum.** The *Melittis melissophyllum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. mortuum.** See *L. album.*—**L. nudum.** See *L. purpureum.*—**L. orvala, L. pannonicum.** Fr., *lamier orvale.* Balm-leaved red dead-nettle; a species found in southern Europe, having the properties of *L. album.* [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. Plinii.** See *L. maculatum.*—**L. purpureum.** Fr., *lamier pourpre, ortie morte puante, pain de poulet.* Ger., *rother Bienensaug.* The common red dead-nettle. The leaves and flowers, *herba et flores lamii purpurei* (*rubri*), have properties like hose of *L. album.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. rubrum.** See *L. purpureum.*—**L. rugosum.** See *L. maculatum.*—**L. silvaticum fœtidum.** The *Stachys silvatica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**L. vulgatum.** See *L. maculatum.*

LAMNA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)'na^3. See LAMINA.

LAMNAR, LAMNATE, adj's. La^{2}m'na^{3}r, -nat. See LAMINATE.

LAMNUNGUIUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-nu^{3}n(nu^{4}n)'gwi^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *lamina*, a layer, and *unguis*, the nail. Having flat lamella-like nails. The *Lamnunguia* of Illiger are an order of mammals placed near the elephant, and between the rodents and pachyderms, having the body closely haired, and having small lamella-like hoofs. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LA MOLLA (It.), n. La^3 mol'la^3. A place in the province of Piedmont, Italy, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

LAMOPTES (Lat.), adj. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)-o^{2}pt'ez(as). Gen., *-op'tu* (*-æ*). Gr., λαμόπτης (from λήμη, rheum, and ὤψ, the eye). Ger., *triefäugig.* Blear-eyed. [A, 311, 322.]

LAMOS (Lat.), n. m. La(la^3)'mo^{2}s. Gr., λάμος. See PHARYNX.

LA MOTTE-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. La^3 mo^{2}t-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a hot gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (α, 14).]

LAMP, n. La^{2}mp. Gr., λαμπάς (from λάμπειν, to give light). Lat., *lampas.* Fr., *lampe.* Ger., *Lampe.* An apparatus for giving light. [α, 41.]—**Aphlogistic l.** The *l. without flame*, or *glow l.*, of Sir H. Davy, consisting of a coil of platinum wire or a mass of spongy platinum which has been heated to the point of incandescence by the flame of an alcohol l., which continues to glow after the latter is extinguished. [B, 2.]—**Arc l.** An electric l. in which the light is produced by a current of high tension heating to a high temperature two opposed rods or plates of carbon which as they are consumed are retained in contact by clock-work (in the older styles) or by an electro-magnetic device controlled by the current which produces the light. [L.]—**Brush's l.** A self-regulating arc l.—**Circuit l.** A variety of incandescent l. so constructed that it can be used with a current of high tension. [L.]—**Electric l.** See *Arc l., Circuit l.*, and *Incandescent l.*—**Hefner's differential l.** A self-regulating electric arc l. similar to Brush's l. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Incandescent l.** Fr., *lampe à incandescence.* Ger., *Glühlampe, Incandenzlampe.* An electric l. consisting of a glass bulb from which the air has been exhausted, containing a delicate filament made by carbonizing thread, paper, wood, or any one of a variety of other vegetable fibres. The filament is heated to incandescence by the passage of an electrical current of low tension. [L.]—**L.-black.** See the major list.—**L.-flower.** The genus *Lychnis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-wick.** The *Phlomis lychnites.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Laryngo-**

scopic l. 1. An incandescent l. of small size which can be introduced into the mouth and pharynx. 2. A l. provided with a system of reflectors and lenses for projecting light into the pharynx or mouth. [L.]—**Lee's l.** A l. for mercurial fumigation, with a raised disc over the flame for holding the mercury, and a reservoir around the disc. [E.]—**Mercurial l.** An apparatus consisting of a cup, shaped like a truncated cone, from the centre of which projects a smaller cup of the same shape for holding mercury. The large cup is filled with water, and a lamp or Bunsen's burner is placed beneath to vaporize the water and mercury. Used for mercurial fumigation. [*a*, 34.]—**Tobold's l.** An ordinary German student's l. in which the light is concentrated by being thrown by a reflector through a tube containing lenses; used in laryngoscopy. [*a*, 34.]—**Van Buren's l.** A common l. placed under a metal frame for holding the mercury in fumigation. [E.]

LAMPAOS, n. A sudorific and depurative plant, probably the *Smilax china*, found in the Deccan. [B, 76 (*a*, 39).]

LAMPARAHAN, n. A climbing plant found in the Philippine Islands, where it is used in colic, in cholera, and for poisonous bites. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAMPAS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *lamp'ados* (*-adis*). See Lamp.

LAMPAS (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-pa^3. See Lampers.

LAMPATE, n. La^{2}mp'at. Fr., *l.* A salt of lampic acid. [B, 38, 110 (*a*, 14).]

LAMP-BLACK, n. La^{2}mp'bla^{2}k. Fr., *noir de fumée*. Ger., *Lampenruss*, *Lampenschwarz*. Finely divided carbon obtained by the imperfect combustion of oils, fats, tar, resin, coal-gas, and other bodies rich in carbon; a black, impalpable powder, used as a pigment. It contains as impurities various hydrocarbons, removable by heating in a current of chlorine. [B, 3.]

LAMPE (Fr., Ger.), n. La^{3}n^{2}p, la^{2}mp'e^2. See Lamp.—**Glühl'** (Ger.). **Incandescenzl'** (Ger.). See *Incandescent* lamp.—**L. à esprit de vin** (Fr.). A spirit lamp.—**L. à incandescence** (Fr.). See *Incandescent* lamp.—**L'nruss** (Ger.), **L'nschwarz** (Ger.). See Lamp-black.

LAMPERS, n. La^{2}mp'u^{5}rz. Fr., *lampas*. Ger., *Frosch*. A disease of horses characterized by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the hard palate just posterior to the teeth. [L, 32, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LAMPIC ACID, n. La^{2}mp'i^{2}k. Of Daniell, acetylous acid. [B, 7.]

LAMPOURDE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-purd. The genus *Xanthium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. glouteron.** The *Xanthium strumarium*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

LAMPROCARPOUS, adj. La^{2}m-pro-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *lamprocarpus* (from λαμπρός, shining, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *lamprocarpe*. Having shining fruits. [L, 41, 107 (*a*, 14).]

LAMPROPHONY, n. La^{2}m-pro^{2}f'o^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *lamprophonia* (from λαμπρός, sonorous, and φωνή, the voice). A clear, sonorous condition of the voice. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14).]

LAMPROPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From λαμπρός, brilliant, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having brilliant leaves The *Lamprophyllæ* of Bartling are a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, comprising the *Camelliaceæ*, *Ternströmiaceæ*, and *Chlenaceæ* (or [Meissner] the *Dipterocarpeæ*, *Chlænaceæ*, *Ternströmiaceæ*, *Guttiferæ*, *Marcgraviaceæ*, *Hypericineæ*, and *Rhizoboleæ*). The *Lamprophylleæ* of Spach are the same. [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LAMPROPUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'ro^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). From λαμπρός, brilliant, and πούς, the foot. In botany, having the stipes of a bright appearance. [L, 107.]

LAMPROSPERMOUS, adj. La^{2}m-pro-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. From λαμπρός, brilliant, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *lamprosperme*. Having light-tinted or shining seeds. [*a*, 41.]

LAMPROTOMETER, n. La^{2}mp-ro^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From λαμπρότης, brillancy, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *lamprotomètre*. Ger., *L.* An instrument for measuring the degree of brightness of daylight or other illumination. [F.]

LAMPSANA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^3. Fr., *lampsane*. See Lapsana.

LAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *lamps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λάμψις. Ger., *Glanz*, *Leuchten*. A shining illumination, glitter. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LAMSCHEID (Ger.), n. La^{3}m'shid. A place in the district of Coblentz, Rhenish Prussia, where there is a gaseous spring containing iron and manganese bicarbonates. The water is exported under the name of *Leiningerwasser*. [L, 30, 49, 105 (*a*, 14).]

LAMYRA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}m(la^{3}m)'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. Of Cassini, the genus *Cnicus*. His *Lamyreæ* are a division of the *Carduineæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tricantha.** The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B, 214.]

LANA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'na^3. See Wool.—**Lana collodii.** See Pyroxylin.—**L. gossypii, L. gossypina.** See Cotton.—**L. philosophica.** An old name for a flocculent sublimate consisting of zinc oxide. [A, 322, 528.]—**L. succida.** Crude, unwashed wool. [A, 322.]—**L. texta.** See Flannel.

LANARIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}n(la^{2}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *lana*, wool. Of Adanson, the genus *Gypsophila*. The *Lanarieæ* are: Of Herbert, a division of the *Hypoxideæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Hæmodoreæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LANATE, LANATED, adj's. La^{2}n'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *lanatus* (from *lana*, wool). Fr., *lainé*. Ger., *wollig*. Covered with fine woolly hair. [*a*, 41.]

LANCE, n. La^{2}ns. See Lancet.—**L.-shaped.** Fr., *lancéiform*. See Lanceolar.—**Mauriceau's l.** A lanceolate knife for opening the head of the fœtus in embryotomy. [*a*, 34.]

LANCEÆFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}n(la^{3}n^2)-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lancea*, a lance, and *folium*, a leaf. Having lance-shaped leaves. [B.]

LANCEATE, adj. La^{2}ns'e^2-at. See Lanceolar.

LANCELET, n. La^{3}ns'le^{2}t. 1. See Lancet. 2. See Amphioxus *lanceolatus*.

LANCEOLAR, LANCEOLATE, LANCEOLATED, adj's. La^{2}ns-e'o^{2}l-a^{2}r, -at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *lanceolaris*, *lanceolatus* (from *lancea*, a lance). Fr., *lancéolaire*, *lancéolé*, *lancéiforme*. Ger., *lanzettlich*, *lanzettförmig*. Shaped like a lance- or spear-head. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Lanceolate-hastate.** Hastate, with the prominent lobe lanceolate. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Lanceolate-linear.** Fr., *lance-linéaire*. Linear, but tapering like a lance toward the end; for example, the hemp leaflet (see illustration under Cannabis *sativa*) or the leaf of the common flax. [*a*, 35.]—**Lanceolate-oblong.** Broadly lanceolate, having a form between lanceolate and oblong (*e. g.*, the leaf of *Ægle marmelos*. [*a*, 35.]—**Lanceolate-sagittate.** Sagittate, with the principal part lanceolate. [B, 19 (*a*, 25).]

LANCET, n. La^{2}ns'e^{2}t. Lat., *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance. Fr., *lancette*. Ger., *Lanze*, *Lanzette*. A small, thin, double-edged knife; used for phlebotomy, scarifying, small incisions, etc. [E.]—**Abscess l.** A l. having a broad blade terminating in a lanceolate extremity, one edge being convex and the other moderately concave. [*a*, 34.]—**Gum l.** A slender shaft with a convex axe-shaped blade set at right angles to the extremity or at an obtuse angle. [*a*, 34.]—**Laryngeal l.** A l.-shaped knife for use within the larynx. It consists of a slender shaft sliding within a cannula that is curved at the distal end, terminating in a delicate l.-shaped knife that can be thrust through an aperture at the end of the cannula by means



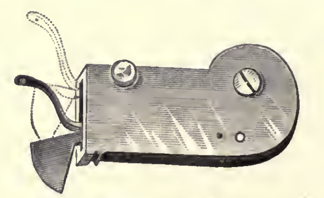
A THUMB LANCET.



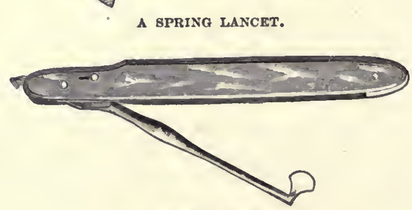
AN ABSCESS LANCET.



WEIR'S VACCINATING LANCET.



A SPRING LANCET.



A GUM LANCET.



A VACCINATING LANCET.

of a ring or trigger at the proximal end. [*a*, 34.]—**Phlebotomy l.** Ger., *Aderlasseisen*, *Aderlasslancette*. Any l. used for phlebotomy. [*a*, 34.]—**Piffard's acne l.** A l. having a short, narrow, pyramidal blade for scarifying acne papules. [*a*, 34.]—**Spring l.** Fr., *lancette cachée* (ou *à ressort*). An instrument consisting of a short l.-shaped blade connected with a trigger projecting from a metal case. Pressure on the trigger releases the blade, and it is thrown forward by a spring contained within the case. [*a*, 34.]—**Thumb l.** A l. with a short, broad blade terminating in a spear point, both edges of the blade being sharpened. [*a*, 34.]—**Vaccinating l.** Ger., *Impflancette*. A l. having a short, narrow, l.-shaped blade or terminating in several points; used to abrade or scarify the skin in vaccination. [*a*, 34.]

LANCETTE (Fr., Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2-se^{2}t, la^{3}n-tse^{2}t'te^2. See Lancet.—**Aderlassl'** (Ger.). See *Phlebotomy* lancet.—**L. à abcès** (Fr.). See *Abscess* lancet.—**L. à grain d'avoine** (Fr.). A medium-pointed lancet. [E.]—**L. à grain d'orge** (Fr.). An oval-pointed lancet, making a large wound. [E.]—**L. à langue de**

serpent (Fr.). A narrow-pointed lancet. [E.]—**L. à ressort** (Fr.). See *Spring* LANCET.—**L. cachée** (Fr.). See *Spring* LANCET and *Concealed* KNIFE.

LANCETTIER (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-se^{2}t-e-a. Ger., *Lanzettenbesteck.* Sp., *lancetero.* A case containing assorted lancets. [E.]

LANCIFEROUS, adj. La^{2}n-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{4}s. Lat., *lanciferus* (from *lancea*, a lance, and *ferre*, to bear). Lance-bearing (said of *Phaneus lanciferus* because it bears on its head a long angular horn). [L, 180 (a, 39).]

LANCIFOLIATE, LANCIFOLIOUS, adj's. La^{2}n-si^2-fol'i^2-at, -u^{3}s. From *lancea*, a lance, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *lancifolié.* Having lance-shaped leaves. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LANCIFORM, adj. La^{2}n'si^2-fo^{2}rm. From *lancea*, a lance, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lanciforme.* Lance-shaped. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

LANCINATING, adj. La^{2}n'si^{2}n-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *lancinans.* Fr., *lancinant.* Ger., *lancinirend.* Lacerating, tearing, darting (said of pain). [D.]

LANCING, n. La^{2}n'si^{2}n^2. The making of a stab-like incision, as with a lancet.

LANCE-POUDRE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^{2}s-pu-dr'. An insufflator having a long, slender delivery. [a, 34.]

LANDBAUSUCHT (Ger.), n. La^{3}nd'ba^3-u^4-zuch^{2}t. See AGROMANIA.

LANDE (Fr.), n. La^{3}nd. The *Ulex europæus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. épineuse.** See *L.*

LANDECK (Ger.), n. La^{3}nd'e^{2}k. 1. A place in the district of Breslau, Upper Silesia, where there are warm and cold alkaline, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. 2. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there are two saline and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 49, 105 (a, 14).]

LANDETE (Sp.), n. La^{3}n-da'ta. A place in the province of Cuenca, Spain, where there are sulphurous, alkaline, and gaseous springs. [L, 49, 95 (a, 14).]

LANDIER (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-de-a. See LANDE.

LANDOLPHIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}n-do^{2}lf'i^2-a^3. From *Landolph*, a German scientist. Fr., *landolphie.* The African rubber-tree; of Beauvois, a genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs of the tribe *Carisseæ.* [B, 38, 42, 48, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. florida.** A species found in Angola and Liberia, yielding caoutchouc. [B, 5, 77 (a, 35).]—**L. gummifera.** A species found in Madagascar the stems of which furnish a caoutchouc of good quality, known as Madagascar rubber. [B, 165 (a, 35).]—**L. Heudelotii.** A species found in Senegal, furnishing some of the caoutchouc of commerce. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**L. owariensis.** A species found in Golungo Alto and Cazengo, yielding caoutchouc. [B, 5, 77 (a, 35).]

LANESIN, n. La^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}n. From *lana*, wool. Ger., *L.* A product prepared from the waters used in bleaching wool, analogous to lanolin. It has been patented in Germany. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 39).]

LANE'S MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Lanz mi^{2}n'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. A place near Stockton, Calaveras County, California, where there are alkaline, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LANEUS (Lat.), adj. La(la^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lana*, wool. Fr., *laineux.* Ger., *wollig* (1st def.), *wollähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Consisting of or containing wool. 2. Resembling wool. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

LANG (Ger.), adj. La^{3}n^2. Long.—**L'ährenblüthig.** See ELONGANTHOUS.—**L'blättrig.** See LONGIFOLIUS.—**L'dauernd.** Long-lived. [a, 35.]—**L'füssig.** See DOLICHOPODUS.—**L'gespitzt.** Acuminate. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'halsig.** See LONGICOLLIS.—**L'köpfig.** See DOLICHOCEPHALIC.—**L'köpfigkeit.** See DOLICHOCEPHALIA.—**L'schnabelig.** See LONGIROSTRIS.—**L'schwänzig.** See LONGICAUDATE.—**L'sichtig.** Hypermetropic. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'sichtigkeit.** Hypermetropia. [a, 45.]—**L'wierig.** Lingering, chronic. [a, 45.]

LANGÉAC (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-zha-a^{3}k. A place in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 32, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

LANGENAU (Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2'e^2-na^3-u^4. A place in the district of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a ferruginous, alkaline, saline, and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

LANGENBERG (Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in the principality of Reuss-Schleiz-Gera, Germany, where there is a saline spring, together with a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LANGENBRÜCKEN (Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-bru^{6}k-e^{2}n. A place in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is an alkaline, ferruginous, sulphurous, and gaseous spring called *Amalienbad.* [L, 30, 37, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

LÄNGENEYBAD (Ger.), n. Le^{2}n^2'e^{2}n-i-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LANGENSALZA (Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-za^{3}l-tsa^3. A place in Saxony where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

LANGENSCHWALBACH (Ger.), n. La^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-shwa^{3}l-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are gaseous, saline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

LANGEROOG, n. La^{3}n^2'e^{2}r-og. A small island in the North Sea where there is surf bathing. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LANGODIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}n^2(la^{3}n^2)-god'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Rumphius, the *Vitex negundo* and *Vitex trifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LANGROIVA (Port.), n. La^{3}n-gro-e'va^3. A place in the province of Beira, Portugal, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-gru^{6}n-su^{6}r-me^{2}r. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

LANGUE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^{2}g. 1. See TONGUE. 2. A term for *Polypori* and agarics growing on wood. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. d'agneau.** The *Plantago media.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de bœuf.** The *Anchusa italica*, the *Arum maculatum*, the *Cnicus pratensis*, the *Fistulina hepatica*, and the *Scolopendrium officinarum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de carpe.** An instrument known to American dentists as an elevator; probably so called from the similarity of the shape of the blade to that of the tongue of a carp. [a, 51.]—**L. de cerf.** The *Botrychium lunaria* and the *Scolopendrium officinarum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de chat.** 1. The *Eupatorium atriplicifolium* and the *Bidens tripartita.* 2. In Guadeloupe, the *Eupatorium odoratum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de châtaignier, L. de chêne.** The *Fistulina hepatica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de cheval.** The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de chien.** 1. The *Cynoglossum officinale.* 2. The *Potamogeton natans.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de Christ.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the *Symphytum officinale*, and the *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de moineau.** The *Passerina Stelleri.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. de noyer.** The *Lentinus umbellatus.* [B, 105, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de passereau.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de serpent.** 1. See *L. de Christ.* 2. An instrument known to American dentists in some of its forms as an excavator and in others as a scraper. [a, 51.]—**L. de vache.** The *Eupatorium rotundifolium*, the *Symphytum officinale*, and the *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de veau.** The genus *Scolopendrium.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. d'oie.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris*, the *Echium vulgare*, and the *Anchusa italica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. d'oiseau.** 1. The fruit (samara) of the *Fraxinus excelsior.* 2. The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. double.** The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. noire.** See GLOSSOPHYTIA and *Black* TONGUE.—**Petite l.** See LINGUETTA *laminosa.*

LANGUET, n. La^{2}n^2'gwe^{2}t. Fr., *languette.* See LIGULA.

LANGUOR (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}n^2(la^{3}n^2)'gwo^{2}r; in Eng., la^{2}n^2'go^{2}r. Gen., *-guor'is.* From *languere*, to be weary. Gr., ἄφεσις. Fr., *langueur.* Ger., *Mattigkeit.* It., *languore.* Sp., *desfallecimiento, languidez.* 1. Weariness, sometimes associated with faintness; often one of the symptoms of approaching disease and very commonly experienced in malarial troubles. [D, 1.] 2. In vegetable pathology, a condition of premature decrepitude caused by bad drainage, lack of moisture, etc. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. lymphaticus.** An old term for dropsy due to general debility. [A, 322.]—**L. panonicus.** See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica.*

LANGWORT, n. La^{2}n^2'wu^{5}rt. The *Veratrum album.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LANIARY, adj. La^{2}n'i^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *laniarius* (from *lanius*, a butcher). Fr., *laniaire.* Lacerating or tearing; as a n., a canine tooth. [L, 56.]

LANIFEROUS, adj. La^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *lanifer* (from *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *lanifère.* See LANATE.

LANIFLORE (Fr.), adj. La^3-ne-flor. From *lana*, wool, and *flos*, a flower. Having woolly flowers. [L, 41.]

LANIGER (Lat.), adj. La^{2}n(la^{3}n)'i^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r). From *lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *lanigère.* See LANATE.

LANILLA (Sp.), n. La^3-nel'ya^3. See PEDICULUS *pubis.*

LANIPES (Lat.), adj. La^{2}n(la^{3}n)'i^2-pez(pas). From *lana*, wool, and *pes*, the foot. Having hairy feet. [L, 107.]

LANJARÓN (Sp.), n. La^{3}n-ha^3-ron'. A place in the province of Granada, Spain, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

LANNASKEDA, n. A place in Län Jonköping, Sweden, where there are mud-baths and a ferruginous spring. [L, 41, 149 (a, 14).]

LANNION, n. La^{3}n-ne-o^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, near which there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]

LANOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LANOLIN.

LANOLIMENT (Ger.), n. La^{3}n-ol-e-me^{2}nt'. Any unctuous preparation of which lanolin is the base. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," June 17, 1886, p. 554 (a, 14).]

LANOLIN, n. La^{2}n'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *lanolinum* (from *lana*, wool, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *lanoline.* Ger., *L.* A glutinous substance, being a mixture of cholesterin and fatty acids, prepared from sheep's wool and used as a basis for ointments. It is an odorless mass, of the color of *café au lait*, melts at 38° C., and completely fuses at 90° C. It is of neutral reaction, mixes with solid fats and oils, and readily absorbed its own weight of water or of mercury. It is easily absorbed by the skin. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," March, 1886, p. 184 (B); Liebreich, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1885, No. 44.]

LANOSATION, n. La^{2}n-os-a'shu^{3}n. The quality, peculiar to cholesterin, of absorbing more than its own weight of water. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1886, i, p. 97 (a, 34).]

LANOSE, adj. La^{2}n'os. See LANATE.

LANOSITY, n. La^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. The state of being lanate.

LA NOUVELLE (Fr.), n. La^3-nu-ve^{2}l. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Aude, France. [L, 49.]

LANS, n. See ARGENTUM *mortuum.*

LANSING WELL, n. La^{2}n'si^{2}n^2. A place in Ingham County, Michigan, where there is a saline, alkaline, sulphurous, and gaseous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LANSIUM (Lat.), n. n. La[2]n(la[3]n)'si[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). 1. In the Molucca Islands, the *Aulacia punctata*. 2. Of Rumphius, a genus of meliaceous trees of the tribe *Trichilieæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. domesticum.** Fr., *arbre à lance*. A species cultivated throughout the Malaysian Islands for the sake of its yellow, esculent fruit, which is known as *lansa* or *lansch*. The seeds are used as an anthelminthic, and the bark, which is aromatic, as a perfume. [B, 93; B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

LANTANA (Lat.), n. f. La[2]n(la[3]n)-ta(ta[3])'na[3]. Fr., *l.* (2d def.). Ger., *L.* (2d def.). 1. The *Viburnum l.* 2. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs, rarely herbs, of the tribe *Verbeneæ*. 3. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Viburnum*. The *Lantaneæ* of Endlicher are a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 39).]—**L. aculeata.** Fr., *l. à aiguillons, sauge de montagne*. Jamaica mountain-sage. The aromatic leaves are used, in infusion, as a stomachic, and in aromatic baths. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. à feuilles épaisses** (Fr.). See *L. macrophylla*.—**L. à involucre** (Fr.). See *L. involucrata*.—**L. annua.** A species having edible drupes. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**L. Bartramii.** See *L. cammara*.—**L. brasiliensis.** Fr., *l. du Brésil*. A species yielding the alkaloid lantanine (*q. v.*). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 392.]—**L. cammara.** Fr., *herbe à plomb*. A species growing in the Southern United States and southward to Brazil, and in the West Indies, having the same properties as the *L. aculeata*. In the West Indies an infusion of the leaves is used in fevers and as a diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. du Brésil** (Fr.). See *L. brasiliensis*.—**L. flava.** Fr., *l. jaune*. A variety of the *L. aculeata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. involucrata.** Fr., *l. à involucre*. A species found in the West Indies and South America, having similar properties to those of the *L. aculeata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. jaune** (Fr.). See *L. flava*.—**L. lanuginosa.** Fr., *l. laineux*. A variety of the *L. involucrata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. macrophylla.** Fr., *l. à feuilles épaisses*. A species found in South America having the same properties as the *L. aculeata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. melissæfolia.** A diuretic and sudorific plant of South America. [L, 107.]—**L. mixta.** The West Indian coast bramble; a pilous-hirsute plant with widespread branches. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. odorata.** 1. Of Linnæus, a canescent, much-branched, aromatic species growing in the West Indies and sometimes on the borders of Texas; said to be diuretic and sudorific. 2. The *Lippia geminata*. [B, 214, 215, 282, 311 (a, 35).]—**L. pseudo-thea.** The *capitão do mato* or *cha de pedistre* of the Brazilians; a species having the same properties as the *L. aculeata* and used instead of Chinese tea. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 39).]—**L. trifolia.** A species having edible fruit. [B, 104 (a, 35).]

LANTANINE, n. La[2]n'ta[2]n-en. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lantanin*. An alkaloid obtained from *Lantana brasiliensis*. It has been used as an antipyretic. ["Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161; E. Binza, "Cambro farmacéut.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 392.]

LANTANURATE, n. La[2]n-ta[2]n'u[2]-rat. A salt of lantanuric acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LANTANURIC ACID, n. La[2]n-ta[2]n-u'ri[2]k. Fr., *acide lantanurique*. Ger., *Lantanursäure, Allantursäure*. See ALLANTURIC ACID.

LANTERN, n. La[2]n'tu[5]rn. Fr., *lanterne*. Ger., *Laterne*. A lamp with a transparent case around the flame to prevent its being blown out.—**L.-flower.** The genus *Abutilon*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Laryngoscopic l.** See *Laryngoscopic* LAMP.

LANTERNE (Fr.), n. La[3]n[2]-te[2]rn. 1. See LANTERN. 2. The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

LANTHANUM (Lat.), n. n. La[2]n(la[3]n)'tha[3]-nu[3]m(nu[4]m). From λανθάνειν, to hide. Fr., *lanthane*. Ger., *Lanthan*. A metallic element discovered in 1839 by Mosander. It is a malleable, iron-gray substance, susceptible of a high polish, and of the sp. gr. of 6·163. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radicle, replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, La; atomic weight, 139. [B, 3.]

LANTHOPINE, n. La[2]n-thop'en. Lat., *lanthopina*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lanthopin*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, discovered in 1870 by Hesse, homologous with papaverine. It forms fine white prisms, fusible at about 200° C., scarcely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene, more easily soluble in chloroform, readily soluble in an excess of alkali. It differs from pseudo-morphine in turning blue with iron perchloride, and, if pure, gives colored solutions with sulphuric and nitric acids. The tartrate and acid oxalate of l. are crystallizable. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LANUGICORNATE, adj. La[2]n-u[2]-ji[2]-ko[2]rn'at. From *lanugo*, down, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *lanugicorne*. Having the antennæ covered with down. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

LANUGINE (Fr.), n. La[3]-nu[6]-zhen. See DOWN (1st def.).

LANUGINIC ACID, n. La[2]n-u[2]-ji[2]n'i[2]k. From *lanugo* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide lanuginique*. A yellowish uncrystallizable substance, $C_{28}H_{60}N_{10}O_{20}$, acting as a dibasic acid, and produced by treating purified wool with alkalies. [B, 2, 93.]

LANUGINOSE, LANUGINOUS, adj's. La[2]n-u[2]'ji[2]n-os, -u[3]s. Lat., *lanuginosus* (from *lanugo*, down). Fr., *lanugineux*. Ger., *wollig* (1st def.), *flaumig* (2d def.), *kurzwollig* (3d def.). 1. Lanate. 2. Pubescent. 3. Covered with short hair. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LANUGO (Lat.), n. f. La[2]n(la[3]n)-u[2](u)'go. Gen., *-ug'inis*. See DOWN (1st def.).—**L. pudendorum.** The pubic hair.

LANULOUS, adj. La[2]n'u[2]-lu[3]s. Lat., *lanulosus* (from *lanula*, a small lock of wool). Fr., *lanuleux*. Covered with short hair. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

LANZE (Ger.), n. La[3]n'tse[2]. See LANCET.

LANZETTBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. La[3]nts-e[2]t'blat-tri[2]g. Lancifoliate. [A, 521 (a, 45).]

LANZETTE (Ger.), n. f. La[3]nts-e[2]t'te[2]. See LANCET.—**Aderlassl'.** A phlebotomy lancet.—**Halsl'.** See TRACHEOTOME.—**L'nbesteck.** See LANCETIER.

LANZETTFÖRMIG, LANZETTLICH (Ger.), adj's. La[3]nts-e[2]t'fu[5]rm-i[2]g, -li[2]ch[2]. See LANCEOLATE.

LAOS, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

LAPACTIC, adj. La[2]p-a[2]k'ti[2]k. Gr., λαπακτικός (from λαπάσσειν, to empty). Lat., *lapacticus*. Ger., *lapaktisch, gelinde austeerend*. Of medicines, gently or mildly purgative, evacuating. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LAPAGERIA (Lat.), n. f. La[3]p-a[3]-zhe[2]r'i[2]-a[3]. From *Lapagérie*, a French botanist. Fr., *lapagéria*. A genus of liliaceous twining shrubs of the tribe *Luzuriageæ*. The *Lapageriaceæ* or *Lapagerieæ* of Kunth are the *Philesieæ* of Endlicher. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. rosea.** Fr., *lapagéria rose*. The only species of the genus. A native of Chili, where the roots are employed like sarsaparilla, and the berries eaten. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

LAPAGMA (Lat.), n. n. La[2]p(la[3]p)-a[2]g(a[3]g)'ma. Gen., *-agmatos* (*-atis*). Gr., λάπαγμα (from λαπάσσειν, to empty). An evacuation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LAPARA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. La[2]p(la[3]p)'a[2]r(a[3]r)-a[3]. Gr., λαπάρα (from λαπαρός, loose). Ger., *Weiche*. 1. (Pl.) the soft parts, especially those of the lateral portion of the trunk between the thorax and the pelvis. 2. (Sing.) looseness of the bowels. [A, 530.]

LAPARACELE (Lat.), n. f. La[2]p(la[3]p)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-a[2]s(a[3]k)-e(a)'-le(la). Of A. Villaret, see LAPAROCELE.

LAPARATOMIE (Ger.), n. La[3]p-a[3]r-a[3]t-om-e'. Of A. Villaret, see LAPAROTOMY.

LAPARECTOMY, n. La[2]p-a[2]r-e[2]k'to[2]m-i[2]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See ENTERECTOMY.

LAPARELYTROTOMY, n. La[2]p-a[2]r-e[2]l-i[2]t-ro[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. A more correct form of *laparo-elytrotomy* (*q. v.*).

LAPARENTEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. La[2]p(la[3]p)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-e[2]n-te[2]r-o(o[3])-tom(to[2]m)'i[2]-a[3]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ἔντερον, an intestine, and τομή, a cutting. The operation of opening the intestine through an abdominal incision. [E.]

LAPAROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. La[2]p(la[3]p)''a[2]r(a[3]r)-o(o[3])-ka[2]t(ka[3]t)-a[3]r'ru[3]s(ru[4]s). For deriv., see LAPARA and CATARRH. Intestinal catarrh. [A, 322.]

LAPAROCELE (Lat.), n. f. La[2]p(la[3]p)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-o(o[3])-sel(kal)'-e(a); in Eng., la[2]p'a[2]r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *laparocèle*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. See *Abdominal* HERNIA and *Lumbar* HERNIA.

LAPAROCHOLECYSTOTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-kol-e[2]-si[2]st-o[2]t'om-i[2]. Lat., *laparocholecystotomia* (from λαπάρα (see LAPARA), χολή, gall, κύστις, a bladder, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *Gallenblasenschnitt*. The operation of opening the gall-bladder through an abdominal incision. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LAPAROCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. La[2]p(la[3]p)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-o[2]k(o[3]k)'li[2]-(lu[6])-si[2]s. Gen., *-clys'eos, -oc'lysis*. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and κλύσις, a drenching by a clyster. Ger., *Laparoklyse*. An intraperitoneal injection or washing.

LAPAROCOLECTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-kol-e[2]k'to[2]m-i[2]. Lat., *laparocolectome* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], κῶλον, the colon, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). See COLECTOMY.

LAPAROCOLOTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-kol-o[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. Lat., *laparocolotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], κῶλον, the colon, and τομή, a cutting). See *Abdominal* COLOTOMY.

LAPAROCOLPOTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-ko[2]lp-o[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κόλπος, the vagina, and τομή, a cutting. See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

LAPAROCYSTECTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-si[2]st-e[2]k'to[2]m-i[2]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κύστις, a cyst, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. The removal of a cyst by an abdominal incision (*e. g.*, that of an extra-uterine fœtus with its envelopes). [Harris, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1888, p. 262 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal l.** R. P. Harris's term for l. [a, 34.]—**Secondary l.** Of Harris, l. performed after the death of the fœtus. [Ashhurst (a, 34).]

LAPAROCYSTIDOTOMY, LAPAROCYSTOTOMY, n's. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-si[2]st-i[2]d-o[2]t'o[2]m-i[2], -si[2]st-o[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. Lat., *laparocystotomia, laparocystidotomia*. 1. Suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. The removal of an extra-uterine fœtus by laparotomy, the cyst being incised but not removed. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal l.** R. P. Harris's term for l. (2d def.). [a, 34.]—**Secondary l.** Of Harris, l. performed after the death of the fœtus. [Ashhurst (a, 34).]

LAPARO-CYSTOVARIO-HYSTEROTOMIE (Ger.), n. La[3]p''a[3]-ro tsu[6]st'''o-fa[3]-re-o-hu[6]st-a[3]-ro-to-me'. Ovariotomy combined with hysterotomy, both through an abdominal incision. [Mosetig-Moorhof, "Wien. med. Woch.," 1881, No. 29; A, 32.]

LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-e[2]l-i[2]t-ro[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Bauchscheidenschnitt*. Syn.: *gastro-elytrotomy, Thomas's operation*. The operation of making an opening into the vagina through the abdominal wall for the purpose of extracting the fœtus above the pelvis, but through the os uteri, as a substitute for the Cæsarean operation in cases of pelvic deformity; proposed by Ritgen and first done by T. G. Thomas.

LAPARO-ENTEROTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-e[2]n-te[2]r-o[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. See LAPARENTEROTOMIA.

LAPAROGASTROTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-ga[2]s-tro[2]t'o[2]m-i[2]. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), γαστήρ, the stomach, and τομή, a cutting. See GASTROTOMY.

LAPARO-HYSTERECTOMY, n. La[2]p''a[2]r-o-hi[2]st-e[2]r-e[2]k'-to[2]m-i[2]. Lat., *laparo-hysterectomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], ὑστέρα, the uterus, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Removal of the

uterus through an abdominal incision. [*a*, 41.]—**Total Cæsarean l.-h.** Lat., *laparo-hysterectomia cæsarea totalis, exstirpatio uteri gravidi totalis.* A modification of Porro's operation consisting in the removal of the whole uterus. [A, 32.]

LAPARO-HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-hi^{2}st'''e^{2}r-o-o-fo^{2}r-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), ὑστέρα, the uterus, ᾠοφόρος, producing eggs, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See *Cæsarean* HYSTERECTOMY.

LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'-o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *laparo-hysterotomia, laparysterotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], ὑστέρα, the uterus, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laparo-hystérotomie.* Ger., *Laparo-Hysterotomie.* The operation of opening the cavity of the uterus through an abdominal incision, especially the Cæsarean operation (*q. v.*).

LAPARO-ILEOTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-i^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), *ileum* (*q. v.*), and τομή, a cutting. The operation of making an opening into the ileum through an abdominal incision. [*a*, 34.]

LAPAROKELYPHOTOMIE (Fr.), n. La^3-pa^3-ro-ke^2-le-fo-to-me. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κέλυφος, an egg-shell (hence, the covering of the ovum), and τομή, a cutting. Of Slaviansky, the operation of cutting into an extra-uterine gestation sac through an abdominal incision. ["Arch. de tocol.," June, 1889, p. 416 (*a*, 34).]

LAPAROKOLPOTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-ko^{2}lp-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), κόλπος, the vagina, and τομή, a cutting. See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

LAPAROMONODIDYMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)''a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i(e). From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), μόνος, solitary, and δίδυμος, double. Twins united at the abdomen. [A, 322.]

LAPAROMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)''a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and μῦς, a muscle (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Bauchmuskelentzündung.* Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LAPAROMYOMECTOMY, LAPAROMYOMOTOMY, n's. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-mi-om-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2, -o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), μῦς, a muscle (see MYOMA), and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out, or τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Laparomyomotomie.* Excision of a myoma through an abdominal incision. [A, 326.]

LAPARONEPHRECTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-ne^{2}f-re^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), νεφρός, the kidney, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Nephrectomy by an abdominal incision.

LAPARONEPHROTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-ne^{2}f-ro^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), νεφρός, the kidney, and τομή, a cutting. Nephrotomy by an abdominal incision.

LAPAROSALPINGECTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-sa^{2}l-pi^{2}n-je^{2}k'-to^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Removal of the oviduct through an abdominal incision.

LAPAROSALPINGOTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-sa^{2}l-pi^{2}n^2-go^{2}t'-o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and τομή, a cutting. 1. Properly, the operation of cutting into the oviduct through the abdominal wall. 2. See LAPAROSALPINGECTOMY.

LAPAROSCOPE, n. La^{2}p'a^{2}r-o-skop. Lat., *laparoscopium* (from λαπάρα (see LAPARA), and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Ger., *Laparoskop, Unterleibsbeschauer.* An instrument for examining the abdomen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LAPAROSCOPY, n. La^{2}p-a^{2}r-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Lat., *laparoscopia.* Fr., *laparoscopie.* Ger., *Laparoskopie, Unterleibsuntersuchung.* Examination of the abdomen. [*a*, 41.]

LAPAROSPLENECTOMY, LAPAROSPLENOTOMY, n's. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-sple^{2}n-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2, -o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), σπλήν, the spleen, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out, or τομή, a cutting. See SPLENECTOMY.

LAPAROTOME, n. La^{2}p'a^{2}r-o-tom. Lat., *laparotomus.* An instrument for performing laparotomy. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LAPAROTOMIST, n. La^{2}p-a^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. One who performs laparotomy or advocates its performance in certain pathological states.

LAPAROTOMY, n. La^{2}p-a^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *laparotomia* (from λαπάρα [see LAPARA], and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laparotomie.* Ger., *Laparotomie, Bauchschnitt.* The operation of opening the abdominal cavity by incision. [*a*, 41.] Cf. GASTROTOMY.—**Subperitoneal l.** Fr., *laparotomie sous-péritonéale.* L. in which the peritonæum is avoided and the operation performed as in ligature of the external iliac artery; employed for retro-uterine hæmatoma, pelvic abscesses, and pelvic lymphadenoma. [Pozzi. "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," April 30, 1886, p. 297 (*a*, 34).]—**Transperitoneal l.** L. in which the peritonæum is incised. [Pozzi (*a*, 34).]

LAPAROTYPHLOTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-ti^{2}f-lo^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From λαπάρα (see LAPARA), τυφλός, blind, and τομή, a cutting. See TYPHLOTOMY.

LAPAROVAGINAL, adj. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. For deriv., see LAPARA and VAGINA. Pertaining to the abdominal wall and to the vagina; effected by a combination of an abdominal and a vaginal incision (*e. g.*, l.-v. excision of the uterus). [J. Wallace, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 1277.]

LAPAROZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-zo^{2}st-(zost)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). For deriv., see LAPARA and ZOSTER. Ger., *Leibgürtel.* Zoster of the abdomen. [A, 322.]

LAPARYSTEROTOMY, n. La^{2}p''a^{2}r-i^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *laparysterotomia.* See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

LAPATHIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. La^3-pa^3-te-fo-le-a. From λάπαθον, *lapathum*, and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of *Rumex lapathum.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

LAPATHIN, n. La^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}n. Fr., *lapathine.* Ger., *L.* Chrysophanic acid. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LAPATHUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λάπαθον. 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Rumex.* 2. The *Rumex aquaticus* (*hydrolapathum*). [B, 34, 78, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. acutum, L. aquaticum.** The *Rumex hydrolapathum, Rumex aquaticus,* and *Rumex maximus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arvense.** The *Rumex acetosella.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. crispum.** The *Rumex crispus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hortense.** The *Rumex alpinus* and *Rumex patientia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. longifolium, L. magnum, L. nigrum.** See *L. aquaticum.*—**L. pratense.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sanguineum.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sativum.** The *Rumex patientia.* [B, 307, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**L. silvestre.** The *Rumex acutus.* [*a*, 41.]—**L. sinuatum.** The *Rumex pulcher.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. unctuosum.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LA PAUTE (Fr.), n. La^3 pot. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a saline, gaseous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*c*, 14, 43).]

LAPAXIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λάπαξις. An evacuation. [*a*, 41.]

LAPE (Lat.), n. f. Lap(la^{3}p)'e(a). Gen., *lap'es.* Gr., λάπη. Of Hippocrates, thin mucus expelled from the mouth. [A, 325.]

LA PENNA (Fr.), n. La^3 pe^{2}n-na^3. A place in Piedmont where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

LAPHA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'fa^3. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAPIDES (Lat.), n., pl. of *lapis* (*q. v.*). La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'i^{2}d-ez(as).

LAPIDEUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lapis*, a stone. Ger., *steinhart.* Stony. [A, 322.]

LAPIDILLUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-i^{2}d-i^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *lapis*, a stone. Ger., *Steinlöffel.* A scoop for removing small stones from the bladder after lithotomy. [A, 322.]

LAPIDOSE, adj. La^{2}p'i^{2}d-os. Lat., *lapidosus* (from *lapis*, a stone). Growing in stony places. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

LAPILLATION, n. La^{2}p-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lapillatio* (from *lapillus*, a little stone). See LITHOGENESIS.

LAPILLIFORM, adj. La^{2}p-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lapilliformis* (from *lapillus*, a little stone, and *forma*, form). Having the appearance of small stones. [L, 107.]

LAPILLUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *lapis.* A little stone, a pebble. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**Lapilli canrorum.** See ASTACOLITH.—**L. carpionis.** See under CARPIO.—**L. scrotalis.** See OSCHEOLITHOS.

LAPIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Lap(la^{3}p)'i^{2}s. Gen., *lap'idis.* Gr., λίθος. Fr., *pierre.* Ger., *Stein.* It., *pietra.* Sp., *piedra.* A stone; a stony concretion. [*a*, 41.]—**Alcheron l.** See BEZOAR *bovinus.*—**Calaminaris l.** See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Carneolus l.** The carnelian or sard. [B, 200.]—**Ceratum lapidis calaminaris.** See *Ceratum* CALAMINÆ.—**Collyrium cum lapide divino** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Collyre à la* PIERRE *divine.*—**Colubrinus l.** A preparation made of hartshorn burned to blackness and afterward polished, or of clay; said to be efficacious in snake-bites when applied to the wound. [L, 97.]—**Emplastrum lapidis calaminaris extensum.** See *Sparadrapum lapidis calaminaris.*—**L. æthiopicus.** A mineral having the color of greenish jasper, and dissolving into a milky liquid. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. altites.** See ALTITE.—**L. ageratus.** See AGERATUS.—**L. alabandicus.** A blackish stone found in Alabanda. When powdered, it was said by Aetius to turn gray hair black. [L, 104.]—**L. alcheron.** See BEZOAR *bovinus.*—**L. alectorius.** See ALECTORIA (1st def.).—**L. animalis.** 1. Blood. 2. The tortoise. [B, 50.]—**L. antimonius.** Native antimony trisulphide. [B, 200.]—**L. arabicus.** Of Dioscorides, a certain stone used as an anodyne and in hæmorrhoids. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. armenius.** See ARMENITE.—**L. asius.** Asiatic stone; an unknown mineral of caustic properties, mentioned by Celsus. [B, 45.]—**L. atramentarius.** Ger., *Atramentstein.* Ferrous sulphate; so called because used in making ink. [B, 49.]—**L. aureus.** Of the alchemists, urine. [Ruland. Johnson (A, 325).]—**L. belemnites.** See BELEMNITES.—**L. bezoar.** See BEZOAR (1st def.).—**L. bezoardicus de Coromandel.** See BEZOAR *coromandelianus.*—**L. bezoardicus occidentalis.** See BEZOAR *occidentalis.*—**L. bezoardicus orientalis.** See BEZOAR *orientalis.*—**L. bezoar orientalis (fragilior).** See BEZOAR *orientalis.*—**L. bezoar peruvianus occidentalis.** See BEZOAR *occidentalis.*—**L. bezoar siculus.** See BEZOAR *minerale.*—**L. bibulus.** See PUMICE.—**L. bononiensis.** Barium sulphate. [*a*, 41.]—**L. bufonites.** See BUFONITES.—**L. cæruleus.** See AZURITE.—**L. calaminaris** [Russ. Ph.]. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**L. calaminaris præparatus.** See CALAMINA *præparata.*—**L. calcareus.** See CALX.—**L. calcareus ustus.** See QUICKLIME.—**Lapides cancrorum.** See ASTACOLITH.—**L. carneolus.** See CARNELIAN.—**L. causticus (chirurgorum).** See *Caustic* POTASSA.—**L. causticus Filhosii.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**L. ceraunia, L. ceraunius.** See CERAUNIUM (2d def.).—**Lapides cervini.** See BEZOAR *germanicum.*—**L. chelidonius.** A small stone said to be found in the stomach of the swallow; formerly worn as an amulet in epilepsy and placed between the eyelids to remove foreign bodies from the eyes. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. collymus.** See AETITE.—**L. colubrinus, L. comensis.** Steatite. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. crucifer.** Fr., *pierre de croix.* Of Lémery, a certain stone formerly worn next the skin as a hæmostatic, febrifuge, and galactagogue. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. cyaneus.** See AZURITE.—**L. dactyli Idæi.** See BELEMNITES.—**L. de Malaca.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**L. de tribus.** Ger., *arsenikalischer Magnet.* A mass made up of equal parts of white arsenic, antimony, and sulphur. [B, 48.]—**L. divinus.** Fr., *pierre divine.* Cuprum aluminatum. [*a*, 27.]—**L. fissilis.** See *L. schistus.*—**L. fulmineus.** See CERAUNIUM (2d def.).—**L. fungarius.** The *Polyporus tu-*

beraster. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. geodes.** See AETITE.—**L. granatorum.** See CARBUNCLE (2d def.).—**L. hæmatites.** See HÆMATITE.—**L. heliotropius.** Of Pliny, the Oriental jasper. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**L. heracleus.** See MAGNET.—**L. hystricus.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**L. infernalis.** Fr., *pierre infernale.* Ger., *Höllenstein.* See ARGENTI *nitras fusus* and *Magisterium* ARGENTI.—**L. infernalis alkalinus (seu mitigatus, seu nitratus).** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus.*—**L. ipse.** See ADROP.—**L. judaicus.** A kind of fossile calcareous stone found in Palestine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. lameus.** Steatite. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lazuli.** See AZURITE.—**L. lebetum.** Steatite. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lunaris.** Silver nitrate. [B.]—**L. lyncis, L. lyncurius.** See BELEMNITES.—**L. malaccensis.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**L. manati.** The cochlea of the whale; formerly used in diseases of the urinary organs. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. medicamentosus.** Fr., *pierre médicamenteuse.* See *Sulphas* ALUMINÆ *acetatus.*—**L. mitigatus.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus.*—**L. molybdites.** See GRAPHITE.—**L. nauticus.** See MAGNET.—**L. nephriticus.** See NEPHRITE.—**L. ollaris.** Steatite. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. opthalmicus (Sancti Ivesii).** See *L. divinus.*—**L. orientalis.** See BEZOAR *orientalis.*—**L. osteocollæ, L. ossifragus.** See OSTEOCOLLA.—**L. petrocorius.** Fr., *pierre de Porigord.* Of Lémery, a detersive and astringent species of marcasite. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. philosophicus, L. philosophorum.** See *Philosopher's* STONE.—**L. phœnicites.** See under PHŒNICITES.—**L. porcarius, L. porci, L. porcinus.** 1. See CARBONAS *calcicus bituminatus.* 2. See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**L. prunellæ.** See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*—**L. pyrmison.** See *L. de tribus.*—**L. rubinus.** The ruby. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. rubricus.** See *Red* CHALK.—**L. sabulosus.** See OSTEOCOLLA.—**L. samius.** Of Lémery, a white aluminaceous mineral used in solution as an astringent collyrium. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. sanguinalis.** Blood-stone; a variety of jasper found in tropical America, used as a hæmostatic amulet. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. sanguineus.** See HÆMATITE.—**L. saphirus.** The sapphire. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sardius.** The sard or carnelian. [B, 200.]—**L. sassenagensis.** A small stone which is inserted between the eyelids for the purpose of removing foreign bodies. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. schistus.** Of Lémery, a saffron-colored or black stone used in hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, and gonorrhœa, and as a detersive and desiccative collyrium. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. septicus.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**L. serpentinus.** Serpentine; formerly used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. serpentis.** See *Colubrinus l.*—**L. sidereus.** See MANGANITE.—**L. sideritis.** See MAGNET.—**L. simiæ.** See BEZOAR *simiæ.*—**L. smaragdus.** See SMARAGDUS.—**L. Smiridis, L. Smyris, L. Smyridis.** See under SMIRIS.—**L. solis.** Sun-stone, a native barium sulphate calcined with charcoal, so called from its phosphorescent properties. [B, 3.]—**L. specularis.** 1. A term applied by Agricola (sixteenth century) to some fissile rock (probably gypsum or mica). [L, 121.] 2. See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**Lapides spongiæ (seu spongiarum).** Concretions, consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate, found in sponges; formerly calcined and used in goitre. [B, 88 (*a*, 39, 41).]—**L. spurius.** Manganite. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. suillus.** See CARBONAS *calcicus bituminatus.*—**L. tiburionis.** See *L. manati.*—**L'träger** (Ger.). A caustic-holder. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**L. variolæ.** A stone resembling green jasper found in India, where it is considered a remedy in small-pox. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. vulnerarius externus.** Fr., *pierre vulnéraire.* A preparation made by triturating together and drying 90 parts each of alum and zinc sulphate and 2 parts each of copper acetate and ammonium chloride, and adding 1 part of saffron. [L, 85.]—**L. vulcani.** See PUMICE.—**L. zincicus.** Melted zinc chloride. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum lapidis calaminaris.** Oil of calamine; an impure, deliquescent form of zinc chloride obtained by Glauber, in 1648, by the action of hydrochloric acid on calamine. [B, 3.]—**Sparadrapum lapidis calaminaris** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum lapidis calaminaris extensum.* A plaster made by melting over the water-bath 20 parts of yellow wax, 15 of marrow, and 30 of beef suet, adding 10 of powdered native zinc oxide, and 15 of basic lead carbonate previously triturated with 10 of olive-oil, and spreading upon strips of linen. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

LAPLACEA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}-pla^{3}s'e^{2}-a^{3}. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Gordonieæ.* The *Laplaceæ* (Fr., *laplacées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Ternstrœ miaceæ.* [B, 1, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hæmatoxylon.** The *Gordonia hæmatoxylon.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. quinoderma.** A species called *chulquisa* in Peru, *vichullo* in Bolivia; the bark has been used to adulterate calisaya. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LA PORETTA (It.), n. La^{3} po-re^{2}t'ta^{3}. A place in the province of Bologna, Italy, where there are sulphurous, gaseous, and saline springs, some thermal and containing iodine. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LAPORTEA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}-po^{2}rt'e^{2}-a^{3}. Wood-nettle, a genus of the *Urticeæ.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. canadensis.** A hispid and stinging species found in damp wood in Canada and the United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. crenulata.** Ger., *gekerbtblättrige Nessel.* Syn.: *Urtica crenulata.* A large shrubby nettle growing in the East Indies (Bengal, Assam, Ceylon), etc., sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet, and known as fever (or devil) nettle. The stinging hairs, which are microscopic and confined to the young shoots, leaf, and flower-stalk, are extremely virulent, producing inflammation, fever, and tetanic symptoms. [B, 42, 180, 197, 214, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**L. decumana.** The *daugattal resaer* of the Malays; an East Indian species dangerous because of its stinging hairs. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gigantea.** The *L. crenulata.* [B, 214, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gigas.** Syn.: *Urtica gigas.* The Australian nettle-tree, a giant nettle growing in New South Wales; a species the leaves of which have stinging hairs so poisonous as to sometimes kill horses stung by them. The wood is very poisonous and lighter than cork. [B, 5, 42, 185, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. latifolia.** The *L. crenulata.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. photiniphylla.** Syn.: *Urtica photiniphylla.* A large, much-branched tree having elliptical shining leaves with scattered irritant prickles. It grows in the eastern part of Australia, in New Zealand, and in the Fiji Islands. [B, 185, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. stimulans.** Fr., *herbe du buffle.* Ger., *stechende Nessel.* Syn.: *Urtica stimulans.* A species growing in Java the stinging hairs of which are less virulent than those of *L. crenulata.* The young branches are sometimes used as a lash to excite irritation in cases of local paralysis or torpor. [B, 42, 173, 180, 197, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vitiensis.** See *L. photiniphylla.*

LAPPA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'pa^{3}. Fr., *bardane* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Klette* (2d def.), *Klettenwurzel* (3d def.). It., *l.* (2d def.). Sp., *bardana* (2d def.). Syn.: *radix bardanæ* (3d def. [Ger. Ph.]). 1. Of Matthäus, the *Xanthium strumarium.* 2. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Compositæ* having the involucre globous and the scales imbricated and hooked at the extremity. The *Lappeæ* of Schultz are a division of the *Serratuleæ.* 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *L. officinalis* (*L. major*). [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 64, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] 4. See LIPPITUDO.—**L. bardana.** See *L. major.*—**L. cinerea.** See STRATUM *cinereum.*—**L. glabra, L. major.** Fr., *bardane officinale, grande bardane, lappe, poire de vallée, grippe.* Ger., *grosse* (oder *gemeine*) *Klette, Rossklette, Dockenkraut, Klissenkraut.* Burdock; a species indigenous to Europe, but growing abundantly in the United States. Its root, the *l.* of the U. S. Ph., has a feeble, unpleasant odor, and a sweetish, mucilaginous, somewhat bitter taste. It is used chiefly as a diuretic and diaphoretic alterative in scorbutic, syphilitic, and scrofulous affections, and in psoriasis and other chronic cutaneous diseases. The fruit (*semen bardanæ*) in the form of tincture is often substituted for the root. The fresh leaves have been employed as an application to ulcers and in skin eruptions. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. minor.** Ger., *kleine Klette* (2d def.). 1. The *Xanthium strumarium.* 2. A species of *L.* by some regarded as a variety of *L. major.* [B, 5, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. officinalis.** See *L. major.*—**L. tomentosa.** Fr., *bardane cotonneuse.* Ger., *spinnengewebige* (oder *wollige*) *Klette.* A species having the properties of *L. major*, and by some regarded as a variety of it. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LAPPACEOUS, adj. La^{2}p-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *lappaceus* (from *lappa*, a bur). Fr., *lappacé.* Ger., *klettenborstig.* Resembling the genus *Lappa.* [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LAPPAGO (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)-pa(pa^{3})'go. Gen., *-pa'ginis.* From *lappa*, a bur. 1. The *Galium aparine.* 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Tragus.* The *Lappagineæ* of Link are a family of grasses, consisting of the genus *L.* (*Tragus*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. amboinica.** Of Rumphius, the *Urena lobata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LÄPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Lap'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See LOBULE and ACINUS.—**Centrall'.** 1. See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS. 2. See INSULA.—**Drüsenl'.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**Endl'.** See GYRUS *descendens.*—**Fettgewebsl'.** See *Fat* LOBULES.—**Gegenl'.** See ANTITRAGUS.—**L. des Hodens.** See LOBULI *testis.*—**Kleinstes L. des kleinen Hirns.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Medianes Centrall' des oberen Wurms.** See LOBULUS *centralis vermis superioris.*—**Myrtenbeerförmige L.** See CARUNCULÆ *myrtiformes.*—**Ohrl'.** See LOBE *of the ear.*—**Scheitelhöckerl'.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Spindell'.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Unteres Scheitell'.** See *Inferior parietal* LOBULE.—**Zungenförmiges L., Zungenl'.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.

LAPPEN (Ger.), n. La^{3}p'pe^{2}n. See FLAP and LOBE.—**Bedeckter L., Centraler L.** See INSULA.—**Centrall' (des Kleinhirns).** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Deckl'.** See FORNIX (2d def.).—**Drüsenl'.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**Dünner L. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Slender* LOBE.—**Gehirnl'.** A cerebral lobe. [A, 521.]—**Halbmondförmiger L. des Kleinhirns.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum* and *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Hauptl'.** See *Primary* GYRI.—**Hautl'.** See *Cutaneous* FLAP.—**Hemisphärenl'.** The cerebral lobes.—**Hinterer halbmondförmiger L.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE.—**Hinterer L. des Hypophysis.** The posterior lobe of the hypophysis cerebri (*q. v.*). [1, 17 (K).]—**Hinterer Leberl'.** See LOBUS *Spigelii.*—**Hinterer oberer L. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Hinterer unterer L. des kleinen Hirns, Hinterer Unterl'.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Hinterhauptsl'.** See *Occipital* LOBE.—**Hirnl'.** See *Gehirnl'.*—**Keilförmiger L. (des kleinen Hirns).** See *Cuneiform* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Keiml'.** See COTYLEDON (2d def.).—**L'bildung.** The formation of lobes or flaps.—**L'blume.** The genus *Hypecoum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L. des verlängerten Marks.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**L'schnitt.** See *Flap* AMPUTATION.—**Mittell'.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**Oberer halbmondförmiger L. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Oberer L. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Oberer Scheitelbeinl'.** See *Parietal* GYRUS.—**Occipitall'.** See *Occipital* LOBE.—**Occipitotemporall'.** See *Temporo-occipital* LOBE.—**Riechl'.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**Ringförmiger L., Ringl'.** See OPERCULUM.—**Samenl'.** See COTYLEDON (2d def.).—**Scheitell'.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**Schläfenl'.** See *Temporal* LOBE.—**Schnürl'.** A lobe formed by constriction (as in the liver as the result of tight lacing). ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 9, 1888, p. 426 (*a*, 34).]—**Sehl'.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**Sichelförmiger L.** See *Falciform* LOBE.—**Spigel'scher L. der Leber** See LOBUS *Spigelii.*—**Stamml'.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**Stirnl'.** See *Frontal* LOBE.—**Ungleich vierseitiger L.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Unterschenkell'.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Versteckter L.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**Viereckiger L. des Kleinhirns.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Vorderer halbmondförmiger L.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Zarter L. (des kleinen Hirns).** See *Slender* LOBE.—**Zweibäuchiger L. (des kleinen Hirns).** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**Zwischenhirnl', Zwischenl'.** See INSULA (1st def.).

LAPPET, n. La^{2}p'e^{2}t. See BUD (2d def.).

LAPPULA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'pu^{3}(pu^{4})-la^{3}. Dim. of *lappa.* Fr., *lappule.* 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Triumfetta.* 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Echinospermum.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L.**

canaria latifolia. The *Caucalis latifolia.* [B, 200.]—**L. hepatica.** See Agrimonia *eupatoria.*

LA PRESTE (Fr.), n. La^3 pre^{2}st. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are hot springs containing a little sodium sulphate. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43), 87 (α, 39).]

LAPSANA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^3. Gr., λαψάνη, λαμψάνη. Fr., *lampsane.* Ger., *Rainkohl.* It., Sp., *lampsana.* Nipplewort; a genus of the *Compositæ* typical of the *Lapsaneæ,* which are, of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. communis.** Fr., *lampsane commune, grageline, gras de mouton, herbe aux mamelles, poule grasse, sauge blanche.* Ger., *gemeiner Rainkohl.* Dock- (or swine's-) cress nipplewort, a species of which the whole plant, *herba lapsanæ,* was formerly used as an emollient, laxative, and cooling remedy, and in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35); L, 107.]—**L. crispa.** Fr., *lampsane crépue.* A variety of *L. communis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. lampsanæfolius, L. rhagadiolus.** The *Rhagadiolus edulis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. zacintha.** The *Zacintha verrucosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}p(la^{3}p)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *lap'sus.* From *labi,* to fall. See Ptosis.—**L. capillorum.** See Alopecia (1st and 3d def's).—**L. palpebræ superioris.** See Blepharoptosis.—**L. pilorum.** See Alopecia (1st and 3d def's).—**L. unguium.** Falling off of the nails. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

LAPWING, n. La^{2}p'wi^{2}n^2. See Vanellus *crustatus.*

LA PUDA (Sp.), n. La^3 pu'da^3. A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there is a thermal, gaseous, and saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

LA PYRONÉE (Fr.), n. La^3 pe-ro-na. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43), 87 (α, 39).]

LAQUE (Fr.), n. La^{3}k. See Lake and Lac (Eng.).—**Alcoolé de l.** See *Tinctura* LACCÆ.—**L. en bâtons.** See *Stick* LAC.—**L. bleu.** Litmus. [α, 38.]—**L. en écailles.** See *Shell* LAC.—**L. en gâteaux.** See *Cake* LAC.—**L. en grains.** See *Seed* LAC.—**L. en oreilles.** See *Shell* LAC.—**L. en pains.** See *Cake* LAC.—**L. en plaques, L. en tablettes, L. plate.** See *Shell* LAC.—**Teinture aqueuse de l.** See *Tinctura* LACCÆ *aquosa.*—**Teinture alcoolique de l.** See *Tinctura* LACCÆ.—**Teinture alcoolique de l. alcaline.** See *Tinctura* LACCÆ *kalina.*

LAQUÉ (Fr.), adj. La^3-ka. Having the red corpuscles dissolved (said of blood). [Hagen, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 1, 1886, p. 8.]

LAQUEAR (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'we^2-a^{3}r. Gen., *-ar'is.* See Vault and Fornix.—**L. vaginæ.** See Vault *of the vagina.*

LAQUEARIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-we^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Of Drelincourt, the corpus callosum. [I, 3.]

LAQUEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)-we^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Laquear.

LAQUEUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}k(la^{3}k)'we^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A bandage in the form of a noose. 2. See Lemniscus.—**L. carchesius.** An old term for a noose used in reducing dislocations. [A, 325, 530.]—**L. cerebri.** See Lemniscus.—**L. gutturis.** See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.—**L. pedunculi.** See Lemniscus.—**Laquei tubulorum corticalium.** The loops formed by the flexuosities of the tubes of Ferrein in the kidney. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**L. umbilicalis.** The umbilical cord.

LAR (Lat.), n. m. La^{3}r. Gen., *la'ris.* Lit., a hearth; an old term for vital heat, febrile or inflammatory heat, etc. [A, 325.]

LARAGNE (Fr.), n. La^3-ra^{3}n-y'. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, near which there are two gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 41, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

LARBASON (Lat.), n. n. La^{3}r'ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-o^{2}n. Gr., λάρβασον. An old name for antimony trisulphide. [B, 98.]

LARCH, n. La^{3}rch. 1. See Larix and Larix *europæa.* 2. See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**Altaian l.** See Larix *sibirica.*—**American (black) l.** See Larix *americana.* [α, 35.]—**American red l.** The *Larix microcarpa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Chinese l.** The genus *Pseudo-larix.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common l.** The *Larix europæa.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Corsican l.** The *Pinus laricio.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Drooping l.** The *Larix pendula.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**European l.** See Larix *europæa.*—**False l.** The genus *Pseudolarix.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. bark.** See Laricis *cortex* (under Larix).—**L. gum.** Lat., *laricis gummi.* See *Orenburg* GUM.—**L.-tree.** A species of the genus *Larix,* especially *Larix europæ.* [B, 307, 496 (α, 35).]—**L. turpentine.** Ger., *Lärchenterpentin.* See *Venice* TURPENTINE.—**Oregon l.** The *Larix occidentalis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Siberian l.** The *Larix sibirica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Tincture of l.** See *Tinctura* LARICIS (under Larix).

LÄRCHE (Ger.), n. Le^{2}rch^2'e^2. See Larix.—**Gemeine L., L'nbaum.** See Larix *europæa.*—**L'nbaumbalsam.** See *Venice* TURPENTINE.—**L'nrinde.** See *Cortex* LARICIS (under Larix).—**L'nschwamm.** See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**L'nschwammharz.** See Agaric *resin.*—**L'nterpentin.** See *Venice* TURPENTINE.

LARD, n. La^{3}rd. Gr., λίπος, πιμελή, στέαρ. Lat., *adeps* [U. S. Ph.], *axungia, lardum, laridum.* Fr., *l., axonge* [Fr. Cod.], *graisse de porc, sain doux.* Ger., *Schweineschmalz.* It., *lardo.* Sp., *manteca.* The fat obtained from the omentum, the mesentery and the circumrenal and subcutaneous connective tissue of the hog. It is official in most pharmacopœias. [B.] See Adeps.—**Balsamic l., Benzoated l.** [Br. Ph.], **Benzoinated l.** [U. S. Ph.]. See Adeps *benzoatus.*—**Cerate of l.** See Ceratum.—**Hog's l.** See Adeps *suillus.*—**L. marin** (Fr.). A kind of gray amber described by Rumphius, but having little value. ["Cabinet d'Amboyn.," xxxvii, p. 282; B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. oil.** Lat., *oleum adipis* [U. S. Ph.]. A colorless or pale-yellow oil obtained from l. by the action of great pressure at a low temperature. It consists chiefly of trioleate of glyceryl (olein), but also of a varying proportion of tristearate of glyceryl (stearin); used as a substitute for olive-oil in preparing ointments, etc. [B, 5.]—**Populinated l.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds with 2 parts of l. until the moisture has evaporated, expressing, and straining. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Prepared l.** See Adeps *præparatus.*

LARDACEIN, n. La^{3}rd-a'se^2-i^{2}n. A white, amorphus substance containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. It generally occurs as a pathological infiltration. It is soluble in strong acids and in alkalies, and gives a reddish-brown color with iodine and a reddish-violet color with methyl aniline. [K.] See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.

LARDACEOUS, adj. La^{3}rd-a'shu^{3}s. Gr., στέατινος, στεατίτης. Lat., *lardaceus* (from *lardum,* lard). Fr., *lardacé.* Ger., *speckig, speckicht.* Consisting of or resembling lard. [D, 20.] Cf. Amyloid.

LARDEOUS, LARDIFORM, adj's. La^{3}rd'e^2-u^{3}s, -i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lardeus* (from *lardum,* lard). Fr., *lardeux, lardiforme.* Ger., *speckähnlich.* Of a fatty appearance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LARDITES (Lat.), adj. La^{3}rd-i(e)'tez(tas). Lardaceous; as a n., see Steatite. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LARDIZABALA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}r-di^2-tha^3-ba^3'la^3. From *Lardizabal,* a Spanish naturalist. Fr., *lardizabal.* Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus of climbing shrubs found in Chili. The *Lardizabalaceæ* and the *Lardizabaleæ* (Fr., *lardizabalées*) are an order of the *Menispermales,* a tribe or subdivision of the *Menispermaceæ* or a tribe of the *Berberideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. biternata.** Fr., *l. biterné, liane l.* A species found in Chili, where the fruit, known as *coquil,* is eaten. [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]

LARDUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{3}rd'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Lard.

LA REVAUTE (Fr.), n. La^3 re^2-vot. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43); L, 87 (α, 39).]

LARGE (Fr.), adj. La^{3}rzh. From *largus,* abundant. Broad; as a n., a broad muscle.—**L. du cou.** See Platysma *myoides.*—**L. du dos.** See Latissimus *dorsi.*—**L. feuillé.** See Latifolius.

LARGEUR (Fr.), n. La^{3}r-zhu^{5}r. Width, breadth. [α, 45.]—**L. jugulaire.** See *Bijugal* DIAMETER.—**L. maximum du crâne.** See *Maximum antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the skull.*

LARICA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'ri^2-ka^3. From λάριξ, the larch. Of Dioscorides, larch (or Venice) turpentine. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LARICIN, n. La^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *laricine.* Ger., *L.* See Agaricin.

LARICINUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^2-sin(ken)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the genus *Larix* or derived from a plant of that genus. [A, 322.]

LARICIOT (Fr.), n. La^3-re-se-o. The *Pinus laricio.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LARIDUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Lard.

LARINOID, adj. La^{2}r'i^{2}n-oid. From λαρινός, fat, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *larinoïde.* Resembling lard. [L, 41.]

LARINUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λαρινός, fat. Of Germar, a genus of coleopterous insects common in Eastern countries, especially in Syria, where the larva and insect are found on plants of the *Carduaceæ.* [L, 87 (α, 39).]—**L. antodontalgicus.** A species found in Italy on the thistle. [L, 87 (α, 39).]—**L. maculatus.** A coleopterous insect the cocoons of which yield a sort of manna. [B, 5.]—**L. mellificus, L. nidificans, L. subrugosus.** A species which produces on a plant in Syria a swelling containing a sugar, which is known in Persia as *schakar tigal* (nest sugar). [L, 87 (α, 39).]

LARIX (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'ri^{2}x. Gen., *lar'icis.* Gr., λάριξ. Fr., *mélèze.* Ger., *Lärche.* It., *larice.* Sp., *alerce.* The larch, a genus of coniferous trees separated from the firs by having the leaves deciduous, and distinguished from the cedars by having the scales of the cones persistent. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Laricis cortex** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de mélèze.* Ger., *Lärchenrinde.* It., *corteccia di larice.* Sp., *corteza de alarce.* Larch-bark, the bark of *L. europæa.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Laricis fungus.** See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**Laricis gummi.** See *Orenburg* GUM.—**L. americana.** Fr., *mélèze d'Amérique.* The hackmatack or tamarack, one of the most valuable timber trees of North America. Two varieties, *L. microcarpa,* or red larch (the *épinette rouge* of the French Canadians), and the *L. pendula,* or black larch, yield a good turpentine. Their bark is used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. cedrus.** See Cedrus *libanotica.*—**L. communis, L. decidua, L. europæa, L. excelsa.** Fr., *mélèze (d'Europe), méouve.* Ger., *gemeine Lärche, Lärchenbaum, Lärchentanne.* The common European larch. Its bark, the *cortex laricis* of the Br. Ph., contains gum, starch, resin, a variety of tannic acid, and a peculiar volatile, feebly acid principle, called larixinic acid or larixine. Larch-bark is astringent and mildly stimulant, and is prescribed chiefly to check profuse expectoration in bronchitis and to arrest internal hæmorrhages. Mixed with soap and glycerin, it has been employed as a local application in various skin diseases. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).] See also *Venice* TURPENTINE, *Briançon* MANNA, and *Orenburg* GUM.—**L. Ledebourii.** See *L. sibirica.*—**L. microcarpa.** See under *L. americana.*—**L. occidentalis.** The Western larch; a species of great size growing in the Rocky Mountains. The bark has the red tint of the European larch. [α, 35.]—**L. orientalis, fructu rotundo, obtuso** [Tournefort], **L. patula.** See Cedrus *Libani.*—**L. pendula.** See under *L. americana.*—**L. pyramidalis.** See *L. europæa.*—**L. sibirica.** The Siberian or Altaian larch, by some regarded as a variety of the *L. europæa.* It is one of the sources of Orenburg gum and of wood tar. [B, 18,

77, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. tenuifolia.** See *L. microcarpa.*—**Tinctura laricis** [Br. Ph.]. Tincture of larch, made by macerating 2½ oz.



LARIX AMERICANA. [A, 327.]

(av.) of larch-bark in coarse powder for 48 hours with 15 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, treating in a percolator (with 5 additional fl. oz. of



LARIX EUROPÆA. [A, 327.]

spirit when the fluid has stopped flowing), pressing, filtering, and adding spirit enough to make 20 fl. oz. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]

LARIXINIC ACID, n. La^{3}r-i^{2}x-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide larixinique.* Syn.: *larixin.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_5$, isomeric with pianic acid, found by Stenhouse in the bark of *Larix europæa*, while it is not contained either in *Pinus silvestris* or in *Abies.* It forms white crystals, analogous to those of benzoic acid, which are fusible at 153°, and sublime in a dry state at 93°, and in watery solution at ordinary temperature. It has a faint odor and a bitter, astringent taste, and is sparingly soluble in cold water and in ether, and freely soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LARK, n. La^{3}rk. A.-S., *laferc, lauerce.* A bird of the genus *Alauda.*—**Field l.** See ALAUDA *arvensis.*—**L's-claw.** See LARKSPUR.—**L's-heel.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [A, 315 (a, 45).]

LARKSPUR, n. La^{3}rk'spu^{3}r. The genus *Delphinium*, especially the *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**American (bee-) l.** See DELPHINIUM *exaltatum.*—**Branching l.** See DELPHINIUM *consolida.*—**Common bee l.** See DELPHINIUM *elatum.*—**Dwarf red l.** See DELPHINIUM *nudicaule.*—**Intermediate l.** See DELPHINIUM *elatum.*—**Large-flowered l.** See DELPHINIUM *grandiflorum.*—**Rocket-l.** The *Delphinium Ajacis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Siberian l.** See DELPHINIUM *grandiflorum*, DELPHINIUM *elatum*, and DELPHINIUM *palmatifidum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tall l.** See DELPHINIUM *exaltatum.*—**Three-horned l.** See DELPHINIUM *tricorne.*—**Upright l.** The *Delphinium ajacis.* [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Wild l.** See DELPHINIUM *consolida.*—**Yellow l.** The genus *Tropæolum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LARMAIRE (Fr.), adj. La^{3}r-ma^{2}r. See LACRYMÆFORM.

LARME (Fr.), n. La^{3}rm. See DACRYON (1st and 2d def's) and LACRIMA.—**L. de dé.** The *Orchis mascula.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de Job.** See COIX *lacrima.*—**L. de la Vierge.** The *Ornithogalum arabicum.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**L's de pin.** The resin obtained from *Pinus orientalia.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L's du Christ.** The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LARMIER (Fr.), n. m. La^{3}r-me-a. Lat., *sulcus lacrimalis.* Ger., *Thränengrube.* See *Suborbital* PIT.

LARMILLE (Fr.), n. La^{3}r-mel-y'. The genus *Coix.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. des champs.** The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. des Indes.** See COIX *lacrima.*

LARMISE (Fr.), n. La^{3}r-mez. The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

LARMOIEMENT (Fr.), n. La^{3}r-mwa^{3}-ma^{3}n^{2}. See EPIPHORA (2d def.) and LACRYMATION.

LA ROCHE-CARDON (Fr.), n. La^{3} rosh-ka^{3}r-do^{2}n^{2}. A place in the department of the Rhone, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 39, 43).]

LA ROCHE-POSAY (Fr.), n. La^{3} rosh-po-se^{2}. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a cold spring containing calcium sulphate and arsenious acid. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LARREA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}r're^{4}-a^{3}. A small genus of evergreen balsamic shrubs of the *Zygophylleæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. glutinosa, L. mexicana.** Sp., *gobernador.* Creasote-bush, creasote-plant, the *Tah-sun-up* of the Pah-Utes; a species abundant in northern Mexico. The Apache Indians use it as a styptic and as a dressing for sores. The leaves and other parts of the plant contain a substance of peculiar odor, soluble in alcohol, and are used in the form of infusion, in Mexico, as a topical remedy in rheumatism. According to Stillman, lac is obtained from this species. [B, 5, 19, 66, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]

LARVA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}r'va^{3}(wa^{3}). Fr., *larve.* Ger., *Larve.* Lit., a mask. The young of an animal when it assumes a form different from that of its parent, which latter it afterward assumes (*e. g.*, a caterpillar, a tadpole). [L, 147.]

LARVACEOUS, LARVAL, adj's. La^{3}r-va'shu^{3}s, la^{3}r'v'l. Lat., *larvaceus, larvalis, larvatus* (2d def.). Fr., *larvaire, larvé* (2d def.). Ger., *larvalisch* (1st def.), *larvirt* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or in the state of a larva. 2. Masked. 3. Affecting the face so as to resemble a mask (said of skin diseases). [G.]

LARVATE, LARVATED, adj's. La^{3}rv'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *larvatus* (from *larva*, a mask). Fr., *larvé.* Ger., *larvig, larvirt.* 1. See LARVAL (2d def.). 2. In botany, personate. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

LARVICOLOUS, adj. La^{3}rv-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. From *larva*, a mask, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *larvicole.* Living within a larva. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

LARVIFORM, adj. La^{3}rv'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. From *larva*, a mask, and *forma*, form. Fr., *larviforme.* Larva-like. [L, 56.]

LARVIG (Ger.), adj. La^{3}rf'i^{2}g. See LARVAL.

LARVIGEROUS, adj. La^{3}rv-ij'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *larva*, a mask, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing a larval skin (said of the pupæ of the *Diptera*). [a, 39.]

LARVIPAROUS, adj. La^{3}rv-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *larva*, a mask, and *parere*, to bring forth. See OVOVIVIPAROUS.

LARYNGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^{2}(u^{6}n^{2})-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'ji^{2}-(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *laryngalgie.* Laryngeal neuralgia. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

LARYNGEAL, LARYNGEAN, adj's. La^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^{2}-a^{3}l, -a^{2}n. From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngé, laryngien.* Ger., *l., laryngisch, Kehlkopf.* It., *laringeo.* Sp., *laringeo.* Of or pertaining to the larynx. [a, 17.]

LARYNGECHE (Lat.), **LARYNGECHOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. La^{3}-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^{2})-je(ga)'ke(ch^{3}a), -ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). Gen., *-gech'es, -gech'e.* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἠχή, a sound. A respiratory sound heard in the larynx. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

LARYNGECTOMY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n-je^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^{2}. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *laryngectomie.* Ger., *Laryngectomie.* The operation of cutting out the whole or a great portion of the larynx. [E.]

LARYNGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^{2})-je^{2}m-(ge^{2}m)-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos (-is).* From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Fr., *laryngemphraxis.* Obstruction of the larynx. [E, 6.]

LARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. La^{3}-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^{2})'je^{3}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngé.* See LARYNGEAL.

LARYNGIC, adj. La^{2}r-i^{2}n'ji^{2}k. See LARYNGEAL.

LARYNGIE (Fr.), n. La^{3}-ra^{3}n^{2}-zhe. From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Any disease of the larynx. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

LARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{3}-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^{2})-ji^{2}z(gi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *laryngisme* (1st def.), *ictus laryngé* (2d def.). 1. A spasmodic condition of the muscles of the larynx, associated with loss of control over the glottis. It may be functional or due to inflammation. [D, 5.] 2. See *Laryngeal* VERTIGO.—**Infantile l.** Ger., *Stimmritzenkrampf der Kinder.* Of Henoch, West, and others, an affection consisting mainly of spasm of the glottis occurring as a well-defined disease and limited chiefly

to poorly nourished children under one year of age. It may be produced by the irritation of teething or of parasites, by cold, or by other causes. [D, 35.]—**L. paralyticus.** In horses. paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve caused by the pressure of an enlarged bronchial gland. It produces the condition known as "roaring." ["Am. Vet. Rev.," May, 1889, p. 89 (*a*, 34).]—**L. stridulus.** Fr., *laryngisme striduleux.* L. characterized by a shrill, stridulous inspiration ("crowing inspiration"). It may occur as a feature of spasmodic croup or in sudden attacks that last but a few seconds. In the latter form it mainly affects rickety childen.

LARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. La^3-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *it′idos* (*-idis*). From λάρυγξ. the larynx (see also *-itis**). Fr., *laryngite, angine laryngée.* Ger., *Kehlkopfentzündung.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. In the acute form the submucous tissue is apt to be involved also, giving rise to laryngismus and to narrowing or closure of the glottis from œdema. [D, 1.]—**Atrophic l.** Chronic l. with atrophy of the glands of the affected tissue. [*a*, 34.]—**Catarrhal l.** Lat., *l. catarrhalis.* Fr., *laryngite catarrhale.* See *Simple l.*—**Chronic follicular** (or **glandular**) **l.** Lat., *dysphonia clericorum.* Chronic l. in which the mucous glands are involved. [D, 1.]—**Chronic hypertrophic l.** Chronic l. with hypertrophy of the affected tissues. —**Chronic subglottic l.** See CHORDITIS *vocalis inferior acuta.* —**Consecutive œdematous l.** Œdematous l. that results from disease of the cartilages or perichondrium or follows any deep-seated or extensive ulceration. [Mackenzie (*a*, 34).]—**Contiguous œdematous l.** Œdematous l. that originates in some inflammation of the pharynx or fauces. [*a*, 34.]—**Croupous l., Croupy l.** Lat., *l. crouposa.* Fr., *laryngite croupale.* See CROUP (1st def.).—**Desiccative l.** See *Dry l.*—**Diffuse cellular l.** A diffuse cellulitis of the larynx, with infiltration of lymph or pus into the submucous tissue. It begins with chills, sore throat, and fever, followed by cough, dyspnœa, a dusky hue of the fauces, enlargement of the tonsils and neighboring glands, and dysphagia. The fever takes a low type, and the patient may die from laryngeal œdema, from asphyxia, or from exhaustion. [D, 25.]—**Diphtheritic l.** Lat., *l. diphtheritica.* 1. See CROUP (1st def.). 2. See *Laryngeal* DIPHTHERIA.—**Dry l.** Lat., *l. sicca.* Fr., *laryngite sèche* (1st def.). 1. A form of l. analogous to angina sicca (*q. v.*, 1st def.), being an extension of the same to the larynx ; characterized by heat and fatigue in the throat, persistent cough, and sometimes aphonia. 2. A variety of chronic glandular l. in which the secretions dry into fœtid crusts. [E. J. Moure, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 627 (D) ; Cohen.]—**Erysipelatous l.** Fr., *laryngite érysipélateuse.* L. complicating erysipelas and attributed to erysipelatous infection. [D, 1.]—**Exanthematous l.** Lat., *l. exanthematica.* Acute l. occurring in the course of one of the exanthemata. [D, 25.]—**Exudative l.** Lat., *l. exsudativa.* See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Fœtid l.** Of Cohen, l. in which there is a viscid exudation that undergoes decomposition and forms crusts on the mucous membrane of the larynx. [*a*, 34.]—**Follicular l., Glandular l.** Lat., *l. folliculosa.* Fr., *laryngite glanduleuse* (ou *de la morve*). L. involving the racemose mucous glands. [D, 1.]—**Granular l.** Lat., *l. granulosa.* Follicular l., so called on account of the granular appearance of the follicles. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic l.** Lat., *l. hœmorrhagica.* Fr., *laryngite hémorrhagique.* Ger., *hämorrhagische L.* Catarrhal l. with bloody effusion from the free surface of the mucous membrane. [Stepanow, "Mntschr. f. Ohrenh.," 1884 ; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 335.]—**Infantile l.** See CROUP (3d def.).—**Infectious pseudo-membranous l.** Laryngeal diphtheria.—**L. acuta gravis.** Acute l. with pronounced local and constitutional symptoms. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**L. acutissima.** Acute l. with pronounced constitutional symptoms and serous infiltration of the submucous tissue. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**L. catarrhalis.** See *Simple l.*—**L. catarrhalis acutissima.** The most acute form of catarrhal l., which may, in the case of adults, owing to the swelling of the mucous membrane and the inflammatory œdema of the submucous tissue, lead to a stenosis dangerous to life. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**L. crouposa.** See CROUP (1st def.).—**L. diphtherica.** See CROUP (1st def.) and *Laryngeal* DIPHTHERIA.—**L. exanthematica.** See *Exanthematous l.*—**L. exsudativa.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. granulosa.** See *Granular l.*—**L. hæmorrhagica.** See *Hæmorrhagic l.*—**L. hypoglottica acuta.** Subglottic œdematous l. [R. Naether, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxxvii, p. 592 (*a*, 34).]—**L. hypoglottica acuta gravis.** Fr., *œdème sous-glottique.* A subglottic œdematous l. limited to the region of the vocal cords, the œdema threatening asphyxia [*l. c.* (*a*, 34).]—**L. hypoglottica chronica hypertrophica.** See CHORDITIS *vocalis inferior hypertrophica.*—**L. maligna, L. membranacea.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. mucosa acuta.** See *Simple l.*—**L. œdematosa.** 1. Œdematous l. 2. Of Thuillier, see *Phlegmonous l.*—**L. papulosa.** See *Granular l.*—**L. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous l.*—**L. polyposa.** See *Polypous l.*—**L. seropurulenta.** 1. See ŒDEMA *of the glottis.* 2. Of Miller, see *Phlegmonous l.*—**L. sicca.** See *Dry l.*—**L. submucosa.** 1. See ŒDEMA *of the glottis.* 2. Of Cruveilhier, see *Phlegmonous l.*—**L. submucosa erysipelatosa.** See *Erysipelatous l.*—**L. submucosa purulenta, L. suppuratoria.** See *Phlegmonous l.*—**L. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic l.*—**L. tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular l.*—**L. typhosa.** Fr., *laryngite du typhus exanthématique.* A mucous or œdematous l. having a strong tendency to active ulceration of the epiglottis and larynx, occurring as a late manifestation of typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Membranaceous l., Membranous l.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Mucous l.** Fr., *laryngite muqueuse.* See *Simple l.*—**Œdematous l.** Fr., *laryngite œdémateuse.* See ŒDEMA *of the glottis.*—**Parenchymatous l.** Of Mandl, submucous l.—**Peril'.** Laryngeal perichondritis. [Calhoun "Ga. Med. Comp.," 1872, ii, p. 147 (*a*, 34).]—**Pharyngo-l.** Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx. [*a*, 34.]—**Phlegmonous l.** Lat., *l. phlegmonosa, l. submucosa, l. sero-purulenta, l. suppuratoria.* An inflammation, generally secondary, of the submucous connective tissue of the larynx, with inflammatory œdema, diffuse purulent infiltration, or the formation of abscesses. It occurs in acute, diffuse, and chronic forms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Phthisical l.** See *Tubercular l.*—**Polypous l.** Lat., *l. polyposa.* Fr., *laryngite polypeuse.* A subacute l. produced by the presence of polypi. [*a*, 34.] —**Pseudo-membranous l.** Fr., *laryngite pseudo-membraneuse.* See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**Purulent l.** See *Phlegmonous l.* —**Purulent submucous l.** Lat., *l. submucosa purulenta.* See *Phlegmonous l.*—**Rubeolar l.** L. occurring during the course of measles. [*a*, 34.]—**Scarlatinal l.** Fr., *laryngite scarlatineuse.* A rare catarrhal or pseudo-diphtheritic l. occurring as a late manifestation of scarlatina. [*a*, 34.]—**Secondary pseudo-membranous l.** Fr., *laryngite pseudo-membraneuse secondaire.* See *Infectious pseudo-membranous l.*—**Sero-purulent l.** Lat., *l. seropurulenta.* See ŒDEMA *of the glottis.*—**Serous l.** Œdema of the larynx.—**Simple l.** Fr., *laryngite aiguë simple.* Ger., *Kehlkopfkatarrh.* A subacute catarrhal l., often associated with tracheitis, with little or no involvement of the submucous tissue. Dysphonia or aphonia may be present. The constitutional disturbance is usually slight. [D, 1.]—**Spasmodic (simple) l.** Fr., *angine striduleuse* [Bretonneau] (2d def.), *laryngite spasmodique.* Croup (3d def.) associated with laryngeal spasm. [D.]—**Stridulous l.** Fr., *laryngite striduleuse.* L. with stridor.—**Submucous l.** Lat., *l. submucosa.* Fr., *laryngite sous-muqueuse.* See *Phlegmonous l.* and ŒDEMA *of the glottis.*—**Suffocative l.** Fr., *laryngite suffocante.* 1. Œdematous l. 2. Croup or laryngeal diphtheria. [*a*, 34.]—**Suppurative l.** Lat., *l. suppuratoria.* See *Phlegmonous l.*—**Syphilitic l.** Lat., *l. syphilitica.* Fr., *laryngite syphilitique.* L. due to constitutional syphilis, and manifested in simple catarrh, the formation of broad condylomata, follicular hyperplasia, syphiloma, syphilitic perichondritis, etc. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] —**Tubercular l.** Lat., *l. tuberculosa.* Fr., *laryngite tuberculeuse.* Ger., *Larynxtuberculose.* The formation of miliary tubercles in the laryngeal mucous membrane, characterized by hyperæmia in the acute stage, anæmia in the chronic stage, infiltration, swelling ulceration, necrosis of the cartilages, and the development of granular or papillary hyperplasiæ ; a form of laryngeal phthisis. [A, 326 (*a*. 21) ; B.]—**Ulcerative l.** Fr., *laryngile ulcéreuse.* Chronic l. with ulceration of the mucous membrane. [*a*, 34.]—**Varilous l.** Fr., *laryngite varioleuse.* L. occurring during small-pox. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]

LARYNGOCACE (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-go^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and κακός, evil. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

LARYNGOCARCINIE (Fr.). n. La^3-ra^{2}n^2-go-ka^{3}r-se-ne. From λάρυγξ. the larynx, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the larynx. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

LARYNGOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)″i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and κατάῤῥοος, flowing down. Ger., *Luftröhrenkatarrh.* Catarrh of the larynx. [L. 50 (*a*, 14).]

LARYNGOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)″i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go-(go^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and κέντησις, a pricking. Ger., *Laryngocentese.* Of Tansini, a small incision into the larynx for the extraction of a foreign body. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1884, 25, p. 414 ; "Gazz. degli Ospit.," 1884, 4.]

LARYNGOFISSION, LARYNGOFISSURE, n's. La^{2}r″-i^{2}n^2-go-fi^{2}sh′u^{3}n, -fi^{2}s′su^{2}r. Lat., *laryngofissio* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *Laryngofissur.* The operation of cleaving the larynx, especially the thyreoid cartilage, as a preliminary to the extirpation of large tumors in the interior of the larynx. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LARYNGOGRAPHY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *laryngographia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *laryngographie.* The art or process of describing the larynx and its diseases.

LARYNGOLOGICAL, adj. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}l-o^{2}j′i^2-k'l. Lat., *laryngologicus.* Fr., *laryngologique.* Ger., *laryngologisch.* Pertaining to laryngology.

LARYNGOLOGY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}l′o-ji^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *laryngologie.* Ger., *Laryngologie.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the larynx. [*a*, 17.]

LARYNGOMETRY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *laryngométrie.* The measurement of the larynx. ["Rev. mens. de laryng.," vi, p. 481 (*a*, 34).]

LARYNGONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)″i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go-(go^3)-ne^{2}k-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-cros′eos* (*-is*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and νέκρωσις, death. Fr., *laryngo-nécrose.* Necrosis of the cartilages of the larynx. [A, 385.]

LARYNGOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)″i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From λάρυγξ. the larynx, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Ger., *Laryngoparalyse.* Motor paralysis of the larynx. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]

LARYNGOPATHY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *laryngopathie.* Any disease of the larynx. [A, 385.]

LARYNGOPHANTOM, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2″go-fa^{2}n′tum. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φαντός, visible. Fr., *laryngo-fantôme.* An apparatus for practicing laryngoscopic manœuvres. It consists of a portion of a papier-maché head placed in the attitude for laryngoscopic examination. having a drawer in the epiglottic region for placing foreign bodies on the vocal cords. An electrical apparatus closes the larynx when a false movement is made in an examination. ["Progr. méd.," 1885, p. 536 (*a*, 34).]

LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL, adj. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2″go-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *laryngo-pharyngeus* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Fr., *laryngo-pharyngien.* Ger., *laryngo-pharyngisch.* Pertaining to the larynx and the pharynx. [*a*, 17.]

LARYNGOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)′-go(go^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL; as a n., the constrictor pharyngis inferior. [Arnold (L).]

LARYNGOPHONY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}f′o^{2}n-i^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φωνή, the voice. The sound perceived on auscultation of the voice when the ear or the stethoscope is placed over the thyreoid cartilage, and vocal tones are emitted. It is less intense than tracheophony. [D, 1.]

LARYNGOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go^{2}t-(go^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis′eos* (*-oph′thisis*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and φθίσις, consumption. See *Laryngeal* PHTHISIS.

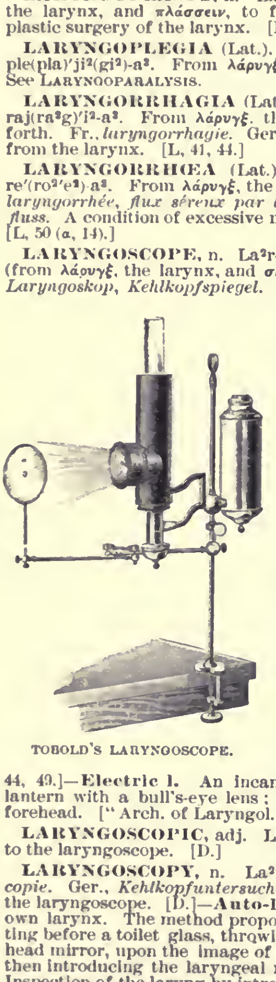
LARYNGOPLASTY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2′go-pla^{2}st-i^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πλάσσειν, to form. Ger., *Laryngoplastik.* The plastic surgery of the larynx. [L, 197 (α, 34).]

LARYNGOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-ple(pla)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and πληγή, a blow. See LARYNGOPARALYSIS.

LARYNGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)′i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *laryngorrhagie.* Ger., *Kehlkopfblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the larynx. [L, 41, 44.]

LARYNGORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^3)-a^3. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *laryngorrhée, flux séreux par le larynx.* Ger., *Kehlkopfschleimfluss.* A condition of excessive mucous discharge from the larynx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LARYNGOSCOPE, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2′go-skop. Lat., *laryngoscopia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laryngoskop, Kehlkopfspiegel.* It., *laringoscopio.* Sp., *laringóscopo.* An instrument, consisting of a laryngeal mirror and a reflector, used to examine the lower part of the throat and the trachea. Czermak perfected and made practical application of the instrument, which had been devised by Garcia. The laryngeal mirror is a small, usually circular, instrument, made of glass, set in a German-silver frame and attached to a slender handle about eight inches in length, the attachment being made at an angle of 120°. The mirrors are made in several sizes, the average being about three quarters of an inch in diameter. The reflector is a circular mirror from three to four inches in diameter. It has a small oval hole in its centre, and is plane or slightly concave according as sunlight or artificial light is to be used. It is commonly attached by a ball-and-socket joint to a head-piece, and the latter is placed against the forehead and secured by an elastic or other band which surrounds the head. [D, 1; L, 41, 44, 49.]—**Electric l.** An incandescent lamp fixed into a small lantern with a bull's-eye lens; the apparatus is strapped to the forehead. ["Arch. of Laryngol.," 1880, p. 268 (α, 34).]



TOBOLD'S LARYNGOSCOPE.

LARYNGOSCOPIC, adj. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}s-ko^{2}p′i^{2}k. Pertaining to the laryngoscope. [D.]

LARYNGOSCOPY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}s′ko^{2}p-i^2. Fr., *laryngoscopie.* Ger., *Kehlkopfuntersuchung, Laryngoskopie.* The use of the laryngoscope. [D.]—**Auto-l., Self-l.** The inspection of one's own larynx. The method proposed by G. Johnson consists in sitting before a toilet glass, throwing the light, by means of a forehead mirror, upon the image of the fauces in the toilet glass, and then introducing the laryngeal mirror. [D, 25.]—**Infraglottic l.** Inspection of the larynx by introducing a small mirror through a fenestrated cannula after tracheotomy has been performed. [α, 34.]

LARYNGOSPASMOPSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{2}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)″go(go^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s) mo(mo^{2}p)-se^{2}l-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, σπασμός, a spasm, and ψελλισμός, a stammering. See LARYNGOTETANOPSELLISMUS.

LARYNGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *laryngospasme.* Ger., *Kehlkopfkrampf, Luftröhrenkrampf.* It., *laringospasmo, asma laringeo.* Spasm of the larynx. [L, 44, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

LARYNGOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go^{2}st′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-ost′asis*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and στάσις, a stagnation. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

LARYNGOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)″go-(go^3)-ste^{2}n o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *laryngosténosie, laryngosténie.* Ger., *Laryngostenose, Kehlkopfverengerung, Luftröhrenverengerung.* Stenosis of the larynx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LARYNGOSYPHILIDIES (Fr.), **LARYNGOSYPHILOSIES** (Fr.), n's pl. La^3-ra^{3}n^2-go-se-fe-le-de, -o-ze. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and *syphilis* (*q. v.*). Syphilitic affections of the larynx. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

LARYNGOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)′i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-syring′os* (*-is*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and σῦριγξ, a tube. Ger., *Luftröhrenpumpe.* A tube for insertion into the larynx.

LARYNGOTETANOPSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-te^{2}t″a^3-no(no^3)-se^{2}l(pse^{2}l)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τέτανος, tetanus, and ψελλισμός, a stammering. Fr., *bégaiement gutturo-tétanique.* Ger., *krampfartiges Kehlstottern.* Of Colombat, spasmodic or tetanic stuttering produced in the larynx at the same time that the sufferer, with widely opened mouth, is unable to utter a word. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LARYNGOTOME, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2′go-tom. Lat., *laryngatomus* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Laryngotom.* An instrument for making the laryngeal incision in laryngotomy. [L, 41, 50, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

LARYNGOTOMY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *laryngotomia* (from λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *laryngotomie.* Ger., *Laryngotomie, Kehlkopfschnitt.* The operation of cutting into the larynx.—**Complete l.** An incision into the larynx through the whole length of the thyreoid and cricoid cartilages and the crico-thyreoid membrane. [α, 34.]—**Cricoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie cricoïdienne.* An incision through the cricoid cartilage into the larynx. [α, 34.]—**Crico-thyreoid l., Inter-crico-thyreoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie inter-crico-thyréoïdienne.* L. performed between the cricoid and the thyreoid cartilages. [α, 18.]—**Lateral l.** An operation, described by Luschka, for opening the larynx from the side. It is not known to have been done on the living subject. [Cohen.]—**Median l.** Thyreotomy. [α, 34.]—**Partial l.** An incision into the larynx through a portion of the thyreoid or cricoid cartilages or the crico-thyreoid membrane. [α, 34.]—**Sub-hyoid l., Supra-thyreoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie sous-hyoïdienne.* See *Subhyoid* PHARYNGOTOMY.—**Superior l., Thyreo-hyoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie thyréo-hyoïdienne.* An incision through the thyreo-hyoid membrane into the larynx. [α, 34.]—**Thyreoid l.** Fr., *laryngotomie thyréoïdienne.* L. by division of the thyreoid cartilage.

LARYNGOTRACHEAL, adj. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2″go-tra^{2}k-ke′a^{2}l. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τραχεῖα, the trachea. Pertaining to the larynx and to the trachea. [α, 17.]

LARYNGOTRACHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. La^3-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)″go-(go^3)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2(a)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τραχύς (see also *-itis**). Fr., *laryngo-trachéite.* Ger., *Luftröhren- und Kehlkopf-Entzündung.* 1. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea. [D.] 2. See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**L. exsudativa.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

LARYNGOTRACHEOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. La^3-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)′is(this)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis′eos* (*-ophthisis*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεῖα, the trachea, and φθίσις, consumption. Laryngeal tuberculosis. [α, 34.]

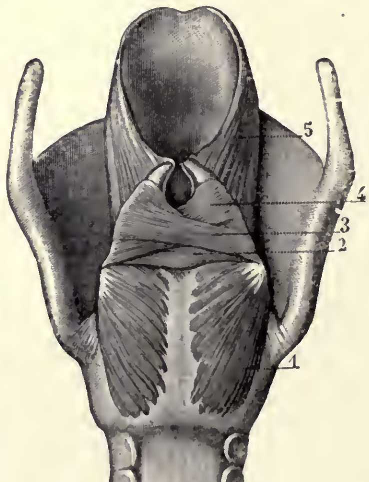
LARYNGOTRACHEOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. La^3-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)″-go(go^3)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)‴e^2(a)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)a^3. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεῖα, the trachea, and πῦρ, feverish heat. Of Eisenmann, croup. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

LARYNGOTRACHEOTOMY, n. La^{2}r-i^{2}n^2″go-tra^{2}k-e^2-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From λάρυγξ, the larynx, τραχεῖα, the trachea, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *laryngo-trachéotomie.* Ger., *Laryngotracheotomie.* Laryngotomy continued downward through one or more of the tracheal rings.

LARYNGOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)-go(go^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and τῦφος (see TYPHUS). Fr., *l.* Ulceration of the larynx consecutive upon typhus. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

LARYNGYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-jid(gu^{6}d)′-ro^{2}ps(rops). Gen., *-ydrop′os* (*-is*). From λάρυγξ, the larynx, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Ger., *Kehlkopfwassersucht.* Œdema of the glottis. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

LARYNX, (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}r(la^{3}r)′-i^{2}n^{2}x(u^{6}n^{2}x). Gen., *-yng′os* (*-yng′is*). Gr., λάρυγξ. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Kehlkopf.* It. Sp., *laringe.* The organ of voice, situated at the superior anterior part of the neck, below the tongue and the hyoid bone, lying in the median line of the body, and extending down to the trachea. It consists of three single cartilages (the thyreoid, the cricoid, and that of the epiglottis) and three pairs (the arytænoid, the cornicula laryngis, and the cuneiform cartilages). It contains the vocal bands. In birds it is placed either at the top or the bottom of the trachea, but especially the former, the lower l. being called the syrinx. [C; L, 343.]—**Artificial l.** Ger., *künstlicher Kehlkopf.* A metal or vulcanite tube hav-



POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE LARYNX.
(FROM RANNEY, AFTER SAPPEY).

1, posterior crico-arytenoid muscle; 2, 3, 4, different fasciculi of the arytenoid muscle; 5, aryteno-epiglottidean muscle.

ing a vibratory reed, to replace an excised l. [α, 34.]—**Bronchial l., Broncho-tracheal l., Inferior l.** In birds, the inferior l. or syrinx, situated one on each bronchus just below the bifurcation of the trachea. [L, 11, 294 (α, 39).]—**Intranarial l.** In certain of the *Mammalia*, an elongated l. extending upward into the posterior nares, where it is firmly grasped by the soft palate. This form of l. is especially developed in the marsupial embryo and in the *Cetacea*. [L, 294 (α, 32, 39).]—**L. trachealis.** See *Bronchial l.*

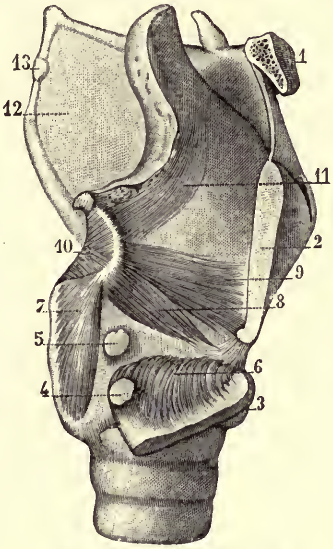
LASAF, n. See LASSAF.

LÁSÁNA-UL-HAMALA (Ar.), n. The *Plantago psillium*. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

LASANON (Lat.), **LASANUM** (Lat.), n's n. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λάσανον. 1. A night-stool. 2. A bed-pan. 3. An obstetric chair. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

LA SAULCE (Fr.), n. La^3 sols. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are two saline springs, one cold and the other warm. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LA SAXE (Fr.), n. La^3 sa^{3}x. A place at the head of the valley of Aosta, Italy, where there are ferruginous and sulphurous springs. [L, 87 (α, 39).]



LATERAL VIEW OF THE LARYNX. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, body of the hyoid bone; 2, vertical section of the thyreoid cartilage; 3, horizontal section of the thyreoid cartilage turned downward to show the deep attachment of the crico-thyreoid muscle; 4, facet of articulation of the small cornu of the thyreoid cartilage with the cricoid cartilage; 5, facet on the cricoid cartilage; 6, superior attachment of the crico-thyreoid muscle; 7, posterior crico-arytænoid muscle; 8, 10, arytænoid muscle; 9, thyreo-arytænoid muscle; 11, arytæno-epiglottidean muscle; 12, middle thyreo-hyoid ligament; 13, lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament.

LASCIVIA (Lat.), **LASCIVITAS** (Lat.), n's f. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-si^2-(ke)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3, -ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-civ'iæ, -ilat'is.* From *lascivus*, wanton. See SATYRIASIS.

LAS CRUCES HOT SPRINGS, n. La^{3}s kru'se^{2}s. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphureted springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

LASER (Lat.), n. n. La(la^3)'zu^{5}r(se^{2}r). Gen., *las'eris.* Fr., *l.* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined umbelliferous plant and its inspissated juice; according to some, cyrenaicum; according to others, asafœtida. 2. The genus *Laserpitium*. 3. Of Gärtner, the genus *Siler*. [B, 7; B, 18, 19, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. cyrenaicum.** The gum obtained from that species of *Thapsia* known to the ancients as silphium (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).] See CYRENAICUM.—**L. fœtidum, L. medicum.** Asafœtida. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LASER (Fr.), n. La^3-sa. See LASERPITIUM.—**L. à larges feuilles.** See LASERPITIUM *latifolium*.—**L. cyrénaïque.** See FERULA *narthex* and LASER *cyrenaicum*.—**L. de Chiron.** The *Inula helenium*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. de France.** See LASERPITIUM *cuneatum*.—**L. d'Esculape.** The *Thapsia asclepium*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. de Théophraste.** See LASERPITIUM *latifolium*.—**L. d'Hercule.** 1. The *Thapsia asclepium*. 2. The *Opopanax cheironium*. 3. The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. officinal, L. sermontain.** See LASERPITIUM *siler*.

LASERKRAUT (Ger.), n. La^3'ze^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. See LASERPITIUM.—**Breitblättriges L.** See LASERPITIUM *latifolium*.—**Gebräuchliches L.** See LASERPITIUM *siler*.—**Grosses L.** See LASERPITIUM *latifolium*.

LASEROL, n. La^{2}s'e^{2}r-o^{2}l. A brown, resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_5$ (or $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$), produced when concentrated acids or alkalies act on laserpitin. It is amorphous, of peppery odor and taste, insoluble in acids, soluble in ether, in alcohol, in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in alkalies. [B, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, xxxii (α, 39).]

LASERPITIN, n. La^{2}s-u^{5}rp'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *laserpitine*. Ger., *L.* A bitter principle, $C_{15}H_{22}O_4$, extracted from the root of *Laserpitium latifolium* by means of petroleum ether. It occurs in large colorless, monoclinic crystals, melting at 118°, insoluble in dilute acids and alkalies, easily soluble in chloroform, ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. If heated with potash, it splits into angelic acid and laserol. [B, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, xxxii (α, 39).]

LASERPITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Laz(la^{3}s)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-pi^{2}t(pet)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *laser*. Ger., *Laserkraut*. Laserwort; a genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Laserpitieæ* (Fr., *laserpitiées*) are: Of Tausch, a tribe of umbelliferous plants of the *Pterygospermæ*; of Hooker, of the series *Diplozygiæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. album.** See *L. latifolium*.—**L. archangelica.** A species found in Europe having bitter, aromatic properties. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. asperum, L. cervaria.** A variety of *L. latifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. chironium.** The *Opopanax cheironium*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cuneatum, L. gallicum.** Fr., *laser de France*. A species the root of which is tonic and diuretic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. germanicum.** The *Ligusticum levisticum*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. glabrum.** A variety of *L. latifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. gummiferum.** A species growing in southern Spain and Portugal It has been erroneously supposed to yield the gum known to the ancients as *silphium* (σίλφιον). [B, 214, 315 (α, 35).]—**L. latifolium.** Fr., *centaurée blanche, faux turbith, laser d'Hercule* (ou *de Théophraste*, ou *à larges feuilles*). Ger., *breitblättriges* (oder *grosses*) *Laserkraut, weisse Hirschwurzel, weisser Enzian*. 1. Of Linnæus, the herb-frankincense, a species found in Europe the root of which (*radix gentianæ albæ*, seu *laserpitii albi*, seu *laserpitii latifolii*, seu *cervariæ albæ*) has a bitter, aromatic taste and an odor like that of angelica-root. It was once employed as a tonic and stimulant, but is now little used. 2. Of Gmelin, a variety of the preceding. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. libanotis.** See *L. glabrum*.—**L. montanum.** See *L. siler*.—**L. prutheniculum.** A species found in Europe, used like *L. siler*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. selinoides.** The *Selinum carvifolium*. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. siler, L. trifoliatum.** Fr., *laser officinal* (ou *sermontain*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Laserkraut, Rosskümmel, Bergsiler, Berglaser*. A species found in southern Europe. The root is a vulnerary and the seeds (*semen sileris*, seu *sileris montani*, seu *seseli*, seu *seseli massiliensis*, seu *seseleos*) have properties similar to those of cumin. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. trifurcatum.** See *L. cuneatum*.—**L. triquetrum.** The *Perlebia triquetra*. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. verticillatum.** The *Trochiscanthes nodiflorus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LAS FUMAS (Sp.), n. La^{3}s fum'a^{3}s. A place on San Miguel, one of the Azores, where there are iron and sulphur springs and a bathing establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LASIA (Lat.), n. f. La(la^3)'si^2-a^3. From λάσιος, hairy. Of Loureiro, a genus of spiny, araceous herbs, typical of the *Lasieæ* (Fr., *lasiées*), which are: Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Orontieæ*; of Engler, a tribe of the *Lasioideæ*, which are a suborder of the *Araceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 245 (α, 35).]—**L. desciscens, L. heterophylla, L. Jenkinsii, L. Roxburghii, L. spinosa, L. Zollingeri.** The only species of the genus; grows in the East Indies and the Malayan Archipelago. The roots are rich in a farinaceous material and are used as food. [B, 42, 173, 216 (α, 35).]

LASIANDRA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. From λάσιος, hairy, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *lasiandre*. Ger., *Haarfaden*. Of De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous trees or shrubs found in tropical America, by Baillon referred to the genus *Tibouchina*, and by Bentham and Hooker to *Pleroma*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. tibouchina.** See TIBOUCHINA *aspera*.

LASIANDRAL, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-a^{2}n'dr'l. Lat., *lasiandralis* (from λάσιος, hairy, and ἀνήρ, a man). Of or pertaining to the genus *Lasiandra*. The *Lasiandrales* of Naudin are a large tribe of melastomaceous plants. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LASIANTHOUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-a^{2}nth'u^{3}s. Lat., *lasianthus* (from λάσιος, hairy, and ἄνθος, a flower). Having hairy or rough flowers. [L, 107.]

LASIOCARPOUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *lasiocarpus* (from λάσιος, hairy, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *lasiocarpe*. Having hairy fruits. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LASIOCEPHALOUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From λάσιος, hairy, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *lasiocéphale*. Having hairy tops. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LASION (Lat.), n. n. Las(la^{3}s)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., λάσιον. Anything rough or hairy. [A, 325.]

LÄSION (Ger.), n. f. La-ze-on'. See LESION.

LASIONEMA (Lat.), n. n. La(la^3)-si^2-o(o^3)-ne(na)'ma^3. Gen., *-nem'atos* (*-atis*). From λάσιος, hairy, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *lasionème*. Of Don. the genus *Macrocnemum*. [B, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. cinchonoides.** The *Macrocnemum cinchonoides*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," iv, 1, p. 65 (B).]—**L. humboldtianum.** The *Macrocnemum humboldtianum*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," iv, 1, p. 64 (B).]—**L. roseum.** See MACROCNEMUM *roseum*.

LASIOPETALEUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λάσιος, hairy, and πέταλον, a leaf. Having hairy petals. The *Lasiopetaleæ* (Fr., *lasiopétalées*) are: Of Gay and others, a tribe of the *Buttneriaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Sterculiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35); L, 107.]

LASIOPTEROUS, adj. La-si^2-op'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *lasiopterus* (from λάσιος, hairy, and πτερόν, a feather). Having hairy wings (said of certain insects). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LASIORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}s(la^{3}s) i^2-o^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. From λάσιος, hairy, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *lasiorrhize*. A genus of composite plants. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. brasiliensis.** A species a decoction of which is used in Brazil as an astringent in menorrhagia. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LASIOS (Lat.), adj. La(la^3)'si^2-o^{2}s. Gr., λάσιος. Rough or hairy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LASIOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. and n. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-si(se)'-fo^{2}n(fon). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). From λάσιος, hairy, and σίφων, a tube. Of Fresenius, a genus of the family *Daphnoideæ*, growing in Abyssinia. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L. speciosum, L. speciosus.** Bomb., Mah., *ramethá*. A shrub with a brownish, very tough, acrid bark, and linear, oblong, horny flowers. It is used as a vesicatory and masticatory, and the stem, by the natives of the East Indies, as an abortifacient. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

LASIOSPERMOUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *lasiospermus* (from λάσιος, hairy, and σπέρμα, a seed). Of plants, having hairy fruits or seeds. [L, 107.]

LASIOSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^2-o^{2}st'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s-(u^{6}s). From λάσιος, hairy, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *lasio-*

stachyde. Having the flowers disposed in hairy tufts. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LASIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^2-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From λάσιος, hairy, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *lasiostome.* 1. Of Bentham, a genus of rubiaceous shrubs. 2. Of Schreber, a genus of the family *Rouhamon.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. cirrhosum.** The *Rouhamon guianense.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. curare.** Of Humboldt and Bonpland, a shrub growing on the Orinoco, with a poisonous milky sap which is said to enter into the composition of curare. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L. rouhamon.** The *Rouhamon guianense.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]

LASIPES (Lat.), adj. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)'i^2-pez(pas). See Lasiopus.

LASIUROUS, adj. La^{2}s-i^2-u^{2}r'u^{3}s. Lat., *lasiurus* (from λάσιος, hairy, and οὐρά, the tail). Having a hairy tail.

LASSAF, n. In Nubia, the *Capparis galeata.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LASSERON (Fr.), n. La^{3}s-se^2-ro^{2}n^2. See Laiteron.

LASSERRE (Fr.), n. La^{3}s-se^{2}r. A place in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where there is an alkaline and gaseous spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

LASSITUDE, n. La^{2}s'i^2-tu^{2}d. Lat., *lassitudo* (from *lassus*, weary). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Ermüdung, Mattigkeit.* A morbid feeling of indisposition to exertion.—**L. oculaire** (Fr.). See Copopsia.

LASTRÆA, LASTREA (Lat.), n's f. La^{2}s(la^{3}s)-tre'(tra^3'e^2)-a^3, -tre(tra)'a^3. Of Presl, a genus of polypodiaceous ferns; of Hooker, a section of *Nephrodium.* [B, 19, 121, 242 (α, 35).]—**L. athamanticum.** The *Aspidium athamanticum.* [α, 35.]—**L. cristata.** A species in part equivalent to *Aspidium spinulosum.* [B, 242.]—**L. dilatata.** A species several varieties of which are referred to *Aspidium spinulosum*, var. *dumetorum.* [B, 242.]—**L. dumetorum.** The *Aspidium spinulosum*, var. *dumetorum.* [B, 242.]—**L. filix mas.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [α, 35.]—**L. marginalis.** The *Aspidium marginale.* [B. 215 (α, 35).]—**L. multiflora.** The *Aspidium spinulosum*, var. *dilatatum.* [B, 242.]—**L. opaca.** The *Aspidium varium.* [B, 242.]—**L. oreopteris.** See Aspidium *oreopteris.*—**L. Plantii.** See Aspidium *athamanticum.*

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS, n. La^{3}s va'ga^{3}s. Thermal springs situated at Las Vegas, San Miguel County, New Mexico, containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, iodine, bromine, potassium, lithium, and silica. [A, 363 (α, 2t).]

LASZINA (Ger.), n. La^{3}s-tsen'a^3. A place in the province of Croatia, Austria, where there is a saline and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LASZLO, n. A place in the county of Veszprim, Hungary, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LATA (Jav.), **LATAH** (Mal.), n's. See Miryachit.

LATÁ KASATURIKA (Sanscr.), n. See Abelmoschus *moschatus.*

LATAKIA, n. La^3-ta^3-ke'a^3. Fr., *latakié.* The *Nicotiana rustica.* [A, 385.]

LATANIA (Lat.), n. f. La^3-ta^3'ni^2-a^3. From *latanier*, a native name. Fr., *latanier.* Of Commerson, a small genus of palms found in the Mascarene Islands. The *Latanieæ* of Meissner are a subtribe of the *Borassinæ* (*Borasseæ*). [B, 7, 19, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. borbonica.** Fr., *latanier de Bourbon.* The common Bourbon-palm. The pulp of the fruit is astringent, and an emulsion of the kernels is used in scorbutic affections. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. chinensis.** Fr., *latanier de Chine.* A variety of *L. borbonica.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. Commersonii.** A species having a yellowish fruit, the pulp of which, though of an unpleasant flavor, is eaten by the negroes in the Mascarene Islands. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**L. rubra.** Fr., *latanier rouge.* A species the pulp of the fruit of which is succulent. [B, 173 (α, 35)]

LATARKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Allium cepa.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LATEBRA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)'e^{2}b-ra^3. From *latere.* to lurk. Ger., *Dotterhöhle.* Of Purkinje, a cavity formed at the centre of the vitellus, especially in the eggs of birds. It is connected with the surface of a narrow neck of white yolk. [A, 21, 29.]

LATENCY, n. Lat'e^{2}n-si^2. From *latere*, to lurk. Ger., *Latenz.* The condition of being latent. [D.]

LATENS (Lat.), adj. Lat(la^{3}t)'e^{2}nz(ans). From *latere*, to lurk. Latent, hidden; as a n., anything hidden. [α, 45.]

LATENT, adj. La't'nt. Lat., *latens* (from *latere*, to lurk). Fr., *l.* Ger., *verborgen.* It., Sp., *latente.* Lurking, concealed, existing potentially but giving no evidence of existence.

LATENZ (Ger.), n. La^{3}t-e^{2}nts'. See Latency.

LATERAD, adv. La^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}d. From *latus*, the side. Of Barclay, toward the lateral aspect. [L, 141.]

LATERAL, adj. La^{2}t'e^2-r'l. Lat., *lateralis* (from *latus*, the side). Fr., *latéral.* Ger., *seitenständig, seitlich.* It., *laterale.* Sp., *l.* Pertaining to one side or the side of anything external.

LATERALIS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See Lateral.—**L. nasi.** 1. Of Santorini, a fasciculus of the compressor nasi. [A, 262 (L).] 2. See Depressor *alæ nasi.*—**L. sterni.** Of Percivall, see Costosternalis.

LATERALITY, n. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *lateralis*, belonging to the side. A preponderance of lateral development; of Agassiz, one of the leading characteristics of certain animals, including the molluscs, in which the "weight or organization" is thrown upon the sides instead of upon the front and hind ends or the upper and lower edges. [L, 198 (α, 39).]

LATERALIZED, adj. La^{2}t'e^2-r'l-izd. Fr., *latéralisé.* Directed or restricted to one side.

LATÉRICOMPOSÉ (Fr.), adj. La^3-ta-re-ko^{2}n^2-po-za. From *latus*, a side, and *componere*, to bring into union. Composed of several parts on one side. [B, 38 (α, 14, 43).]

LATÉRIFLEXION (Fr.), n. La^3-ta-re-fle^{2}x-e-o^{2}n^2. From *latus*, a side, and *flectere*, to bend. See Lateroflexion.

LATERIFLORAL, adj. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-i^2-flo'r'l. Lat., *lateriflorus* (from *latus*, a side, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *latériflore.* Ger., *seitenblüthig.* Having lateral flowers. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

LATERIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *latus*, a side, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *latérifolié.* Ger., *nebenblattständig.* Of Mirbel, situated beside the leaf (said of flowers). [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

LATERIGRADUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t) e^{2}r-i^{2}g'ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *latus*, a side, and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *latérigrade.* Of spiders and crustaceans, moving sideways; as a n., in the f. pl., *Laterigradæ*, a tribe of spiders characterized by their ability to walk sideways as well as forward. [B, 77 (8th ed.); L, 41, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

LATERINA (It.), n. La^3-ta-re'na^3. A place in the province of Arezzo, Italy, where there is a ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 43).]

LATERINERVED, LATERINERVOUS, adj's. La^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^2-nu^{5}rvd, la^{2}t-e^{2}r-i^2-nu^{5}rv'u^{3}s. Lat., *laterinervis* (from *latus*, a side, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *latérinervé.* Straight-veined (said of a leaf when its veins are directed toward the borders). [B, 1, 19, 38, 121 (α, 35).]

LATERI-RECTUS [E. Coues] (Lat), n. m. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^2-re^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *latus*, a side, and *rectus*, straight. See Rectus *capitis lateralis.*

LATERISÆTUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^2-sat'(sa^3'e^{2}t)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *latus*, a side, and *sæta*, a stiff hair. Fr., *latéralisète.* Having a bristle on the side of the antennæ. The *Laterisetæ* of Dumeril are a family of dipterous insects so characterized. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LATERITIOUS, adj. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Lat., *lateritius* (from *later*, a brick). Ger., *ziegelroth.* Of a brick-red color. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LATERO-DORSAL, adj. La^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-do^{2}r's'l. From *latus*, the side, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *latéro-dorsal.* See Dorsolateral.

LATEROFLEXION, n. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *latus*, the side, and *flectere*, to bend. Fr., *latéroflexion.* Ger., *L.* A bending to one side (as of the uterus). [L, 50, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

LATEROPOSITION, n. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-po-zi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *latus*, the side, and *ponere*, to place. Ger., *L.* Lateral displacement.

LATEROPULSION, n. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-pu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. From *latus*, the side, and *pulsio*, a pushing. Fr., *latéropulsion.* Ger., *L.* A propulsion or impulse to one side, particularly a difficulty or inability experienced by a patient to stop a sidewise movement that has been communicated to him. It is sometimes, like propulsion and retropulsion, found in paralysis agitans. [α, 18.]

LATERO-RETROVERSION, n. La^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-re-tro-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. From *latus*, the side, *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *latéro-rétroversion.* Retroversion (as of the uterus) with a deviation to one side. [A. 59.]

LATEROVERSION, n. La^{2}t-e^{2}r-o-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. From *latus*, the side, and *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *latéroversion.* Ger., *Seitenneigung.* An inclining to one side away from the median line.

LA TERRASSE (Fr.), n. La^3 te^{2}r-ra^{3}s. A place in the department of the Isère. France, where there is a saline, gaseous, and slightly sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14. 43).]

LATESCENS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}s'se^{2}nz(ka^{2}ns). Pres. part. of *latescere.* Latent.

LA TESTE (Fr.), n. La^3 te^{2}st. A maritime station near Arcachon, in the department of the Gironde, France. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LATEX (Lat.), n. n. La(la^3)'te^{2}x. Gen., *lat'icis.* Gr., νᾶμα. Fr., *l.*, *lait* (2d def.). Ger., *Flüssigkeit, Feuchtigkeit, Milchsaft* (2d def.). 1. The gelatinous substance inclosing the spores in *Phallus impudicus.* 2. The milky juice of plants; by extension, any kind of viscid fluid in laticiferous vessels. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 229, 291 (α, 35); J. R. Green, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," Jan. 14, 1886, p. 28.]—**Latices lactei.** The receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]—**L. salivalis.** See Saliva.

LATHERWORT, n. La^{2}th^2'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The *Saponaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LATHRÆA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}th(la^{3}th)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-a^3. From λαθραῖος, secret. Fr., *clandestine.* Ger., *Schuppenwurzel.* Toothwort; a genus of herbaceous *Orobanchaceæ.* The *Lathræaceæ* of Wight are a section of the *Orobancheæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. clandestina.** Secret toothwort; a species found in southern Europe, having an acrid, bitter taste, and considered a remedy for sterility. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. squamaria.** Ger., *gemeine Schuppenwurzel, Maiwurzel, Zahnwurzel, Sommerstreubel.* The common toothwort. The bitter root, *radix squamariæ* (seu *dentariæ majoris*, seu *anblati*), was once used medicinally, especially in the colic of children, and was considered, on account of its resemblance to human teeth, a specific for toothache. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]

LATHYRIN, n. La^{2}th'i^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *lathyrine.* Ger., *L.* A bitter principle extracted by Reinsch from a species of *Lathyrus*; a soft, feebly yellowish, neutral mass, soluble in water and in alcohol, and precipitated from a watery solution by tannin. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LATHYRIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}th(la^{3}th)'i^{2}r(u^{5}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-yr'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., λαθυρίς. 1. Of Grenier, a section of the genus *Euphor-*

bia. 2. The *Euphorbia l.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum lathyridis.** See *Oil of* EUPHORBIA.—**Radix lathyridis.** The root of *Euphorbia l.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Semen lathyridis majoris, Semina lathyridis.** The seed of the *Euphorbia l.* [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 35).]

LATHYRISM, n. La^{2}th'i^{2}r-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *lathyrismus.* Fr., *lathyrisme.* Ger., *Lathyrismus.* It., *latirismo.* A morbid condition due to the use of the *Lathyrus cicera* for food, observed in the mountains of Kabylia. It is chiefly characterized by symptoms of transverse hæmorrhagic myelitis, and bears some resemblance to beri-beri. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," July 6, 1883, p. 445; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 19, 1889, p. 83.]

LATHYRISME (Fr.), n. La^3-te-rezm'. See LATHYRISM.—**L. médullaire spasmodique.** See BERI-BERI.

LATHYRON (Fr.), n. La^3-te-ro^{2}n^2. The *Agaricus acris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

LATHYRUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. La^{2}th(la^{3}th)'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λάθυρος, a kind of pulse. Fr., *gesse, guisse.* Ger., *Platterbse.* A genus of leguminous herbs of the suborder *Papilionaceæ,* tribe *Vicieæ.* The *Lathyroideæ* of Gray are a section of the *Leguminosæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. ægyptiacus.** See *L. tingitanus.*—**L. aphaca.** Fr., *gesse aphaca, pois aux lièvres, réluiseau.* Yellow-flowered pea (or vetchling). With alum it yields a brown dye, and with the salts of iron a black dye. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. attenuatus.** Fr., *gesse à feuilles minces.* A variety of *L. macrorrhizus.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cicer.** See *L. hirsutus.*—**L. cicera.** Fr., *gessette, jarat, gesse sillonnée, petite gesse, petit pois chiche.* Ger., *rothe Kichern.* Flat-podded vetch. The seeds are eaten in Spain, though their use is said to be injurious (see LATHYRISM). They contain two active principles, apparently oxidized hydrocarbons. [Guérin, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 10, 1883, p. 531; B, 173, 275 (α. 35).]—**L. currentifolius.** See *L. ochrus.*—**L. heterophyllus.** Fr., *gesse à feuilles variables.* 1. Of Linnæus, a forage species. [B, 173 (α, 35).] 2. Of Reichenbach, see *L. silvestris.*—**L. hirsutus.** Fr., *gesse velu, pois de crapaud.* Rough pea; a species found in Europe, used for forage. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. hispanicus.** See *L. tingitanus.*—**L. latifolius.** Fr., *gesse à feuilles larges, grande gesse, pois à bouquet* (ou *perpétuel,* ou *vivace*). The common everlasting pea; according to some, a variety of *L. silvestris.* The grains are given to poultry. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. lens.** The *Ervum lens.* [α, 35.]—**L. macrorrhizus.** Fr., *cormèle, cormeille.* Ger., *knollige Walderbse.* Bitter vetch, heath- (or mouse-) pea, carameile; astringent and formerly used in dysentery and as a vulnerary and diuretic. [A, 505; B, 19, 42, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. nissolia.** Vetch-grass; a species growing in southern Europe. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**L. ochrus.** Fr., *pois jaunâtre.* Ger., *Ochererbse.* A species the seeds of which are used as food and as an astringent. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. oleraceus.** The *Pisum arvense.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. palustris.** Fr., *gesse des marais.* Marsh pea; used for forage. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. pratensis.** Angle-berries, meadow-pea; used as forage. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. sativus.** Fr., *gesse cultivée* (ou *domestique*), *pois carré* (ou *breton,* ou *gesse,* ou *gras*), *dent de brebis, lentille suisse* (ou *d'Espagne*). Ger., *Saatplatterbse.* The chickling vetch, the λάθυρος of Theophrastus. Its grains and those of the variety *semimaculatus* are edible, and were once used in medicine. [B, 173, 180 275 (α, 35).]—**L. segetum.** See *L. aphaca.*—**L. silvestris.** Fr., *gesse des bois, penoyer, pois aux lièvres.* The wood-pea, found in most parts of Europe; eaten by sheep and cattle. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. spectabilis.** The *Clitoria ternatea.* [B, 173 (α. 35).]—**L. tingitanus.** Fr., *gesse de Tanger, pois-grec.* The Tangiers pea; used for forage. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. tuberosus.** Fr., *gesse tubéreuse, anette, gland de terre, minson.* Ger., *knollige Platterbse, Ackernuss, Erdnuss, Erdmandel, Erdeichel.* The earth-nut (or tuberous-rooted everlasting) pea, dutch mice, tine tare. The tuberous roots are cooked and eaten, especially in Holland. They were once official in Europe under the name of *glandes terrestres,* and are still sometimes employed in domestic practice in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

LATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Lat(la^{3}t)'i(e). The proglottides of *Tœnia solium.* [L, 17.]

LATIBARBATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ba^{3}rb'at. From *latus,* broad, and *barba,* the beard. Fr., *latibarbe.* In zoology, having a broad beard. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LATIBULUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^{2}b'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *latere,* to lurk. The lurking-place of any poison or disease. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LATICA (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. From *latere,* to lurk. See AMPHEMERINA.

LATICAPITATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ka^{2}p'i^{2}t-at. From *latus,* broad, and *caput,* the head. Fr., *laticapité.* Having a broad head. [L, 41 (α, 14. 43).

LATICAUDATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ka^{4}d'at. From *latus,* broad, and *cauda,* the tail. Fr., *laticaude.* Having a broad tail. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATICIFEROUS, adj. La^{2}t-i^{2}s-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *latex* (*q. v.*), and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *laticifère.* Ger., *milchsafttragend.* Serving to contain or convey a milky juice (see *L.* VESSELS). [B, 19, 34, 308 (α, 35).]

LATICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *latus,* broad, and *collum,* the neck. Fr., *laticolle.* Having a broad neck. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LATICORNATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ko^{2}rn'at. From *latus,* broad, and *cornu,* the horn. Fr., *laticorne.* Having broad horns. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LATICOSTATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ko^{2}st'at. From *latus,* broad, and *costa,* a rib. Fr., *laticosté.* Having broad ribs. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATICUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *latere,* to lurk. Fr., *latique.* Ger., *schleichend, verborgen.* Latent. [L, 32, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

LATIDENTATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-de^{2}nt'at. From *latus,* broad, and *dens,* a tooth. Fr., *latidenté.* Having broad teeth. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATIFIA DES HOLLANDAIS (Fr.), n. La^3-te-fe-a^3 da ho^{2}l-a^{3}n^2-de^2. Dutch bitters; an alcoholic preparation of orange-peel, gentian, and rhubarb in different proportions recommended as a stomachic. In some countries a little cherry-bark and quassia are added. [A, 301 (α, 45).]

LATIFLORAL, LATIFLOROUS, adj's. La^{2}t-i^2-flo'r'l, -ru^{3}s. From *latus,* broad, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *latiflore.* Having broad flowers. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LATIFOLIATE, LATIFOLIOUS, adj's. La^{2}t-i^2-fol'i^2-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *latifolius* (from *latus,* broad, and *folium,* a leaf). Fr., *latifolié.* Ger., *breitblätterig.* Broad-leaved. [α, 35.]

LATILABROUS, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-la^{2}b'ru^{3}s. From *latus,* broad, and *labrum,* the lip. Fr., *latilabre.* Having broad lips. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATIMANOUS, adj. La^{2}t-i^{2}m'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *latimanus* (from *latus,* broad, and *manus,* a hand). Fr., *latimane.* Having broad hands or claws. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATIQUE (Fr.), adj. La^3-tek. See LATENT.

LATIROSTRATE, adj. La^{2}t-i^2-ro^{2}s'trat. Fr., *latirostre.* Ger., *breitschnäbelig.* Having a broad beak. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATISÆPTUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^2-se^{2}p'(sa^3'e^{2}p)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *latus,* broad, and *sepire,* to surround with a hedge. Ger., *breitwandig.* Of fruits, having a broad partition. The *Latiseptæ* of C. A. Meyer are a division of cruciferous plants (*Camelineæ*) so characterized. [B, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

LATISSIMO-CONDYLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^{2}s''-si^{2}m-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *latus,* broad, and κόνδυλος, a knuckle. See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.

LATISSIMUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^{2}s'si^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Superl. of adj. *latus,* broad (*musculus* understood). A very broad muscle.—**L. colli.** See PLATYSMA *myoides.*—**L. dorsi.** Fr., *grand dorsal.* Ger., *breiter Rückenmuskel.* 1. In man, a muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the 6 or 7 lower dorsal vertebræ and the lumbar aponeurosis, also from the iliac crest and the last 3 or 4 ribs, and is attached to the bicipital groove of the humerus. It draws the arm downward and backward, and lifts the body in climbing. [C.] 2. See DORSO-HUMERALIS.—**L. pectoris.** See PECTORALIS *superficialis.*

LATITUDE, n. La^{2}t'i^2-tu^{2}d. Lat., *latitudo* (from *latus,* broad). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Breite.* Breadth.

LATITUDO (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *-ud'inis.* From *latus,* broad. Breadth. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**L. humeri** [Laurentinus]. See SCAPULA.

LATONIA SPRINGS, n. La^2-to'ni^2-a^3. A place in Kenton County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

LATOR (Lat.), n. m. La(la^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *lat-,* supine stem of *ferre,* to bear. That which bears or conveys, hence a nerve. [A, 322.]

LATOUR-BARK, n. The bark of *Strychnos nux vomica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 39).]

LATRATUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *-rat'us.* From *latrare,* to bark. See ABOIEMENT.

LA TREMBLADE (Fr.), n. La^3 tra^{3}n^2-bla^{3}d. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LATRINE, n. La^{2}t-ren'. Lat., *latrina, latrinum, lavatrina.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* A vessel, box, or long, narrow, and deep trench for the reception of excrementitious matter. [α, 34.]—**L. à terre (sèche)** (Fr.). An earth closet. [α, 45.]

LA TROLLIÈRE (Fr.), n. La^3 trol-le-e^{2}r. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, sulphurous, and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LATRUNCULARIOUS, adj. La^{2}t-ru^{3}n^2-ku^2-la'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *latruncularius,* a chess-board (from *latrunculus,* a man or pawn in chess or draughts). Fr., *latronculaire.* In natural history, having the appearance of a checker-board. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LATSCHENÖL (Ger.), n. La^{3}tsh'e^{2}n-u^{6}l. An oil distilled from the fresh twigs and cones of *Pinus montana,* having a pleasant aromatic smell and either colorless or shading toward greenish-yellow. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LATTICE, n. La^{2}t'i^{2}s. Fr., *treillis.* Ger., *Gitter.* A structure formed of light shafts crossing each other.—**L.-leaf.** The *Ouvirandra fenestralis* and *Ouvirandra berneriana.* [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**L.-work.** See *L.*—**L.-work of the thalamus.** Ger., *Gitterschicht des Thalamus.* See *Reticular* FORMATION.

LATTICED, adj. La^{2}t'i^{2}sd. See RETICULATE.

LATTICH (Ger.), **LATTIG** (Ger.), n's. La^{3}t'ti^{2}ch^2, -ti^{2}g. See LACTUCA (1st def.).—**Feldl'.** The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gartenl', Gemeiner L.** See LACTUCA *sativa.*—**Giftiger L., Giftl'.** See LACTUCA (2d def.) and LACTUCA *virosa.*—**Giftl'-extrakt.** See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ.—**Giftl'saft.** See LACTUCARIUM.—**Haferl'.** The genus *Tussilago.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**Hasenl'.** The genus *Prenanthes.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Hufl'.** The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**Hundsl'.** The *Chicorium intybus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'extrakt.** See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ.—**L'opium.** See LACTUCARIUM.—**Wilder L., Zaunl'.** See LACTUCA *scariola.*

LATRODECTUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)-de^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *latrodecte.* A genus of dark-colored spiders found in tropical

countries, with a hairy body and long claws. Said to be poisonous. [A, 301 (a, 45).]—**L. katipo.** A New Zealand species found among the rushes and sedges near the sea-shore. Its bite is said to be dangerous, and even fatal. [a, 39.]—**L. malmignathus.** A diminutive species common in Italy, Spain, Algeria, etc., of a sombre color with thirteen to fifteen blood-red spots scattered over the globular abdomen, and very pointed at the anus. Its bite is said to be poisonous, producing fever, resulting in lethargy. [L, 87 (a, 39).]

LATUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *latus*. Lat(la^{3}t)/u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Broad* LIGAMENT *of the uterus*.

LATUS (Lat.), adj. Lat(la^{3}t)/u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Broad.

LATUS (Lat.), n. n. Lat(la^{3}t)/u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *lat'eris*. Fr., *côte*. Ger., *Seite*. The side of anything.

LATUSCULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)/u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From *latusculum*, a little side. Fr., *latuscules*. Of Hoffmann, the lateral faces uniting the two carpels (mericarps) forming the fruits (cremocarps) of umbelliferous plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

LATWERGE (Ger.), n. La^{3}t've^{2}rg-e^2. See CONSERVE and ELECTUARY.—**Aromatische L.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**Balsamische L.** See ELECTUARIUM *balsamicum*.—**Giftl'.** An electuary supposed to be a specific for all kinds of poisoning. [A, 315 (a, 45).]

LAUB (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}b. See FROND.—**Flechtenl'.** The thallus of a lichen. [a, 35.]—**L'ansatz.** See PHYLLOPODIUM.—**L'artig.** See FRONDOSE.—**L'basis.** See PHYLLOPODIUM.—**L'fall.** See DEFOLIATION.—**L'fleck.** Chloasma. [L, 30, 80.]—**L'förmig.** Frond-shaped. [a, 35.]—**L'ig.** See FRONDOSE.—**L'stiel.** See STIPES.—**L'stielbasis.** See PHYLLOPODIUM.

LAUBBACH (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}b-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the Rhine provinces, Prussia, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LAUBMOOS (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}b-mos. See BRYUM; in the pl., *L'e*, the *Musci*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L'kunde.** See BRYOLOGY.

LAUCANIA (Lat.), n. f. La^4(la^3-u^4)-ka(ka^3)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., λαυκανίη. See GUTTUR, GULA, MENTUM, and ŒSOPHAGUS.

LAUCH (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}ch^2. See ALLIUM.—**Alpenl'.** The *Allium victoriale*. [L, 30.]—**Aschl'.** See ALLIUM *porrum*.—**Bärenl'.** See ALLIUM *ursinum*.—**Bergl'.** See ALLIUM *carinatum* (1st def.).—**Eschl'.** See ALLIUM *ascalonicum*.—**Gartenl'.** See ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**Gemeiner L.** See ALLIUM VULGARE.—**Goldgelber L.** See ALLIUM *moly*.—**Grossl'.** The *Allium schœnoprasum*. [B; A, 315 (a, 45).]—**Hausl'.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hohll'.** The *Allium schœnoprasum*. [L, 3.]—**Knobl'.** See the major list.—**L'pflanzen.** See ALLIACEÆ.—**L'schwamm.** See MARASMIUS *scorodonicus*.—**Narcissenl'.** See ALLIUM *senescens*.—**Netzwurzeliger L.** See ALLIUM *victoriale*.—**Röhrenl'.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum*.—**Rosenl'.** See ALLIUM *roseum*.—**Schnittl'.** See ALLIUM *schœnoprasum*.—**Sommerl'.** See ALLIUM *ampeloprasum*.—**Spanischer L.** The *Allium porrum*. [L, 64.]—**Suppenl'.** See ALLIUM *schœnoprasum*.—**Wegbreitblättriger L.** The *Allium victoriale*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Weinbergsl'.** See ALLIUM *vineale*.—**Zahmer L.** The *Allium porrum*. [L, 85.]—**Zwiebell'.** See ALLIUM CEPA.

LAUCHSTÄDT (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}ch^2-ste^{2}t. A place in the province of Saxony, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring containing calcium and sodium sulphates and carbonates. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LAUDABLE, adj. La^{4}d'a^2-b'l. Lat., *laudabilis* (from *laudare*, to praise). Fr., *louable*. Ger., *laudabel*. Healthy, having the normal qualities (said of pus).

LAUDANINE, n. La^{4}d'a^{2}n-en. Lat., *laudanina*. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Laudanin*. A base, $C_{26}H_{23}NO_4$ (or $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$), found in opium and occurring as colorless hexagonal prisms soluble with difficulty in ether and in cold alcohol, but easily soluble in hot alcohol and in chloroform and melting at 166° C. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiii, xxvi, xxviii (a, 39).]

LAUDANIZED, adj. La^{4}d'a^{2}n-izd. Lat., *laudanisatus*. Fr., *laudanisé*. Mixed with or containing laudanum. [B.]

LAUDANOSINE, n. La^{4}d'a^{2}n-os-en. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Laudanosin*. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$, occurring as colorless prisms having a slightly bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol or in chloroform, somewhat soluble in ether, insoluble in water and in alkalies, and melting at 89° C. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvi (a, 39).]

LAUDANUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{4}d(la^3-u^{4}d)-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m); in Eng., la^{4}d'n'u^{3}m. Probably a contraction of *laudatum medicamentum* (the celebrated remedy) or *laude dignum* (the praiseworthy remedy), although by some supposed to be from *ladanum* (*q. v.*); a Paracelsian name for tincture of opium, formerly applied also to any anodyne. [A, 322, 325, 528.] See *Tinctura* OPII.—**Ceratum cum laudano** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **laudanisatum**). Fr., *cérat laudanisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cerato laudanizado* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of Sydenham's l. with 9 parts of the cérat de Galien [Fr. Cod.], or with 9 parts [Belg. Ph.] or 7½ parts [Sp. Ph.] of simple cerate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Denarcotized l.** L. prepared with denarcotized opium. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Deodorized l.** See *Tinctura* OPII *deodorata*.—**Dutchman's l.** The fruits and flowers of *Passiflora rubra*. [Hooker (a, 35).]—**L. Abbatis Rousseau.** See *L. de Rousseau*.—**L. cinnabarinum.** See *Extractum* OPII *cinnabarinum*.—**L. crocatum.** A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of bruised opium and 1 part of safran for 3 days in 18 parts of Spanish wine, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. de Rousseau** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *l.* (ou *hydromel fermenté*) *de Rousseau* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *láudano de Rousseau* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 200 parts of opium, 600 of honey, and 40 (48 [Belg. Ph.]) of fresh beer yeast in 3,000 parts (2,200 [Belg. Ph.]) of water at about 30° C. for a month, filtering, and evaporating to 600 parts, allowing to cool, adding 200 parts of alcohol, and filtering at the end of 24 hours; 4 grammes of the product represent 1 gramme of opium or 50 centigrammes of laudanum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**L. de Sydenham** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Vinum* OPII.—**L. de Warner.** See *Tinctura* OPII *ammoniata*.—**L. diureticum.** Fr., *l. diurétique*. See *Extractum* OPII *glycyrrhizatum*.—**L. ex Rousseau.** See *L. de Rousseau*.—**L. liquide de Warner** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* OPII *ammoniata*.—**L. liquidum.** 1. See *Vinum* OPII. 2. See *L. crocatum*.—**L. liquidum Sydenhami.** See *Vinum* OPII.—**L. liquidum Warneri.** See *Tinctura* OPII *ammoniata*.—**L. mercuriale.** A sort of aurum potabile, of a blood-red color, prepared with an alcoholic solution of hydrochloric acid. [B, 88.]—**L. opiatum.** A preparation made by mixing well together 60 grammes of aqueous extract of opium and 2 grammes each of extract of saffron (or powdered saffron) and balm of Gilead; or by mixing 28 grammes each of the extracts of opium and saffron with a little alcohol, adding a mixture of 21 grammes of powdered white amber and powdered castor, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract; or by powdering 57 grammes of aqueous extract of opium, 29 of extract of saffron, 1⅜ each of coral, mother-of-pearl, and jacinth, 4 of terra lemnia, 4⅜ of bezoar, and 2⅝ of filings of hartshorn, adding a little water, and making lozenges of the resulting mass. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. opiatum cydoniatum.** See *Extractum* OPII *cydoniatum*.—**L. opiatum Rousseau.** See *L. de Rousseau*.—**L. opiatum simplex.** See *Extractum* OPII *aquosum*.—**L. secundum Rousseau** [Fr. Cod.]. See *L. de Rousseau*.—**L. secundum Sydenham** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* OPII.—**L. simplex.** See *Extractum* OPII *aquosum*.—**L. urinarium.** See *Extractum* OPII *glycyrrhizatum*.—**Liquid l.** 1. See *Vinum* OPII. 2. See *L. crocatum*.—**Rousseau's l.** See *L. de Rousseau*.—**Sydenham's l.** See *Vinum* OPII.

LAUDANUMIZED, adj. La^{4}d'n'u^{3}m-izd. Brought under the influence of laudanum. [D.]

LAUDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^4(la^3-u^4)-din(den)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Petrus Poterius, pills containing opium. [A, 325.]

LAUF (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}f. See CURSUS (1st def.).

LAUFKÄFER (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}f-kaf-e^{2}r. See CARABUS.—**Rostfarbiger L.** See CARABUS *ferrugineus*.

LAUGE (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}g-e^2. Any saturated solution of a soluble substance, especially an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate; lye. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Javelle'sche L.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**L'nbad.** An alkaline bath. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'nessenz.** Soda solution. [a, 38.]—**L'nhaft.** Alkaline. [a, 45.]—**L'nsalz.** See the major list.—**L'nstein.** A name applied to caustic soda and sometimes to sodium carbonate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LAUGENBLUME (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}g-e^{2}n-blum-e^2. The genus *Cotula*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Goldfarbne L.** The *Anacyclus aureus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LAUGENSALZ (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}g-e^{2}n-za^{3}lts. An alkali.—**Blutl'.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Feuerbeständiges vegetabilisches L.** See *Impure* POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Flüchtiges L.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Gewächsl'.** See *Impure* POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Luftvolles (vegetabilisches) L.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.

LAUGH, n. La^{3}f. Gr., γέλως. Lat., *risus*. Fr., *rire*. Ger., *Lachen*. It., *riso*. Sp., *risa*. The characteristic sound produced in laughing (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Canine l., Sardonic l.** See RISUS *sardonicus*.

LAUGHING, LAUGHTER, n's. La^{3}f'i^{2}n^2, -tu^{5}r. An intermittent expiration, in which the glottis is freely opened and the vocal bands are thrown into vibrations, producing a characteristic sound expressive of mirth. The face and mouth have also a characteristic expression. [J.]

LAURACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^4(la^3-u^4)-ra(ra^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See under LAURUS.

LAURALDEHYDE, n. La^{4}r-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. Ger., *Lauraldehyd*. See LAURIC *aldehyde*.

LAURANE (Fr.), n. Lo-ra^{3}n. A resinoid, crystallizable substance, obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*, forming acicular crystals, of bitter acrid taste and pronounced laurel odor, insoluble in cold water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble in boiling alcohol or ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LAURATE, n. La^{4}r'at. Fr., *l*. A salt of lauric acid. [a, 38.]

LAUREACEÆ (Lat.), **LAUREÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. La^4(la^3-u^4)-re^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), la^4'(la^3'u^4)-re^2-e(a^3-e^2). See under LAURUS.

LAUREAL, adj. La^4're^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *laurealis* (from *laurus*, a laurel). Of or pertaining to the laurels. The l. alliance (Lat., *nixus laurealis*, the *Laureales* of Lindley) is an alliance of the *Tubiferæ*, consisting of the *Laurinæ* and *Cassytheæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

LAUREL, n. La^{4}r'e^{2}l. 1. See LAURUS. 2. The *Prunus laurocerasus*. 3. In the Argentine Republic, the *Strychnodaphne suaveolens*. 4. In the pl., *l's*, the *Lauraceæ* (see also the various subheads). [B, 19, 34, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Alexandrian l.** 1. The *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [B, 172.] 2. See DANAIDIA *racemosa*.—**American great l.** The *Rhododendron maximum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**American l.** The genus *Kalmia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**American mountain l.** The *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**American swamp l.** The *Kalmia glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bastard l.** The *Viburnum tinus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 39).]—**Bay l.** See LAURUS *nobilis*.—**Benzoin l.** See BENZOIN *odoriferum*.—**Big l.** The *Magnolia grandiflora*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Blotched-leaved l.** The *Aucuba japonica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Broad-leaved l.** The *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Californian l.** The *Oreodaphne (Umbellularia) californica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Canary Island l., Canary l.** See LAURUS *canariensis*.—**Cape l., Cape of Good Hope l.** The *Ocotea bullata*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Carolina l.** The *Persea carolinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Catkin-bearing l.** The genus *Nageia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cherry-l.** See LAURO-CERA-

sus and under Cherry.—**Cherry-l. cerate.** Lat., *ceratum calmans* (seu *lauro-cerasi*). Fr., *cérat de laurier-cerise*. Of Roux, a preparation made of 2 parts of simple cerate and 1 part of cherry-l. water ; used as an application to burns. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**Cherry-l. leaves.** The fresh leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [a, 35.]—**Chile l.** See Laurelia *aromatica*.—**Chinese l.** The *Stilago bunias*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common l.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Copse l.** The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of mountain l.** See *Decoctum* kalmiæ *latifoliæ*.—**Diamond-leaved Queensland l.** The *Pittosporum rhombifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Great l.** The *Rhododendron maximum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Ground l.** The *Epigæa repens*. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Himalayan l.** The *Aucuba himalaica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Japan l.** The *Aucuba japonica* and the *Nageia japonica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. family.** The *Lauraceæ*. [a, 35.]—**L. fat.** See *L. oil* (1st def.).—**L. fruit.** See *Fructus* lauri.—**L. oil.** Lat., *oleum lauri* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (1st def.), *oleum e fructu lauri* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *oleum laurinum* [Netherl. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *huile de laurier* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Lorbeeröl* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). Roum., *oleu de dafin* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Bay oil, a fixed oil obtained by expression from the berries of *L. nobilis*. [B.] 2. See Sassafras *oil*.—**L. water.** See *Aqua* lauro-cerasi.—**Leather-leaved l.** See Laurus *parvifolia*.—**Madeira l.** The *Persea indica* and *Ocotea fœtens*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Malabar l.** The *Melastoma malabaricum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Moreton bay-l.** See Cryptocarya *australis*.—**Mountain l.** 1. The *Oreodaphne bullata*. 2. In the United States, the *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**New South Wales l.** The *Cryptocarya glaucescens*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**New Zealand hedge-l.** The *Pittosporum eugenoides* and other species of *Pittosporum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**New Zealand l.** The *Corynocarpus lævigatus*, *Laurelia Novæ-Zealandiæ*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oil of l.** See *L. oil*.—**Panama l.** The *Cordia geraschanthus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Poet's l.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**Poison l.** 1. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. 2. A species of the genus *Kalmia*, especially the *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 5, 185 (a, 35).]—**Portugal l.** The *Prunus lusitanica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Portugal miniature l.** The *Prunus lusitanica*, var. *myrtifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red l.** The *Persea carolinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Roman l.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**Rose l.** Fr., *laurier rose*. See Nerium *oleander*.—**Sassafras l.** The *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-side l.** 1. The *Xylophylla latifolia*. 2. The *Phyllanthus latifolius*, *falcatus*, and *linearis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35) ; B, 282.]—**Sheep l., Sheep's-poison l.** The *Kalmia angustifolia*. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**South-Sea l.** The genus *Codiæum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spotted l.** The *Aucuba japonica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spurge (evergreen) l.** The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**St. Anthony's l.** The *Epilobium angustifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Strong-scented l.** The *Ocotea fœtens* and *Ocotea bullata*. [a, 35.]—**Summer l.** The *Benzoin odoriferum*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**Swamp l.** The *Kalmia glauca*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Sweet l.** 1. The *Laurus nobilis*. 2. The *Illicium floridanum* of Rafinesque. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Tasmanian l.** The *Anopterus glandulosa*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Til l.** The *Ocotea fœtens*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Variegated l.** The *Aucuba japonica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Variegated Indian l.** The *Codiæum chrysosticton*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Versailles l.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, var. *latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Victor's l.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**West Indian l.** The *Prunus occidentalis*. [B, 282.]—**White l.** The *Magnolia glauca*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Willow-leaved l.** The *Laurus nobilis*, var. *salicifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Yellow-flowered Brisbane l.** The *Pittosporum revolutum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LAURELIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-re(ra)′li^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *laurélie*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Atherospermeæ*. The *Laurelieæ* of Pax are a tribe of the *Monimiaceæ*, suborder *Atherospermoideæ*. [B, 42, 173, 245 (a, 35).]—**L. aromatica.** Fr., *laurélie aromatique*. The Chili laurel ; the leaves are used as a spice. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. crenata.** The *L. sempervirens*. [B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**L. Novæ-Zealandiæ.** New Zealand laurel (or sassafras), the *pukatea* of the natives. Its inner bark contains a powerful anodyne. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, 737 ; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. sempervirens.** Chili sassafras, Peruvian nutmeg ; a species the seeds of which are aromatic, and are used as a spice in Peru. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. serrata.** See *L. aromatica*.

LAURELIC ACID, n. La^{4}r-e^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide laurélique*. A fatty, syrupy acid obtained from the pericarp of the fruits of *Laurus nobilis*, in which it occurs as a potassic salt. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LAURELLE (Fr.), n. Lo-re^{2}l. The *Nerium laurifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

LAURENCIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo-ra^{3}n^{2}s′i^{2}-a^{3}. From *De la Laurencie*, a French naturalist. A genus of *Algæ*, of the *Laurenciaceæ* of Harvey, which are an order of the series with tufted spore-threads (*Desmospermeæ*). The *Laurencieæ* of Hooker are the same. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. gelatinosa, L. intricata, L. lutea, L. obtusa.** See Chondria *obtusa*.—**L. pinnatifida.** Pepper dulse, a species sometimes used as food. [B, 7, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

LAURENE, n. La^{4}r′en. Fr., *laurène*. Ger., *Lauren*. A dimethylpropylbenzene known in two isomeric forms : *α-l.*, $C_6[C_3H_7,$-$H,CH_3,CH_3,H,H,]$, boiling at about 191° C. ; and *β-l.*, $C_6[C_3H_7,CH_3,$-$H,CH_3,H,H.]$, boiling at 186° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

LAURENTIA (Lat.), n. f. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-re^{2}n′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-a^{3}. 1. Of Gray, see Laurencia. 2. Of Micheli, a genus of the *Lobeliaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]

LAURENZENBAD (Ger.), n. La^{3}-u^{4}r-e^{2}nts′e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there are thermal springs containing calcium sulphate and carbonate ; employed both externally and internally. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LAUREOLA (Lat.), n. f. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-re(re^{2})′o^{2}l-a^{3}. Fr., *lauréole* (1st def.). 1. The *Daphne l.* 2. Of Bauhin, a section of the genus *Daphne*. 3. Of Römer, a genus made for the *Limonia l.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. daphnoides.** See *Daphne l.*—**L. fœminea.** See Daphne *mezereum*.—**L. sempervirens americana,** etc. The *Cestrum diurnum*. [B, 214.]

LAURÉOLE (Fr.), n. Lo-ra-ol. The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. femelle, L. gentille.** The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. mâle.** The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

LAURESTINUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-re^{2}st-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 19 (a. 35).]

LAURETIN, n. La^{4}r′e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *laurétine*. A fatty substance extracted from the seeds of *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LAURÉTIN (Fr.), n. Lo-re^{2}-ta^{2}n^{2}. The *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

LAURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. La^{4}′(la^{3}′u^{4})-ri(re). See under Laurus.

LAURIC, adj. La^{4}r′i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to the genus *Laurus*. [a, 17.]—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide laurinique* (ou *laurostéarique*). Ger., *Laurinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, occurring in acicular crystals melting at about 44° C., and derived from the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, butter, and cocoanut oil. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]—**L. aldehyde.** Ger., *Laurinaldehyd*. Syn. : *lauraldehyde*. A body, $C_{12}H_{24}O$, bearing the same relation to l. acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. It occurs in white crystals, or as a solid mass, melting at about 45° C., and boiling at about 143° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LAURIER (Fr.), n. Lo-re-a. See Laurus ; in the pl., *l's*, see Lauri (under Laurus).—**Essence de l.** See *Spiritus* myrciæ.—**Huile de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Laurel *oil*.—**L. à involucre.** See Litsea *apetala*.—**L. à jambons.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. à larges feuilles, L. à longues feuilles.** See Laurus *latifolia* and *longifolia*, under Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. Alexandrin.** The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. Alexandrin des Alpes.** The *Streptopus amplexifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. amandier.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. à petites feuilles.** See Laurus *parvifolia*.—**L. au lait.** See Prunus *lauro-cerasus*.—**L. avocatier.** The *Persea gratissima*. [B, 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**L. benzoin.** The *Benzoin odoriferum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. cannelle.** See Laurus *cinnamomum*.—**L. cassia.** See Laurus *cassia*.—**L. cerise.** See the major list.—**L. commun.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. cubèbe.** See Daphnidium *cubeba*.—**L. culilaban.** See Cinnamomum *culilawan*.—**L. d'Alexandrie.** See Ruscus *hypoglossum*.—**L. d'Apollon.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. de Bourbon.** The *Persea carolinensis*. [B, 173 (a. 35).]—**L. de Caroline.** The *Persea carolinensis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de cheval.** See Ruscus *hypoglossum*.—**L. de Mississippi.** The *Prunus caroliniana*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de Portugal.** The *Prunus lusitanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de Saint-Antoine.** See Epilobium *angustifolium*.—**L. des Alpes.** The *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. des bois.** See Daphne *laureola*.—**L. des Iroquois.** The *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de Trébizonde.** See Prunus *lauro-cerasus*.—**L. du Sénégal.** The *Sapindus senegalensis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. épurge.** The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. étendu.** The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. faux.** See Epilobium *angustifolium*.—**L. fétide.** See Ocotea *fœtens*.—**L. franc.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. glauque.** The *Litsea glauca*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]—**L. globuleux.** See Laurus *globosa*.—**L. grec.** The *Melia azedarach*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. impérial.** See Prunus *lauro-cerasus*.—**L. myrrha.** The *Daphnidium myrrha*. [B, 173 (a. 35).]—**L. nain.** See Epilobium *angustifolium*.—**L. noble.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. pichurim.** See Aydendron *laurel*.—**L. purgatif.** See Daphne *laureola*.—**L. putiet.** The *Prunus padus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. rose.** The *Nerium oleander*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. rose des Alpes.** The *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B, 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**L. rose-faux.** See Epilobium *angustifolium*.—**L. rouge.** The *Persea carolinensis* and the *Plumeria rubra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. Saint-Antoine.** See Epilobium *angustifolium*.—**L. sassafras.** The *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. sauce.** See Laurus *nobilis*.—**L. sauvage.** The *Myrica cerifera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. thym, L. tin.** The *Viburnum tinus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 39) ; B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tulipier.** The *Magnolia grandiflora*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. vénéneux.** See Laurus *caustica*.—**Liparolé de l., Onguent de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Unguentum *laurinum*.—**Petit l. rose.** The *Epilobium angustifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Pommade de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Unguentum *laurinum*.

LAURIER-CERISE (Fr.), n. Lo-re-a-se^{2}-rez. 1. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Folia* lauro-cerasi.—**Cérat de l.-c.** See *Cherry*-laurel *cerate*.—**Eau (distillée) de l.-c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* lauro-cerasi.—**Esprit de l.-c.** See *Spiritus* lauro-cerasi.—**Essence de l.-c.** See *Oleum* lauro-cerasi.—**Hydrolat de l.-c.** See *Aqua* lauro-cerasi.—**Onguent de l.-c.** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 8 parts of pork lard and 1 part of oleum lauro-cerasi. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de l.-c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by dissolving 18 parts of sugar in 10 of cherry-laurel water, without heat, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

LAURIN, n. La^{4}r′i^{2}n. A compound of glyceryl and lauric acid. Normal l., normal glyceryl laurate, trilaurin, $C_3H_5(C_{12}H_{23}O_2)_3$, is a substance, $C_3H_5(O.C_{12}H_{23}O)_3$, found in bayberries, Pichurim beans, cocoa-nut oil, the *tangkalla* of Java, marrow, butter, etc., forming white acicular crystals, easily soluble in ether or hot alcohol, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, and melting at about 45° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**L'säure** (Ger.). See Lauric *acid*.

LAURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-rin(ren)′e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See under Laurus.

LAURINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-ri^{2}n′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See under Laurus.

LAURINIC ACID, n. La^{4}r-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. See Lauric *acid*.

LAURINUS (Lat.), adj. La^{4}(la^{2}-u^{4})-rin′(ren)(u^{2}s)u^{4}s. Of or pertaining to laurel. [B.] See UNGUENTUM *larinum*.

LAURO-CERASIN, n. La^{4}r″o-se^{2}r·a^{2}s-i^{2}n. See *Amorphous* AMYGDALIN.

LAURO-CERASUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{4}r″(la^{3}″u^{4}r)-o(o^{3})·se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′-a^{2}s(a^{2}s)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *laurus*, laurel, and *cerasus*, the cherry-tree. 1. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Prunus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Folia l.-cerasi*.—**Aqua l.-cerasi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau (distillée) de laurier-cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kirschlorbeerwasser.* Syn.: *hydrolatum l.-cerasi* [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry-laurel water; a preparation made by distilling the fresh leaves of *Prunus l.-c.* with water. In the Br. preparation each pint (imp.) of the product represents a pound of the leaves; in the Fr. preparation, 3 parts of the product represent 2 parts of the leaves. The Fr. Cod., however, directs that for medicinal use the water should be diluted till it contains only 1 part in 2,000 of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 95.]—**Ceratum l.-cerasi.** See *Cherry*-LAUREL *cerate*.—**Essentia l.-cerasi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oleum l.-cerasi*.—**Folia l.-cerasi** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *laurier-cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *lauroceraso, laurel cerezo, laurel real* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *l.-cerasi folia* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *l.-c.* [Netherl. Ph.]. The leaves of *Prunus l.-c.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Hydrolatum l.-cerasi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua l.-cerasi*.—**L.-cerasi folia** [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Folia l.-cerasi*.—**Oleum l.-cerasi** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de laurier-cerise*. Syn.: *essentia l.-cerasi* [Belg. Ph.]. The oil distilled from the leaves of *Prunus l.-c.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus l.-cerasi.** Fr., *esprit de laurier cerise*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of fresh cherry-laurel leaves in 4 parts of brandy for 24 hours, and distilling. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LAUROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. La^{4}(la^{3}-u^{4})-ro^{2}-i^{2}d(ed)′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See under LAURUS.

LAURONE, n. La^{4}r′on. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lauron.* A crystalline substance, $CO \begin{cases} C_{11}H_{23} \\ C_{11}H_{23} \end{cases}$ (the acetone corresponding to lauric acid), obtained by the distillation of calcium laurate, soluble in alcohol, and fusible at 66° C. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

LAURONOLIC ACID, n. La^{4}r′o^{2}n-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lauronolique.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, isomeric with campholactone; obtained along with the latter in the distillation of camphanic acid, or, together with lactone, by heating barium camphanate with water to 200° C. It occurs as an oily liquid soluble in water, especially hot water, and in ether. [B. 3 (α, 38); L. Woringer, "Annalen," 227, 1, in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Mar. 1885, p. 82 (B).]

LAUROSE (Fr.), n. Lo-roz. The *Nerium oleander.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. La^{4}r(la^{3}-u^{4}r)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). The spodium of silver. [L, 84.]

LAUROSTEARATE, n. La^{4}r-o-ste′a^{2}r-at. Fr., *laurostéarate.* A salt of laurostearic (lauric) acid. [α, 38.]

LAUROSTEARIC ACID, n. La^{4}r-o-ste·a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Ger., *Laurostearinsäure.* Of Marsson, see LAURIC *acid*.

LAUROSTEARIN, n. La^{4}r-o-ste′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. See LAURIN.—**L'-säure** (Ger.). See LAURIC *acid*.

LAUROSTEARONE, n. La^{4}r-o-ste′a^{2}r-on. Fr., *laurostéarone.* See LAURONE.

LAUROXYLIC ACID, n. La^{4}r-o^{2}x-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lauroxylique.* A substance, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, an oxidation product of laurene; it forms hard papillæ, fusible at 155° C., little soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LAURUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{4}r′(la^{3}′u^{4}r)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *laur′i, laur′us.* Fr., *laurier.* Ger., *Lorbeer.* It., *lauro, alloro.* Sp., *laurel.* 1. A genus of plants formerly including most of the laurels, but now limited to two species having (Bentham and Hooker) the following characters: Flowers polygamous, usually 4 in the involucre; segments of the perianth, 4; stamens, 12 to 20, rarely fewer. The laurels (Lat., *Lauraceæ* [Lindley], Fr., *lauracées; Lauri* [Jussieu], Fr., *lauriers; Laurinæ* [Ventenat]; *Laurineæ* [Jussieu], Fr., *laurinées;* Ger., *Laurineen*) are a highly important order of aromatic plants of the *Daphnales*, distinguished (Baillon) by the following characters: The absence of stipules, the regularity of the flowers, the concavity of the receptacle, the double perianth, the valvular dehiscence of the anthers, the single anatropal descending ovule, the indehiscent monospermous fruit, and the absence of albumen in the matured seed. The laurels of Meissner include (1) the true laurels (Fr., *laurinées vraies*), shrubs or trees with the fruit usually superior and the cotyledons plano-convex, as in the genera *Cinnamomum*, *Camphora*, etc.; (2) the *Cassytheæ* (*Cassytha*); and (3) the *Gyrocarpeæ*, shrubs or trees with the ovary inferior and the cotyledons spiral, as in *Illigera*, etc. By Baillon the laurels are made to comprise the *Cinnamomeæ* (13 genera), *Cryptocaryeæ* (12 genera), *Ocoteæ* (12 genera), *Tetranthereæ* (10 genera), *Cassytheæ* (1 genus), *Gyrocarpeæ* (2 genera), *Illigereæ* (1 genus), and *Hernandieæ* (1 genus). Bentham and Hooker reject the *Gyrocarpeæ* and *Illigereæ* from the order, which, according to them, contains 34 genera arranged in the following tribes: *Perseaceæ* (containing 23 genera, *Persea*, *Nectandra*, etc.), *Litseaceæ* (containing 9 genera, *L.*, *Sassafras*, etc.), *Cassytheæ* (*Cassytha*), and *Hernandieæ* (*Hernandia*). The *Laureæ* (Fr., *laurées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Laurineæ*. The *Lauroideæ* of Pax are a suborder of the *Lauraceæ*, comprising genera with bilocular anthers, and including the *Apollonieæ*, *Cryptocaryeæ*, *Acrodiclidieæ*, *Laureæ*, and *Cassytheæ*. [B. 1. 19, 31, 42, 64, 121, 173, 180, 245 (α, 35).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Fructus lauri*.—**Adeps lauro medicatus.** See UNGUENTUM *laurinum*.—**Baccæ lauri** [Finn. Ph. (3d ed.).] See *Fructus lauri*.—**Emplastrum e bacci lauri.** A plaster made by powdering together 1 oz. each of cypress and costus and 2 of bayberries, adding 4 oz. of slightly warmed clarified honey, and ½ drachm of frankincense, mastic, and myrrh (separately reduced and mixed with honey), also 1 oz. each of oil of bays, turpentine, and yellow wax, and melting together. [B, 200 (α, 38).]—**Folia lauri.** Fr., *feuilles de laurier.* Ger., *Lorbeerblätter.* The leaves of *L. nobilis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Fructus lauri** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Lauri baccæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *fruits de laurier commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *laurel* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *l.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *baccæ lauri* [Finn. Ph. (3d ed.).] The fruit (berries) of *Laurus nobilis.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Lauri folia.** See *Folia lauri*.—**Lauri fructus.** See *Fructus lauri*.—**L. æstivalis.** The *Benzoin odoriferum.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. albiflora.** The *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. alexandrina.** 1. Of Matthæus, the *Uvularia amplexifolia.* 2. The *Ruscus hypoglossum* and *Ruscus hypophyllum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. alexandrina altera** (seu **angustifolia**). The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. alexandrina angustifolia ramosa.** The *Ruscus racemosus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. Apollonis.** Fr., *laurier d'Apollon.* See *L. nobilis*.—**L. australis.** The *Cryptocarya australis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. bejolgota.** The *Cinnamomum pauciflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. benzoin.** See BENZOIN *odoriferum*.—**L. bezolghota.** The *Cinnamomum pauciflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. borbonia.** Fr., *laurier de Bourbon.* The *Persea carolinensis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. bullata.** The *Ocotea bullata.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. Burmanni.** 1. The *Cinnamomum kiamis.* 2. The *Cinnamomum dulce.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. californica.** The *Umbellularia californica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 39).]—**L. camphora, L. camphorifera.** The *Cinnamomum camphora.* [B, 5, 18 (α, 24).]—**L. canariensis.** The Canary laurel, one of the two species of the genus; a large tree with oblong, elliptical, rusty-colored leaves, growing in the Canary Islands. [B. 42, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. canella.** See *L. cinnamomum*.—**L. carolinensis.** Fr., *laurier de Caroline.* The *Persea carolinensis.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. caryophyllus.** The *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cassia.** Fr., *laurier cassia.* 1. Of Linnæus, a laurel not well described; identified by some with the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *commune.* 2. Of Aiton, the *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* 3. Of Roxburgh, the *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. caustica.** The *Mauria simplicifolia.* [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. cerasus.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. cinnamomoides.** 1. The *Cinnamomum dulce.* 2. Of Kunth, the *Nectandra cinnamomoides.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. cinnamomum.** Fr., *laurier-cannelle.* 1. Of Andrews, the *Cinnamomum aromaticum;* of Loureiro, the *Cinnamomum Loureiri;* of Linnæus, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *commune.* [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. coriacea.** See *L. parvifolia*.—**L. cubeba.** Fr., *laurier cubèbe.* See DAPHNIDIUM *cubeba*.—**L. culilaban, L. culilawan.** See CINNAMOMUM *culilawan*.—**L. cupularis.** Fr., *bois-cannelle, bois de cannelle.* The *Mespilodaphne cupularis* of Meissner. Some related species of *Mespilodaphne* have also been given this name. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. dulcis.** The *Cinnamomum dulce.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. fœtens.** Fr., *laurier fétide.* The *Ocotea fœtens.* [B, 42, 173, 185 (α, 35).]—**L. glauca.** Fr., *laurier glauque.* Of Thunberg, the *Litsæa glauca.* [Baillon (α, 35).]—**L. globosa.** Fr., *laurier globuleux.* The *Nectandra sanguinea.* [B, 267 (α, 35).]—**L. indica.** Fr., *laurier de l'Inde.* The *Persea indica.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. involucrata.** Fr., *laurier à involucre.* The *Litsæa apetala.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. latifolia, L. longifolia.** Fr., *laurier à larges feuilles, laurier à longues feuilles.* See under *L. nobilis*.—**L. maderiensis.** See *L. fœtens*.—**L. malabathrica.** The *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. malabathrum.** The *Cinnamomum pauciflorum* and *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. massoy.** See MASSOIA *aromatica*.—**L. myrrha.** The *Daphnidium myrrha.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. nitida.** 1. Of Roxburgh, the *Cinnamomum iners.* 2. Of Hamilton, the *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. nobilis.** Fr., *laurier commun* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *franc*, ou *noble*, ou *sauce*, ou *à jambons*, ou *d'Apollon*). Ger., *Lorbeer, edler Lorbeer, gemeiner Lorbeerbaum.* It., *alloro, lauro commune.* Sp., *laurel.* The laurel or bay-tree, poet's (bay, or victor's, or Roman) laurel, sweet bay; one of the two species included by modern botanists in this genus. It is an evergreen tree indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, with smooth aromatic leaves, small yellowish flowers clustering in the axils of the leaves, and a succulent fruit about the size of a cherry, surrounded by the persistent base of the calyx. There are a number of varieties depending upon the character of the leaves—var. α *latifolia* (the δάφνη πλατύτερα of Dioscorides), var. β *communis*, var. γ *crispa*, var. δ *angustifolia* (*L. salicifolia*), etc. The leaves [Fr. Cod.] and the berries [Fr. Cod. and Ger. Ph.] contain a volatile oil upon which their aromatic properties depend, and from the berries is obtained by expression a concrete oil [Fr. Cod. and Ger. Ph.] which is excitant and narcotic. The leaves, fruit, and oil are



LAURUS NOBILIS. [A, 327.]

used now chiefly to impart a pleasant odor to external remedies. An infusion of the fruit has been used in impetigo. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. obtusifolia.** The *Cinnamomum pauciflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. ocotea.** The *Ocotea guianensis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. parthenoxylon.** The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon.* [B, 214.]—**L. parvifolia.** Fr., *laurier à petites feuilles:* Leather-leaved laurel, a West Indian species; the leaves are aromatic and tonic. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. persea.** The *Persea gratissima.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. pichurim.** See AYDENDRON *laurel.*—**L. piperita.** See DAPHNIDIUM *cubeba.*—**L. prorecta.** Fr., *laurier étendu.* The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon.* [B, 214.]—**L. pruinosa.** A Japanese variety of *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon.* [B, 214.]—**L. pseudo-benzoin.** The *Benzoin odoriferum.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. pseudo-sassafras.** See CINNAMOMUM *parthenoxylon.*—**L. quixos.** See MESPILODAPHNE *pretiora.*—**L. rigida.** The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum,* var. *cassia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. salicifolia.** See under *L. nobilis.*—**L. sanguinea.** The *Nectandra sanguinea.* [B, 267 (α, 35).]—**L. sassafras.** The *Sassafras officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. soilyana.** The *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. soncaurium.** The *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. surinamensis.** The *Ocotea guianensis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. tamala.** The *Cinnamomum pauciflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. triplinervia.** The *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum e fructu lauri** [Fr. Cod.], **Oleum lauri** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (**expressum**). See LAUREL *oil* (1st def.).—**Oleum lauri nativum.** Native laurel oil (see under ALSEODAPHNE *cymbarum*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum lauri unguinosum.** See LAUREL *oil* (1st def.).—**Unguentum lauri terebinthinatum** [Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum laurinum* [Netherl. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of melted suet [Swed. Ph.] (or 10 of yellow wax melted together with 6 of lard [Netherl. Ph.]) with 2 of (crude [Swed. Ph.]) oil of turpentine, 1 of rectified oil of amber, and 20 [Netherl. Ph.] (25 [Swed. Ph.]) parts of laurel oil, and stirring till cold. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

LAURUSTINUS (Lat.), n. m. La^{4}r(la^3-u^{4}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)-tin(ten)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Viburnum tinus.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

LAURYL, n. La^{4}r'i^{2}l. Fr., *lauryle.* A univalent radicle, $C_{12}H_{25}$, not yet isolated. Its hydride is dodecane. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LAURYLENE, n. La^{4}r'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *laurylène.* Ger., *Laurylen.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{24}$, found in the mineral oil of Rangoon and in the distillation products of a calcareous soap prepared with fish oil. It boils at about 212° C. Its density is 0·8361, at 0° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LAUS (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}s. See LOUSE, PEDICULUS, and PHTHEIRIUS.—**Filzl'.** The *Phtheirius pubis* and *Phtheirius inguinalis.* [A, 319 (α, 21); J; L.]—**Kaktusschildl'.** See COCCUS *cacti.*—**Kleiderl'.** See PEDICULUS *vestimenti.*—**Kopfl'.** See PEDICULUS *capitis.*—**Körperl'.** See PEDICULUS *vestimenti.*—**Läusesuchtl'.** The *Pediculus tabescentium.* [B.]—**L'ig.** Lousy. [G.]—**L'igkeit.** See LOUSINESS.—**L'wurz.** The root of white hellebore. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Leibl'.** See PEDICULUS *corporis.*

LAUSANNE (Fr.), n. Lo-za^{3}n. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LAUSBAUMRINDE (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}s-ba^3-u^{4}m-ri^{2}nd-e^2. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LÄUSEBAUM (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LÄUSEGRAS (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-gra^{3}s. The *Spergula arvensis.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LÄUSEKÖRNER (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-ku^{5}rn-e^{2}r. 1. The dried fruits of *Anamirta cocculus.* 2. The seed of *Delphinium staphisagria.* 3. The seed of *Veratrum officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LÄUSEKRAUT (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Delphinium staphisagria.* 2. The herb of *Helleborus fœtidus.* 3. The genus *Pedicularis.* 4. The genus *Alectorolophus.* 5. The *Daphne mezereum.* 6. The *Ledum palustre.* 7. The *Veratrum album.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sumpfl'.** The *Pedicularis palustris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Waldl'.** The *Pedicularis silvatica* and *Iris fœtidissima.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]

LÄUSESAMEN (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-sa^{3}m-e^{2}n. 1. Cevadilla, the seed of *Veratrum officinale.* 2. Stavesacre, the seed of *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]—**Mexikanischer L.** See *L.* (1st def.).

LÄUSESUCHT (Ger.), n. Loiz'e^2-zuch^{2}t. See PHTHEIRIASIS.

LAUSIGK (Ger.), n. La^3'u^4-zi^{2}gk. A place in Saxony, Prussia, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring, also a bathing establishment called Hermannsbad. [L, 30, 40 (α, 14, 43).]

LAUSSAC (Fr.), n. Los-sa^{3}k. A place in the department of the Aveyron, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LAUT (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}t. A sound. [α, 14.]—**Gaumenl'e.** The sounds of the palatal letters. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Herzl'.** See *Cardiac* MURMUR.—**Magenl'.** See GASTERECHEMA.

LAUTARET (Fr.), n. Lo-ta^3-ra. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LAUTERBACH (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}r-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LAUTERBERG (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}r-be^{2}rg. A place in the province of Hanover, Prussia, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LAUTERSTALL (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}r-sta^{3}l. A disease of horses, generally accompanied by fever, in which water, shortly after being drank, is voided with scarcely any discoloration. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LAUTISSIMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *lautus,* washed. La^{4}t-(la^3-u^{4}t)-i^{2}s'si^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Very thoroughly purified (see *Lautissima* VINA [under VINUM]).

LAUTSCHBURG (Ger.), n. La^3'u^{4}ch-burg. A place in the county of Zips, Hungary, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

LAUTSCHIN, n. A place in the district of Gitschin, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a mineral spring called Bocziwoda. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LAVACRUM (Lat.), n. n. La^2(la^3)-va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *lavare,* to wash. A bath or lotion. [A, 312 (α, 21); L, 84.]—**L. ophthalmicum.** See COLLYRIUM.

LAVAGE (Fr.), n. La^3-va^{3}zh. From *lavare,* to wash. Ger., *Waschung, Wäsche.* It., *lavaggio.* Sp., *lavado.* A washing, especially a washing of the stomach by the repeated introduction of water into it and its withdrawal from it through a stomach-tube.—**L. électrique.** The introduction of a quantity of liquid into the stomach, after which the patient swallows a small stomach electrode that is connected with one pole of a battery, an ordinary electrode, connected with the other pole, being placed over the seventh dorsal vertebra or the epigastric region. [α, 34.]—**L. interne.** Hypodermoclysis of a sterilized saline solution in cases of blood infection. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1890, p. 1177 (α, 34).]

LAVAL (Fr.), n. La^3-va^{3}l. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a tepid, sulphurous, and gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LAVAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. La^2(la^3)-va^3(wa^3)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *lavare,* to wash. See ENEMA.

LAVANDE (Fr.), n. La^3-va^{3}n^{2}d. See LAVANDULA (1st and 2d def's).—**Acétolé de l.** See *Acetum* LAVANDULÆ.—**Alcoolat de l.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ.—**Baume de l.** See *Balsam of* LAVENDER.—**Eau de l.** See *Aqua* LAVANDULÆ.—**Eau de l. de Smith.** A mixture of 6 parts of oil of lavender, 3 of tincture of amber, 50 of cologne-water, and 100 of alcohol. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Esprit de l.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ.—**Esprit de l. composé.** See *Tinctura* LAVANDULÆ *aromatica.*—**Essence de l.** See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**Fleurs de l.** See LAVANDULA (2d def.).—**Huile antique de l.** A perfumed oil used as an ingredient of eau de Cologne. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Huile de l. par coction.** A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of fresh lavender for 24 hours and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Huile (volatile)** [Fr. Cod.] **de l.** See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**Hydrolat de l.** See *Aqua* LAVANDULÆ.—**L. à larges feuilles.** See LAVANDULA *latifolia.*—**L. charnue.** See ANISOCHILOS *carnosum.*—**L. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. See LAVANDULA *spica.*—**L. femelle.** See LAVANDULA *latifolia.*—**L. mâle.** See LAVANDULA *vera.*—**L. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Flores* LAVANDULÆ and LAVANDULA *vera.*—**L. vraie.** See LAVANDULA *vera.*—**Oxéolé de l., Vinaigre de l.** See *Acetum* LAVANDULÆ.

LAVANDEL (Ger.), n. La^3-va^{3}nd'e^{2}l. See LAVANDULA (1st def.).

LAVANDULA (Lat.), n. f. La^2(la^3)-va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)'du^2(du^4)-la^3. Fr., *lavande* (1st and 2d def's), *fleurs de lavande* (2d def.). Ger., *Lavendel* (1st def.), *Lavendelblumen* (2d def.), *Lavendelblüthen* (2d def.). It., *lavandola.* Sp., *espliego, alhucema.* Syn.: *flores lavandulæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of labiate plants, the only genus of the *Lavandulæ,* which are a subtribe of the *Labiatæ.* 2. In the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., lavender-flowers. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).] See *L. vera* and *Flores lavandulæ.*—**Acetum lavandulæ.** A preparation made by macerating 2 parts of lavender in from 12 to 24 of vinegar, sometimes adding 1 part of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Ætheroleum lavandulæ** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**Aqua lavandulæ.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de lavande.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of lavender-flowers with 4 parts of water and distilling 2 parts of the liquid. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also ACQUA *di lavanda.*—**Essentia lavandulæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**Flores lavandulæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *lavande officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Lavendelblüthen.* Sp., *espliego, alhucema* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *lavendula* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *l.* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *lavandulæ flores* [Gr. Ph.]. The flowers of *L. vera,* or of *L. spica* [Roum. Ph.], or of both [Sp. Ph.], or of *L. spica* (*latifolia*) [Dan. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders *L. spica* for the preparation of *huile d'aspic.* The flowers are gathered before fully in bloom [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Sp. Ph. (6th ed.) directs the use of the flower-tops already gone to seed instead of the flowers. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. angustifolia.** See *L. vera.*—**L. carnosa.** Fr., *lavande charnue.* See ANISOCHILOS *carnosum.*—**Lavandulæ flores** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Flores lavandulæ.*—**L. latifolia.** Fr., *lavande à larges feuilles* (ou *femelle*). Ger., *breitblätteriger Lavendel.* A species having stimulant flowers; by some identified with *L. spica.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. officinalis.** See *L. vera.*—**L. pyrenaica.** Of Bentham, a variety of *L. vera.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. spica.** Fr., *spic. aspic, espic, lavande commune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Lavendel, Spicke.* Syn.: *L. vulgaris,* var. *β.* Common lavender, a species formerly regarded as a variety of the *L. vera.* Its essential oil. oil of spike (Fr., *essence d'aspic, huile d'aspic*), has a less delicate fragrance than the true oil of lavender. It is used in veterinary medicine and by artists in the preparation of varnishes, and to adulterate the English oil. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. stœchas.** Fr., *stœchas arabique.* Ger., *Schopflavendel, schopfiger Lavendel.* Cassidony, French lavender, the στοιχάς of Dioscorides, sticadoue, sticados; a species extending from the Canaries to Asia Minor. The flowers, known as *flores stœchados,* or *stœchas arabica,* were official in the London Ph. as late as 1746, and are still used by the Arabs as an expectorant and antispasmodic. [B, 18, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. vera.** Fr., *lavande vraie* (ou *officinale* [Fr. Cod.], ou *mâle*). Ger., *ächter* (oder *schmalblättriger*) *Lavendel, gemeine* (oder *wahre*) *Spicke, Garten-Spicke.* Syn.: *L. officinalis, L. vulgaris,* var. *α.*

The true lavender, an evergreen undershrub indigenous to the mountainous district of the countries bordering on the western half of the Mediterranean, but widely cultivated, growing even as far north as Norway. The flowers, the *L.* of the U. S. Ph., have a delightful fragrance and a pleasant aromatic taste, and are grown now chiefly for the sake of their essential oil (see *Oil of* LAVENDER).



LAVANDULA SPICA. [A, 327.]

Lavender-flowers and their oil are a stimulant and tonic, and were once considered remedial in all disorders of the head and nerves, but are now chiefly employed in perfumery or as a pleasant adjuvant to other remedies. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).] —**L. vulgaris**, var. *a*. See *L. vera*.—**L. vulgaris, var. β.** See *L. spica*.—**Oleum lavandulæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Oleum lavandulæ florum** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**Spiritus lavandulæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de lavande*. Ger., *Lavendelgeist*, *Lavendelspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. Roum., *spirtu de l.* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts [U. S. Ph.], 2 parts [Br. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 1 part [Belg. Ph.] of oil of lavender in 97, 98, and 99 parts, respectively, of alcohol; or 1 part of oil of lavender in 24 parts of alcohol and 72 parts of dilute alcohol [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for from 12 to 24 hours and evaporating, so as to make 60 parts of distilled spirit, 15 parts of lavender-flowers with 50 parts of alcohol and 100 of water [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], with 60 parts each of alcohol and water [Dan. Ph.], with 45 parts each of alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], with 30 parts of alcohol and 45 of water [Netherl. Ph.], 60 parts of alcohol and 90 to 120 of water [Gr. Ph.]; or 14 parts of lavender-flowers with 60 parts of dilute alcohol and 80 of water [Roum. Ph.]; or 90 parts of alcohol and 30 of water [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Spiritus lavandulæ compositus** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*.—**Tinctura lavandulæ aromatica** [Swed. Ph.] (seu **composita** [U.S. Ph., Br. Ph., Norw. Ph.], seu **rubra** [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *esprit de lavande composé*. Syn.: *spiritus lavandulæ compositus* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Compound spirit of lavender; lavender-drops. The U. S. preparation is made by dissolving 8 parts of oil of lavender and 2 of oil of rosemary in 680 of alcohol, adding 270 of water, and a mixture of 10 parts of nutmeg, 4 of cloves, 8 of red saunders and 18 of cinnamon made into a coarse powder, and treating in a percolator with enough diluted alcohol to make 1,000 parts (8 pints) of tincture; the Br. preparation is made by macerating in 2 pints of rectified spirit, for 7 days, 150 grains each of bruised cinnamon and bruised nutmeg and 300 grains of red saunders, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the filtrate of 1½ fluidrachm of oil of lavender and 10 minims of oil of rosemary, and adding enough rectified spirit to make 2 pints of tincture; the Norw. Ph. orders the boiling for half of hour 1 part each of cloves, orange-peel, and cubebs, 2 parts of cinnamon, 70 of spirit of lavender, and 30 of spirit of rosemary; the Swed. Ph. directs that 4 parts each of cinnamon and nutmeg and 3 of powdered red saunders shall be macerated for 5 days in 300 of spirit of lavender and 100 of spirit of rosemary; the Dan. Ph. orders that 3 parts of fresh lemon-peel and 36 of lavender-flowers be macerated over night in a mixture of 150 parts each of alcohol and water, then evaporated to 150 parts, after which 1 part each of cloves and cubebs, 4 parts of cassia-bark, and enough powdered red saunders to color the tincture dark red are to be added and the whole to be digested for 3 days. Used in hysteria and nervous depression. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]

LAVANDULACEOUS, adj. La^{3}-va^{2}n-du^{2}-la'shu^{3}s. Fr., *lavandulé*. Of or pertaining to lavender; belonging to the *Lavanduleæ*. [*a*, 35.]

LAVANÈSE (Fr.), n. La^{3}-va^{3}-ne^{2}z. See GALEGA *officinalis*.

LAVARDENS (Fr.), n. La^{2}-va^{3}r-da^{3}n^{3}. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and feebly gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 43); L, 105 (*a*, 39).]

LAVATERA (Lat.), n. f. La^{3}-va^{3}t'e^{3}r-a^{3}. From *Lavaters*, a physician of Zurich. Fr., *l.*, *lavatère*. Ger., *Staudenpappel*. A genus of malvaceous, shrubby plants, typical of the *Lavatereæ* of Reichenbach which are a subdivision of the *Malvaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arborea.** Fr., *l. en arbre*. See ANTHEMA *arborea*.—**L. à trois lobes** (Fr.). See *L. triloba*.—**L. de Thuringe** (Fr.). See *L. thuringiaca*.—**L. en arbre** (Fr.). See ANTHEMA *arborea*.—**L. thuringiaca.** Fr., *l. de Thuringe*. A species growing throughout southern Europe. In various countries the leaves and flowers, and in Russia also the root, are employed medicinally as a substitute for those of *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. triloba.** Fr., *l. à trois lobes*. Three-lobed tree mallow; a species found in Spain, having the same properties as the *L. thuringiaca*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vulgaris.** See *L. thuringiaca*.

LAVATION, n. La^{2}v-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lavatio* (from *lavare*, to wash). See LAVAGE.—**Gaseous l.** The internal administration of gaseous mineral waters or the rectal injection of gas, in order that the elimination of the gas may, so to speak, wash the lungs. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889, p. 301 (*a*, 34).]—**L. of the blood.** Intravenous injection of water for the purpose of artificially increasing the elimination of harmful substances in blood infection. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 2, 1890, p. 136 (*a*, 34).]

LAVEMENT, n. Lav'm'nt; in Fr., la^{3}v-ma^{3}n^{2}. From *lavare*, to wash. Fr., *l.* See ENEMA.—**Antispasmodic l.** See *Enema* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Emollient l.** See CLYSMA *emolliens*.—**L. adoucissant** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 15 grammes of yolk of egg, 7 of olive-oil, and 240 of emollient decoction. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. aloétique** (Fr.). See *Enema* ALOES and ENEMA *catharticum*.—**L. aloétique alcalin** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 40 parts of aloes, 15 of potash subcarbonate, and 3,840 of decoction of barley. [Lond. Ph., 1837 (L).]—**L. anodin** (Fr.). See *Enema* OPII and ENEMA *anodynum*.—**L. anodin des peintres** (Fr.). An enema made with 200 parts of nut-oil and 400 of red wine. [L, 87 (*a*, 45).]—**L. anthelminthiques** (Fr.). Enemata compounded with spigelia, Corsican moss, absinthe, tansy, leeks, etc. Of Cælius Aurelianus, arsenical enemata. [L, 88 (*a*, 45).]—**L. antidiarrhéique** (Fr.). Of Trousseau, an enema of 200 grammes of lime-water, 300 grammes of ice-water, and 1 gramme of laudanum secundum Sydenham. [L, 87 (*a*, 45).]—**L. antispasmodique** (Fr.). See *Enema* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**L. astringent** (Fr.). Sp., *clister adstringente* [Sp. Ph.]. An enema consisting of 1 oz. of pomegranate-bark boiled in water enough to make 24 oz. of enema. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. au jaune d'œuf** (Fr.). See *L. adoucissant*.—**L. calmant** (Fr.). 1. An enema made by triturating 3¾ grammes of asafœtida with the yolk of 1 egg, adding slowly 245 grammes of water, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. An enema consisting of 15 grammes each of poppy-heads and flax-seed and 750 grammes of water boiled down to 500 grammes. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. carminatif** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 277 grammes of infusion of chamomile and 55 of olive-oil; or of 15 of chamomile boiled with 360 of water and mixed with 15 of oil of laurel-berries. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. émollient** (Fr.). 1. See ENEMA *emolliens*. 2. An enema consisting of 287 grammes of decoction of round-leaved mallows (*Malva rotundifolia*) and 57 each of olive-oil and honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. expulsif** (Fr.). An enema designed to remove the fæcal matter from the large intestine. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. gélatineux** (Fr.). An enema composed of 15 grammes of gelatin dissolved in 500 grammes of tepid water. [L, 87 (*a*, 45).]—**L. gras** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 120 grammes of fresh butter and 240 of infusion of chamomile. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. huileux** (Fr.). See ENEMA *oleosum*.—**L. irritant** (Fr.). See ENEMA *irritans*.—**L. laudanisé** (Fr.). See *Enema* OPII and ENEMA *anodynum*.—**L. laxatif** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An enema consisting of 100 grammes of mel mercurialis and 400 grammes of tepid water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. médicamenteux** (Fr.). A medicated enema. [L, 88.]—**L. nourrissant** (Fr.). See *Nutrient* ENEMA.—**L. nutritif** (Fr.). See *Nutritive* ENEMA.—**L. opiacé anodin** (Fr.). See *Enema* OPII.—**L. purgatif** [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Lat., *enema purgans*. Sp., *lavativa purgante* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of senna for half an hour with 100 parts of boiling water, expressing, straining, and adding 3 parts of sodium sulphate. 2. An enema consisting of 8 grammes of tincture of asafœtida, 31 each of manna and olive-oil, 15 of magnesium sulphate, and 310 of decoction of chamomile. 3. An enema consisting of 11 grammes of the herb of hedge hyssop and 360 of water boiled down one third; or of 15 grammes of mercurialis and 750 of water boiled down one third. 4. An enema made by dissolving 30 grammes of sodium sulphate in 240 of emollient decoction, and adding 90 of oxymel. 5. An enema made by mixing together 292 grammes of decoction of marsh-mallow, 14 of electuaire lénitif, and 55 each of olive-oil and honey of mercurialis. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. purgatif des peintres** (Fr.). An infusion of 8 grammes of senna in 500 of boiling water mixed with 4 of powdered jalap and 30 each of diaphœnicon and syrup of buckthorn. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**L. purgatif salin** (Fr.). See *L. de* SÉNÉ *composé*.—**L. révulsif** (Fr.). See ENEMA *irritans*.—**L. térébenthiné** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 30 grammes of turpentine and 250 of water mixed with a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. topique** (Fr.). An enema designed to have a local effect on the diseased intestine. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**L. vermifuge** (Fr.). An infusion of 10 grammes each of tansy, rue, and wormwood, infused in 500 grammes of boiling water to which, after straining, are added 20 grammes of castor-oil. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**L. viscéral de Kæmpf** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 60 grammes each of valerian-root, dandelion-root, soap-wort-root, and bran, 30 each of centaury, white horehound, and blessed thistle, 15 each of flowers of mullein, flowers of chamomile, flowers of arnica, and melilot, and a sufficient amount of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Purgative l.** See *Clysma* VINI *antimonialis*.

LAVENDEL (Ger.), n. La^{3}-ve^{2}nd'e^{2}l. See LAVANDULA (1st def.).—**Aechter L.** See LAVANDULA *vera*.—**Breitblättteriger L.** See LAVANDULA *latifolia*.—**Gemeiner L.** See LAVANDULA *spica*.—**L'blumen, L'blüthen.** See LAVANDULA (2d def.).—**L'geist.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ.—**L'gras.** The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**L'heide.** The *Andromeda polifolia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L'öl.** See *Oil of* LAVENDER.—**L'spiritus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ.—**Schmalblättriger L.** See LAVANDULA *vera*.

—**Schopfiger L., Schopfl'.** See LAVANDULA *stœchas.*—**Welscher L.** The flowers of *Lavandula stœchas.* [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LAVENDER, n. La^{2}v'e^{2}n-du^{5}r. See LAVANDULA (1st and 2d def's).—**Balsam of l.** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. Fr., *baume de lavande.* A mixture of 1 part of oil of l. and 5 parts of oil of nutmeg. [B, 199.]—**Common l.** The *Lavandula spica.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Compound spirit** (or **tincture**) **of l.** See *Tinctura* LAVANDULÆ *composita.*—**Corn l.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissias.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Female l.** See LAVANDULA *latifolia.*—**French l., Gentle l.** See LAVANDULA *stœchas.*—**Grass l.** The *Molinia cœrulea.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**L. drops.** See *Tinctura* LAVANDULÆ *composita.* —**L. flowers.** See LAVANDULA (2d def.).—**L. water.** See AQUA LAVANDULÆ and ACQUA *di lavanda.*—**Male l.** See LAVANDULA *vera.* —**Oil of l. (flowers)** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *oleum lavandulæ* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *oleum lavandulæ florum* [U. S. Ph.], *ætheroleum lavandulæ* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia lavandulæ* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum lavendulæ* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile* [*volatile* (Fr. Cod.)]) *de lavande.* Ger., *Lavendelöl.* It., *olio volatile di lavanda.* Sp., *esencia de espliego* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *oleu de lavendula* [Roum. Ph.]. In the U. S. Ph., the volatile oil derived from the flowers and flower-stems of *L.* (*Lavandula vera*). In other pharmacopœias, the oil extracted from the flowers only. This receives a special designation in the U. S. Ph., being called oil-of-l. flowers. The Gr. Ph. orders the use of the dried flowers, the Sp. Ph. the blooming tips already going to seed. Oil of l. is a pale-yellow, mobile liquid, which is apparently a mixture of oxygenated oils and stearoptene, but, according to Lallemand, contains also a compound ether. [B. 5; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sea l.** A term for various species of *Statice*, especially *Statice limonium.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Spike l.** See LAVANDULA *spica.*—**Spirit of l.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ.—**Thrift l.** See *Sea l.*—**Tincture of l.** See *Tinctura* LAVANDULÆ.—**True l.** The *Lavandula vera.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LAVENDER-COTTON, n. La^{2}v'e^{2}n-du^{5}r-ko^{2}t'n''. The genus *Santolina.* [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Alpine l.-c.** The *Santolina alpina.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chamomile-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina anthemoides.* [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Clammy l.-c.** The *Santolina viscosa.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Comb-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina pectinata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common l.-c.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**Green l.-c.** The *Santolina viridis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Heath-like l.-c.** The *Santolina ericoides.* [B, 275 (a, 35).] —**Hoary l.-c.** The *Santolina canescens.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pinnate-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina pinnata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Rosemary-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina rosmarinifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Samphire-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina crithmoides.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scallop-leaved l.-c.** The *Santolina pectinata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spreading l.-c.** The *Santolina squarrosa.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Woolly l.-c.** The *Santolina incana.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LAVENDULA (Lat.), n. f. La^2(la^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)'du^2(du^4)-la^3. See LAVANDULA.—**Oleum lavendulæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Oil of* LAVENDER.

LAVER, n. La'vu^{5}r. 1. Perhaps the *Nasturtium amphibium.* 2. The *Iris pseudacorus.* 3. The *Porphyra laciniata.* 4. The *Ulva latissima.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Green l.** The *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Purple l.** The *Porphyra vulgaris* and *Porphyra laciniata.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Red l.** The *Porphyra laciniata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Turkey-feather l.** The *Padina pavonia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LAVEY (Fr.), n. La^3-va. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there are hot and cold gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs containing sodium sulphate. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14, 43); L, 89 (a, 39).]

LA VEYRASSE (Fr.), n. La^3 va-ra^{3}s. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is an alkaline and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43); L, 87 (a, 39).]

LAVIPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^2(la^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-ped(pe^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *lavare*, to wash, and *pes*, the foot. See PEDILUVIUM.

LAVŒSIUM (Lat.), **LAVOISIUM**, n's n. La^2(la^3)-ve'(wo^2'e^2)-si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), la^3-vwa^3'zi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Lavoisier*, the French chemist. A metal discovered by Prat. It is of a silvery-white color, malleable and fusible, and forms crystallizable and colorless salts. With potash, a hydrated white precipitate is obtained, insoluble in excess of precipitant. Ammonia gives a precipitate very soluble in excess. With hydrosulphuric acid a brown coloration is obtained; the precipitate afterward changes to a fawn-color. Its existence is very doubtful. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 39).]

LAW, n. La^4. A-S., *laga, lage, lag, lah.* Gr., *νόμος.* Lat., *lex.* Fr., *loi.* Ger., *Gesetz.* It., *legge.* Sp., *ley.* A general rule or principle governing individual events.—**Ampère's l.** A l. to the effect that the directing force of electric currents on mobile magnets causes the latter's austral pole to deviate to the left of the current. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Avogadro's l.** The l. that, if the temperature and external pressure remain the same, all gases contain the same number of molecules in equal volumes. [B.]—**Berthollet's l's.** 1. A l. that when two salts are caused "to react by means of a solvent, if, in the course of double decomposition, a new salt can be produced less soluble than those already mixed, this salt will be produced." 2. A l. that when dry heat is applied to "two salts, if, by double decomposition, a new salt can be produced more volatile than the salts previously mixed, this salt will be produced." [Attfield (a, 17).]—**Boudin's l.** The l. of the antagonism of malarial and tubercular disease. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Boyle's l.** The l. that the volume occupied by a fixed quantity of every gas is inversely proportional, and the density is directly proportional to the pressure applied to the gas. [B.]—**Brewster's l.** Syn.: *tangential l.* The l. which declares that for any substance the polarizing angle is equal to that angle of incidence at which the portion of light that is reflected is at right angles to the portion that is refracted. [B.] —**Bunsen's l's.** Chemical principles governing the reactions occurring between compound bodies when one of the compounds is present in considerable excess. [B, 2.]—**Charles's l.** A l. which states that when the pressure is constant the volume of a gas varies as the absolute temperature. [B.]—**Colles's l.** A l. based on the clinical observation that in no instance has the suckling of a child congenitally infected with syphilis resulted in syphilitic ulceration of the mother's breast. [H.]—**Coulomb's l.** 1. The l. governing electric attractions and repulsions. It declares that electrified particles attract or repel each other with a force directly proportionate to the quantity of electricity acting, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the particles. 2. A l. that the force of torsion is proportional to the angle of torsion. [B; Cooke (B, 21 [a, 27]).]—**Dalton's l.** 1. The l. that the tension of a mixture of several gases or of a gas and a vapor is equal to the sum of the tensions which each would separately possess. 2. A principle determining that the tension and the amount of the vapor which will saturate a given space at a given temperature are the same whether the space is completely empty or filled with a gas. [B; Cooke (a, 27).] 3. See *L. of multiple proportions.* 4. See *L. of reciprocal proportions.*—**Delbœuf's l.** The l. that if in any species a number of individuals, bearing a ratio not infinitely small to the entire number of births, are in every generation born with a particular variation which is neither beneficial nor injurious, and if it is not counteracted by reversion, the proportion of the new variety to the original form will increase till it approaches indefinitely near to equality. [A. R. Wallace (L).]—**Donders's l.** See *Listing's l.*—**Dulong and Petit's l.** The l. that the specific heat of any solid elementary body is in inverse ratio to its atomic weight, *i. e.*, that the product of the specific heat and the atomic weight is a constant number for all elementary bodies. [B, 6; Ganot (a, 49).]—**Faraday's l's of electrolysis.** 1. A l. that electrolysis can not take place unless the electrolyte is a conductor. 2. That the electrolytic action is the same in all parts of the electrolyte. 3. That the same electric current decomposes quantities of the electrolytes directly proportional to their chemical equivalents. [a, 49.] 4. The l. that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed is directly proportional to the quantity of electricity that passes through it; *i. e.*, to the product of the strength of the current by the time during which it is acting. [B.]—**Fechner's l.** See *Psycho-physical l.*—**Fleischl's l. of contraction.** In physiology, a l. according to which a nerve may be divided into an upper and a lower pole, the nerve responding most readily to descending currents at the former, and to ascending currents at the latter. [Landois (K).]—**Fundamental biological l.** Of Haeckel, the l. that the ontogeny (the life-history of the individual) is a short repetition of the phylogeny (the history of a species). [Landois (K).]—**Gay-Lussac's l.** 1. The l. that the tension of a gas varies directly with the temperature if the volume remains the same. 2. The l. that when gases or vapors react on each other the volumes both of the factors and of the products of the reaction always bear to each other some very simple numerical ratio. 3. The l. regulating the expansion of gases by heat, which asserts that air and all of the less liquefiable gases have a coefficient of expansion of $\frac{1}{273}$; in other words, their volume at any temperature receives an increment equal to $\frac{1}{273}$ of their volume at 0° C. for every increase of 1° C. in the temperature, and suffers a corresponding decrement for diminution in the temperature. The l. is not rigorously exact, although very nearly so for the permanent gases. Moreover, the l. as enunciated by Gay-Lussac gave a different coefficient from the true one here laid down. [B; Cooke (a, 27).] —**Graham's l.** The l. that the rate at which a gas diffuses through a porous membrane is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas. [B.]—**Henry's l., Henry and Dalton's l.** The l. that the amount by weight of gas absorbed by a liquid is directly proportional to the pressure at which absorption takes place. [B.]—**Hooke's l.** The l. that if a body is distorted within the limits of perfect elasticity, the force with which it reacts is simply proportional to the amount of distortion. As a consequence of this l., the oscillations set up on the constraint being removed suddenly are isochronous. [Stewart and Gee (a, 49).]—**Huxley's l.** The l. that the physical differences between man and the most highly developed apes are less than those between the higher and lower apes. [L, 173.]—**Kirchoff's l.** The l. that when a beam of light is passed through a transparent body the latter absorbs just those luminous rays which it is capable of emitting when heated to incandescence. [B.]—**L. of abridged transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der abgekürzten* (oder *vereinfachten*) *Vererbung.* The l. that in the ontogeny of an individual the forms assumed do not wholly agree with those of its assumed ancestral history, but that there are many breaks in its continuity. [L, 173.] —**L. of acquired** (or **adapted**) **transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der angepassten* (oder *erworbenen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that under certain conditions the characteristics acquired by one generation are transmitted to those succeeding it. [L. 173.]—**L's of conservative transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der erhaltenden* (oder *conservativen*) *Vererbung.* The l's controlling the transmission of inherited characteristics. [L, 173.]—**L. of contemporaneous transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gleichzeitlichen* (oder *homochronen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that changes in an organism appear at the same period as they did in its progenitor. [L, 173.]—**L. of continuous transmission.** See *L. of uninterrupted transmission.*—**L. of definite proportions.** The l. that when two or more bodies unite to form a chemical compound they unite in a certain definite and constant proportion. [B.]—**L. of diffusion of gases.** See *Graham's l.*—**L. of eccentricity of sensation.** The l. that a sensation is referred to the termination or end-organ of the stimulated nerve and not to the nerve-centre. [J, 69.]—**L. of established transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der befestigten* (oder *constituirten*) *Vererbung.* The l. that the acquired characteristics of an individual are more apt to be transmitted the longer it has been exposed to the causes which have given rise to the acquired characteristics. [L, 173.]—**L. of functional substitution.** Fr., *loi de suppléance.* Of Vul-

pian, a l. asserting the assumption by the intact portion of an animal's brain of the functions of a portion which has been destroyed or injured. [Landois (K).]—**L. of habitual transmission.** See *L. of established transmission.*—**L. of homochronous transmission.** See *L. of contemporaneous transmission.*—**L. of homotopic transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gleichörtlichen* (oder *homotopen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that variations or acquired characteristics appear in the same parts of the organism in the descendant as in the ancestor. [L, 173.]—**L. of interrupted** (or **latent**) **transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der unterbrochenen* (oder *latenten*) *Vererbung.* The l. that individuals do not resemble their parents, but their ancestors of a second or more remote generation. [L, 173.]—**L. of mixed transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der gemischten* (oder *amphigonen*, oder *beiderseitigen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that individuals inherit characteristics from both of their parents. [L, 173.]—**L. of molecular weights.** The l. that the weight of a molecule is the sum of the weights of its atoms and that the relative molecular weight of a compound is equal to the sum of the atomic weights of its components divided by two. [Attfield (*a*, 17); B.]—**L. of multiple proportions.** Fr., *loi des proportions multiples.* Ger., *Gesetz der vielfachen Verbindungsverhältnisse.* The l. that when two substances unite to form a series of chemical compounds the proportions in which they unite are simple multiples of one another or of one common proportion. [B.]—**L. of organic balance.** Fr., *loi de balancement organique.* The l. that excess of structural development of one part of an organism is compensated for by the retarded development of another. [De Lanessan (B, 121).]—**L. of progress.** The l. that there has been a continual increase in the perfection of organisms in the successive periods of the earth's history. [L, 173.]—**L. of progressive transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der fortschreitenden* (oder *progressiven*) *Vererbung.* The l's controlling the transmission of acquired characteristics. [L, 173.]—**L. of reciprocal proportions.** Fr., *loi des proportions réciprocales.* In chemistry, the l. that the proportions in which two elementary bodies unite with a third body are simple multiples or simple fractions of the proportions in which these two bodies unite with each other. [B.]—**L. of refraction.** See under REFRACTION.—**L. of sexual transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der geschlechtlichen* (oder *sexuellen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that a parent of each sex transmits peculiarities to children of its own sex which are not transmitted to those of the opposite. [L, 173.]—**L. of simplified transmission.** See *L. of abridged transmission.*—**L. of sines.** The l. of refraction (see under REFRACTION). [B.]—**L. of transmission in corresponding periods of life** [Darwin]. See *L. of contemporaneous transmission.*—**L. of uninterrupted transmission.** Ger., *Gesetz der ununterbrochenen* (oder *continiurlichen*) *Vererbung.* The l. that in most species of animals and plants each generation is similar to the one preceding it. [L. 173.]—**L. of volumes.** Fr., *loi des volumes.* See *Gay-Lussac's l.* (2d def.).—**Lenz's l.** "The l. that if the relative position of two conductors, A and B, of which A is traversed by a current, be changed, a current is induced in B in such a direction that, by its electrodynamic action on the current in A, it would have imparted to the conductors a motion of the contrary kind to that by which the inducing action was produced." [B, 21 (*a*, 38).]—**Levret's l.** The l. of the coincidence of marginal insertion of the umbilical cord with placenta prævia. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Listing's l.** The l. that "if, with normal eyes and parallel visual lines, the visual line passes from the primary position into any other position, the rotatory movement of the eyeball in this secondary position is of such a kind as if it (the eyeball) had been turned round a fixed axis lying perpendicular to the first and second direction of the visual line." [Helmholtz (F).]—**Malaguti's l.** The l. that when solutions of two different salts are mixed, "metathesis occurs and four salts result, the proportions of the salts to each other are dependent on the strength or intensity of force with which the respective basic and acid radicles are united." [Attfield (*a*, 17).]—**Mariotte's l.** See *Boyle's l.*—**Ohm's l.** A l. respecting the intensity of thermo-electric currents which declares: (1) that it is in inverse proportion to the length of the external circuit, *i. e.*, to the external resistance; (2) that it is directly proportional to the transverse section of the same circuit; and (3) that it is directly proportional to the coefficient of the circuit's conductivity. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]—**Pflüger's l. of contraction or stimulation.** The l. that a nerve is stimulated only on passing into the catelectrotonic state on the disappearance of the anelectrotonic condition. [J, 124.]—**Psychophysical l.** A l. enunciated by Fechner and others according to which the magnitudes of the sensations produced by given stimuli form an arithmetical progression, while the stimuli themselves form a geometrical progression—the sensations, in other words, varying as the logarithms of the stimuli. This l. finds its mathematical expression in Fechner's formula (*q. v.*). It is said to hold fairly good for stimuli and sensations of medium intensity, but not for those that are high or low in the scale. [Ladd (B); K, 3.]—**Ritter and Valli's l.** Ger., *Ritter-Valli'sches Gesetz.* The l. of increased inherent (*e. g.*, electric) excitability in a nerve when separated from its centre. The heightened irritability begins at the proximal and extends toward the distal end, eventually disappearing in the same order. [K, 16; Landois (K).]—**Stokes's l.** The l. that muscles situated beneath an inflamed serous or mucous membrane are paralyzed. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Tangential l.** See *Brewster's l.*—**Volta's l. (of tension).** Ger., *Volta'sches Spannungsgesetz.* The l. that the contact of two heterogeneous bodies gives rise to an electro-motor force which is always equal to the algebraic difference of their electric conditions. This difference is a constant quantity for the same substances, and is independent of their individual charge of electricity. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]—**Von Baer's l. of development.** The l. that the progress of development is from the general to the special. [L, 147.]—**Vulpian's l.** See *L. of functional substitution.*—**Waller's l. of degeneration.** The l. that if a spinal nerve is completely divided, the peripheral portion undergoes fatty degeneration, while the proximal part preserves its original character. [Landois (K).]—**Weber's l.** The l. that "when a stimulus is continually increased the smallest increase of sensation which we can appreciate remains the same, if the proportion of the increase of stimulus to the whole stimulus remains the same." [K, 3.]

LAW, n. In Senegal, a malvaceous plant used in syphilis. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LAWSONIA (Lat.), n. f. La^4-son'i^2-a^3. From *Lawson*, a proper name. Fr., *l.*, *lawsonie.* Ger., *Lawsonie.* A genus of the *Lythraceæ*, tribe *Lythreæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. alba.** Fr., *l. d'orient*, *alcana*, *henné*, *racine à farder*, *troène d'Égypte.* Ger., *weisse Lawsonie*, *ächte Alkanna*, *Hennastrauch*, *rothes ägyptisches Färbekraut*, *indianische Ochsenzunge*, *indisches Mundholz.* Persian, *henna.* Egyptian, *khenna.* Ar., *al khanna.* Indian, *mendec.* The Egyptian privet, Jamaica mignonette, henna-plant, the camphire of the Scriptures; a shrub growing in the Levant, Egypt, Persia, and India. The powdered leaves constitute henna (*q. v.*). The flowers are pungent, and from them is distilled a cosmetic water. All parts of the plant are astringent. The leaves, the fresh juice of the plant, and the root (Lat., *radix lawsoniæ* [seu *alcannæ veræ*, seu *al henna*, seu *cypri antiquorum*]; Ger., *Hennastrauch*) are still used in the East, internally and externally, in jaundice and various skin diseases, including leprosy. [B. 5, 18, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. inermis.** The *henna* of Mohammedan countries; the unarmed variety of *L. alba.* [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. spinosa.** See *L. alba.*

LAX, adj. La^{2}x. Lat., *laxus.* Fr., *lâche.* Ger., *locker.* Loose, relaxed, not tense; of plant-organs, having the parts arranged without crowding (*e. g.*, a panicle is a l. inflorescence). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LAXA CHIMOLIA [Paracelsus], n. A certain purgative mineral preparation formerly used in syphilis. [A, 325, 533.]

LAXANS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Gen., *-ant'is.* See LAXATIVE.

LAXATIO (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* Fr., *laxation.* Ger., *Laxiren*, *Erschlaffung.* A loosening, relaxation. [A, 322.]

LAXATIVE, adj. La^{2}x'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *laxans*, *laxativus* (from *laxare*, to relax). Fr., *laxatif.* Ger., *laxirend*, *abführend.* It., *lassativo.* Sp., *laxante.* Relaxing, loosening; as a n. (Lat., *laxativum*; Fr., *laxatif*; Ger., *Laxirmittel*, *mild abführendes Mittel*), a mild purgative.

LAXATIVUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)-a(a^3)-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See LAXATIVE.—**L. indicus.** See GAMBOGE.—**Laxativum polychrestum.** Magnesia. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

LAXATOR (Lat.), n. m. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *laxare*, to relax. Fr., *relâcheur.* Ger., *Erschlaffer.* A relaxer.—**L. auris internus, L. tympani (major)** [Sömmerring]. Fr., *muscle interne du marteau.* Ger., *grosser Erschlaffer des Trommelfells.* A muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. Passing backward through the Glaserian fissure, it is inserted into the neck of the malleus just above the processus gracilis. It is supplied by the tympanic branch of the facial nerve. It has been regarded as ligamentous. [F, 31.]—**L. tympani minor** [Sömmerring]. Fr., *muscle supérieur du marteau.* Ger., *kleiner Erschlaffer des Trommelfells.* A very small muscle extending from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists, and by others it is supposed to be ligamentous. [F, 40.]

LAXIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *laxus*, loose, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *laxiflore.* Ger., *lockerblüthig.* Having the flowers arranged loosely or some distance apart. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LAXIFOLIATE, LAXIFOLIOUS, adj's. La^{2}xi^2-fol'i^2-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *laxifolius* (from *laxus*, loose, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *laxifolié.* Having the leaves widely separated. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

LAXIREND (Ger.), adj. La^{3}x-er'e^{2}nd. See LAXATIVE.

LAXIRMITTEL (Ger.), n. La^{3}x-er'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A laxative remedy.

LAXITAS (Lat.), n. f. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)'i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See LAXITY.—**L. alvi.** Diarrhœa. [A, 322.]—**L. gingivarum.** A relaxed, spongy state of the gums.—**L. ingestorum, L. intestinorum.** Diarrhœa. [A, 322.]—**L. scroti.** See *Pendulous* SCROTUM.—**L. ventriculi.** Atony of the stomach. [A, 322.]

LAXITY, n. La^{2}x'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *laxitas* (from *laxus*, loose). Fr., *laxité.* Ger., *Schlaffheit.* The state of being lax. [*a*, 17.]

LAXUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A state of real or supposed diminution of physiological energy. [A, 385.]

LAXUS (Lat.), adj. La^{2}x(la^{3}x)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LAX.

LAYER, n. La'u^{6}r. Lat., *stratum.* Fr., *couche*, *feuillet.* Ger., *Lage*, *Schicht.* It., *strato.* Sp., *lecho*, *capa.* 1. A structure spread out like a sheet. 2. In botany, see MALLEOLUS (3d def.).—**Animal germ l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Animal l. of the blastoderm** [von Baer]. Fr., *feuillet animal* (*du blastoderme*). See EPIBLAST.—**Bacillary l.** The posterior papillæ with their rod-like processes in the electric plate of *Gymnotus.* [J, 124.]—**Bacillar l. of the retina.** Lat., *tunica Jacobi.* Fr., *couche à* (ou *des*) *bâtonnets de la rétine.* Ger., *Stäbchen und Zapfenschicht der Netzhaut.* The outermost l. of the retina, the one nearest the chorioid, and intimately connected with the l. of hexagonal pigment-cells. It is composed of rods and cones having a somewhat peculiar arrangement. In the immediate vicinity of the macula lutea each cone is surrounded by a single row of rods, but throughout the rest of the retina the number of rods is much larger than the number of cones.

[F.]—**Barren l. of the cortex cerebri.** See COUCHE *plate.*—**Bast l.** See LIBER.—**Basement l.** See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**Blastodermic l's.** See *Germ l's.*—**Bowman's l., Bowman's l. of the cornea.** Lat., *membrana anterior elastica.* Ger., *Bowman'sche Schicht.* The anterior layer of the cornea situated immediately beneath the epithelial l. [F, 25 (α, 29).]—**Cambium l.** See under CAMBIUM (2d def.).—**Cell l.** See CELL *l.*—**Cellular l.** See *Cellular* COAT.—**Claustral l. of the cerebro-cortex.** See *Claustral* FORMATION and *Spindle l.*—**Corky l.** Fr., *couche subéreuse.* See EPIPHLŒUM.—**Corneal l., Corneous l.** See STRATUM *corneum.*—**Corneous l. of the blastoderm.** See EPIBLAST.—**Cortical l. of the brain.** Lat., *stratum corticale.* Ger., *Rindenschicht.* See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**Cremasteric l. of the scrotum.** A l. of the scrotum composed of scattered bundles of unstriped muscle-fibres connected together by a connective-tissue membrane. The muscular part is continuous with the obliquus internus abdominis, and forms the cremaster muscle. [C.] See also *Cremasteric* FASCIA.—**Cuticular l.** Fr., *plateau strié* (1st def.), *couche cuticulaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Cuticularsaum* (2d def.), *Cuticularschicht, Basalsaum* (1st def.), *poröser Saum, Stäbchensaum, Zelldeckel.* Syn.: *lid, basal border* (or *lid*), *striated border* (or *hyaline band*), *cuticula, cuticular border* (*membrane* or *structure*), *limitans externa.* 1. The highly refractive, finely striated, hyaline l. at the free extremity of a typical columnar cell (*q. v.*), especially one of the columnar cells of the small intestine. The striæ are parallel to the long axis of the cell, and are by different authors considered to be pore-canals (*q. v.*), or protoplasmic prolongations of cell contents. [J, 30, 35.] See also OPERCULUM and CELL-*membrane* (1st def.). 2. See CUTICLE.—**Dermal l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Elastic longitudinal fibre-l.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**Embryonic l's.** See *Germ l's.*—**Epithelial l.** See *Cellular* COAT.—**Epithelial glandular l., Epithelio-glandular l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet épithélial intestinal* (ou *glandulo-intestinal*, ou *épithélio-intestinal*). Of Reichert and Remak, the hypoblast.—**Epithelium-forming l.** Syn.: *infant l.* The deepest cells of an epithelium which multiply and increase in size to take the place of the worn-out and exfoliated cells at the surface. [J, 55, 108.]—**Epitrichial l.** See STRATUM *epitrichiale.*—**Exterior limiting l. of the iris.** The endothelium covering the anterior surface of the iris. [Michel, quoted in "Rev. gén. d'ophth.," Jan., 1882.]—**External blastodermic l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Fibrous l. of the pericardium.** The external l. of the pericardium, consisting of connective-tissue fibres which interlace in every direction. It is attached below to the upper surface of the diaphragm, the fibres of both being continuous near the median line. It is also attached to the manubrium and ensiform cartilage of the sternum by ligamentous bands, is continuous for some distance with the larger vessels as tubular prolongations, and gradually merges with their external coats. [C.]—**Fifth l. of the cortex cerebri.** Fr., *couche cinquième.* See *Claustral* FORMATION and *Spindle l.*—**Fourth l. of the cortex cerebri.** Fr., *quatrième couche, seconde couche blanche.* Ger., *Schicht der kleinen Zellen.* A l. composed of numerous small irregular ganglion-cells ("small angular corpuscles"). [Meynert (I, 17 [K]).]—**Fundamental l's.** Fr., *feuillets fondamentaux.* See *Primitive l's.*—**Ganglion-cell l.** See STRATUM *gelatinosum.*—**Ganglionic l.** [Lewis]. A small l. of angular nerve-cells lying between the third and fourth l's, sometimes observed in the cerebral cortex, especially in the motor region. [I, 1 (K).]—**Gelatinous l.** See STRATUM *gelatinosum* and cf. TUNICA *media* (2d def.).—**Germ (or Germinal) l's.** The l's into which the blastoderm divides, termed, respectively, from without inward, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. [L, 142, 201.] Cf. EPIBLAST, MESOBLAST, HYPOBLAST, SOMATOPLEURE, and SPLANCHNOPLEURE.—**Gonidial l.** In the *Lichenes*, a l. of algal cells in a heteromerous thallus. [B, 279 (α, 35).]—**Gonimic l.** See STRATUM *gonimicum.*—**Granular l.** See STRATUM *granulosum.*—**Granular l. of dentin.** The l. next the cementum, in which the solid matter has the appearance of granules of varying size, with intervening (interglobular) spaces. [J, 30, 32.]—**Granular l. of the epidermis.** See STRATUM *granulosum epidermidis.*—**Granule l.** See STRATUM *granulosum.*—**Henle's l.** Syn.: *sheath of Henle.* An incomplete l. of oblong, flattened, non-nucleated cells forming the outer part of the inner root-sheath of a hair. This l. is distinct only in the middle part of the hair-follicle; toward either extremity it is fused with Huxley's l. [J, 30, 31, 42.]—**Herbaceous l.** See COUCHE *herbacée.*—**Horny l. (of the epidermis).** See STRATUM *corneum.*—**Huxley's l.** A l., two or three cells deep, of flattened, polygonal, nucleated cells, forming the inner part of the inner root-sheath of a hair, and lying between the cuticula of the inner root-sheath and Henle's l. It forms a distinct stratum only in the middle part of the hair-follicle, becoming fused with Henle's l. toward each extremity of the follicle. [J, 30, 31, 42.]—**Hyaline l. of a follicle.** Of Kölliker, the middle l. of the dermic coat of a hair-follicle. [C.]—**Inner germ l.** See HYPOBLAST.—**Intermediate l.** See STRATUM *gelatinosum* and cf. STRATUM *intermedium*, SUBSTANTIA *intermedia*, and MESOBLAST.—**Internal blastodermic l.** See HYPOBLAST.—**Internal granular l.** Fr., *couche granulée* (ou *granuleuse*) *interne.* See *Internal molecular l.*—**Internal granule l.** One of the l's in the retina situated between the internal granular l. and the external reticular l. It consists of rounded or oval nuclear particles somewhat flattened. [F, 25; L, 172; Loring (α, 29).]—**Internal molecular l.** One of the l's which compose the retina, situated between the l. of ganglion cells and the l. of internal granules. It presents a delicate molecular appearance, resembling that found in the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. [F, 25; L, 172; Loring (α, 29).]—**Interolivary l.** See *Intermediary* SYSTEM.—**Interzonal l.** See *Granular l. of dentin.*—**Intestinal fibrous l.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST.—**Intestinal (glandular) l.** See HYPOBLAST.—**Involuted medullary l.** See LAMINA *medullaris.*—**Latticed l.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**L. of rods and cones.** See *Bacillar l. of the retina.*—**Lemniscus l. of the tegmentum.** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**Malpighian l.** Lat., *stratum malpighianum.* See RETE *mucosum.*—**Middle germ l.** See MESOBLAST.—**Molecular l.** See STRATUM *moleculare.*—**Moto-germinal l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet molo-germinatif.* Of Remak, the mesoblast.—**Mucous l. (of the blastoderm)** [Pander]. Fr., *feuillet muqueux.* Ger., *Schleimschicht.* The hypoblast. [L, 142.]—**Muscular l.** A l., as of a mucous membrane or of a blood-vessel, consisting of muscular fibres. [Miller (α, 39).]—**Nervous l. of the blastoderm** [Reichert], **Neuro-epidermal l. (of the blastoderm)** [Remak]. Fr., *feuillet nerveux* (ou *nervoso-cutané*). See EPIBLAST.—**Nuclear l.** See STRATUM *granulosum.*—**Ollier's l.** See *Osteogenetic l.*—**Oophorous l. of the ovary.** Fr., *couche ovigène* (ou *glandulaire*). The outer portion of the organ, in which the ovules are formed.—**Osteoblastic l.** Ger., *Osteoblastenlage.* A l. of osteoblasts, something like an epithelium, covering the surface of newly formed bone trabeculæ. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Osteogenetic l.** Syn.: *subperiosteal tissue.* The l. of periosteum or perichondrium next the surface of bone or of cartilage which is destined to become bone. It has a loose fibrous structure, and contains numerous osteoblasts which form the outside layer of the bone. As age advances, the osteoblasts of the l. become flattened, and form an epithelioid covering for the bone. [J, 30, 32.]—**Outer germ l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Papillary l. of the corium.** Lat., *pars papillaris corii.* Fr., *couche papillaire.* It., *corpo papillare.* The dense part of the corium next the epidermis. It projects into the epidermis in the form of papillæ on the ectal side, and insensibly merges into the reticular l. of the corium on the ental side. According to Littré, the papillary l. includes only the papillæ. [J, 24, 30, 33, 35.]—**Perforated l. of Henle.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**Pigmental l. (of the primary ocular vesicle).** The retinal pigment l.—**Pigmentary l. of the iris.** Its posterior l. [Michel, "Rev. gén. d'ophth.," Jan., 1882.]—**Plasma l.** See *Sluggish l.*—**Posterior limiting l. of the iris.** A l. of radiating elastic fibres (the so-called dilator pupillæ) forming the fourth l. of the iris from before backward. [Michel, "Rev. gén. d. ophth.," Jan., 1882.]—**Prickle-cell l. of the epidermis.** See STRATUM *spinosum.*—**Primary germinal l's.** The epiblast and mesoblast. [L.]—**Primitive l's, Primordial l's.** Fr., *feuillets primitifs* (ou *primordiaux*). 1. The primordial epiblast and hypoblast; the l's of a two-layered blastoderm. 2. The l's of a three-layered blastoderm, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. ["Ann. des sci. nat.," 7, iii, p. 239; "Rec. zool. suisse," ii, plate x (J).]—**Reticular l. of the corium.** Lat., *pars reticularis corii.* 1. The deeper or ental, less dense part of the corium. It merges insensibly into the subcutaneous connective tissue on one side and into the papillary l. on the other. 2. According to Littré, the corium exclusive of the papillæ. [J. 24, 30, 33, 35.]—**Reticular l. of the hippocampus major.** See STRATUM *lacunosum.*—**Reticular l. of the iris.** The second l. of the iris from before backward. [Michel, "Rev. gén. d'ophth.," Jan., 1882.]—**Retinal pigment l.** A l. of pigmented epithelial cells forming the innermost lining of the retina, chorioid, ciliary body, and iris. Embryologically, it is part of the retina. [B.]—**Secondary germ l's.** The germ l's after the appearance of the mesoblast; *i. e.*, epiblast, parietal mesoblast, visceral mesoblast, and hypoblast. [L, 146.]—**Sensory l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Sensory l. of the lens vesicle.** Of Stricker, the deep l. of the lens vesicle. [A, 5.]—**Serous l. of the blastoderm** [Pander]. Fr., *feuillet séreux.* See EPIBLAST.—**Serous l. of the pericardium.** The inner l. of the pericardium. It is also reflected over the heart, and accordingly has a parietal and a visceral portion. It also invests the large blood-vessels for some distance. [C.]—**Skin fibrous l.** See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.—**Skin l., Skin sensory l.** See EPIBLAST.—**Sluggish l.** The l. of corpuscles next to the wall of a blood-vessel, which move more slowly than those in the centre of the stream. [K.]—**Spindle-l.** Fr., *couche grise.* The fifth l. of cells in a section through one of the cerebral convolutions. It consists mostly of fusiform cells having a vertical arrangement. ["Brain," iv, p. 246 (K).]—**Still l.** [Poiseuille]. See *Sluggish l.*—**Striated l. of the internal coat, Subendothelial l.** See *Subepithelial* COAT.—**Subpapillary l. of the derma.** See STRATUM *vasculosum cutis.*—**Superpapillary l.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**Sylvian layer (of the opticocinerea).** See LAMINA *medullaris transversa.*—**Tegmental l. of the lemniscus.** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**Trapezoides l.** A superficial l. of nerve-fibres at the upper part of the medulla oblongata which correspond in man to the arciform fibres. [I. 14 (K).]—**Trophic l.** See HYPOBLAST.—**Vascular l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet vasculaire.* Of Pander, the deepest part of the visceral plate of the mesoblast, as giving origin to the blood-vascular elements of the embryo. [A, 5.]—**Vascular l. of the iris.** The third l. of the iris, from before backward. [Michel, "Rev. gén. d'ophth.," Jan., 1882.]—**Vegetative germ l.** See HYPOBLAST.—**Vegetative l. of the blastoderm.** Fr., *feuillet végétatif.* Ger., *vegetatives Blatt.* Of Remak, the hypoblast.—**Zonular l. (of the opticocinerea).** See STRATUM *zonale.*

LAZAR, n. La^{2}z'a^{3}r. From *Lazarus*, a proper name. 1. A leper. [α, 45.] 2. One having a repulsive and infectious disease. [α, 41.]

LAZARET, n. La^{2}z-a^3-re^{2}t'. See LAZARETTO.

LAZARETH (Ger.), n. La^3-tsa^3-rat'. See LAZARETTO.—**Feldl'.** See *Field* HOSPITAL.

LAZARETTO, n. La^{2}z-a^3-re^{2}t'o. From *Lazarus*, a proper name. Fr., *lazaret.* Ger., *Lazareth. Lazarett, Lazaret.* It., *l.* Sp., *lazareto.* A place designed for the reception and treatment of those affected with contagious diseases. [D, 20; α, 41.]

LAZULITE, n. La^{2}z'u^2-lit. Fr., *l.* See AZURITE.

LEACHING, n. Lech'i^{2}n^2. The process of causing water or other fluid to percolate through some substance (*e. g.*, through wood ashes to extract their soluble constituents). [L.]

LEAD, n. Le^{2}d. A.-S., *lœd.* Gr., μόλυβδος. Lat., *plumbum.* Fr., *plomb.* Ger., *Blei.* It., *piombo.* Sp., *plomo.* A metallic element usually occurring native in the form of a sulphide (galena), less often in other combinations, and very rarely uncombined. It is grayish-white, soft, tough, and malleable, but not ductile. It

may be obtained in a crystalline form by fusion and by electrolysis, melts at 334° C., and has the sp. gr. of 11·254 to 11·388. In compounds it usually acts as a bivalent, but is sometimes quadrivalent. Symbol, Pb. (from *plumbum*); atomic weight, 206·4. The compounds of l. are poisonous, giving rise to lead colic, lead palsy, etc. [B, 3.]—**Aerated l.** L. carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Amalgam of l.** Ger., *Bleiamalgam.* A compound of l. with mercury. [a, 38.]—**Basic l. bromide.** See *L. oxybromide.*—**Basic l. carbonate.** Lat., *plumbi carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas plumbi venalis* [Belg. Ph.]. *plumbum carbonicum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *plumbum subcarbonicum* [Gr. Ph.], *carbonas et hydras plumbicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *hydrato-carbonas plumbicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *cerussa* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.], *dulcedo Saturni.* Fr., *carbonate de plomb* [Fr. Cod.], *céruse.* Ger., *basische kohlensaures Bleioxyd* (oder *Blei*). Sp., *carbonato de plomo*, *albayalde*, *cerusa* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu carbonicu* [Roum. Ph.]. Usually called simply l. carbonate. White l., cerussa; a product varying in composition according to the method of its preparation, but having usually the formula $(PbCO_3)_2.Pb(OH)_2$. It is a heavy, white amorphous powder, devoid of tase and odor, insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is used locally in burns and in acute inflammations of the skin. [B, 3, 5, 16.]—**Basic l. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de plomb basique.* Ger., *basisches Bleichlorür.* See *L. oxychloride.*—**Basic l. chromate.** Fr., *chromate basique de plomb.* Ger., *basisches chromsaures Blei.* A red powder, $Pb_2CrO_5 = PbO,PbCrO_4$, derived by various processes from normal l. chromate. It is used in commerce as a pigment, called *chrome-red*, and, mixed with normal l. chromate, forms *chrome-orange.* [B, 3.]—**Basic l. hydroxide.** See *L. hydroxide.*—**Basic l. iodide.** Fr., *iodure basique de plomb.* See *L. oxyiodide.*—**Basic l. lactate.** A body, $3PbO.2C_3H_6O_3$, formed in the test used by Palm to determine the presence and quantity of lactic acid; an amorphous white mass, produced by the addition of a solution of l. acetate and alcoholic ammonia to an aqueous solution of lactic acid. ["Ztschr. f. anal. Chem.," xxii, 223 (B).]—**Basic l. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate basique de plomb.* A crystalline body, $Pb(NO_3).OH$. Other basic nitrates of l. are formed by the combination of this body with l. oxide. The bodies $2Pb(NO_3)OH + PbO$ and $Pb(NO_3)OH + 2PbO$ are known. [B, 3.]—**Basic l. sulpharsenate.** See *L. thioarsenate.*—**Basic l. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de plomb.* A crystalline substance, Pb_2SO_5 (or $Pb.O.PbSO_4$). [B, 3.]—**Black l.** Ger., *Reissblei.* See GRAPHITE.—**Caustic l.** See PLUMBUM *causticum.*—**Cerate of l. acetate** (or **subacetate**). See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Commercial l. acetate.** Lat., *plumbum aceticum crudum* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *acetas plumbi venalis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *plumbicus crudus* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *plumbicus venalis* [Dan. Ph.]). Sp., *sal* (*ó azúcar*) *de saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. L. acetate containing certain slight impurities. The Finn., Ger., Russ., Sp., and Swed. Ph's forbid the presence of any copper in the substance. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Compound l. cerate.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Compound l. suppositories.** See *Suppositoria* PLUMBI *composita.*—**Compound ointment of lead subacetate.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Dibasic l. acetate.** See *L. acetate.*—**Dilute solution of l. subacetate.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**Dried l. tannate.** Lat., *plumbum tannicum siccum* [Gr. Ph.]. A yellowish-green, almost tasteless powder, insoluble in water; made by stirring an infusion of 1 part of nut-gall in 12 parts of water into a solution of 1 part of l. acetate in 10 parts of water, washing and drying. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extract of l.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Flowers of l.** Lat., *flores plumbi.* L. oxide obtained by heating metallic l. in the air up to its point of volatilization. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Glycerine of l. subacetate, Glycerole of l.** See *Glycerinum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Goulard's extract of l.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Hard l.** Ger., *Hartblei.* Impure l. containing portions of other metals which give it greater hardness. [B.]—**Hebra's l. ointment.** See *Unguentum* DIACHYLON.—**Horn l., Horny l.** Lat., *plumbum corneum.* A white, horny, translucent substance obtained by fusing l. chloride apart from the air. [B, 3.]—**L. acetate.** Lat., *plumbi acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acetas plumbicus* [Fr. Cod.], *plumbum aceticum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate neutre de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsaures Blei*, *Bleiacetat.* A compound of l. and acetic acid. The normal l. acetate, or sugar of l., is a body, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2+3H_2O$, forming colorless, transparent prismatic crystals of sweet. astringent taste, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. Used as an astringent. [B.]—**L. aconitate.** Ger., *aconitsaures Blei.* It., *aconitato di piombo.* The l. salt of aconitic acid, $Pb_3(C_6H_3O_4)_2+3H_2O$. [B. 2.]—**L. acrylate.** Ger., *acrylsaures Blei.* A salt, $Pb.(C_3H_3O_2)_2$, forming prismatic crystals and crystallizing from water in shining acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. adipate.** Ger., *adipinsaures Blei.* A salt of the composition $(C_6H_8O_4)Pb$. [a, 38.]—**L. amido-sulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de plomb.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures Blei.* A substance, $(NH_2SO_2.O)_2Pb+H_2O$, forming small acicular crystals readily soluble in water. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**L.-amyl.** A compound of l. and amyl. These compounds include: 1. (Ger., *Bleitetrisamyl*) a body, $Pb(C_5H_{11})_4$. 2. (Ger., *Bleitriisamyl*) a substance, $Pb_2(C_5H_{11})_6$. [B, 3.]—**L. and mercury iodide.** Lat., *hydrargyroplumbum jodatum*, *plumbum jodatum cum hydrargyro jodato.* A double salt consisting of 2 parts of l. iodide and 1 part of mercury biniodide, and occurring in shining red crystalline plates, soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**L. and opium wash.** See *Lotio* PLUMBI *et opii.*—**L. antimonate.** Ger., *Bleiantimoniat*, *antimonsaures Blei.* A substance, $PbSb_2O_6$, occurring native as a mineral, and also prepared artificially. It constitutes the pigment *Naples yellow.* [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**L. arsenate.** Fr., *arsénite de plomb.* Ger., *arsensaures Blei.* L. ortho-arsenate, or ordinary l. arsenate, a body, $Pb_3(AsO_4)_2$. [B.] See also *L. pyroarsenate.*—**L. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de plomb.* Ger., *arsenigsaures Blei.* Two l arsenites are known: $Pb_3(AsO_3)_2$. and $Pb_2.As_2O_5$. [B, 2.]—**L. balsam.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**L. binoxide.** See *L. dioxide.*—**L. borate.** Fr., *borate de plomb.* Ger., *Bleiborat*, *borsaues Blei* (oder *Bleioxyd*). A vitreous substance produced by the action of l. oxide on boron trioxide, and varying in character according to the proportions of its ingredients. When weights are used in the proportion of 2 molecules of boron trioxide to 1 molecule of l. oxide, a very hard, colorless, and highly refractive glass is obtained. [B, 3.] See also *L. metaborate* and *L. pyroborate.*—**L. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de plomb.* Ger., *Bromblei*, *Bleibromür.* A substance, $Pb.Br_2$, forming white acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**L. carbonate.** Lat., *plumbi carbonas* [U. S. Ph.], *plumbum carbonicum.* Fr., *carbonate de plomb.* Ger., *kohlensaures Blei*, *Bleicarbonat.* Normal l. carbonate, a body, $PbCO_3$, occurring native as the mineral cerusite, and also obtained artificially. What is usually called l. carbonate is basic l. carbonate. [B.]—**L. cerate.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**L. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de plomb.* Ger., *Chlorblei*, *Bleichlorür.* A substance, $PbCl_2$, forming white acicular crystals. [B.] See also *Horn l.*, *L. oxychloride*, and *L. perchloride.*—**L. chlorosulphide.** See *L. sulphochloride.*—**L. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de plomb.* Ger., *chromsaures Blei*, *Bleichromat.* A substance, $PbCrO_4$, occurring native as a yellow crystalline mineral, and also obtainable artificially as a bright-yellow substance insoluble in water; used extensively as a pigment under the name of *chrome-yellow.* At high temperatures it acts as a strong oxidizing agent. [B.] See also *Basic l. chromate.*—**L. cuprocyanide.** Ger., *Bleicuprocyanür.* A double cyanide of l. and copper, $PbCu_2C_4N_4$. [B.]—**L. cyanate.** Ger., *cyansaures Blei.* A body, $Pb(CNO)_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**L. cyanide.** Ger., *Bleicyanür*, *Cyanblei.* A white powder of the composition $Pb(CN)_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. dioxide.** Lat., *deutoxidum plumbi.* Fr., *dioxyde de plomb.* Ger., *Bleidioxyd*, *Bleihyperoxyd.* Puce-colored l. oxide, l. peroxide, a substance, PbO_2, occurring native, and obtained artificially. It forms either a brownish powder, or dark, six-sided, tabular prismatic crystals. [B, 3, 16.]—**L. ethyl.** Ger., *Bleiäthyl.* A colorless inflammable liquid, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$. [B.]—**L. ferricyanide.** Ger., *Ferridcyanblei.* A body, $Pb_3.Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, forming dark crystals soluble in water. [B.]—**L. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyanblei.* A white powder, $Pb_2.Fe(C_3N_3)_2+3H_2O$. [B.]—**L. fluoride.** A white substance, PbF_2, nearly insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**L. formate.** Fr., *formiate de plomb.* Ger., *ameisensaures Blei.* A body, $Pb.(O.CHO)_2$, forming brilliant acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**L. glance.** Ger., *Bleiglanz.* Native l. sulphide. [B.]—**L. glass.** See *Vitrum* PLUMBI.—**L. glycerate.** A crystalline substance, $(C_3H_5O_4)_2Pb$, occurring in hard crusts little soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. glycocholate.** Ger., *glycocholsaures Blei.* A salt, $(C_{26}H_{42}NO_6)_2Pb$, occurring as a plaster-like precipitate soluble in alcohol. [B, 4 (a. 38).]—**L. glycollate.** A substance, $(C_2H_3O_3)_2$-Pb, occurring in shining monoclinic crystals. A basic salt, $(C_2H_3O_3$-$Pb)_2O$, also is known occurring in stellar needles almost insoluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. hydrocarbonate.** See *Basic l. carbonate.*—**L. hydroxide.** Ger., *Bleihydroxyd.* Basic l. hydroxide, $Pb_2O(OH)_2$, a white substance produced by the combined action of air and water on metallic l. A compound $Pb_3O_2(OH)_2$ is also known. [B, 3.]—**L. hyperoxide.** See *L. dioxide.*—**L. iodide.** Lat., *plumbi iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *plumbum jodatum* [Ger. Ph.], *ioduretum plumbicum* [Fr. Cod.], *iodetum plumbicum.* Fr., *iodure de plomb.* Ger., *Jodblei*, *Bleijodür*, *Bleijodid.* A body, PbI_2, occurring as a heavy, bright-yellow crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. Used topically as a discutient. [B.]—**L. lactate.** See *Basic l. lactate.*—**L. line.** The blue line on the gums in l. poisoning. [a, 34.]—**L. lotion.** A lotion containing a salt of lead, usually the subacetate.—**L. mercaptide.** Ger., *Bleimercaptid.* A yellow crystalline precipitate, $(C_2H_5S)_2Pb$, formed when l. acetate is treated with alcoholic solution of mercaptan. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. metaborate.** Ger., *metaborsaures Blei.* A heavy white substance, $Pb(BO_2)_2+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**L. methyl.** Ger., *Bleimethyl.* A mobile liquid, $Pb(C.H_3)_4$.—**L. molybdate.** Fr., *molybdate de plomb.* Ger., *molybdänsaures Blei*, *Bleimolybdat.* A substance, $PbMoO_{41}$, occurring native, and also obtained artificially in bright-yellow crystals, or as a white powder. [B, 3.]—**L. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de plomb.* See *L. sulphide.*—**L. monoxide.** Lat., *plumbi oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *plumbum oxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *oxydulatum* [*fusum*]) [Gr. Ph.], *oxidum plumbicum* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *plumbicum præparatum* [Finn. Ph.]), *oxydum plumbicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu *plumbicum semivitreum* [Netherl. Ph.]), *lithargyrum* [Ger. Ph.], *lythargyrum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *proto-oxyde de plomb fondu* [Fr. Cod.], *monoxyde de plomb.* Ger., *Bleimonoxyd.* It., *monossido di piombo.* Sp., *monóxido de plomo*, *litargirio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu oxydatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Ordinary l. oxide, PbO, a substance appearing under different forms. It occurs native as l. ochre, and may also be obtained by heating metallic l. or its carbonate. When metallic l. is heated to a dull-red heat it forms massicot (*q. v.*), and when fused, litharge (*q. v.*). L. monoxide is only moderately soluble in water, but is readily soluble in acids. [B, 3, 16.]—**L. nitrate.** Lat., *plumbi nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *azotas plumbicus.* Fr., *azotate de plomb*, *nitre de Saturne.* Ger., *salpetersaures Blei*, *Bleisalpeter*, *salpetersaures Bleioxyd*, *Bleinitrat.* Plumbic nitrate, a body, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, forming octaedral crystals of sweet astringent taste, readily soluble in water. It is used in solution as an astringent lotion, and internally in hæmoptysis, epilepsy, and asthma. [B.]—**L. nitrite.** Fr., *nitrite* (ou *azotite*) *de plomb.* Ger., *salpetrigsaures Blei.* A substance, $Pb(NO_2)_2$, forming yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**L. nitro-saccharate.** A substance occurring in yellow prismatic crystals formed by dissolving l. saccharate (from dibasic saccharic acid) in dilute nitric acid, and evaporating. [B, 5.]—**L. ochre.** Ger., *Bleiocher* (2d def.). 1. See under *L. monoxide.* 2. See *Red l. oxide.*—**L. oil.** Ger., *Bleiöl.* See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**L. ointment.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**L. oleate.** A light white powder, $(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2Pb$, melting at 80° C. to a yellow oil, which, when cooled, becomes a brittle, translucent mass. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**L. oleo-palmitate.** L. plaster prepared from l. subacetate. It is white and

free from glycerin, and makes a more elegant litharge ointment when dissolved in olive-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]—**L. oxalate.** A heavy precipitate. C_2O_4Pb, insoluble in water, soluble in a nitric-acid solution of sal ammoniac and other ammoniacal salts. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**L. oxide.** Lat., *plumbi oxidum, plumbum oxydatum, oxydum plumbicum.* Fr., *oxyde de plomb.* Ger., *Bleioxyd, Bleigelb, Bleiglätte.* See *L. monoxide, L. dioxide, L. sesquioxide, L. suboxide, L. tetroxide,* and *Red l. oxide.*—**L. oxyacetate.** See *L. subacetate.*—**L. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de plomb.* Ger., *Bleioxybromür.* A compound of l. with oxygen and bromine; basic l. bromide. [B, 3.]—**L. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de plomb.* Ger., *Bleioxychlorür.* A compound of l. with oxygen and chlorine; a basic chloride of l. Several are known, varying in composition according to the method of preparation, and some occur native as minerals. A white oxychloride of l., $Pb(OH)Cl$, is used as a paint; and certain yellow oxychlorides are known as Turner's or patent yellow and Cassel yellow. [B, 3.]—**L. oxyiodide.** Ger., *Bleioxyjodür.* A compound of l. with oxygen and iodine. [B, 16.]—**L. paranitrate.** A reagent prepared by melting 54 parts of ammonium nitrate, and adding 34 of l. nitrate and 21 of l. hydrate. It melts at about 115° C., and in contact with glucose gives a cherry-red color, with cane-sugar the color of *café-au-lait*, and with pyrogallic acid a chrome-green color. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 39).]—**L. perchloride.** Fr., *perchlorure de plomb.* Ger., *Bleiperchlorür.* A substance, probably $PbCl_4$, known only in solution. [B, 3.]—**L. peroxide.** Ger., *Bleiperoxyd, Bleiüberoxyd.* See *L. dioxide.*—**L. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de plomb.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Blei, Bleiphosphat.* A compound of l. and phosphoric acid. L. orthophosphate, l. pyrophosphate, and l. metaphosphate are known. Normal l. phosphate, or l. orthophosphate, is a white substance, $Pb_3(Po_4)_2$; the monohydric phosphate, $HPbPo_4$, a white crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**L. plant.** The genus *Amorpha*, especially the *Amorpha canescens.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. plaster.** Ger., *Bleipflaster* (2d def.). 1. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI. 2. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**L. plate.** A thin plate of sheet-l. used as an application over indolent ulcers and wounds. [*a*, 34.]—**L. platinochloride.** Fr., *platinochlorure de plomb.* A flesh-colored mass, $PbPtCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**L. plumbate.** Ger., *bleisaures Blei.* A compound of l. and plumbic acid; l. sesquioxide, Pb_2O_3, may be regarded as normal l. plumbate, $PbPbO_3$, and red l. oxide, Pb_3O_4, as a basic l. plumbate, $Pb(PbO).PbO_3$. [B, 3.]—**L. poisoning.** Ger., *Bleivergiftung.* See *L.* CACHEXIA, *L.* INTOXICATION, *L.* PALSY, LEADING, and PLUMBISM.—**L. protoxide.** Ger., *Bleiprotoxyd.* See *L. monoxide.*—**L. pyroarsenate.** Ger., *pyroarsensaures Blei.* The diplumbic arsenate of Watts, a white crystalline powder, $Pb_2As_2O_7$, insoluble in water. [B, 2.]—**L. pyroborate.** Ger., *pyroborsaures Blei.* An amorphous substance, $PbB_4O_7 + 4H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**L. pyrophosphate.** Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures Blei.* A white substance, $Pb_2P_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**L. pyrothioarsenate.** Ger., *pyrothioarsensaures Blei.* Neutral l. sulpharsenate; a substance, $Pb_2As_2S_7$, of reddish color when freshly precipitated, but becoming black on drying. [B, 2.]—**L. quinate.** A substance, $(C_7H_{11}O_6)_2Pb$, forming readily soluble crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**L. saccharate.** Lat., *plumbi saccharas.* Ger., *zuckersaures Blei.* 1. A salt of l. and dibasic saccharic acid; a white powder insoluble in water, obtained by precipitating its aqueous solution with l. carbonate. The varieties $C_6H_8PbO_8$ and $C_6H_4Pb_3O_8$ are known, and a basic saccharate obtained by mixing aqueous solutions of monocalcic saccharate and of l. acetate and precipitating with alcohol. The last is readily soluble in acetic and in nitric acids, and is prone to absorb carbon dioxide. 2. A salt of l. and monobasic saccharic acid. See SACCHARATE. 3. A compound of l. with cane-sugar or saccharose; more correctly called l. sucrate. [B, 5; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]—**L. salicylate.** A substance, $(C_7H_5O_3)_2Pb + H_2O$, crystallizing from boiling water in transparent crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**L. sesquioxide.** Ger., *Bleisesquioxyd.* Diplumbic trioxide; an orange-red amorphous powder, Pb_2O_3. [B, 3, 16.]—**L. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de plomb.* Ger., *kieselsaures Blei, Bleisilicat.* A compound of l. with silicic acid. It forms a vitreous substance, and is one of the constituents of flint glass. [B, 3.]—**L. subacetate.** Lat., *plumbi subacetas, subacetas plumbicus.* Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb.* Ger., *Bleisubacetat, Bleizucker.* Basic l. acetate, a term applied usually to the mixture of basic l. acetates contained in the *liquor plumbi subacetatis* of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. [B.]—**L. suboxide.** Lat., *cinis* (seu *cineres*) *plumbi* (seu *Saturni*). Fr., *cendre de Saturne.* Ger., *Bleisuboxyd.* A black powder, Pb_2O. Its existence as a distinct compound has been denied by some. [B, 3.]—**L. sucrate.** A compound of l. with cane-sugar or saccharose. Two such are known, a dibasic sucrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2PbO = C_{12}H_{20}(PbOH)_2O_{11}$, crystalline warty masses or needles. and a tribasic sucrate, $C_{12}H_{16}Pb_3O_{11}$, crystallizing from sugar-water in needles. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**L. sulphantimonate.** See *L. thioantimonate.*—**L. sulpharsenate.** See *L. thioarsenate* and *L. pyrothioarsenate.*—**L. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de plomb.* Ger., *Bleisulfat, schwefelsaures Bleioxyd.* L. vitriol, $Pb.SO_4$, occurring in nature in transparent crystals, or obtainable artificially as a heavy white powder. [B, 3.] See also *Basic l. sulphate.*—**L. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de plomb.* Ger., *Schwefelblei, Bleisulfid.* A body occurring in nature as galena. It forms cubical or octaedral crystals, $Pb.S$. Other l. sulphides are known, Pb_4S, and Pb_2S. [B, 3.]—**L. sulphocacodylate.** See *L. thiocacodylate.*—**L. sulphochloride.** Ger., *Bleisulfochlorid.* A red substance, $PbCl_2.3PbS$. [B, 16.]—**L. sulphocyanate.** See *L. thiocyanate.*—**L. sulphuret.** See *L. sulphide.*—**L. tannate.** Lat., *plumbum tannicum purum* [Swiss Ph.], *plumbi tannas.* Ger., *Bleitannat, gerbsaures Blei.* Sp., *tanato plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dropping a sufficient amount of a solution of 9 parts of tannic acid in 90 of water into a solution of 8 parts of l. acetate in 80 of water, filtering, washing, and drying. A bitannate is thus obtained as a grayish-yellow, tasteless powder; other tannates also exist. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also PLUMBUM *tannicum pultiforme.*—**L. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de plomb.* Ger., *weinsaures Blei.* 1. Normal l. tartrate. a white crystalline powder, $C_4H_4PbO_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2\langle{}^{COO}_{COO}\rangle Pb$. 2. Basic l. tartrate, a body, $C_4H_2Pb_2O_6 = C_2H_2 \equiv (O_2Pb)\langle{}^{COO}_{COO}\rangle Pb$. [B, 4.]—**L. tetroxide.** Ger., *Bleitetroxyd.* Red l. oxide; red l.; minium. A bright orange-red, granular, crystalline powder of the composition Pb_3O_4. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**L. tetrethyl.** See *L. ethyl.*—**L. thioantimonate.** Ger., *schwefelantimonsaures Blei, thioantimonsaures Blei.* L. sulphantimonate, a substance, $Pb_3(SbS_4)_2$. [B, 2.]—**L. thioarsenate.** Ger., *schwefelarsensaures* (oder *thioarsensaures*) *Blei.* Basic l. sulpharsenate; a black or brownish-black substance, $Pb_3(AsS_4)_2$. [B. 2.]—**L. thiocacodylate.** Ger., *Bleisulfocacodylat, thiocacodylsaures Blei.* A substance, $Pb.S_4.2As(CH_3)_2$, forming small white scales of pearly lustre. [B, 2.]—**L. thiochloride.** See *L. sulphochloride.*—**L. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Schwefelcyanblei, Rhodanblei, thiocyansaures Blei.* A crystalline powder, $Pb(SCH)_2$, soluble with difficulty in water. [B.]—**L. thiophenate.** A yellow crystalline precipitate, $(C_6H_5S)_2Pb$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**L. tree.** Ger., *Bleibaum* (2d def.). 1. The *Leucæna glauca.* [B, 282 (*a*, 35).] 2. See under ARBOR *Saturni.*—**L. trimethyl.** Ger., *Bleitrimethyl.* See PLUMBTRIMETHYL.—**L. vitriol.** Ger., *Bleivitriol.* See *L. sulphate.*—**L. water.** Ger., *Bleiwasser, Bleimilch* (*q. v.*). See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**L'wort.** See the major list.—**Liniment of l. subacetate.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Magistery of l.** A precipitate of l. [B.]—**Neutral l. sulpharsenate.** See *L. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Ointment of l. acetate.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *acetatis.*—**Ointment of l. carbonate.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**Ointment of l. iodide.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *iodidi.*—**Ointment of l. subacetate.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Pattinson's white l.** Ger., *Pattinson's Bleiweiss.* See under *White l.*—**Pill of l. and opium.** See *Pilula* PLUMBI *cum opio.*—**Plaster of l. carbonate.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**Plaster of l. iodide.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *iodidi.*—**Puce-colored l. oxide.** See *L. dioxide.*—**Red l. oxide.** Lat., *minium* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.], *plumbum hyperoxydatum rubrum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *plumbum oxydatum rvbrum* [Gr. Ph.], *plumbi oxidum rubrum, oxydum plumbicum rubrum.* Fr., *oxyde rouge de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bleiocher.* Sp., *minio* [Sp. Ph.], *óxido rojo de plomo.* Roum., *plumbu oxydatu hyperoxydatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Red l., triplumbic tetroxide, minium; a scarlet powder, Pb_3O_4, made up of crystalline grains; used as a pigment and official in the above-named pharmacopœias. [B, 3; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Regulus of l.** Ger., *Bleikönig.* Metallic l. [*a*, 38.]—**Semivitrified l. oxide.** Lat., *plumbi oxidum semi vitreum.* Litharge; so called because when prepared by incomplete fusion of metallic l. it is produced in a semi-crystalline state. [B.]—**Sheet l.** Ger., *Bleiblech.* L. beaten or rolled into plates. [*a*, 38.]—**Solution of l. acetate.** See PLUMBUM *aceticum solutum.*—**Solution of l. subacetate.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Sugar of l.** See under *L. acetate* and *L. subacetate.*—**Test solution of l. acetate** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of l. acetate in 10 parts of distilled water, with a few drops of acetic acid if needed to give a faint acid reaction. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tribasic l. acetate.** See *L. acetate.*—**Vinegar of l.** Lat., *acetum Saturni.* Ger., *Bleiessig.* See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**White l.** Lat., *plumbum candidum.* Fr., *blanc de plomb.* Ger., *Bleiweiss, Bleirost.* Basic l. carbonate, ceruse; a salt used extensively as a white paint, either alone or in combination with barium sulphate. Pattinson's white l. is a white oxychloride of l. used as a paint. [B, 3, 5.]—**White l. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ.—**Yellow l. oxide.** Ger., *Bleigelb.* See MASSICOT.

LEADEN, adj. Le^{2}d'n. Made of or resembling lead. [*a*, 17.]

LEADER, n. Led'u^{5}r. 1. A popular term for an artery or tendon. [L; *a*. 32.] 2. The terminal bud of an excurrent stem. [*a*, 35.]

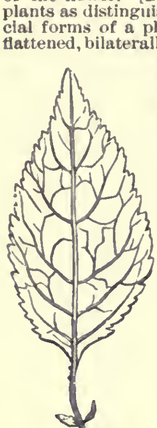
LEADING, n. Le^{2}d'i^{2}n^2. Of smelters, a chronic form of lead poisoning induced by their occupation. [Bullard, "Med. and Surg. Reporter"; "Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic," July 15, 1882, p. 56.]

LEADWORT, n. Le^{2}d'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Plumbago*, especially the *Plumbago europæa.* In the pl., *l's*, the *Plumbaginaceæ.* [B (*a*, 41).]—**Cape l.** The *Plumbago capensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**European l.** The *Plumbago europæa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Rose-colored l.** The *Plumbago rosea.*—**Scarlet-flowered l.** The *Plumbago coccinea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LEÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Le(le^2)-e'(a^3'e^2)·na^3. Gr., λέαινα. Lit., the lioness; a certain plaster used anciently for sciatica and hemicrania. [Altius (A, 325).]

LEAF, n. Lef. Gr., φύλλον. Lat., *folium.* Fr., *feuille.* Ger., *Blatt.* It., *foglia.* Sp., *hoja.* 1. A thin sheet. 2. Popularly, see *Foliage leaves.* 3. In descriptive botany, the blade of a l. 4. In the most comprehensive sense, a stem appendage consisting of expansions of the tissues of the stem, constituting ordinarily the assimilating apparatus of the plant, but sometimes serving for other uses, *e. g.*, for climbing, for the utilization of animal matter, as vessels for maceration, as sensitive fly-traps, for storing nutritive matter, etc. Leaves exist not only as foliage, but in a variety of other forms, such as scales, spines, tendrils, stamens, and all lateral productions which are not axillary; all these forms, however, are alike in that they begin in the very young bud as minute protuberances just behind the growing apex of the stem. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Carinate l.** Fr., *feuille carinée.* A keel-shaped l. [*a*, 24.]—**Carpellary leaves.** The carpophylls, or carpels of the pistil. [*a*, 35.]—**Cataphyllary l.** See CATAPHYLL.—**Clasping l.** A leaf the blade of which embraces more or less of the stem at the base. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Complete l.** A typical leaf, *i. e.*, one having a blade, a petiole, and a pair of stipules. [B. 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Compound l.** A leaf the blade of which is divided into two or more distinct parts called leaflets. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Cotyledon leaves.** The seed-lobes; the leaf, or pair of leaves, borne

by the radicle. [a, 35.]—**Floral (or Flower) leaves.** The leaves of the flower. [B, 29 (a, 35).]—**Foliage leaves.** The foliage of plants as distinguished from bracts, spines, petals, and other special forms of a phylline nature. In typical cases they consist of flattened, bilaterally symmetrical, expanded parts (the blade) green in color, and having a distinct upper and lower surface, of a foot-stalk (petiole), and of a pair of stipules. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Fruit l.** Lat., *folium carpicum.* Ger., *Fruchtblatt.* A carpel. [B, 123



COMPLETE LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)



COMPOUND LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

(a, 35).]—**Goat's-leaves.** The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Indian l.** Different species of the genus *Cinnamomum*, especially *Cinnamomum iners*, also its l. [B, 275, 307 (a, 35).] See FOLIA *malabathri.*—**Interrupted l.** Fr., *feuille interrompue.* A deeply lobed l. in which the lobes (or a compound l. in which the leaflets) are alternately large and small. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Lattice l.** See LATTICE-*leaf.*—**L. cup.** The genus *Polymnia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. cycle.** Lat., *cyclus foliorum.* Fr., *cycle foliaire* (ou *folial*). Ger., *Blattcyclus, Blattkreis.* See CYCLE (2d def.).—**L.-like.** See FOLIACEOUS.—**L. of St. Patrick.** The *Saxifraga umbrosa.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-trace.** Ger., *Blattspur.* That part of the fibro-vascular bundles of the stem of a plant which is continuous with those of any one leaf. It consists usually of many threads, and may be frequently traced from the l. down into the stem for several internodes. [B, 312 (a, 35).]—**Malabar-l.** The *Cinnamomum malabathrum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pitcher-l.** Fr., *feuille ascidiée.* See ASCIDIUM.—**Primordial l.** Lat., *folium primordiale.* Fr., *feuille séminale.* Ger., *Samenblatt.* A l. borne by the embryo in the seed. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Scale l.** See CATAPHYLL.—**Sheathing l.** See *Clasping l.*—**Simple l.** A l. with a single blade, either sessile or petiolate, provided the petiole and blade are united directly and not by means of a joint. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Skeleton l.** A l. from which the parenchyma has been removed. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Staminal l.** See *Superimposed* STAMEN.—**Stipulary l.** Fr., *feuille stipulaire.* A stipule. [a, 35.]



PRIMORDIAL LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

LEAFLET, n. Lef'le^{2}t. Lat., *foliola* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliole.* Ger., *Blättchen.* A small leaf; usually a division of a compound leaf. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

LEAFY, adj. Lef'i^2. 1. Like leaves (said of bracts, etc.). 2. Full of leaves. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

LEAMINGTON, n. Le^{2}m'i^{2}n^2-tu^{3}n. A place in Warwickshire, England, where there are cold and warm gaseous and saline springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14, 43); F. W. Smith, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Feb., 1886, p. 128.]

LEATHER, n. Le^{2}th^2'u^{6}r. A.-S., *lether.* The tanned skin of an animal.—**L.-flower.** The *Clematis viorna.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-jacket.** The *Eucalyptus punctata* and the *Eucalyptus resinifera.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-leaf.** The *Cassandra* (*Andromeda*) *calyculata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-like.** See CORIACEOUS.—**L.-mouthed.** Having a mouth-like l. (said of certain fishes which have a small, tough mouth without teeth). [a, 39.]—**L.-winged.** Having a leathery flying-membrane (said of bats). [A, 359 (a, 39).]—**L.-wood.** 1. In America, the *Dirca palustris.* 2. In Australia, the genus *Ceratopetalum.* [B, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

LEATHERY, adj. Le^{2}th^2'u^{6}r-i^2. See CORIACEOUS.

LE BACHET (Fr.), n. L' ba^2-sha. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a saline and gaseous spring containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LEBANON SPRINGS, n. Le^{2}b'a^3-n'n. A place in Columbia County, New York, where there are thermal gaseous springs containing calcium and sodium carbonates, magnesium and potassium sulphates, sodium chloride, and silicic acid. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LEBEN (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}n. See LIFE.—**Aeusseres L.** See *External* LIFE.—**Animalisches L.** See *Animal* LIFE.—**Fötall', Fötusl'.** See *Fœtal* LIFE.—**Keiml'.** Embryonic life. [a, 45.]—**L'scapacität.** Vital capacity. [L, 80.]—**L'sdauer.** Duration of life. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**L'sfähig.** See VIABLE.—**L'sfähigkeit (des Fötus).** See VIABILITY.—**L'sgeschichte.** See BIOLOGY.—**L'sholz.** The *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L'skraft.** Vital force.—**L'skraut.** The *Sedum acre.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L'skunde.** See BIOLOGY.—**L'slänge.** Duration of life. [L, 80.]—**L'slehre.** See BIOLOGY.—**L'smaterial.** See NUTRIMENT.—**L'smesskunst.** See BIOMETRY.—**L'sordnung.** See DIET and REGIMEN.—**L'sordnungslehre.** See DIETETICS.—**L'sthätigkeit.** Vitality. [a, 45.]—**L'süberkraft.** See HYPERDYNAMIA.—**L'sweise.** See DIET and REGIMEN.—**L'swissenschaft.** See BIOLOGY.—**L'tilgend.** See ANTIBIOTIC.—**L'szähigkeit.** Tenacity of life; a term used in describing the vital power of striated muscle. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Thierisches L.** See *Animal* LIFE.—**Vegetabilisches L.** See *Vegetable* LIFE.

LEBEND (Ger.), adj. Lab'e^{2}nd. Living.

LEBENDIG (Ger.), adj. Lab-e^{2}nd'i^{2}g. Alive.—**L'gebärend.** See VIVIPAROUS.—**L'keit.** Vitality.—**L'machung.** Vivification, quickening. [L, 80 (a, 45).]

LEBENSBAUM (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}ns-ba^3-u^{4}m. See ARBOR VITÆ.—**Abendländischer L., Gemeiner L.** The *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Kugeliger L.** The *Thuja sphæroidea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L.-Ast.** One of the laminæ which compose the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum. [J, 17 (K).]—**L. der Gebärmutter.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina.*—**L. des kleinen Gehirns.** The arbor vitæ of the cerebellum. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**Morgenländischer L.** The *Thuja orientalis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LEBER (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}r. See LIVER.—**Egelichte L'n.** See *Liver* ROT.—**Fettl'.** See *Fatty* LIVER.—**L'ähnlich.** Liver-like.—**L'anschoppung.** An hepatic infarct. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'anschwellung.** Enlargement of the liver. [B, 135 (a, 39).]—**L'artig.** Liver-like.—**L'beschauung.** An examination of the liver. [a, 45.]—**L'beschwerde.** Liver complaint. [a, 50.]—**L'blümchen, L'blume.** See the major list.—**L'blutausfluss, L'blutung.** See HEPATORRHAGIA.—**L'braun.** Liver-colored.—**L'dämpfung.** The area of hepatic dullness on percussion.—**L'einschnitt.** 1. A fissure of the liver, an hepatic notch. [A, 521 (a, 45).] 2. See HEPATOTOMY (1st def.).—**L'entzündung.** See HEPATITIS.—**L'fäule.** See *Liver* ROT.—**L'fluss.** See HEPATORRHŒA.—**L'gallenfluss.** See HEPATOCHOLORRHŒA.—**L'gegend.** The bepatic region.—**L'klee.** The *Anemone hepatica.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**L'klette.** See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*—**L'krank.** Suffering from liver disease. [a, 45.]—**L'kraut.** See the major list.—**L'laut.** See HEPATECHEMA.—**L'lehre.** See HEPATOLOGY.—**L'leiden.** 1. See HEPATOPATHY. 2. See HEPATICUM (under HEPATICUS).—**L'mittel.** See HEPATICUM (under HEPATICUS).—**L'schall.** An hepatic sound. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'schmerz.** See HEPATALGIA.—**L'schwindsucht.** See HEPATOPHTHISIS.—**L'schwund.** Atrophy of the liver. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**L'sucht.** Liver disease. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**L'thran.** See COD-LIVER OIL.—**L'ton.** See HEPATECHEMA.—**L'vergrösserung.** Enlargement of the liver.—**L'verhärtung.** Induration of the liver.—**L'verkleinerung.** Atrophy of the liver. [a, 45.]—**L'verstopfung.** See HEPATEMPHRAXIS.—**L'zergliederung.** See HEPATOTOMY.—**L'zerreissung.** See HEPATORRHEXIS.—**Muskatnussl'.** See *Nutmeg* LIVER.—**Nebenl'.** See HEPAR *accessorium.*—**Stauungsl'.** Passive congestion of the liver. [a, 18.]—**Stockfischl'thran.** See COD-LIVER OIL.—**Wanderl'.** See *Floating* LIVER.

LEBERBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}r-blu^{6}m-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See HEPATICA and ANEMONE.—**Blaues L.** The *Anemone hepatica.* [B.]

LEBERBLUME (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}r-blum-e^2. The *Anemone hepatica.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Weisse L.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LEBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Lab'e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Hepatica* and the *Anemone hepatica.* 2. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* 3. The *Achillea ageratum.* 4. The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 180 (a, 35); B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Dreilappiges L., Edell', Goldenl'.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**Güldenl'.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium.* [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Keinl'.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Weisses L.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LEBES (Lat.), n. m. Leb(le^{2}b)'ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-is*). Gr., λέβης. 1. A kettle, basin, or pan; in old pharmacy, a pot or vessel for boiling anything. 2. A spittoon. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LEBETTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}b-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λεβήτιον. Ger., *Beckchen.* A small basin. [A, 311, 322.]

LE BOULOU (Fr.), n. L' bu-lu. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is an alkaline and weakly chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

LECANE (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}k'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *lec'anes.* Gr., λεκάνη (from λέκος, a dish). 1. A basin. 2. The pelvis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LECANIC, adj. Le^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *lecanicus* (from λεκάνη, a basin). See PELVIC.

LECANORA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}k-a^{2}n-or'a^3. From λεκάνη, a basin. Fr., *lécanore.* Ger., *Schüsselflechte.* Of Acharius, a genus of lichens. The *Lecanoreæ* (Fr., *lecanorées*) of Korber are a family of the *Lichenes heteromerici acramphiblasti.* The *Lecanorei* (Fr., *lecanorés*) of Nylander are a tribe of the *Placoidei* consisting of *l.*, etc. The *Lecanorinæ* are a family of the *Thallopsoræ.* The *Lecanorini* of Schärer are a family of discoid lichens including *L.*, *Urceolaria*, and *Dirina.* [B, 1, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. affinis.** A species closely allied to *L. esculenta* and having the same properties. [B, 77, 185 (a, 35).]—**L. atra.** Ger., *schwarze Schüsselflechte.* A black species widely dispersed and found on ordinary Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. cæseo-rubella.** The *Parmelia miculata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. desertorum, L. esculenta, L. Eversmanni.** The manna lichen; found on vast barren tracts in western Asia and northern Africa, occurring in small irregular, grayish or white lumps, and used, along with *L. affinis*, as food in times of scarcity. As it contains 66 per cent. of calcium oxalate, it is not wholesome. Being very light and sometimes carried by the winds to a great distance, it has been identified with the manna of the ancient Israel-

ites. [B, 19, 77, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, xxxviii (a, 39).]—**L. farinosa-marginata.** Ger., *mehlrandige Schüsselflechte.* A species occurring in the bark of *Cascarilla riedeliana.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. flavo-virens.** The *Parmelia subfusca*, var. *flavo-virens.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. leprosa.** A variety, apparently, of *L. pallida flava.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. melanoxantha.** Ger., *schwarzgelbe Schüsselflechte.* A species (by some referred to the genus *Parmelia*) sometimes found on ordinary Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. miculata.** The *Parmelia miculata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. muscorum.** The *Patellaria muscorum.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. ocellata.** Ger., *augenartige Schüsselflechte.* A species sometimes occurring on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pallida flava.** Ger., *blassgelbe Schüsselflechte.* A species found in tropical America on Huánuco barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. parella.** Fr., *perelle, orseille d'Auvergne* (ou *de terre*). A species yielding the "perelle" valued as a crimson dye. [B, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. punicea.** Ger., *scharlachrothe Schüsselflechte.* A species occurring on the barks of trees in tropical America; sometimes on cinchona-barks and often on ordinary Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. russula.** Ger., *röthlichgelbe Schüsselflechte.* A species found on Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. soredifera.** The *Parmelia soredifera.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. subfusca.** The *Parmelia subfusca.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. tartarea.** Fr., *lécanore de Tartarie.* Ger., *weinsteinartige Schüsselflechte.* Cudbear, cup-moss, cork-cudbear; a species formerly much used in the north of Europe as a dye for cloths and as a source of litmus. [B, 5, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. tinctoria.** Fr., *lécanore des teinturiers.* A species used in Brazil as a red dye, known as vegetable cochineal. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. varia.** The *Parmelia varia.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LECANORATE, n. Le[2]k-a[2]n-o'ra[2]t. Fr., *lécanorate.* A salt of lecanoric acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LÉCANORE (Fr.), n. La-ka[3]-nor. See LECANORA.—**L. des teinturiers.** See LECANORA *tinctoria.*—**L. de Tartarie.** See LECANORA *tartarea.*—**L. parelle.** See LECANORA *parella.*

LECANORIC ACID, LECANORIN, n's. Le[2]k-a[2]n-o'ri[2]k, -ri[2]n. Fr., *acide lécanorique.* Ger., *Lecanorsäure, Orsellinsäure.* An acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from several lichens, especially from species of the genera *Lecanora, Variolaria*, and *Parmelia.* It forms stellate groups of long, white, silky needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and cold alcohol, soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and melting at 153° C. Its alcoholic solutions when boiling give ethyl orsellinate and, if continued, orcin. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

LECITHOPHORE, n. Le[2]s'i[2]th-o-for. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and φορεῖν, to bear. Ger., *Lecithophor.* Of Van Beneden, the layer of cells forming the floor of the segmentation cavity in the mammalian ovum. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," Anat., 1889 (a, 32, 39).]

LE CAYLA (Fr.), n. L' ka-la[3]. A place in the department of the Aveyron, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

LECCA-GUM, n. Le[2]k'a[3]-gu[3]m. Fr., *lecce.* See OLIVE-*tree gum.*

LECCIA (It.), n. Le[2]t'chi[2]-a[3]. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

LECHEGUANA (Port.), n. La-sha-gwa[3]'na[3]. In Brazil, the *Nectarinia lecheguana.* [L, 87 (a, 39).]

LECHO (Lat.), n. f. Lek(le[2]ch[2])'o. Gen., *lech'us.* Gr., λεχώ (from λέχος, a bed). Ger., *Wöchnerin.* A lying-in woman. [A, 322.]

LECHOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Le[2]k(le[2]ch[2])-o[2]p'i[2]r(u[6]r)-a[3]. From λεχώ, a woman in childbed, and πῦρ, fever. Puerperal fever. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

LECIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)-si[2]d(ki[2]d)'e[2]-a[3]. Fr., *lécidéa, lécidée.* Ger., *Tellerflechte, Schüsselflechte.* A genus of crustaceous lichens typical of the *Lecideæ* (Fr., *lecidées*) of Fries (a series of the *Gasterothalami*); the *Lecideaceæ* of Reichenbach (a division of the *Cladoniaceæ*); the *Lecideei* of Nylander (a tribe of the *Placoidei*); the *Lecideidæ* of Lindley (a section of the *Hymenothalameæ*); the *Lecidineæ* (a family of the *Gymnocarpei*); and the *Lecidini* (Fr., *lécidines*) of Schärer (a family of discoid lichens). [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. arthonioides.** A white species common on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. atropurpurascens.** A species sometimes occurring on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. atro-virens.** The *Patellaria geographica.* [B 180 (a, 35).]—**L. aurigera.** The *Parmelia soredifera.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. brunneo-atra.** Ger., *braunschwarze Tellerflechte.* A species found on old yellow cinchona-barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. caribæa, L. cinnabarina.** Ger., *caraibische Tellerflechte.* A species occurring on the bark of *Exostema caribæum*, and sometimes on that of *Cassia caryophyllata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. congregata.** Ger., *zusammengedrängte Tellerflechte.* A species found on angustura-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. cuticula.** A species occurring on Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. Dicksonii.** A species yielding with alum a gray dye. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. grisea.** Ger., *grauliche Tellerflechte.* A species observed on *china flava dura* and on ordinary Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. leucoxantha.** Ger., *weissgelbe Tellerflechte.* A species sometimes seen on ordinary Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. lobariæformis.** A species observed sometimes on bitter quassia-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. luteo-alba.** A species with a thin, smooth, whitish thallus, found on the bark of *Cornus florida.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. myriadea.** Ger., *vielfrüchtige Tellerflechte.* A species occurring sometimes on cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. myriotrema.** A species with a light olive-green thallus occasionally observed on angustura-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. Œderi.** See *L. Dicksonii.*—**L. olivaceo-atra.** A species with a thin pulveraceous thallus, observed on angustura-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. olivaceo-rufa.** Ger., *rothbraune Tellerflechte.* A species found on yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. parasema.** Ger., *begrenzte Tellerflechte.* A species observed on the Huánuco barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pseud-angusturæ.** A species occurring on false angustura-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pupilla.** A species found on *cortex adstringens brasiliensis spurius.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pustulata.** The *Umbilicaria pustulata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. rubrica.** Ger., *röthelfarbige Tellerflechte.* A species found on the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. rufo-coccinea.** Ger., *scharlachrothbraune Tellerflechte.* A species occurring on the bark of *Cascarilla riedeliana*, on *cortex adstringens brasiliensis spurius*, and on Alcornoque-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. spilota.** A species occasionally found on Brazilian angustura-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. stuppea.** A species found on yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. vernalis.** A species sometimes found on Copalchi-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. vernalis varians.** See *L. cuticula.*

LECIDEINE, adj. Le[2]s-i[2]d'e[2]-i[2]n. Lat., *lecideinus.* Fr., *lécidéine.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lecidea*; of apothecia, patelliform. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).] See APOTHECIUM *lecideinum.*

LECITHIGENOUS, adj. Le[2]s-i[2]-thi[2]j'e[2]n-u[3]s. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *lécithigene.* Yolk-producing. [A, 385.]

LECITHIN, n. Le[2]s'i[2]-thi[2]n. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *lécithine.* Ger., *L.* A term for a class of bodies, $C_3H_5(C_mH_nO_2)(C_pH_qO_2)OPO[O(OH)_2.C_2H_4N.(CH_3)_3]$, derived from the tissues of the brain and nerves, from amniotic fluid, from yolk of egg, from bile, from spermatozooids, and from certain vegetable substances. All are derivatives of glycerin, formed by the substitution of the molecules of 2 fatty-acid radicles for 2 molecules of hydroxyl, while the third molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by a molecule of neurine in combination with phosphoric acid. According to some autborities, the neurine in these compounds loses the elements of water before combining with phosphoric acid, and the formula will therefore be $C_3H_5(C_mH_nO_2)(C_pH_qO_2)OPO[O_2.C_2H_4.N(CH_3)_3]$. The l. obtained from the brain is by some authors said to be *distearyl-l.*, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2.OPO[C_5H_{15}NO_3]=C_{44}H_{90}NPO_8$, and by others said to be *palmityl oleyl-l.*, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)OPO.[C_5H_{15}NO_3]=C_{42}H_{84}NPO_9$, or, according to Strecker, $C_{42}H_{82}NPO_8$. The latter formula corresponds more nearly to the results of analysis. The body is a hygroscopic, white solid of waxy consistence, soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in acicular clusters, and insoluble in water. [B.]

LECITHOID, adj. Le[2]s'i[2]th-oid. Gr., λεκιθώδης (from λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lecithodes.* Fr., *lécithode.* Ger., *dotterähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Vitelline, resembling the yolk of an egg. 2. Consisting of pea-flour or bean-flour. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LECITHOPHANIC ACID, n. Le[2]s-i[2]th-o-fa[2]n'i[2]k. From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and φαίνειν, to show. An acid contained in the thallus of some yellowish or orange-colored lichens, distinguished from chrysophanic acid by not giving a purple reaction with caustic potash. [B.]

LECITHOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Le[2]s(le[2]k)'i[2]th-o[2]s. See LECITHUS.

LECITHOUS, adj. Le[2]s'i[2]th-u[3]s. See LECITHOID.

LECITHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Le[2]s(le[2]k)'i[2]th-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., λέκιθος. Fr., *jaune d'œuf* (1st def.). Ger., *Eigelb* (1st def.). 1. (F.) the yolk of an egg. 2. (M.) pulse or pulse porridge. [A, 311, 322.]

LECITHYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Le[2]s(le[2]k)-i[2]th-i(u[6])'me[2]n(man). Gen., *-ym'enos (-is).* From λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and ὑμήν, a membrane. The vitelline membrane. [L, 50 (a, 43).] Cf. OOLECITHYMEN.

LECKBREI (Ger.), **LECKSAFT** (Ger.), n's. Le[2]k'bri, -za[2]ft. See ELECTUARY.

LECKSUCHT (Ger.), n. Le[2]k'zuch[2]t. A catarrhal disease in cattle. [a, 34.]

LECO (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)'ko. Gen., *lec'us.* Gr., ληκώ. The penis. [A, 311.]

LE CONQUEST (Fr.), n. L' ko[2]n[2]-ka. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Finistère, France. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LECONTIA (Lat.), n. f. L'ko[2]n'shi[2](ti[2])-a[3]. The genus *Peltandra.* [a, 41.]—**L. virginica.** See PELTANDRA *virginica.*

LE CROISIC (Fr.), n. L' krwa[3]-zek. See CROISIC.

LE CROL (Fr.), n. L' krol. A place in the department of the Aveyron, France, where there is a spring containing ferrous sulphate and free carbonic acid. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

LE CROTOY (Fr.), n. L' kro-twa[3]. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Somme, France. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LECTISTERNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le[2]kt-i[2]-stu[5]rn(ste[2]rn)'i[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From *lectus*, a bed, and *sternere*, to spread out. The special arrangement of a bed formerly considered essential in different diseases. [L, 84 (a, 43).]

LECTUAL, adj. Le[2]k'tu[2]-a[2]l. Lat., *lectualis* (from *lectus*, a bed). Of a disease, confining the patient to the bed. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

LECTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Le[2]kt'u[2]l(u[4]l)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Dim. of *lectus.* A small bed; a litter or cradle. [a, 41.]—**L. medicatus.** Ger., *Kräuterkissen.* A pallet or cushion containing dried aromatic herbs, applied (generally hot) in various complaints. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**L. stramineus.** A straw splint. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

LECUS (Lat.), n. m. Lek(le[2]k)'u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., λέκος. A corm. [Gray (a, 35).]

LECYTHIS (Lat.), n. f. Le[2]s(lak)'i[2](u[6])-thi[2]s. Gen., *lec'ythis.* From λήκυθος, an oil-flask. Fr., *lécythis, quatelé, marmite de singe.* Ger., *Topfbaum, Affentopf.* A genus of South American trees of the lecyths (Lat., *Lecythidaceæ* [Fr., *lécythidacées*], *Lecy-*

theeæ [Fr., *lécythées*], or *Lecythideæ* [Fr., *lecythidées*]) which are, of Lindley, an order of the *Myrtales*; of Kunth, a section of the *Myrtaceæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. amara.** A species with bitter seeds. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. bracteata.** The *Couroupita guianensis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. grandiflora, L. lanceolata.** Fr., *quatelé à grandes fleurs*. Species having oily and edible seeds. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. ollaria.** The monkey-pot tree; a large tree indigenous to the regions of the Amazon, producing large, urn-shaped, capsular fruits known as sapucaia-nuts or, when empty, as monkey-pots; they are oleaginous and edible but leave a somewhat bitter flavor in the mouth. The bark is composed of numerous very thin layers which the Indians separate by beating and use as cigarette-wrappers under the name of *tauaré*. [B, 19, 104, 121, 185, 197, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. parvifolia.** A species having oleaginous and edible seeds. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. zabucajo.** Fr., *quatelé zabucaye*. A species yielding the fruits known as sapucaia-nuts, the seeds of which are of fine flavor and are easily digested. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

LEDEBOURIA (Lat.), n. Le^2-de^2-bur'i^2-a^3. From *Ledebour*, a German botanist. A section of the genus *Scilla*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. hyacinthina.** The *Scilla indica*. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

LEDER (Ger.), n. Lad'e^{2}r. Leather. [a, 41.]—**Grasl'.** The *Chantransia rivularis*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**L'artig.** See CORIACEOUS.—**L'blume.** The genus *Ptelea*. [a, 35; B, 48 (a, 14).]—**L'gelb.** See ALUTACEOUS.—**L'gummi.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**L'haut.** See CORIUM.—**L'holz.** See DIRCA.—**L'pilz.** The *Polyporus perennis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**L'stecken.** A method of producing an artificial sore by drawing a piece of leather, instead of a seton, through a cutaneous wound. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LEDESMA (Sp.), n. La-de^{2}s'ma^3. A place in the province of Salamanca, Spain, where there is a hot gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

LEDITANNIC ACID, n. Le^{2}d-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, or $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$, found in *Ledum palustre*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

LÉDON (Fr.), n. La-do^{2}n^2. The genus *Ledum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. à larges feuilles.** See *Ledum latifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de marais.** See LEDUM *palustre*.—**L. couché.** See *Ledum decumbens*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. droit.** See *Ledum erectum*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

LEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Led(lad)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λῆδον. Fr., *lédon* (1st def.). Ger., *Porst*, *Kienporst* (1st def.). *Kienrost*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of ericaceous shrubs. 2. Of Micheli, the genus *Rhododendron*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. alpinum.** Of Clusius, the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. camphor.** See under CAMPHOR.—**L. decumbens.** Fr., *lédon couché*. A variety of *L. palustre*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. erectum.** Fr., *lédon droit*. A variety of *L. palustre*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. grœnlandicum, L. latifolium.** Fr., *lédon à larges feuilles*. Ger., *breitblättriger Porst*. Labrador (or James) tea. A species growing in damp places in Canada and the northern United States. The leaves are used as a pectoral and tonic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. oil.** See under *L. palustre*.—**L. palustre.** Fr., *lédon des marais*, *romarin sauvage* (ou *de Bohême*). Ger., *Sumpfporst*, *wilder Rosmarin*, *Brauerkraut*, *Porsch*, *Gichttanne*. Marsh tea, a species found in northern Europe, Asia, and America, and in the mountainous portions of more southern latitudes. The leaves, *folia* (seu *herba*) *ledi palustris* (seu *rosmarini silvestris*, seu *cisti ledi*), have an aromatic, camphoraceous, and bitter taste, and a balsamic odor, and are supposed to be narcotic and diuretic. They have been used in eruptive diseases, as a sedative in whooping-cough and dysentery, internally and externally in scabies, elephantiasis, etc., and as a febrifuge. They contain an astringent principle (leditannic acid) and a volatile oil which contains, among other ingredients, valerianic acid, ericinol, and l. camphor (see under CAMPHOR). In Germany the leaves are substituted for hops in making beer. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

LEEA (Lat.), n. f. Le'a^3. From *Lee*, an English horticulturist. Fr., *léée*. A genus typical of the *Leeaceæ* (Fr., *léeacées*; Ger., *Leaceen*) of De Candolle, which are a tribe of the *Ampelideæ*, and the *Leeæ* of Lindley, which are a tribe of the *Vitaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. macrophylla.** Hind., *dhol-sumoodra*. Beng., *toolsoo-moodryia*. An East Indian species, the astringent, mucilaginous root of which is reputed remedial in ringworm. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**L. sambucina.** Fr., *léée à feuilles de sureau*, *bois de source*. A shrub found in the East Indian Archipelago, where the juice of the leaves is used as a stomachic, the root to relieve stomach ache, the wood in decoction for thirst, the juice of the branches and the leaves and berries as a febrifuge and as an application to inflamed eyes, and the steam from a decoction of the leaves to alleviate the pains of gout. [B, 88, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. spinosa.** A species found in the East Indian islands. The root is used in exanthematous skin diseases, and used to prevent palm-wine from souring. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. staphylea.** A species, 12 feet high, growing in Malabar, where the root is used in colic, intestinal complaints, etc., the leaves as a digestive tonic and externally in gout, and the wood, in decoction, to relieve thirst in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LEECH, n. Lech. 1. See HIRUDO. 2. An old term for a physician. [a, 17.]—**African l.** See HIRUDO *interrupta* and cf. BDELLA *nilotica* and HÆMOPIS *vorax*.—**American l.** See HIRUDO *decora*.—**Artificial l.** Lat., *hirudo artificialis*. Ger., *künstlicher Blutegel*. An instrument for puncturing a part and drawing blood from it by suction after the manner of a l. Cf. BDELLOMETER.—**Black l.** See HIRUDO *obscura*.—**German l., Gray l.** See HIRUDO *medicinalis*.—**Green l.** See HIRUDO *officinalis* (1st def.).—**Horse l.** Ger., *Pferdegel* (1st def.). 1. See AULOSTOMA *gulo*. 2. See VETERINARIAN.—**Hungarian l.** See HIRUDO *officinalis* (1st def.).—**Indian l.** See HIRUDO *granulosa*.—**Land l.** See HIRUDO *ceylonica*.—**L'craft, L'dom.** Old terms for the art of healing. [a, 41.]—**L'ing.** The abstraction of blood by means of leeches.—**Mechanical l.** See *Artificial l.*—**Morocco l.** See HIRUDO *troctina*.—**Reese's uterine l.** A graduated glass syringe having an aperture of the calibre of the tube, a small lance-shaped needle projecting from the centre of the piston; incision is made with the latter, and retraction of the piston withdraws the blood. [a, 34.]—**Senegal l.** See HIRUDO *mysomelas*.—**Speckled l.** See HIRUDO *officinalis*.—**Stohlmann's artificial l.** A l. consisting of two parts: one a long scarifier having a small circular cutter that revolves when a trigger releases the spring, the other a straight or bent glass tube in which a few drops of ether are placed to displace the air. [Smith, "Med. Rev.," 1889, p. 406 (a, 34).]—**Swedish l.** See HIRUDO *albopunctata*.

LEECHWORT, n. Lech'wu^{5}rt. The *Plantago lanceolata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

LEEK, n. Lek. See ALLIUM *porrum*.—**American mountain l.** The *Allium triflorum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**American wild l.** The *Allium tricoccum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blue l.** The *Allium ampeloprasum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Canker l.** The *Pyrola rotundifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common garden l.** See ALLIUM *porrum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Crow l., Dog's l.** The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**French l.** See ALLIUM *porrum*.—**Hollow l.** The *Corydalis cava*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**House l.** See HOUSELEEK.—**Sand l.** The *Allium scorodoprasum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sour l.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Stone l.** The *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Vine l.** The *Allium ampeloprasum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Wild l.** The *Allium ampeloprasum* and the *Allium ursinum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LEENSINGEN (Ger.), n. Lan'zi^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are springs containing calcium and magnesium sulphates and calcium carbonate, and a spring charged with magnesium sulphate, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and hydrogen sulphide. There is also a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 105, 135 (a, 14, 39).]

LEER (Ger.), adj. Lar. Empty. [a, 41.]—**L'schnäbelig.** See CENORRHAMPHUS.

LEERE (Ger.), n. f. Lar'e^2. See VACUUM.

LEFT-BRAINED, adj. Le^{2}ft-brand'. Fr., *gaucher du cerveau*. Ger., *linkshirnig*. Having the faculty of speech centred in the left subfrontal convolution (said of right-handed persons). Kussmaul (K, 16).]

LEFT-HANDED, adj. Le^{2}ft-ha^{2}nd'e^{2}d. Fr., *gaucher*. Ger., *linkshändig*. Having more strength and adroitness in the left hand than in the right. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

LEFZE (Ger.), n. Le^{2}f'tse^2. See LIP.

LEG, n. Le^{2}g. Gr., σκέλος, κνήμη. Lat., *crus*. Fr., *jambe*. Ger., *Bein*. 1. A limb used in walking; in man, the lower limb, especially that portion of it that extends from the knee to the ankle. 2. A supporting pillar.—**Ambulatory l.** In crustaceans, the locomotor appendages in contradistinction to those limbs which are modified, as in maxillipeds. [a, 39.]—**Bandy-l's.** See GENU *varum*.—**Barbadoes l.** Lat., *crus barbadicum*, *bucnemia tropica*. Elephantiasis of the l. [a, 34.]—**Black l. of Canada.** A form of purpura said to prevail among the lumbermen of Canada.—**Bowed l's.** See GENU *varum*.—**Cochin l.** Elephantiasis of the leg.—**Crossed l's.** Ankylosis of the hip joint producing crossing of the l's. ["Lancet," 1880, p. 696 (a, 34).]—**Dentists' l.** Severe pain occurring in the l. muscles of dentists, probably due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation through the rigidly contracted muscles and their associated nerves. [G. Johnson, "Lancet," Aug. 15, 1885, p. 282 (a, 34).]—**Dover's l.** Hypochondriasis. [L, 290.]—**Lawn-tennis l.** A rupture of some of the calf muscles, with localized pain and loss of power in the l.; caused by strain in playing lawn tennis. [Hood, "Lancet," 1884, ii, p. 728 (a, 34).]—**Milk l.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba*.—**Scissor-l's.** See *Crossed l's*.—**Weeping l.** A l. affected with eczema madidans. [G.]—**White l.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba*.

LEGAL, adj. Le'g'l. Gr., νόμιμος. Lat., *legalis* (from *lex*, a law). Fr., *légal*. Ger., *gerichtlich*. 1. Pertaining to the law. 2. In accordance with the law.

LEGESTACHEL (Ger.), n. Lag'e^2-sta^{3}ch^2-e^{2}l. See ACULEUS (3d def.).

LEGHORN, n. Le^{2}g'ho^{2}rn. An Italian seaside resort on the Mediterranean where there are several bathing establishments. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LEGITIMACY, n. Le^{2}j-i^{2}t'i^{2}m-a^{2}s-i. Lat., *legitimitas* (from *legitimus*, fixed). Fr., *légitimité*. Ger., *Legitimität*. The state of being legitimate.

LEGITIMATE, adj. Le^{2}j-i^{2}t'i^{2}m-at. Lat., *legitimus* (from *lex*, a law). Fr., *légitime*. Ger., *legitim*. In accordance with law, true, proper; of children, born in wedlock. [a, 41.]

LEGNA (Lat.), **LEGNON** (Lat.), **LEGNUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Le^{2}g'na^3, -no^{2}n, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., λέγνη, λέγνον. 1. A fringe. 2. The free border of a lip (of the vulva or of the uterus). [L, 50 (a, 14); a, 43.]

LÉGUÉ-SAINT-BRIEUE (Fr.), n. La-ga-sa^{2}n^2-bre-u^5. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LEGUME, n. Le^{2}g'u^{2}m. Lat., *legumen* (from *legere*, to bring together). Fr., *légume*, *gousse*. Ger., *Hülse*. 1. A monocarpellary pod that dehisces along both the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the pea or bean. 2. Any leguminous plant or its fruit. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Lomentaceous l.** Lat., *legumen lomentaceum*. See LOMENT.

LEGUMIC ACID, n. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide légumique*. A decomposition product of legumin; a mixture of aspartic and glutamic acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

LEGUMIN, n. Le^{2}g-u^2'mi^{2}n. From *legumen*, pulse. Fr., *legumine*. Ger., *L.*, *Pflanzenkäsestoff*. See *Vegetable* CASEIN.

LEGUMINACEOUS, adj. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *leguminaceus* (from *legumen*, pulse). Ger., *hülsenartig*. 1. See LEGUMINIFORM. 2. See LEGUMINOUS.

LEGUMINAR, adj. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{3}r. See LEGUMINOUS.

LEGUMINIFORM, adj. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *leguminiformis* (from *legumen*, pulse, and *forma*, form). Fr., *léguminiforme*. Ger., *hülsenförmig*. Resembling a legume. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

LEGUMINIVOROUS, adj. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *legumen*, pulse, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *léguminivore*. Subsisting on legumes. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEGUMINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m(um)-i^{2}n-od(o^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *léguminode*. A fruit composed of several husks fixed on the same base and arising from the same flower. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LEGUMINOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m(um)-i^{2}n-os'e(a^3-e^2). From *legumen*, pulse. Fr., *légumineuses*. Ger., *Hülsengewächse*, *Hülsenpflanzen*, *Leguminosen*. It., *legumi*. Sp., *legumbres*. The leguminous plants, the pulse family; an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, of the *Rosales*, characterized as herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate, often compound, stipulate leaves; the gynœcium usually formed of a single eccentric free carpel; the ovary unilocular with parietal placenta, generally many-ovuled; and the seed deprived of perisperm [Baillou]. The fruit does not (as the term *L.* would imply) always dehisce by both sutures; some are indehiscent, and sometimes, as in some of the genera of the *Dalbergieæ*, the fruit is a true drupe. The *L.* include the *Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpinieæ* (or *Cæsalpiniaceæ*), and *Mimoseæ* (or *Mimosaceæ*). Some of the species furnish important foods and medicinal products, *e. g.*, beans, peas, lentils, clover, licorice, senna, gum arabic, indigo, kino, etc. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 128, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

LEGUMINOUS, adj. Le^{2}g-u^{2}m'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *leguminosus* (from *legumen*, pulse). Fr., *légumineux*. Ger., *hülsenartig*. 1. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of legumin. 2. Bearing legumes (see LEGUMINOSÆ). [α, 35.]

LE HAVRE (Fr.), **LE HAVRE-DE-GRÂCE** (Fr.), n's. L' ha^{3}v-r', -d'-gra^{3}s. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (α, 39, 43).]

LEHNE (Ger.), n. Lan'e^2. 1. A support. 2. The *Acer platanoides*. [α, 45.]—**Sattell'.** The dorsum sellæ. [A, 521 (α, 45).]

LEIANTHEROUS, adj. Li-a^{2}n'the^{2}r-u^{3}s. From λεῖος, smooth, and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Fr., *léianthère*. Having smooth anthers. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LEIB (Ger.), n. Lib. 1. The body. 2. The abdomen. 3. The uterus. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**Hinterl'.** See ABDOMEN.—**L'esanlage.** The rudimentary formation of the general outline of the body.—**L'esbeschaffenheit.** See CONSTITUTION (2d def.).—**L'esbeschwerde.** A bodily ailment.—**L'esbürde.** The fœtus. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'esdicke.** Corpulence. [α, 45.]—**L'esform.** The general form of the body.—**L'esgaben.** Bodily endowments. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'esgebrechen.** A bodily defect or deformity. [α, 45.]—**L'esgestalt.** The shape or figure of the body. [α, 45.]—**L'eshöhe.** Stature. [α, 45.]—**L'eskraft.** Physical strength. [α, 45.]—**L'esöffnung.** Looseness of the bowels. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'espflege, L'essorge.** The care of the body. [α, 45.]—**L'esstellung.** The position or posture of the body. [A, 512 (α, 45).]—**L'esübung.** Physical exercise. [α, 45.]—**L'haftig.** Corporeal. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'igkeit.** Corpulence. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'lich.** Corporeal. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'schmerz, L'schneiden.** An abdominal pain, colic, etc. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'wassersucht.** Ascites. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'weh.** Abdominal pain. [L, 80.]—**L'zwang.** Constipation. [A, 521 (α, 45).]

LEICHDORN (Ger.), n. Lich^2'do^{2}rn. See COR (2d def.) and CLAVUS.

LEICHE (Ger.), n. Lich^2'e^2. A corpse. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**L'nähnlich, L'nartig.** Cadaverous. [α, 45.]—**L'nbefund.** The state of things found on post-mortem examination. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'nblässe.** A death-like pallor. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**L'ndunst.** A cadaverous odor. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**L'nerscheinung.** A post-mortem appearance or phenomenon. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'ngeruch.** A cadaveric odor. [L, 80.]—**L'ngift.** A poison of cadaveric origin.—**L'nhaft.** Cadaverous. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**L'nhalle.** 1. A mortuary. 2. A dissecting-room. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'nhaus.** See MORTUARY.—**L'nkammer.** 1. A mortuary. 2. A dissecting-room.—**L'nöffner.** A necroscopist. [α, 45.]—**L'nöffnung.** Necroscopy. [α, 45.]—**L'räuber.** A body-snatcher. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**L'nschau, L'nsektion, L'nuntersuchung.** See NECROSCOPY.—**L'nverbrennung.** See CREMATION.—**L'nversuch.** An experiment on the cadaver. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'nwesen.** Regulations for the disposal of the dead. death registration. [A, 521 (α, 45).]

LEICHEN (Lat.), n. m. Lik'(le^2'i^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}n(an). See LICHEN.

LEICHNAM (Ger.), n. Lich^2'na^{3}m. See CADAVER.

LEICHTHOLZ (Ger.), n. Lich^{2}t'ho^{3}lts. The genus *Elaphrium*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Filziges L.** The *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEIDEN (Ger.), n. Lid'e^{2}n. Suffering, pain, ailment, passion. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Kopfl'.** See CEPHALOPATHIA.—**Mässiges L.** See HYPOPATHIA.

LEIDEND (Ger.), adj. Lid'e^{2}nd. Suffering. [α, 45.]

LEIDENDE (Ger.), n. Lid'e^{2}nd-e^2. A patient. [α, 45.]

LEIENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le^2-i^2)-e^{2}nt-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. See LIENTERY.

LEIER (Ger.), n. Li'e^{2}r. See LYRA.—**Gehirnsl'.** See LYRA.—**L'förmig.** See LYRATE.

LEIM (Ger.), n. Lim. See GELATIN and GLUE.—**Fischl'.** See ICHTHYOCOLLA.—**Gelenkl'.** See SYNOVIA.—**Goldl'.** See CHRYSOCOLLA (3d def.).—**Judenl'.** See BITUMEN and ASPHALT.—**Knochenl'.** See *Bone* GELATIN.—**Knorpell'.** See CHONDRIN.—**Kölner L.** See *Flemish* GELATIN.—**L'artig.** See COLLOID.—**L'blättchen.** A gelatin disc. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'fütterung.** The observance of a diet composed of gelatinous materials. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'gallerte.** A gelatin jelly. [A, 319.]—**L'gebend.** Gelatin-yielding. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**L'kraut.** See the major list.—**L'mittel.** See AGGLUTINANT (2d def.).—**L'stoff.** See GLUTEN.—**L'süss.** See *Sugar of* GELATIN and GLYCOCOLL.—**L'verband.** See *Glue* BANDAGE.—**Medicamentöse L'blättchen.** See *Medicated* GELATIN.—**Patentl'.** See *Patent* GELATIN.—**Pflanzenl'.** See GLUTEN.—**Russischer L.** See *White* GELATIN.—**Thierl'.** See GELATIN.—**Tischlerl'.** See GLUTEN *fabrile*.—**Weisser L.** See *White* GELATIN.

LEIMANTHIUM (Lat.). n. n. Lim(le^2-i^{2}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *leimanthe*. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Melanthaceæ*, tribe *Veratreæ*. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

LEIMEND (Ger.), adj. Lim'e^{2}nd. See AGGLUTINANT.

LEIMKRAUT (Ger.), n. Lim'kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Silene*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ackerl'.** The *Silene otitis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aufgeblasenkelchiges L.** The *Silene inflata*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeines L.** The *Silene nutans*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Spatelblättriges L.** The *Silene otitis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Virginisches L.** The *Silene virginica*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Lim(le^2-i^{2}m)'ma^3. Gen., *leim'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., λεῖμμα (from λείπειν, to leave). A residue. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

LEIN (Ger.), n. Lin. Flax; the genus *Linum*. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeiner L.** The *Linum usitatissimum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gezupfte L'wand.** Lint, charpie.—**L'ähre, L'baum.** The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'blatt.** The *Thesium linophyllum*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'dotter.** See CAMELINA.—**L'kuchen.** Linseed-oil cake. [B.]—**L'öl.** Linseed-oil. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**L'pflanze.** The genus *Linum*.—**L'samen.** Linseed. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**L'samenmehl.** Linseed-meal.—**L'samenöl.** See LINSEED-*oil*.—**L'samenschleim.** See *Mucilago seminis* LINI (under LINUM).—**L'samenthee.** Linseed tea.—**L'samenumschlag.** A linseed poultice.—**L'seide.** The *Cuscuta epilinum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'wand.** Linen. [L, 80.]—**L'wolle.** The *Cuscuta epilinum* and *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'zelten.** See *L'kuchen*.—**Purgirl'.** The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEININGEN (Ger.), n. Lin'i^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the district of Coblentz, Prussia, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LEINKRAUT (Ger.), n. Lin'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Linaria*. 2. The *Thesium linophyllum*. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Eckigblättriges L.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gemeines L.** The *Linaria vulgaris*. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**Golden-L.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Spiessblättriges L.** The *Linaria elatine*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Unächtes L.** The *Linaria spuria*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEIOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Li(le^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λεῖος, smooth, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *léiocarpe*. Having smooth fruit. The *Leiocarpi* of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14); B, 170 (α, 35).]

LEIOCEPHALOUS, adj. Li-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *leiocephalus* (from λεῖος, smooth, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *léiocéphale*. Having a smooth head or cap (said of *Fungi*).

LÉIOCÈRE (Fr.), n. La e-o-se^{2}r. From λεῖος. smooth, and κέρας, a horn. Having smooth horns; as a n., a genus of the *Antilopina*. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEIODERMATOUS, adj. Li-o-du^{5}rm'at-u^{3}s. From λεῖος, smooth, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *léioderme*. Having a smooth skin. The *Leiodermata* of Bory are a family of ophidians including those reptiles that have no scales on their heads. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LEIODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)'mi^2-a^3. From λεῖος, smooth. and δέρμα, the skin. Ger., *Liodermie*. An atrophic disease of the skin characterized by an abnormally smooth or glossy condition of the surface. [E.]—**L. essentialis.** L. occurring as an independent or idiopathic affection; of Auspitz, the xeroderma of Kaposi. [G.]—**L. neuritica.** See *Glossy* SKIN.

LÉIOGOMME (Fr.), n. La-e-o-gom. From λεῖος, smooth, and κόμμι, gum. A variety of dextrin soluble in water, obtained by heating starch to 210° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

LEIOMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li(le^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Fr., *léiomyome*. A tumor formed of smooth muscular fibres as a fundamental element, presenting by its texture a more or less pronounced analogy with smooth muscular tissue, and seated in the interior or in the neighborhood of an organ made up of that tissue. [L, 87 (α, 39).]

LEIOPHYLLOUS, adj. Li-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *leiophyllus* (from λεῖος, smooth, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr.. *léiophylle*. Ger., *glättblattrig*. Having smooth leaves. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LEIOPILOUS, adj. Li-o-pil'u^{3}s. Lat., *leipilus* (from λεῖος, smooth, and πῖλος, wool). See LEIOCEPHALOUS.

LEIOPUS (Lat.), adj. Li(le^2'i^2)-o(o^3)-pu^{3}s(pus). From λεῖος, smooth, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *léiope*. Ger., *plattfüssig*. Flat-footed; as a n., a flat-footed person. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

LEIOSPERMOUS, adj. Li-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *leiospermus* (from λεῖος, smooth, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *léiosperme*. Ger., *glättsamig*. Having smooth seeds. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LEIOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li(le^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-spo(spo^2)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From λεῖος, smooth, and σπόρος, seed. Of Hallier, a hypothetical genus of *Fungi*, in characters holding a position between the genera *Ustilago* and *Tilletia*. [B, 70.]—**L. dysentericum.** A species believed by Hallier to be produced by cultivation of the micrococci of dysenteric stools. [B, 70.]

LEIOSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. Li(le^2-i^2)-o(o^2)-sta^{2}k(sta^{3}ch^2)'i^2-(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-stach'yos* (*-stach'yis*). From λεῖος, smooth, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *léiostachyé*. Ger., *glattährig*. Having smooth ears (said of grasses). [B, 38 (α, 14); L, 107.]

LEIOTRICHOUS, adj. Li-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *leiotrichus* (from λεῖος, smooth, and θρίξ, the hair). Fr., *léotrique*. Ger., *glatthaarig*. Having smooth hair. The *Leiotrichi* (Fr., *liotriques*, ou *lissotriques*) of Bory de Saint-Vincent are a group of races so characterized (*e. g.*, the Japanese, Arabs, Hindoos, Patagonians, American Indians, etc.). [L, 49, 87 (α, 39).]

LEIRION (Lat.), n. n. Li'(le^2'i^2)-ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., λείριον. 1. A lily, especially a white lily; also a flower in general. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

LEISTCHEN (Ger.), n. List'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See TÆNIA.—**Gedrehte L., Gezähnte L.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.—**L. der Zwirbel.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]

LEISTE (Ger.), n. List'e^2. 1. The groin, the inguinal region. 2. A band, border, or fillet. 3. A trephine. 4. Spavin. 5. A clasp. 6. A channel, a groove. 7. A crest. [A, 450 (α, 17); K (α, 14).]—**Ciliarl'n.** See *Ciliary* PROCESS.—**Flimmerl'.** See *Ciliary* BODY.—**Ganglienl'.** See *Neural* RIDGE.—**Gastrulal'.** The border of the cavity of the gastrula. ["Arch. f. Anat. Phys.," 1889 (α, 39).]—**Gegenl'.** See ANTHELIX.—**Gehörl'.** See LAMINA *spiralis*.—**Gekräuselte graue L.** See FASCIA *dentata*.—**Geschlechtsl'.** The genital ridge of the embryo.—**Geschmacksl'n.** See PAPILLA *foliata*.—**Graue gezähnte L.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.—**Graue L'n.** See STRIÆ *medullares*.—**Höckerige L. am Oberschenkelbein.** The linea intertrochanterica anterior. [L, 115 (α, 45).]—**Kreuzbeinl'.** See CREST *of the sacrum*.—**Längsl' am Kreuzbein.** The crista sacralis. [L, 115 (α, 45).]—**L'n am Kreuzbein.** The lineæ transversæ of the sacrum. [L, 115 (α, 45).]—**L'nförmig.** Ledge-like, crested.—**L'nmuskel.** See the major list.—**Markl'n.** See the major list.—**Mesoderml'.** The crest formed by the junction of the two lamellæ of the entoderm in the development of the embryo of certain insects. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxv (α, 39).]—**Nebenl'.** See ANTHELIX.—**Nervenl'.** See NEUROMAST.—**Ohrenl'.** See HELIX (2d def.).—**Schiefe L. am unterkiefer.** The linea obliqua externa of the inferior maxilla. [L, 115 (α, 45).]

LEISTENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. List'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. The musculus helicis minor and the musculus helicis major. [L, 115.]—**Grosser L.** The musculus helicis major. [L, 115.]—**Kleiner L.** The musculus helicis minor. [L, 115.]

LEITEND (Ger.), adj. Lit'e^{2}nd. Leading, conducting. See DIRIGENT.

LEITER (Ger.), n. Lit'e^{2}r. 1. See DUCTOR and CONDUCTOR (1st def.). 2. See DIRECTOR (2d def.).—**Harnl'.** See URETER.—**Harnsamenl'.** The semino-urinary ducts. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxv (α, 39).]—**Hodenl'.** See GUBERNACULUM *testis*.—**Samenl'.** See VAS *deferens*.

LEITUNG (Ger.), n. Lit'un^2. See CONDUCTION.—**Doppelte L.** See *Double* CONDUCTION.—**Knochenl'.** See *Bone* CONDUCTION.—**L'sfähigkeit.** See CONDUCTIVITY and CONDUCTIBILITY.—**L'sgeschwindigkeit.** Rapidity of conduction (of a nervous impulse). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'sgesetz.** The law of conduction (of nervous impulses). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'shemmung.** Obstruction or inhibition of conduction (as of an electric current in a nerve or muscle). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'smesser.** See DIAGOGOMETER.—**L'svermögen.** The power of conduction (of a muscle or nerve). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'sverschlechterung.** The retardation or impairment of the conduction-power of a nerve or muscle. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'sverzögerung.** Delayed conduction, as of an electric current in a nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'svorgang.** The process of conduction (in a nerve). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**L'swiderstand.** Resistance to conduction. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**Luftl'.** See *Air* CONDUCTION.—**Specifische L'sfähigkeit.** See *Specific* CONDUCTIVITY.—**Wasserl'.** See AQUEDUCT and AQUÆDUCTUS.

LELESQUELLE (Ger.), n. Lal'e^{2}s-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A sodium-sulphate spring at Also-Sebes, Austria-Hungary. [L, 57.]

LEMA (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)'ma^3. Gr., λήμη. Ger., *Augenbutter*. Of old writers, the dried secretion of the Meibomian glands; also a discharge from the eye. [A, 322, 325.]—**L. palpebralis.** See *L.*

LEMALEUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}m(lam)-a(a^3)'le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *triefäugig*, *blödsichtig*. Affected with lema.

LEMBERG (Ger.), n. Le^{2}m'be^{2}rg. The capital of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, where there are ferruginous and sulphurous springs (the former called *Eisenbründel*, the latter *Lubien* and *Szklo*, respectively), and bathing establishments. [L, 30 (α, 14.]

LEME (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)'me(ma). See LEMA.

LEMITHOCHORTON (Lat.), n. Le^{2}m-i^{2}th-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt-(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)'o^{2}n. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

LEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *lem'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., λέμμα (from λέπειν, to peel). Lit., bark, cortex. 1. Furfur. 2. Of Owen, a limiting membrane or sheath (*e. g.*, the vitelline membrane, sarcolemma, neurilemma, etc.). [J, 29.]

LEMNA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}m'na^a. Fr., *lenticule*. Ger., *Wasserlinse*, *Meerlinse*, *Entengrütze*, *Entenflott*, *Entengrün*. Duckmeat, duckweed; a genus typical of the *Lemnaceæ* (Fr., *lemnacées*; Ger., *Lemnaceen*), or duckmeats, which are an order of monocotyledons. The *Lemnadeæ* of Gray and the *Lemneæ* (Fr., *lemnées*) of Reichenbach are the same. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35); B, 46 (α, 39).]—**L. gibba.** Ger., *buckelige Wasserlinse* (oder *Meerlinse*). A species formerly used like *L. polyrrhiza*. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. major.** See *L. polyrrhiza*.—**L. minor.** Fr., *lenticule à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleine Wasserlinse*. Syn.: *Lens palustris*. The lesser duckweed (or duckmeat); a small species with thickish, roundish, or obovate fronds forming the "green mantle of the standing pool." It was once used like *L. polyrrhiza* and other species. [B, 34, 173, 180, 215, 307, 310 (α, 35).]—**L. polyrrhiza.** Ger., *vielwurzelige Wasserlinse*. Greater duckweed; a species formerly used, together with the *L. gibba* and *L. minor*, under the name of *herba lentis palustris* (seu *herba lemnæ*) as a refrigerant in gouty inflammation and in jaundice. [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

LEMNIAN, adj. Le^{2}m'ni^2-a^{2}n. Coming from the island of Lemnos.

LEMNISCATUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}m(lam)-ni^{2}sk-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ribbon-shaped. [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LEMNISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}m(lam)-ni^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λημνίσκος (from λῆνος, anything woolen). Fr., *lemnisque* (1st def.), *lemnisc* (2d def.). Ger., *Schleife* (2d def.). Syn.: *fillet* (2d def.). 1. See TENT. 2. A triangular bundle of nerve-fibres forming an upward continuation of those of the interolivary tract reaching to the pons Varolii and turning around the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. It has a thin covering of gray matter. [L; α, 51.] 3. In the *Tæniadæ*, the penis. 4. In the *Acanthocephala*, the cephalic glands. [L, 296.]—**Inferior l.** Lat., *stratum lemnisci inferius*. Ger., *unteres Schleifenblatt*. Of Meynert, a layer consisting of the fasciculi of nerve-fibres in the tegmentum which are derived from the inferior corpora quadrigemina, situated just above the superior cerebellar peduncle, and itself partly covered by the superior l. [I, 3 (K).]—**Lateral l.** Lat., *l. lateralis*. The lateral part of the inferior l.—**Lower l.** See *Inferior l.*—**Median l., Superior l., Upper l.** Lat., *stratum lemnisci superius*. Ger., *oberflächliches Mark*, *obere* (oder *oberflächliche*) *Schleife*, *oberes Schleifenblatt*. That portion of the fillet which ends in the upper pair of the corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1880, p. 407 (K).

LEMON, n. Le^{2}m'u^{3}n. Lat., *limo* [U. S. Ph.], *fructus citri* (seu *limonis*). Fr., *citron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citrone*. The fruit of *Citrus limonum*. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Acid of lemons.** See CITRIC ACID.—**Essence of l.** 1. See *Oleum* CITRI. 2. See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Essential salt of l's.** A commercial name for potassium tetroxalate, prepared by neutralizing with potash 1 part of oxalic acid in solution, adding 3 parts of the acid, and evaporating. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**L.-balm.** See MELISSA.—**L.-bergamot tree.** The *Citrus bergamia*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-colored.** Of a pure yellow color, like that of a ripe lemon. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**L.-juice.** See LIMONIS *succus*.—**L.-peel.** See LIMONIS *cortex*.—**L.-tree.** See the major list.—**Oil of l.** See *Oleum* CITRI.—**Spirit of l.** See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Sweet l.** See CITRUS *lumia*.—**Syrup of l.** See *Syrupus* LIMONIS.—**Syrup of l.-peel.** Sp., *jarabe de corteza de cidra* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup consisting of 620 parts of sugar dissolved in 345 of water of l.-peel. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Water l.** The *Passiflora laurifolia*, and *Passiflora maliformis*, or their fruit. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Wild l.** The fruit of *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Wild water l.** The *Passiflora fœtida*. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

LEMONADE, n. Le^{2}m-u^{3}n-ad'. Lat., *limonada*, *limonata* (from *limo*, a lemon). Fr., *limonade*. Ger., *Limonade*. An acidulous beverage; properly, one made with the juice of lemons. See LIMONADE *commune*. As a class of preparations, any acidulous drink or potion. [B.]

LE MONESTIER DE BRIANÇON (Fr.), n. L' mo-ne^{2}s-te-a d' bre-a^{3}n^2-so^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are warm calcic springs. [L, 87 (α, 43).]

LE MONESTIER DE CLERMONT (Fr.), n. L' mo-ne^{2}s-te-a d' kle^{2}r-mo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 87 (α, 43).]

LEMON-TREE, n. Le^{2}m'u^{3}n-tre. 1. The *Citrus limonum*. 2. The *Aloysia citriodora*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Java l.-t.** The *Citrus javanica*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Pear l.-t.** The *Citrus lumia*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Pearl l.-t.** The *Citrus margarita*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Sweet l.-t.** The *Citrus lumia*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LEMOSITY, n. Le^{2}m-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. Gr., λημότης (from λήμη [see LEMA]). Lat., *lemositas*, *lemotes*. See LIPPITUDO.

LEMOTES (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}m(lam)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., λημότης (from λήμη [see LEMA]). See LIPPITUDO.

LEMPNIAS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}mp'ni^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Of old writers, terra sigillata. [A, 325.] See BOLE.—**L. calcis.** Scales of brass. [A, 325.]—**L. lempnia.** Arsenic trisulphide. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

LEMURIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}m-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. A submerged region about midway between Africa and India assumed by Haeckel to be the locality where the human race first made its appearance. [L, 146.]

LENDE (Ger.), n. Le^{2}nd'e^2. 1. See LOIN. 2. See HIP. 3. See THIGH.—**L'nanschwellung.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.—**L'nblut.** Anthrax in animals. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**L'ngegend.** The lumbar region.—**L'ngries.** Renal calculous material. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'nkrank.** Affected with lumbago. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'nkreuzgegend.** The lumbo-sacral region.—**L'nlahm.** Weak or lame in the lumbar region or the hip. [A, 521, 315 (α, 45).]—**L'nschmerzen.** See LUMBAGO.—**L'nschnitt.** A lumbar incision. [A, 521 (α, 45).]—**L'ntheil.** The lumbar portion of a structure. [I, 5 (K).]—**L'nweh.** See LUMBAGO.—**L'nwirbelgegend.** The region of the lumbar spine. [A, 521 (α, 45).]

LENDENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Le^{2}nd'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. 1. The psoas muscle. 2. A muscle situated in the region of the loin, the hip, or the thigh. [α, 41.]—**Eigenthümlicher L.** See CRURÆUS.—**Grosser L.** See PSOAS *magnus*.—**Kleiner L.** See PSOAS *parvus*.—**Runder L.** See PSOAS.—**Viereckiger L.** See QUADRATUS *lumborum*.

LENDERSHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Le^{2}nd'e^{2}rs-ha^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in the district of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LENDIGEROUS, adj. Le^{2}n-di^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *lens*, a louse's egg, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *lendigère*. Covered with small vesicles like lice-eggs. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LENDVA (Hung.), n. A place in Zala County, Hungary, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LENG (Ger.), n. Le^{2}n^2. See GADUS *molva*.

LENGTH, n. Le^{2}n^{2}th. A.-S., *lengthe* (from *leng*, long). Lat., *longitudo*. Fr., *longueur*. Ger., *Länge*. 1. The greatest dimension of anything. 2. Extent or amount of distance or duration.—**Focal l. of a lens.** The distance from a lens to its principal focus. [α, 29.]

LÉNICEPS (Fr.), n. La-ne-se^{2}ps. A sort of obstetrical forceps, invented by Mattei. [A, 15.]

LENIENT, adj. Le^{2}n'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *leniens*. See DEMULCENT.

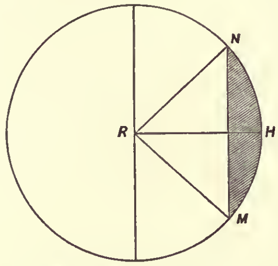
LENIMOR, n. Le^{2}n'i^{2}m-o^{2}r. A patent inhaler, about 3 inches long, resembling an enlarged cigarette-holder. A pledget of wool soaked in some medicament, such as eucalyptol or turpentine, is placed within the tube, the free extremity of which is then closed by a cap. Air is admitted by two small apertures below the cap. The instrument is used in the manner of a pipe. It is recommended in lung and bronchial affections. ["Lancet," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 695 (α, 45).]

LENITIVE, adj. Le^{2}n'i^2-ti^{2}v. Lat., *lenitivus* (from *lenire*, to alleviate, soften). Ger., *lenitiv*. See LAXATIVE, EMOLLIENT, and DEMULCENT.

LENK (Ger.), n. Le^{2}n^{2}k. A village in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, having chalybeate and sulphur springs. [A, 319 (α, 45).]

LENOS (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)'no^{2}s. From ληνός, a trough. Of old writers, the torcular Herophili. [A, 325.]

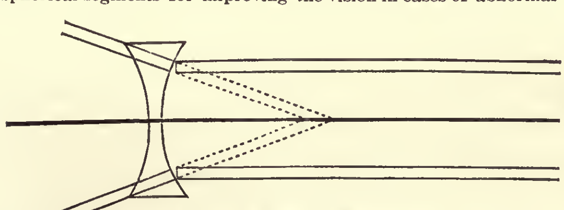
LENS, n. Le^{2}nz. Gr., φακῆ. Lat., *l.* Fr., *lentille*. Ger., *Linse*. 1. A piece of glass or other transparent substance so curved on one or more of its surfaces as to refract rays of light, either dispersing or converging them or rendering them parallel. [α, 48.]



A CONVEX LENS. (AFTER LORING.)

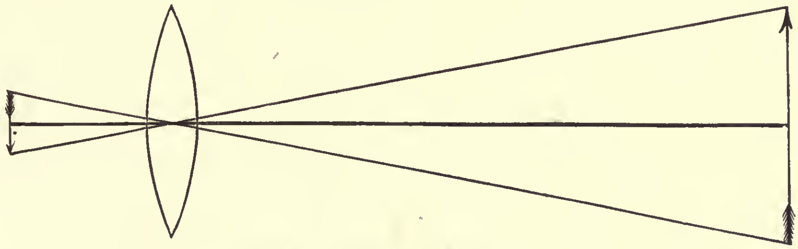
NHM, the lens, *RN*, *RH*, *RM*, its radii of curvature.

2. See *Crystalline l.* — **Achromatic l.** Fr., *lentille acromatique*. Ger., *achromatische Linse*. A l. so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility, or chromatic aberration, of common l'es. — **Astigmatic l. of Stokes.** See *Stokes's l.* — **Biconcave l., Biconvex l.** See *Double concave l.* and *Double convex l.*—**Bicylindrical l'es.** Fr., *lentilles bicylindriques*. Ger., *Bi-cylindrische Linsen*. L'es which have two cylindrical curved surfaces the axes of which are at right angles to each other. [F.]—**Bifocal l'es.** Fr., *lentilles de* (ou *à*) *double foyer*. Ger., *bifocale Linsen*. L'es in which the upper half is so ground as to be suitable for distant objects, and the lower half so ground as to be suitable for near objects. They are specially adapted for presbyopic hypermetropes. [F.]—**Cicatricular l.** Fr., *lentille cicatriculaire*. Of Van Beneden, the l.-shaped mass formed in the mature ovum by the fusion of the germinal vesicle with the peripheral layer of the ovum. ["Bull. de l'acad. roy. de Belg.," 1876 (J, 1, 30).]—**Concave cylindrical l.** A l. the surface of which represents the concave or inner surface of a cylindrical tube. [B.]—**Concave l.** See *Double concave l.*, *Plano-concave l.*, and *Convexo-cancave l.*—**Concavo-convex l.** A l. with one surface convex and the other concave, the curvature of the former being the greater. [B.]—**Contact l.** A thin glass shell bounded by concentric and parallel spherical segments for improving the vision in cases of abnormal



A DOUBLE CONCAVE LENS. (AFTER LORING.)

curvature or opacity of the cornea. It is placed on the eye and the interspace filled with a liquid having the same refracting index as the cornea, so that rays of light suffer no deviation when they enter the cornea. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 29, 1889, p. 724 (α, 29).]—**Convergent l., Converging l.** Fr., *lentille convergente*. Ger., *Sammellinse*. A l., double convex, plano-convex, or concavo-convex, such as causes the rays to converge to a focus. [B.]—**Convex cylindrical l.** A l. the surface of which represents the convex or outer surface of a cylindrical tube. [B.]—**Convex l.** See *Double convex l.*, *Plano-convex l.*, and *Concavo-convex l.*—**Convexo-concave l.** A l. with one surface convex and the other concave, the curvature of the latter being the greater. [B.]—**Crystalline l.** Lat., *l. crystallina*, *l. crystalloides*, *corpus crystallinum* (seu *crystalloides*, seu *discoides*, seu *phacoides*). Fr., *cristallin*, *lentille crystalline*. Ger., *Crystallinse*, *Krystallinse*, *Linse*. A biconvex transparent body, lying in its capsule behind the pupil of the eye and maintained in place by its suspensory ligament. It is made of long nucleated and prismatic fibres, with serrated edges, so arranged as to divide the mass into sectors. The l. is also divisible into concentric lamellæ. It serves to refract the rays of light entering the pupil and impinging on its surface so as to bring



A DOUBLE CONVEX LENS. (AFTER LORING.)

them to a focus upon the retina. [F.] See cut under EYE.—**Cylindrical l.** See *Concave cylindrical l.* and *Convex cylindrical l.*—**Dispersing l., Divergent l., Diverging l.** Fr., *lentille divergente*. A l., double concave, plano-concave, or convexo-concave, which causes the rays passing through it to diverge so that they do not come to a focus, but seem to proceed from an imaginary focus situated on the same side of the l. as the incident ray. [B.]—**Double concave l.** A l. both faces of which are concave. [B.]—**Double convex l.** A l. both faces of which are convex. [B.]—**Field l.** That l. of the ocular of a microscope which is nearest the objective. [B, 164.]—**Franklin l.** See *Franklin* GLASS.—**Hyperbolic l.** A l. ground into the shape of a hyperboloid (*i. e.*, a solid produced by the rotation of a hyperbola about its axis). [B.]—**L.-shaped.** See LENTICULAR.—**Parabolic l.** A l. of the shape of a paraboloid of revolution. Although this form is freed of spherical aberration, it is seldom used, because of the difficulty of grinding. [α, 49.]—**Periscopic l.** A meniscus-shaped l. It gives a wider field than a double convex or a double concave l. [α, 49.]—**Plano-concave l.** A l. one face of which is plane and the other concave. [B.]—**Plano-convex l.** A l. one face of which is plane and the other convex. [B.]—**Plus l., Positive l.** See *Convex l.*—**Prismatic l.** A prism having its intrant or emergent side, or both, ground to a concave or a convex surface. It bends the ray at right angles, and may be achromatized. [α. 49.]—**Stokes's l.** An instrument used in the diagnosis of astigmatism, consisting of two plano-cylindrical l'es of equal focal distance, one concave, the other convex. If these are placed with their plane surfaces in opposition, and their axes parallel, they act like a glass with plane surfaces. But if one glass is turned so that its axis forms an angle of 90° with the axis of the other, there exists an asymmetry the value of which equals the entire difference of the two l'es. [F.]—**Trial l.** A l. employed in testing the refraction of the eye. [α, 29.]

LENS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Le^{2}nz(lans). Gen., *lent'is*. 1. Of the ancients, a lentil; of Tournefort, a genus of leguminous herbs of the *Viciex*. [B, 42, 114, 121 (α, 35).] 2. See LENS (Eng.).—**L. esculenta.** The *Ervum l.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. palustris.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. palustris altera.** The *Marsilea quadrifolia*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. palustris patavina.** The *Salvinia natans*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. palustris quadrifolia.** The *Marsilea quadrifolia* and other species of *Marsilea*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. vulgaris.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 307 (α, 35).]

LENTE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^{2}t. The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LENTIBAL, adj. Le^{2}nt'i^2-b'l. Lat., *lentibalis*. Of the *Lentibulariæ*; of or like the genus *Lentibularia*. The *Lentibales* are an alliance (*nixus*) of the *Personati*, consisting of the *Lentibulariæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LENTIBULAIRE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-te-bu^6-la^{2}r. See LENTIBULARIA.—**L. commune.** See LENTIBULARIA *vulgaris*.

LENTIBULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}nt-i^{2}b-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *lentibulaire*. The genus *Utricularia*. The *Lentibulaceæ* of Wood, the *Lentibulariaceæ* of Lindley, the *Lentibulariæ* (Fr., *lentibulaires*; Ger., *Lentibularien*) of R. Brown, and the *Lentibularieæ* (Fr., *lentibulariées*) of Richard are each the *Utricularieæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).] — **L. vulgaris.** Fr., *lentibulaire commune*. The *Utricularia vulgaris*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LENTICELLATE, adj. Le^{2}nt-i^2-se^{2}l'at. Lat., *lenticellatus*. Having lenticels. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LENTICELS, n. pl. Le^{2}nt'i^2-se^{2}lz. Lat., *lenticellæ* (from *lens*, a lentil, and *cella*, a store-room). Fr., *lenticelles*. Ger., *Lenticellen*, *Linsenkörper*, *Rindenhöckerchen*. Lens-shaped elevations in the young bark of dicotyledons. They gradually increase in size and rupture the epidermis (usually during the second year's growth). According to Stahl, they aid, in their complete and open state, in the exchange of gases between the interior and exterior of the stem. [B, 1, 19, 121, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

LENTICONUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}nt-i^2-kon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see LENS (Lat.) and CONE. A transparent, cone-like projection from one of the surfaces of the crystalline lens. [α, 18.]—**L. anterior.** L. of the anterior surface of the lens. [B.]—**L. posterior.** L. of the posterior surface of the lens. [B.]

LENTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}nt-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *lens*, a lentil. Fr., *lenticule*. 1. See LENTIGO. 2. Of Dillenius, a section of the genus *Lemna*. The *Lenticulaceæ* of Dumortier are the *Lemnaceæ*. 3. Of Loesel, the genus *Callitriche*. 4. In the pl., *lenticulæ*, the spore-cases of certain fungals (see also LENTICELS). [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 123, 170 (*a*, 35).] 5. The lenticular nucleus. [I, 98.]—**L. a sole.** Lentigo due to exposure to the sun. [G.]—**L. minor.** The *Lemna minor.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. palustris.** The *Lemna minor.* [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

LENTICULAR, adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *lenticularis* (from *lenticula*, a lentil). Fr., *lenticulaire.* 1. Lentil- (or lens-) shaped. [*a*, 41.] 2. Pertaining to a lens.

LENTICULATE, adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}k'u^2-lat. Lat., *lenticulatus.* Fr., *lenticulé.* See LENTICULAR (1st def.).

LENTICULE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-te-ku^{6}l. 1. See LEMNA. 2. See LENTICULA.

LENTICULO-OPTIC, adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}k''u^2-lo-o^{2}pt'i^{2}k. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and ὀπτικός, of or for sight. Fr., *lenticulo-optique.* Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus. [*a*, 29.]

LENTICULO-STRIATE, adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}k''u^2-lo-stri'at. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and *stria*, a stripe. Fr., *lenticulo-strié.* Pertaining to the lenticulate nucleus and the corpus striatum. [L.]

LENTICULO-THALAMIC, adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}k''u^2-lo-tha^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}k. From *lenticula*, a lentil, and θάλαμος, an inner room. Pertaining to the lenticulate nucleus and the optic thalamus. [L.]

LENTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{3}nt-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Orbicular* BONE.

LENTIFORM, adj. Le^{2}nt'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *lens*, a lentil, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lentiforme.* See LENTICULAR (1st def.).

LENTIGINOSE, LENTIGINOUS, adj's. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}j'i^2-nos, -nu^{3}s. Lat., *lentiginosus* (from *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot). Fr., *lentigineux.* 1. Affected with lentigo. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).] 2. Covered with pulverulent dots. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LENTIGO (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}nt-i(e)'go. Gen., *-tig'inis.* From *lens*, a lentil. Fr., *lentilles, rousseur, taches de rousseur, éphélide lentiforme solaire.* Ger., *Linsenflecken, Sommersprossen.* It., *lentigine, rossore, macchie di rossore, efelide.* Sp., *peca.* Freckles; sun-spots; a cutaneous disease characterized by brown lenticular spots on the skin due to pigmentation, and occurring most commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms. Sometimes, but not necessarily, it is provoked by exposure to the sun. [G.] Cf. EPHELIS.—**Lentigines ab igne.** See EPHELIS *ab igne.*—**L. æstiva.** Syn.: *l. ephelis.* The l. of summer.—**L. congenita.** See NÆVUS *pigmentosus.*—**L. ephelis.** See *L. æstiva.*—**Lentigines leprosæ.** The pigmented spots observed in lepra maculosa. [G.]

LENTIL, n. Le^{2}n'ti^{2}l. Lat., *lens.* Fr., *lentille.* Ger., *Linse.* The genus *Ervum*, especially the *Ervum lens*, or its seed. [B, 19, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Common l.** The *Ervum lens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Sea l.** The *Sargassum bacciferum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Single-flowered l.** The *Ervum monanthos.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Water l.** Fr., *lentille d'eau.* Ger., *Wasserlinse.* The genus *Lemna*, especially the *Lemna minor.* [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LENTILLE (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-tel-y'. See ERVUM, LENS, and LENTIL: in the pl., *l's*, freckles.—**L. acromatique.** See *Achromatic* LENS.—**L. à la reine, L. blonde.** A seed of *Ervum minus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cicatriculaire.** See *Cicatricular* LENS.—**L. convergente.** See *Convergent* LENS.—**L. crystalline.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**L. cultivée.** See ERVUM *lens.*—**L. d'eau.** See *Water* LENTIL.—**L. de canard, L. de cane, L. de marais.** See LEMNA *minor.*—**L. d'Espagne.** The *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. du Canada.** The *Vicia sativa nigra.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. du Soudan.** The *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ervilière.** The *Vicia ervilia.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. petite.** See ERVUM *minus.*—**L. suisse.** The *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. velue.** See ERVUM *hirsutum.*—**Petite l. rouge.** The *Ervum minus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LENTILLIN (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-te-la^{2}n^2. The *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LENTILLON (Fr.), n. La^{3}n^2-te-lo^{2}n^2. The *Ervum minus* or its seed. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LENTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}n-tin(ten)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *lentine.* Of Fries, a genus of *Fungi*, distinguished from *Agaricus* chiefly by its tough tenacious tissue. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Dunalii.** A species occurring on ash-trees. It has a subacid, farinaceous odor. [Cooke (*a*, 35).]—**L. lepideus.** Cellar fungus; a species found in the United States on stumps of firs. It has a compact, fleshy, tough pileus, and a stout stem which is very tender when young. Monstrous forms occur in dark situations. [B, 275, Cooke (*a*, 35).]—**L. tigrinus.** The tiger-spot l., a species with a thin, orbicular, whitish pileus with innate blackish scales, a thin stem with a decided veil, and very narrow, attenuated, decurrent gills which are at first white, then yellowish. It is found in old stumps and has a strong, acrid odor like that of some old *Lactarii.* [Berkeley, Cooke (*a*, 35).]—**L. umbellatus.** Fr., *langue de noyer.* An edible species. [B, 105.]—**L. vulpinus.** A species with pale sinuate gills, more or less notched, found in the United States on stumps of trees. [Cooke (*a*, 35).]

LENTISCINUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}s-sin(ken)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or resembling the genus *Lentiscus* (*Pistacia*). [*a*, 35.]

LENTISCUS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}n-ti^{2}s'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). 1. Of Piso, the *Schinus molle.* 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Pistacia.* The *Lentisceæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Cassuvieæ*, consisting of *Pistacia*, *Astronium*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**Gummi lentisci.** See MASTIC.—**L. vulgaris.** The *Pistacia l.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LENTISK, n. Le^{2}nt'i^{2}sk. Fr., *lentisque.* The *Pistacia lentiscus.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]

LENTITIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}n-ti^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See LENTOR (2d def.).

LENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}nt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *lens*, a lentil (see also *-itis**). Fr., *lentite.* See PHAKITIS.

LENTITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}nt-i^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *-tud'inis.* See LENTOR (1st def.).

LENTOR (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}nt'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *lentus*, pliant, sticky, viscid. Ger., *Langsamkeit* (1st def.), *Trägheit* (1st def.). 1. Slowness, torpor. 2. Viscidity; a gluey consistence. [L, 50, 107 (*a*, 14, 43).]—**L. cordis.** Ger., *Herzträgheit.* Sluggishness of the action of the heart. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LENUS (Lat.), n. f. Len(lan)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ληνός (1st def.). 1. A cavity or depression. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See TORCULAR *Herophili.*

LEO (Lat.), n. m. Le(le^2)'o. Gen., *-o'nis.* Gr., λέων. See LEONTIASIS (1st def.).—**L. ruber.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*

LEONHARDSBAD (Ger.), n. La'on-ha^{3}rds-ba^{3}d. A mountain health resort situated in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LEONINE, adj. Le'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *leoninus.* Fr., *léonin.* Ger., *löwenähnlich.* Lion-like (said of the appearance of the face in leontiasis).

LEONOTIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Le(le^2)-on-ot'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'is.* From λέων, a lion, and οὖς, an ear. Of Persoon, a genus of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. leonurus.** Fr., *queue de lion.* Ger., *Löwenschwanz.* Wild dagga, lion's-tail, the "minaret" flower of Constantinople; a South African species said to be purgative and emmenagogue. [B, 5, 19, 173 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]—**L. nepetæfolia, L. nepetifolia.** A species indigenous to tropical Africa. It is used in Brazil as a sudorific in rheumatism. In India the ashes of the flower-heads, mixed with curds, are applied in ringworm, etc. [B, 34, 173 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]—**L. ovata.** Round-leaved lion's-ear; a species with shrubby stem indigenous to South Africa; by Baker identified with *L. nepetæfolia*, which it resembles in properties. [B, 214, 310, 311 (*a*, 35).]

LEONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Le(le^2)-o^{2}n-ti^2-a^2(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ia'sis*). Gr., λεοντίασις (from λέων, a lion). 1. Of Aretæus, tubercular leprosy, especially of the upper parts of the body and the face; so called because of the leonine aspect. 2. Of Virchow, leprosy in which multiple soft fibrous tumors occur in different parts of the body. [E, 15; G; L, 50.]—**L. corniculata.** Of Sauvages, keratitis. [*a*, 34.]—**L. hystrix.** Of Sauvages, hystriciasis. [*a*, 34.]—**L. ossea, L. ossium.** See CRANIOSCLEROSIS.—**L. vitulina.** Of Sauvages, a congenital disease in which the various portions of the face become very large, without pain or change of color, and resemble those of a calf. [*a*, 34.]

LEONTICE (Lat.), n. f. Le(le^2)-o^{2}nt'i^2-se(ka). Gen., *-ont'ices.* Gr., λεοντική. Fr., *léontice.* Ger., *Löwenblatt.* 1. Lion's-leaf; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Berberidaceæ*, tribe *Berberideæ.* The *Leonticineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Berbereæ.* 2. Of Dioscorides, perhaps the *L. chrysogonum.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. chrysogonum.** Fr., *léontice chrysogonum.* Ger., *fiederartiges Löwenblatt.* Golden-rod. The mucilaginous, saponaceous root (the χρυσόγονον of Dioscorides) was formerly used as a remedy for the bites of poisonous spiders, and the seed and leaves were used in exanthematous diseases. The leaves have an acid taste, and are used as food by the Arabs. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. leontopetaloides.** The *Tacca pinnatifida.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. leontopetalum.** Ger., *Löwenblatt.* Lion's-leaf (or -turnip), the λεοντοπέταλον of Dioscorides, a species found in southern Europe and Syria. The root was formerly used as an emollient, especially in snake-bites. The Turks employ it in poisoning with opium. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**L. thalictroides.** See CAULOPHYLLUM *thalictroides.*—**L. veterum.** See CACALIA (1st def.).

LEONTIN, n. Le'o^{2}nt-i^{2}n. A white, feathery, crystalline glucoside obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, freely soluble in boiling alcohol, in ether, and in alkaline solutions. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 39).]

LEONTION, n. Le(le^2)-o^{2}n-ti(te)'o^{2}n. See LEONTIASIS.

LEONTODON (Lat.), n. m. and n. Le(le^2)-o^{2}nt'o^{2}d-o^{2}n. Gen., *-dont'os* (*-dont'is*). From λέων, a lion, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *dent de lion, pissenlit.* Ger., *Löwenzahn.* Dandelion, lion's tooth, hawkbit; a genus of the *Cichoriaceæ.* The *Leontodonteæ* of Schultz are a subtribe of the *Cichoraceæ* (*Cichoriaceæ*). [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. alpinus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *alpinum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. aureum.** Ger., *Alpenwegerich.* A species growing in the Alps; by De Candolle and others referred to *Crepis.* [B, 214, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. autumnalis.** Autumnal hawkbit, a species found in eastern New England. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. bulbosus.** The *Hieracium bulbosum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. caucasicus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *alpinum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. corniculatus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *glaucescens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. erectus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. glaucescens.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *glaucescens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hispidus.** Common hawkbit. Its roots are sometimes fraudulently substituted for taraxacum-root. [B, 18, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**L. levigatus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *taraxacoides.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. leptocephalus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *leptocephalum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lividus.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nigricans.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *alpinum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. officinalis.** The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. palustris, L. salinus, L. scorzonera.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. taraxacoides.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *taraxacoides.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. taraxacum.** The common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*). [B,

5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. tenuifolius.** The *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. tuberosum.** Fr., *liondent tubéreux.*



LEONTODON TARAXACUM. [A, 327.]

A species found in Siberia, where the roots are used as food. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. vulgare.** The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LEONTOPETALON (Lat.), n. n. Le(le^2)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., λεοντοπέταλον (from λέων, a lion, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *léontopétalon.* 1. The *Corydalis bulbosa.* 2. See Leontice *leontopetalum.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

LEONTOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le(le^2)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λέων, a lion, and πούς, a foot. 1. The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* 2. Of R. Brown, a section of the genus *Gnaphalium.* The *Leontopodieæ* of Cassini are a section of the *Seriphieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. alpinum, L. verum.** Fr., *immortelle des Alpes* (ou *des neiges*). Ger., *Edelweiss.* Syn.: *Antennaria* (*Gnaphalium*) *l.* The bridal everlasting, lion's-paw cudweed, the *Edelweiss* of the Alps; it is considered pectoral. [B, 19, 121, 214, 311 (α, 35).]

LEONURUS (Lat.), n. m. Le(le^2)-on-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From λέων, a lion, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *cardiaque, léonure.* Ger., *Wolfstrapp, Löwenschweif.* Motherwort; a genus of the *Stachydeæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. africanus.** The *Leonotis l.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cardiaca.** Fr., *cardiaque officinale, agripaume, cardiaire, mélisse sauvage, herbe aux tonneliers.* Ger., *gemeiner Wolfstrapp, Wolfsschweif, Löwenschweif, Herzgespann, Herzkraut.* Common motherwort; a species said to be indigenous to Tartary, but now found in Europe and America. The herb, *herba cardiacæ* (seu *marrubii cardiacæ,* seu *brancæ lupinæ*), has a peculiar aro-



LEONURUS CARDIACA. [A, 327.]

matic odor and a bitterish taste. It was formerly used in hysteria, etc., but now employed in amenorrhœa, suppression of the lochia, and hysteria, and as an ingredient in herb drinks for colds, coughs, etc. [A, 511; B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. galeobdolon.** The *Lamium galeobdolon.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. globosus.** The *Leonotis nepetifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. grandiflorus.** The *Leonotis l.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. indicus.** A variety of *Leucas zeylanica.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. lanatus.** Fr., *cardiaque laineuse.* Ger., *wolliger Löwenschweif* (oder *Wolfstrapp*), *sibirische Ballote.* A species found in Siberia and in Europe. The herb (*herba ballotæ lanatæ* [*sibiricæ*]) is used as a diuretic in chronic gout and rheumatism. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. marrubiastrum.** 1. Of Linnæus, the small-flowered motherwort, bastard horehound; a tall, minutely pubescent species indigenous to Europe and naturalized in the United States. Its herbage is bitter. 2. Of Loureiro, the *Leonotis nepetæfolia.* [B, 214, 215, 310, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. nepetæfolius.** The *Leonotis nepetifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. parviflorus.** The *Leucas zeylanica.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. sinensis.** A species used in China as an alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, and parturient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]

LEOPARD-FLOWER, n. Le^{2}p'a^{3}rd-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The genus *Pardanthus.* [α, 45.]

LEOPARD'S-BANE, n. Le^{2}p'a^{3}rdz-ban. The genus *Doronicum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**American l.-b.** The *Arnica nudicaulis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Austrian l.-b.** The *Doronicum austriacum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common l.-b., Cray-fish l.-b.** The *Doronicum pardalianches.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Creeping l.-b.** See Doronicum *grandiflorum.*—**German l.-b.** The *Arnica montana.*—**Great l.-b.** See Doronicum *pardalianches.*—**Medicinal l.-b.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Plantain-leaved l.-b.** The *Doronicum plantagineum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Roman l.-b.** The Doronicum *romanum* (*pardalianches*).—**Small l.-b.** The *Doronicum plantagineum.* [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**Spiritus extract of l.-b.** See *Extractum* arnicæ *alcoholicum.*

LEOPARD-WOOD, n. Le^{2}p'a^{3}rd-wu^{4}d. Fr., *bois de léopard.* The wood of *Brosimum Aubletii.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LEOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Le(le^2)-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Ger., *Kappenmorchel.* A genus of helvellaceous *Fungi.* The *Leotiaceæ* of Corda are a family of the *Ascophori.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. lubrica.** Slimy l., a widely dispersed species growing in woods and varying greatly in form and size. It has a greenish-yellow, swollen pileus and a hollow, yellow, subequal stem. According to Phillips and others, it is insipid and nearly odorless, and is not edible. [α, 35.]

LEPAL, n. Le^{2}p'a^{2}l. Lat., *lepalum.* Fr., *lépale.* 1. A sterile stamen; a stamen changed into a scale or nectary. 2. Any part of the disc of a flower. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

LE PALAIS (Fr.), n. L' pa^3-le^2. A sea-bathing resort, on the island of Belle-Isle, in the department of Morbihan, France. [L, 30, 49, 87 (α, 14, 43).]

LEPARGYLATE, n. Le^{2}p-a^{3}r'ji^{2}l-at. Fr., *lépargylate.* A salt of lepargylic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LEPARGYLIC ACID, n. Le^{2}p-a^{3}r-ji^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lépargylique.* Ger., *Lepargylsäure.* See Anchoic acid.

LEPER, n. Le^{2}p'u^{5}r. From λέπρα, leprosy. One affected with leprosy. [G.]

LEPICENA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'e^{2}n-a^3. From λεπίς, a husk, and κενός, empty. Fr., *lépicène.* Of Richard, the glume of a grass. [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]

LEPIDANTHEOUS, adj. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-a^{2}n'the^2-u^{3}s. From λεπίς, a scale, and ἄνθος, a flower. See Squamiflorous.

LEPIDENE, n. Le^{2}p'i^{2}d-en. See Lepidine (1st def.).

LEPIDINE, n. Le^{2}p'i^{2}d-en. From λεπίς, a husk. Fr., *lépidène* (1st def.), *lépidine* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Lepidin.* 1. A base, $C_{28}H_{40}O$, contained in coal-oil, and obtained by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white scales, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol. 2. A base, $C_{10}H_9N$, isomeric with iridoline, contained in raw quinoline, and obtained by the action of potash on cinchonine; an oleaginous liquid, distilling at from 266° to 271° C., and readily crystallized. 3. A bitter principle obtained from the tops and seeds of *Lepidium iberis* in the form of a yellowish powder, slightly odoriferous, very bitter, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It has been used as an antipyretic, but with doubtful results. [B, 4, 38, 48, 73, 93 (α, 14).]

LEPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λεπίδιον (from λεπίς, a husk). Fr., *passerage* (1st def.), *passerage huileuse* (2d def.). 1. Cress, peppergrass, pepperwort; a genus of the *Cruciferæ.* The *Lepididæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Notorhizeæ,* the *Lepideæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Siliculosæ,* and the *Lepidineæ* (Fr., *lépidinées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Notrorhizeæ.* 2. The New Zealand cress, the *eketera* of the natives, used by early voyagers as an antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 275 (α, 35).] 3. See *L. piscidium.*—**Aqua lepidii.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de passerage.* A preparation made by distilling a quarter of a mixture of 2 parts each of l.-leaves and water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Conserva lepidii.** Fr., *conserve de passerage.* A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of l.-leaves and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. anglicum.** The *Senebiera didyma.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. bidentatum.** See *L. piscidium.*—**L. campestre.** Ger., *Feldkresse, Feldtäschelkraut.* Cow-cress, churl's-mustard, Mithridate pepperwort, yellow seed; a species found in America and Europe. The seed, *semen thlaspeos,* was formerly used as a stimulant, diuretic, and depurative. [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. cardamines.** The Spanish cress; a white-flowered species growing about Madrid. [B, 214, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. cristatum.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. didymum.** The *Senebiera didyma.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. draba.** Hoary cress, the δράβη of Dioscorides; a perennial species found in southern Europe, formerly used in teas, and the pungent seed as a substitute for pepper. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. gramineum, L. graminifolium, L. iberis.** Fr., *passerage iberis, cresson de savane commun, petite passerage.* The ἰβηρίς of Dioscorides; a species found in central and southern Europe, formerly official as *herba iberis.* The esculent leaves and the roots are reputed antiscorbutic. In Denmark the juice of the leaves is mixed with vinegar and used as a condiment. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. latifolium.** Fr., *passerage à larges feuilles, grande passerage, moutarde des Anglais* (ou *en herbe*), *puette.* Ger., *breitblättrige Kresse, Ingwer-*

kraut, *Pfefferkraut*. Broad-leaved cress, dittany, the λεπίδιον of Dioscorides; a species with a more pungent pepper-like taste than the others. The root and leaves were formerly used as an anti-scorbutic in bowel complaints, in dropsy, and in eruptive skin diseases. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. oleraceum.** A species found in New Zealand, where the natives call it *eketera* and cultivate it as a potherb. It is antiscorbutic. [B, 119, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. petræum.** Syn.: *Hutchinsia petræa*. A small annual growing in Europe on rocks and in sunny exposed situations. [B, 19, 64, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. piperites.** See *L. latifolium*.—**L. piscidium.** Fr., *passerage des poissons*. The fish poison of the South-Sea Islanders, who use it in scurvy and syphilis. It is also used as a food by sailors. [B. 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. procumbens.** Fr., *passerage couchée*. A species found in southern Europe, where the leaves are used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. prostratum.** The *Senebiera didyma*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pusillum.** See *L. procumbens*.—**L. ruderale.** Fr., *passerage sans pétales*, *cresson des ruines*. Ger., *stinkende Kresse*, *Besenkraut*, *Mauerkresse*, *Hundeseige*. Narrow-leaved cress; a species found in Europe and America. The whole plant, *herba lepidii ruderalis*, has a pungent taste and an unpleasant odor, and has been used in foul ulcers and gangrene and in Russia as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sativum.** Fr., *cresson alénois* (ou *des jardins*), *nasitar*, *nasitort*. Ger., *zahme Kresse*, *Gartenkresse*. It., *crescione*, *nasturcio*. Sp., *mastuerzo*. Town (or garden) cress, the κάρδαμον of Dioscorides; a species said to be indigenous to Persia, but widely cultivated as a garden salad. The herb and seed were formerly used as a mild purgative and as an antiscorbutic. The seed, which contains an ethereal oil, was employed like mustard-seed. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. squamatum.** The *Senebiera coronopus*. [B, 173 (*a*. 35).]—**L. subulatum.** See *L. ruderale*.—**L. virginicum.** Fr., *passerage de Virginie*. Ger., *virginische Kresse*. American wild peppergrass; a species identified by some with *L. iberis*, having a taste and other properties like those of *L. sativum*. In the West Indies it is used in scurvy, dropsy, etc., and in Mexico in diarrhœa. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 25); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

LEPIDOCARPOUS, adj. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From λεπίς, a husk, and καρπός, a fruit. Having fruit composed of or covered with scales. [*a*, 35.]

LEPIDOCEROUS, adj. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o^{2}s'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From λεπίς, a scale, and κέρας, a horn. Having the antennæ covered with short hairs in the form of small scales (said of certain insects). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

LEPIDOID, adj. Le^{2}p'i^{2}d-oid. Lat., *lepidoides* (from λεπίς, a scale, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lépidoïde*. 1. Resembling scales. 2. Squamous. [G.]

LEPIDOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o^{2}l-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From λεπίς, a scale, husk. Fr., *lépidolaire*. 1. Pertaining to scales. 2. Having the surface covered with scales. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEPIDOPHYLLOUS, adj. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From λεπίς, a scale, and φύλλον, a leaf. 1. Having lepidote or scurfy leaves, as in the *Bromeliaceæ*. 2. Having cataphyllary leaves. [*a*, 35.]

LEPIDOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-a^3. From λεπίς, a scale, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *lépidoptères*. Ger., *Schuppenflügler*. An order of the *Insecta* comprising butterflies and moths, characterized by having four wings (usually covered with minute scales) and a spiral proboscis or sucking-tube. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

LEPIDOPTERAL, LEPIDOPTEROUS, adj's. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. Pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*.

LEPIDOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-com'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., λεπιδοσάρκωμα (from λεπίς, a scale, and σάρκωμα, sarcoma). Fr., *lépidosarcome*. Ger., *Schuppenfleischgewächs*. Of Severinus, a fleshy tumor covered with scales, found by him in the mouth. [E; *a*, 45.]

LEPIDOSIN, n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d'o^{2}s-i^{2}n. From λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *lépidosine*. Ger., *L.* The substance in the scales of fishes which corresponds to the dentin of the teeth. [A, 385.]

LEPIDOSIREN (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-si(se)'re^{2}n(ran). Gen., *-en'os* (*-en'is*). From λεπίς, a scale, and σειρήν, a siren. Fr., *lépidosiren*. A rare fish-like animal discovered by Natterer in Brazil; with the African *Protopterus* and the Australian *Ceratodus* it constitutes the group *Dipnoi* (sometimes placed with the ganoids), peculiar in the ventral extension of the cerebrum. ["Am. Nat.," June, 1887 (I).]

LEPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *Kleienausschlag*, *Schuppenausschlag*. Of Good, a genus of cutaneous diseases characterized by the production of scales or crusts. [G; L, 290.]—**L. ichthyiasis.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**L. ichthyiasis cornigera.** Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]—**L. lepra.** See PSORIASIS.—**L. lepriasis.** See LEPRIASIS.—**L. psoriasis.** 1. See ECZEMA *squamosum*. 2. Of Willan, psoriasis. [G; L, 290.]

LEPIDOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-ot'a^3. Gr., λεπιδωτά. An old term for the order *Dipnoi*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

LEPIDOTE, LEPIDOTED, adj's. Le^{2}p'i^{2}d-ot, -e^{2}d. Gr., λεπιδωτός (from λεπίς, a scale). Lat., *lepidotus*. Ger., *schülferig*, *schuppig*. Scurfy, covered with scales. The *Lepidotæ* are a section of the *Agaricini*, distinguished by the furfuraceous surface of the pileus. [B, 1, 77, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LEPIDOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-ot'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'is*. From λεπιδωτός, scaly. Of Beauvois, a genus made for certain species of *Lycopodium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. clavata.** The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LEPIDOTOUS, LEPIDOUS, adj's. Le^{2}p-i^{2}d-ot'u^{3}s, le^{2}p'i^{2}d-u^{3}s. See LEPIDOTE.

L'ÉPINAY, n. La-pe-na. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, near Fécamp, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 87 (*a*, 45).]

LEPIOTA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-i^2-ot'a^3. Fr., *lépiote*. 1. The annulus of certain *Fungi*. 2. See AGARICUS, subgenus 2. For subheadings, see corresponding subheadings under *Agaricus*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Lep(le^{2}p)'i^{2}s. Gen., *lep'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., λεπίς. Ger., *Schuppe*, *Schülfer*. A scale; a minute membranous expansion on the surface of plant-organs formed by the flattening out of a stellate hair. [B, 77, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LEPISMA (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-is'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., λέπισμα. Fr., *lépisme*. In botany, a cup-shaped disc. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LEPISTA (Lat.). n. f. Le^{2}p-i^{2}st'a^3. A genus of agarics. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nuda.** See AGARICUS *nudus*.—**L. personata.** See AGARICUS *personatus*.

LE PLAN (Fr.), n. L'pla^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 49, 187 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEPORINUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}p-o^{2}r-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *lepus*, a hare. Pertaining to or resembling a hare (see LABIUM *leporinum*, OCULUS *l.*, and ROSTRUM *leporinum*).

LEPOS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}p'o^{2}s. Gr., λέπος. 1. An envelope or shell. 2. A scale. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LEPOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), **LEPOSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Le^{2}p-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λεπίς, a scale, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *ostéophyte diffus*. Ger., *Leposteophyt*, *Schuppen-Knochengewächs*. Of Lobstein, a thin scale of bone formed by disease. [E.]

LE POULINGUEN (Fr.), n. L'pu-la^{2}n^2-ga^{3}n^2. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEPRA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p'ra^3. Gr., λέπρα (from λεπρός, scaly). Fr., *lèpre*. Ger., *Aussatz* (1st and 4th def's). It., *l.*, *lebbre*. Sp., *l.* 1. As originally employed by Greek writers, a cutaneous disease, or diseases (that doubtless included psoriasis), characterized by roughness and scaling of the skin. By Willan the term is used for psoriasis, with the three varieties *l. vulgaris*, *l. alphoides*, and *l. nigricans*. 2. Leprosy (*q. v.*). This use of the word, which at present is the only one accepted, appears to have originated in a confusion of terms arising partly in the translations of the older Greek writings into Arabic and partly in the later translations of the Arabic writings into Latin. [E. Schwimmer (A, 319 [G]).] 3. Of Haller, a genus of lichens now regarded as abnormal states of certain species of other genera in which the thallus is broken up into a pulverulent mass. The *Leprariaceæ* (syn.: *Leprariæ*) are a division of imperfect lichens (*Lepra* and *Pulveraria*). 4. A diseased condition in plants caused by the covering of the surface by lichens which interfere with its transpiratory functions. [B, 19. 121 (*a*, 35); B, 198.]—**Black l. of Mexico.** See MAL *del pinto*.—**Leonine l.** See LEONTIASIS.—**L. alba.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**L. albaras.** See PSORIASIS.—**L. albida.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**L. alopecia.** Alopecia resulting either from leprosy or psoriasis. [G.]—**L. alphoides.** One of Willan's three varieties of l. (1st def.); psoriasis with patches of comparatively small size (psoriasis guttata et nummulata). [G.]—**L. alphosis.** Psoriasis. [G.]—**L. anæsthetica, L. anaisthetos.** See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**L. Arabum.** See LEPROSY.—**L. asturiensis.** See ROSE *of the Asturias*.—**L. borealis.** See RADESYGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**L. circinata.** Psoriasis appearing in circinate patches. [G.]—**L. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *lèpre de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Lepra der Bindehaut*. A somewhat rare form of l. in which the conjunctiva around the cornea proliferates in a circumscribed manner, appearing as a whitish or pale-yellow, brawny, glistening mass. This is surrounded by coarse vessels. It is said not to occur primarily in the conjunctiva. [F.]—**L. crustacea, L. crustosa.** 1. Psoriasis. [G.] 2. See *Black* LEPROSY (2d def.).—**L. cutanea, L. cutis.** See *Cutaneous* LEPROSY.—**L. der Bindehaut** (Ger.). See *L. conjunctivæ*.—**L. diffusa.** See PSORIASIS *diffusa*.—**L. elephantia, L. elephantiasis.** Fr., *lèpre éléphantique*. See LEPROSY.—**L. excorticativa.** See LEPROSY.—**L. extrema.** Fr., *lèpre extrême* (*des occidentaux*). See LEPROSY *of the Antilles* and LEPROSY *of South America*.—**L. farinosa.** The *Pulveraria farinosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. flava.** The *Pulveraria flava*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. fungifera, L. fungiformis.** See ELEPHANTIASIS *papillaris*.—**L. glabra.** See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**L. Græcorum.** Ger., *griechischer Aussatz*. Psoriasis. [G.]—**L. Hebræorum, L. hebraica.** See LEPROSY.—**L. ichthyosis.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**L. in carne.** Leprosy. [G.]—**L. iridis.** Fr., *lèpre de l'iris*. Ger., *lepröse Tuberkeln der Regenbogenhaut*. A condition in which leprous tubercles are deposited in the iris, while similar deposits exist elsewhere in the body. It is very common in Brazil, and especially frequent in Norway and Sweden. [F.]—**L. italica.** See PELLAGRA.—**L. Judæorum, L. judaica.** See LEPROSY.—**L. juncturarum.** See *L. mutilans*.—**L. leuce.** See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**L. leuce judaica.** See LEPROSY.—**L. lombardica.** Ger., *lombardischer Aussatz*. See PELLAGRA.—**L. maculosa (alba, seu nigra).** See *Macular* LEPROSY.—**L. malabarica.** See LEPROSY *of Malabar*.—**L. mediolanensis.** See PELLAGRA.—**L. melas.** See *Black* LEPROSY.—**L. mercurialis.** See ECZEMA *mercuriale*.—**L. morphœa.** See *Macular* LEPROSY.—**L. mosaica.** See LEPROSY.—**L. mutilans.** Fr., *lèpre mutilante* (ou *des jointures*). Joint evil; a form peculiar to anæsthetic leprosy, in which ulceration or gangrene attacks the joints, and also other parts of the body, attended with but little suppuration and usually with little or no pain, and followed by spontaneous separation or other mutilation of the part. [G.]—**L. nervorum.** 1. A diffuse, somewhat fusiform swelling of the nerves. It is due to a development of granulation tissue. [D, 35.]

2. See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**L. nervosa.** See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**L. nigricans.** Ger., *dunkler* (oder *schwärzlicher*) *Aussatz.* 1. A form of psoriasis in which the patches are of a dark or livid hue, especially at their margins, the scales being usually thin and easily detached. [G, 9, 12.] 2. See *Black* LEPROSY.—**L. nodosa.** See *Tubercular* LEPROSY.—**L. norwegica.** See RADESYGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**L. nummularis.** Psoriasis nummularis. [G.]—**L. occidentalis.** Ger., *abendländischer Aussatz.* Leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum. [G.]—**L. of the Jews.** Lat., *lepra Judæorum.* See LEPROSY.—**L. of the larynx.** An accompaniment of l. (elephantiasis Græcorum), beginning with tubercular granulations which, according to Virchow, present great similarity to syphilitic mucous papules or to follicular buboes. [L, 20 (a, 45).]—**L. scabiosa.** Scabies crustosa. [G.]—**L. of Willan.** Lat., *l. Willani.* Psoriasis. [G.]—**L. orientalis.** Ger., *morgenländischer Aussatz.* Elephantiasis Arabum. [G.]—**L. phlegmatica.** Leprosy. [G.]—**L. psorica.** Ger., *räudiger Aussatz.* Psoriasis. [G.]—**L. punctata.** Probably a form of psoriasis in which the efflorescences are minute; psoriasis guttata. [G.]—**L. septentrionalis.** See RADESYGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**L. syphilitica.** Syphilitic psoriasis. [G.]—**L. taurica.** Fr., *mal de Crimée, lèpre des Cosaques.* Ger., *krimische Krankheit.* Leprosy of the Taurians or inhabitants of the Crimea; it is said to have been introduced among them by Russian troops on their way to Persia. [G.]—**L. tuberculosa, L. tuberculosa elephantina.** See *Tubercular* LEPROSY.—**L. tuberosa.** See *Tubercular* LEPROSY.—**L. tyria.** 1. See LEPROSY. 2. See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**L. umbrosa.** See *Black* LEPROSY.—**L. universalis.** Ger., *allgemeiner Aussatz.* Psoriasis distributed over the entire body. [G.]—**L. vera.** See LEPROSY.—**L. vulgaris.** One of Willan's three varieties of l. (1st def.), psoriasis in large orbicular, circinate, or gyrate patches. [G.]

LÈPRE (Fr.), n. Le^{2}p-r'. See LEPRA and LEPROSY.—**L. blanche.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**L. croûteuse.** See *Black* LEPROSY (2d def.).—**L. des Cosaques.** See LEPRA *taurica.*—**L. des jointures.** See LEPRA *mutilans.*—**L. éléphantique.** See LEPROSY.—**L. Kabyle.** Of Arnould, a malignant ulcerous syphilis peculiar to the Berber population of Djurdjura and the oases, and, from its analogy to the epidemic syphilis of the middle ages, formerly confounded with the tuberculous leprosy of the Greeks. ["Rec. desmém. de méd., de chir. et de pharm. milit.," 1862, p. 338 (a, 45).]

LEPRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-re^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From λέπρα, leprosy, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Leprous ulceration. [G.]

LE PRÈSE (Fr.), n. L' pre^{2}z. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are a milk-cure establishment and a mineral spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LÉPREUX (Fr.), adj. La-pru^5. See LEPROUS and LEPROSE.

LEPRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-ri(ri^2)'as(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*). Of Good, psoriasis, also probably sometimes leprosy. [G.]—**L. albida.** Psoriasis. [G.]—**L. canescens.** A scaly disease in which the hairs are whitened. [G.]—**L. nigricans.** See LEPRA *nigricans.*—**L. vulgaris.** See LEPRA *vulgaris.*

LEPRIC, adj. Le^{2}p'ri^{2}k. Gr., λεπρικός. Lat., *lepricus.* See LEPROUS.

LEPRODES (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}p-rod'ez(as). Gr., λεπρώδης (from λέπρα, leprosy, and εἶδος, resemblance). See LEPROUS.

LEPROMORPHE (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-mo^{2}rf'e(a). From λέπρα, leprosy, and μορφή, form. An extreme form of leprosy, in which the bones are affected. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LEPROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. Ger., *Augenaussatz.* Leprous ophthalmia. [L, 107.]

LEPROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}p-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. Properly, a person affected with lephrophthalmia. 2. See LEPROPHTHALMIA.

LEPROSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}p-ros-a-(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LEPROSERY.

LEPROSE, adj. Le^{2}p'ros. Lat., *leprosus* (from λέπρα, leprosy). Fr., *lépreux.* Ger., *schorfartig, schorfig.* 1. Of plants, affected with lepra (3d and 4th def's). 2. Of lichens, having a pulverulent, scurfy thallus. 3. Resembling the genus *Lepra*, of or belonging to the *Leprariaceæ*. The *Leprosæ* of Agardh are a subdivision of crustaceous lichens (including *Lepraria*, etc.). [B, 19, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

LEPROSE (Ger.), n. Lap-roz'e^2. See LEPROSY.—**Gelenkl'.** See ARTHROLEPROSIS.

LEPROSERY, n. Le^{2}p'ro^{2}s-e^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *leprosarium, nosocomium leprosum, domus leprosaria.* Fr., *léproserie.* Ger., *Aussatzhaus, Aussatzhospital, Leprosenhaus.* A retreat or hospital for lepers. [G.]

LEPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λέπρωσις (from λέπρα, leprosy). See LEPROSY.

LEPROSY, n. Le^{2}p'ro-si^2. Heb., *zaraath.* Ar., *alguada, juzam, djudzam, dzuddam, charasch.* Maori, *ngerengere.* Gr., λέπρα. Lat., *lepra* (seu *Arabum*, seu *elephantiasis*, seu *extrema*, seu *hebraica*, seu *Hebræorum*, seu *judaica*, seu *Judæorum*, seu *morphœa*, seu *mosaica*, seu *phlegmatica*, seu *squamosa*, seu *taurica*, seu *tyria*), *elephantia alba, elephantiasis Græcorum* (seu *alopeciata*, seu *orientalis*, seu *vulgaris*), *leontiasis, leuca, leuce, leuke, malandria, malum mortuum, morbus herculeus* (seu *phœniceus*, seu *Sancti Lazari*, seu *tyrius*), *ophiasis, rosa asturica, satyriasis, spiloplaxia, vitiligo* (*alba gravior*). Fr., *lèpre, ladrerie, mal* (*rouge*) *de Cayenne, mal des Asturies, mal de Saint-Lazare* (ou *-Main*), *maladie de Jérusalem.* Ger., *Leprose, mosaïscher* (oder *wahrer*) *Aussatz.* It., *lebbra, lepra.* Sp., *lepra, elefancia, mal de San Lázaro* (ó *de San Antonio*). A chronic constitutional disease, endemic in many regions of the world, and due to infection (usually acquired by prolonged intercourse with an affected person) with *Bacillus lepræ*, beginning with vague premonitory symptoms of malaise, fever, and debility. The development of the disease is usually insidious, and its course is protracted often for many years. It is characterized by the formation of diffuse or nodular infiltrations with other trophic changes in various tissues of the body, and especially by the appearance of erythematous, macular, tubercular, ulcerative, and atrophic lesions in the skin, together with more or less derangement of the cutaneous sensibility. The disease tends to a condition of extreme marasmus and to an almost invariably fatal termination, often precipitated by profuse diarrhœa. Two forms of the disease are usually described—viz., cutaneous or tubercular l. and nervous or anæsthetic l.—though both forms are not infrequently associated in the same subject. [G.]—**Anæsthetic l.** Lat., *lepra anæsthetica* (seu *nervorum*, seu *nervosa*, seu *glabra*), *elephantiasis glabra, leuce, morphœa, vitiligo.* Fr., *lèpre anesthésique.* It., *lebbra anestesica.* A variety of l. distinguished from tubercular l. by its special involvement of the nerves. At first there are hyperæsthesia and pain; subsequently there is complete loss of sensibility in various regions of the body, especially in circumscribed areas of the skin; sometimes paralysis of muscles and various trophic changes of the tissues develop. It is also attended by bullous (see PEMPHIGUS *leprosus*) and macular or atrophic (see *Macular l.*) eruptions, and also by ulceration and gangrene, often attended with mutilation (see LEPRA *mutilans*).—**Articular l.** See LEPRA *mutilans.*—**Black l.** Lat., *lepra nigricans* (seu *maculosa nigra*, seu *melas*, seu *umbrosa*), *melas, morphœa nigra, ophiasis sordida, vitiligo melas* (seu *nigra*). Fr., *lèpre croûteuse* (2d def.). 1. Macular l. in which the spots are darkly pigmented. 2. Any one of certain ulcerative or mutilating forms of l. attended with the production of dark-colored crusts. [G.] See LEPRA *nigricans.*—**Cutaneous l.** Lat., *lepra cutanea* (seu *cutis*). 1. Tubercular l. 2. The cutaneous manifestation of l., consisting at first of an erythematous eruption occurring in isolated spots or confluent patches, succeeded by or passing into an eruption either of tubercles (see *Tubercular l.*) or of discolored, sometimes atrophic, and often anæsthetic spots (see *Macular l.* and *Anæsthetic l.*), which may be attended with a vesicular or bullous eruption (see PEMPHIGUS *leprosus*), or with ulceration or gangrene. [G.]—**Dry l.** See *Anæsthetic l.*—**Eastern l.** See LEPRA *orientalis.*—**Italian l.** See PELLAGRA.—**Laryngeal l.** See LEPRA *of the larynx.*—**L. of Malabar.** Elephantiasis Arabum. [G.]—**L. of the Cossacks.** Fr., *lèpre des Cosaques.* See MAL *de Crimée.*—**L. of the iris.** See LEPRA *iridis.*—**L. of the joints.** See LEPRA *mutilans* and cf. ARTHROLEPROSIS.—**L. of the larynx.** See LEPRA *of the larynx.*—**L. of the nerves.** See *Anæsthetic l.*—**Lombardian l.** See PELLAGRA.—**Macular l.** Lat., *lepra maculosa.* Fr., *lèpre maculeuse.* Ger., *Pigment-Lepra, Fleckenaussatz.* Anæsthetic l. when characterized by the development of discolored spots upon the skin. The spots may be either darkly pigmented (*lepra maculosa nigra, morphœa nigra*) or whitish from atrophy and absence of pigment (*lepra maculosa alba*). They are commonly associated with more or less impairment of sensibility within the areas of discoloration. [G.]—**Maculo-anæsthetic l.** Fr., *lèpre maculo-anesthésique.* Anæsthetic l. with macular lesions of the skin. [Piedpremier, "Rev. de méd.," Dec. 10, 1888 (a, 18).]—**Nodular l.** See *Tubercular l.*—**Non-tuberculated l.** See *Anæsthetic l.*—**Northern l., Norwegian l.** See RADESYGE and SPEDALSKHED.—**Red l.** L. attended with red erythematous patches upon the skin. [G.]—**Scabby l.** Ger., *räudiger Aussatz.* Psoriasis. [G.]—**Smooth l.** See *Anæsthetic l.*—**Tegumentary l.** See *Cutaneous l.*—**Trophoneurotic l.** See *Anæsthetic l.*—**True l.** See *L.*—**Tubercular l.** Lat., *lepra tuberculosa* (seu *nodosa*, seu *tuberosa*). Fr., *lèpre tuberculeuse.* Ger., *knolliger Aussatz.* A variety of l. characterized by the development of tubercular or tuberous growths in the skin and mucous membranes, and also in certain of the viscera. The growths, usually varying in size from that of a pea to that of a hazel-nut, though sometimes much larger, are at first of a softish, subsequently of a firm consistence, and of a reddish, brownish, or bronze-like color. On the face, where they occur most frequently, they form prominent elevations, especially about the brows, cheeks, and mouth, causing great disfigurement (see LEONTIASIS). Occasionally ulceration supervenes, and is attended with serious destruction of tissue. [G.]—**White l.** Lat., *lepra alba* (seu *alphoides*), *leuce, ophiasis leuce, leuce vulgaris, morphœa alba, vitiligo alphus.* Fr., *lèpre blanche, leuce vulgaire* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *weisser Aussatz.* 1. Anæsthetic l. in which white atrophic spots occur on the skin (see also *Macular l.*). [G.] 2. See LEPRA *alphoides.*

LEPROTIC, LEPROUS, adj's. Le^{2}p-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k, le^{2}p'ru^{3}s. Lat., *leproticus, leprosus.* Fr., *lépreux, ladre.* Ger., *leprös.* 1. Pertaining to or affected with leprosy. 2. In botany, see LEPROSE.

LEPRURETHRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p-ru^2(ru)-re^{2}th-(rath)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From λέπρα, leprosy, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *lepröser Harnröhrenschleimfluss, Aussatztripper.* A mucous discharge from the urethra caused by leprosy. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

LEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p(lap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *leps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λῆψις (from λαμβάνειν, to take hold). An attack of disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LEPTACANTHOUS, adj. Le^{2}pt-a^3-ka^{2}nth'u^{3}s. From λεπτός, delicate, and ἄκανθος, a thorn. Having slender thorns or spines. [a, 48.]

LEPTADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}pt-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(e^2)'ni^2-a^3. From λεπτός, peeled, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *leptadénie.* Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, tribe *Ceropegieæ*. The *Leptadenieæ* of Endlicher are a section of the *Stapelieæ*. [B, 38, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. reticulata.** A twining leafy species growing in India, Burmah, Ceylon, and Singapore. [B, 212.]—**L. spartium.** An erect, glabrous species, with long, twiggy branches, either leafless or bearing narrow linear leaves: found in India, Arabia, Egypt, and Senegambia. The pith is used as tinder. [B, 19 (a, 35); B, 212.]

LEPTANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-a2n(a3n)'dra3. From λεπτός, delicate, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *leptandre*. Ger., *L.* 1. Of Nuttall, the genus *Veronica*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Culver's root, the rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica virginica*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**Extractum leptandræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de l.* Ger., *L'extrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting l. in No. 60 powder with alcohol and water in a percolator, evaporating to a thick extract, and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum leptandræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de l.* Ger., *flüssiges L'extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of l. in No. 60 powder with 40 of a mixture of 15 grammes of glycerin and 85 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with the rest of the mixture and with more alcohol if necessary, reserving 80 c. cm. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, and bringing up to 100 c. cm. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**L. virginica.** The *Veronica virginica*. [B, 5, 42, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rhizoma leptandræ.** See *L.* (2d def.).

LEPTANDRIN, n. Le2pt'a2n'dri2n. Ger., *L.* A resinous substance which has been isolated from *Leptandra virginica*. It has a bitter taste and cathartic properties. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LEPTANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Le2pt-a2n(a3n)'thu3s(thu4s). From λεπτός, peeled, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *leptanthe*. Having very small flowers. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LEPTHYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-hi(hu6)-men(me2n)'i2-a3. From λεπτός, peeled, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Excessive tenderness in a membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LEPTHYMENIC, adj. Le2pt-hi-me2n'i2k. Pertaining to or affected with lepthymenia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LEPTISME (Fr.), n. Lap-tezm'. From λεπτός. Emaciation, extreme thinness. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

LEPTOCARDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Le2pt-o(o3)-ka3rd'i2-a3. From λεπτός, slight, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *leptocardiens*. Of Müller, an order of fishes comprising *Amphioxus* only. The *Leptocardii* of Müller are a subdivision of the *Pisces*, of the *Dermopteri* of Gill, or of the *Chondrostomi* of Cuvier. [B, 28 (a, 27); B, 93; "Am. Nat." (a, 32).]

LEPTOCARPOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-ka3rp'u3s. Gr., λεπτόκαρπος (from λεπτός, delicate, and καρπός, a fruit. Having linear or slender fruits; used chiefly in the Latin as a botanical species name (*e. g.*, *Jussiæa leptocarpa*). [a, 35.]

LEPTOCARYON (Lat.), n. n. Le2pt-o(o3)-ka2r(ka3r)'i2(u6)-o2n. Gr., λεπτοκάρυον (from λεπτός, delicate, and κάρυον, a nut). Fr., *l.* A small nut, especially a hazel-nut. [B, 200; B, 115 (a, 35).] Cf. CARYON *lepton*.

LEPTOCAULINE, adj. Le2pt-o-ka4l'i2n. From λεπτός, delicate, and καυλός, a stalk. Slender-stemmed. [a, 35.]

LEPTOCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. Le2pt-o(o3)-ka2z(ch2a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From λεπτός, delicate, and χάσμη, a yawning. Ger., *leptochasm*. Having an angle of between 94° and 114° formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. EURYCHASMUS and MACROCHASMUS.

LEPTOCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-ok(o2ch2)'lo(lo2)-a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and χλόη, a young green shoot. A genus of grasses of the *Chlorideæ*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**L. domingensis.** A diuretic species found in the West Indies. [B, 173, 310 (a, 35).]

LEPTOCHROA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-ok(och2)'ro(ro2)-a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and χρόα, the skin. Fine, delicate skin. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14, 43).]

LEPTOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Le2pt-o2k'ro(ro3)-u3s(u4s). From λεπτός, delicate, and χρόα, the skin. Having a delicate skin. [A, 322 (a, 45).]

LEPTOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-ki2m(ch2u6m)-i(e)'a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and χυμός, juice. Morbid thinness of the fluids. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

LEPTODACTYLOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-da2k'ti2l-u3s. Gr., λεπτοδάκτυλος (from λεπτός, delicate, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Lat., *leptodactylus*. Slender-fingered. The *Leptodactyla* of Illiger are a family of mammals comprising those which have a very slender, elongated middle toe on the fore-feet. [L, 168; L, 180 (a, 39).]

LEPTODERA (Lat.), n. n. Le2pt-o2d'e2r-a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and δέρας, the skin. Fr., *leptodère*. A genus of the *Strongylidæ*, or of the *Anguillulidæ*. [Dujardin (L, 16, 18).]—**L. stercoralis.** See RHABDITIS *intestinalis*.

LEPTODERMIC, LEPTODERMOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-du6rm'ik, -u3s. Gr., λεπτόδερμος (from λεπτός, delicate, and δέρμα, the skin). Having a thin or fine skin. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

LEPTODONTOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-do2n'tu3s. From λεπτός, delicate, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *leptodonte*. Having slender teeth. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

LEPTOGASTROUS, adj. Le2pt-o-ga2st'ru3s. From λεπτός, delicate, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *leptogastre*. Having a small belly. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

LEPTOHYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-hi(hu6)-men(me2n)'i2-a3. See LEPTHYMENIA.

LEPTOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-me2n(man)-i2n-(i2n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λεπτός, delicate, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also *-itis**). An inflammation of a thin or delicate membrane, especially of the pia of the brain or spinal cord. [D.]—**Chronic spinal l.** Lat., *l. spinalis chronica*. An inflammation of the pia mater of the cord beginning in an insidious manner and running a more or less chronic course. Its commencement is marked by abnormal sensations in the lower extremities, gradually increasing pains, and stiffness in the back and neck. A girdle sensation, with shooting pains, is usually felt in the trunk on a level with the seat of the disease. The sensations are limited to the distribution of the nerves whose roots originate in the affected part. Heaviness and weariness of the limbs increase, but complete paralysis rarely occurs. [Ross (a, 40).]—**L. acuta tuberculosa cerebrospinalis.** Acute tubercular cerebrospinal meningitis. [a, 40.]—**L. cerebralis acuta.** Acute non-tubercular inflammation of the cerebral pia mater. [Pepper (a, 40).]—**L. cerebralis chronica.** A chronic inflammation of the cerebral pia mater. It rarely follows acute meningitis, but is generally associated with constitutional disease, and is one of the lesions generally found at the post mortem of paralysis of the insane. [a, 40.]—**L. infantium, L. infantum.** Syn.; *hydrocephalus sine tuberculis*. Simple acute inflammation of the pia in infants. Like the tubercular form, it is accompanied by effusion into the ventricles of the brain. [D.]—**L. spinalis chronica.** See *Chronic spinal l.*—**Spinal l.** Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the cord. It is usually spoken of as acute or chronic spinal l. [Ross (a, 40).]

LEPTOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-me(ma)'ni2n2x. Gen., *-ing'os* (*-ing'is*). From λεπτός, delicate, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. The arachnoid, or the arachnoid and pia together. [I, 17 (K).]

LEPTOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-me(me2)-ri(re)'a3. Gr., λεπτομέρεια (from λεπτός, delicate, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *leptomérie*. The state of being leptomerous.

LEPTOMERIA. Le2p-to(to3)-me(me2)'ri2-a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and μέρος, a part. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Santalaceæ*.—**L. acerba, L. Billardieri.** Australian species (by some botanists made a distinct genus under the name of *Omphacomeria*). The acid and mildly astringent fruits, known as currants, are used in making cooling beverages. [B, 19, 42, 275 (a, 35).]

LEPTOMEROUS, adj. Le2pt-o2m'e2r-u3s. Fr., *leptomère*. Having a slender, delicate build (said of the body and limbs). [a, 17.]

LEPTOMITUS (Lat.), n. n. Lept-o2m'i2t-u3s(u4s). From λεπτός, slender, and μίτος, a thread. A genus of *Thallophyta* having very slender subhyaline colorless trichomes. They were originally regarded as *Algæ*, being included in the *Leptomiteæ* (a family of the *Convervoideæ*, made by Agardh), but by more recent authors are placed among the *Saprolegnieæ*. Virchow and others doubt the genuine parasitic nature of the species described. [Küchenmeister, B, 104, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. cerevisiæ.** The *Mycoderma cerevisiæ*, a species belonging, according to Robin and Küchenmeister, to the genus *L.* and not to be confounded with the *Cryptococcus cerevisiæ* (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*), on the surface of which it grows in the form of pellicles composed of branched tubes. [Küchenmeister, B, 104 (a, 35).]—**L. epidermidis.** Fr., *l. de l'épiderme*. A fungous growth of the skin, doubtfully referred to this genus. [Küchenmeister (a, 35).]

LEPTON (Lat.), n. n. Le2pt'o2n. From λεπτός, delicate. Of Pliny, the *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LEPTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-on'i2-a3. See AGARICUS, subgenus 15. The *Leptonidei* of Fries are a section of the *Agaricini* characterized by the small scales on the surface of the pileus. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LEPTOPETALOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *leptopetalus* (from λεπτός, delicate, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *leptopétale*. Having slender petals. [a, 35.]

LEPTOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2pt-o(o3)-fon'i2-a3. From λεπτός, delicate, and φωνή, the voice. The condition of having a thin, weak voice.

LEPTOPHONIC, adj. Le2pt-o-fon'i2k. Lat., *leptophonicus*. Affected with leptophonia. [a, 17.]

LEPTOPHYLLOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *leptophyllus* (from λεπτός, delicate, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *leptophylle*. Slender-leaved; having a slender thallus or other expansion of a phylline character. The *Leptophylli* of Fries are a section of the subgenus *Cortinarius*. [B, 1, 121; Gray (a, 35).]

LEPTOPODOUS, adj. Le2p-to2p'o2d-u3s. Lat., *leptopodus* (from λεπτός, delicate, and πούς, the foot). Having slender or elongated peduncles, petioles, or other supports. [a, 35.]

LEPTOPROSOPOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-pro2s-op'u3s. From λεπτός, delicate, and πρόσωπον, a face. Fr., *leptoprosope*. See DOLICHOFACIAL.

LEPTORRHINE, adj. Le2pt'o2r-ren. From λεπτός, delicate, and ῥίς, the nose. Ger., *leptorrhin*. Having the nasal index less than 48° (Broca), or between 47° and 42° (Kollman). [L, 149, 332.]

LEPTORRHIZOUS, adj. Le2pt-o2r-ri'zu3s. Gr., λεπτόρριζος (from λεπτός, delicate, and ῥίζα, a root. Lat., *leptorrhizus*. Fr., *leptorrhize*. Having a slender root. [L, 41, 107 (a, 14, 43).]

LEPTORRHYNCUS (Lat.), adj. Lept-o2r-ri2n2k(ru6n2ch2)-u3s(u4s). From λεπτός, delicate, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *leptorrhynque*. Having a straight and slender beak. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

LEPTOS (Lat.), adj. Le2pt'o2s. See LEPTUS.

LEPTOSEPALOUS, adj. Le2pt-o-se2p'a2l-u3s. Lat., *leptosepalus* (from λεπτός, delicate, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Fr., *leptosépale*. Having narrow, linear sepals.

LEPTOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. Le2pt-o(o3)-spu6r(spe2r)'ma3. Gen., *-sper'matos* (*-atis*). See LEPTOSPERMUM.

LEPTOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Le2pt-o(o3)-spu6rm(spe2rm)'-u3m(u4m). From λεπτός, delicate, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *leptosperme*. Ger., *Südseemyrte*. A genus of the *Leptospermeæ* (Fr., *leptospermées*), which are, of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 19, 38, 42, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. à balais** (Fr.). See *L. scoparium*.—**L. flavescens.** The New Zealand tea-plant, an aromatic and astringent species. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. lanigerum.** The tea-

tree of southeastern Australia, a species growing in wet, semi-saline soils, and said to have, like *Melaleuca*, an antimalarial influence. [B, 19, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**L. leucadendrum.** The *Melaleuca leucadendrum*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. scoparium.** Fr., *leptosperme à balais.* Captain Cook's tea-tree, the *kahi-katoa* or *manuka* of the New Zealanders, a species having the properties of *L. flavescens.* The leaves are said to have proved useful in cases of scurvy among Captain Cook's crew. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. thea.** Fr., *leptosperme théa.* A species having the properties of *L. flavescens*, and by some identified with it. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

LEPTOSPORANGIATE, adj. Le^{2}pt-o-spo-ra^{2}n'ji^2-at. Having sporangeia formed from a single cell. [B, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. EUSPORANGIATE.

LEPTOSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}pt-o(o^3)-sta^{2}k(sta^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-stach'yos (-stach'yis).* From λεπτός, slender, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *leptostachyé.* As a botanical specific name, having the flowers in slender spikes (*e. g., Phrygma lèptostachya*). [α, 35.]

LEPTOSTYLOUS, adj. Le^{2}pt-o-stil'u^{3}s. Lat., *leptostylus* (from λεπτός, delicate, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *leptostyle.* Having a filiform style. [α, 35.]

LEPTOTHRICUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}pt-o(o^3)-thri(thre)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). More properly written *leptotrichus.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by a *Leptothrix*, as by *Mycosis leptothrica.* [B.]

LEPTOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}p'to(to^3)-thri^{2}x. Gen., *lepto'trichos (-is).* From λεπτός, slender, and θρίξ, hair. A genus of micro-organisms, according to Cohn, composed of isolated, unbranched, straight, indistinctly jointed, very thin filamentous cells; according to Zopf, a genus of the *Leptotricheæ* (which are a group of the *Bacteria*) composed of either straight or spiral filaments. According to many mycologists, any filamentous form of *Bacterium* so called a *L.*, and the genus itself is to be discarded. [B, 238.]—**L. autumnalis.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis.*—**L. buccalis.** Ger., *Pilz der Zahncaries.* Alga of the mouth, a species referred by Saccardo to the genus *Rasmussenia.* It occurs in various phases in filaments about 1 μ in breadth, varying in length, often uniting into bundles, very fragile, and finally breaking up into unequal-sized fragments (rodlets or cocci). According to Leber, the threads assume a violet color under the combined action of iodine and acids. It occurs, often with the *Spirochœte denticola*, in caries, and is said to induce the formation of tartar and the decay of the teeth. It has also been found in concretions in the tear-duct, in the sputum in cases of gangrene of the lung, and (Robin) in the stools of typhus patients. Theodor Hering identifies it with the microphyte observed in, and believed to be the cause of, the mycotic form of tonsillitis. [W. D. Miller, "Ctrlbl. f. Bakter. u. Parasitenkunde," vi, Sept. 3, 1889, p. 294; Küchenmeister; J. Solis-Cohen; B, 121, 238, 291, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. epidermidis** [Bizzozero]. Syn.: *Microsporon minutissimum* [Burchardt]. A variety of *L.* found in the epidermis and regarded by Bizzozero as devoid of pathological significance. Boeck, on the other hand, considers this parasite to be the cause of erythrasma. [Boeck, "Norsk. med. Selskabs Forh.," June, 1885; "Vierteljahrsschr. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," xiii, 1, 1886, p. 119 (G).]—**L. gigantea.** Of Miller, a species occurring in very long, strong, somewhat thick, straight or curved filaments in the teeth of dogs, sheep, horses, etc. [Saccardo, W. D. Miller (α, 35).]—**L. innominata.** See *L. buccalis.*—**L. Kühniana.** The *Crenothrix kühniana.* [Saccardo (α, 35).]—**L. lacrimalis.** A peculiar fungus occasionally found in the lacrymal canaliculi. The margin of the lid in these cases is thickened and rounded, tending to ectropium. The puncta are dilated, and a yellowish, creamy fluid exudes. The canals are filled with a substance found to consist microscopically of fine, closely aggregated granules of a round or rod-like shape, and of delicate filaments. The fungoid mass is firm and of a cheesy consistence. [F.]—**L. lanugo.** A species forming filaments from 40 to 7 μ long found on sea-algæ. [B, 206 (α, 21).]—**L. maxima buccalis.** One of the *Schizomycetes* discovered by Miller in the human mouth. It is much larger than the *L. buccalis*, which it otherwise resembles, and of which it is probably a form. [Saccardo (α, 35).]—**L. natans.** The *Sphærotilus natans.* [Saccardo (α, 35).]—**L. ochracea.** Of Kützing, a species referred by Saccardo to another genus (*Detionella*). According to Zopf, it is a filamentous form of the *Cladothrix dichotoma.* [Saccardo (α, 35).]—**L. of puerperal fever.** A non-motile *L.* form, 3 μ to 6 μ long and 0·3 to 0·5 μ broad; observed by V. Fetzz in a case of puerperal fever. ["Comptes rend.," 1879, xxxviii, p. 610 (B).]—**L. parasitica.** Of Zopf, a *L.* form of the *Cladothrix dichotoma.* [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**L. pulmonalis.** See *L. buccalis.*—**L. pusilla.** A species growing in fresh-water algæ; also, according to Klebs, in the mouth. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**L. symplacoides.** A species found on sea-algæ. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**L. vaginalis.** A species consisting of filaments, uniting into bundles, 6·5 to 38 μ in length and 0·9 to 1·4 μ in breadth. It occurs in the vagina (both of animals and of women). Saccardo thinks it should be excluded from the genus. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. variabilis.** A species found in the saliva of healthy persons: it occurs in very fragile filaments, straight or curved. [Saccardo (α, 35).]

LEPTOTICHUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}pt-o(o^3)-ti(te)'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From λεπτός, delicate, and τεῖχος, a wall. Having thin sides (said of plant-tissue). [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

LEPTOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}pt-o(o^3)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From λεπτός, delicate, and θρίξ, a hair. 1. Excessive fineness of the hair. [G.] 2. Of Saccardo, see LEPTOTHRIX.

LEPTOTROPHUS (Lat.), adj. Le^{2}pt-o^{2}t'ro^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λεπτός, delicate, and τροφός, a feeder. Subsisting on or requiring a light diet. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}pt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λεπτός (from λέπειν, to peel). The larval stage of a genus of *Trombidæ.* [α, 48.]—**L. americanus.** American harvest mite; a very minute, active, brick-red, elongate-pyriform creature with six long legs; by some regarded as identical with *L. autumnalis.* It insinuates the anterior part of its body beneath the skin of the scalp, axillæ, and other parts of the body, causing a small inflammatory papule. It is most commonly observed in children. [G, 63.]—**L. autumnalis, L. irritans.** Fr., *rouget, bête d'août, vendangeur.* Ger., *Erntemilbe, Grasmilbe.* Harvest-bug (or -louse), mower's mite, wheal-worm; a minute species. It is of a bright crimson color, and often attacks the skin, especially about the legs and ankles, in which it buries itself, causing irritation, inflammation, and the formation of papules, vesicles, and pustules. [G.]

LEPTYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le^{2}pt-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-tyn'seos (tyn'sis).* Gr., λέπτυνσις (from λεπτύνειν, to make thin). Ger., *Zartmachen, Verdünnen.* Attenuation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPTYNTICOS (Lat.), **LEPTYNTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Le^{2}pt-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'ti^{2}k-os, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λεπτυντικός (from λεπτύνειν, to make thin). Ger., *verdünnend, zartmachend.* Attenuant. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPTYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}pt-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., λεπτυσμός (from λεπτύνειν, to make thin). Ger., *Dünnwerden, Abmagern.* Emaciation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPTYSTIC, adj. Le^{2}pt-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *leptysticus.* Pertaining to or affected with leptysmus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPUS (Lat.), n. m. Le^{2}p'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *lep'oris.* Ger., *Hase.* The hare. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**L. combustus.** See under *L. timidus.*—**L. cuniculus.** Ger., *Kaninchen.* The rabbit, a species resembling *L. timidus.* Its fat, *axungia cuniculi*, was formerly used as a liniment. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. timidus.** Ger., *gemeiner Hase.* The hare. The heel, *talus leporum*, was formerly considered diuretic; the ashes, *lepus combustus*, were prescribed in calculus; and the fat, *axungia leporis*, was used as a liniment. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEPYRAMYLON (Lat.), **LEPYRAMYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λέπος, a husk, and ἄμυλον, fine meal. Ger., *Hülsenamylum.* The insoluble part of starch. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPYRION (Lat.), **LEPYRIUM** (Lat.), **LEPYRON** (Lat.), n's n. Le^{2}p-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -on. Gr., λεπύριον (from λέπος, a husk). A thin skin or husk, especially the inner membrane of an egg. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEPYROPHYTE, n. Le^{2}p'i^{2}r-o-fit. From λέπος, a husk, and φυτόν, a plant. A plant with a scaly, multiple fruit; a conifer. The genus (group) *Lepyrophytum* of Necker consisted of the natural species (genera) *Thuja, Larix, Pinus*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LEPYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^{2}p-ir(u^{6}r)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LEPYRON.

LERCHE (Ger.), n. Le^{2}rch^2'e^2. See ALAUDA.—**Feldl', Himmelsl'.** See ALAUDA *arvensis.*—**L'nblume.** The *Primula veris.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'blut.** See *Sanguis* ALAUDÆ.—**L'nbrod.** The *Euonymus europæus.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'nklaue.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L'nsporn.** See the major list.

LERCHENBAUM (Ger.), n. Le^{2}rch^2'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Pinus larix.* [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**Gemeiner L., Weisser L.** See LARIX *europæa.*

LERCHENSPORN (Ger.), n. Le^{2}rch^2'e^{2}n-spo^{2}rn. See CORYDALIS.—**Dichtwurzeliger L.** See CORYDALIS *solida.*—**Hohlwurzeliger L.** See CORYDALIS *cava.*

LEREMA (Lat.), **LERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Le(la)-re(ra)'-ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis), -es'eos (-is).* Gr., λήρημα, λήρησις (from ληρεῖν, to speak or act foolishly). Ger., *Geschwätz* (1st def.). 1. Prating, chattering, foolish talk. 2. The loquacity of old age. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEROS (Lat.), n. m. Le(la)'ro^{2}s. Gr., λῆρος (from ληρεῖν, to talk or act foolishly). Of Hippocrates, delirium. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

LERP, n. In Australia, a kind of manna found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, made up of white threads consisting of l. amylum (*q. v.*) agglutinated by a syrupy saccharine matter soluble in water. L. is the product of an insect (*Psylla eucalypti*) which spins the threads and secretes the saccharine matter. [B, 2.]—**L. amylum.** The substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, forming the threads of what is known as l. manna. In chemical and physical characters it resembles starch, but differs from the latter in being homogeneous in structure. It is soluble with difficulty in water, the solution (which is dextrorotary) being colored blue by iodine. [B, 2.]

LES ANDELYS (Fr.), n. Laz a^{3}n^2-d'le. A place in the department of the Eure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

LESBOS, n. Le^{2}z(le^{2}s)'bo^{2}s. Gr., Λέσβος. See MELELINO.

LESCHE, n. A place in the district of Agram, Croatia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LESCHE (Lat.), **LESCHEMA** (Lat.), **LESCHENEIA** (Lat.), **LESCHENEMA** (Lat.), **LESCHENIA** (Lat.), n's f., n., f., n., and f. Le^{2}s'ke(ch^{2}a), le^{2}s-ke(ch^{2}a)'ma^3, -ke(cha)-ni'(ne^2'i^2)-a^3, -ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-e(a)'ma^3, -i(e)'a^3. Gen., *lesch'es, -em'atos (-atis), -ei'æ, -em'atos (-atis), -i'æ.* Gr., λέσχη, λέσχημα, λεσχηνεία. Ger., *Geplauder.* Morbid garrulity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LESCUN (Fr.), n. Le^{2}s-ku^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there is a hot mineral spring called *Laberouat.* [L, 41, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

LÉSÉ (Fr.), adj. La-za. Injured; affected with a lesion, especially of a traumatic nature.

LESEBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. Laz'e^2-ble^{2}t-te^{2}r. The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LESEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Le(la)-se(se^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). According to Paracelsus, a perfectly transparent salt which cured jaundice (hence called *leseoli morbus*). [G, 16.]

LES GUIBERTS (Fr.), n. La ge-ber². A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are weakly alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 87 (a, 45).]

LESINA (It.), n. La-se-na³. A winter climatic resort on an island of the same name in the southeastern part of the Adriatic. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LESION, n. Le'zhu³n. Lat., *læsio* (from *lædere*, to wound). Fr., *lésion*. Ger., *Läsion*, *Verletzung*. It., *lesione*. Sp., *lesión*. Any morbid alteration in a tissue, whether attended by a recognizable structural change or not; but especially a change in which the continuity of some of the tissue elements is broken in upon. [D, 35.]—**Central l.** A l. of the central nervous system.—**Compressive l.** Of Ross, extraneural or intraneural pressure by a neoplasm, abscess, or produced by trauma. [a, 34.]—**Degenerative l.** A l. due to degeneration. [D.]—**Depressive l.** A l. in which the irritability of the cells and fibres of the affected part is diminished or abolished. [D, 35.]—**Destroying l.** Of H. Jackson, a discharging l. associated with destruction of nerve tissue. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse l.** A l. not circumscribed by distinct limits; particularly one not occupying a large extent of an organ or part. [B.]—**Discharging l. (of the nervous system)** [H. Jackson]. A morbid alteration of nervous tissue attended with paroxysmal and excessive liberations of energy. [D, 35.]—**Focal l. (of the nervous system).** A l. circumscribed by definite and restricted limits. [D, 35.]—**Functional l. (of the nervous system).** See *Molecular l.*—**Heteromorphous l's.** Any structural change in the tissues of the body due to invasion by a heterogeneous substance or growth. [a, 40.]—**Histological l.** A l. intermediate between a molar and a molecular l., the structural change being sufficient to admit of its study with a microscope. [Ross (D, 35).]—**Indiscriminate l's.** See *Indiscriminate* DISEASES.—**Inflammatory l.** Of the nervous system, a l. produced by inflammation. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Initial l. (of syphilis).** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Irritative l.** Of the nervous system, an excess of functional activity associated with a morbid alteration. [Ross (a, 34).]—**L. of continuity.** Lat., *læsio continui*. See SOLUTION *of continuity*.—**Molar l.** A gross l. (*e. g.*, crushing of a nerve by which its conductivity is destroyed). [Ross (a, 40).]—**Molecular l.** Syn.: *functional l.* A l., as of the axis cylinder of a nerve, undetected by chemistry or the microscope, and yet producing loss or excess of functional activity. It is supposed to consist in an alteration of the equilibrium of the molecules of the part. [Ross (a, 40).]—**Neoplastic l.** Of Ross, a compressive l. produced by a neoplasm. [a, 34.]—**Organic l.** Any structural change in the organs or tissues of the body. [a, 40.]—**Negro l.** The African sleeping sickness. [" Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1890, p. 1255; " Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1890, p. 601 (a, 40).]—**Peripheral l.** Of the nervous system, a functional disorder generally limited to a single nerve or branch of a nerve. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Primary l's of the skin.** 1. Primary forms of skin disease; cutaneous l's or efflorescences which are essential to the active or developing stage of a skin disease, and hence are more or less pathognomonic. They include the macule, papule, tubercle, pomphus, phyma, vesicle, bulla, and pustule. [G.] 2. The l's of primary syphilis. [L.] Cf. *Secondary l's of the skin*.—**Secondary l's of the skin.** 1. L's or morbid appearances in skin disease due to secondary or accidental causes. They include erosions, ulcers, rhagades, squamæ, crustæ, cicatrices, and pigmentary discolorations. [G.] 2. The l's of secondary syphilis. Cf. *Primary l's of the skin*.—**Spinal l.** Of the nervous system, a l. limited to the spinal cord. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Systematic l. (of the nervous system).** See *Systematic* DISEASE.—**Toxic l.** An alteration in the tissues produced by a toxic agent. [a, 34.]—**Traumatic l's.** Fr., *lésions traumatiques*. L. due to traumatism. [a, 17.]—**Vascular l.** A l. of a blood-vessel, including hyperæmia, anæmia, hæmorrhage, embolism, and thrombosis. [a, 34.]

LESKEA (Lat.) **LESKIA** (Lat.), n's f. Le²sk'e²-a³, -i² a³. From *Leske*, a German naturalist. Fr., *leskée*. Of Hedwig, a genus of pleurocarpous mosses. The *Leskeacea* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Hypnoidei*. The *Leskeaceæ* (Fr., *leskéacées*) of Rabenhorst are a subdivision of the *Pleurocarpi*, consisting of *L.*, *Hypnum*, etc. The *Leskeeæ* (Fr., *leskéées*) of Schimper are a tribe of the *Leskeaceæ*. The *Leskiæ* of Bridel are a division of the *Hypnoidei*. The *Leskieæ* of Hampe are a tribe of the *Hypnaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. Ludwigii.** The *Hypnum brevirostre*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. sericea.** A species forming silky, yellowish-green patches on ash and other trees, and on rocks; formerly used as a hæmostatic. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

LESLIE WELL, n. Le²s'li². One of the springs at Leslie, a place in Ingham County, Michigan. It contains calcium, magnesium, potassium, and iron carbonates, calcium sulphate, sodium chloride, and free carbonic-acid gas. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LES PONTS (Fr.), n. La po²n². A place in the canton of Neufchâtel, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

LES ROCHES (Fr.), n. La rosh. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LES SABLES D'OLONNE (Fr.), n. La sa³b-l' do-lo²n. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Vendée, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LESSIVE (Fr.), n. Le²s-sev. Lat., *lixivium*. Lye. [B.]—**L. caustique.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**L. des savonniers** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *soude caustique liquide*. A 29 per-cent. aqueous solution of caustic soda. [B.]

LESTIBOUDOSIA (Lat.), **LESTIBUDESIA** (Lat.), n's f. Le²st-i²-bu-do'si²-a³, -bu²(bu)-de(da)'si²-a³. From *Lestiboudois*, father and son, Belgian botanists. Fr., *lestiboudoisie*, *lestibudésie*. The genus *Celosia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]

LETA, n. Of old writers, a red heat. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

LETAL (Ger.), adj. La-ta³l'. See LETHAL.

LETÁLIDE (Sp.), n. La-ta³'le-da. Of Rubio, a term for various pathological conditions of the skin occurring as concomitants of certain grave surgical affections, especially cancer, and supposed to be of diagnostic and prognostic significance in connection with the fundamental disease. The following varieties are mentioned; *efélide-l.* (*l. maculosa*), *l. papulosa*, *l. tuberculosa*, *l. ulcerosa*, *l. pústulo-crustácea*, *l. eritematosa*, *l. erisipelatosa*, *l. eczematosa*. [Gutierrez, " Rev. Espec. de Oftal., Sifil., Dermatol-, y Afecc. Urin.," May, 1882, p. 193.]

LETHAL, adj. Le'th'l. Lat., *letalis*, *lethalis* (from *letum*, death). Fr., *léthal*. Ger., *letal*. Deadly, fatal, mortal. [D.]

LETHAL, n. Le²th'a²l. An alcohol, $C_{12}H_{26}O = C_{12}H_{25}(OH)$, not yet obtained in the pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti. [B, 3.]

LETHALITY, n. Le²th-a²l'i²-ti². Lat., *lethalitas* (from *letum*, death). Ger., *Letalität*. Deadliness; the condition of being fatal or mortal. [a, 48.]

LETHARGIC, adj. Le²th-a³r'ji²k. Gr., ληθαργικός (from λήθη, a forgetting). Lat., *lethargicus*. Fr., *léthargique*. Ger., *lethargisch*. It., *letargico*. Sp., *letárgico*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of lethargy. [D, 1.]

LETHARGOS (Lat.), adj. Le²th(lath)-a³r'go²s. Gr., λήθαργος (from λήθη, a forgetting). Forgetful; lethargic; as a n., of Hippocrates, (1) a lethargic (*i. e.*, remittent or pseudo-continued) fever, and (2) lethargy. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 44 (a, 14).]

LETHARGY, n. Le²th'a³r-ji². Gr., ληθαργία (from λήθαργος, forgetful). Lat., *lethargia*. Fr., *léthargie*. Ger., *Lethargie*, *Lethargus*. It., *letargia*. Sp., *letargo*. 1. A state of functional or constitutional torpor. 2. Drowsiness, obliviousness, and indifference to one's surroundings; a symptom in the low condition of fevers. 3. Formerly a deep sleep attended with fever and delirium. [B, 117; D, 1.] 4. Sluggishness in growths or suspended animation of seeds, grafts, or buds, producing total or partial failure of development. [B, 19.]—**African l.** The African sleeping sickness. [B.]

LETHE (Lat.), n. f. Le(la)'the(tha). Gen., *leth'es*. Gr., λήθη. Forgetfulness. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

LETHEON, n. Le'the²-o²n. A drug capable of inducing unconsciousness.—**Compound l.** A name by which sulphuric ether was known for a short time after the discovery of its anæsthetic property.

LETHIFEROUS, adj. Leth-i²f'e²r-u³s. From λήθη, a forgetfulness, and *ferre*, to bear. Inducing sleep. [a, 21.]

LETHUM (Lat.), n. n. Le(la)'thu³m(thu⁴m). See DEATH.

LE TRÉPORT (Fr.), n. L' tra-por. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

LETTERWORT, n. Le²t'u⁶r-wu⁶rt. See HELLEBORE.

LETTSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Le²t-som'i²-a³. From *Lettsom*, an English physician. Fr., *lettsomie*. 1. Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Convolvuleæ*, classed by some authors as a section of the genus *Argyreia*. 2. Of Rúiz and Pavón, a genus of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. [B, 38, 48 (a. 14).]—**L. bonanox.** The clove-scented creeper. [B, 42, 214, 275 (a. 35).] See RIVEA *bonanox*.—**L. nervosa.** The *Argyreia speciosa*. [B, 172, 214 (a. 35).]

LETTUCE, n. Le²t'u³s. Fr., *laitue*. Ger., *Lattich*. See LACTUCA (2d def.) and LACTUCA *sativa*.—**Acrid l.** See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**American white l.** The *Prenanthes alba*. [B.]—**American wild l.** The *Lactuca canadensis* (*Lactuca elongata*). [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blue l.** The genus *Mulgedium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cabbage l.** See LACTUCA *capitata*.—**Californian l.** The *Lactuca pulchella*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cos l.** The erect crisp-leaved varieties of the *Lactuca sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Drumhead l.** See LACTUCA *capitata*.—**Endive-leaved l.** The *Lactuca intybacea*. [B, 375 (a, 35).]—**Extract of l.** See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ.—**False l.** The genus *Mulgedium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Frog's-l.** The *Potamogeton densus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Garden l.** See LACTUCA *sativa*.—**Hare's-l.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hemlock l.** See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**Indian l.** See FRASERA *verticillata*.—**Lamb l., Lamb's l.** The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**L.-tree.** The *Pisonia morindifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. water.** See *Aqua* LACTUCÆ.—**Lombard l.** The *Lactuca intybacea*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oak-leaved l.** See LACTUCA *quercina*.—**Opium l.** See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**Prickly l.** The *Lactuca scariola* and *Lactuca virosa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea l.** The *Ulva lactuca* and *Fucus vesiculosus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Strong-scented l., Virous l.** See LACTUCA *virosa*.—**Wall l.** The *Prenanthes muralis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Water l.** The *Pistia stratiotes*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**White l.** The *Prenanthes alba*. [B, 310 (a, 35).]—**Wild l., Wild prickly l.** The *Lactuca virosa*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LETUCU, n. Of Piso, a convolvulaceous plant having purgative properties and yielding a sort of mechoacan. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LETUM (Lat.), n. n. Le(la)'tu³m(tu⁴m). See DEATH.

LEUCA (Lat.), n. f. Lu²'ka³. Gr., λεύκη (from λευκός, white). See LEPROSY and *White* LEPROSY.—**L. radiata, L. tyria.** Fr., *leuce à raies* (ou *tyrienne*). See LEPROSY.—**L. vulgaris.** See *White* LEPROSY.

LEUCACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Lu²k-a²k(a³k)-a²n(a³n)'tha³. Gr., λευκακάνθα (from λευκός, white, and ἄκανθα, a thorn). 1. Among the ancients several prickly plants, such as *Cnicus acarna*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*, *Onopordon acanthium*, and *Silybum marianum*; also a prickly plant (undetermined) known to the Arabians as *amgaila*, the roots of which were knotted and jointed. They were dried and employed as carminatives and cardiacs. 2. Of Theophrastus, the *Acacia farnesiana*. [B, 114, 115, 310, 315 (a, 35).]

LEUCADENDRON (Lat.), **LEUCADENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Lu^2-ka^3-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n, -dru^{3}m(dru^{4}m). From λευκός, white, and δένδρον, a tree. 1. Of Linnæus, the genus *Protea*. 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of tropical African proteaceous shrubs or trees of the *Proteæ*. 3. Of Salisbury, the genus *Leucospermum*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. grandiflorum.** See PROTEA *grandiflora*.—**L. lepidocarpodendron.** The *Protea speciosa*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. repens.** The *Protea repens*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LEUCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-se'(ka^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. Written also *leuchœmia* and *leukœmia*. From λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *leucémie*, *leukémie*. Ger., *Leukämie*. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**L. cutis.** A condition in which lymphatic enlargements form in the deeper layers of the skin, usually as a result of constitutional l. It may, however, occur as the primary manifestation of l. when the disease is a result of long-continued inflammation of the skin, attended with lymphatic engorgement. [G.]—**L. lienalis.** See *Splenic* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Medullary l., Myelogenic l.** Ger., *medulläre* (oder *myelogene*) *Leukämie*. See *Myelogenic* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Neoplastic l.** Fr., *leucémie néoplastique*. L. associated with lymphatic or splenic enlargement. [α, 40.]—**Osseous l.** See *Myelogenic* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Pseudo-l., Pseudo-splenic l.** [Lodi]. See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCÆMIC, adj. Lu^2-sem'i^{2}k. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIC.

LEUCÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-se^{2}m(ka^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r'ro-(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rho'idos* (*-idis*). See *White* HÆMORRHOIDS.

LEUCÆTHIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-se(ka^3-e^2)-thi^2-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian. Fr., *leucéthiopie*. Ger., *Leucäthiopie*. It., *leucetiopia*. Albinism in a negro. [G.]

LEUCÆTHIOPIC, adj. Lu^{2}s-eth-i^2-op'i^{2}k. Affected with leucæthiopia. [α, 48.]

LEUCÆTHIOPS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^2-se'(ka^3'e^2)-thi^2-o^{2}ps. Gen., *-thi'opos* (*-thi'opis*). Ger., *Leucoäthiops*, *Leukäthiops*, *Weissmohr*. An albino negro.

LEUCAMIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. See LEUCINE.

LEUCANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^{2}i^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λευκός, white, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). See LYMPHANGEIITIS.

LEUCANILINE, n. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Leucanilin*. A basic derivative of aniline, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$, distinguished from the other derivatives by forming a series of colorless salts, and therefore utilized in dyeing to produce a white figure on a colored ground, some agent being used which will convert the particular dye-stuff employed into l. It is precipitated by the action of ammonia on its colorless salts, as a white powder soluble with difficulty, and soon turning red in the air. Paral' is formed by reduction from pararosaniline, and closely resembles l. [B, 2; B, 4 (α, 38).]

LEUCANTHA (Lat.), **LEUCANTHE** (Lat.), n's f. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'tha^3, -the(tha). From λευκός, white, and ἄνθος, a blossom. Of Gray, the *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LEUCANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *leucanthème*. Of Tournefort, the genus *Chrysanthemum*. [B, 34, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. arcticum.** Arctic ox-eye daisy; a species of *Chrysanthemum* growing in arctic latitudes. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. chamæmelum.** The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. chrysanthemum.** The *Chrysanthemum l*. [α, 35.]—**L. odoratum.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. vulgare.** The *Chrysanthemum l*.

LEUCANTHEROUS, LEUCANTHOUS, adj's. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}n'-the^{2}r-u^{3}s, -thu^{3}s. Lat., *leucantherus*, *leucanthus* (from λευκός, white, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *leucanthe*. Ger., *weissblüthig*. Having white flowers. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

LEUCAS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *leuc'ados* (*-adis*). Gr., λευκάς. Fr., *l*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant used as a remedy for venomous bites. 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Betoniceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. à feuilles de cataire** (Fr.). See LEONOTIS *nepetifolia*.—**L. aspera.** A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves are eaten as greens. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**L. cephalotes.** Hind., *goma*, *kubo*, *madhá páti*. Guz., Sind., *kubo*. Sanscr., *drona pushpi*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it is used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. de la Martinique** (Fr.). See *L. martinicensis*.—**L. leonura.** The *Leonotis leonurus*. [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. linifolia.** The *herba admirationis* of Rumphius; an erect, somewhat pubescent or tomentose species common in Bengal and the Indian Peninsula, and growing also in Madagascar, Java, and Mauritius. In the East Indies the juice of the bruised leaves is snuffed up the nostrils as a remedy for snake-bites, and also employed in colds and headache. [B, 172, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. martinicensis.** Fr., *l. de la Martinique*. A species the fruits of which, bruised with lime-juice, are applied to inflamed surfaces. [B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. nepetifolia.** Fr., *l. à feuilles de cataire*. The *Leonotis nepetifolia*. [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. stelligera.** A plant having thick, brown leaves, fruit consisting of four distinct ovaries, and angular, darkish-brown seeds. [A, 479 (α, 21).]—**L. zeylanica.** Fr., *l. de Ceylan*. An East Indian species having a bitter root and bitter, pungent leaves; both used in skin diseases, especially scabies and leprosy, and the leaves also as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

LEUCASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}k-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., λευκασμός, λεύκανσις (from λευκαίνειν, to whiten). See ACHROMATOSIS.—**L. cutis.** See ACHROMATOSIS and LEUCODERMA.—**L. figuratus.** Partial or circumscribed leucoderma; vitiligo. [G.]—**L. universalis.** See ALBINISM (1st def.).

LEUCAURIN, n. Lu^{2}k-a^{4}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *leucaurine*, *acide leucorosolique*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{16}O_3$, crystallizing from acetic acid in thick prisms. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

LEUCE (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2'se(ka). Gen., *leuc'es*. Gr., λεύκη (from λευκός, white). Fr., *l*. See LEPROSY and *White* LEPROSY.—**L. tyrienne** (Fr.). See LEPROSY.

LEUCÉMIE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-sa-me. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-kem'(ch^{2}a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCHÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-ke^{2}m(cha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r'-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhoid'os* (*-is*). From λευκός, white, and αἱμοῤῥοΐς, a hæmorrhoid. See *White* HÆMORRHOIDS.

LEUCHTE (Ger.), n. Loich^{2}t'e^2. The genus *Myosotis*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Weisse L.** The *Marrubium vulgare*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LEUCIC, adj. Lu^2'si^{2}k. From λευκός, white. Fr., *leucique*. Pertaining to or derived from leucine. [α, 48.]—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide leucique*. Ger., *Leucinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_3 = (CH_3)_2 : CH.CH_2.CH(OH).CO.OH$, an isomer of hydroxycaproic acid. It is a crystalline body derived from leucine by the action of nitrous acid, and occurring in needles or prisms easily soluble in alcohol, ether, or water, and melting at 73° C. It sublimes at 100° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

LEUCIMIDE, n. Lu^2'si^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See LEUCINITRILE.

LEUCINE, n. Lu^2'sen. From λευκός, white. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Leucin*. Amidocaproic acid, a substance, $C_6H_{13}NO_2 = (CH_3)_2 > CH.$-$CH_2.CH.CO(NH_2).OH$, forming white foliate crystals of greasy feeling, somewhat soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melting at 170° C. into a light-brown, sticky mass decomposing at 180° C.; found in the thymus, thyreoid, and salivary glands, the pancreas, spleen, and liver, and, under certain pathological conditions, in the urine. It is a product of proteid metamorphosis whether as the result of digestion (pancreatic), putrefaction, or chemical action. [B, 12.]

LEUCINIMIDE, n. Lu^2-si^{2}n-i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A crystalline body,

$$C_4H_9CH.CO \diagdown\!\diagup NH$$

one of the decomposition products of the albuminoids, occurring in microscopic rhombic needles soluble in cold alcohol, less soluble in boiling water, insoluble in cold water, and melting and subliming when heated. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LEUCINITRILE, n. Lu^2-si^2-nit'ri^{2}l. A body, $C_6H_{11}NO$, forming microscopic acicular crystals, and having the same relation to leucic acid that acitonitrile has to acetic acid. [B, 2.]

LEUCINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λευκός, white. See *Acute yellow* ATROPHY *of the liver*.

LEUCINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Loi-tsen'zoir-e^2. See LEUCIC *acid*.

LEUCISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^2-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From λευκός, white. See ALBINISM.

LEUCITE, n. Lu^2'sit. From λευκός, white. Fr., *l*. In botany, see PLASTID.

LEUCITE Fr., n. Lu^5-set. 1. See LEUCITE (Eng.). 2. See LYMPHANGEIITIS.—**L. chancrelleuse.** See *Virulent* LYMPHITIS.—**L's de réserve.** Aleurone grains. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LEUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-si(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-cit'idos* (*-idis*). From λευκός, white (see also *-itis**). See SCLEROTITIS.

LEUCOBLASTS, n. pl. Lu^{2}k'o-bla^{2}sts. From λευκός, white, and βλαστός, a shoot. Fr., *leucoblastes*. Ger., *Leukoblasten*. 1. Special cells in the red marrow of bone, which are supposed to develop into red blood-corpuscles. 2. Mature or developing leucocytes. [J, 61, 67, 140.]

LEUCOCARPOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *leucocarpus* (from λευκός, white, and καρπός, a fruit). Having white fruit. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LEUCOCEPHALOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucocephalus* (from λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *leucocéphale*. Having a capitulum composed of white flowers. [B, 38 (α, 35).]

LEUCOCEROUS, adj. Lu^2-ko^{2}s'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *leucocère*. Having white antennæ. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

LEUCOCHROOS (Lat.), **LEUCOCHRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}k(och^2)'ro(ro^2)-o^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., λευκόχροος, from λευκός, white, and χρώς, the color of the skin). Ger., *weissfarbig*, *weisshäutig*. Of a white color; having a white skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEUCOCOTIN, LEUCOCOTOIN, n's. Lu^2-ko-kot'i^{2}n, -ko'to-i^{2}n. A tasteless substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, forming one of the principles of the coto-barks. [A, 319 (α, 45).]

LEUCOCYTE, n. Lu^2'ko-sit. Fr., *l*. Ger., *L*. It., *leucocito*. A general term for amœboid or lymphoid cells wherever found, but sometimes especially applied to lymph-cells outside the blood-vascular system, also to the white blood-corpuscles. [J, 33.]—**Alpha l's.** L's which undergo disintegration during the coagulation of the blood. [Heyl (J).]—**Beta-l's.** L's which do not undergo disintegration during the coagulation of the blood. [Heyl (J).]—**Blutl'n** (Ger.). See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-the'-(tha^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *leucocythémie*, *leucémie*, *leukémie*. Ger., *Leucocythämie*, *Leukämie*. Syn.: *white blood disease*, *splenæmia*, *leucæmia*. A disease preceded by a primary affection of the spleen and lymphatic glands or of the marrow of bones, which results in an increased production of white blood-corpuscles and a diminution of the red blood-corpuscles. It may be merely transitory and symptomatic, or may be chronic. [Virchow (D, 1, 3).]—**Acute l.** Fr., *leucocythémie aiguë*. A l. developing rapidly, with high temperature, excessive enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and softening of the marrow of the bones. The general symptoms are those of the chronic form exaggerated, and the disease is generally fatal. [α, 40.]—**Adenoid l.** Fr., *leucocythémie adénoïde*. See *Lymphatic l*.—**Chronic l., Essential l.** Ger., *chronische Leukämie*. The ordinary form of l.; a disease lasting from one to three or more years, characterized by enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic

glands, tenderness over the bones, marked and progressive symptoms of anæmia (pallor, digestive troubles, dyspnœa, palpitation, headache, vertigo, etc.), occasional fever, retinal and other hæmorrhages, an enormous absolute and relative increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles, an absolute decrease in the number of the red blood-corpuscles, and the development of new growths of adenoid tissue in the liver and other parts of the body. It is usually fatal, death resulting from exhaustion or hæmorrhage. [B.]—**Galloping l.** A very acute and rapidly fatal form of l. [B.]—**Ganglionar l.** See *Lymphatic l.*—**Glanderous l.** Fr., *leucocytose morveuse.* Leucocytosis appearing in the initial stage of glanders and increasing as the disease progresses. It may be discovered by hæmatometric methods. Apparently it commences in the lymphatic system, and it seems to play an important *rôle* in the development of the pulmonary lesions. ["Bull. de acad. de méd.," 1876-2-s, v. 18 (*a*, 34).]—**Idiopathic l.** Fr., *leucocythémie idiopathique.* Ger., *idiopathische Leukämie.* See *Chronic l.*—**Intestinal l.** Fr., *leucocythémie intestinale.* L. in which the submucous glands of the intestine enlarge, break down, and ulcerate, producing lesions and symptoms similar to those of typhoid fever. The diagnosis depends upon the microscopic examination of the blood. [*a*, 40.]—**L. of the skin.** See LEUCÆMIA *cutis.*—**Lymphatic l.** Fr., *leucocythémie lymphatique.* Ger., *lymphatische Leucocythämie.* L. in which the blood-changes are due mainly to a lesion attended with enlargement in the lymphatic glands, especially those of the axilla, groin, neck, mesentery, and lumbar region. [D, 3, 4.]—**Medullary l., Myelogenic l.** Fr., *leucocythémie myélogène.* Ger., *myelogene* (oder *medullare*) *Leukämie.* That form of l. in which the osseous marrow-tissue is chiefly affected, many of the small blood-vessels being obliterated, and the tissue itself containing a great number of white corpuscles. [D, 3.]—**Progressive l.** Fr., *leucocythémie progressive.* See *Chronic l.*—**Pseudo-l.** See the major list.—**Splenic l.** Lat., *leucœmia lienalis.* Fr., *leucocythémie splénique.* Ger., *Milzleukämie, lienale Leukämie.* L. in which the blood-changes are chiefly referable to disorder of the spleen. [D, 4.]—**Symptomatic l., Temporary l.** Fr., *leucocythémie symptomatique* (ou *temporaire*). Ger., *symptomatische Leukämie.* See LEUCOCYTOSIS.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIC, adj. Lu^2-ko-si-the^{2}m'i^{2}k. From λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *leucocythémique.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with leucocythæmia. [D.]

LEUCOCYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-si(ku^8)-to(to^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and γένεσις, an engendering. Fr., *leucocytogénesie.* The development of leucocytes. [J.]

LEUCOCYTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-si(ku^8)-to'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell (see also *-oma**). Ger., *Leukocytom.* A heteroplastic tumor consisting of cellular elements resembling white blood-corpuscles and their derivatives. [A, 319, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LEUCOCYTOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Lu^5-ko-se-toz. See LEUCOCYTOSIS.—**L. morveuse.** See *Glanderous* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-si(ku^8)-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *leucocytose.* Ger., *Leukocytose.* Syn.: *symptomatic* (or *temporary*) *leucocythæmia.* Of Virchow, a transient form of leucocythæmia which may occur during pregnancy, in the course of an inflammatory disorder, after severe hæmorrhage, or in various acute and chronic diseases. [D, 3.]—**Cachectic l., Hydræmic l.** Fr., *leucocytose cachectique* (ou *hydrémique*). Ger., *hydrämische Leucocytose.* L. associated with hydræmia. [Schönfeld, "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 11, 1884, "Klin. Wchnschr," 37, 1883 (D).]—**Inflammatory l.** Fr., *leucocytose inflammatoire.* L. in which the lymph is concentrated and rich in cells, the blood being normal. [Schönfeld, *l. c.* (D).]—**Virchow's l.** Fr., *leucocytose de Virchow.* See *L.*

LEUCOCYTOTIC, adj. Lu^2-ko-si-tot'i^{2}k. From λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucocytosis. [*a*, 17.]

LEUCODERMA (Lat.), **LEUCODERMIA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)'ma^3, -mi^2-a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*), *-der'miæ.* From λευκός, white, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *leucodermie.* Ger., *Leucodermie, Leukodermie.* Syn.: *achroma, achromoderma, achromatosis, acromatia, leucasmus cutis, leucopathia, decoloratio, macula alba.* A whiteness of the skin from defective pigmentation, affecting usually a circumscribed area, and either congenital (albinism) or acquired (vitiligo). [G.] See also ACHROMATOSIS.—**Acquired l.** Lat., *l. acquisitum.* Fr., *leucopathie accidentelle.* Vitiligo.—**Congenital l.** Lat., *l. congenitale.* See ALBINISM.—**L. acquisitum.** Vitiligo.—**L. neuritica.** See *Neuritic l.*—**L. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic l.*—**Neuritic l., Neurotic l.** Circumscribed achromatosis of the skin due to nervous disease. [G.]—**Syphilitic l.** Lat., *l. syphiliticum.* Blanching of the skin due to syphilis and usually occurring in well-defined white patches. [G.]

LEUCODONTOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s. Lat., *leucodontus* (from λευκός, white, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Fr., *leucodonte.* 1. In bryology, having the teeth of the peristome white, as in the genus *Leontodon*, which is the type of Schimper's *Leucodontaceæ* (a family of *Musci*), of Hampe's *Leucodonteæ* (Fr., *leucodontées* (a family of the *Pleurocarpi*), and of Reichenbach's *Leucodontina* (a section of the *Hypnoidei*). 2. In zoology, having white teeth. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35); L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCŒNUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^2-se'(ko^2'e^2)-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From λευκός, white, and οἶνος, wine. White wine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEUCOGALLOL, n. Lu^2-ko-ga^{2}l'o^{2}l. From λευκός, white, and *galla* (see GALL). A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{10}Cl_{12}O_{14}$, occurring in colorless crusts, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, less soluble in ether, slightly soluble in benzene, and insoluble in carbon bisulphide and in light petroleum. It is prepared by saturating a cold solution of pyrogallol in glacial acetic acid with chlorine, and adding some hydrochloric acid, followed by a rapid current of chlorine; the liquid in a few minutes solidifies into an orange-colored mass, which is afterward purified by crystallization. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]

LEUCOGASTEROUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-ga^{3}st'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *leucogastre.* Having a white belly. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEUCOGENE, n. Lu^2'ko-jen. From λευκός, white, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Sodium bisulphite used as a bleaching agent. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

LEUCOGNAPHALOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko^{2}g-na^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and γναφάλιον, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions. Fr., *leucognaphale.* Of birds, having the down-feathers white. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOGRAMMUS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From λευκός, white, and γράμμα, a mark. Fr., *leucogramme.* Having white markings on the body. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOGRAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-og'ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-graph'idos* (*-idis*). Of Pliny, the *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LEUCOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-he'(ha^3'e)-mi^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LEUCOHÆMIC, adj. Lu^{3}k-o-he^{2}m'i^{2}k. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIC.

LEUCOHARMINE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-ko-a^{3}r-men. A crystallizable substance obtained by the decomposition of harmaline chromate by heat. [B, 83 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOIE (Ger.), n. Loi-koy^2'e. See LEUCOIUM.—**Frühlingsl'.** See LEUCOIUM *vernum.*

LEUCOINOITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^2)-i^{2}n-o(o^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λευκός, white, and ἴς, a fibre (see also *-itis**). A condition of rheumatic inflammation of the white fibrous tissues of the bronchi, characterized by a dry cough, and tending to pass into a form of pneumonia. [T. H. Buckler, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1882, p. 347.]

LEUCOIUM (Lat.), **LEUCOJUM** (Lat.), n's n. Lu^{2}k-o(o^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -o'ju^{3}m(yu^{4}m). Gr., λευκόιον (from λευκός, white, and ἴον, a violet). Fr., *nivéole* (2d def.). Ger., *Knotenblume* (2d def.), *Leucoie.* 1. Of the ancients, the genus *Cheiranthus.* 2. Snowflake; a genus of bulbous, amaryllidaceous plants. The *Leucoiaceæ* (or *Leucojaceæ*) of Batsch are a family of the *Coronales*, consisting of *L.*, *Galanthus*, etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. æstivum.** Fr., *nivéole d'été.* Summer snowflake, Loddon lilies, a species found in Europe, the bulb of which is poisonous. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. album.** 1. The *Cheiranthus incanus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. See under *L. vernum.*—**L. aureum.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. bulbosum.** See under *L. vernum.*—**L. luteum.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lunatum.** See BULBONA.—**L. purpureum.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vernum.** Fr., *nivéole du printemps, grelot blanc.* Ger., *Frühlingsknotenblume, grosses Schneeglöckchen, Märzglöckchen, Sommerthürchen.* Spring snowflake, a species of which the acrid emetic bulb, *radix leucoii bulbosi* (seu *leucoii albi*, seu *narcisso-leucoii*), was once used in European medicine as an external application to abscesses. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LEUCOL, n. Lu^2'ko^{2}l. From λευκός, white. Fr., *l., leucoline.* Ger., *Leukol.* It., *leucolina.* Of Runge, quinoline. [B.]

LEUCOLINE, n. Lu^{2}k'o^{2}l-en. From λευκός, white. Fr., *leucoline.* Quinoline. [B.]

LEUCOLITHE (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}k-ol(o^{2}l)'i^{2}th-e(a). Gen., *-ol'ithes.* Gr., λευκόλιθος (from λευκός, white, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *l.* A kind of white pyrites, thought to be a zinc ore, which, calcined, the Greeks used in diseases of the eye. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

LEUCOLOMOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}l-om'u^{3}s. Lat., *leucolomus* (from λευκός, white, and λῶμα, the border of a robe). Bordered with white. [L, 107.]

LEUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Lu^2-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., λεύκωμα (from λευκός, white). Fr., *leucome.* Ger., *Leucom, Leukom, Hornhautfleck* (4th def.). 1. Anything white. 2. Albumin. 3. The ocular conjunctiva. 4. A dense, white opacity of the cornea. It results from a preceding keratitis, with or without ulceration. [F; L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 5. See LEUCOPLAKIA.—**L. adhærens.** Fr., *leucome adhérent.* Ger., *anklebendes Leukom.* A white opacity of the cornea, with adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea at one or more points, caused by ulcerative inflammation of the cornea in which the ulcer has perforated into the anterior chamber, the aqueous humor has escaped, and the iris has prolapsed against the cornea or into the perforation. [F.] See *Anterior* SYNECHIA.—**L. album oculi.** See ALBUGO (1st def.).—**L. creticum.** A l. (4th def.) formed by a calcific deposit in the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**L. de la cornée** (Fr.). See ALBUGO and L.—**L. gerontotoxon, L. gerontoxon.** See ARCUS *senilis.*—**L. margaritaceum.** A pearl-like l. [F.]—**Partial l.** A l. which covers only a portion of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**Total l.** L. covering the entire cornea. [*a*, 29.]

LEUCOMAINE, n. Lu^2-ko'ma^2-en. From λεύκωμα, white of egg. Fr., *leucomaïne.* Ger., *Leukomaïn.* Of A. Gautier, in 1884, a general term for certain alkaloids (supposed by him to be identical with the cadaveric alkaloids [ptomaines] of Selmi) found by him in all the excreta; in 1885, for certain poisonous alkaloids produced by the action of bacterial ferments on albuminoids, and apparently identical with the ptomaines; and, in 1886, for animal alkaloids found in living and healthy animals, as distinguished from ptomaines. The l's are divided into the uric-acid group (comprising adenine, hypoxanthine, guanine, xanthine, heteroxanthine, paraxanthine, carnine, pseudoxanthine, gerontine, and spermine) and the creatinine group (comprising creatinine, creatine, crusocreatinine, xanthocreatinine, amphicreatine, salamanderine, and

four unnamed l's). [A, 534; Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 13, 1884. p. 403; "Bull. de la soc. de chim." ("Lancet," June 20, 1885, p. 1141); "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 22, 1886, p. 60; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]

LEUCOMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Lu^5-ko-ma^3-tek. From λεύκωμα (see LEUCOMA). Of or pertaining to albumin. [B, 46.]

LEUCOMATOID, adj. Lu^2-kom'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., λευκωματώδης. Lat., *leucomatoides* (from λεύκωμα, white of egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). Pertaining to or resembling leucoma. [L, 107.] See LEUCOMA.

LEUCOMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-ko-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From λεύκωμα, white of egg, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Weissfluss.* A supersecretion or superexcretion of any whitish substance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**L. salivalis.** L. of the saliva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**L. urinalis.** Albuminuria. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**L. vaginalis.** Leucorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LEUCOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-ko-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λεύκωμα, white of egg. 1. Of the humoralists, a morbid and excessive determination of albumin to any part of the body (*e. g.*, to the cornea, crystalline lens, joints, etc.). [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. Amyloid degeneration.

LEUCOMATOUS, adj. Lu^2-kom'a^3-tu^{3}s. From λεύκωμα, white of egg. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with leucoma. [α, 17.]

LEUCOMATURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Lu^5-ko-ma^3-tu^5-rek. Pertaining to or affected with albuminuria. [B, 461.]

LEUCOMELANIC, LEUCOMELOUS, adj's. Lu^2-ko-me^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}k, -ko^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucomelanus, leucomelus* (from λευκός, white, and μέλας, black). Fr., *leucomèle.* Marked with light and dark colors. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEUCOMMA (Lat.), n. n. Lu^2-kom'ma^3. From λευκός, white, and ὄμμα, the eye). Gen., *-om'matos* (*-atis*). See LEUCOMA.

LEUCOMORIA (Lat.), n. Lu^2-ko(ko^3)-mo'ri^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and μωρία, folly. See MELANCHOLIA *errabunda.*

LEUCOMURIE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-ko-mu^5-re. From λεύκωμα, whiteness, and οὖρον, urine. Albuminuria. [B, 46.]—**L. hydrargyrique.** Albuminuria dependent on mercurial poisoning. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]

LEUCOMURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Lu^5-ko-mu^6-rek. See LEUCOMATURIQUE.

LEUCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Lu^2-kom'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-cet'os* (*-cet'is*). From λευκός, white, and μύκης, a mushroom. The *Agaricus laqueatus, Psalliota campestris,* etc. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. pectinatus.** The *Agaricus ovoideus.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. speciosior.** 1. The *Agaricus phalloides.* 2. The *Agaricus solitarius.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LEUCOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-ko-mi(mu^6)-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). A name given to leucocythæmia upon the supposition that it was due to infection by a specific germ. [B.]

LEUCOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λευκός, white, and μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**L. posterior chronica.** Tabes dorsalis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

LEUCOMYELOPATHY, n. Lu^2-ko-mi-e^{2}l-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From λευκός, white, μυελός, marrow, and πάθος, disease. Disease involving the white matter of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]

LEUCONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λευκός, white, and νέκρωσις, a state of death. A form of gangrene occurring in young people in which the slough assumes a whitish, shriveled, parchment-like appearance. Its pathology is not certainly known. [α, 40.]

LEUCONIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide leuconique.* See OXYCROCONIC ACID.

LEUCONOSTOC (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-nost'ok. A genus of arthrosporous *Schizomycetes,* of the *Arthrobacteriaceæ.* [B, 77, 316 (α, 35).]—**L. mesenterioides.** Fr., *gomme de sucrerie.* Ger., *Froschlaichpilz.* Frog-spawn fungus; a species consisting of hyaline cocci, with filaments variously curved, and capsules in dirty white, pellucid glomerules. It occurs in sugars during their preparation for domestic use, converting them into glucose, and causing a peculiar fermentation (Ger., *Froschlaichgährung des Rübensafts und der Melasse*). [B, 316 (α, 35).]

LEUCONOTOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-not'u^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and νῶτον, the back. Fr., *leuconote.* Having a white back. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEUCOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From λευκός, white, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *leucopathie.* Ger., *Leukopathie.* It., *leucopatia.* See ACHROMATOSIS, LEUCODERMA, CHLOROSIS, and ALBINISM.—**General l.** See ALBINISM.—**L. acquisita.** See VITILIGO.—**L. congenitalis.** See ALBINISM.—**L. partialis.** L. limited to larger or smaller portions of the skin. [Behrend (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**L. partialis acquisita.** See VITILIGO.—**L. unguium.** White spots appearing upon the nails, said to be due to the formation of air spaces in the nail substance. ["Jour. of Cutan. and Genit.-urin. Dis.," Dec., 1887, p. 474 (G).]—**L. universalis.** See ALBINISM.

LEUCOPATHIC, adj. Lu^{2}k-o-pa^{2}th'i^{2}k. Lat., *leucopathicus* (from λευκός, white, and πάθος, disease). Pertaining to or affected with leucopathia.

LEUCOPHÆOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-fe'u^{3}s. Gr., λευκόφαιος (from λευκός, white, and φαιός, dusky). Lat., *leucophæus.* Ash-colored, dusky-white. [B, 114 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPHAGIUM (Lat.), **LEUCOPHAGUM** (Lat.), n's n. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-faj(fa^{3}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -of'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λευκοφάγιον (from λευκός, white, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Of old writers, a medicine used in phthisis, made of almonds macerated in rose-water, with the flesh of a capon or partridge boiled, pounded, and strained. [A, 325.]

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), **LEUCOPHLEGMATIA** (Lat.), n's f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g-maz(ma^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -ma(ma^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *leucophlegmasie, leucophlegmatie.* Ger., *Leukophlegmasie.* 1. See ANASARCA (1st def.). 2. Solid œdema; the form of œdema in which the skin does not pit upon pressure, especially phlegmasia alba dolens. [B.]—**Essential l.** Fr., *leucophlegmatie essentielle.* See *Primary l.*—**L. Æthiopum.** See CACHEXIA *Africanum.*—**L. dolens puerperarum.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**L. hysterica.** Fr., *leucophlegmasie hystérique.* See ANASARCA *hysterica.*—**L. palpebrarum.** Of Beer, an old term for œdema frigidum palpebrarum. [F.]—**Primary l.** Fr., *leucophlegmatie primitive.* A l. characterized by a rapid beginning with irregular chills, shortness of breath, and scarcity of urine with increased sediment. The swelling is very rapid and extensive, the temperature is elevated, and there is no association with apparent organic lesion. [L, 41 (α, 40).]—**Urinary l.** Fr., *leucophlegmasie urineuse.* See ANASARCA *urinosa.*

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, adj. Lu^{2}k-o-fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *leucophlegmaticus* (from λευκός, white, and φλέγμα, phlegm). Fr., *leucophlegmatique.* Affected with a tendency to general dropsy, a state associated with whiteness of the skin. [D, 20.]

LEUCOPHLEGMATIE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-ko-fle^{2}g-ma^3-te. See LEUCOPHLEGMASIA.

LEUCOPHLEGMATODES (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., λευκοφλεγματώδης (from λευκός, white, φλέγμα, phlegm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Affected with or resembling leucophlegmasia. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

LEUCOPHTHALMOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mu^{3}s. Lat., *leucophthalmus* (from λευκός, white, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *leucophthalme.* Having the eyes white or bordered with white. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEUCOPHYLL, n. Lu^{2}k'o-fi^{2}l. From λευκός, white, and φύλλον, a leaf. Lat., *leucophyllum.* Fr., *leucophylle.* A colorless chromogen contained in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, which under favorable conditions (light, etc.) gives rise to chlorophyll. [Vines (α, 35).]

LEUCOPHYLLATE, LEUCOPHYLLOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-fi^{2}l'-at, -u^{3}s. Gr., λευκόφυλλος (from λευκός, white, and φύλλον, a leaf). Lat., *leucophyllus.* Fr., *leucophylle.* Ger., *weissblätterig.* White-leaved (said of plants having white down on the leaves). [B, 38 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{5}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). Fr., *leucophylle.* 1. See LEUCOPHYLL. 2. Of Humboldt and Bonpland, a genus of the *Scrophularineæ,* tribe *Veroniceæ.* The *Leucophylleæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ.* [B, 38, 48 (α, 14); B, 42 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPILEUS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pi(pe)'le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λευκός, white, and πίλεος, a cap. Fr., *leucopile.* Having a white pileus (said of *Fungi*). [α, 35.]

LEUCOPIPER (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k-op'i^{2}p-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *-pip'eris.* From λευκός, white, and *piper,* pepper. White pepper. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPLAKIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'ki^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and πλάξ, a surface. 1. The whitening of a surface. [G.] 2. See *L. buccalis.*—**L. buccalis.** An idiopathic disease of the buccal mucous membrane, usually a chronic superficial glossitis, but sometimes appearing on the lips, palate, and cheeks, especially near the angle of the mouth. It most commonly affects the dorsum of the tongue, presenting itself at first in the form of small hyperæmic spots of a dark-red color. Subsequently these develop into bluish-white or silver-gray patches of hypertrophied and whitened epithelium, more or less obscuring the color of the underlying vascular patches. These patches generally attain a considerable size, are not painful, and do not affect the sense of taste or involve the adjacent glands. They persist for a longer or shorter time, and then disappear spontaneously. They sometimes lead to the development of epithelioma. [E; G, 73.] Cf. ICHTHYOSIS *linguæ.*

LEUCOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See LEUCOPLAKIA.—**Lingual l.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis.*

LEUCOPLASTIDS, n. pl. Lu^2-ko-pla^{2}st'i^{2}dz. From λευκός, white, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *leucoplastides.* Colorless proteid bodies occurring in cells not exposed to light. [B, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPLASTS, n. pl. Lu^2'ko-pla^{2}st. From λευκός, white, and πλάσσειν, to mold. See LEUCOBLASTS.

LEUCOPLAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-plax(pla^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. See LEUCOPLAKIA.

LEUCOPLEUROUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-plu^2'ru^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and πλευρόν, a rib. Fr., *leucopleure.* Having white flanks. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LEUCOPODIOUS, LEUCOPODOUS, adj's. Lu^2-ko-pod'i^2-u^{3}s, -ko^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucopodius, leucopodus* (from λευκός, white, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *leucopode.* Of animals, having white feet; of plants, having white stalks or petioles; of *Fungi,* having a white stipes. [α, 35.]

LEUCOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). From λευκός, white, and πώγων, the beard. Fr., *l.* A genus of the *Epacrideæ,* tribe *Styphelieæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. bellignianus, L. Frazeri, L. mesophilus.** A species growing in New Zealand and the Tasmanian and Victorian Alps. The drupe is sweet and edible. [Hooker (α, 35).]—**L. Richei.** The Australian currant, a species of which the fruit, a small white berry of herby flavor, is eaten. [B, 19, 173, 197 (α, 35).]

LEUCOPOGOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-po'gu^{3}s. Lat., *leucopogus* (from λευκός, white, and πώγων, the beard). Fr., *leucopoge*. Having a white beard. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k'o-pu^{3}s. Gr., λευκόπους (from λευκός, white, and πούς, the foot). Lat., *leucopus*. White-footed.

LEUCOPROCTOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-pro^{2}k'tu^{3}s. Gr., λευκόπρωκτος (from λευκός, white, and πρωκτός, the anus). Fr., *leucoproge*. Having the region adjoining the anus white. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPRYMNOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o-pri^{2}m'nu^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and πρυμνός, hindmost. Fr., *leucoprymne*. Having white buttocks. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}k'o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op'os* (*-op'is*). From λευκός, white, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *l*. Having the eyes white or surrounded by a white border. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPTEROUS, adj. Lu^2-ko^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., λευκόπτερος (from λευκός, white, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *leucoptère*. Having white wings. [L, 41, 107 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEUCOPUS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}k'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LEUCOPOUS.

LEUCOPYGOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko^{2}p-i'gu^{3}s. Lat., *leucopygus* (from λευκός, white, and πυγή, the rump). Fr., *leucopyge*. Having a white rump. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *leucopyrie*. Hectic fever. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPYROUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}p'i^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucopyrus* (from λευκός, white, and πυρός, wheat). Fr., *leucopyre*. Having white fruit or grains. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOPYRRHOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-pi^{2}r'u^{3}s. Lat., *leucopyrrhus* (from λευκός, white, and πυρρός, flame-colored). Fr., *leucopyrrhe*. Colored white and red. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCORCEIN, n. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r'se^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *leucorcéine*. A white precipitate formed by the addition of an excess of ammonia to an ammoniacal solution of orcein, decolorized by treatment with nascent hydrogen. Exposed to the air, it takes a violet and afterward a purple color. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCOROSOLIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}k-o-roz-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See LEUCAURIN.

LEUCORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From λευκός, white, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Profuse leucorrhœa. [*a*, 40.]

LEUCORRHAMPHOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-ra^{2}m'fu^{3}s. Lat., *leucorrhamphus* (from λευκός, white, and ῥάμφος, a crooked beak). Fr., *leucoramphe*. Having a white snout or beak. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCORRHIZAL, LEUCORRHIZOUS, adj's. Lu^2-ko^{2}r-ri'z'l, -zu^{3}s. Lat., *leucorhizalis*, *leucorhizus* (from λευκός, white, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *leucorrhize*. Ger., *weisswurzelig*. Having white or light-colored roots. [*a*, 35.]

LEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From λευκός, white, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *leucorrhée*. Ger., *Leucorrhöe*, *Leukorrhöe*, *weisser Fluss*. It., Sp., *leucorrea*. 1. A white or whitish morbid discharge from the female genitals. 2. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Cacochymeæ*. [L, 290.]—**Cervical l.** Fr., *leucorrhée cervicale*. Ger., *cervicale Leukorrhöe*. L. having its origin in the cervix uteri.—**Epidemic l.** L. occurring as an epidemic; described as a catarrhal affection of the vagina and uterus, associated with catarrhal diseases of the alimentary and respiratory tracts and yielding to the same treatment. [L, 49 (*a*, 40).]—**False l.** Fr., *fausse leucorrhée*. A leucorrhœal discharge due to a foreign body, tumor, mole, abscess, or some other than the ordinary causes. [L, 87 (*a*, 40).]—**Idiopathic l.** Fr., *leucorrhée idiopathique*. L. unassociated with any inflammatory process. [L, 87 (*a*, 40).]—**Infantile l.** L. occurring in young children; commonly produced by a vulvar inflammation due to lack of cleanliness, pin-worms, or acrid urine. [Barnes (*a*, 40).]—**Intra-uterine l.** See *Uterine l.*—**L. analis.** A clear, colorless discharge, sometimes milky white, coming from the rectum in patients suffering from chronic inflamed hæmorrhoids. [*a*, 40.]—**L. communis.** An old term for vaginal or uterine l. [*a*. 40.]—**L. continua.** A l. which continues constantly with exacerbations, but without complete cessation. [*a*, 40.]—**L. masculina syphilitica.** Of Krippendorff, gonorrhœa. [*a*, 34.]—**L. Nabothi.** The watery, bloody discharge described by Naboth as sometimes seen for two or three days before parturition. [*a*, 40.]—**L. of pregnancy.** A sero-purulent discharge from the vagina of a pregnant woman. It is more watery and profuse than the ordinary l. and may be mistaken for hydrorrhœa gravidarum. [Barnes (*a*, 40).]—**L. periodica.** A l. which occurs periodically at about the menstrual epoch. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**L. repentina.** A l. occurring suddenly and occasionally; thought to be a symptom of uterine or ovarian cysts. [L, 290 (*a*, 40).]—**L. senescentium.** A sero-purulent discharge from the vagina in old women, unaccompanied by evidence of inflammation. [*a*, 40.]—**Menstrual l.** 1. A l. occurring at about the menstrual period in young, anæmic girls who do not menstruate, and which seems to take the place of the normal menstrual flow. [Barnes (*a*, 40).] 2. See *L. periodica*.—**Mucous l.** Of Whitehead, a form of l. characterized by a transparent, glairy discharge attended by an opaque, curdy discharge from the vaginal mucous membrane. [A, 37.]—**Occult l.** A l. which is not profuse enough to cause a noticeable discharge from the vagina and is therefore imperceptible to the patient. [Barnes (*a*, 40).]—**Post-menstrual l.** A l. which occurs periodically after the menstrual epoch. It is due to membranous dysmenorrhœa or the irritation of the vagina by an acrid menstrual discharge. [*a*, 40.]—**Purulent l.** L. in which the discharge contains pus.—**Symptomatic l.** Fr., *leucorrhée symptomatique*. L. due to some constitutional disease or to some local cause other than the usual causes of l. [*a*, 40.]—**Tubal l.** L. proceeding from the Falloppian tube. [*a*, 40.]—**Uterine l.** Fr., *leucorrhée utérine*. L. proceeding from the endometrium. The discharge is an acrid, thick, tenacious muco-pus. [L, 87 (*a*, 40).]—**Vaginal l.** Fr., *leucorrhée vaginale*. A l. due to disease of the vagina. The discharge is a creamy, purulent-looking fluid composed of acid plasma, scaly epithelium, blood, pus, and fatty matters. It may coexist with uterine l. [L, 49, 87 (*a*. 20).]—**Vulvar l.** Fr., *leucorrhée vulvaire*. L. due to disease of the vulva. [*a*, 40.]

LEUCORRHŒAL, LEUCORRHŒIC, adj's. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-re'-a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Lat., *leucorrhoicus*. Fr., *leucorrhéique*. Pertaining to leucorrhœa. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LEUCORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhoid'os* (*-rhoid'is*). See LEUCÆMORRHOIS.

LEUCOSANTHOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko-sa^{2}n'thu^{3}s. From λευκός, white, and ἄνθος, a flower. See LEUCANTHEROUS.

LEUCOSE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-hoz. From λευκός, white. See ALBINISM.

LEUCOSIN, n. Lu^2'ko^2-si^{2}n. From λευκός, white. Fr., *leucosine*. See ASTHMA *crystals*.

LEUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λεύκωσις (from λευκοῦν, to whiten). 1. Paleness of the skin; pallor; anæmia. 2. Achromatosis. 3. See LEUCOMA (4th def.). 4. Of Alibert, any disease of the lymphatic system. [G, 7.]—**L. canities.** See CANITIES.

LEUCOSPERMATOUS, LEUCOSPERMOUS, adj's. Lu^2-ko-spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -u^{3}s. Lat., *leucospermus* (from λευκός, white, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *leucosperme*. Ger., *weisssamig*. White-seeded. [*a*, 35.]

LEUCOSPHÆROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-sfe-(sfa^3-e^2)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λευκός, white, σφαῖρα, a ball, and κεφαλή, the head. An edible agaric identified doubtfully with *Agaricus cretaceus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LEUCOSPOROUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}sp'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucosporus* (from λευκός, white, and σπόρος, seed). Fr., *leucospore*. Ger., *weissr-sporig*. Having white spores. The *l. agarics* (*Leucosporeæ*, *Leucosporei*, *Leucospori*, or *Leucosporus*) are a division of *Agaricus*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LEUCOSTOMOUS, adj. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucostomus* (from λευκός, white, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *leucostome*. Of mosses, having a white peristome; of animals, having a white mouth. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEUCOTHIONINE, n. Lu^2-ko-thi'o^{2}n-en. Syn.: *Lauth's white*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{11}N_3S$, obtained by treating a boiling alcoholic solution of thionine hydrochloride (Lauth's violet) with a mixture of ammonia and ammonium sulphide until it becomes light yellow, and diluting with an equal amount of water. It crystallizes out on cooling in small colorless or yellowish plates, quickly re-oxidizing in the air. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

LEUCOTHOE (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}th'o(o^2)-e(a). Gen., *-oth'oes*. Of Don, a genus of the *Ericaceæ*, separated from the genus *Andromeda*. [B, 42, 48, 71, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. coriacea.** See ANDROMEDA *nitida*.—**L. kotagherrensis.** See GAULTHERIA *fragrantissima*.—**L. mariana.** See ANDROMEDA *mariana*.—**L. racemosa.** A species found in wet woods from Canada to the southern United States. [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. recurva.** A straggling deciduous species growing in hilly regions from Virginia to North Carolina. [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]

LEUCOTIC, adj. Lu^2-kot'i^{2}k. Lat., *leucoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with leucoma. [L, 107.]

LEUCOTIN, n. Lu^2-kot'i^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, forming the chief constituent of paracoto-bark, and very readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acetone, and glacial acetic acid, less soluble in boiling water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

LEUCOTRICHOUS, adj. Lu^2-ko^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *leucotrichus* (from λευκός, white, and θρίξ, a hair). Fr., *leucotriche*. White-haired. [L, 41 (*a*. 14).]

LEUCOTURIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}k-o^{2}t-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide leucoturique*. Ger., *Leucotursäure*. See OXALANTIN.

LEUCOUS, adj. Lu^2'ku^{3}s. Gr., λευκός. White; especially, affected with albinism. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]

LEUCOZOONIE (Fr.), n. Lu^5-ko-zo-o-ne. From λευκός, white, and ζῷον, a living being. See ALBINISM.

LEUCURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k-u^2(u)-re(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From λευκός, white, and οὖρον, urine. Albuminuria. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LEUGE (Fr.), n. Lu^{5}zh. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LEUK (Ger.), n. A place in Switzerland, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs and a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LEUKÆMIA (Lat.), n. f Lu^2-ke(ka^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. See LEUCÆMIA, and for other words in *Leuk-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Leuc-*.

LEUKE (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}k'e(a). See LEPROSY.

LEUKERBAD (Ger.), n. Loik'e^{2}r-ba^{3}d. See LOUÈCHE LES BAINS.

LEUKOM (Ger.), n. Loik-om'. See LEUCOMA.—**Anklebendes L.** See LEUCOMA *adhærens*.

LEUKON (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}k'o^{2}n. Gr., λευκόν (from λευκός, white). The white of an egg. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

LEUTSTETTEN (Ger.), n. Loits'te^{2}t-te^{2}n. A place in upper Bavaria where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

LEVAMEN (Lat), n. n. Le(le^2)-va(wa^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-am'inis*. From *levare*, to raise up. Ger., *Erleichterungsmittel* (1st def.). 1.

A palliative. 2. A remission in the course of a disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEVANA (It.), n. La-va^3'na^3. A place in the province of Florence, Italy, where there is a saline and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LEVANTINE, adj. Le-va^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Pertaining to or coming from the Levant.

LEVATOR (Lat.), n. m. Le^2-va(wa^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *levare*, to lift up, to raise. Fr., *élévateur, releveur*. Ger., *Aufheber, Hebemuskel* (1st def.). It., *elevatore*. Sp., *elevador*. 1. A muscle the action of which is to raise a part. 2. See ELEVATOR (1st def.). [*a*, 17.]—**Hamilton's l.** A flat piece of steel, about half an inch broad, slightly curved, and sharpened at the end, for inserting under the edge of a bone and elevating it. [E.]—**L. alæ.** Ger., *Flügelheber*. The muscular fibres which elevate the wings of insects. [*a*, 39.]—**L. alæ narium anterior.** See DILATATOR *naris anterior*.—**L. alæ narium minor, L. alæ nasi.** Fr., *élévateur de l'aile du nez*. The portion of the l. labii superioris alæque nasi inserted into the side of the nose. [L, 332.]—**L. alæ nasi et labii superioris.** See *L. labii superioris alæque nasi*.—**L. alæ nasi proprius.** See *L. alæ nasi*.—**L. anguli oris.** Fr., *élévateur de l'angle des lèvres* (ou *du coin de la bouche*). Ger., *Hebemuskel des Mundwinkels*. A small muscle arising from the canine fossa and inserted into the corner of the mouth, where it blends with the orbicularis oris and other facial muscles inserted at that point. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. anguli scapulæ.** Fr., *angulaire de l'omoplate*. Ger., *Schulterheber*, (*oberer*) *Heber des Schulterblatts*. A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles upon the transverse processes of the upper 4th or 5th cervical vertebræ and attached to the superior angle of the scapula and the adjoining portions. [L, 31, 142.]—**L. ani.** Fr., *releveur de l'anus*. Ger., *Afterheber*. A thin, broad muscle arising from the anterior and lateral portions of the inner surface of the true pelvis, the inferior manus of the pubes and spine of the ischium and the pelvic fascia, uniting with its fellow of the opposite side, and inserted into the side of the lower portion of the coccyx, the side and lower portion of the rectum, and the fascia covering the prostate gland. Its lowermost fibres blend with those of the opposite side and the external and internal sphincters of the anus and the constrictor urethræ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. auriculæ, L. auris.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem*.—**L. auris brevis.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**L. auris medius.** See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *internus*.—**L. caudæ brevis.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *superior*.—**L. claviculæ.** A muscle of the lower animals, sometimes occurring anomalously in man as a detached portion of the l. anguli scapulæ, arising from the transverse processes of all or any one of the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. When arising from the transverse process of the 2d cervical vertebra, termed the cleido-epistropheus; from that of the 4th and 5th, the scalenus anticus accessorius; and from that of the 6th, the cleido-cervicalis imus. [C; L, 332.] Cf. CLEIDO-ATLANTICUS, CLEIDO-CERVICALIS *imus*, CLEIDO-EPISTROPHEUS, and SCALENUS *anticus accessorius*.—**L. coccygis.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**L'es costarum breves.** Ger., *kurze Rippenheber*. Muscles arising from the apices of the transverse processes of the 7th cervical and all the dorsal except the 12th vertebræ, whose fibres diverge downward and outward to be inserted into the upper margin between the tubercles and angles of the rib which belong to the vertebræ next below the ones to which they respectively belong. [L, 31, 332.]—**L'es costarum longi** (seu **longiores**). Ger., *lange Rippenheber*. Muscles inserted into the outer surfaces of some of the lower ribs between their tubercles and angles and arising from the transverse process of the vertebra the second above that with which each rib articulates. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. epiglottidis.** See GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ.** An occasional muscle formed from fibres of the thyreo-hyoid muscle, passing from the body of the hyoid bone along the pyramid to be inserted into the pyramid or into the isthmus of the thyreoid gland. [C.]—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ lateralis.** An anomalous portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx passing to the lateral lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ profundus.** An anomalous portion of the crico-thyreoideus passing to the posterior surface of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ superficialis brevis.** An anomalous portion of the sterno-thyreoideus passing to the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ superficialis longus.** An anomalous portion of the thyreo-hyoideus inserted into the lateral lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ superficialis medius.** An anomalous portion of the thyreo-hyoideus inserted into the middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**L. glottidis.** See GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**L. humeri.** See MASTOIDO-HUMERALIS.—**L. humeri internus.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS.—**L. intestini recti.** See *L. ani*.—**L. labii inferioris.** A short muscle arising from the incisor fossa of the inferior maxilla and inserted into the integument between the depressores labii inferioris. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. labii superioris alæque nasi.** Fr., *élévateur de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*. Ger., *Aufheber der Oberlippe und des Nasenflügels*. A muscle arising from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone which is inserted by two portions into the ala of the nose and the upper lip, blending with the orbicularis oris. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. labii superioris major** (seu **proprius**). Ger., *eigener Aufheber der Oberlippe*. A muscle arising from the lower margin of the orbit and inserted into the angle of the mouth, blending with the muscle at that point. [L, 142, 332.]—**L. labii superioris minor.** Fr., *élévateur* (ou *releveur*) *superficiel*. The portion of the l. labii superioris alæque nasi inserted into the upper lip. [L, 332.]—**L. labii superioris proprius.** Fr., *élévateur propre de la lèvre supérieure*. The l. anguli oris. [L.]—**L. labiorum communis.** See *L. anguli oris*.—**L. linguæ.** See STYLOGLOSSUS.—**L. menti.** 1. See *L. labii inferioris*. 2. Of Percivall, see MEDIUS *posterior*.—**L. nasi proprius.** An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres beneath the compressor naris. [L, 332.]—**L. oculi.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**L. œsophagi.** See CRICO-ŒSOPHAGEUS *anterior*.—**L. palati, L. palati mollis.** Fr., *élévateur du palais mou*. Ger., *Gaumensegelheber, Aufheber des weichen Gaumens*. A muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone next the carotid canal. Its rounded belly extends parallel to the Eustachian tube, is closely applied partly to the membranous portion which forms the base of the tube and partly to the cartilaginous plate, and is inserted in a radiating manner into the soft palate below the orifice of the tube in the pharynx. By its action the base of the Eustachian tube is raised and the orifice of the tube made smaller, but the resistance in the tube is lessened owing to the shortening and widening of its aperture. [F, 32.]—**L. palpebræ superioris.** Fr., *élévateur* (ou *releveur*) *de la paupière supérieure*. Ger., *Aufheber des oberen Augenlides*. Syn.: *apertor oculi, palpebrarum aperiens rectus*. A long, triangular, flat muscle arising from the upper margin of the optic foramen and the sheath of the optic nerve, which passes forward to be inserted by a thin aponeurosis into the upper margin and anterior surface of the tarsal cartilage. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. penis.** See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis*.—**L. perinæi.** See *L. ani*.—**L. pharyngis, L. pharyngis externus.** See STYLO-PHARYNGEUS.—**L. pharyngis internus.** See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.—**L. pharyngo-laryngeus.** See STYLO-PHARYNGEUS.—**L. proprius scapulæ.** See *L. anguli scapulæ*.—**L. prostatæ.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*.—**L. pupillæ.** See RECTUS *superior oculi*.—**L. quintus ani.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**L. scapulæ proprius.** See *L. anguli scapulæ*.—**L. scroti.** See CREMASTER.—**L. urethræ.** See *Wilson's* MUSCLE.—**L. uvulæ.** See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.—**L. veli palati** (seu **palatini**). See PERISTAPHYLINUS *internus*.

LEVER, n. Le^{2}v(lev)'u^{5}r. From *levare*, to uplift. Fr., *levier*. Ger., *Hebel*. An elementary mechanical contrivance for aiding an applied power in sustaining or overcoming a resistance. It consists of a movable arm turning on a fixed axis, called a fulcrum. L's are of two classes. The first includes those having the fulcrum between the power and the resistance; to the second belong those having the fulcrum at one end of the arm. Mechanical advantage is obtained by making the arm of the power longer than the arm of the resistance. The *compound l.* consists of a succession of l's so arranged that the resistance encountered by one is made to act as a power to the one following. [*a*, 49.]—**Davy's l.** A wooden bar to be passed into the rectum for the purpose of pressing upon the aorta and preventing hæmorrhage. [E.]—**L.-wood.** The *Ostrya virginica* and *Carpinus americana*. [B, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LEVERN (Ger.), n. Laf'e^{2}rn. A place in the government of Minden, Rhenish Prussia, where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LE VERNET (Fr.), n. L've^{2}r-na. 1. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are hot saline springs. 2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57, 87 (*a*, 43).]

LEVIATHAN, n. Le^2-vi'a^3-th'n. A sea-monster.—**L. penis.** The penis of the whale; formerly used in impotence, leucorrhœa, dysentery, and pleurisy. [B, 88.]

LEVICO (It.), n. Le^2-ve'ko. A place in the Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, where there are two mineral springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LEVIGATE, adj. Le^{2}v'i^2-gat. Lat., *lævigatus*. Ger., *geglättet*. 1. Smooth, as if polished (said of certain seeds). [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).] 2. In dermatology, uniform (said of reddening of the skin). [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LEVIGATION, n. Le^{2}v-i^2-ga'shu^{3}n. Lat., *lævigatio* (from *lævigare*, to smooth). Fr., *lévigation*. The reduction of a substance to an impalpable powder, or state of minute division, by trituration, especially after it has been made into a paste with water or other liquid. [Remington (*a*, 45).]

LEVISTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Le^2(la)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Liebstöckel*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs closely allied to the genera *Selinum* and *Angelica*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**Essentia levistici.** A preparation made by expressing 60 parts of l.-root and 30 of l.-seeds with 300 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum levistici.** Extract of lovage; a preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of lovage-root and alcohol with 9 of water for 12 hours, pressing out, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the remainder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Fructus levistici** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *livèche* [Fr. Cod.]. The seeds of *L. officinale*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. officinale, L. paludapifolium.** Fr., *ache* (ou *persil*) *de montagne, méon* (ou *méum*) *bâtard, séséli commun*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Liebstöckel, Baderkraut, Saukraut, Leberstock-kraut*. Common (or Italian) lovage, mountain hemlock; a species indigenous to the mountains of central Europe. All parts of the plant contain a yellowish, milky juice, which hardens on exposure into a resinous substance like opopanax. The root, stems, leaves, and fruit (*radix, fistulæ, folia, et semen levistici* [seu *lybistici*, seu *ligustici*, seu *laserpitii germanici*, seu *hipposelini*]) have aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue properties. The seeds are the most highly aromatic, though the root is the part chiefly used. It is employed in diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs to remove mucous obstructions, and in amenorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is also much used by the veterinarians. The plant contains ligulin. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix levistici** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Liebstöckelwurzel*. The root of *L. officinale*. It contains a volatile oil, resin, starch, and a bitter substance, and is used as a diuretic. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura levistici.** See *Essentia levistici*.

LEVKOJE, LEVKOYE (Ger.), n's. Lav-ko'ye^2. The *Matthiola incana*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gelbe L.** The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Winterl'.** The *Matthiola incana*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LÈVRE (Fr.), n. Le^{2}vr'. 1. See LABIUM and LIP. 2. See FLAP. 3. Of Gratiolet, the border of the embryonic fissure of Sylvius. [I, 35 (K).]

LEVULIN, n. Le^{2}v'u^2-li^{2}n. Fr., *levuline*. See LÆVULIN.

LEVULOSAN, n. Le^{2}v'u^{2}l-o-s'n. Fr., *levulosane*. See LÆVULOSAN.

LEVULOSE, n. Le^{2}v'u^2-los. From *lævus*, left. Fr., *lévulose*. Ger., *Lävulose*. Syn.: *chylariose*. Fruit sugar; a body, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, isomeric in structure with glucose (dextrose), and found associated with the latter in honey and the juices of sweet fruits. L. occurs, although very rarely, in diabetic urine, and, if occurring with dextrose, may render the determination of the latter by polarimetric methods difficult. It is also produced along with glucose in the fermentation or decomposition of cane-sugar and inulin. It forms a gummy, deliquescent substance, whose solution has a specific lævorotary power of 104°. It reduces Fehling's solution. [B. 4; B, 46; Seegen, "Ctribl. f. d. med. Wssnschf.," Oct. 25, 1884 (B).]

LEVÛRE (Fr.), n. Le^2-vu^{6}r. See YEAST and *Beer* YEAST.—**Cataplasme de l.** See *Cataplasma* FERMENTI.

LEWĀ, LEWAH, n's. In India, a thick liquid used to agglutinate the poppy petals covering the opium balls or cakes. It consists partly of good opium, partly of inferior opium, and partly of *passewa* (*q. v.*), mixed with the washings of the vessels used in the manufacture of the opium. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

LEWININ, n. Le^2-ven'i^{2}n. An American name for *a*-kava resin. ["Med. Age"; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," May 6, 1886, p. 412.]

LEWISIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2-i^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Fr., *léwisie*. A genus of the *Lewisieæ*, which are, of Torrey and Gray, a suborder of the *Portulacaceæ*. [B, 43, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. rediviva.** The tobacco-root, the bitter-root plant (Fr., *racine amère*) of the Canadians, the *spathum*, *spæthum*, or *chita* of the Indians of Oregon, who use the starchy and mucilaginous roots as food. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 35).]

LEXIPHARMAC, adj. Le^{2}x-i^2-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k. Lat., *lexipharmacus*. See ALEXIPHARMAC.

LEXIPYRETIC, adj. Le^{2}x-i^2-pi-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *lexipyreticus*, *lexipyretos*, *lexipyretus*. See ALEXIPYRETIC.

LEY, n. Li. See LYE.

LEYSSERA (Lat.), n. f. Lis'se^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *leyssère*. A genus of African herbs or undershrubs giving its name to Cassini's *Leysereæ* (a subdivision of the *Gnaphalieæ*), to De Candolle's *Leyssereæ* (a division of the *Gnaphalieæ*), and to Lessing's *Leysserieæ* (a subtribe of the *Senecionideæ*). [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. callicornia.** The *Printzia aromatica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gnaphaloides.** An aromatic species found in southern Africa, where it is used to make a medicinal tea. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]

LÉZARD (Fr.), n. La-za^{3}r. See LACERTA.—**Huile de l's.** See *Oleum* LACERTORUM.

LIANE (Fr.), n. Le-a^{3}n. Ger., *L.*, *Schlingpflanze*. Sp., *enredadera*, *trepadora*. A ligneous, climbing plant with distorted stem, like the *Bignoniaceæ*, *Malpighiaceæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ* of the tropics. [B, 19, 121, 229 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à barils, L. à barrique.** The *Rivinia octandra*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à blessures.** The *Vanilla claviculata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à bœuf.** 1. The *Entada scandens*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. See ENTADA *gingalobium*.—**L. à café.** The *Periploca mauritiana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à calebasse.** The *Fevillea javilla* and *Fevillea scandens*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à caleçon.** The *Murucuia ocellata*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à chat.** The *Bignonia unguis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à cœur.** See CISSAMPELOS *pareira*.—**L. à cordes.** See BIGNONIA *æquinoctialis*.—**L. à couleuvre.** See FEVILLEA *javilla*.—**L. à crabes.** See BIGNONIA *æquinoctialis*.—**L. à glacer l'eau.** The *Cissampelos pareira* and various species of *Fevillea*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à l'anse.** The *Omphalea cordata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à médecine.** The *Ipomœa cathartica*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. amère.** The *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 18, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à paniers.** See BIGNONIA *æquinoctialis*.—**L. à persil.** The *Serjania triternata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à réglisse.** See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**L. à savonnette.** See FEVILLEA *javilla*.—**L. à serpens.** The *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. à tonnelles.** See IPOMŒA *tuberosa* (1st def.).—**L. au voyageur.** The genus *Cissus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. blanche.** The *Bignonia æquinoctialis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. boîte à savonnette.** The *Fevillea scandens*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. brûlante.** The *Colocasia antiquorum* and *Tragia urens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de bedeau.** See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**L. de bois jaune.** See DANAIS *rotundifolia*.—**L. de Saint Dominique.** See BIGNONIA *unguis*.—**L. jaune.** 1. See BIGNONIA *æquinoctialis*. 2. See DANAIS *fragrans*.—**L. le joliff.** See JOLIFFIA *africana*.—**L. mangle.** See ECHITES *torosa*.—**L. noire.** The *Stigmaphyllum puberum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. popaye.** The *Omphalea diandra*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. rouge.** The *Tetracera tigarea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LIATRIS (Lat.), n. f. Li(li^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *l.* Button-snake root, gay-feather; of Schreber, a genus of North American *Compositæ*, of the *Eupatoriaceæ;* of Baillon, a section of the genus *Kuhnia;* and of Gardner, a genus made to include some Brazilian plants (*Leptoclinium*). The *Liatrideæ* (Fr., *liatridées*) of L. C. Richard are a section of the *Synantheria monostigmatia*, afterward abandoned.—**L. aspera.** See *L. scariosa*.—**L. brachystachya.** See *L. pycnostachya*.—**L. cylindrica.** A diuretic species found on the banks of the Niagara River. [Barton (B, 5); Torrey and Gray (*a*, 35).]—**L. écailleux** (Fr.). See *L. squarrosa*.—**L. elegans.** Hairy-cupped button-snake-root: a species, probably diuretic, growing in pine barrens from Virginia to Florida and Texas. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. flexuosa.** See *L. cylindrica*.—**L. heterophylla.** See *L. scariosa*.—**L. macrostachya.** See *L. spicata*.—**L. odoratissima.** Dog tongue; hound's tongue; a species found from North Carolina to Florida, the leaves appearing in May and flowering in the fall; it has been used as an aromatic, a crystallizable principle resembling coumarin having been obtained from its leaves. [Wood, "North Carolina Med. Jour.," 1882, ix, p. 121 (*a*, 34).]—**L. pycnostachya.** Dense-spiked snake-root, Kansas gay-feather; a species found on prairies from Illinois to Texas, distinguished chiefly from *L. spicata* by its acute, squarrous scales and few-flowered heads. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. resinosa.** See *L. spicata*.—**L. scariosa, L. sphæroidea.** Blazing star, gay-feather, rattlesnake master; a species found in woods and sandy fields from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The roots, bruised, are used externally and in decoction in milk for rattlesnake bites. [B, 5, 19, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. spicata.** Fr., *l. en épi.* (Long-spiked) button-snake-root, gay-feather, devil's bit, colic-root; a species found in the middle and southern United States. According to Schoepf, the root is diuretic and has a terebinthinate odor, and in decoction is used in gonorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat. [B, 5, 34, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. squarrosa.** Fr., *l. écailleux.* Blazing star, (North) American devil's bit, rattlesnake master; a species used like *L. scariosa*. [B, 5, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. stricta.** See *L. cylindrica*.

LIBANION, LIBANIUM (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}b-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λιβάνιον (from λίβανος, the frankincense bia-tree). A certain old collyrium made with frankincense. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LIBANOPHOROUS, adj. Li^{2}b-a^{2}n-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. See LIBANOTOPHOROUS.

LIBANOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}b-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., λιβανωτίς. 1. Of Matthæus, the *Cachrys l.* 2. Of Crantz, the genus *Seseli*. 3. Of Scopoli, the genus *Tribula*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Herba libanotidis.** The leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. daucoides.** The *Seseli l.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cretensis, L. hirsuta.** See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.—**L. montana, L. Rivini.** The *Seseli l.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. rupestris.** See ATHAMANTA *Matthioli* (1st def.).

LIBANOTOPHOROUS, adj. Li^{2}b-a^{2}n-o-to^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., λιβανωτοφορός (from λιβανωτός, frankincense, and φορεῖν, to bear). Producing or bearing frankincense l. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

LIBANOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}b-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λιβανωτός (from λίβανος, the frankincense-tree). Frankincense, olibanum. [B, 18, 115 (*a*, 35).]

LIBANUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}b'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λίβανος. 1. Of Colebrook, the genus *Boswellia*. 2. Frankincense, olibanum, or the tree producing it. [B, 18, 42, 114, 115, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**L. thurifera.** The *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]

LIBEJIC, n. A bathing resort in Bohemia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LIBER, n. m. Lib(li^{2}b)'u^{6}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *lib'ri*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Bast*. The inner layer of the bark in gymnospermous and dicotyledonous plants. [B, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Hard l.** Fr., *l. dur*. The tough, stringy tissues in the inner bark of dicotyledons. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Soft l.** Fr., *l. mou*. Sieve-cells and companion-cells, with ordinary parenchymatous elements that may be present, in the phloem or bast region of fibrovascular bundles. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 35).]

LIBERATION, n. Li^{2}b-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *liberatio* (from *liberare*, to free). Fr., *dégagement*. Ger., *Entbindung* (in chemistry). A setting free.—**L. of the arms.** Fr., *dégagement* (ou *abaissement*) *des bras*. Ger., *Lösen* (oder *Hervorholen*) *der Arme*, *Armlösen*. The operation of bringing down the arms of the fœtus when they have risen by the side of the head in cases of presentation of the pelvic pole.

LIBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}b-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. Of Dumortier, the genus *Funkia*. 2. Of Lejune, the genus *Bromus*. 3. Of Sprengel, a genus of iridaceous herbs of the *Sisyrinchieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ixoides.** A species of *L.* (3d def.) growing in Chile and New Zealand. The root is used in Chile as a purgative and diuretic. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LIBIDIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}b-i^2-di^{2}b'i^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Cæsalpinia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. coriaria.** See CÆSALPINIA *coriaria*.

LIBIDO (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}b-i(e)'do. Gen., *-id'inis*. From *libet*, it pleases. Excessive desire. [A, 312.]—**L. intestini.** Desire to evacuate fæces. [*a*, 48.]—**L. sexualis.** Venereal desire. ["Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1888, p. 565.]

LIBIN, n. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LIBOCH, n. A place in the district of Leippa, Bohemia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LIBOCHOWITZ, n. A place in the district of Prague, Bohemia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LIBRA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)'bra^3. Fr., *livre*. See POUND.

LIBYANON, LIBYANUM (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}b-i(u^6)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λιβυανόν. Of the old writers, a certain collyrium of slow and gentle action. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *licari*. Of Aublet, a genus of the *Laurineæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. guianensis.** Fr., *licari bois-de-rose*. The rose of Cayenne, the *licari kassali* of the Galibis of Guiana; a species identified by Steudel with *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, though, according to Baillon and others, it can not be certainly referred to any of the *Lauraceæ* on account of the imperfect description of the tree. It is sold in Paris under the names of *bois jaune de cayenne*, *citron de cayenne*, and *copahu*. [B, 197, 267, 311 (*a*, 35).]

LICHANOS (Lat.), **LICHANUS** (Lat.), n's m. Li^{2}k(li^{2}ch^2)'-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λιχανός (from λείχειν to lick). The index finger. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LICHAS (Lat.), n. f. Lik(li^{2}ch^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *lich'ados*, (*-adis*). Gr., λιχάς (from λιχανός, the forefinger). The space measured off by the extended thumb and forefinger. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LICHEN (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)'ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an). Gen., *-en'os* (*-en'is*). Gr., λειχήν. Fr., *l.*, *dartre farineuse* (2d def.), *poussée* (2d def.), *gale sèche* (2d def.). Ger., *L.*, *Schwindflechte* (2d def.), *Knötchenflechte* (2d def.), *Hautmoos* (2d def.), *Flug* (2d def.). It., *lichene*. Sp., *liquen*. Syn.: *licheniasis adultorum* (2d def.), *pustulæ siccæ* (2d def.), *exormia* (2d def.). 1. A plant of the *Lichenes* (*q. v.*, in the major list); of Matthæus, the *Marchantia polymorpha;* of the

pharmacopœias, Iceland moss. The *Lichenaceæ* (Fr., *lichenacées*) of Nylander are the true l's, or those having the thallus arranged in definite layers, and comprise the *Epiconioidei*, *Cladonioidei*, *Ramaloidei*, *Phyllodei*, *Placoidei*, and *Pyrenodei*. The *Lichenacei* are the same. The *Licheneæ* (Fr., *lichénées*) of Mathieu are a family of the *Acotyledoneæ*, corresponding to the *Lichenes* (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 5, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).] 2. A dry, papular eruption of the skin. Among the many affections to which the term has been applied the most common are certain dry and especially papular forms of eczema. [G ; É. Vidal, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," Mar., 1886 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 55.]—**Acneic l.** Fr., *l. acnéique.* See *L. circinatus.*—**Angeiocarpous l's.** See ANGEIOCARPI. —**Arthritic l.** Fr., *l. arthritique.* See *L. circumscriptus*, *L. pilaris*, and *L. lividus.*—**Carrageen l.** See CARRAGEEN.—**Chocolat au l.** (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 2,000 grammes of cacao, 1,800 of powdered sugar, and 684 of dry Iceland-moss jelly ; or of 90 grammes of washed and dried moss, 540 each of roasted cacao and sugar, and 11 of salep. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Chocolata lichenis islandici** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *chocolat au l. d'Islande* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made by mixing together 300 parts of West Indian and 200 of Caracas chocolate, 434 of sugar, and 66 of dried Iceland-moss jelly. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of equal quantities of saccharated powdered Iceland-moss jelly and simple chocolate. [B, 81, 95 ; L, 165.]—**Circumscribed l.** See *L. circumscriptus.*—**Cortical** (or **corticole**) **l's.** Fr., *l's corticaux.* L's living on the bark of old trees (*Ramalina*, *Parmelia*, etc.), or on the smooth bark of young trees or shrubs (*Graphidei* and some *Lecideæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**Crab's-eye l.** The *Lecanora pallescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Crustaceous l's.** L's with a crustaceous thallus, such as *Graphis*, etc. They form a numerous group, having a thallus of indefinite form, and adhering closely to rocks, the bark of trees, wooden fences, etc. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Cup-l.** The *Scyphophorus pyxidatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction amère de l. d'Islande** [Fr.]. See *Decoctum lichenis islandici.*—**Décoction mucilagineuse de l. d'Islande** [Fr.]. See under CETRARIA.—**Decoctum lichenis islandici** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**abluti** [Belg. Ph.]). See *Decoctum* CETRARIÆ.—**Decoctum lichenis islandici compositum.** A preparation made by boiling down to 3½ lbs. a mixture of 6 drachms of Iceland moss, ½ oz. each of scarlet mushroom, root of comfrey, and root of senega, 2 oz. of conserve of roses, 3 drachms of henbane-seeds, 1½ drachm of alum, and 5 lbs. of water, straining, and adding 1½ oz. of honey of roses. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**Eczematous l.** Fr., *l. eczémateux.* See ECZEMA *lichenoides.*—**Extrait de l. d'Islande.** A preparation made by digesting Iceland moss with heated alcohol, decanting, boiling the residue with water, adding the decanted liquid slowly, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Foliaceous l's.** L's forming leaf-like expansions, often variously lobed or crispate on the margins (*e. g.*, *Parmelia*, *Sticta*, *Peltigera*, etc.). [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Fructicose l's.** L's having a shrub-like growth, and attached to the substratum only at the base (*e. g.*, *Roccella*, *Cladonia*, etc.). [B, 291 (*a*, 35).] —**Gelatina de lichene cum kina kina.** See under KINA KINA.—**Gelatina de lichene islandico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gelatina lichenis islandici.*—**Gelatina lichenis et chinæ.** See *Gelatin de lichene cum* KINA KINA.—**Gelatina lichenis islandici.** Fr., *gelée de l. d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *jalea de liquen* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., a jelly made of Iceland moss deprived more or less completely of its bitterness. The French and Belgian preparations are made by dissolving 30 parts each of dry Iceland-moss jelly and sugar in 60 [Fr. Cod.] (64 [Belg. Ph.]) of water, boiling, removing the scum from the surface, and adding 4 parts of water of orange-flowers [Fr. Cod.] or a little spirit of lemon [Belg. Ph.], thus making 100 parts of jelly. The Norw., Swed., and Finn. Ph's use l. islandicus ab amaritie liberatus, the Finn. Ph. adding to it half as much sugar ; the Gr. and Sp. Ph's extract the bitterness from the moss when making the jelly and add 2 parts of sugar to 1 part of moss [Sp. Ph.] or 8 parts of sugar and 1 part of isinglass to 16 parts of moss [Gr. Ph.]. The Sp. Ph., however, also allows the use of dried jelly. Similar preparations are given in several of the older pharmacopœias. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., see *Gelatina lichenis islandici amara.* [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelatina lichenis islandici amara** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.)]. Fr., *gelée de l. amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jalea de liquen* (*amarga*) [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *gelatina lichenis islandici* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A jelly made from Iceland moss in its natural state, using 24 parts [Finn. Ph.], (25 [Austr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], 30 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of moss with 192 of water and 12 of sugar, [Finn. Ph.], (750 of water and 25 of sugar [Austr. Ph.], 50 of sugar and the necessary amount of water [Sp. Ph.], 30 of sugar and 1,000 of water [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 20 of sugar, 500 of water, and 10 of water of orange-flowers [Swiss Ph.]), thus making 100 parts (96 [Finn. Ph.]) of jelly ; or by boiling 30 parts each of dry sugar and bitter moss jelly in 64 of water and adding a little spirit of lemon [Belg. Ph.] ; or by boiling 30 parts each of sugar and dry sweetened jelly (*saccharure de l.*) in 60 of a colature made by boiling 2 parts of native moss in water for 5 minutes, and adding 4 parts of water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelatina lichenis islandici amara sicca** [Belg. Ph.], **Gelatina lichenis islandici pulverata.** A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of Iceland moss an hour in water, pressing out, adding 1 part of sugar, straining, evaporating, drying, and powdering [Belg. Ph.] ; or by thickening in a mortar, drying, and powdering the bitter moss jelly [Austr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelatina lichenis islandici saccharata sicca** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], **Gelatina lichenis islandici sicca** [Belg. Ph.] Fr., *saccharure de l.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jalea de liquen seca* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by freeing Iceland moss of bitterness, boiling with water, straining, decanting, adding sugar, drying and powdering. The Fr. Cod. and Belg. Ph. order equal parts of moss and sugar, the Ger. Ph. equal parts of dry jelly and sugar, the Sp. Ph. twice as much sugar as moss. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelatinous l's.** See LICHENES *gelatinosi.*—**Gelée de l. amère** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gelatina lichenis islandici amara.*—**Gelée de l. astringente** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 90 grammes of Iceland moss and 30 of scarlet mushrooms in 1,440 of water till reduced two thirds, adding 90 grammes of syrup, and evaporating ; or by boiling 22 grammes each of Iceland moss, lungwort, and scarlet mushrooms in water enough to make 540 grammes of decoction, adding 45 of rose sugar, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelée de l. d'Islande** [Fr. Cod.], **Gelée de l. sans principe amère** (Fr.). See *Gelatina lichenis islandici* (1st def.).—**Gelée de l. tonique** (Fr.). See *Gelatina de lichene cum* KINA KINA.—**Generalized l. ruber.** See *L. ruber universalis.*—**Gymnocarpous l's.** See LICHENES *gymnocarpi.*—**Hair-l.** See *Horse-hair l.* and *Tree hair-l.*—**Herpetic l.** Fr., *l. herpétique.* See *L. agrius* (1st def.) and cf. *L. herpétiforme.*—**Heteromerous l's.** Fr., *l's hétéromères.* L's in which the elements are arranged in definite layers in the thallus. [B, 121, 191 (*a*, 35).]—**Homoiomerous l's.** Fr., *l's homœomères.* L's in which the elements are equally distributed throughout the thallus, and not arranged in definite groups or layers. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Horse-hair l.** The *Cornicularia jubata.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Hypertrophic l.** Fr., *l. hypertrophique.* 1. Of Hardy, a rare form of cutaneous disease characterized by ulcerated or eroded fungous cauliflower-like vegetations in the form of circumscribed flat or pedunculated tumors ; perhaps the same as mycosis fungoides (*q. v.*). [G, 51.] 2. See *L. corneus.*—**Iceland l.** See CETRARIA (2d def.).—**Inflammatory l. pilaris.** See KERATITIS *follicularis.* —**Korallenschnurartiger L. ruber** (Ger.). See *L. ruber moniliformis.*—**Letter-l.** The genus *Opegrapha.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. absinthiformis.** The *Parmelia furfuracea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. acnéique** (Fr.). See *L. circinatus.*—**L. acuminatus.** See *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. agaricus.** Of Michel, the genus *Xylaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. aggregatus.** L. planus with papules closely clustered together. [Wilson (G).] —**L. agrius, L. agrius ferox.** Fr., *l. herpétique* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugfeuer* (1st def.), *bösartige Knötchenflechte* (1st def.). 1. Wild l. ; a severe form of eczema or possibly some other itching disease (*e. g.*, *l. planus*) attended with papulation, desquamation, and thickening of the skin, together with much itching and often excoriation or the production of fissures. [G.] 2. Of Willan, see ECZEMA *papulosum.*—**L. albescens.** The *Variolaria amara.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. albo-flavescens.** The *Lecanora parella*, var. *pallescens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. androgynus.** The *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. annulatus, L. annulatus serpiginosus.** Of Wilson, a papulo-squamous, circinate eruption occurring upon the back or chest and usually of long duration. [G.] See *L. circinatus* and ECZEMA *folliculare.*—**L. aphthosus.** The *Peltigera aphthosa.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. aquilus.** See PARMELIA *aquila.*—**L. arboreus, L. arborum.** The *Sticta pulmonacea.* [B, 180, 307 (*a*, 35).]—**L'artig** (Ger.). L.-like ; lichenal, lichenoid. [*a*, 35.]—**L. atro-virens.** The *Patellaria geographica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 25).]—**L. auratus, L. aureus.** See EVERNIA *vulpina.*—**L. bæomyces.** See BÆOMYCES *roseus.*—**L. barbatus.** The *Usnea barbata.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. brodé** (Fr.). The *Parmelia saxatilis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cæsius.** The *Lecidea Œderi.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. calcarius.** The *Urceolaria calcaria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. candidus.** See CETRARIA *nivalis.*—**L. caninus.** The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. caragaheen, L. carageen, L. carragheen.** Sp., *liquen carragheen* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Sphærococcus crispus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ceranoides.** See BÆOMYCES *uncialis.*—**L. cetraria.** See CETRARIA.—**L. ciliaris.** The *Physcia ciliaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cinchoneæ.** The *Usnea plicata*, var. *comosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cinerascens.** The *Urceolaria calcaria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cinereus.** 1. The *Urceolaria calcaria.* 2. The *Urceolaria cinerea* (*ocellata*). [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cinereus terrestris** [Ray]. A species mentioned as a remedy for hydrophobia. [B, 117.]—**L. circinatus.** Fr., *l. acnéique.* A chronic cutaneous eruption, affecting especially the skin of the back and chest (most commonly the interscapular and sternal regions), characterized by sharply defined, circular groups of red, sometimes slightly crusted, papules, which arise from the follicles and have some resemblance to acne efflorescences, while the areas of skin within the circles appear of a yellowish or fawn color and usually show slight furfuraceous desquamation. Some writers regard the disease as parasitic. [G, 12.] Cf. PITYRIASIS *rosea.*—**L. circumscriptus.** Fr., *l. circonscrit.* Syn.: *herpes squamosus orbicularis* [G, 7], *papula rotunda* [G, 13]. Circumscribed l. ; an eczematous eruption consisting of papules in small, rounded red patches, with sharply defined and somewhat elevated borders, attended with more or less itching, and followed by desquamation, but not disposed to exudation. [G, 11.]—**L. cirrhosus.** The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. citricolorus, L. citrinus.** See EVERNIA *xantholina.*—**L. clavatus.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cocciferus.** See BÆOMYCES *cocciferus.*—**L. coccineus.** See CLADONIA *pyxidata.*—**L. comosus.** The *Usnea plicata*, var. *comosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. confertus.** A superficial papular inflammatory disease of the skin with the efflorescences occurring in clusters. [G.]—**L. corallinus.** The *Stereocaulon corallinum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. corneus.** Fr., *l. corné.* Of Besnier and Fournier, a form of l. planus characterized by elevated, hypertrophic, and horny patches. [Lemoine, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," iv, 6, June, 1883, p. 327 (G).]—**L. corniculatus.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cornucopioides.** See BÆOMYCES *cornucopioides.*—**L. croceus.** The *Peltigera crocea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. crustaceus.** The *Stereocaulon paschale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cumatilis.** The *Peltigera aphthosa* and *Peltigera horizontalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. de Ceylon amylacé** (Fr.). See *Ceylon* AGAR-AGAR.—**L. de Grèce** (Fr.). The *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. des rennes** (Fr.). See CLADONIA *rangiferina.*—**L. deustus.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Dicksonii.** The *Lecidea Œderi.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).)—**L. Dillenii.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. discoideus.** The *Variolaria amara*, var. *discoidea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. discretus.** L. planus with discrete efflorescences. [G.]—**L. d'Islande** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. See CETRARIA *islandica.*—**L. disseminatus.** L. in which the efflores-

cences are dispersed irregularly over the cutaneous surface. [G, 1.]—**L. eczematodes.** Fr., *L. eczémateux.* See Eczema *lichenodes.*—**L. ericetorum (stipitatus).** See Bæomyces *roseus.*—**L. esculentus.** The *Urceolaria esculenta.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. exasperatus.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. exudativus ruber.** See *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. fagineus.** The *Variolaria amara.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. fallax.** See Cetraria *fallax.*—**L. farinaceus.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 173 (a. 35).]—**L. ferus.** See *L. agrius* (1st def.).—**L. fibrosus.** The *Urceolaria gibbosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. figuratus.** Figured l.; including l. circumscriptus, l. gyratus, l. marginatus, etc. [G, 5.]—**L. flavescens.** The *Parmelia omphalodes.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. floridus.** The *Usnea florida.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. français** (Fr.). The *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. fraudulentus.** See Cetraria *fallax.*—**L. fraxineus.** The *Ramalina fraxinea.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**L. furfuraceus.** The *Parmelia furfuracea.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. geographicus.** The *Patellaria geographica.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. gibbosus.** The *Urceolaria gibbosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. glaucodermus.** The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. glaucus.** 1. See Cetraria *fallax.* 2. A variety of the *Umbilicaria vellea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. globuliferus.** The *Variolaria globulifera.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. grossus.** The *Lecanora parella*, var. *pallescens.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. gyratus.** A gyrate form of erythema exsudativum multiforme. [Fuchs (G, 5).]—**L. hæmorrhagicus.** Petechiæ or purpuric spots occurring at the sites of the cutaneous follicles and which show a slight papular elevation. [G.]—**L. herpétiforme** (Fr.). A form of l. circumscriptus attended with an inflammatory areola and tending to increase at the periphery. [G, 50.]—**L. herpétique** (Fr.). See *L. agrius* (1st def.).—**L. hirtus.** The *Usnea plicata*, var. *comosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. horizontalis.** The *Peltigera horizontalis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. incarnatus.** See Bæomyces *roseus.*—**L. inflatus.** The *Usnea inflata.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**L. inveteratus.** Fr., *l. invétéré.* A form of l. agrius in which roughness and thickening of the skin are very marked, and the affection is of long duration and refractory. [G, 5.]—**L. islandicus** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.]. Sp., *liquen de Islandia* [Mex. Ph.]. See Cetraria (2d def.).—**L. islandicus ab amaritie liberatus** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], **L. islandicus amaritie privatus** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **L. islandicus elotus** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Iceland moss which has been deprived of its bitter principle or cetrarin by macerating in cold water or a weak alkaline solution, by which process it loses its active principle, but is more palatable in jelly. [B, 95 (a, 38, 45).]—**L. Jacquini.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. jubatus.** The *Usnea jubata.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. juniperinus.** The *Parmelia parietina.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. laciniatus.** The *Parmelia saxatilis.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. lividus.** 1. A l. of the legs associated with purpura. [G, 9, 12.] 2. See Purpura *papulosa.*—**L. lobatus.** The *Parmelia tiliacea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. marginatus.** Erythema multiforme occurring in patches with a well-defined margin. [G, 5.] See *L. gyratus* and Erythema *marginatum.*—**L. marinus.** The *Ulva lactuca.*—**L. melaleucus.** The *Pertusaria communis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. melanoleucus.** The *Parmelia melanoleuca.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. membranaceus.** See Cetraria *fallax.*—**L. menti.** Sycosis. [G.]—**L. mesentericus, L. mesenteriformis.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. nivalis.** See Cetraria *nivalis.*—**L. odoriferus.** A plant having a dirty-white or grayish-brown thallus, from 2 to 4 inches long, composed of numerous flat fibres, generally dichotomously arranged, and spreading from a common stalk. The surface of the thallus is rugose and marked here and there with irregular depressions. The fructification is undeveloped, the smell rather aromatic, and the taste bitterish or somewhat saline. The thallus is used in the form of powder, smoke, snuff, liniment, and poultice. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**L. of infants.** See Strophulus.—**L. obtusus.** One of the three forms of l. ruber (*q. v.*) as described by Unna. It is said to be characterized by medium-sized (3 to 5 mm. in diameter, sometimes reaching the size of split peas), rounded, or somewhat flattened papules that show little or no tendency to desquamation, and are usually attended with only moderate itching. They develop less rapidly than those of l. acuminatus, and usually occur in circumscribed patches. [G.]—**L. olivaceus.** The *Parmelia olivacea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. omphalodes.** The *Parmelia omphalodes.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. orbiculatus.** See *L. circumscriptus.*—**L. pallescens.** The *Lecanora parella*, var. *pallescens.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. parellus.** The *Lecanora parella.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. parietinus.** The *Parmelia parietina.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. paschalis.** The *Stereocaulon paschale.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. pertusus.** The *Pertusaria communis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. petræus (latifolius).** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pilaris.** L. characterized by small papular, horny elevations of the surface of the skin, due to thickening of the corneous layer of the epidermis about the orifices of the hair follicles. [G.]—**L. planus.** Syn.: *l. ruber planus, l. planus Wilsonii, dermatitis circumscripta herpetiformis* [Neumann]. A papular or papulo-squamous chronic or subacute disease of the skin, attended with pruritus. The papules usually occur in circumscribed patches, sometimes in linear or curvilinear figures, situated most commonly about the joints of the extremities, often occurring symmetrically and occasionally becoming general over the body. They vary in size from miliary to lenticular, are of a brownish-red or purplish color, are flattened at the top, where the surface appears smooth and glistening with a slight appearance of umbilication, while at the base they often show an angular outline. Often there is a little adherent scale at the summit of the papule, and when a number of papules in a group become confluent the surface of the patch feels rough, hard, and horny (l. planus corneus). On disappearing, the papules leave dark-colored pigment stains and slight atrophic depressions. [G.] Cf. *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. planus annulatus, L. planus annulatus pruriginosus** [Vidal]. A variety of l. planus in which rings are formed whose borders are externally steep and abrupt, while interiorly they are ill defined and inclose slightly atrophic or almost normal centres. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 12, p. 559 (G).]—**L. planus atrophicus.** L. planus in which the papules or patches leave slightly atrophic spots as they disappear. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 12, p. 559 (G).]—**L. planus hypertrophicus.** L. planus which appears hypertrophic either with reference to the size of the papules or to the thickening of the corneous layer. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 12, p. 559 (G).]—**L. planus Wilsonii.** See *L. planus.*—**L. plicatus.** The *Usnea plicata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. plumbeus.** The *Sticta scrobiculata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. polymorphus.** See Cladonia *pyxidata.*—**L. polyrrhizus.** The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. proboscideus.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. professional** (Fr.). Eczema due to contact with irritating substances employed in certain avocations. [G.]—**L. prolifer.** See Cladonia *pyxidata.*—**L. prunastri.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. psoriasis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. pullus.** The *Umbilicaria corrugata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. pulmonarioides.** The *Sticta scrobiculata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. pulmonaris, L. pulmonarius.** Fr., *l. pulmonaire* [Fr. Cod.]. The *Sticta pulmonacea.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pungens.** See Bæomyces *pungens.*—**L. pustulatus.** The *Umbilicaria pustulata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. pyxidatus.** See Cladonia *pyxidata.*—**L. quercifolius, L. quercinus.** The *Parmelia tiliacea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. rangiferinus.** See Cladonia *rangiferina.*—**L. reticulatus.** The *Sticta pulmonacea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. rocella.** See Roccella *tinctoria.*—**L. rotundatus.** The *Parmelia rotundata.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**L. ruber.** 1. See *L. ruber acuminatus.* 2. Under this term some authorities include both l. planus and l. ruber acuminatus, while Unna includes a third variety, l. ruber obtusus. [G.]—**L. ruber acuminatus.** Ger., *rothe Schwindflechte.* Syn.: *l. acuminatus, l. exudativus ruber, l. psoriasis.* A chronic cutaneous papulo-squamous disease usually associated with constitutional disturbance that may tend to a grave or even fatal form of marasmus. The eruption consists of hard, red, conical, miliary papules, each surmounted by an adherent crust or scale, and attended with itching. The papules gradually multiply till by aggregation the surface involved becomes uniformly covered by a rough, thick, horny crust, or else appears red, thickened, and deeply seamed. Beginning usually upon the trunk, the eruption tends to involve the entire cutaneous surface, though it may affect only certain isolated regions. The papules often occur in a linear arrangement along the natural lines of the skin, where they produce ridge-like elevations which, when the efflorescences are of unusual size, may resemble strings of beads (l. moniliformis). By some the disease is regarded as of identical nature with l. planus. [G.]—**L. ruber moniliformis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. ruber planus.** See *L. planus.*—**L. ruber universalis.** See *L. ruber acuminatus.*—**L. rufescens.** The *Peltigera horizontalis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. rugosus.** The *Parmelia parietina.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. sanguinarius.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Cladonia sanguinea.* 2. Of Hoffman, the *Lecidea parasema.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L'säure** (Ger.). See Lichenic *acid.*—**L. saxatilis.** The *Parmelia saxatilis.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. saxorum.** The *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. scaber.** Of Scopoli, the *Variolaria amara.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. scriptus.** See Graphis *scripta.*—**L. scrobiculatus.** The *Sticta scrobiculata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. scrofulosorum, L. scrofulosus.** A papular cutaneous disease occurring in persons of a decidedly scrofulous habit. It commonly affects the back and abdomen, and is characterized especially by an eruption of small miliary papules arising from the hair follicles, of a pale-red, brownish, or purplish color, often showing little crusts at their summits, and usually arranged in groups, sometimes in gyrate lines or rings. The eruption is not attended with itching, and usually has a protracted course. [G, 5.]—**L. scyphophorus pyxidatus.** See Cladonia *pyxidata.*—**L. siliquosus.** The *Ramalina scopulorum*, var. *cornuata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Flechte.* A mild form of papular eczema. [G.]—**L. spadochrous.** The *Umbilicaria cirrhosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. spurius.** The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. squamosus.** See Cladonia *pyxidata.*—**L. starch.** See Lichenin.—**L. stellaris.** The *Parmelia pulverulenta.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. stellatus, L. stellulatus.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. strictocerus.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. strofuleux** (Fr.). See Strophulus.—**L. syphiliticus.** 1. A papular syphilide. 2. A miliary papular syphilide. [G.]—**L. tartareus.** The *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. tenellus.** The *Physcia tenella.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. terrestris (caninus).** Fr., *l. terrestre.* The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tinctorius.** The *Lecanora tinctoria* and *Parmelia saxatilis.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tomentosus.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tropicus.** Ger., *tropischer Flug.* Prickly heat; a transient erythematous and usually vesicular form of dermatitis observed not only in the tropics, but wherever the skin is exposed to prolonged high temperatures, accompanied with profuse sweating. [G, 12.]—**L. tuberculosus.** The *Stereocaulon corallinum.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tumidulus.** The *Lecanora parella*, var. *tumidula.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. tumidus.** The *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. uncialis.** See Bæomyces *uncialis.*—**L. upsaliensis.** The *Lecanora parella*, var. *upsaliensis.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. urticatus.** See Urticaria *papulosa.*—**L. velleus.** The *Umbilicaria vellea.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. venosus.** The *Peltigera canina.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. verrucarius.** The *Sticta scrobiculata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. verrucifer.** The *Peltigera aphthosa.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. verrucosus.** 1. The *Peltigera aphthosa.* 2. The *Sticta scrobiculata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. virosus.** Virous l.; a lichenous eruption due to a specific virus, especially that of syphilis or leprosy. [G.]—**L. vulgaris.** The *Marchantia conica.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. vulpinus.** See Evernia *vulpina.*—**Lignicole l's.** Fr., *l's lignicoles.* L's growing on decaying wood of old trees, old palings, etc. They are generally corticolous. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]—**Lung l., Lungwort l.** The *Sticta pulmonacea.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Map-l.** The *Lecidea geographica.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Massa de lichene islandico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pâte de l.*—**Pasta lichenis islandici**

[Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *pasta de líquen* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling Iceland moss freed from bitterness 1 hour in water, straining or pressing out, and making into a stiff paste with sugar, gum arabic, and water of orange-flowers. The Belg. Ph. uses 340 parts of moss, 2,000 of gum arabic, 1,600 of sugar, and 120 of water of orange-flowers; the Sp. Ph. uses 345 grammes of moss, 1,725 of gum arabic, 1,380 of sugar, and 90 of water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pâte de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pasta de líquen opiada* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 500 grammes of Iceland moss freed from its bitterness 1 hour in water enough to make 3,000 grammes, adding 2,500 grammes of Senegal gum, pressing through a strainer, decanting, adding 2,000 grammes of white sugar and 1 gramme of extract of opium, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick paste [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 345 grammes of the moss 1 hour in water, adding 1,725 of gum arabic and 1,380 of sugar, straining, evaporating to the consistency of thick honey, adding 3 grammes of extract of opium dissolved in 90 of water of orange-flowers, and evaporating further to stiffness [Sp. Ph.]. About 2 centigrammes of extract of opium are contained in 100 grammes of the Fr. paste, 8⅔ centigrammes in 100 of the Sp. paste. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Ptisana de lichene islandico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* CETRARIÆ.—**Poudre de l. sucrée** (Fr.). See *Gelatina lichenis islandici saccharata sicca*.—**Red-snow l.** The *Protococcus nivalis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Reindeer l.** See CLADONIA *rangiferina*.—**Rock l's.** See *Saxicole l's*.—**Rock tripe-l.** A name for various species of *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Saccharolé de l.** (Fr.). See *Gelatina lichenis islandici saccharata sicca*.—**Saccharure de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *saccharuretum de lichene islandico*. A preparation made by washing 1 part of Iceland moss with cold water, boiling in water, straining, decanting, adding 1 part of sugar, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. [B.]—**Saxicole l's.** L's living on rocks and stones; they are either calcicole (living on calcareous and cretaceous rocks and the mortar of walls) or calcifugous. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Scarlet cup-l.** See CLADONIA *coccifera*.—**Sirop de l.** (Fr.), **Syrupus lichenis.** Sp., *jarabe de líquen* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 30 grammes of Iceland moss freed from bitterness a half-hour in 600 of water, straining, adding 1,035 of syrup, and evaporating to the proper consistence. Similar preparations are found in some of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tabellæ cum lichene islandico, Tablettes de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 500 grammes of powdered gum arabic or Senegal gum with 50 of powdered sugar and 150 of water, adding 500 of saccharure de l. and 950 of powdered sugar, and dividing the mass into one-gramme lozenges. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Terricole l's.** L's growing on peaty, calcareous, argillaceous, or any other sort of soil except cultivated ground. [α, 35.]—**Tisane de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* CETRARIÆ.—**Tree hair-l.** The *Usnea jubata*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Wild l.** See *L. agrius* (1st def.).—**Yellow wall-l.** See PHYSCIA *parietina*.

LICHENAL, adj. Li'ke2-n'l. Lat., *lichenalis* (from λειχήν, a tree-moss). Ger., *lichenartig*. Having the nature of or resembling a lichen; of the l. alliance (Lat., *nixus lichenalis*), or Lindley's *Lichenales*, which are an alliance of the *Thallogenæ*, consisting of the *Coniothalameæ*, *Idiothalameæ*, *Gasterothalameæ*, and *Hymenothalameæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LICHENATE, n. Li'ke2n-at. Fr., *lichénate*. A salt of lichenic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LICHENED, adj. Li'ke2nd. Incrusted with lichens (said of rocks, trees, etc.). [α, 35.]

LICHENES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Li(le)-ken(ch2an)'ez(e2s). From λειχήν, a tree-moss. Fr., *lichens*. Ger., *Flechten*. 1. The lichens; a large order of perennial cryptogams, small in size, very variable in color, deriving their nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere, rarely green in color, consisting of a vegetative portion (see THALLUS) upon which the reproductive organs (see APOTHECIA, SPERMOGONES, and PYCNIDIA) are borne. By the earlier authors *L.* were regarded as terrestrial *Algæ*, while some modern authors have classed them with ascomycetous *Fungi*, from both of which they are distinguished not only by their slow development and long endurance, but by producing in their substance gonidia (*q. v.*), which under certain conditions are reproductive. Schwendener regards the *L.* as composite organisms consisting of *Algæ* and *Fungi* living together as host and parasite. The *L.* have been variously divided, according to the importance attached by the authors to the vegetative or reproductive organs. Nylander, the leading lichenist, considering the combined characters of the thallus, apothecia, and spermogones, arranges the *L.* into three groups: *Collemacei*, *Myriangiacei*, and *Lichenacei*. *L.* were once extensively used in medicine as demulcents, febrifuges, etc., and some were considered specific in certain diseases. It is said that no poisonous species is known. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (α, 35).] 2. See LICHEN (2d def.).—**L. angeiocarpi.** See ANGEIOCARPI (2d def.).—**L. disciferi.** Of Fries, lichens having disc-shaped apothecia. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. equorum.** Callosities from the joints and hoofs of horses; formerly, ground and mixed with vinegar, used in hysteria, epilepsy, engorgements of the uterus and calculus, and as an emmenagogue. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. gelatinosi.** Gelatinous lichens; the *Collemacei* and *Myriangiacei*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**L. gymnocarpi.** See under GYMNOCARPOUS.—**L. nucleiformi.** Of Fries, lichens in which the apothecia are round or nut-shaped. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LICHENIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-ke2n(ch2an)-i2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From λειχήν, a lichen-like eruption. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Epiphymata*. [L, 290.]—**L. adultorum** [Willan]. See LICHEN.—**L. strophulus.** See STROPHULUS.

LICHENIC, adj. Li-ke2n'i2k. Fr., *lichénique*. Of or pertaining to or contained in lichens. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide lichénique*. Ger., *Lichensäure*. An acid found in some lichens as a salt of calcium; probably identical with malic acid. [B, 7.]

LICHENICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Li(le)-ke2n(ch2an)-i2k'o2l-u3s(u4s). From λειχήν, a tree-moss, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *lichénicole*. Growing upon lichens. [B, 38 (α, 35).]

LICHENIFORM, adj. Li-ke2n'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *licheniformis* (from λειχήν, a tree-moss, and *forma*, form). Fr., *lichéniforme*. Ger., *lichenförmig*, *flechtenförmig*. Resembling a lichen in shape or general appearance. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LICHENIN, n. Li'ke2n-i2n. From λειχήν, a tree-moss. Fr., *lichénine*. Ger., *L.*, *Flechtenstärke*, *Moosstärke*. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, closely resembling granulose, obtained from *Cetraria*, *Cladonia*, and other lichens, and from certain *Algæ*. It forms colorless hard masses, pulverizable with difficulty, which swell up in cold water, and form a gelatinous mass with hot water. It is colored blue by iodine, and is converted into fermentable sugar by hot dilute acids, while concentrated nitric acid transforms it into oxalic acid. According to Berg, the term l. should be restricted to that one of two constituents existing in ordinary l. which is not colored by iodine, the constituent which is colored blue being called *dextrolichenin*. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270.] See also LICHENOID (n.).

LICHENIST, n. Li'ke2n-i2st. See LICHENOLOGIST.

LICHENIVOROUS, adj. Li-ke2n-i2v'o2r-u3s. From λειχήν, a tree-moss, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *lichénivore*. Subsisting upon lichens. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LICHENOGRAPHY, n. Li-ke2n-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *lichenographia* (from λειχήν, a tree-moss, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *lichénographie*. See LICHENOLOGY.

LICHENOID, adj. Li'ke2n-oid. Gr., λειχηνώδης (from λειχήν, a tree-moss, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lichenoides*. Fr., *lichenoïde*. Ger., *lichenartig*, *flechtenartig*. 1. Having the nature or character of a lichen; of the *Lichenoideæ*, which are: Of Agardh, a division of the *Confervoideæ*, consisting of *Chroolepus*, *Scytonema*, etc.; of Schultz, a family of the *Neurophyllosporæ*, comprising the *Riccieæ*, *Salviniaceæ*, etc.; of Brongniart, a class of the *Amphigenæ*, consisting of the *Lichenes*. [B, 170, 308 (α, 35).] 2. Resembling the disease lichen. 3. As a n., a starch-like substance obtained along with lichenin from Iceland moss; distinguished from lichenin by its partial solubility in cold water and by the pronounced blue coloration which it receives from iodine. [B, 5; B, 170, 308 (α, 35).]

LICHENOLOGIST, n. Lik-e2n-o2l'o-ji2st. One versed in lichenology. [B.]

LICHENOLOGY, n. Li-ke2n-o2l'o-ji2. From λειχήν, a tree-moss, and λόγος, understanding. The botany of the lichens. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LICHENOSTEARIC ACID, LICHENSTEARIC ACID, n's. Li''ke2n-o-ste-a2r'i2k, li''ke2n-ste-a2r'i2k. Fr., *acide lichenstéarique*. Ger., *Lichensterinsäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_3$, contained in Iceland moss along with cetraric acid. It forms small, brilliant crystalline scales or tablets, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and oil, and melting at 120° C. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

LICHI, n. See NEPHELIUM *litchi*.

LICHT (Ger.), n. Li2ch2t. See LIGHT.—**L'baum.** The *Rhizophora mangle*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'brechung.** See REFRACTION *of light*.—**L'grün.** See *Helvetia* GREEN.—**L'kegel.** See *Light* SPOT *on the membrana tympani*.—**L'kraut.** The *Euphrasia officinalis* (*pratensis*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'messer.** See PHOTOMETER.—**L'scheu.** See PHOTOPHOBIA.—**L'sinn.** See *Light* SENSE.—**Strahlendes L.** See *Radiant* LIGHT.

LICHTBLUME (Ger.), n. Li2ch2t'blum-e2. A name for various species of *Colchicum* (*Bulbocodium*). [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Feld l'.** The *Lychnis vespertina*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LICHTEN (Ger.), n. Li2ch2t'e2n. A place in Austrian Silesia where there is a gaseous and weakly ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LICHTENSTEINIA (Lat.), n. f. Li2ch2t-e2n-stin'i2-a3. From *Lichtenstein*, a German naturalist in South Africa. Fr., *lichtensteinie*. 1. Of Chamisso, a genus of umbelliferous, aromatic herbs of the *Ammineæ*. 2. Of Willdenow, the genus *Ornithoglossum*. 3. Of Wendt, a genus of the *Loranthaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35); B, 48 (α, 14).]—**L. inebrians, L. pyrethrifolia.** A species growing in South Africa and furnishing *gli* (*q. v.*). [α, 17.]

LICHTENTHAL (Ger.), n. Li2ch2t'e2n-ta3l. A place in the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LICHTERBAUM (Ger.), n. Li2ch2t'e2r-ba3-u4m. The *Rhizophora mangle*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LICHWORT, n. Li2ch'wu5rt. The *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

LICINIPES (Lat.), adj. Li2s(lek)-i2n'i2-pez(pas). From *licinium*, a bunch of threads, and *pes*, the foot. Having a villous or woolly stipes (used as a botanical species name, *e. g.*, *Cortinarius l.*). [α, 35.]

LICINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li(le)-si2n(ki2n)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *licium*, a thread of a web. Of the old writers, a tent. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

LICK SPRINGS, n. Li2k. A place on the Sacramento River, in Tehama County, California, where there are mineral springs; the principal one, called also Tuscan Red Spring, containing potassium chloride, sodium borate and chloride, calcium and magnesium carbonates, and free carbonic and hydrochloric acid gases. [Anderson (α, 14).]

LICOCHET (Fr.), n. Le-ko-sha. See LACTUCA *perennis*.

LICORICE, n. Li2k'o2r-i2s. Gr., γλυκύρριζα (from γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, a root). Lat., *glycyrrhiza*, *liquiritia*. Fr., *réglisse* (anciently, *requelice* or *recolice*). Ger., *Lakritz*, *Lacrisse*, *Süssholz*. It., *regolizia*, *liquirizia*. Sp., *regaliz*, *ororuz* [Mex. Ph.]. Welsh, *lacris*. 1. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. 2. Their in-

spissated juice. 3. Their roots. [B, 5, 18, 19. 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Alicante l.** See *Spanish* L.-ROOT.—**Compound mixture of l.** See *Mistura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *composita*.—**Compound powder of l.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus*.—**Country l.** See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**Essence of l.** See *Tinctura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Extract of l.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Hedgehog-l.** See GLYCYRRHIZA *echinata*.—**Indian l., Jamaica (wild) l.** See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**L.-bush.** 1. See ABRUS *precatorius*. 2. At the Cape of Good Hope, the *Vascoa amplexicaulis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. of Tenasserim.** A plant growing in Tenasserim, supposed to be a species of *Acacia*. The root-bark has the taste of l. [B. 496 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-plant.** The *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, especially the former. [B, 18, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-root.** See the major list.—**L.-tree.** See CASSIA *grandis*.—**L.-vine.** See *Abrus precatorius*.—**L.-weed.** The *Scoparia dulcis*. [B, 282 (*a*, 35).]—**Liquid extract of l. (-root).** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *fluidum*.—**Mountain l.** Fr., *réglisse de montagne*. The *Trifolium alpinum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Prickly l.** The *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. [B. 310 (*a*, 35).]—**Purified l.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum*.—**Spanish l., Tortosa l.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ and *Spanish* L.-ROOT.—**Stick l.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ and *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositum*.—**Tortosa l.** See *Spanish* L.-ROOT.—**Wild Jamaica l.** See ABRUS *precatorius*.—**Wild l.** 1. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*. 2. The *Ononis arvensis*. 3. In America, the *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, *Galium circæzans*, *Galium lanceolatum*, and (in Oregon) *Polypodium falcatum*. 4. In Australia, the *Scoparia australis*. 5. In the East Indies and in Jamaica, the *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 18, 19, 275, 496 (*a*, 35).] See also *L. of Tenasserim*.

LICORICE-ROOT, n. Li^{2}k'o^{2}r-i^{2}s-ru^{4}t. See GLYCYRRHIZA (2d def.) and *Radix* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Aromatic elixir of l.-r.** A preparation made by dissolving 10 minims of oil of cloves, 5 of oil of cinnamon, and 12 of oil of nutmegs in 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, and adding 6 fl. oz. of syrup, 2 of fluid extract of l.-root, and 4 of water. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Peeled l.-r.** Lat., *radix liquiritiæ mundata* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Radix* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Russian l.-r.** A somewhat bitter l.-r., derived, according to some, from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, and, according to others, from *G. glabra*, var. *glandulifera*. As imported from Hamburg, it occurs in both peeled and unpeeled pieces, 12 to 18 inches in length, and varying in diameter from ¼ inch to 2 inches. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Spanish l.-r.** L.-r. imported from Tortosa and Alicante, and derived from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. It consists of straight unpeeled roots, tolerably smooth or somewhat cracked transversely, and wrinkled longitudinally. That from Tortosa is usually of a better appearance than the Alicante l., the latter frequently showing the knobby crowns of the root. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]

LICUALA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-a(a^2)'la^2. From the Malay. Sp., *l.* [Mex. Ph.]. Of Thunberg, a genus of palms, of the *Corypheæ*. [B, 19, 38, 48, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. spinosa.** A species of Ceylon. The leaves are used as wrapping material. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LICULMEN (Lat.), n. n. Li^2-ku^{3}l(kul)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-cul'minis*. Apparently an incorrect form of *liguamen* (*q. v.* [2d def.]).

LID, n. Li^{2}d. A. S., *hlid*. Ger., *L.* A movable covering, especially the cartilaginous, cutaneous, and mucous covering of the eye.—**Gill l.** See OPERCULUM.—**Granular l's.** See TRACHOMA.—**L'halter** (Ger.). See BLEPHAROSTAT.

LIDJA, n. A place near Smyrna, Asia Minor, where there are mud baths and a warm mineral spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

LIE, n. Li. Of the fœtus, its attitude in relation to the shape of the uterine cavity. [Neville, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882, p. 541.]

LIE (Fr.), n. Le. Dregs, lees. [D, 1.]—**L. de vin.** Wine-lees. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

LIÉ (Fr.), adj. Le-a. See LIGATUS.

LIEBÄUGLEIN (Ger.), n. Leb'oig-lin. See CYNOGLOSSUM *majus*.

LIEBENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Leb'e^{2}n-stin. A place in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, where there are gaseous, saline, and chalybeate springs and bathing, whey, and water-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LIEBENZELL (Ger.), n. Leb'e^{2}n-tse^{2}l. A place in Wurtemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [L, 30, 39, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LIEBERKÜHN (Ger.), n. Leb'e^{2}r-ku^{6}n. See *L's* CONDENSER.

LIEBWERDA, n. A place near Prague, Bohemia, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LIEF, n. Lef. The fibre binding together the petioles of the date-palm. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LIEGBECKEN (Ger.), n. Leg'be^{2}k-e^{2}n. See BASSIN *de la position couchée*.

LIÈGE (Fr.), n. Le-e^{2}zh. See CORK.—**Bois de l.** The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LIEGEN (Ger.), n. Leg'e^{2}n. See DECUBITUS.

LIEGEND (Ger.), adj. Leg'e^{2}nd. See PROCUMBENT.

LIE-GLANE (Fr.), n. Le-gla^{3}n. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LIEN (Lat.), n. m. Li(li^2)'e^{2}n(an). Gen., *lien'is*. See SPLEEN.—**L. accessorius.** See *Accessory* SPLEEN.—**L. ambulans.** A movable spleen. [*a*, 34.]—**L. cereus.** See *Lardaceous* SPLEEN.—**L. ingens.** An hypertrophied spleen. [*a*, 34.]—**L. mobilis.** See *Floating* SPLEEN.—**L. porci.** The spleen of the hog: formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. succenturiatus.** See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

LIEN (Fr.), n. Le-a^{3}n^2. From *ligare*, to tie. See BAND and CORD.

LIENAL, adj. Li-e'n'l. From *lien*, the spleen. Fr., *liénal*. See SPLENIC.

LIENCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Li(li^2)-e^{2}n^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *lien*, the spleen. Ger., *kleine Milz* (1st def.), *Nebenmilz*. 1. A small spleen. 2. The acessory spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LIENE (Ger.), n. Len'e^2. The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

LIENIS (Lat.), n. m. Li(li^2)-e(a)'ni^{2}s. Gen., *-en'is*. See SPLEEN.

LIENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li(li^2)-e^{2}n(an)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the spleen. [*a*, 34.]

LIENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Li(li^2)-e^{2}n(an)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., li'e^{2}n-o-sel. From *lienis*, the spleen, and κήλη, a hernia. A hernia of the spleen. [*a*, 34.]

LIENO-INTESTINAL, adj. Li-e^{2}n-o-i^{2}n-te^{2}st'i^2-n'l. From *lien*, the spleen, and *intestinus*, internal. Pertaining to the spleen and the intestines.

LIENOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(li^2)-e^{2}n(an)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *lien*, the spleen, and μαλακία, softness. See SPLENOMALACIA.

LIENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., λειεντερία (from λεῖος, smooth, and ἔντερον. an intestine. Fr., *lientérie*. Ger., *Lienterie*. See *Lienteric* DIARRHŒA.—**Aphthous l.** Fr., *lientérie aphtheuse*. L. due to the presence of aphthæ of the mouth and stomach. [*a*. 18.]

LIENTERIC, adj. Li-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to lienteria. [B.]

LIENTERY, n. Li'e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^2. See LIENTERIA.

LIERGANES (Sp.), n. Le-e^{2}r-ga^{3}n'e^{2}s. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 30, 31, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LIERRE (Fr.), n. Le-e^{2}r. See HEDERA.—**Eau de l. terrestre.** See *Aqua* GLECHOMÆ *hederaceæ*.—**L. commun.** See HEDERA *helix*.—**L. de Cilicie.** The *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. d'Europe.** See HEDERA *helix*.—**L. de Saint Dominique.** See BIGNONIA *unguis*.—**L. des murailles.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. du Canada.** The *Rhus toxicodendron*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. en arbre.** See HEDERA *helix*.—**L. en ombelle.** See HEDERA *umbellifera*.—**L. fleuri.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. grimpant.** The *Hedera helix*. [B, 121 (*a*. 35).]—**L. terrestre.** The *Nepeta hederacea*. [B, 121, 173 (*a* 35).]—**Tisane de l. terrestre** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ptisana* GLECHOMÆ *hederaceæ*.

LIESCHGRAS (Ger.), n. Lesh'gra^{3}s. The genus *Phleum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

LIESCHWURZEL (Ger.), n. Lesh'vurts-e^{2}l. The *Iris pseudacorus*. [*a*, 41.]

LIEU (Fr.), n. Le-u^5. A site, a place. [*a*, 34.]—**Erreur de l.** See HETEROTOPIA.—**L. d'élection.** The site of election for performing an operation. [*a*. 34.]—**L. de nécessité.** The site where an operation must be performed. [*a*, 34.]

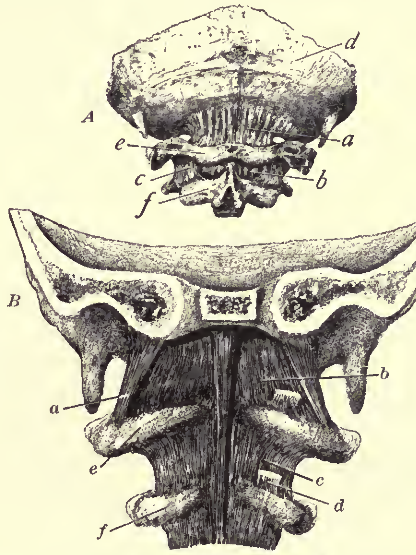
LIÈVRE (Fr.), n. Le-e^{2}vr'. See HARE.—**L. de mer.** See APLYSIA *depilans*.

LIFE, n. Lif. A.-S., *lif*, *lyf*. Gr., βίος. Lat., *vita*, *anima*. Fr., *vie*. Ger., *Leben*. 1. That existence which is characterized by the power an organized being (an animal or a plant) has to assimilate from its surroundings material for its support, to change its form by growth, and to reproduce its kind. [*a*, 48.] 2. The state of an organized being before permanent cessation of the distinctive vital functions. 3. The condition or manner of living.—**Active l.** See *Dynamic l.*—**Animal l.** Fr., *vie animale*. Ger., *animalisches* (oder *thierisches*) *Leben*. 1. The manifestations of l. in an animal as contrasted with a plant. 2. The manifestations of l. dependent especially upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system and the skeletal muscles in contradistinction to the purely vegetative functions of digestion, respiration, etc. [J, 204.] Cf. *Psychic l.* and *L.* (1st def.).—**Cell l.** Fr., *vie de la cellule*. Ger., *Zellleben*. The l. and activities of the individual cells or structural elements in contradistinction to the l. or the entire organism. The individual l. of the component cells is usually much less than that of the organism as a whole, as there are usually many generations of cells whose lives go to make up the entire l. of the organism. [J, 9, 47.]—**Cerebral l.** Lat., *vita cerebralis*. Ger., *Cerebralleben*. The manifestations of l. depending especially upon the integrity of the cerebrum. [J.]—**Dynamic l.** Lat., *vita dynamica*. Fr., *vie active*. Ger., *dynamisches Leben*. L. the manifestations of which are continuous and determinable, in contrast to latent l. (*q. v.*). [J, 28.]—**External l.** See *Animal l.* (2d def.).—**Extra-uterine l.** The l. of an animal after it has been born.—**Fœtal l.** Ger., *Fötalleben*. The l. of the fœtus.—**Intra-uterine l.** Fœtal l. within the uterus.—**Latent l.** Fr., *vie latente*. L. in an organism or a germ which is hidden and not apparent, but which is capable of manifesting itself under favorable conditions of l. (said of the l. of some ova, of a semi-desiccated rotifer etc.). [J, 28.]—**L.-everlasting.** See the major list.—**L.-plant.** The *Bryophyllum calycinum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-root.** The *Senecio aureus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Mental l.** See *Psychic l.*—**Organic l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**Potential l.** See *Latent l.*—**Psychic l.** Lat., *vita psychica*. Ger., *geistiges Leben*, *psychisches Leben*. Syn.: *mental l.* The mental and spiritual manifestations and activities in an animal: frequently contrasted with vegetative or organic l., or manifestations of l. due to reflex action, such as is seen in an animal devoid of a cerebrum. [J, 9, 204.]—**Reproductive l., Sexual l.** Ger., *Fortpflanzungsleben*, *reproductives Leben*. *Geschlechtsleben*. That portion of l. during which the individual is capable of reproduction.—**To feel l.** Fr., *sentir remuer*. In popular language, to experience the sensation of "feeling l.," *i. e.*, of feeling fœtal movements (said of a pregnant woman).—**Uterine l.** Fr., *vie utérine*. The period of l. during which the female is capable of child-bearing.—**Vege-**

table l. Ger., *vegetabilisches Leben.* The vital phenomena, absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc., presented in the growth and development of a plant. It may be latent, as in the seed, or variable, as during periods of rest, when but slight chemical changes are taking place in the tissues of the plant; or active, as when the plant is in full vigor. The capacity possessed by plants of building up living structure out of inorganic matter is the grand distinction between vegetable and animal life. [α, 35.]—**Vegetative l.** Lat., *anima vegetativa.* Ger., *vegetatives Leben.* See *L.* (1st def.).

LIFE-EVERLASTING, n. Lif'e^{2}v-u^{5}r-la^{2}st''i^{2}n^2. 1. The *Anaphalis margaritacea.* 2. The *Gnaphalium macrocephalum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Sweet-scented l.-e.** The *Gnaphalium polycephalum.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]

LIGAMENT, n. Li^{2}g'a^2-m'nt. Gr., *δεσμός* (from *δεῖν*, to tie), *σύνδεσμος.* Lat., *ligamentum* (from *ligare*, to tie). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Band, L.* It., Sp., *ligamento.* Any strong, fibrous, compact tissue serving to bind or more or less closely connect one structure with another. The l's uniting the bones consist of a white, solid, inelastic substance. [C.]—**Accessory l.** Lat., *ligamentum accessorium* (seu *auxiliarium*). Fr., *l. accessoire.* Ger., *Hilfsband, Hülfsband, Verstärkungsband.* A l. which supplements and strengthens another l., especially one on the lateral surface of a joint. [L, 332.]—**Accessory l. (of the shoulder-joint).** See *Coraco-humeral l.*—**Acromio-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum acromio-claviculare* (seu *capsulare claviculæ externum*). The inferior and superior acromio-clavicular l's regarded as one structure. [L, 31, 332.]—**Adipose l.** See *Mucous l. of the knee joint.*—**Alar l's of the knee.** Lat., *ligamenta alaria genu.* Syn.: *marsupia patellaria.* Fr., *l's alaires (du genou).* Ger., *flügelförmige Bänder des Kniees.* Two crescentic folds of the synovial membrane of the knee joint which extend upward on each side of the mucous l. toward the edges of the patella. [L, 172, 332.]—**Alar odontoid l's.** See *Lateral odontoid l's.*—**Allen Burn's l.** See *Hey's l.*—**Annular l.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare.* Ger., *Ringband, ringförmiges* (oder *rundes*) *Band.* A ring-shaped l. [L.]—**Annular l. of the radius.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare radii.* A ring-like band of fibrous tissue attached on each side to the ulna, embracing the head of the radius. [L, 142, 332.]—**Annular l. of the stapes.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare* (seu *baseos*) *stapedis.* A ring-shaped fibrous structure uniting the margin of the base of the stapes with that of the fenestra ovalis. [L, 31, 332.]—**Annular l's of the wrist.** See *Anterior annular l. of the carpus* and *Posterior annular l. of the carpus.*—**Annular radio-ulnar l.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare radii.* See *Annular l. of the radius.*—**Anterior annular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare anterius.* A complex l. situated at the lower part of the leg and in front of the ankle; made up of the ligamentum transversum cruris and cruciatum cruris (*q. v.*), and connected by a thin aponeurotic layer. [L.]—**Anterior annular l. (of the carpus,** or **wrist).** Lat., *ligamentum annulare anterius carpi.* Ger., *Hohlhandband.* A strong band, continuous above with the aponeurosis of the forearm and below with the palmar fascia, which extends between the trapezium and scaphoid bones on one side to the pisiform and unciform bones, and retains the flexor tendons in place. [L, 332.]—**Anterior atlanto-axial** (or **-axoid) l., Anterior atlo-axoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlanto-epistrophicum anterius.* A membranous band connecting the lower margin of the atlas and the tubercle on its anterior arch with the base of the odontoid process and body of the axis. The portion connected with the tubercle on the atlas is sometimes termed the superficial atlanto-axial l., and the remainder the deep atlanto-axial l. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Anterior auricular l.** Lat., *ligamentum auriculare anterius.* Fr., *l. auriculaire antérieur.* Ger., *vorderes L. des äusseren Ohres.* A broad fibrous band extending between the cauda helicis and the root of the zygoma. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Anterior carpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta carpi volaria.* The l's uniting the palmar surfaces of the carpal bones. [L, 332.]—**Anterior common spinal** (or **vertebral) l.** Lat., *ligamentum commune vertebrale anterius* (seu *anticum*), *ligamentum longitudinale anterius* (seu *anticum*). Ger., *vorderes Längsband* (oder *gemeinsames Wirbelband*). A strong ligamentous band on the fronts of the bodies of the vertebræ, reaching from the axis to the first bone of the sacrum, becoming broader as it descends. [C, 3.]—**Anterior costo-central l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-vertebrale* (seu *capituli costæ*) *anterius* (seu *radiatum*). Ger., *vorderes Rippenkopfband.* A radiating l. consisting of three bundles which converge on the anterior surface of the head of a rib from the bodies of the adjoining vertebræ and from the intervertebral cartilage between them. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior costo-sternal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costo-sternalia anteriora.* Oblique (in both directions) and transverse fibrous bands which extend between the anterior surfaces of the cartilages of the true ribs and the sternum. [L, 142, 172.]—**Anterior costo-transverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-transverssarium anticum.* See *Superior costo-transverse l.*—**Anterior crico-thyreoid l.** A thickening of the ligamentum crico-thyreoideum capsulare upon its anterior surface. [L, 332.]—**Anterior crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum anterius.* Ger., *vorderes Kreuzband.* The shorter and smaller of the crucial l's of the knee joint. It is attached below to the upper surface of the tibia between the anterior extremities of the interarticular fibro-cartilages, and above to the popliteal or internal surface of the external condyle of the femur. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior ilio-femoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-femorale anterius* (seu *inferius*). The anterior (internal) portion of the ilio-femoral l.; inserted into the root of the lesser trochanter of the femur. [L, 332 (α, 39).]—**Anterior ilio-sacral l.** See *Anterior sacro-iliac l.*—**Anterior inferior tibio-fibular l.** See *Anterior l. of the inferior tibio-fibular articulation.*—**Anterior l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum malleoli externi anticum.* Fr., *l. antérieur du cou-de-pied.* A l. consisting of a few bundles of fibrous tissue, placed in front of the ankle joint. [L.]—**Anterior l's of the bladder.** See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.*—**Anterior l. of the elbow joint.** Lat., *ligamentum articulationis cubiti anterius* (seu *accessorium*) (1st def.), *ligamentum anterius cubiti* (2d def.). 1. A thin sheet of fibres which extends downward from about the coronoid fossa of the humerus to the coronoid process of the ulna and the annular l. of the radius. 2. A strong band in the anterior wall of the capsule of the elbow joint, formed by longitudinal, oblique, and transverse fibres. [C, 3; L, 31 (α, 29).]—**Anterior l. of the inferior tibio-fibular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum anterius articulationis peroneo-tibialis anterioris.* Fr., *l. antérieur de l'articulation péronéo-sous-tibiale.* A flattened triangular band of fibres which passes obliquely down from the anterior surface of the lower end of the tibia to that of the fibula. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Anterior l. of the knee.** See LIGAMENTUM *patellæ.*—**Anterior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei anterius.* Fr., *l. antérieur du marteau.* Ger., *vorderes L. des Hammers.* A short and very broad fibrous l., which, arising from the spina angularis of the sphenoid bone, passes through the Glaserian fissure, encircles the stump of the long process of the malleus, and is inserted into the anterior part of the head and neck of the malleus. [F, 3.]—**Anterior l's of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations.** See *Glenoid l's.*—**Anterior l's of the uterus.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.—**Anterior l. of the wrist joint.** Lat., *ligamentum carpi volare profundum.* Ger., *Volarband.* A broad l. attached above to the lower end and styloid process of the radius and the lower end of the ulna, and below to the palmar surfaces of the scaphoid,



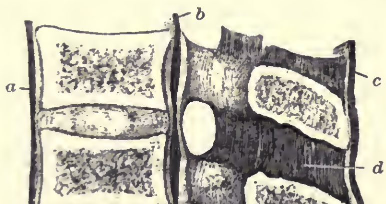
THE CRANIO-VERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS.

A, posterior view. *a*, the posterior occipito-atlantal ligament; *b*, the posterior atlanto-axial ligament; *c*, the capsular ligament; *d*, the posterior surface of the occipital bone; *e*, the posterior arch of the atlas; *f*, the lamina of the axis.

B, anterior view. *a*, the lateral occipito-atlantal ligament; *b*, the anterior occipito-atlantal ligament; *c*, the anterior atlanto-axial ligament; *d*, the capsular ligament; *e*, the atlas; *f*, the axis.

semilunar, and pyramidal bones, and occasionally to the os magnum. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Anterior metacarpo-phalangeal l.** See *Glenoid l's.*—**Anterior occipito-atlantal** (or **atloid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlantico-occipitale anticum* (*profundum*). A l. which extends from the anterior border of the foramen magnum between the occipital condyles to the anterior arch of the atlas. [C, 3.]—**Anterior phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta phalangea anteriora.* L's extending between the palmar and plantar surfaces of the contiguous phalanges of the foot and hand. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Anterior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum* (seu *pubis*) *anticum* (seu *anterius*), *ligamentum annulare.* Fr., *l. pubien antérieur.* A l. consisting of bundles of fibres which extend between the pubic bones over the symphysis pubis, crossing each other obliquely. [L, 31, 332.]—**Anterior radio-ulnar l.** A l. composed of scattered fibres extending between the anterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the anterior aspect of the lower end of the ulna. [L, 142, 172.] Cf. *Capsular l. of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.*—**Anterior sacro-coccygeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-coccygeum anterius.* Fr., *l. sacro-coccygien antérieur.* A triangular or two-headed l. extending between the lower portion of the anterior surface of the sacrum and the first coccygeal vertebra; a prolongation downward of the anterior common vertebral l. [L, 142, 332.]—**Anterior sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum anticum.* Fr., *l. sacro-iliaque antérieur.* A thin l. extending between the pelvic surfaces of the sacrum and ilium. [L, 31, 332.]—**Anterior sacro-sciatic l.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.*—**Anterior sternal l.** A longitudinal bundle of fibres connecting the anterior surfaces of the manubrium and gladiolus. [L, 172.]—**Anterior sterno-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum sterno-claviculare anterius.* A broad band of parallel fibres passing from the front of the inner extremity of the clavicle, downward and inward, to the anterior surface of the manubrium of the sternum. [C, 3.]—**Anterior sterno-costal l.** See *Anterior costo-sternal l.*—**An-**

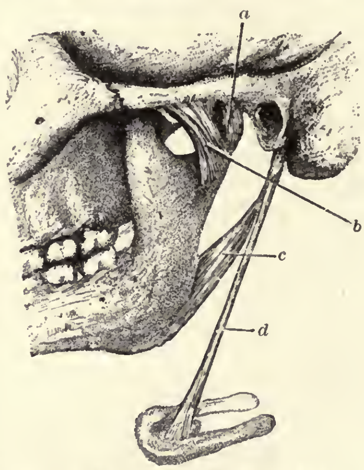
terior superior tibio-fibular l. Lat., *ligamentum capituli fibulæ anterius.* Fr., *l. péronéo-tibial antérieur supérieur.* A flat bundle of fibres extending from the anterior surface of the head of the fibula to the adjacent portions of the tibia. [L, 31.]—**Anterior triangular l. of the pelvis.** Lat., *ligamentum pelveos anterius triangulare.* See *Inferior pubic l.*—**Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ anteriora.* Offshoots of the recto-vesical fascia which extend backward, one from each side of the symphysis pubis, over the lateral surfaces of the prostate gland to the lateral surfaces of the urinary bladder. [L, 142, 332.]—**Arched l's of the diaphragm, Arcuate l's.** See LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum externum* and LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum internum.*—**Arterial l.** Lat., *ligamentum arteriosum.* Fr., *l. artériel.* A fibrous cord constituting the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fœtus. [L, 332.]—**Articular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta articularia* (2d def.). Ger., *Gelenkbänder* (1st def.). 1. See *Capsular l's.* 2. See *Interspinous l's.*—**Ary-epiglottic l's, Arytæno-epiglottic l's.** See *Arytæno-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**Astragalo-calcaneal interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo-calcaneum interosseum* (2d def.). 1. See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous l.* 2. See *External calcaneo-astragaloid l.* (2d def.).—**Astragalo-navicular l., Astragalo-scaphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum talo-naviculare.* See *Superior astragalo-navicular l.*—**Atlanto-axial l's.** The l's uniting the atlas and axis. [L.]—**Atlanto-occipital l's.** The l's uniting the atlas and the occipital bone. [L.]—**Atlo-axoid l's.** See *Atlanto-axial l's.*—**Auricular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta auricularia* (seu *Valsalvæ*). The anterior, posterior, and superior auricular l's. [L.]—**Bertin's l.** See *Ilio-femoral l.*—**Bigelow's l.** See *Y-shaped l. of Bigelow.*—**Broad l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium hepatis.* Ger., *Aufhängeband der Leber.* A wide, somewhat sickle-shaped duplicature of the peritonæum, attached to the lower surface of the diaphragm and the internal surface of the right rectus abdominis muscle, as far down as the umbilicus, and to the convex surface of the liver. It contains in its curved free margin the round l. of the liver. [L, 142, 332.]—**Broad l's of the lungs.** Lat., *ligamenta lata pulmonalia.* Folds of the pleura which pass down vertically along the inner surfaces of the lungs to be attached to the diaphragm. [L, 142, 332.]—**Broad l. of the uterus** (or **womb**). Lat., *ala vespertilionis, ligamentum uteri latum.* Fr., *l. large.* Ger., *Fledermausflügel, breites Mutterband.* Sp., *ligamento ancho.* A peritoneal fold on each side of the uterus, formed by an extension of the anterior and posterior peritoneal investments of that organ, attached laterally to the side of the pelvis, and dividing the pelvic cavity into an anterior and a posterior portion.—**Burn's l.** See *Hey's l.*—**Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum talo-calcaneum interosseum, ligamentum astragalo-calcaneum interosseum posticum.* A strong bundle of fibres extending from the furrow on the upper surface of the os calcis, between its surfaces of articulation with the astragalus, to the depression in the lower surface of the astragalus between its articular surfaces for the os calcis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Calcaneo-cuboid interosseous l.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Calcaneo-cuboid l's.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid l., Long calcaneo-cuboid l., Short calcaneo-cuboid l.,* and *Superior calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Calcaneo-fibular l.** A thick, flattened, cylindrical l., extending between the apex of the external malleolus and the outer surface of the os calcis, constituting the middle portion of the external lateral l. of the ankle joint (*q. v.*). [L, 31, 332.]—**Calcaneo-navicular l's.** See *Inferior calcaneo-navicular* (or *scaphoid*) *l.* and *External calcaneo-scaphoid l.*—**Calcaneo-scaphoid interosseous l.** See *External calcaneo-*



THE LIGAMENTS OF THE LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.

a, the anterior common ligament; *b*, the posterior common ligament; *c*, the supraspinous ligament; *d*, the intra-spinous ligament; *e*, the ligamentum subflava; *f*, the capsular ligament.

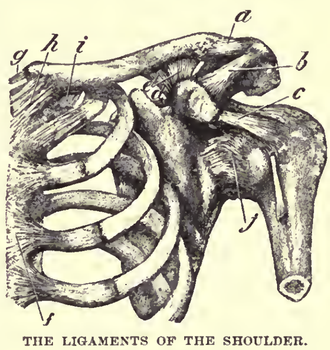
scaphoid l.—**Camper's l.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Capsular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capsularia* (seu *capsulæ articulariæ*). Fr., *l's capsulaires, capsules fibreuses.* Ger., *Kapselbänder, Gelenkkapseln.* The fibrous structures, lined with synovial membrane, which surround and close in the articulations. They are usually attached around the articular surfaces of the bones, and are of no great strength. Some authors include under this head most of the l's in the immediate vicinity of a joint, and regard them as being merely condensed portions of its capsular l. [L.]—**Capsular l. of the acromio-clavicular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare acromio-claviculare.* See *Acromio-clavicular l.*—**Capsular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare articulationis pedis.* The anterior, external lateral, internal lateral, and posterior l's of the ankle and the fibrous tissues uniting them. [L.]—**Capsular l's of the articular processes of the vertebræ.** Thin and loose ligamentous sacs attached to the contiguous margins of the articular processes of each vertebra. [L, 31, 142, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Capsular l. of the carpus.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare carpi.* A very complex structure made up of the l's extending from the lower end of the radius and ulna to the carpal bones and the fibrous tissues uniting them. [L, 332.]—**Capsular l. of the costo-transverse articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare costo-transversale.* A thin l. attached to the circumferences of the articulating surfaces of the tubercle of the rib and the transverse process of the vertebra with which it articulates. [L, 172.]—**Capsular l. of the costo-vertebral articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsularium capitis* (seu *capsulare capituli*) *costæ.* A very thin l. which surrounds the joint between the head of a rib and the articular cavity formed by the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Capsular l. of the hip joint.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare femoris* (seu *articulationis coxæ*). Ger., *Hüftgelenkkapsel.* A l. surrounding the hip joint, attached above to the margin of the cotyloid cavity and below to the neck of the femur, divided usually into the ilio-femoral, ilio-trochanteric, ischio-capsular, and pubo-femoral l's. [C.]—**Capsular l. of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare sacciforme.* A capsular l. (the membrana sacciformis), lined with synovial membrane, surrounding the inferior radio-ulnar articulation, the thickened anterior and posterior portions of which are sometimes described as the anterior and posterior radio-ulnar l's. [L, 31, 332.]—**Capsular l. of the jaw.** Lat., *ligamentum maxillæ capsulare.* The l. surrounding the temporo-maxillary articulation and attached close to the articular surfaces of the inferior maxilla and the temporal bone. The external and internal lateral l's are regarded by some as condensed portions of this l. [L, 31, 332.]—**Capsular l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare genu.* Ger., *Kniegelenkkapsel.* A strong fibrous membrane attached to the lower end of the femur and to the borders of the patella, the interarticular fibro-cartilages, and the head of the tibia. It fills in the spaces between the posterior, internal, and external lateral l's and the ligamentum patellæ, which by some are regarded as re-enforced portions of the capsular l. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Capsular l. of the shoulder joint.** Lat., *ligamentum capsulare humeri.* A l. attached to the scapula around the margin of the glenoid cavity and to the anatomical neck of the humerus. [C, 3.]—**Capsular l. of the sterno-clavicular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum sterno-claviculare.* A capsular l. surrounding the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L, 332.]—**Carcassonne's l.** See *Middle pubo-vesical l.*—**Carpal l's.** Fr., *l's carpiens.* The l's uniting the carpal bones. [L.]—**Caudal l.** Lat., *ligamentum caudale.* Fr., *l. caudal.* A series of insignificant bundles of fibrous tissue uniting the dorsal surfaces of the two lower coccygeal vertebræ and the superjacent skin. [L, 332.]—**Central l.** (**of the spinal cord**). See *Terminal* FILAMENT.—**Check-l.** Ger., *Hemmungsband.* A l. which greatly restrains the motion of a joint, especially the lateral odontoid l's. [L.]—**Ciliary l.** See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum.*—**Cleido-costal l.** See *Rhomboid l.*—**Colles's l.** See *Triangular l.* (1st def.).—**Common anterior vertebral l.** See *Anterior common vertebral l.*—**Common carpal l.** Lat., *ligamentum carpi commune.* The annular l. surrounding the wrist joint, consisting of the most superficial fibres of the structures usually described as the anterior and posterior annular l's of the carpus. [L, 31.]—**Common posterior vertebral l.** See *Posterior common vertebral l.*—**Conoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum conoides* (seu *conoideum*). The posterior or internal portion of the coraco-clavicular l. It is broad at its attachment above to the conoid tubercle of the clavicle, and narrow where it is attached to the inner portion of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**Cooper's suspensory l's of the mamma.** See *Suspensory l's of the mamma.*—**Coraco-acromial l.** Lat., *ligamentum coraco-acromiale* (seu *acromio-coracoideum*). Ger., *viereckiges Band des Schulterblatts.* A broad triangular l., attached by its wider extremity to the outer edge of the coracoid process of the scapula, and by the narrower to the tip of the acromion. [C, 3.]—**Coraco-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum coraco-claviculare* (*posticum*). The l. uniting the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula; made up of the conoid and trapezoid l's (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Coraco-humeral l.** Lat., *ligamentum coraco-humerale* (seu *-brachiale*), *ligamentum coracoideo-capsulare.* A broad l. attached to the outer margin of the coracoid process of the scapula



THE LIGAMENTS OF THE TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION.

a, the capsular ligament; *b*, the external lateral ligament; *c*, the stylo-maxillary ligament; *d*, the stylo-hyoid ligament.

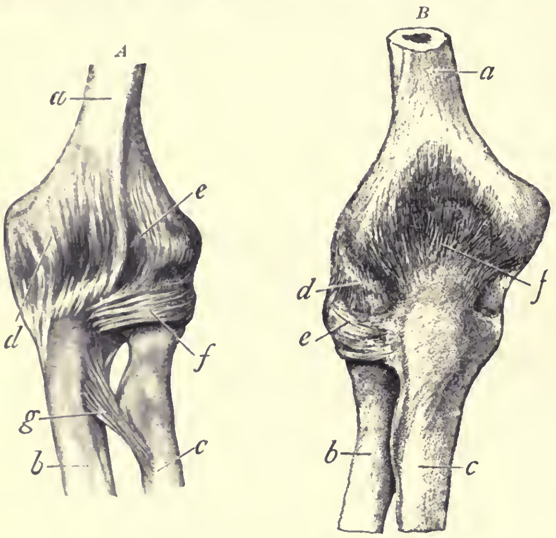
and inserted into the upper and posterior portion of the capsule of the shoulder joint and into the upper and inner part of the bicipital groove of the humerus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Coracoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum coracoideum.* Fr., *l. coracoïdien.* See *Suprascapular l.*—**Corniculo-pharyngeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum corniculopharyngeum.* An insignificant bundle of fibrous tissue passing toward the pharynx from the apex of the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**Coronary l's of the knee.** Short l's connecting the semilunar fibro-cartilages with the head of the tibia and the adjoining l's. [L, 172.]—**Coronary l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum coronarium hepatis.* Ger., *Kranzband* (oder *Kronenband*) *der Leber.* A duplicature of the peritonæum which extends between the lower surface of the diaphragm and the posterior margin of the liver, and is continuous at each end with the right and left lateral l's of the liver. [L, 142, 332.]—**Coronary l. of the radius.** See *Annular l. of the radius.*—**Costo-central l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costo-centralia.* The l's uniting the head of a rib with the bodies of its vertebræ. [L, 142.] See *Anterior costo-central l.* and *Interarticular costo-vertebral l's.*—**Costo-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-claviculare.* See *Rhomboid l.*—**Costo-colic l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-colicum.* See *Phrenico-colic l.*—**Costo-coracoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-coracoideum.* The lower margin of the costo-coracoid membrane, extending between the coracoid process of the scapula and the first rib. [L, 142.]—**Costo-pericardiac l.** See LIGAMENTUM *sterno-pericardiacum superius.*—**Costo-sternal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sterno-costalia radiata.* See *Anterior costo-sternal l.* and *Posterior costo-sternal l.*—**Costo-transverse l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costo-transversaria.* The l's uniting the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebræ. [L.]—**Costo-vertebral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costo-vertebralia.* The l's uniting the ribs and vertebræ. [L.]—**Costo-xiphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-xiphoideum.* A variable fasciculus of fibres connecting the cartilage of the seventh rib, and sometimes of the sixth, with the xiphoid cartilage. [C, 3.]—**Cotyloid l. (of the hip).** Lat., *ligamentum cotyloideum.* Fr., *l. cotyloïdien.* Syn.: *labrum* (*fibro-*) *cartilagineum* (seu *glenoideum*) *acetabuli, limbus acetabuli.* A fibro-cartilaginous ring attached to the margin of the acetabulum and covered with synovial membrane. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cranio-vertebral l's.** The l's extending between the cranium and the vertebræ.—**Crico-arytænoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta crico-arytænoidea.* Ger., *Ringgiesskannenknorpelbänder.* See *Posterior crico-arytænoid l's* and LIGAMENTUM *crico-arytænoideum capsulare.*—**Crico-pharyngeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum crico-pharyngeum.* A ligamentous bundle extending between the upper posterior border of the cricoid cartilage and the anterior wall of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Crico-Santorinian l's.** Lat., *ligamenta crico-santoriniana.* Ligamentous bands uniting the cartilages of Santorini and the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**Crico-thyreoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta crico-thyreoidea.* Ger., *Ringschildknorpelbänder.* The l's uniting the cricoid and thyreoid cartilages. [L.]—**Crico-tracheal l.** Lat., *ligamentum crico-tracheale.* The ligamentous structure uniting the upper ring of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**Crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum.* Ger., *Kreuzband, kreuzförmiges Band.* See *Anterior crucial l.*, *Posterior crucial l.*, *Cruciform l.*, and LIGAMENTUM *cruciatum tarsi.*—**Crucial l. of the atlas.** See *Cruciform l.*—**Crucial l's of the fingers.** Lat., *ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus.* Small l's which cross each other obliquely upon the palmar surfaces of the phalanges of the hand, and assist in retaining the tendons of the flexor muscles. [L, 332.]—**Crucial l's of the knee.** See *Anterior crucial l.* and *Posterior crucial l.*—**Cruciate l. of the leg.** See LIGAMENTUM *cruciatum cruris.*—**Cruciform l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciforme* (seu *cruciatum*) *epistrophei.* A structure consisting of l's which cross each other like the arms of a cross, especially the ligamentous structure made up of the transverse l. of the atlas, and a process which passes down from the middle of its posterior surface to be attached to the body of the axis, while another process passes up to the basilar process. [C, 3.] Cf. CRUS *inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei* and CRUS *superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.*—**Cutaneous l's of the phalanges** [Cleland]. Lat., *ligamenta cutanea digitorum manus.* Ligamentous bands connecting the edges of the phalanges of the hand and the skin of the sides of the fingers. [L. 142.]—**Deep anterior occipito-atlantal l.** See LIGAMENTUM *obturatorium anterius.*—**Deep atlanto-axial l.** See *Anterior atlanto-axial l.*—**Deep plantar l.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Deep suspensory l. of the penis.** See LIGAMENTUM *suspensorium penis profundum.*—**Deltoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum deltoides* (seu *deltoideum*). Fr., *l. deltoïde.* See *Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint.*—**Denticulate l.** See LIGAMENTUM *denticulatum.*—**Dorsal calcaneo-cuboid l.** See *Superior calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Dorsal calcaneo-scaphoid l.** See *External calcaneo-scaphoid l.*—**Dorsal carpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta carpi dorsalia* (*brevia*). Short l's on the dorsal surfaces of the carpal bones; they usually connect the scaphoid and semilunar, the cuneiform and semilunar, the trapezium and trapezoid, os magnum and trapezoid, and os magnum and unciform bone, and also the bones of the first and second rows. [L, 172.]—**Dorsal carpo-metacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta carpo-metacarpea dorsalia.* L's which extend between the dorsal surfaces of the carpal and those of the metacarpal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**Dorsal intermetacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea* (seu *baseos metacarpi*) *dorsalia.* Four transverse l's uniting the dorsal surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsal intermetatarsal (or metatarsal) l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsea* (seu *interbasica*, seu *baseos metatarsi*) *dorsalia.* L's connecting the bases of the dorsal surfaces of the metatarsal bones. They are wanting between the first and second, and are two in number between the fourth and fifth. [L, 31, 332.]—**Dorsal tarso-metatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta tarso-metatarsea dorsalia.* Flat, thin bands of parallel fibres which pass from behind forward, connecting the contiguous extremities of the metatarsal and tarsal bones. [C, 3.]—**Douglas's l's.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Duodeno-renal l.** Lat., *ligamentum duodeno-renale.* Ger., *Dünndarmnierenband.* A fold of the peritonæum extending between the upper layer of the transverse mesocolon and the parietal peritonæum, covering the posterior abdominal wall in the vicinity of the right kidney, and forming the posterior boundary of the foramen of Winslow. [L, 31, 332.]—**External annular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare* (seu *laciniatum*) *externum.* A thickened band of the fascia of the leg which extends between the posterior portion of the external malleolus and the outer surface of the os calcis, binding down the tendons of the peronei muscles. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**External arched l. of the diaphragm.** See LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum externum.*—**External astragalo-calcaneal (or calcaneo-astragaloid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo-* (seu *talo-*) *calcaneum externum* (1st def.), *ligamentum astragalo-calcaneum interosseum* (2d def.) (*anticum* [1st def.]). 1. A short l. which passes down from the outer surface of the astragalus to the outer edge of the os calcis. 2. Of Meckel, the external and interosseous calcaneo-astragaloid l's regarded as one structure. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**External calcaneo-scaphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-naviculare* (seu *scaphoideum*) *dorsale* (seu *externum*). A strong, flat l. arising from the os calcis between the articular surfaces for the astragalus and cuboid bone, and inserted into the outer side of the scaphoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**External crucial l.** See *Anterior crucial l.*—**External inguinal l.** Lat., *ligamentum inguinale externum.* That portion of Poupart's l. which arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and which blends with the fascia lata at a point close to the femoral artery. By some authors its separation from Poupart's l. is regarded as artificial. [L, 31.]—**External intercostal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta coruscantia* (seu *intercostalia externa*). Ger., *äussere Intercostalbänder.* Flat fibrous layers which extend between the costal cartilages in the upper eight or ten intercostal spaces in the interval between the sternum and the inner margins of the external intercostal muscles. [L. 31, 332.]—**External lateral l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum articulationis pedis laterale externum.* Fr., *l. externe latéral du cou-de-pied.* A complex l. extending between the external malleolus and the os calcis, made up of the ligamentum talo-fibulare anterius, ligamentum talo-fibulare posterius, and ligamentum calcaneo-fibulare. [L, 31, 332.]—**External lateral l. of the carpus.** Lat., *ligamentum* (*laterale*) *carpi radiale.* A l. extending from the styloid process of the radius to a depression on the scaphoid bone, between the radial articular surface and the tubercle. [C, 3.]—**External lateral l. of the elbow.** Lat., *ligamentum brachioradiale* (seu *laterale cubiti externum*). A l. attached above to a depression under the external condyle of the humerus, and blending below with the annular l. of the radius, some of its fibres being prolonged to the ulna. [C, 3.]—**External lateral l. of the jaw.** See *External lateral l. of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**External lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale externum.* A l. extending from the internal condyle of the tibia to the head of the fibula. [L, 332.]—**External l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei externum.* Fr., *l. extérieur du marteau.* Ger., *äusseres L. des Hammers.* A l. forming the superior boundary of the so-called superior pouch of the membrana tympani. It is stretched between the crista capitis mallei and the exterior wall of the tympanic cavity. [F, 3.]—**External lateral l. of the temporo-maxillary articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum maxillare externum* (seu *accessorium laterale*). A short bundle of fibres attached to the lower border of the zygoma, and inserted into the external surface and posterior border of the neck of the inferior maxilla. [C, 3.]—**External lateral l. of the wrist.** See *External lateral l. of the carpus.*—**External obturator l.** See *Posterior occipito-atlantal l.*—**External palpebral l.** See LIGAMENTUM *palpebrale externum.*—**External tarso-metatarsal interosseous l.** An interosseous l. connecting the outer side of the external cuneiform bone and the adjacent sides of the third and fourth metatarsal bones. [L.]—**Falciform l.** Ger., *sichelförmiges Band.* The *ligamentum falciforme* (*q. v.* under *Great sacroischiadic l.*). [L.]—**Falciform l. of the liver.** See *Broad l. of the liver.*—**Fallopian l.** See *Poupart's l.*—**False l's of the urinary bladder.** Folds of peritonæum which are reflected from the urinary bladder in different directions. [L.] See *Lateral false l's of the urinary bladder*, *Superior false l's of the urinary bladder*, and *Recto-vesical* FOLDS.—**Femoral l.** See *Hey's l.*—**Gastro-colic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastro-colicum.* See *Greater* OMENTUM.—**Gastro-hepatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastro-hepaticum.* See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**Gastrolienal l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastro-lienale.* See *Gastro-splenic l.*—**Gastro-pancreatic l.** [Huschke]. Lat., *ligamentum gastro-pancreaticum, sæptum bursarum omentalium.* A sickle-shaped fold of peritonæum extending between the posterior surface of the stomach, near its cardiac orifice, and the anterior surface of the pancreas. It includes the right coronary vessels of the stomach, and divides the bursa omentalis into the bursa omentalis major and minor. [L, 31.]



THE LIGAMENTS OF THE SHOULDER.

a, the superior acromio-clavicular ligament; *b*, the coraco-acromial ligament; *c*, the coraco-humeral ligament; *d*, the transverse ligament; *e*, the coraco-clavicular ligament; *f*, the anterior costo-sternal ligament: *g*, the interclavicular ligament; *h*, the anterior sterno-clavicular ligament; *i*, the costo-clavicular ligament; *j*, the capsular ligament.

—**Gastrophrenic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastro-phrenicum.* See *Phrenico-gastric l.*—**Gastro-splenic l.** Lat., *ligamentum gastro-splenicum.* Ger., *Magenmilzband.* A fold of peritonæum extending between the cul-de-sac of the stomach and the hilum of the spleen, including the splenic vessels. [L, 31, 332.]—**Gerades Hülfsl'** (Ger.). See LIGAMENTUM *carpi rectum.*—**Gimbernat's l.** Lat., *ligamentum Gimbernati.* Ger., *Gimbernat'sches Band.* Syn.: *crescentic implantation.* A flat, triangular expansion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It lies horizontally, its base being in contact with the sheath of the crural vessels, its apex directed toward the symphysis pubis, its posterior margin attached to the pectineal line, and its anterior margin attached to Poupart's l., of which it is usually regarded as a part. [L, 31, 332.]—**Gleno-humeral l.** Lat., *ligamentum gleno-humerale.* Some of the fibres of the coraco-humeral l. which pass into the joint, and are inserted into the inner and upper part of the

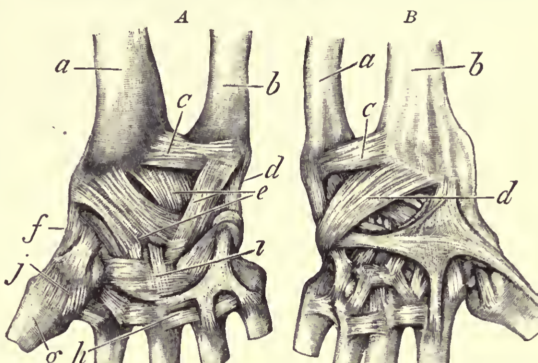


THE LIGAMENTS OF THE ELBOW JOINT.

A, anterior aspect. *a*, the humerus; *b*, the ulna; *c*, the radius; *d*, the internal lateral ligament; *e*, the anterior ligament; *f*, the orbicular ligament; *g*, the oblique ligament.
B, posterior aspect. *a*, the humerus; *b*, the radius; *c*, the ulna; *d*, the external lateral ligament; *e*, the orbicular ligament; *f*, the posterior ligament.

bicipital groove. [L, 142.]—**Glenoid l's** [Cruveilhier]. Lat., *ligamenta glenoidea.* The l's which extend between the palmar surfaces of the phalanges and their corresponding metacarpal bones. [L, 172.]—**Glenoid l. (of the scapula [or shoulder joint]).** Ger., *rundes Band des Schultergelenks.* The fibro-cartilaginous ring attached to the margin of the glenoid fossa of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**Glosso-epiglottic l's, Glosso-epiglottidean l's.** Lat., *ligamenta glosso-epiglottica.* See *Glosso-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**Great sacro-ischiadic (or -ischiatic, or -sciatic) l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-ischiadicum majus, ligamentum pelvis posterius magnum.* Fr., *grand l. sacro-sciatique, l. tubéro-sacré.* Ger., *grosses unteres Beckenkreuzbeinband* (oder *Knorrenkreuzbeinband*), *Sitzknorrenkreuzbeinband.* A triangular l. attached by its base to the sides of the sacrum and coccyx and to the posterior inferior spine of the ilium, and by its apex to the tuberosity of the ischium, where it gives off a sickle-shaped expansion (the ligamentum falciforme) which passes along the inner margin of the tuberosity and the inferior ramus of the ischium, being continuous with the obturator fascia. [L, 31, 332.]—**Hepatico-colic l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepatico-colicum.* Ger., *Leberdickdarmband.* A fold of peritonæum connected with the duodeno-renal l., and extending between the concave surface of the right lobe of the liver and the ascending mesocolon, in front of the upper end of the right kidney. [L, 332.]—**Hepatico-duodenal l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepatico-duodenale* (seu *duodeno-hepaticum*). Ger., *Leberdünndarmband.* A fold of the peritonæum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the vicinity of the duodenum and the right flexure of the colon, forming the anterior boundary of the foramen of Winslow. [L, 31, 332.]—**Hepato-renal l.** Lat., *ligamentum hepatico-renale.* See *Hepatico-colic l.*—**Hey's l.** The falciform process of the fascia lata. [L.]—**Hinteres L. des Hammers** (Ger.). See *Posterior l. of the malleus.*—**Hülfsl'** (Ger.). An accessory l. [L.]—**Hunter's l.** Fr., *l. de Hunter.* See *Round l. of the uterus.*—**Hyo-epiglottic l.** Lat., *ligamentum hyo-epiglotticum.* Ger., *Zungenbeinkehldeckelband, Kehldeckelzungenknochenl'.* A short, broad band of elastic tissue extending between the lower surface of the epiglottis and the upper margin of the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Ilio-femoral l.** [Barkow]. Lat., *ligamentum ilio-femorale.* Fr., *l. iléo-* (ou *ilio-*) *fémoral.* The strong bundle of fibres (forming the upper and anterior portion of the capsular l. of the hip joint) which arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and immediately underneath it, and divides into two portions, one of which descends almost vertically to be inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur, and the other passes obliquely downward over the front of the joint and is inserted into the intertrochanteric line. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ilio-lumbar l., Ilio-lumbo-vertebral l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-lumbale* (*superius* [2d def.]). Fr., *l. iléo-lombaire.* 1. A two-layered l. arising from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra. One layer is inserted into the crest of the ilium, and the other blends with the periosteum covering the anterior surface of the sacro-iliac articulation and the adjacent portions of the sacrum and ilium. 2. The portion of this l. which is inserted into the crest of the ilium. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ilio-pectineal l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-pectineum.* A condensed portion of the pelvic fascia attached to the ilio-pectineal line and to the capsular l. of the hip joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ilio-pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-pubicum.* See *Poupart's l.*—**Ilio-trochanteric l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-trochantericum.* See *Superior ilio-femoral l.*—**Inferior acromio-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum acromio-claviculare inferius.* A l. covering in the lower portion of the acromio-clavicular articulation, and extending between the adjacent portions of the clavicle and the acromion process of the scapula. [L, 172, 332.] Cf. *Acromio-clavicular l.*—**Inferior arytænoid l's.** See *False vocal* BANDS.—**Inferior calcaneo-navicular (or -scaphoid) l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-naviculare* (seu *-scaphoideum*) *inferius* (seu *internum,* seu *plantare,* seu *medium,* seu *teres*). A broad, thick l. which passes between the anterior and inner extremity of the os calcis and the lower surface of the cuboid bone. Immediately beneath it is the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle. [L, 31, 142, 172.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *tibio-calcaneo-naviculare.*—**Inferior ilio-femoral l.** See *Anterior ilio-femoral l.*—**Inferior ilio-lumbar l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-lumbale.* Ger., *unteres Lendendarmbeinband.* See *Ilio-lumbar l.*—**Inferior interosseous tibio-fibular l.** See *Inferior tibio-fibular interosseous l.*—**Inferior l's of the glottis.** See *Inferior vocal* BANDS.—**Inferior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei inferius.* A small l. extending between the outer wall of the tympanum and the handle of the malleus near its extremity. [L, 142.]—**Inferior posterior tibio-fibular l.** See *Posterior l. of the lower tibio-fibular articulation.*—**Inferior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubis* (seu *annulare,* seu *arcuatum*) *inferius.* Fr., *l. pubien inférieur.* Ger., *bogenförmiges Band an der Schambeinfuge* (oder *des Schambeins*). A triangular-shaped l. which extends between the upper portions of the rami of the pubic bones, and is attached above to the symphysis pubis. [L, 31, 332.]—**Inferior thyreo-arytænoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta thyreo-arytænoidea inferiora.* Ger., *untere Schildgiesskannenknorpelbänder.* See *Inferior vocal* BANDS.—**Inferior tibio-fibular interosseous l.** A band of short, strong fibres uniting the contiguous rough surfaces of the tibia and fibula just above the inferior tibio-fibular articulation. It is continuous above with the interosseous membrane. [L, 142, 172 (a, 29).]—**Inferior transverse tibio-fibular l.** See *Transverse tibio-fibular l.*—**Infundibulo-ovarian l.** Lat., *ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum.* Fr., *l. tubo-ovarien.* The free margin of the broad l. of the uterus which extends between the pelvic end of the ovary and the infundibulum. [L, 31, 332.]—**Infundibulo-pelvic l.** Lat., *ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum.* The free margin of the broad l. of the uterus which extends between the ovary or infundibulum and the inner surface of the pelvis. [L, 31, 332.]—**Inguinal l.** See *Poupart's l.*—**Interarticular costo-vertebral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta teretia* (seu *transversa,* seu *interarticularia costo-vertebralia,* seu *capituli costæ interarticularia*). Stout bundles of fibres extending between the cristæ capituli of the ribs and the intervertebral fibro-cartilages, and dividing the costo-central articulation into two portions. [L, 31, 332.]—**Interarticular l. (of the hip).** Lat., *ligamentum interarticulare.* See LIGAMENTUM *teres* (1st def.).—**Interarticular l's of the ribs.** See *Interarticular costo-vertebral l's.*—**Interchondral l's.** Ligamentous fibres which pass from the cartilage of one rib to the cartilage of another. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Interclavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum interclaviculare.* Ger., *Zwischenschlüsselbeinband.* A flattened bundle of fibres extending between the sternal ends of the clavicles and attached to the interclavicular notch of the sternum. [L, 332.]—**Intercostal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercostalia.* Ger., *Zwischenrippenbänder.* Fibrous bands uniting adjacent ribs. [a, 29.]—**Intercrural l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercruralia.* Ger., *Intercrurall'e.* See LIGAMENTA *subflava.*—**Intercuneiform l's.** The interosseous l's uniting the cuneiform bones of the foot. [L, 172.]—**Interhyal l.** In the embryo, a fibrous band uniting the malleus and the stylo-hyal cartilage. [L, 202.]—**Interlobular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta interlobularia.* Processes of the pleuræ which dip into the fissures of the lungs. [L, 332.]—**Intermetacarpal interosseous l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea interossea.* Transverse fibres uniting the contiguous surfaces of the proximal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Intermetacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpalia.* L's connecting different parts of the metacarpus. [a, 29.]—**Intermetatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsea.* L's connecting different portions of the metatarsus. [a, 29.] See *Dorsal intermetatarsal l's, Plantar intermetatarsal l's,* and *Metatarsal interosseous l's.*—**Intermuscular l's.** Processes of fascia which pass between muscles. [L, 332.]—**Internal annular l. of the ankle.** Lat., *ligamentum annulare* (seu *laciniatum*) *internum.* Ger., *inneres Zipfelband.* A strong fibrous band continuous above with the fascia of the leg and below with the plantar fascia. It extends between the internal malleolus and the inner surface of the os calcis, and bridges over grooves, lined with synovial membranes, in the subjacent bones, grooves which transmit respectively the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle and that of the flexor digitorum pedis longus, the posterior tibial vessels and nerves, and the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *tibio-naviculare.*—**Internal arched l. of the diaphragm.** See LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum internum.*—**Internal astragalo-calcaneal l.** Lat., *ligamentum talo-calcaneum internum.* A small bundle of fibres extending between the inner margin of the groove in the os calcis for the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus and the posterior margin of the sustentaculum tali. [L, 31.]—**Internal astragalo-scaphoid l.** See LIGAMENTUM *astragalo-scaphoideum internum.*—**Internal**

calcaneo-astragaloid l. See *Internal astragalo-calcaneal l.*—**Internal calcaneo-cuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-cuboideum internum* (seu *mediale*). A thick, strong l. extending between the inner surface of the os calcis and that of the cuboid bone, being closely connected with the superior calcaneo-scaphoid l. [L, 31, 142, 333.]—**Internal crucial l.** See *Posterior crucial l.*—**Internal intercostal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intercostalia interna.* Ger., *innere Intercostalbänder.* Fibrous fasciculi of the triangularis sterni muscle which extend between adjacent ribs. [L, 31.]—**Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum articulationis pedis laterale internum.* Fr., *l. latéral interne du cou-de-pied.* Ger., *dreieckiges Band des Fersenbeins, inneres Knöchelband, inneres Zipfelband.* A complex l. extending between the internal malleolus and the astragalus, os calcis, and scaphoid bone, made up of the ligamentum calcaneo-tibiale, ligamentum talo-tibiale posticum, and ligamentum tibio-naviculare (*q. v.*). [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal lateral l. of the carpus.** Lat., *ligamentum* (*collaterale*) *carpi ulnare, ligamentum laterale ulnare.* A rounded cord connecting the styloid process of the ulna, the pyramidal bone, the pisiform bone, and the anterior annular l. [L, 142, 332.]—**Internal lateral l. of the elbow.** Lat., *ligamentum brachio-cubitale* (seu *cubito-ulnare*, seu *articulationis cubiti laterale internum*). A l. arising from the front, back, and lower portion of the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna and the inner margin of the sigmoid fossa. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. *L. huméro-coronoïdien.*—**Internal lateral l. of the jaw.** See *Internal lateral l. of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**Internal lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale internum.* A broad l. arising from the internal condyle of the femur and having a double insertion into the internal condyle and the surface of the tibia below it, and into the internal interarticular fibro-cartilage and the surface of the tibia beneath the above-mentioned insertion. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *accessorium mediale breve* and LIGAMENTUM *accessorium mediale longum.*—**Internal lateral l. of the temporo-maxillary articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum maxillare internum mediale* (seu *laterale longum*) (1st def.), *ligamentum maxillare laterale internum breve* (2d def.). 1. A long, thin l. arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inferior maxilla at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen. 2. The same, together with the internal portion of the capsular l., arising from the inner margin of the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal palpebral l.** See LIGAMENTUM *palpebrale internum.*—**Internal tarso-metatarsal interosseous l.** A small l. extending between the outer portion of the internal cuneiform bone and the adjoining portion of the second metatarsal bone. [L, 172.]—**Interosseous calcaneo-astragaloid l.** See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous l.*—**Interosseous calcaneo-cuboid l.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Interosseus carpo-metacarpal l.** A l. connecting the adjacent inferior angles of the os magnum and the unciform bone and the contiguous surfaces of the third and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 172.]—**Interosseous costo-transverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum interosseum transverso-costale.* See *Middle costo-transverse l.*—**Interosseous cuneiform l's.** See *Intercuneiform l's.*—**Interosseous ilio-sacral l.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac l.*—**Interosseous l.** Lat., *ligamentum interosseum.* Ger., *Zwischenknochenband.* A ligamentous or fibrous structure which connects the adjacent surfaces of bones, where its function is to hold them in position or restrain excessive motion (*e. g.*, the interosseous membrane of the forearm). [L.]—**Interosseous l. of the calcaneo-navicular articulation.** See *External calcaneo-scaphoid l.* (1st def.).—**Interosseous l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum interosseum antibrachii.* See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the forearm.*—**Interosseous l's of the knee.** The crucial l's of the knee joint. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Interosseous l. of the leg.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the leg.*—**Interosseous sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum interosseum* (seu *posterius*, seu *accessorium vagum*). The portion of the posterior sacro-iliac l. which fills the space between the sacrum and the ilium. [L, 31, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Interosseous tarso-metatarsal l's.** See *Tarso-metatarsal interosseous l's.*—**Interosseous tibio-fibular l.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the leg.*—**Interspinal l's., Interspinous l's.** Lat., *ligamenta interspinalia* (seu *interspinosa*). Ger., *Dornbänder, Zwischendornbänder, Zwischenrückgratbänder.* Thin l's which extend from the superior margin of a spinous process of one vertebra to the lower margin of that above. [L, 31, 332.]—**Intertransverse l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intertransversaria.* Ger., *Zwischenquerbänder.* Scattered bundles of fibrous tissue extending between the transverse processes of adjacent vertebræ. [L, 31, 332.]—**Intervertebral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intervertebralia.* See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Ischio-capsular l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischio-capsulare.* A l. composed of longitudinal fibres of the lower surface of the capsular l. of the hip joint which arise from the ischium, below the margin of the acetabulum, and are inserted into the zona orbicularis. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ischio-femoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischio-femorale.* A bundle of fibres arising from the body of the ischium, and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. It forms a portion of the capsular l. of the hip joint. [L, 332.]—**Ischio-prostatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum ischio-prostaticum.* See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Jugal l. of the cornicula** (or **larynx**). Lat., *ligamentum jugale cartilagineum Santorini.* See *Crico-santorinian l.*—**Kapselbänder** (Ger.). See *Capsular l.*—**Kehldeckelzungenknochenl'** (Ger.). See *Hyo-epiglottic l.*—**Kreisförmiges L. des Steigbügels** (Ger.). See LIGAMENTUM *orbiculare stapedis.*—**Large sacro-sciatic l.** See *Great sacro-sciatic l.*—**Lateral crico-thyreoid l's.** Ger., *seitliche Ringschildknorpelbänder.* Lateral re-enforcements of the crico-thyreoid membrane (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Lateral false l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ lateralia spuria.* Folds of the peritonæum which extend from each iliac fossa to the side of the urinary bladder. [L, 142.]—**Lateral ilio-femoral l.** See *Superior ilio-femoral l.*—**Lateral l.** Ger., *Seitenband, seitliches Band.* A l. situated on the side of a joint or on the external side of a structure or part. [L.]—**Lateral l's of the liver.** Folds of the peritonæum which extend respectively from the lower surface of the diaphragm to the adjacent borders of the right and left lobes of the liver. [L. 142.]—**Lateral l's of the patella.** See *Lateral patellar l's.*—**Lateral metacarpo-phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta metacarpo-phalangea lateralia* (seu *accessoria*, seu *collateralia*). Strong rounded l's extending between the lateral surfaces of the contiguous ends of the metacarpal bones and the phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lateral metatarso-phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta metatarso-phalangea lateralia.* L's uniting the lateral surfaces of the heads of the metatarsal bones and the proximal phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lateral occipito-atlantal l's.** Two l's, one on each side, extending between the transverse processes of the atlas and the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 172.]—**Lateral odontoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta odontoidea lateralia, ligamenta lateralia* (seu *alaria*, seu *majora*, seu *superiora*) *dentis.* Ger., *Flügelbänder des Zahnes, Mauchart'sche Flügelbänder.* Strong, thick l's which extend between the sides of the odontoid process of the axis and the inner sides of the condyles of the occipital bone, some fibres of which unite in the middle line behind the odontoid process. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *transversale occipitale*, LIGAMENTUM *medium dentis*, and LIGAMENTUM *medium dentis posticum* (2d def.).—**Lateral patellar l's.** Lat., *ligamenta patellæ lateralia.* Membranous triangular l's which extend on each side from the condyle of the femur and the lateral margin of the patella to the inferior patellar l. and the extensor tendons of the leg. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lateral phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta phalangea lateralia.* L's uniting the lateral surfaces of the contiguous phalanges of the hand or foot. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lateral pubo-vesical l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pubo-vesicalia lateralia.* See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.*—**Lateral sacro-coccygeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sacro-coccygea lateralia.* L's extending between the lower portions of the lateral margins of the sacrum and the transverse processes of the upper coccygeal vertebræ. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lateral suspensory l's of the penis.** See LIGAMENTA *suspensoria penis lateralia.*—**Lateral thyreo-hyoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta thyreo-hyoidea* (seu *hyothyreoidea*) *lateralia.* Bundles of fibro-elastic tissue which extend between the apices of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone and the superior cornua of the thyreoid cartilage. They usually contain a cartilaginous or osseous nodule (cartilago triticea). [L, 142, 322.]—**Lateral true l's of the urinary bladder.** Reflections inward (on each side of the recto-vesical fascia) upon the lateral surfaces of the bladder. [L, 142.]—**Lesser alar l's.** See LIGAMENTA *alaria minora.*—**Lesser sacro-ischiadic l., Lesser sacro-sciatic l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-ischiadicum minus* (seu *sacro-sciaticum internum*), *ligamentum pelvis posterius parvum.* Fr., *petit l. sacro-sciatique.* Ger., *kleines unteres Beckenkreuzbeinband* (oder *Stachelkreuzbeinband*), *Sitzstachelkreuzbeinband.* A short l. arising from the lateral margin of the lower portion of the sacrum and of the upper portion of the coccyx, lying in front of and blended with the great sacro-ischiadic l., and inserted



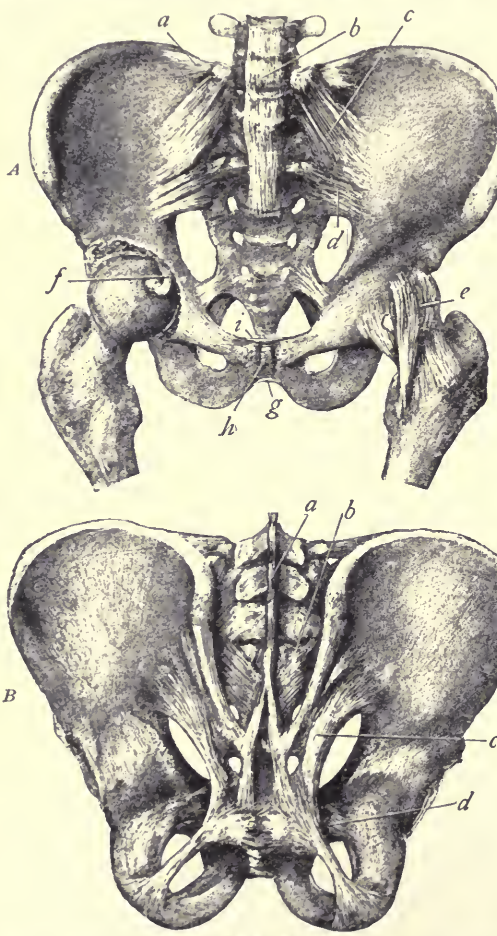
THE LIGAMENTS OF THE WRIST JOINT.

A, anterior aspect. *a*, the radius; *b*, the ulna; *c*, the anterior radio-ulnar ligament; *d*, the internal lateral ligament; *e*, the anterior ligaments; *f*, the external lateral ligament; *g*, the first metacarpal bone; *h*, the palmar ligaments; *i*, the palmar carpal ligaments; *j*, the capsular ligament.

B. dorsal aspect. *a*, the ulna; *b*, the radius; *c*, the posterior radio-ulnar ligament; *d*, the posterior ligament.

into the spine of the ischium. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. accessoire** (Fr.). See *Accessory l.*—**L. adipeux** (Fr.). See *Mucous l. of the knee joint.*—**L's alaires genou** (Fr.). See *Alar l's of the knee.*—**L. antérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See *Anterior l. of the malleus.*—**L. auriculaire antérieur.** See *Anterior auricular l.*—**L's carpiens** (Fr.). See *Carpal l's.*—**L. caudal** (Fr.). 1. See *Terminal* FILAMENT. 2. See *Caudal l.*—**L. ciliaire** (Fr.). See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum.*—**L's cintrés du diaphragme** (Fr.). See LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum externum* and LIGAMENTUM *arcuatum internum.*—**L. coracoïdien** (Fr.). See *Suprascapular l.*—**L. cotyloïdien** (Fr.). See *Cotyloid l.*—**L. croisé, L. cruciforme** (Fr.). See *Crucial* and *Cruciform l's.*—**L. de Carcassonne** (Fr.). See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. de Colles** (Fr.). See *Triangular l.* (1st def.).—**L. de Hunter** (Fr.). See *Round l. of the uterus.*—**L. de l'ovaire** (Fr.). See *Ovarian l.*—**L. deltoïde** (Fr.). See *Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint.*—**L. dentelé** (Fr.), **L. denticulé** (Fr.). See LIGAMENTUM *denticulatum.*—**L. en Y** (Fr.). See *Y-shaped l. of Bigelow.*—**L. extérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See *External l. of the malleus.*—**L. externe latérale du cou-de-pied** (Fr.). See *External lateral l. of the ankle joint.*—**L. gléno-sous-huméral** (Fr.). The

lowermost of the two fibrous bundles mentioned under *L. gléno-sus-huméral*.—**L. gléno-sus-huméral** (Fr.). The uppermost of two fibrous bundles which strengthen the anterior part of the capsular l. of the shoulder joint. [Farabeuf, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 12, 1885, p. 393.]—**L. huméro-coronoïdien** (Fr.). The portion of the internal lateral l. of the elbow that is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. [L, 31.]—**L. huméro-olécranien** (Fr.). See Ligamentum *olecrano-humerale*.—**L. iléo- (ou ilio-) fémoral** (Fr.). See *Ilio-femoral l.*—**L. iléo-lombaire.** See *Ilio-lumbar l.*—**L's inférieurs de la glotte** (Fr.). See *Inferior vocal* bands.—**L's jaunes** (Fr.). See Ligamenta *subflava*.—**L. large** (Fr.). See *Broad l. of the uterus*.—**L. latéral interne du cou-de-pied** (Fr.). See *Internal lateral l. of the ankle joint*.—**L. obturateur de l'étrier** (Fr.). See Ligamentum *obturatorium stapedis*.—**L. of Burns.** See *Hey's l.*—**L. of Falloppius.** See *Poupart's l.*—**L's of the auricle.** See *Auricular l's*.—**L. of the rectum.** Of Ellis, a



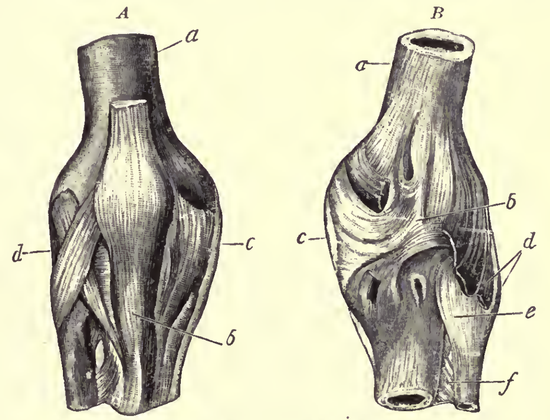
THE LIGAMENTS OF THE PELVIS.

A, anterior aspect. *a*, the lumbo-iliac ligament; *b*, the anterior common ligament; *c*, the lumbo-sacral ligament; *d*, the anterior sacro-iliac ligament; *e*, the capsular ligament; *f*, the ligamentum teres; *g*, the subpubic ligament; *h*, the anterior pubic ligament; *i*, the superior pubic ligament.

B, posterior aspect. *a*, the supraspinous ligament; *b*, the posterior sacro-iliac ligament; *c*, the posterior or great sacro-sciatic ligament; *d*, the anterior or lesser sacro-sciatic ligament.

portion of the recto-vesical fascia which joins the side of the rectum. [C.]—**L's of the stomach.** The lesser omentum and the phrenico-gastric l. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]—**L's of the uterus.** Ger., *Gebärmutterstränge*. See *Broad l. of the uterus*, *Round l. of the uterus*, and *Recto-uterine* folds.—**L. of Zinn.** Lat., *ligamentum Zinnii*. The membranous structure which forms the common tendon of origin for the external, inferior, and internal recto-muscles of the eye. [L, 332.]—**L. orbiculaire de l'étrier** (Fr.). See Ligamentum *orbiculare stapedis*.—**L. péronéo-tibial antérieur supérieur** (Fr.). See *Anterior superior tibio-fibular l.*—**L. phréno-splénique** (Fr.). See *Suspensory l. of the spleen*.—**L. postérieur de l'articulation péronéo-sous-tibiale** (Fr.). See *Posterior l. of the lower tibio-fibular articulation*.—**L. postérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See *Posterior l. of the malleus*.—**L. ptérygomaxillaire** (Fr.). See *Pterygo-maxillary l.*—**L. pubien antérieur** (Fr.). See *Anterior pubic l.*—**L. pubien inférieur** (Fr.). See *Inferior pubic l.*—**L. pubien supérieur** (Fr.). See *Superior pubic l.*—**L. pylori-colique** (Fr.). Of F. Glénard, a l. described by him as extending from the stomach to the transverse colon. ["Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**L. renfermé** [Winslow] (Fr.). See Ligamentum *teres* (1st def.).—**L. rond** (Fr.). See *Round l. of the uterus*.—**L. rond postérieur** (Fr.). See *Posterior round l.*—**L. sacro-coccygien antérieur** (Fr.). See *Anterior sacro-coccygeal l.*—**L. sacro-épineux** (Fr.). See *Oblique sacro-iliac l.* and *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.*—**L. sacro-iliaque postérieur** (Fr.). See *Posterior sacro-iliac l.*—**L. sacro-spinal** (Fr.). See *L. sacro-épineux*.—**L. sacro-vertébral** (Fr.). See *Lumbo-sacral l.*—**L. supérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See *Superior l. of the malleus*.—**L. sous-pubien** (Fr.). See *Inferior pubic l.*—**L's sur-épineux** (Fr.). See *Supra-spinal l's*.—**L. sus-pubien.** See *Superior pubic l.*—**L. tubéro-sacré** (Fr.). See *Great sacro-ischiadic l.*—**L. tubo-ovarien** (Fr.). See *Infundibulo-ovarian l.*—**L's utéro-sacrés** (Fr.). See *Recto-uterine* folds.—**L's vésico-utérins** (Fr.). See *Vesico-uterine* folds.—**Long calcaneo-cuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-cuboideum infimum* (seu *longum*, seu *rectum* [1st def.], seu *plantare* [2d def.]). 1. A long l. attached to the lower surface of the os calcis as far forward as the anterior tubercle, and inserted into a ridge on the lower surface of the cuboid bone, some of its more superficial fibres extending to the bases of the 2d, 3d, and 4th metatarsal bones, to the tendons of the adductor hallucis and interossei muscles, and to the plantar fascia. 2. The same and the short calcaneo-cuboid l. regarded as one structure. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Long costo-transverse l.** See *Superior costo-transverse l.*—**Long external lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale longum externum*, *ligamentum accessorium laterale*. A long, rounded l. extending from the external condyle of the femur to the outer surface and apex of the head of the fibula. [L, 31, 332.]—**Longitudinal l. of the liver.** See *Broad l. of the liver*.—**Long plantar l.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid l.* (1st def.).—**Long posterior ilio-sacral l.**, **Long sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum longum*. See *Oblique sacro-iliac l.*—**Lumbo-costal l.** Lat., *ligamentum lumbo-costale*. Ger., *Lendenrippenband* (2d def.). 1. The anterior fold of the lumbo-dorsal fascia. 2. The arched tendinous edge of the lumbo-dorsal fascia. [L, 332.]—**Lumbo-iliac l.** See *Ilio-lumbar l.*—**Lumbo-sacral l.** Lat., *ligamentum lumbo-sacrale* (seu *ilio-lumbale inferius*). The portion of the ilio-lumbar l. (1st def.) that blends with the periosteum covering the sacro-iliac articulation and the adjacent portions of the sacrum and ilium. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Medial transverse l. of the tarsus.** Lat., *ligamentum tarseum transversum mediale*. A plantar l. which passes from the first cuneiform bone obliquely forward to the base of the third, and sometimes the fourth, metatarsal bone. [L. 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Metatarsal interosseous l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsea interossea* (seu *metatarsi lateralia* [seu *media*]). The l's uniting the lateral surfaces of adjacent metatarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**Middle costo-transverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-transversarium* (seu *colli costæ*) *medium*, *ligamentum interosseum transverso-costale*. Ger., *mittleres Rippenhalsband*. A l. consisting of parallel bundles of fibres which extend between the anterior surface of the transverse process of a vertebra and the neck of its adjacent rib. By some it is divided into the ligamentum colli costæ superius and inferius (see *Superior costo-transverse l.*). [L, 31, 332.]—**Middle crico-thyreoid l.** Ger., *kegelförmiges Band*, *kegelförmiges* (oder *mittleres*) *Ringschildknorpelband*. The crico-thyreoid membrane (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Middle odontoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum* (*medium*, seu *suspensorium*) *dentis* (seu *epistrophei*), *ligamentum apicis dentis*. A l. extending between the apex of the odontoid process of the axis and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 332.]—**Middle pubo-vesical l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubo-vesicale medium*. In the female, the analogue of the triangular l. of the urethra. It fills in the space between the inferior pubic l., the crura of the clitoris, and the anterior surface of the bladder close to the exit of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**Middle tarso-metatarsal interosseous l.** A small l. extending between the external cuneiform bone and the adjoining portion of the second metatarsal bone.—**Middle thyreo-hyoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum thyreo-hyoideum* (seu *hyo-thyreoideum*) *medium*. 1. The thickened portion in the middle line of the thyreo-hyoid membrane. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See *Thyreo-hyoid* membrane.—**Mucous l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum adiposum* (seu *mucosum*) *genu*. Fr., *l. adipeux*. A fold of the synovial membrane of the knee joint which extends through the joint from the fossa intercondyloidea posterior to a point a little below the level of the inferior margin of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Naviculo-cuboid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta cubo-navicularia* (seu *naviculari-cuboidea*). Ger., *navicular-cuboidische L'e*, *Schiffwürfelbeinbänder*. The l's connecting the scaphoid and cuboid bones. [L.]—**Naviculo-cuneiform l's.** Lat., *ligamenta cuneo-navicularia*. L's uniting the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. [L, 382.]—**Non-articular l's.** L's unconnected with articulations. [L.]—**Oberes L. des Hammers** (Ger.). See *Superior l. of the malleus*.—**Oblique l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum obliquum*. See *Round l. of the forearm*.—**Oblique sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum longum* (seu *obliquum*, seu *posticum*). That portion of the posterior sacro-iliac l. that arises from the posterior superior spine of the ilium. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Obturator l.** Lat., *ligamentum obturatorium*. Ger., *Ausfüllungsband*, *verschliessendes Band*. 1. A l. filling in a space. [L.] 2. See *Obturator* membrane.—**Occipito-atlantal capsular l's.** L's surrounding the articulations of the occipital condyles and the articulating surfaces of the atlas. [L, 172.]—**Occipito-atlantal l's**, **Occipito-atloid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta occipito-atlantoidea*. The anterior and posterior occipito-atlantal l's. [L.]—**Occipito-axial l.**, **Occipito-axoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum occipito-axoidale* (seu *cervico-basilare*, seu *latum epistrophei*). A strong, flat, oblong l. overlying the cruciform l. It is attached above to the clivus Blumenbachii, blending with the superior crus of the cruciform l. and the adjacent dura mater, and passing through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to be attached to the body of the axis and the vertebra next below, blending with the posterior common vertebral l. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. Ligamenta *occipito-epistrophica lateralia* and Ligamentum *occipito-epistrophicum medium*.—**Odontoid alar l.** See *Lateral odontoid l's*.—

Odontoid l's. Lat., *ligamenta odontoidea.* The lateral and middle odontoid l's and the ligamentum medium dentis posticum (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [L.]—**Omoclavicular l.** See *Coraco-clavicular l.*—**Orbicular l. (of the radius).** Lat., *ligamentum orbiculare* (seu *annulare*) *radii.* Ger., *rundes Band der Ellenbogenröhre* (oder *der Speiche*). See *Annular l. of the radius.*—**Ovarian l.** Lat., *ligamentum ovarii* (*proprium*). Fr., *l. de l'ovaire.* A broad band of muscular fibres, derived from the superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the posterior surface of the uterus, extending between the layers of the broad ligament to the ovary. [A, 22.]—**Palmar carpo-metacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta carpo-metacarpea* (seu *capitulorum*) *volaria.* L's which connect the palmar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones with each other and with the adjoining carpal bones. [L, 142, 172 (a, 29).]—**Palmar intermetacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetacarpea* (seu *baseos metacarpi*) *volaria.* Three transverse l's uniting the palmar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metacarpal bones of the fingers. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *carpi volare profundum transversum.*—**Palmar l's.** See *Glenoid l's.*—**Palpebral l.** Fr., *l. palpébral.* Ger., *Augenliderband.* 1. See LIGAMENTUM *palpebrale internum* and LIGAMENTUM *palpebrale externum.* 2. See *Tarsal l.*—**Patellar l.** See LIGAMENTUM *patellæ.*—**Petit l. sacro-sciatique** (Fr.). See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.*—**Phrenico-colic l.** Lat., *ligamentum phrenico-colicum.* Ger., *Zwerchfell-dickdarmband.* A well-marked fold of the peritonæum which extends from the diaphragm opposite the tenth rib to the splenic flexure of the colon. [C.]—**Phrenico-gastric l.** Lat., *ligamentum phrenico-gastricum.* Ger., *Zwerchfellmagenband.* A fold of the peritonæum extending between the œsophageal end of the stomach and the diaphragm. [L, 31, 332.]—**Phreno-colic l.** See *Phrenico-colic l.*—**Phreno-splenic l.** See *Suspensory l. of the spleen.*—**Plantar calcaneo-scaphoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-scaphoideum plantare.* See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid l.*—**Plantar intermetatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta intermetatarsea* (seu *baseos metatarsi*) *plantaria.* L's extending between the plantar surfaces of the proximal extremities of contiguous metatarsal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**Plantar l's.** Lat., *ligamenta plantaria.* Ger., *Sohlenbänder.* The l's on the plantar surfaces of the bones of the foot. [L.]—**Plantar metatarso-phalangeal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta metatarso-phalangea plantaria.* L's uniting the plantar surfaces of the metatarsal bones and the proximal phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Plantar tarso-metatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta tarso-metatarsea plantaria.* Bands of ligamentous fibres which unite the plantar surfaces of the proximal ends of the metatarsal bones with each other and with the adjoining tarsal bones. [L, 142, 172 (a, 29).]—**Pleuro-colic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pleuro-colicum.* See *Phrenico-colic l.*—**Posterior annular l. (of the carpus** or **wrist).** Lat., *ligamentum armillare* (seu *annulare potserius carpi*), *ligamentum carpi dorsale.* Ger., *Handrückenband.* A strong ligamentous band extending across the back of the wrist, being attached to the styloid process and lower end of the radius, the cuneiform and pisiform bones, and the styloid process of the ulna, and continuous above with the fascia of the forearm and below with that of the dorsum of the hand. It is pierced by six distinct openings, lined with synovial membranes, which transmit the tendons respectively from without inward (1) of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis muscles; (2) of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and extensor carpi radialis longus; (3) of the extensor pollicis longus; (4) of the extensor digitorum communis and extensor indicis proprius; (5) of the extensor digiti minimi proprius; and (6) of the extensor carpi ulnaris. [L, 172, 332.]—**Posterior astragalo-calcaneal l.** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid l.*—**Posterior atlanto-axial l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlantico-epistrophicum posterius.* A l. connecting the neural arches of the atlas and axis. [L, 142.]—**Posterior atlanto-occipital l.** See *Posterior occipito-atlantal l.*—**Posterior auricular l.** Lat., *ligamentum auriculare posterius.* A fibrous band extending between the posterior surface of the auricle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo-* (seu *talo-*) *calcaneum posticum.* A short l. uniting the posterior border of the astragalus and the upper surface of the os calcis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior carpal l.** See *Posterior annular l. of the carpus* (or *wrist*).—**Posterior common spinal** (or **vertebral**) **l.** Lat., *ligamentum commune vertebrale posticum, ligamentum longitudinale medium* (seu *posticum*). Ger., *hinteres Längsband.* A l. extending along the anterior wall of the vertebral canal from the axis to the last lumbar vertebra. It is continuous above with the occipito-axial l., and is attached to the intervertebral fibro-cartilages and to the margins of the bodies of the vertebræ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior costo-sternal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta costo-sternalia posteriora.* Radiating fibres extending between the posterior surfaces of the cartilages of the true ribs and the sternum. [L, 142, 172.]—**Posterior costo-transverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-transversale* (seu *-transversarium*) *posticum.* Ger., *hinteres Rippenkopfband, unteres Rippenhalsband.* A l. which arises from the tubercle of a rib and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process adjoining. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior crico-arytænoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta crico-arytænoidea posteriora.* L's extending from the upper margin of the cricoid cartilage to the bases of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 172, 332.]—**Posterior crucial l.** Lat., *ligamentum cruciatum posterius.* A l. arising from behind the spine of the tiba, the popliteal notch, and the external semilunar fibro-cartilage, and pressing upward, forward, and inward, to be inserted in the anterior part of the inner condyle of the femur. [B.]—**Posterior false l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamenta vesicæ posteriora spuria.* See *Recto-vesical* FOLDS.—**Posterior inferior tibio-fibular l.** See *Posterior l. of the lower tibio-fibular articulation.*—**Posterior l. of the ankle joint.** Lat., *ligamentum malleoli posterius.* Fr., *l. postérieur du cou-de-pied.* A band of weak, scattered, transverse fibres situated behind the ankle joint. [C, 3.]—**Posterior l. of the elbow.** Lat., *ligamentum* (*rectum*) *cubiti posticum.* 1. A band of transverse and vertical fibres, forming the posterior portion of the capsular l. of the elbow, attached to the lower end of the humerus, and inserted into the margin of the olecranon. 2. The vertical fibres of the same. [L, 31, 142.] Cf. *L. huméro-olécranien.*—**Posterior l. of the incus.** Lat., *ligamentum incudis posterius.* A l. which serves to maintain the articulation of the horizontal process of the incus with a shallow depression on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**Posterior l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum popliteum* (2d def.) (seu *genu posticum*). Ger., *Kniekehlenband.* 1. A flat thickening of the capsular l. of the knee which extends across its posterior surface from the internal tuberosity of the tibia to the external condyle of the femur, where it blends with the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle. 2. The posterior portion of the capsular l. of the knee. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior l. of the lower tibio-fibular articulation.** Lat., *ligamentum posterius articulationis peroneo-tibialis inferioris.* Fr., *l. postérieur de l'articulation péronéo-sous-tibiale.* A l. situated behind the tibio-fibular articulation which passes obliquely downward from the tibia to the fibula over the lower part of the bones. [C, 3.]—**Posterior l. of the malleus** [Helmholtz]. Fr., *l. postérieur du marteau.* Ger., *hinteres L. des Hammers.* A l. made up of the posterior strands of the external l. of the malleus. [F, 3.]—**Posterior l. of the sacro-coccygeal articulation.** See *Posterior sacro-coccygeal l.*—**Posterior l. of the wrist.** A l. extending between the posterior lower margin of the radius and the dorsal surfaces of the first row of the carpal bones. [L, 142, 172.]—**Posterior occipito-atlantal** (or **-atloid**) **l.** Lat., *ligamentum atlanto-occipitale posterius* (seu *posticum*), *ligamentum obturatorium posterius.* Ger., *hinteres breites Ausfüllungsband, äusseres Verstopfungsband.* The l. extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone and the posterior arch of the atlas. [L, 31, 332.]—**Posterior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum posterius.* Fr., *l. pubien postérieur.* Scattered fibres passing between the



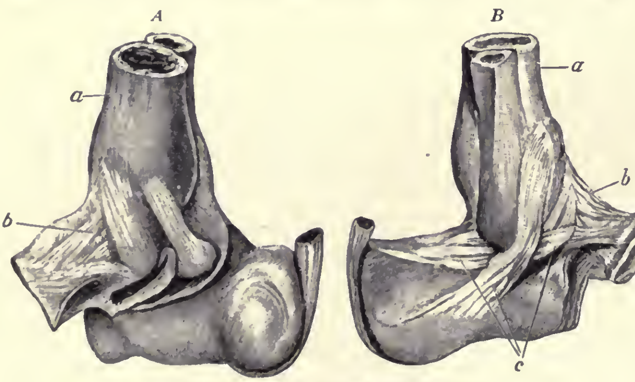
THE LIGAMENTS OF THE KNEE JOINT.

A, anterior aspect. *a*, the femur; *b*, the ligamentum patellæ; *c*, the internal lateral ligament; *d*, the external lateral ligament.

B, posterior aspect. *a*, the femur; *b*, the posterior ligament; *c*, the internal lateral ligament; *d*, the external lateral ligaments; *e*, the posterior ligament of the peroneo-tibial articulation; *f*, the interosseous ligament.

posterior surfaces of the pubic bones, adjacent to the symphysis. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior radio-ulnar l.** A l. made up of scattered fibres extending between the posterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the posterior aspect of the lower end of the ulna. [L, 142, 172.] Cf. *Capsular l. of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.*—**Posterior round l.** Fr., *l. rond postérieur.* A l. discovered by Rouget, composed of muscular fibres which, arising above from the subperitoneal pelvic fascia, follow the course of the ovarian vessels and, entering the broad l. of the uterus, spread out on its posterior layer, and extend to the posterior surface of the body of the uterus, the fimbriated end of the oviduct, and the hilum of the ovary. Also described as a longitudinal accumulation of muscular fibres at the middle of the posterior surface of the uterus. [A, 15.]—**Posterior sacro-coccygeal l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-coccygeum posterius* (seu *posticum*). Fr., *l. sacro-coccygien postérieur.* A flat l. arising from the margin of the inferior aperture of the sacral canal (which it closes in), and inserted into the posterior surface of the coccyx. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum* (seu *ilio-sacrale*) *posticum.* Fr., *l. sacro-iliaque postérieur.* A l. extending from the posterior inferior and superior spines of the ilium to the lateral surfaces of the third and fourth pieces of the sacrum. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Oblique sacro-iliac l.* and *Short sacro-iliac l.*—**Posterior sacro-sciatic l.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic l.*—**Posterior sternal l.** A longitudinal bundle of fibres connecting the posterior surfaces of the manubrium and gladiolus. [L, 172.]—**Posterior sterno-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum sterno-claviculare posterius.* A weak l. extending between the posterior adjacent surfaces of the clavicle and sternum. [L, 31, 142.]—**Posterior sterno-costal l's.** See *Posterior costo-sternal l's.*—**Posterior superior tibio-fibular l.** Lat., *ligamentum capituli fibulæ posticum.* A broad l. extending between the posterior surfaces of the head of the fibula and the external tuberosity of the tibia. [L, 31, 172.]—**Posterior uterine l's.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Poupart's l.** Lat., *ligamentum Poupartii.* Ger., *Schenkel-*

bogen, *Poupart'sches Band*, *äusseres Leistenband*, *Falloppisches Band*. The lower condensed portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It is somewhat curved, with its convexity downward, and stretches between the anterior superior spine of the ilium (whence it arises by two portions between which the external cutaneous nerve passes) and the spine of the pubes, and the pectineal line, and is connected with the fasciæ lata, iliaca, and transversalis, and the sheath of the femoral vessels. By some authors it is regarded as being made up of the external inguinal l. and a portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. [L.] Cf. *Gimbernat's l.* and *External inguinal l.*—**Pterygo-maxillary l.** Lat., *ligamentum pterygo-maxillare*. A fibrous band extending between the apex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the inferior maxilla, separating the buccinator and superior constrictor muscles. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum*. The posterior margin of the superior crus of the falciform process of the fascia lata, attached to the crest of the pubes. [L, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *cristæ pubis*.—**Pubo-femoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubo-femorale*. A l. made up of two or three bundles of fibres which strengthen the capsular l. of the hip joint. They arise from the pectineal eminence, the superior ramus of the pubes, and the margin of the obturator foramen, and converge to be blended with the capsule near the lesser trochanter. The term is sometimes restricted to that portion springing from the edge of the obturator foramen. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. *External obturator* MEMBRANE.—**Pubo-prostatic l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pubo-prostatica*. The anterior true l's of the urinary bladder. [L, 332.]—**Pubo-vesical l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pubo-vesicalia*. See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder* and *Middle pubo-vesical l's.*—**Pulmonary l's.** Lat., *ligamenta pulmonalia*. Ger., *Lungenbänder*. See *Broad l's of the lungs* and *Suspensory l's of the diaphragm.*—**Radio-carpal l.** See *External lateral l. of the carpus.*—**Recto-uterine l's.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Reticular l.** A l. which holds a muscle down to a bone. [C.]—**Rhomboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum rhomboideum* (*claviculæ*). A strong ligamentous structure extending from the tuberosity of the clavicle to the outer surface of the cartilage of the first rib and the adjacent portion of the rib. [L, 332.]—**Round l.** Lat., *ligamentum rotundum* (seu *teres*). Ger., *rundes Band*. A round, cord-like l.—**Round l. of the forearm.** Lat., *ligamentum cubito-radiale obliquum* (seu *teres*). Ger., *schräges Band*, *Querband des Vorderarms*. A small roundish l. extending between the coronoid process of the ulna and a point slightly below the tuberosity of the radius. [L, 31, 332.]—**Round l. of the hip.** Lat., *ligamentum rotundum femoris*. See LIGAMENTUM *teres* (1st def.).—**Round l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum teres hepatis*. Ger., *rundes Leberband*, *Nabelband der Leber*. A fibrous cord (the remains of the umbilical vein of the fœtus) in the free margin of the broad l. of the liver, extending from the umbilicus to a notch in the anterior border of the liver. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Round l. of the superior radio-ulnar articulation.** See *Round l. of the forearm.*—**Round l. of the uterus.** Lat., *ligamentum uteri rotundum* (seu *teres*). Fr., *l. rond*. Ger., *rundes Mutterband*. A long, round band, made up of fibres from the superficial layer of the anterior surface of the uterus, which passes from the side of the uterus, near the fundus, outward and forward between the layers of the broad l. a distance of four or five inches, in a curved direction, then through the inguinal canal, to be inserted into the connective tissue of the mons Veneris. [A, 22.]—**Round radio-ulnar l.** See *Round l. of the forearm.*—**Sacro-iliac l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sacro-iliaca*. Fr., *l's sacro-iliaques*. Ger., *Kreuzhüftbeinbänder*. See *Anterior sacro-*

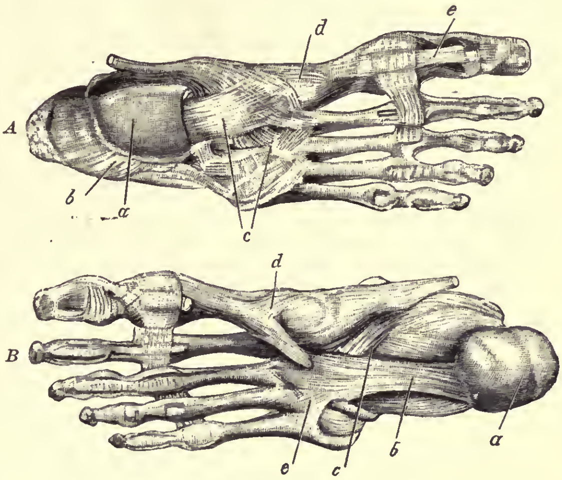


THE LIGAMENTS OF THE ANKLE JOINT.

A, internal aspect. *a*, the tibia; *b*, the internal lateral ligament.
B, external aspect. *a*, the tibia; *b*, the anterior ligament; *c*, the external lateral ligament.

iliac l. and *Posterior sacro-iliac l.*—**Sacro-ischiadic l's., Sacro-sciatic l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sacro-ischiadica*. Fr., *l's sacro-sciatiques*. Ger., *Kreuzsitzbeinbänder*. See *Great sacro-ischiadic l.* and *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.*—**Sacro-spinal l., Sacro-spinous l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-spinosum*. Fr., *l. sacro-épineux* [Bichat] (ou *spinal*), *l. sacro-vertical postérieur* [Cruveilhier]. See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.* and *Oblique sacro-iliac l.*—**Sacro-vertebral l.** Fr., *l. sacro-vertébral*. Ger., *Stachelkreuzbeinband*. See *Lumbo-sacral l.*—**Short calcaneo-cuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-cuboideum profundum* (seu *medium*, seu *summum*, seu *transversum*). A broad, thick l. situated beneath the long calcaneo-cuboid l., attached in front of the latter to the os calcis, and inserted into the lower surface of the cuboid bone. [L, 142, 172.]—**Short external lateral l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum genu laterale externum breve*. A l. which arises from the head of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior portion of the capsular l. of the knee and the external condyle of the femur. [L, 31, 332.]—**Short internal lateral l. of the knee.** Lat., *ligamentum collaterale genu mediale breve*. The posterior portion of the internal lateral l. of the knee, attached to the internal fibro-cartilage and the upper part of the tibia. [L, 332.]—**Short plantar l.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid l.*—**Short posterior ilio-sacral l., Short sacro-iliac l.** Lat., *ligamentum sacro-iliacum* (*posticum*) *breve*. That portion of the posterior sacro-iliac l. which arises from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**Small sacro-sciatic l.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic l.*—**Spheno-maxillary l.** Lat., *ligamentum spheno-maxillare*. See *Internal lateral l. of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**Spiral l.** See LIGAMENTUM *spirale*.—**Stellate l.** See *Anterior costo-central l.*—**Sterno-clavicular l's.** Lat., *ligamenta sterno-clavicularia*. The anterior and posterior sterno-clavicular l's and the interclavicular l. [C.]—**Sterno-clavicular l.** See *Capsular l. of the sterno-clavicular articulation.*—**Sterno-xiphoid l.** See *Anterior sternal l.*—**Stylo-hyoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum stylo-hyoideum*. A thin fibro-elastic cord which stretches between the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone. It is occasionally ossified in man; normally in many animals, when it is termed the epihyal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Stylo-maxillary l., Stylo-myloid l.** Lat., *ligamentum stylo-maxillare* (seu *-myloideum*). A broad band of fibrous tissue which extends between the styloid process of the temporal bone and the lower part of the posterior border of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, separating the parotid and submaxillary glands. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Subflavous l's.** See LIGAMENTA *subflava*.—**Subpubic l.** See *Inferior pubic l.*—**Superficial atlanto-axial l.** See under *Anterior atlanto-axial l.*—**Superficial suspensory l. of the penis.** See LIGAMENTUM *suspensorium superficiale*.—**Superior acromio-clavicular l.** Lat., *ligamentum acromio-claviculare superius*. A broad l. extending between the upper portion of the scapular end of the clavicle and the adjoining portion of the acromion. [L, 172, 332.] Cf. *Acromio-clavicular l.*—**Superior astragalo-navicular** (or **-scaphoid**) **l.** Lat., *ligamentum astragalo-* (seu *talo-*) *naviculare* (seu *supremum*, seu *latum*, seu *dorsale*), *ligamentum astragalo-scaphoideum*. A broad l. extending between the anterior extremity of the astragalus and the upper surface of the scaphoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior auricular l.** Lat., *ligamentum auriculare superius*. A l. made up of a few scattered fibres of the temporal fascia, and inserted into the upper portion of the cartilage of the external ear. [L, 332.]—**Superior calcaneo-cuboid l.** Lat., *ligamentum calcaneo-cuboideum dorsale* (seu *superius*). A thin l. attached to the dorsal surface of the os calcis, which, after dividing into two or three portions, is inserted into the dorsal surface of the cuboid bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**Superior calcaneo-scaphoid l.** See *External calcaneo-scaphoid l.*—**Superior costo-transverse l.** Lat., *ligamentum costo-transversarium* (seu *colli costæ*) *superius* (seu *anterius*, seu *internum*). A broad l. which extends between the lower border of the transverse process of a vertebra and the crest on the upper margin of the neck of the rib next below. By some it is divided into two portions—the ligamentum costo-transversarium longum anterius and the ligamentum costo-transversarium longum posticum (ligamentum colli costæ posterius [1st def.]). [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Superior false l's of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamentum vesicæ* (seu *vesicale*, seu *vesico-umbilicale*) *medium*. Ger., *Harnstrang*, *mittleres Harnblasen-Nabelband*. A fold of peritonæum, containing the remains of the urachus, which passes up in the middle line toward the umbilicus from the upper surface of the bladder. [L, 31, 332.]—**Superior ilio-femoral l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-femorale superius*. The portion of the ilio-femoral l. that arises from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the upper end of the anterior intertrochanteric line. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Superior ilio-lumbar l.** Lat., *ligamentum ilio-lumbale superius*. Ger., *oberes Lendendarmbeinband*. See *Ilio-lumbar l.* (2d def.).—**Superior l. of the clitoris.** Fr., *l. supérieur du clitoris*. The median one of several lamellæ into which the elastic apparatus of the mons Veneris (as described by Sappey) divides. It extends on either side over the bulb of the vagina and the constrictor muscle of the vulva, and blends with a thin layer of like tissue coming from the perinæum. [A, 15.]—**Superior l. of the incus.** Lat., *ligamentum incudis superius*. See *Suspensory l. of the incus.*—**Superior l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum mallei superius*. Fr., *l. supérieur du marteau*. Ger., *oberes L. des Hammers*. A rounded band which extends from the superior exterior wall of the tympanic cavity to the head of the malleus. [F, 3.]—**Superior posterior tibio-fibular l.** See *Posterior superior tibio-fibular l.*—**Superior pubic l.** Lat., *ligamentum pubicum* (seu *arcuatum*, seu *annulare*) *superius*. Fr., *l. pubien supérieur*. A flat transverse bundle of fibres which passes from the upper surfaces of the pubic bones across the symphysis; considered by some as a part of the triangular l. (1st def.). [L, 31, 332.]—**Superior thyreo-arytænoid l's.** Lat., *ligamenta thyreo-arytænoidea superiora*, *ligamenta ventriculorum* (seu *glottidis spuriæ*). Ger., *obere Schildgiesskannenknorpelbänder*. 1. Scattered fibres within the mucous membrane of the false vocal bands. They extend between the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage, close to the attachment of the epiglottis, and the anterior surfaces of the arytænoid cartilages, not far from their apices. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Superior vocal* BANDS.—**Suprascapular l.** Lat., *ligamentum suprascapulare* (seu *coracoideum*, seu *scapulæ obliquum*). A thin band of fibrous tissue,

sometimes divided into two parts, which extends from the base of the coracoid process of the scapula to the inner margin of the suprascapular notch, forming the foramen scapulare. [L, 31, 332.] —**Supraspinal cervical l.** See LIGAMENTUM *nuchæ*.—**Supraspinal l., Supraspinous l.** Lat., *ligamentum supraspinale* (seu *supraspinosum*, seu *apicum*). Ger., *Rückgratband, Spitzenband.* A l. which unites the apices of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. It extends between the apex of the seventh cervical vertebra (where it blends with the ligamentum nuchæ) and the spine of the sacrum. [L, 31, 332.]—**Suspensory l.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium.* Ger., *Aufhängeband, Aufhebungsband, Hängeband.* A l. having for its function that of suspending an organ. See *Middle odontoid l.* and *Superior false l. of the urinary bladder.*—**Suspensory l. of the clitoris.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium clitoridis.* A l. by which the clitoris is attached to the front of the lower part of the symphysis pubis. [A, 15.]—**Suspensory l. of the crystalline lens.** See ZONULE *of Zinn.*—**Suspensory l's of the diaphragm.** Portions of the prevertebral fascia which extend from the bodies of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ to the pericardium and the tendinous centre of the diaphragm, embracing the roots of the lungs. [L, 142.] —**Suspensory l. of the humerus.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium humeri.* See *Coraco-humeral l.*—**Suspensory l. of the incus.** Of Arnold, a l. which connects the body of the incus, near its articulation with the malleus, with the roof of the tympanum. [L, 172; F, 46 (*a*, 29).]—**Suspensory l. of the liver.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium hepatis.* See *Broad l. of the liver.*—**Suspensory l. of the malleus.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium mallei.* See *Superior l. of the malleus.*—**Suspensory l's of the mamma.** Lat., *ligamenta suspensoria mammæ.* Fibrous processes of the layer of fascia covering the anterior surface of the mamma, which pass forward to the skin and nipple. [L, 172.]—**Suspensory l. of the mesentery.** The root of the mesentery. [*a*, 45.]—**Suspensory l. of the penis.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium penis* (seu *superficiale*). A triangular bundle of fibrous tissue with a free anterior border, which extends from the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis and the adjacent structures to the dorsum of the penis. [L, 31, 332.]—**Suspensory l. of the spleen.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lienis.* A fold of the peritonæum extending between the spleen and the lower surface of the diaphragm. [L, 172, 332.]—**Suspensory l. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium vesicæ.* See *Superior false l. of the urinary bladder.*—**Suspensory l's of the uterus.** Ger., *Uterusaufhängebänder.* A general term for the broad l's of the uterus, the round l's of the uterus, and the recto-uterine folds.—**Sutural l's.** Lat., *ligamenta syndesmata.* Thin layers of fibrous tissue often interposed between the articulating surfaces of bones united by suture. [L, 172.]—**Tarsal l.** Lat., *ligamentum tarsale.* Fr., *l. du tarse palpébral.* Ger., *Tarsalband, Lidknorpelband.* The tarso-orbital fascia (*q. v.*). It is thick and dense at the outer part of the orbit, but becomes thinner as it approaches the tarsus. It serves to support the eyelids and retain the tarsus of the lids in position. [F.]—**Tarso-metatarsal dorsal l's.** See *Dorsal tarso-metatarsal l's.*—**Tarso-metatarsal interosseous l's.** See *External tarso-metatarsal interosseous l., Internal tarso-metatarsal interosseous l.,* and *Middle tarso-metatarsal interosseous l.*—**Tendino-trochanterian l.** Of Bellini, a strong fibrous band which extends from the capsule of the hip joint to the trochanter, binding down the tendon of insertion of the glutæus minimus. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Aug. 29, 1891 (*a*, 29).]—**Thyreo-arytænoid l's.** See *Vocal* BANDS.—**Thyreo-epiglottic l.** Lat., *ligamentum thyreo-epiglotticum.* Ger., *Schildknorpelkehldeckelband.* A band of elastic tissue extending from the apex of the epiglottis to the notch between the alæ of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 142, 332.] —**Thyreo-hyoid l.** See *Thyreo-hyoid* MEMBRANE.—**Tibio-tarsal l.** Lat., *ligamentum talo-tibiale anticum.* A thin membranous l. attached to the lower anterior margin of the tibia, and inserted into the upper surface of the astragalus, in front of its articular surface. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Transverse l. of the acetabulum.** See *Transverse l. of the hip joint.*—**Transverse l. of the atlas.** Lat., *ligamentum atlantis* (seu *dentis*) *transversum, crus transversum ligamenti cruciati.* 1. A strong l. which passes over the odontoid process of the axis, being attached on each side to a small tubercle on the inner surface of the atlas. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See *Cruciform l.*—**Transverse l. of the hip joint.** Lat., *ligamentum transversum acetabuli.* A ligamentous band, continuous on each side with the cotyloid l., and sometimes regarded as a portion of it, which extends across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. [L, 332.]—**Transverse l. of the knee joint.** Lat., *ligamentum jugale* (seu *transversum genu*). Fr., *l. transverse du genou.* Ger., *Querband des Knies.* A fibrous band extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibro-cartilage of the knee to the extremity of the internal semilunar fibro-cartilage. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Transverse l. of the pelvis.** Lat., *ligamentum transversum pelvis.* See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Transverse l's of the shoulder blade.** See *Coraco-acromial l's* and *Suprascapular l's.*—**Transverse metacarpal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi.* Narrow fibrous bands which unite the distal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones on their dorsal and palmar surfaces. [L, 142, 332.] —**Transverse metatarsal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi.* L's uniting the distal extremities of the metatarsal bones on their dorsal and plantar surfaces. [L, 172, 332.]—**Transverse tibio-fibular l.** A narrow l. extending between the external malleolus and the lower posterior border of the tibia, closing in the space between the two bones and forming a portion of the ankle joint. [L, 142, 172.]—**Transverso-costal l's.** See *Costo-transverse l's.*—**Trapezoid l.** Lat., *ligamentum trapezoideum* (seu *coraco-claviculare externum*). The anterior external portion of the coraco-clavicular l. It is quadrilateral in shape, is attached to the upper surface of the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted into an oblique line on the lower surface of the clavicle. [L, 31, 172, 332.] Cf. *Conoid l.*—**Triangular l.** Lat., *ligamentum triangulare* (seu *Gimbernati reflexum* [1st def.], seu *Collesii* [1st def.]). Ger., *dreieckiges Band.* 1. A triangular portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is connected with Poupart's l. at its attachment to the pectineal line, and passes upward and inward beneath the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring to the linea alba, where it blends with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] 2. See *Coraco-acromial l.* 3. See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Triangular l's of the liver.** See *Lateral l's of the liver.*—**Triangular l. of the pelvis** (or **of the**



THE LIGAMENTS OF THE FOOT.

A, the dorsal aspect. *a*, the astragalus; *b*, the calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments; *c*, the dorsal ligaments of the tarsus; *d*, the tarso-metatarsal ligaments; *e*, the transverse ligaments.

B. plantar aspect. *a*, the os calcis; *b*, the greater calcaneo-cuboid ligament; *c*, the deep calcaneo-cuboid ligament; *d*, the inferior tarso-metatarsal ligaments; *e*, the tarso-metatarsal ligaments.

urethra). Lat., *ligamentum triangulare urethræ.* See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**True l's of the bladder.** See *Anterior true l's of the urinary bladder.*—**Utero-rectal l's, Utero-sacral l's.** Lat., *ligamenta utero-rectalia.* Fr., *l's utéro-sacrés.* See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Utero-vesical l's.** Lat., *ligamenta utero-vesicalia.* Fr., *l's vésico-utérins.* See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.—**Vaginal l's.** Lat., *ligamenta vaginalia.* Transverse bundles of fibres attached to the margins of the palmar surfaces of the 1st and 2d phalanges which bind down the flexor tendon. [L, 142, 332.]—**Vaginal l. of the testicle.** The obliterated portion of the tunica vaginalis. [L, 332.]—**Vesico-uterine l's.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.—**Vorderes L. des äusseren Ohres** (Ger.). See *Anterior auricular l.*—**Vorderes L. des Hammers** (Ger.). See *Anterior l. of the malleus.*—**Winslow's l.** See *Posterior l. of the knee joint.*—**Y-shaped l. of Bigelow.** The ilio-femoral l., so called on account of its being made up of two diverging portions. [L.]

LIGAMENTOUS, adj. Li^{2}g-a^2-me^{2}nt'u^{3}s. Lat., *ligamentosus.* Fr., *ligamenteux.* Ger., *ligamentös.* Resembling a ligament. [L.]

LIGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}g-a^2(a^3)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta accessoria.** See *Accessory* LIGAMENTS. —**Ligamenta accessoria acromio-clavicularia.** See *Inferior acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT and *Superior acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta accessoria digitorum manus.** See *Lateral phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. accessorium laterale genu.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**Ligamenta accessoria** (**of Weitbrecht**). Radiating ligamentous fibres, passing from the olecranon and the coronoid process of the ulna, above and below the lesser sigmoid cavity, to the annular ligament. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Ligamenta accessoria vaga.** See *Anterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT and *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. accessorium cubiti externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. accessorium cubiti internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. accessorium externum articulationis pedis.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. accessorium genu internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. accessorium genu laterale externum.** See *Long external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale anterius.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale breve.** See *L. accessorium mediale breve.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale longum.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum.*—**L. accessorium genu mediale posterius.** See *L. accessorium mediale breve.*—**L. accessorium humeri.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. accessorium laterale.** 1. See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.* 2. See *Long external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. accessorium maxillæ laterale.** See *L. accessorium laterale* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium maxillare mediale.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium mediale.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. accessorium mediale breve.** The posterior portion of the internal lateral ligament of the knee joint; inserted into the internal inter-articular fibro-cartilage. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. accessorium mediale longum.** The portion of the internal lateral ligament of the knee

joint that is inserted into the internal condyle of the tibia. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. accessorium obliquum.** See *L. carpi obliquum* (2d def.).—**L. accessorium rectum (carpi).** Ger., *gerades Hülfsligament.* See *L. carpi rectum.*—**Ligamenta accessoria recta Weitbrechtii.** See *Ligamenta accessoria* (*of Weitbrecht*). **L. accessorium vagum.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. acetabuli internum** [Schwenke]. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. acromio-claviculare.** See *Acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. acromio-claviculare inferius.** See *Inferior acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. acromio-claviculare superius.** See *Superior acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. acromio-coracoideum.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. adiposum (genu).** See *Mucous* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. alare externum.** The external of the alar ligaments of the knee. [L, 31.]—**L. alare internum.** The internal of the alar ligaments of the knee. [L, 31.]—**L. alare majus.** See *L. alare internum.*—**L. alare minus.** See *L. alare externum.*—**Ligamenta alaria, Ligamenta alaria dentis epistrophei.** See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta alaria genu.** See *Alar* LIGAMENTS *of the knee.*—**Ligamenta alaria majora** (seu **Mauchartl**). See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta alaria minora.** The layers of connective tissue which pass on each side of the synovial pouch of the axo-atloid articulation and join the lateral odontoid ligaments. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Ligamenta alaria superiora.** See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. annulare.** 1. See *Annular* LIGAMENT. 2. See *Anterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. annulare anterius.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle* and *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. annulare anterius carpi.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the wrist.*—**L. annulare anterius tarsi.** See *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. annulare baseos stapedis.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the stapes.*—**L. annulare externum.** See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. annulare externum malleoli.** See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. annulare femoris.** Of Weber, see ZONA *orbicularis.*—**L. annulare inferius.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. annulare internum (malleoli).** See *Internal annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. annulare posterius carpi.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT (*of the carpus* or *wrist*).—**L. annulare pubis.** See *Interpubic* FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**L. annulare radii.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the radius.*—**L. annulare stapedis.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the stapes.*—**L. annulare superius.** See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta annularia carpi.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus* and *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. anococcygeum.** The tendon of origin of the sphincter ani externus. [L. 332.]—**L. anterius articulationis peroneo-tibialis inferioris.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the inferior tibio-fibular articulation.*—**L. anterius cubiti.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow joint.*—**L. apicis coccygis (dentis).** See *Caudal* LIGAMENT.—**L. apicum.** See *Supraspinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. arcuatum diaphragmatis externum.** See *L. arcuatum externum.*—**L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.** See *L. arcuatum internum.*—**L. arcuatum externum.** The ligamentous portion of the diaphragm which extends between the body and transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra (occasionally reaching that of the second), arching over the psoas. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. arcuatum inferius (pubis).** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. arcuatum internum.** The ligamentous portion of the diaphragm which extends between the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra and the first rib, arching over the quadratus lumborum. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. arcuatum laryngis** [Tourtual]. A continuation of the superior thyreo-arytænoid ligament into the posterior angle of the ventricle of the larynx. [L, 31.]—**L. arcuatum naviculari-triquetrum.** Of Günther, see *Accessory* FIBRES.—**L. arcuatum pelvis superius.** See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. arcuatum profundum triquetrum.** Of Günther, see *Accessory* FIBRES.—**L. arcuatum pubis inferius.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. arcuatum pubis superius.** See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. arcuatum superius.** See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta arcuum.** See *Ligamenta subflava.*—**L. armillare.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT (*of the carpus* or *wrist*).—**L. arteriosum (Botalli), L. arteriosum pulmonis.** The ligamentous cord formed by the remains of the ductus Botalli.—**Ligamenta articularia (vertebrarum).** See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**L. articulationis cubiti accessorium** (seu **anterius**). See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow joint* (1st def.).—**L. articulationis cubiti laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. articulationis pedis laterale externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. articulationis pedis laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. ary-corniculatum.** The bundles of connective tissue uniting the apex of the arytænoid cartilage with the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ligamenta ary-epiglottica.** See *Arytæno-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**L. ary-santorinianum.** See *L. ary-corniculatum.*—**L. arytænoideum transversum** [Tourtual]. An extension of the superior thyreo-arytænoid ligament to the tubercle of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**L. arytæno-santorinianum.** See *L. ary-corniculatum.*—**Ligamenta ary-thyreoidea.** The ligaments uniting the thyreoid and arytænoid cartilages. [L, 31.]—**L. astragalo-calcaneum externum.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. astragalo-calcaneum interosseum.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. astragalo-calcaneum internum posticum.** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT.—**L. astragalo-calcaneum interosseum anticum.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.) and *L. talo-calcaneum internum* (1st def.).—**L. astragalo-calcaneum interosseum posticum.** See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous* LIGAMENT.—**L. astragalo-calcaneum posticum.** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT.—**L. astragalo-naviculare** (**dorsale**, seu **supremum**, seu **latum**), **L. astragalo-scaphoideum.** See *Superior astragalo-navicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. astragalo-scaphoideum externum.** The external or oblique portion of the superior astragalo-navicular ligament. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. astragalo-scaphoideum internum.** The fibres of the l. tibio-calcaneo-naviculare passing between the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. astragalo-scaphoideum mediale** (seu **rectum**). The internal or direct portion of the superior astragalo-navicular ligament. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. atlantico-epistrophicum posterius.** See *Posterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlantico-occipitale anticum profundum.** See *Anterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlantis transversum.** See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT and *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the atlas* (1st def.).—**L. atlanto-axiale anticum.** See *Anterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlanto-axiale posticum.** See *Posterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlanto-epistrophicum anterius.** See *Anterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlanto-epistrophicum posterius.** See *Posterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlanto-occipitale anterius** (**profundum** [Barkow]). See *Anterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**L. atlanto-occipitale posterius** (seu **posticum**). See *Posterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**L. auriculare anterius.** See *Anterior auricular* LIGAMENT.—**L. auriculare posterius.** See *Posterior auricular* LIGAMENT.—**L. auriculare superius.** See *Superior auricular* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta auricularia.** See *Auricular* LIGAMENTS.—**L. auxiliarium.** See *Accessory* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta baseos metacarpi dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta baseos metacarpi volaria.** See *Palmar intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta baseos metatarsi dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta baseos metatarsi interossea, Ligamenta baseos metatarsi plantaria.** See *Plantar intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. (baseos) stapedis.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the stapes.*—**Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi interossea.** Ligaments uniting the lateral surfaces of the bases of adjoining metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta basium ossium metacarpi volaria.** See *Palmar intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta basium ossium metatarsi dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum** (seu **jugale**). A ligament extending between the plantar surfaces of the bases of the second, third, and fourth phalanges from the second to the fifth metatarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta basium ossium metatarsi plantaria.** See *Plantar intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta basium transversalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. Bertini.** See *Ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. bifurcatum profundum.** Of Arnold, that one of the plantar tarso-metatarsal ligaments which passes from the third cuneiform bone to the third and fourth metatarsal bones. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. bifurcatum sublime** [Arnold]. See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT *of the tarsus.*—**L. bifurcatum sublime et profundum.** See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum.*—**Ligamenta bigemina externa.** Of Arnold, tarso-metatarsal ligaments which pass from the cuboid bone to the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Ligamenta bigemina interna.** Of Arnold, dorsal tarso-metatarsal ligaments which pass from the third cuneiform bone to the third and fourth metatarsal bones. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. Botali.** See *L. arteriosum.*—**L. brachio-cubitale.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. brachio-radiale.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum dorsale.** See *Superior calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum externum** (seu **fibulare**). The external division of the superior calcaneo-cuboid ligament. [L, 31.]—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum infimum.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum internum.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum laterale.** See *L. calcaneo-cuboideum externum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum longum.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum mediale.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum medium.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT and *L. calcaneo-cuboideum obliquum* (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum obliquum.** 1. The most superficial fibres of the short calcaneo-cuboid l. (1st def.). [L, 31.] 2. See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT and cf. *L. calcaneo-cuboideum transversum* (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum plantare.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum plantare longum.** See *L. calcaneo-cuboideum longum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum plantare obliquum.** See *L. calcaneo-cuboideum obliquum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum profundum.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT and *L. calcaneo-cuboideum transversum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum rectum.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum rhomboideum.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.) and *L. calcaneo-cuboideum transversum* (1st def.).—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum summum.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT and *L. calcaneo-cuboideum transversum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum superficiale.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum superficiale externum.** See *L. calcaneo-cuboideum externum.*—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum superficiale internum.** See *Internal calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum superficiale profundum.** Of Weitbrecht, the deep portion of the superior calcaneo-cuboid ligament. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum superius.** See *Superior calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-cuboideum transversum.** 1. The deepest portion of the short calcaneo-cuboid ligament. [L, 31.] Cf. *L. calcaneo-cuboideum obliquum* (1st def.). 2. See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-fibulare.** See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-naviculare dorsale** (seu **externum**). See *External calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-naviculare inferius.** See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoit* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-naviculare interosseum, L. calcaneo-naviculare laterale.** See *External calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-naviculare mediale.** The fibres which, together with the superior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament, constitute the l. tibio-calcaneo-naviculare. [L, 332.]

—**L. calcaneo-naviculare medium, L. calcaneo-naviculare plantare.** See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT and *L. calcaneo-naviculare mediale.*—**L. calcaneo-naviculare prismaticum, L. calcaneo-naviculare profundum.** See *External calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-naviculare teres.** See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-scaphoideum dorsale.** See *Superior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-scaphoideum externum** (seu **superius**). See *External calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-scaphoideum inferius** [Meckel] (seu **internum** [Barkow], seu **medium, seu plantare**). See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. calcaneo-tibiale** [H. Meyer]. A l. arising from the internal malleolus and inserted into the sustentaculum tali, forming one portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ligamenta canaliculorum (labyrinthi).** Bands of connective tissue extending across the interior of the semicircular canals at the ends of their long diameters. [L, 332.]—**L. canthi oculi externi.** See *L. palpebrale externum.*—**L. canthi oculi interni.** See *L. palpebrale internum.*—**L. capitato-hamatum.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the os magnum and the unciform bone. [L, 332.]—**L. capituli costæ anterius.** See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**L. capituli costæ anterius inferius.** The lower of the three divisions of the anterior costo-central ligament. [L, 31.]—**L. capituli costæ anticum superius** [Barkow]. The upper of the three divisions of the anterior central ligament. [L, 31.]——**Ligamenta capituli costæ interarticularia.** See *Interarticular costo-vertebral* LIGAMENTS.—**L. capituli costæ posterius.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. capituli costæ radiatum.** See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**L. capituli costæ transversum.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. capituli fibulæ anterius.** See *Anterior superior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. capituli fibulæ posticum.** See *Posterior superior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta capitulorum antica superiora et inferiora.** Of Barkow, the upper and the lower of the three bundles of fibres which form the anterior costo-central ligament. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi.** See *Transverse metacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi dorsalia** (seu **transversa**). The transverse metacarpal ligaments on the dorsal surfaces of the metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metacarpi volaria.** The transverse metacarpal ligaments on the palmar surfaces of the metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi.** See *Transverse metatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi dorsalia.** The transverse metatarsal ligaments on the dorsal surfaces of the metatarsal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi interossea.** Ligaments in the interosseous spaces uniting the heads of the metatarsal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum ossium metatarsi plantaria.** The transverse metatarsal ligaments on the plantar surfaces of the metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum plantaria.** The plantar metatarso-phalangeal and tarso-metatarsal ligaments. [L.]—**Ligamenta capitulorum volaria.** See *Palmar carpo-metacarpal* LIGAMENTS. [L.]—**L. capsulare acromio-claviculare.** See *Acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. capsulare articulationis coxæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the hip joint.*—**L. capsulare articulationis pedis.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. capsulare atlanto-odontoideum.** A capsular ligament of the atlanto-odontoid articulation. [L, 332.]—**L. capsulare calcaneo-cuboideum.** A capsular ligament surrounding the calcaneo-cuboid articulation. [L, 31.]—**L. capsulare calcaneo-naviculare.** A capsular ligament surrounding the calcaneo-scaphoid articulation. [L, 332.]—**L. capsulare capituli costæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the costo-vertebral articulation.*—**L. capsulare carpi.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. capsulare claviculæ externum.** See *Acromio-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. capsulare costo-transversale.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the costo-transverse articulation.*—**L. capsulare coxæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the hip joint.*—**L. capsulare cubiti.** A capsular ligament surrounding the elbow joint. [L, 332.]—**L. capsulare femoris, L. capsulare femoris** (seu **articulationis coxæ**). See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the hip joint.*—**L. capsulare genu.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. capsulare humeri.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the shoulder joint.*—**L. capsulare internum coxæ.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. capsulare sacciforme.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.*—**Ligamenta capsularia.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta capsularia processuum articularium** (seu **obliquorum**). See *Capsular* LIGAMENTS *of the articular processes of the vertebræ.*—**L. capsularium capitis costæ.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the costo-vertebral articulation.*—**L. Carcasonii.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. carpalia interossea.** Ligaments deeply seated in the spaces between the carpal bones, uniting those adjacent. [L, 332.]—**L. carpi accessorium externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi accessorium internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi armillare.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi commune (profundum).** See *Common carpal* LIGAMENT.—**L. carpi dorsale.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the wrist.*—**L. carpi dorsale commune superficiale.** A layer of connective tissue, containing fat, between the posterior annular ligament of the carpus and the subjacent bones. [L, 31.]—**L. carpi dorsale longum.** A ligament extending from the dorsal surfaces of the pyramidal and unciform bones to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone. [L, 332.]—**L. carpi dorsale (profundum).** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**Ligamenta carpi dorsalia (brevia).** See *Dorsal carpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpi interossea.** See *Ligamenta carpalia interossea.*—**L. carpi laterale externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi obliquum.** 1. See *L. carpi radiatum.* 2. A ligament arising from the styloid process and ulnar margin of the glenoid fossa of the radius and inserted into the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform, scaphoid, and pyramidal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**Ligamenta carpi palmaria brevia.** The short ligaments uniting the palmar surfaces of the carpal bones. [L.]—**L. carpi radiale.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi radiatum.** A ligament arising from the apex of the styloid process of the radius and attached to the palmar surface of the os magnum, giving rise to fibres which radiate to the adjacent bones. [L, 332.]—**L. carpi rectum.** A ligament arising from the radio-ulnar fibro-cartilage and inserted into the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform and pyramidal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. carpi rhomboideum.** A portion of the posterior annular ligament of the wrist extending from the dorsal surface of the styloid process and lower extremity of the radius to the dorsal surfaces of the cuneiform and pyramidal bones. [L, 332.]—**L. carpi transversum.** See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum.*—**L. carpi ulnare (articulationis manus).** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi volare (commune).** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi volare profundum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the wrist joint.*—**L. carpi volare profundum arcuatum.** The upper portion of the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, made up largely of flat interlacing bundles. [L, 31.]—**L. carpi volare profundum transversum.** Transverse fibres, regarded by some as a portion of the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, lying across the bases of the second row of the carpal and the metacarpal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. carpi volare proprium.** See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. carpi volare proprium radiatum.** See *L. carpi radiatum.*—**L. carpi volare proprium transversum.** See *L. carpi volare profundum transversum.*—**L. carpi volare radiale.** See *L. naviculari-lunatum.*—**Ligamenta carpi volaria.** See *Anterior carpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal carpo-metacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea volaria.** See *Palmar carpo-metacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. cartilagineum calcaneo-naviculare.** See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta cartilaginis semilunaris anteriora.** Fibrous bands uniting the anterior margins of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the keee with the head of the tibia and the adjoining ligaments. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta cartilaginis semilunaris posteriora.** Fibrous bands uniting the posterior margins of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the knee with the head of the tibia. [L, 31.]—**L. cerato-cricoideum inferius.** The inferior one of two ligaments uniting the cricoid cartilage and the cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 115 (A).]—**L. cerato-cricoideum superius.** The superior one of two ligaments uniting the cricoid cartilage and the cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 115 (A).]—**L. cervicis costæ externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. cervico-basilare.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. ciliare.** See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum.*—**L. circumflexum.** See PORTIO *reflexa ligamenti pisometa carpei.*—**L. claviculæ.** See *Rhomboid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta coccygea lateralia.** Bundles of fibres, usually considered as a part of the lateral sacro-coccygeal ligaments, extending between the transverse processes of the coccygeal vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta coli.** Longitudinal bands, three in number, seen on the surface of the large intestine, formed by thickening of the longitudinal muscular fibres. One (the *l. coli anterius*) is situated along the anterior border of the colon, another (*l. coli posterius*) along the attached border, and the third (*l. coli internum*) upon the inner border of the ascending and descending colon and lower border of the transverse colon. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. coli anterius.** See under *Ligamenta coli.*—**L. colico-lienale.** A fold of the peritonæum extending between the spleen and the mesocolon. [L, 332.]—**L. colicum dextrum.** An anomalous fold of the peritonæum extending between the right side of the cæcum and the inner surface of the iliacus muscle. [L, 332.]—**L. colicum Halleri.** An anomalous fold of the peritonæum extending between the ascending colon and the great omentum. [L, 332.]—**L. coli externus, L. coli internum, L. coli intestinale.** See under *Ligamenta coli.*—**L. coli laterale.** The l. coli internum (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. coli mesentericum, L. coli mesocolicum.** The l. coli posterius (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. coli omentale.** The l. coli anterius (see under *Ligamenta coli*).—**L. collaterale carpi radiale.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. collaterale carpi ulnare.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. collaterale genu laterale longum.** See *Long external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. collaterale genu mediale breve.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. collaterale genu mediale longum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. collaterale laterale pedis.** See *Calcaneo-fibular l.*—**L. collaterale mediale breve.** See *L. accessorium mediale breve.*—**L. collaterale mediale longum.** See *L. accessorium mediale longum.*—**L. collaterale mediale pedis.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. collaterale radiale articulationis cubiti.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. collaterale radiale carpi.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**Ligamenta collateralia digitorum manus.** See *Lateral phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta collateralia metacarpo-phalangea radialia.** The lateral metacarpo-phalangeal ligaments on the radial sides of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta collateralia metacarpo-phalangea ulnaria.** The lateral metacarpo-phalangeal ligaments on the ulnar sides of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta collateralia radialia digitorum manus.** The lateral phalangeal ligaments on the radial sides of the phalangeal articulation. [L, 332.]—**L. collaterale ulnare articulationis cubiti.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**Ligamenta collateralia ulnaria digitorum manus.** The lateral phalangeal ligaments on the ulnar sides of the phalangeal articulations. [L, 332.]—**L. Collesii.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**Ligamenta colli costæ.** See *Costo-transverse* LIGAMENTS.—**L. colli costæ anterius.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. colli costæ inferius.** 1. The

lower portion of the middle costo-transverse ligament. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. colli costæ internum.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ interosseum.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ jugale.** A l. attached to the posterior surface of the neck of a rib, which passes through the intervertebral foramen within the vertebral canal, blending, usually beneath the posterior common vertebral ligament, with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. colli costæ longum.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ mediale** (seu **medium**). See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT and *L. colli costæ superius.*—**L. colli costæ posterius.** 1. A ligamentous band extending from the posterior surface of the neck of a rib to the articular and transverse processes of the upper part of the vertebræ with which the rib articulates. It is perforated by the dorsal branch of the intercostal artery and is regarded by some as a portion of the superior costo-transverse ligament. 2. See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ posticum.** See *L. colli costæ jugale.*—**L. colli costæ principale.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ superius.** 1. The upper portion of the middle costo-transverse ligament. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ superius et inferius.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. colli costæ superius externum.** See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. colli costæ superius internum.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. commune vertebrale anterius** (seu **anticum**). See *Anterior common vertebral* LIGAMENT.—**L. commune vertebrale** (seu **vertebrarum**) **posticum.** See *Posterior common spinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. conoides, L. conoideum.** See *Conoid* LIGAMENT and *Middle crico-thyreoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. conoideum claviculæ.** See *Conoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-acromiale.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-brachiale.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare.** See *Coraco-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare anticum.** A process of fascia which arises from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula and radiates inwardly and externally to be inserted into the upper margin of the clavicle. [L, 332.]—**L. coraco-claviculare conoideum.** See *Conoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare externum.** See *Trapezoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare internum.** See *Conoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare posticum.** See *Coraco-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-claviculare trapezoideum.** See *Trapezoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. coraco-glenoidale.** A ligamentous band which separates from the coraco-humeral ligament to be blended with the capsular ligament of the shoulder. [L, 31.]—**L. coraco-humerale.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. coracoideo-capsulare.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. coracoideum.** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. corniculo-pharyngeum.** See *Corniculo-pharyngeal* LIGAMENT.—**L. coronarium, L. coronarium hepatis.** See *Coronary* LIGAMENT *of the liver.*—**L. coronarium radii.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the radius.*—**L. corporis incudis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the incus.*—**Ligamenta coruscantia.** 1. The vertical fibres of the external intercostal ligaments, which are adjacent to the external intercostal muscles. [L, 31.] 2. See *External intercostal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta costo-centralia.** See *Costo-central* LIGAMENTS.—**L. costo-claviculare.** See *Rhomboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-colicum.** See *Phrenico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-coracoideum.** See *Costo-coracoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-pericardiacum.** See *L. sterno-pericardiacum superius.*—**L. costo-pleurale.** An anomalous ligament extending between the neck of the first rib and the insertion of the scalenus anticus. [L, 332.]—**L. costo-pleuro-vertebrale.** An anomalous ligament extending between the transverse process of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ and the first rib close to the insertion of the scalenus anticus. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta costo-sternalia anteriora.** See *Anterior costo-sternal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta costo-sternalia posteriora.** See *Posterior costo-sternal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta costo-sternalia radiata.** See *Costo-sternal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. costo-transversale externum, L. costo-transversale posticum.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversale tuberculi.** See *L. tuberculi costæ superius.*—**Ligamenta costo-transversalia** (seu **-transversaria**). See *Costo-transverse* LIGAMENTS.—**L. costo-transversarium** [Boyer] (**anticum**). See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium breve anterius.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium breve posterius, L. costo-transversarium externum.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium intermediale** (seu **intermedium**). See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium internum.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium longum anterius.** The anterior portion of the superior costo-transverse ligament. [L, 332.]—**L. costo-transversarium longum anterius accessorium.** See *L. tuberculi costæ superius.*—**L. costo-transversarium longum posterius.** See *L. colli costæ posterius* (1st def.).—**L. costo-transversarium mediale** (seu **medium**). See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium posticum.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium superius.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-transversarium tuberculi.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. costo-vertebrale anterius** (seu **radiatum**). See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta costo-vertebralia.** See *Costo-vertebral* LIGAMENTS.—**L. costo-vertebralia accessoria.** Anomalous ligamentous fibres extending between the twelfth rib and the intervertebral fibro-cartilage between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, intimately connected with the anterior costo-central ligament. [L, 332.]—**L. costo-xiphoideum.** See *Costo-xiphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. cotyloideo-fibrocartilagineum acetabuli, L. cotyloideum.** See *Cotyloid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta crico-arytænoidea.** See *Crico-arytænoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. crico-arytænoideum capsulare.** A capsular ligament surrounding the articulation of the arytænoid and cricoid cartilages). [L, 332.]—**L. crico-arytænoideum posterius** (seu **posticum**). See *Posterior crico-arytænoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. crico-corniculatum.** An anomalous ligament having the same origin and insertion as the crico-corniculatus muscle (*q. v.*), for which it is a substitute. [L, 332.]—**L. cricoideum.** See *Middle crico-thyreoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. crico-pharyngeum.** See *Crico-pharyngeal* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta crico-santoriniana.** See *Crico-Santorinian* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta crico-thyreoidea.** See *Crico-thyreoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. crico-thyreoideum anterius.** See *Anterior crico-thyreoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. crico-thyreoideum capsulare.** The capsular ligament surrounding the articulation of the inferior cornu of the thyreoid and cricoid cartilages. [L, 332.]—**L. crico-thyreoideum laterale.** A lateral condensation of the l. crico-thyreoideum capsulare. [L, 332.]—**L. crico-thyreoideum medium.** The middle portion of the crico-thyreoid membrane. [L, 31.]—**L. crico-thyreoideum posterius.** See *L. crico-thyreoideum laterale* (2d def.).—**L. crico-tracheale.** See *Crico-tracheal* LIGAMENT.—**L. cristæ pubis.** A tendinous structure extending along the crest of the pubes. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta cruciata.** The cruciform ligaments.—**Ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus.** See *Crucial* LIGAMENTS *of the fingers.*—**Ligamenta cruciata genu.** The anterior and posterior crucial ligaments. [L, 115.]—**L. cruciata metatarsi tertii** [Arnold]. Unimportant, rarely observed ligamentous bands extending in various directions from the internal cuneiform and cuboid bones. [L, 31.]—**L. cruciatum anterius.** See *Anterior crucial* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum atlantis.** See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum cruris.** A Y-shaped process of the deep fascia of the leg, with the straight portion directed outward, situated opposite the bend of the ankle. The outer end is attached to the outer side of the anterior portion of the os calcis, and after branching is inserted into the internal malleolus and the lower side of the foot anterior to the ankle. It contains three sheaths lined with synovial membrane, containing respectively, from within outward, the tendons of the tibialis anticus, the extensor pollicis proprius, the extensor digitorum longus, and the peroneus tertius muscles. [L, 31, 172, 332.] Cf. *L. transversum cruris.*—**L. cruciatum epistrophei.** See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum genu anterius.** See *Anterior crucial* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum internum.** See *Posterior crucial* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum medium.** See *Posterior crucial* LIGAMENT.—**L. cruciatum posterius** (seu **posticum**). See *Posterior crucial* LIGAMENT and *L. cruciatum tertium.*—**L. cruciatum tarsi.** See *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. cruciatum tertium.** The fasciculus by which the posterior crucial ligament arises from the external semilunar fibro-cartilage. [L, 31.]—**L. cruciforme** (**epistrophei**). See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta crurum subflava.** See *Ligamenta subflava.*—**L. cubiti anticum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow joint.*—**L. cubiti laterale externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow joint.*—**L. cubiti laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. cubiti posticum.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. cubito-radiale** (**obliquum**, seu **teres**). See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.*—**L. cubito-ulnare.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. cubo-cuneiforme dorsale, L. cuboideo-cuneiforme dorsale** [Lauthner]. A ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the external cuneiform and cuboid bones. [L, 31.]—**L. cuboideo-cuneiforme interosseum.** A ligament in the interosseous space between the external cuneiform and cuboid bones, connecting the adjoining surfaces of those bones. [L, 332.]—**L. cuboideo-cuneiforme plantare** [Weitbrecht]. A short ligament upon the plantar surfaces of the external cuneiform and cuboid bones, divided by Barkow into the ligamenta cuboideo-cuneiformia plantaria anticum, medium, posticum, and profundum, according to their insertions. [L, 31.]—**L. cuboideo-metatarseum.** A bundle of fibres arising from the cuboid bone and blended with the fibres of the long calcaneo-cuboid l., inserted into the bases of the metatarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. cuboideo-metatarseum longum.** See *L. cuboideo-metatarseum.*—**L. cuboideo-naviculare plantare.** See *L. naviculari-cuboideum plantare.*—**Ligamenta cuboideo-sphenoidea inferiora.** See under *L. cuboideo-cuneiforme plantare.*—**L. cuboideo-sphenoideum plantare.** See *L. cuboideo-cuneiforme plantare.*—**L. cubo-naviculare dorsale.** See *L. scaphoideo-cuboideum dorsale.*—**Ligamenta cubo-navicularia.** See *Naviculo-cuboid* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta cunei-cuneiformia dorsalia** [Lauthner]. Ligaments uniting the dorsal surfaces of the external and middle cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta cuneo-cuboidea.** The ligaments uniting the cuboid and external cuneiform bones. [L.]—**Ligamenta cuneo-navicularia.** See *Naviculo-cuneiform* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta cuneo-navicularia plantaria** [Krause]. Unimportant ligaments extending between the plantar surfaces of the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, divided by Barkow into ligamenta cuneo-navicularia plantaria externum, internum, and medium, according to their insertions. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta cutanea digitorum manus, Ligamenta cutanea lateralia.** See *Cutaneous* LIGAMENTS *of the phalanges.*—**L. cutaneum.** Ger., *Hautband.* A ligament or ligamentous structure having its origin or insertion, or both, in or close to the skin. [L.]—**L. deltoides** (**pedis**), **L. deltoideum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. dentatum, L. denticulatum.** Fr., *ligament dentelé* (ou *denticulé*). A delicate band of connective tissue which extends between the anterior and posterior nerve-roots in the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord. Its inner edge is attached to the pia mater; its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal dura (*q. v.*). [I, 17 (K).]—**L. dentis.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum** [Barkow]. An occasional roundish ligament arising about half-way up the odontoid process, which either is inserted into the margin of the foramen magnum or is united with the l. obturatorium anterius. [L, 31.]—**L. dentis posticum** (seu **suspensorium**). See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. dentis transversum.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the atlas* (1st def.).—**Ligamenta digitorum**

subtensa. See *Ligamenta lateralia subtensa.*—**L. dorsale articulationis manus.** See *Posterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. dorsale carpi commune superficiale.** See *L. carpi dorsale commune superficiale.*—**L. dorsale juncturæ tarsi cum osse metatarsi quinti** [Barkow]. A ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the cuboid and fifth metatarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. dorsale naviculari-cuboideum.** See *L. naviculari-cuboideum dorsale.*—**L. dorsale ossis cuneiforme et cuboidei tertii.** See *L. cubo-cuneiforme dorsale.*—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis primi internum.** A short ligament, arising from the scaphoid bone, which blends with the tendon of the tibialis posticus. [L, 31.]—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis primi supernum.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and internal cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis secundi.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and middle cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**L. dorsale ossis navicularis et cuneiformis tertii.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and external cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**L. dorsale talo-naviculare latum** (seu **supremum**). See *Superior astragalo-navicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. ductus venosi.** Syn.: *l. venosum.* Of Luschka, the remains of the ductus venosus in the adult. [A, 19.]—**L. duodeno-hepaticum.** See *Hepatico-duodenal* LIGAMENT.—**L. duodeno-renale.** See *Duodeno-renal* LIGAMENT.—**L. elasticum interuretericum.** See MUSCULUS *ureterum.*—**L. epididymidis (inferius).** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle which projects at the lower end of the epididymis. [L, 31, 142.]—**L. epididymidis medium.** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle occasionally extending across the middle portion of the sinus epididymidis, dividing it into an inferior and superior portion. [L, 332.]—**L. epididymidis superius.** A fold of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle at the upper end of the epididymis. [L, 332.]—**L. epiglottico-palatinum.** A flat elastic band of fibrous tissue stretching along the margin of the epiglottis and lost in the muscles of the pharynx above. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. epistrophico-atlanticum anterius** (seu **anticum**) **profundum.** See *L. obturatorium anterius.*—**L. epistrophico-atlanticum anticum superficiale.** The portion of the anterior common vertebral ligament situated between the axis and atlas. [L, 332.]—**L. falciforme.** See under *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. Falloppii.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**L. fibrosum capituli costæ posterius.** The posterior thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the costo-central articulation. [L, 31.]—**L. fibulæ anterius.** See *L. talo-fibulare anterius.*—**L. fibulæ medium perpendiculare.** See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. fibulæ posticum.** See *L. talo-fibulare posterius.*—**L. fibulare anterius externum.** See *L. talo-fibulare anterius.*—**L. fibulare calcanei.** See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. fibulare tali anterius** (seu **externum**). See *L. talo-fibulare anterius.*—**L. fibulare tali posterius et profundum superficiale.** See *L. talo-fibulare posterius.*—**L. flabelliforme externum.** A process of the fascia lata given off over the patella which unites with the tendon of the external head of the gastrocnemius. [L, 332.]—**L. flabelliforme internum.** A process of the fascia lata given off over the patella which unites with the tendon of the semimembranosus. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta flava.** Fr., *ligaments jaunes.* See *Ligamenta subflava.*—**L. fundiforme (Retzii).** Ger., *Laciniatl'.* The outer straight portion of the l. cruciatum cruris. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. furcillatum superficiale.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT *of the tarsus.*—**L. gastro-colicum.** See *Greater* OMENTUM.—**L. gastro-hepaticum.** See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**L. gastro-lienale.** See *Gastro-splenic* LIGAMENT.—**L. gastro-pancreaticum.** See *Gastro-pancreatic* LIGAMENT.—**L. gastro-phrenicum.** See *Phrenico-gastric* LIGAMENT.—**L. gastro-splenicum.** See *Gastro-splenic* LIGAMENT.—**L. genu laterale externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. genu laterale externum breve.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. genu laterale internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. genu laterale longum externum.** See *Long external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. genu posticum.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the knee-joint.*—**L. Gimbernati.** See *Gimbernat's* LIGAMENT.—**L. Gimbernati reflexum.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**Ligamenta glandulæ lacrimalis.** The fibrous structure connecting the lacrymal gland with the periosteum.—**Ligamenta glandulæ thyreoideæ.** The processes of fascia which unite the thyreoid gland to the cricoid cartilage and trachea, sometimes divided into medium and lateralia, according to their position. [L, 332.]—**L. gleno-humerale.** See *Gleno-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta glenoidea.** See *Glenoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. glenoideo-brachiale inferius.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the shoulder situated between the insertions of the subscapularis and that of the teres minor. [L, 332.]—**L. glenoideo brachiale internum.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the shoulder inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 332.]—**L. glenoideo-brachiale internum inferius, L. glenoideo-brachiale latum.** See *L. glenoideo-brachiale inferius.*—**L. glenoideum acetabuli.** See *Cotyloid* LIGAMENT.—**L. glenoideum scapulæ.** See *Glenoid* LIGAMENT *of the shoulder.*—**Ligamenta glosso-epiglottica.** See *Glosso-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**L. glosso-epiglotticum medium.** The median fold of mucous membrane extending between the root of the tongue and the posterior surface of the epiglottis. [L, 142.]—**Ligamenta glottidis spuriæ.** See *Superior thyreo-arytænoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. glottidis veræ.** See *Glosso-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**L. hamometacarpeum.** A flat ligament which extends from the ulnar side of the process of the unciform bone to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone. [L, 332.]—**L. hepatico-colicum.** See *Hepatico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**L. hepatico-duodenale.** See *Hepatico-duodenal* LIGAMENT.—**L. hepatico-gastricum.** See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**L. hepatico-renale.** See *Hepatico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**L. humero-coronoideum.** See LIGAMENT *huméro-coronoïdien.*—**L. hyo-epiglotticum.** See *Hyo-epiglottic* LIGAMENT.—**L. hyo-thyreoideum accessorium** [Gruber]. A rare ligament extending between the middle of the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta hyo-thyreoidea lateralia.** See *Lateral thyreo-hyoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. hyo-thyreoideum medium.** See *Middle thyreo-hyoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. iliacum proprium.** See *L. ilio-pectineum.*—**L. ilio-femorale.** See *Ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-femorale anterius** (seu **inferius**). See *Anterior ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-femorale superius.** See *Superior ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-lumbale.** See *Ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-lumbale inferius.** See *Lumbo-sacral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-lumbale superius.** See *Ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. ilio-pectineum.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-pubicum.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-sacrale anticum.** See *Anterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-sacrale interosseum.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-sacrale posticum.** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-sacrale posticum breve.** See *Short posterior ilio-sacral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-sacrale posticum profundum.** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta ilio-sacralia.** See *Sacro-iliac* LIGAMENTS.—**L. ilio-sacrum longum.** See *Oblique sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. ilio-tibiale.** The thickened portion of the fascia lata which forms in part the insertion of the glutæus maximus and passes down to the external condyle of the tibia. [L, 332.]—**L. ilio-trochantericum.** See *Superior ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. incudis posterius.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the incus.*—**L. incudis superius.** See *Superior* LIGAMENT *of the incus.*—**L. infundibulo-ovaricum.** See *Infundibulo-ovarian* LIGAMENT.—**L. infundibulo-pelvicum.** See *Infundibulo-pelvic* LIGAMENT.—**L. inguinale (anterius).** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**L. inguinale externum.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT and *External inguinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. inguinale internum.** 1. See *L. inguinale internum laterale.* 2. See *Triangular* LIGAMENT.—**L. inguinale internum laterale.** The prolongation outward, toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium, of the plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis, forming in part the outer boundary of the internal abdominal ring. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. inguinale internum mediale.** The prolongation upward of the plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis which forms the inner boundary of the internal abdominal ring. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. inguinale posterius.** See *L. inguinale internum laterale.*—**Ligamenta interannularia (tracheæ).** Ger., *Zwischenknorpelbänder.* The fibrous tissue uniting adjoining rings of the trachea. [L, 31.]—**L. interarticulare (coxæ).** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**Ligamenta interarticularia (costo-vertebralia).** See *Interarticular costo-vertebral* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta interbasica dorsalia** [Hyrtl]. See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. interbronchiale.** Fibrous tissue between the bronchi at the point of bifurcation of the trachea. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta intercarpalia** (seu **intercarpea**). The ligaments uniting the carpal bones. [L.]—**Ligamenta intercarpea dorsalia.** The dorsal carpal ligaments.—**Ligamenta intercartilaginea.** See *Ligamenta coruscantia* (1st def.) and *Interchondral* LIGAMENTS.—**L. interclaviculare.** See *Interclavicular* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta intercostalia.** The intercostal ligaments. [L.]—**Ligamenta intercostalia anteriora interna.** Anomalous tendinous bands uniting the internal surfaces of the sternal ends of adjoining ribs. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta intercostalia externa.** See *External intercostal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intercostalia interna.** See *Internal intercostal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intercostalia posteriora.** Tendinous fibres covering the anterior surfaces of the posterior portions of the intercostales externi. [L, 332.]—**L. intercrurale.** See *Posterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta intercruralia.** See *Ligamenta subflava.*—**Ligamenta intercuneiformia dorsalia.** See *Ligamenta cunei-cuneiformia dorsalia.*—**Ligamenta intercuneiformia interossea.** Ligaments in the spaces between the cuneiform bones. [L.]—**Ligamenta interlobularia.** See *Interlobular* LIGAMENTS.—**L. intermaxillare.** See *Pterygomaxillary* LIGAMENT.—**L. intermedium (costæ).** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. intermedium cruris.** See *Inferior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. intermedium genu.** An anomalous ligament extending between the anterior end of the internal falciform fibro-cartilage of the knee and the anterior cruciform ligament. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta intermetacarpalia** (seu **intermetacarpea**). See *Intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetacarpea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetacarpea interossea.** See *Intermetacarpal interosseous* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetacarpea volaria.** See *Palmar intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetatarsea.** The intermetatarsal ligaments. [L.]—**Ligamenta intermetatarsea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetatarsea interossea.** See *Metatarsal interosseous* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta intermetatarsea plantaria.** See *Plantar intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. intermusculare.** See *Intermuscular* LIGAMENT.—**L. intermusculare brachii externum.** See *External intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm.*—**L. intermusculare brachii internum.** See *Internal intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm.*—**L. intermusculare brachii laterale.** See *External intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm.*—**L. intermusculare brachii mediale.** See *Internal intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm.*—**Ligamenta intermuscularia femoris.** Processes of the fascia lata which separate the muscles of the thigh. [L, 332.]—**L. intermusculare fibulare.** The tendinous origin of the peroneus longus from the anterior angle of the fibula. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta intermuscularia brachii.** See *External intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm* and *Internal intermuscular* SÆPTUM *of the arm.*—**L. inter os linguale superius et processum styliformem** [Sömmerring]. See *Epihyal* BONE.—**Ligamenta interossea genu.** The crucial ligaments of the knee. [L.]—**L. interosseum.** See *Interosseous* LIGAMENT and *Interosseous* MEMBRANE.—**L. interosseum antibrachii.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the forearm.*—**L. interosseum capitato-hamatum.** See *L. interosseum ossis capitati et multanguli minoris.*—**L. interosseum**

costo-vertebrale. See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. interosseum cruris.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the leg.*—**L. interosseum cruris inferius.** See *Inferior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. interosseum lunato-pyramidale.** An interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones. [L.]—**L. interosseum lunato-scaphoideum.** See *L. naviculari lunatum.*—**L. interosseum ossis capitati et multanguli minoris.** An interosseous ligament between the os magnum and cuneiform bone. [L, 332.]—**L. interosseum transverso-costale.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta interspinalia** (seu **interspinosa**). See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**L. intertarseum** [Hyrtl]. See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta intertransversaria.** See *Intertransverse* LIGAMENTS.—**L. intertransversarium atlanto-occipitale.** A ligament extending from the transverse process of the atlas to the outer side of the occipital condyle. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta intervertebralia.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**L. intestinale.** See *L. coli internum.*—**L. intestini cæci.** See *L. colicum dextrum.*—**L. iridis** (**pectinatum**). See *L. pectinatum.*—**L. ischio-capsulare.** See *Ischio-capsular* LIGAMENT.—**L. ischio-femorale.** See *Ischio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. ischio-prostaticum.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. jugale.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. jugale cartilaginum Santorini** [Luschka]. See *Crico-Santorinian* LIGAMENT.—**L. kerato-cricoideum anterius.** See *Anterior crico-thyreoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. kerato-cricoideum posterius inferius.** See *L. crico-thyreoideum laterale.*—**L. laciniatum** [Arnold]. See *L. cuboideo-metatarseum.*—**L. laciniatum externum.** See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. laciniatum internum.** See *Internal annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. laciniatum medullæ spinalis.** See *L. dentatum.*—**L. laterale articulationis maxillaris.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**L. laterale carpi radiale.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. laterale coli.** See *L. coli internum*, under *Ligamenta coli.*—**L. laciniatum tarsi.** See *Internal annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. laterale cubiti externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. laterale externum articulationis maxillaris.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**L. laterale externum cubiti.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. laterale externum fibulæ rectum.** See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. laterale externum genu.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. laterale externum genu breve.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. laterale externum pedis.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. laterale externum genu posterius.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. laterale genu internum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. laterale internum articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**L. laterale internum breve articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (2d def.).—**L. laterale internum breve genu.** See *Short internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**L. laterale internum cubiti.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. laterale internum longum articulationis maxillaris.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. laterale internum maxillæ inferioris.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**L. laterale internum pedis.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. laterale ulnare.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**Ligamenta lateralia dentis** (**epistrophei**). See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta lateralia digitorum longa.** See *Lateral phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta lateralia ossium metacarpi et phalangium.** See *Lateral metacarpo-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta lateralia postica.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta lateralia subtensa.** The cutaneous ligaments of the distal phalanges. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta lateralia superiora.** See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. latum epistrophei** [Henle]. See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. latum externum fibulare calcanei, L. latum externum fibulæ rectum.** See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta lata pulmonis.** See *Broad* LIGAMENTS *of the lungs.*—**L. latum supernum.** See *Superior astragalo-navicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. latum uteri.** See *Broad* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**L. lineæ albæ.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. longitudinale anterius** (seu **anticum**). See *Anterior common vertebral* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta longitudinalia coli.** See *Ligamenta coli.*—**Ligamenta longitudinalia columnæ vertebralis.** See *Anterior common spinal* LIGAMENT and *Posterior common spinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. longitudinale medium** (seu **posterius**). See *Posterior common spinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. longitudinale posterius columnæ spinalis.** See *Supraspinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. longitudinale posticum.** See *Posterior common spinal* LIGAMENT.—**L. lumbo-costale.** See *Lumbo-costal* LIGAMENT.—**L. lumbo-sacrale.** See *Lumbo-sacral* LIGAMENT.—**L. lunato-pyramidale.** See *L. interosseum lunato-pyramidale.*—**L. lunato-scaphoideum.** See *L. naviculari-lunatum.*—**L. mallei anterius.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. mallei externum.** See *External* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. mallei inferius.** See *Inferior* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. mallei laterale, L. mallei posterius.** See *External* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. mallei superius.** See *Superior* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. mallei tympani.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. malleoli externi anticum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. malleoli externi anterius inferius.** The lower fibres of the anterior ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**L. malleoli externi anterius superius.** The upper fibres of the anterior ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**L. malleoli externi superius.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the inferior tibio-fibular articulation.*—**L. malleoli externi posticum.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. malleoli externi posticum inferius** (seu **profundum**). The inferior portion of the posterior ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**L. malleoli externi posticum superficiale** (seu **superius**). The upper portion of the posterior ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**L. malleoli lateralis anticum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. malleoli lateralis posticum, L. malleoli posterius.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**Ligamenta Maucharti.** See *Lateral odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. maxillæ capsulare.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the jaw.*—**L. maxillare accessorium laterale, L. maxillare externum.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**L. maxillare internum laterale longum.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (1st def.).—**L. maxillare laterale.** See *L. maxillare externum.*—**L. maxillare laterale internum breve, L. maxillare mediale.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the temporo-maxillary articulation* (2d def.).—**L. medium colli costæ.** See *L. colli costæ medium.*—**L. medium dentis.** 1. See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT. 2. Of Cruveilhier, the middle odontoid ligament and the l. medium dentis posticum (2d def.) regarded as one structure. [L, 31.]—**L. medium dentis anticum.** See *L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum.*—**L. medium dentis posticum.** 1. See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT. 2. An anomalous portion of the lateral odontoid ligament consisting of cylindrical bundles of fibres extending between the apex of the odontoid process of the axis and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L, 31.]—**L. mesenterico-mesocolicum.** A fold of the parietal layer of the peritonæum extending between the root of the mesentery and that of the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. [L, 332.]—**L. mesocolicum.** See *L. coli posterius*, under *Ligamenta coli.*—**L. mesocolo-mesentericum.** See *L. mesenterico-mesocolicum.*—**Ligamenta metacarpo-phalangea accessoria** (seu **collateralia**, seu **lateralia**). See *Lateral metacarpo-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta metatarsi anteriora plantaria.** See *Plantar metatarso-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta metatarsi lateralia, Ligamenta metatarsi media** (seu **propria lateralia**). See *Metatarsal interosseous* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta metatarsi transversa plantaria.** See *Plantar metatarso-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta metatarso-phalangea lateralia.** See *Lateral metatarso-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta metatarso-phalangea plantaria.** See *Plantar metatarso-phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. mucosum** (**genu**). See *Mucous* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**Ligamenta naviculari-cuboidea.** See *Naviculo-cuboid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. naviculari-cuboideum interosseum.** An interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and cuboid bones. [L, 332.]—**L. naviculari-cuboideum plantare.** A ligament extending between the plantar surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid bones. [L, 31.]—**L. naviculari-cuboideum transversale.** The transverse fibres of the l. naviculare cuboideum plantare. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta naviculari-cuneiformia plantaria.** See *Ligamenta cuneo-navicularia plantaria.*—**L. naviculari-lunatum** (**cartilagineum**). An interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones. [L, 332.]—**L. nervi hypoglossi.** A fibrous band which fills in the lower portion of the canal for the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 332.]—**L. neuro-cartilagineum** [Riolan]. See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**Ligamenta nitentia.** See *Ligamenta coruscantia.*—**L. nuchæ.** Fr., *l. de la nuque* (ou *sur-épineux cervical*). Ger., *Nackenband.* A thin, fibrous membrane between the trapezii muscles, many fibres of which are inserted into it. It stretches between the external occipital protuberance and the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra, giving off a slip to the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ except the atlas. In man it is of no great importance, but in some of the lower animals is strong and supports the weight of the head. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Ligamenta obliqua.** The crucial ligaments of the knee joint. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**Ligamenta obliqua digitorum manus.** Ligaments extending obliquely across the palmar surfaces of some of the phalanges of the hand. [L. 332.]—**Ligamenta obliqua et jugalia** [Arnold]. See *L. carpi volare profundum radiatum.*—**Ligamenta obliqua genu.** The crucial ligaments of the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**L. obliquum antibrachii.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.*—**L. obtectum.** See *L. tectum.*—**L. obturatorium.** 1. See *Obturator* LIGAMENT. 2. See *Obturator* MEMBRANE.—**L. obturatorium anterius** (**atlantis**). The anterior atlanto-axial and anterior occipito-atlantal ligaments regarded as one structure. [L, 31.]—**L. obturatorium atlanto-axiale anticum, L. obturatorium atlanto-epistrophicum anterius.** See *Anterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. obturatorium pelvis.** See *Obturator* MEMBRANE.—**L. obturatorium posterius.** See *Posterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**L. obturatorium posticum atlanto-epistrophicum.** See *Posterior atlanto-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. obturatorium posticum atlanto-occipitale** (seu **atlanto-epistrophicum**). See *Posterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**L. obturatorium stapedis.** Fr., *ligament obturateur de l'étrier.* Ger., *verschliessendes Band des Steigbügels.* A thin membrane stretching across the space between the base and the crura of the stapes. It is attached to the crista of the former and to the furrow on the inner edge of the latter. [F, 7.]—**L. occipitale anterius medium.** See *L. obturatorium anterius.*—**L. occipitale posterius medium.** The crura inferius et superius ligamenti epistrophei cruciati regarded as a single ligament. [L, 332.]—**L. occipitale transversale.** A bundle of fibres of the lateral odontoid ligaments which unite in the middle line behind the odontoid process. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta occipitalia posteriora accessoria** [H. Meyer]. See *Ligamenta occipito-epistrophica lateralia.*—**Ligamenta occipito-atlantoidea.** The anterior and posterior occipito-atlantal ligaments. [L.]—**L. occipito-axoidale.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta occipito-epistrophica lateralia** [Cruveilhier]. The portions of the occipito-axial l. on the two sides of the odontoid process of the axis. [L. 31.]—**L. occipito-epistrophicum medium** [Cruveilhier]. The middle portion of the occipito-axial ligament. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta odontoidea.** See *Odontoid* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta odontoidea lateralia.** See *Lateral odontoid* LIGA-

MENTS.—**L. odontoideum medium.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. olecrano-humerale.** Fr., *ligament huméro-olécranien.* A thickened portion of the capsular (or posterior) ligament of the elbow joint extending transversely between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon process of the ulna. [L, 31.]—**L. orbiculare femoris.** See ZONA *orbicularis.*—**L. orbiculare (radii).** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the radius.*—**L. orbiculare stapedis.** Fr., *ligament orbiculaire de l'étrier.* Ger., *kreisförmiges Ligament des Steigbügels.* The ligament which surrounds and aids in the formation of the articulation between the stapes and the fenestra ovalis. [F.]—**L. ossis metatarsi secundi plantare, L. ossis metatarsi tertii obliquum et rhomboides.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT *of the tarsus.* —**L. ossium sesamoideorum.** Ligamentous bands uniting the sesamoid bones opposite the lateral surface of the great toe. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta ossium carpi et metacarpi.** See *Carpo-metacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. ovarii (proprium).** See *Ovarian* LIGAMENT.—**L. ovario-pelvicum.** See *Infundibulo-pelvic* LIGAMENT. —**L. palpebrale externum.** A ligamentous band extending between the outer margin of the orbit and the tissues of the eyelids. [L, 332.]—**L. palpebrale internum.** A broad ligamentous band arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla and dividing into two limbs, an anterior one inserted into the inner extremity of the tarsal cartilage, and a posterior one which winds about the lacrymal sac and is attached to the lacrymal spine of the lacrymal bone. The anterior limb gives origin to the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, the posterior limb to the tensor tarsi (Horner's muscle). [B; L, 332.]—**L. palpebrale laterale.** See *L. palpebrale externum.*—**L. palpebrale mediale.** See *L. palpebrale internum.* —**L. patellæ.** A strong, flat band attached above to the apex and lower border of the patella, and below to the tubercle of the tibia. [C, 3.]—**L. patellæ externum.** See *L. patellæ laterale.*—**L. patellæ internum.** See *L. patellæ mediale.*—**L. patellæ laterale.** The external of the lateral patellar ligaments. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta patellæ lateralia.** See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS.—**L. patellæ mediale.** The internal of the lateral patellar ligaments. [L, 31.]—**L. patellæ proprium.** See *L. patellæ.*—**L. patellare externum.** See *L. patellæ laterale.*—**L. patellare mediale.** See *L. patellæ mediale.*—**L. pectinatum.** The lax spongy tissue filling up the sinus of the anterior chamber of the eye at the junction of the cornea and sclera (filtration angle), and forming the root of the iris. [B.]—**L. pelvio-prostaticum capsulare** [Retzius]. See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. pelvis anterius inferius (et superius).** See *Ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis anterius superius, L. pelvis anticum ilio-lumbale superius.** See *Ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. pelvis anterius triangulare.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis anticum superius.** See *Ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**L. pelvis ilio-lumbale inferius.** See *Lumbo-sacral* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posterius magnum.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posterius parvum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posticum.** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. pelvis posticum parvum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. penis suspensorium superficiale.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the penis.*—**L. pericardii superius.** See *L. sterno-pericardiacum superius.*—**Ligamenta peronæorum propria.** See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. peroneo-tibiale.** The thickened upper portion of the interosseous membrane of the leg. [L, 332.]—**L. perpendiculare sinus tarsi** [Weitbrecht]. An undetermined portion of the external calcaneo-astragaloid ligament. [L, 31.]—**L. petioli (epiglottidis).** The connective tissue covering the lower portion of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. [L, 31.]—**L. petrosphenoideum anterius.** The connective tissue filling in the foramen lacerum. [L, 31.]—**L. petrosphenoideum posterius.** A fibrous band extending between the apex of the pyramid and the posterior clinoid process beneath which the abducens nerve passes. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta phalangea anteriora.** See *Anterior phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta phalangea lateralia.** See *Lateral phalangeal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. pharyngeum (medium).** The upper portion of the tendinous rhaphe in the mesial posterior line of the pharynx, attached to the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**L. pharyngo-epiglotticum.** See *L. epiglottico-palatinum.*—**L. phrenico-colicum.** See *Phrenico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**L. phrenico-gastricum.** See *Phrenico-gastric* LIGAMENT.—**L. phrenico-lienale.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the spleen.*—**Ligamenta phrenico-pulmonalia.** Processes of the fascia of the neck which descend to the upper surface of the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**L. piso-hamatum.** A ligament extending between the pisiform bone and the hamular process of the uncinate bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. piso-metacarpeum.** A ligament between the pisiform bone and the interior surfaces of the bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. piso-uncinatum.** See *L. piso-hamatum.*—**L. plantæ breve.** See *Short calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. plantæ longum.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**Ligamenta plantaria.** See *Plantar* LIGAMENTS.—**L. planum cum trochlea cartilaginea.** See *Inferior calcaneo-scaphoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. planum sinus tarsi.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. pleuro-colicum.** See *Phrenico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**L. plicæ synovialis patellaris.** See *Mucous* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. popliteum.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint* (2d def.).—**L. popliteum arcuatum.** An arched portion of the posterior ligament of the knee (2d def.), with its concavity directed outward, extending between the external condyle of the tibia and the vicinity of the fossa intercondyloidea. [L, 31.]—**L. popliteum externum, L. popliteum inferius.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee.* —**L. popliteum obliquum, L. popliteum posticum genu superficiale.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the knee* (2d def.).—**L. popliteum superius.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint* (2d def.).—**L. posterius articulationis peroneo-tibialis inferioris.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the lower tibio-fibular articulation.*—**L. posticum capituli costæ.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. posticum Winslowii.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint* (2d def.).—**L. Poupartii.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**L. privatum capitis femoris.** See *L. teres* (1st def.). —**L. processus brevis incudis.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the incus.*—**Ligamenta propria cartilaginum costalium.** See *Ligamenta coruscantia.*—**Ligamenta propria dorsalia metacarpi.** See *Dorsal intermetacarpal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta propria dorsalia tarsi.** See *Dorsal intermetatarsal* LIGAMENTS. —**Ligamenta propria patellæ.** See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS. —**L. proprium anticum (seu majus).** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. proprium scapulæ minimum (seu minus).** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. proprium transversum anterius.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. pterygo-mandibulare, L. pterygo-maxillare.** See *Pterygo-maxillary* LIGAMENT.—**L. pterygo-petrosum Civinini.** See *L. pterygo-spinosum.* —**L. pterygo-sphenoideum.** A fold of fascia between the levator and tensor veli palati. [L, 332.]—**L. pterygo-sphenoideum externum.** See *Ligamenta salpingo-pterygoideum.*—**L. pterygo-sphenoideum internum.** See *L. pterygo-sphenoideum.*—**L. pterygo-spinosum.** An anomalous ligament extending between the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the spinous process of the ala magna. [L, 332.] —**L. pubicum.** See *Pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum Cooperi.** See *L. cristæ pubis.*—**L. pubicum inferius.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum posterius.** See *Posterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubicum superius.** See *Superior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta pubis anteriora cruciata.** Tendinous bundles of the lower end of the rectus abdominis extending across the pubes. [L, 31.]—**L. pubis anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubis inferior.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. pubo-femorale.** See *Pubo-femoral* LIGAMENT.— **Ligamenta pubo-ischiadica prostatæ (seu prostatica).** See *Pubo-prostatic* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta pubo-prostatica lateralia.** See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. pubo-vesicale medium.** See *Middle pubo-vesical* LIGAMENT.— **Ligamenta pubo-vesicalia.** The pubo-vesical ligaments. [L.]— **Ligamenta pubo-vesicalia lateralia.** See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. pulmonale (seu pulmonis).** See *Pulmonary* LIGAMENT.—**L. pyramidale.** See *L. crico-thyreoideum medium.*—**Ligamenta pylori.** Condensed bands of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the pylorus. [L, 332.]—**L. radiale articulationis cubito-carpalis.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. radiatum costæ.** See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**L. radiatum Mayeri.** See *L. carpi radiatum.*— **L. rectum cubiti anticum.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow joint.*—**L. rectum cubiti posticum.** See *Posterior* LIGAMENT *of the elbow.*—**L. rectum longitudinale.** See *L. tarseum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.*—**L. rectum medium.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta retrahentia tubæ.** See *Ligamenta salpingo-pharyngea.*—**L. rhomboideum.** See *Rhomboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. rhomboideum carpi.** See *L. carpi rhomboideum.*—**L. rhomboideum claviculæ.** See *Rhomboid* LIGAMENT.—**L. rotundum.** See *Round* LIGAMENT.—**L. rotundum acetabuli.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. rotundum antibrachii.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.*—**L. rotundum femoris.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. rotundum hepatis.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the liver.*—**L. rotundum uteri.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**Ligamenta sacro-coccygea lateralia.** See *Lateral sacro-coccygeal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. sacro-coccygeum anterius.** See *Anterior sacro-coccygeal* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-coccygeum articulare.** See *L. sacro-coccygeum posticum breve.*—**L. sacro-coccygeum medium.** The deep portion of the posterior sacro-coccygeal ligament. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. sacro-coccygeum posterius (seu posticum).** See *Posterior sacro-coccygeal* LIGAMENT and *L. sacro-coccygeum medium.*—**L. sacro-coccygeum posticum breve, L. sacro-coccygeum posticum breve et externum.** A cylindrical ligament extending between the cornua of the coccyx and sacrum. [L, 31, 142.]—**L. sacro-coccygeum posticum et internum.** See *L. sacro-coccygeum posticum superficiale.*—**L. sacro-coccygeum posticum profundum.** The deep portion of the posterior sacro-coccygeal ligament. [L, 332.]—**L. sacro-coccygeum posticum superficiale.** The most superficial fibres of the posterior sacro-coccygeal ligament. [L, 31, 142, 332.] —**Ligamenta sacro-iliaca.** See *Anterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT and *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta sacro-iliaca accessoria vaga, Ligamenta sacro-iliaca interossea (seu posteriora** [Krause]). See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.— **L. sacro-iliacum posterius breve (et profundum).** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta sacro-iliaca vaga anteriora.** See *Anterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta sacro-iliaca vaga posteriora.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT. —**L. sacro-iliacum anterius (seu anticum).** See *Anterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum breve.** See *Short sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum interosseum.** See *Interosseous sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum longum (seu obliquum).** See *Oblique sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.— **L. sacro-iliacum posticum.** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum posticum breve.** See *Short sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum posticum longum.** See *Oblique sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum profundum.** See *Posterior sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-iliacum verticale posticum.** See *Oblique sacro-iliac* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta sacro-ischiadica.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT and *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-ischiadicum anticum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-ischiadicum internum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-ischiadicum majus.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-ischiadicum minus.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-ischiadicum posterius.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. sacro-sciaticum internum, L. sacro-spinosum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT and *Oblique sacro-iliac* LIGA-

MENT.—**L. sacro-tuberosum.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta sacro-uterina.** See *Sacro-uterine* FOLDS.—**Ligamenta salpingo-pharyngea.** Fr., *ligaments salpingo-pharyngiens.* Of Zuckerkandl, four or five (perhaps more) tendinous cords attached to the pharyngeal end of the hooked cartilage of the Eustachian tube and to the outer wall of the same. They constitute a constant and peculiar anatomical connection between the Eustachian tube and the constrictors of the pharynx, and are said to cause a free opening of the Eustachian tube at each contraction of the superior and middle constrictor of the pharynx. [F, 4.]—**L. salpingo-pterygoideum.** An anomalous condensed (sometimes ossified) portion of the bucco-pharyngeal fascia extending from a point near the hamular process to the spinous process of the ala magna of the sphenoid bones. [L, 332.]—**L. salpingo-pterygoideum proprium.** An anomalous ligament stretching between the internal pterygoid plate and the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**L. scapho-cuboideum dorsale.** See *L. scaphoideo-cuboideum dorsale.*—**Ligamenta scapho-cuneiformia.** See *Naviculo-cuneiform* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta scapho-cuneiformia dorsalia.** Ligaments connecting the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**L. scaphoideo-cuboideum dorsale.** A broad superficial ligament uniting the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid bones. [L. 31.]—**L. scaphoideo-cuneiforme dorsale externum.** An unimportant ligament upon the dorsal surfaces of the scaphoid and the external scaphoid bones. [L, 31.]—**L. scapulæ anterius proprium.** Ger., *eigenes vorderes Band des Schulterblatts.* See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. scapulæ obliquum, L. scapulæ posterius, L. scapulæ proprium minus, L. scapulæ proprium posterius.** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. scapulæ proprium transversum anterius.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. scapulo-claviculare.** See *Coraco-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. sclerotico-chorioidale.** See *L. pectinatum.*—**Ligamenta serosa.** The folds of serous membranes. [L, 332.]—**L. serratum, L. serratum medullæ spinalis.** See *L. denticulatum.*—**L. Soemmerringii.** See *Ligamenta glandulæ lacrymalis.*—**L. sphenoideo-cuboideum dorsale transversum.** See *L. cubo-cuneiforme dorsale.*—**L. sphenoideum externum interosseum.** An interosseous ligament between the middle and external cuneiform bones near their plantar surfaces. [L, 31.]—**L. sphenoideum externum plantare.** A ligament uniting the plantar surfaces of the middle and external cuneiform bones. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta sphenoideo-metatarsea.** Ligaments between the cuneiform and tarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. sphenoideo-metatarseum plantare internum.** A ligament extending from the internal cuneiform bone to the internal metatarsal bone between the insertions of the tibialis anticus and the peroneus. [L. 31.]—**L. sphenoideo-metatarseum transversum laterale.** A ligament extending between the lower surfaces of the external cuneiform bone and the tuberosity of the external metatarsal bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. sphenoideum internum interosseum anterius.** An interosseous ligament uniting the internal and middle cuneiform bones near their anterior extremities and plantar surfaces. [L, 31.]—**L. sphenoideum internum interosseum inferius (seu posterius).** An interosseous ligament between the posterior extremities of the middle and internal cuneiform bones near their plantar surfaces. [L, 31.]—**L. spinoso-pterygoideum.** See *L. pterygo-spinosum.*—**L. spinoso-sacrum.** See *Lesser sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. spinoso-sacrum superius.** An anomalous ligament extending between the spina accessoria ischii and the lesser sacro-ischiadic ligament. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. spirale (cochleæ).** A projecting ligamentous band attached to the wall of the cochlea, opposite the free edge of the lamina spiralis ossea, upon which is inserted the lamina spiralis membranacea. [F, 3.]—**L. splenico-gastricum.** See *Gastro-splenic* LIGAMENT.—**L. stapedis.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the stapes.*—**L. stellatum.** See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**L. sterno-cardiacum inferius.** See *L. sterno-pericardiacum inferius.*—**L. sterno-cardiacum superius.** See *L. sterno-pericardiacum superius.*—**Ligamenta sterno-clavicularia.** The sterno-clavicular ligaments. [C.]—**L. sterno-claviculare anterius.** See *Anterior sterno-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. sterno-claviculare posterius.** See *Posterior sterno-clavicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. sterno-costale interarticulare.** An interarticular cartilage between the articulating surfaces of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th costal cartilages and the sternum. [L. 332.]—**Ligamenta sterno-costalia radiata.** See *Anterior costo-sternal* and *Posterior costo-sternal* LIGAMENTS.—**L. sterno-pericardiacum inferius.** A fibrous band uniting the pericardium and the lower end of the sternum. [L, 31.]—**L. sterno-pericardiacum superius.** A fibrous band uniting the pericardium and the upper end of the sternum. [L, 31.]—**L. stylo-auriculare.** An anomalous ligament extending between the cartilage of the external ear and the styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 332.]—**L. stylo-hyoideum.** See *Stylo-hyoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. stylo-maxillare, L. stylo-mandibulare.** See *Stylo-maxillary* LIGAMENT.—**L. stylo-mylo-hyoideum.** The stylo-maxillary and stylo-hyoid l's taken as one structure. [L, 31.]—**L. stylo-myloideum.** See *Stylo-maxillary* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta subflava.** Ger., *gelbe Bänder, Zwischenbogenbänder.* Ligaments, consisting of yellow elastic tissue, which connect the lamina of the vertebræ from the axis downward. [C.]—**L. subpubicum.** See *Inferior pubic* LIGAMENT.—**L. superius coxæ.** See *Ilio-femoral* LIGAMENT.—**L. superius diaphragmatis.** Processes of the prevertebral fascia which unite with the pericardium. [L. 332.]—**L. superius humeri.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. suprascapulare.** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. supraspinale, L. supraspinosum.** See *Supraspinal* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta suspensoria diaphragmatis.** Portions of prevertebral fascia reaching down to the upper surface of the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**Ligamenta suspensoria mammæ.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENTS *of the mamma.*—**Ligamenta suspensoria penis lateralia.** Two flat fibrous bands, arising from the inferior rami of the pubic bones, and inserted into the lateral surfaces of the penis. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. suspensorium.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium clitoridis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the clitoris.*—**L. suspensorium dentis.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium dentis anticum, L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum.** See *L. dentis epistrophei medium anticum.*—**L. suspensorium dentis (epistrophei) posticum.** See *L. medium dentis posticum* (2d def.).—**L. suspensorium epistrophei.** See *Middle odontoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium femoris.** See *L. suspensorium ossis femoris.*—**L. suspensorium glandulæ lacrimalis.** See *Ligamenta glandulæ lacrimalis.*—**L. suspensorium hepaticum (seu hepatis).** See *Broad* LIGAMENT *of the liver.*—**L. suspensorium humeri.** See *Coraco-humeral* LIGAMENT.—**L. suspensorium lentis.** See *L. pectinatum.*—**L. suspensorium lienis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the spleen.*—**L. suspensorium mallei.** See *Superior* LIGAMENT *of the malleus.*—**L. suspensorium marsupii.** See *Mucous* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. suspensorium ossis femoris.** 1. See *L. teres* (1st def.). 2. A portion of the fascia lata extending between the external lip of the crest of the ilium and a point on the femur below the trochanter major. [L, 332.]—**L. suspensorium penis (medium).** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the penis.*—**L. suspensorium penis profundum.** A portion of the suspensory ligament of the penis, arising from the tendinous portions of the rectus abdominis muscle near the symphysis pubis. [L, 332.]—**L. suspensorium penis (seu superficiale).** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the penis.*—**L. suspensorium radicis penis.** See *Suspensory* LIGAMENT *of the penis.*—**L. suspensorium superficiale.** See *L. suspensorium penis medium.*—**L. suspensorium trochanteris.** A thickening of the fascia upon the inner surface of the glutæus medius and fibres descending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to unite with them. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. suspensorium vesicæ.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENT *of the urinary bladder.*—**Ligamenta syndesmata.** See *Sutural* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-calcaneum externum.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. talo-calcaneum internum.** 1. The middle portion of the calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous ligament. [L, 31.] 2. See *Internal astragalo-calcaneal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-calcaneum interosseum.** See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-calcaneum laterale.** See *External calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. talo-calcaneum mediale.** See *Internal astragalo-calcaneal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-calcaneum posterius (seu posticum).** See *Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta talo-cruralia.** The ligaments uniting the astragalus and the leg. [L.]—**L. talo-fibulare anterius (seu anticum).** A l. extending between the anterior margin of the external malleolus and the lateral surface of the neck of the astragalus, constituting the anterior bundle of the external lateral ligament of the ankle joint (*q. v.*). [L, 31, 332.]—**L. talo-fibulare posterius (seu posticum).** A strong two-layered l., extending from the posterior margin of the external malleolus and the fovea malleoli lateralis, to the posterior surface of the astragalus. It constitutes the posterior portion of the external lateral ligament of the ankle joint (*q. v.*). [L, 31, 332.]—**L. talo-naviculare (dorsale latum).** See *Superior astragalo-navicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-naviculare internum.** A thickened portion of the capsular ligament just internal to the superior astragalo-navicular ligament. [L, 332.]—**L. talo-naviculare supremum.** See *Superior astragalo-navicular* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-tibiale.** See *L. talo-tibiale posticum.*—**L. talo-tibiale anticum.** See *Tibio-tarsal* LIGAMENT.—**L. talo-tibiale posticum.** An irregularly quadrangular l. arising from a fossa behind the apex of the internal malleolus, and inserted into the internal lateral surface of the astragalus, forming one portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. tarsale.** See *Tarsal* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta tarsalia transversa.** The ligaments uniting the tarsal bones. [L, 332.]—**L. tarseo-sesamoideum.** Ligamentous bands uniting the lateral surface of the great toe and the sesamoid bones opposite it. [L, 31.]—**L. tarseum dorsale ossis metatarsi hallucis.** A ligament extending between the dorsal surfaces of the internal cuneiform and tarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. tarseum dorsale ossis metatarsi quinti.** See *L. dorsale juncturæ tarsi cum osse metatarsi quinti.*—**L. tarseum laterale metatarsi secundum externum obliquum.** The oblique portion of the l. tarseum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi. [L, 31.]—**L. tarseum laterale metatarsi secundum externum rectum.** The straight portion of the l. tarseum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.—**L. tarseum laterale ossis metatarsi secundi.** Oblique and straight ligamentous bundles between the middle and external cuneiform and second metatarsal bones on their plantar surfaces. [L, 31.]—**L. tarseum ossis metatarsi primi laterale externum, L. tarseum plantare ossis metatarsi hallucis.** See *L. sphenoideo-metatarseum plantare internum.*—**L. tarseum ossis metatarsi primi laterale internum et externum.** See *L. sphenoideo-metatarseum plantare internum.*—**L. tarseum plantare ossis metatarsi secundi et tertii.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT *of the tarsus.*—**L. tarseum plantare transversum, L. tarseum transversum laterale.** See *L. sphenoideo-metatarseum transversum.*—**L. tarseum transversum mediale.** See *Medial transverse* LIGAMENT *of the tarsus.*—**L. tarsi anterius.** See *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. tarsi internum.** See *L. cruciatum cruris.*—**L. tarso-calcaneum plantare.** See *Long calcaneo-cuboid* LIGAMENT (2d def.).—**Ligamenta tarso-metatarsea dorsalia.** See *Dorsal tarso-metatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta tarso-metatarsea interossea.** Interosseous ligaments between the different bones of the tarsus and metatarsus. [L.]—**Ligamenta tarso-metatarsea plantaria.** See *Plantar tarso-metatarsal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta tarso-navicularia quarta.** See *Naviculo-cuboid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. tectorium.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**L. tectum, L. tectum Reil.** The lateral longitudinal striæ at the edges of the corpus callosum. [L, 6 (K).]—**Ligamenta tendinum peroneorum propria.** Ger., *rundes* (oder *rundliches*) *Band des Schenkelbeinkopfs.* See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. teres.** Fr., *ligament renfermé.* 1. A

triangular band of fibres arising from the margins of the cotyloid notch at the bottom of the acetabulum and inserted in a depression near the centre of the head of the femur. [B.] 2. See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.* 3. See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. teres acetabuli.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. teres antibrachii.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.*—**L. teres femoris.** See *L. teres* (1st def.).—**L. teres hepatis.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the liver.*—**L. teres radii.** See *Annular* LIGAMENT *of the radius.*—**L. teres sinuositatis tarsi.** See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous* LIGAMENT.—**L. teres uteri.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**Ligamenta teretia.** See *Interarticular costo-vertebral* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta thyreo-arytænoidea inferiora.** See *Inferior vocal* BANDS.—**Ligamenta thyreo-arytænoidea superiora.** See *Superior thyreo-arytænoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. thyreo-epiglotticum.** See *Thyreo-epiglottic* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta thyreo-hyoidea lateralia.** See *Lateral thyreo-hyoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. thyreo-hyoideum accessorium medium.** See *L. hyo-thyreoideum accessorium.*—**L. thyreo-hyoideum medium.** See *Middle thyreo-hyoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-calcaneo-naviculare.** A complex ligament made up of the inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament and fibres connected with it which extend up to the internal malleolus. [L, 31, 172.] Cf. *L. astragalo-scaphoideum internum.*—**L. tibio-fibulare inferius anticum.** See *Anterior inferior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-fibulare inferius posticum.** See *Posterior inferior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-fibulare superius anticum.** See *Anterior superior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-fibulare superius posticum.** See *Posterior superior tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-fibulare transversum.** See *Transverse tibio-fibular* LIGAMENT.—**L. tibio-naviculare** [H. Meyer]. A l. forming a portion of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint, arising from the anterior margin of the internal malleolus, and inserted into the middle of the dorsal surface of the scaphoid bone. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta transversa.** See *Interarticular costo-vertebral* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta transversa genu.** The anterior and posterior crural ligaments of the knee. [L, 115.]—**L. transversale atlantis.** See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversale internum.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversale occipitale.** See *L. occipitale transversale.*—**L. transversale ossis metatarsi quinti.** See *L. sphenoideo-metatarseum transversum.*—**Ligamenta transversalia carpi dorsalia.** See *Ligamenta intercarpea.*—**L. transversarium breve anterius.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversarium externum.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversarium internum.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transverso-costale superius.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversum.** See *Middle costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversum acetabuli.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the hip joint.*—**L. transversum atlantis.** See *Cruciform* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversum capituli costæ.** See *Superior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversum cruris.** A broad and thickened portion of the deep fascia of the leg, stretching across the lower part of the leg just above the ankle. It is attached to the lower ends of the tibia and fibula, and contains two sheaths lined with synovial membrane for the passage, respectively, of the extensor tendons of the foot and the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle. [L, 31, 142, 172.] Cf. *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**L. transversum dentis, L. transversum dentis epistrophei.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the atlas.*—**L. transversum digitorum manus.** A thickening of the palmar aspect of an interphalangeal capsular ligament of the hand. [L, 31.]—**L. transversum digitorum pedis.** A thickening of the plantar aspect of an interphalangeal capsular ligament of the foot. [L, 31.]—**L. transversum genu.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**L. transversum inferius** (seu minimum). See *L. transversum scapulæ inferius.*—**L. transversum pelvis.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**L. transversum plantare.** See *L. transversum digitorum pedis.*—**L. transversum scapulæ inferius.** A fibrous band which converts the great scapular notch into a foramen. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. transversum scapulæ (proprium) superius.** See *Suprascapular* LIGAMENT.—**L. transversum volare (digitorum manus).** See *L. transversum digitorum manus.*—**L. trapezium (laterale internum articulationis pedis).** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. trapezium scapulæ.** See *Trapezoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. trapezoides articulationis pedis.** See *Internal lateral* LIGAMENT *of the ankle joint.*—**L. trapezoideum.** See *Trapezoid* LIGAMENT.—**L. triangulare.** 1. See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT. 2. See *Triangular* LIGAMENT.—**L. triangulare lineæ albæ.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT (1st def.).—**L. triangulare scapulæ.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. triangulare urethræ** (seu vesicæ). See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Ligamenta triangularia hepatis.** See *Lateral* LIGAMENTS *of the liver.*—**L. triquetrum.** 1. See *Calcaneo-fibular* LIGAMENT. 2. See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. triquetrum scapulæ.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**L. trochleare.** See *L. transversum digitorum manus.*—**L. tuberculi costæ inferius.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**L. tuberculi costæ superius.** Ger., *accessorisches vorderes Rippenhalsband.* A l. extending between the tubercle of a rib and the apex of the transverse process next above. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta tuberositatum vertebralium.** See *Intertransverse* LIGAMENTS.—**L. tuberoso-sacrale.** See *Great sacro-ischiadic* LIGAMENT.—**L. ulno-radio-lunatum volare.** A ligamentous band extending between the lower ends of the palmar aspect of the radius and ulna and the semilunar bone. [L, 31.]—**Ligamenta unguicularia** (seu **unguium lateralia subtensa**). See *Ligamenta lateralia subtensa.*—**L. urachi.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENT *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. urethræ.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**Ligamenta uteri anteriora inferiora.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**L. uteri latum.** See *Broad* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**L. uteri rotundum** (seu **teres**). See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**Ligamenta utero-rectalia.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Ligamenta utero-vesicalia.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.—**L. vaginæ vasorum cruralium.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LIGAMENT.—**L. vaginale.** See *Vaginal* LIGAMENT *of the testicle.*—**L. vaginale cruris** (seu **tibiæ**). See *L. transversum cruris.*—**Ligamenta vaginalia (digitorum manus).** See *Vaginal* LIGAMENTS.—**Ligamenta Valsalvæ.** See *Auricular* LIGAMENTS.—**L. venæ cavæ (sinistræ).** A fibrous bundle, the traces of a portion of the superior vena cava, found in the vestigial fold. [L, 31.]—**L. venosum** [Henle]. See *L. ductus venosi.*—**Ligamenta ventriculorum (laryngis).** See *Superior thyreo-arytænoid* LIGAMENTS.—**L. vertebro-pericardiacum.** See *L. superius diaphragmatis.*—**Ligamenta vertebro-pulmonalia.** Processes of the prevertebral fascia which extend forward to the roots of the lungs. [L, 332.]—**L. Vesalii.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**Ligamenta vesicæ anteriora.** See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**Ligamenta vesicæ lateralia spuria.** See *Lateral false* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. vesicæ** (seu **vesicale**) **medium.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENT *of the urinary bladder.*—**Ligamenta vesicæ posteriora spuria.** See *Recto-vesical* FOLDS.—**L. vesicale spurium medium.** See *L. vesicæ medium.*—**L. vesicale spurium posterius.** See *Recto-vesical* FOLDS.—**L. vesicale spurium superius.** See *L. vesicæ medium.*—**L. vesicale verum anterius.** See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. vesicale verum inferius.** See *Lateral true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. vesicale verum laterale.** See *Lateral true* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**L. vesicale verum superius.** See URACHUS.—**Ligamenta vesicalia lateralia spuria.** See *Lateral false* LIGAMENTS *of the bladder.*—**Ligamenta vesicalia vera anteriora.** See *Anterior true* LIGAMENTS *of the bladder.*—**L. vesico-umbilicale medium.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENT *of the urinary bladder.*—**Ligamenta vocalia inferiora** (seu **media**). See *Inferior vocal* BANDS.—**Ligamenta vocalia superiora.** See *Superior vocal* BANDS.—**L. volare articulationis manus** (seu **articuli carpi**). See *Anterior annular* LIGAMENT *of the carpus.*—**L. volare ossis hamati et metacarpi quinti.** A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the unciform and fifth metacarpal bones. [L, 31.]—**L. volare ossis navicularis, multanguli, et capitati.** A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the scaphoid and cuneiform bones and the os magnum. [L, 31.]—**L. volare ossis triquetri, hamati, et capitati.** A ligament uniting the palmar surfaces of the cuneiform and unciform bones and the os magnum. [L, 31.]—**L. volare rectum ossis pisiformis.** See *L. pisometacarpeum.*—**L. Zinnii.** See LIGAMENT *of Zinn.*—**L. zonale (femoris).** See ZONA *orbicularis.*

LIGATEUR (Fr.), n. Le-ga^3-tu^{5}r. From *ligare*, to tie. An instrument for adjusting or supporting a ligature, or for keeping it in position. [A, 385 (α, 48).] Cf. SERRE-NŒUD.

LIGATION, n. Li-ga'shu^{3}n. Gr., δέσμησις, (from δεσμεῖν, to fetter). Lat., *ligatio* (from *ligare*, to tie). Ger., *Unterbinden. Unterbindung, Abbinden, Abbindung.* The act of applying a ligature.—**Multiple l.** The operation of ligating a blood-vessel in several parts of its course (*e. g.*, a vein, for the cure of varices). [C. Phelps, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 28, 1889, p. 701.]

LIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}g-a^2(a^3)-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See LIGATURE.—**L. candens.** See ANSA *galvano-caustica.*—**L. glandis.** See PHIMOSIS.—**L. Veneris.** See CAMPHOR.

LIGATURE, n. Li^{2}g'a^2-tu^{2}r. Lat., *ligatura, ligatio* (from *ligare*, to tie). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Ligatur, Unterbinden* (2d def.), *Abbinden* (2d def.), *Abbindung* (2d def.). 1. A cord or the like tied, or to be tied, around a structure so as to constrict it. 2. See LIGATION.—**Allingham's l.-carrier.** An instrument for facilitating the introduction of an elastic l. in the operation for fistula in ano. [E.]—**Antiseptic l.** A l. made antiseptic by boiling and immersion in some antiseptic solution. [α, 34.]—**Aseptic l.** A l. the material of which has been made aseptic by boiling. [α, 34.]—**Double l.** 1. In vascular ligation, two l's applied to a vessel with an interval between them. 2. In ligation of a growth or pedicle, two l's passed through the same aperture and tied one on each side of the growth, etc. [α, 34.]—**Elastic l.** Fr., *ligature élastique.* Ger., *elastische Ligatur.* A l. of India-rubber, varying in thickness from one to several lines, used to strangulate growths or to cut through the tissue surrounding a fistula. [α, 34.]—**Erichsen's l.** A l. of silk- or hemp-thread one half of which is stained black, carried as a double l. at various points through an irregular growth; the black loops are cut and tied on one side and the white on the other. [α, 34.]—**Interlacing l., Interlocking l.** A l. in which several loops interlace; used for securing a pedicle. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (α, 34).]—**L. articulée** (Fr.). See ÉCRASEUR.—**L. enchaînée** (Fr.). An interlacing l. ["Ann. de gynéc.," Nov., 1888, p. 345 (α, 34).]—**Momentary l.** The tight application of a l. so as to rupture the internal coat of an artery after which the l. is at once removed. [A, 484 (α, 34).]—**Permanent l.** A l. that can not be absorbed. [α, 34.]—**Phlebotomy l.** Ger., *Aderlassverband.* A l. placed about a portion of the body in order to secure distention of a vein for phlebotomy. [α, 34.]—**Provisional l.** See *Temporary l.*—**Quadruple l.** Two double l's passed through a growth at right angles to each other and tied so as to form four sections. [α, 34.]—**Scarpa's l.** A l. two lines in width tied over a small cylinder of linen placed beside a blood-vessel. [A, 484 (α, 35).]—**Soluble l.** An animal l. that may be absorbed or undergo organization in the tissues of the living body. [α, 34.]—**Temporary l.** A l. applied temporarily during an operation, to be removed before the operation is finished.

LIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}g-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ligare*, to tie. Fr., *lié.* Tied, bound (said of pollen in which the grains are apparently attached by threads, as in *Azalea viscosa*). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

LIGHT, n. Lit. Gr., φῶς. Lat., *lux.* Fr., *lumière.* Ger., *Licht.* It., *luce.* Sp., *luz.* 1. The physical agency by which the external world is rendered manifest to the sense of sight. According to the undulatory theory of l., all space is filled with a rare elastic medium (see ETHER [2d def.]) which a luminous body throws into undulations that affect the eye with the sense of sight. [Brande (F).] 2. A luminous body; an apparatus for producing l. [α, 17.]—**Carbon**

l. See *Arc* LAMP.—**Drummond's l.** Ger., *Drummond'sches Licht, Hydrooxygenlicht, Siderallicht.* An intense l. obtained by raising quicklime to incandescence and slow volatilization (*e. g.*, in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe). [A, 327 (α, 50).]—**Electric l.** See *Electric* LAMP.—**Incandescent l.** See *Incandescent* LAMP.—**Radiant l.** L. emitted in rays. [α, 50.]

LIGNATILE, adj. Li^{2}g'na^{2}t-i^{2}l. Lat., *lignatilis* (from *lignum*, wood). See LIGNICOLOUS.

LIGNE (Fr.), n. Len-y'. See LINE.—**L. âpre.** See LINEA *aspera*.—**L. axiale.** See *Primitive* STREAK.—**L. blanche.** See LINEA *alba*.—**L. brune.** The line of brownish pigmentation of the skin which, in many women, extends from the pubic region up to or above the umbilicus during pregnancy.—**L. courbe temporale inférieure.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the parietal bone*.—**L. courbe temporale supérieure.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the parietal bone*.—**L. myloïdienne.** See *Internal oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla*.—**L. primitive.** See *Primitive* STREAK.—**L. promonto-sous-pubienne.** The distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the lower end of the symphysis pubis. [A, 28.]—**L. terminale.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LINE.

LIGNEOUS, adj. Li^{2}g'ne^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *ligneus* (from *lignum*, wood). Fr., *ligneux.* Ger., *von Holz, aus Holz bestehend.* Composed of or having the texture of wood. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LIGNESCENT, adj. Li^{2}g-ne^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *lignescens* (from *lignum*, wood). Ger., *verholzend.* Becoming ligneous, changing into wood. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LIGNICOLOUS, adj. Li^{2}g-ni^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *lignicolus* (from *lignum*, wood, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *lignicole.* Ger., *holzbewohnend.* Parasitic on wood. [α, 35.]

LIGNIÈRES-LA-DOUCELLE (Fr.), n. Len-ye-e^{2}r-la^3-du-se^{2}l. A place in the department of Mayenne, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

LIGNIFICATION, n. Li^{2}g-ni^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make. 1. The process of becoming ligneous. 2. See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.

LIGNIFIED, adj. Li^{2}g'ni^2-fid. Covered with ligneous deposits or changed into lignin. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

LIGNIFORM, adj. Li^{2}g'ni^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *ligniformis* (from *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ligniforme.* Resembling wood (said of certain tissues). [L, 41 (α, 43).]

LIGNIN, n. Li^{2}g'ni^{2}n. From *lignum*, wood. The constituent of woody fibre which gives it its hardness; a substance, possibly $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$ (or $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}$), not yet isolated in the pure state, and thought by some authors to be only a modification of cellulose. [B, 3, 4; B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

LIGNIPERDOUS, adj. Li^{2}g-ni^2-pu^{6}rd'u^{3}s. Lat., *ligniperdus* (from *lignum*, wood, and *perdere*, to destroy). Fr., *ligniperde.* Destroying wood (said of insects). *Ligniperda* is the larva of *Phryganea grandis*, formerly used as an amulet in intermittent fever. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

LIGNITE, n. Li^{2}g'nit. From *lignum*, wood. Fr., *l., jais, jayet.* Ger., *Lignit, Braunkohle, Moorkohle.* Brown coal; a fibrous sort, more of the nature of peat than of true coal. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LIGNIVOROUS, adj. Li^{2}g-ni^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *lignum*, wood, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *lignivore.* Devouring wood (said of insects). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LIGNOCERIC ACID, n. Li^{2}g-no-se^{2}r'i^{2}k. A crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, of the series of fatty acids, occurring in paraffin and in tar made from beechwood. [B, 3.]

LIGNOSE, adj. Li^{2}g'nos. Lat., *lignosus* (from *lignum*, wood). Ger., *holzig.* See LIGNEOUS.

LIGNUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}g'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Probably from *legere*, to gather—*i. e.*, for firewood. Wood; that part of the stem of a tree or shrub situated beneath the bark; in a restricted sense, the duramen or heart-wood. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum juniperini ligni.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER *wood*.—**Decoctum ligni campechiani.** See *Decoctum* HÆMATOXYLI.—**Essentia lignorum.** See *Tinctura lignorum*.—**Extractum ligni aloes.** Fr., *extrait de bois d'aloès.* A preparation made by exhausting aloes-wood with alcohol, concentrating, and evaporating the tincture. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum ligni campechiani** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum* HÆMATOXYLI.—**Fuligo ligni.** See SOOT.—**Gummi l. sancti.** See GUAIAC *resin*.—**L. agallochum.** See ALOES-WOOD (1st def.).—**L. agallochum spurium.** See ALOES-WOOD (3d def.).—**L. agallochum verum.** See ALOES-WOOD (1st def.).—**L. amarum surinamense.** Quassia-wood. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. aquilinum.** See ALOES-WOOD (3d def.).—**L. aromaticum.** See CANELLA *alba*.—**L. asphaltum officinale.** See ALOES-WOOD (2d def.).—**L. benedictum.** The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. brasile.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**L. brasilianum (seu brasiliense) luteum.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia bahamensis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. brasilianum purpureum (seu rubrum).** The wood of the *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. cæruleum.** Logwood. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. campechense, L. campechianum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **L. campechiense, L. campescanum.** See HÆMATOXYLON (2d def.).—**L. cedrinum.** See *L.* CEDRI.—**L. cedrium.** Cedar-wood; the wood of the root and stem of *Juniperus communis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).] Cf. *L.* CEDRI.—**L. citrinum.** 1. The wood of *Cæsalpinia bahamensis* and *Cæsalpinia crista*. 2. The wood of *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. colubrinum.** Snake-wood; the wood of *Strychnos colubrina* and *Strychnos muricata*. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. cyprianum.** See *Lignum* RHODII.—**L. febrifugum.** Quassia-wood. [α, 35.]—**L. febrium.** Sp., *palo de calenturas.* An old name for the wood of cinchona-trees. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**L. fernambuci.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* and *Cæsalpinia echinata*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. galli-cum.** Guaiac-wood. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. hebenum.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenaster, Diospyros ebenum, Diospyros melanoxylon*, and *Diospyros tomentosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. indicum.** Guaiac-wood. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. japanense.** The wood of the *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. juniperinum.** The wood of *Juniperus communis*. [B, 119.] See *L.* JUNIPERI.—**L. lentiscinum.** See *L.* LENTISCI.—**L. mungos.** The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. nephriticum.** Fr., *bois néphrétique.* Ger., *Griesholz, blaues Santelholz.* The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma*, formerly used as a remedy for urinary lithiasis. It is usually referred (erroneously, according to Winkler) to *Moringa aptera*, and by some to *Jacaranda brasiliana* or to *Erithales fruticosa*. [B, 48, 121 (α, 14, 24); B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. Paradisi.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**L. pavanum Indorum.** The wood of *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. rhodium.** See *L.* RHODII.—**L. rorum.** The wood of *Zanthoxylum emarginatum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. rubrum.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. Sancti Crucis.** The wood of *Viscum album*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. St. Luciæ.** The wood of *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. sanctum.** See GUAIAC-*wood*.—**L. santalinum citrinum.** See *L.* SANTALI.—**L. santalinum rubrum.** See *L.* SANTALI *rubri*.—**L. santalum cæruleum.** See *L. nephriticum*.—**L. serpentinum.** The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. tinctile campechense.** Of the Lond. Ph., 1746, logwood. [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**L. virginiensium.** The wood of *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. vitæ.** See the major list. [B, 5, 727.]—**Oleum ligni juniperini æthereum.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER *wood*.—**Species lignorum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.] (seu **ad decoctum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **decocti** [Norw. Ph.], seu **pro decocto** [Dan. Ph.] **lignorum**). A mixture of various seeds, woods, and roots. The Ger. preparation consists of 50 parts of guaiac-wood, 10 each of sassafras-wood and purified licorice-root, and 30 of the root of *Ononis spinosa*; the Dan. preparation consists of 2 parts of sweet-fennel seed, 40 of guaiac-wood, 20 each of sassafras-wood and burdock-root, 6 of purified licorice-root, and 12 of the stems of bittersweet; the Norw. preparation is the same as the Dan., except that it contains 42 parts of guaiac-wood and 10 of bittersweet; the Swiss preparation contains 1 part each of anise-seed and sweet-fennel seed, 10 parts each of guaiac-wood, red saunders-wood, and sassafras-wood, 20 of juniper-wood, and 8 of licorice-root; the Gr. preparation consists of 20 parts each of guaiac-wood, burdock-root, bittersweet stems, and rhizome of *Carex arenaria*, and 10 each of sassafras-wood and licorice-root; the Russ. preparation consists of 40 parts of guaiac-wood, 20 each of burdock-root, soapwort-root, and rhizome of *Carex arenaria*, and 10 each of sassafras-wood and licorice-root; and the Swed. preparation contains 48 parts of guaiac-wood, 32 of juniper-wood, 8 of licorice-root, and 16 of soapwort-root. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura lignorum.** Fr., *teinture de bois de gaïac composée* (1st def.). 1. A preparation made by expressing and filtering 6 parts of guaiac, 4 of sassafras, 2 each of red saunders and yellow saunders, and 1 part of l. rhodii, after macerating for 2 days in 48 parts of alcohol (or 8 days in enough of spirit of fumitory with the addition of 2 parts each of sarsaparilla and *Smilax china*); or by macerating 8 parts each of guaiac and sassafras with 2 of potassium carbonate for 4 days in 32 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See *Tinctura* PINI *composita*.

LIGNUM VITÆ (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}g'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m) vi(we)'te(ta^3-e^2). The *Guaiacum officinale*, or its wood. [B, 5, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Bastard l. v.** 1. The *Badiera diversifolia*. 2. The *Sarcomphalus laurinius*. [B, 19, 282 (α, 35).]—**L. v. family.** The *Zygophyllaceæ*. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**L. v. tree.** The *Guaiacum officinale*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**New Zealand l. v. tree.** The *Metrosideros scandens*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Pegu l. v. tree.** The *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LIGROIN, n. Li^{2}g'ro-i^{2}n. Fr., *ligroïne.* Syn.: *benzolin.* A clear, colorless, inflammable and liquid petroleum benzene, having generally an odor of onions and naphtha and sp. gr. of about 0·72. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LIGULA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}g'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. 1. See CLAVICLE. 2. See GLOTTIS. 3. In botany, see LIGULE. 4. A genus of the *Bothriocephalidæ*. [L, 16.]

LIGULATE, adj. Li^{2}g'u^2-lat. Lat., *ligulatus* (from *ligula*, a little tongue). Fr., *ligulé* (1st def.), *liguliforme* (2d def.). Ger., *bandförmig* (2d def.), *zungenförmig* (2d def.), *geschweift* (1st def.). 1. Having a ligule or strap-shaped appendage. 2. Liguliform, strap-shaped. The *Ligulatæ* (Fr., *liguelées*) are: (1) Of Hill, a class of *Herbæ* (of Gärtner, a division of the *Compositifloræ*) having as the type the genus *Sonchus*; (2) an order of the club-mosses in which the leaves have on their upper surface, near the base, a membranous appendage resembling somewhat the ligule of grasses. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

LIGULE, n. Li^{2}g'u^{2}l. Lat., *ligula* (from *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Blatthäutchen* (1st def.), *Blattzüngelchen* (1st def.), *Zungenblüthe* (2d def.), *Bandblüthe* (2d def.), *Zunge* (3d def.), *Zünglein* (3d def.). A strap or strap-shaped body. 1. In grasses, sedge, etc., a thin extension of the lining to the sheath, projecting at the junction of the sheath and blade; usually regarded as a sort of stipule. 2. The principal part of a ray corolla of a composite plant. 3. In the pl., appendages on the coronet of some *Asclepiadacæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

LIGULIFEROUS, adj. Li^{2}g-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *liguliferus* (from *ligula*, a little tongue, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ligulifère.* Bearing ligules. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

LIGULIFLOROUS, adj. Li^{2}g-u^{2}l-i^2-flo'ru^{3}s. Lat., *liguliflorus* (from *ligula*, a little tongue, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *liguliflore.* Having a capitulum containing only ligulate corollas. The *Liguli-floræ* (Fr., *liguliflorées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Compositæ* so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LIGULIFORM, adj. Li^{2}g-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *ligula*, a little tongue, and *forma*, form. See LIGULATE (2d def.).

LIGULIN, n. Li^{2}g'u^{2}l-in. Of M. J. Nickles, the coloring principle of *Ligusticum levisticum* and of the berries of *Ligustrum vulgare*, recommended as a test for drinking-water. Its alcoholic or aqueous solution imparts to limestone-water a crimson color which soon changes to a blue. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LIGUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}g-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Liguria*, an ancient division of Gallia Cisalpina. Fr., *l.* 1. Of Matthæus, the *Laserpitium peucedanoides*. 2. Lovage; a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Selineæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. actæifolium.** Ger., *glänzende Engelwurzel.* Angelica, a North American species having properties like those of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. ajouan, L. ajowan.** Fr., *livèche d'ajawa.* See CARUM *ajowan.*—**L. apiifolium.** An aromatic species found in Utah, the *angelica* of the settlers and the *pahmet-snap* of the Indians. The bruised root is applied to sprains, and a tea made from the roots is used in gastralgia. It is considered prophylactic by the Indians, who fill their nostrils with bits of the root to prevent infection. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).]—**L. capillaceum.** The *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. carvi.** See CARUM *carui.*—**L. cervaria.** See *Peucedanum cervaria.*—**L. fœniculum.** See FŒNICULUM *vulgare.*—**L. levisticum.** See LEVISTICUM *officinale.*—**L. meum.** The *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. mutillina.** Ger., *Alpenbärwurz.* Alpine bearwort, a species the root of which, *radix mutellinæ*, was formerly used like that of *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. nodiflorum.** The *Trochiscanthes nodiflorus.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. peloponnense, L. peloponnesiacum.** The *Molopospermum cicutarium.* [B, 42, 64 (α, 35).]—**L. phellandrium.** The *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. podagraria.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria.*—**L. scoticum.** Sea-lovage; a species of *L.* (2d def.) found on the sea-coast in Europe and North America; sometimes used as a pot-herb. [B, 19, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. silaus.** The *Peucedanum pratense.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Semen ligustici.** The fruit of *Levisticum officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LIGUSTRIN, n. Li^{2}g-u^{3}st'ri^{2}n. A bitter crystalline principle obtained from the bark of *Ligustrum vulgare.* [B.]

LIGUSTRUM (Lat.), n. Li^{2}g-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From *ligere*, to bind. Fr., *troène, troesne.* Ger., *Geissholz, Hartriegel.* Privet, prim; a genus of the *Oleineæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 64, 173, 180 (α,



LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. [A, 327.]

35).]—**L. ægyptiacum.** Fr., *troène d'Égypte.* Of the ancients, the *Lawsonia alba.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. ibota** (seu **ibotu**). One of the species used in the Province of Sze-Chuen, China, for the production of white wax. The plant has medicinal properties, and the seeds contain a glucoside called ibotin. [B, 185, 496 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**L. japonicum.** The Japanese (or broad-leaved) privet. It is one of the evergreens called by the Chinese *tung-t'sing*, upon which the wax-insect congregates. [B, 275, 310, 469 (α, 35).]—**L. vulgare.** Fr., *troène (ou troesne) commun, frézillon, puine blanche, sauvillot, verzelle.* Ger., *Liguster, Heckholz, Beinholz, Kehlholz, Mundholz, Hartriegel, gemeine Rainweide, spanische Weide, Tintenbeerstrauch.* The common privet, prim, or prim-print found in Europe and North America. The leaves, flowers, and herb were formerly official in Europe. The mildly astringent leaves were used especially in aphthous and scorbutic ulceration of the mouth, in sore throat, etc., and also as an antigalactic. The berries are purgative and are sometimes used for dyeing, and in Flanders to deepen the color of wines. According to Kromayer, the bark contains ligustrin, mannite, sugar, starch, saccharine matters, a bitter resin, tannin, albumin, and salts. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 2, 1887, p. 28.]

LILAC, n. Li'la^{2}k. Lat., *l.* Pers., *lilag.* Any plant of the genus *Syringa* (the *Lilac* of Tournefort). [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**African l.** The *Melia azedarach.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common l.** The *Syringa vulgaris.* [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Dwarf l.** The *Syringa vulgaris*, var. *nana.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Guinea l.** The *Melia guineensis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Indian l.** 1. See MELIA *azedarach.* 2. A plant of the genus *Lagerstrœmia.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Scotch l.** The *Syringa vulgaris*, var. *violacea.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Semen l.** (Lat.). The capsules of *Syringa vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LILIACEOUS, adj. Li^{2}l-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *liliaceus* (from *lilium*, a lily). Fr., *liliacé.* Ger., *lilienartig, lilienförmig.* Lily-like, of a bell or funnel shape; of the *Liliaceæ.* The *Lileæ* of Salisbury are an order of the *Monocotyledones*, consisting of *Lilium, Fritillaria*, and *Tulipa.* The *Lilia* of Gmelin are a class of plants (of B. Jussieu an order, of Adanson a section of the *Liliaceæ*) comprising *Iris, Crocus, Lilium*, etc. The *Liliaceæ* (Fr., *liliacées;* Ger., *Liliaceen*) are an order of the *Coronarieæ*, including (Bentham and Hooker) the *Smilaceæ, Asparageæ, Luzuriageæ, Polygonateæ, Convallarieæ, Aspidistreæ, Hemerocalleæ, Aloineæ, Dracæneæ, Asphodeleæ, Johnsonieæ, Allieæ, Scilleæ, Tulipeæ, Colchiceæ, Anguillarieæ, Narthecieæ. Uvularieæ, Medeoleæ*, and *Veratreæ.* They supply many drugs having gemetic, purgative, or diaphoretic properties, and also furnish articles of diet. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

LILIAL, adj. Li^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *lilialis* (from *lilium*, a lily). Resembling the genus *Lilium;* of or pertaining to the *Liliaceæ*, or the *Liliales* (or l. alliance), which are, of Lindley, an alliance of the *Hypogynæ*, comprising the *Liliaceæ, Asphodeleæ, Melanthiaceæ*, etc.). [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LILIE (Ger.), n. Le-le'. See LILY and LILIUM.—**Affodilll'.** See HEMEROCALLIS.—**Blaue L.** See IRIS *germanica.*—**Gelbwurzelige L.** See LILIUM *martagon.*—**Giftl'n.** The *Colchiceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Goldl'.** See LILIUM *martagon.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Grasl'.** The genus *Asphodelus;* in the pl., *Grasl'n*, the *Juncaceæ.* [B, 48, 138 (α, 14).]—**Hakenl'.** The genus *Crinum.* [B, 48, 121 (α, 14), 180 (α, 24).]—**Himmelsl'.** See IRIS *germanica.*—**Jakobsl'.** The *Sprekelia formosissima.* [B, 49.]—**Knollentragende L.** See LILIUM *bulbiferum.*—**Krulll'.** The *Lilium martagon.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'nartig.** See CRINOID and LILIACEOUS.—**L'nblüthe.** A liliaceous flower; in the pl., *L'nblüthen*, the *Liliifloræ.* [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**L'nförmig.** See LILIACEOUS.—**Mail'.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis.*—**Mexikanische L.** See AMARYLLIS *belladonna.*—**Prachtl'.** See GLORIOSA.—**Rothe L.** See LILIUM *bulbiferum.*—**Spanische L.** The *Sprekelia formosissima.* [B, 49.]—**Tagl'.** See HEMEROCALLIS.—**Teichl'.** See IRIS *pseudacorus.*—**Thall'n.** The flowers of *Convallaria maialis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Türkenbundl'.** See LILIUM *martagon.*—**Weisse L.** See LILIUM *candidum.*—**Zahnl'.** See the major list.

LILIIFLOROUS, adj. Li^{2}l-i^2-i^2-flo'ru^{3}s. Lat., *liliiflorus* (from *lilium*, a lily, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *liliiflore.* Ger., *lilienblüthig.* Having lily-like flowers; of the *Liliifloræ* (or *Liliifloræ;* Ger., *lilienblüthen*), which are, of Agardh, a class of the *Cryptocotyledoneæ*, including (Eichler) the *Coronariæ, Dioscoreæ, Ensatæ.* [B, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

LILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}l(lel)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λείριον. Fr., *lis.* Ger., *Lilie.* It., *giglio.* Sp., *lirio.* 1. The typical genus of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).] 2. Of the old writers, a cordial. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**Bulbus lilii.** See LILY *bulb.*—**Conserva florum lilii convallium.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of the flowers of lily of the valley and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Flores liliorum aquaticorum.** The flowers of *Nymphæa alba.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. album.** 1. See *L.*



LILIUM AURATUM. [A, 327.]

candidum. 2. See LILY *bulb.*—**L. aquaticum.** See NYMPHÆA *alba.*—**L. auratum.** The gold-striped lily; a species found in Japan. [B, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. avenaceum.** Oat-bulbed lily; a species the root of which is eaten in Kamtchatka. [B, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. bulbiferum.** Fr., *lis bulbifère.* Ger., *knollentragende* (oder *rothe*) *Lilie, Feuerlilie.* Bulb-bearing (or orange) lily; a species bearing small, roundish bulbs in the axils of the leaves. The

bulb (the ἡμεροκαλλίς of Dioscorides) was formerly used as a vulnerary and discutient. [B, 5, 173, 180. 275 (a, 35).]—**L. byzanticum.** A variety of *L. candidum.* [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**L. camscatcense.** Fr., *lis du Kamtschatka.* The black lily ; the bulbs are used as food in Siberia. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. canadense.** The yellow lily ; a species growing in meadows in the United States and Canada. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**L. candidum.** Fr., *lis de Saint-Antoine* (ou *des seins*), *fleur de lis*, *lis blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisse Lilie.* The white lily, the κρῖνον, βασιλικόν of Dioscorides. The root, leaves, and flowers were formerly used medicinally. The bulb has an unpleasant taste, and contains an abundance of mucilage and a bitter principle which is dissipated by boiling. It is said to have been used in dropsy, and in domestic practice, sometimes boiled with milk or water, as an emollient cataplasm. The flowers are used with oil as a demulcent. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. convallium.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis.*—**—L. croceum.** Fr., *lis safrané*, *l. flammé.* See *L. bulbiferum.*—**L. japonicum.** Fr., *lis du Japon.* 1. Of Linnæus, the *Funkia japonica.* 2. Of Thunberg, the Japanese lily, a species found in Japan and China. In China the bulbs are eaten and the dried scales are used in pulmonary diseases. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. kamtschatkense.** See *L. camscatcense.*—**L. longifolium.** See FUNKIA *japonica.*—**L. martagon.** Fr., *lis martagon*, *turban.* Ger., *Martagonslilie*, *Türkenbundlilie*, *Goldlilie*, *Krulllilie*, *gelbwurzlige Lilie.* Martagon (or hulch lily) ; a species the root of which, *radix martagon*, was formerly used as an emollient, diuretic, and emmenagogue. The Cossacks use the bulbs as food. It is sometimes found in the shops mixed with *radix asphodeli.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. non bulbosum.** Of the ancients, the genus *Hemerocallis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. persicum.** The *Fritillaria imperialis.* [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**L. philadelphicum.** Whorled-leaved American (or wild orange-red) lily ; a species found in the United States and Canada ; by some authors erroneously identified with *L. bulbiferum.* [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. pomponium, L. purpureum.** Fr., *pompon.* Turban lily ; the bulbs are eaten in Siberia. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. rubrum.** See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus.*—**L. scabrum.** See *L. bulbiferum.*—**L. speciosum.** See *L. tigrinum.*—**L. testaceum.** Fr., *lis Isabelle.* Pale-red-flowered lily ; a bulbous perennial species growing in Japan 3 ft. high with drooping terminal flowers of a pale-orange-red hue. [Paxton (a, 35.)]—**L. tigrinum.** Fr., *lis de Chine.* The tiger lily ; the bulbs are eaten in China and Japan. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oleum lilii.** Fr., *huile de lis*, *éléolé de lis.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the petals of the white lily three times in 2 parts of olive-oil, or by boiling 1 part of the lily petals in 3 parts of olive-oil till the moisture is dissipated, and then expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus liliorum convallium.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the fresh flowers of *Convallaria maialis* with 8 parts of white wine, and distilling half the mixture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura lilii Paracelsi.** 1. See *Tinctura* METALLORUM. 2. See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata.*

LILY, n. Li^{2}l'i^2. 1. The genus *Lilium.* 2. A name for various other flowering bulbous and tuberous plants. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**African corn l.** The genus *Ixia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Amboyna l.** See EURYCLES *amboinensis.*—**Atamasco l.** The *Zephyranthes* (*Amaryllis*) *atamasco.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Australian purple l.** The genus *Patersonia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Barbadoes l.** See HIPPEASTRUM *equestre.*—**Belladonna l.** See AMARYLLIS *belladonna.*—**Black l.** See LILIUM *camscatcense.*—**Calla l.** The *Richardia africana.* [B, 75.]—**Checkered l., Chequered l.** See FRITILLARIA *meleagris.* —**Chinese blackberry l.** The *Pardanthus chinensis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Club l.** The genus *Tritoma.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Conval-l.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis.*—**Corn-l.** 1. See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis.* 2. See CONVOLVULUS *sepium.*—**Daffodil l.** The genus *Amaryllis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Day-l.** See HEMEROCALLIS.—**Egyptian l.** The *Richardia æthiopica.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Fire l.** The genus *Pyrolirion.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Flame l.** The genus *Pyrolirion.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Flax-l.** See the major list.—**Frog l.** The *Nuphar advena.* [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Golden l.** The genus *Lycoris.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Gold-striped l.** See LILIUM *auratum.*—**Guernsey l.** The *Nerine sarniensis.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Herb l.** The genus *Alstrœmeria.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hulch l.** See LILIUM *martagon.* —**Jacobæan l.** See SPREKELIA *formosissima.*—**Japanese l., Japan l.** See LILIUM *japonicum.*—**Knight's-star l.** The genus *Hippeastrum.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Lantern l., Lent l.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Leopard l.** The genus *Lachenalia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-among-thorns.** Lat., *lilium inter spinas.* The *Lonicera caprifolium*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, or *Convallaria maialis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**L.-bulb.** Lat., *bulbus lilii.* The mucilaginous bulb of the common white lily. Boiled with milk, it is used as an emollient cataplasm. [a, 35.]—**L. of the Incas.** The *Alstrœmeria peregrina.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-of-the-mountain.** The *Polygonatum multiflorum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-of-the-valley.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis.*—**L'worts.** The *Liliaceæ.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Loddon lilies.** The *Leucojum æstivum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Martagon l.** See LILIUM *martagon.*—**May l.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis.*—**Mediterranean l.** The *Pancratium maritimum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mexican l.** See HIPPEASTRUM *reginæ.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Midnight l.** The genus *Calonyction.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oat-bulbed l.** See LILIUM *avenaceum.*—**Orange l.** See LILIUM *bulbiferum* and LILIUM *croceum.*—**Palm l.** The genus *Cordyline.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Persian l.** See FRITILLARIA *imperialis.*—**Peruvian swamp l.** The *Zephyranthes candida.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Plantain l.** See the major list.—**Pond l.** The genus *Nuphar.* [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Prairie l.** The *Mentzelia ornata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Rock l.** The *Selaginella convoluta.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Rock-wood l.** The *Ranunculus Lyalli.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Saffron-colored l.** See LILIUM *croceum.*—**Senegal l.** See GLORIOSA *simplex.*—**Sword l.** The genus *Gladiolus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tiger l.** See LILIUM *tigrinum.*—**Torch-l.** See the major list.—**Triplet l.** The genus *Triteleia.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Trumpet l.** The *Richardia æthiopica.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Turban l.** See LILIUM *pomponium.*—**Victoria l.** The *Victoria regia.* [a, 35.]—**Water l.** The genus *Nymphæa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).] —**White l.** See LILIUM *candidum.*—**Wood l.** See the major list. —**Yellow l.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

LIMACE (Fr.), n. Le-ma^{3}s. From *limax*, a snail. 1. See LIMAX. 2. Of the veterinarians, a sort of dermatitis affecting the legs of bovine animals. [L, 41 (a. 43).]

LIMACIEN (Fr.), adj. Le-ma^3-se-a^{3}n^2. See LABYRINTHINE.

LIMACIN, n. Li^{2}m'a^{2}s-i^{2}n. From *limax*, a snail. Fr., *limacine.* Ger., *L.* A white neutral and opaque substance, similar to mucosin, extracted from *Limax agrestis* ; soluble in alkalies, hydrochloric acid, hot water, and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water. Tannin, lead or copper acetate, and iron sulphate precipitate it from its cold aqueous solution. [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 39).]

LIMAÇON (Fr.), n. Le-ma^3-so^{2}n^2. From *limax*, a snail. 1. See SNAIL. 2. See COCHLEA. 3. The fruit of *Medicago orbicularis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. des vignes** (Fr. Cod.). The *Helix pomatia.* [B.]—**Sirop de l's** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by dipping snails in boiling water till easily drawn from the shells, removing the black part, chopping and washing the rest, boiling 200 grammes of it in 1,000 of water till reduced about one third, straining, adding 1,000 grammes of sugar, and bringing to the consistence of clear syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

LIMAILLE (Fr.), n. Le-ma^3-el-y'. See LIMATURA.

LIMANCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^2(le)-ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. Gr., λιμαγχία (from λιμαγχεῖν, to weaken by hunger). Weakness due to hunger. [A, 311.]

LIMATURA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lem)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. Gr., ῥίνημα (from ῥινεῖν, to file). Fr., *limaille.* Ger., *Feilspähne.* Metallic filings. [L, 50, 107 (a, 43).]

LIMAX (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)'ma^{2}x(ma^{2}x). Gen., *-a'cis.* Fr., *limace.* 1. See SNAIL. 2. See COCHLEA. 3. A name for various species of *Boletus.*—**L. rufus, L. succineus.** See ARION *empiricorum.*

LIMB, n. Li^{2}m. Lat., *limbus* (2d def.). Fr., *limbe* (2d def.). Ger., *Glied* (1st def.), *Saum* (2d def.). 1. A member of an animal body jointed to the trunk ; a member as distinguished from the trunk and head, *e. g.*, a leg or an arm. [a, 48.] 2. See LIMBUS.—**Anterior l. of the internal capsule.** The portion of the internal capsule anterior to the genu, included between the caudate and lenticular nuclei. [Edinger (a, 29).]—**Pectoral l.** The upper l. in man, the fore l. in animals. [a, 48.]—**Pelvic l.** The lower l. in man, the hind l. in animals. [a, 48.]

LIMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}mb'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *limbe.* Ger., *Saum.* A margin or border ; in botany, the expanded part of a gamophyllous perianth in contradistinction to the narrow part or tube ; also the blade of a leaf or petal. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**L. acetabuli.** See *Cotyloid* LIGAMENT.—**L. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris.** The alveolar process of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**L. alveolaris maxillæ superioris.** The alveolar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]—**L. angulosus.** See LINEA *obliqua cartilaginis thyreoideæ.*—**L. cerebri.** Of the older anatomists, an obscure term which apparently denoted or included the posterior part of the corpus callosum. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *limbe conjonctivale.* Ger., *Bindehautrand.* 1. The rim of ocular conjunctiva overlapping the corneal epithelium. [F.] 2. See ARCUS *senilis.*—**L. foraminis ovalis.** See ANNULUS *ovalis.*—**L. luteus.** See MACULA *lutea.*—**L. palpebralis anterior.** The anterior or outer edge of the margin of the eyelid. It is furnished with cilia and comes into exact apposition with the l. palpebralis anterior of the other eyelid when the lids are closed. [L, 7, 175 (a, 29).]—**L. palpebralis posterior.** The posterior or inner portion of the margin of the eyelid, which is so placed as to form in connection with the l. palpebralis posterior of the other eyelid and the anterior surface of the eyeball, when the lids are closed, a triangular canal for the passage of tears. [L, 7, 175 (a, 29).]—**L. sphenoidalis.** The sharp anterior margin of the groove upon the sphenoid bone for the optic commissure. [L.]—**L. Sylvii.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*

LIME, n. Lim. A.-S., *lim*, *l.* Lat., *calx*, *calcaria.* Fr., *chaux.* Ger., *Kalk.* It., *calce.* Sp., *cal.* A substance obtained by calcining certain minerals (such as limestone) which consist essentially of calcium carbonate. The latter is decomposed by the heat into gaseous carbon dioxide and calcium monoxide, or quick-l. This is a white mass, usually amorphous, but also obtainable in crystals, having a great affinity for carbon dioxide and for water, and converted by contact with the latter into calcium hydroxide, or slaked l. On account of its affinity for water and the heat evolved in its combination with the latter, it exerts a caustic action when brought into contact with living tissues. It is not fusible at any temperature yet attained, but when heated to incandescence gives an intense white light. [B. 3.] For the various salts of lime not here mentioned, see under CALCIUM and CALX.—**Anhydrous l.** Quick-l. —**Bromide of l.** A substance formed by the action of bromine on milk of l., analogous in constitution to chloride of l. (chlorinated l.). [B, 3.]—**Burned l., Caustic l.** Quick-l.—**Chloride of l., Chlorinated l.** See CALX *chlorata.*—**Hydrated l.** Slaked l.—**L. bath.** See *Balneum cum* CALCE (under CALX).—**L. liniment.** See *Linimentum* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L. water.** See *Liquor* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L.-water clyster.** Ger., *Kalkwasserklystier.* An enema consisting of 4 parts of l.-water and 1 part of wine of opium. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Milk of l.** Ger., *Kalkmilch.* Calcium hydroxide suspended in water so as to form a milky mixture. [B.] —**Muriate of l.** See CALCIUM *chloride* and CALX *chlorata.*—**Ointment of quick-l.** Fr., *onguent de chaux vive.* A mixture of 1 part of quick-l., 3 parts of linseed-oil, and 2 of mucilage of quince-seed ; used as an application to burns. [B, 119.]—**Quick-l.** Lat., *calx* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *usta* [Finn. Ph.], seu *venalis* [Belg. Ph.]), *calcaria caustica* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *usta* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]), *calcium oxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *oxidum calcicum* [Swed. Ph.], *oxydum calcicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*crudum* [Netherl. Ph.]). Fr., *chaux commune* [Fr. Cod.], *chaux vive.*

Ger., *Aetzkalk.* See under *L.* and CALX.—**Slaked l.** See *L.* and CALCIUM *hydroxide.*—**Syrup of lactophosphate of l.** See *Syrupus* CALCII *lactophosphatis.*—**Syrup of l.** See *Syrupus* CALCIS (under CALX).

LIME, n. Lim. Fr., *l.* 1. The fruit of *Citrus acida.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).] 2. The genus *Tilia*, especially the *Tilia europæa.*—**Acid l.** The *Citrus bergamia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**L. douce** (Fr.). The fruit of *Citrus limetta.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. juice.** See LIMONIS *succus.*—**L'wort.** 1. The genus *Chara.* [B.] 2. The *Silene armeria* and *Veronica beccabunga.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**L.-tree.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Sweet l.** The *Citrus limetta.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild l.** The *Atalantia monophylla.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

LIME-FRUIT-TREE, n. Lim'fru^{2}t-tre. The *Citrus acida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Sweet l.-f.-t.** The *Citrus limetta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Li(le)'men. Gen., *lim'inis.* A threshold; a lintel. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**L. insulæ.** Of Schwalbe, the crest of the insula. [I, 17.]

LIMETTA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lem)-e^{2}t'ta^3. The *Citrus l.* [*a*, 35.]—**L. oil.** Fr., *essence de limette.* Ger., *Limettöl.* An oil obtained from the fruit of *Citrus limetta* (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LIMETTIC ACID, n. Li^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide limettique.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_8O_6$, an oxidation product of the oil of *Citrus limetta.* It is odorless and tasteless, and volatilizes without decomposition. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

LIMETTIER (Fr.), n. Le-me^{2}t-te-a. The *Citrus limetta vulgaris.*—**L. bergamotte.** The *Citrus bergamia.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LIMICOLINE, LIMICOLOUS, adj's. Lim-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-i^{2}n, -u^{3}s. Lat., *limicolus* (from *limus*, mud, and *colere*, to inhabit). Inhabiting muddy places. [L, 343 (*a*, 43).]

LIMINAL, adj. Lim'i^2-n'l. From *limen*, a threshold. Minimal (said of that intensity of a stimulus which is just able to give rise to an appreciable sensation). [J.]

LIMITANS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}m(lem)'i^{2}t-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *limitare*, to bound. Limiting; as a n., a limiting membrane.—**L. externa.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**L. interna retinæ.** See MEMBRANA *l. interna retinæ.*

LIMMER (Ger.), n. Li^{2}m'me^{2}r. A place in the province of Hanover, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

LIMNANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}m-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From λίμνη, a salt-water lake, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *lymnanthe.* Marsh-flower, floating heart; of Gmelin, a genus of water plants, of the *Menyantheæ*, having the bitter properties of the gentians. The *Limnanthemeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Menyantheæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cristatum.** A species of the East Indies; combined with sandal-wood, it is used as a refrigerant in fever and as a salve for hæmorrhoids. [B, 180, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. indicum.** A species found in India and eastern Asia, the Mascarene Islands, and the West Indies. By the Chinese it is considered a sacred (medicinal) plant. In the West Indies it is used like *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 42, 180, 214, 317 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lacunosum.** A North American species growing in shallow waters from Maine to the Carolinas. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nymphæoides, L. nymphoides, L. peltatum.** Fr., *petit nénuphar* (ou *nymphéa*, ou *volet*). A species the bitter leaves of which are used as a febrifuge in Europe, and by the Japanese are eaten (with the flowers), preserved or pickled. [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. trachyspermum.** A species growing in ponds in the southern United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]

LIMNEMIC, adj. Li^{2}m-ne^{2}m'i^{2}k. From λίμνη, a salt-water marsh. Pertaining to marshy places or to diseases caused by them. [*a*, 48.]

LIMNESTIS (Lat.), **LIMNETIS** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}m-ne^{2}st-(nast)'i^{2}s, -net(nat)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-est'idos* (*-idis*), *-et'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., λιμνῆστις. An old name for the *Centaurea major.* [A, 312.]

LIMNOMEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m-no(no^3)-me^{2}f-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-phit'is.* From λίμνη, a salt-water marsh. and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. Marsh-miasm. [A, 322 (*a*, 48).]

LIMO (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)'mo. Gen., *-on'is.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *Citrus limonum.* 2. Of Rumphius, the shaddock (*Citrus pompelmos*). [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua corticum limonum.** Sp., *agua de corteza de limón* [Sp. Ph.]. Water of lemon-peel, made by macerating for 2 days 9 parts of fresh lemon-peel in 18 of water and 1 part of alcohol, and distilling off 9 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Limonis cortex** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **pericarpium**). Fr., *écorce de citron.* Ger., *Citronen-schale.* It., *scorza de limone.* Sp., *corteza de limón.* Syn.: *cortex fructus citri* [Ger. Ph.], *cortex citri* [Swiss Ph.] (*fructus* [Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *cortex fructum citri* [Netherl. Ph.], *citrus* (*cortex fructus* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *limonum cortex.* Lemon-peel, the outer part of the pericarp of the fresh fruit of *Citrus limonum.* [B, 95; B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Limonis succus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *suc de citron* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de limon*). Ger., *Citronensaft.* It., *succo di limoni.* Sp., *zumo de limón.* Syn.: *succus citri.* In the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum.* It consists chiefly of citric acid, gum and sugar, and inorganic salts; used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum limonis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Oil of* LEMON.—**Spiritus limonis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de corteza de cidra* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *spiritus citri* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 4 parts of freshly grated lemon-peel in 6 of oil of lemon dissolved in 90 of alcohol, filtering, and washing with alcohol till 100 parts of colature are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 parts of fresh lemon-peel with 3 parts of alcohol and 5 of water, and distilling till the sp. gr. is about 0·91 [Netherl. Ph.]; or by dissolving a solution of 1 part of oil of lemon in 99 parts of alcohol [Belg. Ph.], or in 49 parts of stronger alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Succus limonum.** See *Limonis succus.*—**Syrupus limonis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de limón* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus succi* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.] (seu *acetositatis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]) *citri.* Syrup of lemon, obtained by pouring 40 parts [U. S. Ph.] (20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]) of heated fresh lemon-juice upon 2 parts [U. S. Ph.] (2 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]) of fresh lemon-peel, cooling, filtering, adding 60 grains [U. S. Ph.] (36 oz. [Br. Ph.]) of sugar, and dissolving cold [U. S. Ph.] (by heating [Br. Ph.]); or by boiling up fresh lemon-juice (100 parts filtered [Austr. Ph.], 60 parts strained [Hung. Ph.], 345 parts filtered [Sp. Ph.]) with 160 parts [Austr. Ph.] (120 [Hung. Ph.], 620 (Sp. Ph.]) of sugar; or by mixing 10 parts of fresh lemon-juice (filtered [Ger. Ph.], decanted and strained [Gr. Ph.]) with 18 [Ger. Ph.] (15 [Gr. Ph.]) of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Syrupus acetositatis* CITRI and *Syrupus* CITRI.

LIMON (Lat.), n. n. Li(le)'mo^{2}n. The genus *Citrus*, especially the *Citrus limonum.*—**L. Amalfi.** The *Citrus limonium amalphitanum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. canaliculatus.** The *Citrus limonium striatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LIMON (Fr.), n. Le-mo^{2}n^2. The lemon (*Citrus acida*). [B, 5, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. doux.** The fruit of *Citrus limetta.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Sirop de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ACIDI CITRICI.

LIMONADA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mo-na(na^3)'da^3. From *limo*, a lemon. Sp., *l.* See LEMONADE.—**Limonadæ acidulatæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Medicinal lemonades; a class of preparations made by mixing 2 parts of a pure acid with 75 of simple syrup and 923 of water. [B, 95.]—**L. carbonica effervescens.** See LIMONADE *gazeuse.*—**L. communis.** Sp., *l. cítrica* [Sp. Ph.]. See LIMONADE *commune.*—**L. effervescens.** See LIMONADE *gazeuse.*—**L. hydrochlorica.** See LIMONADE *chlorhydrique.*—**L. phosphorica.** See LIMONADE *phosphorique.*

LIMONADE (Fr., Ger.), n. Le-mo-na^{3}d, -na^{3}d'e^2. See LEMONADE.—**Essigl'** (Ger.). A mixture of 3 parts of acid and 10 parts each of syrup and water. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Gemeine L.** (Ger.). See *L. commune.*—**L. acétique** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 parts of white vinegar, 7 of sugar, and 90 of water. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**L. à la crème de tartre** (Fr.). A mixture of 2 parts of soluble cream of tartar, 10 of syrup, and 90 of boiling water. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. alcoolique des hôpitaux** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 parts each of alcohol and syrup of tartaric acid and 44 of water. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. azotique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *limonada nitrica* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 20 parts of dilute nitric acid, 875 of distilled water, and 125 of syrup [Fr. Cod.]; or of ⅞ gramme of nitric acid, 345 grammes of water, and 30 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. chlorhydrique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *limonada hydrochlorica.* Sp., *limonada clorhídrica* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of diluted aqueous hydrochloric acid (containing about 3½ per cent. of the gaseous acid), mixed with 25 parts of syrup and 175 parts of distilled water [Fr. Cod.]; or of 1 part of hydrochloric acid, 345 parts of water, and 30 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. citrique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of syrup of citric acid in 9 parts of water, flavored with lemon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. commune** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *limonada cítrica* [Sp. Ph.]. A lemonade made by triturating 2 lemons with 10 grammes of lump sugar, expressing the juice, adding 100 grammes of boiling water, allowing to stand half an hour, and straining [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 1 gramme of citric acid in a mixture of 345 grammes of water and 30 of syrup of lemon-peel [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. composée** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 2 lemons, deprived of the peel and seeds, with 60 grammes of toasted bread, pouring on gradually 540 grammes of decoction of pearl barley, straining, and adding 30 grammes of syrup of mulberry and 180 of wine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *limonada* (seu *potus acidulus*) *effervescens.* A preparation made by placing 80 grammes of syrupus limonis [Fr. Cod.] in a bottle of the capacity of 65 centilitres (about 25½ fl. oz.), and filling with water charged with carbon dioxide. [B.]—**L. gazeuse en poudre** (Fr.). See PULVIS *effervescens compositus.*—**L. hémostatique** (Fr.). See *L. sulfurique.*—**L. lactique** (Fr.). Of Magendie, a mixture of 4 to 10 parts of lactic acid, 900 of water, and 100 of sugar; used in dyspepsia, etc. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. nitrique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *L. azotique.*—**L. phosphorique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *limonoda phosphorica.* A preparation consisting of 4 parts of an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid (containing 5 per cent. of pure phosphoric acid), 25 of syrup, and 175 of water. [B.]—**L. purgative citro-magnésienne.** See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis.*—**L. sèche** (Fr.). See *Pulvis ex* ACIDO TARTARICO.—**L. sulfurique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potus cum acido sulfurico.* Sp., *limonada sulfúrica* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 4 parts of dilute sulphuric acid (containing 10 per cent. of the pure acid), 175 parts of distilled water, and 25 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod.]; or of ⅛ gramme of sulphuric acid, 345 grammes of water, and 30 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 85 (*a*, 38).]—**L. tartrique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potus cum acido tartarico.* Sp., *limonada tartárica* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of syrup of tartaric acid in 9 parts of distilled water [Fr. Cod.]; or of 1 part of tartaric acid in 345 parts of water and 30 of syrup of lemon-peel [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Trockene L.** (Ger.). See PULVIS *ad limonadam.*

LIMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mo'ni^2-a^3. From *limo*, a lemon. Fr., *l.* A genus of the *Aurantieæ*, typical of the *Limoneæ* (the *Limonieæ* of Reichenbach), which are, of Wight and Arnott, a tribe of the *Aurantiaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**L. acidissima.** Fr., *l. très acide.* An East Indian species. The acid pulp of the fruit is used by the Javanese in place of soap. The root, which is purgative and sudorific, is used in colic, and the leaves in epilepsy. The fruits are valued as an antidote to various poisons and, candied, are used, under the name of *madja*, as a tonic. [B, 19, 172, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. diacantha.** The *Triphasia trifoliata.* [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**L. laureola.** The *kidar-patri* of the East Indies, an aromatic species, said to impart the odor of musk to the musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) which feeds on it. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. monophylla.** See ATALANTIA *monophylla.*—**L. nobilis.** Fr., *l. noble.* A

Chinese species the acid fruits of which are edible, and are candied in sugar. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. scandens.** A strong, annual glabrous species found in India. The fruit is an oblong berry as large as a pigeon's egg, with a smooth, yellow rind, and a resinous, odoriferous pulp. [B, 212 (a, 35).]

LIMONIER (Fr.), n. Le-mo-ne-a. From *limo*, a lemon. See CITRUS *limanum*.

LIMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li(le)-mon'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., λειμώνιον. 1. Of Boissier, a section of the genus *Statice*. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Statice oleæfolia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. cordum.** The *Pyrola rotundifolia*.—**L. maritimum.** The *Statice l.*—**L. pratense.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata*.—**L. statice.** The *Statice l.*—**L. vulgare.** The *Statice l.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]

LIMOPHOITOS (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)-mo(mo3)-fo(fo2)'i2t-o2s. From λιμός, hunger, and φοῖτος, wandering insanity. Sometimes improperly written *limopsoitos* and *limopsoitosis*. Insanity produced by abstinence from food. [a, 22.]

LIMOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Li(le) mo2t(mo2f)'i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., *-this'eos* (*-ophth'isis*). From λιμός, hunger, and φθίσις, consumption. Ger., *Hungerauszehrung*. Emaciation produced by abstinence from food. [A, 322 (a, 43).]

LIMOPSOITOS (Lat.), n. m., **LIMOPSOITOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mo2p-soit'o2s, -soit-os'i2s. Gen., *-soit'u* (*-i*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). See LIMOPHOITOS.

LIMOPSORA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mo2p-so'ra3. From λιμός, hunger, and ψώρα, the itch. Ger., *Hungerkrätze*. A variety of skin-disease produced by prolonged fasting. [A, 322 (a, 43).]

LIMOSE, adj. Li'mos. Lat., *limosus* (from *limus*, mud). Of plants, growing in muddy places. [a, 35.]

LIMOSERIC, adj. Li2m-o2s-e2r'i2k. From λιμός, hunger. Due to hunger. [R. L. Parsons, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 701.]

LIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λιμός, hunger. See BULIMIA (1st def.).—**L. avens.** Of Good, insatiable craving for food. [a, 34.]—**L. cardialgia.** Of Good, dyspepsia with heart-burn. [a, 34.]—**L. cardialgia mordens.** See CARDIALGIA.—**L. emesis.** Of Good, emesis. [a, 34.]—**L. expers.** Of Good, anorexia. [a, 34.]—**L. flatus.** Of Good, anorexia with borborygmus. [a, 34.]—**L. pica.** Of Good, allotriophagy.

LIMOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)-mo(mo3)-the2r-a2p(a3p)-i(e)'a3. From λιμός, hunger, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Hungercur*. The treatment of disease by abstinence from food. [A, 322 (a, 43).]

LIMPACH (Ger.), **LIMPBACH** (Ger.), n's. Li2m'pa3ch2, -ba3ch2. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 119 (a, 43).]

LIN (Fr.), n. La2n2. The genus *Linum*.—**Cataplasme de farine de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cataplasma* LINI.—**Goutte de l.** The *Cuscuta europæa*, *Cuscuta epithymum*, and *Cuscuta epilinum*. [B, 38, 46 (a, 14), 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Huile de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* LINI.—**Lavement à la graine de l.** The enema made from a decoction of 15 grammes of linseed in 500 grammes of water. [B, 38 (a, 38).]—**L. aquatique.** The genus *Conferva*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. bâtard.** The *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. chaud.** See LINUM *usitatissimum*.—**L. couché.** See LINUM *perenne procumbens*.—**L. cultivé.** See LINUM *usitatissimum*.—**L. de mer.** The *Chorda filum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de Sibérie.** See LINUM *perenne*.—**L. des marais.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. du Chile.** See LINUM *aquilinum*.—**L. fossile, L. incombustible.** See ASBESTOS.—**L. purgatif.** See LINUM *catharticum*.—**L. sauvage.** The *Daphne gnidium*, *Linaria vulgaris*, and *Achillea ptarmica*.—[B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. vif.** See ASBESTOS.—**L. vivace.** See LINUM *perenne*.—**Mucilage de semence de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mucilago seminum* LINI.—**Poudre de grain de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. Flaxseed meal.—**Semences de l.** See LINSEED.—**Tisane de grains de l.** [Fr. Cod.], **Tisane de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum* LINI.

LINACEOUS, adj. Li2n-a'shu3s. From *linum*, flax. Of or resembling the genus *Linum*; of the *Linaceæ* (Fr., *linacées*), which are the flaxworts (see LINEÆ, under LINEUS). [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LINAGOGUS (Lat.), n. m. Li2n(len)-a2-gog'u3s(u4s). From *linum*, a thread, and ἄγειν, to lead. Ger., *Fadenführer*. An instrument used to guide a suture. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LINAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Li2n(len)-a2g(a2g)-ro2st(rost)'i2s. Gen., *-rost'is*. Fr., *linaigrette*. The genus *Eriophorum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LINAIRE (Fr.), n. Le-na2r. See LINARIA.

LINAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Li2n(len)-a2-me2nt'u3m(u4m). From *linum*, flax. See CHARPIE.

LINANGINA (Lat.), n. f. Li2n-a2n(a3n2)'ji2(gi2)-na3. The *Cuscuta europæa*. [a, 43.]

LINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Li2n(len)-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *linum*, flax. Fr., *linaire*. Ger., *Leinkraut*. Toad-flax; a genus of the *Antirrhineæ*. The *Linarieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Antirrhineæ*, consisting of the *Linarieæ genuinæ* (the genera *L.*, *Antirrhinum*, etc.) and the *Hemimerideæ*. [B, 34, 43, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. arvensis.** Fr., *linaire des champs*. A detergent species of Europe. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. aurea.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris*. [a, 41.]—**L. cymbalaria.** Fr., *cymbalaire*. Ger., *eckigblättriges Leinkraut*, *Cymbelkraut*. Ivy-leaved toad-flax, penny-wort, Coliseum (or Kenilworth) ivy, Oxford weed, mother-of-thousands; a species common on old ruins, formerly used as a mild astringent, and, it is said, in the preparation of *acqua Tofana*. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. elatine.** Fr., *linaire auriculée*, *muflier auriculé*. Ger., *spiessblättriges Leinkraut*. Pointed toad-flax, cancer-wort; a species growing in fields in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The bitter herb, *herba elatines*, was formerly official in Europe. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. minor.** Fr., *linaire petite*. Jack-by-the-hedge; a European species, which has been used as an antihysteric and purgative. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**L. ramosissima.** An East India species, recommended, combined with sugar, as a remedy in diabetes. [B, 197, 496 (a, 35).]—**L. scoparia.** The *Kochia scoparia*. [a, 41.]—**L. spuria.** Fr., *linaire bâtarde*, *velvotte*, *véronique* (ou *velvote*) *femelle*. Ger., *unächtes Leinkraut*. Cancer-wort, male fluellin, round-leaved toad-flax; a species found in southern and central Europe, the herb of which, *herba elatines folio subrotundo*, was formerly used. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. triphylla.** The blue flaxweed of Naples; a species formerly used in medicine. [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**L. vulgaris.** Fr., *linaire commune*, *lin sauvage*, *lait de couleuvre bâtard*, *pissat d'âne*. Ger., *gemeines Leinkraut*, *Frauenflachs*, *gelbes Löwenmaul* (oder *Flachskraut*), *Marienflachs*. The common toad-flax, butter-and eggs, eggs-and-butter, ramsted (or ransted) of North America, gall-wort, flaxweed; a species indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in America. The herb, *herba linariæ* (seu *antirrhini linariæ*, seu *antirrhini vulgaris*, seu *osyris*, seu *osyridis*, seu *tabinariæ*) has, especially when fresh, a heavy disagreeable odor and a saltish, somewhat bitter taste, and has been used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy, jaundice, and skin diseases, and, when fresh, as a poultice or fomentation to hæmorrhoidal tumors, etc. In Germany it is often used in baths for rhachitis and similar diseases. An ointment prepared from the flowers is used in skin affections. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Unguentum linariæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed., T. A.)]. Ger., *Leinkrautsalbe*. An ointment made by expressing 2 parts of the herb of *L. vulgaris* with one part of alcohol, adding 10 parts of hog's lard, digesting in a steam bath till the alcohol is evaporated, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

LINCTUARIUM (Lat.), n. n., **LINCTURE**, n. Li2n2kt-u2-(u4)-a(a3)'ri2-u3m(u4m), li2n2kt'u2r. See LINCTUS.

LINCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Li2n2kt'u3s(u4s). Gen., *linct'us*. From *lingere*, to lick. A thick, syrupy medicinal preparation. [a, 48.]—**Borated l.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis*.—**L. acidus.** See *Syrupus* ACIDI SULPHURICI.—**L. ad aphthas.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis*.—**L. aperiens.** See *L. mannatus*.—**L. boracicus, L. boracinus** [Norw. Ph.]. See MEL *boraxatum* and *Mel* SODII *boratis*.—**L. camphoratus.** Fr., *looch camphré*. A mixture of 10 grains of camphor, 3 oz. of mucilage of acacia, and 1½ oz. of syrup of marshmallow. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811 (B, 119).]—**L. demulcens, L. emolliens.** A mixture of from 1 part to 2 parts of mucilago acaciæ with 1 part of syrup. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**L. expectorans.** Fr., *looch pectoral*. Syn.: *potio expectorans*. A preparation containing 25 centigrammes of antimony pentasulphide with 30 grammes each of mucilage of acacia and honey [Copenh. Mil. Ph. (1808)]; or 186 centigrammes of antimony pentasulphide with 30 grammes of oxymel of squills, 7 grammes of extract of white horehound, and 60 grammes of syrup of marshmallow [Ph. Fuldens (1791)]; or 125 centigrammes of antimony pentasulphide with 30 grammes of oxymel of squill, 7 grammes of extract of senega, and 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow [Hamb. Ph. (1835)]; or equal parts of oxymel of squills, syrup of marsh-mallow, and mucilage of acacia. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. gelatinosus nutriens.** Syn.: *gelatina cornu cervi amygdalata*. A preparation made by boiling together 8 parts of warm stag's-horn jelly and 1 part of crushed sweet almonds and straining, or by boiling 3 parts of jelly in 1 part of syrup of almonds. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. gummosus** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Syrupus* ACACIÆ.—**L. mannatus.** A preparation consisting of equal quantities of manna, oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of violets. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. oleosus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See LOOCH *album* (2d def.). 2. A preparation made by triturating together in a porcelain mortar 3 parts of oil of almonds, 2 of diluted water of bitter almonds, and 1 part of powdered gum arabic, and adding slowly 4 parts of syrup of althæa. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**L. oleosus acidulus** [Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating to an emulsion 4 parts of olive-oil, 3 of water, and 1 of powdered gum arabic, and adding slowly 2 parts of syrup of citric acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**L. saponaceus** (seu **saponatus**). Syn.: *looch saponaceum* (seu *saponatum*). A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of soap, 8 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 12 of syrup of manna or syrup of maiden hair; or 3 of soap, 16 of oil of sweet almonds, and 24 of syrup of manna; or 1 part of soap, 24 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 36 of syrup of rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**White l.** See LOOCH *blanc*.

LINDBAST (Ger.), n. Li2nd'ba3st. The *Ulmus effusus* or its inner bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LINDE, n. Li2n'de2. 1. The genus *Tilia*. 2. The *Tilia europæa* and *Tilia americana*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

LINDENHOLZHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Li2nd'e2n-ho3lts-ha3-u4z-e2n. A place in the province of Nassau, Prussia, where there is a gaseous sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 30, 135 (a, 39).]

LINDERA (Lat.), n. f. Li2nd'e2r-a3. From *Linder*, a Swedish physician. Fr., *lindère* (2d def.). 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Myrrhis*. 2. Of Thunberg, the benzoin plants; a genus of lauraceous trees found in Asia and North America. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. benzoin.** Spice laurel, the *Benzoin odoriferum* (*q. v.*); an aromatic species growing from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The aroma of the foliage is much like that of bay-leaves. [B, 121, 214, 314 (a, 35).]

LINDERND (Ger.), adj. Li2nd'e2rnd. See DEMULCENT.

LINDWURM (Ger.), n. Li2nd'vurm. A peculiar elongated shape assumed by the blood-corpuscles, if the blood is mixed with a concentrated solution of salt and gum. [K, 16.]

LINE, n. Lin. Gr., γραμμή (3d def.). Lat., *linea* (from *linum*, a linen thread). Fr., *ligne*. Ger., *Linie*. 1. A thread or cord. 2. A row. 3. A thread-like mark, such as an elongated ridge or notch or an extended strip of tissue or texture varying from surrounding parts. [a, 48.] 4. A measure of length, 1/12 of an inch. 5. See LINT. 6. See SPINE. 7. See LINUM *usitatissimum*.—**Alveolar-**

basilar l. A l. joining the basion to the alveolar point. [α, 29.]—**Alveolo-nasal l.** A l. joining the nasal to the alveolar point. [α, 29.]—**Anterior focal l.** See under *Focal l's.*—**Anterior intertrochanteric l.** Lat., *linea intertrochanterica anterior.* A l. upon the anterior surface of the femur, separating the neck and shaft, extending between the tubercle and a point close to and in front of the lesser trochanter. [L, 332.]—**Artificial Fraunhofer's l's.** When a spirit flame containing a sodium compound is examined in the spectroscope, a bright-yellow l. is observed, which is due to the incandescent sodium vapor, which emits light of this refrangibility, and when this vapor is interposed in the path of a beam of light, forming a continuous spectrum in the spectroscope, a black l. is cut out, occupying the position of the luminous l. previously observed, producing, in fact, an artificial Fraunhofer's l. By employing other metallic compounds, other l's can be reversed in a similar way. [α, 49.]—**Atmospheric l's.** Ger., *atmosphärische Linien.* In spectroscopy, the part of Fraunhofer's l's produced by the absorption of light-rays by atmospheric air. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Atrope l.** Of Helmholtz, the normal to the plane of the axes of rotation of the eye. [F; α, 29.]—**Auriculo-bregmatic l.** In craniometry, a l. passing from the auricular point to the bregma and dividing the pre-auricular from the post-auricular part of the cranium. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**Axillary l.** Lat., *linea axillaris.* Fr., *ligne axillaire.* A vertical line extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk.—**Basio-alveolar l.** See *Alveolar-basilar l.*—**Bryant's l.** See *Test l.*—**Camper's l.** A l. tangent to the most prominent portion of the forehead and an undetermined point (probably, however, the subnasal spine). [L, 87.]—**Cephalic l.** Lat., *linea cephalica.* Ger., *Kopflinie.* 1. A l. joining certain points on the surface of the skull. 2. See Sulcus *digitalis posterior.*—**Colored l's of the enamel.** Concentric brown l's or striæ crossing the enamel-prisms. Their nature and significance are not well understood. Kölliker suggests that they indicate a laminar mode of formation of the enamel. [J, 24, 35.]—**Contour l's.** See *Incremental l's of Salter.*—**Contour l's of Owen.** L's in dentin more or less parallel with the pulp cavity. The l's are now supposed to be due to two distinct structural conditions: (1) a series of the primary curves of the dentinal tubules giving the optical appearance of a l., and (2) a row of interglobular spaces. [J, 29, 83, 133.] See *Incremental l's of Salter* and *Schreger's l's.*—**Curved l's of the ilium.** See under Ilium.—**Dobie's l.** See *Intermediate* disc.—**Eberth's l's.** The l's of junction of the cardiac muscle cells. ["Gazeta Lekarska," No. 18, 1888; "Med. Record," Oct. 20, 1888 (J).]—**Ectental l.** The l. of junction of the ectoderm and the entoderm.—**Embryonic l.** The primitive trace in the centre of the area germinativa of the ovum. [α, 34.]—**External oblique l. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *linea obliqua externa ossis maxillaris inferioris.* A well-marked ridge on the external surface of the inferior maxilla, just below the mental foramen, from which it runs outward, upward, and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**External supracondylar l. of the femur.** The external inferior continuation of the linea aspera of the femur. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**Facial l.** Lat., *linea facialis.* Fr., *ligne faciale.* Ger., *Blicklinie, Gesichtslinie.* 1. A straight l. tangent to the glabella and some point at the lower portion of the face (*e. g.*, the subnasal spine, lower part of the nasal sæptum, alveolar border of the superior maxilla, and any of the other points at the apex of the facial angle). [L.] 2. See *Camper's l.*—**Festooned l. of the cardia.** Fr., *ligne festonnée du cardia.* The whitish wavy or dentated border of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus at its junction with the mucous membrane of the stomach, with the softness and coloration of which it contrasts.—**Focal l's.** Fr., *lignes focales.* Ger., *Focallinien.* The l's, anterior and posterior, which bound the focal interval. [F.]—**Fraunhofer's l's.** The black l's which cross a very pure solar spectrum. They were originally observed by Wollaston, but, on account of the care and philosophical refinement with which Fraunhofer examined them, they are known under his name. They are occasioned by the light from lower portions of the solar surface (which are supposed to give a continuous spectrum) passing through certain incandescent metallic vapors, which occur in the luminiferous envelope of the sun and in the aqueous vapor and permanent gases of the earth's atmosphere. [α, 49.]—**Frommann's l's.** Transverse l's or striæ appearing on the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibres near the nodes of Ranvier (see cut under Nodes *of Ranvier*) after the fibres have been stained in silver nitrate. [Frommann, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxxi, 1864, p. 151 (J, 31).]—**Gant's l. of section.** A section of the femur through an imaginary l. below the trochanter major. [Poore (α, 34).]—**Genal l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait in a child's face running downward from the region of the malar bone to join the nasal l.; supposed to indicate disease of some abdominal organ. [A, 535.]—**Göttinger's l.** Ger., *Göttenger Linie.* A l. following the general direction of the upper margin of the zygoma. [L.]—**Horizontal l's of Eberth.** See *Eberth's l's.*—**Ihering's l.** Ger., *Ihering'sche Horizontallinie.* A l. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit, and passing through the auricular point. [L.]—**Ilio-pectineal l.** Lat., *linea* (seu *crista*) *ilio-pectinea, linea terminalis* (seu *innominata*). Fr., *ligne innominée* (ou *terminale*). Ger., *ungenannte Linie.* The bony ridge marking the brim of the pelvis, situated partly on the ilium and partly on the os pubis.—**Incremental l's of Salter.** Curved l's in dentin, supposed to indicate the laminar structure, and to correspond to the successive laminæ or strata of dentin. [J, 29, 30, 32.]—**Indifferent l.** See *Neutral* zone.—**Inferior curved l. of the ilium.** See under Ilium.—**Inferior curved l. of the occipital bone.** Lat., *linea arcuata inferior occipitalis.* Fr., *ligne courbe inférieure de l'occiput.* Ger., *untere Nackenlinie.* A ridge extending transversely across the outer surface of the occipital bone at about one third of the distance between its anterior border and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 142.]—**Inferior curved l. of the parietal bone.** Lat., *linea semicircularis inferior ossis parietalis.* Fr., *ligne courbe temporale inférieure.* See *Temporal l.*—**Inferior sinuous l. of the anus.** The convoluted l. at the junction of the mucous membrane of the rectum with the integument at the anus. [α, 29.]—**Inner l. of Baillarger.** A thin whitish l. parallel to the surface (the fifth l. from without inward), seen with the naked eye, in a section of the gray matter of the cerebrum. [L, 142.]—**Innominate l.** See *Ilio-pectineal l.*—**Interauricular l.** A l. joining the two auricular points. [α, 29.]—**Intercellular l's.** Fr., *lignes intercellulaires.* The narrow intervals between contiguous cells of epithelium or endothelium. They are filled by the cell cement, which stains black or brown with silver nitrate. [J.]—**Intercondylar l., Intercondylean l.** Lat., *linea intercondyloidea.* A transverse ridge joining the condyles of the femur above the intercondyloid fossa. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**Interjugal l.** A l. joining the jugal points. [α, 29.]—**Intermalar l.** A l. joining the malar points. [α, 29.]—**Intermediate l.** See *Krause's* membrane.—**Intermediate l. of the ilium.** Lat., *linea intermedia cristæ ossis.* The ridge upon the crest of the ilium between its inner and outer lip. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal oblique l. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *linea obliqua interna ossis maxillaris inferioris* (seu *maxillæ inferioris*). A ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw, commencing at the back part of the sublingual fossa, continuing upward and outward so as to pass just below the last two molar teeth (where it is most prominent) and giving attachment to the mylo-hyoid muscle and, posteriorly, to part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**Internal supracondylar l. of the femur.** The inner of the two ridges into which the linea aspera of the femur divides. [L, 31.]—**Interstellate l's.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Intertrochanteric l.** Lat., *crista glutæorum.* See *Anterior intertrochanteric l.* and *Posterior intertrochanteric l. of the femur.*—**Intertuberal l.** A l. joining the inner borders of the ischial tuberosities immediately below the small sciatic notch. [α, 29.]—**Jadelot's l's.** See *Genal l.*, *Labial l.*, *Nasal l.*, and *Oculozygomatic l.*—**Kirchoff's l's.** See *Fraunhofer's l's* and *Kirchoff's* theory.—**Labial l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait on an infant's face running downward and backward from the angle of the mouth; supposed to indicate pulmonary disease. [A, 535.]—**Lateral l.** In osseous fishes, the l., usually single, on each side of the body, of openings of the ducts of muciparous structures. [L, 207.]—**L. of accommodation.** See *Line of* accommodation.—**L. of demarcation.** Ger., *Trennungslinie, Demarcationslinie.* See Demarcation (1st def.).—**L. of fixation.** In optics, an imaginary l. drawn from the object viewed through the centre of rotation of the eye. [Noyes (α, 34).]—**L. of sight.** An imaginary l. drawn from an object viewed through the centre of the pupil. [Noyes (α, 34).]—**L. of Vicq d'Azyr.** See *Outer l. of Baillarger.*—**Mamillary l.** A vertical line passing through the centre of the nipple.—**Median l.** Lat., *linea media.* Fr., *ligne médiane.* Ger., *Mittellinie.* A l. joining any two points in the periphery of the median plane of the body; also, generically, a l. bisecting a part longitudinally, such as the median l. of the hand. [B.]—**Middle curved l. of the ilium.** See under Ilium.—**Mylo-hyoidean l.** Lat., *linea mylohyoidea.* Fr., *ligne myloidienne.* See *Internal oblique l. of the inferior maxilla.*—**Nélaton's l.** A test l. for dislocation of the head of the femur backward, drawn from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In a normal joint, the trochanter, in every position of the limb, just touches this l. In dislocations backward it will always be found above it. [E.]—**Nasal l.** Of Jadelot, a line or trait on a child's face springing from the upper margin of the ala nasi and encircling the angle of the mouth; supposed to indicate abdominal disease. [A, 535.]—**Neutral l.** Fr., *ligne neutre.* The optical axis of a crystal. [B.]—**Oblique l. of the fibula.** Lat., *linea obliqua fibulæ.* A prominent ridge on the internal surface of the shaft of the fibula, subdividing its upper three fourths. It commences above at the inner side of the head of the fibula and terminates in the interosseous ridge at the lower fourth of the bone. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**Oblique l. of the radius.** Lat., *linea obliqua radii.* A prominent ridge running from the lower part of the bicipital tuberosity downward and outward to form the anterior border of the bone. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**Oblique l. of the tibia.** Lat., *linea obliqua tibiæ.* A rough ridge which crosses the posterior surface of the tibia obliquely downward from the back part of the articular facet for the fibula to the internal border. It furnishes attachment to part of the soleus, flexor longus digitorum, and tibialis posticus muscles, and to the popliteal fascia. [C.]—**Oculozygomatic l.** Fr., *trait oculo-zygomatique.* Of Jadelot, a line or trait on a child's face running from the inner angle of the eye downward and outward to the malar bone; supposed to indicate cerebro-spinal disease. [A, 535.]—**Ogston's l. of section.** In section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur, the l. running from the tubercle for the attachment of the tendon of the adductor magnus toward the intercondyloid notch. [Poore (α, 34).]—**Outer l. of Baillarger.** A thin whitish l. parallel to the surface (the 3d l. from without inward) seen with the naked eye in a section of the gray matter of the cerebrum. [L, 142.]—**Pacini's l.** A dark l. in the electric plate of *Gymnotus* separating the plate into two parts. [J, 124.]—**Pallial l's.** In molluscs, the l's left in the dead shell by the muscular margin of the mantle. [A, 359 (α, 39).]—**Parasternal l.** A l. midway between the two nipples. [L.]—**Parturient l.** The axis of the parturient canal. [R. A. F. Penrose (A, 536).]—**Pectineal l.** Lat., *linea pectinea.* That portion of the ilio-pectineal l. which is formed by the os pubis.—**Popliteal l. (of the tibia).** See *Oblique l. of the tibia.*—**Posterior intertrochanteric l. of the femur.** Lat., *linea intertrochanterica posterior.* A ridge upon the posterior surface of the femur extending between the greater and lesser trochanters. [L.]—**Primitive l.** See *Primitive* streak.—**Respiratory l.** The l. connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse. In quiet breathing it is nearly straight, corresponding with a base l., but in labored respiration and in some diseased conditions it becomes a more or less regular curve due to the action of the respiration on the circulation. [J, 55, 57.]—

Scapular l. A perpendicular l. downward from the lower angle of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**Schreger's l's.** Lines in dentin having a general parallelism to the pulp cavity. They are now believed to be the optical appearance due to a series or row of the primary or great curvatures of the dentinal tubules. [J, 65, 133.]—**Semicircular l. of Douglas.** Lat., *linea semicircularis Douglasii.* The curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis internus where it ceases to cover the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis. [L, 142, 332.]—**Semilunar l. (of Spigel).** Lat., *linea semilunaris Spigelii.* A curved tendinous condensation of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus running along the outer border of the rectus abdominis. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Sternal l.** See LINEA *sternalis.*—**Superior curved l. of the ilium.** See under ILIUM.—**Superior curved l. of the occipital bone.** Lat., *linea arcuata superior ossis occipitalis.* A semicircular l. passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance, and giving attachment to the trapezius, occipito-frontalis, and sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles. [C.]—**Superior curved l. of the parietal bone.** Lat., *linea temporalis superior parietalis.* Fr., *ligne courbe temporale supérieure.* A ridge upon the outer surface of the parietal bone parallel to and slightly above the temporal l. [L, 332.]—**Temporal l.** Lat., *linea temporalis.* Fr., *ligne temporale.* A curved l. on the outer surface of the parietal bone just below the parietal eminence forming in part the upper boundary of the temporal fossa.—**Test l.** A l. for detecting fracture or shortening of the neck of the femur, described by T. Bryant. If two l's are drawn to meet at right angles, one of them backward from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and the other upward from the top of the trochanter major, the latter is the test l. Its length is to be compared with that of the same l. on the uninjured side. [E, 1 (α, 48).]—**Visual l.** Fr., *axe visuel.* Ger., *Sehlinie.* See *Visual* AXIS.

LINEA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n(len)'e^2-a^3. See LINE.—**L. alba.** Fr., *ligne blanche.* Ger., *weisse Bauchlinie, medianer Sehnenstreif* (1st def.). 1. A tendinous rhaphe in the median line of the abdomen formed by the blending of the aponeuroses of the oblique and transversalis muscles; it extends from the pubes to the ensiform cartilage, and increases in width from below upward. [A, 478 (α, 41).] 2. Of Hunter, the anterior peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. alba abdominis.** See *L. alba* (1st def.).—**Lineæ albicantes.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**L. arcuata (externa) inferior ossis occipitalis.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.* —**Lineæ arcuatæ externæ ossis ilii.** See under ILIUM.—**L. arcuata (externa) superior ossis occipitalis.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**L. arcuata interna ossis ilii.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LINE.—**L. aspera.** Fr., *ligne âpre.* 1. A rough longitudinal ridge on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur, dividing below into two and above into three ridges. 2. A ripa (*q. v.*), especially the l. of rupture on the dorsal surface of the optic thalamus, corresponding with the margin of the fornix and the sulcus chorioideus of Schwalbe. It thus demarcates the proper ectocœlian surface from the pseudentocœlian surface. [Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 26, 1884, p. 461 (I).]—**Lineæ atrophicæ.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**L. axillaris.** See *Axillary* LINE.—**L. candidula abdominis.** See *L. alba.*—**L. cephalica.** See *Cephalic* LINE.—**L. costo-articularis.** A line drawn between the sterno-clavicular articulation and the point of the 11th rib. [L, 322.]—**L. costo-clavicularis.** See *L. parasternalis.*—**Lineæ cruciatæ.** The four ridges upon the inner surface of the occipital bone which radiate from the internal occipital protuberance. [L, 332.]—**L. directionis pelvis.** Ger., *Richtungslinie, Führungslinie.* The axis of the pelvic canal.—**L. eminens.** A ridge on the posterior surface of the patella which divides that surface into two unequal parts, the outer of which is the larger. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**L. eminens cartilaginis cricoideæ.** A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior half of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 172 (α, 45).]—**L. eminens patellæ.** See *L. eminens.*—**L. eminens posterior pyramidis.** Of Reil, a spine descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramis cerebelli. [L, 7 (α, 45).]—**L. eminens transversa ossis hyoidei.** The horizontal ridge crossing the anterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 7 (α, 45).]—**Lineæ eminentes.** Ger., *hervorragende Linien.* The ridges upon the anterior surface of the scapula in the subscapular fossa. [L, 332.]—**L. externa superior.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**L. facialis.** See *Facial* LINE.—**L. frontalis.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**L. fusca.** The pigmentation of the l. alba, due to pregnancy.—**L. glutæa anterior (ossis coxæ), L. glutæa inferior (ossis coxæ), L. glutæa posterior (ossis coxæ).** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the ilium.*—**L. ilia.** The iliac portion of the ilio-pectineal line.—**L. ilio-pectinata, L. ilio-pectinea, L. innominata.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LINE.—**L. intercondyloidea.** See *Intercondylar* LINE.—**L. intermedia.** See *Krause's* MEMBRANE.—**L. intermedia cristæ ossis ilii, L. intermedia (ossis coxæ).** See *Intermediate* LINE *of the ilium.*—**L. intertrochanterica.** See *Intertrochanteric* LINE.—**L. intertrochanterica anterior.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**L. intertrochanterica posterior.** See *Posterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**L. mamalis.** See *Mamillary* LINE.—**L. media.** See *Median* LINE.—**L. media mesolobii.** Of Chaussier, the rhaphe of the corpus callosum. [I, 3 (K).]—**L. media scroti.** The rhaphe of the scrotum.—**L. mylohyoidea.** See *Internal oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla.*—**L. nuchæ mediana.** See *External occipital* CREST.—**L. nuchæ suprema.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**L. obliqua cartilaginea (seu thyreoidea, seu cartilaginis thyreoideæ).** An oblique line extending downward and outward from the tubercle of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**L. obliqua externa mandibulæ.** See *External oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla.*—**L. obliqua externa ossis maxillaris inferioris.** See *External oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla.*—**L. obliqua femoris.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric* LINE and *Posterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**L. obliqua interna ossis maxillaris inferioris (seu maxillæ inferioris).** See *Internal oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla.*—**L. obliqua radii.** See *Oblique* LINE *of the radius.*—**L. obliqua tibiæ.** See *Oblique* LINE *of the tibia.*—**L. papillaris.** See *Mamillary* LINE.—**L. parasternalis.** See *Parasternal* LINE.—**L. pectinea.** See *Pectineal* LINE.—**L. poplitea.** See *Oblique* LINE *of the tibia.*—**L. primitiva.** See *Primitive* STREAK.—**L. prominens.** Of Kilian, the promontory of the sacrum. [A, 20.]—**L. quadrati.** A well-marked eminence commencing about the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and descending vertically for about two inches along the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. To it are attached the quadratus femoris and a few fibres of the adductor magnus muscles. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**L. scapularis.** See *Scapular* LINE.—**L. semicircularis Douglasii.** See *Semicircular* LINE *of Douglas.* —**L. semicircularis inferior ossis occipitis.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**L. semicircularis inferior ossis parietalis.** See *Temporal* LINE.—**Lineæ semicirculares ossis ilii.** See *Superior, Middle,* and *Inferior curved* LINE *of the ilium.*—**L. semicircularis ossis frontalis.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**L. semicircularis superior ossis occipitis.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**L. semicircularis temporum.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**L. semilunaris.** See *Semilunar* LINE.—**L. semilunaris Spigelii.** See *Semilunar* LINE *of Spigel.*—**L. sinuosa analis.** See *Inferior sinuous* LINE *of the anus.*—**L. splendens.** Of Haller, a longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the anterior surface of the spinal pia. [A, 478 (α, 41).]—**L. sternalis.** The median line of the sternum. [α, 34.]—**L. temporalis.** See *Temporal* LINE.—**L. temporalis inferior ossis parietalis.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the parietal bone.*—**L. temporalis ossis frontis.** See *Temporal* RIDGE.—**L. temporalis superior parietalis.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the parietal bone.*—**L. terminalis (pelvica).** See *Ilio-pectineal* LINE.—**Lineæ transversæ.** 1. See FASCICULI *teretes.* 2. See INSCRIPTIONES *tendineæ.*—**L. transversæ ossis sacralis.** The ridges formed by the lines of union of the four sacral vertebræ. [L, 115 (α, 45).]—**L. transversalis.** The ostiolum of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LINEAL, LINEAR, adj's. Li^{2}n'e^2-a^{2}l, li^{2}n'e^2-a^{3}r. Lat., *linealis, linearis* (from *linea,* a line). Fr., *linéaire.* Ger., *lineal, linealisch* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a line or to measurement of length; consisting of lines; resembling a line. 2. Slender; of a leaf, narrow, with the two margins parallel. [B, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35); E; L, 56 (α, 41).] 3. Of a fracture, fissure-like. 4. Of an operation, made with or through a more or less rectilinear incision, as distinguished from a flap-operation. [B.]

LINEARIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}n(len)-e^2-a(a^3)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *linea,* a line, and *folium,* a leaf. Fr., *linéatifolié.* See LINEAR (2d def.).

LINEARILOBATE, LINEARILOBOUS, adj's. Li^{2}n-e^2-a-ri-lob'at, -u^{3}s. From *linea,* a line, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *linéatilobé.* Having leaves parted into linear lobes. [α, 35.]

LINEATE, adj. Li^{2}n'e^2-at. Lat., *lineatus* (from *linea,* a line). Ger., *liniirt, gleichbreit, linealisch.* Marked with lines or striæ. [α, 48.]

LINEATIPES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}n(len)-e^2-at(a^{3}t)'i^2-pez(pas). Gen., *-ip'edis.* From *linea,* a line, and *pes,* the foot. Having a lined or striated footstalk. [Lindley (α, 35).]

LINEN, n. Li^{2}n'e^{2}n. Gr., λίνον. Lat., *linum.* A fabric made from flax.

LINEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n(len)-e(e^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-a^3. Dim. of *linea,* a line. A little line. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

LINEOLATE, adj. Li^{2}n'e^2-o-lat. Lat., *lineolatus* (from *lineola,* a little line). Fr., *linéolé.* Ger., *fein gestrichelt, kurzgestrichelt.* Marked with fine or faint lines. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LINEUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}n(len)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *linum,* flax. Pertaining to flax, flaxen. The *Lineæ,* or flaxworts (Fr., *linées;* Ger., *Lineen*), are: Of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ,* consisting of *Linum, Radiola,* etc.; of Planchon, an order comprising the true flaxworts (*Linum,* etc.), the *Hugonieæ* and *Anisadenieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Geraniales,* consisting of the *Eulineæ, Hugonieæ, Erythroxyleæ,* and *Ixonantheæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 62, 104, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]

LING, n. Li^{2}n^2. 1. See CALLUNA. 2. See GADUS *molva.*—**Chinese l.** The *Trapa natans.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-berry, L. berries.** The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum, Vaccinium vitis-idæa,* and *Calluna vulgaris.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LINGENCE, n. Li^{2}n'je^{2}ns. See LINCTUS.

LINGUA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n^2'gwa^3. Gr., γλῶσσα. 1. The tongue. 2. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Fistulina hepatica.* [B, 114, 121 (α, 35).] 3. In insects, the continuation forward of the ligula, which in bees is the analogue of the tongue of vertebrates. [L, 196.]—**L. avis.** See FRAXINUS *excelsior.*—**L. bovina, L. bovis.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis* and FISTULINA *hepatica.*—**L. canina, L. canis.** See CYNOGLOSSUM *officinale.*—**L. cervina.** See SCOLOPENDRIUM and ACROSTICHUM *furcatum.*—**L. exertoria.** Of Gorter, prolapsus of the tongue with hypertrophy of its tissues. [α, 34.]—**L. exigua.** See EPIGLOTTIS (1st def.).—**L. frenata.** Tongue-tied. [α, 34.]—**L. geographica.** The affection of the tongue with leucoplakia. [Strumpell (α, 34).]—**L. nigra.** See GLOSSOPHYTIA.—**L. posterior.** The epiglottis.—**L. propendula.** Macroglossia. [α, 34.]—**L. serpentaria.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. vituli, L. vitulina.** See MACROGLOSSIA.

LINGUAL, adj. Li^{2}n^2'gw'l. Lat., *lingualis* (from *lingua,* the tongue). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Zunge betreffend, Zungen-.* Of or pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUALIS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}n^2-gwa(gwa^3)'li^{2}s. From *lingua,* the tongue. Ger., *Längsmuskel der Zunge.* Lingual; as a n. m., a lingual muscle. [L.]—**L. inferior.** Ger., *eigentlicher Zungen-*

muskel. A flattened round muscle near each side extending upon the lower surface of the tongue from its base to apex. Posteriorly some of its fibres extend to the hyoid bone; laterally and beneath it springs from the mucous membrane. It lies between the genioglossus and hyoglossus and unites with fibres from the styloglossus. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. longitudinalis superior, L. superficialis** (seu **superior**). A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper surface of the tongue between the base and apex, many fibres of which do not extend the full length but terminate at various points in the mucous membrane. [L, 31, 332.]

LINGUATULA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n^2-gwa^{2}t(gwa^{3}t)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See PENTASTOMA and HEXATHYRIDIUM.—**L. denticulata, L. ferox, L. lanceolata, L. serrata, L. tænioides.** See PENTASTOMA *tænioides.*

LINGUETTA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n^2-gwe^{2}t'ta^3. From *lingua*, the tongue. See LINGULA.—**L. laminosa.** Fr., *petit langue.* Of the Italian anatomists, the thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray matter prolonged from the anterior border of the cerebellum, and covering the lower half of the frenulum. [A, 478 (*a*, 17).]

LINGUIFORM, adj. Li^{2}n^2'gwi^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *linguæformis, linguiformis* (from *lingua*, the tongue, and *forma*, form). Fr., *linguiforme.* Ger., *zungenförmig.* Tongue-shaped; of a leaf, long and nearly flat, and rounded at the apex. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LINGULA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n^2'gu^2(gu^4)-la^3. Dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *petite langue, languette.* Ger., *Züngelchen.* The small convoluted mass of gray matter at the anterior border of the cerebellum which is seen on longitudinal section to be intimately united with the valve of Vieussens. [I, 6.]—**L. auriculæ.** The small projection of cartilage toward or into the upper part of the lobe of the ear. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (Anat.), p. 306 (*a*, 29, 32).]—**L. mandibulæ.** A small, tooth-like process upon the anterior edge of the inferior dental foramen. [L, 332.]—**L. sphenoidalis.** A small, tongue-like process projecting backward in the angle between the body of the sphenoid bone and the ala magna. [L, 332.]—**L. Wrisbergi.** Fibres uniting the motor and sensory roots of the fifth cranial nerve. [L, 31.]

LINGULATE, adj. Li^{2}n^2'gu^2-lat. Lat., *lingulatus* (from *lingula*, a little tongue). Ger., *zungenförmig.* 1. Tongue-shaped, linguiform. 2. Of some authors, ligulate. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LINGULIFORM, adj. Li^{2}n^2-gu^2'li^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *linguliformis* (from *lingula*, a little tongue, and *forma*, form). Shaped like a tongue or strap. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]

LINIE (Ger.), n. Li^{2}n-e'. See LINE.—**Accommodationsl'.** See *Line of* ACCOMMODATION.—**Axillarl'.** See *Axillary* LINE.—**Baudelocque'sche L.** See *External conjugate* DIAMETER *of the pelvis.*—**Blickl'.** See *Facial* LINE.—**Eminirende L.** See LINEA *eminens.*—**Gesichtsl'.** See *Facial* LINE.—**Hensen'sche L.** See *Hensen's* DISC.—**L'nförmig.** See LINEAR.—**Mamillarl'.** See *Mamillary* LINE.—**Mittell'.** See *Median* LINE.—**Parasternall'.** See *Parasternal* LINE.—**Scapularl'.** See *Scapular* LINE.—**Sehl'.** See *Visual* AXIS.—**Sternall'.** See LINEA *sternalis.*—**Trennungsl'.** See DEMARCATION (1st def.).—**Ungenannte L.** See *Ilio-pectineal* LINE.—**Untere Nackenl'.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone.*—**Weisse Bauchl'.** See LINEA *alba* (1st def.).

LINIMENT, n. Li^{2}n'i^2-m'nt. Lat., *linimentum* (from *linere*, to smear). Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* It., Sp., *linimento.* A pharmaceutical preparation of liquid consistence, usually containing an oily substance and designed for external use. [B.]—**Ammoniacal l.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**Diuretic l.** See *L. diurétique.*—**Flüchtiges L.** (Ger.), **Flüssiges L.** (Ger.). See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**Harntreibendes L.** (Ger.). See *L. diurétique.*—**Kentish's l.** See *Linimentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**L. alcalin de Plenck** (Fr.). A l. made by carefully mixing 60 grammes of solution of potassium carbonate, 120 grammes of olive-oil, and the yolks of 2 eggs. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**L. ammoniacal camphré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *ammoniato-camphoratum.*—**L. ammoniacal double** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A veterinary l. consisting of 1 part of ammonia and 2 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. ammoniacal mercuriel camphré** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**L. ammoniacal opiacé** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* AMMONII *opiatum.*—**L. ammoniacal savonneux** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum* and *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**L. ammoniacal simple** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A veterinary l. consisting of 1 part of ammonia and 4 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. ammoniacal stibié** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *ammoniacale stibiatum.*—**L. ammoniacal-térébinthiné** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *terebinthino-ammoniatum.*—**L. anodin** (Fr.). 1. See *Oleum* HYOSCYAMI *ammoniato-camphoratum.* 2. See ÉLÉOLÉ *savonneux opiacé.*—**L. anti-ophthalmique** (Fr.). See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**L. antipleurétique** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum* and *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**L. blanc** (Fr.). See *Ceratum* CETACEI.—**L. calcaire** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L. calcaire opiacé** (Fr.). See *Linimentum calcicum cum* OPIO.—**L. calmant** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 4 parts of Sydenham's laudanum and 32 of balsamum tranquillans. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. camphré** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**L. camphré opiacé** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 2 parts of tincture of opium, 1 part of camphor, and 15 parts of olive-oil. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. crotoné** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CROTONIS.—**L. cuivreux** (Fr.). See *L. of subacetate of* COPPER.—**L. digestif** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**L. diurétique** (Fr.). A preparation made by mixing together 15 grammes of oil of turpentine, the yolk of 1 egg, and 180 grammes of peppermint water; applied to the loins in ischuria. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. excitant** (Fr.). 1. See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ. 2. A l. consisting of 2 parts each of oil of nutmeg and oil of cloves, and 60 parts of spirit of juniper. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. excitant savonneux** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 2 parts of tincture of cantharides, 4 of soap, and 15 of olive-oil; or of 1 part of tincture of cantharides, 3 parts of ammonia solution, 4 of turpentine soap, 2 of essence of turpentine, and 16 of camphorated brandy. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. gingival** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts each of myrrh and ethyl chloride and 60 of mel rosæ. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. mamillaire** (Fr.). See BALSAMUM *ad papillas mammarum.*—**L. mercuriel** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**L. noir** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 2 parts of Bechholz's plaster and 3 of oil of hypericum. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. oléo-calcaire** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L. opiacé** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 2 parts of laudanum and 15 of olive-oil. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. opiacé savonneux** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 1 part of Sydenham's laudanum and 15 of soap l., recommended as at once quieting and resolvent. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. phosphoré ammoniacal** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 1 part of phosphorus, 6 parts of oil of savin, and 24 of caustic ammonia. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. résolutif** (Fr.). 1. See SPIRITUS *arthriticus Pottii.* 2. A l. consisting of 15 parts each of inspissated ox-gall and extract of digitalis, and 22 of cherry-laurel water; applied to scrofulous swellings. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. résolutif de Sainte-Marie** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 250 parts of ox-gall and 93 each of cooking salt and oil of butternut-bark; or of 400 parts of ox-gall, 92 of salt, and 430 of oil of butternut-bark. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. saturné** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**L. saturné savonneux** (Fr.). A l. made by dissolving 122 parts of soap in 750 of warm water, and adding to the cooled solution 15 parts of extract of subacetate of lead. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. savonneux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**L. savonneux camphré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Linimentum* SAPONIS and *Linimentum saponato-camphoratum.*—**L. savonneux hydrosulfuré** (Fr.). A preparation made by softening 500 parts of white soap with 32 of water in a water-bath, gradually adding 96 parts of sulphurated potash and 1,000 of poppy-seed oil, and mixing thoroughly; or by dissolving 180 parts of sulphurated potash in 60 of water, and adding 720 of white soap, 1,440 of poppy-seed oil, and 7 of essential oil of thyme; or by adding 150 parts of olive-oil gradually to a mixture of 61 parts of powdered soap and 30 of a solution of sulphurated potash. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. savonneux opiacé** (Fr.). See ÉLÉOLÉ *savonneux opiacé.*—**L. scytodepsique** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *saturnino-quercinum.*—**L. spiritueux** (Fr.). See LIQUOR *aromaticus saponato-aromaticus.*—**L. spiritueux anodin camphré** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii.*—**L. volatil** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**L. volatil camphré** (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *ammoniato-camphoratum* and *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ *compositum.*—**Mamillary l.** Fr., *l. mamillaire.* Of Dannemann, Harless, and Ribke, see BALSAMUM *ad papillas mammarum.*—**Mercurial l., Pott's l.** See SPIRITUS *arthriticus Pottii.*—**Quecksilberl'** (Ger.). Fr., *l. mercuriel.* See *Linimentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**St. John Long's l.** An emulsion made of the yolk of 1 egg, 5 fluidrachms of acetic acid, 3 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine, 2¼ of rose-water, and ¼ of oil of lemon. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Volatile l.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}n-i^2(e)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LINIMENT.—**L. ad ambustiones.** See *L.* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L. ad ambustiones cum opio.** See *L. calcicum cum* OPIO.—**L. ad aphthas.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis.*—**L. ad scabiem.** See *L. psoricum.*—**L. adstringens.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**L. album.** Fr., *liniment blanc.* See *Ceratum* CETACEI.—**L. aluminosum.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**L. ammoniacale** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. See *L.* AMMONIÆ.—**L. ammoniacale camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *L. ammoniato-camphoratum.*—**L. ammoniacale stibiatum.** Fr., *liniment ammoniacal stibié.* A liniment made by mixing 8 parts of ammoniacal liniment (consisting of equal parts of ammonia water and oil of almonds) with 1 part of tartar emetic. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. ammoniacatum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A mixture consisting of 3 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of aqua ammoniæ. [B, 95.]—**L. ammoniacatum camphoratum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *L. ammoniato-camphoratum.*—**L. ammoniacatum mixtum.** See *L.* AMMONIÆ *carbonatis.*—**L. ammoniacum.** See *L.* AMMONIÆ.—**L. ammoniato-camphoratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment ammoniacal camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jaboncillo amoniacal alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *l. ammoniacum camphoratum* [Finn. Ph.], *l. ammoniacato-camphoratum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *l. ammoniacale* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *ammoniacatum* [Dan. Ph.]) *camphoratum, l. volatile camphoratum.* A liniment consisting of 1 part of caustic ammonia solution combined with 9 parts [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (7½ parts [Sp. Ph.], 3 parts [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) of camphorated oil; or with 3 parts of camphorated oil and 1 part of oil of poppy [Ger. Ph.], or with 1 part of camphorated oil and 2 parts of olive-oil [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; or consisting of 2 parts of caustic ammonia solution with 3 parts each of camphorated oil and olive-oil [Russ. Ph.], or with 2 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of camphorated oil [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *L.* CAMPHORÆ *compositum.*—**L. ammoniato-phosphoratum.** A liniment consisting of 25 parts of phosphorated oil, 8 of ammonia solution, and 1 part of oil of turpentine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).] Cf. LINIMENT *phosphoré ammoniacal.*—**L. ammoniatum, L. ammonicum, L. anglicanum.** See *L.* AMMONIÆ.—**L. anodynum.** See *Oleum* HYOSCYAMI *ammoniato-camphoratum.*—**L. antarthriticum.** See *Tinctura* BALSAMI *peruviani.*—**L. antipleuriticum.** See *L. saponato-camphoratum* and *L.* SAPONIS.—**L. antispasticum.** See *Oleum* HYOSCYAMI *ammoniato-camphoratum.*—**L. calcarium, L. calcicum.** See *L.* CALCIS (under CALX).—**L. calcicum cum opio.** See under OPIUM.—**L. camphoratum.** See *L.* CAMPHORÆ, *L.* CAMPHORÆ *compositum*, and *L.* SAPONIS *et opii.*—**L. compositum.** See *L.* SAPONIS *et opii.*—**L. contra combustiones.** A liniment made by dissolving 1 part of silver nitrate in 2 of water, and adding 28 of linseed-oil. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. contra perniones.** A liniment consisting of 5 parts each of camphorated oil and lime-water and 1 part of tincture of iodine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. contra scabiem.** A liniment consisting of equal parts of oil of poppy and liquid styrax. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. digestivum.** See *Unguentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**L. gingivale.** See LINIMENT *gingival.*—**L. irritans cum euphorbio.** A liniment made by digesting for 3 days 4 parts of cantharides in coarse powder and 3 of powdered euphorbium in a mixture

of 65 parts of linseed-oil and 10 of oil of turpentine, and filtering. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. mercuriale.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI.—**L. muriatico-terebinthinatum.** See SPIRITUS *arthriticus Pottii.*—**L. narcoticum.** See LINIMENT *calmant.*—**L. phosphoratum.** See OLEUM *phosphoratum.*—**L. plumbatum, L. plumbicum.** See *L.* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**L. psoricum.** A liniment made by triturating together 1 part of flowers of sulphur and 2 parts of soft soap, or equal parts of the two substances. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. resolvens.** See SPIRITUS *arthriticus Pottii.*—**L. saponaceum.** See *L. saponato-camphoratum.*—**L. saponato-ammoniatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *alcool ammoniacal savonneux.* A liniment made by digesting 1 part of common soap (*sapo domesticus*) in shavings with 30 parts of water and 10 of alcohol, and adding 15 of caustic ammonia solution. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. saponato-camphoratum** [Ger. Ph. (3d ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment savonneux camphré, baume opodeldoch, liniment antipleurétique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Opodeldok.* Sp., *bálsamo opodeldoc sólido* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *linimentu saponatu camphoratu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *opodeldoc* [Swiss Ph.], *l. opodeldoc* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *l. saponaceum, balsamum opodeldoch solidum* [Belg. Ph.], *sapo aromaticus solidus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Opodeldoc. A preparation made up of 8 parts of medicated soap, 20 of camphor, 840 of alcohol, 6 of oil of thyme, 4 of oil of rosemary, and 50 of caustic ammonia solution [Ger. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation is made by dissolving 100 parts of dried animal soap in 833⅓ of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 80 parts of camphor, and filtering, then adding a mixture of 40 parts of concentrated ammonia solution, 20 of oil of rosemary, and 6⅔ of oil of thyme, and heating on a water-bath. The Austr., Hung., and Roum. preparations contain 7½ parts each of oil of lavender and oil of rosemary, 750 of alcohol (slightly diluted [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), combined with 120 parts of white soap, 60 of Venetian soap, 15 of camphor (dissolved in alcohol [Austr. Ph.]), and 30 of caustic ammonia solution [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or with 75 parts of common white soap, 50 of Venetian soap, 20 of camphor dissolved in alcohol, and 37½ of weaker solution of caustic ammonia [Roum. Ph.].—**L. saponato-camphoratum liquidum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *baume opodeldoch liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *bálsamo opodeldoc líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *balsamum opodeldoch liquidum* [Belg. Ph.], *l. opodeldoc liquidum* [Swiss Ph.], *sapo aromaticus liquidus* [Netherl. Ph.], *linimentum saponis camphoratum* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *spiritus saponato-camphoratus* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Liquid opodeldoc. The Ger., Belg., and Swiss preparations closely resemble each other, containing 240 parts (225 [Belg. Ph.]) of spirit of camphor, 8 of oil of rosemary, and 4 of oil of thyme (15 of rosemary and 5 of thyme [Belg. Ph.]), combined with 700 parts [Ger. Ph.] (680 [Swiss Ph.], 725 [Belg. Ph.]) of spirit of soap, and 48 parts [Ger. Ph.] (68 [Swiss Ph.], 30 [Belg. Ph.]) of caustic ammonia solution; the Dutch preparation consists of 160 parts of medicated soap, 768 of spirit of rosemary, and 16 each of camphor and caustic ammonia solution; the Swed. and Finn. preparations contain 90 parts of white Castile soap, 45 of camphor, and 900 of compound spirit of yarrow [Finn. Ph.], or 900 of alcohol with 9 of oil of rosemary [Swed. Ph.]; the Fr. and Sp. preparations contain 80 parts of white soap (dry medicated [Fr. Cod.], dissolved in a mixture of soda [Sp. Ph.]), 800 of alcohol, and 72 [Fr. Cod.] (40 [Sp. Ph.]) of camphor mixed with 16 [Fr. Cod.], 12⅔ [Sp. Ph.] of oil of rosemary, 8 [Fr. Cod.], (6⅔ [Sp. Ph.]) of oil of thyme, and 24 [Fr. Cod.] (32 [Sp. Ph.]) of caustic ammonia solution; the Russ. preparation consists of 144 parts of white Castile soap, 20 of camphor, 896 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, 8 of oil of rosemary, 4 of oil of thyme, and 32 of caustic ammonia solution. The oils ordered by the Fr. Cod. are the colorless varieties. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**L. saponato-jodatum.** See *L.* POTASSII *iodidi cum sapone.*—**L. saponatum.** See *L.* SAPONIS and *L. saponato-camphoratum.*—**L. saponatum camphoratum.** See *L. saponato-camphoratum.*—**L. saturnino-quercinum.** Fr., *liniment scytodepsique.* A liniment made by mixing 240 parts of a decoction of oak-bark (containing 60 parts of bark) with extract of subacetate of lead until no further precipitate is formed, then adding 7 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. terebinthinatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *L.* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**L. terebinthino-ammoniatum.** Fr., *liniment ammoniacale-térébinthiné.* A liniment consisting of 1 part each of ammonia solution and camphorated brandy and 4 parts of oil of turpentine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. volatile.** See *L.* AMMONIÆ.—**L. volatile camphoratum.** See *L. ammoniato-camphoratum.*

LININ, n. Lin'i^{2}n. A peculiar drastic principle to which *Linum catharticum* apparently owes its activity. It is found much larger in quantity when the flower has fallen. It crystallizes from alcohol in white silky crystals of very bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and concentrated acetic acid, somewhat so in boiling water. According to Schröder, it contains about 63 per cent. of carbon, 5 per cent. of hydrogen, and 32 per cent. of oxygen. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From λίνον, a web made of flax (see also *-itis**). Of Brinton, an inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach. [*a*, 34.]—**Plastic l.** Lat., *l. plastica.* Of Brinton, fibrous degeneration of the muscular and mucous coats of the stomach, with marked hypertrophy of the connective tissue, producing great increase in the weight of the organ. [*a*, 34.]—**Suppurative l.** Of Brinton, phlegmonous gastritis. [*a*, 34.]

LINK, n. Li^{2}n^{2}k. A.-S., *hlence.* Fr., *anneau.* Ger., *Gelenk.* A ring or loop of a chain. [*a*, 48.]

LINKS (Ger.), adj. Li^{2}n^{2}ks. On or toward the left. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**L'drehend.** See LÆVOROTARY.—**L'gewunden.** Twining from right to left (said of a climbing plant). [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**L'händig.** See LEFT-HANDED.—**L'hirnig.** See LEFT-BRAINED.—**L'windend.** See *L'gewunden.*

LINOLEIC ACID, n. Li^{2}n-o-le'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

LINOLEIN, n. Li^{2}n-o'le^2-i^{2}n. The constituent of linseed-oil to which the drying property is due, being the glyceride of linoleic acid. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LINOSYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}n-os(o^{2}s)'i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. Gen., *-yr'idos* (*-idis*). See CHRYSOCOMA *l.*

LINSE (Ger.), n. Li^{2}nz'e^2. See LENS, LENTIL, and ERVUM.—**Hohll'.** A concave lens. [*a*, 41.]—**Keiml'.** The germinal vesicle. [A. 46.]—**Krystall'.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**L'nförmig.** See LENTICULAR.—**L'nmangel.** See APHAKIA.—**L'nrinde.** The cortex of the crystalline lens. [B.]—**L'nstern.** The stellate figure produced by the lines radiating from the anterior and posterior pole of the crystalline lens. [B.]—**L'ntrübung.** See CATARACT.—**Meerl'.** See LEMNA.—**Sammell'.** A collecting (convex) lens. [B.]—**Schall'.** See CORONILLA *varia.*—**Wasserl'.** See *Water* LENTIL.—**Zerstreuungsl'.** See *Dispersing* LENS.

LINSEED, n. Li^{2}n'sed. Flaxseed, the seed of *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 5, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Infusion of l.** See *Infusum* LINI.—**L. cake.** See *Placenta seminis* LINI.—**L. meal.** See LINI *farina.*—**L. oil.** See *Oleum* LINI.—**L. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* LINI.

LINT, n. Li^{2}nt. A.-S., *linet.* Lat., *linteum* (from *linum*, flax). 1. Flax, the fibre of *Linum usitatissimum.* 2. Scrapings or shreds from linen fabric. Cf. CHARPIE.—**Borated l.** L. saturated with an aqueous solution of boric acid and then dried. [*a*, 39.]—**Fairy l.** See LINUM *catharticum.*—**Iron l.** L. soaked in liquor ferri perchloridi fortior, and then dried. [E.]—**Larick's l.** The *Polytrichum commune.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Laverock's l.** See LINUM *catharticum.*—**Marine l.** Picked oakum.—**Patent l.** See *English* CHARPIE.—**Picked l.** See CHARPIE.—**Sheet l.** See *English* CHARPIE.

LINTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}nt'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *linum*, flax. See CHARPIE, LINT, and ALÈZE.—**L. carptum.** See CHARPIE.—**L. carptum anglicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *English* CHARPIE.

LINUM (Lat.), n. n. Lin(len)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λίνον. Fr., *lin.* Ger., *Lein, Flachs.* Sp., *linaza.* 1. Of the ancients, flax, the fibre of *L. usitatissimum.* 2. A genus of plants of the *Linaceæ.* [B.]—**Cataplasma lini** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cataplasme de farine de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cataplasma de linaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by mixing 4 oz. of linseed-meal gradually with 10 fl. oz. of boiling water. The Fr. preparation is made by mixing enough meal with cold water to make a very thin poultice. In the Sp. preparation warm water is used. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Cataplasma lini saturninum.** Sp., *cataplasma saturnina de linaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice consisting of 8 parts of linseed carefully mixed with 1 part of solution of subacetate of lead. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Decoctum seminis (seu seminum) lini** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cocimiento de linaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 2 parts of flaxseed half an hour with water enough to make 125 parts of colature [Belg. Ph.]; or a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 96 parts of colature after straining [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Farina lini** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Lini farina.*—**Farina lini placentarum.** Ger., *Haarlinsenmehl.* Flour made from the cake obtained by expressing the oil from linseed. [B.]—**Farina lini seminis, Farina seminum lini** [Gr. Ph.]. See LINI *farina.*—**Infusum lini** [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**compositum**). Fr., *tisane de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Flaxseed tea; made by infusing in 87½ parts [Br. Ph.] (50 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of boiling water 3 parts of flaxseed (whole [Swed. Ph.]) and 1 part of licorice (in No. 20 powder [Br. Ph.]), and straining at the end of 2 hours [Br. Ph.] (1 hour [Swed. Ph.]); or by infusing 10 grammes of flaxseed half an hour in 1,000 grammes of boiling water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Lini farina** [Br. Ph.]. Syns.: *farina lini* [Belg. Ph.], *farina seminum lini* [Gr. Ph.], *farina de semente* (or *turte*) *de inu* [Roum. Ph.]. Flaxseed reduced to meal or powder (see *Farina lini placentarum*). The Gr. Ph. directs the seed to be freed from oil before powdering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Lini semina** [Br. Ph.]. Linseed or flaxseed. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**L. angustifolium.** Pale-flowered flax; a perennial species from which Heer thinks the common flax is evolved by cultivation. [B, 18, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. aquilinum.** Fr., *lin du Chili.* A species used in Chili as a stomachic and as a refrigerant in fevers. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arboreum.** The evergreen (or tree) flax, the "yellow shrubbe flaxe of Candy" of old authors; an arboreous shrub of the Levant. The seed-vessels, which are as large as chick-peas and resemble flaxseed, have been used in medicine. [B, 275, 307, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arvense.** See *L. usi-*



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM. [A, 327.]

tatissimum.—**L. catharticum.** Fr., *lin cathartique* (ou *purgatif*). Ger., *Purgirflachs, Laxirflachs, Wiesenflachs, Purgirlein.* Dwarf (or fairy, or mountain, or purging) flax, fairy lint, mountain-mill ; a species the herb of whch, *hèrba lini cathartici* (seu *pratensis*, seu *purgativi*), was formerly used as a gentle laxative. It is still used as a vermifuge, and has been recently recommended as a cathartic and diuretic in muscular rheumatism, catarrhal complaints, and dropsy with hepatic disease. It contains *linin* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Chamissonis.** See L. *aquilinum.*—**L. chilense.** A species used in Chili as a mild purgative and as a digestive tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. corymbulosum.** A variety of *L. strictum.* [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**L. grandiflorum.** Crimson-flowered flax ; a species indigenous to northern Africa, but cultivated in other countries. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. minimum.** See *L. usitatissimum.* —**L. perenne.** Fr., *lin vivace* (ou *de Sibérie*). The perennial flax ; a species found in Asia, Europe, and the western United States. It yields flax and linseed-oil. [B, 5, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. perenne procumbens.** Fr., *lin couché.* A variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pratensis, L. purgativum.** See *L. catharticum.*—**L. sativum.** A tall-stemmed variety of *L. usitatissimum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. selaginoides.** Fr., *lin sélaginoïde.* A species found in Peru, where it is used like *L. chilense.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sibiricum.** See *L. perenne.*—**L. stocksianum.** An East Indian variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**L. strictum.** A species cultivated in Afghanistan for oil and fodder, and not for flax. [B, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**L. trigynum.** East Indian flax, three-styled golden flax ; a species found in the East Indies, where it is known as *gul ashorfee.* [B, 275, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**L. usitatissimum.** Fr., *lin cultivé* (ou *chaud*), *manouse.* Ger., *gemeiner Lein* (oder *Flachs*). Common flax, line, lint ; an annual plant cultivated from remote antiquity for the fibres of the bark, which are manufactured into linen. The seeds, *semina lini* (*communis*, seu *usitatissimi*), which contain oil, wax, resin, extractive, tannin, gum, mucilage, starch, albumin, gluten, and various salts, were used as food in ancient times, and are still eaten roasted by the Abyssinians. They are demulcent and emollient, and, infused in boiling water, are used in inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes. The nucleus of the seed contains an oil, *oleum lini* (*q. v.*), or linseed-oil, which is extensively used in the arts, and also in medicine. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Mucilago seminum lini** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de semence de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leinsamenschleim.* Linseed mucilage ; made by digesting 1 part of linseed 6 hours with 10 parts of warm water [Fr. Cod.], or a quarter of an hour with 32 parts of boiling water [Russ. Ph.], and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum lini** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.] (**lotum** [Hung. Ph.]). Fr., *huile de lin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leinöl, Leinsamenöl.* Flaxseed (or linseed) oil ; a fixed oil, of a yellowish-brown color, a disagreeable odor, and a bland but nauseous taste, expressed from linseed. It boils at 315° C., is soluble in 40 parts of cold and 5 parts of boiling alcohol, and in 1¼ part of ether. It is laxative, but is seldom used except in purgative enemata and in making Carron-oil. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum lini sulfurato-terebinthinatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.*—**Oleum lini sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 1 part of sublimed sulphur [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (washed and dried sulphur [Russ. Ph.]) to a high temperature, stirring in 6 parts of linseed-oil, continuing the heat, and stirring till the sulphur is wholly dissolved, care being taken to prevent the development of gas. The Gr. Ph. heats together 1 part of sulphur and 4 parts of oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum lini sulfuratum anisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of oleum lini sulfuratum with 5 parts of oil of anise. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Placenta seminis lini** [Ger. Ph.]. Flaxseed oil-cake ; oil-cake : the solid mass which remains when the oil is expressed from flaxseed. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]—**Pulvis seminis lini** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen lini pulveratum.*—**Semen lini (communis).** Flaxseed. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Semen lini pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de lin* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. : *pulvis seminis lini.* Powder of flaxseed ; prepared by cleaning the seed, drying at 40° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 16 corn-sieve [Fr. Cod.]. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. use a 100-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]



LINUM USITATISSIMUM. [A, 327.]

LION, n. Li′u^{3}n. Gr., λέων. Lat., *leo.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *Löwe.* The *Felis leo.* [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L's-foot.** 1. See LEONTOPODIUM *alpinum* and ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris.* 2. In America, the *Nabalus serpentarius* (*Prenanthes serpentaria*) and other species of *Nabalus.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L's mouth, L's' mouths.** The *Antirrhinum majus*, the *Linaria vulgaris*, and the *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**L's-paw.** See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris.*—**L's-tooth.** The genus *Leontodon.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LION-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Le-o^{2}n^2-su^{6}r-me^{2}r. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LIOTHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Li(le)-oth′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *liothé.* A genus of epizoic insects parasitic upon birds. [L, 196 (*a*, 39).]

LIP, n. Li^{2}p. Gr., χεῖλος. Lat., *labium.* Fr., *lèvre.* Ger., *Lippe.* It., *labbro.* Sp., *labio.* 1. The soft structure forming the upper or lower covering of the oral cavity, and serving by its approximation to its fellow to close that cavity ; also any similar structure. [*a*, 48.] See LABIUM and LABRUM. 2. One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx ; the term, however, is often restricted to the lower portion of a bilabiate corolla. Also the labellum of an orchid. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Double l.** A conformation of the l. in which, owing to hypertrophy, a cleft-like depression forms. running lengthwise of the l. and giving it the appearance of being double. [Wright, " N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1884, p. 152, Fig. 6.]—**Hare-l.** See the major list.—**L's of the cervix uteri.** Lat., *labia cervicis* (seu *colli*) *uteri.* Ger., *Muttermundslippen.* The borders of the os uteri externum. [L.] —**L.-reading.** A system first taught in Holland in 1692 by which deaf and dumb children are taught to read speech by the movements of the speaker's l's. [E. S. Thompson, " Med. Times and Gaz.," 1874, p. 679 (*a*, 34).]—**L.-talking.** A system by which mutes are taught to talk. [E. S. Thompson, *l. c.* (*a*, 34).]—**Strumous l.** Hypertrophy of the l. due to scrofula. [*a*, 34.]

LIPA (Lat.), n. f. Lip(li^{2}p)′a^3. Gr., λίπα. See FAT.

LIPACIDÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a^2(a^3)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From λίπος, fat, *acidus*, acid, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Lipacidämie.* The presence of fatty acids in the human blood. [R. v. Jaksch (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

LIPACIDURIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a^2(a^3)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. From λίπος, fat, *acidus*, acid, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Lipacidurie.* The presence of fatty acids in the urine. [Senator (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]

LIPÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From λίπος, fat, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *lipémie.* Ger., *Lipämie.* A morbid condition in which molecules of fat, in greater or less abundance, circulate in the blood. Such a condition obtains in some cases of diabetes, etc. [D, 35.]—**Intra-ocular l.** Fr., *lipémie intraoculaire.* Ger., *intraoculäre Lipämie.* Of Heyl, a disease in which the fundus of the eye is of a light salmon-color. The arteries can hardly be distinguished from the veins. The retinal vessels are apparently of double the normal size. [F.]—**L. retinalis.** Of Heyl, a condition characterized by a light salmon color of the blood contained in the retinal vessels, by the increased diameter of these vessels, and sometimes by the very light color of the fundus oculi, these appearances being due to the presence of fat in an abnormal amount in the serum of the blood. [Loring (*a*, 29).]

LIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p′a^3-ra^3. From λιπαρός, fatty, An emollient plaster. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

LIPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Gr., λιπαρία (from λιπαρός, fatty). Fatness. [A, 311.]

LIPARISTOS (Lat.), **LIPARISTUS** (Lat.). n's m. Li^{2}p-a^3-ri^{2}st′o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λιπαρός, fatty, and ἱστός, a tissue. See *Adipose* TISSUE.

LIPAROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., li^{2}p′a^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From λιπαρός, fatty, and κήλη, a tumor. See LIPOCELE.

LIPAROID, adj. Li^{2}p′a^{2}r-oid. Lat., *liparodes* (from λιπαρός, fatty, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling fat.

LIPAROÏDE (Fr.), n. Le-pa^3-ro-ed. Of Beral, an excipient consisting of different fats and oils in intimate union. [A, 300 (*a*, 48).]

LIPAROLÉ (Fr.), n. Le-pa^3-ro-la. See POMMADE.—**L. mercuriel saturné composé.** See POMMADE *de Desault.*

LIPAROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Le-pa^3-ro-lek. Formed by incorporating medicinal substances in fats. [A, 300.]

LIPAROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}p-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}m′fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λιπαρός, fatty, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Ger., *Fettnabel.* A fatty tumor at the umbilicus, also an umbelical epiplocele. [A, 322.]

LIPAROTES (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a^{3}r′ot(o^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *-et′os* (*et′is*). Gr., λιπαρότης (from λιπαρός, fatty). See OBESITY.

LIPAROTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-a^{3}r-o(o^3)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)′-i^2-a^3. From λιπαρός, fatty, and θρίξ, the hair. Fr., *liparotrichie.* Greasiness of the hair ; seborrhœa capillitii. [G.]

LIPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}p-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-as′matos* (*-as′matis*). Gr., λίπασμα (from λίπας, fat). 1. Fatness. 2. A fattening substance. 3. An unguent. [A, 311.]

LIPETZK (Russ.), n. A place in the government of Tambof, Russia, where there are mineral springs. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 43).]

LIPHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}f-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and αἷμα, blood. See OLIGÆMIA.

LIPIC ACID, n. Li^{2}p′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lipique.* An acid, $C_5H_8O_5$ [Laurent] (or $C_5H_8O_4$ [Wirz]), produced by the action of nitric acid on stearic and oleic acids. [B, 7.]

LIPIK, n. A place in Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., lip′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From λίπος, fat, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Fettbruch.* A fatty tumor. especially of the scrotum. [L, 50.]

LIPOCZ, n. A place in Saros County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 39).]

LIPODERMATOUS, adj. Li^{2}p-o-du^{6}rm′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *leipodermus.* Fr., *lipoderme.* Affected with lipodermia. [*a*, 17.]

LIPODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-du^{3}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and δέρμα, skin. A deficiency of the skin of a part, especially of the prepuce. [G.]

LIPODERMOS (Lat.), **LIPODERMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See LIPODERMATOUS.

LIPOGENOUS, adj. Li^{2}p-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From λίπος, fat, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Producing fat or pertaining to its production.

LIPOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-fib(fi^{2}b)-rom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From λίπος, fat (see also FIBROMA). Of Ziegler, a lipoma durum. [a, 34.]

LIPOID, adj. Lip'oid. From λίπος, fat, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *lipoïde.* Resembling or analogous to fat or oil; as a n., glycerin or any similar substance. [L, 41, 49 (a, 39).]

LIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}p-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From λίπος, fat (see also *-oma**). Fr., *lipôme.* Ger., *Lipom, Fettbalg, Fettgeschwulst.* A tumor composed of soft or firm lobular masses of adipose tissue bound together by fibrous sæpta; they may undergo calcification, necrosis, or gangrene, and are frequently multiple but not metastatic. [a, 34.]—**Cystic l.** A l. containing cysts. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse l.** A l. that is not definitely circumscribed. [Coats (a, 34).]—**Erectile l.** See *L. teleangeiectodes.*—**Fibrous l.** Lat., *l. fibrosum.* Fr., *lipôme fibreux.* See *L. durum.*—**Hernial l.** A lipocele. [a, 34.]—**L. arborescens (articulorum).** A lipomatous degeneration of all the normal villous excrescences of the synovial membrane of a joint. ["Ann. of Surg.," Sept., 1886, p. 265 (a, 34).]—**L. capsulare.** Of Virchow, a l. arising from the capsule of the mammary gland, often producing atrophy of the gland by its pressure. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**L. colloides.** A myxolipoma. [a, 34.]—**L. durum (mixtum).** Of J. Müller, a l. in which there is marked hypertrophy of the fibrous stroma and capsule. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**L. myxomatodes.** A lipomyxoma. [a, 34.]—**L. pendulum.** See *Pendulous l.* [a, 34.]—**L. teleangeiectodes.** A rare form of l. containing a large number of blood-vessels; possibly a degenerated nævus. [a, 34.]—**L. tuberosum.** Ger., *tuberöses Lipom.* Of Virchow, a l. subdivided into lobules. [a, 34.]—**Nævoid l.** See *L. teleangeiectodes.*—**Nasal l.** A fibrous growth of the subcutaneous tissue of the nose. [Hamilton (a, 34).]—**Osseous l.** A l. in which the connective tissue has undergone calcareous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Pendulous l.** Lat., *l. pendulum.* A l. hanging by a cutaneous and connective-tissue pedicle. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Simple l.** A l. not compounded of several lobules. [a, 34.]

LIPOMATOID, adj. Li^{2}p-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-oid. Lat., *lipomatodes, lipomatoides* (from *lipoma*, a fatty tumor, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lipomateux.* See LIPOMATOUS.

LIPOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-o^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *lipoma*, a fatty tumor. Fatty degeneration or an abnormal deposit of fat.—**Diffuse muscular l.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**L. hepatis.** See *Fatty* LIVER.—**L. interstitialis.** Of Müller, fatty degeneration in progressive muscular atrophy. [a, 34.]—**L. luxurians musculorum progressiva.** Of Heller, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**L. musculorum luxurians.** Muscular pseudo-hypertrophy. [a, 34.]—**L. pancreatica.** Fatty degeneration of the pancreas. [a, 34.]—**L. peritonealis.** Of Klebs, fatty infiltration of the peritonæum. [a, 34.]—**L. universalis.** Obesity. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Myo-atrophic l.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.

LIPOMATOUS, adj. Li^{2}p-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *lipomatosus.* Fr., *lipomateux.* Resembling a lipoma, fatty.

LIPOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lep)-o(o^3)-me(me^2)'ri^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and μέρος, a part. A monstrosity characterized by absence of one of the limbs. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

LIPOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From λίπος, fat (see also MYXOMA). Of Ziegler, a tumor in which mucous material is associated with adipose tissue. [a, 34.]

LIPOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lep)-o(o^3)-si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and ψυχή, the soul. See ADYNAMIA and ASTHENIA.

LIPOPSYCHODES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}p-o(o^{2}p)-sik(su^{6}ch^2)-od'ez(as). From λειποψυχία, syncope, and εἶδος, resemblance. Affected with lipopsychia. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

LIPOSARCOUS, adj. Li^{2}p-o-sa^{3}rk'u^{3}s. Gr., λιπόσαρκος (from λείπειν, to leave, and σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *liposarque.* Thin, lean. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

LIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λίπος, fat. See LIPOMATOSIS.

LIPOSPHYXIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}x(sfu^{6}x)'i^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and σφύζειν, to pulsate. Pulselessness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LIPOSPONGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n^2-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From λίπος, fat, and σπόγγος, a sponge. The formation of a fatty and spongy excrescence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

LIPOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lep)-o(o^3)-thi(thu^6)'mi^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and θυμός, the soul. Fr., *lipothymie.* 1. Syncope. 2. Of the older writers, "a great languor, attended with a remarkable want of spirits"; the first degree of the affection, of which syncope is the second and asphyxia the third; a faintness. [B, 117; L, 84.]

LIPPA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p'pa^3. See LIPPITUDO and SORDES *oculorum.*

LIPPA, n. 1. A place in Temes County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous spring. 2. A place in Servia where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

LIPPE (Ger.), n. Li^{2}p'pe^2. See LABIUM and LIP.—**Angeborene Doppell'.** See LABIUM *duplex.*—**Grosse Schaml'n.** See LABIA *pudendi majora.*—**Hasenl'.** See HARE-LIP.—**Honigl'.** See LABEL.—**Kleine Schaml'n.** See LABIA *pudendi minora.*—**Knorpell'.** The cartilaginous lip of an articular depression. [A, 521.]—**L'nbildung.** See CHEILOPLASTY.—**L'nblüthler.** See LABIATE.—**L'nbuchstabe.** See LABIAL.—**L'nförmig.** See LABIATES under LABIATE.—**L'nhalter.** See LABIOTENACULUM.—**L'nnangel.** See ACHEILIA.—**L'nspalt.** See HARE-LIP.—**Oberl'.** See LABIUM *superior.*—**Schaml'n.** See LABIA *pudendi majora.*—**Unterl'.** See LABIUM *inferius.*

LIPPIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p'pi^2-a^3. From *Lippi*, a French physician. Fr., *lippi.* Fog-fruit; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Verbeneæ.* The *Lippieæ* of Endlicher are a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. citriodora.** See ALOYSIA *citriodora.*—**L. dulcis.** Sp., *yerba dulce* [Mex. Ph.]. A species having the same medicinal properties as *L. graveolens* (*q. v.*). [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**L. graveolens.** Sp., *yerba* (*ó hieba*) *dulce* [Mex. Ph.]. A shrubby species containing a peculiar saccharine principle, growing in Texas along the Rio Grande, and in Mexico. Its infusion is demulcent, pectoral, and emmenagogue. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 39); B, 121, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. lanceolata.** A species found in North America and the East Indies very closely allied to (if not identical with) *L. nodiflora.* [B, 215, 275, 496 (a, 35).]—**L. medica.** A species used like *L. graveolens.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. mexicana.** An evergreen shrub of New Mexico, by some considered a variety of *L. dulcis.* The leaves and stalks are used as a demulcent and expectorant. [B, 5 (a, 35).] See LIPPIOL.—**L. nodiflora.** Creeping vervain; an annual growing in the East and West Indies, Australia, and North America. The astringent, bitter leaves and young shoots are prescribed in the East Indies in indigestion and diarrhœa, especially in children, and sometimes as a drink for women after childbirth. The juice of the plant is considered of use in epilepsy and snake-bites. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. origanoides.** A species used in Mexico in place of origanum. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**L. repens, L. sarmentosa.** See *L. nodiflora.*

LIPPIG (Ger.), adj. Li^{2}p'pi^{2}g. See LABIATE.

LIPPIOL, n. Li^{2}p'pi^2-o^{2}l. Ger., *L.* A camphor derived from *Lippia mexicana*, and representing the active constituent of that plant. [Podwissotzki, "Nouv. rem.," June 15, 1885, p. 144 (B).]

LIPPITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p-pi^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *-ud'inis.* From *lippus*, blear-eyed. Fr., *lippitude, chassie.* Ger., *Augenbutter, Augentriefen, Triefäugigkeit.* See BLEPHARADENITIS.—**L. angularis.** Fr., *lippitude angulaire.* Ger., *Augentriefen der Lidecken.* A chronic marginal blepharitis at the external canthus. [F.]—**L. neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum.*—**L. pruriginosa.** See PSOROPHTHALMIA.—**L. senilis.** Fr., *lippitude sénile.* Ger., *Augentriefen des hohen Alters.* A form of l. supposed to be peculiar to old age. [F.]

LIPPSPRINGE (Ger.), n. Li^{2}p'spri^{2}n^2-e^2. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LIPPUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}p'pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). See BLEAR-EYED; as a n., a blear-eyed person. [F.]

LIPSANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Lip(lep)'sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^3. Gr., λείψανα (from λείπειν, to leave). Of Galen, morbid substances remaining in the system after illness and causing a recurrence. [A, 322 (a, 30).]

LIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lip(lep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *lip'seos, lip'sios.* Gr., λεῖψις (from λείπειν, to leave). Cessation, suspension.—**L. animi.** Syncope. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LIPURIA (Lat.), n. f. Lip(li^{2}p)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From λίπος, fat, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Lipurie.* The presence of fat in the urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

LIPYL, n. Li^{2}p'i^{2}l. Fr., *lipyle.* 1. A radicle, C_3H_2, supposed by Berzelius to be the starting-point of glycerin. 2. The earlier name for the triad radicle glyceryl, $(C_3H_5)'''$. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

LIPYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lep)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From λείπειν, to leave, and πῦρ, fire. Of old writers, a malignant fever characterized by excessive internal heat, while the extremities are cold. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

LIQUABLE, adj. Li^2'kwa^2-b'l. From *liquare*, to make liquid. Capable of being melted or liquefied. [a, 38.]

LIQUAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Li^2-kwa(kwa^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-qua'minis.* From *liquare*, to melt. 1. Anything liquid; especially a liquid obtained from a solid substance. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. See GARUM.

LIQUAMUMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^2-kwa(kwa^3)-mu^2(mu)'mi^2-a^3. From *liquere*, to be fluid, and *mumia*, a mummy. Ger., *Menschenfett.* Human fat. [L, 50 (a, 39, 43).]

LIQUARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^2-kwa(kwa^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *liquare*, to make liquid. A syrup made by dissolving sugar in water. [L, 50 (a, 39, 43).]

LIQUATION, n. Li^2-kwa'sh'n. Lat., *liquatio* (from *liquare*, to melt). The act of melting or liquefying. [a, 38.]

LIQUATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^2-kwa^2(kwa^3)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *liquare*, to make liquid. A strainer, a filter. [L, 312 (a, 21).]

LIQUEFACIENT, adj. and n. Li^2-kwe^2-fa'sh'nt. Lat., *liquefaciens* (adj.) (from *liquefacere*, to make liquid). Fr., *liquéfiant* (adj.). Ger., *schmelzend* (adj.), *Schmelzungsmittel* (n.). Producing liquefaction; as a n., a l. agent. [D, 1.]

LIQUEFACTION, n. Li^2-kwe^2-fa^{2}k'sh'n. Lat., *liquefactio* (from *liquefacere*, to make liquid). Fr., *liquéfaction.* Ger., *L.* It., *liquefazione.* Sp., *licuación.* The act or process of reducing to a liquid state. [B.]—**Puriform l.** Fr., *l. puriforme.* Ger., *eiter-*

artige L., *puriforme Schmelzung.* The retrograde metamorphosis into a pus-like liquid, by means of which certain deposits in the tissues are disposed of. [D, 3.]

LIQUEFACTIVE, adj. Li^2-kwe^2-fa^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Producing liquefaction. [a, 48.]

LIQUEFIABLE, adj. Li^2-kwe^2-fi'a^2-b'l. From *liquefacere*, to make liquid. Fr., *liquéfiable.* Sp., *licuable.* Capable of being reduced to the liquid state. [B.]

LIQUESCENT, adj. Li^2-kwe^{2}s'e^{2}nt. From *liquescere*, to become liquid. Ger., *flüssig werdend.* In botany, deliquescent. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

LIQUEUR (Fr.), n. Le-ku^{5}r. Ger., *Liköre* (1st def.). 1. An alcoholic spirit sweetened, flavored with some aromatic vegetable substance, and often colored. [B, 9 (a, 38).] 2. See Liquor.—**L. acoustique.** A preparation consisting of 4 parts of balsam of Peru and 11 of ox-gall; recommended in otorrhœa. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. alcoolique épicée.** See Ethylene *dichloride.*—**L. ammoniaco-mercurielle.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *perchloridi.*—**L. anodine martiale.** See *Tinctura* ferri *chlorati ætherea.*—**L. anodine minérale.** See *Spiritus* ætheris *compositus.*—**L. anodine nitreuse.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**L. anodine végétale.** See Spiritus *acetico-æthereus.*—**L. anti-arthritique.** A mixture of equal parts of solution of impure succinate of ammonia and sulphuric ether; employed in gout and rheumatism. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. anti-arthritique d'Eller.** See *Liquor* ammonii *succinici ætherius.*—**L. antiscrofuleuse.** A solution of 1 part of barium chloride in 15 parts of distilled water. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. antiscrofuleuse de Hufeland.** See *Solutio muriatis* barytæ.—**L. antisyphilitique de Chaussier.** A preparation made by dissolving 2 decigrammes of mercury cyanide in 245 grammes of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. antivénérienne de Rouen.** A preparation consisting of 960 grammes of decoction of sarsaparilla, 11 of nitre, 15 of hydrochloric ether, 7 of spirit of camphor, and 5 drops of oil of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. arsénicale.** See *L.* potassii *arsenitis.*—**L. arsénicale amère.** A preparation made by dissolving on the fire 1¼ gramme each of white arsenic and potassium carbonate in 135 grammes of water, and adding 45 of compound tincture of wormwood and water enough to make 360 grammes of solution. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. arsénicale de Brera.** A preparation made by dissolving 2 grammes of white arsenic in 180 of water, and adding 2 of potassium carbonate dissolved in 60 of cinnamon-water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. arsénicale de Devergie, L. arsénicale de Fowler.** See *Liquor* potassii *arsenitis.*—**L. arsénicale de Heim.** A preparation made by dissolving with heat 4 grammes each of white arsenic and potassium carbonate in 180 of water, cooling, and adding 30 of compound spirit of angelica and water enough to make 360 grammes of solution. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. arsénicale de Heineke.** A preparation made by dissolving 35 centigrammes of sodium arseniate in 75 grammes of peppermint-water, and adding 15 grammes of alcoholic solution of cinnamon and 4 of laudanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. arsénicale de Pearson.** See Liquor *arsenicalis Pearson.*—**L. arsénicale hydrochlorique.** See *Liquor* acidi arseniosi.—**L. arthritique de Pott.** See Spiritus *arthriticus Pottii.*—**L. au citrate de morphine.** See *L. de Porter.*—**L. azoto-mercurique.** See *Millon's* reagent.—**L. caustique de Plenck.** See Liquor *ad condylomata.*—**L. contre le pterygion.** See Liquor *ad pannum vel unguem oculorum consumendum.*—**L. contre les aphthes.** See Gargarisma *boraxatum.*—**L. de Barreswill.** See *Fehling's* solution.—**L. de Battley.** See *Acetum* opii.—**L. de Belloste.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *nitratis.*—**L. de Boudin** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* acidi arseniosi.—**L. de Cadet.** See Alkarsine.—**L. de Caire.** A solution of chlorhydrophosphate of lime. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 39).]—**L. de Condy.** See *Condy's* disinfectant.—**L. de Donovan.** See *Liquor* arsenii *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**L. de Fehling.** See *Fehling's* solution.—**L. de ferroille.** See Iron *pyrolignite.*—**L. de Fowler.** See *Liquor* potassii *arsenitis.*—**L. de Gowland.** A mixture of mercury bichloride, sal ammoniac, and milk of almonds; employed as a lotion in prurigo. [L, 41 (a, 39).]—**L. de Houtton.** See *Acetum* opii.—**L. de Koechlin.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammonio-muriatici.*—**L. de Labarraque.** See *Liquor* sodæ *chlorinatæ.*—**L. de l'amnios.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**L. de Lampadius.** See Carbon *disulphide.*—**L. de Madagascar.** A beverage of which the Madagascar clove nutmeg (the fruit of the *Agathophyllum aromaticum*) is a constituent. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. de Monroe.** A solution of 4 grammes of fuming nitric acid in 800 of 22-per-cent. alcohol; used for the preservation of anatomical specimens. [L, 41 (a, 39).]—**L. de Pearson.** See *L. arsénicale de Pearson.*—**L. de Porter.** A mixture of 2 parts of opium, 1 part of citric acid, and 16 parts of distilled water; to be used as a substitute for acetum opii. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**L. d'épreuve.** A test solution.—**L. de Purmann.** A solution prepared by boiling a mixture of 2 parts of cupric sulphate, 3 of sage, 1 of alum, 25 of vinegar, and 50 of solution of ammonium carbonate; used as a lotion for bruised joints. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. des cailloux.** An aqueous solution of 1 part of silica melted with 3 parts of potassium hydrate. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**L. des Hollandais.** See Ethylene *dichloride.*—**L. désinfectante de Ledoyen.** See *Ledoyen's* disinfectant.—**L. des savonniers.** See *Liquor* potassæ *causticæ.*—**L. des teigneux.** A solution made by macerating for 8 hours, expressing, and filtering a mixture of 1 gramme of potassium carbonate, 32 grammes each of hops and lesser centaury, 8 of bitter-orange peel, and 580 of alcohol at 32° C.; used in the treatment of scurvy in the Paris hospitals. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. de Van Swieten.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *oxymuriatis* and *Liquor* hydrargyri *perchloridi.*—**L. de Villate** [Fr. Cod.]. See Liquor *corrosivus.*—**L. de Warner.** An English purging cordial consisting of a mixture of 30 grammes of rhubarb, 15 of senna, 500 of currants, 4 of saffron, 15 of licorice, and 1,500 of alcohol. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. d'Hoffmann.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**L. du sang.** See Liquor *sanguinis.*—**L. fumante de Libavius.** Tin tetrachloride. [B.]—**L. hémostatique de Monsel.** See *Liquor* ferri *subsulphatis.*—**L. iodo-tannique.** A mixture of 1 part of iodine, 9 parts of tannin, and 100 of water, evaporated to 10 parts; used as an injection and as a gargle. [L, 41, 49 (a, 39).]—**L. mercurielle camphrée.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *camphorata.*—**L. mercurielle normale.** A mixture of 500 parts of distilled water, 1 part each of sea salt and sal ammoniac, 1 yolk of egg, and 0·3 part of corrosive sublimate. [L, 41, 49 (a, 39).]—**L. minérale anodine d'Hoffmann.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**L. minérale anodine nitreuse.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**L. minérale de Pressavin.** See Aqua *vegeto-mercurialis Pressavini.*—**L. nervine.** See *Tinctura* ferri *chlorati ætherea.*—**L. nervine de Bang.** See *Solutio* camphoræ *ætherea* and *Spiritus* ætheris *compositus.*—**L. nervine spiritueuse de Pereboom.** See *Sapo* terebinthinæ *liquidus.*—**L. ophthalmique detersive.** See *Hydrolé de sulfate de* zinc *composé.*—**L. probatoire de Moegling.** See Liquor *probatorius wirtembergicus.*—**L. saline.** A preparation made by digesting for 4 days at a mild heat 360 grammes of tartar solution, 60 of sal ammoniac, 30 of orange-peel, and 1,080 of water, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. séminale, L. spermatique.** See Semen.—**L. végéto-mercurielle de Pressavin.** See Aqua *vegeto-mercurialis Pressavini.*—**L. vulnéraire.** A mixture of 15 grammes each of cupric sulphate, zinc sulphate, and cupric acetate, 90 of honey of roses, and 200 of water; employed in the treatment of fistulas. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—**L. vulnéraire.** See Balsamum *vulnerarium.*

LIQUID, n. Li^{2}k'wi^{2}d. Lat., *liquidum* (from *liquere*, to be liquid). Fr., *liquide.* Ger., *Flüssigkeit.* It., *liquido.* Sp., *liquido.* A body which flows; *i. e.*, one the cohesion of whose particles is such as to be readily overcome by the force of gravitation, so that the body changes its form without suffering any alteration of its volume, and completely fills the most dependent portion of the vessel in which it is placed. It differs from a gas in presenting no tendency to change its shape except when acted on by an extraneous force and in resisting any attempt to alter its volume. [B.]—**Allantoic l.** Fr., *liquide allantoïdien.* See Allantoic *fluid.*—**Amniotic l.** Fr., *liquide amniotique.* See *Liquor* amnii.—**Bleaching l.** Fr., *eau de javelle.* See *Javelle*-water.—**Blistering l.** See Liquor *epispasticus.*—**Cadet's fuming (arsenical) l.** Ger., *Cadets rauchende Flüssigkeit.* See Alkarsine.—**Cephalo-rhachidian l.** Fr., *liquide cephalo-rhachidien.* See *Cerebro-spinal* fluid.—**Culture l's.** Sterilized l's employed for the artificial culture of microbes. Those employed by Pasteur are the extract of beer-yeast, an infusion of hay, boiled and neutralized urine, and the broth of various kinds of meat. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Dutch l.** See Ethylene *dichloride.*—**Hager's l.** See Liquor *thioticus.*—**Knapp's l.** A solution of mercury cyanide, used for the estimation of glucose. [Otto, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," xxvi, 87.]—**Labarraque's disinfecting l.** See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**Maynard's adhesive l.** See Collodium.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Lat.), **LIQUIDAMBRA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Li^2-kwi^{2}d-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ba^{3}r, -bra^3. From *liquidus*, liquid, and *ambra*, amber. Fr., *liquidambar* (1st and 2d def's), *copalme* (1st def.). Ger., *Amberbaum* (1st def.), *Liquidamber* (2d def.). It., Sp., *liquidambra* (2d def.). 1. A genus of trees of the *Hamamelideæ.* The *Liquidambareæ* (Fr., *liquidambarées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Saxifragaceæ.* The *Liquidambreæ* of Dumortier are the genus *L.* (see Balsamifluæ and Altingiaceæ). 2. Liquid amber (or liquidamber); of the Sp. Ph., the sweet gum or balsamic product of the *L. styraciflua*, known also as American l. It is a yellow, somewhat transparent liquid, of a honey-like consistence, a terebinthinous balsamic odor, and a warm, bitter taste, becoming hard and brittle by exposure to the air. It contains a volatile oil, a semiconcrete substance which is separated in distillation from the water by ether, cinnamic acid with a hardly appreciable proportion of benzoic acid, a yellow coloring matter, an oleoresin, and a peculiar principle called styra-



LIQUIDAMBRA STYRACIFLUA. [A, 327.]

cin (*q. v.*). It is aromatic and stimulant, is considered styptic, and is often substituted for the balsams of Peru and Tolu, as well as for liquid storax, with which it has been confounded by many authors. The term l. is sometimes applied to the products of *L. orientale* and *L. altingiana.* [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275, 496 (a, 35).]—**American l.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Liquidambra altingia** (seu

altingiana, seu **cerasifolia**). Fr., *copalme altingia.* Ger., *altingscher Amberbaum.* The *rasamala* of the Javanese and Malays; a tree found in the Indian Archipelago, Burmah, and Assam, yielding a fragrant balsam which is a stimulating expectorant and is said to be mixed with true storax. This has been erroneously identified with balsam of Peru. In Burmah the tree yields two varieties of the balsam—one yellowish and pellucid, obtained by incision, and the other dark and opaque and having a terebinthinous odor, obtained by boring the stem and applying fire around the trunk. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**Liquidambar copal** (Fr.). See *Liquidambra styraciflua.*—**Liquidambar du Levant** (Fr.). See *Liquidambar orientale.*—**Liquidambra formosana.** A species growing in Formosa and southern China, yielding a dry terebinthinous resin which emits an agreeable odor when heated. [B, 18, 121 (a, 35).]—**Liquidambar imberbe.** See *Liquidambar orientale.*—**Liquidambar liquide** (Fr.). Liquid storax. [a, 35.]—**Liquidambar orientale.** Fr., *copalme d'orient, liquidambar du Levant.* Ger., *orientalischer Amberbaum.* The Oriental sweet gum, liquid-storax tree, or lordwood; a tree growing in southwestern Asia Minor. It is the source of liquid storax, the styrax of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**Liquidambra styraciflua.** Fr., *copalme à feuilles d'érable, liquidambar copal.* Ger., *amerikanischer* (oder *virginischer*, oder *mexikanischer*) *Amberbaum, Guldenbaum.* Bilsted, copalm balsam-tree, sweet gum; a North American tree growing from Connecticut and Illinois, southward to Mexico and Guatemala. The bark is said to be an efficient remedy in summer diarrhœa and dysentery, especially in children. The leaves and capsules have an aromatic odor when bruised, and, according to Procter, are acid to the taste and to litmus. The tincture of the fresh leaves is acid and astringent. In warm latitudes the tree yields by incision l. (*q. v.* [2d def.]). Another product, thicker and darker than l., and resembling liquid storax in properties, is said to be obtained by boiling the young branches in water and skimming off the fluid which rises to the surface; in Texas this resin is used for coughs. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oriental l.** Liquid storax. [a, 35.]

LIQUIDE (Fr.), n. Le-ked. See LIQUID.—**L. allantoïdien.** See ALLANTOIC *fluid.*—**L. amniotique.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**L. arachnoïdien, L. céphalo-rhachidien, L. cérébro-spinal, L. de Magendie.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**L. de Régnault.** A mixture of 1 part of methylic alcohol and 1 part of chloroform; used to produce general anæsthesia. [Dastre, "Sem. méd.," Oct. 20, 1889, p. 431 (a, 18).]—**L. dissociateur.** See DISSOCIANT.—**L. encéphalo-rhachidien.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**L. intestinal.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**L. séreux, L. séveux.** Vegetable lymph. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**L. ventriculaire.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.

LIQUIDITY, n. Li^{2}k-wi^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *liquiditas* (from *liquidus*, flowing). Fr., *liquidité.* The state or property of being liquid. [a, 38.]

LIQUIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k-wi^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LIQUID.—**L. Haversianum.** See SYNOVIA.

LIQUIDUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}k-wi^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *liquere*, to be fluid. Flowing, fluid, liquid. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

LIQUIFORM, adj. Li^{2}k'wi^2-fo^{2}rm. From *liquor*, a liquid, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a liquid. [a, 48.]

LIQUIRITIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k-wi^2-ri^2(re)'shi^2(ti^2) a^3. Corrupted from γλυκύῤῥιζα, the licorice-plant. 1. See LICORICE. 2. Of Medicus, in part the genus *Glycyrrhiza.* 3. Of the Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Gr. Ph., an official term for the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [B, 18, 121 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Bacilla l. citrina.** See *L. cocta.*—**Baculi liquiritiæ albi.** Fr., *bâtons de réglisse blancs.* A preparation consisting of 30 parts each of starch, licorice, and gum arabic, 15 each of diairidos and diatragacanth, 720 of white sugar, and 95 of gum tragacanth mucilage, rolled into sticks. [L. 85.]—**Baculi liquiritiæ citrini.** Fr., *bâtons de réglisse citrins.* A preparation consisting of 15 grammes each of starch, Florentine iris. and saffron, 30 of licorice, and 360 of white sugar, rolled into sticks. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Elixir e succo liquiritiæ** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Syn.: *elixire succo glycyrrhizæ* [Russ. Ph.], *elixir pectorale* [Swiss Ph.], *liquor pectoralis* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Milit. Finn. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of clarified licorice-juice in 3 parts of fennel-water, filtering, adding 1 part of anisated ammonia solution, and clarifying. The Finn. Ph. directs that the preparation be made *ex tempore.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia liquiritiæ.** See *Tinctura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Extractum liquiritiæ.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum* and *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Extractum liquiritiæ depuratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Extractum liquiritiæ fluidum.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *fluidum.*—**Extractum liquiritiæ radicis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Gelatina liquiritiæ pellucida** [Austr. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 4 parts of peeled licorice-root in 3.000 of water, straining. adding 100 parts of gum arabic and 80 of sugar, straining again, evaporating one half, carefully removing the foam and film formed on the surface, adding 4 parts of water of orange-flowers, drying, and cutting into small pieces. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pasta liquiritiæ flava.*—**L. cocta.** Ger., *Bruststängel.* Syn.: *bacilla l. citrina.* A preparation made by mixing into a paste and rolling into sticks 50 parts each of licorice-root, iris-root, gum arabic, and starch, 2⅛ of tragacanth, 1 part of saffron, 100 parts of sugar, a little glycerin, and some water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**L. officinalis.** See GLYCYRRHIZA *glabra.*—**Liquiritiæ succus inspissatus crudus** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Pasta liquiritiæ.** See *Pasta liquiritiæ flava* and *Pasta* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Pasta liquiritiæ flava** [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *pâte de réglisse noire* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pasta liquiritiæ* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 15 parts of crude [Fr. Cod.] (purified [Belg. Ph.]) licorice-juice in 105 [Fr. Cod.] (a sufficient amount [Belg. Ph.]) of water, straining, decanting, filtering, adding 90 parts of washed Senegal gum arabic and 60 of sugar [Fr. Cod.] (100 of washed gum arabic and 50 of sugar [Belg. Ph.]), clarifying, and drying. The Austr. Ph. orders 12 grammes of crude licorice juice, 100 each of gum arabic and sugar, a sufficient amount of water, and the further addition of the whites of 2 eggs and ⅛ gramme of vanilla triturated with 1⅛ gramme of sugar; the Gr. Ph. orders 18 grammes of purified licorice-juice, 96 each of water, powdered gum arabic, and powdered sugar, about 115 grammes of white of egg and 6 grammes of water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Gelatina liquiritiæ pellucida.*—**Pasta liquiritiæ opiata.** See *Pâte de* RÉGLISSE *brune.*—**Pastilli liquiritiæ.** See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Pulvis liquiritiæ compositus.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus.*—**Radix liquiritiæ (germanicæ,** seu **glabræ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], seu **hispanicæ,** seu **mundata** [Ger. Ph.], seu **non decorticata hispanicá vel gallica** [Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)]). See *Radix* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Radix liquiritiæ pulverata** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de réglisse* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation of licorice-root made by peeling, drying in thin layers in the oven, powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a 140 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or by peeling, cutting fine, drying in the oven, pounding in an iron mortar very finely and leaving ⅛ residue [Sp. Ph.] (sifting through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). The Swed. Ph. orders sifting through a 1,600-mesh sieve until the residue makes a fibrous bundle. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix liquiritiæ rossicæ** (seu **russica**). Russian licorice-root; the root of *Glycyrrhiza echinata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Succus liquiritiæ.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., see *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Succus liquiritiæ compositus.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositum.*—**Succus liquiritiæ crudus.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Succus liquiritiæ depuratus** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph.] (seu **inspissatus** [Gr. Ph.]). See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Succus liquiritiæ venalis** [Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)]. See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Syrupus liquiritiæ** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph.]. Ger., *brauner Syrup.* Syn.: *syrupus* (seu *sirupus* [Russ. Ph.]) *glycyrrhizæ.* Syrup of licorice. All the pharmacopœias direct that 20 parts of peeled (Spanish [Netherl. Ph.]) licorice-root be macerated (infused [Swiss Ph.]) in water. The Ger. Ph. orders 100 parts of water with the addition of 10 parts of caustic ammonia solution, then, after macerating, evaporating to 10 parts, the addition of 10 parts of alcohol, and, after filtering, the addition of simple syrup enough to make 100 parts; the Swiss Ph. orders water enough to make 80 parts of colature, and then the addition of 130 parts of sugar; the Hung. Ph. orders 20 parts of alcohol and water enough to make 200 parts of colature, which, after maceration and the addition of 340 parts of sugar, is clarified; the Russ. and Netherl. Phs. order 90 parts of water, and, when 35 parts of colature have been obtained, the addition of 60 parts each of sugar and clarified honey. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

LIQUOR (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)'kwo^{2}r; in Eng., li^2'k'r. Gen., *-quo'ris.* From *liquere*, to be liquid. Fr., *soluté, liqueur* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *L., Lösung, Flüssigkeit.* Sp., *solución* (*alcohólica*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Any liquid, especially (*a*) a spirituous liquid, obtained by distillation, or (*b*) an animal or vegetable juice or secretion. 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a solid, non-volatile substance in water. [B; a, 38.]—**Ammoniacal l.** Any aqueous solution containing ammonia. [a, 38.]—**Antimelancholic l.** See AQUA *antimelancholica.*—**Antimiasmatic l.** See MIXTURA *antimiasmatica.*—**Antiscorbutic l.** See ESSENTIA *antiscorbutica.*—**Beguine's** (or **Beguin's**) **foaming l.** See *L. fumans Boylii.*—**Belloste's l.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Blanching l.** A solution of chlorinated lime used for bleaching purposes. [L, 73 (a, 50).]—**Boyle's fuming l.** See *L. fumans Boylii.*—**Cadet's fuming l.** See ALKARSINE.—**Cerebrall'** (Ger.). See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**Digestive l.** See *Plenck's* DIGESTIVE.—**False l. amnii.** Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser* (oder *Schafwasser*). See ALLANTOIC *fluid.*—**Fermented l.** Any l. that has undergone or is the product of fermentation.—**Fuming l. of Beguin** (or **Boyle**). See *L. fumans Boylii.*—**Fuming l. of Cadet.** See ALKARSINE.—**Fuming l. of Libavius.** Lat., *spiritus fumans Libavii.* Tin tetrachloride. [B.]—**Genital l.** See SEMEN.—**Hoffmann's l. anodynus mineralis.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**Horn's l. pectoralis.** A mixture of 1 part of extract of hyoscyamus and 15 parts of anisated solution of ammonia. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Labarraque's l.** See *L.* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**L. acidus Halleri.** See MIXTURA *sulphurica acida.*—**L. ad aphthas.** See GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**L. ad condylomata.** Fr., *eau* (ou *liqueur*) *caustique* (ou *cathérétique*) *de Plenck.* A caustic l., formerly used to destroy syphilitic growths, composed of 30 parts each of corrosive sublimate and alum and 4 parts each of white lead and camphor, dissolved in 360 parts each of vinegar and alcohol [Disp. fuld.]; or 4 parts of corrosive sublimate and 2 parts each of alum, camphor, and sugar of lead, dissolved in 15 parts each of alcohol and vinegar [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or 4 parts of corrosive sublimate and 2 parts each of alum and camphor, dissolved in 15 parts each of vinegar and alcohol [Würzb. Ph., 1796; Austr. Ph., 1820]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**L. ad gangrænam.** Fr., *fomentation contre la gangrène.* A preparation consisting of 1 part each of sal ammoniac and vinegar, 6 parts of wine, and 9 parts of water. [L, 85.]—**L. ad pannum vel unguem oculorum consumendum.** Fr., *liqueur contre le ptérygion.* A preparation made by boiling together 120 grammes of fennel-juice, 90 of tetterwort, and 75 each of rue and mallow, and adding 1⅛ gramme each of aloes and copper acetate, 2⅛ grammes of iron sulphate, ⅜ gramme each of cinnamon and ginger, 15 grammes of eel's bile, 7 of ox-gall, 2⅛ of candied sugar, and 15 of honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. ad serum lactis parandum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *L. seriparus.*—**L. adstringens.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**L. æthereus muriaticus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS CHLORATI.—**L. æthereus nitrosus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**L. æthereus oleosus** [Dubl. Ph.]. 1. See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.* 2. See OLEUM *æthereum.*—**L. æthereus sulphuricus.** Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.]—**L. æthereus vitriolicus.** Sulphuric ether; ethyl ether. [B, 59.]—

L. against pterygium. See L. *ad pannum vel unguem oculorum consumendum.*—**L. alcali volatilis acetici.** See *L.* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**L. alcali volatilis compositus.** See *Bussii* SPIRITUS *bezoardicus.*—**L. alexiterius acetatus.** A preparation made by treating crystallized sodium acetate with a little sulphuric acid in a closed flask. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. alexiterius oxygenatus.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**L. allantois.** See ALLANTOIC *fluid.*—**L. ammoniacalis cum aceto.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**L. amnii.** See under AMNION.—**L. amnii spurius.** See ALLANTOIC *fluid.*—**L. amnios.** See *L.* AMNII.—**L. anæstheticus.** A variable mixture of the various substitution products between ethylidene dichloride and carbon hexachloride produced by the action of chlorine on ethyl chloride. The lower members of the group compose mainly what is known as l. anæstheticus Aranii, which boils between 64° and 100° C., while the higher chlorinated members of the group constitute the l. anæstheticus of Wiggers, which boils between 100° and 140° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]—**L. anodynus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**L. anodynus æthereus** (seu **martialis**, seu **martiatus**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**L. anodynus mineralis aquosus.** Syn.: *naphtha vitrioli diluta, œther vitrioli aquosus.* A preparation made by dissolving 32 grammes of sulphuric ether in 500 of water and removing the excess of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**L. anodynus mineralis martialis.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**L. anodynus nitrosus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**L. anodynus terebinthinatus Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of rectified oil of turpentine and 24 (according to Schacht's supplement, 12) parts of spirit of ether. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. anodynus vegetabilis (Westendorfii).** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS ACETICI.—**L. antidysentericus ad clysma.** A solution of 1 centigramme of corrosive sublimate in a mixture of 30 grammes of water with 6 centigrammes of powdered opium and 50 grammes of gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**L. antipodagricus.** A mixture of 1 part of l. fumans Boylii and 3 parts of rectified spirit, used both internally and locally in the treatment of gout. [B, 98.]—**L. antisepticus.** A preparation made by mixing 0·2 gramme of menthol, 0·5 gramme of thymol, 2 grammes of boric acid, 1 gramme each of sodium salicylate and sodium benzoate, 6 drops of oil of gaultheria, 18 drops of oil of eucalyptus, 15 grammes of glycerin, 60 grammes of rectified spirit, and 180 grammes of water. ["Apoth. Ztng.," 1888, No 56 ; cited in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 39).]—**L. antispasticus** [Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of solution of ammonium succinate and spirit of ether. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. arachnoidealis.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**L. aromaticus saponato-aromaticus.** Fr., *liniment spiritueux.* A preparation consisting of 2 parts each of tincture of serpyllum, tincture of soap, and tincture of camphor and 1 part of liquor ammonii carbonici. [L, 85.]—**L. arsenicalis** [Br. Ph.] (**Fowleri** [Belg. Ph.]). See *L.* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**L. arsenicalis Pearson** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **Pearsonii** [Swiss Ph.]). Fr., *soluté d'arséniate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 1 part of crystallized sodium arseniate in 600 parts of water [Fr. Cod.] ; or 1 part of dry sodium arseniate in 999 of water [Belg. Ph.] ; or 2 parts of the arseniate in 1,000 of water [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. arthriticus Elleri.** See *L.* AMMONII *succinici œthereus.*—**L. arthriticus Pottii.** See SPIRITUS *arthriticus Pottii.*—**L. balsamico-aromaticus.** See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica.*—**L. Bellostii.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**L. cerebrospinalis.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**L. chorii.** Of Blumenbach, the watery or gelatinous material found between the chorion and the amnion. [A, 43.]—**L. Clauderi** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**L. corneæ.** A serous fluid said to occupy the lymph-spaces in the areolar tissue of the cornea. [L, 13.]—**L. corrosivus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur de Villate* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetzflüssigkeit.* Syn. : *l. Villati* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 6 parts each of copper sulphate and zinc sulphate, 12 of solution of lead subacetate, and 70 of vinegar [Ger. Ph.] (or 80 of white-wine vinegar [Fr. Cod.]). The Belg. Ph. orders that the copper sulphate be dissolved in 96 parts of water, the lead subacetate added, and the zinc sulphate dissolved in this mixture by shaking. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. Cotunnii.** Fr., *humeur de Cotugno.* Ger., *Labyrinthwasser.* See PERILYMPH.—**L. cupro-potassicus ex Fehling** [Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur de Fehling.* Sp., *licor cupropotásico de Fehling.* Fehling's solution. [α, 38.]—**L. digestivus Boerhaavii.** See *L.* POTASSII *acetici crudus.*—**L. discutiens.** See FOMENTUM *discutiens.*—**L. Donovani.** See *L.* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**L. Doveri.** Syn.: *l. ipecacuanhœ et morphinœ.* A mixture of 1 drachm of morphine acetate, 1 oz. of dilute acetic acid, 7 oz. of dilute alcohol, and 2 oz. of wine of ipecac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39).]—**L. enixus.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate.*—**L. entericus.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**L. epispasticus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 5 oz. of powdered cantharides with 3 fl. oz. of acetic ether in a percolator for 24 hours, then pouring on enough acetic ether to allow 20 fl. oz. of percolate to drop slowly out into a receiving vessel. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. excitans.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino.*—**L. exfoliativus Bellostii.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**L. folliculi.** The liquid contained in a Graafian follicle. [J.]—**L. Fowleri.** See *L.* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**L. fumans Beguini** (seu **Boylii**). Fr., *esprit de Beguin, liqueur fumante de Boyle, foie de soufre volatil, hydrosulfate sulfuré* (*sulfhydrate persulfuré,* ou *quintisulfure hydrogéné,* ou *hydrosulfurosulfure hydrogéné*) *d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *Schwefelammonium.* Syn. : *hepar sulphuris volatile, spiritus* (*fumans*) *Beguini, sulphuretum hydrogenatum ammoniœ, ammonium sulphuratum hydrogenatum, hydrosulphuretum ammoniœ, spiritus sulphuris volatilis, l. ammonii hydrothionosi* (seu *sulphurati*), *aqua sulphureti ammoniœ.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part of sublimed sulphur with 2, 3, 4, or 6 parts of slaked lime in powder and 2 parts of sal ammoniac ; or by passing a current of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas through a mixture of 30 grammes of flowers of sulphur and 180 of caustic ammonia solution. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. Gari.** See ÉLIXIR *de Garus.*—**L. gastricus.** See *Gastric* JUICE.—**L. graafianus.** See *L. folliculi.*—**L. hollandicus.** See ETHYLENE *dichloride.*—**L. hydrosulphureticus pro balneo.** See BALNEUM *sulphuratum simplex.*—**L. ipecacuanhæ et morphinæ.** See *L. Doverii.*—**L. jodatus Lugoli.** See *L.* IODI.—**L. jodotannicus.** A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of iodine and 45 of tannin in 1,000 of water and evaporating down to 100 parts. Another preparation is made by dissolving 5 parts of iodine in 20 of alcohol and 50 of water, and adding 25 parts of tannin. [A, 319 (α, 50).]—**L. Koechlini.** See *L.* CUPRI *ammonio-muriatici.*—**L. Labarraque.** See *L.* SODÆ *chloratœ.*—**L. lymphæ.** The liquid part of the lymph. It resembles blood-plasma. [J.]—**L. mercurialis.** A solution of corrosive sublimate in water, varying in strength from 7 decigrammes of sublimate in 360 grammes of water to 15 grammes of sublimate in 420 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. mercurialis Van Swieten** [Swiss Ph.]. See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**L. metallicus.** Mercury. [B, 59.]—**L. Mindereri.** See *L.* AMMONII *acetatis* and *L. ophthalmicus Minderi.*—**L. mineralis anodynus Hoffmanni.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**L. mineralis martialis.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**L. Morgagni.** Fr., *liqueur* (ou *fluide*) *de Morgagni.* Ger., *Morgagni'sche Flüssigkeit.* The fluid found in small quantity in normal lenses between the lens proper and the inner surface of the posterior capsule on the one hand and between the lens proper and the so-called capsular epithelium on the other. Certain pathological facts make it probable that some free fluid sometimes exists also between the lens fibres. [F.]—**L. nervinus albus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**L. nervinus Bangii.** Fr., *liqueur nervine de Bang.* See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *œtherea.*—**L. of Cadet.** See ALKARSINE.—**L. of Scarpa.** Lat., *l. Scarpœ.* See ENDOLYMPH.—**L. oleoso-balsamicus** [Gr. Ph.]. See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica.*—**L. oleosus Sylvii.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**L. ophthalmicus** [Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 4 parts of zinc sulphate in 1,000 of rose-water, mixed with 10 of Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. ophthalmicus Mindereri.** Of Minderer, a preparation corresponding to the l. ammonii acetatis, but made with impure ammonium carbonate containing animal oil which was saponified in the formation of the solution. [B, 5.]—**L. opiatus.** See *Tinctura* OPII *aquosa.*—**L. pancreaticus.** Pancreatic juice. [L, 30 (α, 39).]—**L. pectoralis** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Milit. Finn. Ph.]. See *Elixir e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**L. pelegrini.** A mixture of 1 part of antimony trichloride with 2 parts of sulphuric acid. [B, 59.]—**L. pericardii.** Ger., *Herzbeutelwasser.* A clear yellowish serous fluid found in the pericardium which serves to lubricate the surfaces. [L, 332.]—**L. perilympha.** See PERILYMPH.—**L. peritonæi.** The serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity ; not large in quantity except when pathological. [L.]—**L. pleuræ.** The serous fluid found in the pleural cavity ; not large in quantity except when pathological. [L.]—**L. probatorius wirtembergicus.** Fr., *liqueur probatoire de Moegling.* A solution of 30 grammes of orpiment and 60 of quicklime in water enough to make 60 grammes of filtered solution after a quarter of an hour's boiling. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. prostaticus.** The secretion of the prostate gland. [L, 7.]—**L. pyro-aceticus depuratus.** See ACETONE.—**L. pyrotartareus** (seu **pyrotartaricus**). Ger., *Weinsteinspiritus.* Pyrotartaric acid obtained by the distillation of tartar. [B, 97.]—**L. sanguinis.** See *Blood*-PLASMA.—**L. Scarpæ.** See ENDOLYMPH.—**L. seminis.** See SEMEN.—**L. seriparus** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Syn. : *l. ad serum lactis parandum* [Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for three days, with frequent shaking, 3 parts of fresh mucous lining of a young calf's stomach with 26 (French [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of white wine and 1 part of common salt, and filtering. The Russ. Ph. then orders that 5 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol be added for each 100 parts of the preparation. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. stypticus.** See *L.* FERRI *chloridi.*—**L. stypticus Weber.** A preparation made by dissolving 55 grammes each of green vitriol and alum and 1,328 of the phlegm of green vitriol, filtering, and adding 14 grammes of sulphuric acid ; or by dissolving 180 grammes each of green vitriol and alum with 1,440 of plantain-water, filtering, and adding 30 of sulphuric acid (or with 1,440 of water, filtering, and adding 120 of sulphuric acid). [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. subarachnoidealis.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**L. sulphuratus.** See *L. thioticus.*—**L. sulphurico-æthereus constringens.** See COLLODIUM.—**L. Swieteni, L. syphiliticus Turneri.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**L. tannicus jodo-ferratus.** A solution of tannin with iron iodide. [A, 319 (α, 50).]—**L. thioticus.** A solution of 0·2 gramme of washed sulphur in 5 centigrammes of carbon bisulphide, to which 5 centigrammes of benzene and 10 centigrammes of ether are added ; used as a substitute for ammonium sulphide or hydrogen sulphide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 39).]—**L. Van Swieten** [Fr. Cod., Swiss. Ph., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**L. vegeto-mineralis Goulardi.** See *L.* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**L. vesicans.** An alcoholic extract of the cantharides containing potassium. [A, 39 (α, 50).]—**L. Villati.** See *L. corrosivus.*—**L. visceralis.** A filtered mixture consisting of 11 grammes each of extractum ferri pomatum and the extracts of germander, chicory, and buckbean, 60 grammes each of sweet spirit of nitre and essence of orange, and 180 of water of lemon-peel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Liquores volumetrici.** See *Volumetric* SOLUTIONS.—**L. vulnerarius.** 1. See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium.* 2. Of Basil Valentine, the deliquescent mass made by treating vitrum antimonii with distilled vinegar, evaporating to dryness, and mixing with white of egg. Cf. *Balsamum* ANTIMONII. [B, 59.]—**L. vulnerarius mineralis.** See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Dippelii.*—**L. vulnerarius vegetabilis Dippelii.** See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*—**Malt l's.** L's prepared by making an infusion of bruised malt, adding hops and other substances, and fermenting. [B, 5 (α, 38).] See ALE, BEER, PORTER, and STOUT.—**Mother l.** The liquid from which a salt crystallizes out. [B.]—**Oily ethereal l.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**Ophthalmic l.** See AQUA *cœlestis.*—**Propagatory l., Spermatic l.** See SEMEN.—**Spirituous l.** A distilled alcoholic l. for use as a beverage. [B.]—**Sulphuric ethereal l.** [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. Sulphuric ether. [B, 97.]

LIQUORICE, n. Li^{2}k'o^{2}r-i^{2}s. See LICORICE.

LIRATE, adj. Li'rat. From *lira*, a ridge or furrow. Marked with ridges or furrows. [a, 48.]

LIRELLA (Lat.), n. f. Li^2(le)-re^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *lira*, a ridge. Fr., *lirelle*. Ger., *Rille*. See APOTHECIUM *lirellinum*.

LIRELLATE, LIRELLIFORM, LIRELLINE, LIRELLOUS, adj's. Li^{2}r-e^{2}l'at, -i^2-fo^{2}rm, -en, -u^{3}s. From *lirella*, a little ridge. Lat., *lirelliformis*, *lirellinus*, *lirellosus*. Fr., *lirelliforme*, *lirelleux*, *lirelline*. Ridge-like or furrow-like, or having linear ridges or furrows. [B, 77, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

LIRIODENDRINE, n. Li^{2}r-i^2-o-de^{2}nd'ren. A bitter aromatic substance derived, according to Emmet, from the fresh bark of the root of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and crystallizing in colorless rods, scales, or star-shaped groups of needles, soluble with difficulty in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, ether, or alcohol, and melting at 82° C. Bouchardat, however, believes the substance to be identical with piperine. ["Bull. d. thérap.," xix, p. 243; B, 38, 48, 270 (a, 38).]

LIRIODENDRON (Lat.), **LIRIODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Li^2(le)-ri^2-o(o^3)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From λείριον, a lily, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *tulipier*. Ger., *Tulpenbaum*. It., *liriodendro*. 1. A genus of magnoliaceous trees. The *Liriodendreæ* of Reichenbach and the *Liriodendrineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Magnolieæ*. 2. In the U. S. Ph. of 1870, the bark of *L. tulipifera*. [B, 1, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. acutiloba, L. integrifolia, L. obtusifolia.** Varieties of *L. tulipifera*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. procerum, L. tulipifera.** Fr., *tulipier de Virginie*, *tulipe en arbre*. Ger., *gemeiner Tulpenbaum*. The tulip-tree of North America, the only species of the genus. The bark, especially that of the root, was official in the U. S. Ph. of 1870. In powder, infusion, and decoction, but more efficiently in powder, it has been employed in dyspepsia, dysentery, and other diseases requiring a mild stimulant and tonic, and as a substitute for Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers. It owes its virtue to a volatile principle, liriodendrin. [B, 5, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]



LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. [A, 327.]

LIS (Fr.), n. Le. See LILIUM.—**Conserve de l.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of white lily petals and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Eau de l.** A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the fresh flowers of *Lilium candidum* in 2 parts of water until the weight of the liquid is reduced to that of the flowers. [L, 87 (a, 45).]—**Éléolé de l., Huile de l.** See *Oleum* LILII.—**L. asphodèle.** See HEMEROCALLIS *flava*.—**L. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See LILIUM *candidum*.—**L. d'eau.** The *Nymphæa alba*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. de Chine.** See LILIUM *tigrinum*.—**L. de la Saint-Jean.** See GLADIOLUS *communis*.—**L. de mai.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis*.—**L. de marais.** See ACORUS *calamus*.—**L. de Perse.** See FRITILLARIA *imperialis*. [L, 41 (a, 39).]—**L. de Saint-Antoine.** See LILIUM *candidum*.—**L. de Saint-Bruno.** See CZACKIA *liliastrum*.—**L. des Incas.** See ALSTRŒMERIA *ligtu*.—**L. d'Espagne.** See IRIS *xiphium*.—**L. des seins.** See LILIUM *candidum*.—**L. des teinturiers.** The *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *Reseda luteola*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. des vallées.** See CONVALLARIA *maialis*.—**L. d'étang.** The *Nymphæa alba*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. du Japon.** See LILIUM *japonicum* and NERINE *sarniensis*.—**L. épineux.** See CATESBÆA *spinosa*.—**L. flamme.** See LILIUM *croceum*.—**L. Isabelle.** See LILIUM *testaceum*.—**L. jacinthe.** The *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. jaune des étangs.** The *Nymphæa lutea*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. jaune dorée.** The *Lycoris aurea*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. narcisse.** The *Pancratium maritimum* and *Sternbergia lutea*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. rose du Nil.** The *Nelumbo speciosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. rouge.** See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus*.—**L. safrané.** See LILIUM *croceum*.—**L. turban.** See LILIUM *martagon* and LILIUM *pomponium*.—**L. vert.** See COLCHICUM *autumnale*.—**Pulpe de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing white lily bulbs and squeezing through a hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

LISÆA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. See CAUCALIS.

LISBON, n. Li^{2}z'bo^{2}n. Fr., *Lisbonne*. Ger., *Lissabon*. The capital of Portugal, where there are gaseous, saline, sulphurous springs of varying temperature. [L, 49.]

LISDUVARNA, n. A place in County Clare, Ireland, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LISERET (Fr.), n. Le-ze^3-ra. See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis*.

LISEROLLE (Fr.), n. Le-ze^3-rol. The genus *Evolvulus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. à feuilles d'alsiné.** The *Evolvulus alsinoides*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

LISERON (Fr.), n. Le-ze^3-ro^{3}n^2. See CONVOLVULUS and IPOMŒA.—**Grand l.** See CONVOLVULUS *sepium*.—**L. à balais.** See CONVOLVULUS *floridus*.—**L. à grandes fleurs.** See IPOMŒA *grandiflora*.—**L. à long fruit.** See CONVOLVULUS *macrocarpus*.—**L. à opercules.** See IPOMŒA *operculata*.—**L. batate.** See IPOMŒA *batatas*.—**L. comestible.** See IPOMŒA *batatas*.—**L. couché.** See CONVOLVULUS *reptans*.—**L. de la Thébaide.** See CONVOLVULUS *copticus*.—**L. de Malabar.** See ARGYREIA *malabarica*.—**L. de Portugal.** See CONVOLVULUS *tricolor*.—**L. des champs.** See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis*.—**L. des haies.** See CONVOLVULUS *sepium*.—**L. des teinturiers.** See CONVOLVULUS *palmatus*.—**L. effilé.** See CONVOLVULUS *floridus*.—**L. épineux.** The *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. fleuri.** See CONVOLVULUS *floridus*.—**L. jaune.** See CONVOLVULUS *batatas lutea*.—**L. jumeau.** The *Ipomœa gemella*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. noir.** The *Polygonum convolvulus*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. officinal.** See IPOMŒA *purga*.—**L. paniculé.** See IPOMŒA *digitata*.—**L. rampant.** See IPOMŒA *repens*.—**L. remarquable.** See CONVOLVULUS *formosus*.—**L. rude.** The *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. satiné.** See CONVOLVULUS *cneorum*.—**L. sinué.** See IPOMŒA *pandurata*.—**Petit l.** See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis*.

LISET (Fr.), n. Le-za. See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis*.—**L. piquant.** The *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

LISIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}s-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *lisianthe*, *lisyanthe*. A genus of gentianaceous herbs or shrubs, of the *Chironieæ*, growing in tropical America. The *Lisiantheæ* of G. Don are a subtribe of the *Gentianieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. alatus.** Fr., *lisianthe ailé*. A species found in Guiana, where it is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. amplissimus.** Fr., *lisianthe étalé*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used like *L. alatus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. cærulescens.** Fr., *lisianthe bleuâtre*. A species found in Guiana, used like *L. alatus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. chelonoides.** A species found in Surinam and Cayenne, the herb of which, *herba lisianthi*, is purgative, and was once used in European medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. exaltatus.** A species found in the West Indies and South America, and employed as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. grandiflorus.** Fr., *lisianthe à grandes fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as *L. alatus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. pendulus.** Fr., *lisianthe pendant*. A Brazilian species used like *L. alatus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. purpurascens.** Fr., *lisianthe pourpre*. A species found in Guiana, used like *L. alatus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. revolutus.** Fr., *lisianthe roulé*. A Peruvian species, having the same properties as *L. alatus*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. zeylanicus.** A native of Ceylon, by some botanists referred to this genus. It has the bitter tonic properties of the gentians. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LISIER (Fr.), n. Le-ze-a. A liquid produced by the mixture of urine and animal excrement in covered pits. [A, 526 (a, 39).]

LISIEUX (Fr.), n. Le-ze-u^5. A place in the department of Calvados, France, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]

LISIMACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s-i^2-ma^2(ma^3)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See LYSIMACHIA.

LISP, n. Li^{2}sp. A.-S., *vlisp*, *vlips*. A defect of articulation whereby the *s* sound is pronounced like *th*. [a, 48.]

LISPING, n. Li^{2}sp'i^{2}n^2. Ger., *Lispeln*. See BLÆSITAS.

LISSABON (Ger.), n. Les'sa^3-bo^{3}n. See LISBON.

LISSANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s-sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)'the(tha). Gen., *-santh'es*. From λισσός smooth, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of ericaceous plants of the *Styphelieæ*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. montana.** A dwarf mountain species bearing large, white, fleshy fruits which are eaten in Tasmania. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. sapida.** The Australian cranberry. The fruit resembles the common cranberry. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. sempervirens.** The *Gelsemium sempervirens*. [B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**L. strigosa.** A species found in Tasmania, where the fruits are eaten. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

LISSENCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Li^{2}s-se^{2}n(se^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. From λισσός, smooth, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *lissencéphales*. Of Owen, a primary division of *Mammalia*, in which the cerebral hemispheres are smooth or have few convolutions. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

LISSOTRICHOUS, adj. Li^{2}s-so^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *lissotrichus* (from λισσός, smooth, and θρίξ, a hair). Fr., *lissotrique*. Smooth-haired. [L, 150.]

LISTERA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}st'e^{2}r-a^3. From *Lister*, an English naturalist. Ger., *Listere*. A genus of orchids of the *Neottieæ*. The *Listeridæ* of Lindley and the *Listerideæ* of Meissner are a division (subtribe) of the *Neottieæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. nidus avis.** The *Neottia nidus avis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. ovata.** Ger., *eirunde Listere*, *Zweiblatt*. Twayblade, double-leaf; a mildly astringent species once used in European medicine as a vulnerary under the name of *herba bifolii* (seu *ophrydis*, seu *ophrydis bifoliæ*, seu *ophryos bifoliæ*). [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

LISTERIAN, adj. Li^{2}s-te'ri^2-'n. Invented or described by Sir Joseph Lister, a British surgeon.

LISTERINE, n. Li^{2}st'u^{5}r-en. From *Lister* (see LISTERIAN). An antiseptic solution said to consist of 8 grammes each of benzoic acid and boric acid, 16 of borax, 2½ of thymol, 180 of alcohol, 10 drops each of eucalyptol and oil of wintergreen, 6 drops of oil of peppermint, and enough water to make 1,000 grammes of solution. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LISTERISM, n. Li^{2}st'u^{5}r-i^{2}zm. From *Lister* (see LISTERIAN). Fr., *listérisme*. Ger., *Listerismus*. It., *medicazione alla Lister*. Sp., *cura de Lister*. Antiseptic surgery.

LIT (Fr.), n. Le. See BED.—**L. de Daujon.** A bed having the frame fitted with straps and pulleys for raising and lowering. [L, 87 (a, 39).]—**L. de Leydig.** A bed in which the patient is moved by straps attached to a frame superposed on the ordinary bed. [L, 87 (a, 39).]—**L. de misère** (ou **de travail**). A bed prepared for a parturient woman. [L, 41, 49 (a, 39).]

LITARGE, n. Li^2-ta^{3}rj'. See LITHARGE.

LITE (Lat.), n. f. Li(le)'te(ta). Gen., *lit'es*. Gr., λιτή. Of the old writers, a green plaster made of copper rust, wax, and resin. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

LITER, n. Le'tu^{6}r. See LITRE.

LITHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, and αἷμα, blood. A morbid condition, similar to gout and sometimes its precursor, in which uric acid and urates are formed in excessive quantity in the blood.

LITHÆMIC, adj. Li^{2}th-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of lithæmia. [D.]

LITHAGOGECTASIA (Lat.). n. f. Li^{2}th-a^3-go-je^{2}k(ge^{2}k)-ta-(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, ἀγωγή, a leading, and ἔκτασις, extension. See LITHECTASY.

LITHAGOGUE, adj. and n. Li^{2}th'a^{2}g-o^{2}g. From λίθος, a stone, and ἄγειν, to lead. Ger., *steinausleerend*. Having the property of expelling calculi; as a n., a drug so characterized. [B, 38, 88 (α, 39).]

LITHAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-a^3-gog'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λίθος, a stone, and ἄγειν, to lead. Ger., *Steinzange* (2d def.), *Steinlöffel* (2d def.). 1. A medicine for expelling calculi. 2. A lithotomy forceps. [E.]

LITHANGIURIE (Fr.), n. Le-ra^{3}n^2-zhe-u^6-re. From λίθος, a stone, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and οὖρον, urine. Any disease of the urinary tract caused by calculi. [L, 82 (α, 21).]

LITHANTHRAKOKALI, n. Li^{2}th-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)''thra^3-ko^{2}k'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-i(e). See ANTHRAKOKALI.

LITHANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thra^{2}x(thra^{3}x). Gen., *-anth'racos* (*-is*). From λίθος, a stone, and ἄνθραξ, a coal. Ger., *Steinkohle*. Anthracite coal. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Pyroleum lithanthracis** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A rather thick dark-brown liquid obtained by the dry distillation of anthracite, and having a peculiar penetrating odor of combustion. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

LITHARGE, n. Li^2-tha^{3}rj'. Gr., λιθάργυρος (from λίθος, a stone, and ἄργυρος, silver). Lat., *lithargyrum*. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Bleiglätte, Silberglätte, Bleioxyd*. Sp., *almártaga, litargirio* [Mex. Ph.]. Guz., *bodára saṅga* (*kákaro, patharo*). Ar., *muradá saṅga*. Pers., *muradá saṅga*. Bomb., Hind., *muradára sáṅga*. Lead oxide obtained by heating metallic lead to the point of fusion. [B.]—**Buff l.** See *Levigated l.*—**Emplâtre de l.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Flake l.** L. occurring in the form of crystalline scales. [B.]—**Gold l.** Lat., *lithargyrius, chrysitis*. Fr., *l. d'or*. Ger., *Goldglätte*. Sp., *litargirio de oro* (*ó del Cardenal*) [Mex. Ph.]. A commercial term for l. of a reddish color. [B.]—**Levigated l.** L. ground under water. [B.]—**L. fraîche** (Fr.). L. melted in the form of stalactites. [B, 38 (α, 39).]—**L. marchande** (Fr.). L. in the form of small isolated scales. [B, 38 (α, 39).]—**L. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Poudre de l.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). L. prepared by pounding in a covered mortar and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr Cod.] or through a 1,600-mesh sieve without residue [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Red l.** See *Gold l.*—**Silver l.** Fr., *l. d'argent*. Ger., *Silberglätte*. A commercial term for l. of a yellowish color. [B, 5.]

LITHARGÉ (Fr.), **LITHARGYRÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Le-ta^{3}r-zha, -zhe-ra. Containing litharge, altered by litharge. [B, 38 (α, 39).]

LITHARGYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-a^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See LITHARGE.

LITHARGYRIUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-a^{3}r-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Gold* LITHARGE.

LITHARGYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-a^{3}r'ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LEAD *monoxide*.—**Ceratum lithargyri acetati.** A cerate containing litharge, wax, oil, and camphor. [L, 84.]—**Ceratum lithargyri acetati compositum.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *compositum*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Emplastrum lithargyri compositum.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI and *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *compositum*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri compositum extensum.** See *Sparadrap cum* DIACHYLO *gummato*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri cum hydrargyro.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Emplastrum lithargyri cum resina.** A plaster made by boiling 8 parts of litharge with 12 of lard, and adding 6 of common resin and 3 of naval pitch; or by boiling 24 parts of olive-oil, 12 of litharge, and 4 of lead carbonate with a little water, and adding 8 of yellow wax and 2 of turpentine; or by melting together 1 part of Burgundy pitch and 2, 4, 5, 6, or 7 parts of lead plaster; or by melting 1 part of turpentine with 3 parts of colophony and 32 of lead plaster (or with 2 of colophony and 12 of plaster, or with 2 of common resin and 24 of plaster); or by melting together 3 parts of yellow wax, 24 of common resin, and 48 of lead plaster (or 2 of yellow wax, 3 of turpentine, 6 each of olive-oil and ointment of althæa, and 18 of lead plaster); or by boiling together till the moisture is consumed 6 parts of turpentine, 4 each of yellow wax, common resin, and wool-fat, ½ part of isinglass, and 70 parts of lead plaster. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum* RESINÆ and *Emplastrum* PICIS *burgundicæ*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri extensum.** See SPARADRAPUM *commune*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri fuscum** [Gr. Ph.]. See EMPLASTRUM *fuscum camphoratum*.—**Emplastrum lithargyri molle** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *emplastrum plumbi molle* [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts of litharge plaster, 2 of hog's lard, 1 part each of yellow wax and suet (beef suet [Russ. Ph.]), filtering, and pouring out upon sheets of paper. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum lithargyri saponatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See EMPLASTRUM *saponatum* and *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**Emplastrum lithargyri simplex.** Lead plaster; emplastrum plumbi; a name formerly official in the Br. Ph., and still official in the Ger. Ph. [α, 38.]—**Lithargyri acetum.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.

LITHARGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-a^{3}r'ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Litharge, especially silver litharge. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LITHATE, n. Li^{2}th'at. See URATE.

LITHE (Fr.), n. Let. From λίθος, a stone. See CALCULUS, STONE, and CONCRETION.—**L. dermique.** See *Cutaneous* CALCULUS.

LITHECTASY, n. Li^{2}th-e^{2}k'ta^{2}s-i^2. Lat., *lithectasia* (from λίθος, a stone, and ἔκτασις, an extension). The operation of lithotomy with dilatation of the neck of the bladder and membranous urethra. [E.]

LITHECTOMY, n. Li^{2}th-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. Lat., *lithectomia* (from λίθος, a stone, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). See LITHOTOMY.

LITHENATE, n. Li^{2}th'e^{2}n-at. See URATE.

LITHENIC ACID, n. Li^{2}th-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lithénique*. Ger., *Lithensäure*. See URIC ACID.

LITHEPSY, n. Li^{2}th'e^{2}p-si^2. From λίθος, a stone, and ἕψειν, to boil. See LITHODIALYSIS.

LITHÉRÉTEUR (Fr.), n. Le-ta-ra-tu^{6}r. From λίθος, a stone, and αἱρεῖν, to grasp. An instrument for removing gravel and calculous *débris* from the bladder by the aid of aspiration. [L, 41 (α, 39).]

LITHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th'i^2-a^3. From λίθος, a stone. Fr., *lithine*. Ger., *Lithion, Lithiumoxyd*. Lithium oxide. The salts of lithium are often considered, according to the principles of the old nomenclature, as compounds of the base l. with acid radicles, and are named in correspondence with this idea. This method of nomenclature still prevails in the Fr. Cod., but not in the U. S. and Br. Ph's. [B.] For such salts see under *Lithium*.—**Carbonate of l.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Lat., *lithiæ carbonas*. Normal lithium carbonate. [B.]—**Liquor lithiæ effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de lithine*. Ger., *Lithiumwasser, Lithionwasser*. Effervescent solution of l.; l.-water; a preparation consisting of 10 grains of normal lithium carbonate dissolved in an imperial pint (8,750 grains) of water, and held in solution by carbonic-acid gas forced into the water under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. [B.]—**Lithiæ carbonas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Carbonate of l.*—**Lithiæ citras.** See LITHIUM *citrate*.—**L.-water.** See *Liquor lithiæ effervescens*.

LITHIASIC ACID, n. Li^{2}th-i^2-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lithiasique*. See URIC ACID.

LITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos, -ias'is* (*-is*). Gr., λιθίασις (from λίθος, a stone). Fr., *lithiase, lithiasie*. Ger., *Steinbeschwerde, Steinbildung, Steinkrankheit*. The formation of calculi anywhere in the body. [E.]—**Aqueous l.** Of Young, vesical l. [L, 290.]—**L. biliaris.** See *Biliary* CALCULUS.—**L. conjunctivæ.** The formation of calcareous deposits in the retained glandular secretions of the Meibomian glands. [F, 20 (α, 29).]—**L. cutis.** See URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**L. cystica.** See *L. vesicalis*.—**L. glandulæ lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.—**L. nephritica.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**L. of the pancreatic ducts, L. pancreatis.** Of Klebs, the formation of a pancreatic calculus. [α, 34.]—**L. palpebralis.** See CHALAZION *terreum*.—**L. præputii.** The formation of a preputial calculus. [α, 34.]—**L. pulmonum.** The formation of a pulmonary calculus. [α, 34.]—**L. renalis.** Fr., *lithiase rénale*. See NEPHROLITHIASIS (1st def.).—**L. vesicalis.** Fr., *lithiase vésicale*. Lithiasis of the urinary bladder.

LITHIATE, n. Li^{2}th'i^2-at. See URATE.

LITHIC, adj. and n. Li^{2}th'i^{2}k. Gr., λιθικός (from λίθος, a stone). Lat., *lithicus*. 1. Found in or derived from stones or stone-like concretions; as a n., a medicine tending to prevent the formation of calculi in the urinary organs. [B; L, 107.] 2. Derived from or containing lithium. [B.]—**L. acid.** See URIC ACID.

LITHINE (Fr.), n. Le-ten. See LITHIA.—**Eau de l.** A solution of 1 part of lithium carbonate in 2,500 parts of carbonated water; used in gout. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LITHIOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-i^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). See LITHOTRITY.

LITHION (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th'i^2-o^{2}n. Ger., *L.* See LITHIUM.—**Kohlensaures L.** (Ger.). Lithium carbonate.

LITHISIAC, n. Li^{2}th-i^{2}s'i^2-a^{2}k. Of M. Forbes, uric acid. [D, 1.]

LITHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λίθος, a stone. Fr., *l., lithine*. Ger., *L.* It., *litio*. A metallic element discovered in 1817, and first isolated in 1855. It is obtained in small quantities from various minerals and plants, and has also been found in animal tissues. It is a silvery-white substance, rather softer than lead, ductile and malleable, melting at 180° C., inflammable at a somewhat higher temperature, and burning with a white light. It decomposes water without combustion. It is the lightest of all solid substances, having the sp. gr. of 0·589 to 0·598. In compounds it acts as a univalent radicle. It belongs to the class of alkaline metals in common with sodium, potassium, and ammonium, and forms a series of compounds resembling the compounds of these radicles in chemical structure and physical qualities. Symbol, Li; combining weight, 7·01. [B, 3.]—**Broml'.** (Ger.), **Bromure de l.** (Fr. Cod.). See *L. bromide*.—**Carbonas lithii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *L. carbonate*.—**Chlorl'** (Ger.), **Chlorure de l.** (Fr.). See *L. chloride*.—**Citronsaures L.** (Ger.). See *L. citrate*.—**Effervescing carbonate of l.** Lat., *l. carbonicum effervescens* (2d def.). 1. A preparation made up of 4 parts of citric acid, 5 of sodium bicarbonate, and 1 part of l. carbonate intimately mixed and heated to 100° C. till the mixture forms a granular powder. 2. A preparation made by powdering and mixing together 10 parts of l. carbonate, 20 of tartaric acid, 30 of sodium bicarbonate, and 40 of white sugar, moistening with 40 parts of alcohol, squeezing through a tinned metal sieve or enameled strainer, and drying. [B, 5; B, 270 (α, 38).] 3. See *Liquor* LITHIÆ *effervescens*.—**Essigsaures L.** (Ger.). See *L. acetate*.—**Harnsaures L.** (Ger.). See *L. urate*.—**Jodl'** (Ger.). See *L. iodide*.—**Kohlensaures L.** (Ger.).

See *L. carbonate.*—**Lithii benzoas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. benzoate.* —**Lithii bromidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. bromide.*—**Lithii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal l. carbonate. [B.]—**Lithii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal l. citrate. [B.]—**Lithii salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *L. salicylate.*—**L. acetate.** Lat., *l. aceticum.* Ger., *essigsaures L.* A compound, L : $C_2H_3O_2$, slightly soluble in water, and having an unpleasant taste like that of l. carbonate. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**L. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de l.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures L.* A substance, $NH_2SO_2.OLi$, forming long acicular, deliquescent crystals. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**L. and potassium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de lithine et de potasse.* A salt, $KLiSO^4$, forming rhombic crystals. [B, 3.]—**L. benzoate.** Lat., *lithii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *l. benzoicum* [Russ. Ph.], *benzoas lithicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *benzoate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de l.*). Ger., *L'benzoat, benzoësaures L.* A substance, $Li(C_7H_5O_2)$, forming either a white powder or small scales, and having either no odor or a faint odor of benzoin and a cooling sweet taste. It is moderately soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 3 ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. biacetate.** A crystalline substance, $LiC_2H_3O_2(C_2H_4O_2)$, deposited by the spontaneous evaporation of a solution of the neutral l. acetate in glacial acetic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]—**L. bicarbonate.** Lat., *lithii bicarbonas.* Fr., *bicarbonate de lithine.* See under *L. carbonate.*—**L. bisulphate.** Fr., *bisulphate de l.* (ou *de lithine*). See under *L. sulphate.*—**L. borocitrate.** Lat., *lithii borocitras.* See *L. monoborocitrate*, *L. diborocitrate*, and *L. triborocitrate.*—**L. bromide.** Lat., *lithii bromidum* [U. S. Ph.], *bromuretum lithicum* [Fr. Cod.], *l. bromatum.* Fr., *bromure de l.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Broml', L'bromid.* A substance, LiBr, forming a white deliquescent granular powder of pungent taste, very soluble in water and in alcohol. Given, in doses of 15 to 30 gr., in epilepsy and for insomnia. [B.]—**L. carbonate.** Lat., *lithii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *lithiæ carbonas* [Br. Ph.], *carbonas lithicus* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbonas lithii* [Belg. Ph.], *l. carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de l.*). Ger., *L'carbonat, kohlensaures L.* Sp., *carbonato de litina* [Sp. Ph.]. A compound of l. and carbonic acid. The normal or ordinary salt, Li_2CO_3, is a body forming a crystalline powder or crusts of minute crystals, dissolving in about 140 parts of cold water. It is used in the uric-acid diathesis, and generally to reduce acidity of the urine. Acid (or hydrogen) l. carbonate (l. bicarbonate), $HLiCO_3$, is formed from the normal salt by passing carbon dioxide through the solution of the latter. It decomposes on standing, and is reconverted into the normal carbonate. It is present in the *liquor lithiæ effervescens* of the Br. Ph. [B.]—**L. carbonicum effervescens.** See *Effervescing carbonate of l.* (2d def.).—**L. chloride.** Lat., *lithii chloridum, l. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure de l.* Ger., *Chlorl', L'chlorür.* A very deliquescent substance, LiCl, forming octaedral crystals. It also occurs combined with one and two molecules of water of crystallization. It is fairly soluble in both water and alcohol. The saturated solution boils at 171° C. [B, 3 ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. chloroplatinate.** Fr., *chloroplatinate de lithine.* See *L. platinichloride.*—**L'chlorür** (Ger.). See *L. chloride.*—**L. citrate.** Lat., *lithii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *lithiæ citras* [Br. Ph.], *l. citricum, citras lithicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *citrate de lithine.* Ger., *citronsaures L., L'citrat.* A salt of l. and citric acid. Normal l. citrate, $C_6H_5O_7Li_3$, is a white deliquescent crystalline powder of slightly alkaline test, soluble in water, and having a bitter and saltish taste. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. citricum effervescens.** A preparation made like the *l. carbonicum effervescens*, and consisting of 10 parts of l. citrate, 20 each of tartaric acid, milk sugar, and white sugar, and 30 of sodium bicarbonate, moistened with 40 of alcohol. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. diborocitrate.** A substance, $Li_2C_6H_6O_72HBO_2$, crystallizable with difficulty and soluble in water. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]—**L. ferromanganophosphatum nativum.** See TRIPHYLIN.—**L'glimmer** (Ger.). See *L.* MICA.—**L. hydrate, L. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate de l.* (ou *de lithine*). Ger., *L'hydrat, L'hydroxyd, L'oxyhydrat.* A white crystalline non-deliquescent mass, LiOH (or $LiOH + H_2O$), having caustic properties, and soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**L. iodide.** Lat., *lithii iodidum, l. jodatum.* Fr., *iodure de l.* Ger., *Jodl'.* A crystalline body, LiI, occurring in white deliquescent prisms containing 3 molecules of water of crystallization, and turning yellow from liberated iodine on exposure to the atmosphere. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**L. monoborocitrate.** A substance, $Li(C_6H_7O_7)HBO_2$, crystallizable with difficulty, and soluble in water. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]—**L. nitrate.** Lat., *lithii nitras.* Fr., *azotate* (ou *nitrate*) *de l.* (ou *de lithine*). Ger., *salpetersaures L., L'nitrat.* A salt, $LiNO_3$, forming rhombohedral crystals, and very soluble in water and in alcohol. It also occurs associated with 2½ molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**L. oleostearinicum Limousin.** A soap made by heating over the water-bath 45 parts each of oleic acid and stearic acid and 12 of l. carbonate, producing 100 parts of soap. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. orthophosphate.** A salt of l. and phosphoric acid. Normal l. orthophosphate, Li_3PO_4, is a crystalline or amorphous pulverulent substance, almost insoluble in water, soluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids. The diacid l. orthophosphate, H_2LiPO_4, is a deliquescent crystalline body, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**L. orthosilicate.** A salt of the composition $LiSiO_4$. [B, 3.]—**L. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de l., lithine.* Ger., *L'oxyd.* Lithia ; a white crystalline mass, Li_2O. [B, 3.]—**L'oxyhydrat** (Ger.). See *L. hydroxide.*—**L. phosphate.** Lat., *lithii phosphas.* Fr., *phosphate de l.* (ou *de lithine*). Ger., *phosphorsaures L.* See *L. orthophosphate.*—**L. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure de l.* A substance, $Li_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$, forming efflorescent yellow laminar crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**L. salicylate.** Lat., *lithii salicylas* [U. S. Ph.], *salicylas lithicus* [Fr. Cod.], *l. salicylicum.* Fr., *salicylate de lithine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de l.*). Ger., *L'salicylat, salicylsaures L.* A substance, $LiC_7H_5O_3$ [Fr. Cod.] (or $2LiC_7H_5O_3 + H_2O$ [U. S. Ph.]), forming white acicular crystals of sharp, sweetish taste, soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid l. salicylate, containing double the amount of acid radicle found in the normal salt, forms short rhombic or octaedral crystals. [B, 5 ; E. Hoffmann, "Arch. (d.) Phar.," Mar., 1878 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1878, p. 540 (B).]—**L. santonate.** Lat., *l. santonicum.* Ger., *L'santoniat.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{19}O_4Li$, occurring in colorless acicular crystals, obtained by dissolving l. carbonate in santonin. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. silicate.** See *L. orthosilicate.*—**L. sozolodolicum.** A salt occurring in glancing white plates, which sometimes assume a faint yellowish tinge without affecting its purity. It dissolves easily in water and in aqueous alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 39).]—**L. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de lithine* (ou *de l.*). Ger., *schwefelsaures L., L'sulfat.* A salt of l. and sulphuric acid. Normal l. sulphate, $Li_2SO_4 + H_2O$, is a body forming laminar crystals soluble in water and in alcohol. The acid (or hydrogen) l. sulphate (l. bisulphate), $HLiSO_4$, is known. [B, 3.]—**L. triborocitrate.** A substance of the composition $C_6H_5O_7Li_3$-$3HBO_2$. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]—**L. urate.** Ger., *harnsaures L.* A salt of l. and uric acid. The acid l. urate (the only one known), $C_5H_3N_4O_3Li$, forms granular crystals, more soluble in water than other acid urates. [B, 3.]—**L'wasser** (Ger.). See *Liquor* LITHIÆ *effervescens.*—**Salpetersaures L.** (Ger.). See *L. nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures L.** (Ger.). See *L. sulphate.*

LITHIURIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-i^2-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. See LITHURIA.

LITHOBEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-be^{2}x(bax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-bex'eos* (*-is*). From λίθος, a stone, and βήξ, a cough. Ger., *Steinhusten.* See TUSSIS *calculosa.*

LITHOBIOTIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o-bi-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *lithobioticus* (from λίθος, a stone, and βιοῦν, to live). Ger., *Steinlebig.* See CRYPTOBIOTIC.

LITHOCARP, n. Li^{2}th'o-ka^{3}rp. From λίθος, a stone, and καρπός, a fruit. Ger., *Steinfrucht.* See CARPOLITE.

LITHOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λίθος, a stone, and καρπός, a fruit. 1. A section of the genus *Quercus.* 2. The *Benzoin officinale.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cocciformis.** Of Targioni Tozzetti, the coquilla-nut palm (*Attalea funifera*). [Spach, Paxton (*a*, 35).]

LITHOCENOPE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'o^{2}p-e(a). Gen., *-cen'opes* (*-op'es*). From λίθος, a stone, and κενοῦν, to empty. An instrument for removing the calculus in the operation of lithotrity. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

LITHOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *lithocénose.* Ger., *Lithokenose.* See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOCLAST, n. Li^{2}th'o-kla^{2}st. From λίθος, a stone, and κλᾶν, to break. Fr., *lithoclaste.* Ger., *Lithoklast.* See LITHOTRITE.—**Dolbeau's l.** A strong and heavy lithotomy forceps for crushing. [E.]—**Gouley's double-lever l.** A strong double-jointed forceps for crushing urinary calculi. [E.]

LITHOCLASTY, n. Li^{2}th'o-kla^{2}s-ti^2. Lat., *lithoclastia* (from λίθος, a stone, and κλᾶν, to break). Fr., *lithoclastie.* See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOCLYSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)'mi^2-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, and κλύσμα, a clyster. Fr., *lithoclysmia.* Litholysis by injecting chemical solutions into the bladder. [*a*, 34.]

LITHOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l'la^3. Gr., λιθοκόλλα (from λίθος, a stone, and κόλλα, glue). Of Dioscorides, a kind of glue used for cementing stones, and also for fixing misdirected hairs of the eyebrows. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LITHOCYST, n. Li^{2}th'o-si^{2}st. From λίθος, a stone, and κύστις, a sac. 1. A cystolith (*q. v.*, 2d def.) or other crystal-cell in plants. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).] 2. One of the marginal bodies of the steganophthalmate *Medusæ.* [B, 28 (*a*, 37).]

LITHOCYSTOTOMY, n. Li^{2}th-o-si^{2}st-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From λίθος, a stone, κύστις, the bladder, and τομή, a cutting. See CYSTOTOMY.

LITHOCYSTURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Le-to-ses-tu^6-re. From λίθος, a stone, κύστις, the bladder, and οὖρον, urine. A disease of the bladder caused by calculi. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

LITHODECTASY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}d-e^{2}k'ta^{2}s-i^2. Lat., *lithodectasia* (from λίθος, a stone, ὁδός, a way, and ἔκτασις, a stretching). See LITHECTASY.

LITHODES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}th-od'ez(as). See LITHOID.

LITHODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From λίθος, a stone, and διάλυσις, a separating. Fr., *lithodialysie.* Ger., *Lithodialyse.* 1. The dissolving of stones in the bladder either by medicine given internally or by intravesical injections. 2. Any operation to remove a calculus from the bladder that divides the stone into such small pieces that they may be removed by forceps or simple injections. [*a*, 34.]

LITHODIALYTIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o-di-a^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *lithodialyticus.* Pertaining to lithodialysis.

LITHODOMOUS, adj. Li^{2}th-o^{2}d'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. From λίθος, a stone, and δόμος, a house. Dwelling in stones (said of molluscs, like the genus *Lithodomus*, that live in cavities which they hollow out in rocks). [*a*, 48.]

LITHODRASSIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o-dra^{2}s'i^{2}k. From λίθος, a stone, and δράσσειν, to grasp. Fr., *lithodrassique.* Stone-seizing (said of a variety of forceps used in lithotrity, having several blades united by a silk cord). [E.]

LITHŒCIUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}th-e'(o^2'e^2)-si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λίθος, a stone, and οἶκος, a house. Fr., *lithoécien.* Of lichens, saxicole. [*a*, 35.]

LITHOFELLIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o-fe^{2}l'i^{2}k. From λίθος, a stone, and *fel*, the gall-bladder. Fr., *lithofellique.* Pertaining to biliary lithiasis.—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide litho-fellique.* Ger., *Lithofellinsäure.* An acid, $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$, which forms the chief constituent of Oriental bezoar stones, and crystallizes from alcohol in small prisms

insoluble in water and melting at 204° C. Pyrolithofellic acid is an oily acid, $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$, produced by the dry distillation of l. acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 38), B, 93.]

LITHOFELLINIC. Li^{2}th-o-fe^{2}l-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *lithofellinique.* See LITHOFELLIC.

LITHOFRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)′to^{2}r ; in Eng., li^{2}th′o-fra^{2}k-to^{2}r. Gen., *-or′is.* From λίθος, a stone, and *frangere*, to break. Ger., *Lithofraktor.* See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-gen′esis*). From λίθος, a stone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *lithogénèse.* See LITHOGENY.

LITHOGENOUS, adj. Li^{2}th-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From λίθος, a stone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *lithogène.* Causing or relating to lithogeny. [L, 41 (*a*, 39).]

LITHOGENY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *lithogénie.* The formation of calculi or calculous material.

LITHOID, LITHOIDAL, adj's. Li^{2}th′oid, li^{2}th-oid′a^{2}l. Gr., λιθοειδής, λιθώδης (from λίθος, a stone, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lithodes, lithoides.* Fr., *lithoïde.* Resembling stone. [*a*, 48.]

LITHOIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o^2-i^{2}d(ed)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos.* From λίθος, a stone, and εἶδος, resemblance (see also *-osis**). See LITHÆMIA.

LITHOKELYPHOPÆDION (Lat.), n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ke^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fo(fo^3)-pe′(pa^3′e)-di^2-o^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, κέλυφος, a shell, and παιδίον, a little child. Of Küchenmeister, a calcification of portions of the fœtus as well as a calcareous deposit in the fœtal envelopes in extra-uterine pregnancy. [A, 326 (*a*, 45).]

LITHOKELYPHOS (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ke^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-fo^{2}s. Gen., *-yph′eos, -kel′yphis.* From λίθος, a stone, and κέλυφος, a husk or shell. A calcareous deposit in the fœtal envelopes occurring in extra-uterine pregnancy. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LITHOKONION, n. Li^{2}th-o-kon′i^2-o^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, and κονιᾶν, to pulverize. An instrument for pulverizing calculi consisting of several parts : a straight tube introduced into the bladder ; a cannula, having at one extremity two basket-shaped springs, that is passed through the tube to catch the calculus, and drills for passing through the cannula to perforate the stone. [Horner, "Phil. Jour. of Med. and Phys. Sci.," 1825, x, p. 373 (*a*, 34).]

LITHOLABON (Lat.), **LITHOLABUM** (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}l′a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λίθος, a stone, and λαμβάνειν, to seize. Fr., *litholabe.* Ger., *Steinzange, Steinlöffel.* An instrument for seizing a vesical calculus. [E.]

LITHOLAPAXY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}l′a^3-pa^{2}x-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, and λάπαξις, evacuation. Fr., *litholapaxie, lithotritie rapide* (ou *à séances prolongées*). Ger., *Litholapaxie.* It., *litolapassia.* Sp., *litolapaxia.* The removal of a vesical calculus by first crushing it and subsequently washing out the fragments. [E.]—**Bigelow's l.** The crushing of the stone at one sitting with a special form of lithotrite, and the removal of the fragments with an evacuating apparatus. [E.]—**Perineal l.** L. in which the lithotrite and evacuator are introduced into the bladder through a perineal incision. [*a*, 34.]

LITHOLOGY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *lithologia* (from λίθος, a stone, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *lithologie.* Ger., *Steinsammlung.* The science of calculi or of calculous formations.

LITHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From λίθος, a stone, and λύσις, a loosing. Of Donillet, dissolution of vesical calculi by lithotryptic injections. [*a*, 34.]—**Voltaic l.** Of Panvini, the decomposition of a vesical calculus by electrolysis. [*a*, 34.]

LITHOLYTE, n. Li^{2}th′o-lit. A catheter for injecting solvents for vesical calculi. [E.]

LITHOLYTIC, adj. and n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}l-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. From λίθος, a stone, and λύειν, to loose. See LITHONTRIPTIC.

LITHOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *lithomalacie.* The spontaneous softening of a calculus. [E, 24.]

LITHOMETER, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From λίθος, a stone, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *lithomètre.* An instrument for measuring the size of a calculus. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

LITHOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′ra^3. From λίθος, a stone, and μήτρα, the womb. Ossification or calcification of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LITHOMYL, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}m′i^{2}l. From λίθος, a stone, and μύλη, a mill. Fr., *lithomyleur.* Of Cattenoz, an instrument for reducing vesical calculi to an impalpable powder. [E, 24.]

LITHOMYLY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}m′i^2-li^2. Fr., *lithomylie.* The reduction of calculi to powder. [*a*, 48.]

LITHONÉPHRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Le-to-na-fre. From λίθος, a stone, and νεφρός, a kidney. Any disease caused by renal calculi. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

LITHONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λίθος, a stone, and νεφρός, a kidney. Fr., *lithonéphrite* [Piorry]. See NEPHROLITHIASIS (1st def.).

LITHONEPHROSE (Ger.), n. Let-o-ne^{2}f-roz′e^2. See NEPHROLITHIASIS.

LITHONEPHROTOMY, n. Li^{2}th-o-ne^{2}f-ro^{2}t′o-mi^2. From λίθος, a stone, νεφρός, a kidney, and τομή, a cutting. The operation of cutting into the kidney in cases of renal lithiasis.

LITHONLYTIC, LITHONTHRYPTIC, adj's and n's. Li^{2}th-o^{2}n-li^{2}t′i^{2}k, -thri^{2}p′ti^{2}k. See LITHONTRIPTIC.

LITHONTRIPSY, n. Li^{2}th′o^{2}n-tri^{2}p-si^2. Lat., *lithontripsis* (from λίθος, a stone, and τρίβειν, to rub). Ger., *Steinauflösung.* See LITHOTRITY.

LITHONTRIPTIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o^{2}n-tri^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Lat., *lithontripticus, lithonthrypticus, lithonthripticus, calculifragus, saxifragus.* Fr., *lithontriptique.* Ger., *steinauflösend, steinzermalmend.* Capable of dissolving vesical calculi ; as a n. (Ger., *Steinmittel, Steinauflösungsmittel, steinauflösendes* [oder *steintreibendes*] *Mittel*), a l. remedy. [E.]

LITHONTRIPTOR, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}n-tri^{2}p′to^{2}r. From λίθος, a stone, and τρίβειν, to rub. Fr., *lithontripteur.* See LITHOTRITE.

LITHONUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th′o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LITHIUM.

LITHOPÆDION (Lat.), **LITHOPÆDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-pe′(pa^3′e^2)-di^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λίθος, a stone, and παιδίον, a little child. Fr., *lithopédion, lithopède.* Ger., *Lithopädion, Lithopädium, Steinfrucht, Steinkind.* A fœtus which has undergone shriveling and calcareous degeneration, usually in the course of ectopic gestation. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**L. intra-uterinum.** Of Baart de la Faille, a l. included in the uterine cavity. [*a*, 34.]

LITHOPHILOUS, adj. Li^{2}th-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *lithophilus* (from λίθος, a stone, and φιλεῖν, to love). Growing especially on rocks, or living in stony places. [*a*, 35.]

LITHOPHONE, n. Li^{2}th′o-fon. From λίθος, a stone, and φωνή, a sound. An instrument for ascertaining the presence of a stone in the bladder by conduction of the sound made by touching it.

LITHOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-this′eos* (*-oph′thisis*). From λίθος, a stone, and φθίσις, consumption. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which calcareous concretions have formed. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LITHOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}f′i^2(u^6)-to^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, and φυτόν, a plant. Of the ancients, the *Corallina officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LITHOPLATOMY, n. Li^{2}th-o-pla^{2}t′o-mi^2. From λίθος, a stone, and πλατύς, wide. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder by dilatation of the urethra. [Buchanan, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," 1830, p. 379 (*a*, 34).]

LITHOPLAXY, n. Li^{2}th′o-pla^{2}x-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, and πλᾶξις, a stroke. Fr., *lithoplaxie.* Ger., *Lithoplaxie.* See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOPRINY, n. Li^{2}th′o-pri^{2}n-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, and πρίειν, to saw. See LITHOPRISY.

LITHOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-pri(pre)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on′os* (*-on′is*). From λίθος, a stone, and πρίων, a saw. Fr., *lithoprione.* Ger., *Steinzermalmer.* Of Leroy d'Étiolles, an instrument to be used in an operation proposed as a substitute for lithotrity, consisting in reducing the stone by sawing instead of crushing.

LITHOPRISY, n. Li^{2}th′o-pri-zi^2. From λίθος, a stone, and πρῖσις, a sawing. Fr., *lithoprisie.* A proposed operation for sawing through a vesical calculus. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]

LITHORINEUR (Fr.), n. Le-to-re-nu^{5}r. From λίθος, a stone, and ῥινᾶν, to file down. Of Meirieu and Tanchou, an instrument devised for filing down a calculus in the bladder so as to reduce its diameter. [E, 6.]

LITHOS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th′o^{2}s. Gr., λίθος. See LAPIS and STONE.

LITHOSCOPE, n. Li^{2}th′o-skop. From λίθος, a stone, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Lithoskop, Steinfühler.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence and dimensions of vesical calculi. [L, 41, 107 (*a*, 43).]

LITHOSPERMOUS, adj. Li^{2}th-o-spu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *lithospermus* (from λίθος, a stone, and σπέρμα, a seed). Hard-seeded ; hard-fruited. [*a*, 35.]

LITHOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λίθος, a stone, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *grémil.* Ger., *Steinsamen.* Gromwell ; a genus of the *Borageæ.* The *Lithospermeæ* (Fr., *lithospermées*) of Don are a tribe of the *Boragineæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arundinaceum.** See COIX *lacrima.*—**L. arvense.** Fr., *grémil des champs, charée, chérie, nivelle sauvage.* Ger., *Ackersteinsamen, Feldhirse, Blutkraut, Schminkwurzel, Bauernschminke, schwarze Steinhirse.* Stone-seed, wheat-thief, bastard alkanet, cornfield gromwell ; a species of which the seed, *semen lithospermi nigri*, was formerly employed like that of *L. officinale.* The root-bark is used in northern Europe to color butter. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 25) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]—**L. californicum.** A soft, hirsute species growing in California. [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**L. canescens.** 1. Of Torrey, the *L. californicum.* 2. Of Lehman, the North American alkanet, the *puccoon* of the Indians ; a species growing in sandy soils and yielding a dye-root. [B, 215, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. creticum** (**majus**). See *L. officinale.*—**L. fruticosum.** See COIX *lacrima.*—**L. heliotropoides.** The *Heliotropium supinum.* [B, 214, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hirtum.** North American alkanet ; a showy perennial herb, the root of which yields a red dye. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. longiflorum.** A species growing in North America, from the root of which a red pigment is extracted. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. maritimum.** The *Mertensia pulmonarioides.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. niger.** See *L. arvense.*—**L. officinale.** Fr., *grémil officinal, blé* (ou *millet*) *d'amour, graine perlée, grémil, millet gris* (ou *de soleil*, ou *perlé*), *larmille des champs.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Steinsamen, wilder Thee, gemeines Perlkraut, Steinhirse, Meerhirse, Sonnenhirse, Marienthränen.* Common gromwell, pearl-plant ; a species the pearl-colored seed of which, *semen lithospermi* (*majoris*, seu *cretici*, seu *milii solis*), was formerly used as a stimulant diuretic in calculous and allied diseases. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. prostratum.** The gentian (or purple) gromwell, a species growing in France and Spain. [B, 214, 275, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pulchrum.** The *Mertensia virginica.* [B, 34, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. purpureo-cæruleum.** The creeping (purple) gromwell, a species with a black creeping root, indigenous to bushy waste grounds in temperate

parts of Europe and growing especially in calcareous soils. [B, 275, 310, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tinctorium.** Fr., *grémil des teinturiers.* 1. Of De Candolle, the *Anchusa tinctoria.* 2. Of Vahl, the *Arnebia tinctoria.* [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. sericeum.** See *L. canescens* (2d def.).—**L. tetrastigma.** See ARNEBIA *tinctoria.*

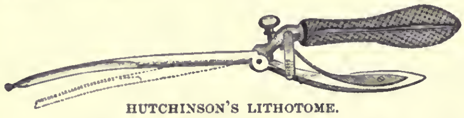
LITHOTECNON (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-te^{2}k'no^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, and τέκνον, a little child. See LITHOPÆDION.

LITHOTERETHRUM (Lat.), **LITHOTERETRON** (Lat.), **LITHOTHERETHRON** (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-te^{2}r-e^{2}th'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m), -e^{2}t'ro^{2}n, -the^{2}r-e^{2}th'ro^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, and τέρετρον, a gimlet. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTHLIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-thli^{2}b'i^2-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *lithothlibie.* Ger., *Lithothlibie.* The crushing of a vesical calculus between a sound in the bladder and a finger in the rectum or vagina. [E, 6.]

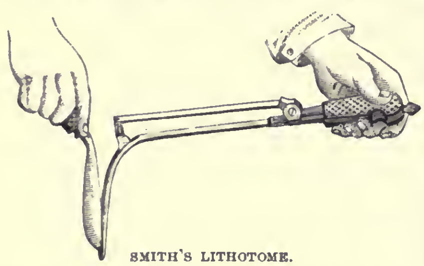
LITHOTHRYPTOR (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-thri^{2}p(thru^{6}p)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From λίθος, a stone, and θρύπτειν, to break in pieces. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTOME, n. Li^{2}th'o-tom. From λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lithotom.* See CYSTOTOME (1st def.).—**Briggs's l.** A bistoury caché for incising the neck of the bladder.



HUTCHINSON'S LITHOTOME.

[E.] See CYSTOTOME *caché.*—**Double-bladed l. caché.** An instrument having a strong handle and long, slightly concave shaft, the latter concealing on each side a moderately curved bistoury, the blades being extruded by the handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Hutchinson's l.** An l. resembling Briggs's l., only instead of the scissor-handle of the latter there is a stout wooden handle that is attached to the concealed blade, the bladed shaft having a continuous metal handle. [*a*, 34.]—**L. caché** (Fr.). A knife concealed in a sheath which is passed into the bladder. The cutting blade is made to protrude from its sheath, and to cut to any desired extent by the pressure of the thumb on a lever in the handle of the instrument. [E.]—**Smith's l.** A rectangular grooved staff for guiding the bistoury in lithotomy. [E.]



SMITH'S LITHOTOME.

LITHOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'mi^2-a^3. See LITHOTOMY.—**L. douglassiana.** Of J. Douglass, an operation of suprapubic lithotomy proposed in 1720. [*a*, 34.]

LITHOTOMIST, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. From λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *lithotomiste.* Ger., *Blasensteinschneider, Steinschneider.* A specialist in lithotomy. [L, 41 (*a*, 39).]

LITHOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CYSTOTOME (1st def.).

LITHOTOMY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *lithotomia* (from λίθος, a stone, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *lithotomie, taille.* Ger., *Blasensteinschnitt, Lithotomie, Steinschnitt.* It., *taglio.* Sp., *talla.* Cystotomy (*q. v.*) done with a view to the extraction of a vesical calculus.—**Allarton's l.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Bilateral l.** L. by an incision behind the bulb of the urethra, crossing the rhaphe at right angles, involving the membranous urethra, and dividing the prostate bilaterally. [E.]—**Buchanan's l.** Median l. by means of a rectangular staff. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," 1884, xxii, p. 454 (*a*, 34).]—**Celsus's l.** See APPARATUS *minor.*—**Central l.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Civiale's l.** L. by a method essentially the same as in Dupuytren's bilateral operation, except that the perineal incision is made in the median line. [E.]—**Corradi's l.** The operation of l. with certain instruments invented by Corradi. A catheter-like staff is used, having a deep groove at the curved end, from which a slender knife may be projected backward through the membranous urethra and the perinæum, a probe-pointed bistoury to cut down on this knife as a guide, and a hinged forceps to remove the stone. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1872, ii, p. 428 (*a*, 34).]—**Direct vaginal l.** See *Vaginal* CYSTOTOMY.—**Dolbeau's l.** A modification of the old operation of median l. consisting in dilating the neck of the bladder and parts external to it in the second step of the operation, and in the third crushing the stone before its removal. [E.]—**Dupuytren's l.** The bilateral section of the prostate with the semilunar transverse perineal incision in front of the anus. [E.]—**Extravesical l.** The removal of a calculus from a fistula outside of the bladder. [*a*, 34.]—**Fergusson's l.** Lateral l. with the curved staff. [E.]—**High l., Hypogastric l.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**Italian l.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Key's l.** Lateral l. with the straight staff. [E.]—**Lateral l.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**Lateral recto-prostatic l.** Rectal l. in which the prostate is incised as in the lateral operation. [*a*, 34.]—**Lithontriptic l.** The removal of calculous *débris* by a perineal section after lithotrity. [*a*, 34.]—**Marian l., Median l.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Medio-bilateral l.** L. in which an incision is made in the median line of the perinæum into the groove of a staff. A double-bladed lithotome caché is then introduced into the bladder on the staff, the latter is withdrawn, and the blades of the lithotome are expanded, dividing the prostate on either side. [*a*, 34.]—**Medio-lateral l.** L. in which the median perineal incision is prolonged in front of and to the left of the rectum, the latter is detached from the tissues in the wound, and with the finger in the rectum a knife is used to cut into the groove of a staff through the membranous urethra, a probe-pointed knife being subsequently introduced through the incision into the bladder and a lateral incision of the prostate made from within outward. [Agnew (*a*, 34).]—**Perineal l.** See *Perineal* CYSTOTOMY.—**Petersen's suprapubic l.** L. in which the bladder is first injected and a ligature placed around the penis to retain the fluid, and the rectum next distended by a rubber bag filled with water, the bladder being thus made to occupy the suprapubic region. [E.]—**Prerectal l.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Pyelo-l.** Of Anderson, renal l. in which the stone is removed by incising the pelvis or ureter instead of the renal tissue. ["Lancet," May 31, 1884, p. 983 (*a*, 34).]—**Quadrilateral l.** A modification of bilateral l. in which four incisions are made into the prostate. [*a*, 34.]—**Rectal l.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**Recto-perineal l.** See *Recto-vesical l.*—**Recto-urethral l.** A recto-vesical l. in which the prostate is dilated to allow of the withdrawal of the calculus through the urethral incision. [Lloyd, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1853, vii, p. 138 (*a*, 34).]—**Recto-vesical l.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**Renal l.** See NEPHRO-LITHOTOMY.—**Spontaneous l.** Evacuation of a calculus by ulceration through the bladder and perinæum. [*a*, 34.]—**Suprapubic l.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**Urethral l. in the female.** L. in which the urethra and contiguous tissues are divided upward (Brodie), downward (Colot), bilaterally (Liston), or unilaterally on the left side by a probe-pointed knife introduced into the bladder on a grooved director. [Agnew (*a*, 34).]—**Urethral l. in the male.** Perineal incision of the urethra to remove impacted calculi. [*a*, 34.]—**Vaginal l., Vesico-vaginal l.** See *Vaginal* CYSTOTOMY.

LITHOTONY, n. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, and τείνειν, to stretch. Of Marshall Hall, suprapubic puncture of the bladder by a trocar and cannula, the latter being allowed to remain in position until a fistula is established. The fistula is then dilated until the calculus can be removed. ["Lancet," Dec. 18, 1858, p. 642 (*a*, 34).]

LITHOTRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tre(tra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-res'eos* (*-is*). From λίθος, a stone, and τρῆσις, a boring. Fr., *lithotrésie.* Perforation of a calculus with a drill. [E ; *a*, 34.]

LITHOTRIE (Fr.), n. Le-to-tre. See LITHOTRITY.—**L. rapide.** See LITHOLAPAXY.

LITHOTRIPSY, n. Li^{2}th'o-tri^{2}p-si^2. Lat., *lithotripsis* (from λίθος, a stone, and τρίβειν, to rub). See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOTRIPTER, n. Li^{2}th'o-tri^{2}p-tu^{5}r. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTRIPTIC, adj. and n. Li^{2}th-o-tri^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Fr., *lithotriptique* (2d def.). 1. See LITHONTRIPTIC. 2. See LITHOTRITIC.

LITHOTRIPTOR (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p'to^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* From λίθος, a stone, and τρίβειν, to rub. See LITHOTRITE.—**Civiale's l.** An instrument essentially the same as Thompson's lithotrite (*q. v.*). [E.]

LITHOTRITE, n. Li^{2}th'o-trit. Lat., *lithotritor* (from λίθος, a stone, and *terere*, to rub). Fr., *lithotriteur.* Ger., *Steinbrecher, Steinzertrümmerer, Steinzerreiber, Steinzermalmer.* An instrument for crushing a stone, especially a vesical calculus. [E.]—**Bigelow's l.** A modification of Thompson's l. (*q. v.*). [E.]—**Heurteloup's l.** A l. in which after the stone has been seized the male and female blades are driven together with a mallet. [E.]

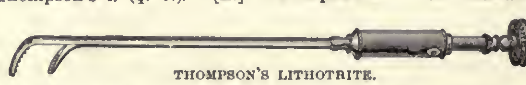


JACOBSON'S LITHOTRITE (OPEN).



JACOBSON'S LITHOTRITE (CLOSED).

—**Reliquet's urethral l.** A l. in which the female blade is concave for holding the stone, and the male blade is spear-shaped for perforating it. [E.]—**Teevan's l.** A l. essentially the same as Thompson's l. (*q. v.*). [E.]—**Thompson's l.** An instrument shaped like a sound, composed of male and female blades, and worked by a screw in the handle. The blades are very strong and are modified in different ways to suit different varieties of calculi. [E.]—**Urethral l.** A l. for crushing stones in the urethra. [E.]



THOMPSON'S LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTRITEUR (Fr.), n. Le-to-tre-tu^{3}r. See LITHOTRITE.—**L. à pignon et à crémaillère montée.** A lithotrite having a rack and pinion for coaptating the jaws. ["Progr. méd.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 286 (*a*, 34).]

LITHOTRITIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOTRITIC, adj. Li^{2}th-o-tri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *lithotritique*. Pertaining to lithotrity. [L, 41 (α, 39).]

LITHOTRITOR (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri(tre)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTRITURE, LITHOTRITY, n's. Li^{2}th-o^{2}t'ri^{2}t-u^{2}r, -i^2. Lat., *lithotritia* (from λίθος, a stone, and *terere*, to rub). Fr., *lithotrie, lithotritie*. Ger., *Steinbrechung, Steinzertrümmerung, Steinzermalmung, Steinzerreibung*. It., *litotrizia*. The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder. [E.]—**Civiale's l.** L. in which the principle is the reverse of that on which the English operation is based. No attempt is made to depress the bladder and allow the stone to fall into the instrument, but the instrument is applied to the stone in the position which the latter naturally takes in the centre of the bladder and the space beneath it. [E.]—**Electrical l.** The use of galvanism to decompose vesical calculi. An instrument containing a terminal electrode and insulated wires grasps the stone and brings it into the centre of the bladder filled with water. First suggested by Harle in 1823. [Morgan (α, 34).]—**English l.** L. in which the handle of the lithotrite is raised till the blade is depressed below the level of the bladder and the stone falls into it by its own weight. [E.]—**Nephro-l.** The operation of cutting down upon a stone in the kidney; as often employed, the operation of cutting out such a stone.—**Perineal l.** Of Dolbeau, incision of the perinæum and membranous urethra, dilatation of the prostate and neck of the bladder, and crushing of the stone. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 372 (α, 34).]

LITHOTRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ryps'eos (-is)*. From λίθος, a stone, and τρῖψις, a rubbing. See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOTRYPTER (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)'tu^{5}r-(tar). Gen., *-ter'os (-is)*. From λίθος, a stone, and τριπτήρ, a rubber. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOTRYPTERION (Lat.), **LITHOTRYPTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-te^{2}r(tar)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A small lithotrite. [B, 38 (α, 39).]

LITHOTRYPTOR (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. See LITHOTRITE.

LITHOUS, adj. Li^{2}th'u^{3}s. From λίθος, a stone. Pertaining to or consisting of stones or calculous formations.

LITHOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th-o(o^3)-zo'o^{2}n. From λίθος, a stone, and ζῷον, a living being. Fr., *lithozoaire*. Ger., *Steinthier, Korallenthier*. A microscopic animal composed of a gelatinous mass imbedded in a stone-like framework. The *Lithozoa* are an order of the *Protozoa*. [α, 39.]

LITHURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-u^2(u)-re(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From λίθος, a stone, and οὔρησις, micturition. Ger., *Steinharnen*. The passing of small calculi with the urine. [L.] Cf. LITHURIA.

LITHURÉTÉRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Le-tu^6-ra-ta-re. From λίθος, a stone, and οὐρητήρ, an ureter. A disease of the ureter caused by calculi. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

LITHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, and οὖρον, urine. 1. Uric-acid lithiasis. 2. Lithæmia. [α, 34.]

LITHURORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th-u^2(u)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From λίθος, a stone, οὖρον, urine, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *lithurrhée, lithurrorrhée*. See LITHURESIS.

LITHYMÉNIE (Fr.), n. Le-te-ma-ne. From λίθος, a stone, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Of Dumesnil, a proposed operation for dissolving vesical calculi by lithontriptic irrigation through an isolating membranous pouch. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

LITIÈRE (Fr.), n. Le-te-e^{2}r. See LITTER.

LITMATE, n. Li^{2}t'mat. A salt of litmic acid. [B.]

LITMIC ACID, n. Li^{2}t'mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide litmique*. Ger., *Litmussäure*. One of the compounds of litmus, which, according to Kane, is a mixture of azolitmin and spaniolitmin. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

LITMUS, n. Li^{2}t'mu^{3}s. Lat., *lacmus* [Gr. Ph.], *lacca musci*. Fr., *tournesol, laque bleu*. Ger., *Lakmus, Lacmus*. It., *laccamuffa, tornasole*. Sp., *tornasol* [Sp. Ph.]. The coloring matter obtained from the species of *Rocella, Variolaria, Leconora*, and similar lichens. It occurs in commerce in light, friable, finely granular cakes, not over an inch long, having an indigo- or deep-violet color, an odor somewhat like that of indigo and that of violets, and a somewhat saline taste. It is used chiefly as a test for acids and alkalies, being colored red by the former and restored to its original color by the latter. [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. paper.** Ger., *Lakmuspapier*. A test paper for acids (blue l. paper, *charta exploratoria cœrulea* [Ger. Ph.]) prepared by staining unsized paper with a strong, clear infusion of l. (1 part of l. to 4 of water). If a test for alkalies is required, the infusion is first reddened by an acid, forming red l. paper. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. solution, L. tincture.** Ger., *Lakmustinctur*. A liquid preparation containing l., used as a reagent like l. paper. [B, 95.]—**Ribbon l.** A coloring matter made in the south of France by soaking linen rags in the sap of *Croton tinctorium*, drying in the sun, exposing on heaps of horse-dung covered with straw, dipping again in the sap with urine added, and drying. The color is then dark-green or purple-red, and is used for coloring the outside of cheeses. Acids change the coloring matter to red, but alkalies do not restore it to blue, as with ordinary l. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

LITMYLINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Let-mu^{6}l-en'zoir-e^2. See ERYTHROLITMIN.

LITRA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}t(let)'ra^3. Gr., λίτρα. Fr., *litran*. See POUND.

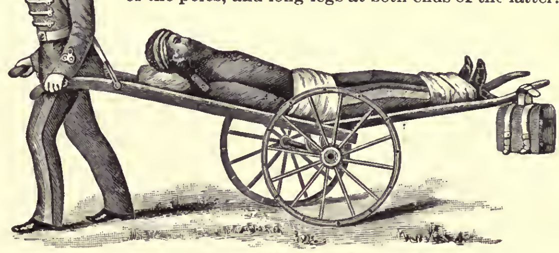
LITRAMETER, n. Li^{2}t-ra^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *litrametrum* (from λίτρα, a pound, and μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

LITRE, n. Letr'. Fr., *l*. Ger., *Liter*. A measure of capacity, being a cubic decimetre, equal to 61·027 cubic inches, or 2·113 American pints, or 1·76 English pints. [α, 50.]

LITRON (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}t'ro^{2}n. Gr., λίτρον. An old term for sodium carbonate. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

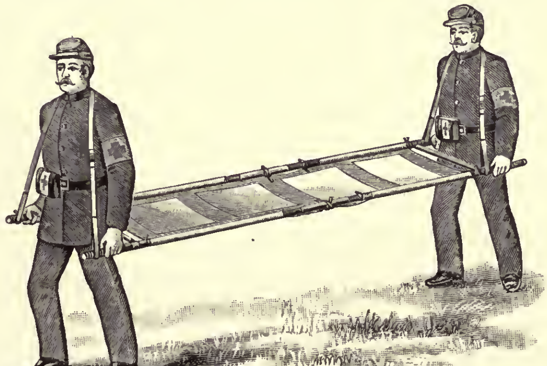
LITSÆA (Lat.), **LITSEA** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}t-se'(sa^3'e^2)-a^3, -se-(sa)'a^3. Fr., *litsé*. A genus of the *Litsœaceœ* (or *Litseaceœ*) which are, of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Laurineœ*, consisting of *L., Sassafras*, etc. The *Litsœeœ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Laureœ*. The *Litseeœ* of Pax are a tribe of the *Lauraceœ*, suborder *Persoideœ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35); B, 245.]—**L. apetala.** See *L. citrifolia*.—**L. chinensis.** A species found in tropical Asia, the fruits of which exhale a strong odor of camphor, and yield a fat used in Cochin-China for candles. The leaves and young branches are rich in a viscid juice, and are macerated and mixed with plaster to render it more adhesive and more durable. [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. citrifolia.** A species with cinnamon-like bark, which, mixed with pepper, is applied in Ceylon to foul sores. In Java it is used in hysteria. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. cubeba.** A species found in Cochin-China, where a decoction of the fruit is used as a carminative and stomachic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. glauca.** Fr., *laurier glauque*. A Japanese species the bark of which is tonic. The camphorous oil obtained from the fruit is used for candles. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. monopetala.** A species found in the East Indies, where the mildly astringent, aromatic, and balsamic bark is used in indigestion, diarrhœa, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. myrrha.** See DAPHNIDIUM *myrrha*.—**L. sebifera.** See *L. chinensis*.—**L. zeylanica.** A species found in Ceylon; the bark, called *dawel-coronde* (drum-cinnamon, Fr., *cannellier-tambour*), is aromatic, anthelminthic, excitant, and emmenagogue. It is probably the *Cassia cinnamomea myrrhœ odore* of Plukenet. [B, 267, 311 (α, 35).]

LITTER, n. Li^{2}t'u^{5}r. From *lectus*, a bed. Fr., *litière*. An appliance for transporting sick and wounded persons for short distances without the use of a wheeled vehicle.—**Halsted's l.** A l. formed of two ash poles held apart by two wrought-iron braces and supported by four fourteen-inch-long legs fastened to the poles by screw-bolts. A piece of canvas five feet eleven inches long is tacked to the poles. [α, 34.]—**Hand-l.** A l. that may be carried by hand. [α, 34.]—**Hand-l. carriage.** A l. having springs and wheels placed under the centre of the poles, and long legs at both ends of the latter.



A TWO-WHEELED LITTER. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

Some have folding tops to protect the wounded. [α, 34.]—**Mule-l.** See CACOLET.—**New Zealand l.** See AMOO.—**Schell's l.** A modification of the Halstead l., the legs being dispensed with and the



A HAND LITTER.

handles hinged so as to serve as legs; it is held in position by hooks attached to the l. poles. [α, 34.]—**Shoulder-l.** Ger., *Schulterbahre*. A l. having straps to hang from the shoulders in order to relieve the hands of part of the weight. [α, 34.]

LITTLE GEYSERS, n. Li^{2}t'l giz'u^{5}rz. A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are several small jets of hot steam which issue through the earth's crust at a temperature of 190° to 200° F. [Anderson (α, 14).]

LITTLE YOSEMITE SODA SPRING, n. Li^2't'l yo-se^{2}m'-i^{2}t-e^2 so'da^3. A place in Tulare County, California, where there is a spring containing sodium carbonate and chloride, magnesium and calcium carbonate, silica, and free carbonic acid. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LITTORAL, adj. Li^{2}t'o^2-r'l. Lat., *littoralis* (from *litus*, the sea-shore). Fr., *littorale*. Ger., *küstenbewohnend*. Inhabiting, growing on, or existing on the sea-coast, between high and low water marks. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LITTORELLA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}t-to^{2}r-re^{2}l'la^3. A genus of herbaceous perennial aquatic plants constituting Reichenbach's *Littorelleæ* (a subdivision of the *Plantagineæ*) and Gray's *Littorellideæ* (a family of the *Corolliflorœ*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. lacustris.** Fr., *littorelle des marais, plantain de moine.* Shore-grass; a species indigenous to Europe. The leaves are astringent and vulnerary. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

LITUATE, adj. Li^{2}t'u^2-at. From *lituus*, an augur's staff or crook. Having forks the points of which are slightly turned outward. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

LITURATE, adj. Li^{2}t'u^2-rat. Lat., *lituratus* (from *liturare*, to erase). Ger., *bekleckt*. Having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LITUS (Lat.), n. m. Lit(let)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *lit'us*. From *linere*, to anoint. A mixture applied to sores by means of a small brush. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LIVÈCHE (Fr.), n. Le-ve^{2}sh. The genus *Ligusticum;* of the Fr. Cod., the *Levisticum officinale*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de l., Essence de l.** See *Essentia* LEVISTICI.—**Extrait de l.** See *Extractum* LEVISTICI.

LIVEDO (Lat.), n. f. Li^2(le)-ve(wa)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis*. From *livere*, to be of a bluish or livid color. Fr., *lividité*. Ger., *Bleifarbe*. It., *lividura, lividore, lividezza*. Sp., *lividez*. 1. Lividity. 2. Blueness of the skin due to passive or venous congestion; livor cutis. [G.]—**L. calorica.** L. due to the action of cold. [G, 3.]—**L. mechanica.** Ger., *mechanische Hautbläuung*. Syn.: *livor a strangulatione*. Lividity of the skin due to mechanical obstruction of the circulation. [G, 3.]

LIVER, n. Li^{2}v'u^{6}r. A.-S., *lifer, lifre*. Gr., ἧπαρ. Lat., *hepar, jecur*. Fr., *foie*. Ger., *Leber*. It., *fegato*. Sp., *hígado*. 1. A glandular organ having for its chief functions the secretion of bile and glycogen and to impress upon the blood passing through it certain ill-understood changes. In man it is the largest of the glands, and is situated in the abdomen, on the right side, immediately beneath the diaphragm. It measures transversely from 10 to 12 inches, antero-posteriorly from 6 to 7, and about 3½ at its thickest posterior portion; it weighs from 90 to 100 ounces and is of a reddish-brown color. Its upper surface is convex, following the curvature of the lower surface of the diaphragm, the lower being concave and broken by its divisions into lobes. The posterior edge is rounded and thick, the anterior thin and sharp. It is divided into the left, right, caudate, and quadrate lobes and the lobe of Spigelius, is indented by the transverse and longitudinal fissures, and by the fissures for the ductus venosus, the gall-bladder, and the vena cava; it is held in position by the coronary, right and left lateral, falsiform, and round ligaments. It is covered by the peritonæum, beneath which is a thin fibrous layer continuous with the capsule of Glisson and the areolar tissue separating the lobules. Its substance is made up of the hepatic lobules united by connective tissue and ramifications of the portal vein, hepatic artery, ducts and veins, and the lymphatic nerves and lymphatics. [A; L.] 2. Of the old chemists, a sulphur compound resembling the l. in color.—**Accessory l.** Lat., *hepar accessorium*. Ger., *Nebenleber*. An additional part of the l. which is sometimes found attached to the left extremity of the organ by a fold of peritonæum which contains blood-vessels, etc., for it. [C.]—**Albuminoid l., Amyloid l.** Ger., *Amyloidleber*. A l. that has undergone amyloid degeneration. [a, 18.]—**Atrophic (or atrophied) nutmeg l.** The atrophic form of chronic interstitial hepatitis. [B.]—**Bacony l.** An amyloid l. [B.]—**Bastard l.** See SPLEEN.—**Biliary cirrhotic l.** Of Strümpell, a l. in which there has been atrophy of the hepatic cells in consequence of distention of the bile ducts and the formation of connective tissue to fill the gaps thus left. [a, 34.]—**Bronze l.** See *Rusty-brown atrophic l.*—**Cachectic fatty l.** The l. of a person affected with some cachexia, in which fat has accumulated. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Cardiac l.** A l. in which there is chronic hyperæmia with pulsation, found in some cases of disease of the right heart. [a, 34.]—**Cirrhotic fatty l.** Fatty l. with proliferation of the interstitial connective tissue observed in habitual drinkers. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Cirrhotic l.** See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Colloid l.** Of Bamberger, see *Amyloid l.*—**Drunkard's l.** A cirrhotic l. produced by the protracted use of alcoholic drinks. [a, 34.]—**Fatty atrophic l.** An atrophied l. with fatty degeneration of the cells in an atrophied l. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Fatty hypertrophic l.** A l. in which there is fatty infiltration. [a, 34.]—**Fatty l.** Lat., *hepar* (seu *jecur*) *adiposum*. Fr., *foie gras*. Ger., *Fettleber, fettige Entartung der Leber*. It., *fegato grassoso*. Sp., *hígado graso*. An abnormal condition of the l. occurring especially among drunkards and in connection with diseases of the lungs. In addition to the fatty deposits normally found in the cells contiguous to the portal veinlets and at the periphery of the acini, further accumulations are found within the acini, often extending inward as far as the central vein. The l. cells become degenerated and consequently unable to perform their function. The condition tends to become permanent, thus differing from a physiological infiltration of fat. [D, 1. 4.]—**Fatty nutmeg-l.** See *Fatty atrophic l.*—**Fibro-fatty l.** See *Cirrhotic fatty l.*—**Floating l.** Lat., *hepar migrans* (seu *mobile*). Ger., *Wanderleber*. It., *fegato ambulante*. A l. in which there is abnormal mobility due to relaxation of the hepatic ligament; in the recumbent posture the organ descends toward the inclined side. It is more common among women than men, and is supposed to result from mechanical causes, especially from pressure. [D, 25; E. H. Parker, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 15, 1889, p. 656 (a, 34).]—**Gin-drinker's l., Gin l.** Fr., *foie des buveurs de gin*. See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Granular l., Granulated l.** A cirrhotic l. in which the contour of the organ is modified and its surface noduiated in consequence of irregular atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue. [Strümpell (a, 34).]—**Heart l.** Any one of the secondary affections of the l. which are dependent on heart lesions. [D, 45.]—**Hob-nailed l., Hob-nail l.** See *Atrophic nutmeg l.*—**Lardaceous l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Left l.** See SPLEEN.—**Leucæmic l.** The l. hypertrophied in consequence of leucæmia and showing on section minute grains resembling miliary tubercles in the portal venules. [Wilks and Moxon (a, 34).]—**L.-grass.** The *Marchantia polymorpha*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mamillated l.** A granulated l. [a, 34.]—**Melanæmic l.** The l. of a person having melanæmia, in which black pigment-matter has been deposited in the interior of the blood-vessels and in the interstitial connective tissue. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Movable l.** See *Floating l.*—**Nutmeg l.** Lat., *hepar moschatiforme* (*atrophicum*), *hepar variegatum*. Fr., *foie* (*noix de*) *muscade*. Ger., *Muskatnussleber*. A l. in which chronic venous engorgement from heart disease has produced dilatation of the capillaries and a peculiar mottled appearance of the lobules from breaking down and pigmentation of the hepatic cells about the intralobular vein. [B.]—**Pigmentary degeneration of the l., Pigment l.** A condition of the l. found post mortem as a result of melanæmia. It consists in the presence of granular matter in the blood of the gland, either free or in the cells, and dependent upon a destruction of the blood-corpuscles. It is considered to be due to the influence of malaria. [D, 1.]—**Rhachitic l., Rickety l.** The l. in rhachitis, in which there is increase of the portal cellular tissue. [Roberts (a, 34).]—**Rusty-brown atrophic l.** A l. in which the cells inclose numerous brownish-red granules, apparently excreted biliary coloring matter. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Scrofulous l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Tight-lace l.** A l. with an elongated right lobe, capsular thickening, atrophy of the parenchyma, mobility, and furrowing of the surface from pressure of the ribs, caused by the continued employment of tightly laced stays. [a, 34.]—**Tuberculated l.** A granulated l. [a, 34.]—**Wandering l.** See *Floating l.*—**Wax-like l., Waxy l.** See *Amyloid l.*—**Whisky l.** See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.

LIVER-LEAF, n. Li^{2}v'u^{6}r-lef. The genus *Hepatica*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

LIVERWORT, n. Li^{2}v'u^{6}r-wu^{6}rt. 1. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. 2. The genera *Hepatica* and *Marchantia*, especially the *Hepatica triloba* and the *Marchantia polymorpha*. As a n., in the pl., *l's*, the *Hepaticæ*, especially the division *Marchantieæ*. [A, 511; B, 19, 77, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Ground-l.** Of the herbalists, the *Peltidea* (*Peltigera*) *canina*. [B, 19 (a. 35).]—**Iceland l.** See CETRARIA *islandica*.—**Noble l.** See HEPATICA *triloba*.—**Star l., Stone l.** The *Marchantia polymorpha*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

LIVID, adj. Li^{2}v'i^{2}d. Lat., *lividus* (from *livere*, to be of a bluish color). Fr., *livide*. Ger., *leichenfarben, bleifarbig, schlagblau*. It., *livido*. Sp., *cardeno*. Of a pale lead-color, clouded with bluish-brown and gray. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

LIVIDITY, n. Li^{2}v-i^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *livedo*. Fr., *lividité*. The condition of being livid. [a, 48.]—**Cadaveric l.** Fr., *lividité cadavérique*. A bluish discoloration in the dependent parts of a corpse appearing four or five hours after death, due to the accumulation and infiltration of the blood into the tissues. [L, 49 (a, 39).]

LIVISTONA (Lat.), **LIVISTONIA** (Lat.), n's f. Li^2-vi^2-sto'-na^3, -ni^2-a^3. A genus of palms of the *Corypheæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. australis.** The cabbage-palm of Australia, the fan-palm of New South Wales, Gippsland palm-tree. The young and tender leaves are eaten like cabbage. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. humilis.** The cabbage-palm of New South Wales. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. inermis.** An Australian species having edible buds. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. rotundifolia.** A species found in the Molucca Islands and Cochin-China. Sago is prepared from the pith of the stem, and the leaf-buds are eaten. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LIVITULA (Lat.), n. f. Li^2-vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See UVULA.

LIVOR (Lat.), n. m. Li(le)'vo^{2}r(wo^{2}r). Gen., *-or'is*. From *livere*, to be of a blue color. Lividity.—**L. a strangulatione.** See LIVEDO *mechanica*.—**L. cutis.** Lividity of the skin. [G, 11.]—**L. emortualis.** Syn.: *macula emortualis, suggillatio*. A discolored spot on the skin of a corpse, due to incipient putrefaction. [G.]—**L. febrilis.** The lividity observed during a febrile chill. [G, 77.]—**L. mortis.** See *L. emortualis*.—**L. sanguinis.** See ECCHYMOSIS.

LIX (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}x. Gen., *lic'is*. Ashes or lye. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

LIXA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}x'a^3. Of Kerr, potash. [B, 91.]—**L. phosphorosa.** Potassium phosphite. [B, 91.]—**L. sulphurosa, Sulphurous l.** Potassium sulphite. [B, 91.]

LIXIVIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}x-i^2'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From *lix*, ashes, lye. Lye. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**Bicarbonas lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate*.—**Carbonas lixiviæ alcalinus.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Hydriodas lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *iodide*.—**Hydrochloras lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *chloride*.—**Hydrojodas lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *iodide*.—**L. acetata, Lixiviæ acetas.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**L. e tartaro, L. purificata.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**L. tartarizata.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate*.—**L. vitriolata (sulphurea).** See POTASSIUM *sulphate*.—**Nitras lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *nitrate*.—**Prussias lixiviæ et ferri.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide*.—**Sal lixiviæ purificatus, Subcarbonas lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Sulfas lixiviæ.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate*.—**Sulphuretum lixiviæ stibiatum.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum non ablutum*.—**Tartras lixiviæ et sodæ.** See TARTARUS *natronatus*.—**Tartras lixiviæ stibiatus.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate*.

LIXIVIAL, adj. Li^{2}x-i^{2}v′i^2-a^{2}l. From *lixivia*, lye. Fr., *lixiviel.* Pertaining to a lye; obtained by lixiviation. [B, 38 (α, 39).]

LIXIVIATED, adj. Li^{2}x-i^{2}v′i^2-at-e^{2}d. From *lixivia*, lye. Subjected to or prepared by lixiviation.

LIXIVIATION, n. Li^{2}x-i^{2}v-i^2-a′shu^{2}n. From *lixivius*, made into lye. Ger., *Auslaugung.* 1. In chemistry, the act or process of washing wood ashes to obtain alkaline salts, or the process or act of making lye. 2. In pharmacy, displacement. See PERCOLATION. [α, 38.]

LIXIVIOUS, adj. Li^{2}x-i^{2}v′i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *lixiviosus* (from *lixivius*, made into lye). See LIXIVIAL.

LIXIVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}x-i^2′vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *lix*, lye. Lye.—**L. aceticum.** Potassium acetate. [L, 105.]—**L. alkali vegetabilis.** An aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. ammoniacale.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**L. ammoniacale anisatum.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**L. ammoniacale aromaticum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**L. ammoniacale causticum.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**L. causticum.** Fr., *lessive caustique.* See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**L. kali vegetabilis.** Aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. magistrale.** Solution of caustic potash. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. mater salis marini.** See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**L. saponarium.** Caustic lye; liquor potassæ; solution of potash. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. vitriolatum.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

LIZARD, n. Li^{2}z′a^{3}rd. See under LACERTA.—**Green l.** See LACERTA *viridis.*—**L's-tail.** 1. The genus *Saururus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).] 2. In the West Indies, the *Piper peltatum.*—**L's-tongue.** The genus *Sauroglossum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LIZARI, n. See ALI-ZARI.

LIZARIC ACID, n. Li^{2}z-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lizarique.* Of Debus, a substance obtained by heating the coloring matters of madder with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc oxide. The residue obtained is dissolved in a boiling solution of alum, which, on cooling, deposits lizaric acid. The substance held in solution is *oxylizaric acid.* Cf. ALIZARIN and PHTHALIC ACID. [B, 93 (α, 39).]

LLANDRINDOD-WELLS, n. A place in Radnorshire, Wales, where there are chalybeate and saline springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

LLANDUDNO (Welsh), n. A seaside resort in Wales, recommended to invalids suffering from pulmonary diseases. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LLO, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 49.]

LOA (Lat.), n. f. Lo′a^3. The larva of *Filaria oculi.*

LOADSTONE, n. Lo^{3}d′sto^{3}n. See LODESTONE.

LOAKED, adj. Lokd. Filled with material for producing the proper secretion (said of gland cells). [I.]

LOASA (Lat.), n. f. Lo-a(a^3)′sa^3. A genus of tropical American herbs of the *Loasaceæ* (Fr., *loasacées*), which are a natural order of dicotyledonous plants. The *Loasinæ* of Link and the *Loaseæ* (Fr., *loasées*) are the same. The *Loasineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Loaseæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. ambrosiæfolia.** Fr., *loase piquante.* A Peruvian species, all parts of which are armed with bristly hairs which secrete an acrid fluid and inflict a sharp sting if handled without caution. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. hispida.** The *L. urens.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**L. lateritia.** Common Chile nettle; a species often cultivated in botanical gardens. All parts are covered with rough stinging hairs. [Baillon, B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. urens.** The *L. ambrosiæfolia.* [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]

LOBAG, n. Of Camelli, a root used in the Philippines as a purgative, febrifuge, and alexipharmac. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LOBAR, adj. Lob′a^{3}r. From λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *lobaire.* Ger., *lobar.* Pertaining to or affecting a lobe as distinguished from a lobule (see *L.* PNEUMONIA).

LOBARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lob(lo^{2}b)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Of De Candolle, a genus of lichens the species of which are referred to *Parmelia, Cetraria, Sticta, Physcia,* etc. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. adusta.** The *Parmelia omphalodes.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. islandica.** See CETRARIA *islandica.*—**L. pulmonacea.** The *Sticta pulmonacea.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. saxatilis.** The *Parmelia saxatilis.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

LOBARIC ACID, n. Lob-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lobarique.* A colorless, crystalline acid substance, $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$, obtained from *Lobaria adusta* (*Parmelia omphalodes*). [B, 2.]

LOBATE, adj. Lob′at. Lat., *lobatus* (from λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *lobé.* Ger., *gelappt.* 1. Resembling or pertaining to a lobe. 2. Divided into lobes or bearing lobes (Fr., *lobifère*); of birds (Fr., *lobipède*), having toes furnished with membranous flaps. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35); C; L, 341 (α, 27).]

LOBATED, adj. Lob′at-e^{2}d. See LOBATE (2d def.).

LOBE, n. Lob. Gr., λοβός. Lat., *lobus.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lappen.* It., Sp., *lobo.* A projecting and somewhat rounded portion of a part or organ; in the brain, either (*a*) a rounded elevation (*e. g.,* one of the corpora quadrigemina) or (*b*) a group of cerebellar folia (*e. g.,* the *semilunar l.*), or (*c*) a group of cerebral gyri more or less distinctly demarkated by deep fissures and corresponding approximately to the cranial bones (*e. g.,* the occipital l.); in botany, a subdivision of an organ, especially a rounded projection from the margin of a leaf, or other flattened organ. [B, 1, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35); J; α, 17.]—**Amygdaloid l's.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli* and cf. *Amygdaloid* TUBERCLE.—**Annular l. of the cerebrum.** Ger., *ringförmiger Lappen.* See OPERCULUM.—**Anonymous l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *hepaticus* (seu *hepatis*) *anonymus.* Fr., *l. anonyme du foie.* See *Quadrate l.*—**Anterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris* (seu *lunatus*) *anterior, lobus falciformis anterior* (seu *major*), *folium supralunare* (*cerebelli*). Fr., *l. semilunaire antérieur.* Ger., *vorderer halbmondförmiger Lappen, oberer halbmondförmiger Lappen des kleinen Hirns.* The whole of the quadrate l., except a narrow portion at its posterior part. [I, 15 (K).] Cf. *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.*—**Anterior inferior l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli inferior anterior.* Fr., *l. antérieur inferieur* (*du cervelet*). Ger., *vorderer unterer Lappen des Kleingehirns, unterer vorderer Lappen des kleinen Hirns.* See *Biventral l.*—**Anterior l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus cerebri anterior* (seu *anticus*). Fr., *l. antérieur du cerveau.* Ger., *Vorderlappen, vorder Lappen.* See *Frontal l.*—**Anterior l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus anterior.* See *Quadrate l. of the liver.*—**Antero-superior** (or **anterior superior**) **l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli anterior superior.* Fr., *l. antéro-supérieur* (*du cervelet*). See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum* and cf. *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Biventral l. (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *cerebelli biventer.* Fr., *l. digastrique.* Ger., *zweibäuchiger Lappen.* A projection on the under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere, between the amygdalæ anteriorly and the slender l. posteriorly. [I, 14 (K).]—**Caudate l.** See EMINENTIA *caudata* and *Caudate l. of the liver.*—**Caudate l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepatis caudatus.* 1. An elevation of the hepatic tissue which extends between the Spigelian l. and the right l. [L.] 2. See *Spigelian l.*—**Central l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli centralis.* Fr., *l. central du cervelet.* Ger., *Centrallappen des Kleinhirns.* See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris.* Fr., *l. semilunaire* (*du cervelet*). Ger., *halbmondförmiger Lappen des Kleinhirns.* See *Anterior* and *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.*—**Cuneiform l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *cerebelli cuneiformis.* Ger., *keilförmiger Lappen des Kleinhirns.* See *Biventral l.*—**Cuneiform l. of the cerebrum.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri cuneatus.* See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Digastric l. (of the cerebellum).** Fr., *l. digastrique* (*du cervelet*). See *Biventral l.*—**Duodenal l. of the liver.** See *Caudate l.*—**Falciform l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *falciformis.* Fr., *l. falciforme.* Ger., *Sichellappen, sichelförmiger Lappen.* Of Schwalbe, a l. of the brain, consisting of the fornix, dentate convolution, lamina septi lucidi, and limbic l. [I, 15 (K).] See also under GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**Frontal internal l. of the cerebrum.** Fr., *l.* (ou *lobule*) *frontal interne.* See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Frontal l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *frontalis.* Fr., *l.* (ou *lobule*) *frontal, grand l.* Ger., *Stirnlappen.* That part of a cerebral hemisphere lying in front of the central and Sylvian fissures. [I, 15 (K).]—**Fusiform l.** Lat., *lobus fusiformis.* See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Grand l. limbique** (Fr.). 1. Of Broca, see *Limbic l.* 2. See *Falciform l.*—**Hepatic l's.** See *L's of the liver.*—**Hidden l. of the cerebrum.** Fr., *l. couvert.* See INSULA (1st def.).—**Inferior l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli inferior.* Ger., *unterer Lappen des Kleinhirns.* See *Biventral l.*—**Inferior posterior** (or **semilunar**) **l. of the cerebellum.** See *Posterior inferior l. of the cerebellum.*—**Intermediate l.** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *intermedius.* Fr., *l. intermédiaire.* Ger., *Zwischenhirnlappen.* See INSULA (1st def.).—**Inter-optic l.** [Spitzka]. An area in the gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius, said to represent the distinct pair of l's which are seen in the iguana in front of the origin of the trochlearis nerve. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).]—**Lateral l's of the prostate.** Lat., *lobi prostatæ laterales, lobi laterales prostatici.* The portions of the prostate gland situated on each side of the urethra, usually not very well defined from the general mass of the organ. [L, 332.]—**Lateral l's of the thyreoid gland.** Lat., *lobi glandulæ thyreoideæ laterales.* Ger., *Seitenlappen der Schilddrüse.* The two main portions of the gland situated one on each side of the trachea and united below by the thyreoid isthmus. [C.]—**Left l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus sinister.* Ger., *linker Leberlappen.* The left portion of the liver separated from the rest by the longitudinal fissure. It is situated in the epigastric and left hypochondriac regions, sometimes extending as far as the upper border of the spleen. Its upper surface is convex, its lower surface concave and resting upon the front of the stomach. Its posterior border is in relation with the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [L, 172 (α, 29).]—**Limbic l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus limbicus.* Fr., *grand l. limbique.* Of Broca, a l. distinguishable from the other convolutions on the mesial surface of the brain, made up of the gyrus fornicatus and the anterior portion of the uncinate gyrus. [I, 15, 100 (K).] Cf. *Falciform l.* and *L. limbique.*—**Lingual l.** Lat., *lobus lingualis.* Fr., *l. linguale.* Ger., *Zungenläppchen.* See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L. anonyme du foie** (Fr.). See *Quadrate l. of the liver.*—**L's bijumeau** (Fr.). See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**L. carré** [Gratiolet] (Fr.). See *Quadrate l. of the cerebrum.*—**L. central** (Fr.), **L. couvert** (Fr.). See INSULA (1st def.).—**L's creux** (Fr.). In fishes, the homologues of the corpora quadrigemina in man. [α, 29.]—**L. de la moëlle allongée** (Fr.). See TONSILLA *cerebri.*—**L. digastrique (du cervelet)** (Fr.). See *Biventral l.*—**L's du cerveau** (Fr.). The cerebral hemispheres. [L, 41 (α, 17).]—**L's du cervelet** (Fr.). See *Biventral* LOBES.—**L. du nerf pneumo-gastrique** (Fr.). See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. frontal interne** (Fr.). See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. grand** (Fr.). See *Frontal l.*—**L. grêle** (Fr.). See *Slender l.*—**L. intime inférieur** (Fr.). See AMYGDALA *cerebelli.*—**L. limbique** (Fr.). See *Limbic l.*—**L. médian** (Fr.). See *Parietal l.*—**L. médian du cervelet** (Fr.). See LOBULUS *centralis vermis superior.*—**L. of an anther.** The anther-sac or theca. [α, 35.]—**L's of the cerebellum.** Fr., *l's du cervelet.* Ger., *Lappen des kleines Gehirns.* See LOBUS *cerebelli biventer, centralis,* etc.—**L's of the cerebrum.** Lat., *lobi cerebrales* (1st def.). Fr., *l's cérébraux* (1st def.), *l's du cerveau* (2d def.). Ger., *Gehirnlappen* (1st def.). 1. The anterior, middle, and posterior l's of the brain. 2. The cerebral hemispheres. [A, 478 (α, 17); L, 41.]—**L. of the corpus callosum.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**L. of the ear.** Lat., *lobus auris.* Fr., *l.* (ou *lobule*) *d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrläppchen.* The lower portion of the auricle (below the incisura intertragica), in which there is no cartilage. The subcutaneous connective tissue is highly developed in this place, its meshes containing

globules of fat, but only a few blood-vessels and nerves. [F, 3.]—**L's of the epididymis.** Lat., *lobi epididymii.* See LOBULI *epididymidis.*—**L's of the kidney.** Lat., *lobi reniculi* (seu *renis*). See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**L's of the liver.** Lat., *lobi hepatis* (seu *hepatici*). Fr., *l's du foie.* Ger., *Leberlappen.* The right and left l's. [a, 17.] See *Quadrate l.*, *Caudate l.*, and *Spigelian l.*—**L's of the lung.** Lat., *lobi pulmonales.* Ger., *Lungenflügel.* The small divisions comprising a l. of the lungs, each l. containing the terminal ramification of a bronchial tube and of the pulmonary vessels. The l's are separated from each other by connective tissue. [B.]—**L's of the mamma.** Lat., *lobi glandulæ mammæ.* The portions into which the glandular tissues of the mammary gland are divided by fibrous or areolar tissue. They consist of a number of small l's which divide and subdivide into smaller ones, all connected with an excretory duct. [L, 31, 332.]—**L's of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *lobi medullæ oblongatæ.* See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.* —**L. of the nose.** Lat., *lobulus nasi.* A rounded eminence at the lower extremity of the dorsum of the nose. [A, 478 (a, 17).]—**L's of the pancreas.** The roundish aggregations of the glandular tissue of the pancreas separated from each other by connective tissue. [L.]—**L. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L's of the prostate.** The lateral l's and the middle l. of the gland. [L.]—**L's of the testicle.** See LOBULI *testis.*—**L. olfactif** (Fr.). See *Olfactory l.*—**L. optiques** (Fr.), **L's orbitaires** (Fr.). See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**L. petit** (Fr.). See *Slender l.*—**L. quadrangulaire (du cervelet)** (Fr.). See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum.*—**L. rétracté** (Fr.). See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. semilunaire (du cervelet)** (Fr.). See *Anterior* and *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.*—**L. sphénoïdal** (Fr.). See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**L. sphéno-occipital** (Fr.). See *Posterior l.*—**L. touffé** (Fr.). See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Lower posterior l.** See *Posterior inferior l.*—**Mantle l.** See PALLIUM.—**Median l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus medius.* Fr., *l. médian.* See *Parietal l.*—**Median l. of the cerebellum.** The mesal division of the cerebellum as distinguished from the lateral portion; the vermis cerebelli. [I, 15.]—**Middle l. of the prostate.** Lat., *lobus prostatæ medius* (seu *inferior*), *lobus medius prostatæ* (seu *prostaticus*). The portion of the prostate gland in front of the urethra connecting the two lateral l's. [L.]—**Middle l. of the thyreoid gland.** Lat., *lobus glandulæ thyreoideæ medius.* A prolongation upward from the isthmus or lateral l's of the thyreoid gland to the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 332.] —**Occipital l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *occipitalis.* Fr., *l. occipitale.* Ger., *Occipitall'*, *Hinterlappen.* The caudal region of either hemicerebrum; on the mesal aspect a definite boundary is the occipital fissure, but otherwise it is continuous with the parietal and the temporal l's. [I, 15, 98.]—**Olfactory l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus olfactorius.* Fr., *l. olfactif.* Ger., *Riechlappen*, *Riechwindung.* A mass of gray matter which arises in each cerebral hemisphere from the front of the anterior perforated space by two roots, and, passing forward in the olfactory sulcus, ends in the olfactory bulb. [I, 2.]—**Optic l's.** Lat., *lobi optici.* Fr., *l. optiques*, *lobules optiques* (ou *orbitaires*). Ger., *Sehlappen.* See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**Orbital l's.** The convolutions lying above the orbit. [B.]—**Pancreatic l. of the liver.** See *Caudate l. of the liver.*—**Parietal l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *parietalis.* Fr., *l. pariétal.* Ger., *Parietallappen*, *Scheitellappen.* The upper and lateral portion of the hemisphere of the cerebrum, between the fissure of Rolando and the external part of the parieto-occipital fissure and over the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius. [McClellan (a, 29).]—**Parieto-temporal l.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**Petit l.** (Fr.). See *Slender l.*—**Petit l. de l'insule de Reil** (Fr.). See INSULA (1st def.).—**Pneumogastric l.** Lat., *lobus pneumogastricus.* Fr., *l.* (*du nerf*) *pneumogastrique.* See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli lunatus posterior*, *lobus falciformis minor* (seu *posterior*). Ger., *hinterer halbmondförmiger Lappen* (*des Kleingehirns*). The narrow posterior portion of the quadrate l. [I, 15 (K).]—**Posterior inferior l. (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebelli*, seu *semilunaris*) *posterior inferior.* Fr., *l. semi-lunaire inférieur*, *l. postérieur inférieur*, *lobule inférieur postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer unterer Lappen* (*des kleinen Hirns*). The hindermost l. of the lateral hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 15.]—**Posterior l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *posterior.* Fr., *l. postérieur* (*du cerveau*). The portion of the cerebrum posterior to the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 36 (K).]—**Posterior l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus posterior.* Ger., *hinterer Leberlappen.* See *Spigelian* LOBE. —**Posterior semilunar (or superior) l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli posterior superior.* Fr., *l. semilunaire supérieur.* Ger., *hinterer oberer Lappen des Kleinhirns.* The posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum. [B.]—**Post-optic l's.** Lat., *lobi postoptici.* The posterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 25 (K).] Cf. *True optic l's.*—**Quadrate l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus* (seu *lobulus*) *cerebelli quadrangularis* (seu *quadratus*). Fr., *l. quadrangulaire du cervelet*, *l.* (ou *lobule*) *carré.* Ger., *viereckiger Lappen des Kleinhirns*, *ungleich vierseitiger Lappen.* A large l. on the upper surface of the cerebellum, situated between the central l. anteriorly and the great horizontal fissure posteriorly. It is divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic l's. [I, 15 (K).]—**Quadrate l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepatis quadratus.* An oblong elevation (with its long axis running antero-posteriorly) on the lower surface of the liver in front of the transverse fissure and between the gall-bladder and the longitudinal fissure. [L.]—**Right l. of the liver.** Lat., *lobus hepaticus dexter.* Ger., *rechter Leberlappen.* The larger of the two main l's of the liver. It is separated from the left l. on the inferior surface of the organ by the umbilical fissure, on the posterior by the fissure for the ductus venosus and in part by the interlobar notch, while elsewhere there is no division. It is subdivided into the caudate and quadrate and Spigelian l's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Semilunar l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus cerebelli semilunaris.* See *Anterior* and *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.*—**Slender l. (of the cerebellum),** **Small l.** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebelli*) *gracilis* (seu *subtilis*). Fr., *l. grêle*, *l. petit.* Ger., *zarter* (oder *dünner*) *Lappen.* A narrow portion of the inferior surface of one of the cerebellar hemispheres, bounded in front by the biventral l. and behind by the posterior inferior l. [I, 15 (K).]—**Sphenoidal l.** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *sphenoidalis.* Fr., *l. sphénoïdale.* See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**Spheno-occipital l.** Fr., *l. sphéno-occipital.* See *Posterior l.*—**Spheno-temporal l.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**Spigelian l. (of the liver).** Lat., *lobus Spigelii.* An irregular quadrangular portion of the liver lying behind the fissure for the portal vein and between the fissure for the vena cava and the ductus venosus. [L.] See *Quadrate l. of the liver.*—**Spinal l.** Lat., *lobus spinalis.* See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Square l. of the cerebellum.** See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum.*—**Sub-peduncular l. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *lobus subpeduncularis.* Ger., *Unterschenkellappen.* See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Superior l. of the brain.** Lat., *lobus cerebri superior.* Fr., *l. supérieur* (*du cerveau*). See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**Superior l. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *lobule supérieur du cervelet.* Ger., *oberer Lappen des kleinen Hirns.* See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum.*—**Tailed l.** See EMINENTIA *caudata.* —**Temporal l.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal l.*—**Temporo-occipital l.** Fr., *l. temporo-occipital.* Ger., *Occipitotemporallappen*, *Schläfenlappen.* The posterior inferior portion of the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere, including the fusiform lobule and the inferior occipito-temporal convolution. [I, 39 (K).]—**Temporo-sphenoidal l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobus* (*cerebri*) *temporosphenoidalis.* Fr., *l. temporo-sphénoïdal.* Ger., *Schläfenlappen.* A pyramidal portion of the brain, limited anteriorly and superiorly by the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius, while posteriorly it runs into the occipital l. [I, 29 (K).]—**Thin l.** See *Slender l.*—**Third l. of the prostate.** See *Middle l. of the prostate.*—**True optic l's** [Spitzka]. The anterior corpora quadrigemina, so called because they represent the real termination of the optic tracts. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 40 (K).] Cf. *Postoptic l's.*—**Upper anterior l. of the cerebellum.** See *Quadrate l. of the cerebellum.*—**Upper posterior l. of the cerebellum.** See *Posterior crescentic l. of the cerebellum.*

LOBECHOS (Lat.), **LOBECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Lob(lo^{2}b)-e-(a)′ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s), -ku^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From λοβός, a lobe, and ἦχος, a sound. See LOBORRHEXIECHOS.

LOBELACRIN, n. Lob-e^{2}l-a^{2}k′ri^{2}n. From *Lobelia*, a generic name, and *acer*, sharp. The acrid substance of lobelia occurring in brown warty tufts, soluble in ether and in chloroform, slightly soluble in water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

LOBELIA (Lat.), n. f. Lob-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-a^2. From *M. de Lobel*, a botanist and physician to James I of England. Fr., *lobélie* (1st def.), *herbe de lobélie enflée* (2d def.), *lobélie enflée* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Lobelie* (1st def.), *L'kraut* (2d def.), *Lobelienkraut* (2d def.). Sp., *l.* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *herba lobeliæ* [Ger. Ph. (2d def.). Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*inflatæ* [Belg. Ph.]). 1. A genus of herbaceous plants distinguished from *Campanula* by the irregular corolla and completely united anthers, and by the excessive acridity of the juice. The *Lobeliaceæ* (Fr., *lobéliacées*; Ger., *Lobeliaceen*) are the lobeliads, an order of dicotyledonous plants now made a section (the *Lobeliæ* of Gray) or tribe (the *Lobelieæ* of Bentham and Hooker) of the *Campanulaceæ* (*q. v.*). 2. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, the dried flowering herb (the leaves and tops) of *L. inflata.* The U. S. Ph. directs the use of the leaves and tops after some of the capsules have become inflated, while the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Russ. Ph. direct the use of the blooming plant, the Fr. Cod. the use of the plant, and the other Ph's the use of the leaves and flowering tops. In commerce, l. occurs generally in the



LOBELIA CARDINALIS. [A, 327.]

form of oblong, compressed cakes, having a taste resembling that of tobacco, slight at first, but afterward sharp and burning. It is a powerful, nauseating emetic (see LOBELACRIN) and in large doses an acro-narcotic poison (see LOBELINE). L. is used in tetanus, in small repeated doses for producing relaxation of the os uteri, and in pectoral and laryngeal affections, especially spasmodic asthma. [B, 1, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—

Acetum lobeliæ [U. S. Ph.]. Vinegar of l., made by moistening 10 parts of l. in No. 30 powder with 5 of dilute acetic acid, and treating in a percolator with enough more dilute acetic acid to make 100 parts of filtered liquid. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Acrid l.** See *L. urens.*—**Bladder-podded l.** See *L. inflata.*—**Blue l.** See *L. syphilitica.*—**Brilliant l.** See *L. fulgens.*—**Cardinal-flower l.** See *L. cardinalis.*—**Decoctum lobeliæ syphiliticæ.** Fr., *décoction de cardinale bleue.* A preparation made by boiling 16 grammes of dried l.-root in 6 kilogrammes of water till reduced one third, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Ethereal tincture of l.** See *Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea.*—**Extractum lobeliæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de lobélie enflée.* Ger., *flüssiges Lobelienextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of l., in No. 60 powder, with 35 of alcohol, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the l. is exhausted, reserving the first 85 cubic centimetres of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing the two, and adding alcohol enough to make 100 cubic centimetres of extract. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Great l.** See *L. syphilitica.*—**Herba lobeliæ** [Ger. Ph. (2d def.), Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *L.* (2d def.).—**L. antisyphilitica.** Fr., *lobélie antisyphilitique.* See *L. syphilitica.*—**L. caoutchouc.** Fr., *lobélie caoutchouc.* Ger., *Kautschuklobelie.* A species found in the Andes, the milky juice of which is sold in Quito as caoutchouc. [Humboldt (B, 173, 180 [α, 35]).]—**L. cardinalis.** Fr., *lobélie cardinale, cardinale rouge.* Ger., *scharlachrothe Lobelie.* Red cardinal, red l., scarlet l., cardinal-flower l.: a North American species with acrid properties. The root has been used as an anthelminthic and antisyphilitic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. cirsiifolia.** Fr., *lobélie à feuilles de Circé.* A poisonous North American species. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. decurrens.** An emetic species found in Peru. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**L. delissiana.** A species growing in Mexico, where it is called "vegetable kermes," from the similarity of its action to that of the antimonialis. The tincture of the root is used in nervous and pulmonary affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 39).]—**L. dortmanna.** Ger., *Wasserlobelie.* Water l.; an aquatic species growing in the United States, and having acrid and narcotic properties. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. fulgens.** Brilliant l., Mexican cardinal flower; a species having the acrid and narcotic properties of *L. cardinalis.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. inflata.** Fr., *lobélie enflée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *renflée*), *tabac indien.* Ger., *aufgeblasene Lobelie.* Bladder-podded l., asthma (or emetic) weed, Indian tobacco; a common weed growing in neglected situations throughout the United States. All parts are medicinal, but the root and capsules are said to be most active. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).] See also *L.* (2d def.), LOBELIANIN, LOBELIC ACID, LOBELIIN, LOBELINE, and INFLATINE.—**L'kraut** (Ger.). See *L.* (2d def.).—**L. longiflora.** Fr., *lobélie à longues fleurs.* Ger., *langblüthige Lobelie.* A West Indian species the leaves of which are used externally for blistering, and internally, in minute doses, as a drastic purgative and in chronic syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. nicotianæfolia.** Mah., *dhavala, bokenala, deonala.* A species growing in the mountain-ranges of the Indian Peninsula and Ceylon. The plant, which contains two alkaloids (lobeline and a crystalline solid), is supposed to have the properties of *L. inflata.* The natives use the leaves as an antispasmodic. [B, 5, 172 (α, 35).]—**L. pinifolia.** The pine-leaved l., a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 214, 310 (α, 35).]—**L. radicans.** An inert Cochin-China species. [A, 496 (α, 35).]—**L. spicata.** Pale-spiked l.; a species growing in fields and prairies in Canada and the United States. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L. splendens.** A species closely resembling *L. cardinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. stricta.** See *L. cirsiifolia.*—**L. syphilitica.** Fr., *lobélie syphilitique, cardinale bleue.* Ger., *virginische* (oder *schweisstreibende*) *Lobelie.* Blue l. (or cardinal flower), great l.; a showy species growing in wet meadows and along streams in the United States and Canada. Its root, *radix lobeliæ* (*syphiliticæ*, seu *antisyphiliticæ*, seu *virginiensis*), is sudorific, though of little value as an antisyphilitic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. tupa.** Fr., *lobélie tupa.* Mullein-leaved l.; a species found in Chili and Peru. The root and the stem contain a very caustic juice, which the homœopaths use medicinally. The plant is said to be so nauseating that the odor of the flowers excites vomiting. [B, 173, 180, 175 (α, 35).]—**L. urens.** Fr., *lobélie brûlant.* Acrid l., a species found in Europe. The juice is a caustic poison and a violent emetic and purgative. [B, 93, 173 (α, 35, 39).]—**L. virginiensis.** See *L. syphilitica.*—**Radix lobeliæ.** The root of *L. syphilitica.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Scarlet l.** See *L. cardinalis.*—**Tinctura lobeliæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de lobélie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *L' tinktur* [Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of l., made by macerating 1 part of l. in No. 40 powder for 1 day, and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 5 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for 2 days, using 2½ oz. of l. and alcohol enough to make by percolation 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. The other preparations are made by macerating or digesting 1 part of l. for from 3 to 10 days (boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]) with 5 parts [Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (5 and enough more to make 5 parts of filtered tincture after 6 days' digesting [Hung. Ph.] or 10 parts [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol (or 8 parts of stronger alcohol [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura lobeliæ ætherea** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 2½ oz. of l. in coarse powder for 7 days with 20 fl. oz. of spirit of ether, straining, pressing out, filtering, and adding spirit of ether enough to make 20 fl. oz. of tincture. [B, 5, 81, 95 (α, 38).]—**Vinegar of l.** See *Acetum lobeliæ.*—**Water l.** See *L. dortmanna.*



LOBELIA INFLATA. [A, 327.]

LOBELIACEOUS, adj. Lob-e^{2}l-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Of or pertaining to the *Lobeliaceæ*; having the characters or the properties of the genus *Lobelia.* [α, 35.]

LOBELIANIN, n. Lob-el'i^2-a^{2}n-i^{2}n. A volatile acrid principle found by Pereira in lobelia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

LOBELIC ACID, n. Lob-el'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lobélique.* A nonvolatile acid obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, occurring in small yellow acicular crystals. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

LOBÉLIE (Fr.), n. Lo-ba-le. See LOBELIA.—**Extrait liquide de l. enflée.** See *Extractum* LOBELIÆ *fluidum.*—**L. brûlante.** See LOBELIA *urens.*—**L. enflée** [Fr. Cod.], **L. renflée.** See LOBELIA *inflata.*—**Poudre de l. enflée** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying lobelia (2d def.) at a temperature of 25° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de l.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* LOBELIÆ.

LOBELIE (Ger.), n. Lo-bal'i^2-e^2. See LOBELIA.—**Aufgeblasene L.** See LOBELIA *inflata.*—**Flüssiges L'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* LOBELIÆ *fluidum.*—**Kautschukl'.** See LOBELIA *caoutchouc.*—**L'nkraut.** See LOBELIA (2d def.).—**Scharlachrothe L.** See LOBELIA *cardinalis.*—**Schweisstreibende L.** See LOBELIA *syphilitica.*

LOBELIIN, n. Lob-el'i^2-i^{2}n. Of Reinsch (1843), a peculiar substance thought to be the active principle of *Lobelia inflata*, but afterward determined to be an indefinite compound containing traces of lobelianin and lobelic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

LOBELINE, n. Lob'e^{2}l-en. Lat., *lobelina.* Fr., *lobéline.* A light, oily, yellow alkaloid found in *Lobelia inflata*, very soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ether, and various oils, and having a piquant taste and a somewhat aromatic odor. [B, 38 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).]

LOBENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Lob'e^{2}n-stin. A place in Reuss-L. where there are ferruginous springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LOBIFÈRE (Fr.), n. Lo-be-fe^{2}r. From λοβός, a lobe, and *ferre*, to bear. See under LOBATE (2d def.).

LOBIOLE, n. Lob'i^2-ol. Lat., *lobiolus.* Fr., *l.* A division or small lobe of the thallus of certain lichens. [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]

LOBIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Lo-be-pe^{2}d. From λοβός, a lobe, and *pes*, a foot. See under LOBATE (2d def.).

LOBLOLLY, n. Lo^{2}b'lo^{2}l-li^2. 1. The *Pinus tæda.* 2. The *Pisonia subcordata.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L.-bay.** The genus *Gordonia.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**L.-sweetwood.** The *Sciadophyllum jacquinia.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-wood.** 1. In Jamaica, the *Cupania americana* and other species of *Cupania.* 2. The *Pisonia cordata.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LOBOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Lob(lo^{2}b)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From λοβός, a lobe, and πνεύμων, the lung. See *Lobar* PNEUMONIA.

LOBORRHEXIECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Lob(lo^{2}b)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)-i^2-e(a)'ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). From λοβός, a pod, ῥῆξις, a breaking, and ἦχος, a sound. The sound of the breaking of a pod, or the similar sound made by pressure at the inner canthus of the eye. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LOBSTER, n. Lo^{2}b'stu^{6}r. A.-S., *loppestre, lopystre.* Fr., *homard.* Ger., *Hummer.* It., *gambero marino.* Sp., *langosta.* See HOMARUS *vulgaris.*

LOBULAR, adj. Lo^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *lobulus*, a little lobe. Of or pertaining to a lobule, or to the lobules of a structure or organ. [α, 17.]

LOBULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo^{2}b-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}a^3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Alyssum.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. maritima.** A small undershrub growing on the southern coasts of Europe. Its oval, yellow-brown, alate seeds, *semina nasturtii* (seu *thlaspeos*) *maritimi*, were formerly used in urinary diseases, blennorrhœa, scurvy, etc., and are still used empirically. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LOBULATE, LOBULATED, adj's. Lo^{2}b'u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *lobulatus* (from *lobulus*, a little lobe). Ger., *kleinlappig.* Divided into or having lobules or small lobes. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

LOBULATION, n. Lo^{2}b-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. The state of being lobulate. [α, 17.]—**L. of the kidney.** A fissuring of the surface of the kidney and division of it into distinct portions, as in the fœtus. [α, 34.]

LOBULE, n. Lo^{2}b'u^{2}l. Lat., *lobulus* (from λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Läppchen.* It., *lobulo.* Sp., *lóbulo.* 1. A lobelet or small lobe; in the brain, a convolution. Cf. ACINUS. 2. Of Mirbel, a small fleshy body, as in the embryo of wheat and oats, developed on the side opposite to the cotyledon; of some authors, the smaller cotyledon in embryos with cotyledons unequal. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Cuneate l. (of the cerebrum).** Lat., *lobulus* (*cerebri*) *cuneatus* (seu *cuneus*). Fr., *l. cunéiforme.* See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Fat l's.** Fr., *l's adipeux* (ou *graisseux*). Ger., *Fettgewebsläppchen, Fettklümpchen, Fettläppchen, Fetttäubchen, Fettzellengruppen.*

Clusters of fat cells, each cluster being somewhat isolated from the others by connective tissue and blood-vessels. The l's are connected, forming lobes and sometimes larger masses. [J, 30, 31, 55, 140, 175.]—**Frontal l.** Fr., *l. frontal.* See *Frontal* LOBE.—**Fusiform l.** Lat., *lobulus fusiformis.* Fr., *l. fusiforme.* Ger., *Spindelläppchen.* See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Hepatic l's.** Lat., *lobuli hepatici* (seu *hepatis*). Fr., *l's biliaires.* Ger., *Leberläppchen.* Solid masses, from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, of the shape of polyedral compressed sphenoids, separated from each other by connective tissue. Each rests by a flattened base upon a branch of the hepatic vein, the sublobular vein, into which a small twig, the intralobular vein, which penetrates the l., empties. In the interior of the l. are the hepatic cells, between which are the bile capillaries, which anastomose freely with each other; branches of the portal vein, which unite with the capillary terminations of the intralobular vein; and a few capillaries from the hepatic artery, which unite with the capillaries of the intralobular hepatic and portal veins. [L.] See LOBES *of the liver.*—**Inferior parietal l.** Lat., *lobulus* (seu *gyrus*) *parietalis inferior.* Fr., *l. pariétal inférieur.* Ger., *unteres Scheitelläppchen.* A l. of the cerebrum consisting of a series of convolutions lying below the horizontal portion of the intraparietal fissure. It is divided into the supramarginal and angular convolutions, and is connected with the occipital lobe by several annectant gyri. [I, 1 (K).]—**Inferior temporal l.** Lat., *lobulus temporalis inferior.* See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Internal frontal l.** Fr., *l. frontal interne.* See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Internal occipital l.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri occipitalis* (*internus*). See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Internal parietal l. (of the brain).** Lat., *lobulus* (*cerebri*) *parietalis internus.* Fr., *l. pariétal interne.* See *Inferior parietal l.*—**Internal (parieto-) occipital l.** Fr., *l.* (ou *lobe*) *occipital interne.* See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Lingual l. of the cerebrum.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri lingualis.* Fr., *l. lingual.* See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L's biliaires** (Fr.). Of Sabourin, the hepatic l's.—**L. carré** (Fr.). 1. See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.* 2. See PRÆCUNEUS.—**L. de la circonférence** (Fr.). Of Cruveilhier, the larger part of the cerebellum. [I, 49.]—**L. de l'hippocampe** (Fr.). See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**L. du bulbe rachidien** (Fr.). See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**L. du deuxième pli ascendant** (Fr.). See *Parietal* GYRUS.—**L. du nerf pneumogastrique (ou vague)** (Fr.). See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. du pli courbe** (Fr.). See *Parietal l.*—**L. du pli marginal supérieur** (Fr.). See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. du pli pariétal ascendant** (Fr.). See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. frontal interne** (Fr.). See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. grêle** (Fr.). See *Slender* LOBE.—**L. inférieur antérieur** (Fr.). The biventral lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 28 (K).]—**L. inférieur postérieur** (Fr.). See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. marginal supérieur** (Fr.). See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. moyen.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. occipital interne** (Fr.). See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**L. of the corpus striatum.** Lat., *lobulus corporis striati.* Fr., *l. du corps strié.* The extraventricular portion of the striate body. [I, 47 (K).]—**L. of the ear.** Fr., *l. d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrläppchen.* See LOBE *of the ear.*—**L. of the hippocampus.** Fr., *l. de l'hippocampe.* See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**L. of the insula.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L's of the kidney.** Lat., *lobuli renales.* See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**L's of the liver.** See *Hepatic l's.*—**L's of the lung.** See *Pulmonary l's.*—**L's of the mamma.** Lat., *lobuli* (seu *lobi*) *glandulæ mammæ.* See LOBES *of the mamma.*—**L's of the par vagum, L. of the pneumogastric nerve.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L's optiques, L's orbitaires** (Fr.). See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**L. ovalaire** (Fr.). See *Paracentral* GYRUS.—**L. quadrilatère** (Fr.). See PRÆCUNEUS.—**L. sphénoïdale** (Fr.). See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. supérieur et externe du cervelet** [Vicq d'Azyr] (Fr.). The outer part of the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 18 (K).]—**L. supérieur et interne du cervelet** [Vicq d'Azyr] (Fr.). The inner part of the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 18 (K).]—**L's tonsillaires** (Fr.). See AMYGDALÆ *of the cerebellum.*—**L. touffé** (Fr.). See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. triangulaire** (Fr.). See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Oblique l's** [Owen]. Portions of the cerebellum of mammals corresponding to the amygdalæ cerebelli. [I, 14 (K).]—**Occipital l.** Lat., *lobulus cerebri occipitalis* (*internus*). Fr., *l. occipital interne.* See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Orbital l's.** Fr., *l's orbitaires.* See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**Oval l. of the cerebrum.** Fr., *l. ovalaire.* See *Paracentral* GYRUS.—**Paracentral l.** Lat., *lobulus* (*cerebri*) *paracentralis.* See *Paracentral* GYRUS and *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Parietal l's.** Lat., *lobulus parietalis.* Fr., *l. pariétal.* Ger., *Scheitelläppchen.* One of the two portions into which the parietal lobe is divided by the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. The upper l. is known as the superior parietal l. (see under CONVOLUTION); the lower as the inferior parietal l. [I. 15 (K).]—**Parieto-occipital l.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Pneumogastric l.** Lat., *lobulus pneumogastricus* (seu *vagi*). Fr., *l. du pneumogastrique.* See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Postero-parietal l.** Lat., *lobulus postero-parietalis.* See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Pulmonary l's.** Lat., *lobuli pulmonum.* See LOBES *of the lung.*—**Spermatic l's.** See LOBULI *testis.*—**Sphenoidal l.** Fr., *l. sphénoïdal.* See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**Superior parietal l.** Lat., *lobulus parietalis superior.* Fr., *l. pariétal supérieur.* See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Temporal l.** Fr., *l. temporal.* See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**Triangular l. (of the cerebrum).** Fr., *l. triangulaire.* See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Upper parietal l.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.

LOBULETTE, n. Lo²b-u²l-e²t'. See ACINUS.

LOBULIZATION, n. Lo²b-u²l-i²z-a'sh'n. See LOBULATION.

LOBULOUS, adj. Lo²b'u²l-u³s. Lat., *lobulus* (from λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *lobuleux.* See LOBULAR.

LOBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo²b'u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). See LOBULE.—**L. auriculæ.** See LOBE *of the ear.*—**L. centralis.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. centralis vermis superior.** Fr., *lobe médian du cervelet.* A small l. at the anterior part of the superior vermiform process situated in the incisura anterior. [A, 478 (a, 17); I, 49 (K).]—**L. cerebelli biventer.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli centralis.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli inferior anterior.** See *Biventral* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli medianus.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**L. cerebelli parvus** (seu **pneumogastricus**). See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Lobuli cerebelli spinales** [Gordon]. See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**L. cerebelli subpeduncularis.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. cerebelli tener.** Ger., *zarter Lappen* (*des kleinen Hirns*). See *Slender* LOBE.—**L. cerebri cuneatus.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**L. cerebri fusiformis.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**L. cerebri lingualis.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L. cerebri medialis posterior.** See *Posterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**L. cerebri occipitalis** (**internus**). See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**L. cerebri occipito-temporalis medialis.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L. cerebri paracentralis.** See *Paracentral* LOBULE.—**L. cerebri parietalis exterior.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. cerebri parietalis inferior** (seu **internus**). See *Inferior parietal* LOBULE.—**L. cerebri parietalis superior.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. cerebri quadratus** (seu **quadrilateralis**). See PRÆCUNEUS.—**L. cerebri supramarginalis.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. corporis striati.** 1. See INSULA (1st def.). 2. See LOBULE *of the corpus striatum.*—**L. cuneatus, L. cuneus.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Lobuli epididymidis.** The parts into which the epididymis is divided by transverse sæpta from its tunica albuginea. [L, 31.]—**L. extremus.** See GYRUS *descendens.*—**L. fissuræ Sylvii.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**Lobuli flocculi.** The lobules of the flocculus (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [a, 17.]—**L. fornicatus.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**L. frontalis inferior.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. frontalis medius.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION. [I, 17.]—**L. frontalis superior.** See *Superior frontal* GYRUS.—**L. fusiformis.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Lobuli glandulæ mammæ.** See LOBES *of the mamma.*—**Lobuli hepatici** (seu **hepatis**). See *Hepatic* LOBULES.—**L. hepatis anonymus.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepatis caudatus.** See *Caudate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepatis quadratus.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. medialis fronto-parietalis.** See GYRUS *fronto-parietalis medialis.*—**L. lingualis.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**Lobuli mammæ.** See LOBES *of the mamma.*—**L. marginalis.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. medialis occipitalis.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**L. medialis posterior.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Lobuli medullares renum.** See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**L. monticuli.** See MONTICULUS *cerebelli.*—**L. nasi.** See LOBE *of the nose.*—**L. nervi pneumogastrici.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. occipito-temporalis lateralis.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**L. occipito-temporalis medialis.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L. orbitalis medialis.** See *Middle orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**L. parietalis (cerebri).** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**L. parietalis exterior.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. parietalis inferior.** See *Inferior parietal* LOBULE.—**L. parietalis superior.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. pneumogastricus.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. postero-parietalis.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Lobuli prostatæ.** See LOBES *of the prostate.*—**Lobuli pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary* LOBULES.—**L. quadratus, L. quadrilateralis.** 1. See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.* 2. See PRÆCUNEUS.—**Lobuli renalis.** See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**L. rolandicus anterior.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. rolandicus posterior.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. Spigelii.** See *Spigelian* LOBE.—**L. supramarginalis.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. temporalis inferior.** See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. temporalis medius.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. temporalis superior.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Lobuli testiculi** (seu **testis**). Conical lobules, variously estimated at from 250 to 400 in number, which make up the glandular structure of the testicle. Each lobule is contained in one of the intervals between the fibrous cords and vascular processes extending between the mediastinum testis and the tunica albuginea, and consists of from one to three of the tubuli seminiferi. [A, 479 (a, 17).]—**L. tuberis.** 1. See NODULE (2d def.). 2. See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. vagi.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).

LOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Lob(lo²b)'u³s(u⁴s). 1. See LOBE. 2. Of the ancients, a pod or capsule, especially one of the legumes of *Hymenæa courbaril*, and of various species of *Guilandina*; also, by extension, one of those plants. [B, 1, 18, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. anterior.** See *Frontal* LOBE.—**L. anterior hepatis.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. aromaticus.** Of Clusius, the *Vanilla planifolia.* [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**L. auris.** See LOBE *of the ear.*—**L. biventer (cerebelli).** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. caudatus.** See *Caudate* LOBE.—**L. caudicis** [Burdach]. See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. caudicis nervi vagi.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. centralis.** 1. See INSULA (1st def.). 2. See *Paracentral* GYRUS.—**L. centralis cerebelli.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Lobi cerebelli anteriores.** The lobes which form the anterior and superior portion of the hemisphere of the cerebellum. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**L. cerebelli anterior superior.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli biventer.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli centralis.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli cuneiformis superior.** Of Aeby, the l. lunatus posterior. [a, 29.]—**L. cerebelli gracilis.** See *Slender* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli inferior.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. cerebelli inferior medius.** See *L. gracilis.*—**L. cerebelli intermedius** (seu **intertonsillaris**). See UVULA *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli lunatus anterior.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli lunatus posterior.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli major.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**L. cerebelli minor.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. cerebelli posterior.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum* and *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli**

posterior inferior. See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli posterior superior.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli quadrangularis** (seu **quadratus,** seu **quadrilaterus**). See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli semilunaris.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum* and *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli semilunaris inferior.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli semilunaris superior.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. cerebelli subtilis.** See *Slender* LOBE.—**Lobi cerebrales.** See LOBES *of the cerebrum* (1st def.).—**L. cerebri anterior** (seu **anticus**). See *Frontal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri falciformis.** See *Falciform* LOBE.—**L. cerebri frontalis.** See *Frontal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri inferior.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri intermedius.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. cerebri medius.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri occipitalis.** See *Occipital* LOBE.—**L. cerebri olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**L. cerebri opertus.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. cerebri parietalis.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri posterior** (seu **posticus**). See *Posterior* LOBE.—**L. cerebri quadratus.** See PRÆCUNEUS.—**L. cerebri sphenoidalis.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. cerebri superior, L. cerebri temporalis, L. cerebri temporo-sphenoidalis.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. corporis callosi.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**L. cuneiformis.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**L. descendens.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**L. dexter.** The right lobe of the liver. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**L. echinoides.** Of Clusius, the *Cæsalpinia bonducella.* [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]—**Lobi epididymidis.** See LOBULI *epididymidis.*—**L. falciformis.** See *Falciform* LOBE.—**L. falciformis anterior** (seu **major**). See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. falciformis minor** (seu **posterior**). See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. fornicatus.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**L. frontalis.** See *Frontal* LOBE.—**L. fusiformis.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Lobi glandulæ mammæ.** See LOBES *of the mamma.*—**Lobi glandulæ thyreoideæ laterales.** See *Lateral* LOBES *of the thyreoid gland.*—**L. glandulæ thyreoideæ medius.** See PYRAMID *of the thyreoid gland.*—**L. gracilis.** See *Slender* LOBE.—**Lobi hepatici.** See LOBES *of the liver.*—**L. hepaticus anonymus** (seu **anterior**). See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepaticus caudatus.** See *Caudate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepaticus dexter.** See *Right* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepaticus posterior.** See *Spigelian* LOBE.—**L. hepaticus quadratus.** See *L. quadratus* (2d def.).—**L. hepaticus sinister.** See *Left* LOBE *of the liver.*—**Lobi hepatis.** See LOBES *of the liver.*—**L. hepatis anonymus.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. hepatis sinister.** See *Left* LOBE *of the liver.*—**L. Hippocampi.** See *Hippocampal* GYRUS.—**L. inferior.** The lower or inferior lobe of the lung. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**L. inferior biventer.** See *Biventral* LOBE.—**L. inferior posterior.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**Lobi inferiores medii.** See *Slender* LOBE.—**L. infundibuli.** See under HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**L. innominatus.** See *Quadrate* LOBE.—**L. insulæ, L. intermedius.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. intertonsillaris.** See UVULA *of the cerebellum.*—**Lobi laterales glandulæ thyreoideæ.** See *Lateral* LOBES *of the thyreoid gland.*—**Lobi laterales prostatici.** See *Lateral* LOBES *of the prostate.*—**L. limbicus.** See *Limbic* LOBE.—**L. lingualis.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**L. lunatus anterior.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. lunatus posterior.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. major.** See *Temporo-occipital* LOBE.—**Lobi mammæ.** See LOBES *of the mamma.*—**L. medius.** See *Parietal* LOBE.—**L. medius prostatæ** (seu **prostaticus**). See *Middle* LOBE *of the prostate.*—**Lobi medullæ oblongatæ.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**Lobi medullares renum.** See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**L. minor.** The anterior lobe of the cerebrum. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**L. monticuli.** See MONTICULUS *cerebelli.*—**L. Morgagni.** See LOBE *of Morgagni.*—**L. nervi pneumogastrici.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. occipitalis.** See *Occipital* LOBE.—**L. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**L. opertus.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**Lobi optici** (seu **orbitales**). See CORPORA *quadrigemina* (under CORPUS).—**L. parietalis superior.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**L. pneumogastricus.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. posterior.** See *Posterior* LOBE.—**L. posterior inferior.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE.—**L. posterior superior.** See *Posterior superior* LOBE.—**Lobi postoptici.** See *Postoptic* LOBES.—**L. prosencephalicus.** See PROSENCEPHALON.—**L. prostatæ inferior.** See *Middle* LOBE *of the prostate.*—**Lobi prostatæ laterales.** See *Lateral* LOBES *of the prostate.*—**L. prostatæ medius.** See *Middle* LOBE *of the prostate.*—**Lobi pulmonales.** The lobes of the lung.—**L. pulmonis inferior accessorius.** An anomalous lobe of the lower portion of the inferior lobe of the lung. [L, 332.]—**L. pyriformis.** 1. See CUNEUS (2d def.). 2. See PYRAMID *of the cerebellum.*—**L. quadrangularis.** 1. See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.* 2. See PRÆCUNEUS.—**L. quadratus.** 1. See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.* 2. See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the liver.* 3. See PRÆCUNEUS.—**Lobi reniculi** (seu **renis**). The separate lobes in the fœtal kidney which later form the pyramids of Malpighi. [L, 115 (α, 29).]—**L. retractus.** See INSULA (1st def.).—**L. semilunaris.** See *Crescentic* LOBE.—**L. semilunaris anterior.** See *Anterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. semilunaris inferior.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. sphenoidalis.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**L. Spigelii.** Ger., *Spigel'sche Lappen der Leber.* See *Spigelian* LOBE.—**L. spinalis.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. subpeduncularis.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**L. superior quadrangularis.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. superior semilunaris.** See *Posterior crescentic* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. temporalis, L. temporo-sphenoidalis.** See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**Lobi testis.** See LOBULI *testis.*—**L. thyreoideus medius.** See PYRAMID *of the thyreoid gland.*—**L. trapezoides.** See *Quadrate* LOBE *of the cerebellum.*—**L. tuberis.** See *Angular* GYRUS.—**L. vermis inferior.** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**L. vermis posterior.** See VERMIS *superior posterior.*—**L. vermis superior.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.

LOCAL, adj. Lo'k'l. Lat., *localis* (from *locus*, a place). Fr., *locale.* Ger., *lokal, örtlich.* Belonging or limited to a place or part; the l. diseases (*locales*) are a class in Cullen's classification; the *locales dysorexiæ* are the adipsia. [A, 321, 336, 357.]

LOCALISATEUR (Fr.), n. Lo-ka^3-le-sa^3-tu^{5}r. An advocate of the local origin of a disease, *i. e.*, of its origin in a local morbid process (*e. g.*, an injury or an inflammation as the cause of puerperal fever). [A, 15.] Cf. ESSENTIALISTE.

LOCALIZATION, n. Lo-k'l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Fr., *localisation.* Ger., *Lokalisation, Lokalisirung, Ortsbeschränkung.* It., *localizzazione.* Sp., *localización.* 1. The process of determining the situation in which physiological and morbid processes originate; especially the determination of the portions of the central nervous system in which the nerve-fibres that preside over particular functions take their origin (see *Cerebral l.*). 2. The process by which a general physiological or morbid action or condition becomes concentrated in one particular locality.—**Cerebral l.** Fr., *localisation cérébrale.* 1. The art or process of tracing a normal or pathological action to its precise origin in the brain. 2. A cerebral manifestation of a systemic disease.—**Experimental l.** Fr., *localisation expérimentale.* Ger., *versuchende Lokalisirung.* The l. of cerebral functions by means of experiments on animals. [K, 11.]—**Morbid l.** Fr., *localisation morbide.* See *L.* (2d def.).

LOCALIZED, adj. Lo'k'l-izd. Fr., *localisé.* Ger., *lokalisirt, verörtlicht.* Limited to a particular place; in botany, fixed at a definite point (said of an inflorescence when the axis, instead of decaying after flowering, persists and reproduces flowers from the same place as before). [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LOCELLATE, adj. Lo-se^{2}l'at. Lat., *locellatus* (from *locellus*, a little place). Divided into locelli. [Gray (α, 35).]

LOCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo(lo^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *locus*, a place. Fr., *logette.* 1. A secondary cell; one of the compartments of a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or ovary. 2. In the pl., *locelli*, the peridia of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

LOCH (Ger.), n. Lo^{3}ch^2. See FORAMEN and HOLE.—**Alveolenlöcher.** See *Inferior dental* FORAMEN and *Posterior dental* CANALS.—**Blindes L.** See FORAMEN *cæcum.*—**Condyloideïsche Löcher.** The anterior and posterior condylar foramina. [L, 80.]—**Dornenl'.** See FORAMEN *spinosum.*—**Dotterl'.** See *Vitellar* HOLE.—**Drosseladerl', Drossell'.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius.*—**Eiförmiges L. des Beckens.** See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**Eil'sbruch.** See *Obturator* HERNIA.—**Eirundes L.** See FORAMEN *ovale.*—**Einströmungsl'.** See *Inhalent* APERTURE.—**Ernährungsl'.** See *Nutrient* FORAMEN.—**Flügelgaumenl'.** See *Spheno-palatine* FORAMEN.—**Gaumenl'.** The external aperture of the pterygo-palatine canal. [L, 43.]—**Gaumenkeilbeinl'.** See *Spheno-palatine* FORAMEN.—**Gefässl'.** An aperture for the transmission of a blood-vessel. [L.]—**Gehörl'.** The external auditory meatus.—**Griffell', Griffelwarzenl', Griffelzitzenl'.** See *Stylo-mastoid* FORAMEN.—**Halsblutaderl'.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius.*—**Hinteres Siebbeinl'.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**Hinterhauptl'.** See FORAMEN *magnum.*—**Hohladerl' des Diaphragmas.** See FORAMEN *quadratum.*—**Honigl'.** See PORUS *nectarifer.*—**Hüftbeinl', Hüftl' des Beckens.** See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**Jochl'.** See FORAMEN *zygomatico-faciale* and FORAMEN *zygomatico-temporale.*—**Kehll'.** The jugular foramen.—**Keilbeingaumenl'.** See *Spheno-palatine* FORAMEN.—**Kinnl'.** 1. See *Mental* FORAMEN. 2. See *Inferior dental* FORAMEN.—**Kreuzbeinlöcher.** See *Sacral* FORAMINA.—**Mastoïdeisches L.** See *Mastoid* FORAMEN.—**Nasenlöcher.** The external nares. [L.]—**Ohrl'.** The external auditory meatus. [L.]—**Optisches L.** See *Optic* FORAMEN.—**Ovales L.** See FORAMEN *ovale.*—**Pflugscharl'.** See FORAMEN *vomeris.*—**Rückenmarksl'.** See *Vertebral* FORAMEN.—**Rundes L.** See FORAMEN *rotundum.*—**Scheitelbeinl'.** See *Parietal* FORAMEN.—**Schweisslöcher.** The pores of the sudoriferous glands. [α, 17.]—**Sehl'.** 1. See *Optic* FORAMEN. 2. The pupil of the eye. [L, 304.]—**Sieblöcher für die Riechnerven.** The foramina in the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone transmitting the olfactory nerves. [α, 17.]—**Steigbügell'.** The fenestra ovalis. [L.]—**Unteraugenhöhlenl'.** See *Infra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**Verstopfungsl'.** See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**Vorderes Gaumenl'.** See *Incisive* FORAMEN.—**Vordere Heiligbeinlöcher.** See *Anterior sacral* FORAMINA.—**Vorderes Siebbeinl'.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**Vorderes zerrissenes L.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**Warzenl'.** See *Mastoid* FORAMEN.—**Winslow'sches L.** See FORAMEN *of Winslow.*—**Wirbell'.** See *Vertebral* FORAMEN.—**Zerrissenes L. am Hinterhauptbein.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius.*—**Zwischenkieferl'.** See *Incisive* FORAMEN.—**Zwischenwirbellöcher.** See *Intervertebral* FORAMINA.—**Zygomatische Löcher.** See FORAMEN *zygomatico-faciale* and FORAMEN *zygomatico-temporale.*

LOCHADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., λόχαδες. See SCLEROTICA.

LOCHADITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See SCLEROTITIS.

LOCHBACHBAD, LOCHBAD (Ger.), n's. Loch^2'ba^{3}ch^2-ba^{3}d, -ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LÖCHELCHEN (Ger.), n. Lu^{5}ch^2'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See FORAMINULUM.

LÖCHERGRAS (Ger.), n. Lu^{5}ch^2'e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. The genus *Tripsacum.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]

LÖCHERIG (Ger.), adj. Lu^{5}ch^2'e^{2}r-i^{2}g. Having formina, porous.—**Feinl'.** See FORAMINULATE.

LÖCHERPILZ (Ger.), n. Lu^{5}ch^2'e^{2}r-pi^{2}lts. See POLYPORUS and cf. BOLETUS.—**Angebraunter L.** See POLYPORUS *adustus.*—**Bunter L.** See POLYPORUS *versicolor.*—**Doldenartiger L.** See POLYPORUS *umbellatus.*—**Essbarer L.** See BOLETUS *edulis.*—**Feuerschwamm-L.** See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**Gebräuch-**

licher L. See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**Klauenartiger L.** See Polyporus *fomentarius.*—**Schuppiger L.** See Polyporus *squamosus.*—**Trüffelartiger L.** See Polyporus *tuberaster.*—**Verschiedenfarbiger L.** See Polyporus *versicolor.*—**Wohlriechender L.** See Polyporus *suaveolens.*—**Zunder-L.** See Polyporus *fomentarius.*

LÖCHERSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Lu^{5}ch^2′e^{2}r-shwa^{3}m. See Polyporus.—**Purgirender L.** See Polyporus *officinalis.*

LOCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. Gr., λόχια (from λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth). Fr., *lochies.* Ger., *Lochien, Lochienflüssigkeit, Lochiensecretion, Lochialsecret.* It., *lochi.* Sp., *loquios.* The discharges (the "cleansings" or "purgations" of the older writers) that take place from the parturient canal for a few days after parturition.—**L. alba.** Fr., *lochies blanches* (ou *séro-purulentes,* ou *laiteuses*). The creamy, grayish-white or greenish-yellow l. discharged during the second week after labor. [A, 22.]—**L. cruenta.** Fr., *lochies sanglantes.* See *L. rubra.*—**L. lactea, L. mucosa.** See *L. alba.*—**L. rubra.** Fr., *lochies rouges.* The l. discharged during the first two or three days after labor, while they are yet red from the admixture of blood. [A, 22.]—**L. serosa.** Fr., *lochies séreuses.* The condition of the lochial discharge intermediate between the *l. rubra* and the *l. alba,* in which the color is pale red. [A, 22.]

LOCHIAL, adj. Lo′ki^2-a^{2}l. Gr., λόχιος. Fr., *l.* Ger., *l., Kindbettreinigung betreffend.* It., *lochiale.* Sp., *loquial.* Pertaining to or connected with the lochia. [*a*, 48.]

LOCHIOCŒLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-it′idis*). See Lochocœliitis.

LOCHIODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-dok-(do^{2}ch^2)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Lochodochium.

LOCHIOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′-ra^3. From λόχια (see Lochia), and μήτρα, the womb. An accumulation of the lochia in the uterine cavity. [A, 56.]

LOCHION (Lat.), n. n. Lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′o^{2}n. Gr., λοχεῖον (from λοχεῖος, belonging to childbirth). Of Hippocrates, see Childbed.

LOCHIOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From λόχιος, pertaining to childbed, and πῦρ, a fever. Puerperal fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′-i^2-a^3. From λόχια, the discharge after childbirth, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *lochiorrhagie.* Ger., *Kindbettmutterblutfluss.* It., *lochiorragia.* Sp., *loquiorragia.* A profuse flow of the lochia. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From λόχια, the discharge after childbirth, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *lochiorrhée.* Ger., *ubermässige Kindbettreinigung.* It., *lochiorrea.* Sp., *loquiorrea.* A prolonged discharge of the lochia. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHIORRHOIC, adj. Lo-ki^2-o^{2}r-ro′i^{2}k. Lat., *lochiohorrhoicus.* Fr., *lochiorrhéique.* Ger., *Lochiorrhöe betreffend.* Pertaining to lochiorrhœa. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LOCHIOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}s′ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s Gen., *-sches′os* (*-osch′esis*). From λόχια, the discharge after childbirth, and σχέσις, a retention. Ger., *Lochienverhaltung.* Retention or suppression of the lochia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHIOSCHETIC, adj. Lo-ki^2-o^{2}s-ke^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *lochioscheticus.* Ger., *Lochioschesis betreffend.* Pertaining to lochioschesis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Lochion.

LÖCHLEIN (Ger.), n. Lu^{5}ch^2′lin. See Foraminulum.

LOCHOCACOCOLPIA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}k-(ka^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp′i^2-a^3. From λόχος, childbirth, κακός, bad, and κόλπος, the vulva. Ger., *Kindbettschaamfäule.* Puerperal gangrene or ulceration of the vulva. [L, 50 (*a*, 14. 43).]

LOCHOCŒLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λόχος, childbirth, and κοιλία, a cavity (see also *-itis**). Puerperal endometritis.

LOCHODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-dok(do^{2}ch^2)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λόχος, childbirth, and δέχεσθαι, to receive. Ger., *Gebärhaus.* A lying-in hospital. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14. 43).]

LOCHOMELEAGRA (Lat.). n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-e(e^2)′-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From λόχος, childbirth, μέλος, a limb, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Ger., *Gliederchmerz der Kreisenden.* A sudden pain in the limbs of parturient women. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit′idos* (*-idis*). From λόχος, childbirth, and μήτρα, the womb (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kindbettgebärmutterentzündung.* Puerperal metritis. [L, 50.]

LOCHOMETROPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)′o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λόχος, childbirth, μήτρα, the womb, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kindbettuterusvenenentzündung.* Puerperal uterine phlebitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

LOCHOOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λόχος, childbirth, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kindbetteierstocksentzündung.* Puerperal oophoritis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λόχος, childbirth, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kindbettbauchfellentzündung.* Puerperal peritonitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From λόχος, childbirth, and πῦρ, fire. Of Eisenmann, puerperal fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOS (Lat.), n. f. and n. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)′o^{2}s. Gr., λόχος. Ger., *Kindbetterin* (1st def.), *Kindbett* (2d def.). 1. A pregnant woman. 2. Childbed. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Lok(lo^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From λόχος, childbirth, and τῦφος (see Typhus). Of Eisenmann, puerperal fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LOCHOWITZ, n. A place in the district of Prague, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LOCKE (Ger.), n. Lo^{3}k′e^2. 1. A lock or curl of hair. 2. See Bostryx.—**L′nförmig.** See Bostrychoid and Circinal.

LOCKED JAW, n. Lo^{2}kt′ ja^4. See Trismus.

LOCKERHEIT (Ger.), n. Lo^{3}k′e^{2}r-hit. Looseness, sponginess. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**L. der Knochen.** See Osteopsathyrotes.

LOCK-FINGER, n. Lo^{2}k′fi^{2}n^2-gu^{6}r. A peculiar affection of the fingers by which they become fixed in a flexed attitude; said by Agnew to be due to the presence of a small fibroma attached to the synovial fringe of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. [E, 2.]

LOCKING, n. Lo^{2}k′i^{2}n^2. The act of fastening as by a lock. —**Head-l., L. of heads.** In twin pregnancy, a form of dystocia in which one child has presented by the breech and the descent of the head is prevented by the head of the second child in the pelvic cavity, causing the chins to be locked together. [*a*, 34.]

LOCK-JAW, n. Lo^{2}k′ja^4. See Trismus.—**White l.-j.** A popular term for a chronic form of trismus nascentium (see Trismoid) described by Coley as beginning with dysentery and being attended with a cold, exsanguinated state of the skin. [Hartigan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 16.]

LOCO, n. Lo′ko. 1. See *L.*-disease. 2. Of Piso, a maritime plant found in Brazil, said to be remedial in calculus and in syphilitic and other sores, etc. [B, 66; B, 5, 121, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L.-plants, L.-weeds.** Plants found far west in the United States, doubtfully identified with *Astragalus Hornii, Astragalus lentiginosus, Sophora sericea, Oxytropis deflexa,* and other species of *Oxytropis.* [B, 66; B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LOCOED, adj. Lo′kod. Affected with loco-disease. [M. G. Day, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 2, 1889, p. 237.]

LOCOMOBILE, adj. Lo-ko-mob′i^{2}l. Susceptible or capable of locomotion. [*a*, 48.]

LOCOMOBILITY, n. Lo-ko-mob-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *locus,* a place, and *mobilis,* movable. Fr., *locomobilité.* Ger., *Bewegbarkeit.* It., *locomotilità, locomotività.* Sp., *locomovilidad.* Capability of locomotion. [J. Luys, "Encéphale," Mar.–Apr., 1886, p. 163; *a*, 48.]

LOCOMOTILITY, n. Lo-ko-mo-ti^{2}l′i^2-ti^2. From *locus,* a place, and *motilitas,* a motility. Capability of locomotion. [*a*, 48.]

LOCOMOTION, n. Lo-ko-mo′sh′n. From *locus,* a place, and *movere,* to move. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Bewegung.* It., *locomozione.* Sp., *locomoción.* The act or process of moving from one place to another. [*a*. 48.]

LOCOMOTIVE, adj. Lo-ko-mot′i^{2}v. Pertaining to or capable of locomotion. [*a*, 48.]

LOCOMOTIVITY, n. Lo-ko-mo-ti^{2}v′i^2-ti^2. Ability to move from one place to another. [*a*, 48.]

LOCOMOTOR, adj. Lo-ko-mot′o^{2}r. See Locomotory.

LOCOMOTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lo(lo^2)-ko(ko^3)-mot-o′ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Of Haeckel, the locomotory apparatus (the bones and muscles concerned in locomotion). [L, 146.]

LOCOMOTORY, adj. Lo^2-ko-mot′o^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *locomoteur.* Ger., *locomotorisch.* It., *locomotrice.* Pertaining to locomotion. [D.]

LOCULAMENT, n. Lo^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^3-m′nt. Lat., *loculamentum* (from *loculus,* dim. of *locus,* a place). See Loculus.

LOCULAMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Lo^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3-me^{2}nt-os′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *loculamentum,* a cell. Having or abounding in small cells. [*a*, 48.]

LOCULAR, LOCULATE, adj's. Lo^{2}k′u^2-la^{3}r, -lat. Lat., *locularis, loculatus* (from *loculus,* a little place). Fr., *loculaire, loculé.* Ger., *fächerig.* Of an anther or fruit, having cells or loculi (see Unilocular, Bilocular, Multilocular, etc., and cf. Loculose). [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LOCULE, n. Lo^{2}k′u^{2}l. See Loculus.

LOCULICIDAL, LOCULICIDE, adj's. Lo^{2}k-u^{2}l-i^2-sid′a^{2}l, lo^{2}k′u^{2}l-i^2-sid. Lat., *loculicidus* (from *loculus,* a receptacle, and *cædere,* to cut). Fr., *loculicide.* Ger., *fachspaltig.* Dehiscing into the loculi or cells of the pericarp. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).] See *L.* dehiscence.

LOCULOSE, LOCULOUS, adj's. Lo^{2}k′u^{2}l-os. -u^{3}s. Lat., *loculosus* (from *loculus,* a receptacle). Fr., *loculeux.* Ger., *fächerig, querfächerig.* Partitioned into cells (said of leaves, pith, etc., but not of fruit). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*. 35).] Cf. Locular.

LOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *locus,* a place. Fr., *loge.* Ger., *Fach.* 1. A compartment (see Areola). 2. A loculament or cell of an anther, ovary, or fruit; the cavity of one or more carpels. 3. The perithecium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LOCUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo(lo^2)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., τόπος. A place, a spot. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**L. cæruleus, L. cinereus, L. ferrugineus.** A depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle at its upper part; so called from its dark-gray color. [J. 3 (K).]—**L. luteus.** The true olfactory region of the nose; so called from the yellow granules in the epithelium. [J. 67.]—**L. niger (cruris [seu crurum] cerebri).** Fr., *corps noirâtre* (ou *noir de Sömmerring*), *tache noire* (ou *noirâtre*). A tract of gray matter which separates the crusta and tegmentum of the crura cerebri. It extends from

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank;

the upper border of the pons Varolii to the corpora albicantia, and is traversed by the fibres of the third nerve. In its minute anatomy it consists of numerous pigmented nerve-cells of irregular shape. [I, 64 (K).]—**L. perforatus anterior** (seu **anticus**). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. perforatus posterior** (seu **posticus**). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**L. prædilectionis.** The point of election (see under ELECTION).—**L. unionis nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.—**L. ruber.** See *Red* NUCLEUS.

LOCUST, n. Lok′u3st. See LOCUST-TREE.—**L.-bark.** See under ROBINIA *pseudo-acacia.*—**L.-berry.** The *Malpighia coriacea.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**L.-plant.** The *Cassia marilandica.* [Rafinesque (α, 35).]—**L.-tree.** See the major list.—**Yellow l.** The *Cladrastis tinctoria.* [Rafinesque (α, 35).]

LOCUSTA (Lat.), n. f. Lok-u3s(u4s)′ta3. Fr., *locuste* (2d def.). Ger., *Grasblüthe* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Valerianella olitoria.* 2. A spikelet of grasses. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

LOCUST-TREE, n. Lok′u3st-tre. In North America, the genus *Robinia pseudacacia*; in Europe, the *Ceratonia siliqua*; in South America, the *Hymenæa courbaril,* and also some species of *Byrsonima*; in Africa, the *Parkia africana.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bastard l.-t.** The *Clethra tinifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Black l.-t.** The *Robinia pseudacacia.* [Rafinesque (α, 35).]—**Bristly l.-t.** The *Robinia hispida.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Honey l.-t.** The genus *Gleditschia,* especially the *Gleditschia triacanthos.* [B, 34, 185 (α, 35).]—**Swamp l.-t., Water l.-t.** See GLEDITSCHIA *monosperma.*

LODESTONE, n. Lo3d′sto3n. A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. [B, 116 (α, 14).]

LODÈVE (Fr.), n. Lo-de2v. A town in the department of the Hérault, France, where there is a cold mineral spring. [L, 105.]

LODH, n. In India, the bark of *Symplocos racemosa.* [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]

LODI ARTESIAN WELL, n. Lo′di a3r-te′zh′n. A place in Wabash County, Indiana, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

LODICULE, n. Lod′i2-ku2l. Lat., *lodicula* (from *lodix,* a blanket). Fr., *l.* See GLUMELLULA.

LODOICEA (Lat.), n. f. Lod-o-i2s(i2k)′e2-a3. Fr., *l.* A genus of palms of the *Borasseæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. maldivica, L. Sechellarum** (seu **Seychellarum**). Fr., *l. des Séchelles, cocotier* (ou *coco*) *de l'île Praslin* (ou *des Maldives,* ou *des Séchelles*). The double cocoanut palm, the *daryai* and *aaril* of the Arabs and East Indians; a species indigenous to the Seychelle Islands. Formerly medicinal virtues were attributed to the nuts, and drinking-vessels made from them were supposed to preserve people from scurvy, cholera, and numerous other diseases. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

LODOSA (Sp.), n. Lo-do′sa3. A place in the province of Pamplona, Spain, where there is a warm ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LŒMIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2m′(lo2′e2m)-i2-a3. See LŒMUS.

LŒMIC, adj. Le2m′i2k. Gr.. λοιμικός (from λοιμός, a plague). Lat., *lœmicus.* Fr., *lœmique.* Ger., *epidemisch, pestartig.* Pertaining to epidemics. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMICON (Lat.), n. n. Le2m′(lo2′e2m)-i2k-o2n. From λοιμικός, pestilential. See LŒMOLOGY.

LŒMOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Le2m(lo2-e2m)-o(o3)-kol(ch2o2l)-os′i2s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From λοιμός, a plague, and χόλος, bile. Ger., *Gallenpest.* An epidemic bilious fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Le2m(lo2-e2m)-o(o3)-kom(ko2m)′-i2-u3m(u4m). From λοιμός, a plague, and κομεῖν, to take care of. See LAZARETTO.

LŒMOGRAPHY, n. Le2m-o2g′ra2f-i2. Lat., *lœmographia, loimograpia* (from λοιμός, a plague, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *lœmographie.* See LŒMOLOGY.

LŒMOID, adj. Le2m′oid. Gr., λοιμώδης (from λοιμός, a plague, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lœmoides, loimoides, loimodes.* Ger., *pestartig.* Pertaining to or associated with contagious diseases. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMOLOGY, n. Le2m-o2l′o-ji2. Lat., *lœmologia* (from λοιμός, a plague, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *lœmologie.* Ger., *Pestlehre.* The science of contagious diseases. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Le2m(lo2-e2m)-o2f-tha2l-(tha3l)′mi2-a3. From λοιμός, a plague, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *ansteckende Augenentzündung.* Contagious ophthalmia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Le2m(lo2-e2m)-o2p′i2r(u6r)-a3. From λοιμός, a plague, and πῦρ, fire. Ger., *Pestfieber.* A contagious fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LŒMOS (Lat.), **LŒMUS** (Lat.), n′s m. Le′(lo2′e2)-mo2s, -mu3s-(mu4s). Gr., λοιμός. A pest or plague. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LÖFFEL (Ger.), n. Lu5f′fe2l. A spoon, a scoop. See COCHLEAR.—**Blasenl′.** See *Lithotomy* SCOOP.—**Essl′.** See *Greatest* COCHLEAR.—**Irrigations-L.** A uterine scoop with a hollow shank to which an injection apparatus may be attached with a view to combining irrigation with the action of the instrument. [Freund, "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Sept. 2, 1882, p. 545.]—**Kugell′.** A spoon-shaped bullet extractor, or scoop. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**L′haken.** See CURETTE.—**L′weise.** By spoonfuls. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Nachgeburtsl′.** See *Placenta* SCOOP.—**Pappl′.** See *Greater* COCHLEAR.—**Steinl′.** See *Lithotomy* SCOOP.—**Suppenl′.** See *Greater* COCHLEAR.—**Theel′.** See *Least* COCHLEAR.

LÖFFELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Lu5f′fe2l-kra3-u4t. 1. The genus *Cochlearia.* 2. In the Ger. Ph., the herb of *Cochlearia officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Englisches L., Gebräuchliches L.** See COCHLEARIA *anglica.*—**L′geist.** See *Spiritus* COCHLEARIÆ.—**L′öl.** See COCHLEARIA *oil.*—**L′spiritus.** See *Spiritus* COCHLEARIÆ.

LOFFENKORN (Ger.), n. Lof′fe2n-ko2rn. See ERGOT.

LOGADECTOMY, n. Lo2g-a3-de2k′to-mi2. Lat., *logadectome* (from λογάδες, the whites of the eyes, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *logadectomie.* Of S. M. Griffith, excision of a portion of the conjunctiva. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

LOGADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Lo2g′a2d(a3d)-ez(e2s). Gr., λογάδες. The whites of the eyes. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

LOGADITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g-a2d(a3d)-i(e)′ti2s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From λογάδες, the whites of the eyes (see also *-itis* *). See SCLEROTITIS.

LOGADOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g″a2d(a3d)-o(o3)-ble2n-no2r-re′(ro2′e2)-a3. From λογάς, the white of the eye, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Schleimfluss der Augenbindehaut.* Conjunctival blennorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

LOGANETIN, n. Lo2g-a2n-et′i2n. A substance resembling loganin, obtained along with glucose when loganin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, less soluble in ether and in chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (α, 39).]

LOGANIACEOUS, adj. Log-a2n-i2-a′shu3s. Lat., *loganiaceus.* Fr., *loganiacé.* Of or pertaining to the *Loganiaceæ.* The *Loganeæ* (Fr., *loganées*) of R. Brown are the *Loganiaceæ.* The *Loganiaceæ* (Fr., *loganiacées*) are the loganiads, an order of dicotyledonous plants belonging to Lindley's *Loganiales* or to the cohort *Gentianales* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Loganieæ* (Fr., *loganiées*) of Martius are the same. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LOGANIAL, adj. Log-a2n′i2-a2l. Lat., *loganialis.* Of or pertaining to the *Loganiaceæ*; belonging to the *Loganiales,* which are the l. alliance (Lat., *nixus loganialis*), consisting of the orders *Loganiaceæ* and *Potaliaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LOGANIN, n. Log′a2n-i2n. A crystalline glucoside, $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$, found by Dunstan and Short in strychnos seeds and especially in the marrow-like substance surrounding them. It occurs as easily soluble colorless prisms. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LOGE (Fr.), n. Lozh. See LOCULUS.

LOGETTE (Fr.), n. Lo-zhe2t. See LOCELLUS.

LOGOGRAPH, n. Lo2g′o-gra3f. From λόγος, a word, and γράφειν, to write. 1. A written word. 2. Of Barlow, an apparatus for recording spoken words. [J.]

LOGOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g-o(o3)-ma(ma3)′ni2-a3. From λόγος, a word, and μανία, madness. Fr., *monomanie de loquacité.* Monomania characterized by loquacity. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

LOGOMONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g-o(o3)-mo2n-o(o3)-ma-(ma3)′ni2-a3. From λόγος, a word, μόνος, alone, and μανία, madness. See LOGOMANIA.

LOGONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g-o(o3)-nu2-ro′si2s. Gen., *-ros′eos* (*-is*). From λόγος, speech, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *logonévrose.* Ger., *Logoneurose.* A neurosis affecting the speech. [A, 326 (α, 21); D, 18.]

LOGOPATHY, n. Lo2g-o2p′a2th-i2. From λόγος, a word, and πάθος, a disease. Ger., *Logopathie.* See DYSLOGIA.

LOGOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2g-o(o3)-ple(pla)′ji2(gi2)-a3. From λόγος, speech, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *logoplégie.* See *Ataxic* APHASIA.

LOGOPLEGIC, adj. Lo2g-o-ple′ji2k. Fr., *logoplégique.* Characterized or accompanied by logoplegia.

LOGORRHŒA (Lat.), n. Lo2g-o2r-re′(ro2′e2)-a3. From λόγος, a word, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Talkativeness. [Kussmaul (B).]

LOGWOOD, n. Lo2g′wu4d. The wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.* [B, 18 (α, 24).] See HÆMATOXYLON (2d def.).—**Campeachy l.** See HÆMATOXYLON *campechianum.*—**Decoction of l.** See *Decoctum* HÆMATOXYLI.—**Extract of l.** See *Extractum* HÆMATOXYLI.

LOHBAD (Ger.), n. Lo′ba3d. See *Tan* BATH.

LOHBLÜTHE (Ger.), n. Lo′blu6t-e2. See FULIGO *varians.*

LOHME (Ger.), n. Lo′me2. A sea-side resort on the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LOI (Fr.), n. Lwa3. See LAW.

LOIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Loim′i2-a3. See LŒMUS.

LOIMIC, adj. Loim′i2k. Fr., *loïmique.* See LŒMIC, and for other words in *Loim-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Lœm-.*

LOIN, n. Loin. A.-S., *lend.* Lat., *lumbus.* In man, the dorsal and posterior lateral portions of the trunk between the pelvis and the last dorsal vertebra. [L.]

LOISELEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Lwa3-ze2-lu5r′i2-a3. From *Loiseleur-Deslongchamps,* a French botanist. A genus of ericaceous plants of the *Rhododendreæ.* [B, 34, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. procumbens.** The Alpine azalea; a small branching, procumbent shrub growing in the mountains of Europe and the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The leaves are used as an astringent. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

LOKA (Swed.), n. A place in the district of Brebro-Län, Sweden, where there are sulphurous and aluminous springs, with a bathing establishment and mud-baths. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

LOKAETIN, n. Lok-a3-et′i2n. A substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of lokain by acids. [B, 2.]

LOKAIN, n. Lok′a3-i2n. A substance of the empirical composition $C_{56}H_{68}O_{34}$, contained in lokao, having at once the characters of a weak acid and of a glucoside. [B, 2.]

LOKAO, n. Chinese green, a fine green dye for silk, obtained from the *Rhamnus chlorophora* and other species of *Rhamnus*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

LOLCH (Ger.), n. Lo3lch2. See Lolium.—**Ausdauernder L.** See Lolium *perenne*.—**Betäubender L., Giftiger L.** See Lolium *temulentum*.

LOLIACEOUS, adj. Lo-li2-a'shu3s. Of or pertaining to the genus *Lolium*; having the characters of the *Loliaceæ* (Fr., *loliacées*), which are, of Link, a family of grasses. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

LOLIINE, n. Lo'li2-en. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Loliin.* A crystallizable, volatile alkaloid of peculiar odor, obtained from the seeds of the *Lolium temulentum*; soluble in chloroform and in alcohol. It is poisonous, but only about half as strong as temulentic acid. [P. Antze, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

LOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lo'li2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *ivraie.* Ger., *Lolch.* Darnel; a genus of the *Gramineæ*, tribe *Hordeeæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. album.** Fr., *ivraie blanc.* A variety of *L. temulentum.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. aristatum.** Fr., *ivraie à arêtes.* A variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. arvense.** A common European species by some erroneously identified with the *L. temulentum* of Linnæus. [B, 81, 310, 311 (a, 35).]—**L. compositum.** Fr., *ivraie composé.* A variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. cristatum.** Fr., *ivraie à crêtes.* A variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. perenne.** Fr., *ivraie vivace* (ou *de rat*), *gazon anglais, lolie, pain-vin, patisse.* Ger., *ausdauernder Lolch, Winterlolch, englisches Raigras.* Ray (or red) darnel; a species growing in meadows, cultivated grounds, etc., in Europe and America; formerly used in diarrhœa and menstrual complaints. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. temulentum.** Fr., *ivraie, pimouche, herbe d'ivrogne, zizanie.* Ger., *Taumellolch, Taumelkorn, betäubender* (oder *Sommer-*) *Lolch, Twalch, Töberich.* Bearded (or poisonous) darnel; a species indigenous to Europe but introduced into the United States and sometimes growing to a dangerous extent among wheat and other cereals. The seeds, when ground up with other grain and made into bread, have a narcotic effect, producing headache, vertigo, sleepiness, and confusion of mind. Their activity is supposed to reside in the acrid oils which they contain and in a bitter principle probably identical with loliine. This species was known to the ancients as αἶρα, and was used by them as an emmenagogue, and in sterility, in leprosy and other skin diseases, and for malignant ulcers. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. tenue.** Fr., *ivraie grêle, petite ivraie.* A variety of *L. perenne.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. officinarum.** See Lychnis *githago*.



LOLIUM TEMULENTUM. [A, 327.]

LOMA (Lat.), n. n. Lo'ma3. Gen., *lom'atos.* Gr., λῶμα. Lit., a hem, a fringe, a border. Of Illiger, a membrane extending along each side of the toes of certain birds. [A, 311 (a, 21); L, 180 (a, 39).]

LOMACIN, n. Lo2m'a2s-i2n. A constituent of *Lomatia obliqua.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39).]

LOMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lom-a(a3)'ri2-a3. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns allied to *Blechnum.* The *Lomarieæ* of Fée are a tribe of the *Leptocarpeæ.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. spicant.** Ger., *Milzkraut.* Herring-bone fern, deer-fern; a species growing especially in rocky places in forests of European mountains. The herb, *herba lonchitis minoris*, was formerly employed as a resolvent in amyloid degeneration of the spleen. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Lom-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-a3. From λωμάτιον, a little fringe. Fr., *lomatie.* A genus of *Proteaceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. obliqua.** A small tree abounding in Chile, containing among its constituents lomacin, a neutral principle, and a variety of tannic acid. Its bark has purgative properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 39).]

LOMATOCARPOUS, adj. Lom-a2t-o-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *lomatocarpus* (from λῶμα, a border, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *lomatocarpe.* Having the fruit surrounded by a border. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LOMATOPHYLLOUS, adj. Lom-a2t-o-fi2l'u3s. From λῶμα, a fringe, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *lomatophylle.* Having the leaves surrounded by a border of a peculiar form and color. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LOMATORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Lom-a2t(a3t)-o2r-ri(re)'zu3s-(zu4s). From λῶμα, a fringe, and ῥίζα, a root. Ger., *randwurzelig.* Pleurorrhizal. [B, 123 (a, 35.]

LOMBAGO (Lat.), n. f. Lo2m-ba(ba3)'go. See Lumbago.

LOMBES (Fr.), n. pl. Lo2n2b. From *lumbus*, a loin. The loins, the lumbar region.

LOMBO-ABDOMINAL (Fr.), adj. Lo2n2-bo-a3b-do-me-na3l. See Lumbo-abdominal, and for other French words in *Lombo-* not here given, see the corresponding Latin or English words in *Lumbo-*.

LOMBRIC (Fr.), n. Lo2n2-brek. See Lumbricus.—**Esprit de l's alcoolique.** See *Spiritus* lumbricorum *vinosus.*

LOMBRICAL (Fr.), adj. Lo2n2-bre-ka3l. See Lumbrical; as a n., see Lumbricalis.

LOMENT, n. Lo'me2nt. Lat., *lomentum* (from *lavare*, to bathe). Fr., *gousse articulée.* Ger., *Gliedhülse.* A modified legume that breaks up transversely into joints when mature. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LOMENTACEOUS, adj. Lo-me2n-ta'shu3s. Lat., *lomentaceus.* Fr., *lomentacé.* Ger., *gliedhülsig.* Of a fruit, having the character or structure of a loment; of a leaf (*folium lomentaceum*), resembling somewhat a loment; of plants, bearing loments, or belonging to the *Lomentaceæ* (Fr., *lomentacées*), which are: Of Linnæus, an order of leguminous plants; of Reichenbach, a division of cruciferous plants. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

LOMENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo-me2nt-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *lomentum*, bean meal. A genus of floridian *Algæ* of (Kützing) the *Champieæ* or (Agardh) of the *Lomentarieæ*. The *Lomentareæ* of Lindley are a suborder of the *Ceramiaceæ*. The *Lomentariaceæ* of Nägeli are an order of the *Florideæ*. The *Lomentarieæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Ceramiaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

LOMENTIFORM, adj. Lom-e2nt'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *lomentiformis.* Ger., *gliedhülsenförmig.* Resembling a loment. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

LOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Lo-me2nt-os'u3s(u4s). Lomentaceous, belonging to the *Lomentosæ*, which are, of Spach, a tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

LOMI-LOMI, n. Massage as administered by the Sandwich Islanders. [A, 486 (a, 34).]

LONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2n2-ki(ch2e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'is, -it'idos (-idis).* 1. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined fern used in ulcers and inflamed sores. 2. Of Tournefort, a genus of ferns closely allied to the genus *Pteris.* The *Lonchitideæ* of Presl are a section of the *Adiantaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**L. minor.** The *Lomaria spicant.* [B, 180.]—**L. palustris.** See Acrostichum *aureum.*

LONCHOCARPUS (Lat.), n. Lo2n2-ko(ch2o3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From λόγχη, a spear-head, and καρπός, a fruit. A genus of tropical leguminous plants of the *Dalbergieæ.* The *Lonchocarpeæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Dalbergieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. rufescens.** The *nicou* of the Indians of Guiana, who use the leaves and young branches as a fish poison. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L. sericeus.** The *osani* of the natives of the Gaboon country, Africa, who use it as a purgative. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

LONCHOSTOMOUS, adj. Lo2n2-ko2st'o2m-u3s. Lat., *lonchostomus* (from λόγχη, a spear-head, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *lonchostome.* Having the mouth or opening lanceolated. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

LONG, adj. Lo2n2. See Longus.

LONGAN, n. Lo2n2'g'n. The fruit of *Nephelium longanum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LONGANO (Lat.), **LONGANON** (Lat.), **LONGANUM** (Lat.), **LONGAO** (Lat.), **LONGAON** (Lat.), n's m., n., n., m., and m. Lo2n2'ga2n(ga3n)-o, -o2n, -u3m(u4m), -ga3-o, -o2n. See Rectum.

LONG BRANCH, n. Lo2n2' bra3nch'. A sea-side resort in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

LONGEVITY, n. Lo2n-je2v'i2-ti2. Lat., *longævitas* (from *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age). Fr., *longévité.* Ger., *Longävität.* It., *longevità.* Sp., *longevidad.* The condition of having attained a great age.

LONGICARPOUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *longicarpus* (from *longus*, long, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *longicarpe.* Ger., *langfrüchtig.* Having fruit of great length. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

LONGICAUDATE, adj. Lo2n-ji2-ka4d'at. Lat., *longicaudatus* (from *longus*, long, and *cauda*, the tail). Fr., *longicaude.* Ger., *langschwänzig.* Long-tailed. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

LONGICAULINE, adj. Lo2n-ji2-ka4l'en. Lat., *longicaulis* (from *longus*, long, and *caulis*, the stalk of a plant). Fr., *longicaule.* Ger., *langstielig.* Having a long stem. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

LONGICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Lo2n(lo2n2)-ji2(gi2)-ko2l'li2s. Fr., *longicolle* (from *longus*, long, and *collum*, the neck). Ger., *langhälsig.* Having a long neck or collum. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

LONGICORN, LONGICORNATE, adj's. Lo2n'ji2-ko2rn, lo2n-ji2-ko2rn'at. Lat., *longicornis* (from *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn). Fr., *longicorne.* Ger., *langgehörnt.* Having long horns or antennæ. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14, 43).] The *Longicornia* (Fr., *longicornes*), a tribe of coleopterous insects of the family *Cerambycidæ.* [L, 49 (a, 39).]

LONGICOSTATE, adj. Lo2n-ji2-ko2st'at. From *longus*, long, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *longicosté.* Having long ribs. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

LONGICRUROUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2-kru2'ru3s. Lat., *longicruris* (from *longus*, long, and *crus*, the leg). Long-legged. [a, 21.]

LONGICUSPIDATE, adj. Lo2n-ji2-ku3sp'i2d-at. From *longus*, long, and *cuspis*, a point. Fr., *longicuspidé.* Armed with long points. [a, 21.]

LONGIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Lo2n(lo2n2)-ji2(gi2)-du3k(du4k)'-to2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *longus*, long, and *ductor*, a leader. Of E. Coues, see Adductor *longus.*

LONGIFLOROUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2-flo'ru3s. Lat., *longiflorus* (from *longus*, long, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *longiflore.* Having long flowers. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

LONGIFOLIOUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2-fol'i2-u3s. Lat., *longifolius* (from *longus*, long, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *longifolié.* Ger., *langblättrig.* Having long leaves. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LONGILABROUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2-la2b'ru3s. Lat., *longilabrus* (from *longus*, long, and *labrum*, a lip). Fr., *longilabre.* Having an elongated labrum. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

LONGILOBATE, adj. Lo2n-ji2-lob'at. From *longus*, long, and λοβός, a pod. Fr., *longilobé.* Having elongated lobes. [L, 41 (a, 39, 43).]

LONGIMANOUS, adj. Lo2n-ji2m'a2n-u3s. Lat., *longimanus* (from *longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand). Fr., *longimane.* Having long hands; of the *Crustacea*, having long claws; of insects, having the anterior legs longer than the posterior. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

LONGIPALPATE, LONGIPALPOUS, adj's. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pa^{2}lp'at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *longipalpis* (from *longus*, long, and *palpus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *longipalpe.* Having long palpi. [L, 41, 56 (*a*, 39).]

LONGIPEDATE, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pe^{2}d'at. From *longus*, long, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *longipède.* Ger., *langfüssig.* Having long feet or paws. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LONGIPEDUNCULATE, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. From *longus*, long, and *pedunculus*, the foot-stalk of a leaf. Fr., *longipédonculé.* Having long peduncles. [B, 38 (*a*, 39).]

LONGIPENNATE, LONGIPENNINE, adj's. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pe^{2}n'-at, -en. Lat., *longipennis* (from *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing). Fr., *longipenne.* Ger., *langgeflügelt.* Having wings reaching beyond the tail. The *Longipennes* are a group of long-winged swimming birds, including the gulls, terns, and petrels. [L, 343.]

LONGIPERONEUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-pe^{2}r-on-(o^{2}n)-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of E. Coues, see Peroneus *longus.*

LONGIPES (Lat.), adj. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-pez(pas). Gen., *-ip'edis.* From *longus*, long, and *pes*, the foot. Having long feet; in botany, having a long stipes. [L, 116 (*a*, 35).]

LONGIPETALOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *longipétalé.* Ger., *langblumenblättrig.* Having long petals. [B, 38 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LONGIPETIOLATE, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-pe^{2}t'i^2-ol-at. From *longus*, long, and *petiolus*, a little foot. Fr., *longipétiolé.* Ger., *langgestielt.* Having long petioles. [B, 38 (*a*, 39).]

LONGIPINNIS (Lat.), adj. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-pi^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *longus*, long, and *pinna*, a fin. Fr., *longipinné, longipinne.* Having large or long fins. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LONGIROSTRAL, LONGIROSTRATE, adj's. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-ro^{2}s'tr'l, -trat. Lat., *longirostris* (from *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *longirostre.* Ger., *langschnäbelig.* Having an elongated bill. The *Longirostres* are an extinct group of long-billed wading birds. [L, 41 (*a*, 14); L, 343.]

LONGISCAPOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-skap'u^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and *scapus*, a shaft. Fr., *longiscape.* Having an elongated scape. [L, 41 (*a*, 39).]

LONGISECTION, n. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *longus*, long, and *secare*, to cut. A longitudinal section. ["Trans. of the Am. Micr. Soc.," 1887, p. 283 (J).]

LONGISETOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-set'u^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and *seta*, a stiff hair. Fr., *longisète.* Ger., *langborstig.* Having long bristles. [L, 41 (*a*, 39).]

LONGISILIQUOSE, LONGISILIQUOUS, adj's. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-si^{2}l'i^2-kwos, -kwu^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and *siliqua*, a pod. Fr., *longisiliqueux.* Ger., *langschotig.* Having long pods. [B, 38 (*a*, 39).]

LONGISPINOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-spin'u^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and *spina*, a thorn. Fr., *longépineux.* Ger., *langdornig.* Having long spines. [*a*, 48.]

LONGISPINULOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-spi^{2}n'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *longus*, long, and *spinula*, a little thorn. Fr., *longispinuleux.* Having long spinulæ. [L, 41 (*a*, 39).]

LONGISPORUS (Lat.), adj. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-jis(gi^{2}s)'por(po^{2}r)u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *longus*, long, and σπόρος, a seed. Having elongated spores. [*a*, 35.]

LONGISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s)'si^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Super. of *longus*, long. Longest, very long; as a n. (*musculus* understood), the longest muscle of its group. [*a*, 48.]—**L. capitis, L. cervicis.** See Trachelo-mastoid.—**L. dorsi.** Fr., *long dorsal.* Ger., *langer* (oder *längster*) *Rückenmuskel, oberer Rückgratstrecker.* A muscular mass extending along the middle portion of the vertebral column, closely connected with nearly all the muscles of the back. It is united to the transverse processes the upper two or three lumbar and lower six or seven dorsal vertebræ, the accessory processes of the upper lumbar vertebræ, the lower eight or nine ribs between the angles and tubercles, and the lumbar fascia, and is continuous above with the transversalis cervicis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**L. femoris.** See Sartorius.

LONGISTYLOUS, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-stil'u^{3}s. Lat., *longistylis* (from *longus*, long, and *stylus*, a stake). Fr., *longistyle.* Ger., *langstielig.* 1. In botany, having very long styles. 2. In entomology, furnished with a long stylus at the extremity of the abdomen. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

LONGITARSAL, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-ta^{3}r's'l. From *longus*, long, and ταρσός, any broad, flat surface. Fr., *longitarse.* Having long tarsi. The *Longitarsæ* of Cuvier are a group of birds of the *Longirostres*, having well-developed tarsi. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

LONGITUDINAL, adj. Lo^{2}n-ji^2-tu^{2}d'i^2-n'l. Lat., *longitudinalis* (from *longitudo*, length). Fr., *l.* In the direction of the greatest length. [*a*, 48.]

LONGITUDINALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-tu^2(tu)-di^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See Longitudinal; as a n. (*musculus* understood). a muscle extending lengthwise of a part or organ. [*a*, 48.]—**L. inferior.** See Lingualis *inferior.*—**L. linguæ inferior medius** [Bochdalek]. An anomalous azygous muscle extending backward from the mental spine to be lost in the root of the tongue between the genioglossi. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. superior.** See Lingualis *superior.*—**L. vesicæ anterior.** The longitudinal muscular fibres on the anterior surface of the urinary bladder. [L, 31.]—**L. vesicæ posterior.** The longitudinal muscular fibres on the posterior surface of the urinary bladder. [L, 31.]

LONGMUIR'S WELL, n. Lo^{2}n^2'mu^{2}rz. A mineral well at Rochester, New York. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

LONG-SIGHTED, adj. Lo^{2}n^2-sit'e^{2}d. See Hypermetropic.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Lo^{2}n^2-sit'e^{2}d-ne^{2}s. See Hypermetropia.

LONGUETTE (Fr.), n. Lo^{2}n^2-ge^{2}t. A long compress. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

LONGURIUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo^{2}n^2-gu^2(gu)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *longus*, long. Lit., a long pole; of Ambroise Paré, a heated piece of iron inside an apparatus applied to parts numbed by cold. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LONGUS (Lat.), adj. Lo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Long; as a n. (*musculus* understood), a long muscle. [*a*, 48.]—**L. atlantis.** A muscle, sometimes regarded as a portion of the l. colli, arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ and inserted into the anterior tubercle of the atlas. [L, 31, 332.]—**L. capitis.** See Rectus *capitis anticus major.*—**L. colli.** Fr., *long du cou.* Ger., *langer Halsmuskel.* 1. A muscle situated in front of the vertebral column, between the atlas and the third dorsal vertebra. It is divided into three portions: a vertical (rectus colli), arising from the bodies of the lower two cervical and upper two or three dorsal and inserted into the bodies of the 2d, 3d, and 4th cervical vertebræ; an inferior oblique (obliquus colli inferior), arising from the bodies of the upper dorsal and inserted into the interior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ; and the superior oblique (l. atlantis). 2. Of Henle, the inferior oblique and vertical portions of the l. colli (1st def.). [L, 31, 332.]—**L. colli accessorius.** An anomalous muscle behind the rectus capitis major arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical vertebræ and inserted into the base of the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**L. dorsi.** See Longissimus *dorsi.*—**L. lumborum.** An anomalous muscle arising from the sides of the bodies of the upper lumbar vertebræ and inserted into similar points on the three lower lumbar vertebræ. [L, 332.]

LONICERA (Lat.), n. f. Lo-ne'tse^{2}r-a^3. From *Lonicer*, a German botanist. Fr., *chèvrefeuille.* Ger., *Lonicere.* Honeysuckle; an extensive genus of erect or climbing caprifoliaceous shrubs, of the *Lonicereæ*, which are, of R. Brown, a section (tribe) of the *Caprifoliaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. alpigena.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille des bois, petit bois.* Ger., *Alpendoppelbeere.* An Alpine species the fruit of which is said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. brachypoda.** The short-stalked honeysuckle; a straight-stemmed species having diuretic properties and said to be employed by the Chinese and Japanese as an antisyphilitic. [A, 316; B, 214, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cærulea.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille à fruit bleu.* The blue-berried honeysuckle; an Alpine species the fruit of which is said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. caprifolium (alba).** Fr., *chèvrefeuille, maire, patte de loup.* Ger., *südliches Geissblatt, Specklilie, durchwachsene Lonicere.* The perfoliate (or white Italian) honeysuckle, the caprifole; a native of southern Europe, widely cultivated in gardens. The stem was once used as a blood purifier in skin diseases; the leaves were applied to sores, wounds, etc.; their decoction was used as a gargle, and the berries were used as a laxative and diuretic. The flowers (*flores caprifolii*) are official in the Fr. Cod. as *chèvrefeuille* and in the Sp. Ph. as *madreselva;* they are mucilaginous, and a syrup prepared from them is sometimes employed in catarrh, asthma, and other pectoral complaints. [B, 5, 19, 34, 95, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. chinensis.** A species used in China like *L. caprifolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ciliata.** The American fly-honeysuckle; a species growing in woods from Maine to Ohio and in Canada; the fruit is probably emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**L. confusa.** A species found in China and Japan; used like *L. caprifolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. corymbosa.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille en corymbe.* A species found in Peru. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. diervilla.** The *Diervilla canadensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. etrusca.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille de Toscane* (ou *d'Étrurie*). A species common in southern Europe and Barbary. The fruit is emetic and cathartic. [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. flexuosa.** 1. Chinese honey-suckle. See *L. chinensis.* 2. Of Thunberg, see *L. brachypoda.* [B, 214 (*a*, 35).]—**L. germanica.** See *L. periclymenum.*—**L. grata.** The evergreen (or wild) honeysuckle, American woodbine; a twining-stemmed, smooth-leaved species with orange-red berries which are said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 214, 215, 275, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**L. implexa.** The Minorca honeysuckle; a species found in southern Europe with emetic and cathartic fruit. [B, 275; De Lens (*a*, 35).]—**L. japonica.** See *L. chinensis* and *L. confusa.*—**L. marylandica.** The *Spigelia marylandica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. periclymenum.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille des bois, cranquillier.* Ger., *deutsche Lonicere, Zaun-* (oder *Baum-*, oder *Speck-*) *lilie, Geisrebe, Jelängerjelieber.* Common woodbine (or honeysuckle); a native of Europe but naturalized in America. The stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, *stipites, folia, flores,* et *baccæ caprifolii* (seu *caprifolii germanici,*



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. [A, 327.]

seu *periclymeni*, seu *lonicerœ*), were once used like those of *L. caprifolium*, and the flowers are still sometimes so used. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. sempervirens.** The trumpet honeysuckle; a species growing in moist groves and borders of swamps from New York southward. The fruit is said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. tartarica.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille de Tartarie.* Ger., *tartarische Heckenkirsche.* Tartarian honeysuckle; the berries are said to be emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. xylosteum.** Fr., *chèvrefeuille des buissons, camérisier des bois* (ou *des buissons*). Ger., *Heckenlonicere, Beinholz,* (*gemeine*) *Heckenkirsche, Hundskirsche, Seelenholz.* The common fly-honeysuckle; a species the berries of which, *baccœ xylostei*, were formerly used in Europe as a diuretic and purgative; in some cases they are said to have caused serious poisoning. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

LONICERE (Ger.), n. Lo-ne'tse^{2}r-e^2. See LONICERA.—**Deutsche L.** See LONICERA *periclymenum.*—**Durchwachsene L.** See LONICERA *caprifolium.*—**Heckenl'.** See LONICERA *xylosteum.*

LONS-LE-SAULNIER (Fr.), n. Lo^{2}n^2-l'-so-ne-a. A place in the department of the Jura, France, where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LONTARUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo^{2}nt-a(a^3)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See BORASSUS.—**L. domesticus.** Fr., *lontar domestique.* Of Rumphius, the *Borassus flabelliformis.* [B, 121, 172 (α, 35).]

LOOCH (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Lo'o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2). Ar., *la'ok.* Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* Sp., *looc.* Syn.: *eclegma, linctus.* Of the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Sp. Ph., a saccharine preparation having a consistence between that of a syrup and that of an electuary. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Astringent l.** Fr., *l. astringent, l. amidonné.* A preparation consisting of 7 parts of starch, 4 of catechu, and 29 each of syrup of balsam of Tolu and white of egg. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Balsamic l.** Fr., *l. balsamique.* A preparation consisting of 4 parts of balsam of Peru, 7 of spermaceti, 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and a sufficient amount of yolk of egg. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. ad asthma Manlii.** Fr., *l. anti-asthmatique.* A preparation made by powdering together 15 grammes of dried squill, 7 of Florentine iris, 4 each of horehound and hyssop, and 2 each of myrrh and saffron, and mixing well with this 180 grammes of purified honey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. album.** Fr., *l. blanc* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *l. blanc huileux* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *l. simple* (2d def.), *l. pectoral* (2d def.). Sp., *looc blanco* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.), *looc blanco oleoso* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). Syn.: *l. oleosum* (2d def.), *l. leniens* (2d def.), *look oleosum* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. See *L. blanc.* 2. Of the Belg. Ph. and Swiss Ph., an aromatic oil emulsion, prepared with gum arabic [Fr. Cod.], tragacanth [Belg. Ph.], or a combination of a seed emulsion and an oil emulsion [Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.], containing 15 parts each of oil of almonds, powdered gum arabic, and orange-flower water, 30 of syrup of gum arabic, and 100 of water [Fr. Cod.] (84 parts each of oil of almonds and orange-flower water, 6 of tragacanth, 250 of syrup of almonds, and 576 of water [Belg. Ph.]; 8 each of oil of almonds and powdered gum arabic, 15 each of peeled sweet almonds and white sugar, 5 of orange-flower water, 64 of water, and 1 part of decorticated bitter almonds [Swiss Ph.]; 15 each of oil of almonds, sweet almonds, white sugar, and orange-flower water, 2 of bitter almonds, ½ part of powdered tragacanth, and 120 parts of water [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. amidonné** (Fr.). See *Astringent l.*—**L. amygdalin** (Fr.). See *L. blanc.*—**L. anglais** (Fr.). Syn.: *l. pectoral gommeux.* A l. consisting of 1 part each of oil of sweet almonds, powdered gum arabic, and orange-flower water, 3 parts of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 3 of water. [B, 38 (α, 38).]—**L. anisé** (Fr.). See *L. pulmonale.*—**L. anti-asthmatique** (Fr.). See *L. ad asthma Manlii.*—**L. antimonial de Trousseau** (Fr.). A l. made by adding diaphoretic antimony to l. blanc. [B, 38 (α, 38).]—**L. antimonié** (Fr.). A l. made by adding from 50 to 200 centigrammes of white antimony oxide to l. blanc. [B, 93 (α, 38).]—**L. blanc** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *looc blanco* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *potion émulsive gommée* [Fr. Cod.], *l. amygdalin.* A preparation made by triturating to a mucilaginous consistence a mixture of ½ part of tragacanth and some white sugar with a portion of an emulsion consisting of 30 parts of sweet almonds, 2 of bitter almonds (both peeled [Fr. Cod.]), 120 of water and some white sugar, and adding the rest of the emulsion and 10 [Fr. Cod.] (20 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of orange-flower water. The whole amount of sugar is 30 [Fr. Cod.] (15 [Sp. Ph.]) parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**L. blanc huileux** [Fr. Cod.]. See *L. album* (2d def.).—**L. blanc kermétisé** (Fr.). Syn.: *l. kermétisé.* A l. made by adding mineral kermes to l. blanc. [B, 38 (α, 38).]—**L. blanc sans huile** (Fr.). See *L. blanc.*—**L. camphré** (Fr.). See LINCTUS *camphoratus.*—**L. de pistaches** (Fr.). See *L. viride.*—**L. ex ovo.** Fr., *l. d'œuf* (ou *jaune*). A preparation consisting of 45 grammes of almond-oil triturated with yolk of egg, and 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow; or of 30 grammes of almond-oil, 7 of yolk of egg, and 75 of syrup of marsh-mallow; or of 22 grammes of almond-oil, 30 each of gum arabic mucilage, and syrup of orgeat, and the yolk of one egg. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. kermétisé** (Fr.). See *L. blanc kermétisé.*—**L. kermétisé gommeux.** An expectorant preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of kermes mineral in a solution of 10 grains of tragacanth in 4 oz. of water. [Paris Mil. Hosp Form., 1839; B, 119.]—**L. leniens.** See *L. album* (2d def.).—**L. marmelade** (Fr.). A l. of somewhat solid consistence, formed by replacing the oil of sweet almonds in l. album with cacao butter. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. oleosum.** See *L. album* (2d def.).—**L. pectoral** (Fr.). 1. See LINCTUS *expectorans.* 2. See *L. album* (2d def.). 3. A preparation consisting of equal parts of marigold-juice and syrup of oak-moss; or of equal parts of gum arabic, syrup of marsh-mallow, and syrup of red poppy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. pectoral gommeux** (Fr.). See *L. anglais.*—**L. pulmonale.** Fr., *l. anisé.* A preparation consisting of 1 part each of anise, fennel, and licorice-juice and 12 parts of syrup of marsh-mallow. [L, 85.]—**L. sanum et expertum.** A preparation made by macerating together for 24 hours 15 grammes each of cinnamon, hyssop, Florentine iris, anise, and fennel, 720 of water, and a handful of maidenhair, distilling 360 grammes of the liquid, making of this an emulsion with 19 grammes of purging nuts and 11 of sweet almonds, and adding 720 grammes of white sugar, 11 each of licorice powder, tragacanth powder, powdered gum arabic, and starch powder, and 7 of powdered Florentine iris; or by making an emulsion of 30 grammes of distilled water, with 15 each of purging nuts, almonds, and white poppy-seeds, and mixing thoroughly with this 600 grammes of white sugar, 11 each of licorice, tragacanth, gum arabic, and starch, and 7 of Florentine iris. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**L. saponaceum** (seu **saponatum**). Fr., *l. savonneux.* See LINCTUS *saponaceus.*—**L. simple** (Fr.). See *L. album* (2d def.).—**L. solide** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of bitter almonds, 8 parts of sweet almonds, 16 each of gum arabic and sugar, and 2 of orange-flower water, and drying. [B, 38 (α, 38).]—**L. viride.** Fr., *l. verte, l. de pistaches.* An emulsion resembling l. blanc, but prepared with pistachio-nuts instead of almonds. [B, 93 (α, 39).]

LOOK (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Lo'o^{2}k. Fr., *l.* See LOOCH.—**Gomme de l.** (Fr.). A tasteless, odorless gum resin resembling amber, found in Japan. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**L. oleosum** [Fr. Cod.]. See LOOCH *album* (2d def.).

LOOP, n. Lup. Ir., *lub*, a bend, a noose. Lat., *ansa.* Fr., *anse.* Ger., *Schlinge.* It., *occhiello.* Sp., *lazo, ojal.* A fold as of a string or cord. [α, 48.]—**Henle's l.** Fr., *anse de Henle.* Ger., *Henle'sche Schleife.* Henle's looped tubule. [J.]—**L.-tube.** See under TUBE.—**Obstetrical l.** See FILLET (1st def.).

LOOR (Ger.), n. Lor. Laurel. [α, 38.]—**L'öl, L'salbe.** Laurel oil. [α, 38.]

LOOSE, adj. Lus. Goth., *laus.* Fr., *délie, lâche.* Ger., *los.* Unconfined, lax, relaxed; of the intestinal canal, discharging its contents freely; of a cough, attended with free secretion. [α, 48.]

LOOSENESS, n. Lus'ne^{2}s. The state of being loose.

LOOSESTRIFE, n. Lus'strif. 1. The genus *Lysimachia.* 2. The genus *Lythrum.* [B, 5, 19 (α, 35).]—**False l.** The genus *Ludwigia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Purple l., Red l.** The *Lythrum salicaria.* [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**Yellow l.** The *Lysimachia vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

LOPHADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Lo^{2}f-ad(a^{3}d)'i^2-a^3. From λόφος, the back of the neck. See LOPHIA.

LOPHANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo^{2}f-a^{2}n(a^{2}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From λόφος, crest, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *lophante.* Of Bentham, a genus of the family *Labiatœ*, tribe *Nepeteœ.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (α, 14).]—**L. anisatus.** The anise-hyssop, a glabrous or minutely puberulent species growing on the plains in Wisconsin to the Saskatchewan, the northern Rocky Mountains, and Nebraska. The leaves, which are ovate, often subcordate, and canescent beneath, have the odor of anise when crushed. [B, 214, 215, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. nepetoides.** Square-stalked hyssop; a North American aromatic species growing on borders of woods. [B, 214, 215, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. urticæfolius** (seu **urticifolius**). The nettle-leaved giant hyssop; a species growing on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It resembles the *L. anisatus*, but the leaves are green on both sides and are sweet-aromatic. [B, 214, 215, 275 (α, 35).]

LOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Lof(lo^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. Gr., λοφία (from λόφος, the back of the neck). The upper part of the back; the first dorsal vertebra. [A, 325; L, 50 (α, 39).]

LOPHINE, n. Lof'en. From λόφος, a crest, because obtained in crystalline tufts. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lophin.* A monacid base, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$, occurring in fine silky, colorless, odorless, tasteless needles, produced by the distillation of hydrobenzamide. It melts at 265° C., is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 48, 93 (α, 39).]

LOPHIODONTOUS, adj. Lo^{2}f-i^2-o-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s. From λόφος, a crest, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *lophiodonte.* 1. Having the molar teeth crested. 2. Pertaining to the *Lophiodontidœ*, which are a family of pachyderm fossils resembling the tapir, having both the upper and lower molars furnished with two transverse crests. [L, 208 (α, 39).]

LOPHIONOTOUS, adj. Lo^{2}f-i^2-o-not'u^{3}s. Lat., *lophionotus* (from λοφία, the back fin of a dolphin, and νῶτος, the back). Fr., *lophionote.* Having long dorsal fins. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LOPHOBRANCHIATE, adj. Lo^{2}f-o-bra^{2}n'ki^2-at. Lat., *lophobranchius, lophobranchus* (from λόφος, a crest, and βράγχια, the gills). Fr., *lophobranche.* Having crested gills. The *Lophobranchi* are an order of the *Teleostei.* [L, 207.]

LOPHOCOMOUS, adj. Lo^{2}f-o^{2}k'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *lophocomus* (from λοφία, a mane, and κόμη, the hair). Fr., *lophocome.* Of Haeckel, having the hair of the head in tufts. [L, 150 (α, 48).] The *Lophocomi* are a tribe of the *Ulotrichi* having the hair in unequally divided small tufts. [L, 146.]

LOPHODONT, adj. Lo^{2}f'o-do^{2}nt. See LOPHIODONTOUS.

LOPHOPHORE, n. Lo^{2}f'o-for. From λόφος, a crest, and φορός, bearing. The disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the *Polyzoa* are borne. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

LOPHOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Lo^{2}f-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λόφος, a crest, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *lophophyte.* A genus of South American parasitic balanophoraceous plants. One Bolivian species is said to be edible. The *Lophophyteœ* of Schott and Endlicher and the *Lophophytidœ* of Lindley are tribes of the *Balanophoreœ.* [B, 19, 38, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LOPHOPODOUS, adj. Lo^{2}f-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *lophopodus* (from λόφος, a crest, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *lophopode.* Having feathered or tufted feet. The *Lophopoda* are fresh-water *Bryozoa* so characterized. [L, 208 (α, 39).]

LOPHORRHYNCOUS, adj. Lo^{2}f-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s. From λόφος, a crest, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *lophorrhynque.* Having a tufted process on the bill or mouth. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LOPHOSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Lo2f-o2st'e2-o2n. From λόφος, a crest, and ὀστέον, a bone. The median centre of ossification of the sternum of the *Carinatæ*. [L, 227.]

LOPHYROPODOUS, adj. Lo2f-i2-ro2p'o2d-u3s. From λόφουρος, having a bushy tail, and πούς, the foot. Having leaf-like branchiæ attached to the feet. The *Lophyropoda* of Leach and Eichwald are a family (of Cuvier a section, of Latreille an order) of crustaceans, comprising those which have feet more or less cylindrical, conical, and ciliated. [L, 28, 180 (α, 39).]

LOPIMA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2p-i(e)'ma3. Of the ancients, the *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LOPOS (Lat.), n. m. Lop(lo2p)'o2s. Gr., λοπός. See LEPIS.

LOPPED, adj. Lo2pt. See TRUNCATE.

LOQUE (Fr.), n. Lok. The *Solanum dulcamara* and *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

LOQUELA (Lat.), n. f. Lo(lo2)-kwe(kwa)'la3. From *loqui*, to speak. Speech, language. [A, 312 (α, 30).]—**L. abolita.** Ger., *Sprachlosigkeit*. See APHONIA (1st def.).—**L. blæsa.** Stammering, stuttering. [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**L. impedita.** Inability to speak. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LORANTHACEOUS, LORANTHEOUS, adj's. Lo2r-a2n-tha'shu3s, -a2n'the3-u3s. Lat., *loranthaceus*, *lorantheus*. Fr., *loranthacé*. Resembling the genus *Loranthus*; of or pertaining to the *Loranthaceæ* (Fr., *loranthacées*), which are an order of dicotyledonous plants belonging to Lindley's asaral alliance. The *Loranthææ* (Fr., *loranthées*; Ger., *Lorantheen*) of Jussieu are the same. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

LORANTHIDEOUS, adj. Lo2r-a2n-thi2d'e2-u3s. Lat., *loranthideus*. Belonging to the *Loranthideæ*, which are, of Gray, a family of the *Calyciflora*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

LORANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Lor-a2n(a3n)'thu3s(thu4s). From λῶρον, a thong, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *loranthe*. Ger., *Riemenblume*. A genus of tropical and subtropical parasitical shrubs of the *Loranthaceæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. americanus.** Fr., *loranthe d'Amérique*. A species the leaves and the flowers of which in decoction are resolvent and vulnerary. The distilled water of the flowers is resolvent, and is also used as a cosmetic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. bicolor.** An East Indian species used in syphilitic diseases. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. calyculatus** [De Candolle]. Sp., *muérdago* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used as a substitute for the European mistletoe; the decoction of the leaves is resolvent and vulnerary, and the distilled water is used as a cosmetic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**L. corymbosus.** The *Lonicera corymbosa*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. europæus.** Ger., *gemeine Riemenblume*, *Eichenmistel*. The common European species, the old *Viscum quernum*, and the ἰξός of Hippocrates. It is parasitic on oak- and chestnut-trees, and has properties similar to those of *Viscum album*. The wood, *lignum visci quercini* (seu *loranthi europæi*), was once official. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. falcatus.** The *wotu* of the Canaries; a shrub the bark of which tinges the saliva red, and is sometimes used by the natives of Mysore, in conjunction with chunam, instead of the betel-nut. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**L. longiflorus.** A species found in the East Indies, where it is used in œdematous swelling of the feet. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. rotundifolius.** Fr., *loranthe à feuilles rondes*. A species found in Brazil, where the leaves, boiled with milk and sugar, are used in pectoral complaints. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. uniflorus.** The *erva de passarinho* of Brazil; a species parasitic on the coffee-plant, and causing much injury to plantations. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

LORATE, adj. Lor'at. Lat., *loratus* (from λῶρον, a thong). Strap-shaped, ligulate. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LORBEER (Ger.), n. Lor'bar. The genus *Laurus*; in the pl., *L'en*, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Bastardl'.** The *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Edler L., Gemeiner L'-baum.** See LAURUS *nobilis*.—**Kirschl'wasser.** See *Aqua* LAUROCERASI.—**L'baum.** See LAURUS *nobilis*.—**L'blätter.** See *Folia* LAURI.—**L'daphne.** See DAPHNE *laureola*.—**L.-Kirschbaum.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L'rose.** See NERIUM *oleander*.—**L'weide.** The *Salix pentandra*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Rother L.** The *Persea carolinensis*. [B, 180 (α, 35.)]

LORBEERÖL (Ger.), n. Lor'bar-u5l. See LAUREL *oil* (1st def.).—**Natürliches L.** Native laurel-oil (see under ALSEODAPHNE *cymbarum*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LORCHEL (Ger.), n. Lo3rch3'e2l. See HELVELLA.—**Frühl'.** See HELVELLA *esculenta*.—**Grubenl'.** See HELVELLA *lacunosa*.—**Herbstl'.** See HELVELLA *crispa*.—**Nonnenl'.** See HELVELLA *minor*.

LORDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Lo2rd-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., λόρδωμα (from λορδοῦν, to bend one's self supinely). See LORDOSIS.

LORDOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2rd-o(o3)-skol-i2-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'cos* (*-is*). From λόρδωσις, a bending supinely, and σκωλίωσις, crookedness. Lordosis with slight scoliosis. [α, 34.]

LORDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2rd-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λόρδωσις (from λορδοῦν, to bend supinely). Fr., *lordose*, *ensellure*. Ger., *Lordose*, *Vorverbiegung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *lordosi*. Sp., *l*. An unnatural curvature of the spinal column with the convexity forward; generally an exaggeration of the natural curve of the lumbar region. [E.]—**L. valgorum.** Of Sauvages, genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Myopathic l.** L. due to myopathy of the abdominal or spinal muscles. [α, 34.]—**Osteopathic l.** L. due to disease of the bones. [α, 34.]—**Paralytic l.** Fr., *lordose paralytique*. L. due to paralysis of the spinal or abdominal muscles; in the former variety the trunk is thrown backward and the pelvis tilted forward and upward. In the latter form the pelvis is rotated and the l. limited to the lumbar or lumbo-sacral region. [Reeves (α, 34).]—**Symptomatic l.** Of Reeves, l. due to deformity of the vertebræ or dislocation of the hip, or compensatory to dorsal angular curvature. [α, 34.]

LORDOTIC, adj. Lo2rd-o2t'i2k. Fr., *lordosique*. Pertaining to or affected with lordosis. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LORDOUS, adj. Lo2rd'u3s. Gr., λορδός. Fr., *incurvé*. Ger., *gekrümmt*, *vorwärts gebogen*, *nach vorn überhängend*. Bent so that the spine is convex in front. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

LORDS-AND-LADIES, LORDS'-AND-LADIES'-FINGERS, n's. Lo2rdz-a2nd-lad'i2z, -fi2n2''gu5rz. See ARUM *maculatum*.

LORDWOOD, n. Lo2rd'wu4d. The *Liquidambar orientale*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

LORICA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2r(lor)-i(e)'ka3. From λῶρον, a thong. Fr., *lorique*, *carapace*. Ger., *Panzer*. 1. A leather corselet. [A, 312 (α, 48).] 2. A seed-skin; of Ehrenberg, the silicious envelope of the *Diatomaceæ*. [B, 121.] 3. The protective case of certain *Infusoria*. [B, 19 (α, 35); B, 28 (α, 27).]

LORICATE, adj. Lo2r'i2-kat. Lat., *loricatus*. Fr., *l.*, *loriqué*. 1. Covered with mail, incrusted. [L, 41 (α, 39).] 2. Of Mirbel, having an external pellicle or skin (said of a seed or almond). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

LORICATION, n. Lo2r-i2-ka'sh'n. From *lorica*, a leather cuirass. Fr., *l*. Of the old chemists, the coating of a glass vessel with a paste of sand and clay or some like material to protect it on its exposure to heat. [B, 86 (α, 48).]

LORICULATE, adj. Lo2r-i2k'u2l-at. From *loricula*, a small breastplate. Of polyps, divided into long ramifications. [L, 41 (α, 39).]

LORIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Lo2r(lor)-i2-fo2rm'i2s. From *lorum*, a thong, and *forma*, form. Ger., *riemenförmig*. Narrow, flat, and long like a strap. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

LORIND, LORINDE (Lat.), n's. Lo2r'i2nd, lo2r-i2nd'e(a). The sound of distant waters heard distinctly, indicating a change of weather. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 [α, 48]).]—**L. matricis.** Of Paracelsus, uterine epilepsy. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

LORIPEDATE, adj. Lo2r-i2p'e2d-at. Lat., *loripes* (from *lorum*, a thong, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *loripède*. 1. Limber-footed. 2. Crook-footed, bandy-legged. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

LORIPES (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Lo2r(lor)'i2p-ez(as). Gen., *-ip'edis*. From *lorum*, a thong, and *pes*, the foot. 1. (Adj.) see LORIPEDATE. 2. (N.) see TALIPES *varus*.

LORRHET, n. Of Paracelsus, oil of turpentine. [A, 325.]

LORSCHE (Ger.), n. Lo2rsh'e2. The genus *Euphorbia*; in the pl., *L'n*, the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**Gewürzl'.** See CROTON *cascarilla*.

LORULA (Lat.), **LORULUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Lo2r(lor)'-u2l(u4l)-a3, -u3m(u4m). Dim. of *lorum*, a thong. Fr., *lorule*. Of Acharius, the filamentous thallus of certain lichens. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

LORUM (Lat.), n. n. Lor'u3m(u4m). A thong. [α, 48.]—**L. vomitorium.** A shoe-lace treated with some bitter herb to be put into the mouth to excite vomiting. [Rhodius (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

LORUS (Lat.), n. m. Lor'u3s(u4s). Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325.]

LOSCHONZ, n. A place in the county of Neograd, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LÖSERDÜRRE (Ger.), n. Lu5z'e2r-du6r-re2. See RINDERPEST.

LÖSLICH (Ger.), adj. Lu5s'li2ch2. See SOLUBLE.—**L'keit.** Solubility. [B.]

LOSTORF (Ger.), n. Lo3st'o2rf. A place in the canton of Soleure, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous, saline spring containing calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LÖSUNG (Ger.), n. Lu5z'un2. 1. A loosening or setting free; a separation, as of the placenta. 2. See SOLUTION.

LOT, n. Lat., *lotium*. Of the alchemists, urine. [A, 325.]

LOTA (Lat.), n. f. Lo'ta3. A genus of cod-fishes, with elongated body covered with very small scales, and having villiform teeth in the jaws and on the vomer. [L, 207 (α, 39).]—**L. molva.** See MOLVA *vulgaris*.—**L. vulgaris.** Fr., *lotte*. Ger., *Aalraupe*, *Quappe*, *Rutte*. Burpot, eel-pout, cony-fish, a fresh-water species locally distributed in central and northern Europe and in North America. The bladder is used in Russia in the preparation of an inferior quality of ichthyocolla; the liver oil was formerly official under the name of *liquor hepaticus mustelæ fluviotilis*, and was used for spots on the cornea, for hæmorrhoids, and in preparing an eye salve; the spine was used, under the name of *spinæ mustelæ piscis*, for convulsions and nervous diseases, and is now used by homœopathists as a trituration. [B, 180 (α, 14); B, 270; L, 207 (α, 39); L, 353; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (α, 14).]

LOTIER (Fr.), n. Lo-te-a. See LOTUS (1st def.).—**L. à feuilles de frêne.** The *Melia azedarach*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. à feuilles étroites.** See LOTUS *angustifolius*.—**L. à grosses gousses.** See LOTUS *siliquosus*.—**L. aquatique.** The *Nymphæa lotus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. à quatre ailes.** See LOTUS *tetragonolobus*.—**L.-baumier.** The *Trigonella cærulea*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. blanc.** The *Melia azedarach*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. comestible.** See LOTUS *edulis*.—**L. corniculé.** See LOTUS *corniculatus*.—**L. couvert de poils.** See LOTUS *villosus*.—**L. cultivé.** See LOTUS *tetragonolobus*.—**L. d'Allemagne.** See LOTUS *corniculatus*.—**L. d'Egypte.** The *Nymphæa lotus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. des lotophages.** The *Zizyphus lotus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. des prés.** See LOTUS *corniculatus*.—**L. élevé.** See LOTUS *major*.—**L. hémorrhoïdal.** See DORYCNIUM *hirsutum*.—**L. odorant.** The *Trigonella cærulea*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**L. rouge.** See LOTUS *tetragonolobus*.—**L. siliqueux.** See LOTUS *siliquosus*.—**L. velu.** See DORYCNIUM *hirsutum*.

LOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Lo'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See LOTION.—**L. acida.** See FOMENTUM *nitricum.*—**L. adstringens.** Astringent lotion, Warren's styptic; a mixture of 5 parts of sulphuric acid, 4 of oil of turpentine, and 4 of alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 39).]—**L. ammonico-camphorata** [Fr. Cod.]. See AQUA *sedativa Raspail.*—**L. flava.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *flava.* —**L. nigra.** See *L.* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**L. plumbata.** See *L. saturnina.*—**L. plumbea** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *lotion à l'acétate de plomb.* See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**L. saturnina** [Hamb. Ph., 1808]. Syn.: *l. plumbata.* A mixture of 6 parts of liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus and 1 part of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**L. sulfurata** [Fr. Cod.]. See LOTION *sulfurée.*

LOTION, n. Lo'sh'n. Gr., λοῦσις (from λούειν, to wash). Lat., *lotio* (from *lavare,* to wash). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Waschung, Waschwasser.* It., *lozione.* Sp., *loción.* A wash for local application. —**Black mercurial l.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**Golden l.** In Great Britain, a solution of sulphurated lime used in the treatment of the itch; so called from its producing a golden-yellow color of the skin. [T. M. Dolan, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 9, 1884, p. 260.]—**Goulard's l.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**L. alcaline** (Fr.). A solution of 2 to 15 parts of potassium carbonate in 1,000 of water. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**L. ammoniacale camphrée.** See AQUA *sedativa Raspail.* — **L's antiphlogistiques** (Fr.). L's prepared from the infusions or decoctions of plants supposed to be antiphlogistic. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. antipsorique** (Fr.). Syn.: *l. sulfureuse acide* (1st and 2d var.). A l. consisting of 1 oz. each of a solution of 1 or 2 oz. of potassium sulphide in a pound of water and a solution of 1 or 2 oz. of hydrochloric acid in a pound of water, mixed with 4 oz. of warm water; or of a mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid with a solution of 24 parts of potassium sulphide in 250 of water; or a l. made by boiling 2 pounds of tobacco in 15 of water, and adding 4 oz. of potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. arsénicale** (Fr.). Syn.: *bain de Tessier.* Of the veterinarians, a l. consisting of 1 part of arsenious acid, 10 parts of iron monosulphide, 400 of colcothar, and 200 of powdered gentian-root. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**L. astringente** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 4 grammes of zinc sulphate dissolved in 30 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L's chaudes** (Fr.). L's having a temperature of from 25° to 35° C. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A veterinary l. consisting of 1 part of sodium sulphide dissolved in 4 parts of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. contre le piétin** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A veterinary l. consisting of 1 part of solid antimony chloride and a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, dissolved in 10 parts of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**L. contre les engelures** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 3 parts of potassium carbonate dissolved in 50 of rose-water, and filtered. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L's cosmétiques** (Fr.). Cosmetic l's. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).] —**L. de Barlow** (Fr.). A mixture of 96 parts of dried sodium sulphide, 48 of white soap, 500 of alcohol, and 4,000 of lime-water; used for scurvy. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**L. dite de Goulard** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**L's émollientes** (Fr.). L's made from infusions or decoctions of emollient drugs. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**L. excitante** (Fr.). See *Lotio* TARTARI *stibiati.*—**L. iodo-sulfureuse** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 3 parts of potassium iodide, 5 of potassic sulphide, and 200 of water; used for chronic skin disease and scabies. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**L. iodurée** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 5 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 100 of water; used for scrofulous and syphilitic congestions and for goître. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**L. mercurielle d'Alibert** (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 3½ parts of corrosive sublimate, 500 of water, and enough alkanet to color the liquid. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**L. mercurielle noire** (Fr.). See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**L. salée** (Fr.). A solution of 40 grammes of common salt in a litre of water. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**L. savonneuse** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 64 parts of white soap dissolved in 1,000 of warm water. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**L. sulfurée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **L. sulfureuse** (Fr.). Lat., *lotio sulfurata* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *trisulfuro potásico liquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of potassium trisulphide (potassa sulphurata) in 50 parts of distilled water [Fr. Cod.], or in sufficient water (*i. e.,* about 2 parts) to bring the sp. gr. up to 1·261 [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**L. sulfureuseacide** (Fr.). See *L. antipsorique* (1st and 2d var.).—**L. térébenthinée** (Fr.). A l. consisting of 30 parts each of oil of turpentine and alcohol, and 1 of camphor; recommended in phthelriasis of the aged. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Yellow mercurial l.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *flava.*

LOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lo'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See URINE.

LOTOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Lot-o(o^2)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. Gr., λωτομήτρα (from λωτός, the lotus, and μήτρα, the womb). Of Pliny, a kind of lotus. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

LOTOPHAGOUS, adj. Lot-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{2}s. Lat., *lotophagus* (from λωτός, the lotus, and φαγεῖν, to devour. Lotus-eating. [*a*, 21.]

LOTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Lot'o^{2}s. Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* See LOTUS.

LOT-TREE, n. Lo^{2}t'tre. The *Pyrus aria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LOTURA (Lat.), n. f. Lot-u^2(u)'ra^3. See LOTION.—**L. carnis.** Of the old writers, the sero-sanguinolent dejections of dysentery; so called from their resemblance to water in which meat has been washed. [D, 5.]

LOTUR-BARK, n. Lot'u^{3}r-ba^{3}rk. Ger., *Lotur-Rinde.* The bark of *Symplocos racemosa.* [B, 270.]

LOTURIDINE, n. Lot-u^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *loturidina, loturidia.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Symplocos racemosa.* It occurs in yellowish-brown amorphous masses, forming amorphous salts. [B, 93 (*a*, 39); B, 270.]

LOTURINE, n. Lot'u^{2}r-en. Lat., *loturina, loturia.* An alkaloid found by O. Hesse in the bark of the *Symplocos racemosa,* forming long, smooth, prismatic crystals, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acetone, or in dilute mineral acids, almost insoluble in water and in alkalis, and melting at 234° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LOTUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Lot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λωτός. Fr., *lotier* (1st def.). Ger., *Schotenklee* (1st def.), *L.* 1. A genus of papilionaceous *Leguminosæ* of the *Loteæ.* 2. Of Matthæus, the genus *Celtis.* 3. A mythic name for the flower of *Nelumbium speciosum.* 4. Of the ancient Egyptians, the *Nymphæa l.*; also its tuberous root. 5. An undetermined tree usually identified with the *Zizyphus l.*; of Giles Munby, the spiny shrub *Nitraria tridentata.* 6. Of Dioscorides, the *Celtis australis.* 7. Of Homer, a fodder-plant, probably the *Trifolium melilotus.* [R. Duppa (*a*, 35); B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**African l.** See *Zizyphus l.*—**Blue l.** The *Nymphæa cærulea.* [Duppa (*a*, 35).]—**Cultivated l.** Species of the genus *L.* and the *Medicago sativa.* [Duppa (*a*, 35).]—**Egyptian l.** See *L.* (4th def.).—**European l.** The *Diospyros l.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Hungarian l.** The *Nymphæa thermalis.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Indian l.** The *Nelumbium speciosum* and *Nymphæa pubescens.* [B, 19, 172, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. angustifolius.** Fr., *lotier à feuilles étroites.* A variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).] —**L. antihæmorrhoidalis.** See DORYCNIUM *hirsutum.*—**L. arbor.** See CELTIS *australis.*—**L. arbor virginiana fructu rubro.** See CELTIS *occidentalis.*—**L. arvensis.** Fr., *lotier des champs.* A common variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L'baum** (Ger.). The *Zizyphus l.* [B.]—**L. biflorus.** A species found in southern Europe, where the seeds are employed as an emollient poultice in colic and inflammation, and especially in eye diseases and for plasters. [B, 19, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ciliatus.** A variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. corniculatus.** Fr., *lotier corniculé* (ou *d'Allemagne,* ou *des prés*), *petit sabot, trèfle cornu* (ou *jaune*), *pied de pigeon, pois joli.* Ger., *gehörnter Schotenklee, Hornklee, gelber Honigklee, Walzenkraut, Frauenfingerkraut.* The bird's-foot clover (or trefoil), cheese-cake grass, eggs-and-bacon, fingers-and-toes, ground honeysuckle; a species growing throughout the whole of Europe. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores loti silvestris* (seu *loti corniculati,* seu *trifolii corniculati*), were once used as a mild vulnerary and as an antispasmodic and calmative, like those of *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).] —**L. courbaril.** See HYMENÆA *courbaril.*—**L. crassifolius.** Fr., *lotier à feuilles épaisses.* A variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. dorycnium.** See DORYCNIUM *herbaceum.*—**L. edulis.** Fr., *lotier comestible.* The edible bird's-foot trefoil. The silicles and seeds are eaten in Italy. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. enneaphyllos.** The *Coronilla coronata.* [*a*, 35.]—**L. fructu cerasi.** See CELTIS *australis.*—**L. gabelia.** A species growing in Arabia. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L. hæmorrhoidalis, L. hirsutus.** See DORYCNIUM *hirsutum.*—**L. hispidus.** A species common in the middle of France; employed in the treatment of hæmorrhoids. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L. major.** Fr., *lotier élevé.* The greater bird's-foot trefoil; a species having properties similar to those of *L. corniculatus,* of which many consider it a variety. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. maritimus.** See *L. siliquosus.*—**L. odorata.** See MELILOTUS *officinalis.*—**L. pratensis.** See *L. siliquosus.*—**L. sericeus.** See DORYCNIUM *incanum.*—**L. siliquosus.** Fr., *lotier à grosses gousses, lotier siliqueux.* A common European maritime species the ripe pods of which are eaten. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. silvestris.** The *Melilotus cærulea* and *L. corniculatus.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tenuifolius, L. tenuis.** A variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tetragonolobus.** Fr., *lotier à quatre ailes* (ou *cultivé,* ou *rouge*). Ger., *Spargelerbsen.* The winged pea; a species cultivated in southern Europe. The young silicles are eaten. [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. uliginosus.** See *L. major.*—**L. urbana.** See MELILOTUS *officinalis.*—**L. villosus.** Fr., *lotier couvert de poils.* A variety of *L. corniculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. virginiana.** See DIOSPYROS *virginiana.*—**Papilionaceous l.** The genus *L.* [Duppa (*a*, 35).]—**Pile l.** See DORYCNIUM *hirsutum.*—**Red l.** The *Nymphæa rubra.* [Duppa (*a*, 35).]—**Sacred l.** Fr., *l. sacré.* The *Nelumbium speciosum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**Stone l.** A variety of *L.* found in China. The seeds, which have a hard skin, possess cooling properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]—**White l.** The *Nymphæa pubescens.* [Duppa (*a*, 35).]—**Wild l.** The *Zizyphus l.* [B.]—**Yellow l.** See *L. corniculatus.*



LOTUS CORNICULATUS. [A, 327.]

LOTZWEIL (Ger.), n. Lots'vil. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring with a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LOUCHE (Fr.), adj. Lush. 1. Affected with strabismus. 2. Of a liquid, turbid, lacking transparency from containing bodies in suspension. [B, 93 (*a*, 38); L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

LOUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. Lush-ma^{2}n^2. See STRABISMUS.

LOUÈCHE (Fr.), n. Lu-e^{2}sh. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there are several hot gaseous springs containing strontium and calcium sulphates, iron carbonate, and oxygen. There are also bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 39, 43).]

LOUISENBAD (Ger.), n. Lu-ez'en-ba^{3}d. A place near Pobzin, in Pomerania, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LOUISENBADTHAL (Ger.), n. Lu-ez'e2n-ba3d-ta3l. A place in Thuringia where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LOUISENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Lu-ez'e2n-brun-ne2n. A place near Berlin, Prussia, where there is a weakly gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 135 (a, 39).]

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WELL, n. Lu'i2-vi2l. An artesian well of mineral water at Louisville, Kentucky. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

LOUJO (Sp.), n. Lo-u'ho. A place in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, where there is a hot, saline, and gaseous spring. [L, 49 (a, 39).]

LOUP (Fr.), n. Lu. 1. See Wolf. 2. See Lupus.—**L. de mer.** See Anarrhichas *lupus.*

LOUPE (Fr.), n. Lup. Ger., *L.* (2d def.). 1. A wen. 2. A magnifying glass, especially one used by watchmakers, engravers, etc. [A ; L, 87 (a, 39).]—**L. athéromateuse.** An atheroma. [a, 34.]—**L. des os.** An exostosis. [a, 34.]—**L. graisseuse.** A lipoma. [a, 34.]—**L. stéatomateuse.** A steatoma of the subcutaneous tissues. [a, 34.]—**L's variqueuses.** Of Petit, fungus hæmatodes. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

LOUPING-ILL, n. Lup'i2n2-i2l. Of the veterinarians, a subacute inflammation of the spinal cord with serous and cellular infiltration ; the principal symptom is trembling. [Williams (a, 34).]

LOURD (Fr.), adj. Lur. See Dull and Heavy (2d def.).

LOUSE, n. Lu5'u4s. A.-S., *lus.* Fr., *pou.* Ger., *Laus.* See Pediculus.—**Body l.** See Pediculus *corporis* and Pediculus *vestimenti.*—**Church l.** See Oniscus *asellus.*—**Clothes l.** See Pediculus *vestimenti.*—**Crab-l.** See Pediculus *pubis.*—**Head l.** See Pediculus *capitis.*—**Hog l.** See Oniscus.—**L.-berry, L.-berry-tree.** See Euonymus *europæus.*—**L.-bur, L.-burr.** The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wood l.** See Oniscus.

LOUSEWORT, n. Lu5'u4s-wu5rt. 1. The genus *Pedicularis.* 2. See Delphinium *staphisagria.*—**American l.** See Gerardia *pedicularia.*

LOUSINESS, n. Lu5'u4z-i2-ne2s. Ger., *Lausigkeit.* See Phtheiriasis.

LOUSY, adj. Lu5'u4z-i2. Fr., *pouilleux.* Ger., *lausig.* Infested with lice. [G.]

LOUVAINES (Fr.), n. Lu-ve2n. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

LOUVETTE (Fr.), n. Lu-ve2t. An old term for the *Ixodes ricinus.* [L, 49.]

LOVAGE, n. Lu3v'e2j. Fr., *livèche* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. The genus *Ligusticum.* 2. The *Levisticum officinale.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).—**Extract of l.** See *Extractum* levistici.—**Parsley-leaved l.** The *Ligusticum peregrinum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

LOVE, n. Lu3v. See Clematis *vitalba.*—**L.-flower.** The genus *Agapanthus.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**L.-in-a-mist, L.-in-a-puzzle.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-in-idleness.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-lies-bleeding.** 1. See Amarantus *caudatus.* 2. See Adonis *autumnalis.*—**L'man.** See Galium *aparine.*—**L.-plant.** The genus *Anacampseros.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**L.-tree.** See Cercis *siliquastrum.*

LOVETTE, n. A place in the county of Maros-Vasarhely, Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, where there is an alkaline, saline, gaseous, and weakly ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 135 (a, 14, 39).]

LÖWE (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2. The lion.

LÖWENBLATT (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-bla3t. The genus *Leontice.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Fiederartiges L.** The *Leontice chrysogonum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LÖWENFUSS (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-fus. 1. The genus *Alchemilla,* especially the *Alchemilla vulgaris.* 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum.* 3. The *Leontopodium alpinum.* 4. The *Leontice leontopetalum.* [B, 48 (a, 14) ; B. 180 (a, 35).]

LÖWENMAUL (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-mu5-u4l. The genus *Antirrhinum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Bastardl'.** See Linaria *spuria.*—**Feld-L.** See Antirrhinum *orontium.*—**Gelbes L.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Grosses L.** The *Antirrhinum majus.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LÖWENSCHWEIF (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-shwif. 1. See Brancard. 2. The genus *Leonurus.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LÖWENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-stin. A place in the Neckar district, Würtemberg, Germany, where there are mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

LÖWENZAHN (Ger.), n. Lu6v'e2n-tsa3n. The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L'extrakt.** See *Extractum* taraxaci.

LOWER BLUE LICK SPRINGS, n. Lo'u5r blu2 li2k'. A place in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where there is a saline, alkaline, gaseous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30 ; Anderson (a, 14).]

LOWER SODA SPRING, n. Lo''u5r sod'a2. A place in Linn County, Oregon, where there are springs containing iron and sodium carbonates and carbonic acid. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

LOW-TONED, adj. Lo-tond'. An old term for asthenic or adynamic, as applied to fevers. [A, 66.]

LOXANTHEROUS, adj. Lo2x-a2n'the2r-u3s. Lat., *loxantherus* (from λοξός, oblique, and ἀνθηρός, blooming). Fr., *loxanthère.* Having flowers with oblique anthers. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

LOXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2x-a3rth-ro'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From λοξός, oblique, and ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. Ger., *Loxarthrose.* Distortion of a joint. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

LOXARTHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo2x-a3rth'ru3s(ru4s). See Loxarthrosis.—**L. anisotonicus.** Of Sauvages, l. due to muscular and ligamentous atonicity, such as pes valgus, etc. [a, 34.]—**L. gibbosus.** Of Sauvages, gibbosity of the scapula. [a, 34.]—**L. intra-articularis.** Of Sauvages, l. caused by intra-articular deposits of calcareous matter. [a, 34.]—**L. perversivus.** Of Sauvages, dislocation of the head of a bone. [a, 34.]

LOXAUCHENUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-a4(a3-u4)-ken(ch2an)'u3s-(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and αὐχήν, the neck. Of Lissauer, having an angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the inion and the basion, with the radius fixus from 14° to 26°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (a, 14, 39, 50).]

LOXIA (Lat.), n. f. Lo2x'i2-a3. From λοξός, oblique. Fr., *loxie* (1st def.), *bec-croisé* (1st def.). Ger., *Kernbeisser, Kreuzschnabel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of birds, of the family *Conirostres.* [L, 30, 40 (a, 14).] 2. Wry-neck. [L.]—**L. chloris.** Ger., *Grünfink, Grünling, Schwunsch.* A species the flesh of which was formerly employed as a remedy in epilepsy. [B, 180.]

LOXIC, adj. Lo2x'i2k. Lat., *loxicus* (from λοξός, oblique). Pertaining to obliquity or crookedness ; oblique. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LOXOCHORDUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o(o3)-ko2rd(ch2o2rd)'u3s-(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and χορδή, a cord. Of Lissauer, having an angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hormion and the basion, with the radius fixus between 15·5° and 33°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o(o3)-ko2r'i2f(u6f)-u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and κορυφή, the head, the highest point. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma and the lambda with the radius fixus between 17° and 28·5°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2x-o(o3)-si(ku6)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From λοξός, oblique, and κύησις, conception. Obliquity of the gravid uterus. [L, 50.]

LOXODONT, LOXODONTOUS, adj's. Lo2x'o-do2nt, -do2nt'u3s. Lat., *loxodontus* (from λοξός, oblique, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Having the teeth oblique. [a, 45.]

LOXOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o(o3)-me2t-op'u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and μέτωπον, the space between the eyes. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the bregma to the nasal point with the radius fixus between 43° and 47°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Lo2x-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'mu3s-(mu4s). From λοξός, oblique, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *loxophthalmie.* Ger., *L.* An old term for strabismus. [F.]

LOXOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o2p-i2sth'i-u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and ὀπίσθιος, hinder. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the inion with the radius fixus between 95° and 104°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o2p-i2sth-o(o3)-kran(kra3n)'i2-u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, ὄπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion with the radius fixus between 119° and 130°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOPROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o(o3)-pro2s-op'u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and πρόσωπον, the face. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point, with the radius fixus between 78·5° and 89·5°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOPTERYGINE, n. Lo2x-o-te2r'i2-jen. From λοξός, oblique, and πτέρυξ, a wing. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{34}N_2O_2$, found in red quebracho-bark. It is white, amorphous, freely soluble in ether, in alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in acetone, slightly soluble in cold water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 39) ; Hesse, "Ann. d. chem.," ccxi ; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 1, 1882, p. 807 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 369.]

LOXOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lo2x-o(o2p)-te2r-i2j(u6g)'i2-u3m(u4m). From λοξός, oblique, and πτέρυξ, a wing. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ,* tribe *Anacardieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. Lorentzii, L. Sagotii.** Red quebracho ; a tree found in Colorado, Mexico, and French Guiana, yielding a bark that is used as a febrifuge in place of cinchona. [B, 42, 185 (a, 35).]

LOXORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x-o2r-rin(ren)'u3s(u4s). From λοξός, oblique, and ῥίς, the nose. Of Lissauer, having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the subnasal point, with the radius fixus between 77·5° and 87·5°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

LOXOS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x'o2s. Gr., λοξός. Sloping ; oblique. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LOXOTIC, adj. Lo2x-o2t'i2k. Lat., *loxoticus.* See Loxic.

LOXOTMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Lo2x-o2t-me(ma)'si2s. Gen., *-tmes'eos (-is).* See Loxotomy.

LOXOTOMY, n. Lo2x-o2t'o-mi2. From λοξός, oblique, and τομή, a cutting. Lat., *loxotmesis* (from λοξός, oblique, and τμῆσις, a cutting off). Amputation by oblique section. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LOXUS (Lat.), adj. Lo2x'u3s(u4s). See Loxos.

LOZANGA (Lat.), **LOZANGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Loz(lo2z)-a2n2-(a3n2)'ga3, -a2n(a3n2)'ji2(gi2)-a3. 1. A rhomb, a lozenge. 2. A tablet. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

LOZENGE, n. Lo2z'e2nj. Lat., *tabella, trochiscus.* Fr., *tablette, pastille.* Ger., *Pastille, Zeltchen.* Syn. : *troche.* A small, dry, solid, and generally flat mass, consisting chiefly of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage (gum arabic or tragacanth). It is meant to be held in the mouth till dissolved in the saliva. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Kunkel's antimonial l's.** See Trochisci *stibiati.*—**Tronchin's anticatarrhal l's.** Fr., *tablettes anti-catarrhales de Tronchin, tablettes de gomme et de kermès composées, saccharolé solide de kermès polyamique.* A preparation consisting of l's, each

containing $\frac{1}{25}$ gramme of extract of opium and $\frac{1}{8}$ each of kermes mineral and anise, made into a mass with gum tragacanth, gum arabic, licorice, sugar, and water. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811; B, 119.]

LU (Fr.), n. Lu^{6}. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LUBAN (Lat.), n. Lu^{2}(lu)'ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n). Ar., *l.* Olibanum, or the tree producing it. [A, 325; B, 18, 172 (a, 35).]—**L. bedowi.** Olibanum from a variety of *Boswellia Carterii*, growing in the Somali country. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**L. jawi.** See Encens *de Java*.—**L. maheri, L. mascati.** Names formerly given to olibanum from the coast of Arabia, between Ras Fartak and Ras Morbas, but now applied to that from the opposite African coast. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**L. mati** (seu **meyeti**). The product of *Boswellia frereana*; Hanbury identifies it with the African elemi of the older writers. It is a fragrant resin of a mild terebinthinous taste, occurring in tears and in fragments, sometimes in brittle stalactitic masses. It has a thin opaque crust on the outside, but internally is of a pale amber-color and transparent. It is used in the East for chewing like mastic. [B, 18 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 39).]

LUBEC SALINE SPRINGS, n. Lu^{2}'be^{2}k. A place in Washington County, Maine, where there is a saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

LUBIDO (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}(lu^{4})-bi(be)'do. Gen., *-id'inis.* See Libido.

LUBRICANT, adj. Lu^{2}b'ri^{2}-k'nt. Lat., *lubricans* (from *lubricare*, to make smooth). Making smooth or slippery; as a n., a l. agent.

LUBRICATION, n. Lu^{2}-bri^{2}-ka'sh'n. From *lubricare*, to make smooth. Fr., *lubrification.* Ger., *Schlüpfrigmachung.* It., *lubricazione.* Sp., *lubricación.* The act of applying a fatty or oily substance to a surface to render it smooth or slippery. [a, 48.]

LUBRICITY, n. Lu^{2}-bri^{2}s'i^{2}-ti^{2}. Lat., *lubricitas* (from *lubricus*, slippery). Fr., *lubricité.* Ger., *Schlüpfrigkeit.* It., *lubricità.* Sp., *lubricidad.* 1. Slipperiness. [a, 48.] 2. Incontinence. [L.]

LUBRICOUS, adj. Lu^{2}'bri^{2}-ku^{3}s. Lat., *lubricus.* Ger., *schlüpfrig.* Slippery.

LUCAINENA DE LAS TORRES (Sp.), n. Lu-ka^{2}-e-na'na^{3} da la^{3}s tor're^{2}s. A place in the province of Almeria, Spain, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

LUCAN, n. Lu^{2}'ka^{2}n. A place in County Dublin, Ireland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LUCANUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}(lu^{4})-kan(ka^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The stag-beetle; a genus of insects having long projecting jaws which resemble in miniature the horns of a stag. The *Lucanidæ* (Ger., *Lucaniden*) are a family of the *Coleoptera.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. cervus.** Ger., *Hirschkäfer, Feuerschröter, Feuerwurm.* The largest of all the European beetles, being nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is found in oak forests throughout Europe, and feeds on the honey-dew of their leaves. The larvæ, which are found in the hollow cavities of oaks, are supposed to have been the *cossi*, a favorite food of the ancient Romans. This chafer was once official in Europe, and was employed, pulverized, as a diuretic and as an external anodyne application. *Oleum scarabœi cornuti*, which was used like *oleum scorpionum*, was prepared by boiling the insects in oil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LUCCA (It.), n. Luk'ka^{3}. The chief city of the province of L., Italy. It has sulphurous, gaseous, and alkaline springs. [L, 30, 135 (a, 14, 39).]

LUCENS (Fr.), n. Lu^{6}-sa^{3}n^{2}. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

LUCENT, adj. Lu^{2}'se^{2}nt. Lat., *lucens* (from *lucere*, to shine). Bright; reflecting light vividly; resplendent. [a, 48.]

LUCERNAL, adj. Lu^{2}-su^{6}r'n'l. From *lucerna*, a lamp. Pertaining to or supplied with light by a lamp. [a, 48.]

LUCERNE, n. Lu^{2}-su^{6}rn'. Fr., *luzerne.* Ger., *L.* The *Medicago sativa.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Französische L.** (Ger.). The *Medicago circinata.* [L, 80.]

LUCID, adj. Lu^{2}'si^{2}d. Lat., *lucidus* (from *lux*, light). Fr., *luisant.* Ger., *spiegelnd, starkglänzend.* 1. Clear, calm. [a, 48.] 2. Shining. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LUCIDITY, n. Lu^{2}-si^{2}d'i^{2}-ti^{2}. Fr., *lucidité.* Ger., *Klarheit.* In insanity, a temporary cessation of the violent symptoms of the disorder during which the mind recovers its general habit and is capable of judging. [Collinson (a, 34).]

LUCIENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Lu'tse-e^{2}n-holts. The red, fragrant wood of *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LUCIENRINDE (Ger.), n. Lu'tse-e^{2}n-ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. The bark of the *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

LUCIFÉRASE (Fr.), n. Lu^{6}-se-fa-ra^{3}z. A soluble ferment found in the photogenic organs of animals, which, when brought into contact with luciferin, produces the luminosity. ["Nature," Jan. 30, 1891, p. 293 (L).]

LUCIFERIN, n. Lu^{2}-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *luciférine.* A crystalline body, soluble in water, found in the photogenic organs of animals. ["Nature," Jan. 30, 1890, p. 293 (L).]

LUCIFORM, adj. Lu^{2}'si^{2}-fo^{2}rm. From *lux*, light, and *forma*, form. Resembling light, of the nature of light. [a, 48.]

LUCIFUGAL, LUCIFUGOUS, adj's. Lu^{2}-si^{2}f'u^{2}-g'l, -gu^{2}s. Lat., *lucifugus* (from *lux*, light, and *fugere*, to flee). Of plants and insects, avoiding the light. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LUCILIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}(lu)-si^{2}l(kel)'i^{2}-a^{3}. Of Robineau Desvoidy, a genus of the *Muscidæ.* [L, 87, 180, 196 (a, 39).]—**L. hominivorax.** Fr., *mouche hominivore.* A fly occurring in Mexico and South America, the larvæ of which are found in man, principally in the nasal cavities, perforating sometimes the parts they inhabit. [L, 49 (a, 39).]

LUCILINE, n. Lu^{2}'si^{2}l-en. A mixture of brown-coal oil and lamp petroleum. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LUCINA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}(lu)-si(ke)'na^{3}. From *lux*, light. The goddess of childbirth. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**L. sine coitu** (seu **concubitu**). See Parthenogenesis.

LÜCKE (Ger.), n. Lu^{6}k'e^{2}. A deficiency, a gap. [L, 31.]—**Intercellular-L'n.** The minute spaces between the intercellular ridges of prickle-cells. [J.]—**Optische L.** See *Optic* foramen.

LUCRABAN SEEDS, n. Seeds, imported from Siam, where they are known as *lukrabo*, having a hard, woody outer shell, nearly an inch long, to the surface of which the pulp or rind adheres. The powdered, oily nucleus of the seed is used internally and the expressed oil externally in leprosy. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 39); B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

LUCSKY, n. A place in the county of Liptau, Hungary, where there are hot and cold gaseous and mineral springs. [L, 30, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

LUC-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Lu^{6}k-su^{6}r-me^{2}r. A bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

LUCTUOUS, adj. Lu^{3}k'tu^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *luctuosus* (from *luctus*, sorrow). Fr., *luctueux.* Sorrowful; accompanied by indications of suffering. [a, 48.]

LUCUBRATION, n. Lu^{2}-ku^{2}-bra'sh'n. Lat., *lucubratio* (from *lucubrare*, to work by lamp-light). 1. Night work. 2. Want of sleep, whether voluntary or from morbid causes. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

LUCULIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}(lu)-ku^{2}(ku)'li^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *luculie.* A genus of rubiaceous shrubs of the *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**L. gratissima.** The *luculi-swa* of the East Indies, where its bark, official as *cortex chinæ nepalensis*, is employed as a febrifuge. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. cuneifolia.** The *Mussænda cuneifolia.* [B, 311 (a, 35).]

LUCUMA (Lat.), n. f. and n. Lu^{2}(lu)-ku^{2}(ku)'ma^{3}. Fr., *l.* Of Jussieu, a genus of American sapotaceous trees. The *Lucumeæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Sapoteæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. Achras.—**L. Bonplandii.** Sp., *mamey* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to Cuba, where the fruits are eaten. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. caimito.** Abi; a Peruvian species having edible fruit tasting like pears. The seeds are bitter. [B, 19, 40, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. chrysophylloides.** A Brazilian tree yielding an abundance of latex. The pulp of the fruit is sweet. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. gardneriana.** A Brazilian species having a sweetish fruit, rich in latex. [a, 39.]—**L. glycyphlœum.** See Chrysophyllum *buranhem.*—**L. keale, L. keule.** See Gomortega *keale.*—**L. lasiocarpa.** A species having an acrid fruit, which is edible when roasted in ashes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. laterifolia.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which is used for a celebrated confection called *doce de Cubio.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. laurifolia.** A tree yielding an abundant latex. The fruit has an odor like that of apples, and a mucilaginous sweet taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. litoralis.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which has an unpleasant astringent and sweetish taste. It has a reputation as a remedy in chronic diarrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 39).]—**L. mammosa.** See Achras *mammosa.*—**L. obovata.** A species found in Peru and Brazil, having an edible fruit. The decoction and emulsion of the raw seeds are used in the treatment of catarrh of the bladder. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. pomifera.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which contains free hydrocyanic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. procera.** The *chana* of Brazil. The pulp of the fruit has an acrid taste when raw, but when boiled or roasted the fruit loses its acridity and constitutes an agreeable food. [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. psammophila.** A species having a sweet fruit which is used in the preparation of a confection. The bark is in repute as a tonic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**L. rivicoa.** See Chrysophyllum *macrophyllum.*—**L. salicifolia.** Sp., *zapote borracho* [Mex. Ph.]. A species having an edible fruit which is thought to be soporific. In Mexico the seeds are used in pleurisy. The bark is employed as an antiperiodic. [J. W. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 39).]—**L. serpentaria.** A species found in Cuba, where the fruits are eaten. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. tarta.** A Brazilian species, from the fruit of which a syrup is made, useful in bronchial catarrh and lung diseases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]

LUCUMIN, n. Lu^{2}'ku^{2}-mi^{2}n. A bitter principle extracted from *Lucuma caimito.* It has a strong and persistent taste followed by an acrid impression on the fauces. It is insoluble in chloroform and in ether, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in acetic acid. It has tonic and febrifuge properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]

LUCUMORIAN, adj. Lu^{2}-ku^{2}-mo'ri^{2}-a^{2}n. Lat., *lucumorianus* (from *lux*, light, and *morari*, to delay). Lasting from day to day or for several days (said of sleep). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

LUDIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}(lu)'di^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *l.*, *ludier.* A genus of bixaceous shrubs of the *Flacourtieæ.* The *Ludieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Bixineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. heterophylla, L. mauritiana.** Fr., *l.* (ou *ludier*) *héterophylle, bois sans écorce.* A species having a caducous bark which is emetic and is used in the Mascarene Islands like ipecac. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

LUDIBRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}(lu)-di^{2}b'ri^{2}-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). Mockery, jest, sport, wantonness. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**Faunorum ludibria.** See Incubus (2d def.).

LUDUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{2}d(lud)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ludere*, to play. Of Paracelsus and Helmont, a stone shaped like a die used in play, said to be a remedy or charm against calculus. Writers on alchemy speak of this as a stone cut out of a man's bladder, or again as a sediment in the urine. It is identified by Beeker with ammonium pyroborate and used by him in urinary lithiasis and renal colic. [A, 325 (*a*, 48); B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

LUDWIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Lud-vi^{2}g'i^2-a^3. From *Ludwig*, a German scientist. Fr., *l.*, *ludwigie*, *luduige*. A genus of herbs of the *Onagraceæ*, growing in wet ground. [B, 34, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. alternifolia.** Fr., *l. à feuilles alternes.* The seed-box, a species found in shady swamps. The white fleshy root is used as an emetic. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. diffusa.** A species found in the East Indies, where it is used as an anthelminthic and diuretic and in diarrhœa, and the seed for coughs. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. macrocarpa.** See *L. alternifolia*.—**L. nitida.** See *L. palustris*.—**L. palustris.** Water purslain, a widely dispersed species creeping in muddy places or floating in water. It has astringent properties. [B, 34, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**L. parviflora.** The *L. diffusa.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. peruviana.** See JUSSIÆA *peruviana*.—**L. repens, L. swartziana.** See JUSSIÆA *repens*.

LUDWIGSBAD (Ger.), n. Lud'vi^{2}gz-ba^{3}d. A health resort in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LUDWIGSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Lud'vi^{2}gz-brun-ne^{2}n. A place near Schwalheim, grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LUDWIGSTHAL (Ger.), n. Lud'vi^{2}gz-ta^{3}l. A place in the district of Freudenthal, Austrian Silesia, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LUES (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2(lu^4)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *lu'is.* Ger., *Seuche.* It., *lue.*, Sp., *l.* 1. A plague, pestilence. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).] 2. See SYPHILIS.—**L. dysenterica.** An epidemic of dysentery. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 39).]—**L. amboinica, L. celtica.** Syphilis. [*a*, 34.]—**L. confirmata.** Tertiary syphilis. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**L. congenita.** Congenital syphilis. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**L. deifica, L. divina.** See EPILEPSY.—**L. gonorrhoica.** Pyæmia and rheumatism caused by gonorrhœa. [A, 319 (*a*. 34).]—**L. gutturis epidemica.** Epidemic amygdalitis. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**L. indica.** See FRAMBŒSIA and MORBUS *indicus*.—**L. inguinaria.** The plague. [*a*, 34.]—**L. neurodes convulsiva.** Typhus fever. [*a*, 34.]—**L. pestifera.** The plague. [*a*, 34.]—**L. polonica, L. sarmatica.** Plica polonica. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**L. scorbutica.** Scurvy. [*a*, 34.]—**L. secundaria.** Secondary syphilis. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).]—**L. syphilis.** Constitutional syphilis. [*a*, 34.]—**L. syphilodes.** Of Good, the pseudo-syphilitic disease of Abernethy. [*a*, 34.] See *Pseudo*-SYPHILIS.—**L. trichomatica.** See PLICA.—**L. venerea.** See SYPHILIS.

LUETTE (Fr.), n. Lu^6-e^{2}t. See UVULA.—**L. de Lieutaud.** See CORPUS *trigonum Lieutaudii*.—**L. du cervelet.** The extreme anterior part of the vermiform process of the cerebellum. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L. du voile du palais.** See UVULA.

LUFFA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}f(luf)'fa^3. From Ar., *louff*, the name for *L. ægyptiaca.* Fr., *luffe.* Ger., *L.*, *Netzgurke.* A genus of cucurbitaceous climbing plants, of the *Cucurbiteæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**L. abunafa.** In Arabia, a species with a root having aphrodisiac properties. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**L. acutangula.** Ger., *scharfeckige Gurke.* The strainer vine, the *jhingo* of the Bengalese; a species indigenous to southern Asia. Its fruits, when half grown and properly dressed, are edible; when ripe, they are emetic. The oil of the seeds is used in cutaneous complaints. The root is laxative, and is used especially in dropsy. [B, 172, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. ægyptiaca.** Washrag (or vegetable) sponge, towel-gourd, sooly-qua (or washing-) gourd; a species found in Egypt and Arabia, the unripe fruits of which are edible. [B, 5, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. amara.** Fr., *luffe amère.* Ger., *bittere L.* An East Indian species the fruits of which are violently emetic and cathartic. The infusion of the fresh stalks is diuretic, and, combined with nitro-hydrochloric acid, has been used in dropsy following enlargement of the spleen and liver caused by the poison of malaria. In India the natives apply the juice of the young roasted fruit to the temples for headache, and use the seeds, either in infusion or substance, as an emeto-cathartic. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Arabum.** An Egyptian species having an edible fruit. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. bandaal.** An East Indian species. In northern India it is considered a powerful drastic in dropsical complaints. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cylindrica.** See *L. pentandra*.—**L. drastica.** A species found in Brazil. The fruit is a violent purgative. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**L. echinata.** Bomb., *kukaravela.* An intensely bitter species found in Bombay and used in certain compound decoctions. It also has poisonous properties, causing symptoms resembling those of cholera. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1890, p. 486; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, xxxviii (*a*, 39).]—**L. fœtida.** A species found in Cochin-China and the East Indies; by some botanists identified with *L. amara.* The fruits are sometimes eaten. [B, 180, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**L. olukenetiana.** See *L. amara*.—**L. operculata.** Syn.: *Momordica operculata.* The *koosia* of the South American Indians; used as a drastic cathartic in dropsy, etc. It is perhaps identical with the *L. purgans.* [B, 245; B, 180, 214, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pentandra.** A species with edible fruit. In the Peshawur valley the seeds, mixed with black pepper in warm water, are used as an emetic and cathartic, and the oil of the seeds as an external application in cutaneous eruptions. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**L. petola.** A species found in Cochin-China and the East Indies, having an edible fruit. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. purgans.** The *esponjilla* of the Mex. Ph.; a Brazilian species the fruit of which is a violent cathartic. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**L. striata.** See *L. pentandra.*

LUFT (Ger.), n. Luft. See AIR.—**Alkanische L.** Ammonia. [B.]—**Alveolenl'.** The air in the alveoli of the lungs. [J.]—**Atmosphärische L.** Atmospheric air. [J.]—**Ausathmungsl'.** See *Expired* AIR.—**Brennbare L.** See *Inflammable* AIR.—**Brennstoffleere L.** Oxygen. [L. 80.]—**Complementarl'.** See *Complemental* AIR.—**Dephlogisticirte L.** Oxygen. [B.]—**Einathmungsl'.** See *Inspired* AIR.—**Entzündbare L.** See HYDROGEN.—**Flüchtige L.** See AMMONIA.—**Gährungsl'.** Carbon dioxide. [B.]—**Gradirl'.** The salt air in the neighborhood of establishments for concentrating saline solutions. [A, 521.]—**Hepatische L.** See *Sulphureted* HYDROGEN.—**Knalll'.** See AIR *détonant*.—**Künstliche L.** See CARBON *dioxide*.—**Leichte L.** See HYDROGEN.—**Lichtstoffl'.** See NITROGEN.—**L'ansammlung.** See PNEUMATOSIS.—**L'artig.** See AERIFORM.—**L'ausdehner.** See AEROLEPTYNTER.—**L'beschreibung.** See AEROGRAPHY.—**L'dicht.** See HERMETIC (2d def.).—**L'dichtigkeitsmesser.** See AEROMETER.—**L'förmig.** See AERIFORM.—**L'gleichgewichtslehre.** See AEROSTATICS.—**L'haltig.** Containing air (as in the lungs after the first inspiration). [J.]—**L'ig.** See AERIAL.—**L'kraftlehre.** See AERODYNAMICS.—**L'kunde.** See AEROLOGY.—**L'messkunst.** See AEROMETRY.—**L'prüfer.** See AERODIAPHTHOROSCOPE.—**L'pumpe.** See AIR-PUMP.—**L'röhren.** The air tubes, larynx, trachea, and bronchi. [J.]—**L'säure.** See CARBONIC *anhydride*.—**L'scheu.** See AEROPHOBIA.—**L'schicht.** A layer or stratum of air (as in the lungs). [J.]—**L'schwebekunst.** See AEROSTATICS.—**L'stein.** 1. A meteorite. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).] 2. See AEROSIS.—**L'trockenheit, L'trockniss.** See AEROXEROTES.—**L'verderbnis.** See AEROPHTHORA.—**L'verdünner.** See AEROLEPTYNTER.—**L'wechsel.** Change or interchange of gases (as in the lungs). [J.]—**L'wege.** See AIR-PASSAGES.—**L'wurzel.** 1. An aerial root. 2. The root of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 123, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Mephitische L.** See *Mephitic* AIR.—**Phlogisticirte L.** Nitrogen. [B.]—**Reservel'.** See *Reserve* AIR.—**Residuall'.** See *Residual* AIR.—**Salpeterl'.** See *Nitrous* AIR.—**Salzsaure L.** Hydrochloric-acid gas. [L, 80.]—**Schwefelleberl'.** See *Hepatic* AIR.—**Schwerebrennbare L.** Methane. [B, 140.]

LÜFTCHEN (Ger.), n. Lu^{6}ft'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See AURA.

LUFTRÖHRE (Ger.), n. Luft'ru^{6}r-e^2. 1. An air-tube. 2. The trachea. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Kehlkopfl'nschnitt.** Laryngotomy. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**L'näste.** See BRONCHI.—**L'nschnitt.** A generic term for the various operations of opening into the air-passages—tracheotomy, laryngotomy, etc.

LÜFTUNG (Ger.), n. Lu^{6}ft'un^2. See AERATION and AEROSIS.

LUGANO, n. A health resort on Lake L., in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LUGDUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{3}g(lu^{4}g)'du^{3}s(du^{4}s). A mediæval name for erysipelas. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LUGENT, adj. Lu^2'je^{2}nt. From *lugere*, to mourn. Drooping, as if mourning (said of plants). [*a*, 48.]

LUGNETZ (Ger.), n. Lug'ne^{2}ts. A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is an acidulous mineral spring. [L, 30, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LUGO (Sp.), n. Lu'go. The capital of the province of L., Spain, where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LUHATSCHOWITZ, n. A place in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, where there is a saline, alkaline, gaseous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 39).]

LUHEA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2(lu)'he^2-a^3. Fr., *l.* 1. Of Willdenow, a genus of tiliaceous trees found in Mexico and South America. 2. The genus *Stilbe.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. grandiflora.** Fr., *l. à grandes fleurs.* A Brazilian species the bark of which is astringent. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. paniculata.** Fr., *l. paniculé.* A Brazilian species used like *L. grandiflora.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LUHI, n. A place in the county of Marmaras, Hungary, where there is a saline, alkaline, gaseous, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LUISET (Fr.), n. Lwe-za. See ERVUM *hirsutum*.—**L. de prés.** The *Vicia cracca.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LUKRABAU, LUKRABO, n. See LUCRABAN SEEDS and HYDNOCARPUS *anthelminthicus.*

LUMBAGO (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'go. Gen., *-bag'inis.* From *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *l.*, *douleur des reins.* Ger., *Hexenschuss*, *Hüftweh*, *Lendenweh.* It., *lombaggine.* Sp., *l.* A rheumatic affection of the sheaths of the lumbar muscles on one or both sides, extending often to the ligaments of the sacrum. [D.]—**L. ab aneurysmate.** Of Aubertus, l. due to aortic aneurysm. [*a*, 34.]—**L. ab arthrocace.** See *L. psoadica* (1st def.).—**L. a nisu.** Of Sauvages, l. due to excessive effort, such as excessive venery, heavy burdens, etc. [*a*. 34.]—**L. apostematosa.** See *L. psoadica* (1st def.).—**L. arthritica.** Of Sauvages, l. due to gouty deposits on the ligaments and periosteum of the vertebræ. [*a*, 34.]—**L. febrilis.** Transitory l. in fever. [*a*, 34.]—**L. hæmorrhoidalis.** Of Juncker, l. plethorica. [*a*, 34.]—**L. miliaris.** Of Sauvages, l. preceding miliary fever. [*a*, 34.]—**L. partus.** Of Sauvages, l. caused by pregnancy. [*a*, 34.]—**L. plethorica.** Of Hoffmann, l. caused by suppression of the menses, leucorrhœa, or cessation of bleeding from hæmorrhoids. [*a*, 34.]—**L. psoadica.** 1. L. caused by psoas abscess. 2. Of Beckwith, l. caused by inflammation of the psoas muscles. [*a*, 34.]—**L. rheumatica.** Fr., *lumbagie rheumatismale.* Of Sydenham, acute rheumatism of the lumbar muscles. [*a*, 34.]—**L. scorbutica.** Of Sennertus, acute l. caused by scurvy. [*a*, 34.]—**L. traumatica.** L. due to traumatism of the lumbar region. [*a*, 34.]

LUMBALIS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'li^{2}s. See LUMBAR.

LUMBAN, LUMBANG, n's. The *Aleurites triloba* and *Aleurites moluccana*, or their fruits. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LUMBAR, adj. Lu^{3}m'ba^{3}r. Lat., *lumbalis*, *lumbaris* (from *lumbus*, a loin). Ger., *l.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBARIS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'ri^{2}s. See LUMBAR; as a n. (*musculus* understood), a muscle of the lumbar region.

LUMBI-DORSALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)-bi2-do2rs-a(a3)'li2s. See Spinalis *dorsi.*

LUMBIFRAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu3m(lu4m)-bi2-fraj(fra3g)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *lumbus*, the loin, and *fragium*, a fracture. Ger., *Lendenbruch.* A lumbar hernia. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LUMBIPLEX [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)'bi2-ple2x. From *lumbus*, a loin, and *plexus*, a plaiting. See *Lumbar* plexus.

LUMBIPLEXAL, adj. Lu3m-bi2-ple2x'a2l. Pertaining to the lumbar plexus. [L.]

LUMBO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Lu3m''bo-a2b-do2m'i2-n'l. From *lumbus*, a loin, and *abdomen* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the lumbar and abdominal regions. [*a*, 48.]

LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Lu3m(lu4m)''bo(bo3)-a2b(a3b)-do2m(dom)-i2n-a(a3)'li2s. See Lumbo-abdominal; as a n. (syn.: *costo-abdominalis internus*), a muscle found in the lower animals, analogous to the transversalis abdominis of man. [L, 13.]

LUMBOCOSTAL, adj. Lu3m''bo-ko2s't'l. From *lumbus*, a loin, and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the loins and the ribs. [*a*, 48.]

LUMBOCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Lu3m(lu4m)''bo(bo3)-ko3st-a-(a3)'li2s. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *costa*, a rib. See Lumbocostal; as a n. (syn.: *superficialis costarum*), a muscle found in quadrupeds, analogous to the serratus posticus of man. [L, 13.]

LUMBODORSAL, adj. Lu3m''bo-do2r's'l. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *dorsum*, the back. Pertaining to the loins and the back. [*a*, 48.]

LUMBOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)''bo(bo3)-fe2m-o2r-a(a3)'li2s. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *femur* (*q. v.*). See Psoas *magnus.*

LUMBO-ILIACUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)''bo(bo3)-i2l(el)-i(i2)'a2k(a3k)-u3s(u4s). From *lumbus*, the loin, and *ilium* (*q. v.*). See Psoas *parvus.*

LUMBO-INGUINAL, adj. Lu3m''bo-i2n2-gwi2-n'l. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *inguen*, the groin. Pertaining to the loins and the groin. [*a*, 48.]

LUMBOSACRAL, adj. Lu3m''bo-sa'kr'l. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *sacer* (see Sacrum). Pertaining to the lumbar vertebræ and to the sacrum.

LUMBRICAL, adj. Lu3m'bri2-k'l. Lat., *lumbricalis* (from *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm). Fr., *l.*, *lombrical.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus.

LUMBRICALIS (Lat.), adj. Lu3m(lu4m)''bri2(bre)-ka(ka3)'li2s. See Lumbrical; as a n., a lumbrical muscle.—**Lumbricales manus.** Fr., *lombricaux de la main.* Ger., *Spulmuskeln der Hand, wurmförmige Muskeln der Hand.* Four small spindle-shaped muscles arising from the radial sides of the tendons of the flexor digitorum manus profundus, and usually from the ulnar sides of the tendons of the fourth and fifth fingers, and inserted by aponeurotic expansions into the radial sides of the tendons of the extensor digitorum communis on the dorsal surfaces of the proximal phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Lumbricales pedis.** Fr., *lombricaux du pied.* Ger., *Spulmuskeln* (oder *Spulwurmmuskeln*) *des Fusses.* Four small spindle-shaped muscles arising from the tendons of the flexor digitorum pedis longus, terminating in tendons which pass along the inner sides of the four outer toes to be inserted into the tendons of the extensor digitorum pedis on the dorsal aspects of the proximal phalanges. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

LUMBRICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Lu3m(lu4m)-bri2s(brek)'i2d-e(a3-e2). A class of large earth-worms with compact skins and red blood. They are without eyes, and have tufts of vessels around the segmented organs. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

LUMBRICIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu3m(lu4m)-bri2(bre)-si2d(ked)'-i2-a2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Andira.* [B, 121.]—**L. anthelminthica.** See Andira *anthelminthica.*—**L. legalis.** The *Andira stipulacea.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]

LUMBRICIFORM, adj. Lu3m-bri2s'i2-fo2rm. From *lumbricus*, an earth-worm, and *forma*, form. Fr., *lombriciforme.* Shaped like an earth-worm.

LUMBRICOID, adj. and n. Lu3m'bri2-koid. Lat., *lumbricoides* (from *lumbricus*, an earth-worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *lombricoïde.* See Lumbriciform.

LUMBRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)-bri(bre)'ku3s(ku4s). 1. An earth-worm. 2. A genus of the *Ascaridæ.* [L, 16.]—**L. aquaticus.** See Gordius *aquaticus.*—**L. gulonis sibirici, L. in renibus.** See Eustrongylus *gigas.*—**L. latus.** See Tænia *solium.*—**L. martis et canis renalis, L. renalis, L. sanguineus in rene canis.** See Eustrongylus *gigas.*—**L. teres hominis.** See Ascaris *lumbricoides.*—**L. terrestris.** Ger., *Regenwurm.* The earth-worm. The worms were formerly known in the shops in Europe as *lumbrici* (seu *lumbrici terrestres*, seu *vermæ terræ*), and considered anodyne, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. An oil, *oleum lumbricorum*, was once prepared from it and was much in use. It was the source also of an empyreumatic oil, *oleum empyreumaticum lumbricorum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum lumbricorum.** A preparation made by boiling till the moisture is consumed 690 grammes of earth-worms in 172 of wine and 1,035 of olive-oil, or 360 grammes of earth-worms washed in wine with 720 of olive-oil, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Semen lumbricorum** [Bauhin]. See Santonica.—**Spiritus lumbricorum.** See *Spiritus* cornu cervi.—**Spiritus lumbricorum vinosus.** Fr., *esprit de lombrics alcoolique.* A preparation made by placing 6 parts of crushed earth-worms in a closed vessel till they emit a urine-like odor, pouring 6 parts of whisky on them, and distilling one half. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

LUMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu3m(lu4m)'bu3s(bu4s). See Loin.

LUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Lu2(lu)'me2n. Gen., *lum'inis.* Ger., *L.* 1. Light; also an opening through which light can penetrate. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).] 2. The cross-section of a cavity. [B.] 3. An old term for the pupil of the eye. [F.]—**Canall'** (Ger.). The cross-section of a canal or tube. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxvi, p. 422 (*a*, 39).]—**L. philosophicum.** An old name for the flame of hydrogen. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LUMIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2(lu)'mi2-a3. An old generic name for several species of *Citrus.* [*a*, 35.]

LUMIÈRE (Fr.), n. Lu6-me-e2r. See Light.—**L. intra-oculaire.** The light which constantly penetrates the eye when the eyelids are closed, giving phosphorescence to the retina. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

LUMINIFEROUS, adj. Lu2-mi2n-i2f'e2r-u3s. From *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *luminifère.* Producing or emitting light; also serving to conduct light (*e. g.*, l. ether). [B; *a*, 48.]

LUMINOSITY, n. Lu2-mi2n-o2s'i2-ti2. From *luminosus*, full of light. The property of being luminous; also the degree or intensity of this property. [*a*, 48.]

LUMINOUS, adj. Lu2'mi2n-u3s. Lat., *luminosus* (from *lumen*, light). Fr., *lumineux.* Ger., *leuchtend.* Giving out light, whether by radiation (in which case the substance or body is self-luminous) or by reflection; bright, shining. [*a*, 48.]

LUNA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2(lu)'na3. 1. The moon. 2. Of the alchemists, silver. [A, 325; L, 50.]—**Catharticum lunæ.** See *Magisterium* argenti.—**Crystals of l.** Lat., *crystalli lunæ.* Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 97.]—**L. Albini.** See *Lesser sciatic* notch.—**L. cornea.** Horn-silver, silver chloride. [B, 200.]—**L. imperfecta.** An old term for bismuth. [*a*, 48.]—**L. philosophorum.** Of the old writers, mercury. [A, 325.]—**L. potabilis.** A weak solution of silver nitrate; recommended by A. Sala in delirium. [B, 59; L, 50 (*a*, 39).]—**Nitrum lunæ.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura lunæ.** Of Lemery, an impure preparation of silver containing copper. [B, 59.]

LUNACY, n. Lu2'na2-si2. From *luna*, the moon. See Insanity.

LUNAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Lu6-na2r. See Lunar and Lunaria.—**L. vivace.** See Lunaria *rediviva.*—**Petite l.** See Botrychium *lunaria.*

LUNAR, adj. Lu2'na2r. Lat., *lunaris* (from *luna*, the moon). Fr., *lunaire.* Ger., *mondbetreffend, mondgehörig.* Belonging to, associated with, or shaped like the moon. [*a*, 48.]

LUNARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2(lu)-na(na3)'ri2-a3. From *lunaris*, pertaining to the moon. Fr., *lunaire.* Ger., *Mondviole.* 1. A genus of cruciferous plants of the *Alyssineæ.* The *Lunariæ* (Fr., *lunariées*) of Adanson are a section of the *Cruciferæ.* The *Lunarieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Alysseæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).] 2. See Menstruation.—**L. annua, L. biennis.** Fr., *lunaire annuelle* (ou *grande*), *bolbonach, faux thlaspi, satinée, médaille de Judas.* Ger., *stumpffrüchtige Mondviole, Silberblatt.* Honesty; a species indigenous to southern Europe; used like the *L. rediviva.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. clypeata.** See Farsetia *clypeata.*—**L. græca.** See *L. rediviva.*—**L. inodora, L. major.** See *L. biennis.*—**L. minor.** See Lysimachia *nummularia.*—**L. odorata.** Fr., *lunaire vivace.* See *L. rediviva.*—**L. parviflora.** Fr., *cresson du désert.* A species said to be eaten in Egypt. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. perennis, L. rediviva.** Fr., *lunaire vivace.* Ger., *spitzfrüchtige Mondviole, Mondkraut, Silberblatt, Atlasblume.* Perennial honesty; perennial satin-flower; a species found in central and southern Europe. The leaves are considered antiscorbutic, and the seeds, *semina violæ lunariæ* (seu *lunariæ græcæ*), were once used as a refrigerant, laxative, antiseptic, and antiscorbutic. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LUNARIS (Lat.), **LUNARIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Lu2(lu)-na(na3)'-ri2s, -ri2-u3s(u4s). From *luna*, the moon. 1. Moon-shaped. 2. Containing silver.

LUNARY, n. Lu2'na2-ri2. From *luna*, the moon. See Botrychium *lunaria* and Lunaria *biennis.*

LUNATE, adj. Lu2'nat. Lat., *lunatus* (from *luna*, the moon). Ger., *mondförmig.* Crescentic, moon-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LUNATIC, adj. Lu2n'a2t-i2k. Lat., *lunaticus* (from *luna*, the moon). Fr., *lunatique.* Ger., *mondsüchtig.* It., *lunatico.* Sp., *lunático.* See Insane; as a n., an insane person. [D.]

LUNATICUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Lu2(lu)-na2t(na3t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From *luna*, the moon. See Lunatic.—**De lunatico inquirendo.** Concerning the investigation of a case or condition of lunacy; a term applied in law to a writ granted by a court for a commission to investigate an alleged condition of insanity. [D, 38.]

LUNATISM, n. Lu2n'a2t-i2z'm. Lat., *lunatismus* (from *luna*, the moon). See *Periodic* ophthalmia.

LUNATUM (Lat.), n. n. See *Cuneiform* bone.

LUNE (Fr.), n. Lu6n. See Moon and Silver; in the pl., *l's*, see Menses.—**Cristaux de l.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 93.]—**L. cornée.** Silver chloride. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L. hydragogue.** A mixture of silver and potassium nitrates, sometimes employed internally. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

LUNEBURG (Ger.), n. Lun'e2-burg. A place in Hanover, Germany, where there is a strongly saline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

LUNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2(lu)-ne2l'la3. From *lunula*, a little moon. Fr., *lunule.* An old term for hypopyon (*q. v.*, 3d and 4th def's). [F.]

LUNETTE (Fr.), n. Lu6-ne2t. An eyeglass, a telescope; in the pl., *l's*, spectacles.

LUNETTÉ (Fr.), adj. Lu6-ne2t-ta. 1. In zoology, having eyes surrounded by a colored circle. 2. Marked with circular spots. [L, 41.]

LUNG, n. Lu3n2. Gr., πνεύμων. Lat., *pulmo.* Fr., *poumon.* Ger., *Lunge.* It., *polmone.* Sp., *pulmón.* The respiratory organ;

the organ which serves for the aeration of the blood in an air-breathing animal. In man the l's, two in number, are situated one in each lateral half of the thorax. (See cut under BRONCHUS.) They are divided into lobes and lobules made up of assemblages of air-vesicles, to which the bronchi and bronchioles convey atmospheric air, and from which the same channels carry off carbon dioxide and other waste products of respiration.—**Black l.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Cardiac l.** A proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of a l. causing thickening of the alveolar walls with diminution and final obliteration of their cavity produced by the organic lesions in some cases of cardiac disease. [Drysdale, "Med. Press and Circ.," Oct. 29, 1884, p. 373 (*a*, 34).]—**Coal l., Coal-miner's l., Collier's l.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**External l.** A modification of the lining wall of the mantle cavity of land molluscs that subserves the aeration of the venous blood, which flows through it on its way to the heart. [L, 11 (*a*, 39).]—**Fœtal l's.** L's such as are found in the fœtus, containing no air; they are relatively small, situated at the back of the thorax, yellowish-pink, granular, and compact, and will not float in water. [L.] —**L. capacity.** See BREATHING *capacity*.—**L.-flower.** See GENTIANA *pneumonanthe*.—**L. proof.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonalis*.—**L.-stone.** Lat., *calculus pulmonaris*. Fr., *calcul pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenstein*. A collection of inspissated and calcified secretion of the smaller bronchi, or (more rarely) of the smallest lobules of the lungs. [D, 3.]—**L. test.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum*.

LUNGE (Ger.), n. Lun^2'e^2. See LUNG.—**Eisenl'.** Siderosis. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**Herzfehlerl'.** A cardiac lung. [*a*, 34.]—**Kalks'.** The chalicosis. [B.]—**Kohlenl'.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**L'nprobe.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum*.—**L'nwurzel.** The root of a lung. [L, 304.]

LUNGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Lun^2'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The genus *Pulmonaria*. 2. The *Marrubium vulgare*. 3. The *Lobaria pulmonaria*. 4. The *Chenopodium botrys*. 5. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Braunes L.** The *Pulmonaria maculosa*. [L, 80.]—**Fleckenl'.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Französisches L., Gelbes L.** See HIERACIUM *murorum*.—**Goldl'.** The herb of *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

LUNGWORT, n. Lu^{3}n^2'wu^{5}rt. 1. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 2. The *Verbascum thapsus*. 3. The *Sticta pulmonacea*. 4. The *Lathræa squamaria*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Alpine l.** The *Mertensia alpina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bullock's l., Clown's l., Cow's l.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**French l., Golden l.** See HIERACIUM *murorum*.—**Sea-l.** The *Pulmonaria maritima*. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**Smooth l.** The genus *Mertensia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Spotted l.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Tree l.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LUNIFEROUS, LUNIFORM, adj's. Lu^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, lu^2'ni^2-fo^{2}rm. From *luna*, the moon, and *ferre*, to bear, or *forma*, form. Fr., *lunifère*, *luniforme*. Having the form of the half-moon, crescent-shaped. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

LUNKANY, n. A place in the county of Krasso, Hungary, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

LUNULA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}n(lun)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *luna*, the moon. Fr., *lunule*. Ger., *L.*, *Nagelfleck* (1st def.). 1. The light-colored arched or semilunar section of the nail near its root. It is caused by an increased opacity of the substance of the nail, and also by the fact that the skin beneath is not so vascular as it is under the rest of the body of the nail. [C; G.] 2. See ONYX.—**L. lacrimalis (ossis maxillæ).** A small ridge of bone which separates the antrum of Highmore from the lacrymal groove. [L, 332.]—**L. of a shell.** A crescentic excavation in front of the apex on the dorsal edge of a bivalve shell. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]—**L. of Gianuzzi.** See DEMILUNE.—**Lunulæ of the valves of the heart.** Two narrow lunated portions of the flaps of the semilunar and mitral valves which are devoid of the connective tissue or tendinous fibres running from the attached margins of the valves toward the corpora Arantii, and are thus thinner than the rest of the valve. [C.]—**L. scapulæ.** See *Suprascapular* NOTCH.

LUNULAR, LUNULATE, adj's. Lu^{2}n'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -lat. From *lunula*, a little moon. Fr., *lunulé*. Ger., *halbmondförmig*. Moon-shaped, crescentic.

LUNULE, n. Lu^{2}n'u^{2}l. See LUNULA.

LUNULET, n. Lu^{2}n'u^{2}l-e^{2}t. From *lunula*, a little moon. A small crescent-shaped spot on certain insects. [*a*, 39.]

LUPAMARIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}p-a^{2}m-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lupamarique*. See *Bitter acid of* HOPS.

LUPANINE, n. Lu^{2}p'a^{2}n-en. Of M. Hagen (1885), a liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{25}N_2O$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_2O$, acting as a monacid base, found in *Lupinus angustifolius*. It produces in animals paralysis of the encephalic centres together with an increase of the reflex excitability of the medulla. [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B); B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LUPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}p(lu^{4}p)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *lupus*, a wolf. Of the ancients, the *Aconitum lycoctonum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LUPE (Ger.), n. Lup'e^2. A magnifying glass. [B.]—**Einstelll'.** See *Focusing* GLASS.

LUPEUX (Fr.), adj. Lu^6-pu^5. See LUPOUS.

LUPIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2(lu^4)'pi^2-a^3. Perhaps from *lupus*, a wolf. Fr., *loupe*. A wen.—**L. cancrosa.** Cancer originating in atheroma cutis. [G.]—**L. juncturæ.** See SPINA *ventosa*.—**L. scrofulosa.** See SCROFULODERMA *tuberculosum*.

LUPIFORM, adj. Lu^{2}p'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *lupus*, a wolf, and *forma*, form. Resembling or of the nature of lupus. [*a*, 48.]

LUPIGENIN, n. Lu^{2}p-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$, produced, along with glucose, by decomposing lupiin with acids. It occurs in the form of minute yellowish-white crystals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39); Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B).]

LUPIIN, n. Lu^{2}p'i^2-i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{29}H_{32}O_{16} + 7H_2O$, discovered by Schulze and Barbieri (1878) in germinating lupine-seeds. It forms the bitter principle of *Lupinus luteus*, and occurs in fine, yellowish-white, acicular crystals, insoluble in ether, but soluble in alkalies, and soluble with difficulty in water and alcohol. It is not poisonous, and has no therapeutic application. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38); Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B).]

LUPIN (Fr.), n. Lu^6-pa^{2}n^2. See LUPINE.—**L. bigarré** (Fr.). See LUPINUS *semiverticillatus*.

LUPINE, n. Lu^{2}p'i^{2}n. The genus *Lupinus*, especially the *Lupinus albus*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bastard l.** The *Trifolium lupinaster*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Blue l.** See LUPINUS *hirsutus*.—**Small l.** The *Psoralea lupinella*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Tree l.** See LUPINUS *arboreus*.—**Yellow l.** See LUPINUS *luteus*.—**White l.** See LUPINUS *albus*.—**Wild l.** The *Lupinus varius* and several other species of *Lupinus*. [Gerard (*a*, 35).]

LUPINETTE (Fr.), n. Lu^6-pe-ne^{2}t. The *Trifolium incarnatum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LUPINIDINE, n. Lu^{2}p-i^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, derived from *Lupinus luteus*. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**L. hydrate.** A liquid, $C_8H_{15}N + H_2O$, identical, according to Baumert, with the oily liquid base, $C_8H_{17}NO$, found by Siewert and by Schulze in *Lupinus luteus*. [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B).]

LUPININE, n. Lu^{2}p'i^{2}n-en. Ger., *Lupinin*. 1. Of Baumert (1881), a crystallizable alkaloid (tertiary diamine), $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$, obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus*, having a fruit-like smell and very bitter taste. 2. Of Raimondi (1883), an uncrystallizable alkaloid, of disagreeable, hemlock-like odor and bitter taste, obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*; perhaps identical with the lupinidine of Baumert. 3. Of Betelli and Massa (1881), an extractiform amorphous substance obtained from *Lupinus albus*. All varieties of l. act as depressing and paralyzing agents on both sensory and motor nerves and centres. [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B); B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Amorphous l.** See *L.* (3d def.).

LUPINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}p(lu^{4}p)-in(en)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *lupinus*, lupine. A disease of cattle, characterized by fever, jaundice, tremors, swelling of the abdomen, great prostration, and usually by fatal issue; said to be produced by eating various species of *Lupinus*. Ordinary lupines, however, do not produce these symptoms, and hence the disease has been attributed to various *Fungi* (*Uredo*, *Erysiphe*, *Cladosporium*, etc.) found on the plants or, with more probability, to some principle developed in the latter by a fermentative process and identical either with the icterogenous principles extracted by Liebscher and by Kuhn, or with the lupinotoxin of Arnold. [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B).]

LUPINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}p(lu^{4}p)-in(en)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lupinus*, lupine. Syn.: *lupinus*. Resembling lupine, or more particularly its seeds. See PORRIGO *lupinosa* (so called from the resemblance of its cup-shaped crusts to lupine-seeds). [G.]

LUPINOTOXIN, n. Lu^{2}p-i^{2}n-o-to^{2}x'i^{2}n. From *lupinus*, lupine, and τοξικόν, arrow-poison. Of Arnold, a resinoid principle of aromatic odor, obtained from species of lupine producing lupinosis, and capable itself of producing the same disease in animals. [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B).]

LUPINUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Lu^{2}p(lu^{4}p)-in(en)'u^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *lupus*, a wolf. Fr., *lupin* (2d def.). Ger., *Wolfsbohne* (2d def.), *Feigbohne* (2d def.), *Lupine* (2d def.). It., *lupino* (2d def.). Sp., *altramuz* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) see LUPINOSUS. 2. Lupine; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs of the *Genisteæ*, especially numerous on the western side of America from Oregon to southern Chile. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. albus.** Pers., *tiramisha*. Fr., *lupin blanc*. Ger., *weisse Wolfsbohne* (oder *Feigbohne*). Lupine or white lupine; an annual species, probably of Egyptian or east Mediterranean origin. It contains a poisonous uncrystallizable alkaloid (see LUPININE [2d and 3d def's]), producing paralysis of the nervous trunks and centres with symptoms somewhat analogous to those produced by atropine, but without the delirium of the latter or the spots on the skin indicative of vaso-motor paralysis, and with less pronounced mydriasis. The seeds, *semina lupini* (seu *lupinorum*, seu *lupinorum sativorum*), *fabæ ficulneæ* (seu *lupini*), are poisonous in the raw state, but, when they are boiled, the poisonous property is removed, and they were used as food by the ancients. Bruised and soaked in water, they have been employed internally as diuretic and emmenagogue, and especially as anthelminthic, and externally as an application to wounds, ulcers, and swollen glands, and in various cutaneous complaints. According to some writers, this species is the θέρμος of Dioscorides. [Raimondi (B); B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**L. albus ægyptiacus.** Fr., *lupin d'Egypte*. A variety of the white lupine. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. angustifolius.** Narrow-leaved lupine, a corn-field weed, the θέρμος ἄγριος of the ancients. In its physiological action it resembles *L. albus*, but is weaker. According to Hagen, it contains lupanine. [B; B, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. arboreus.** The tree lupine, a species found in California, where it has been used for the reclamation of the sand-dunes on account of its long tap-roots. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Chamissonis.** A species found in Oregon and California, used like the *L. arboreus*. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. densiflorus.** A species indigenous to the Pacific slope and the western United States. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Douglasii.** A species found in Oregon and California; used like the *L. arboreus*. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hirsutus.** Blue lupine; a species the seeds of which are used as food after removal of the poisonous principle by boiling. It appears to have been one of the species cultivated by the ancients about Sparta. [B, 5, 77, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**L. luteus.** Yellow lupine; a species of Mediterranean

origin. The seeds are used like those of *L. hirsutus.* Schulze and Steiger have isolated arginine (*q. v.*) from them. According to Siewert, it contains dimethylconhydrine; according to Baumert, lupinine and lupinidine. In its physiological and toxic action it resembles *L. albus.* [Raimondi, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 3 (B); B, 5, 19, 77, 185 (a, 35).]—**L. perennis.** A species growing in the northern United States and Canada. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**L. polyphyllus.** Many-leaved lupine; a Californian species. [a, 35.]—**L. prolifer.** See *L. termis.*—**L. sativus.** See *L. albus.*—**L. semiverticillatus, L. silvestris.** Fr., *lupin bigarré.* A species found in Europe the seeds of which are larger than those of *L. albus*, and are used as food for cattle. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. termis.** A species, perhaps the ἐρέβινθος of Homer, cultivated in Egypt, where the seeds, after being steeped in water to remove their bitterness, are eaten by the poor people. It is closely allied to and has properties like *L. albus.* [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. trifoliatus.** The *Dolichos fabæformis.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. varius.** See *L. semiverticillatus.*

LUPIOLOGY, n. Lu2p-i2-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *lupiologia* (from *lupia*, a wen, and λόγος, understanding). The pathology of malignant ulcers. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

LUPOID, adj. Lu2p'oid. From *lupus*, a wolf, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having the appearance of lupus. [a, 48.]

LUPOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2p(lu4p)-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. From *lupus*, a wolf, and μανία, madness. See Rabies.

LUPOTOME, n. Lu2p'o-tom. From *lupus*, a wolf, and τομή, cutting. Ger., *Lupotom.* Of F. J. Pick, a scarificator consisting of five blades, the middle one of which is made fast while the others are movable. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

LUPOUS, adj. Lu2p'u3s. Lat., *luposus* (from *lupus*, a wolf), Fr., *lupeux.* Ger., *lupös.* Pertaining to lupus. [G.]

LUPULIN, n. Lu2p'u2l-i2n. Lat., *lupulinum* [U. S. Ph.], *lupulina* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *glandulæ lupuli* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *l.* [Fr. Cod.], *lupuline.* Ger., *L.*, *Hopfenbitter* (oder *-drüsen*, oder *-mehl*, oder *-staub*, oder *-bittersäure*). It., *luppolino.* Sp., *lupulino.* Syn.: *bitter acid* (or *principle*) *of hops; humulin.* A bitter substance, $C_{32}H_{50}O_7$, or $C_{29}H_{46}O_{14}$, found in hop glands. It crystallizes in large brittle rhombic prisms, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and carbon disulphide, and imparts to its solutions an intensely bitter taste. It has a marked narcotic action equal or superior to that of morphine. [W. T. Smith, "Dtsch. med. Ztg.," 1885, No. 60; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," March, 1886, p. 188 (B); B, 5, 270 (a, 38); L, 49 (a, 39).]—**Aetherisches L'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Oleoresina* lupulini.—**Fluid extract of l.** Ger., *flüssiges L.-Extrakt.* See *Extractum* lupulinæ *fluidum.*—**Oleoresin of l.** See *Oleoresina* lupulini.—**Tincture of l.** See *Tinctura* lupulinæ.

LUPULINA (Lat.), n. f. Lu2p(lu4p)-u2l(u4l)-i(e)'na3. From *lupulus*, the hop. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see Lupulin.—**Extractum lupulinæ.** See *Oleoresina* lupulini.—**Extractum lupulinæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *extrait liquide de lupuline.* Ger., *flüssiges Lupulin-Extrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of lupulin with 20 of alcohol, treating in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving the first 70 cubic ctm. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing the two, and adding enough more alcohol to make 100 cubic ctm. of fluid extract. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleoresina lupulinæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Oleoresina* lupulini.—**Tinctura lupulinæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *teinture de lupuline.* Ger., *Lupulintinktur.* Tincture of lupulin. A preparation made by treating 4 troy oz. of lupulin in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 2 pints of tincture. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

LUPULINE (Fr.), n. Lu6-pu6-len. 1. See Lupulin. 2. The *Medicago lupulina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Extrait liquide de l.** See *Extractum* lupulinæ *fluidum.*—**Oléorésine de l.** See *Oleoresina* lupulini.—**Teinture de l.** See *Tinctura* lupulinæ.

LUPULINIC, adj. Lu2p-u2l-i2n'i2k. Pertaining to or derived from lupulin. [a, 48.]—**L. acid.** Fr., *acide lupulinique.* Ger., *Lupulinsäure.* An acid, $C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$, obtained, along with lupulirrhetin, by warming lupulin with dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LUPULINOUS, adj. Lu2p-u2l-in'u3s. From *lupulus*, the hop. Resembling a head of hops. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

LUPULINUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu2p(lu4p)-u2l(u4l)-in(en)'u3m(u4m). See Lupulin.—**Extractum lupulini (æthereum), Oleoresina lupulini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *oléorésine de lupuline.* Ger., *ätherisches Lupulinextrakt.* Syn.: *oleoresina lupulinæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *extractum lupulinæ.* Oleoresin of lupulin; a preparation made by treating 10 av. oz. of lupulin in a percolator with a sufficient amount of stronger ether to obtain 15 av. oz. or 16 av. oz. of lupulin and stronger ether enough to make 2 pints of oleoresin, distilling and evaporating off the ether. [B, 5, 81 (a, 38).]

LUPULIRRHETIN, n. Lu2p-u2l-i2r-ret'i2n. From *lupulus*, the hop, and ῥητίνη, resin. A brown, aromatic, amorphous, resinous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, obtained from lupulin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

LUPULITE, n. Lu2p'u2l-it. Fr., l. An old name for lupulin. [a, 38.]

LUPULUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu2p(lu4p)'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Dim. of *lupus*, the hop-plant. Sp., *lúpulo* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Humulus.* 2. Of the Br. Ph., hops. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]—**Extractum lupuli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de houblon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hopfenextrakt.* Syn.: *extractum humuli* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Extract of hops. The Br. preparation is made by macerating 1 lb. of hops 7 days with 1½ pint of rectified spirit, pressing out, filtering, distilling off the spirit till a soft extract is left, boiling the residual hops 1 hour with 1 gallon of water, pressing out, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, mixing the two extracts and evaporating, at a temperature of not more than 60° C., to a pilular consistence. The Fr. Cod. orders a soft, the Russ. Ph. a thick, and the Belg. Ph. a solid, extract. [B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fructus lupuli.** Hops. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Glandulæ lupuli** [Ger. Ph.]. See Lupulin.—**Infusum lupuli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de houblon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hopfenaufguss.* Syn.: *infusum humuli* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of hops with 20 [Br. Ph.] (100 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of boiling water for 1 hour [Br. Ph.] (1½ hour [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**L. communis.** See Humulus *l.*—**L. creticus.** The *Origanum creticum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. salictarius, L. scandens.** See Humulus *l.*—**Strobili (seu summitates) lupuli.** Hops. [B.]—**Tinctura lupuli** [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* humuli.

LUPUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu2p(lu4p)'u3s(u4s). Gr., λύκος. Fr., *l.*, *loup, scrofulide tuberculeux, dartre rongeante* (ou *ulcérée*), *esthiomène* (all of 2d def.). Ger., *L.*, *Hautwolf, fressende* (oder *bösartige*) *Flechte* (all of 2d def.). It., Sp., *l.* 1. See Canis *l.* 2. L. vulgaris; l. Willani, a neoplastic disease of the skin that begins commonly in early life, pursues a very protracted course, and is attended with destruction of tissues. A cellular new growth, of the nature of granuloma, takes place in the corium and sometimes also in the mucous membrane, as of the mouth, throat, nose, etc., giving rise to macules, papules, tubercles, or nodules of the surface, which tend to undergo degeneration followed by atrophy of the skin with desquamation of the epidermis or by ulceration with formation of cicatrices. According to its varying clinical features, different varieties of the disease have been described. [G.]—**Acneiform l.** Fr., *l. acnéique.* See *L. erythematosus sebaceus.*—**Acne l.** [Hutchinson]. Syn.: *l. follicularis disseminatus, l. miliaris.* An inflammatory papular eruption of doubtful nature occurring in the situations usually affected by acne vulgaris, with which it may be associated. The papules vary in size from that of a pin's head to that of a pea, are conical, of a deep-red color, and persist with little change for long periods without suppuration or ulceration. Occasionally little pits are left behind. [Crocker, "Lancet," July 13, 1878 (G).]—**Cancer l.** L. associated with epithelioma. [G.]—**Cazenave's l.** See *L. erythematodes.*—**Chilblain l.** L. erythematosus resembling prurigo. [G.] **Common l.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Disseminated follicular l.** See *L. follicularis desseminatus.*—**Erythematous l.** See *L. erythematodes.*—**Fungous l.** See *L. exuberans.*—**Hepar lupi.** See under Canis *l.*—**Impetiginous l.** See *L. impetiginosus.*—**L. acneiformis.** See *L. erythematosus sebaceus.*—**L. anatomicus.** Anatomical tubercle. [G.] See Verruca *necrogenica.*—**L. atrophicus.** Cf. *L. exfoliativus.*—**L. cancrosus.** See *Cancer l.*—**L. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *l. de la conjonctive.* Ger., *L. der Bindehaut.* A rare form of l. usually developing in the ciliary margin of the eyelids, especially of the upper lid, and involving both skin and mucous membrane. [F.]—**L. cornutus.** See *L. exuberans.*—**L. cutané** (Fr.). L. of the skin. [G.] See L. (2d def.).—**L. de la conjonctive** (Fr.), **L. der Bindehaut** (Ger.). See *L. conjunctivæ.*—**L. devorans.** L. attended with severe ulceration. [G.] Cf. *L.* (2d def.).—**L. discretus, L. disseminatus.** L. occurring in the form of more or less isolated papules or nodules. [G.]—**L. eczema.** L. erythematosus which assumes (particularly at an early stage) the appearance of eczema. [G.]—**L. élevé** (Fr.). L. vulgaris with raised surface. [G.]. Cf. *L. tumidus.*—**L. éléphantiasique** (Fr.). L. resembling elephantiasis. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**L. erythematodes, L. erythematosus.** Fr., *l. érythémateux, scrofulide érythémateuse, herpès crétacé, dartre rongeante qui détruit en surface.* Erythematous l., a superficial inflammatory affection of the skin characterized usually by very slow development and by the production of atrophy or cicatrization without ulceration. The disease commonly occurs in patches of various shapes and extent upon which the surface is red, congested, and scaly, while the centre of each patch tends to become slightly depressed, whitish, and atrophic. In the region of sebaceous glands the scales are of a greasy character, and are provided with little prolongations that dip down into the orifices of the dilated follicles. Where the follicles have undergone atrophy or in situations, as upon the palms, where they are absent, the scales are thin, dry, and adherent. When occurring on the face, it frequently spreads in the form of two large patches, one on each cheek, united by a narrow patch passing over the nose, the whole resembling a butterfly in shape. [G.]—**L. erythematosus aggregatus.** Of Kaposi, a variety of l. erythematosus in which the disease spreads by aggregation of small efflorescences. ["Arch. f. Dermat.," April, 1882, p. 112 (G).]—**L. erythematosus circumscriptus.** See *L. erythematosus discoides.*—**L. erythematosus corneus.** L. erythematosus in which the sebaceous follicles are not especially involved and the dry scales formed are not greasy in character. [G, 73.]—**L. erythematosus discoides.** Of Kaposi, l. erythematosus circumscriptus, the common variety of l. erythematosus, in which circumscribed disc-like patches are formed and spread at the periphery. ["Arch. of Dermat.," Apr., 1882, p. 112 (G).]—**L. erythematosus discretus.** A severe or malignant form of l. erythematosus, first described by Kaposi, in which more or less numerous efflorescences, either disseminated over the cutaneous surface or aggregated in patches, occur about the head, hands, and feet, sometimes also upon the limbs and trunk. The eruption, which may be more or less acute in its development, is attended with fever and with pains in the head, bones, and joints. Sometimes in the face the eruption assumes an erysipelatous character (see Erysipelas *perstans facii*). [G.]—**L. erythematosus disseminatus.** L. erythematosus occurring in small disseminated spots. [G.]—**L. erythematosus sebaceus.** Fr., *l. acnéique.* A variety of l. erythematosus especially involving the sebaceous follicles and attended at first with hypersecretion. [G, 73.]—**L. erythematosus teleangeiectodes.** A variety of l. erythematosus usually observed on the face and beginning with persistent circumscribed redness due to dilated blood-vessels. [Crocker (G).]—**L. essentialis.** Of Auspitz, see *L.* and *L. erythematodes.*—**L. exedens.** L. attended with ulceration. [G.] Cf. *L.* (2d def.).—**L. exfoliativus.** A form of l. in which the disease, without ulceration, produces an atrophic condition of the skin accompanied with desquamation of

the cuticle in the form of white, shiny, loosely adherent scales. [G.]—**L. exuberans.** L. characterized by papillary, sometimes horny, excrescences, occurring especially in connection with l. exulcerans. [G.]—**L. exulcerans.** L. attended with ulceration. [G.] Cf. *L.* (2d def.).—**L. follicularis disseminatus.** L. erythematosus disseminatus occurring in small disseminated spots affecting especially the sites of hair or sebaceous follicles. [G.] Cf. *Acne l.*—**L. frambœsiformis, L. frambœsioides.** See *L. exuberans.*—**L. génital** (Fr.). L. affecting the genitals. [G.]—**L. hæmorrhagicus.** A form of L. erythematosus disseminatus in which hæmorrhagic flat blebs or vesicles are formed, sometimes resembling a herpes iris, which afterward dry up and form crusts underneath which, or after they have fallen off, the characteristic lesions of l. erythematosus appear. [Kaposi (G).]—**L. hypertrophicus.** Of Cazenave, see *L. exuberans* and *L. tumidus.*—**L. idiopathicus** [Willan]. See *L.* (2d def.).—**L. impetiginosus.** Fr., *l. impétigineux.* A variety of l. erythematosus disseminatus in which the early lesions of the disease are covered with crusts instead of scales, in some cases resembling an impetiginous eczema. [G.]—**L. lymphaticus** [Hutchinson]. See LYMPHANGEIOMA *circumscriptum.*—**L. maculosus.** Fr., *l. maculeux.* A variety of l. in which the lupous deposits appear on the surface in the form of small disseminated or clustered brownish or yellowish-red spots or patches which are not elevated above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**L. marginé** (Fr.). See *L. erythematosus.*—**L. metallorum.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum.*—**L. miliaris.** See *Acne l.*—**L. mutilans.** L. exedens producing mutilation or disfigurement through destruction or contraction of tissue. [G.]—**L. nodosus.** See *L. tuberosus.* —**L. non exedens.** L. not attended with ulceration. [G.]—**L. non exedens serpiginosus.** See *L. exfoliativus.*—**L. of the vulva.** L. vulgaris affecting the vulva and usually marked by both hypertrophy and ulceration. [G.] Cf. ESTHIOMÈNE *de la vulve.*—**L. papillaris, L. papillomatosus.** Fr., *l. papillomateux.* See *L. exuberans.*—**L. perforans.** Fr., *l. perforant.* Syn.: *l. terebrans.* L. vulgaris causing ulceration with perforation either through the skin into a mucous cavity or from one mucous cavity to another. [G.]—**L. phagedænicus.** Fr., *l. phagédénique.* L. exulcerans associated with phagedæna. [G.]—**L. plan** (Fr.). See *L. maculosus.* —**L. prominens.** See *L. tuberosus.*—**L. psoriasiforme** (Fr.). L. erythematosus or l. exfoliativus resembling psoriasis. [G.]—**L. rodens.** See *L. exulcerans.*—**L. scleroticus.** See *L. tumidus.*— **L. scrofulosus.** Fr., *l. scrofuleux.* See SCROFULODERMA *tuberculosum.*—**L. sebaceus.** Of Startin, a variety of l. erythematosus in which the skin of the affected patch becomes simply rough, with the openings of the follicles prominent and usually occupied by little plugs of sebum. A group of small comedones, with the intervening epidermis rough and shriveled, gradually approaches a cicatricial condition, and a scar, more or less obvious, is always left. [Hutchinson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 24, 1882, p. 657 (G).]—**L. seborrhagicus.** Of Volkmann, see *L. erythematosus.*— **L. serpiginosus.** Fr., *l. serpigineux.* A variety of l. (commonly l. exulcerans) in which the deposits appear aggregated together in the form of a curved or gyrate line, the disease gradually advancing on one side while healing on the other. [G.]—**L. simplex.** See *L.*—**L. solitarius** [Willan]. L. vulgaris limited to a single patch. [G.]—**L. superficialis.** See *L. erythematosus.*—**L. syphiliticus.** See *Ulcerating tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**L. terebrans.** See *L. perforans.*—**L. tuberculosus.** See *L.* (2d def.).— **L. tuberosus.** Fr., *l. tuberculeux.* L. characterized by tuberous elevations of the surface. [G.] See *L.*—**L. tumidus.** Of Fuchs, l. attended with circumscribed œdematous infiltration, together with hyperplasia of the connective tissue, producing smooth or nodular tumefactions of the surface more or less doughy to the touch. [G.] —**L. ulcérative profond** (Fr.). L. vulgaris attended with deep ulceration. [G.]—**L. ulcéreux** (Fr.), **L. ulcerosus.** See *L. exulcerans.*—**L. varicosus.** See NÆVUS.—**L. vegetans, L. verrucosus.** See *L. exuberans.*—**L. vorax.** L. exulcerans. [G.]—**L. vulgaris.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Necrogenic l.** See *L. anatomicus.* —**Non-ulcerative l.** L. non-exedens. [G.] Cf. *L. exfoliativus.*— **Psoriasis-l.** Of Hutchinson, a variety of l. in which the lesions resemble those of psoriasis in scaliness and symmetrical distribution, but leave scars. [Mackenzie, "Lancet," June 3, 1882, p. 914.]— **Rupia l.** L. exulcerans in which thick crusts are formed. [G.]— **Sycosis-l.** Of Milton, l. erythematosus sebaceus affecting the region of the hand and resembling sycosis. [G.]—**Ulcerative l.** See *L. exulcerans.*—**Willan's l.** Lat., *l. Willani.* See *L.* (2d def.).

LURBE (Fr.), n. Lu^{5}rb. A place in the department of the Basses Pyrénées, France, where there are warm ferruginous and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

LURID, adj. Lu^2'ri^{2}d. Lat., *luridus* (from *luror*, a yellowish color). Fr., *luride.* Ger., *schmutzigbraun.* Pale, wan, dirty-brown; of a pale, dull color, somewhat clouded. The *Luridæ* are an order of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

LURIDITY, n. Lu^2-ri^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. From *luridus*, pale yellow. Fr , *luridité.* Of Rochoux, a pale-yellow color of the skin, not so deep as that of jaundice, occurring in certain cachexiæ or in atrophied regions of paralyzed limbs. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

LUS, n. Luz. See LUZ.

LUSCIOSITY, n. Lu^{3}s-si^2-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *lusciositas* (from *lusciosus*, purblind), *luscitas*, *luscities.* Fr., *lusciosité.* An old term for strabismus, also for myopia. [F; A, 325 (α. 48).]

LUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2(lu)'si^{2}s. Gen., *lus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λοῦσις (from λούειν, to wash). A washing. [L, 50.]

LUSTRAGO (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s)-tra(tra^3)'go. Gen., *-trag'inis.* Perhaps from *lustrum*, an expiatory offering. See VERBENACA.

LUSTRAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s)-tra^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *lustrare*, to purify. A purgative. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LUSTSEUCHE (Ger.), n. Lust'zoich^2-e^2. See SYPHILIS.—**L'nschmerz.** Venereal rheumatism. [L, 80.]—**L'nwuth.** Syphilomania.

LUSTWORT, n. Lu^{3}st'wu^{6}rt. The genus *Drosera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

LUSUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^2(lu)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *lus'us.* From *ludere*, to play. A play, a game, jest. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**L. naturæ.** Ger., *Naturspiel.* An object or form showing marked deviation from the ordinary course of nature; a freak of Nature. [α, 48.]

LUT (Fr.), n. Lu^6. See LUTE.—**L. gras.** See *Fat* LUTE.

LUTARIOUS, adj. Lu^2-ta'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *lutarius* (from *lutum*, mud). Pertaining to, resembling, or living in or on mud. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

LUTATION, n. Lu^2-ta'sh'n. From *lutum*, mud. Fr., *l.* The sealing of a vessel air-tight. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

LUTE, n. Lu^{2}t. From *lutum*, mud. Fr., *lut.* Ger., *Kitt.* It., *luto.* Sp., *luten.* A composition used for sealing vessels air-tight. [B, 46 (α, 39).]—**Fat l.** Fr., *lut gras.* A l. made like glaziers' putty with the substitution of pipe-clay for whiting, still sometimes applied to joints in apparatus to prevent the escape of corrosive vapors. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

LUTEIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}t-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lutéique.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{12}$, obtained from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [B, 2.]

LUTEIN, n. Lu^{2}t'e^2-i^{2}n. From *luteus*, golden-yellow. Fr., *lutéine.* Ger., *L.* Of Thudichum, the coloring matter of the yolk of eggs and of the corpus luteum. Städeler and Holm regard it as identical with hæmatoidin; Thudichum identifies it with the coloring matter of various plants; and it is also thought to be the same thing as the coloring matter of butter and of the fat of man and the higher animals. It crystallizes in microscopic pointed rhombohedrons insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in fatty oils. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

LUTEOGALLIC ACID, n. Lu^{2}t-e^2-o-ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lutéogallique.* Ger., *Luteogallussäure.* The yellow coloring matter of the nut-gall, an amorphous powder. [B, 93 (α, 38).]

LUTEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^2(lu)-te(te^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. See RESEDA *l.*

LUTEOLIN, n. Lu^{2}t-e'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *lutéoline, luteoléine.* 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_8$, or $C_{12}H_8O_5 + H_2O$, obtained from *Reseda lutea*, and crystallizing in small yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in cold sulphuric acid, and melting above 320° C. In hot aqueous solution mordaunted with alum it forms a beautiful daffodil-yellow dye for wool. 2. A yellow dye made from diphenylamine and diazoxylenesulphonic acid. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

LUTEOLOUS, adj. Lu^2-te'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *luteolus* (from *luteus*, golden-yellow). Yellowish, pale yellow.

LUTEOUS, adj. Lu^2'te^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *luteus* (from *lutum*, mud). Lat., *luteus.* Clay-colored. [L, 343.]

LÜTERSWYL, n. A place in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, where there are earthy, chalybeate springs and a bathing establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

LUTESCENT, adj. Lu^2-te^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Yellowish. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

LUTHERNBAD (Ger.), n. Lut'e^{2}rn-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a feebly mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LUTIDINE, n. Lu^{2}t'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Lutidin.* A mobile colorless liquid, C_7H_9N, obtained among the products of the distillation of tar. It has an acrid odor, and mixes in all proportions with water. Sp. gr., 0·9443. [Oechsner de Coninck, "Bull. de la soc. chim.," xii, p. 249, cited in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1884, p. 82 (B).]

LUTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Lu^{2}t(lu^{4}t)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *kothfarbig, kothig.* Muddy, dirty. [A, 312.]

LUTRA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}t(lu^{4}t)'ra^3. From *luere*, to wash. The true otter; a genus of carnivorous mammals of aquatic habits belonging to the *Mustelidæ.* [α, 35.]—**L. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeine Otter, Fischotter.* The common otter. Its fat, liver, and testicles were once official as *axungia, hepar, et testiculæ lutræ.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LUTRAKI, n. A place near Corinth, Greece, where there are warm mineral springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LUTREXANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}t(lut)-re^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the-(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *-them'atos* (*-atis*). From λουτρόν, a bath, and ἐξάνθημα, an efflorescence. An exanthem produced by bathing. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LUTRON (Lat.), **LUTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Lu^{2}t(lut)'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). Gr., λουτρόν (from λούειν, to wash). 1. A bath. 2. Of the old writers, an ophthalmic medicine. [A, 325.]

LUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Lu^{2}t(lut)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Mud, clay, a lute. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**L. cum benzoin** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *mastic dentaire au benjoin.* A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of benzoin in tears in 1 part of rectified ether. [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**L. cum lentisco** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *mastic dentaire.* A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of mastic in tears in 1 part of rectified ether (or chloroform). [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**L. rotæ fabrorum.** Potter's clay.

LUXATIO (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *luxare*, to dislocate. See DISLOCATION.—**L. bulbi.** Fr., *luxation de l'œil.* Ger., *Versenkung des Augapfels.* The extreme degree of exophthalmia, in which the eyeball is entirely outside the cavity of the orbit. It is in all cases the result of traumatic violence. [F.]—**L. completa.** See *Complete* DISLOCATION.—**L. erecta.** Of Middledorpf, an axillary dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. iliaca.** An iliac dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. ileopectinea.** An ilio-pectineal dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.] —**L. ileopubica.** An ilio-pubic dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.] **L. imperfecta.** See SUBLUXATION.—**L. incompleta.** See *Partial* DISLOCATION.—**L. infra-acromialis claviculæ.** A disloca-

tion of the clavicle below the acromion. [α, 34.]—**L. infracotyloidea.** Fr., *luxation sous-cotyloïdienne.* A dislocation of the head of the femur downward. [α, 34.]—**L. infraclavicularis scapulæ.** See *L. supra-acromialis claviculæ.*—**L. infraglenoidalis.** A subglenoid dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. infrapubica.** An infrapubic dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. infraspinata humeri.** A subspinous dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. intrapelvica.** Of Scriba, an ilio-pectineal dislocation of the femur in which the head of the bone is held by the os pubis. [α, 34.]—**L. ischiadica.** An ischiadic dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. lenta, L. lentis.** Fr., *luxation du cristallin.* Ger., *Linsenluxation, Linsenverrenkung.* A dislocation of the lens from the fossa patellaris, so that it comes to occupy an abnormal position. When the result of an anomalous development, it is called ectopia lentis. It is usually due to loosening or rupture of the zonule of Zinn. It may be partial or complete, and may be forward into the anterior chamber or backward into the vitreous. [F.]—**L. obturatoria.** An obturator dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. perinealis.** A dislocation of the femur into the perinæum. [α, 34.]—**L. præglenoidalis.** Subglenoid dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. præsternalis.** A forward dislocation of the sternal end of the clavicle. [α, 34.]—**L. retrocotyloidea.** Of Pitha, a division of femoral dislocations, including iliac and ischiadic luxations. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**L. retroglenoidalis.** A dislocation of the head of the humerus behind the glenoid cavity. [α, 34.]—**L. retrosternalis.** A dislocation of the sternal end of the clavicle behind the manubrium sterni. [α, 34.]—**L. subacromialis.** A subacromial dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. subclavicularis humeri.** A subclavicular dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. subcoracoidea.** A subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. supra-acromialis claviculæ.** A dislocation of the clavicle above the acromion process. [α, 34.]—**L. supraclavicularis scapulæ.** See *L. infra-acromialis claviculæ.*—**L. supracoracoidea.** A supracoracoid dislocation of the humerus. [α, 34.]—**L. supracotyloidea.** A subspinous dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. suprapubica.** Suprapubic dislocation of the femur. [α, 34.]—**L. suprasternalis.** A suprasternal dislocation of the clavicle. [α, 34.]—**L. verticalis femoris.** Of Pitha, a division of femoral dislocations, including supracotyloid and infracotyloid luxation. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

LUXATION, n. Lu^{5}x-a'sh'n. Lat., *luxatio* (from *luxare,* to dislocate). Fr., *l.* Ger., *L.* See DISLOCATION.—**Linsenl'** (Ger.). See ECTOPIA *lentis* and LUXATIO *lentis.*—**L. anté-scaphoïdienne** (Fr.). A dislocation of the cuneiform bones. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**L. de l'œil** (Fr.). See LUXATIO *bulbi.*—**L. du cristallin** (Fr.). See ECTOPIA *lentis* and LUXATIO *lentis.*—**L's fémoro-tibiale traumatiques** (Fr.). A dislocation of the upper end of the tibia. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**L. ischio-pubienne** (Fr.). An ischio-pubic l. of the femur. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**L. morbide** (Fr.). Dislocation as a result of disease. [L, 87 (α, 39).]

LUXATURA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x)-at(a^{2}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From *luxare,* to dislocate. See DISLOCATION.

LUXBURG (Ger.), n. Lux'burg. A place in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

LUXEMBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x)-e^{2}m-bu^{6}r(be^{2}r)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. A genus of Brazilian trees or shrubs of the *Ochnaceæ,* typical of the *Luxembergieæ* (Fr., *luxemburgiées*), which are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sauvagesieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Ochnaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**L. polyandra.** Fr., *l. à plusieurs étamines.* A species the infusion of which is used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

LUXEUIL (Fr.), n. Lu^{6}x-u^6-el. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there are thermal saline springs containing traces of arsenic and iron. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LUXURIANT, adj. Lu^{3}x-u^2'ri^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *luxurians* (from *luxuriare,* to be rank). Fr., *l.* Ger., *wuchernd.* 1. Rank; having a very exuberant growth. 2. Of flowers, having the nourishing juices very abundant; also having the parts of the corolla increased in number, as in a multiple flower. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

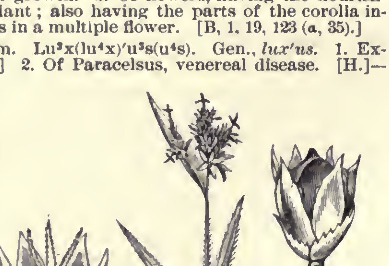
LUXUS (Lat.), n. m. Lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *lux'us.* 1. Excess, luxury. [α, 48.] 2. Of Paracelsus, venereal disease. [H.]—**L. esthiomenos, L. pustulosus.** Of Paracelsus, l. (2d def.) caused by pre-existing esthiomenos. [H.]—**L. serpiginosus.** Of Paracelsus, l. (2d def.) caused by pre-existing serpigo. [H.]

LUZ, n. Luz. A rabbinical name for the "resurrection bone," a bone held to be indestructible and to serve as the germ of the resurrection of the body; supposed to have been the sacrum. [A, 43.] Cf. ALBADARAN.

LUZA, n. See LUZ.

LUZERNE (Fr.), Fr., n. Lu^6-ze^{2}rn. See LUCERNE.

LUZULA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{2}z(luz)'u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-a^3. Fr., *luzule.* Ger., *Hainsimse, Hainbinse.* The wood-rush; a genus of juncaceous herbs. [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. campestris.** The field rush, God's-grace, black grass, crowfeet; a species growing in meadows in the United States and Canada and in Europe. The root is sometimes used in combination with that of *L. pilosa.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. pilosa.** Ger., *haarige Hainsimse, Frühlingshainsimse.* Hairy wood-rush; a species common in woods and groves in Europe and North America. The root has been used in decoction in calculous affections. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. silvatica.** Shadow-grass; a species found in Europe. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**L. vernalis.** See *L. pilosa.*



LUZULA CAMPESTRIS. [A, 327.]

LYCACONINE, n. Li^{2}k-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. A substance, having probably the composition $C_{33}H_{56}N_4O_8$, obtained by decomposing lycaconitine with boiling water. ["Ann. di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

LYCACONITINE, n. Li^{2}k-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lycaconitin.* An alkaloid of the probable composition $C_{27}H_{34}N_2O_6 + H_2O$, obtained by G. Dragendorff and H. Spohn from *Aconitum lycoctonum.* It is an amorphous powder, soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, or benzene, soluble with difficulty in ether. It melts at about 115° C. It is an energetic poison resembling curare in its action, and is unsuitable for therapeutic purposes, being only imperfectly absorbed by the stomach. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 39); "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl.," xxiii, in "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 84 (B).]

LYCANCHE (Lat.), **LYCANCHIS** (Lat.), n's f. Li(lu^6)-ka^{2}n^2-(ka^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a), -ki^{2}c(ch^{2}i^{2}s). Gen., *-anch'es, -anchis.* From λύκος, a wolf, and ἀγχεῖν, to strangle. See CYNANCHE and RABIES.

LYCANTHROPIC, adj. Li^{2}k-a^{2}n-thro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *lycanthropicus.* Pertaining to lycanthropy. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LYCANTHROPY, adj. Li^{2}k-a^{2}n'thro-pi^2. Gr., λυκανθρωπία (from λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Lat., *lycanthropia.* Ger., *Lycanthropie.* A form of melancholia or mania in which the patient is inclined to go about at night howling like a wolf, or in which he actually imagines himself to be a wolf. [B; D, 19.]

LYCHNIDIATE, adj. Li^{2}k-ni^{2}d'i^2-at. From λυχνίς, lychnis. Of Kirby, having a head prolonged anteriorly into a sort of beak, said to be luminous at night (said of insects). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LYCHNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)-ni^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BIOLYCHNION.

LYCHNION (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch)-ni(ne)'o^{2}n. Gr., λυχνεῖον, λυχνίον (dim. of λύχνος, a light, a lamp). 1. See BIOLYCHNION. 2. Of Galen, a medicament for anointing the eyes. [A, 325.]

LYCHNIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch)'ni^{2}s. Gen., *lych'nidos (-idis).* Gr., λυχνίς. Fr., *l., lychnide.* Ger., *Lichtnelke, L.* The campion, lampflower; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs of the *Sileneæ.* The *Lychnideæ* (Fr., *lychnidées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Diantheæ;* of other authors, a division of the *Sileneæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. alba, L. arvensis.** See *L. vespertina.*—**L. cœli-rosa.** The rose-of-heaven, smooth-leaved rose-campion. The entire plant is astringent, and is used as a vulnerary, especially the root. The seeds are purgative. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. chalcedonica.** Fr., *croix de Jérusalem* (ou *de Malte*), *lampette de Calcédoine* (ou *de Constantinople*). Ger., *orientalische Lichtnelke, brennende Liebe, Malteserkreuz, Jerusalemskreuz, Jerusalemsblume, Feuerstern.* The scarlet l., common rose-campion, gardener's delight (or eye), none-such, Constantinople flower, sweet-william; a species indigenous to central and northern Asia. The root has properties like soaproot, and in Siberia the whole plant is used as a substitute for soap. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. clavata.** See *L. cœli-rosa.*—**L. coronaria.** Gr., λυχνὶς στεφανωματική [Dioscorides]. Ger., *Sammetnelke, Gartenrade, Vexirnelke.* A species belonging to the section *Agrostemma* (see AGROSTEMMA *coronaria*). In Italy the peasantry use the leaves and their juice as a vulnerary. It was used by the ancients like *L. githago.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. dioica.** See *L. vespertina.*—**L. diurna.** The devil's flower, red campion; a native of Great Britain. [B, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. flos cuculi.** Fr., *fleur* (ou *pain*) *de coucou, herbe à coucou, amourette, robinet déchiré, véronique des jardins.* The crow flower, soapflower, ragged-robin, wild-william, meadow pink, cuckoo gilliflower; a native of Europe. It has been used as a remedy for the bites of poisonous animals. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. flos Jovis.** 1. Of Pollich, see *L. coronaria.* 2. Of Linnæus, Jupiter's flower; an Alpine species having the same properties as *L. cœli-rosa.* [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**L. fulgida.** See *L. chalcedonica.*—**L. githago.** Gr., λυχνὶς ἀγρία [Dioscorides]. Fr., *couronne des blés.* Ger., *zottiger Feldkümmel.* A species belonging to the section *Agrostemma* (see AGROSTEMM *agithago*). The root and herb, *radix et herba githaginis* (seu *agrostemmæ,* seu *nigellastri*), and especially the seed, *semen lolii officinarum,* were formerly used in hæmorrhage, rash, ulcers, etc., and as diuretics, anthelminthics, and cholagogues. The seeds are sometimes found mixed with those of the *Nigella sativa,* to which they bear some resemblance, though



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. [A, 327.]

they have not the aromatic taste of the latter. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. laciniata.** See *L. flos cuculi.*—**L. miqueliana.** A Japanese species. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. officinalis.** The herb of *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pratensis.** See *L. vespertina.*—**L. saponaria.** See SAPONARIA *officinalis.*—**L. segetum major.** See *L. githago.*—**L. silvestris.** See SAPONARIA *officinalis.*—**L. umbellifera.** See *L. flos Jovis* (2d def.).—**L. vespertina.** Fr., *robinet, saponaire blanche, œillet de Dieu, sublet.* Ger., *Abend-Lichtnelke, Feldlichtblume, Acker-Lichtröschen, weisses Marienrösel, Marienröschen, weisse Feldnelke, falsches Seifenkraut.* The white campion, a European species, the root of which, *radix saponariæ albæ* (seu *lychnidis albæ*), was once employed like soaproot (*Saponaria officinalis*) and is sometimes found mixed with the latter. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. viscaria.** Fr., *l. visqueux, œillet de janséniste.* Ger., *Pechnelke.* Clammy l., German catch-fly, limewort; a species yielding a glue. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Meadow l.** See *L. flos cuculi.*—**Rock l.** The genus *Viscaria.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Scarlet l.** Ger., *scharlachrothe L.* See *L. chalcedonica.*—**Umbelled l.** See *L. flos Jovis.*—**White-flowered l., Zweihäusige L.** (Ger.). See *L. vespertina.*

LYCHNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch)-ni(ne)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LYCHNION.

LYCHNOIDES (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)-no(no^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). From λύχνος, a light, and εἶδος, resemblance. The genus *Knaubia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LYCHNOMACHÆRA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)-no(no^3)-ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}ch^2)-e′(a^3′e^2)-ra^3. Gr., λυχνομάχαιρα (from λύχνος, a light, and μάχαιρα, a large knife). An ancient kind of knife the handle of which could serve as a candle-holder. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LYCIET (Fr.), n. Le-se-a. See LYCIUM (2d def.).

LYCINE, n. Lis′en. Lat., *lycina* (from *lycium*, a kind of thorn). Fr., *l.* Ger., *Lycin.* An alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, obtained by A. Husemann and Marmé from *Lycium barbarum*, and identical with betaine from *Beta vulgaris.* It is nearly insoluble in ether, melts at 150° C., and is charred at a higher temperature. It is very hygroscopic, is non-poisonous, and in melting yields potassium trimethylamine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxiii (*a*, 39).]

LYCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}k)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., λύκιον. Fr., *lycion* (1st def.), *lyciet* (2d def.). Ger., *Bocksdorn* (2d def.), *Buchsdorn* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a medicine used especially in eye diseases; according to Royle, an extract from the wood or roots of *Berberis l.* (*q. v.*) and other species of *Berberis.* 2. A genus of solanaceous shrubs of the *Atropeæ*; box-thorn, prickly box, matrimony vine. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 172, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. afrum.** Gr., ῥάμνος λευκοτέρα [Dioscorides]. Fr., *lyciet d'Afrique.* Ger., *afrikanscher Bocksdorn.* The African tea-tree; a species the leaves of which were used by the ancient Greeks in rosaceous inflammations and herpetic eruptions. In Spain the young shoots and leaves are eaten as a salad. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Andersonii.** A species with edible berries, growing in Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**L. barbarum.** Fr., *lyciet barbare.* Ger., *Hexen-* (oder *Teufels-*) *zwirn.* 1. The Barbary box-thorn, the Duke of Argyll's tea-tree; a shrub indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. Its leaves resemble those of the Chinese tea-tree and have been recommended as a substitute for tea. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Loureiro, see *L. chinense.*—**L. chinense.** Ger., *chinesischer Bocksdorn.* The Chinese box-thorn; a species found in China and Japan, the berries and leaves of which are used in infusion by the Chinese and Japanese doctors. The leaves and stem contain lycine. [B, 5, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. europæum.** Fr., *lyciet d'Europe, jasmin bâtard, olinet.* Ger., *europäischer Bocksdorn, Teufelszwirn.* The European box-thorn, the ῥάμνος of Dioscorides, the *Spina alba* of the ancient Romans. The young shoots are laxative and diuretic, and are used as a vegetable. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. indicum.** 1. Indian l.; of Dioscorides, the *Berberis l.* or the extract of its roots, etc. See *L.* (1st def.). 2. Of Retzius, the *Serissa fœtida.* [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. italicum.** Of Matthæus, the *Rhamnus saxatilis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. obtusum.** See *L. umbrosum.*—**L. ovatum.** See *L. chinense.*—**L. pallidum.** A species found in Arizona and California. The fruit is eaten by the Indians. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**L. salicifolium.** See *L. europæum.*—**L. Torreyi.** A more or less spiny species, found from western Texas to southeastern California. The red berries are not edible. [B, 215 (*a*, 35).]—**L. umbrosum.** Fr., *lyciet ombragé.* A species found in Colombia, where the leaves are used in erysipelas. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vulgare.** See *L. barbarum.*

LYCOCTONIC ACID, n. Li^{2}k-o^{2}k-to^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide lycoctonique.* A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_7$, or $C_{13}H_{18}N_2O_7$, formed by the decomposition of lycaconitine and mycoctonine, alkaloids contained in *Aconitum lycoctonum.* [G. Dragendorff and H. Spohn, "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl.," xxiii; "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

LYCOCTONINE, n. Li^{2}k-o^{2}k′to^{2}n-en. Ger., *Lycoctonin.* A substance, $(C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_7)_2 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the decomposition of lycaconitine with caustic soda. The l. of Hübschmann was probably derived by a similar decomposition from the lycaconitine existing in the plants which he analyzed. L. forms acicular or laminar crystals, soluble with difficulty in water and in ether, readily soluble in absolute alcohol and in chloroform, and melting at about 91° C. [G. Dragendorff and H. Spohn, "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl.," xxiii, in "Ann. di chim. medico.-farmac. e. di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

LYCOCTONINIC ACID, n. Li^{2}k-o^{2}k-to^{2}n-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Lycoctoninsäure.* See LYCOCTONIC ACID.

LYCOCTONUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o^{2}kt′o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACONITUM *l.*—**L. autumnale.** See ACONITUM *paniculatum.*—**L. vulgare flore luteo.** See ACONITUM *l.*

LYCODES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-od′ez(as). See LYCOID; as a n., a kind of chronic quinsy. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYCOID, adj. Li^{2}k′oid. Gr., λυκοειδής, λυκώδης (from λύκος, a wolf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *lycodes, lycoides.* Fr., *lycoïde.* Wolf-like. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

LYCOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. From λύκος, a wolf, and μανία, madness. See LYCANTHROPY.

LYCOPE (Fr.), n. Le-kop. See LYCOPUS (1st def.).

LYCOPERDON (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o(o^3)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)′do^{2}n. From λύκος, a wolf, and πέρδεσθαι, to break wind. Fr., *l.* Ger., *Flockenstreuling.* A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi.* The *Lycoperda* of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi.* The *Lycoperdaceæ* (Fr., *lycoperdacées*) are one of the principal divisions of the *Gasteromycetes.* The *Lycoperdacei* are: Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Gasteromycetes*; of Corda, a section of the *Lycoperdaceæ.* The *Lycoperdeæ* of Gray are a division of the *Gasteromyceæ*, corresponding to the *Lycoperdaceæ.* The *Lycoperdei* (Fr., *lycoperdées*) are: Of Link, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*; of Leveillé, a tribe of the *Lycoperdaceæ.* The *Lycoperdineæ* (Fr., *lycoperdinées*) of Brongniart are a division of the true *Lycoperdaceæ.* The *Lycoperdinei* (Fr., *lycoperdinés*) are a section of the *Lycoperdacei.* [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**L. areolatum.** See *L. bovista* (1st def.).—**L. arrhizon.** See *L. giganteum.*—**L. auranteum.** Fr., *l. orangé.* A poisonous fungus found in Europe; probably the *Scleroderma aurantium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. bovista.** Fr., *l. ciselé* (1st def.). Ger., *gemeiner Flockenstreuling* (1st def.), *Bovist* (1st def.), *Bubenfist* (1st def.), *Wolfsfist* (1st def.), *Bovist-Staubschwamm* (1st def.). 1. Of Persoon, puff-ball, fist-ball, frog-cheese, devil's snuff-box; a species smaller than the *L. giganteum*, growing usually in pastures in Europe and North America. While young it is eaten sliced and fried in butter. The dry mass of threads and spores, under the names of *bovista, bovista chirurgorum, fungus orbicularis* (seu *ovatus*, seu *pulverulentus*, seu *rotundus*, seu *chirurgorum*), *crepitus lupi, frusta bovistæ*, and *lycoperdon*, was once used as a styptic and is still sometimes so used. The fumes have been used instead of chloroform, though it is claimed that the anæsthetic effects are due to the carbonic-oxide gas generated during combustion, and not to any narcotic principle in the fungus. A tincture of this species (4 troy oz. to a pint of alcoholic menstruum) has been employed in nervous diseases. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Linnæus, see *L. giganteum.*—**L. cælatum.** 1. See *L. bovista* (1st def.). 2. The collapsing puff-ball; a species not edible, common in pastures in the United States. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. carcinomale.** Fr., *l. anti-cancéreux.* The *Podaxon carcinomale.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cervinum.** See ELAPHOMYCES *officinalis.*—**L. circumcissum, L. ciselé** (Fr.). See *L. bovista* (1st def.).—**L. corium.** The *Scleroderma corium.* [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**L. coronatum.** Fr., *l. couronné.* Ger., *vierspaltiger Hüllenstreuling, Erdstern.* A species the powder of which is employed in the West Indies as a styptic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. fornicatum.** See *L. coronatum.*—**L. furfuraceum.** An edible species growing in dry places; sometimes used medicinally in place of *L. bovista* (1st def.). [C. D. Badham, B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gemmatum.** See *L. bovista* (1st def.).—**L. gibbosum.** The *Rhizopogon albus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. giganteum.** Fr., *vesse de loup, pisse-loup, l. gigantesque.* The giant puff-ball; a species which resembles *L. bovista* (1st def.), and, like it, has been used as a styptic, anodyne, and anæsthetic. [B, 19, 61, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. horrendum.** A species found in southern Russia which has the property of benumbing bees. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L. kakavu.** A species found in the East Indies, used as a carminative. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**L.-nut.** The genus *Elaphomyces.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. orangé** (Fr.). See *L. aurantium.*—**L. papillatum.** See *L. bovista* (1st def.).—**L. plumbeum.** See *L. furfuraceum.*—**L. polymorphum, L. proteus.** See *L. giganteum.*—**L. pusillum.** The little puff-ball; a species found in the United States, sometimes not larger than a marble. [Cooke (*a*, 35).]—**L. quadrifidum.** See *L. coronatum.*—**L. solidum.** The *Elaphomyces officinalis.* [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**L. stellatum.** See GEASTER *hygrometricus.*—**L. tuber.** The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. verrucosum.** Fr., *l. verruqueux.* The *Scleroderma verrucosum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

LYCOPERSICON (Lat.), **LYCOPERSICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o(o^3)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)′si^{2}k-o^{2}n. -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From λύκος, a wolf, and περσικός, a peach. Fr., *lycopersicon.* Ger., *Liebesapfel.* A genus of herbs of the *Solaneæ.* [B, 19, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. æthiopicum.** The *Solanum æthiopicum.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cerasiforme.** A variety (by some considered a distinct species) of *L. esculentum*, having a globose two-celled fruit larger than a cherry. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**L. dulcamara.** The SOLANUM *dulcamara.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. esculentum.** Ger., *essbarer Liebesapfel, Gold-* (oder *Paradies-*) *apfel.* The tomato or love-apple; a native of South America, widely cultivated for its well-known fruits, which are eaten raw or cooked, and are considered beneficial in hepatic and bowel disorders. [B, 19, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. Galeni.** See *L. cerasiforme.*—**L. pomum amoris.** The tomato (fruit or plant). [B, 307, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pyriforme.** A pear-shaped variety of *L. esculentum*; by some botanists regarded as a distinct species. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**L. tuberosum.** The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**Unguentum lycopersici.** Sp., *pomada de tomate* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by mixing 1 part of crushed tomato with 1 of hog's lard, heating gently till the moisture is driven out, straining, pressing out the remainder, adding 1 part of tomato and repeating the previous process, cooling, separating the salve from the dregs, melting by gentle heat, and stirring till cool. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

LYCOPIN, n. Li^{2}k′op-i^{2}n. An amorphous odorless substance, of bitter taste, found by Geiger in the leaves of *Lycopus europæus*, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, or warm acetic acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

LYCOPODACEOUS, adj. Li^{2}k-o-po-da′shu^{3}s. Belonging to the *Lycopodaceæ*, which are, of Reichenbach, an order of cryptogams. [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

LYCOPODAL, adj. Li^{2}k-o^{2}p'o^2-d'l. Lat., *lycopodalis*. Of or pertaining to the lycopods; belonging to the *Lycopodales*, which are, of Lindley, the l. alliance (*nixus lycopodalis*), an alliance of the *Esexuales*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

LYCOPODE (Fr.), n. Le-ko-pod. 1. See LYCOPODIUM (1st and 2d def's). 2. In the Fr. Cod., the *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 18, 121 (a, 35).]—**L. à feuilles de genévrier.** See LYCOPODIUM *annotinum*.—**L. aplati.** See LYCOPODIUM *complanatum*.—**L. des Alpes.** See LYCOPODIUM *alpinum*.—**L. en masse.** See LYCOPODIUM *clavatum*.—**L. penché.** See LYCOPODIUM *cernuum*.—**L. petit.** See LYCOPODIUM *selaginoides*.

LYCOPODEOUS, adj. Li^{2}k-o-pod'e^2-u^{3}s. Resembling the genus *Lycopodium*; belonging to the *Lycopodeæ*, which are the *Lycopodiaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

LYCOPODIACEOUS, adj. Li^{2}k-o-pod-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Having the character of the lycopods; of or pertaining to the *Lycopodiaceæ* (Fr., *lycopodiacées*; Ger., *Lycopodiaceen*), which are: Of De Candolle and others, the *Lycopodineæ*; of more recent authors, a division (order) of the *Lycopodineæ* (*q. v.* under LYCOPODINEOUS). The *Lycopodieæ* are: Of Ledeboudois, the *Lycopodiaceæ* of De Candolle; of Brongniart, a division of the *Lycopodiaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 170, 180, 291 (a, 35).]

LYCOPODINE, n. Li^{2}k-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-en. An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_3$, extracted from *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Lycopodium complanatum*. It melts at 114° C., has a bitter taste, and is freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, in water, and in amyl alcohol. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1881, p. 180 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 39); B, 93.]

LYCOPODINEOUS, adj. Li^{2}k-o-po^{2}d-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Pertaining to the *Lycopodineæ* or *Lycopodinæ*, which are a class of vascular cryptogams. The class may be divided into two series, the *homosporous Lycopodineæ* (containing the orders *Lycopodiaceæ* and *Psilotaceæ*) and the *heterosporous Lycopodineæ* (comprising the single order *Selaginellaceæ*). [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 180, 291 (a, 35).]

LYCOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From λύκος, a wolf, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *lycopode* [Fr. Cod.] (1st and 2d def's), *pied de loup* (2d def.), *soufre végétal* (2d def.), *microspores de lycopode* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Bärlapp* (1st def.), *Kolbenmoos* (1st def.), *Bärlappsamen* (2d def.), *Alpmehl* (2d def.), *Streupulver* (2d def.), *Hexenmehl* (2d def.). It., *licopodio*. Sp., *licopodio*, *azufre vegetal* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *lycopodiu* [Roum. Ph.] (2d def.). Syn.: *sporæ* (seu *farina*, seu *semen*, seu *sporulæ*) *lycopodii* (2d def.), *lycopodii semen* [Gr. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Club-moss, the principal genus of the *Lycopodiaceæ*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the sporules of *L. clavatum*; also of the U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., the sporules of other varieties, the Norw. Ph. and Swed. Ph. especially noting those of *L. annotinum* and *L. complanatum*. L. is a fine light-yellow powder, odorless, tasteless, very mobile, floating on cold water or chloroform without being wet by it, and burning in a flame with a slight explosion but without smoke. L. is now used medicinally only as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, and in pharmacy for preventing the adhesion of pills to each other. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Farina lycopodii clavati.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Herba lycopodii.** The entire plant of *L. clavatum*. [B, 180.]—**L. alopecuroides.** A variety of *L. inundatum*. [B, 71, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. alpinum.** Fr., *lycopode des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpen-Bärlapp*. The Alpine (or savin-leaved) club-moss, express-moss, heath-cypress; a species found in the mountains of northern and central Europe and northern Asia. The sporules are used like l. (2d def.). [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. annotinum.** Fr., *l. à feuilles de genévrier*. Ger., *sprossender Bärlapp*. The interrupted club-moss; a species found in mountainous woods in Asia, Europe, and North America. The sporangeia yield a product analogous to l. (2d def.). [B, 18, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. carolinianum.** See *L. inundatum*.—**L. catharticum.** See *L. rubrum*.—**L. cernuum.** Fr., *l. penché*. A species said to be used in the West Indies as a diuretic in gout, and as a carminative. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. clavatum.** Fr., *griffe de loup*, *herbe à la plique* (ou *aux massues*), *plicaire*, *mousse terrestre*, *patte de loup*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *kolbiger*) *Bärlapp*, *Kolbenmoos*, *Gürtelkraut*, *Wolfsklaue*. A species growing in pine woods in Europe, North America, and northern Asia. Its sporules form *l.* (2d def.), and the entire plant (*herba lycopodii*, seu *musci clavati*, seu *musci squamosi*, seu *lichenis clavati*, seu *plicariæ*), was formerly used as a purgative and emetic for plica polonica and rabies. [B, 5, 173 (a, 35); B, 180.]—**L. complanatum.** Fr., *lycopode aplati*. Ger., *flachästiger Bärlapp*. The festoon ground-pine; an evergreen common in woods and shady grounds in Europe, Siberia, and North America. It is said to be considered a lithontriptic in Germany, and the capsules afford a powder that may be used like l. (2d def.). [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. hygrometricum.** Fr., *lycopode hygrométrique*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used for sterility. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. inundatum.** The marsh club-moss. The capsules afford l. [B, 18, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. juniperifolium.** See *L. annotinum*.—**L. lucidulum.** The shining club-moss; a species with dark-green shining foliage fuller than is common to the genus, growing in wet woods, and peculiar to North America. [B, 34, 210, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. mirabile.** A species having the same habitat and uses as *L. phlegmaria*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. myrsinites.** A species considered purgative. [B, 168 (a, 35).]—**L. nidiforme.** Sp., *flor de piedra* [Mex. Ph.]. A plant found in Mexico, employed in decoction in cholelithiasis and hepatic colic. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—**L. officinale.** See *L. clavatum*.—**L. phlegmaria.** Fr., *lycopode phlegmaire*. A species growing on trees in southern Asia, where the whole plant is considered aphrodisiac, and the root, which has a saltish taste, is used as antemetic and emmenagogue, and in dropsy and lung complaints. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. recurvum.** See *L. selago*.—**L. rubrum.** The *L. catharticum* of Hooker, the *yatum condenado* (*yatum*, great, and *condenado*, accursed) of Spanish America; a violent purgative which is said to have been used with success in Spanish America for elephantiasis. [B, 197 (a, 35).]—**L. rupestre.** The rock club-moss; a species growing in North America. [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**L. sabinæfolium.** The ground-fir; a species growing in the White Mountains and in Canada. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**L. saussurus.** The *piligan* of Brazil. It contains an alkaloid, piliganine, said to be a violent emetic, cathartic, and convulsant. [B, 5 (a, 35).] Cf. *L. rubrum*.—**L. selaginoides.** Fr., *lycopode petit*. The small Alpine club-moss; used as a mordant. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**L. selago.** Fr., *lycopode selago*, *herbe au porc*. Ger., *Tannenbärlapp*, *Purgirbärlapp*, *Hexenkraut*. The fir-moss, tree-moss, fir club-moss; a species found in North America and Europe the leafy stem of which, *herba selaginis* (seu *musci cathartici*, seu *musci erecti*), has purgative and emetic properties. In Russia its decoction is used as a vermifuge and emmenagogue. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pulvis lycopodii, Semen lycopodii (clavati), Sporæ lycopodii, Spores of l., Sulphur lycopodii.** See *L.* (2d def.).



LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM. [A, 327.]

LYCOPSIDE (Fr.), n. Le-kop-sed. See LYCOPSIS.—**L. vésiculeuse.** See LYCOPSIS *nigricans*.

LYCOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). Gr., λύκοψις. Fr., *lycopside*. Ger., *Wolfsgesicht*, *Krummholz*. Wild bugloss; a genus of boraginaceous herbs. [B, 34, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**L. arvensis.** Fr., *lycopside* (ou *griffe*) *des champs*, *face de loup*, *petite buglosse*. Ger., *Ackerkrummhals*, *blauer Krummhals*, *blassblaue Ochsenzunge*, *Wolfsgesicht*. The small bugloss, a very hispid plant growing in sandy fields and by roadsides throughout Europe. The root and herb, *radix* et *herba buglossi arvensis* (seu *biglossi silvestris*), were once in use in European medicine, and the flowers are said to be pectoral and slightly sudorific. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. nigricans, L. vesicaria, L. vesicularia.** Fr., *lycopside vésiculeuse*, *orcanette à vessie*. The bladder-seeded wild bugloss; a species found in Europe. The flowers are mucilaginous, and the root is said to be used for that of the *Lithospermum tinctorium*. [B. 173, 275 (a, 35).]

LYCOPUS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From λύκος, a wolf, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *lycope* (1st def.). Ger., *Wolfsfuss* (1st def.). 1. The water horehound; a genus of labiate bog herbs of the *Mentheæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the herb of *L. virginicus*. [B, 5, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. americana, L. angustifolius.** See *L. sinuatus*.—**L. aquaticus, L. europæus.** Fr., *lycopode d'Europe*, *crumène*, *marrube aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *lance de Christ*. Ger., *gemeiner Wolfsfuss*, *Wasserandorn*, *Wasseralant*, *Zigeunerkraut*, *Sparfaden*. Gypsywort, water horehound; a species the herb of which, *herba marrubii aquatici*, has an astringent, bitter taste, and has long been used in some parts of southern Europe in intermittent fevers as a substitute for quinine. In America it often takes the place of *L. virginicus*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] Cf. *L. sinuatus*.—**L. europæus laciniatus** (seu **procerior**). Fr., *lycopode lacinié*. A tall variety of *L. europæus*, having similar properties. [B, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. exaltatus.** Ger., *hoher Wolfsfuss*. 1. The *L. europæus laciniatus*. 2. A species found in southern Europe, having the same properties as *L. europæus*. It is very like *L. europæus laciniatus*, some regarding them as identical. [B, 34, 173, 215, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. macrophyllus.** A tall, large-leaved form of *L. virginicus*, growing on the northern Pacific coast. [B, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. paluster.** See *L. europæus*.—**L. pinnatifidus.** See *L. exaltatus* (2d def.).—**L. pumilus.** A diminutive few-flowered variety of *L. virginicus*. [B, 214, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. sinuatus.** A North American species; by Gray made distinct from *L. europæus*, to which some botanists refer it. [B, 34, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. uniflorus.** See *L. virginicus pauciflorus*.—**L. virginicus.** Ger., *virginischer Wolfsfuss*. The sweet bugle, bugleweed; a species indigenous to North America, growing in moist shady places. Its herb, the *l.* of the U. S. Ph. (1870), has a peculiar smell and a nauseous, somewhat bitter taste, and is used in infusion as a hæmostatic. It is astringent, and is said to be mildly narcotic. It is especially recommended in uterine hæmorrhages. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 39); B, 5, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**L. virginicus pauciflorus.** A diminutive and few-flowered form of *L. virginicus*, growing in more Northern regions. [B, 215 (a, 35).]—**L. vulgaris.** 1. Of Persoon, the *L. europæus*. 2. Of Nuttall, the *L. sinuatus*. [B, 173, 215 (a, 35).]

LYCOREXY, n. Li^{2}k'o-re^{2}x-i^2. Lat., *lycorexia* (from λύκος, a wolf, and ὄρεξις, a longing). Fr., *lycorexie*, *faim de loup*. Ger., *Wolfshunger*. A wolfish hunger in which food greedily swallowed is immediately vomited again. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

LYCOSA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-os'a^3. From λύκος, a kind of spider. A genus of the *Arachnidæ* which includes the celebrated tarantula (*L. tarantula*) of Italy and Spain. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**L. tarantula.** The European tarantula; a species the bite of which is very poisonous. [B.] See TARANTISM.

LYCOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From λύκος, a wolf, and στόμα, the mouth. Fissure of the palate. [E.]

LYCOTROPAL, LYCOTROPOUS, adj's. Li^{2}k-o^{2}t'ro^2-p'l, -pu^{3}s. From λύκος, a hook, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *lycotrope.* Of an orthotropous ovule of a plant, having the base curved into the form of a horseshoe. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

LYDAY-WOOD, n. See KAGENECKIA *oblonga.*

LYDUS (Lat.), n. m. Lid(lu^{6}d)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of vesicant beetles, akin to *Lytta* and *Mylabris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**L. trimaculatus.** A species found in western Asia, southern Russia, Hungary, and Italy. In southern Europe it is used as a vesicant, like the allied insect, the Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]

LYE, n. Li. A.-S., *leah.* Lat., *lix.* Fr., *lessive.* Ger., *Lauge.* An aqueous solution of an alkali; specifically, such a solution obtained from wood ashes by a process of percolation. [α, 45.]—**—Caustic potash l.** Ger., *Aetzkalilauge.* See *Liquor* POTASSÆ. —**Soap-makers' l.** See LESSIVE *des savonniers.*—**Spent l.** Ger., *Unterlauge.* In soap-making, the glycerin and excess of alkali remaining as by-products after the soap has been removed. [B, 3.]

LYENCEPHALOUS, adj. Li-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From λύειν, to loose, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *lyencéphale.* Having the cerebral hemispheres loosely connected. The *Lyencephala* of Owen are a primary division of *Mammalia,* including those in which the callosum is small or rudimentary; the monotremes or marsupials of most authors. [G; L, 49 (α, 39, 45).]

LYGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}j(lu^{6}g)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., λυγισμός (from λυγίζειν, to bend). 1. See DISLOCATION. 2. A soft, very flexible voice. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

LYGMODES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}g(lu^{6}g)-mod'ez(as). Gr., λυγμώδης (from λυγμός, a sobbing, and εἶδος, resemblance). See LYNGODES.

LYGMOS (Lat.), **LYGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Li^{2}g(lu^{6}g)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., λυγμός. See HICCOUGH.

LYGODESMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}g(lu^{6}g)-o(o^3)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3. From λύγος, a willow twig, and δεσμός, a bond. A genus of smooth, perennial, composite herbs of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**L. spinosa.** A species producing at the juncture of the roots with the branches a short, fine, silky substance, which is used by the Indians of North America as a hæmostatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).]

LYGOPHILOUS, adj. Li^{2}g-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From λύγη, twilight, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *lygophile.* Frequenting dark or gloomy places (said of insects). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

LYGOPODE, adj. Li^{2}g'o-pod. From λύγη, darkness, and πούς, the foot. Having the feet entirely hidden in the body (said of birds). [L, 180 (α, 39).]

LYING-IN, adj. Li'i^{2}n^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *en couche.* Puerperal, parturient, in the condition incident to parturition; as a n., parturition and the puerperium.

LYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ll(lu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *lym'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., λῦμα. See LOCHIA.

LYMANTERIAN, LYMANTIC, adj's. Li^{2}m-a^{2}n-te'ri^2-a^{2}n, -a^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., λυμαντήριος, λυμαντικός (from λύμη, maltreatment). Destroying, destructive; also, produced by destruction (*e. g.,* of an organ or organs). [L, 50 (α, 48).]

LYMASIS (Lat.), **LYME** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)'a^3-si^{2}s, -e(a). Gen., *-as'eos* (*lym'asis*), *lym'es.* Gr., λύμασις, λύμη. See LOCHIA.

LYME-REGIS, n. Lim-rej'i^{2}s. A sea-bathing resort in Dorset, England. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

LYMINGTON, n. Li^{2}m'i^{2}n^2-t'n. A bathing resort in Hampshire, England. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

LYMPH, n. Li^{2}mf. Gr., ὀρός, ὀῤῥός. Lat., *lympha.* Fr., *lymphe.* Ger., *Lymphe, weisses Blut* (in composition, *Lymph-*). It., Sp., *linfa.* Syn.: *white blood.* 1. A clear fluid found in the lymphatic vessels, derived largely from absorption within the different tissues, and finally poured into the great veins at the base of the neck. Chemically considered, it consists of water and albumin, with a considerable amount of sodium chloride. Histologically, it consists of a liquid ground substance similar to blood plasma and of solid cellular elements. The l. corpuscles are apparently identical with white blood-corpuscles, and are so called as soon as they reach the veins. [J, 30, 31; K.] 2. In botany, see SAP. —**Animal l.** Vaccine l. from an animal.—**Aplastic l.** See *Corpuscular l.*—**Bovine l.** Vaccine l. from a bovine animal.—**Cacoplastic l.** Of Williams, l. that is opaque, yellowish, and less tenacious than fibrinous l. [α, 34.]—**Calf l.** Vaccine l. from the calf. —**Coagulable animal l.** Of Ronelle (1771-1776), see ALBUMIN.— **Coagulable l.** Ger., *coagulable Lymphe.* See FIBRIN.—**Coagulable l. of the serum.** An old name for albumin. [A, 314.]—**Corpuscular l.** Of Paget, a variety of inflammatory l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. [α, 34.]—**Croupous l.** Of Rokitansky, the fibrinous exudation forming the false membrane in croup. [α, 34.]—**Dried l.** Vaccine l. dried for preservation.—**Euplastic l., Fibrinous l., Fibro-plastic l.** Of Paget, transparent, nearly colorless, and tenacious l. that coagulates spontaneously; it contains a large amount of fibrin and few corpuscles. [α, 34.]—**Glycerined l., Glycerin l.** Tube l. to which glycerin has been added to maintain its fluidity and to aid in its preservation.—**Humanized l.** Vaccine l. from the human subject.—**Inflammatory l.** Ger., *Entzündungslymphe.* A l.-like exudate due to inflammation. [D, 4.]—**L'bahn** (Ger.). A lymph channel. [A, 521 (α, 21).]—**L'drüsenentzündung.** See LYMPHADENITIS.—**L'fluss** (Ger.). See LYMPHORRHŒA.—**L'gefäss.** See LYMPHATIC (n.).—**L'gefässausdehnung** (Ger.), **L'gefässerweiterung** (Ger.). See LYMPHANGEIECTASIS and LYMPHEURYSMA.—**L'mangel** (Ger.). See ALYMPHIA.—**Plastic l.** Lat., *lympha plastica.* Ger., *plastische Lymphe.* See LIQUOR *sanguinis.*—**Tissue l.** L. bathing the tissue elements in contradistinction to that in the lymphatics. [J, 19.]—**Tube l.** Vaccine l. preserved in the liquid form in sealed glass tubes.—**Vaccinal l., Vaccine l.** The clear liquid contained in the pock of vaccinia, holding in suspension the micro-organisms peculiar to the disease. In the human subject it exudes abundantly on multiple puncture of the pock on or before the eighth day after vaccination; in the cow its spontaneous flow is very sparing, but much of it may be squeezed out with forceps. Human vaccine l. is viscid, but clear; that from the cow is often straw-colored. Inoculated directly from the pock or in the form of stored l. (preserved in the liquid form in sealed glass tubes or dried between plates of glass or on a non-absorbent surface, and moistened at the time of use), vaccine l. is employed in vaccination.—**Vituline l.** See *Calf l.*

LYMPHA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)'fa^3. See LYMPH.—**L. muculenta narium.** Nasal mucus.—**L. pancreatica, L. pancreatis.** See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**L. plastica, L. sanguinis.** See LIQUOR *sanguinis.*

LYMPHADENECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}d(fa^{3}d)-e^{2}n-e^{2}k'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ect'asis*). From *lympha,* lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, and ἔκτασις, distention. Fr., *lymphadénectasie.* Ganglionar lymphangeiectasis. [α, 34.]

LYMPHADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(e^2)'ni^2-a^3. From *lympha,* lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *lymphadénie.* Ger., *Lymphadenie.* It., Sp., *linfadenia.* That condition in which there is hypertrophy of all the lymphatic glands and organs, with or without an increase of the white blood-corpuscles. [Laboulbène (α, 34).]—**Cutaneous l.** Fr., *lymphadénie cutanée.* Of Cornil and Ranvier, mycosis fungoides. [α, 34.]

LYMPHADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha,* lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). Fr., *lymphadénite, adénite lymphatique.* Ger., *Lymphdrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. [E.]—**L. caseosa.** Of Orth, caseous degeneration of lymph glands. [α, 34.]—**L. fibrosa.** Of Orth, induration of lymph glands caused by interstitial hyperplasia. [α, 34.]—**L. hæmorrhagica.** Of Orth, l. with hæmorrhage from the glandular vessels. [α, 34.] —**L. purulenta.** L. attended with suppuration. [Orth (α, 34).]— **L. simplex.** See *L.*—**L. typhosa.** Of Orth, the acute hyperplastic inflammation of the mesenteric and ileo-cæcal glands in typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**Phlegmonous l.** Fr., *lymphadénite phlegmoneuse, adéno-phlegmon, lymphadénophlegmon.* See *L. purulenta.*—**Retropubic l.** Fr., *adénolymphite rétro-pubienne.* A l. situated in the connective tissue behind the pubic arch. [A. Guérin, "France méd.," 1876, 1; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," 1876, 9; A, 86.]—**Scrofulous l.** Lat., *l. scrophulosa.* L. due to scrofula. [D, 48.]—**Tuberculous l.** Lat., *l. tuberculosa.* Ger., *Lymphdrüsentuberkulose.* Tubercular degeneration of the lymph glands. [Ziegler (α, 34).]

LYMPHADENOID, adj. Li^{2}mf-a^{2}d'e^{2}n-oid. From *lympha,* lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of the nature of a lymphatic gland. [D.]

LYMPHADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha,* lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-oma**). Ger., *Lymphadenom.* 1. A lymphoma; especially one which tends to become generalized and to be developed in organs other than lymphatic glands; a lymphosarcoma. 2. A chronic disease characterized by multiple, disseminated growths of this sort; also called Hodgkin's disease, adenia, and pseudo-leucocythæmia (*q. v.*). [B.] ["Trans. Path. Soc. of London," 1878: Hodgkin, "Med. chir. Trans.," vol. xvii (E).]—**Anæmic l.** Pseudo-leucocythemia. [A, 329 (α, 34).]—**Benign l.** Simple hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland. [α, 34.]—**General l.** See *L.* (2d def.).—**Hard l.** Induration of a lymphatic gland; it presents a pale yellowish-white, colorless section, the cells are increased in number, and the reticulum is thickened. The spleen is never primarily affected. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Hypertrophic l.** See *Benign l.*—**Inflammatory l.** Hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland caused by inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Leucæmic l.** See *Leucæmic* ADENIA.—**L. cavernosum.** See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**L. thoracis.** Of Leuf, l. of the thoracic and mediastinal glands. [α, 34.]—**Malignant l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**Multiple l.** See *General l.*—**Præparotidean l.** Of Gross and Vautrau, l. of glands in the parotid region. [α, 34.]—**Sarcomatous l.** See *L.* (1st def.).—**Simple l.** See *L.*—**Soft l.** A fluctuating or diffluent growth of a lymphatic gland having a grayish-white or red tint on section. The follicles are enlarged, and the reticulum is thickened, having nuclei at its nodal points, and including a multitude of lymphoid elements. The development of tissue is similar to that of the normal gland follicles. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Tubercular l.** Tubercular inflammation and degeneration of hypertrophic glands. [α, 34.]

LYMPHADENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *lympha,* lymph, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-osis**). See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

LYMPHADENYPERTROPHY, n. Li^{2}mf-a^{2}d-e^{2}n-i-pu^{6}r'-tro^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *lymphadenypertrophia* (from *lympha,* lymph, ἀδήν, a gland, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τροφή, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the lymphatic glands. [A, 322.]

LYMPHÆDUCT, n. Li^{2}mf'e^2-du^{3}kt. Lat., *lymphæductus* (from *lympha,* lymph, and *ductus,* a duct). 1. A lymphatic vessel. [α, 48.] 2. A sap-vessel. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

LYMPHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From *lympha,* lymph, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Lymphämie.* Of Virchow, that form of leucocythæmia in which the chief pathological activity is manifested in the lymphatic glands. These become hypertrophied, and elements of lymphatic tissue are even found in the liver, and sometimes in the kidneys. [D.]

LYMPHAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}g(a^{2}g)-og′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἄγειν, to lead. Producing lymph. The *lymphagoga* of R. Heidenhain are chemical substances which, passing into the blood, promote the formation of lymph. ["Arch. f. d. ges. Phys. d. M. u. d. Th.," xlix, p. 239 (*a*, 32, 48).]

LYMPHANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-rys′matos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. Fr., *lymphanéurysme*. Ganglionary lymphangeiectasis. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHANGEIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}k′ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-is. Gen., *-tas′eos* (*-ect′asis*). From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *lymphangiectasie*. Ger., *L.*, *Lymphangeiectasie*, *Lymphgefässausdehnung*, *Lymphangiektasie*. It., *linfangiectasi*. Sp., *linfangiectasia*. 1. A varicose dilatation of the lymphatics. [E.] 2. See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**Endemic l.** L. occurring in tropical countries, most frequently caused by a *Filaria*. [*a*, 34.]—**Ganglionar l.** Fr., *lymphangeiectasie ganglionnaire*. Of Nepveu, a variety of endemic l. in which numerous ganglia exist in the course of the lymphatic vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**Simple l.** See *L.*—**Sporadic l.** Of Lancereaux, a l., usually circumscribed, due to trauma or infection. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHANGEIECTODES (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}k-tod′ez(as). From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἔκτασις, distention, and εἶδος, resemblance. See LYMPHANGEIOMA *circumscriptum*.

LYMPHANGEIENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-chys′eos*, *-ench′ysis*. From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔγχυσις, a pouring in. The injection of lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYMPHANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{2}n^2)-ji-(ge^2-i^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Written, also, *lymphangitis*, *lymphangeitis*, *lymphangiitis*, and *lymphangioitis*. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Fr., *inflammation des vaisseaux lymphatiques* (ou *des tissus blancs*), *lymphangite*, *lymphite*. Ger., *Lymphgefässentzündung*. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.—**Benign uterine l.** Fr., *lymphangite utérine bénigne*. A mild form of l. which does not extend beyond the uterus; maintained by Championnière to be the most common cause of febrile disturbances usually classed as "milk fever," "false peritonitis," etc. [A, 86.]—**L. carcinomatodes.** Of Neelsen, an endothelial cancer of the lymphatic vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**L. prolifera.** Cancer of the lymphatic vessels. [*a*, 34.]—**Peril′.** Phlegmasia alba dolens. [*a*, 34.]—**Reticular l.** Fr., *lymphite réticulaire*. A form of l. (phlegmasia dolens) affecting only the radicles of lymphatics, thus forming a visible red network (reticulum). [A, 79.]—**Septic l.** L. due to sepsis. [E.]—**Tubular l.** L. characterized by wavy red lines, hard to the touch, extending from the seat of injury to the nearest lymphatic gland. [E.]

LYMPHANGEIOGRAPHY, n. Li^{2}m-fa^{2}n-gi-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and γράφειν, to write. See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

LYMPHANGEIOLOGY, n. Li^{2}m-fa^{2}n-ji-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the lymphatic vessels. [*a*, 48.]

LYMPHANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n^2)-ji-(ge^2-i^2)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-oma*). Fr., *lymphangiome*. Ger., *Lymphangiom*. A growth, congenital or acquired, consisting of dilated lymph spaces and lymphatic vessels, the resulting structure resembling cavernous tissue. [E. 2.]—**Cavernous l.**, **Cystic l.** Lat., *l. cysticum*, *l. cystoides*. Of Wegner, a tumor consisting of a congeries of large and small cysts having transparent lymphatic contents. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Ganglionar l.** L. with numerous small ganglia. [*a*, 34.]—**L. circumscriptum** [M. Morris]. A localized cutaneous disease of rare occurrence consisting of deep-seated clustered vesicles connected with the lymphatics and usually pursuing a slow and very protracted course. [Crocker (G).]—**L. simplex.** A tumor consisting of an anastomosing network of small and capillary lymph glands. [A, 326 (*a*. 21).]—**L. tuberosum multiplex.** A cutaneous form of l., first described by Kaposi, and characterized by the development of numerous roundish or oval papules or tubercles of a brownish-red color, resembling the papules of syphilis, but not tending to resorption, desquamation, or depression of the surface. The papules are said to contain dilated lymphatic vessels. [G.]—**L. vulvæ.** Of Klebs, elephantiasis vulvæ with hypertrophy of the lymph-vessels and nodules. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHANGEION (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n^2)-ji′-(ge^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. From *lympha*, lymph, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHANGEIOPYRA (Lat.), **LYMPHANGEIOPYRETOS** (Lat.), n′s f. and m. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3, -o(o^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)′e^{2}t-o^{2}s. From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πῦρ, a fire. A fever accompanying disorder of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYMPHANGEIOSCOPY, n. Li^{2}m-fa^{2}n-ji-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Examination of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYMPHANGEIOTOMY, n. Li^{2}mf-a^{2}n-ji-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *lymphangiotomia* (from *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τομή, a cutting. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYMPHANGEON (Lat.), **LYMPHANGEUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je(ga)′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LYMPHANGEION.

LYMPHANGIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(gi^2)-e^{2}kt′a^3-si^{2}s. See LYMPHANGEIECTASIS, and for other words in *Lymphangi-* see the corresponding words in *Lymphangei-*.

LYMPHANGITE (Fr.), n. La^{2}n^2-fa^{4}n^2-zhet. See LYMPHANGEIITIS.—**L. à froid.** Of Fournier, a non-febrile form of lymphangeiitis of the penis occasionally complicating gonorrhœa. White beaded lines like indurated cords appear on the dorsum of the penis. [Taylor (*a*, 34).]—**L. endémique des pays chauds.** A lymphangeiitis occurring in tropical countries, supposed to be of paludal origin. [*a*, 34.]—**L. farcineuse.** Lymphangeiitis caused by glanders. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**L. gommeuse.** Syphilitic gummata involving the lymphatics. [*a*, 34.]—**L. vénérienne.** Lymphangeiitis caused by venereal disease. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]

LYMPHANGONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lympha*, lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ὄγκος, a mass. An indurated swelling of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYMPHAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s-te(ta)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. A lymphatic abscess. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYMPHATIC, adj. Li^{2}mf-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *lymphaticus* (from *lympha*, lymph). Fr., *lymphatique*. Ger., *lymphatisch*. It., *linfatico*. Sp., *linfático*. 1. Pertaining to lymph or to a lymph-vessel; containing, producing, or modifying lymph; as a n. pl., *l's*, the vessels which convey the lymph from the different parts of the body which have a vascular supply and the chyle (the latter being more commonly termed lacteals), into the venous system. The larger trunks, such as the left and right l. ducts and those uniting l. glands, consist of three coats similar to those of arteries but somewhat thinner. They empty into the right and left l. ducts, and are provided with valves similar to those of the veins and intercommunicate with each other, forming extensive plexuses. As they approach their distal terminations they consist of a single layer of endothelium. They have their origins in the shape of a system of intercommunicating spaces between the ultimate elements of the connective tissue in the l. sinuses, and by apertures (stomata) upon the free surfaces of serous membranes, the cavities of which latter are assumed by some to be lymph-spaces. [L.] Cf. *Circumvascular lymph-*SPACES and *L.* SINUS. 2. See PHLEGMATIC.—**L's of origin.** The small l's consisting of a single layer of endothelium. [L.]

LYMPHATICO-SANGUINE, adj. Li^{2}m-fa^{2}t″i^{2}k-o-sa^{2}n^2′-gwi^{2}n. From *lympha*, lymph, and *sanguis*, the blood. Lymphatic and sanguine (said of temperaments). [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHATICO-SPLENIC, adj. Li^{2}m-fa^{2}t″i^{2}k-o-splen′i^{2}k. From *lympha*, lymph, and *splen*, the spleen. Pertaining to the lymphatic vessels or glands and to the spleen. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHATISM, n. Li^{2}m′fa^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *lymphatismus* (from *lympha*, lymph). Fr., *lymphatisme*. Ger., *Lymphatismus*. It., Sp., *linfatismo*. 1. A lymphatic temperament. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).] 2. Of Guenau de Mussy, scrofula. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). See LYMPHANGEIITIS.

LYMPHATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., li^{2}m-fa^{2}t′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. Fr., *lymphatocèle*. A tumor formed by dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHATOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l-oj-(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See LYMPHOLOGY.

LYMPH-CANALICULAR, adj. Li^{2}mf-ka^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *lympha*, lymph, and *canaliculus* (*q. v.*). Relating to the ultimate channels of the lymphatic system. [J, 73.] See *L.-c.* SYSTEM.

LYMPHE (Fr., Ger.), n's. La^{2}n^{2}f, lu^{6}mf′e^2. See LYMPH.—**Entzündungsl′** (Ger.). See *Inflammatory* LYMPH.—**L. in Pulverform.** Dried and pulverized vaccine lymph. [A. 319 (*a*, 34).]

LYMPHENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἔντερον, an intestine (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the intestinal peritonæum.

LYMPHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-e^{2}p(ap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and ἧπαρ, the liver (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the hepatic peritonæum.

LYMPHEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-rys′matos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and εὐρύς, wide. Ger., *krankhafte Lymphgefässerweiterung*. A morbid dilatation of lymphatic vessels. [L, 41.]

LYMPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha*, lymph (see also *-itis**). Fr., *lymphite*. See LYMPHANGEIITIS.—**Chancrous l.** See *Virulent l.*—**Simple l.** Fr., *lymphite* (ou *leucite*) *simple* (ou *commune*). An inflammation of a lymphatic vessel in the region of the genitals, more especially on the dorsum penis, due to some simple or common source of irritation. [G.] Cf. *Simple* BUBO.—**Virulent l.** Lat., *bubonulus*. Fr., *lymphite* (ou *leucite*) *chancreuse* (ou *chancrelleuse*). Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel in the neighborhood of the genitals, more especially on the dorsum penis, and due to absorption of chancrous virus. [G.] Cf. *Simple l.* and *Virulent* BUBO.

LYMPHIVOROUS, adj. Li^{2}mf-i^{2}v′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *lympha*, lymph, and *vorare*, to devour. Subsisting on lymphatic secretions.

LYMPHOBLASTE (Ger.), n. Lu^{6}mf′o-bla^{3}st-e^3. Of Haeckel, a general term for cells with nutritive functions. ["Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]

LYMPHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., li^{2}mf′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From *lympha*, lymph, and κήλη, a tumor. A tumor containing a morbid accumulation of lymph.

LYMPHOCYTE, n. Li^{2}mf′o-sit. From *lympha*, lymph, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Lymphocyt*. A lymph corpuscle. [J.]

LYMPHODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)′i^2-a^3. From *lympha*, lymph, and δέρμα, the skin. A disease of the cutaneous lymphatics. [*a*, 34.]—**L. perniciosa.** See LEUCÆMIA *cutis*.

LYMPHŒDEMA (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)′-ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and οἴδημα,

œdema. Œdema caused by lymphangeiectasis due to obstruction of the vessels. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1888, i, p. 171 (*a*, 34).]

LYMPHOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tri(tre)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-trit′idos* (*-idis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-itis**). Lymphatic inflammation of the stomach. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYMPHOGENOUS, adj. Li^{2}mf-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *lympha*, lymph, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Producing or secreting lymph.

LYMPHOID, adj. Li^{2}mf′oid. From *lympha*, lymph, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *lymphoïde*. 1. Lymph-like. 2. Pertaining to or associated with lymph or the lymphatic system. [*a*, 48.]

LYMPHOLOGY, n. Li^{2}mf-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From *lympha*, lymph, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the lymphatic system. [*a*, 48.]

LYMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph (see also *-oma**). Ger., *lymphatische Geschwulst*, *Lymphom*, *Leucocytom*. A tumor having a microscopic structure like that of the lymphatic glands, and a finely reticulated meshwork, connected with which are some fixed cells at tolerably regular intervals, not unlike the fixed cells of connective tissue, but generally larger. [E.]—**Heteroplastic l.** A lymphadenoma. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]—**Hyperplastic l.** L. in which there is multiplication of the lymphoid cells with hyperplasia of the reticular tissue. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]—**Leucæmic l.** See *Leucœmic* ADENIA.—**Malignant l.** Pseudo-leucocythæmia. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Pseudo-leucæmic l.** Of Prudden, the enlarged lymph-node found in Hodgkin's disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Scrofulous l.** Tuberculous enlargement of a lymphatic gland. [*a*, 34.]—**Typhoid l.** Of Orth, a small gray nodule that is developed in the serous coat of the intestine, as well as in the liver and kidneys in typhoid fever. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHONCUS (Lat.), n.m. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *lympha*, lymph, and ὄγκος, a mass. A lymphatic swelling with a hardening of the lymph. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]—**L. iridis.** See IRIDAUXESIS.

LYMPHOPATHIE (Fr.), n. La^{2}n^2-fo-pa^3-te. From *lympha*, lymph, and πάθος, a disease. Disease of the lymph-vessels or glands. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHO-PÉRITONITE (Fr.), n. La^{2}n^2-fo-pa-re-to-net. From *lympha*, lymph, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). See PERITONITIS *lymphatica*.

LYMPHOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From *lympha*, lymph, and πῦρ, a fire. See LYMPHANGEIOPYRA.

LYMPHORRHAGIA (Lat.), **LYMPHORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3, -re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. Fr., *lymphorrhagie*. Ger., *Lymphorrhagie*, *Lymphfluss*. A flow of lymph from the lymphatic vessels, caused by injury or disease of them. [D. 3.]—**L. vulvæ.** Of Klebs, l. in the lymphangeiomatous variety of elephantiasis vulvæ. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-ko′-ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. Ger., *Lymphosarcom*. 1. Of Virchow, lymphadenoma. 2. A round or spindle-celled sarcoma of a lymphatic gland. [*a*, 34.]—**L. malignum multiplex.** Pseudo-leucocythæmia. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**L. retroperitonæale.** L. affecting the retroperitoneal glands. [Klebs (*a*, 34).]—**L. thymicum.** Of Orth, l. that commences in the thymus gland with the secondary formation of large nodulated tumors in different parts of the body. [*a*, 34.]

LYMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From *lympha*, lymph (see also *-osis**). Fr., *lymphose*. Of Chaussier, the formation of lymph. [K.]

LYMPHOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o^{2}st′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-ost′asis*). From *lympha*, lymph, and στάσις, a placing. Ger., *Lymphostase*. A stasis of lymph. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LYMPHOTOMY, n. Li^{2}mf-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. From *lympha*, lymph, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Lymphotomie*. Section or dissection of the lymphatics. [E.]

LYMPHOTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-ot-o^{2}r-re′-(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From *lympha*, lymph, οὖς, the ear, and ῥοία, a flowing. A watery discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (*a*, 29).]

LYMPHOUS, adj. Li^{2}mf′u^{3}s. Pertaining to or consisting of lymph. [*a*, 48.]

LYMPHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. From *lympha*, lymph, and οὖρον, urine. See CHYLURIA.

LYNCEUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}n(lu^{6}n^2)′se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A certain old collyrium for removing scales or specks from the eyes and brightening the sight. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LYNCURION (Lat.), **LYNCURIUM** (Lat.), **LYNCURIUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Li^{2}n^2(lu^{6}n^2)-ku^2(ku)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., λυγκούριον (from λύγξ, a lynx, and οὖρον, urine). 1. Amber. 2. Of the alchemists, a concretion of lynx's urine. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LYNGODES (Lat.), **LYNGYODES** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}n^2(lu^{6}n^2)-god′ez(as), li^{2}n(lu^{6}n^2)-ji^2(gu^6)-od′ez(as). Gen., *-od′is*. From λύγξ, a hiccough, and εἶδος, resemblance. See *Singultous* FEVER.

LYNX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Li^{2}n^{2}x(lu^{6}n^{2}x). Gen., *lync′os*, *lync′is*. Gr., λύγξ. Syn.: *Felis l.* A genus of the *Felidœ*. [*a*, 48.]

LYNX (Lat.), n. f. Gen., *lyng′os*, *lyng′is*. Gr., λύγξ. A violent sobbing, hiccough. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

LYPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lu^{6}p)-e^2(a)-ma(ma^2)′ni^2-a^3. From λύπη, pain, and μανία, madness. Fr., *lypémanie*. Ger., *Lypemanie*. Of Esquirol, see MELANCHOLIA.

LYPERIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lu^{6}p)-e^{2}r′i^2-a^3. Fr., *lypérie*. Of Bentham, a genus of scrophulaceous herbs or low branching undershrubs found in southern Africa. [B, 19, 38, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**L. crocea.** African saffron; the flowers are used medicinally in South Africa. [B, 314 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 39).]

LYPEROPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}p(lu^{6}p)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-fren-(fre^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From λυπηρός, painful, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *lypérophrénie*. See MELANCHOLIA.

LYPOTHYMIA (Lat.), **LYPOTYMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Li^{2}p(lu^{6}p)-o(o^3)-thi(thu^6)′mi^2-a^3, -ti(tu^6)′mi^2-a^3. From λύπη, pain, and θυμός, the soul. See MELANCHOLIA.

LYRA, n. f. Li(lu^6)′ra^3. Gr., λύρα. Fr., *lyre* (*de David*), *corps psalloïde*. Ger., *Leier*, *Leyer*, *Davidsharfe*, *Harfensaiten*. Syn.: *L. bifaria*, *L. cerebri*, *L. Davidis*, *L. disticha*, *L. fornicis*, *L. veli anterioris* (*psalterium*). Lit., a lyre. The ventral surface of the fornix cerebri at its posterior part, which, from the transverse lines that cross it, bears some resemblance to a lyre. [I, 15 (K).]—**L. uterina.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina*.—**L. vaginalis.** The rugous surface of the vagina. [*a*, 48.]

LYRATE, adj. Li′rat. Lat., *lyratus* (from *lyra*, a lyre). Fr., *lyré*. Ger., *leierförmig*. Lyre-shaped (said of a pinnatifid leaf having the terminal lobe more prominent than the others). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

LYRE, n. Lir. Fr., *l.* See LYRA.—**L. de la cavité du col** (Fr.). See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina* and LYRA *vaginalis*.—**L. de la valvule de Vieussens** (Fr.). See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**L. du trigone** (Fr.). See LYRA.

LYRIFORM, adj. Li^2′ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lyriformis* (from *lyra*, a lyre, and *forma*, form). Fr., *lyriforme*. Ger., *leierförmig*. See LYRATE.

LYRINGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}r(lu^{6}r)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the ancients, the genus *Eryngium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LYS (Fr.), n. Les. In the French West Indies, the *Crinum americanum*, *Pancratium caribœum*, and *Sprekelia formosissima*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

LYSEKILL, n. A sea-side resort on the Skagerrak in Sweden where there are hot and mud baths and a massage establishment. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

LYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)′i^2-a^2. See LYSIS.

LYSIGENIC, LYSIGENOUS, adj's. Li^{2}s-i^2-je^{2}n′i^{2}k, -i^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From λύσις, a loosing, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *lysigène*. Produced by loosening or separating out (applied in botany to the development of intercellular spaces when the walls of the cells become separated through the destruction of intermediate cells). [B, 121, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

LYSIMACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^2-ma(ma^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. Gr., λυσιμάχιον (from λύσις, a loosing, and μάχη, battle). Fr., *lysimaque*, *lysimachie*. Ger., *Lysimachie*. Loosestrife; a genus of primworts, of the tribe *Lysimachieœ*, allied to *Anagallis*. The *Lysimachiaceœ* (Fr., *lysimachiacées*) of Reichenbach are a family of the *Crateriflorœ*, corresponding nearly to the *Primulaceœ*. The *Lysimachiœ* (Fr., *lysimachies*) of B. Jussieu are the *Primulaceœ* of other systems. The *Lysimachieœ* (Fr., *lysimachiées*) of Reichenbach and others are a division (tribe) of primworts. The *Lysimachieœ genuinœ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Anagallideœ*. The *Lysimachinœ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Anagallideœ*. The *Lysimachoides* are a typical tribe of the *Anagalleidœ*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. altera.** See LYTHRUM *salicaria*.—**L. chamænerion.** See EPILOBIUM *angustifolium*.—**L. ephemerum, L. glauca.** Fr., *lysimachie* (ou *lysimaque*) *éphémère*. The willow-leaved loosestrife; a species indigenous to Asia and south-eastern Europe. The root, *radix ephemeri*, was once employed like that of *L. vulgaris*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. humifusa.** See *L. nummularia*.—**L. lutea.** See *L. vulgaris*.—**L. nemorum.** Ger., *Hainlysimachie* (1st def.), *gelber Hühnerdarm* (1st def.), *gelbes Gauchheil* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the wood loosestrife, the yellow pimpernel; formerly official in European medicine as *herba anagallidis luteœ*. 2. Of Wahlenberg, the *L. nummularia*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nummularia.** Fr., *herbe à cent maladies* (ou *aux cent maux*, ou *aux écus*, ou *qui tue les moutons*), *monnoyère*. Ger., *rundblättrige* (oder *kriechende*) *Lysimachie*, *Pfennigkraut*, *Wiesengeld*, *Münzkraut*, *Nattergold*, *Nagelkraut*, *Egelkraut*. The moneywort, herb twopence, creeping jenny, twopenny grass; a trailing species the herb of which has a sourish, bitter, somewhat astringent taste, and was formerly used in European medicine in diarrhœa, dysentery, scrofula, etc., under the name of *herba nummulariœ* (seu *centummorbiœ*, seu *lysimachiœ humifusœ*, seu *lunariœ minoris*), but is now only occasionally used in domestic practice for wounds, sores, etc. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nummularia aurea.** The golden creeping jenny (or moneywort); a variety of *L. nummularia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. purpurea.** See LYTHRUM *salicaria*.—**L. quadrifolia.** The four-leaved loosestrife; a North American species growing in low grounds along river banks from Canada to the Carolinas and Kentucky. The herb and root are somewhat bitter and astringent and have been used in intermittent fevers. [B, 34, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. salicifolia.** See *L. ephemerum*.—**L. thyrsiflora, L. vulgaris.** Fr., *lysimachie commune*, *grande lysimaque*, *casse-* (ou *chasse-*, ou *perce-*) *bosse*, *souci d'eau*. Ger., *gemeine Lysimachie*, *gelber* (oder *rispiger*) *Weiderich*, *Esswurzel*. The common yellow loosestrife; formerly official in Europe, as *herba lysimachiœ luteœ* (seu *lysimachiœ vulgaris*, seu *onagrœ*), as a vulnerary, and in abscesses, diarrhœa, phthisis, etc. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

LYSIMACHIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Le-se-ma^3-ke, lu^{6}s-i^2-ma^3-ch^{2}e′. See LYSIMACHIA.—**Hainl'** (Ger.). See LYSIMACHIA *nemorum* (1st def.).—**Kriechende L.** (Ger.). See LYSIMACHIA *nummularia*.—**L. jaune (cornue)** (Fr.). The *Œnothera biennis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**L. rouge** (Fr.). See LYTHRUM *salicaria*.

LYSIMAQUE (Fr.), n. Le-ze-ma^{3}k. See LYSIMACHIA.

LYSIPLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^2-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}s)′ta^2. From λύσις, a loosing, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of C. H. Schultz,

morbid conditions characterized by excessive secretion. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYSIPONION (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^2-po(po^2)′ni^2-o^{2}n. Gr., λυσιπόνιον (from λύσις, a loosing, and πόνος, pain). Of Galen, an anodyne unguent. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

LYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Lis(lu^{6}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *lys′eos*, *ly′sis*. Gr., λύσις (from λύειν, to loose). Fr., *l*. Ger., *L*. The gradual defervescence of a fever. [D.]

LYSITELES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}t′e^{2}l-ez(as). Gr., λυσιτελής (from λύειν, to pay in full, and τέλος, fulfillment, end). Of the old writers, effecting the complete removal of a disease. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LYSSA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)′sa^2. Gr., λύσσα. Fr., *lysse*. Ger., *L*. 1. See Rabies. 2. See Sæptum *linguæ*. 3. One of the vesicles said to form beneath the tongue in cases of rabies.—**L. nervosa.** See Lyssophobia.

LYSSIC, adj. Li^{2}s′i^{2}k. Lat., *lyssicus*. Fr., *lyssique*. Pertaining to or proceeding from rabies. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

LYSSINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-si^{2}n-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *pneumonie cotonneuse*. Pneumonia produced by the inhalation of cotton-fibres. [*a*, 34.]

LYSSODECTUS (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-so(so^3)-de^{2}k(dak)′tu^{3}s (tu^{4}s). Gr., λυσσόδηκτος (from λύσσα, madness, and δάκνειν, to bite). Bitten by a mad dog ; affected with rabies. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

LYSSODEGMA (Lat.), **LYSSODEGMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-de^{2}g(dag)′ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-deg′matos* (*-atis*), *-deg′mi*. From λύσσα, madness, and δῆγμα, a bite. The bite of a mad dog. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

LYSSODES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-sod′ez(as). Gr., λυσσώδης (from λύσσα, madness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Having an appearance of madness. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYSSODEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-so(so^3)-de^{2}x(dax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-dex′eos* (*-is*). From λύσσα, madness, and δάκνειν, to bite. The bite of a mad dog. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

LYSSOIDES (Lat.), adj. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-id(ed)′ez(as). See Lyssodes.

LYSSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-so(so^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. From λύσσα, madness, and φόβος, panic, fear. Fr., *lyssophobie*. Ger., *Lyssophobie*. The groundless fear of hypochondriacs that they either are or will be affected with rabies, often inducing actual hydrophobic symptoms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

LYSURUS (Lat.), n. m. Li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *lysure*, *mokusin*. A genus of phalloid *Fungi*. The *Lysureæ* of Léveillé are a family of the *Basidiosporeæ* ; the *Lysurei* of Fries are a division of the *Phalloidei* ; the *Lysuroideæ* of Corda are a family of the *Dermatogastres* ; the *Lysuroidei* of Bonorden are a family of the *Discomycetes*. [B, 19, 38, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. mokusin.** Fr., *mokusin de Chine*. A Chinese species used as an application to gangrenous ulcers. It is eaten by the Chinese, but often proves poisonous. [B, 19, 121, 173, 197 (*a*, 35).]

LYTERION (Lat.), **LYTERIOS** (Lat.), n. m. and n. Li^{2}t(lu^{6}t)-e(a)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -os. From λυτήριος, loosing. A symptom indicative of a favorable crisis in a serious disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYTHARGYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th(lu^{6}th)-a^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An erroneous form of *lithargyrum*. Of the Belg. Ph., see Lead *monoxide*.

LYTHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}th(lu^{6}th)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. See Lithiasis.

LYTHRON (Lat.), **LYTHROS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Li^{2}th-(lu^{6}th)′ro^{2}n, -ro^{2}s. Gr., λύθρον, λύθρος. 1. Of Homer, dust mingled with blood. 2. Of Hippocrates, impure blood, especially an impure discharge from the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}th(lu^{6}th)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From λύθρον, gore. Fr., *salicaire*. Ger., *Weiderich*. A genus of loosestrifes, of the tribe *Lythreæ*. The loosestrifes are the *Lythraceæ* [Fr., *lythracées*] of Lindley, the *Lythrariaceæ* [Fr., *lythrariacées*] of Baillon, the *Lythrariæ* of St.-Hilaire, and the *Lythrarieæ* [Fr., *lythrariées* ; Ger., *Lythrarieen*] of De Candolle and of Bentham and Hooker. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, chiefly tropical, related to the onagrads and myrtleblooms, but with the ovary free, inclosed in the calyx tube. They have astringent properties. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. alatum.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. Milk-willow, a North American species common in damp grounds. In Mexico the leaves are used in cataplasms and in decoction as a vulnerary and for cancerous ulcers. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168 ; B, 34 (*a*, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]—**L. album.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico like *L. alatum*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**L. fruticosum.** The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**L. hyssopifolium.** The small hedge hyssop, grass-poly ; an astringent species found in America and Europe in low grounds, dry beds of ponds, etc. [B, 34 ; A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**L. lanceolatum.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico like *L. alatum*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**L. salicaria.** Fr., *salicaire commune*, *lysimachie rouge*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *rother*) *Weiderich*, *Weidenkraut*, *grosses* (oder *gemeines*) *Blutkraut*, *blauer Fuchsschwanz*. The common purple loosestrife, willow-weed, purple willow herb ; a species growing in wet meadows. The herb and root, *herba* et *radix salicariæ* (seu *lysimachiæ purpureæ*), are demulcent and astringent, and in Ireland and Sweden are popular remedies for diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. The root is the most astringent part of the plant. [B, 5, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. verticillatum.** Swamp-willow ; a species common in Michigan, used for its mucilaginous and astringent properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 39).]—**L. virgatum.** The slender-branched purple loosestrife ; a native of Austria. It is astringent. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vulnerarium.** Sp., *yerba del cancer* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico, used like *L. alatum*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

LYTIC, adj. Li^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., λυτικός (from λύειν, to loose). Lat., *lyticus*. Ger., *lytisch*. Pertaining to solution or to a crisis. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

LYTTA (Lat.), n. f. Li^{2}t(lu^{6}t)′ta^3. A genus of coleopterous insects. Cf. Cantharis.—**Ceratum lyttæ.** See *Ceratum* cantharidis.—**L. aspersa.** A species found in Buenos Ayres. More than 4 parts of cantharidin are obtained from 500 parts of the insect. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**L. atomaria.** A Brazilian species thickly clothed with grayish-white hairs, except on the legs, which are black and naked. It is used in Brazil like cantharides. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. atrata.** An American species about one third of an inch long and uniformly black. [B, 81 (*a*, 35).]—**L. cærulea.** The *Cantharus cærulea* ; the blue blistering fly of Bengal. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (*a*, 39).] Cf. *L. gigas*.—**L. cichorii.** The *Mylabris cichorii*. [*a*, 35.]—**L. cinerea.** The ash-colored cantharis ; a native of the Northern and Middle United States, equaling in vesicating properties the potato-fly but without the stripes of the latter. Its body and elytra are black. It is also found on the potato-plant, and sometimes on the English bean, wild indigo, and other plants. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. dubia.** The Lucerne blister-fly ; a black species with ash-colored elytra along the margin, found in France, Italy, the Levant, and in southern Siberia. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (*a*, 39).]—**L. gigas.** Ger., *grosser Pflasterkäfer*. A dark-violet species found in Guinea, Senegal, and the East Indies, once used in European medicine as *cantharides cæruleæ*, but occurring rarely in commerce now. It is easily pulverized, and is larger than the common green cantharides, which it surpasses in vesicating properties. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. gigas mas.** See *L. violacea*.—**L. marginata.** A species found in the latter part of summer on species of *Clematis*. It has elytra, head, thorax, and abdomen black and nearly covered with an ash-colored down ; under the wings, on the upper part of the abdomen, are two longitudinal lines of a bright clay-color. It is said to be as efficient as other species in blistering qualities. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. nepalensis.** Nepal blistering fly ; a black species having filiform antennæ and elytra broadened toward the apex. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (*a*, 39).]—**L. Nuttalli.** A species found in great numbers in the plains of the Missouri by Colonel Long's exploring party. It has a greenish head with a red spot in front, a golden green thorax, reddish elytra slightly roughened on their outer surface, black feet, and bluish thighs. It has good blistering properties. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**L. pennsylvanica.** See *L. atrata*.—**L. punctata.** The punctate blister-fly ; a blackish-brown species having the elytra studded with numerous puncta, which, when denuded, are black. It is a native of Banda Oriental and Entre Rios. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1872 (*a*, 39).]—**L. Rouxii.** The yellow Deccan blistering fly ; a black species covered above and below with short golden pubescence, and having pale brownish-yellow elytra and tibiæ. It is employed as a vesicant in Bombay. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (*a*, 39).]—**L. ruficeps.** A species having a black body and a rusty-red head, a very long abdomen, and the thorax covered with a soft fine down. It is indigenous to Java, where it is used as a vesicant. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. segetum.** The Arabian blister-fly ; a vesicating species found in Arabia, Sicily, and Algeria, having the upper side of the body bristling with a very short ash-colored down, and head and prothorax marked with rather large and close dots. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (*a*, 39).]—**L. syriaca.** A species often used in adulterating German cantharides. It is smaller than *L. vesicatoria*, and has a red thorax. [L, 77 (*a*, 39).]—**L. vesicatoria.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria*.—**L. vidua.** King's blister-fly ; a black vesicating species having the margin of the elytra and the base of the tibiæ whitish. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1872 (*a*, 39).]—**L. violacea.** Ger., *violetter Plasterkäfer*. A species resembling the *L. gigas*, and regarded by Buchner and Leuckart as the male of the latter species. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**L. vittata.** The potato-fly ; a black species about six lines long, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It has a light-red head with dark spots on the top, yellow stripes across the centre of the elytra (which are yellow also at their margin), three yellow lines on the thorax, and the abdomen covered with a cinereous down. It contains over 1 per cent. of cantharidin, and may be applied to the same purposes as cantharides. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]

M

MAAL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}l. 1. See Mal. 2. See Nævus.

MA-ALLAH, n. A place in the province of Constantine, Algeria, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

MAASS (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}s. 1. See Mass. 2. See Measure.—**M'stab.** See Filière (2d def.).

MABA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)′ba^3. Fr., *m*. A genus of the *Ebenaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. ebenus.** A species growing in the Molucca Islands, the source of much of the ebony of commerce. In the East Indies drinking-vessels made from it are supposed to prevent poisoning. The root is used as a blood-purifier in eruptive skin diseases, syphilis, etc., and a decoction of the wood in rheu-

matism. The fruits (berries) are edible. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. elliptica.** A shrub growing in the Friendly Islands; the berry is said to be sometimes eaten. [B, 214, 310 (a, 35).]

MABEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma³)'be²-a³. Fr., *mabier, mabée.* A genus of the *Crotoneæ.* [B, 38, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. piriri, M. taquari.** Guiana species yielding a milky juice from which caoutchouc is prepared. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MABI, n. See GOUANIA *domingensis.*

MABIT (Ar.), n. 1. The elbow joint. 2. Of Gohlius, the posterior part of the hip. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MABOKÉ, n. A slightly acid fruit found on the Congo River; used as a febrifuge. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

MABUELLA (Ar.), n. The urinary bladder. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MACADAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²k(ma³k)-a²d(a³d)-am(a³m)'i²-a³. A genus of the *Grevilleeæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. ternifolia.** The nut-tree of East Australia. The fruits taste like hazels. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

MACAHALAF, MACAHALEF, n's. See under CALAF.

MACAHUBA, MACAJA BUTTER, MACAJUBA, n's. See ACROCOMIA *sclerocarpa.*

MACALLINE, n. Ma²k-a³l'en. An amorphous, pulverulent, tasteless alkaloid, obtained from macallo-bark; insoluble in alcohol, ether, and water, sparingly soluble in amyl alcohol and in chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 39).]

MACALLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ma³-ka³l'yo. See ANDIRA *excelsa.*

MACAPATLI, n. An old term for sarsaparilla. [L, 84.]

MACARANGA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²k(ma³k)-a³r-a²n²(a³n²)'ga³. Fr., *m.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. indica.** Malay, *puttathamara.* Tamil, *vuttathamaray.* An East Indian species the leaves of which are used to poison fishes. Their fresh juice is said to be vesicant. The branches yield a light-crimson gum. [B, 172 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 39).]—**M. tomentosa.** A species found in Travancore, yielding a gum similar to that of *M. indica.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]

MACARONI (It.), n. Ma³-ka³-ro'ne; in Eng., ma²k-a³-ro'ni². 1. A trade name for a glutinous food-stuff made from the paste of a flour of a hard-grained wheat grown in Italy, freed of most of its starch by washing and pressed into long, slender tubes. 2. A drastic purgative containing antimony sulphide, used in lead colic. [B, 38, 88, 93 (a, 39); a, 17, 35.]

MACAW-BUSH, n. Ma-ka⁴'bu⁴sh. The *Solanum mammosum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MACAW-PALM, MACAW-TREE, n's Ma-ka⁴'pa³m, -tre. See ACROCOMIA *sclerocarpa.*

MACAXOCOTILIFERA, n. An undetermined Mexican tree the bark of which is said to be detersive and the fruit laxative, while the leaves are used as a condiment and the ashes as a cosmetic. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MACE, n. Mas. Lat., *maccis, macis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *macis, fleur de muscade.* Ger., *Muskatblüthe, Macis.* It., *macis.* Sp., *macis, macias* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The aril of the nutmeg (fruit of *Myristica fragrans*). It occurs in narrow bands, about 1½ inch long, of a dull fatty lustre, fragrant odor, and warm aromatic taste, and exuding oil under pressure. 2. The gall-nuts formed on *Tamarix indica.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Adulterated m.** M. containing false m. It may be detected by the yellow color communicated to white filter paper by its solution in absolute alcohol. [B, 5, 496 (a, 35); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1890, p. 398.]—**Camphor of m.** See MACENE.—**Expressed oil of m.** See *Expressed oil of* NUTMEG.—**False m.** Hind., *ramputree.* Wild (or male, or Bombay) m.; the product of *Myristica tomentosa* and *Myristica fatua.* Its chemical properties are analogous to those of true m., though it is deficient in flavor and aroma, and its oil is very inferior. It is dark red in color. [B, 5, 77, 496 (a, 35).]—**Oil of m.** Lat., *oleum macidis.* Ger., *Macisöl, Muskatblüthenöl.* 1. As commonly used, expressed oil of nutmeg. 2. Volatile or ethereal oil of nutmeg. 3. An oil extracted from m. and, like the ethereal oil of nutmeg, consisting chiefly of a dextropinene. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Red m.** The aril of *Pyrrhosa tingens.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Reed m.** The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**White m.** The aril of *Myristica otoba.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild m.** See *False m.*

MACEDONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ma²s(ma³k)-e²d-o²n'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to Macedonia; as a n., a plaster described by Aetius. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MACENE, n. Ma-sen'. Fr., *macène, macine.* An essential oil, $C_{20}H_{16}$, obtained by distilling nutmeg flowers with water. Its density at 17° C. is 0·8529. It forms a compound with hydrochloric acid, which by distillation yields a solid and a liquid camphor. [B, 46, 93 (a, 39).]

MACER (Lat.), n. m. Mas(ma³k)'u⁵r(e²r). Gen., *mac'eris.* Of the ancients, an aromatic substance (erroneously identified with mace), the bark of a Malabar tree which Hanbury regards as the *Ailantus malabarica.* [B, 18, 121, 307 (a, 35).]

MACERATION, n. Ma²s-e²r-a'shu³n. Lat., *maceratio* (from *macerare,* to macerate). Fr., *macération.* Ger., *M., Einweichung.* It., *macerazione.* Sp., *maceración.* In pharmacy, the soaking of a substance in a liquid in order to separate the soluble from the insoluble parts. In anatomy, the more or less prolonged immersion of tissues in a liquid for the purpose of dissolving certain principles and modifying their consistence, in order to facilitate their isolation from other parts and render them capable of more minute examination. [B, 93 (a, 39); L, 87 (a, 39).] In obstetrics, the partial dissolving of the fœtus in utero (or, in the case of a very young fœtus, its entire solution), first manifested by the epidermis becoming loosened, with the formation of blebs.—**M'sflüssigkeit** (Ger.). See DISSOCIANT.—**Schulze's m. fluid.** A reagent, consisting of potassium chlorate dissolved to saturation in strong nitric acid, used in disintegrating vegetable tissues. It is useful in isolating cells in vegetable tissues, as it dissolves the middle lamella more rapidly than the rest of the cell wall. When thin sections of suberose tissue are boiled in it, the cells finally swell up and their walls liquefy, forming ceric acid. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

MACHA, n. A Peruvian root said to be useful in sterility. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MACHÆRIDION (Lat.), **MACHÆRION** (Lat.), **MACHÆRIS** (Lat.), **MACHÆRIUM** (Lat.), n's n., n., f., and n. Ma²k-(ma³ch²)-e(a³-e²)-ri²d'i²-o²n, -e'(a³'e²)-ri²-o²n, -e'(a³'e²)-ri²s, -e'-(a³'e²)-ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Gen., *-rid'ii, -ær'ii, -ær'idos (-idis), -ær'ii,* Gr., μαχαιρίδιον, μαχαίριον, μαχαιρίς (from μάχαιρα, a large knife). An old term for a surgeon's knife; specifically, an instrument for opening the visceral cavities in embryotomy. [A, 24.]

MACHÆROPSALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma²k(ma³ch²)-e(a³-e²)-ro²ps'-a²l(a³l)-i²s. Gen., *-al'idos (-idis).* From μάχαιρα, a large knife, and ψαλίς, a pair of shears. Bone-shears. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MACHAONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²k(ma³ch²)-a³-on'i²-a³. Fr., *machaonie, machaone.* A genus of the *Chiococceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. brasiliensis.** Fr., *machaonie du Brésil.* A species having the properties of *Cosmibuena acuminata;* formerly considered a source of cinchona-bark. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]

MACHAONIAN, MACHAONIC, adj's. Ma²k-a³-on'i²-a²n, -on'i²k. From Μαχάων, a famous surgeon of antiquity, hence a skilled surgeon or physician. Lat., *machaonicus.* Ger., *machaonisch.* Pertaining to Machaon or to medicine. [L, 50.]

MÂCHE-FER (Fr.), **MÂCHEFER** (Fr.), n's. Ma³sh-fe²r. A kind of iron slag used as a chalybeate. [B, 93 (a, 39).]

MÂCHELIER (Fr.), adj. and n. Ma³sh-le-a. Molar; as a n., in the f., *machelière,* a molar tooth. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MACHILUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma²k(ma³ch²)'i²l-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *machile.* Of Nees von Esenbeck, a genus of the family *Laurineæ,* tribe *Perseæ,* comprising several species growing in the mountains of India and China. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

MACHINE, n. Ma²-shen'. Gr., μηχανή (from μῆχος, a means). Lat., *machina.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Maschine.* It., *macchina.* Sp., *máquina.* An apparatus by which work is done through exertion of force. [a, 48.]—**M. pneumatique** (Fr.). See AIR-PUMP.—**Simple m.** Ger., *einfache Maschine.* See *Mechanical* POWERS.

MACHLOSYNE (Lat.), **MACHLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ma²k-(ma³ch²)-lo²s'i²n(u⁶n)-e(a), ma²k(ma³ch²)'lo²t-ez(as). Gen., *-yn'es, -et'os (-etis).* Gr., μαχλοσύνη, μαχλότης (from μάχλος, lewd). See NYMPHOMANIA. [L, 41, 50 (a, 39, 43).]

MÂCHOIRE (Fr.), n. Ma³-shwa³r. See GNATHOS (1st def.) and JAW.

MÂCHONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Ma³-sho²n-ma³n². The automatic continued movement of the jaws as in chewing; a frequent symptom in various chronic affections of the central nervous system. [L, 87 (a, 39).]

MACHROMINE (Fr.), n. Ma³-kro-men. See MORINTANNIC ACID.

MÂCHURE (Fr.), n. Ma³-shu⁶r. The flattened edges of a contused or gunshot wound. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

MACIES (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma³)'si²(ki²)-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i.* From *macere,* to be lean. See EMACIATION and ATROPHY.

MACILENCE (Fr.), n. Ma³-se-la³n²s. From *macies,* leanness. General emaciation. [L, 41, 49 (a, 39, 43).]—**M. sénile.** See *Senile* ATROPHY.

MACINE (Fr.), n. Ma³-sen. See MACENE.

MACIS, n. Ma(ma³)'si²s(ki²s). Gen., *ma'cidis.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* See MACE.—**Ætheroleum macidis** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* MACE (3d def.).—**Alcoolé de m.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura macidis.*—**Essentia macidis.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of* MACE (3d def.). 2. See *Tinctura macidis.*—**Huile essentielle de m.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* MACE (3d def.).—**M. pulverata** [Russ. Ph.]. Mace powdered and sifted through a 300-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum macidis, Oléosucre de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 1 drop of oil of mace with 4 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oléule de m.** (Fr.). **Oleum macidis** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Oil of* MACE (1st def.).—**Oleum macidis æthereum.** See *Oil of* MACE (3d def.).—**Teinture de m.** (Fr.), **Tinctura macidis.** A preparation made by expressing 1 part of mace with five or six of alcohol and filtering after some days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

MACKEREL, n. Ma²k'e²r-e²l. A fish of the genus *Scomber.*—**Common m.** The *Scomber scombrus;* used by the ancients for making the sauce garum. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MACKINTOSH, n. Ma²k'i²n-to²sh. From *Mackintosh,* the name of the inventor. A fabric consisting of cotton or silk, made impermeable to water or air by being coated on one or both sides with India-rubber; used as a protective in antiseptic dressing. [E.]

MACLEYA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²k-la'a³. From *Macleay,* a proper name. Fr., *macléye.* A genus of the *Papaveraceæ.* [B, 19, 38, 48 (a, 35).]—**M. cordata.** A species found in China and Japan. It contains *sanguinarine* and *macleyine.* ["Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 138 (B).]

MACLEYINE, n. Ma²k-la'en. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, resembling protopine, obtained along with sanguinarine from *Macleya cordata.* It dissolves in 15 parts of chloroform, is very slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, and almost insoluble in water. It is obtained in a crystalline form by evaporation of the solution in chloroform. [J. T. Eijkman, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di

farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 138 (B.)]—**M. hydrochloride.** A salt forming prismatic crystals soluble in 140 parts of water. [B.]—**M. platinochloride.** A yellowish-white precipitate. $(C_{20}H_{19}NO_5.HCl)_2PtCl_4$. [B.]—**M. sulphate.** A salt forming colorless acicular crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]

MACLURA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^2-klu^{2}r'a^3. From *Maclure*, an American geologist. Fr., *maclure*. A genus of the *Moreæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. aurantiaca.** Fr., *bois d'arc*, *murier des Osages*, *oranger des Osages*. Osage orange, fustic, North American bow (or yellow) wood; a thorny species used as a hedge-plant. The bark and root furnish a yellow dye, and are said to contain moric acid and maclurin. The leaves are good food for silkworms. The fruit, consisting of a firm globose receptacle as large as an orange, is not edible. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**M. mora.** A species found in the Argentine Republic. The fruit is edible. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tinctoria.** See BROUSSONETIA *tinctoria*.

MACLURIN, n. Ma^{3}k-lu^{2}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *maclurine*. See MORINTANNIC ACID.

MÂCON (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ko^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MACRACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From μακρός, long, and ἄκανθα, a thorn. Fr., *macracanthe*. Having long thorns or spines. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MACRADENOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ra^{2}d'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From μακρός, long, large, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *macradène*. Having long or large glands. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MACRANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From μακρός, large, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *macranthe*. Having large flowers. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

MACRASPIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ma^3-kra^3-sped. From μακρός, long, and ἀσπίς, a round shield. A family of lamellicorn beetles having entire acuminate labia, and rounded edentate hoods. [L, 41, 208 (*a*, 39).]

MACRAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ra^4'(ra^3'u^4)-ke^{2}n-(ch^{2}an). Gen., *-ranch'enos* (*-is*). Gr., μακραύχην (from μακρός, long, and αὐχήν, the neck). An individual with a long neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACRITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)'ri^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is*. From *macer*, lean. Emaciation. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MACROBIOSIS (Lat.), **MACROBIOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-bi^2-o'si^{2}s, -bi(bi^2)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*), *-et'os* (*-is*). Gr., μακροβίωσις, μακροβιότης (from μακρός, long, and βίος, life). Fr., *macrobie*. Longevity. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

MACROBIOTIC, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-bi^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *macrobioticus*. Fr., *macrobiotique*. 1. Pertaining to longevity. 2. Long-lived. The *Macrobiotidæ* are the *Arctisca*.

MACROBIUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-rob(ro^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μακρόβιος (from μακρός, long, and βίος, life). Fr., *macrobien*. Ger., *langlebend*. Long-lived. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROBOTRYS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s-(ru^{6}s). Gen., *-bot'ryos* (*-yis*). From μακρός, large, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. Fr., *macrobotryte*. In botany, having large clusters. [B, 38 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MACROCALYX (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}k'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *-cal'ycos* (*-ycis*). From μακρός, large, and κάλυξ, a calyx. Fr., *macrocalicé*. Having a large calyx or (in *Fungi*) cup. [*a*, 35.]

MACROCARPIN, n. Ma^{2}k-ro-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}n. A neutral principle obtained from the root of *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. It crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in ether, soluble in water, in ammonia, in amyl alcohol, and in ethyl alcohol, and is precipitated by acids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]

MACROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From μακρός, large, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *macrocarpe*. Having large fruit. [*a*, 35.]

MACROCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *macrocéphalie*. Ger., *Grossköpfigkeit*, *Dickkopf*, *Makrocephalie*. An abnormally large development of the head. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCEPHALOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., μακροκέφαλος (from μακρός, large, and κεφαλή, the head. Lat., *macrocephalus*. Fr., *macrocéphale*. Ger., *grossköpfig*. 1. Affected with macrocephalia. 2. In botany, large-headed (said of a dense capitulum of flowers, of the pileus of a fungal, and of an embryo in which the cotyledons are consolidated). [B, 1, 19, 316 (*a*, 35).]

MACROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Syn.: *capito*. A fœtus with an abnormally large head. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MACROCEPHALY, n. Ma^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. See MACROCEPHALIA.

MACROCERCUS (Lat.), n., adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-su^{8}r(ke^{2}r)'-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., μακρόκερκος (from μακρός, long, and κέρκος, the tail). Fr., *macrocerque*. Long-tailed. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).] As a n. m., a zoological genus in which Hill included the spermatozooids. [A, 4.]

MACROCEROUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}s'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *macrocère*. Having long horns or long antennæ. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MACROCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}z-(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From μακρός, long, and χάσμα, a yawning. Ger., *macrochasmisch*. Having an angle of between 94° and 114° formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point respectively to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius. [Lissauer (L, 7).] Cf. EURYCHASMUS and LEPTO-CHASMUS.

MACROCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-li^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and χεῖλος, a lip. Fr., *macrochilie*, *macrochélie*. Hypertrophy of the lips. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCHEIRIA (Lat.), n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-ri^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and χείρ, the hand. Fr., *macrochirie*. Ger., *Makrocheirie*. Excessive development of the hands. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCHELES (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-kel(ch^{2}al)'-ez(as). From μακρός, long, and χηλή, a claw. Fr., *macrochèle*. Having long claws. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MACROCLADUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}k'la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μακρός, large, and κλάδος, a branch. The Karens cabbage-palm which grows wild in the Tenasserim provinces. The unexpanded summit leaves taste like cabbage, and are eaten. [A, 496 (*a*, 35).]

MACROCNEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^{2}k)-ne(na)'-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). From μακρός, long, and κνήμη, in plants, the space between two knots. Fr., *macrocnème*. A genus of the *Cinchoneæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cinchonoides.** A species growing in damp woods in the district of Carabaya, Peru. [B, 282.]—**M. corymbosum.** Fr., *macronème en corymbe*. See CONDAMINEA *corymbosa*.—**M. humboldtianum.** Fr., *macrocnème à feuilles ovales*. Ger., *Humboldts Fieberrindenbaum*. A species growing in the Peruvian Andes, where it is known as *Cascarilla peluda*. The bark, unknown in commerce, is said to have active febrifuge properties. [Weddell (B); B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. roseum.** Fr., *macrocnème rose*. Ger., *rosenrothblühender Fieberrindenbaum*. A species found in the Andes. The bark (the *quina pardo* of Rúiz) is astringent and slightly bitter. It is unknown in commerce. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tinctorum.** Fr., *macrocnème des teinturiers*. See CONDAMINEA *tinctoria*.

MACROCOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-kol'i^2-a^3. Gr., μακροκωλία (from μακρός, long, and κῶλον, a limb). The condition of having long limbs. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCOLOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-kol'u^{3}s. Gr., μακρόκωλος. Lat., *macrocolos*. Having long members, especially long legs. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCOME (Fr.), adj. Ma^3-kro-kom. From μακρός, long, and κόμη, the hair. Having long hairs or filaments. [L, 41(*a*, 43).]

MACROCOSM, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-ko^{2}z'm. Gr., μακρόκοσμος (from μακρός, large, and κόσμος, the universe). Lat., *macrocosmus*. Fr., *macrocosme*. Ger., *Makrocosmus*. The universe; the great world, as opposed to the small world (see MICROCOSM) with which man has to do. [L, 49 (*a*, 39, 48).]

MACROCOSMIC, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-ko^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Pertaining to the macrocosm. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCOSMOLOGY, n. Ma^{2}k-ro-ko^{2}z-mo^{2}l'o-ji^2. From μακρόκοσμος, the macrocosm, and λόγος, understanding. 1. The science of the macrocosm. 2. The science of external things. 3. Of F. Hofmann, mineralogy. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROCYST, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-si^{2}st. From μακρός, large, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *macrocyste*. The large phytocyst. It is the female organ (carpogonium) of *Pyronema*, a genus of *Algæ*. [B, 104, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MACROCYTE, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-sit. From μακρός, large, and κύτος, a cell. An abnormally large red blood-corpuscle that is present in certain diseases. Its diameter is from 10 to 12·9 μ. [*a*, 34.]

MACRODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)'ti^{3}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μακροδάκτυλος (from μακρός, long, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Long-fingered; having long fingers or toes. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

MACRODACTYLIA (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *macrodactyle*, *macrodactylie*. Ger., *Makrodactylie*. Abnormally great length of the fingers or toes; also hypertrophy of those members. [L, 49; *a*, 18.]

MACRODIRECTIVE, adj. Ma^{2}k''ro-di-re^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Being large (or perfect) and directive at the same time (said of directive mesenteries). [L, 355.]

MACRODONT, adj. Ma^{2}k'ro-do^{2}nt. From μακρός, large, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *macrodonte*. Having long or large teeth. [*a*, 48.]

MACROGASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'-tu^{8}r(tar). From μακρός, large, and γαστήρ, the belly. A genus of acarides.—**M. platipus, M. platypus.** Of Miescher, see DEMODEX *folliculorum*.

MACROGASTRIE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-kro-ga-stre. The gastric dilatation and tympanism observed in persons affected with bulimia. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

MACROGASTROUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-ga^{2}s'tru^{3}s. Fr., *macrogastre*. Having a large stomach; big-bellied. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MACROGENIOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-jen'i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., μακρογένειος (from μακρός, long, and γένειον, the chin). Lat., *macrogenius*, *macrogenys*. Having a long beard, or a long under jaw. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROGLOSSA (Lat.), **MACROGLOSSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3, -si^2-a^3. Gr., μακρόγλωσσα (from μακρός, large, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *macroglossie*. Ger., *Makroglossie*. Hypertrophy or hyperplasia of the tongue. [D, 48; L, 49 (*a*, 39).]

MACROGONIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and *gonidium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *macroconidies*, *macrogonidies*. In some confervoid *Algæ*, the larger (not longer) sort of zoospores. [B, 104; Bentley (*a*, 35).]

MACROLEPIDOTOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-le^{2}p-i^{2}d'o^{2}t-u^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *macrolépidote*. Having large scales. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MACROLOPHOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}l'o^{2}f-u^{3}s. From μακρός, large, and λόφος, a crest. Fr., *macrolophe.* Having a large crest or tuft on the head (said of insects and birds). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MACROMANIACAL, adj. Ma^{2}k''ro-ma^{2}n-i'a^2-k'l. From μακρός, large, and μανία, mania. Having an illusion or delusion that objects are larger than they actually are. [Hammond (α, 34).]

MACROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-me(me^2)'li^2-a^3. From μακρός, long, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *macromélie.* The excessive development of some member. [L, 41, 49 (α, 39, 43).]

MACROMERE, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-mer. From μακρός, large, and μέρος, a part. Ger., *Makromer.* An especially large blastomere or cell in the segmenting ova of some animals, as in the leech. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 108 (J).] Cf. MICROMERE.—**Anterior m.** A m. situated in a segmenting ovum in the position which is ultimately to be the cephalic or anterior end of the embryo. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 108 (J).]—**Entoblastic m's.** M's in the developing ova of some animals, such as the leech, which give rise to the mesenteron. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 113, 123 (J).]—**Lateral m's.** M's in what is to form the lateral regions of the embryo. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 108 (J).]—**Posterior m.** A m. in a segmenting ovum in the position of the subsequent caudal region of the embryo. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 108 (J).]

MACRONEMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-ne'mu^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and νῆμα, a thread. Having long tentacles. [α, 48.]

MACRONOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-no(no^2)'si^2-a^3. Gr., μακρονοσία (from μακρός, long, and νόσος, a sickness). A lingering or chronic disease. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACRONUCLEUS (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(nu)'-kle^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μακρός, large, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). The larger of the two nuclei present in some animals, as in *Infusoria.* [J, 215.] Cf. MICRONUCLEUS.

MACRONYCHOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and ὄνυξ, a talon. Fr., *macronyque.* Having long nails or claws. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MACROPETALOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From μακρός, large, and πέταλον, a leaf. Having large petals. [α, 35.]

MACROPHAGE, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-faj. Lat., *macrophagus* (from μακρός, large, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Of Metschnikoff, a variety of phagocyte consisting of a large uninucleated cell derived from the fixed connective-tissue elements in the subcutaneous tissue. The m's absorb and digest the microphage. ["Lancet," Mar. 5, 1887, p. 482 (α, 34).]

MACROPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From μακρός, large, and φαλλός, the penis. An abnormally large penis. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACROPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. and m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}f'-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n^{2}x(u^{6}n^{2}x). Gen., *-yng'os* (*-yng'is*). Gr., μακροφάρυγξ (from μακρός, long, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Having a long pharynx. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACROPHONOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}f'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., μακρόφωνος (from μακρός, great, and φωνή, a sound). Having a loud, far-reaching voice. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From μακρός, large, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Having very large eyes. [F.]

MACROPHYLLINE, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-fi^{2}l'en. Consisting of elongated extended leaflets. [B, 308 (α, 35).] Cf. MACROPHYLLOUS.

MACROPHYLLOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Gr., μακρόφυλλος (from μακρός, large, and φύλλον, a leaf). Lat., *macrophyllus.* Fr., *macrophylle.* Having large leaves. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MACROPHYSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro-(ro^3)-fi^2(fu^6)-so(so^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μακρός, large, φυσᾶν, to puff up, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *macrophysocéphale.* Ger., *Kopfluftgeschwulst.* Emphysema of the head. [L, 41, 50, 135 (α, 39).]

MACROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-rop'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and ὤψ, vision. Fr., *macropie.* Ger., *Macropie, Makropie.* A disorder of vision, in which all objects seem larger than they really are. [F.]

MACROPIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-pi^{2}d(ped)'i^2-a^3. A genus of hæmodoraceous plants of the *Conostyleæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. fumosa.** A dark-flowered herb growing in southwestern Australia, having the upper part of the stem and lower portion of the corolla covered with a sooty tomentum. The rhizome is roasted and eaten by the natives. [B, 19, 42, 121, 197 (α, 35).]

MACROPIPER (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}p'i^{2}p-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *-pip'eris.* From μακρός, large, and πίπερι, pepper. 1. Of Miquel, a section of the genus *Piper.* 2. Long pepper (the baccate fruits of *Piper longum*). [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. excelsum.** The *Piper excelsum.* [Hooker (α, 35).]—**M. latifolium, M. methysticum.** The *Piper methysticum.* [B, 5, 42, 168 (α, 35).]

MACROPNEUMA (Lat.), **MACROPNŒA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)'ma^3, -ne'(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. Gen., *-pneu-m'atos* (*-atis*), *pnœ'æ.* From μακρός, long, and πνεῦμα, or πνοή, a deep breathing. Long, deep breathing. [L, 150 (α, 39).]

MACROPNOOS (Lat.), **MACROPNUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}p'no(no^2)-o^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nus). Gr., μακρόπνοος, μακρόπνους (from μακρός, long, and πνοή, a deep breathing). Long-breathed; as a n. m., one who breathes slowly. [J, 16.]

MACROPODAL, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. See MACROPODOUS.

MACROPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *macropodie.* Ger., *Makropodie.* 1. Hypertrophy of the feet. 2. Monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the feet. [L, 49 (α, 39).] 3. A genus of *Fungi* detached from *Peziza.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).] See MACROPIDIA.—**M. fumosa.** See MACROPIDIA *fumosa.*

MACROPODOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *macropodus* (from μακρός, large, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *macropode.* 1. Long-footed, having a long stalk or stipe; of the radicle of the embryo, as long as or longer than the cotyledon [Bentley]. 2. Large-footed; said of plant-organs dilated at the base, especially of an embryo with an enlarged hypocotyl. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MACROPOMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-po'mu^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and πῶμα, a cover. Having a large operculum. [α, 48.]

MACROPOROUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *macroporus* (from μακρός, long, and πόρος, a passage). Having large or elongated pori. [α, 35.]

MACROPOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k'ro-pu^{3}s. Lat., *macropus* (from μακρός, long, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *macrope.* Long-footed; of plants, having a long stipes. [L, 50 (α, 39); α, 35.]

MACROPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-pro^{2}s-op'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *macroprosopie.* Ger., *Makroprosope.* Monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the face. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

MACROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and ὄψις, vision. See MACROPIA.

MACROPTEROUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., μακρόπτερος (from μακρός, long, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *macroptère.* Having large wings. [L, 41, 50 (α, 39).]

MACROPUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)'ro^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). See MACROPOUS.

MACRORRHIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}r'ri^{2}s(res). Gen., *-in'os* (*-in'is*). Gr., μακρόῤῥις (from μακρός, long, and ῥίς, the nose). Having a large or long nose. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACRORRHIZUS, adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}r-ri^{2}z(rez)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μακρόῤῥιζος (from μακρός, long, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *macrorrhize.* Long-rooted, large-rooted. [α, 35.]

MACRORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). Gr., μακρόῤῥυγχος (from μακρός, long, and ῥύγχος, the snout). Fr., *macrorrhynque.* Having the beak or snout large. [L, 41, 50 (α, 39).]

MACRORTHORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}r-thor(tho^{3}r)-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From μακρός, long, ὀρθός, straight, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *macrorthorrhynque.* Having the beak or snout very long and straight. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MACROSCELES (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-ez(as). Gr., μακροσκελής (from μακρός, long, and σκέλος, the leg). Long-legged. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

MACROSCELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro^{2}s-sel(ke^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *macroskélie.* Monstrosity consisting in excessive development of the legs. [L, 49 (α, 39).]

MACROSCOPIC, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. From μακρός, long, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *macroscopique.* 1. Easily seen with the naked eye. [L, 49 (α, 39).] 2. Pertaining to gross appearances. Cf. MICROSCOPIC.

MACROSEME [Broca], adj. Ma^{2}k'ro-sem. Having the orbital index greater than 89°. [L, 332.]

MACROSIA (Lat.), **MACROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'iæ*, *-ros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μάκρωσις (from μακρός, long). Ger., *Verlängerung, Vergrösserung.* Elongation; enlargement. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MACROSMATIC, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. From μακρός, long, and ὀσμάεσθαι, to smell. Having the organs of smell highly developed. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 106 (α, 32).]

MACROSOMATIA (Lat.), **MACROSOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-so-ma(ma^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -som'i^2-a^3. From μακρός, long, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *macrosomatie.* A monstrosity consisting in enormous size of the body. [L, 41, 49, 107 (α, 43).]

MACROSPERMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-spu^{6}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *macrospermus* (from μακρός, long, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *macrosperme.* Having large seeds or fruits. [B, 38 (α, 43).]

MACROSPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μακρός, long, σπόρος, seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. In the *Rhizocarpæ* and *Ligulatæ*, the sporangeium containing the larger sorts of spores. In phanerogams, the ovule as distinguished from the pollen-sac. [B, 77, 121, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. MICROSPORANGEIUM.

MACROSPORE, n. Ma^{2}k'ro-spor. From μακρός, large, and σπόρος, seed. In the *Rhizocarpæ* and the *Ligulatæ*, one of the larger spores (*i. e.*, those produced by the macrosporangeium). [B, 77, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

MACROSPOROPHYLL, n. Ma^{2}k-ro-spor'o-fi^{2}l. From μακρός, large, σπόρος, seed, and φύλλον, a leaf. Lit., a leaf, bearing macrospores; a carpel. [Vines (α, 35).]

MACROSPOROUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro^{2}sp'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *macrosporus* (from μακρός, long, and σπόρος, seed). Having large or elongated spores. [α, 35.]

MACROSTACHYOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-sta^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}s. From μακρός, large, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *macrostachyé.* Flowering in long ears. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MACROSTEMON (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ste(sta)'-mo^{2}n(mon). Gen., *-stem'onos* (*-is*). From μακρός, long, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *macrostème.* Having long or large stamens. [B, 38 (α, 14, 43).]

MACROSTOMIA (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-sto-(sto^2)'mi^2-a^3. From μακρός, large, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *macrostome.* Ger., *Grossmaul, Makrostomie.* A condition in

which the mouth is so large as to constitute a deformity. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 19, 1881, p. 613.]

MACROSTOMATUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-stom-(sto^{2}m)'at(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Large-mouthed; affected with macrostomia. [*a*, 48.]

MACROSTYLOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-stil'u^{3}s. From μακρός, large, and στῦλος, a pillar. Having large styles. [*a*, 35.]

MACROSYPHILIONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μακρός, large, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ἴονθος, an eruption on the face. A large syphilitic macula. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACROTARSOUS, adj. Ma^{2}k-ro-ta^{3}r'su^{3}s. From μακρός, long, and ταρσός (see TARSUS). Fr., *macrotarsien*. Having long tarsi. [L. 41 (*a*, 14).]

MACROTES (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-rot'ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., μακρώτης (from μακρός, long, and οὖς, the ear). One who has long ears. [F.]

MACROTIN, n. Ma^{2}k'ro^{2}t-i^{2}n. From *Macrotys* (*q. v.*). Of the eclectics, an impure resin obtained by precipitating a saturated tincture of black snakeroot (*Cimicifuga*) with water. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]

MACROTYS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)'ro^{2}t-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *-rot'yos* (*-rot'yis*). Of Rafinesque, a subgenus of *Cimicifuga*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. actæoides** (seu **racemosa**). See CIMICIFUGA *serpentaria*.

MACROZOOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-zo-o(o^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μακρός, large, ζῷον, an animal, and *gonidium* (*q. v.*). A large zoogonidium. [*a*, 35.]

MACROZOOSPORE, n. pl. Ma^{2}k-ro-zo'o-spor. From μακρός, large, ζῷον, an animal, and σπόρος, seed. In the protophytic *Algæ*, one of the larger of the two kinds of zoospores. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]

MACRURUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ru^2(ru)'ru^{3}s(ru^{3}s). From μακρός, long, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *macroure*. Long-tailed. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MACULA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. (Sanscr., *mala*, dirt.) Gr., σπίλος. Fr., *macule*, *tache*. Ger., *Makel*, *Makula*, *Fleck*, *Feuerfleck* (1st def.). It., *macchia*. Sp., *mancha*, *tacha*, *mácula*. Syn.: *maculatio*, *spilus*. 1. A macule, spot, stain, or blemish; in dermatology, any change in the color or shade of the skin, due to disease, which is limited to a circumscribed and usually small area, and is not attended with noticeable alteration of the surface level. In the pl., *maculæ*, according to Plenck, a general term not only for macular diseases, but for certain papular and vesicular affections, as well as some discolorations, due to extraneous matters; according to Willan, pigmentary diseases of a more or less permanent character, some of them attended with marked changes of structure. They include ephelis, nævus, spilus, moles, etc. [G, 9, 11, 12.] 2. In botany, a blotch or spot, as on the leaves of *Arum maculatum*. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Cerebral maculæ.** Fr., *taches cérébrales* (ou *méningitiques*). Of Trousseau, reddened lines, becoming gradually deeper in color and persisting a considerable time, produced, in tubercular meningitis, by drawing the finger-nail lightly across the skin (especially that of the abdomen or thorax). [D, 34.]—**Germinal m.** See *Germinal* SPOT.—**Maculæ ab igne.** See EPHELIS *ab igne*.—**M. acustica.** An oval depression on the inner wall of the sacculus, and also of the utriculus, covered by a disc of loosely connected otolith crystals. The filaments of the auditory nerve which enter the vestibule terminate on these two maculæ. [Gruber (*a*, 29).]—**M. alba.** 1. See LEUCODERMA. 2. Of Plenck, a skin disease characterized by loss of the natural color of the surface, either from defective pigmentation or from pallor. [G, 11.]—**M. albida.** See LEUCODERMA.—**Maculæ ante oculos volitantes.** See MUSCÆ *volitantes* and METAMORPHOPSIA.—**M. arcuata.** See ARCUS *senilis*.—**M. argentea.** See ARGYRIA (1st def.).—**Maculæ artificiales.** Stains produced upon the skin by a pigment, usually for purposes of deception.—**Maculæ atrophicæ cutis.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin*.—**M. aurea.** See FOVEA *centralis retinæ*.—**Maculæ cæruleæ.** Fr., *taches ombrées* (ou *bleues*, ou *ardoisées*). Dark, or reddish-blue, or slate-colored spots sometimes observed on portions of the skin that have been infested with phthirii. According to Duguet ("Annales de dermat.," 1880, p. 544, 1881, p. 357), the discoloration is probably due to a deposit beneath the epidermis of the contents of the salivary glands that are found upon the thorax of the parasite. [G.]—**M. corneæ.** Fr., *tache de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfleck*. A permanent opacity on or in the cornea from a preceding keratitis or ulcer. [F.] See LEUCOMA (4th def.) and OPACITY *of the cornea*.—**M. corneæ arcuata.** See ARCUS *senilis*.—**M. cribrosa.** See *M. cribrosa* (*vestibuli*).—**M. cribrosa inferior.** Fr., *tache criblée inférieure*. The group of foramina through which the fibres of the auditory nerve pass to the posterior semicircular canals. [F, 53 (*a*, 29).]—**M. cribrosa media.** Fr., *tache criblée moyenne*. The group of foramina through which the fibres of the auditory nerve pass to the saccule. [F, 53 (*a*, 29).]—**M. cribrosa quarta, M. cribrosa recessus cochlearis.** The group of foramina through which passes the twig of the small branch of the cochlear nerve. [F, 53 (*a*, 29).]—**M. cribrosa superior.** The group of foramina through which the fibres of the auditory nerve pass to the utricle and to the ampullæ of the anterior vertical and the horizontal semicircular canals. [F, 53 (*a*, 29).]—**Maculæ cribrosæ (vestibuli).** Ger., *Siebflecke*. Groups of minute foramina on the inner wall of the vestibule through which filaments of the auditory nerve pass. [F, 53, 54 (*a*, 29).]—**M. flava (centralis retinæ).** See *M. lutea*.—**M. folliculi.** See STIGMA *of the Graafian vesicle*.—**M. fossæ hemisphericæ.** See *M. cribrosa media*.—**Maculæ fuscæ** [Plenck]. A term for certain pigmentary diseases attended with a tawny discoloration of the surface, such as lentigo and certain varieties of chloasma. [G, 11.]—**Maculæ gangrænosæ.** Maculæ that arise from incipient gangrene. [G, 11.]—**M. germinans, M. germinativa.** See *Germinal* SPOT.—**Maculæ hepaticæ.** Fr., *taches hépatiques*. Ger., *Leberflecken*. A term formerly applied indiscriminately to chloasma, lentigo, and pityriasis versicolor.—**Maculæ incerti coloris.** A term under which Plenck includes nævus (maculæ maternæ), artificial discolorations of the skin (maculæ artificiales), and seborrhœa oleosa ("cutis unctuosa"). [G, 11.] Cf. PARACHROMATOSIS.—**Maculæ lacteæ.** Fr., *taches de lait*. See STROPHULUS.—**M. lata Plateri.** Ger., *Feuerfleck*. A cutaneous disease of uncertain nature, described by Plater and Plenck, which was characterized by confluent red spots attended with an intense burning sensation and with the production of pustules. It sometimes occurred epidemically, and was regarded by Plenck as identical with ignis sacer. [G, 11.]—**Maculæ lenticulares.** Fr., *taches lenticulaires* (2d def.). 1. Lenticular spots; lentigines. See LENTIGO. 2. See ROSEOLA *typhosa*.—**Maculæ lividæ.** Of Plenck, purpuric or hæmorrhagic diseases of the skin. [G, 11.]—**M. lutea (retinæ).** Fr., *tache jaune* (*de la rétine*). Ger., *gelber Fleck* (*der Netzhaut*). The region of the centre of vision in the retina. It is an ill-defined space of a reddish-yellow or tawny color, with its greatest diameter (about 0·8 millimetre) horizontal. It is situated at the posterior pole of the axis of vision, and its centre is a depression, the fovea centralis, situated at a distance of 4 millimetres from the centre of the optic disc on its temporal side and about 1 millimetre below its level. [F.]—**M. margaritacea.** See *M. corneæ*.—**M. materna, M. matricalis, M. matricis.** See NÆVUS.—**Maculæ medicinæ forensis.** Fr., *taches médico-légales*. Spots or stains, as of blood, meconium, semen, etc., on articles of clothing and the like.—**M. meningea.** See *Cerebral maculæ*.—**M. nigra.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Maculæ nigræ.** Fr., *taches noirs*. Ger., *schwarze Flecken*. Syn.: *pannus melaneus*, *nigrities partialis*. Of Plenck and others, certain pigmentary diseases attended with very dark discoloration of the surface. [G, 11.]—**M. of the Graafian vesicle.** See under STIGMA.—**M. originalis.** See NÆVUS.—**M. rubosa.** Haziness of the cornea. [*a*, 29.]—**Maculæ rubræ.** Red macules; Plenck's term for a great variety of cutaneous eruptions attended with congestion and redness. [G, 11.]—**Maculæ scorbuticæ.** See PURPURA *scorbutica*.—**M. semipellucida.** See NEBULA *corneæ*.—**Maculæ solares.** Sun-spots, freckles. See LENTIGO.—**Maculæ tendineæ.** See STROPHULUS.—**Maculæ volaticæ.** Of the older writers, a term for simple erythematous or eczematous eruptions, more particularly in young children. [G.] Cf. IGNIS *silvestris*, *Wildfire* RASH, and ERYTHEMA *fugax*.—**Robert's m.** A distinct collection of coloring matter formed in a portion of a red blood-corpuscle when blood is treated with a very dilute solution of tannic acid. [K.]

MACULÆFORM, adj. Ma^{2}k-u^{2}l'e^2-fo^{2}rm. See MACULIFORM.

MACULAR, MACULATE, MACULATED, adj's. Ma^{2}k'-u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *maculatus*. Fr., *maculeux*, *maculé tacheté*, *taché*. Ger., *maculös*, *fleckig*, *gefleckt*, *getigert*. Syn.: *maculose*, *maculous*. Consisting of, covered with, or characterized by macules; spotted.

MACULATION, n. Ma^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *maculatio* (from *maculare*, to make spotted). Fr., *maculature*. 1. The formation of macules. 2. The state of being macular.

MACULE, n. Ma^{2}k'u^{2}l. Fr., *m.* See MACULA and SPOT.

MACULICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-li^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *macula*, a spot, and *collum*, the neck. Having the neck spotted.

MACULICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-li^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *macula*, a spot, and *cornu*, a horn. Having spotted antennæ. [L.]

MACULIFORM, adj. Ma^{2}k-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *maculiformis*, *maculæformis* (from *macula*, a spot, and *forma*, form). Fr., *maculiforme*. Ger., *fleckenförmig*. Having the form of maculæ, blotch-like. [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]

MACULIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-li^2-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *macula*, a spot, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *maculipenné*. Having the wings spotted. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MACULIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-li^2-ro^{2}st'-ri^{3}s. From *macula*, a spot, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *maculirostre*. Having a spotted beak. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MACULOSE, MACULOUS, adj's. Ma^{2}k'u^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *maculosus*. Fr., *maculeux*. Ger., *maculös*. See MACULAR.

MACZIEVA-YA-WATU-WAWILI, n. In Zanzibar, dragon's blood; used in ophthalmia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 39).]

MAD, adj. Ma^{2}d. A.-S., *gemaad*. Gr., παράφρων. Lat., *insanus*. Fr., *fou*, *aliéné*. Ger., *toll*, *wahnsinnig*. Disordered in intellect, insane.

MÁD, n. A place in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

MADAR (Beng.), n. See under CALOTROPIS.—**M.-albun.** A substance obtained in the form of colorless, odorless, tasteless crystals from the bark of *Calotropis gigantea*. It is insoluble in water, in caustic soda, in potash, and in ammonia, and nearly insoluble in cold absolute alcohol. [B, 5 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]—**M.-fluavil.** An amber-colored, transparent, viscid substance obtained by Weddell from the bark of *Calotropis gigantea*. It melts at 43° C., and has a slight odor. It is soluble in cold alcohol, in ether, and in benzene, insoluble in water, in acids, and in alkalies. [B, 5 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]

MADAROSIS (Lat.), **MADAROTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}d(ma^{3}d)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o'si^{2}s, -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*), *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., μαδάρωσις, μαδαρότης (from μαδαροῦν, to make bald). An old term for loss of hair from some part of the body. [F.]—**M. ciliaris.** Alopecia affecting the cilia of the eye. [G.]

MADAROTIC, adj. Ma[2]d-a[2]r-o[2]t′i[2]k. Lat., *madaroticus.* Pertaining to madarosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MADAROUS, adj. Ma[2]d′a[3]-ru[3]s. Gr., μαδαρός (from μαδαροῦν, to make bald). Lat., *madarus.* Fr., *chauve.* Ger., *kahlköpfig.* Affected with madarosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÄDCHENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Mad′ch[2]e[2]n-brun-ne[2]n. A place in the cantón of Lucerne, Switzerland, near Schongau, where there is an alkaline spring with a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MADDER, n. Ma[2]d′u[6]r. A.-S., *mœddere.* 1. The genus *Rubia,* especially the *Rubia tinctorum.* 2. Dyer's m., the root of the *Rubia tinctorum,* formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as *Rubia* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Alcoholic extract of m.** See *Extractum* RUBIÆ *tinctoriæ alcoholicum.*—**Alkaline decoction of m.** Lat., *decoctum rubiæ compositum.* Fr., *décoction de garance alcaline.* A preparation made by boiling 3 drachms each of m.-root and rhubarb-root and 2 of potassium carbonate 1 hour in 3¼ lbs. of water, straining, and adding 2½ oz. of syrup of ginger. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**Alsatian m.** Fr., *garance d'Alsace.* A light-colored, dry variety of m., made in Alsace, having a bitter taste. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Aqueous extract of m.** See *Extractum* RUBIÆ *tinctoriæ aquosum.*—**Bengal m.** The *Rubia cordifolia,* especially the root. [B, 172, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Dutch m.** Fr., *garance de Hollande.* A dark-red variety of m. made in Holland, consisting of a coarse powder which is fatty to the touch, and has a sweetish taste. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Dyers' common m.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Indian m.** Mah., *mañjishta.* Hind., *majitha, manjitha.* Duk., Beng., *manjita.* Sanscr., *mañjishthá, kála mashika.* Ar., *fuvvaha, foovahus-sabbá-ghni.* Pers., *runása.* 1. The genus *Hedyotis,* especially the *Hedyotis* (*Oldenlandia*) *umbellata.* [B, 172, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *Bengal m.*—**M. red.** See ALIZARIN.—**Munjeetan m.** See MUNJEET.—**Smyrna m.** Fr., *garance de Smyrne.* A commercial name for a variety of m. obtained from *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MADEFACTION, n. Ma[2]d-e[2]-fa[2]k′shu[3]n. Lat., *madefactio* (from *madefacere,* to moisten). Fr., *madéfaction.* Ger., *Befeuchtung.* The act of moistening or making wet. [*a*, 48.]

MADEIRA, n. Ma[2]d-ar′a[3]. A volcanic island in the Atlantic the chief city of which (Funchal) is a well-known health-resort. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).] See also *M.* WINE.

MADEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)-e(a)′ma[3]. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., μάδημα. See MADAROSIS.

MADESCENT, adj. Ma[2]d-es′e[2]nt. From *madescere,* to become wet. Becoming wet; exuding moisture. [*a*, 48.]

MADESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)-e(a)′si[2]s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). Gr., μάδησις. See MADAROSIS.

MADHUCA (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)-hu[2](hu)′ka[3]. Ger., *M.* The genus *Bassia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MADIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)′i[2]-a[3]. Fr., *m., madi.* Ger., *Madie.* A genus of composite herbs, of the *Helianthoideæ.* The *Madieæ* are: Of De Candolle, a division of the *Helenieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. mellosa.** A variety of *M. sativa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. oil.** Fr., *huile de madi.* The oil expressed from the seed of the *M. sativa.* [B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. sativa.** Fr., *m. cultivée.* The m. oil-plant; a species found in northern California and Chile, where it is cultivated for the sake of its seeds, which yield a fatty oil used as a condiment and as a medicine. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. viscosa.** Of De Candolle, a variety of the *M. sativa.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

MADIAIC ACID, n. Ma[2]d-i[2]a′i[2]k. Fr., *acide madiaïque.* Ger., *Madiasäure.* A fatty acid, $C_{32}H_{31}O_4$, obtained by the saponification of madia oil with potash, and crystallizing from the solution in fine needles, melting at 55° C. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MADIC, n. Buttermilk. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MADIDANS (Lat.), adj. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)′i[2]d-a[2]nz(a[3]ns). Weeping, exuding (see ECZEMA *m.*).

MADISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)′i[2]-si[2]s. Gen., *-is′eos, mad′isis.* Gr., μάδισις. See MADAROSIS.

MADISTERION (Lat.), **MADISTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma[2]d-(ma[3]d)-i[2]s-te(ta)′ri[2]-o[2]n, -u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., μαδιστήριον (from μαδίζειν, to pluck bare). A forceps used for epilation. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MADJOUN, n. 1. In Turkey, an electuary. 2. In Algeria, a narcotic made from powdered hemp flowers boiled with honey; it is used medicinally. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

MADNESS, n. Ma[2]d′ne[2]s. Gr., παραφροσύνη. Lat., *insania.* Insanity. For varieties of m. not here given, see corresponding varieties under INSANITY.—**Alcoholic m.** See *Chronic alcoholic* INSANITY.—**Canine m.** See RABIES.—**Demential m.** See DEMENTIA.—**Doubting m.** See FOLIE *du doute.*—**Drunkard's m.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**Furious m.** See *Furious* INSANITY.—**General paralytic m.** See *General* PARALYSIS *of the insane.*—**Ideational m., Intellectual m.** See *Ideational* INSANITY.—**Maniacal m.** See MANIA.—**Melancholic m., Melancholy m.** See MELANCHOLIA.—**Monomaniacal m.** See MONOMANIA.—**Nocturnal m.** A form of recurrent insanity in which the alienation occurs only during the night. [*a*, 34.]—**Raving m.** See *Acute* MANIA.

MADONNA DI TRE FIUMI (It.), n. Ma[3]-do[2]n′na[3] de tra fe-u′me. A place in Tuscany where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MADOR (Lat.), n. m. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)′o[2]r. Gen., *-o′ris.* From *madere,* to be wet. 1. Moisture. 2. A dripping sweat. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MADREPORA (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]d(ma[3]d)-re[2]p′o[2]r-a[3]. 1. A genus of the *Madreporidæ,* which are a family of *Perforata* having usually a composite corallum, an abundant and spongy cœnenchyma, a porous theca, not distinct from the cœnenchyma, and distinct but slightly perforate sæpta. [A, 359 (*a*, 39).] 2. Of Tournefort, in part the *Algæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. oculata.** An East Indian variety of the *Oculina virginea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. prolifera.** See OCULINA *prolifera.*—**M. rubra.** Red coral. [*a*, 30.]

MADREPORACEOUS, adj. Ma[2]d-re[2]p-o[2]r-a′shu[3]s. Pertaining to the *Madreporina* (Ger., *Sternkorallen*), which are a family of polyps. [*a*, 35.]

MADREPORE, n. Ma[2]d′re[2]-por. Fr., *madrépore.* Ger., *M.* An individual of the family *Madreporidæ.* [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

MADREPORIC, adj. Ma[2]d-re[2]-po[2]r′i[2]k. Fr., *madréporique.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a madrepore. [*a*, 48.]

MADREPORIFORM, adj. Ma[2]d-re[2]-po[2]r′i[2]-fo[2]rm. From *madrepora,* a madrepore, and *forma,* form. Fr., *madréporiforme.* Perforated with small holes, like a coral; said of the tubercle by which the ambulacral system of the echinoderms communicates with the exterior. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

MADRONE SPRINGS, n. Ma[3]-dro′na. A place near San José, Santa Clara County, California, where there are several mineral springs of different characters. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MADRUGA (Sp.), n. Ma[3]-dru′ga[3]. A place in Cuba where there is a thermal sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MADRURE (Fr.), n. Ma[3]-dru[6]r. See EXOSTOSIS (2d def.).

MADURINE (Fr.), n. Ma[3]-du[6]-ren. See MORITANNIC ACID.

MADWEED, n. Ma[2]d′wed. The *Scutellaria lateriflora.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

MADWORT, n. Ma[2]d′wu[6]rt. The genus *Alyssum;* also the *Asperugo procumbens.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Galen's m.** The *Marrubium alyssum.* [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**German m.** The *Asperugo procumbens.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Mountain m.** See ALYSSUM *montanum.*

MÆA (Lat.), n. f. Me′(ma[3]′e[2])-a[3]. Gr., μαία (from μαιεύεσθαι, to act as a midwife). A midwife. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEIA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-i′(e[2]′i[2])-a[3]. Gr., μαιεία (from μαιεύεσθαι, to serve as a midwife). Obstetrics. [A, 112.]

MÆELEUTHEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-e[2]l-u[2]-the[2]r-os′i[2]s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μαία, a midwife, and ἐλευθέρωσις, a freeing. Delivery by a midwife. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]′ma[3]. Gen., *-eum′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., μαίευμα (from μαιεύεσθαι, to serve as a midwife). The product of parturition, the newly born child. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUSIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]-si[2]-o(o[3])-ma-(ma[3])′ni[2]-a[3]. From μαίευσις (see MAIEUSIS), and μανία, mania. Puerperal mania. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUSIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]-si[2]-o(o[3])-fo-(fo[2])′bi[2]-a[3]. From μαίευσις (see MAIEUSIS), and φόβος, panic fear. Dread of childbirth. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]′si[2]s. Gen., *-eu′seos* (*-is*). Gr., μαίευσις (from μαιεύεσθαι, to act as a midwife). Delivery. [A, 311 (*a*, 48).]

MÆEUTER (Lat.), **MÆEUTES** (Lat.), n's m. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]′-tu[6]r(tar), -tez(tas). Gen., *-eut′æ, -er′os* (*-is*), *-eut′es.* Gr., μαιεύτηρ, μαιεύτης (from μαιεύεσθαι, to act as a midwife). Ger., *Geburtshelfer.* An accoucheur. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUTIC, adj. Me-u[2]t′i[2]k. Gr., μαιευτικός. Lat., *mœeuticus.* Pertaining to obstetrics. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUTICA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]t′i[2]k-a[3]. Gr., μαιευτική (τέχνη understood). Ger., *Geburtshülfe.* The obstetric art. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma[3]-e[2])-u[2]′tri[2]-a[3]. Gr., μαιεύτρια (from μαιεύεσθαι, to act as a midwife). A midwife. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆEUTRIC, adj. Me-u[2]′tri[2]k. Gr., μαιευτρικός. Lat., *mœeutricus.* Pertaining to a midwife or to midwifery. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Me′(ma[3]′e[2])-na[3]. A species of herring. The brine from the salted fish is used as a dressing for fœtid ulcers, gangrene, etc., and as a wash in dropsy. The ashes of the head have been used as a remedy for anal fistula. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

MÆNAS (Lat.), n. f. Me′(ma[3]′e[2])-na[2]s(na[3]s). Gen., *mœn′ados* (*-adis*). Gr., μαινάς. Delirium; raving. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MÆRUA (Lat.), **MÆRVA** (Lat.), n's f. Me′(ma[3]′e[2])-ru[3](ru[4])-a[3], mer′(ma[3]′e[2]r)-va[3](wa[3]). A genus of the *Cappareæ.* The *Mœruæ* (Fr., *mœruées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Capparidaceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. angolensis.** A species used in Africa as a remedy for scrofula. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]—**M. crassifolia, M. uniflora.** Fr., *m. uniflore.* A species the fruits of which are eaten by the Arabs. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MÆSA (Lat.), n. f. Me′(ma[3]′e[2])-sa[3]. A genus of myrsinaceous trees or shrubs growing in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Australia. The *Mœseæ* of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Myrsineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. picta.** A species found in Abyssinia, the fruit of which, known as *kalhao* or *saoria,* is used as a tænifuge. [B, 104, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MAFOUTRA, n. A tree found in Madagascar, the fruit of which is used as an astringent in skin diseases. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

MAFRANCA, n. Ma[2]-fra[3]n[2]k′a[3]. A kind of bread or cake which the Arabs make with flour, butter, and honey. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

MAFUNA, n. Ma[2]f-u′na[3]. In Mozambique, a vegetable wax, used for candles, obtained from a tree called by the natives *mutiana.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MAGDALEON (Lat.), **MAGDALIA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ma[2]g-(ma[3]g)-da[2]l(da[3]l)′e[2]-o[2]n, -i[2]-a[3]. Gr., μαγδαλιά (from μάσσειν, to

knead). Sp., *magdaleones* [Mex. Ph.]. Lit., the crumb or inside of a loaf. 1. A pill or bolus made of bread-crumbs. 2. A roll of plaster. [A, 311 (a, 21); B, 46, 48, 93; L, 50, 135 (a, 39).]

MAGEIRIC, adj. Ma2j-i'ri2k. Gr., μαγειρικός. Pertaining to the culinary art or to dietetics. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MAGEN (Ger.), n. Ma3g'e2n. See Stomach.—**Chylusm'.** That portion of the alimentary canal of worms and insects situated ulterior to the pharynx and anterior to the hind gut. [Gegenbaur (a, 18).]—**Fettm'.** See Abomasum.—**Fleischm'.** See Gizzard.—**Käsem', Laabm', Labm'.** See Abomasum.—**M'ausdehnung.** See Gastrectasis.—**M'blutung.** See Gastrorrhagia.—**M'brei.** See Chyme.—**M'breifluss.** See Chymorrhœa.—**M'brennen.** See Pyrosis.—**M'bruch.** See Gastrocele.—**M'darmentzündung.** See Gastro-enteritis.—**M'darmerweichung.** See Gastrenteromalacia.—**M'drücken.** See Cardialgia.—**M'durchlöcherung.** See Gastrodiatresis.—**M'entzündung.** See Gastritis.—**M'erschütterung.** See Gastroseisis.—**M'erweichung.** See Gastromalacia.—**M'essenz.** See Tinctura *amara* and *Tinctura* chinæ *composita.*—**M'fluss.** See Gastrorrhœa (1st def.).—**M'grund.** See Fundus *of the stomach.*—**M'herzbeutelentzündung.** See Gastro-pericarditis.—**M'krampf.** See Cardialgia, Gastrodynia, and Gastrospasmus.—**M'krankheit.** See Gastrosis (2d def.).—**M'lähmung.** See Gastroparalysis.—**M'leiden.** See Gastropathy.—**M'los.** See Agastric.—**M'lungenentzündung.** See Gastropneumonia.—**M'mittel.** A stomachic. [L, 80.]—**M'mund.** See the major list.—**M'naht.** See Gastrorrhaphy (2d def.).—**M'pumpe.** See *Stomach* pump.—**M'saft.** See *Gastric* juice.—**M'saftfluss.** See Gastrorrhœa *acida.*—**M'säure.** See Gastroxia.—**M'schmerz.** See Cardialgia and Gastrodynia.—**M'schnitt.** See Gastrotomy.—**M'schwindsucht.** See Gastrophthisis.—**M'stärkend.** See Gastreupeptic.—**M'trommelsucht.** See Gastrotympanites.—**M'verhärtung.** See Gastroscirrhus.—**M'weh.** See Cardialgia.—**M'zipfel.** See Bonnet (1st def.).—**Netzförmiger M.** See Cryphalum (2d def.).—**Vorm'.** See Ingluvies (2d def.).

MAGENMUND (Ger.), n. Ma3g'e2n-mund. One of the orifices of the stomach. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**Oberer M.** See Cardia (2d def.).—**Unterer M.** See Pylorus.

MAGENTA, n. Ma2-je2n'ta3. A salt of rosaniline, used as a dye-stuff. [B, 2.]—**M. bronze.** Tungsten potassium bronze. [B.]

MAGER (Ger.), adj. Ma3g'e2r. Thin, lean, lank. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**M'keit.** See Emaciation.

MAGERBAD (Ger.), n. Ma3g'e2r-ba3d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring with a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MAGGOT, n. Ma2g'u3t. The larva of an insect, especially of a fly. [a, 48.]

MAGICAN, n. Ma2j'i2-k'n. Of Barbosa (1514), the nut-gall. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

MAGIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma3)'ji2s(gi2s). Gen., *mag'idos* (*-is*). Gr., μαγίς (from μάσσειν, to handle, knead). A kneaded mass; of Hippocrates, a sort of cheese-pudding. [A, 311, 325 (a, 48).] Cf. Magma.

MAGISTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma2j(ma3g)-i2st-e(e2)'ri2-u3m-(u4m). From *magister*, a ruler. Fr., *magistère.* Ger., *M.* A name used by the followers of Paracelsus for certain medicinal preparations, especially such as were made by precipitation and which were believed to possess extraordinary virtues. [B, 46 (a, 39); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydragogum.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—**M. Jovis.** Precipitated tin oxide. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

MAGISTERY, n. Ma2j'i2s-te2-ri2. See Magisterium.

MAGISTRAL, adj. Ma2j'i2s-tra2l. From *magister*, a master. Pertaining to a master or to one who gives direction; of medicines, made up to order, compounded as prescribed for a special occasion. [a, 48.]

MAGISTRANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2j(ma3g)-i2st-ra2n(ra3n)'-shi2(ti2)-a3. Ger., *Magistranz.* See Imperatoria *ostruthium.*

MAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma2g(ma3g)'ma3. Gen., *mag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μάγμα (from μάσσειν, to knead). 1. A pasty or pulpy mass, especially the residuum after water has been pressed out or drained or poured off. 2. Of Galen, a salve. [A, 311, 326 (a, 21, 48).]—**M. reticulatum.** Fr., *m. réticulé.* Of Velpeau, the gelatinous material constituting the membrana intermedia (*q. v.*, 2d def.) when solidified by the action of cold or alcohol. [A, 8.]—**M. scytodepsicum.** See Linimentum *saturninoquercinum.*

MAGMOID, adj. Ma2g'moid. From μάγμα, any kneaded mass, and εἶδος, resemblance. Composed, like certain species of *Algæ*, of spherical green cellules. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

MAGNAC (Fr.), n. Ma3n-ya3k. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 41).]

MAGNE-CRYSTALLIC, adj. Ma2g''ne-kri2s-ta2l'i2k. Pertaining to the action of a magnet on crystals. [a, 48.]

MAGNES (Lat.), n. m. Ma2g(ma3g)'nez(nas). Gen., *-net'os* (*-net'is*). Gr., μάγνης. See Magnet.—**M. arsenicalis.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of white arsenic, crude antimony, and sulphur, melted together and powdered. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MAGNESEAN, adj. Ma2g-nez'e2-a2n. See Magnesic.

MAGNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2g(ma3g)-ne(na)'zi2(si2)-a3. Gr., μαγνησία (from μάγνης, a magnet). Fr., *magnésie.* Ger., *Bittererde, M.* It., Sp., *m.* Originally, black oxide of manganese, so called from confusion with magnetic iron ore. This was subsequently called *m. nigra*, and the term *m. alba* was given to what is now known as magnesium carbonate. When the metallic elements existing in these two bodies were isolated, the metal of the m. nigra was called manganese, to distinguish it from that of the m. alba, and the term *m. nigra* was dropped as being no longer in accordance with the changed nomenclature. As at present used, the word m. signifies magnesium oxide, MgO. This substance is a fine, light micro-crystalline or amorphous powder, obtained by the calcination of magnesium carbonate; it is odorless, has a slightly alkaline taste, and shows a faint alkaline reaction when moistened; it is insoluble in alcohol and only slightly soluble in water. When heated to a very high point it fuses, and on cooling solidifies into a hard, vitreous mass. It is also obtainable in a crystalline form. When occurring in the form of powder it is designated, according to its density, *light m.* and *heavy m.* The m. of the U. S. Ph. (*m. levis* [Br. Ph.], *m. calcinata* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *m. usta* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *magnesium oxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *oxidum magnesicum* [Finn. Ph.] [*leve* (Swed. Ph.)], *oxydum magnesicum* [Netherl. Ph.] [*leve* (Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.)], *magnésie calcinée* [Fr. Cod.], *óxidomagnésico* [Sp. Ph.]) is *light m.*, a light powder, white and fine, devoid of odor and having an earthy taste. The m. of the Br. Ph. is *heavy m.* (the *m. ponderosa* of the U. S. Ph.). [B, 3, 5; B, 95 (a, 38).] In the dual system of nomenclature of salts, the compounds of magnesium are designated as salts of m. and are regarded as the result of the direct combination of the basic m., or magnesium oxide, with an acid principle. Thus magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4$, is considered as compounded of MgO and the radicle SO_3 found in sulphuric acid, and is therefore called m. sulphate. For English, Latin, and German names of compounds formerly designated according to this system as compounds of m., see under Magnesium.—**Aerated m.** Magnesium carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Antimoniated m.** See *M. stibiata.*—**Aqua magnesiæ aerata.** See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Aqua magnesiæ carbonicæ.** Ger., *kohlensaures M'wasser.* See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Aqua magnesiæ effervescens.** See *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis.*—**Aqua sulphatis magnesiæ carbonicæ.** A preparation made by dissolving 7 parts of magnesium sulphate in 36 of water, and saturating the solution with carbonic-acid gas; or 3 parts of magnesium sulphate in 22 of water, and adding 22 of solution of carbonic acid (Fuld. Ph., 1791); or 24 parts of magnesium sulphate in 96 of water and adding 1 part each of ammonium subcarbonate and diluted sulphuric acid (Ferr. Ph., 1885). [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Basische kohlensaure M.** (Ger.). See Magnesium *carbonate.*—**Black m.** Lat., *m. nigra.* Fr., *magnésie noire.* Sp., *m. negra* [Mex. Ph.]. Black oxide of manganese. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Brausem'** (Ger.). See Magnesii *citras effervescens.*—**Calcined m.** Fr., *magnésie calcinée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *caustique*). Sp., *m. calcinada* [Mex. Ph.]. M. obtained by freeing magnesium carbonate from its water and carbonic acid by heating to a low red heat. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Carbonas magnesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See Magnesium *carbonate.*—**Chlorm'** (Ger.). See Magnesium *hypochlorite.*—**Citras magnesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See Magnesium *citrate.*—**Effervescing m.** Magnesium carbonate.—**Enema magnesiæ sulphatis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Enema* magnesii *sulphatis.*—**Englische M.** (Ger.). See *Henry's m.*—**Fluid m.** Ger., *flüssige M.* Sp., *m. líquida* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Flüssige citronensaure M.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* magnesii *citratis.*—**Flüssige M.** (Ger.). See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Granular effervescent citrate of m.** See Magnesii *citras granulatus.*—**Heavy (calcined) m.** See *M. ponderosa.*—**Henry's m.** A very fine and compact form of m., prepared by Henry, of Manchester, England, and much used medicinally. [B.]—**Hydrated m., Hydrate of m.** Lat., *hydras magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *hydrate de magnésie, magnésie hydratée.* Magnesium hydrate or hydroxide. [B.]—**Hydraulische M.** (Ger.). See *M. cement.*—**Kohlensaure M.** (Ger.). Magnesium carbonate.—**Kohlensaures M'wasser** (Ger.). See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Lac magnesiæ.** Ger., *M'milch.* Milk of m.; made by triturating together 2 parts of calcined m., 3 each of sugar and water of orange-flowers, and 12 of hot water; or by triturating 2 parts of calcined m. with 13 of water, and adding 5 of glycerin as a preservative. As an antidote to arsenic, metal or acid poisoning, 1 part of m. is triturated with 6 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Lactas magnesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See Magnesium *lactate.*—**Light m.** See *M. levis.*—**Limonada citratis magnesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See Magnesium *citricum liquidum.*—**Limonada citratis magnesiæ aerata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor* magnesii *citratis.*—**Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Liquor* magnesii *carbonatis.*—**Liquor magnesiæ citratis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Liquor* magnesii *citratis.*—**Liquor magnesiæ sulfuricæ acidus.** See Mixtura *anglica.*—**M. aerata, M. alba.** The official magnesium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba ponderosa.** See *Heavy* magnesium *carbonate.*—**M. anglica.** See *Henry's m.*—**M. animalis.** See Album *græcum.*—**M. calcinata** [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. See *Calcined m.*—**M. canina.** See Album *græcum.*—**M. carbonata, M. carbonica** [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *M'carbonat.* See under Magnesium *carbonate.*—**M. caustica.** See *Calcined m.*—**M. cement.** Ger., *M'cement.* 1. A mixture of magnesium oxide and calcium carbonate moistened with water. The higher the temperature at which the calcination of the m. takes place the harder the cement. 2. A mixture of a solution of magnesium chloride with calcined m. This is the Sorel cement. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. citrica** [Gr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Magnesium *citrate.*—**M. compressa.** Calcined m. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Magnesiæ carbonas levis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. The lighter of the two varieties of magnesium carbonate (*q. v.*) recognized by the Br. Ph. [B.]—**Magnesiæ carbonas ponderosa.** See *Heavy* magnesium *carbonate.*—**M. edinburgensis, Magnesiæ hypocarbonas.** The officinal magnesium carbonate. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**M'eisenpillen** (Ger.). A preparation consisting of 6 parts of crystallized iron sulphate combined with 1 part of calcined m. and enough glycerin and syrup to make pills of 5 centigrammes weight. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Magnesiæ sulphas** [Br. Ph.]. See Magnesium *sulphate.*—**Magnesiæ murias.** Magnesium chloride. [B.]—**M. ferrocitrica.** A mixture of equal parts of magnesium citrate and iron citrate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. glass.** Ger., *M'glas.* An easily fusible glass made of sand, sodium carbonate, and magnesium hydroxide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrata pultiformis.** See Mag-

NESIUM *hydro-oxydatum.*—**M. hydrata sicca, M. hydrica.** See MAGNESIUM *hydroxide.*—**M. hydrico-carbonica.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**M. hydrochlorica.** See MAGNESIUM *chloride.*—**M. hypochlorosa.** See MAGNESIUM *hypochlorite.*—**M. lactica** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. See MAGNESIUM *lactate.*—**M. levis** [Br. Ph.]. M. prepared by the calcination of light magnesium carbonate. It is a very light, white powder. [α, 38.] See *M.*—**M. mixture.** Ger., *M'mixtur.* 1. A preparation made by dissolving 11 parts of crystallized magnesium chloride and 14 of ammonium chloride in 130 of water, and adding 70 of water of ammonia. [B, 270 (α, 38).] 2. See *Test-solution of* MAGNESIUM.—**M. muriatica.** See MAGNESIUM *chloride.*—**M. nigra.** Sp., *m. negra* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Black m.*—**M. opalina.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis.*—**M. ponderosa** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *m.* [Br. Ph.], *m. usta ponderosa* [Fr. Cod.], *oxidum* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *oxydum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]) *magnesicum ponderosum.* M. obtained by the calcination of heavy magnesium carbonate. It is a white powder, having the same properties as light m., but of 3½ times the density. [B, 5.]—**M. pura.** See *Calcined m.*—**M. pura hydrata** [Gr. Ph.]. See MAGNESIUM *hydroxide.*—**M. saturnina.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 200.]—**M. stibiata** [Hamb. Ph.]. Fr., *magnésie stibiée.* An old preparation consisting of a powder containing 4 grains of tartar emetic mixed with ½ oz. of m. [B, 119.]—**M. subcarbonica** [Gr. Ph.]. See MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**M. sulfurica** [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**M. sulfurica sicca** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Dried* MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**M. sulphurata.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphide.*—**M. sulphurica depurata** [Gr. Ph.]. See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**M. usta** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. See *Calcined m.*—**M. usta in aqua.** See MAGNESIUM *hydro-oxydatum.*—**M. usta ponderosa** [Fr. Cod.]. See *M. ponderosa.*—**M. water.** See EAU *magnésienne.*—**Mephitic m., Mild m.** Magnesium carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Mistura magnesiæ et asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mixtura magnesiæ fœtida, Mixture of m. and asafœtida.** A preparation made by triturating 5 parts of magnesium carbonate, 10 of sugar, 7 of tincture of asafœtida, and 1 part of tincture of opium, and gradually adding water enough to make 100 parts of mixture. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Muriated m.** See MAGNESIUM *chloride.*—**Pastilli magnesiæ** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Tabellæ magnesiæ.*—**Pastilli magnesiæ ustæ** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Trochisci magnesiæ.*—**Phosphorsaure Ammoniakm'** (Ger.). See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium phosphate.*—**Potio magnesiæ citricæ aerophora** [Russ. Ph.] (seu **effervescens** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis.*—**Potio purgans cum m.** See *Potion purgative à la* MAGNÉSIE.—**Pulvis aerophorus e m. subcarbonica** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Pulvis effervescens cum m.*—**Pulvis citratis magnesiæ saccharatus** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre pour limonade sèche au citrate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 30 parts of citric acid and 60 of sugar coarsely powdered, adding 6½ of calcined m., and 6 of magnesium carbonate, and flavoring with 1 part of spirit of lemon [Belg. Ph.] or 1 of tincture of fresh lemon-peel [Fr. Cod.]. The powder corresponds to 50 parts of crystallized magnesium citrate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis effervescens cum m.** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *pulvis aerophorus e m. subcarbonica, pulvis magnesiæ tartaricus.* A powder consisting of 30 grammes each of tartaric acid and sugar, 20 each of magnesium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, and 3 drops of fresh oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]; or of 100 parts of tartaric acid, 400 [Gr. Ph.] (100 [Swed. Ph.]) of magnesium carbonate, and either 200 of elæosaccharum of lemon [Gr. Ph.] or 400 of sugar and 2 of elæosaccharum of peppermint [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis magnesiæ aromaticus** [Swed. Ph.]. A powder consisting of 1 part each of fennel-seeds, milk-sugar, and flavedo aurantii, and 4 parts of magnesium carbonate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis magnesiæ compositus** [Swed. Ph.] (seu **cum rheo** [Ger. Ph.]). Syn.: *pulvis antacidus* (seu *infantum*). Powder of m. with rhubarb; a preparation consisting of 12 parts of magnesium carbonate, 3 of rhubarb, and 8 of the elæosaccharum of fennel (containing 1 drop of the oil of fennel to 30 grains of sugar). [B, 10.]—**Pulvis magnesiæ fœtidus** [Finn. Ph.]. A powder consisting of 1 part of calumba, 3 parts each of asafœtida and rhubarb-root, and 4 of magnesium carbonate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis magnesiæ tartaricus.** See *Pulvis effervescens cum m.* and PULVIS *aerophorus.*—**Salzsaure M.** (Ger.). See MAGNESIUM *chloride.*—**Schäumende citronsaure M'limonade** (Ger.). See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis.*—**Schwefelsaure M.** (Ger.). See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Solution of ammonio-sulphate of m.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Test-solution of* MAGNESIUM.—**Solution of carbonate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis.*—**Solution of citrate of m.** See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis.*—**Sulphate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *sulfas* (seu *sulphas* [Belg. Ph.]) *magnesiæ.* See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Tabellæ magnesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes* (*de carbonate* [Fr. Cod.]) *de magnésie.* Sp., *tabletas de m.* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pastilli magnesiæ* [Swiss Ph.], *tabellæ cum carbonate magnesico.* Troches of magnesium carbonate. The Fr., Belg., and Swiss preparations contain for each troche 20 centigrammes of magnesium carbonate, with 80 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.] (79½ [Belg. Ph.]) of powdered sugar and 12 [Fr. Cod.] (a sufficient amount [Swiss Ph.]) of tragacanth mucilage, or ⅘ centigramme of powdered tragacanth and a sufficient amount of water [Belg. Ph.]; the Sp. preparation has for each troche 30 centigrammes of magnesium carbonate, 144 of powdered sugar, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Trochisci magnesiæ** [U. S. Ph.] (**ustæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Syn.: *pastilli magnesiæ ustæ* [Swiss Ph.]. Troches each of which contains 3 grains [U. S. Ph.] (10 centigrammes [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) of m., and either 9 grains of sugar with about ⅛ grain of nutmeg, done up with a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage [U. S. Ph.], or 90 centigrammes of cacao paste [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**White m.** Lat., *m. alba.* Ger., *weisse M.* The official magnesium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MAGNESIC, adj. Ma^{2}g-nez'i^{2}k. Gr., μαγνήσιος (from μάγνης, a magnet). Lat., *magnesicus, magnesius.* Fr., *magnésien, magnésique.* Pertaining to or containing magnesium or its compounds.

MAGNESICO-AMMONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ne''zi^{2}-(si^{2})-ko(ko^{3})-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AMMONIO-MAGNESIAN.

MAGNÉSIE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n-ya-ze. See MAGNESIA and MAGNESIUM.—**Carbonate de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**Citrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESIUM *citrate.*—**Électuaire de m.** See ELECTUARIUM *antacidum.*—**Lavement de sulfate de m.** See *Enema* MAGNESII *sulphatis.*—**Limonade purgative au citrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESIUM *citricum liquidum.*—**Limonade purgative au citrate de m. gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis.*—**M. animale.** See ALBUM *græcum.*—**M. blanche.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**M. calcinée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Calcined* MAGNESIA.—**M. hydratée** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESIUM *hydroxide.*—**M. liquide.** See *Liquor* MAGNESII *carbonatis.*—**M. moyenne.** Magnesium carbonate. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. opaline.** A mixture consisting of equal parts of antimony, potassium nitrate, and decrepitated sodium chloride. [L, 105 (α, 41).]—**M. pure.** See *Calcined* MAGNESIA.—**Potion purgative à la m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *potio purgans cum magnesia.* A preparation made by boiling 8 parts of calcined magnesia in 40 of water, and adding successively 50 parts of sugar and 20 of orange-flower water. [B.]—**Poudre de carbonate de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Heavy* MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**Poudre pour limonade sèche au citrate de m.** 1. See MAGNESII *citras granulatus.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Pulvis citratis* MAGNESIÆ *saccharatus.*—**Tablettes (de carbonate [Fr. Cod.]) de m., Tablettes de m.** See *Tabellæ* MAGNESIÆ.

MAGNESIO-EFFERVESCENS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ne-(na)'zi^{2}(si^{2})-o(o^{3})-e^{2}f-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)'se^{2}nz(kans). From *magnesium*, manganese, and *effervescere*, to boil up. Effervescent and containing magnesia.

MAGNESITE, n. Ma^{2}g'ne^{2}z-it. From magnesia (*q. v.*). Native magnesium carbonate, occurring as a thick amorphous mass.

MAGNESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ne(na)'zi^{2}(si^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see MAGNESIA. Fr., *magnésium, magnésie.* Ger., *M.* Originally manganese; now a distinct bivalent metallic element discovered by Davy in 1808, and denominated magnium. It was first isolated in the pure state by Bussy in 1830, and is a silvery-white metal, which readily oxidizes in moist air, is both malleable and ductile, melts at a red heat, and, on ignition, burns with a brilliant white light, particularly rich in chemical rays. It occurs extensively distributed throughout the mineral kingdom, and is also present in small quantities in animal and vegetable organisms. Atomic weight, 23·94. Symbol, Mg. Sp. gr., 1·75. [B, 3.]—**Antimonsaures M.** (Ger.). M. antimonate. [B.]—**Ammoniacal m. phosphate.** See *M. and ammonium phosphate.*—**Arsenigsaures M.** (Ger.). M. arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensaures M.** (Ger.). M. arsenate. [B.]—**Basic m. carbonate.** Ger., *basisches kohlensaures M., basischer kohlensaure Magnesia.* See under *M. carbonate.*—**Breiförmiges M'hydrat** (Ger.). See *M. hydricum pultiforme.*—**Bromm'** (Ger.). See *M. bromide.*—**Bromsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. bromate.*—**Chlorm'** (Ger.). See *M. chloride.*—**Chlorsaures M.** (Ger.). Magnesium chlorate. [B.]—**Dihydric m. orthophosphate.** A body, $H_2Mg_2.(PO_4)_2$ (or $HMg.PO_4$), forming acicular crystals, and usually associated with 7 molecules of water of crystallization. [B.]—**Dried m. sulphate.** Lat., *m. sulfuricum siccum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *magnesia sulfurica sicca* [Russ. Ph.]. A fine, white, loose powder obtained by heating crystallized m. sulphate until most of the water it contains is driven off. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Effervescing m. citrate.** See *Magnesii citras effervescens.*—**Elixir magnesii acetatis.** A preparation consisting of 66 parts of solution of m. acetate, 14 of alcohol, and 70 of syrup of orange- (or lemon-) peel. It contains 25 per cent. of the salt. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Enema magnesii sulphatis** [Br. Ph.]. An enema consisting of 1 part each of m. sulphate and olive-oil and 15 parts of starch mucilage. [B, 81.]—**Essigsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. acetate.*—**Granulated m. citrate** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Magnesii citras granulatus.*—**Heavy m. carbonate.** Lat., *magnesii* (seu *magnesiæ*) *carbonas ponderosa* [Br. Ph.], *carbonas magnesicus* [Dan. Ph.], *magnesium carbonicum ponderosum* [Fr. Cod., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *magnesia alba ponderosa.* A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of m. sulphate in 20 of boiling water and 12 of sodium carbonate in 20 of boiling water, mixing the two, evaporating to dryness in the sand-bath, digesting the remainder half an hour with water, washing thoroughly, and drying at a temperature not over 100° C. [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. also orders boiling water. The Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph. direct the mixture together of cold solutions of 6 parts of m. sulphate in 18 of water, and 7 parts of sodium carbonate in 21 of water, the mixture to be allowed to stand some days till a fine crystalline powder is obtained, which is then washed and dried. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *M. carbonate* and MAGNESIA *ponderosa.*—**Hydrogen m. phosphate.** See *Dihydric m. orthophosphate.*—**Jodm'** (Ger.). See *M. iodide.*—**Jodsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. iodate.*—**Kieselsaures M.** (Ger.). M. silicate. [B.]—**Kohlensaures M.** (Ger.), **Kohlensaures M'hydroxyd** (Ger.). See *M. carbonate.*—**Light m. carbonate.** See *M. carbonate.*—**Limonada magnesii citrici effervescens.** See *Liquor magnesii citratis.*—**Liquor magnesii bromide.** An aqueous solution of m. bromide; used as a sedative in insanity. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1886, p. 537 (α, 50).]—**Liquor magnesii carbonatis** [Br Ph.]. Solution of cabonate of m.; made by dissolving extemporaneously prepared basic m. carbonate in water charged with carbon dioxide. It contains 13 grains of the basic carbonate to the fluidounce. [B, 81.]—**Liquor magnesii citratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **citrici**). Fr., *limonade purgative au citrate de magnésie gazeuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *schäumende citronsaure Magnesia limonade.* Sp., *poción de citrato magnésico gaseosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *limonada citratis magnesiæ aerata* [Belg. Ph.], *limonata aerata laxans* [Swiss Ph.], *potio magnesiæ citricæ aerophora* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *effervescens* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *potio citrica purgans* [Austr. Ph.]. A preparation made by introducing potassium or sodium bicarbonate into a solution of m. citrate, and sealing hermetically. The U. S. preparation contains 26 grammes of citric acid, 13 of m. carbonate,

2 of potassium bicarbonate, 80 of syrup of citric acid, and 120 or more of water; the Br. preparation contains 200 grains of citric acid, 20 of m. carbonate, 5 of sodium bicarbonate, 60 of syrup, 300 of water, and 1 drop of oil of lemon; the Fr. mixture contains 24 grammes of citric acid, 14⅔ of m. carbonate, 80 of syrup, 240 of water, and ⅔ gramme of tincture of fresh lemon-peel. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Magnesii carbonas** [U. S. Ph.], **Magnesii carbonas levis** [Br. Ph.]. See *M. carbonate.*—**Magnesii carbonas ponderosa** [Br. Ph.]. See *Heavy m. carbonate.*—**Magnesii citras.** See *M. citrate.*—**Magnesii citras** (seu **citricum**) **effervescens** (seu **granulatus** [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *poudre pour limonade sèche au citrate de magnésie, pulvis cum citrate magnesico et saccharo.* Ger., *Brausemagnesia.* Sp., *citrato de magnesia efervescente* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *m. citricum effervescens* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 11 parts of m. carbonate with 33 of citric acid, and water enough to form a paste; this mixture (forming a m. citrate) being then dried, powdered, and mixed with 8 parts of sugar, 37 parts of sodium bicarbonate, and 15 of citric acid, dampened with alcohol, and rubbed through a coarse sieve so as to form a coarsely granular powder [U. S. Ph.]. It is a white deliquescent substance of acidulous taste, which dissolves in water with effervescence. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. and Swiss Ph. contains 25 parts of m. carbonate, 75 of citric acid, mixed with water and dried, to which are added 85 parts [Ger. Ph.] (90 [Swiss Ph.]) of sodium bicarbonate, 40 [Ger. Ph.] (42 [Swiss Ph.]) of citric acid, and 20 [Ger. Ph.] (18 [Swiss Ph.]) of sugar, and the whole dampened with alcohol as in the U. S. preparation. In the Sp. preparation 4 parts of citric acid are mixed with 60 of tartaric acid, 72 of sodium bicarbonate, and 14 of m. sulphate in fine powder, and heated over the water bath till a crumbling mass is obtained. The corresponding Fr. preparation consists of 30 parts of citric acid mixed with 60 of sugar, and rubbed up with 6·5 of calcined magnesia, 6 of m. carbonate, and 1 part of the *alcoolature de citron.* This produces 50 parts of the m. citrate. [B; B. 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Magnesii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *M. sulphate.*—**Magnesii sulphas exsiccatus.** See *Dried m. sulphate.*—**M. acetate, M. aceticum.** Fr., *acétate de magnésie.* Ger., *essigsaures M.* A substance, $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline mass or as truncated monoclinic columns, soluble in water and in alcohol, and melting at 80° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. aluminate.** The compound M_2MgO_4. [B, 2.]—**M. and ammonium arsenate.** A crystalline substance, $Mg.(NH_4).AsO_4 + 6H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**M. and ammonium chloride.** A salt, $MgCl_2.NH_4Cl + 6H_2O$, forming rhombic crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. and ammonium chromate.** Fr., *chromate de magnésie et d'ammoniaque.* A crystalline substance, $MgCrO_4.(NH_4)_2CrO_4 + 6H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**M. and ammonium phosphate.** Ger., *phosphorsaure Ammoniak-Magnesia, M'ammoniumphosphat.* Syn.: *M. and ammonium orthophosphate, triple phosphate.* A substance, $Mg.NH_4PO_4 + 6H_2O$, readily formed when a solution containing soluble orthophosphates and m. salts is rendered ammoniacal, and hence deposited from ammoniacal urine and also found in some kinds of guano. It forms crystals of a characteristic shape, or of a feathery stellate form, insoluble in ammoniacal solution, soluble with difficulty in water, and is a constituent of the fusible urinary calculus. [B, 9.]—**M. and ammonium thioarsenate.** A substance, produced by the addition of alcohol to an aqueous solution of the mixed thioarsenates of m. and of ammonium. It forms white acicular crystals soluble in water. [B, 2.]—**M. and calcium chloride.** A substance, $2MgCl_2.CaCl_2 + 12H_2O$, occurring in nature as the mineral tachhydrite, and forming rounded deliquescent masses. [B, 3.]—**M. and potassium arsenate.** The compound $Mg.KAsO_4$. [B, 2.]—**M. and potassium chloride.** A salt, $MgCl_2.KCl + 6H_2O$, occurring in nature as the mineral carnallite. [B, 3.]—**M. and potassium chromate.** Fr., *chromate de magnésie et de potasse.* A yellow crystalline substance, $MgCrO_4 + K_2CrO_4 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**M. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de magnésie.* Ger., *antimonsaures M.* The compound $Mg(SbO_3)_2 + 12H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de magnésie.* Ger., *arsensaures M.* A salt of m. and arsenic acid. The arsenates of m. are the m. orthoarsenate and m. pyroarsenate, corresponding in formulæ and properties to the m. orthophosphate and m. pyrophosphate. [B, 3.]—**M. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de magnésie.* Ger., *arsenigsaures M.* The compound $Mg_3(AsO_3)_2$. Other m. arsenites are known, but their constitution is indefinite. [B, 2.]—**M. aurate.** An unstable compound, $Mg(AuO_2)_2$, occurring as a yellow powder. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. benzoate.** An acicular crystalline substance obtained by treating calcined magnesia with benzoic acid and purifying. It is readily soluble in diluted alcohol and in water, slightly soluble in strong alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**M. bicarbonate, M. bicarbonicum.** Fr., *bicarbonate de magnésie.* Ger., *doppelt kohlensaures M.* A compound formed by dissolving ordinary or basic m. carbonate in water by charging the water with carbon dioxide (liquor magnesii carbonatis). It is probably identical with normal m. carbonate, $MgCO_3$, hydrated crystals of which may be precipitated from this solution. [B, 3, 5, 8, 14.]—**M. boracicum, M. borate.** Ger., *borsaures M.* A double salt of m. and borax, $Mg_3B_8O_{15}$, found in boracite, hydroboracite, and stassfurtite. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. borotartaricum.** A preparation made by stirring 40 parts of hot water slowly into a mixture of 20 of tartarus boraxatus and 5 of m. carbonate, and drying over the water bath. [B. 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bromate.** Lat., *m. bromicum.* Ger., *bromsaures M.* A readily soluble salt, $Mg(BrO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bromide.** Lat., *m. bromatum.* Fr., *bromure de magnésium.* Ger., *Bromm', M'bromür.* A body, $MgBr_2$, found in sea-water, occurring as a crystalline mass or in combination with 6 molecules of water of crystallization ($MgBr_2 + 6H_2O$) as acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. camphorate.** A compound of m. and camphoric acid. Normal m. camphorate is a crystalline substance occurring with different amounts of water of crystallization. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. carbonate.** Lat., *m. carbonicum* (*hydroxydatum*), *carbonas magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.], *magnesia hydrico-carbonica* (seu *alba*). Fr., *carbonate de magnésium, magnésie carbonatée* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *kohlensaure Magnesia, kohlensaures M., M'carbonat, kohlensaure Bittererde.* A compound of m. with carbonic acid. The normal m. carbonate, $MgCO_3$, occurs in nature as the mineral magnesite, and also may be prepared artificially in different crystalline forms containing various proportions of water of crystallization. The medicinal m. carbonate (Lat., *magnesii carbonas* [U. S. Ph.] (*levis* [Br. Ph.]), *m. carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *carbonas magnesicus* [Fr. Cod.], *m. carbonicum hydrooxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carbonas et hydras magnesicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *carbonas magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.], *magnesia carbonica* [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *magnesia subcarbonica* [Gr. Ph.], *hydratocarbonas magnesicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; Fr., *carbonate de magnésie officinal* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *carbonato submagnésico* [Sp. Ph.]), is a basic carbonate, $(MgCO_3)_4.(MgO_2H_2) + 5H_2O$ [U. S. Ph.], $(MgCO_3)_3.(MgO_2H_2) + 4H_2O$ [Br. Ph.], or $(MgCO_3)_3.MgO. + 4H_2O$ [Fr. Cod.], its constitution varying according to the mode of its preparation. It takes the form of smooth white masses, readily crumbling into a microcrystalline or amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, of faintly alkaline reaction, almost insoluble in water, and completely insoluble in alcohol. It varies in density, according to the concentration of the solution from which it is precipitated, and hence two varieties are recognized in the Br. Ph., known, respectively, as *light carbonate of m.* (Lat., *magnesii carbonas levis*) and *heavy carbonate of m.*, or simply *carbonate of m.* It is used as an antacid and mild purgative. [B, 3, 5: B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. carbonicum ponderosum** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Heavy m. carbonate.*—**M. carbonicum pulveratum** [Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de carbonate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder prepared by rubbing m. carbonate through a hair sieve No. 2 [Fr. Cod.], a sieve of 300 meshes [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. cathartate.** Ger., *cathartinsaures M.* A compound of m. and cathartic acid, found in senna. [B, 5, 81.]—**M. chlorate.** Lat., *m. chloricum.* Ger., *chlorsaures M.* A compound, $Mg(ClO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, very soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chloride.** Lat., *magnesii chloridum, chloruretum magnesicum, m. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure de magnésium crystallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorm', M'chlorür, salzsaure Magnesia.* Sp., *cloruro magnésico* [Sp. Ph.]. A body, $MgCl_2 + CH_2O$, occurring in deliquescent acicular or prismatic crystals. When deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion it forms a laminated crystalline mass. [B, 3, 5.]—**M. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de magnésie.* Ger., *chromsaures M.* A substance, $MgCrO_4 + 7H_2O$, forming yellow crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. citrate.** Lat., *magnesii citras, citras magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.], *citras magnesicus* [Swed. Ph.], *m. citricum* [Austr. Ph.], *magnesia citrica* [Gr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *citronensaures M.* Sp., *citrato magnésico* [Sp. Ph.]. A compound of m. and citric acid. The normal m. citrate, $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Mg_3 + 14H_2O$, forms a white crystalline crust readily soluble in water. It is official in the Fr. Cod. The m. citrate official in the other pharmacopœias named above is prepared by moistening a mixture of citric acid and either calcined magnesia or m. carbonate with water or alcohol, and drying. It is made from 25 parts [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (24 [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Sp. Ph.], 20 [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of citric acid, 15 of m. carbonate (except according to the Austr. Ph. and Roum. Ph., which gives 5 of calcined magnesia), with 5 parts [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (10 [Sp. Ph.], 3 [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of water (sufficient amount of water [Gr. Ph.]) or of alcohol [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. citricum effervescens** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Magnesii citras effervescens.*—**M. citricum liquidum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *limonade purgative au citrate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *poción de citrato magnésico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *limonada de citratu de magnesiu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *limonada citratis magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Solution of m. citrate, made by dissolving 20 parts of citric acid and 13 or 14 of m. carbonate in 120 of boiling water, filtering, and adding water enough to make 160 parts of solution [Swiss Ph.]; by dissolving 30 parts of citric acid in 300 of distilled water, adding 18 of m. carbonate, filtering, and adding 100 parts of syrup and 1 part of the alcoolature de citron [Fr. Cod.]; by dissolving 84 parts of m. citrate in a little warm water, adding 150 parts of syrup of citric acid, and water enough to make 1,000 parts, and filtering [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 24 [Sp. Ph.] (30 [Roum. Ph.]) parts of citric acid in 300 of water, together with 16 [Sp. Ph.] (18 [Roum. Ph.]) of m. carbonate, and adding to the filtered solution 30 parts of syrup of lemon-peel [Sp. Ph.] (syrup of citric acid [Roum. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. diethyl.** See *M. ethyl.*—**M. dimethyl.** See *M. methyl.*—**M. ethide, M. ethyl.** Ger., *M'äthyl, Magniumdiäthyl.* A colorless liquid, $Mg.(C_2H_5)_2$, having an odor like garlic and igniting on exposure to the air. [B, 3.]—**M. euxanthate.** A salt, $MgC_{42}H_{34}O_{22}$, said to constitute the coloring principle of Indian yellow. [B, 8.]—**M. fluoride.** A body, MgF_2, forming colorless crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. hippurate.** A substance, $(C_9H_8NO_3)_2Mg + 5H_2O$, occurring as warty crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de magnésie.* See *M. hydroxide.*—**M. hydricum pultiforme** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *breiförmiges M'hydrat.* A pasty mass made by precipitating a solution of 3 parts of m. sulphate in 20 of water with soda solution, washing, and adding water enough to make 10 parts. [B. 205 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrocarbonate.** Basic m. carbonate. [B.]—**M. hydroxide.** Fr., *magnésie hydratée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'hydroxyd.* Syn.: *hydras magnesiæ* [Belg. Ph.], *magnesia pura hydrata* [Gr. Ph.]. M. or magnesia hydrate, a white substance, $Mg(OH)_2$, insoluble in water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrooxydatum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Syns.: *magnesia hydrata pultiformis, magnesia usta in aqua, antidotum arsenici albi.* A preparation made by shaking 7 parts of freshly calcined magnesia upon 50 of water, allowing to stand a few moments, and then stirring until evenly mixed; used as an antidote to arsenic. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrophosphate.** See *Dihydric m. orthophosphate.*—**M. hydrosulphide.** Ger., *M'sulfhydrat.* An easily soluble but unstable substance, $Mg(SH)_2$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hypochlorite.** Lat., *magnesia hypochlorosa, m. hypochlorosum.* Ger., *Chlormagnesia, unterchlorigsaures M.* A substance, $Mg(ClO)_2$, forming the effective part of Ramsay's bleaching fluid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M.**

hyposulphite. See *M. thiosulphate.*—**M. iodate.** Lat., *m. iodicum.* Ger., *jodsaures M.* A compound of m. and iodic acid, $Mg(IO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. iodide.** Lat., *m. iodatum.* Fr., *iodure de magnésium.* Ger., *Jodm'*, *M'jodür.* A crystalline substance, MgI_2, found in sea-water. [B, 3.]—**M. lactate.** Lat., *m. lacticum* [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *magnesia lactica* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], *lactas magnesiœ* [Belg. Ph.], *lactas magnesicus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *lactate de magnésie.* Ger., *milchsaures M.*, *M'lactat.* A substance forming prismatic or colorless crystalline crusts of bitter taste, prepared by adding to a solution of 1 part of lactic acid in 10 of water enough calcined magnesia to neutralize the acid. The Belg. preparation is made by mixing 20 parts of powdered iron lactate carefully with 3 of calcined magnesia, adding 400 of water, boiling till the iron salt is wholly decomposed, filtering, boiling again with some bone-black, filtering, and evaporating till crystallization begins. [B, 10 ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. melilotate.** Fr., *mélilotate de magnésium.* A substance, $(C_9H_9O_3)_2$-$Mg + H_2O$, crystallizing in pearly scales, of fatty touch and alkaline reaction, more easily soluble in water than in alcohol. It is efflorescent, and loses all its water at 100° C. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**M. methide, M. methyl.** Ger., *M'dimethyl.* A liquid, $Mg.(CH_3)_2$, having a strong odor and spontaneously inflammable. [B, 3.]—**M. molybdate.** A crystalline substance, $MgMoO_4 + 5H_2O$, occurring as shining prisms. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. nitrate, M. nitricum.** The compound $Mg(NO_3)_2$. When precipitated from aqueous solution it contains 6 molecules of water of crystallization, and forms prismatic or acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de magnésium.* Ger., *M'nitrür.* A substance, Mg_3N_2, usually occurring as a greenish-yellow structureless mass. [B, 3.]—**M. orthophosphate.** See *M. phosphate.*—**M. oxalate, M. oxalicum.** Lat., *magnesii oxalas.* Fr., *oxalate de magnésium.* Ger., *oxalsaures M.* The compound MgC_2O_4. [B, 4.]—**M. oxide.** Ger., *M'oxyd.* See under MAGNESIA.—**M. oxydatum** [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Calcined* MAGNESIA.—**M. oxydatum nigrum.** Manganite. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. oxydatum ponderosum.** See MAGNESIA *ponderosa.*—**M. permanganate.** A volatile salt, $MgMn_2O_8 + 6H_2O$. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. phosphate, M. phosphoricum.** Lat., *m. phosphoricum.* Fr., *phosphate de magnésium* (ou *de magnésie*). Ger., *phosphorsaures M.*, *phosphorsaure Magnesia.* A compound of m. and phosphoric acid. The ordinary phosphate, normal m. orthophosphate, or trim' orthophosphate, $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$, is an amorphous substance almost insoluble in water, found in many plants, and in the seeds of cereals, and in small quantities in the bones. [B.] See also *Dihydric m. orthophosphate* and *Tetrahydric m. orthophosphate.*—**M. pyrophosphate.** A substance, $Mg_2P_2O_7$, produced by ignition of m. and ammonium phosphate. [B, 3.]—**M. pyrothioarsenate.** Neutral m. sulpharsenate, an amorphous yellow substance, $Mg_2As_2S_7$, soluble in water. [B, 2.]—**M. salicylate.** Lat., *magnesia salicylica.* Fr., *salicylate de magnésium.* Ger., *salicylsaures M.* An acicular, crystalline substance, $Mg(C_7H_5O_3)_2$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol and having a slightly bitter taste, prepared by dissolving salicylic acid in boiling water, saturating the solution with m. carbonate, filtering, and crystallizing. It is used in abdominal typhus in preference to bismuth salicylate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 39).]—**M. silicate.** Lat., *magnesia silicica*, *m. silicicum.* Fr., *silicate de magnésie.* Ger., *kieselsaures M.* A salt of m. and silicic acid. Various m. silicates are known constituting the minerals olivin, augite, serpentine, meerschaum, steatite, and talc. [B, 16.]—**M. subcarbonate.** Lat., *magnesia subcarbonica* [Gr. Ph.], *magnesiœ hypocarbonas* (seu *subcarbonas*). The official m. carbonate. [B.]—**M. subsulfurosum.** See *M. thiosulphate.*—**M. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Dried m. sulphate.*—**M. sulpharsenate.** See *M. thioarsenate* and *M. pyrothioarsenate.*—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *magnesii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *magnesia sulfurica* [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *sulphurica depurata* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulfas magnesicus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas magnesiœ* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas magnesicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *m. sulfuricum* [Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de magnésie* [Fr. Cod.], *magnésie sulfatée.* Ger., *schwefelsaures M.*, *Bittersalz*, *M'sulfat.* Epsom salt, bitter salt ; a body, $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring in colorless prismatic or acicular crystals, odorless and having a bitter saline taste, readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. It is a mild and efficient purgative. [B.]—**M. sulphide.** Lat., *magnesia sulphurata*, *sulphuretum magnesii.* Fr., *sulfure de magnésium.* Ger., *M'sulfid*, *Schwefelm'.* A brittle brown substance, MgS_7, obtained by heating together metallic m. and sulphur. [B, 3.]—**M. sulphite.** Lat., *magnesii sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphis magnesicus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfite de magnésie.* Ger., *schwefligsaures M.*, *M'sulfit.* A salt, $MgSO_3 + 6H_2O$, occurring as a white crystalline powder of bitterish taste, and slightly soluble in water, prepared by introducing well-washed sulphurous-acid gas into a mixture of 1 part of m. carbonate and 6 parts of water, until no further carbonic acid is evolved and an odor of sulphurous acid is obtained, adding a little more m. carbonate, reserving the salt which crystallizes out, evaporating the residue, mixing the two portions, washing, and drying. It is an antifermentative. [B ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. tartrate.** Lat., *m. tartaricum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *tartrate de magnésie.* Ger., *weinsaures M.*, *weinsteinsaures M.* A salt of m. and tartaric acid. A compound of m. with metatartaric acid has been used in solution instead of the solution of m. citrate. The Swiss preparation is a white powder, $MgC_4H_4O_6 + 4H_2O$, readily soluble in acetic acid, slightly soluble in water. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. thioarsenate.** A substance, $Mg_3(AsS_4)_2$, forming colorless radiating crystals. [B, 2.] Cf. *M. pyrothioarsenate.*—**M. thiosulphate.** Ger., *unterschwefligsaures M.* An easily soluble substance, $MgS_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, occurring in small crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. valerianate.** Lat., *magnesia valerianica.* Ger., *baldriansaures M.*, *valeriansaures M.* A substance, $Mg(C_5H_9O_2)_2$ + an undetermined amount of water of crystallization, occurring as a white mass soluble in water and possessing a disagreeable odor of valerian. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. violurate.** A substance, $(C_4H_2N_3O_4)$-$Mg + 6H_2O$, occurring as oblique purple-red crystals soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Milchsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. lactate.*—**Monohydric m. arsenate.** A white substance, $2Mg.H.(AsO_4) + 13H_2O$, insoluble in water. [B, 2.]—**Salpetersaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. nitrate.*—**Schwefelm'** (Ger.). See *M. sulphide.*—**Schwefelsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. sulphate.*—**Schwefligsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. sulphite.*—**Soluble m. citrate.** A mixture of 20 parts of citric acid and 12 of m. carbonate, forming a citrate of m. which does not lose its solubility in water by keeping. [B, 5.]—**Solution of ammonio-sulphate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test-solution of m.*—**Solution of carbonate of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor magnesii carbonatis.*—**Solution of citrate of m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor magnesii citratis.*—**Sulphuretum magnesii.** See *M. sulphide.*—**Test-solution of m.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution made by dissolving 1 part of m. sulphate and 2 parts of ammonium chloride in 8 of water, adding 4 of water of ammonia, setting aside for 2 or 3 days, and filtering. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Tetrahydric m. arsenate.** A substance, $Mg.H_4.(AsO_4)_2$, readily soluble in water. [B, 2.]—**Tetrahydric m. orthophosphate.** The compound $H_4Mg(PO_4)_2$. [B, 3.]—**Weinsaures M.** (Ger.), **Weinsteinsaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. tartrate.*

MAGNET, n. Ma[2]g'ne[2]t. Gr., μάγνης, μαγνήτης (from Μαγνησία, a district of Thessaly in Greece). Lat., *magnes*, *magnetes.* Fr., *aimant.* Ger., *M.* It., *calamita.* Sp., *imán.* A substance possessing the property of attracting iron, also other substances (especially nickel) in a much feebler degree, and of being itself attracted by those substances. The points at or near the ends of a magnetic bar where such attraction is concentrated, and which, owing to the earth's magnetic attraction, assume a position toward the north and south respectively, are the poles of the magnet. There are two kinds of m's, the natural m.—loadstone, magnetic iron oxide (*q. v.*, under IRON)—and artificial m's (*i. e.*, bars or needles of steel), which have acquired magnetic properties from being rubbed with a m. or otherwise. [B, 21 (α, 38) ; α, 48.]—**Arsenical m.** Ger., *arsenikalischer M.* See AIMANT *arsenical.*—**Artificial m., Axis of a m.** See under *M.*—**Electro-m.** A bar of soft iron rendered magnetic during the passage of a galvanic current through insulated copper wire wound around it. [B, 21 (α, 38).]—**Giftm'** (Ger.). See AIMANT *arsénical.*—**Gruening's m.** A m. for removing particles of steel or iron from the eye. It consists of a number of magnetized steel rods, separated from each other, but in close proximity, and fitted at their ends with iron caps. One of these caps is provided with a delicate point of malleable iron, 32 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, and 0·3 mm. thick, which sustains with ease a weight of 225 grains. ["N. Y. Med. Rec.," May 1, 1880 (F).]—**Horse-shoe m.** Fr., *aimant en fer à cheval.* Ger., *Hufeisenm'.* An artificial m. bent into the shape of a horse-shoe. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Künstlicher M.** (Ger.). An artificial m. [L, 38.]—**M'eisen** (Ger.), **M'eisenstein** (Ger.). See *Magnetic* IRON *oxide.*—**M'elektrisch** (Ger.). See MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.—**M'kies.** A natural magnetic substance consisting of sulphur and iron in various proportions, from Fe_6S_7 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$, occurring as bronze-yellow hexagonal crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Permanent m.** A m. whose magnetic properties are lasting, *i. e.*, not depending on contact with another m. or on imparted magnetic influence. [α, 38.]—**Temporary m.** A m. whose magnetic properties are dependent upon contact with another m. or upon the influence of a neighboring galvanic current. [B.]

MAGNETIC, adj. Ma[2]g-ne[2]t'i[2]k. Gr., μαγνήσιος. Lat., *magnesius.* Fr., *magnétique.* Ger., *magnesisch*, *magnetisch.* Of or pertaining to a magnet or magnetism ; having the properties of a magnet. [α, 38.]

MAGNETINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma[2]g(ma[3]g)-ne[2](na)-ti(te)'nu[3]s-(nu[4]s). Of the alchemists, tartar. [A, 325.]

MAGNETISM, n. Ma[2]g'ne[2]t-i[2]z'm. Lat., *magnetismus* (from μάγνης, a magnet). Fr., *magnétisme.* Ger., *Magnetismus.* 1. The cause of the attraction exercised by a magnet. 2. That branch of science which treats of the magnet, its properties, and their phenomena. [B, 21 (α, 38).]—**Animal m.** A supposititious power by means of which persons of strong will influence those of weaker will ; the power which is said to induce the mesmeric state. [L.]

MAGNETISMUS (Lat.), n. Ma[2]g(ma[3]g)-ne[2]t(nat)-i[2]z(i[2]s)'mu[3]s-(mu[4]s). Ger., *M.* See MAGNETISM.—**Mineralischer M.** (Ger.). The reciprocal action between a magnet and another mineral substance. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

MAGNETITE, n. From μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *magnétite.* Ger., *Magneteisenerz.* Native magnetic iron oxide (*q. v.*). [α, 38.]

MAGNETIZATION, n. Ma[2]g-ne[2]t-i[2]-za'shu[3]n. From μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *aimantation.* 1. The act of imparting magnetic properties to a substance. There are three sources of m.—the influence of a natural or an artificial magnet, the action of the earth as a magnetic substance, and electricity. [B, 21 (α, 38).] 2. The act of being brought under, or the state of being under, the influence of magnetism. [α, 48.]

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, adj. Ma[2]g''ne[2]t-o-e[2]l-e[2]k'tri[2]k. From μάγνης, a magnet, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Fr., *magnéto-électrique.* Ger., *magnetelektrisch.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. [α, 39.]

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, n. Ma[2]g''ne[2]t-o-e[2]l-e[2]k-tri[2]s'-i[2]t-i[2]. 1. Electricity developed by means of magnetism. 2. The science of the mutual relations of magnetism and electricity and the phenomena of their conjunction or their combinations. [α, 48.]

MAGNETOGRAPH, n. Ma[2]g-ne[2]t'o-gra[2]f. From μάγνης, a magnet, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument for indicating the intensities and variations of magnetic forces. [α, 48.]

MAGNETOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma[2]g(ma[3]g)-ne(na)-to(to[3])-lo-(lo[2])'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. From μάγνης, a magnet, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the action (real or pretended) of a magnet or of magnetic forces. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MAGNETOMETER, n. Ma^{2}g-ne^{3}t-o^{2}m'e^{3}t-u^{3}r. Lat., *magnetometrum* (from μάγνης, a magnet, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *magnétomètre.* Ger., *M.* An instrument for measuring magnetic forces, especially the elements of the earth's magnetism. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MAGNETO-OPTIC, adj. Ma^{2}g''ne^{3}t-o-o^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Pertaining to magnetism and light. [a, 48.]

MAGNETO-THERAPY, n. Ma^{2}g''ne^{3}t-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. Fr., *magnéto-thérapie.* Ger., *Magnetotherapie.* The science of that form of hypnotic therapeutics in which the metallic magnet is applied over a painful region. The indication for its application is a condition of increased irritability with active symptoms. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 11, 1888, p. 320 (a, 34).]

MAGNICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ni^2-ka^{4}d'(ka^3-u^{4}d)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *magnus*, large, and *cauda*, the tail. Long-tailed.

MAGNIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. [E. Coues]. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ni^2-du^{3}k-(du^{4}k)'to^{2}r. See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus.*

MAGNIOC (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n-ye-ok. The *Manihot utilissima.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

MAGNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *M.* Of Davy, see MAGNESIUM.—**M'diäthyl** (Ger.). See MAGNESIUM *ethyl.*—**M'dimethyl** (Ger.). See MAGNESIUM *methyl.*

MAGNOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-nol'i^2-a^3. Fr., *magnolier* (1st def.), *écorce de magnolier* (2d def.). Ger., *Magnolie* (1st def.), *Magnolienrinde* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants typical of the *Magnoliaceæ* (Fr., *magnoliacées;* Ger., *Magnoliaceen*), which are a natural order of shrubs or trees belonging to Lindley's ranal alliance. The *Magnoliæ* (Fr., *magnoliers*) of Jussieu are the same. The *Magnoliariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Magnolieæ genuinæ.* The *Magnolieæ* (Fr., *magnoliées*) are a tribe (De Candolle) or subtribe (Reichenbach) of the *Magnoliaceæ.* The *Magnolieæ genuinæ* of Reichenbach are the true m's. 2. In the U. S. Ph., m.-bark; the bark of *M. glauca, M. acuminata,* and *M. tripetala;* used as a mild aromatic tonic and diaphoretic in rheumatic troubles and fevers, especially in remittents of a typhoid nature. M. is used in infusion, but preferably in powder. A tincture made by macerating the fresh bark in brandy is used in domestic practice as a remedy for chronic rheumatism. [B, 15, 19, 34, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. acuminata.** Fr., *magnolier à feuilles aiguës.* The cucumber-tree; a species growing in the interior mountainous regions of the United States. It is one of the sources of the m. of the U. S. Ph. A tincture made from it has been extolled as a remedy for intermittent fever with grave gastro-intestinal disorder. [A. E. Beresford, "South Pract.," May, 1881, p. 138 (a, 24); B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. auricularis (seu auriculata).** Fr., *magnolier auriculé.* The long-leaved cucumber-tree; a strongly aromatic species growing in the Alleghany Mountains. It is employed in intermittent fevers and chronic rheumatism. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. conspicua.** See *M. yulan.*—**M. cordata, M. cordifolia.** Yellow cucumber-tree; a species sometimes used like the *M. macrophylla* in the southern United States. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. Fraseri.** See *M. auricularis.*—**M. fuscata.** The brown-stalked m.; a species indigenous to China. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. glauca.** Fr., *magnolier glauque, arbre du castor, magnolier bleu* (ou *des marais*), *quinquina de Virginie.* Ger., *Bieberbaum, Sumpfsassafrass.* White bay, beaver-tree, swamp sassafras, white laurel, elk-bark, castor-wood; a species found in low situations near the sea from Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico. It is largely used as a source of m.-bark, and the leaves are said to furnish an indelible ink. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 39).]—**M. grandiflora.** Fr., *magnolier à grandes fleurs.* Big laurel, great laurel-leaved (or large-flowered) m.; a species growing in swampy woods from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi. Its bark, which is somewhat milder in its properties than that of official m.-bark, contains a volatile oil, resin, and a principle analogous to liriodendrin. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. hypoleuca.** A Japanese species; a stately tree with a flexible wood, which is used for many kinds of utensils. It has the aromatic properties of the genus. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. longifolia.** A species resembling *M. glauca*, and used similarly in Georgia and Florida. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. macrophylla.** The great-leaved m.; a species growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigestion, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. mexicana.** The *yoloxochitl* (or *flor del corazón*) of the Mex. Ph. The leaves are used in indigestion and dysentery, and an infusion of the fresh flowers, which are said to contain a volatile oil, a resin, quercitrin, tannin, etc., is employed as an antispasmodic, and their alcoolature as a tonic. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168.]—**M. Plumieri.** The *Talauma Plumieri.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. precia.** See *M. yulan.*—**M. purpurea.** The purple-flowered m.; a Japanese deciduous shrub, the bark of which, when bruised, has a strongly aromatic odor. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. pyramidata.** A native of the western part of the Carolinas and Georgia; used like *M. auriculata.* [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tripetala, M. umbrella.** Fr., *parasol, ombelle de la Caroline.* The common umbrella-tree; a species common in shady situations in the southern United States. Its fruit contains magnolin, and its bark constitutes part of the m. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. yulan.** Fr., *magnolier yulan.* Ger., *Lilienmagnolie.* The yulan-tree of China and Japan. The fruits, dried and powdered, are prescribed as a sternutatory, and in infusion for coughs; the seeds are employed as a febrifuge, and the flowers to impart an aroma to tea. [B, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 197 (a, 35).]



MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. [A, 327.]



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. [A, 327.]

MAGNOLIACEOUS, adj. Ma^{2}g-nol-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Like a magnolia; belonging to the *Magnoliaceæ* (see MAGNOLIA). [a, 35.]

MAGNOLIER (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n-yo-le-a. See MAGNOLIA (1st def.).—**M. à feuilles aiguës.** See MAGNOLIA *acuminata.*—**M. des marais, M. glauque.** See MAGNOLIA *glauca.*

MAGNOLIN, n. Ma^{2}g'no^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *magnoline.* A crystalline principle extracted by Procter from the fruit of the magnolia. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and benzene, and is nearly identical with liriodendrin. [B, 81 (a, 39).]

MAGNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From *magnus*, large. See Os *magnum.*

MAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^3-go'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *magonie.* Of St.-Hilaire, a Brazilian genus of sapindaceous trees. [B, 19, 38, 48 (a, 35).]—**M. glabrata, M. pubescens.** Two species known as *tingi* or *tinguy* in Brazil, where the root-bark and leaves are used in infusion for stupefying fish, the stem-bark for healing old ulcers or the sores in horses caused by the stings of insects, and the seed (soaked in water, and then boiled with a small proportion of tallow) as a soap. [B, 19, 197 (a, 35).]

MAGOS (Lat.), n. m. Mag(ma^{3}g)'o^{3}s. Gr., μάγος. Of the old authors, a plaster reputed as of great efficacy for fistulæ and in cases of dropsy and hydrocele. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MAGRA, n. A red earth; also carnelian. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MAGSAMEN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}g'za^{3}m-e^{3}n. 1. The *Papaver somniferum.* 2. The seed of the *Papaver officinale.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MAGUEY, n. Ma^2-ga'. The *Agave americana* and *Agave pulque.* [L, 35; B, 92 (a, 39).]

MAGYARÁD, n. A place in the county of Hont, Hungary, where there is a warm alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

MAGYARFALVA, n. A place in the county of Liptau, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MAGYAR-SZENT-LAZLO, n. A place in Hungary where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

MAGYDARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}j(ma^{3}g)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'a^{3}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ar'idos (-ar'idis).* Gr., μαγύδαρις [Dioscorides]. Written also *magudaris.* Fr., *m.* 1. Of old writers, a plant said to be *Ferula tingitana* or a species of *Laserpitium.* 2. Of Koch and De Candolle, a genus of umbelliferous plants, tribe *Seselineæ*, growing in North Africa. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]

MAHAGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma(ma^3)-ha^{2}g(ha^{3}g)'o^{3}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MAHOGANY.

MAHALEB, n. See PRUNUS *m.*

MAHAMURREE, MAHAMURRI, n's. An epidemic disease occurring in the Himalayas. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

MAHOE, n. 1. The *Abutilon indicum.* 2. The *Paritium tiliaceum.* 3. The *Sterculia caribæa.* 4. At Rodrigues, the *Thespesia populnea.* [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MAHOGANY, n. Ma^2-ho^{2}g'a^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *mahagonum.* Fr., *mahogani, mahogon, acajou.* Ger., *Mahagonibaum.* It., *mogano.* Sp., *caoba.* 1. In America, the *Swietenia mahagoni.* 2. In the East Indies, the *Soymida febrifuga* and *Cedrela toona.* 3. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus marginata* and other species of *Eucalyptus* and species of *Angophora.* 4. In Africa, the *Khaya senegalensis.* 5. The wood of any of the above-mentioned trees. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**American m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**Bastard m.** The *Ratonia apetala.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Febrifuge m.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Madeira m.** Canary wood (*Persea indica*). [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Mountain m.** See Betula *lenta.*—**Queensland swamp m.** See Angophora.—**Spanish m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**White (or wild) m. of the West Indies.** The *Stenostomum bifurcatum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

MAHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)-ho'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *mahonie.* A section of the genus *Berberis.* [B, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. aquifolia.** The *Berberis aquifolium.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**M. champaca.** The *Michelia champaca.* [B, 168 (α, 35).]

MAIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi'(ma^3'i^2)-a^3. Gr., μαῖα (from μαιεύεσθαι, to act as a midwife). A midwife. See *Mœa,* and for other derivatives of *mœa* or *maia* not here given see the corresponding words in *Mœ-*.

MAIALIC ACID, n. Mi-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide maïalique.* An acid obtained, together with maialin, from *Convallaria maialis.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

MAIALINE, n. Mi'a^{2}l-en. Fr., *maïaline.* An alkaloid having the properties of convallamarin, extracted from *Convallaria maialis.* [B, 93 (α, 39).]

MAIANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(ma^3-i^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Schattenblume.* Of Mönch, a genus of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 34, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. bifolium, M. convallaria.** Ger., *zweiblättrige Schattenblume, Einblatt, Zweiblatt, Katzeneimaiblümchen.* Two-leaved Solomon's seal; a species the herb of which, *herba unifoliæ* (seu *unifolii,* seu *bifoliæ,* seu *convallariæ bifoliæ*), was formerly used. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]

MAIBLUME (Ger.), n. Ma^3'i^2-blum-e^2. 1. The genus *Convallaria.* 2. The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MAIDA (It.), n. Ma^3'e-da^3. A place in the province of Calabria Ulteriore, Italy, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MAIDENHAIR, n. Mad'n'ha^{2}r. Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier.* Ger., *Frauenhaar.* Guz., *hañsarája, mubarakhi-no-palo.* Sanscr., *hansa-padi.* Bomb., *hañsarája, mobárakha.* Ar., *shirula jibala.* Pers., *parasi avashana.* See Adiantum *capillus Veneris.* The name is also given to *Narthecium ossifragum* and some other plants. [A, 511; B, 275 (α, 35).]—**American m., Canadian m.** See Adiantum *pedatum.*—**Cape of Good Hope m.** See Adiantum *æthiopicum.*—**Common m., English m.** See Asplenium *trichomanes.*—**Golden m.** 1. The *Polytrichum commune.* 2. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**M.-tree.** The *Salisburia adiantifolia.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MAIDEN-HEAD, n. Mad'n'he^{2}d. See Hymen (2d def.).

MAID-OF-THE-MEADOW, n. Mad'o^{2}v-th'-me^{2}d''o. The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

MAIENGLÖCKCHEN (Ger.), **MAIENGLOCKEN** (Ger.), n's. Ma^3'i^2-e^{2}n-glu^{5}k-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -glo^{3}k-e^{2}n. See Convallaria *maialis.*

MAILLE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-el-y'. 1. See Macula. 2. A circumscribed area of capillary blood-vessels forming a plexus. [L, 49 (α, 39).]

MAILLECHORT (Fr.), n. Ma^3-el-y'kor. Usually written *melchior.* Argentan, German silver; so called from Maillet and Chorier, the first makers of it. [α, 38.] See Argentan.

MAILLOT (Fr.), n. Ma^3-el-yo. 1. A swaddling band. [L, 49 (α, 39).] 2. See Pack.

MAIL-RATOUR, n. In the East Indies, a plant the leaves of which, made into a decoction with rice-water, are used in dysentery. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MAIN (Fr.), n. Ma^{2}n^2. 1. See Hand and Manus. 2. A cirrus, a tendril. [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]—**M.-bote.** See Club-hand.—**M. en crochet.** See *Glass-blower's* cramp.—**M. en griffe** [Duchenne]. Ger., *Krallenstellung, Klauenhand, Affenhand.* Claw-hand, ape-hand, monkey-hand; of Charcot, a state of slight flexion of the hand with flexion of the last two fingers, adduction of the thumb, and extension and abduction of the fore and middle fingers, or pronation of the forearm with flexion of the fingers and opposition of the thumb. [Tamburini and Seppilli, "Irrenfreund," xxiv, 1882, p. 36; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**M. fermée.** See *Glass-blowers'* cramp.—**M. simienne.** Monkey-hand. See *M. en griffe.*

MAINOMENON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(ma^3-i^2)-no^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}n. From μαίνεσθαι, to rage. Heraclius's honey; a substance which made those that ate it insane. [H.]

MAIRANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(ma^3-i^2)-ra(ra^3)'ni^2-a^3. The genus *Arctostaphylos.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]

MAIROGALLOL, n. Mar-o-ga^{2}l'o^{2}l. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_7Cl_{11}O_{10}$, obtained by passing chlorine through a solution of pyrogallol in glacial acetic acid. It is insoluble in water (but is decomposed when boiled for a long time), readily soluble in ether and in hot alcohol (by which it is decomposed). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]

MAIS (Lat.), n. f. Mis'(ma^3'i^{2}s). Gen., *maid'is.* Fr., *maïs.* Ger., *M.* 1. The genus *Zea.* 2. Of Adanson, a section of grasses, comprising *Coix, M., Typha,* etc. [B, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. americana.** The *Zea m.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M'kornspiritus** (Ger.). See *Corn* whisky.—**M.-oil.** A fixed oil of a pale yellowish-brown color, with a taste of freshly ground corn meal. It belongs to the non-drying group of vegetable oils, and closely resembles the oils of rape-seed, olive, almond, colza, etc. Its sp. gr. in an unrefined state is 0·916 at 15° C. It is considered by many superior to olive-oil and cotton-seed oil in official preparations. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 325 (α, 45).]—**M. zea.** The *Zea m.* [α, 35.]—**Stigmata maidis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *maïs (stigmate)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Stigmata des M.* The stigma of *Zea m.* [B, 95]

MAISACH (Ger.), n. Ma^3'e-za^{3}ch^2. A place in the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MAISON (Fr.), n. Me^2-zo^{2}n^2. 1. A house, habitation, or residence. 2. A hospital or asylum. [L, 49 (α, 39).]—**M. d'accouchement.** A private maternity hospital. [α, 34.]—**M. d'aliénés.** See *Insane* asylum.—**M. de retraite.** An asylum, usually for the aged and infirm, where the inmates remain during the closing years of their lives. [L, 49 (α. 39).]—**M. de santé.** A private hospital. [α, 34.]—**M's de secours.** A dispensary having a corps of visiting physicians and nurses. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M.-Dieu.** A hospital; especially the large public hospital of Paris (also called Hôtel-Dieu). [L, 49 (α, 39).]—**M. mortuaire.** See Dead-*house.*

MAISPRACH (Ger.), n. Ma^3'i^2-spra^{3}ch^2. A place in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, where there are a sulphurous spring and a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30 (α. 14).]

MAITRANK (Ger.), n. Ma^3'i^2-tra^{3}n^{2}k. Literally, May drink; a German drink made by putting the young shoots of the *Asperula odorata* into wine. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

MAIWURM (Ger.), n. Ma^3'i^2-vurm. See Meloe.

MAIWURZ (Ger.), **MAIWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Ma^3'i^2-vurts, -e^{2}l. 1. The *Orobanche major.* 2. The *Lathræa squamaria.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]

MAÏZ (Fr.), **MAÍZ** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. Ma^3-ez, ma^3-eth^2'. See Mais.

MAIZE, n. Maz. Lat., *frumentum.* Fr., *maïs* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mais, Wälschkorn, türkischer Weizen.* It., *frumentone, gran turco* (o *siciliano*), *mais.* Sp., *maíz* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Zea mais,* or its grain (Indian corn). [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Japanese m.** The *Zea japonica.* [B, 275 (α. 35).]—**Mountain m.** The genus *Ombrophytum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Water m.** The *Victoria regia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

MAIZENA, n. Maz-e-na^3. A fine flour made from Indian corn. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]

MAJANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma(ma^3)-ja^{2}n(ya^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Maianthemum.

MAJOON, n. In India, a compound of butter, sugar, flour, milk, and bhang. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MAJORAM, n. Ma'jo-ra^{2}m. See Marjoram.

MAJORAN (Ger.), n. Ma^3-yor-a^{3}n'. The genus *Origanum.* [α, 35.]

MAJORANA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)-jo(yo)-ra(ra^3)'na^3. A section of the genus *Origanum.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum majoranæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Oleum majoranæ æthereum.*—**Aqua majoranæ.** Fr., *eau de marjolaine.* An old preparation made by mixing 1 part of the flowering tops of *Origanum m.* with 4 parts of water, and distilling off 2 parts of the liquid. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Balsamum majoranæ.** A preparation consisting of 2 parts of the essential oil of *Origanum* mixed with 5 of oil of nutmeg. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Butyrum majoranæ.** See *Unguentum majoranæ.*—**Herba majoranæ.** The herb, including the tops, of *Origanum m.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba majoranæ pulverata.** Powdered herb of sweet marjoram. It is prepared by drying, cleaning, powdering in a covered mortar, and sifting through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. hortensis.** The *Origanum m.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. onites.** The *Origanum onites.* [B, 42, 311 (α, 35).]—**Oleum majoranæ, Oleum majoranæ æthereum.** A yellowish aromatic volatile oil of sp. gr. 0·89, derived from origanum m. It is used like oil of origanum. [B, 81.]—**Oleum majoranæ æthereum et infusum.** See *Unguentum majoranæ.*—**Oleum majoranæ infusum.** A preparation made by boiling together equal parts of *Origanum m.* and olive-oil. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum majoranæ.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fresh herb of *Origanum m.* with 2 parts of fresh butter till the moisture is driven off, straining, and, according to some pharmacopœias, perfuming with 30 drops of oil of marjoram to the pound. Other pharmacopœias order that 4 grammes of butter and 2 drops of essential oil of sweet marjoram (or 30 grammes of butter and 7 of aqua majoranæ) be triturated together, and that, after melting and decanting off the butter, 8 drops of the essential oil of sweet marjoram be added. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MAJU, n. A Chilian shrub, used in decoction to kill lice. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MAKEL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}k'e^{2}l. A macule.

MAKIAH, n. In the East Indies, the leaflets of *Cannabis sativa*; sometimes used, instead of the flowers, in the drug maconie. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

MAL (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}l. From *malum,* an evil. Ger., *Krankheit.* It., *male, m.* Sp., *m.* 1. See Disease. 2. See Ache.—**Beau m., Bon m., Grand m.** See Epilepsia *gravior.*—**Grand m. intellectuel** [Fabret]. Acute methepileptic insanity of relatively long duration and associated with alternate stupor and mania. [D, 36.] Cf. *Petit m. intellectuel.*—**Gros m.** 1. See Syphilis. 2. See Epilepsy.—**M. anglais.** Canadian syphiloid. [G.]—**M. ansérine.** See Pellagra.—**M. caduc.** See Epilepsy.—**M. castillan.** See Morbus *hispanicus.*—**M. chaud.** See Fièvre *chaude.*—**M. chimique.** Necrosis of the lower jaw in workers in phosphorus. [L, 41 (α, 17).]—**M. comitial.** Epilepsy. [P. Berbez, "Gaz. hebd. de med. et de chir.," June 28, 1889, p. 410.]—**M. curial.** Syphilis. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. d'Aleppo.** See *Aleppo* boil.—**M. d'Amiens.**

An old name for erysipelas. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. d'amour.** See ODONTALGIA.—**M. d'âne.** See CRAPAUDINE (3d def.).—**M. d'ardents.** In the Middle Ages, a phlegmono-gangrenous, cutaneous affection resembling erysipelas. [L, 87 (a, 39).] Cf. ERYSIPELAS *pestilens*.—**M. d'aventure.** In France, a vulgar term for a superficial form of paronychia. [G.]—**M. d'avertin.** Vertigo. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. de bassine.** See *M. de vers*.—**M. de bois (chaud), M. de brout.** See MALADIE *des bois*.—**M. de Boutry.** Of the veterinarians, inflammation of the prepuce. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Brunn.** An epidemic of syphilis which occurred in Brunn, Moravia, through the use of cupping-glasses contaminated with syphilitic virus. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. de buas.** Syphilis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Cayenne.** See LEPROSY.—**M. de cerf.** See TETANUS.—**M. de chicot.** See *Canadian* SYPHILOID.—**M. de Cicerchie.** Lathyrism. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**M. de cœur.** 1. See *Egyptian* CHLOROSIS. 2. Nausea. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. de coït.** Chancrous epizooty ; equine syphilis (*q. v.*).—**M. de Crimée.** Syn.: *lèpre des Cosaques.* A disease said to affect the inhabitants of the Crimea, and to have been brought to them by Russian troops on their way to Persia. It affects the face and upper limbs chiefly. The skin becomes red, bluish, or brownish, then hard, and is covered with large spots that are afterward converted into ulcers, causing great destruction of tissue. It is doubtful whether the disease is a form of leprosy or of syphilis.—**M. de dent.** See ODONTALGIA.—**M. de feu.** Of the veterinarians, acute hepatitis accompanied by meningitis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de fleuve.** A condition similar to m. de mer caused by voyaging on a river. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**M. de garrot.** Of the veterinarians, a bruise on the withers of a horse, the effect of a blow or the friction of the harness. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**M. de gorge.** See CYNANCHE and ANGINA.—**M. de gorge des prédicateurs.** Speaker's sore throat. [a, 34.]—**M. de gorge gangréneux.** 1. Diphtheria. 2. Gangrenous angina. [D, 72 ; L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. de hanche.** Coxalgia. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de jet du bois.** See MALADIE *des bois*.—**M. de la Baie de Saint-Paul.** See *Canadian* SYPHILOID.—**M. de langue.** Charbon of the tongue. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de las manchas.** See *M. del pinto*.—**M. de la Teste.** In France, pellagra. [a, 34.]—**M. del higado** (Sp.). Pellagra.—**M. de Loanda.** Scurvy.—**M. del pinto** (Sp.). An endemic disease, prevalent in the States of Michoacán and Guerrero, Mexico, under this name, in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, under the names of *tiña* and *m. de las manchas;* and in Colombia and parts of Venezuela, where it is called *carate*. It is a kind of psoriasis, and appears under the form of small, gradually increasing, hard and generally rough spots of four different colors, of which the black and blue varieties are counted as epidermic, while the red and white spots are subepidermic and are accompanied by deep-seated lesions of the skin. The disease is most frequent in the States of Michoacán and Guerrero, where it is even considered a mark of distinction by the afflicted persons, and is said to have prevailed extensively after the eruption of the newly formed volcano Jorullo in 1759, but it was known in a sporadic form at the time of the conquest by Cortés. Although the spots are apt to appear on the whole body, they are more frequent on the face, thorax, arms, and hands, but seldom invade both sides of the body in a uniform manner. They show a slight elevation at the borders with gradually increasing desquamation, and are sometimes dry and at others humid and glutinous to the touch. In the earlier stages the disease is said to be curable ; in the later stages it is incurable, although seldom fatal. Opinions are divided about its contagiousness, but it doubtless is hereditary. It is generally conceded to be of parasitic origin. [E. Martínez, "Gac. ofic. de Michoacán," Mar. 9, 1890 (a, 14).]—**M. del sol** (Sp.). Pellagra. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**M. del valle** (Sp.). See PROCTOCACE.—**M. de mâchoire.** See TRISMUS.—**M. de Marcos** (Sp.). See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.—**M. de Melada.** Pellagra observed at Melada. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de mer.** See SEASICKNESS.—**M. de mère.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**M. de misère.** It., *m. della miseria.* Pellagra.—**M. de montagne.** See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.—**M. de mort.** See LEPROSY.—**M. de mouton.** Cachexia aquosa. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Naples.** See MORBUS *neapolitanus*.—**M. d'encolure.** Of the veterinarians, a generic term for all wounds of the superior part of the neck. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de neige.** A disease occurring in very cold regions, beginning with hunger and succeeded by an intense desire to sleep. Death occurs if the person sleeps. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de nerfs.** See *M. de vers*.—**M. de nuque.** A serous or purulent enlargement of the bursa atlantoidea in horses. [L, 349.]—**M. de Paris.** A serous diarrhœa that may become dysenteric, affecting visitors to Paris. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Piedra** (Sp.). Syphilis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de pis.** Mastitis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Puna.** See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.—**M. de rabia** (Sp.). See RABIES.—**M. de reins.** See LUMBAGO.—**M. de rose.** See PELLAGRA.—**M. de saignée.** The disturbances consequent upon bloodletting. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. de Saint-Antoine.** Epidemic erysipelas. [a, 34.]—**M. de Sainte-Euphémie.** Syphilis ; probably called by this and other saints' names because of the popular belief that through prayers to saints the disease might be cured. [G.]—**M. de Saint-Eloi.** Scurvy. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. de Sainte-Reine, M. de Saint-Evagre.** Syphilis. [G.] Cf. *M. de Sainte-Euphemie*.—**M. de Saint-Hubert.** See RABIES.—**M. de Saint-Jean.** 1. Chorea. [B.] 2. Epilepsy.—**M. de Saint-Job.** Syphilis ; supposed to have been one of the afflictions of Job. [G.]—**M. de Saint-Lazare.** See *M. Saint-Lazare*.—**M. de Saint-Leu.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. de Saint-Main.** 1. Leprosy. 2. Scabies. [G, 16.]—**M. de Saint-Médard.** See ODONTALGIA.—**M. de Saint-Méve.** Syphilis. [G.] Cf. *M. de Sainte-Euphémie*.—**M. de Saint-Mien.** Of Briende, an endemic disease observed in Auvergne apparently identical with pellagra. [Sprengel (a, 34).]—**M. de Saint-Roch.** 1. Syphilis. 2. A form of chronic interstitial pneumonia occurring in stone-masons, caused by inhalation of the dust of sandstone. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**M. de Saint Sément.** Syphilis. [G.] Cf. *M. de Sainte-Euphémie*.—**M. des Allemands.** Syphilis. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. des ardens, M. des ardents.** See *M. d'ardents*.—**M. des Asturies.** Sp., *m. de la rosa.* Syn.: *m. de Cayenne.* 1. The name given to leprosy in most of the French colonies of America. 2. See PELLAGRA.—**M. des Barbades.** Elephantiasis Arabum. [L, 49.]—**M. des chrétiens.** Syphilis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de Scherlievo.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**M. des confiseurs.** Onyxis and perionyxis occurring in confectioners. [Chaussende, "Th. de Lyon," 1888–'89 ; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 15, 1889, p. 173.]—**M. des éboulements.** See *Canadian* SYPHILOID.—**M. des ecclésiastiques.** See *Follicular* PHARYNGITIS and *Chronic glandular* LARYNGITIS.—**M. de sept jours.** See TRISMUS.—**M. des Franks.** See MORBUS *gallicus*.—**M. de Siam.** Yellow fever. [D.]—**M. des montagnes.** See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.—**M. d'Espagne.** 1. See *M. d'ardents*. 2. See *M. de feu*.—**M. des pieds et de la bouche.** See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ*.—**M. des pieds et des mains.** See ACRODYNIA.—**M. des plongeurs.** Otalgia and insupportable itching in divers, due to the pressure of the water. [Regnard, "Rev. mens. de méd. et de chir.," 1878, p. 205 (a, 34).]—**M. des Polonais.** Syphilis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. d'estomac.** See CARDIALGIA and CACHEXIA.—**M. d'estomac des nègres.** See *Egyptian* CHLOROSIS.—**M. des Turcs.** Syphilis. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de taupe.** See *M. de nuque*.—**M. de terre.** Scurvy. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. de tête.** See CEPHALALGIA.—**M. de tête de contagion.** Of the veterinarians, charbon or anasarca. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. de théâtre.** See *Theatre* SICKNESS.—**M. de ventre.** Colic. [a, 34.]—**M. de vers.** Literally, disease of worms ; a vesiculo-pustular eruption of the hands, sometimes accompanied by severe pain and very marked inflammation, and occasionally complicated with phlegmons. It occurs in women engaged in the filature of silk. [G, 16, 72.]—**M. d'Hercule, M. divin.** Epilepsy. [D, 72.]—**M. du pays.** See NOSTALGIA.—**M. du rognon.** Of the veterinarians, a complaint in horses, resulting from a straining of the spines of the last dorsal vertebræ and the lumbar vertebræ. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**M. égyptiaque.** Diphtheria. [D.]—**M. espagnol.** See MORBUS *hispanicus*.—**M. français.** See MORBUS *gallicus*.—**M. funeste.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. gálico** (Sp.), **M. gaulois.** See MORBUS *gallicus*.—**M. haut.** See *Grand m. intellectuel*.—**M. hypochondriaque.** Of Stahl, hypochondriasis or hysteria. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**M. immonde.** Radesyge. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**M. intellectuel.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. kabyle.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. lunatique.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. napolitain.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. noir.** Charbon. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. Notre-Dame.** Scurvy. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. perforant (du pied), M. plantaire.** See MALUM *perforans pedis*.—**M. rosso** (It.). Pellagra. [L, 55 (a, 34).]—**M. rouge.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**M. rouge de Cayenne.** 1. See LEPROSY. 2. See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**M. rouge du porc.** See ROUGET *du porc*.—**M. sacré, M. saint.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. Saint-Antoine, M. Sainte-Geneviève.** See ERYSIPELAS.—**M. Sainte-Marie.** A variety of leprosy. [Paré (G).]—**M. Saint-Firmin, M. Saint-Germain.** Erysipelas. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Gilles.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. Saint-Jean.** 1. Chorea. 2. Epilepsy. [D, 72 ; L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Ladre.** Leprosy. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Lazare.** A disease of uncertain nature in which the body is covered with ulcers ; so called because Lazarus is supposed to have suffered from it.—**M. Saint-Mathelin.** 1. Vertigo. 2. Insanity. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Messent.** Erysipelas. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Nazaire.** See *M. Saint-Mathelin*.—**M. Saint-Quentin.** Dropsy. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. Saint-Victor.** See *M. Saint-Mathelin*.—**M. sous-occipital.** See MALUM *Rustii*.—**M. syriaque.** See DIPHTHERIA.—**M. télégraphique.** See *Telegrapher's* CRAMP.—**M. vat.** See ANTHRAX.—**M. vénérien.** 1. Any venereal disease. [G.] 2. See SYPHILIS.—**M. vertébral (de Pott).** See *Pott's* DISEASE.—**Petit m.** It., *piccolo male.* See EPILEPSIA *mitior*.—**Petit m. hystérique.** Of Charcot, a slight attack of vertigo due to hysteria. ["Prog. méd.," Feb. 28, 1885, p 161.]—**Petit m. intellectuel.** Of Falret, a condition of sullenness, dejection, and irritability with loss of the power of mental concentration and of the control of the will, continuing for hours or days, after which follows an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.] See *Acute methepileptic* INSANITY and cf. *Grand m. intellectuel*.

MAL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}l. A mark, a stain, a mole ; specifically, a nævus (*q. v.*). [a, 48.]—**Feuerm'.** See NÆVUS *flammeus*.—**Fleckenm'.** See NÆVUS *pigmentosus*.—**Gefässm'.** See NÆVUS *vascularis*.—**Mutterm'.** See NÆVUS.

MALA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)'la^3. 1. See TONSIL. 2. The cheekbone, the cheek. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 3. In ornithology, the basal portion of the outside of the lower mandible, usually feathered ; also the corresponding portion of the upper mandible. [L, 343.]

MALA (Sp.), n. Ma^3'la^3. A place in the province of Granada, Spain, where there is a saline, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

MALABATHRON (Lat.), **MALABATHRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., μαλάβαθρον. Of the ancients, a plant the bark of which was used in medicine and in the preparation of a costly oil. It has been referred to *Laurus m.*, *Styrax benzoin*, etc., but is now believed to have been one of several species of *Cinnamomum* (*Cinnamomum tamala*, etc.). [B, 18, 114, 115, 173 (a, 35).]—**Cortex malabathri.** The bark of *Cinnamomum pauciflorum* and *Cinnamomum albiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Folia (seu Herba) malabathri.** Ger., *indianische Blätter.* A compound of the dried aromatic leaves of certain East Indian species of *Cinnamomum ;* formerly used in medicine. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Malabathri oleum.** See *Oil of* CASSIA.

MALACATMON, n. Ma^{2}l-a^3-ka^{2}t'mo^{2}n. A large tree found in the Philippines, which yields a limpid sap used in dysentery, peritonitis, ophthalmia, etc. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

MALACCA-SAMBRANIE (Tam.), n. A variety of benzoin said to be obtained by incision from the lower branches of the trees. It occurs in bright or reddish-yellow grains which are not agglutinated, are covered with a fine powder, and break with a milky-white fracture. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MALACHE (Lat.), n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a). Gr., μαλάχη. The genus *Malva*. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

MALACHITE, n. Ma^{2}l'a^2-kit. From μαλάχη, a mallow. Ger., *Malachit.* Native green copper carbonate. [B, 93 (α, 39).]

MALACHRA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'ra^3. Fr., *malachre.* A genus of the *Malvaceæ.* [B, 1, 19, 38 (α, 35).]—**M. capitata.** A species the leaves of which are used in Panama as an anthelminthic. [Balfour (α, 35).]

MALACHYPEROA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-hip(hu^{6}p)-e^{2}r-o'a^3. See MALACYPEROA.

MALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., μαλακία (from μαλακός, soft). Fr., *malaxie.* Ger., *Malacie.* 1. A softening, especially a morbid softening of tissues. [α, 48.] 2. See PICA.—**Amphiblestroid m.** Softening of the retina. [D, 90.]—**Halisteretic m.** Ger., *halisteretische Malacie.* A form of m. (1st def.) in which the calcium salts are absorbed. [D, 3.]—**M. cordis.** See CARDIOMALACIA.—**Vascular m.** Ger., *vasculöse Malacie.* Of Volkmann, a form of m. in which there is an enormous new formation of vessels. [D, 3.]

MALACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See MALACIA.

MALACOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ta^3. From μαλακός, soft, and καταράκτης, a cataract. See *Soft* CATARACT.

MALACODERMOS (Lat.), **MALACODERMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Soft-skinned.

MALACOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros (-is), -gast'ri.* From μαλακός, soft, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *malacogastre.* 1. Tenderness or weakness of the stomach. 2. Gastromalacia. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACOID, adj. Ma^{2}l'a^3-koid. From μαλακός, softness, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *malacoïde.* Of plants, having a mucilaginous structure. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MALACOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^2(a^3)-ko(ko^2)-id(ed)'-ez(as). Of Feuillée, a Chilean plant the decoction of which is used as a febrifuge. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MALACOLOGY, n. Ma^{2}l-a^3-ko^{2}l'o-ji^2. From μαλάκια, the *Cephalopoda,* and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *malacologie.* The zoology of the *Mollusca.* [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MALACOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ma^3. Gen. *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., μαλάκωμα (from μαλακοῦν, to soften). See MALACIA (1st def.).

MALACOPHONOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., μαλακόφωνος (from μαλακός soft, and φωνή, the voice). Lat., *malacophonus.* Having a soft voice. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

MALACOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From μαλακός, soft. and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *malacophylle.* Having soft leaves. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MALACOPŒOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}p-e^2'u^{3}s. Gr., μαλακοποιός (from μαλακοποιεῖν, to make soft). Lat., *malacopœus.* Softening, emollient. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACOPTEROUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *malacopterus* (from μαλακός, soft, and πτερόν, a fin). Fr.. *malacoptère.* Ger., *weichflügelig.* Having soft wings or fins. [L, 41, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACOPTERYGIAN, MALACOPTERYGIOUS, adj's. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}pt-e^{2}r-i^{2}j'i^2-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s. From μαλακός. soft, and πτέρυξ, a fin. Fr., *malacoptérygien.* Having soft fins. The *Malacopterygii* of Cuvier are an order of the *Pisces* (the *Cycloidei* [*q. v.*] of Agassiz). A portion of the *Malacopterygii abdominales* (the bony gars, etc.) were included in the *Ganoidei* (see under GANOID) of Agassiz. [" Amer. Nat.," v, p. 579 (α, 32) ; L, 41 (α, 14).]

MALACOS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}s. Gr., μαλακός. Soft, tender ; weak, delicate. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACOSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From μαλακός, soft, and σάρξ, flesh (see also *-osis**). Fr.. *malacosarcose.* Ger., *Muskelschlaffheit.* Softness of muscular tissue. [L, 49 (α, 39).]

MALACOSARCUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μαλακόσαρκος (from μαλακός, soft, and σάρξ, flesh). Having the flesh soft and flabby. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., μάλαξις (from μαλάσσειν, to soften). See MALACIA (1st def.).—**M. cordis.** See CARDIOMALACIA.

MALACOSOMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o-som'u^{3}s. From μαλακός, soft, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *malacosome.* Of insects, having a soft body. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MALACOSTEON (Lat.), **MALACOSTEOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n, -o^{2}st-e^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'tu (-os'tei), -os'eos (-is).* From μαλακός, soft, and ὀστέον, a bone (see also *-osis**). Fr., *malacostéose.* See OSTEOMALACIA.

MALACOSTOMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. From μαλακός, soft, and στόμα, the mouth. Having soft jaws without teeth. [L. 56.]

MALACOSTRACOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}st'ra^{2}k-u^{3}s. Gr., μαλακόστρακος (from μαλακός, soft, and ὄστρακον, a shell). Lat., *malacostracus.* Soft-shelled. The *Malacostraca* are a subclass of the *Crustacea.* [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MALACOTOMY, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From μαλακός, soft, and τομή, a cutting. Of Rabagliati, laparotomy. [" Brit. Med. Jour.," March 12, 1887, p. 593 (α, 34).]

MALACOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-lo^{2}n. From μαλακός, soft, and ξύλον, wood. An uncertain genus of plants made by Jacquin ; placed by Duchesne among the *Vitaceæ.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. pinnatum.** Fr., *m. pinné.* An East Indian species yielding a caustic juice. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

MALACOZOOLOGY, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}k-o-zo-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *malacozoologia* (from μαλακός, soft, ζῷον, animal, and λόγος, understanding). See MALACOLOGY.

MALACOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-zo'o^{2}n. From μαλακός, soft, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *malacozoaire.* A soft animal, especially a mollusc. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACYPEROA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-ip(u^{6}p)-e^{2}r-o'a^3. From μαλακός, soft, and ὑπερῴη, the palate. The soft palate. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MALACTIC, adj. and n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Gr., μαλακτικός (from μαλάσσειν, to soften). Lat., *malacticus.* Fr., *malactique.* Emollient. [L, 32, 41, 50, 135 (α, 39, 43).]

MALADE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ma^3-la^{3}d. From *malum,* an evil. See DISEASED ; as a n., see PATIENT.

MALADIE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-la^3-de. See DISEASE (and its subheadings) and MORBUS.—**M. amyloïde.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**M. anglaise.** 1. Rickets. 2. See SYPHILIS.—**M. ansérine.** A decided emaciation observed in old cases of pellagra, caused by the disappearance of adipose tissue between the carpal and phalangeal bones, giving rise to a remarkable prominence of the tendons. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. aphtheuse.** See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ.*—**M. arthrito-suppurative.** An acute purulent arthritis simulating rheumatism. [" Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 24, 1883, p. 558 (D).]—**M. bleue.** 1. See *Asiatic* CHOLERA. 2. See CYANOSIS.—**M. bronzée.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.—**M. bruyante.** Morbus strepitosus. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. bulleuse.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**M. carbonculaire.** Charbon. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M's cardinales.** Of the followers of Paracelsus, dropsy, leprosy, gout, and epilepsy. [Sprengel (α, 34).]—**M. chancelante.** See *M. tremblante.*—**M. climatérique.** Any disease due to the menopause. [L.]—**M. comiciale, M. comitiale.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. connée.** See *Congenital* DISEASE.—**M. convulsive.** See *M. tremblante.*—**M. corpusculeuse.** See PÉBRINE.—**M. d'Aran.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**M. dartreuse.** See HERPÉTIDE.—**M. de Brunn.** See SYPHILIS.—**M's de croissance.** Diseases of development. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**M. de Dupuytren.** See *Dupuytren's* CONTRACTION.—**M. de Fiume.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**M. de foin.** Hay fever. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. de Friedreich.** See *Hereditary* ATAXIA.—**M. de Glénard.** See ENTEROPTOSIS.—**M. de Hanovre.** See *Equine* SYPHILIS.—**M. de Huntington.** See *Hereditary* CHOREA.—**M. de Jérusalem.** Leprosy. [G, 7.]—**M. de Kaposi.** See XERODERMA *pigmentosum.*—**M. de l'acescence.** An abnormal fermentation occurring in the process of wine-making, due to the presence of *Mycoderma aceti,* and resulting in excessive acidity (*vin piqué*). [α, 18.]—**M. de lait.** See *Milk* SICKNESS.—**M. de neuf mois.** A popular term for pregnancy. [A, 44.]—**M. de Paris.** See ACRODYNIA.—**M. de Parrot.** See *Syphilitic* PSEUDO-PARALYSIS.—**M. de Pavy.** See *Cyclic* ALBUMINURIA.—**M. de Périnthe.** An epidemic disease described by Hippocrates that appeared at Perinthus, in Thrace, first presenting a cough that intermitted and on its recurrence was accompanied by nyctalopia, angina, or paresis of the extremities. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. de poitrine du gros bétail.** Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. des anatomistes.** Septicæmic and pyæmic diseases produced by the performance of dissections and autopsies. [L. 55 (α, 34).]—**M. de Saturne.** Syphilis. [G.] See PATURSA.—**M. des bois.** Acute gastro-enteritis accompanied by congestive disturbances, occurring in herbivorous animals pastured in woodlands, from their eating the young buds of oak and ash trees. [L, 41 (α, 17).]—**M. des bourdeaux.** Lit., disease of the brothels ; syphilis. [G.]—**M. des cannes.** The cane-of-Provence disease ; an affection observed among basket-makers and others who handle the reeds of the *Arundo donax* and said to be due to poisoning by a fungus (the *Sporotrichum dermatodes*) growing upon the plant. The disease is characterized by dermatitis of the face and other parts, the genitals being especially apt to be affected. There are often fever, headache, vertigo, and cardialgia accompanying it, and when the poison penetrates to the respiratory and digestive tracts, a cough, dyspnœa, vomiting, diarrhœa, and the symptoms of gastro-enteritis. [G ; Baltus, " Jour. des sci. méd. de Lille," May 5, 1882, p. 289 ; " Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," June, 1882, p. 378.]—**M. des cartiers.** Lead poisoning in persons engaged in making playing-cards, contracted from a gelatinous gum containing lead carbonate with which the cards are glazed. [L, 87 (α, 43).]—**M. des chats.** A disease of cats similar to m. des chiens, with the occasional appearance of sympathetic ophthalmia and a miliary eruption on various parts of the body. [L, 55 (α, 38).]—**M. des chiens.** Distemper in dogs. [B.]—**M. des chromateurs.** A disease affecting workers in chromium compounds. It is initiated by itching of the skin and nasal fossæ, with subsequent excoriations on the hands and feet, and ulcerations having a tendency to become deep. The skin, especially in the region of the genital organs, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx, are seats of an eczematous or pustulo-ulcerous eruption. Subsequently there is necrosis of the nasal cartilage. The affected persons become thin, and suffer with frequent headaches, bronchitis, and suffocative attacks. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**M. des docks.** A form of purulent cellulitis associated with fever common among the dock-hands at Plymouth, England. [Butler (D, 72).]—**M. des dormeurs.** See *Sleeping* DROPSY.—**M. des glandes.** A popular term in the island of Reunion for the lymphangeiectasie ganglionnaire of Verneuil (*q. v.*). [Mazaé Azéma, " Union méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 608.]—**M. de Siam.** Yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**M. des mineurs.** See *Miners'* ANÆMIA.—**M. de Sologne.** A disease among sheep in the Sologne, apparently a severe form of cachexia aquosa. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**M. des roseaux.** See *M. des cannes.*—**M's des suites de couches.** See *Puerperal* DISEASES.—**M. des trieurs de chiffons.** See *Rag-sorters'* DISEASE.—**M. des trieurs de laine.** See *Wool-sorters'* DISEASE.—**M. de Sydenham.** See CHOREA *minor.*—**M. d'été.** 1. See CHOLERA *in-*

fantum. 2. See *M. de Sologne.*—**M. de Vénus.** Venereal disease; syphilis (*q. v.*). [G.]—**M. de Voltolini.** Deafness caused by meningitis affecting the bulbar origin of the auditory nerve in children. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**M. d'Isambert.** Miliary tuberculosis. [A, 34.]—**M. dissimulée.** A feigned disease. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**M. du coït.** Equine syphilis. ["Am. Vet. Rev.," Nov., 1888, p. 341.]—**M. du doute.** See FOLIE *du doute.*—**M. du pays.** See NOSTALGIA.—**M. du sang.** See *M. de Sologne.*—**M. du sommeil.** See *Sleeping* DROPSY.—**M. écailleuse.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**M. épidémique du Saint-Gothard.** See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**M. épiphytique.** A disease produced in a plant by a vegetable parasite. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. folle.** See *M. tremblante.*—**M. générale.** See *Constitutional* DISEASE.—**M. glandulaire de Barbadoes.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**M. hollandaise.** Scurvy. [D, 74.]—**M. hongroise.** See *Hungarian* FEVER.—**M. imaginaire.** Hypochondriasis. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. lactée, M. laiteuse.** Milk sickness. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. lunatique.** 1. See EPILEPSY. 2. See MANIA.—**M. mercurielle.** A stomatitis or a neuritis caused by mercurial poisoning. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M's mystiques.** See *M's religieuses.*—**M. naviculaire.** Of the veterinarians, an inflammation of the navicular bone and the neighboring tissues. In walking there is incomplete extension of the articulation and the toe is applied to the ground, the heels being painful; the animal is hoof-bound, and there are pain on pressure and tumefaction of the hoof. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. noire.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**M. obscure.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. pédiculaire.** See PHTHEIRIASIS.—**M. phénicienne.** See LEPROSY.—**M. professionelle.** A disease caused by following a particular occupation. [D.]—**M. pustuleuse** [Lafosse]. See HORSE-POX.—**M's religieuses.** M. due to religious excitement; the religious epidemics of the middle ages. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. rouge.** See *M. de Sologne.*—**M. rouge des bêtes a cornes.** Of the veterinarians, an unclassified cutaneous disease occurring in an acute or chronic form, the first being associated with fever, and both presenting an eruption of erythematous plaques that fissure, ulcerate, and become gangrenous. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. russe.** Influenza. [Sprengel (*a* 34).]—**M. sacrée.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. sanguine.** Diseases caused by plethora. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M's secrètes.** See *Venereal* DISEASES.—**M. soporeuse.** A disease accompanied by great sleepiness. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. sthénique.** A sthenic disease. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]—**M. tachetée.** Purpura.—**M. tremblante.** 1. A disease of sheep presenting different characteristics, generally appearing with all the features of prurigo, though not infrequently it begins as an epilepsy. With the itching feebleness of the loins appears, that degenerates into complete paralysis. The epilepsy is followed by rigidity in the lumbar regions, embarrassed movements, general tremblings, and eventual convulsions. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).] 2. See TREMBLES.—**M. vaccinogène.** See HORSE-POX.—**M's verno-estivales.** Diseases appearing in the spring and summer. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**M. vésiculaire, M. vésiculeuse.** Pemphigus. [L, 55 (*a*, 34).]

MALADIF (Fr.), adj. Ma^{3}-la^{3}-def. Sickly; affected with chronic disease. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MALADIPIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ma^{3}-la^{3}-de-pek. Of an acid, homologous with malic acid, and belonging to the adipic series. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MALADRERIE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}-la^{3}-dr'-re. See LEPROSERY.

MALADY, n. Ma^{2}l'a^{3}-di^{2}. From *malum*, an evil. Fr., *maladie.* See DISEASE.—**Cheyne's English m.** Hypochondriasis. [L, 290.]—**Post-boy's m.** [Morgagni]. Aneurysm of the aorta, so called on account of its prevalence among mounted mail carriers. [D.]

MÁLAGA (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}'la^{3}-ga^{3}. 1. A winter climatic resort in the province of M., Spain, where there are chalybeate springs. 2. A kind of wine imported from M. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^{3}. Gen., *-ag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μάλαγμα (from μαλάσσειν, to soften). A cataplasm. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MALAGUETA (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}-la^{3}-ga'ta^{3}. 1. See *M.* PEPPER. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., see PIMENTA *officinalis.*

MALAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ma^{3}-la^{2}r. See MALAR.

MALAISE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}l-e^{2}z. A sense of general discomfort and uneasiness. [D.]

MALAMBO, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}m'bo. See *M.* BARK and CROTON *m.*

MALAMIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_2H_3(OH)\Big\langle\begin{matrix}CO.NH_2\\CO.OH\end{matrix}$, not yet known in the free state. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MALAMIDE, n. Ma^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Malamid.* An amide of malic acid; a crystalline body, $C_4H_8N_2O_3 = C_2H_3(OH)(CO.NH_2)_2$, (or $\Big\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2 - \text{———} CO.NH_2)\\CH\ (OH) - CO.NH_2)\end{matrix}$, isomeric with asparagine, occurring in quadratic prisms soluble in water, formed by passing ammonia gas through a solution of ethyl malate. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MALAMMINE, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}m'mi^{2}n. See ASPARTIC ACID.

MALANDERS, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}nd'u^{3}rz. See MALANDRIA (2d def.).

MALANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^{2}-a^{3}. From μᾶλις, a distemper in horses. Fr., *malandrie* (1st def.), *malandre* (2d def.). Ger., *Mauke der Pferde* (2d def.). 1. An old term for leprosy. 2. Malanders, mallenders, an eczema of the skin above the feet in horses, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *mallenders* in the foreleg, and *sallenders* in the hind leg. [G, 16; L.] Cf. GREASE.

MALANEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^{3})-la(la^{3})'ne^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *malanée, malani.* A genus of shrubs, of the *Guettardeæ.* [B, 38, 42, 48 (*a*, 35).]—**M. verticillata.** See DANAIS *rotundifolia.*

MALANS (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}l-a^{3}ns'. A place in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MALAPARI, MALAPARIUS, n's. A leguminous tree found in the Moluccas, possibly a species of *Pongamia.* The bark and the root are antidotal to certain poisons, including poisonous *Fungi.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 39).]

MALAPTERONOTOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}pt-e^{2}r-o-no'tu^{3}s. From μαλακός, soft, πτερόν, a fin, and νῶτον, the back. Fr., *malaptéronote.* Having the dorsal fin soft. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MALAPTEROUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From μαλακός, soft, and πτερόν, a fin. Having fins provided with soft rays. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 39).]

MALAPTERURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}pt(a^{3}pt)-e^{2}r-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μαλακός, soft, πετρόν, a fin, and οὐρά, the tail. A genus of electrical fishes, of the *Siluridæ stenobranchiæ.* [*a*, 48.]—**M. electricus.** A species found in the Nile and other African rivers. [*a*, 48.]

MALAR, adj. Mal'a^{3}r. From *mala*, the cheek-bone. Fr., *malaire.* Ger., *m.* Pertaining to the cheek or to the m. bone; as a n., the m. bone. [*a*, 17.]

MALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *m.* Ger. *M.* It., *aria cattiva* (1st def.), *m.* 1. Air tainted by deleterious emanations from animal or vegetable matter, especially noxious exhalations of marshy districts, capable of causing fever or other disease. [D, 20.] 2. See *Malarial* FEVER.—**Animal m.** A m. (1st def.) given off by putrefying animal matter. [D, 20.]

MALARIAL, adj. Ma^{2}l-a'ri^{2}-a^{2}l. Fr., *paludéen.* Ger., *m.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to malaria. [*a*, 17.]

MALARI-LABIALIS [E. Coues.] (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a-(a^{3})-ri^{2}-lab(la^{3}b)-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'li^{2}s. From *mala*, the cheek-bone, and *labium*, the lip. See ZYGOMATICUS *major.*

MALARIOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-a'ri^{2}-u^{3}s. 1. See MALARIAL. 2. Infected by malaria. [D, 20.]

MALARIS (Lat.), n. Ma^{2}l(ma^{2}l)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}s. As a n. m., a portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum arising from the inner lower margin of the orbit and adjacent portion of the dorsum of the nose and inserted into the skin beneath the orbit, uniting in part with the zygomaticus major. [L, 31, 332.]

MALASSIMILATION, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}s-si^{2}m-i^{2}-la'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Mal-** and ASSIMILATION. Morbid or defective assimilation. [L.]

MALATE, n. Mal'at. A salt of malic acid. [B.]—**Ferrous m., M. ferrique.** See IRON *malate.*

MALAVELLA (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}-la^{3}-ve^{2}l'ya^{3}. A place in the province of Gerona, Spain, where there are hot saline springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MALAXATION, n. Ma^{2}l-a^{2}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *malaxatio* (from *malaxare*, to soften). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Knetung.* It., *impastatura.* Sp., *amasación.* 1. A making soft, especially by kneading; a light form of massage with the fingers, used to soften tumors and to promote their disintegration. 2. The working together of the ingredients of a pilular mass or plaster. 3. The softening of a plaster with warm hands or by means of warm water. [L, 50, 56, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**M. of the eye.** Fr., *m. de l'œil.* M. of the eyeball after the operation of sclerotomy. The term is used by Dianoux for the making of a series of pressure-movements on the eyeball with the ends of the index fingers, in order to separate the lips of the wound, and thus evacuate a portion of the aqueous humor. This manœuvre is to be repeated twice a day for five or six days, and is said to be superior to the ordinary method of massage. ["Arch. d'ophtal.," Sept.-Oct., 1883 (F).]

MALAXIE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}-la^{3}x-e. See MALACIA.

MALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μάλαξις (2d def.). Fr., *malaxie* (2d def.). Ger., *Mürbheit.* 1. A genus of orchids, of the *Epidendreæ.* The *Malaxeæ* or *Malaxideæ* of Lindley are a division of the *Epidendreæ.* The *Malaxidæ* of A. Richard and the *Malaxidineæ* of Koch are tribes of orchids including *M.*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).] 2. See MALACIA.—**M. odorata.** A plant (probably a species of *Liparis*) indigenous to the East Indies, where the juice is used in cutaneous œdema, malignant fevers, gangrenous ulcers, etc. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. paludosa.** The bog orchis; a small, delicate orchid growing in spongy bogs in northern Europe and in Asia. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. Rheedii.** An East Indian plant (probably a species of *Liparis*) having bitter properties and used in the East Indies as a sudorific, febrifuge, and cholagogue. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MALAZISSATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-i^{2}s-sat(sa^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μαλάσσειν, to soften. Of the old writers, a male whose testicles have not descended. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MALCE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'se(ka). Gen., *mal'ces.* Gr., μάλκη. See CHILBLAIN, CONGELATIO (3d def.), and CONGELATION (2d def.).

MALCIOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l'shu^{3}s. Gr., μάλκιος. Lat., *malcios.* 1. Freezing; becoming frozen. 2. Freezing; causing to freeze. [L, 50 (*a*. 48).]

MALCONFORMATION, n. Ma^{2}l-ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rm-a'shu^{3}n. See MALFORMATION.

MALDON, n. Ma^{4}l'du^{3}n. A sea-side resort on the Blackwater, in the county of Essex, England. [L. 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MALE, adj. Mal. Gr., ἄρρην, ἄρσην. Lat., *masculus, mas.* Fr., *mâle.* Ger., *männlich.* It., *maschio.* Sp., *macho.* 1. Belonging or pertaining to the sex that contributes to fecundation, but does not itself lay eggs or bring forth young; as a n., a member of that sex. 2. Of a flower, staminate; of a plant, having staminate flowers only, or (of cryptogamic plants) having antheridia only. [*a*, 35.]

MALE (Lat.), n. f. Mal(ma^{3}l)'e(a). Gen., *mal'es.* Gr., μάλη. The axilla. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MALEATE, n. Ma2l'e-at. A salt of maleic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MALEFICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma2l(ma3l)-e2-fi2'si2(ki2)-u3m(u4m). From *maleficus*, evil-doing. Fr., *maléfice*. 1. A misdeed. 2. Intoxication. 3. Witchcraft. 4. Of Paracelsus, quackery. [L, 49, 50 (α, 39, 43, 48).]

MALEIC, adj. Ma2l-e'i2k. Pertaining to or obtained from malic acid. [α, 48.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide maléique* (ou *pyromallique*, ou *pyrosorbique*). Ger., *Maleïnsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_4O_4 = C_2H_2\langle{}^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, isomeric with fumaric acid, and derived from malic acid by distillation. It forms rhombic crystals, of sour taste, soon exciting a feeling of nausea, soluble in alcohol and in ether, readily soluble in water, melting at about 130° C., and solidifying if kept some time at this temperature. [B, 4 ; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. anhydride.** Ger., *Maleïnsäure-Anhydrid*. A substance, $C_4H_2O_3 = C_2H_2\langle{}^{CO}_{CO}\rangle O$, having the composition of maleic acid deprived of the elements of a molecule of water. It crystallizes in acicular prisms, melting at 53° C., and boiling at 202° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MALÉON (Fr.), n. Ma3-la-o2n2. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

MALER-GARCINIE (Ger.), n. Ma3l'e2r-ga3r-tse-ne''. See GARCINIA *pictoria*.

MALESCHAU, n. A place in the district of Pardubitz, Bohemia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MALEYL OXIDE, n. Ma2l'e2-i2l. See MALEIC *anhydride*.

MALFLECK (Ger.), n. Ma3l'fle2k. See VITILIGO.

MALFORMATION, n. Ma2l-fo2rm-a'shu3n. For deriv., see *Mal-** and FORMATION. Lat., *dysmorphosis*. Fr., *vice de conformation*. Ger., *Missbildung, Afterorganisation, Afterbildung*. It., *malformazione*. Sp., *malformación*. A structural anomaly due to defective or misdirected development. [B.]—**Congenital m.** Lat., *vitium primæ conformationis*. A congenital anomaly of a part or organ. [α, 34.]—**Parasitic m.** Ger., *parasitäre Missbildung*. A parasitic monstrosity. [α, 34.]

MALGENIC, adj. Ma2l-je2n'i2k. From *malum*, disease, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Disease-producing. [α, 12.]

MALHERBE (Fr.), n. Ma3l-e2rb. The *Thapsia villosa*, *Matricaria parthenium*, or *Plumbago europæa*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mal(ma3l)'i2-a3. Gr., μαλίη. See EQUINIA.

MALIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2l(ma3l)-i2-a2z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., μαλιασμός. See GLANDERS.

MALIC ACID, n. Mal'i2k. Fr., *acide malique*. Ger., *Aepfelsäure*. Syn.: *hydroxysuccinic acid*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_5 = \left\{ {}^{CH_2C\text{——}O.OH}_{CH\,(OH)\text{——}CO.OH} \right.$, forming four-sided shining acicular crystals, or crystals of cauliflower appearance, or bushy or nodular masses. There are two isomeric varieties: (1) Natural or optically active m. a., which occurs in many acid vegetable juices, as those of sour apples, unripe grapes, quinces, etc. Its dilute solution rotates the plane of polarization to the left; if the solution contains 34 per cent. of acid, it becomes inactive; a stronger solution deviates the plane of polarization to the right. A solution containing 60 per cent. of acid thus deviates the plane to the right as much as one containing 8⅔ per cent. does to the left. (2) Inactive or artificial m. a., prepared artificially from succinic acid. It has no effect on the polarized beam. M. a. has a strong but pleasant acid taste, is very soluble in water, and melts at about 100° C. A m. a. obtained from fumaric acid is less deliquescent than common m. a., and crystallizes in hard crusts of microscopic prisms. [B, 4 ; B, 3 (α, 38).]

MALICORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma(ma3)-li2-ko(ko2)'ri2-u3m(u4m). From *malum*, an apple, and *corium*, bark. Fr., *malicore, cuir de pomme*. Pomegranate rind. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

MALIFORM, adj. Mal'i2-fo2rm. From *malum*, an apple, and *forma*, form. Apple-shaped. [α, 48.]

MALIGN, adj. Ma2l-in'. See MALIGNANT.

MALIGNANCY, n. Ma2l-i2g'na2n-si2. Gr., κακοήθεια. Lat., *malignitas*. Fr., *malignité*. Ger., *Bösartigkeit*. It., *malignità*. Sp., *malignidad*. The state of being malignant. [L, 49 (α, 39).]—**Traumatic m.** The development of a malignant neoplasm as the result of traumatism. [C. Atkin, "Med. Chron.," Jan., 1886, p. 290.]

MALIGNANT, adj. Ma2l-i2g'na2nt. Gr., κακοήθης. Lat., *malignus* (from *malus*, evil, and *gignere*, to beget). Fr., *malin*. Ger., *bösartig*. 1. Of a disease, threatening a fatal issue. [D, 1.] 2. See CANCEROUS.

MALIGNITY, n. Ma2l-i2g'ni2-ti2. Lat., *malignitas*. Fr., *malignité*. Ger., *Malignität*. See MALIGNANCY.

MALIN (Fr.), adj. Ma3-la2n2. See MALIGNANT.

MALINATHALLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2l(ma3l)-i2n-a2th(a3th)-a2l-(a3l)'la3. Gr., μαλιναθάλλη. Of Theophrastus, an Egyptian plant, probably the *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 115, 121 (α, 35).]

MALINGERER, n. Ma2l-i2n2'ge2r-u5r. One who feigns sickness, especially with the object of being excused from work. [α, 48.]

MALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma3)'li2s. Gen., *mal'ios, mal'eos*. Gr., μᾶλις. 1. See HELMINTHONCUS. 2. See GLANDERS. 3. See HORSE-POX.—**M. acari.** See SCABIES.—**M. acridophagorum.** Acridophagy. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**M. a crinonibus.** Of Sauvages, a disease of the skin in children in which there are many comedones. [α, 34.]—**M. a gordio medinensi** (seu **dracunculo persico**). See *M. dracunculus*.—**M. americana.** Of Sauvages, a dermatitis caused by the chigoë. [α, 34.]—**M. a sironibus.** See PSYDRACIA *ab acaris cironibus*.—**M. cornipedum.** Of Sauvages, sheep-pox. [α, 34.]—**M. dracunculus, M. filariæ.** Invasion of the skin by the *Filaria medinensis* (*q. v.*). [G, 17.]—**M. gordii.** A disease of uncertain character described by Good as due to a species of gordius or hair-worm that insinuates itself under the cuticle of the back and limbs, especially of infants, producing pricking pains and general disturbance of the health. [G, 52.] Cf. LEPTUS *autumnalis* and LEPTUS *americanus*.—**M. hypodermatitis.** Of Lancisi, sheep-pox. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**M. œstri.** Of Good, the condition in which the larvæ of the gad-fly are deposited in the nose or auditory meatus; in cattle, beneath the skin. [α, 34.]—**M. pedicularis.** 1. Of Plenck, a bulla occurring on the head or face, which, on being opened, is found to contain pediculi. [G, 11.] 2. See PEDICULOSIS.—**M. pratensis.** Of Sauvages, a disease of the skin caused by prairie ticks. [α, 34.]—**M. pulicis.** See PULICATIO.—**M. transylvania.** Of Sauvages, a Transylvanic enzootic characterized by rheumatism and by the discharge of worms from fistulæ about the knees. [α, 34.]—**M. westphaliensis.** A disease observed in Westphalia in 1596 in which there were general pains and tumefaction and suppuration of the joints as in scurvy. [Sauvages (α, 34).]

MALLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2l(ma3l)'le2-a3. An East Indian genus of meliaceous small trees. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MALLEABILITY, n. Ma2l-e2-a2b-i2l'i2-ti2. Fr., *malléabilité*. The property of being malleable. [α, 48.]

MALLEABLE, adj. Ma2l'e2-a2-b'l. From *malleare*, to beat with a hammer. Fr., *malléable*. Ger., *hämmerbar*. Capable of being beaten or rolled into thin plates or leaves. [α, 48.]

MALLÉAL (Fr.), n. and adj. Ma3l-la-a3l. Of G. St.-Hilaire, see *Interopercular* BONE. As an adj., see MALLEAR.

MALLEAMOTHE, n. See PAVETTA *indica*.

MALLEAR, adj. Ma2l'e2-a2r. From *malleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *malléaire*. Pertaining to the malleus. [α, 48.]

MALLEATION, n. Ma2l-e2-a'shu3n. Lat., *malleatio* (from *malleare*, to beat with a hammer). A frequently repeated contraction of a muscle, resembling rapid blows with a hammer; observed in neurasthenia, hysteria, chorea, and other nervous diseases. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

MALLEDIUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ma2l(ma3l)-le(la)'di2-u3s-(u4s). See *Tensor* TYMPANI.

MALLEE, n. Ma2l-e. In Australia, the native name for the *Eucalyptus dumosa*, *Eucalyptus oleosa*, and some other dwarf species, which often form vast tracts of scrub. [B, 121, 314 (α, 35).]

MALLEIFORM, adj. Ma2l-e'i2-fo2rm. From *malleus*, a hammer, and *forma*, form. Hammer-shaped. [α, 48.]

MALLEIN, n. Ma2l'le2-i2n. A light-yellow fluid obtained by sterilizing and filtering a solution of a culture of the *Bacillus mallei* on potato. Injected into glandered animals, it produces a reaction and increased temperature. Its use is recommended for the early diagnosis of glanders. [E. E. Bennett, "Jour. of Com. Med. and Vet. Arch.," Jan., 1892, p. 53 (α, 17).]

MALLENDERS, n. Ma2l'e2nd-u5rz. See MALANDRIA.

MALLEO-INCUDAL, adj. Ma2l''e2-o-i2n'ku2-d'l. From *malleus*, a hammer, and *incus*, an anvil. Fr., *malléo-incudal*. Pertaining to the malleus and the incus.

MALLEOLAR, adj. Ma2l-e'o-la3r. From *malleolus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to a malleolus. [C.]

MALLEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2l(ma3l)-le(le2)'o2l-u3s(u4s). Fr., *malléole, marcotte* (3d def.). 1. See under ANKLE. 2. See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.). 3. In botany, a layer; a bent shoot fastened in earth and giving out roots at the bend. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**External m.** Lat., *m. externus*. Fr., *chevrille externe*. The prominence formed by the inferior extremity of the fibula. [L, 115.]—**Internal m.** Lat., *m. internus*. Fr., *chevrille interne*. A thick process on the inferior extremity of the tibia. [C.]—**M. lateralis** (**fibulæ**). See *External m.*—**M. medialis.** See *Internal m.*—**M. radialis.** The styloid process of the radius. [L.]—**M. ulnaris.** The styloid process of the ulna. [L.]

MALLEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ma2l(ma3l)-le2-o2m'i2s(u6k)-ez-(as). Gen., *-mycet'os* (*-is*). From *malleus* (*q. v.*), and μύκης, a fungus. A genus of schizomycetes made by Hallier for a microbe (*M. equestris*) observed in the pus of glanders and by him regarded as the exciting agent of that disease. ["Ztschr. Parasitenk.," iii, p. 13 (α, 35).]

MALLET, n. Ma2l'e2t. Gr., σφῦρα. Lat., *malleus*. 1. A wooden hammer. 2. Any hammer-shaped instrument used in surgery or in dentistry. [α, 48.]—**Electro-magnetic m.** A dental instrument for plugging a cavity, invented by W. G. A. Bondwill. It is operated by an electric battery, and the blows are regulated at will and are delivered with great rapidity. [E.]

MALLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2l(ma3l)'le2-u3s(u4s). Gr., σφῦρα. Fr., *marteau*. Ger., *Hammer*. It., *martello*. Sp., *martillo*. Lit., a hammer. 1. See FARCY. 2. The first of the chain of small bones in the tympanic cavity. It is club-shaped with an oval head, the articular surface of which is directed backward. The neck is constricted, and the pointed handle is connected with the membrana tympani. The long process is inserted into the Glaserian fissure, and the short process is directed toward the external meatus. It articulates by its head with the incus, forming the malleo-incudal joint, and its handle is surrounded by the fibres of the membrana tympani. [F, 3.] 3. The upper portion or jaw of the masticatory apparatus of *Rotifera*, consisting of two parts, the manubrium and the incus. [L.]—**M. humidus.** See GLANDERS.

MALLOCOCCUS (Lat.), adj. Ma2l(ma3l)-lo(lo3)-ko2k'ku3s(ku4s). From μαλλός, a lock of wool, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *mallocoque*. Having woolly or hairy fruit. [B, 38 (α, 14, 43).]

MALLOPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ma2l(ma3l)-lo2f'a2g(a3g)-a3. From μαλλός, a lock of wool, and φαγεῖν, to devour. A family of

parasites of the *Hemiptera*, comprising insects lice-like in form, which live on the skin of birds and sometimes of mammals, and feed on young hairs and feathers. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

MALLORA, n. A palm found in China the fruit of which furnishes a starchy food. [B, 38, 88 (*a*, 39).]

MALLOTOXIN, n. Ma^{2}l-o-to^{2}x'i^{2}n. A crystalline body, $C_{18}H_{16}O_5$, or $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$, obtained from kamala (see MALLOTUS *philippinensis*) by extracting with carbon disulphide, purifying, and recrystallizing from toluoene or benzoene. It occurs in flesh-colored acicular crystals, easily soluble in alkalies, forming yellowish-red solutions, and reprecipitated from such solutions unchanged by acids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]

MALLOTUS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-lot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of the *Crotoneæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. philippinensis.** Fr. *rottlère des teinturiers.* The *kamal* of the Hindoos, the *toong* of the Bengalese; a species (usually known as *Rottlera tinctoria*) growing in Abyssinia, in southern Asia, and in Australia. The glands and hairs of the capsules constitute the *kamala* (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. In the East Indies the leaves are used for the bites of poisonous animals, and the root for contusions and bruises. [B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]

MALLOW, n. Ma^{2}l'o. A.-S., *malu*, *mealwe*, *malwe*. Fr., *mauve*. 1. The genus *Malva*. [B, 34, 185 (*a*, 35).] 2. In the pl., *m's* (Job xxx, 4), an undetermined food-plant, identified by some with nettles, by Sprengel with *Corchorus olitorius*, and by Bochart, Celsius, and others with the *Atriplex halimus*. [A, 510; B, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Common m.** See MALVA *silvestris*.—**Compound decoction of m.** See *Decoctum* MALVÆ *compositum*.—**Conserve of m.** See *Conserve de* MAUVE.—**Country m.** See ABUTILON *indicum*.—**Curled-leaved m.** The *Malva crispa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Dwarf m.** See MALVA *rotundifolia*.—**Globe m.** The genus *Sphæralcea*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Hemp m.** See HIBISCUS *cannabinus*.—**High m.** See MALVA *silvestris*.—**Hollyhock m.** See MALVA *alcea*.—**Indian m.** The genera *Abutilon*, *Sida*, and *Urena*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Jew's m.** See CORCHORUS *decemangularis* and CORCHORUS *capsularis*.—**Low m.** See MALVA *rotundifolia*.—**Marsh-m.** 1. See ALTHÆA *officinalis*. 2. See MALVA *silvestris*.—**Musk m.** See MALVA *moschata* and ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus*.—**Poppy m.** See MALVA *papaver*.—**Rose-m.** See HIBISCUS.—**Scarlet m.** The *Pavonia coccinea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Syrian m.** See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus*.—**Thorny m.** See HIBISCUS *sabdariffa*.—**Tree m.** 1. See TREE-M. 2. See MALVA *arborea*.—**Venice m.** See HIBISCUS *trionum*.—**Vervain m.** See MALVA *alcea*.—**White m.** See ALTHÆA *officinalis*.—**Wild m.** Ger., *wilde Malve* (2d def.). 1. See MALVA *silvestris*. 2. See ALTHÆA *officinalis*.

MALLOW, n. Ma^{2}l'o. A place in County Cork, Ireland, where there are mineral baths. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MALLOWWORT, n. Ma^{2}l'o-wu^{5}rt. Any plant of the *Malvaceæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**Barbary m.** See MALOPE *malacoides*.

MALMAISON (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}l-me^2-zo^{2}n^2. See ASTRAGALUS *glycyphyllos*.

MALMÉDY, n. Ma^{3}l-ma-de. A place in the province of Aachen, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and mineral spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MALMSEY, n. Ma^{3}mz'i^2. Fr., *malvoisie*. A wine made from Madeira grapes grown on rocky ground and allowed to remain on the vine till fully ripened. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]

MALNAPATAKA, n. A place in the county of Neográd, Hungary, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MALNAS, n. A place in Transylvania where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

MALNUTRITION, n. Ma^{2}l-nu^2-tri^2'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Mal-** and NUTRITION. Defective nutrition from imperfect assimilation. [*a*, 34.]

MALODIURIC ACID, n. Mal-o-di-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide malobiurique*. A substance, $C_5H_8N_2O_4$, formed by heating barbituric acid with urea for a long time. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MALOGRANATUM (Lat.), n. n. Mal(ma^{3}l)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *malum*, an apple, and *granatum*, a pomegranate. See PUNICA *granatum*.

MALOÏLE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-lo-el. Syn.: *essence de pommes pourries*. Essence of rotten apples; a preparation made by distilling rotten apples. It has a musk-like odor and an acrid, acid taste, boils at 109° C., distills without alteration, and is soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MALOJA, n. A health resort in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, where there is a sanitarium. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MALONANILIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}l-o^{2}n-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *malonyl* and *anilic*. A monobasic acid, $NH(C_6H_5)CO.CH_2.CO.OH$, crystallizing from warm water in oblique shining prisms which melt at 132° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MALONATE, n. Ma^{2}l'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *m*. Ger., *malonsaures Salz*. A salt of malonic acid.

MALONI BAPCAI, n. The fragrant seed of a small plant growing about Ajmeer, India. Used in combination with other medicines as an external remedy for the itch. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]

MALONIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Malonsäure*. A crystalline body, $CH_2\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, $= C_3H_4O_4$, having the properties of a dibasic acid. It crystallizes in triclinic tables or laminæ, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and melting at 132° C. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

MALONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}l-on'zoir-e^2. Malonic acid.

MALONYL, n. Ma^{2}l'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. Ger., *M.* A substance, $CH_2\langle^{CO-}_{CO-}$, the bivalent radicle of malonic acid. [B, 4.]—**M. dimethyl-urea.** Ger., *Malonyldimethylharnstoff*. A crystalline body, $CO\langle^{N(CH_3)-CO}_{N(CH_3)-CO}\rangle CH_2$, isomeric with dimethylbarbituric acid. [B, 3.]—**M. urea.** Fr., *m'urée*. Ger., *Malonylharnstoff*. Barbituric acid, so called because it may be regarded as urea in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a molecule of m. [B.]

MALOO, n. See BAUHINIA *Vahlii*.

MALOPE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'o^{2}p-e(a). Gen., *mal'opes*. Fr., *m*. A genus of malvaceous herbs. The *Malopeæ* (Fr., *malopées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Malvaceæ*; of Baillon, a series of the *Malvaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. malacoides.** The Barbary mallowwort; a species found in the Mediterranean region. The leaves and flowers are used as a mucilaginous medicine. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MALOUETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^3-lu-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs, of the *Echitideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nitida.** A species found in South America, growing abundantly in the Orinoco and Rio Negro districts. It is said to be one of the chief ingredients of curare. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).] Cf. GUACHAMACA.

MALPIGHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}l-pe'gi^2-a^3. From *Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist. Fr., *moureiller*, *mourlier*, *mourrelier*. A genus of shrubs of the *Malpighiaceæ*. The *Malpigheæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Malpighiaceæ*. The *Malpighiæ* (Fr., *malpighies*) of Jussieu are the *Malpighiaceæ* (Fr., *malpighiacées*) or malpighiads, an order of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of tropical America. Most of them have astringent properties. Bentham and Hooker, who include them in the *Geraniales*, divide them into the tribes *Malpighieæ*, *Banisterieæ*, *Hireæ*, and *Gaudichaudieæ*. The *Malpigidiæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamisertia*. The *Malpighieæ* (Fr., *malpighiées*) of De Candolle and others are a tribe of the *Malpighiaceæ*. The *Malpighinæ* of Bartling (the *Malpighineæ* of Spach) are a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, including the orders *Malpighiaceæ*, *Acerineæ*, *Coriarieæ*, *Erythroxyleæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, *Hippocastaneæ*, and *Tropæoleæ*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. altissima.** See BYRSONIMA *spicata*.—**M. armeniaca.** Fr., *moureiller pêcher*. A species the kernel of the fruit of which is thought poisonous. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. crassifolia.** Fr., *moureiller à feuilles épaisses*. See BYRSONIMA *crassifolia*.—**M. cubensis.** Of Kunth, a form of *M. urens*. [A. Richard (*a*, 35).]—**M. glabra.** Fr., *moureillier* (ou *mourlier*, ou *mourrelier*) *glabre*, *bois de cerisier*, *cerisier de la Jamaïque*. Barbadoes (or West Indian) cherry, a species growing in tropical America. The fruits, which are edible, are used in fevers and the bark as an astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. latifolia.** Fr., *mourlier à larges feuilles*. A species found in the Antilles, the bark of which has properties similar to simaruba-bark, for which it is substituted. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. moureila.** See BYRSONIMA *chrysophylla*.—**M. punicæfolia (seu punicifolia).** Fr., *moureillier à feuilles de grenadier*, *cerisier des Antilles*. A species also known as the Barbadoes (or West Indian) cherry. The juice of the edible fruits is laxative in large doses, and with water forms a refreshing drink. The bark, which is astringent and used for tanning, yields by incision a gum employed in pectoral complaints and catarrh of the bladder. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. saccharina.** The sugarplum of Sierra Leone. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. spicata.** See BYRSONIMA *spicata*.—**M. urens.** Fr., *mourlier brûlant*, *bois capitaine*, *cerisier de Courwilt* (ou *de Saint-Dominique*), *couhage*. Cowhage (or cowitch) cherry. The fruits, root, and bark are astringent, and are employed, especially the bark, as astringents in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage, leucorrhœa, etc. The fruits are eaten preserved with sugar. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. verbascifolia.** See BYRSONIMA *verbascifolia*.

MALPIGHIAN, adj. Ma^{2}l-pi^{2}g'i^2-a^{2}n. Ger., *Malpighi'sch*. Described by or named from Marcello Malpighi, an Italian anatomist.

MALPRACTICE, n. Ma^{2}l-pra^{2}k'ti^{2}s. Lat., *malpraxis* (from *malus*, evil, and πρᾶξις, an action). 1. Misconduct on the part of a medical attendant in the treatment of a case, whether arising from culpable ignorance or neglect or consisting in acts or practices that are themselves criminal. [D, 38; *a*, 48.] 2. The criminal induction of abortion. [L.]

MALT, n. Ma^{4}lt. A.-S., *mealt*. Lat., *maltum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (*hordei* [Gr. Ph.]), *malthum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *m.*, *m. d'orge*, *drêche*. Ger., *Malz*, *Gerstenmalz*. It., *malto*. Sp., *malto*, *cebada germinada*. Grain, chiefly barley, which has become sweet by the conversion of its starch into sugar as a result of the process of malting, which is the artificial induction of an incipient growth of germination.—**Amber m.** M. dried at a temperature of from 49° to 52° C. [B, 2.]—**Black m.** See *Patent m.*—**Brown m.** M. dried at from 65° to 77° C.—**Decoction of m.** Fr., *décoction de m.* See *Decoctum* MALTI.—**Dry extract of m.** A proprietary preparation consisting of a white powder having the taste of m.-sugar. [*a*, 21.]—**Essence (or Extract) of m.** Fr., *essence* (ou *extrait*) *de m.* See *Extractum* MALTI.—**Johann Hoff's m. extract.** A dark, reddish-brown proprietary extract, having a flat, faintly sweet taste, containing no alcohol. [*a*, 21.]—**M. bath.** Ger., *Malzbad*. See under BATH.—**M. liquors.** See under LIQUOR.—**M. sugar.** See MALTOSE.—**Merck's dry extract of m.** A proprietary preparation consisting of a dry, very hygroscopic powder which becomes liquid when in contact with moist air. [*a*, 21.]—(*a*, 45).]—**Pale m.** M. that has been dried at a temperature not exceeding 38° C.—**Patent m.** M. dried by roasting in cylinders at a heat of from 182° to 204° C.—**Trommer's extract of m. with hops.** A proprietary preparation consisting of a thick, brownish-yellow extract having an aromatic m.-sugar taste; said to be composed of the soluble constituents of Canada m. [*a*, 21.]

MALTA, n. Ma^{4}l'ta^3. A climatic health resort, an island of the Mediterranean. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MALTERDINGEN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}lt'e^{2}r-di^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there are a ferruginous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

MALTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²l(ma³l)'tha³. Gr., *μάλθα*, *μάλθη*. Fr., *malthe*. Ger., *Bergtheer*, *Gabianöl*. Mineral tar; a mixture of asphalt with petroleum, forming a semi-solid substance. [B.]

MALTHACODES (Lat.), adj. Ma²l(ma³l)-tha²k(tha³k)-od'ez-(as). Gr., *μαλθακώδης* (from *μαλθακός*, soft, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Emollient. [A, 322, 325.]

MALTHAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma²l(ma³l)-tha²x(tha³x)'i²s. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is)*. Gr., *μάλθαξις* (from *μαλθάσσειν*, to soften. See MALAXATION.

MALTHEORUM, n. n. Ma²l-the-o'ru²m. Of the alchemists, rock-salt. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

MALTHOBLASTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ma³l'to-bla³st-e²n. Of Haeckel, the cells which give rise to connective, adipose, or elastic tissue, etc. ["Jena. Ztg.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]

MALTHUM [Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ma²l(ma³l)'thu³m(thu⁴m). See MALTUM.

MALTINE, n. Ma⁴lt'en. Ger., *Maltin*. A proprietary preparation of malt; a yellow syrup with a sweet, malt-like taste. [α, 21.]—**M. extractive.** Of Schmidt, a substance obtained by precipitating the aqueous solution of malt by alcohol, evaporating to a firm consistence, and adding 10 per cent. of glycerin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 39).]

MALTOBIOSE, n. Ma⁴lt-o-bi'os. Ger., *Maltobiose*. It., *maltobiosio*. Of Scheibler, maltose. [B.]

MALTODEXTRIN, n. Ma⁴lt-o-de²x'tri²n. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, forming an intermediate product in the conversion of starch into maltose. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MALTOSE, n. Ma⁴lt'os. Fr., *m*. Ger., *M*. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, or $C_{18}H_{34}O_{17}$, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or the animal amylolytic ferments. It forms acicular crystals conglomerated into crusts. Its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotary power of 150° (according to Meissl, of 137°). It closely resembles cane-sugar, but differs from it in its reducing action. It may undergo alcoholic fermentation. M. is probably the chief sugar that is formed within the body. Its transformation to glucose in the intestine is due solely to the presence of bacteria. [Bourquelot, "Compt. rend.," xcvii, p. 1000, 1322; B, 4; Richter (B, 5); Sandink, "Ztsch. f. physiol. Chem.," v, 427; Meissl, "Jour. f. prak. Chem.," xxv, p. 114 (B); K.]—**M'kaffee** (Ger.). A substitute for coffee, said to consist of 4·22 per cent. of albumin, 50·19 per cent. of dextrin, 2·27 per cent. of ashes, 7·57 per cent. of extractive substances soluble in alcohol, and 35·40 per cent. of matter insoluble in hot water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MALTUM [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ma⁴lt(ma³lt)'u³m-(u⁴m). See MALT.—**Apozema (seu decoctum) malti.** Fr., *décoction de malt*. Syn.: *mustum hordei*. Decoction of malt; a preparation made by boiling malt in about 15 times its weight of water till reduced about one fourth or more, adding, according to some pharmacopœias, a little fennel or licorice or both, or some oxymel, and straining or decanting. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia malti.** Infusion of malt, evaporated to the consistence of honey. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Extractum malti** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *essence* (ou *extrait*) *de malt*. Ger., *Malzextrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of crushed malt with 1 of cold water for 6 [U. S. Ph.] (3 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) hours, adding 4 parts of water, digesting 1 hour at or under 55° C. [U. S. Ph.] (1 hour at or under 65° C. [Ger. Ph.], 3 hours at or under 75° C. [Swiss Ph.]), pressing through a strainer, clarifying, and evaporating as quickly as possible to the consistence of honey [Swiss Ph.] (thick honey [U. S. Ph.], a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum malti chininatum** (seu **cum chinino** [Swiss Ph.]). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of quinine hydrochloride in 4 parts of glycerin, and mixing with 195 parts of extract of malt. The preparation should contain ½ per cent. of the quinine salt. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum malti cum ferro jodato** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of solution of iron iodide and 96 of extract of malt, containing about 1 per cent. of iron iodide. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum malti ferratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of iron pyrophosphate with ammonium citrate in 3 of water, and adding 95 of malt extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum malti fluidum.** A preparation made by macerating and percolating 4 parts of ground malt with a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 4 parts of water till 3 parts of percolate are obtained. [B, 81 (α, 38).]

MALTZEY, n. See LEPROSY.

MALUM (Lat.), n. n. Mal(ma³l)'u³m(u⁴m). From *malus*, bad. See DISEASE.—**M. ægyptiacum.** Diphtheria. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**M. articulorum.** 1. Rheumatism. 2. Gout. [α, 34.]—**M. caducum.** Epilepsy. [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**M. Cotunnii.** See SCIATICA.—**M. coxæ senile.** A form of arthritis deformans of the hip in which the symptoms closely resemble those of intracapsular fracture. [E, 17.]—**M. hypochondriacum.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**M. hystericum.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**M. ischiadicum.** See COXALGIA.—**M. minus.** See EPILEPSIA *mitior*.—**M. mortuum.** Of ancient writers, a variety of lepra or other skin disease in which the affected part became of a livid color, as if about to mortify. [G.]—**M. perforans pedis.** Fr., *mal perforant du pied*. Ger., *perforirendes Fussgeschwür*. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe form of ulceration affecting the sole of the foot. The disease begins with thickening of the epidermis, and perhaps other trophic changes, such as abnormal pigmentation, hypertrichosis, and modifications in the growths of the nails. The ulcer, which at first is always round as if punched out with a perforating instrument, extends both in depth and in area, involving all the tissues, including the joints and the bones. The disease is believed to be of neuropathic origin. [G.] Cf. *Madura* FOOT.—**M. pilare.** Trichiosis. [Good (α, 34).]—**M. Pottii.** See *Pott's* DISEASE.—**M. primarium.** An idiopathic disease. [α, 34.]—**M. Rustii.** A tubercular disease of the upper cervical vertebræ described by Rust. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. Sancti Johannis.** Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers situated under the hypochondriac region. [H.]—**M. scleroticæ senile.** A senile inflammation of the sclera. [Schmidt (α, 34).]—**M. senile.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**M. senile arteriarum.** Arteritis deformans occurring as a result of old age. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**M. senile articulorum.** Arthritis deformans caused by the slow inflammatory changes in the joints incident to old age. [Rindfleisch (α, 34).]—**M. venereum.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. vertebrale posterius.** Necrosis of the spines of the vertebræ. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

MALUM (Lat.), n. n. Mal(ma³l)'u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *μῆλον*. Fr., *pomme*. Ger., *Apfel*. It., *pomo*, *mela*. Sp., *manzana*. The apple; of the ancients, any rounded, fleshy fruit (*e. g.*, the peach, orange, or pomegranate). [B, 115, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. æthiopicum.** See TOMATO.—**M. armeniacum.** See APRICOT.—**M. Assyriæ.** The lemon. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. aureum.** The quince; perhaps also the orange. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. cotoneum** (seu **cotonium, seu cydoneum, seu cydonium, seu cydoniæ**). See QUINCE.—**M. gœsium.** The fruit of *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 46 (α, 39).]—**M. granatum.** See POMEGRANATE.—**M. insanum.** 1. The tomato (fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum*). 2. The fruit of *Atropa belladonna*. 3. The egg-plant (fruit of *Solanum esculentum*). [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. lycopersicum.** See TOMATO.—**M. persicum.** See PEACH.—**M. peruvianum.** See TOMATO.—**M. punicum.** See POMEGRANATE.—**M. spinosum.** See DATURA *stramonium*.—**M. terrestre.** Mandrake-root (that of *Mandragora officinalis*). [B, 307 (α, 35).]—**Unguentum malorum insanorum.** Fr., *onguent de cuivre composé*. Compound ointment of subacetate of copper; made by gently boiling 1,035 parts of oil of roses with 690 of the fruit of elaterium till the moisture is expelled, adding 259 parts of yellow wax, and afterward 7 parts of porphyrized verdigris, and stirring a few moments longer over the fire. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MALUS (Lat.), n. f. Mal(ma³l)'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *μηλέα* (from *μῆλον*, an apple). 1. The apple-tree; also other trees bearing similar fruits. [α, 35.] See MALUM. 2. The genus PYRUS.—**M. canina.** See MANDRAGORA (2d def.).—**M. citrea.** See CITRUS *medica* and CITRUS *limonum*.—**M. communis.** See PYRUS *m*.—**M. communis acerba.** Fr., *pommier sauvage, bouquettier, pommier à cidre*. A wild variety of *Pyrus m*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. dasyphylla.** The *Pyrus m*. [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. hybrida.** The *Pyrus prunifolia*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. indica.** The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. limonia acida, M. medica.** See CITRUS *medica*.—**M. punica.** See PUNICA *granatum*.—**M. sativa.** The *Pyrus m*. [α, 35.]—**M. silvestris.** Fr., *croisier*. A wild variety of *Pyrus m*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

MALUSIC ACID, n. Ma²l-u²s'i²k. See MALIC ACID.

MALVA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²l(ma³l)'va³(wa³). Gr., *μαλάχη* (from *μαλακός*, soft). Fr., *mauve*. Ger., *Malve*. It., Sp., *m*. The mallow; a genus of the *Malvaceæ* (Fr., *malvacées*; Ger., *Malvaceen*), which are the mallows or mallowworts, an order of the *Dicotyledoneæ*, distinguished from all other dichlamydeous exogens by their reniform, one-celled anthers. They are usually mucilaginous and demulcent. The *Malvæ* (Fr., *mauves*) of B. Jussleu are the same. The *Malveæ* (Fr., *malvées*) are a tribe of the *Malvaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua malvæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau de mauve*. A distillate of 1 part from an infusion of 1 part of fresh mallow-leaves in 2 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum malvæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cocimiento de malva* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of the herb of *M. silvestris* or of *M. rotundifolia* with water enough to make 100 parts [Belg. Ph.] (1 part of the leaves of *M. silvestris* with water enough to make 48 parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum malvæ compositum.** Fr., *décoction de mauve composée*. Compound decoction of mallow; a preparation made by boiling 31 parts of dried mallow-leaves and 15 of chamomile in 473 of water, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum malvæ et althææ.** Sp., *cocimiento de malva y altea* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of althæa-root, cut fine, and 8 of mallow-leaves in water enough to make 345 parts of strained colature. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Enema emolliens malvarum.** Sp., *clister de malvas emoliente*. [Sp. Ph.]. An enema of 5 parts of decoction of common mallow and marsh-mallow with 1 part each of honey and olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**Flores malvæ** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**silvestris** [Russ. Ph.], seu **vulgaris** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]). Fr., *fleurs de mauve* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Malvenblüthen* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *m*. [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *m*. [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *m*. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *malvæ vulgaris flores* [Gr. Ph.]. The flowers of *M. silvestris*, or of *M. rotundifolia* [Roum. Ph.], or of both [Sp. Ph.]. The Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. direct that they be gathered at the time of full bloom, the Russ. Ph. earlier. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia malvæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Herba malvæ.** Fr., (*feuilles de*) *mauve* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Malvenblätter* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *m*. [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *m*. [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *m*. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *malvæ folia* [Gr. Ph.]. The leaves of *M. silvestris* [Belg. Ph.], of *M. rotundifolia* [Gr. Ph.], or of both [the other pharmacopœias], gathered in May [Gr. Ph.], in summer [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or when the plant is in bloom [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum malvæ.** See *Tisane de* MAUVE.—**M. alcæoides.** Fr., *mauve fausse-alcée*. See *M. Morenii*.—**M. alcea.** Fr., *mauve alcée, herbe de Siméon*. Ger., *schlitzblättrige Malve, Augenpappel, Rosenpappel, Sigmarskraut, Morgensternkraut, Wetterrose, Feldtrisskraut*. The hollyhock (or vervain) mallow; a species found throughout Europe. The root and herb, *radix et herba alceæ* (seu *alceæ vulgaris*, seu *alceæ majoris*, seu *malvæ alceæ*), were formerly used like those of *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. angustifolia.** Sp., *hierba del negro* [Mex. Ph.]. A species growing in Mexico. The leaves and roots are emollient. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168.]—**M. anserina.** See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia*.—**M. arborea.** See ALTHÆA *ficifolia* and ALTHÆA *rosea*.—

M. balsamica. Fr., *mauve balsamique.* Of Jacquin, a species used in southern Africa as an emollient. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. borealis.** A species resembling *M. rotundifolia* in appearance and properties, found especially in northern Europe. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. communis.** See *M. silvestris.*—**M. crispa.** Fr., *mauve crépue* (ou *frisée*). Ger., *Kohlmalve, Kohlpappel.* Curled-leaved mallow; a species indigenous to Syria, having the properties of *M. alcea.* [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**Malvæ folia.** See *Folia malvæ.*—**M. fragrans.** Fr., *mauve odorante.* A very aromatic species 8 to 12 feet in height. [Spach (a, 35).]—**M. hortensis.** 1. Of the ancients, the genus *Althœa.* 2. The *Althœa rosea.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. italica.** A species found in southern Europe, resembling *M. alcea* in its properties; perhaps one of the plants known to Dioscorides as ἀλκέα. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. laciniata.** Fr., *mauve laciniée.* A variety of *M. moschata.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. major.** See Alcea *rosea.*—**M. mauritanica, M. mauritiana.** Ger., *mauritanische Malve.* A species indigenous to southern Europe. Its flowers are often mixed with those of the *M. silvestris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. minor.** See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia.*—**M. Morenii.** Moren's mallow; a species found in southern Europe, probably the ἀλκέα of the ancients. Its properties resemble those of *M. alcea.* [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. moschata.** Fr., *mauve musquée.* Musk-mallow; a species resembling *M. alcea* in appearance and properties. The herb emits a musk-like odor, particularly in warm, dry weather. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. neglecta.** See *M. rotundifolia.*—**M. papaver.** Poppy m.; a species growing in Portugal and the southern United States, resembling the poppy (*Papaver rhœas*) in the form and size of the bright red or purple flowers and the long upright peduncles. It has the mucilaginous emollient properties of the genus. [B, 34, 214, 293 (a, 35).]—**M. pulchella.** The *fuyu-avi* of Japan and China. It has emollient properties. [B, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. pumila.** See *M. borealis* and *M. rotundifolia.*—**M. pusilla.** See *M. borealis.*—**M. romana, M. rosea.** See Althæa *rosea.*—**M. rotundifolia.** Fr., *mauve ronde* (ou *à feuilles rondes*), *petite mauve.* Ger., *rundblättrige Malve, Käsepappel, Gänsepappel, Hasenpappel.* The dwarf-mallow, round-leaved or low mallow; a species found in waste places throughout Europe and western Asia, and cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. In Europe the leaves and flowers, *herba et flores malvæ vulgaris* (seu *minoris,* seu *pumilæ,* seu *anserinæ*), are used like those of *M. silvestris.* In India the leaves are employed by the natives in piles and ulceration of the bladder, and externally in skin diseases. [B, 5, 19, 34, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. scoparia.** Fr., *mauve à balais.* Sp., *huinar* [Mex. Ph.]. Birch-leaved mallow; a Peruvian species the root of which is used in diarrhœa. [B, 173, 275; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris.** Fr., *mauve sauvage* (ou *verte*), *grande mauve, beurrat, fouassier, fromageon.* Ger., *Waldmalve, Rossmalve, wilde Malve, Rosspappel, Pferdepappel, grosse Käsemalve, Hanfpappel.* The common (or high, or marsh-mallow) mauls, round dock, probably the μαλάχη of Hippocrates, the μαλάχη χερσαία of Dioscorides; a species indigenous to Europe and Russian Asia, growing in waste places, and sometimes cultivated in gardens. The whole plant, especially the root, abounds in mucilage, and is used in its fresh state as an antiphlogistic cataplasm. The herb (leaves) and flowers, *herba et flores malvæ silvestris* (seu *vulgaris*), are used as emollients and demulcents, and in dysentery, catarrh, etc. In France the dried flowers are made into a drink used for colds, headache, etc. The blue infusion and tincture of the flowers are used as tests for acids and alkalies, being reddened by the former and turned green by the latter. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. tricuspidata.** A species used in the West Indies in place of soap. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. verbenaca.** The *M. alcea.* [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** See *M. rotundifolia, M. silvestris,* and *M. borealis.*—**Malvæ vulgaris flores.** See *Flores malvæ.*



MALVA SILVESTRIS. [A, 327.]

MALVACEOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l-va'shu^{3}s. Lat., *malvaceus* (from *malva,* mallow). Fr., *malvacé.* Ger., *malvenartig.* Resembling or having the characters of the genus *Malva;* of the *Malvaceæ.* [a, 35.]

MALVAL, adj. Ma^{2}l'v'l. Lat., *malvalis* (from *malva,* mallow). Of or pertaining to the genus *Malva;* of the *Malvales,* which are the *nixus malvalis,* or m. alliance of Lindley, an alliance (1833) of the *Syncarpæ,* containing the *Sterculiaceæ, Malvaceæ, Elæocarpeæ, Tiliaceæ,* and *Dipterocarpeæ,* or (1847) an alliance of the *Exogenæ hypogynæ,* comprising the *Sterculiaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, Vivianiaceæ, Tropæolaceæ, Malvaceæ,* and *Tiliaceæ;* and of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the *Malvaceæ, Sterculiaceæ,* and *Tiliaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

MALVAT (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}l-va^3. A provincial form of *Malvais, Mauvais,* the evil.—**M. de Languedoc.** See Anthrax *gallicus.*

MALVAVISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-va^2(wa^3)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'-ku^{2}s(ku^{4}s). Fr., *mauvisque.* Ger., *Tutenmalve.* Sp., *malvavisca.* 1. A genus of malvaceous plants of the *Ureneæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See Althæa.—**M. arboreus, M. cordifolius.** Fr., *mauvisque en arbre.* A species found in Colombia and the West Indies, where the leaves, flowers, and roots are used as emollients. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pentacarpos.** A Mexican species used as an emollient. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pilosus.** A species having the properties of *M. arboreus.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radix malvavisci.** The root of *Althœa officinalis.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MALVE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}l've^2. See Malva.—**Cacaom'.** See Abroma.—**Rosenm'.** See Althæa *rosea.*—**Rossm'.** See Malva *silvestris.*—**Schlitzblättrige M.** See Malva *alcea.*—**Tutenm'.** See Malvaviscus.—**Wilde M.** See Althæa *officinalis* and Malva *silvestris.*

MALVEOUS, adj. Ma^{2}l've^2-u^{3}s. See Malvaceous.

MALVERN, n. Ma^{4}l'vu^{5}rn. A place in Worcestershire, England, where there are springs containing earthy matter, also a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [a, 46.]

MALVOISIE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}l-vwa^3-ze. See Malmsey.

MALYL, n. Ma^{2}l'i^{2}l. The radicle of malic acid. [B.]—**M. ureide.** A crystalline body, $C_5H_7N_3O_3 = CO\left\{\begin{matrix}NH\\NH(CO).\end{matrix}\right\}CH.CH_2.$-$CONH_2$, formed by heating asparagine with urea. [B, 3.]—**M. ureidic acid.** A substance, $C_5H_8N_2O_4$, crystallizing in prisms readily soluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MALZ (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}lts. See Malt.—**Darrm'.** Kiln-dried malt. [a, 38.]—**Gerstenm'.** See Malt.—**Grünm'.** Germinating grain dried in order to arrest further germination. [B, 270.]—**M'-mehl.** See *Farina* hordei *præparata.*—**M'syrup.** A mixture of 4 parts of extractum malti spissum, 15 of syrup, and 1 part of alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MAMANPIAN (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ma^{3}n^2-pe-a^{3}n^2. Syn.: *mère des pians.* The ulcer by which one is assured of the development of pian (see Frambœsia [2d def.]). [G.]

MAMBI, n. A substance which the natives of Peru mix with coca-leaves; believed to be the ashes of *Chenopodium quinoa.* [B, 88 (a, 39).]

MAMEERA, n. A root used in eastern Asia in cases of ophthalmia. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**Cashmerean m.** M. brought from Cashmere; according to Royle, the root of *Ranunculus ficaria;* used as a dry collyrium in eye diseases. [B, 496 (a, 35).]

MAMELLE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-me^{2}l. See Mamma.

MAMELON (Fr.), n. Ma^3-m'lo^{2}n^2. A nipple, a teat; in botany, a boss or umbo protruding from the surface of an organ; also the nipple-shaped apex of the pileus of certain *Fungi.* [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**M. nucellaire.** See Mamilla (3d def.).

MAMELONÉ (Fr.), adj. Ma^{3}m'lo-na. Having or marked by the presence of nipple-like processes. [B.] See Etat *m.* and cf. Mamillate.

MAMILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}m(ma^{3}m)-i^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *mamma,* the breast. Fr., *mamelon.* Ger., *Brustwarze* (1st def.). 1. See Nipple. 2. The apex of the nucellus of an ovule. 3. In the pl., *mamillæ,* the rounded microscopic protuberances on some pollen grains. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Arachnidial mamillæ.** See *Spinning mamillæ.*—**Mamillæ of the kidney.** See Papillæ *renales.*—**Spinning mamillæ.** In spiders, four or six wart-like protuberances surrounding the anus, from which the secretion of the spinning glands passes out. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

MAMILLAPLASTY, n. Ma^{2}m-i^{2}l'a^3-pla^{2}s-ti^2. Of Axford, a plastic operation for the restoration of a deeply depressed and useless nipple. ["Ann. of Surg.," Apr., 1891, p. 277 (a, 34).]

MAMILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}m(ma^{3}m)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *mamilla,* the nipple. Ger., *Brustwarzendistel.* The nipple-cactus; a genus of the *Cactaceæ.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Lewini.** A species yielding the so-called *muscale buttons,* and containing an intensely poisonous alkaloid, anhaloine, which produces a primary collapse, followed by tetanus. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 39).]—**M. simplex.** Fr., *cactier mamillaire.* Ger., *gemeine Brustwarzendistel.* A species growing in tropical America, the Antilles, and Missouri. The whole plant, crushed, is applied as a cooling emollient poultice in cutaneous inflammations. The fruits are sweet and edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MAMILLARY, adj. Ma^{2}m'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *mamillaris* (from *mamilla,* the breast). Fr., *mamillaire.* 1. Pertaining to the nipple. 2. Nipple-shaped.

MAMILLATE, MAMILLATED, adj's. Ma^{2}m'i^{2}l-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *mamillatus* (from *mamilla,* the breast). Fr., *mamelonê* (3d def.). Ger., *zitzenwarzig.* 1. Mammiform. 2. Carrying a nipple-shaped process, like the operculum of *Gymnostomum fasciculare.* 3. Covered with nipple-shaped protuberances (*mamillæ*), like the leaves of *Stapelia mamillaris* or the stomach in chronic hypertrophic catarrh. [B, 123, 291, 308 (a, 35).]

MAMILLATION, n. Ma^{2}m-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *mamilla,* the breast. The condition of being mamillate in any sense. [a, 48.]

MAMILLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}m(ma^{3}m)-i^{2}l-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *mamillifère.* Bearing mamillæ.

MAMILLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}m(ma^{3}m)-i^{2}l-li^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *mamilla,* the nipple, and *forma,* form. Shaped like a mamilla. [a, 48.]

MAMILLOID, adj. Ma^{2}m'i^{2}l-oid. From *mamilla,* the nipple, and εἶδος, resemblance. Somewhat like a nipple. [a, 48.]

MAMILLOSE, adj. Ma^{2}m'i^{2}l-os. Lat., *mamillosus.* See Mamillate (especially the 3d def.).

MAMMA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)'ma³. Gr., μάμμα, μάμμη. Fr., *mamelle*, *sein*. Ger., *Brust* (2d def.), *Brustdrüse* (1st def.). It., *m.*, *mammella*, *seno*. Sp., *mama*, *seno*. The mammary gland. —**Irritable m.** [Cooper]. See *Irritable* BREAST and MASTODYNIA. —**M. aberrans.** Of Luschka, that variety of supernumerary mammary gland in which a separate gland lying on or near the pectoralis major muscle has a distinct outlet for its ducts, separate from the true nipple, as in the axilla. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 652.]—**Mammæ accessoriæ.** Anomalously situated glandular structures secreting milk; termed, according to their locations, *axillaris* (in the axilla), *acromialis* (on the shoulder), *dorsalis* (on the back), and *femoralis* (over the trochanter major). [L, 31, 332.] —**M. erratica.** Of Luschka, a true supernumerary mammary gland situated anywhere except in its normal position. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 652.]—**Uterine mammæ.** A term sometimes applied to the maternal cotyledons of the placenta, on account of their secreting the so-called uterine milk (*q. v.*). [A, 11.]

MAMMÆFORM, adj. Ma²m'e²-fo²rm. Lat., *mammæformis*. See MAMMIFORM.

MAMMAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ma³m-ma²r. Mammary; as a n., a mammary blood-vessel.—**M. externe.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**M. interne.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.

MAMMAL, adj. Ma²m'a²l. Lat., *mammalis* (from *mamma*, the breast). Having mammæ; as a n., an individual of the *Mammalia*.

MAMMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)-ma²l(ma³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From μάμμη, the breast, and ἄλγος, pain. See MASTODYNIA.

MAMMALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ma²m(ma³m)-ma(ma³)'li²-a³. From *mamma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mammifères*. Ger., *Säugethiere*. A class of vertebrates (being the highest group of all animals), mostly viviparous, consisting of those that suckle their young. [α, 48.] —**M. choriata.** Syn.: *M. placentalia*. Those *M.* in which there is a direct connection between the mother and the fœtus through the medium of the chorionic villi. [A, 8.]—**M. deciduata.** Of Huxley, those *M.* in which the fœtal and the maternal parts are blended in a placenta of definite formation, and in which a portion of the mucous membrane of the uterus is always cast off at the time of parturition. [A, 8.]—**M. implacentalia.** See ACHORIA. —**M. non deciduata.** A subdivision of the *M. choriata* in which the villi of the chorion penetrate into recesses in the uterine mucous membrane which do not develop until impregnation takes place, and are wholly extruded from these recesses at the time of parturition. [A, 8.]—**M. placentalia** [Owen]. See *M. choriata*.

MAMMALOGY, n. Ma²m-a²l'o-ji². From *Mammalia* (*q. v.*). and λόγος, understanding. The zoology of the *Mammalia*. [α, 17.]

MAMMARY, adj. Ma²m'a-ri². Lat., *mammarius* (from *mamma*, the breast). Fr., *mammaire*. Ger., *mammarisch*. Pertaining to the organs or functions of lactation, or to a mamma; pertaining to lactation; of bodily organs, situated in or near the mamma; of plant-vessels, passing from the plumule into the cotyledons. [B, 1 (α, 35); L, 343; α, 17, 48.]

MAMMATE, adj. Ma²m'at. Lat., *mammatus* (from *mamma*, the breast). Having mammæ. [α, 48.]

MAMMATOMIE (Ger.), n. Ma³m-ma³-tom'i²-e². A cutting operation for the removal of the breast or of a portion of it. ["Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Sept. 23, 1882.]

MAMMEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)'me²-a³. Fr., *mamméa*, *mammée*, *mammei*. Ger., *Mammeibaum*, *Mammeybaum*. A genus of the *Guttiferæ*, tribe *Calophylleæ*. The *Mammeariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Mangostaneæ*, consisting of *M.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. africana.** An African species the large fruits of which are eaten. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. americana.** Fr., *mammea d'Amérique*, *abricotier de Saint-Dominique* (ou *des Antilles*). Ger., *amerikanischer Mammeybaum*. Wild apricot, mammee-apple tree; a species indigenous to tropical America. The fruit, about the size of a cocoanut, is edible. Its large seeds are used as an anthelminthic, and yield by expression an oil which the Indians employ as a hair oil. From the flowers is distilled an aromatic liqueur known as *eau de Créole*. A thick, yellow, acrid gum, obtained from the bark, is used in itch, and to destroy the chigoes that attack the feet. The bark is very astringent. The fermented sap, or *toddy* (Fr., *vin de Momin*), is considered diuretic and lithontriptic. [B, 19, 175, 180, 185 (α, 35); α, 14.] Cf. EAU *de Créole*.—**M. asiatica.** See BARRINGTONIA *speciosa*.—**M. longifolia.** The *Ochrocarpus longifolius*. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

MAMMEE, n. Ma²m-e'. See ACHRAS *mammosa*.—**M.-sapota.** See ACHRAS *mammosa*.

MAMMELON (Fr.), n. Ma³m-m'-lo²n². See NIPPLE and CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).

MAMMERN (Ger.), n. Ma³m'me²rn. A place in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

MAMMIFER, adj. Ma²m'i²-fe²r. Lat., *mammiferus* (from *mamma*, the breast, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mammifère*. Bearing mammæ; pertaining to the *Mammalia*.

MAMMIFORM, adj. Ma²m'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *mammiformis* (from *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mammiforme*. Ger., *zitzenförmig*. Having the form of the mamma or of a nipple; conical with a rounded apex. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

MAMMILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)-mi²l'la³. See MAMILLA, and for derivatives of *Mammilla* see the corresponding words in *Mamilla-*.

MAMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)-mi(me)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *mamma*, the breast (see also *-itis**). See MASTITIS.

MAMMOSE, adj. Ma²m'os. Lat., *mammosus* (from *mamma*, the breast). 1. Having breasts, or prominences like breasts; also, having large breasts. [L, 50 (α, 39).] 2. See MAMILLATE (3d def.).

MAMMULA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²m(ma³m)'mu²(mu⁴)-la³. Dim. of *mamma*, the breast. Fr., *mammule*. 1. A small breast. 2. One of the swollen conceptacles on the thallus of certain lichens. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MAN, n. Ma²n. Gr., ἄνθρωπος. Lat., *homo*. Fr., *homme*. Ger., *Mensch* (1st def.), *Mann* (2d def.). It., *uomo*. Sp., *hombre*. 1. *Homo sapiens*, an individual of the human race, the most highly developed vertebrate, being the sole species of the genus *Homo*. By some of the later zoologists he is believed to have appeared during the quaternary period and at some point in the great plateau of Central Asia. By Haeckel a region named Lemuria, now submerged about midway between Africa and India, has been selected. M. is anatomically distinguished from other known vertebrates by an erect attitude, bipedal progression, the pectoral limbs shorter than the pelvic, an opposable thumb, and a much more largely developed brain with larger and deeper convolutions than are found in any other animal. Psychically he differs in possessing articulate speech and reasoning powers. [L.] 2. An adult human male as distinguished from a woman or a boy.—**Hairy m.** See HOMO *hirsutus*.—**M.-in-the-earth, M.-in-the-ground, M.-of-the-earth.** The *Ipomœa pandurata*. [B, 121, 275 (α, 35).]

MANABEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²n(ma³n)-a(a³)'be²-a³. The genus *Ægiphila*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. villosa.** Fr., *bois de tabac*. The *Ægiphila villosa*. [B, 42, 311 (α, 35).]

MANACA, n. 1. The *Brunfelsia uniflora*, or its root. 2. In Brazil, a species of palm. [B, 38 (α, 14); B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MANATEE, n. Ma²n-a²t-e'. See MANATUS.

MANATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma²n(ma³n)'a²t(a³t)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *lamantin*. Ger., *Manati*, *Lamatin*, *Seekuh*, *Seeweibchen*. The manatees or sea-cow; a genus of the *Sirenia*. The petrous part of the temporal bones of the American and African species was formerly pulverized, and given in white wine for renal and calculous affections. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. americanus.** The species of *M.* found in America. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**M. australis.** The old scientific name for both the American and African species. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. senegalensis.** The African species of *M.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MANCHE (Fr.), n. Ma³n²sh. See MANUBRIUM.

MANCHETTES DE LA VIERGE (Fr.), n. Ma³n²-she²t d'la³ ve-e²rzh. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 173.] See ERYTHROPHLŒUM *guineense*.

MANCHINEAL, MANCHINEEL, n's. Ma²n-ch²i-nel'. Lat., *mancanilla*. See HIPPOMANE *mancinella*.—**Bastard m., False m.** See CAMERARIA *latifolia*.—**Mountain m.** The *Rhus metopium*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

MANCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²n(ma³n²)-si²(ki²)-ne²l'la³. The genus *Hippomane*. The *Mancinelleæ* of Link are an order of the *Amentaceæ*, consisting of *Hippomane* and *Hura*.

MANCONA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²n(ma³n²)-ko'na³. Fr., *mancône*. See ERYTHROPHLŒUM *guineense*.—**M.-bark.** Fr., *écorce de mancône*. See CASCA-*bark*.

MANCURANA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²n(ma³n²)-ku²(ku)-ra(ra³)'na³. See ORIGANUM *vulgare*.

MANCUS (Lat.), adj. Ma²n(ma³n²)'ku³s(ku⁴s). 1. Maimed; defective; lame. 2. Deficient, lacking (said of an absent or imperfect organ). [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MANDARIN, n. Ma²n'da³-ri²n. The m. orange. [α, 35.] See CITRUS *bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**M'öl.** A volatile oil obtained by expression from the peel of m. oranges. When distilled it is a colorless hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$; before distillation it has a yellow color and a mild, pleasant smell and taste. [B, 5, 270 (α, 38).] See also under CITRUS.

MANDEL (Ger.), n. Ma³nd'e²l. See ALMOND, AMYGDALA, and TONSIL.—**Bitteres M'öl.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ*.—**Bitterm'.** See the major list.—**Gaumenm', Halsm'.** See TONSIL. —**Harzm'n.** See AMYGDALÆ *pineæ*.—**Kirschenm'n.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerasorum*.—**Knackm', Krachm'.** See AMYGDALUS *fragilis*.—**M'baum.** See AMYGDALUS.—**M'bräune.** See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.—**M'conserve.** See *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus*.—**M'-emulsion.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**M'entzündung.** See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris* and AMYGDALITIS.—**M'kleie.** See *Furfur* AMYGDALARUM.—**M'mehl.** See ALMOND *powder*.—**M'milch.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**M'öl.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALARUM.—**M'ölemulsion.** See *Emulsio olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**M'orgeade.** A preparation made by crushing together in a mortar 10 parts each of sugar and shelled sweet almonds, 1 part of shelled bitter almonds, and 5 parts of water of orange-flowers. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M'säure.** See FORMOBENZOILIC ACID.—**M'syrup.** See SYRUPUS AMYGDALARUM.—**Süsse M'n.** See AMYGDALÆ *dulces*.—**Süsses M'-öl.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *dulcis*.—**Zusammengesetzte M'-emulsion.** See *Emulsio* AMYGDALARUM *composita*.—**Zwergm'.** See AMYGDALUS *nana*.

MANDELIC ACID, n. Ma²nd-e²l'i²k. Fr., *acide mandélique*. Ger., *Mandelsäure*. That variety of hydroxytoluic acid obtained from bitter almonds. See FORMOBENZOILIC ACID.—**M. a. chloralide.** A substance, $C_{10}H_7Cl_3O_3$, separating from chloroform in large crystals melting at about 83° C., and boiling with slight decomposition at about 310° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MANDIBLE, n. Ma²n'di²-b'l. Lat., *mandibulum*, *mandibula*. Fr., *mandibule*. Ger., *Mandibel*. Sp., *mandíbula*. In man and other mammals, the inferior maxilla; in birds, the upper or lower part of the beak; in insects and spiders, a prehensile structure on each side of the mouth; in crustaceans, a strong opposable structure on each side of the mouth, used for crushing food; in cephalopods, the beak. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MANDIBULAR, adj. Ma²n-di²b'u²-la³r. Lat., *mandibularis*. Fr., *mandibulaire*. Pertaining to the mandible.

MANDIBULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-di^{2}b-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'-ri^{2}s. Mandibular; as a n., a muscle connected with the mandible or lower jaw. [a, 17.]—**M. externus.** See MASSETER.

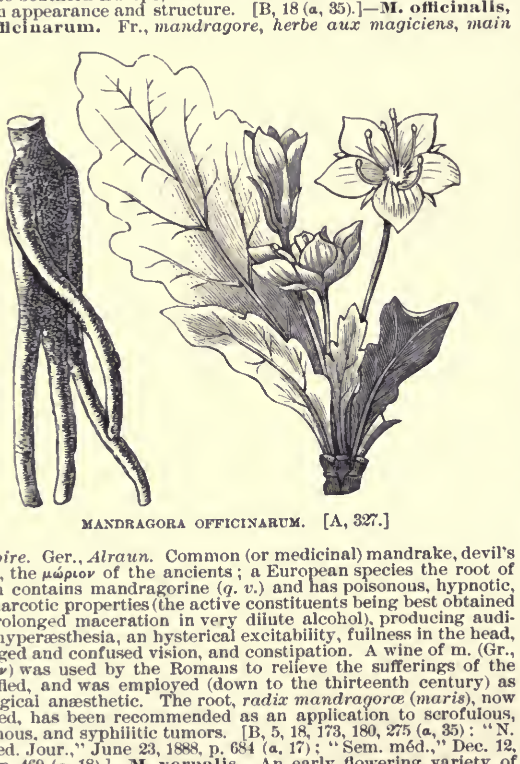
MANDIBULATE, adj. Ma^{2}n-di^{2}b'u^{2}l-at. Having a mandible or mandibles. [a, 48.]

MANDIOC (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-de-ok. See MANIHOT *utilissima*.

MANDIOCA, n. Ma^{3}n-di^2-o'ka^3. Sp., *m.* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See MANIHOT *utilissima*. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., tapioca. [a, 21, 35.]

MANDIOCCA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-di^2-o^{2}k'ka^3. 1. Of Link, the genus *Manihot*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See TAPIOCA.

MANDRAGORA (Lat.), **MANDRAGORAS** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-dra^{2}g(dra^{3}g)'o^{2}r-a^3, -a^{3}s(a^{3}s). Gr., μανδραγόρας. Fr., *mandragore*. Ger., *Alraun*, *Galgenmännlein*. 1. A genus of the *Solanaceæ*, tribe *Atropeæ*. The *Mandragoreæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Solanaceæ*. 2. Of the ancients, *M. officinalis*; under this name, however, belladonna, stramonium, and other species of *Solanaceæ* are apparently confounded. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 109; B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 684.]—**Female m., Male m.** See under MANDRAKE.—**M. acaulis.** See *M. officinalis*.—**M. autumnalis.** The autumn-flowering mandrake; a species found in southern Europe having properties like those of *M. officinalis*, of which it was formerly considered a variety. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. mas.** See *M. officinalis*.—**M. microcarpa.** A species indigenous to southern Europe, the root of which resembles belladonna-root in appearance and structure. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**M. officinalis, M. officinarum.** Fr., *mandragore*, *herbe aux magiciens*, *main*



MANDRAGORA OFFICINARUM. [A, 327.]

de gloire. Ger., *Alraun*. Common (or medicinal) mandrake, devil's apple, the μώριον of the ancients; a European species the root of which contains mandragorine (*q. v.*) and has poisonous, hypnotic, and narcotic properties (the active constituents being best obtained by prolonged maceration in very dilute alcohol), producing auditory hyperæsthesia, an hysterical excitability, fullness in the head, enlarged and confused vision, and constipation. A wine of m. (Gr., μώριον) was used by the Romans to relieve the sufferings of the crucified, and was employed (down to the thirteenth century) as a surgical anæsthetic. The root, *radix mandragoræ* (*maris*), now disused, has been recommended as an application to scrofulous, scirrhous, and syphilitic tumors. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35): "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 684 (a, 17); "Sem. méd.," Dec. 12, 1888, p. 469 (a, 18).]—**M. vernalis.** An early flowering variety of *M. officinalis*.—**Oil of m.** Fr., *huile de mandragore*. An oil obtained from the leaves of *M. officinalis* by digesting with olive-oil. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

MANDRAGORINE, n. Ma^{2}n-dra^{2}g'o^{2}r-en. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mandragorin*. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from the roots of *Mandragora autumnalis* and *Mandragora officinalis*, having a bitter, nauseous taste and properties like atropine, and melting at 77° to 79° C. The sulphate forms lustrous deliquescent scales, the solution of which is mydriatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, xxxviii (a, 39).]

MANDRAGORITES (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-dra^{2}g(dra^{3}g)-o^{2}r-it(et)'ez(as). Wine of mandragora (see under MANDRAGORA *officinalis*).

MANDRAKE, n. Ma^{2}n'drak. Gr., μανδραγόρας. Lat., *mandragora*, *mandragoras*. 1. The *Mandragora officinalis*. 2. The genus *Podophyllum*. 3. The *Bryonia alba*. 4. The *Tamus communis*. 5. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**American m.** The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extract of m.** See *Extractum* PODOPHYLLI.—**Female m.** The μανδραγόρας θῆλυς of Dioscorides, the *mandragora femina* of the Italians; *Mandragora vernalis*. [B, 19, 180, 315 (a, 35).]—**Male m.** The μανδραγόρας of Dioscorides, the *mandragora maschia* of the Italians; *Mandragora autumnalis*. [B, 19, 180, 315 (a, 35).]—**Medicinal m.** See MANDRAGORA *officinalis*.—**Wild m.** The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

MANDRIN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}n-dren'. A stylet, as of a catheter. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

MANDUCATION, n. Ma^{2}n-du^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *manducatio* (from *manducare*, to chew). See MASTICATION.

MANDUCATORIUS (Lat.). adj. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-du^2(du^4)-ka^3-to'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MANDUCATORY; as a n., see MASSETER.

MANDUCATORY, adj. Ma^{2}n'du^2-ka-to-ri^2. Pertaining to mastication.

MANE (Fr.). n. Ma^{3}n. See ERGOT *of rye*.

MANÈGE (Fr.). n. Ma^3-ne^{2}zh. See *M.* MOVEMENT.

MANERETTE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-n'-re^{2}t. See CICER *arietinum*.

MANETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^3-ne^{2}t'ti^2-a^3. From *Manetti*, director of the Botanical Garden in Florence. Fr., *m.*, *manettie*. A genus of rubiaceous undershrubs of the *Cinchoneæ*. The *Manettieæ* of Chamisso and Schlechtendahl are a section of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. cordifolia, M. glabra.** Fr., *m. à feuilles en cœur*. A species the root of which is emetic. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. lanceolata.** Fr., *m. lancéolée*. The *Ophiorrhiza lanceolata*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

MANGABA, n. In Brazil, the *Hancornia* or its fruit. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

MANGAN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}n^2'ga^{3}n. See MANGANESE.—**Aconitsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *aconitate*.—**Arsenigsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *arsenite*.—**Arsensaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *arsenate*.—**Kieselsaures M'oxyd** (und **M'oxydul**). See MANGANESE *silicate*.—**Kohlensaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *carbonate*.—**M.-Alaun.** See ALUM (*d*) and MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate*.—**M'bister.** A brown dye consisting chiefly of manganese dioxide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'blende.** Native manganese sulphide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'bronze.** An alloy consisting of 15 parts of copper, 4 of manganese, and 1 part of zinc. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'chlorid.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (2d def.).—**M'chlorür.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (1st def.).—**M'glanz.** Native manganese sulphide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'grün.** See BARIUM *manganate*.—**M'hydroxyd.** See MANGANESE *hydrate*.—**M'hyperoxyd.** See MANGANESE *dioxide*.—**M'jodür.** See MANGANESE *iodide*.—**M'kiesel.** See MANGANESE *silicate*.—**M'oxyd.** Manganic oxide, manganese sesquioxide. In composition, denotes a manganic compound. [B.]—**M'oxydhydrat.** See MANGANESE *hydrate* (2d def.).—**M'oxydul.** Manganous oxide, monoxide of manganese; in composition, denotes a manganous compound. [B.]—**M'oxyduloxyd.** See *Red* MANGANESE *oxide*.—**M'säure.** See MANGANIC *acid*.—**M'schaum.** See *Bog* MANGANESE.—**M'spat.** See MANGANESE *carbonate*.—**M'sulfür.** See MANGANESE *monosulphide*.—**M'superoxyd.** See MANGANESE *dioxide*.—**M'vitriol.** See MANGANESE *sulphate*.—**Milchsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *lactate*.—**Phosphorsaures M'oxyd.** See MANGANESE *phosphate* (2d def.).—**Phosphorsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *phosphate* (1st def.).—**Salpetersaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *nitrate*.—**Schwefelm'.** See MANGANESE *sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures M'oxyd.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (2d def.).—**Schwefelsaures M'oxydammoniak.** See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures M'oxydkali.** See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**Wolframsaures M'oxydul.** See MANGANESE *tungstate*.

MANGANATE, n. Ma^{2}n^2'ga^{2}n-at. Lat., *manganas*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Manganat*. A salt of manganic acid. [B, 3.]

MANGANE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-ga^{3}n. See MANGANESE.

MANGANESE, n. Ma^{2}n'ga^{2}n-es. For deriv., see under MAGNESIUM. Lat., *manganum*, *manganesium*, *manganium*. Fr., *manganèse*, *mangane*. Ger., *Mangan*, *Braunsteinmetall*. Sp., *manganesio* [Sp. Ph.]. A metallic element, first isolated in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It occurs in nature chiefly in the form of the black oxide. M. resembles cast-iron in color, appearance, and physical properties, being very hard and brittle. Its sp. gr. is 8·0. It melts at a white heat; thrown into warm water, it decomposes the water with evolution of hydrogen. It is readily attacked by chemical agents, becoming oxidized whenever exposed to the air, and dissolving in all dilute acids. In composition, m. acts as a bivalent radicle, forming manganous compounds; as an apparently trivalent radicle, forming manganic compounds; and as a quadrivalent radicle in the dioxide and related compounds. It is probable, however, that in reality m. is in almost all its compounds either quadrivalent or sexvalent. Symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 54·8. [B, 6.]—**Black m. oxide.** See *M. dioxide*.—**Bog m.** A mineral containing m. dioxide with the oxides of m., barium, and potassium, and having a sp. gr. of 2·3 to 3·7. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Gray m. oxide.** See *M. hydrate* (2d def.).—**M. acetate.** A compound of m. and acetic acid. [B.]—**M. aconitate.** Ger., *aconitsaures Manganoxydul*. A salt, $Mn_3(C_6H_3O_6)_2+12H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**M. alum.** Ger., *Mangan-Alaun*. See ALUM (*d*) and *M. and potassium sulphate*.—**M.-aluminium alum.** See *M. and aluminium sulphate*.—**M. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de manganèse*. Ger., *aemidosulfonsaures Mangan* (oder *Manganoxydul*). A substance, $(NH_2SO_2O)_2Mn + 3H_2O$, forming crystalline rose-colored masses very soluble in water. [E. Bergiung, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**M. ammonium alum.** See *M. and ammonium sulphate*.—**M. and aluminium sulphate.** Manganous aluminium sulphate, a substance, $MnSO_4\cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$, analogous to the alums, occurring native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**M. and ammonium arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de manganèse et d'ammoniaque*. A reddish-white precipitate, $Mn''(NH_4)AsO_4 + 6H_2O$, gummy at first and afterward becoming crystalline, obtained by adding arsenic acid strongly supersaturated with ammonia to a solution of a m. salt mixed with sal ammoniac. [B, 2.]—**M. and ammonium fluoride.** A red crystalline salt, $4NH_4F.Mn_2F_6$, obtained by dissolving manganous oxide in hydrofluoric acid by the addition of a concentrated solution of ammonium fluoride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 39).]—**M. and ammonium sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Man-*

ganoxydammoniak. Ammonio-manganic alum, a substance, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4+24H_2O$, strongly resembling m. and potassium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**M. and magnesium sulphate.** A substance, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3.Mg(SO_4)_2 + 24H_2O$; magnesio-manganese alum. [B.]—**M. and potassium cyanide.** (1) Potassio-manganocyanide (Ger., *Manganocyankalium, Kaliummangancyanür*), $K_4Mn(C_3N_3)_2 + BH_2O$, occurring in blue, tabular, efflorescent crystals. (2) Potassio-manganicyanide (Ger., *Kaliummangancyanid, Kaliummanganidcyanür, Manganicyankalium*), $K_6Mn_2(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]—**M. and potassium sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaurer Manganoxydkali.* The common variety of m. alum; a substance, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3K_2SO_4+24H_2O$, forming violet-colored octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. and sodium fluoride.** A red crystalline salt, $4NaF,Mn_2F_6$, obtained by dissolving manganous oxide in hydrofluoric acid by the addition of a concentrated solution of sodium fluoride, evaporating the mixture to superficial crystallization, and cooling. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de manganèse.* Ger., *arsensaures Manganoxydul.* See *M. and ammonium arsenate, M. monohydric arsenate,* and *M. dihydric arsenate.*—**M. arsenite.** Ger., *arsenigsaures Manganoxydul.* A rose-colored body, $Mn_3As_4O_9$. [B, 2.]—**M. biniodide.** See *M. iodide.*—**M. binoxide.** Lat., *bioxydum manganesii* [Belg. Ph.], *manganum bioxydatum.* Fr., *bioxyde de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]. See *M. dioxide.*—**M. borate.** Manganous borate, MnB_4O_7, a white, almost insoluble precipitate. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de manganèse.* Ger., *Manganbromür.* Manganous bromide, a substance, $MnBr_2$, forming a pale-red mass, and also occurring in the form of crystals of the composition $MnBr_2 + 4H_2O$. [B.] See also *M. tetrabromide.*—**M. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas manganosus* [Fr. Cod.], *manganum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mangancarbonat, kohlensaures Manganoxydul, Manganspat.* Manganous carbonate, $MnCO_3$, occurring native in various minerals. It is prepared artificially by precipitating a solution of manganous sulphate with sodium carbonate, and then forms a powder, white or slightly rose-colored, tasteless, and practically insoluble in water. It is official in the Fr. Cod. and the Swiss Ph. and is used in anæmia and chlorosis. [L, 61.]—**M. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de manganèse.* A compound of which two varieties are known: (1) manganous chloride (Ger., *Manganchlorür*), $MnCl_2$, a rose-colored crystalline substance forming light-pinkish crystals of the composition $MnCl_2 + 4H_2O$, which are very soluble in water; (2) manganic chloride (Ger., *Manganchlorid*), Mn_2Cl_6, known only in solution. Manganese chloride has been used in epistaxis. [B.] See also *M. tetrachloride.*—**M. chromate.** Ger., *Manganchromat.* A substance, $CrO_3.2MnO+H_2O$, occurring in the form of brown crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chromite.** Ger., *Manganchromit.* A dark-gray crystalline substance, $MnCr_2O_4$. [B, 3.]—**M. deutoxide.** See *M. dioxide.*—**M. dihydric arsenate.** Dihydric manganous arsenate, a substance, $Mn(H_2AsO_4)_2$, forming laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. dihydric phosphate.** Dihydric manganous phosphate; a substance, $MnH_4(PO_4)_2+2H_2O$, forming deliquescent red prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. dioxide.** Lat., *mangani* (seu *manganesii* [Br. Ph.]) *oxidum nigrum* [U. S. Ph.], *bioxydum manganesii* [Belg. Ph.], *oxidum nigrum, manganum oxydatum* (seu *hyperoxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) *nativum* [Gr. Ph.], *peroxydum manganicum nativum* [Netherl. Ph.], *superoxydum manganicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *manganum hyperoxydatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *superoxydatum*). Fr., *oxyde* (ou *bioxyde* [Fr. Cod.]) *de manganèse.* Ger., *Mangandioxyd, Manganhyperoxyd, Mangansuperoxyd.* Sp., *manganesa* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *manganesu bioxydatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Black m. oxide. m. peroxide; a substance, MnO_2, occurring native as the mineral pyrolusite, which is extensively diffused and forms the chief ore of m. It is a heavy, black, or dark-gray powder, devoid of taste and odor, insoluble in water and in alcohol. It acts both as a feeble base and as a weak acid and gives up a portion of its oxygen on heating. Hence it is used extensively as an oxidizing agent, and is official in many pharmacopœias. It has been used in amenorrhœa, anæmia, chlorosis, cachexiæ of various sorts, gastrodynia, catarrhal jaundice, and indigestion from gout. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. disulphide.** A substance, MnS_2, occurring in nature as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**M. dithionate.** The crystalline substance $MnS_2O_6+3H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**M. ferricyanide.** Ger., *Ferridcyanmangan.* A brown powder, $Mn_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]—**M. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyanmangan.* A whitish powder, $Mn_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, insoluble in water. [B.]—**M. fluoride.** Manganous fluoride, MnF_2, forming amethystine crystals, insoluble in water. [B, 3.] See also *M. tetrafluoride.*—**M. gallate.** Fr., *gallate de manganèse.* A white, grainy, crystalline powder, $C_7H_4O_5Mn+3H_2O$, obtained by boiling m. acetate with gallic acid. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**M. green.** Ger., *Mangangrün.* See Barium *manganate.*—**M. heptoxide.** Permanganic anhydride; a reddish-brown, unstable liquid, Mn_2O_7. It fumes on exposure to the air, giving off oxygen, and decomposes with explosive violence on coming into contact with organic matter or when subjected to heat. It may be regarded as the anhydride of permanganic acid. [B, 3.]—**M. hydrate, M. hydroxide.** Ger., *Manganhydroxyd.* A compound of which two varieties are known: (1) *manganous hydroxide* (Ger., *Manganoxydulhydrat*), $Mn(OH)_2$, a white substance precipitated by the addition of a caustic alkali to a solution of a salt of m.; it oxidizes rapidly when exposed to the air; (2) *manganic hydroxide* (Ger., *Manganoxydhydrat*), $Mn_2O_2(OH)_2$, a substance occurring native as a dark-colored, crystalline mineral manganite and obtainable artificially as a dark-brown powder. [B, 3.]—**M. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de manganèse.* Ger., *Manganjodür.* Manganous iodide, a substance, MnI_2+4H_2O, forming deliquescent, colorless, acicular crystals which, on drying, lose their water of crystallization and form a white mass. This salt has been employed in medicine, especially in the form of a syrup for cachectic conditions, anæmia, and amenorrhœa. [B, 3, 5.] See also *M. tetra-iodide.*—**M. isovalerianate.** A compound, $(C_5H_9O_2)_2Mn+2H_2O$, obtained by digesting recently precipitated manganous oxide in an aqueous solution of isobutylformic acid at 26° C. for several hours, filtering from excess of manganous oxide, and evaporating *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid. It forms handsome, large, reddish, glistening, micaceous leaves which are fatty to the touch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39).]—**M. lactate.** Lat., *manganum lacticum.* Fr., *lactate de manganèse.* Ger., *milchsaures Manganoxydul.* A salt, $Mn(C_3H_5O_3)_2$, forming light rose-colored crystalline plates easily soluble in boiling water, very slightly soluble in cold water. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**M. metaphosphate.** A light-pink substance, $Mn_2(PO_3)_6 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**M. monohydric arsenate.** Monohydric manganous arsenate, a substance, $MnHAsO_4$, obtained by saturating arsenic acid with m. carbonate. [B, 3.]—**M. monohydric phosphate.** Monohydric manganous phosphate; a substance, $MnHPO_4 + 3H_2O$, forming rose-colored prismatic crystals, soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 3.]—**M. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de manganèse.* Ger., *Mangansulfür.* A dark-gray powder, MnS, forming a steel-colored crystalline mass. [B, 3.]—**M. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de manganèse.* Ger., *Manganoxydul.* Manganous oxide, MnO; a substance usually occurring as a grayish-green powder, which may be fused without decomposition. It may also be obtained in transparent green octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de manganèse.* Ger., *salpetersaures Manganoxydul, Manganonitrat.* Manganous nitrate, $Mn(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. It forms white deliquescent acicular crystals, readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 3.]—**M. oleate.** A granular precipitate, obtained by stirring a solution of Castile soap into a solution of m. sulphate. It has a light-gray, pinkish color, a sweet musty taste, and a peculiar odor. It is soluble with difficulty in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in olive-oil, and in oleic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]—**M. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de manganèse.* A compound of m. and oxygen. See *M. monoxide, Red m. oxide, M. sesquioxide, M. dioxide, M. tetroxide,* and *M. heptoxide.*—**M. perbromide, M. perchloride, M. perfluoride, M. periodide.** See *M. tetrabromide, M. tetrachloride, M. tetrafluoride, M. tetraiodide.*—**M. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de manganèse.* See *M. dioxide.*—**M. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de manganèse.* A compound of m. and phosphoric acid. There are two m. phosphates: (1) *manganous phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsaures Manganoxydul*), $Mn_3(PO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$, a white substance forming imperfect crystals; (2) *manganic phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsaures Manganoxyd*), $Mn_2(PO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, obtained as a violet-colored crystalline mass when manganese sesquioxide or dioxide is dissolved in phosphoric acid. [B.] See also *M. monohydric phosphate, M. dihydric phosphate,* and *M. metaphosphate.*—**M. picramate.** A salt, $Mn(C_6H_4N_3O_5)_2 + 2H_2O$, occurring in steel-green glistening needles, soluble in water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 39).]—**M.-potassium alum.** See *M. and potassium sulphate.*—**M. protiodide.** See *M. iodide.*—**M. protoxide.** See *M. monoxide.*—**M. pyrothioarsenate.** A lemon-yellow powder, $Mn_2As_2S_7$. When this is digested with ammonia, a compound with manganous sulphide is obtained, forming a brick-red powder, $Mn_2As_2S_74MnS$, the sexbasic m. sulpharsenate of Watts. [B, 2.]—**M. salicylate.** A salt, $Mn(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 2H_2O$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 39).]—**M. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesqui-oxyde de manganèse.* Ger., *Manganoxyd, Mangansesquioxyd.* Manganic oxide, Mn_2O_3; a substance occurring native as a crystalline mineral and also obtainable artificially as a black powder. [B, 3.]—**M. sexbasic sulpharsenate.** See *M. pyrothioarsenate.*—**M. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de manganèse.* Ger., *kieselsaures Manganoxyd* (und *Manganoxydul*), *Mangankiesel, Mangansilicat.* A salt of m. and silicic acid. Many m. silicates, simple and compound, occur in nature as minerals. [B, 2, 3.]—**M. sulpharsenate.** See *M. pyrothioarsenate.*—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *manganesii sulphas.* A salt of m. and sulphuric acid. There are two m. sulphates: 1. *Manganous sulphate* (Lat., *sulphas manganosus* [Fr. Cod.], *manganum sulfuricum crystallisatum*; Fr., *sulfate manganeux*; Ger., *schwelfelsaures M'oxydul*), a substance, $MnSO_4$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on black m. oxide. When combined with 4 molecules of water of crystallization it constitutes $MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$, the *mangani sulphas* of the U. S. Ph. (*manganum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulphas manganosus* [Netherl. Ph.], *sulfate de manganèse* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *sulfato manganoso* [Sp. Ph.]). This forms transparent, rose-colored or colorless crystals, of styptic taste and soluble in less than their weight of water. If a concentrated solution of the salt is evaporated below 6° C., rhombic crystals, $MnSO_4 + 7H_2O$, separate, isomorphous with ferrous sulphate; if the evaporation is conducted between 7° and 20° C., crystals, $MnSO_4 + 5H_2O$, are deposited, isomorphous with copper sulphate. Manganous sulphate may also be obtained combined with 3 molecules of water of crystallization, $MnSO_4 + 3H_2O$, and the anhydrous salt can be obtained as a yellowish deposit by heating the hydrated sulphates to 200° C. It is used in neuralgia, chorea, syphilis, rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal jaundice. 2. *Manganic sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsaures Manganoxyd*), $Mn_2(SO_4)_3$, an amorphous, deliquescent powder formed also by the action of sulphuric acid on the finely powdered black m. oxide. [B, 3, 95.]—**M. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de manganèse.* Ger., *Mangansulfid, Schwefelmangan.* See *M. monosulphide* and *M. disulphide.*—**M. sulphochromite.** A dark-brown or black powder, $MnCr_2S_4$, insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid, soluble in nitric acid and in aqua regia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]—**M. superoxyhydrate.** A hydrate obtained by the addition of sulphuric acid to potassium permanganate. According to Mitscherlich, its formula is MnO_2+H_2O. By gradually adding water to a mixture of permanganate and sulphuric acid, a black hydrate, $3MnO_2 + 2H_2O$, is obtained. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 39).]—**M. tannate.** Lat., *manganum tannicum.* A substance obtained by mixing 4 parts of m. carbonate, 7 of tannin, and 5 of water, and evaporating to dryness over the water bath. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de manganèse.* A compound of m. and tartaric acid. It has been used in medicine. [B, 5.]—**M. tetrabromide.** A substance, $MnBr_4$, known only in solution. [B, 3.]—**M. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure de man-*

ganèse. Ger., *Mangantetrachlorid.* A substance, $MnCl_4$, occurring only in the form of a solution possessing powerful oxidizing properties. [B, 3.]—**M. tetrafluoride.** A substance, MnF_4, occurring only in the form of a solution, which possesses marked oxidizing powers. [B, 3.]—**M. tetraiodide.** A substance, MnI_4, occurring only in solution. [B, 3.]—**M. tetroxide.** A blue gas, MnO_4, resembling ozone in odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 39).]—**M. tungstate.** Fr., *tungstate de manganèse.* Ger., *wolframsaures Manganoxydul.* A mineral, $MnWO_4$. [B, 3.]—**Neutral m. sulpharsenate.** See *M. pyrothioarsenate.* —**Poudre de bioxyde de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MANGANUM *hyperoxydatum pulveratum.*—**Red m. oxide.** Ger., *Manganoxyduloxyd.* Mangano-manganic oxide, a substance, $Mn_3O_4 = MnO.Mn_2O_3$, occurring native in the crystalline form, and also obtainable as a brownish-red crystallizable powder. [B, 3.]

MANGANESIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n-ez'i^{2}k. See MANGANIC.

MANGANESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)ga^{3}n(ga^{3}n)-e(a)'-zi^2(si^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *M.* See MANGANESE.—**Bioxydum manganesii** [Belg. Ph.], **Manganesii oxidum nigrum** [Br. Ph.]. See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**Manganesii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See MANGANESE *sulphate.*—**M'kalk** (Ger.), **M. oxydatum nativum** (seu **nigrum**). See MANGANITE (2d def.).

MANGANEUTES (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-u^{2}t'-ez(as). Gen., *-eut'u* (*-æ*). Ger., μαγγανευτής (from μάγγανον, a philter). A conjurer, magician, impostor, quack. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANGANEUTICOS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-u^{2}t'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., μαγγανευτικός. Pertaining to magic or quackery. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANGANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^3)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., μαγγανεία (from μαγγανεύειν, to use charms). Jugglery, magic, quackery. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANGANIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *manganicus.* Fr., *manganique.* Containing manganese as an apparently trivalent, but really quadrivalent, radicle. [B.]—**M. acid.** Ger., *Mangansäure.* A dibasic acid, H_2MnO_4, known only in solution. It forms salts called manganates. [B.]—**M. chloride.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (2d def.).—**M. hydroxide.** See MANGANESE *hydrate* (2d def.).—**M. oxide.** See MANGANESE *sesquioxide.*—**M. phosphate.** See MANGANESE *phosphate* (2d def.).—**M. sulphate.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (2d def.).

MANGANICO-POTASSIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n''i^{2}k-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'-i^{2}k. Fr., *manganico-potassique.* Containing manganese as a manganic compound and potassium. [L, 38.]

MANGANICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2) ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). That form of manganese which exists in manganic compounds. [B.]—**M. superoxidum.** See MANGANESE *dioxide.*

MANGANICYANIDE, n. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-i^2-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Manganidcyanür, Mangancyanid.* A double cyanide of manganese and another metal, in which the manganese appears as a quadrivalent (manganic) radicle.

MANGANITE, n. Ma^{2}n^2'ga^{2}n-it. Lat., *manganesium oxydatum nativum* (seu *nigrum*). *oxydum manganesii nigrum, manganum nigrum* (all of 2d def.). Ger., *Manganit.* 1. A compound formed by the union of manganese dioxide with a basic oxide; *e. g.*, potassium m., $K_2Mn_5O_{11}$. may be regarded as made up of $K_2O + 5MnO_2$. Such salts may also be regarded as derived from a supposititious manganous acid. [B, 3.] 2. Native manganic hydrate. [B, 159.] See MANGANESE *hydrate.*

MANGANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-gan(ga^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Manganese. [*a*, 48.]

MANGANIZATION, n. Ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *manganisatio* (from μάγγανον, a philter). The adulteration or sophistication of drugs. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANGANO-AMMONIC, n. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-o-a^{2}m-o^2-n'i^{2}k. Manganous and containing ammonium. [B.]

MANGANOCYANIDE, n. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *mangano-cyanure.* Ger., *Mangancyanür.* A double cyanide of manganese and another metal in which the manganese appears as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

MANGANO-MANGANIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-o-ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Compounded of manganous and manganic; salts containing manganese both as a bivalent and as an apparently trivalent radicle. [B.]

MANGANON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., μάγγανον. A spell. philter. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANGANO-POTASSIC, n. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Manganous and containing potassium. [B.]

MANGANOPHOSPHATE, n. Ma^{2}n^2''ga^{2}n-o-fo^{2}s'fat. See MANGANESE *phosphate* (1st def.).

MANGANOSO-AMMONIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^3-ga^{2}n-o''so-a^{2}m-mo^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *manganoso-ammonique.* See MANGANO-AMMONIC.

MANGANOSO-MANGANIC, adj. Ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n-o''so-ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *manganoso-manganique.* See MANGANO-MANGANIC.

MANGANOSO-POTASSIC, adj. Ma^2-n^{2}ga^{3}n-o''so-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'-i^{2}k. Fr., *manganoso-potassique.* See MANGANO-POTASSIC.

MANGANOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-os'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The variety of manganese which occurs in manganous compounds. [B.]

MANGANOUS, adj. Ma^{2}n^2'ga^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *manganosus.* Fr., *manganeux.* Containing manganese as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—**M. acid.** A supposititious acid of which the manganites may be regarded as the salts; thus, manganite of potassium, $K_2Mn_5O_{11}$, may be regarded as the salt of the dibasic acid, $H_2Mn_5O_{11}$. [B.]—**M. carbonate.** See MANGANESE *carbonate.*—**M. chloride.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (1st def.).—**M. phosphate.** See MANGANESE *phosphate* (1st def.).—**M. sulphate.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).

MANGANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n^3(ma^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MANGANESE.—**Mangani oxidum nigrum** [U. S. Ph.]. See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**Mangani sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See under MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**M. bioxydatum.** See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**M. carbonicum** [Swiss Ph.]. See MANGANESE *carbonate.* —**M. chloratum.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (1st def.).—**M. gallicum.** See MANGANESE *gallate.*—**M. hyperoxydatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.). Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**nativum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**M. hyperoxydatum pulveratum.** Powdered manganese dioxide. It is prepared by powdering in a covered mortar and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 100-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. jodatum.** See MANGANESE *iodide.*—**M. lacticum.** See MANGANESE *lactate.*—**M. muriaticum.** See MANGANESE *chloride* (1st def.).—**M. nigrum.** See MANGANITE (2d def.).—**M. nitricum.** See MANGANESE *nitrate.*—**M. oleinicum.** See MANGANESE *oleate.*—**M. phosphoricum.** See MANGANESE *phosphate.*—**M. oxydatum nativum.** See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**M. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See under MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**M. sulfuricum crystallisatum.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**M. superoxydatum.** See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**Sulfas mangani.** See under MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**M. tannicum.** See MANGANESE *tannate.*—**M. tartaricum.** See MANGANESE *tartrate.*

MANGA-PAKI, n. A species of fleabane found in Peru, used as an astringent and demulcent in intestinal affections. It is also in repute as a vulnerary. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]

MANGE, n. Manj. Fr., *mangeaison.* See SCABIES *ferina.*—**Texas m.** See *Prairie* ITCH.

MANGE (Fr.) n. Ma^{3}n^{2}zh. The fruit of *Rhizophora mangle.* [B, 173.]—**M. tout.** A variety of *Pisum sativum.* [B, 173.]

MANGEL-WURTZEL, MANGEL-WURZEL, n's. Ma^{2}n^2'-g'l-wu^{5}rt'z'l, -wu^{5}r'z'l. See MANGOLD-*wurzel.*

MANGIER (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^3-zhe-a. See MANGIFERA *indica.*

MANGIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n^2)-ji^{2}f(gi^{2}f)'e^{2}r-a^3. From *mango* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *manguier.* Ger., *Mangobaum.* A genus of the *Anacardieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).] —**M. amba, M. domestica.** See *M. indica.*—**M. fœtida.** Horse-mango; a species indigenous to Cochin-China and the Moluccas. The natives eat the fruit. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. gabonensis.** See IRVINGIA *gabonensis.*—**M. indica, M. montana.** Fr., *man-*



MANGIFERA INDICA. [A, 327.]

gnier cultivé, mangier, abricotier de Saint-Dominique. Ger., *Mangobaum.* The mango-tree; a species cultivated in the tropics for the sake of its edible fruits, which in their unripe state are made into tarts, preserves, and pickles. Some of the many varieties are too stringy and terebinthaceous to be eaten. The kernel, which contains a large proportion of gallic acid, is used in Brazil and India as an anthelminthic and in hæmorrhoids and menorrhagia. In the East Indies the natives chew the stalks instead of betel, and use them, powdered and calcined, to remove warts. The bark, which yields a somewhat pungent and bitter gum-resin called *amba*, resembling bdellium, is employed as an astringent in catarrhs, and as a febrifuge, also externally in scabies and cutaneous diseases. Mixed with white of egg and opium, it is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180. 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. oppositifolia.** The *mayan* of the Burmese, a lofty spreading tree bearing a yellow edible fruit, some varieties of which are sweet and some sour. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pinnata.** The *Spondias mangifera* (*Sorindeia pinnata*). [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. racemosa.** See HOLIGARNA *longifolia.*—**M. silvatica.** An East Indian species the fruit of which is edible, and when dried is used medicinally by the natives. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]

MANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See RHIZOPHORA.—**M. calendarium.** See RHIZOPHORA *mangle.*

MANGLE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)'gle(gla). Gen., *mang'les.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* Sp., *m.* 1. The genus *Rhizophora.* 2. The fruit of *Rhizophora m.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. rouge** (Fr.). 1. The

fruit of *Coccoloba uvifera.* 2. The *Rhizophora candel.* [B, 46 (α, 39), 173 (α, 35).]

MANGLIER (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-gle-a. The genus *Rhizophora.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. noir.** 1. The *Rhizophora mangle.* 2. The *Terminalia erecta.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MANGLIETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-gli^2-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *manglietie.* Of Blume, a genus of the *Magnoliaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. glauca.** A species the wood of which is used in Java for coffins, being supposed to prevent the decay of the corpse. [B, 19, 496 (α, 35).]

MANGO, n. Ma^{2}n^2'go. Fr., *mangue.* The fruit of *Mangifera indica.* [B, 173, 185 (α, 35).]—**Horse-m.** See MANGIFERA *fœtida.* —**Wild m.** Fr., *mangue sauvage* (1st def.). 1. The fruit of *Irvingia gabonensis.* 2. The *Clusia flava.* 3. The *Spondias mangifera.* [B, 19, 496 (α, 35).]

MANGOLD, n. Ma^{2}n'gold. Ger., *M.* The genus *Beta.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Holzm'** (Ger.). The *Pyrola rotundifolia.*—**M.-wurzel.** The *Beta vulgaris,* var. *macrorrhiza.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MANGONARIA, n. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-go-na(na^3)'ri^2-a^3. Of the alchemists, the art of lifting any heavy object with ease. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

MANGOSTANA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n^2(ma^{3}n^2)-go^{2}st-a(a^3)'na^3. The genus *Garcinia.* The *Mangostaneæ* are a subdivision of the *Garcinieæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. cambogia.** See GARCINIA *cambogia.*—**M. garcinia, M. mangifera.** See GARCINIA *m.*—**M. morella.** See GARCINIA *morella.*

MANGOSTANE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-gost-a^{3}n'e^2. See GARCINIA *mangostana.*

MANGOSTEEN, n. Ma^{2}n^2-go-sten'. The *Garcinia mangostana,* or its fruit. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**Concrete oil of m.** Kokum butter (see under GARCINIA *indica*). [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Malabar m.** See GARCINIA *malabarica.*—**Mate m.** See GARCINIA *indica.*—**Oil of m.** See under GARCINIA *indica.*

MANGOSTIN, n. Ma^{2}n^2'go^{2}s-ti^{2}n. Fr., *mangostine.* Ger., *M.* A crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_5$, forming the bitter principle of the shells of the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana.* It occurs in thin yellow leaves, melting at 190° C., and easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the alkalies, but insoluble in water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MANGOUSTAN (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-gu-sta^{3}n^2. See GARCINIA *mangostana.*

MANGROVE, n. Ma^{2}n'grov. 1. The genus *Rhizophora.* 2. The genus *Avicennia.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Black m.** See AVICENNIA *nitida.*—**White m.** See AVICENNIA *tomentosa* and LAGUNCULARIA *racemosa.*

MANGUE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^{2}g. See MANGO.

MANGUIER (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-ge-a. The genus *Mangifera.* [B. 121 (α, 35).]—**M. cultivé.** See MANGIFERA *indica.*

MANHEB, n. Of the alchemists, scoria, dross. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MANI (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ne. See MORONOBEA.—**M. écarlate.** See MORONOBEA *coccinea.*

MANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., μανία (from μαίνεσθαι, to rage). Fr., *manie, délire.* Ger., *Manie, Tobsucht.* It., *m.* Sp., *mania.* 1. A form of insanity, usually of brief duration, characterized by an exalted emotional state with associated exaltation of other mental and nervous functions, by hallucinations and delusions, and by delirium, often violent and extravagant. [D, 36.] 2. See INSANITY. For all m's not here given, see corresponding terms under INSANITY.—**Acute delirious m.** Acute m. accompanied by delirium. [D.]—**Acute m.** M. of sudden onset, with violent symptoms.—**Alcoholic m.** Fr., *manie alcoolique.* 1. Acute m. due to alcoholic excesses. It is transitory in character, and may be entirely different from delirium tremens. [D, 43.] 2. See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**Ambitious m.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum.*—**Cardiac m.** Fr., *manie cardiaque.* See FOLIE *du cœur.*—**Chronic delusional m.** See *Delusional* MONOMANIA.—**Chronic intellectual m.** A general disturbance of the intellect characterized by the existence of varying unsystematized delusions, accompanied by periods of mental excitement or depression, with more or less incoherence and mental weakness. [Hammond (α, 34).]—**Dancing m.** Syn.: *leaping ague.* Insanity chiefly characterized by paroxysms of dancing. It may also represent a form of chorea (see *Epidemic* CHOREA). [D, 34.]—**Diathetic m.** Fr., *manie diathésique.* See *Diathetic* INSANITY and FOLIE *diathésique.*—**Ephemeral m.** Lat., *m. ephemera.* See *Transitory m.*—**Epileptic m.** Lat., *m. epileptica.* Fr., *manie épileptique.* Acute insanity occurring in an epileptic, sometimes associated with a decided propensity to the performance of criminal acts. It may come on either gradually or very suddenly. [D, 35.] Cf. *Acute methepileptic* INSANITY.—**Epileptoid m.** M. presenting epileptic symptoms. [α, 34.]—**Furious m.** Lat., *m. furiosa.* Fr., *manie furieuse.* See DELIRIUM *furibundum.*—**General m.** Moral m. combined with a similar affection of the intellect. [D, 52.]—**General intellectual m.** A rare form of m. which attacks the intellect alone. More commonly a single emotion or passion is deranged. [D, 52.]—**Hallucinatory m.** Lat., *m. hallucinatoria.* Fr., *manie hallucinatoire.* M. in which hallucinations are the predominating symptoms. [D, 36.]—**Homicidal m.** Fr., *manie homicide.* M. in which there is an intense propensity to homicide. [α, 34.]—**Hypochondriacal m.** Melancholia with the presence of illusions, hallucinations, and delusions relative to the condition of the body or of one or more of its organs. [Hammond (α, 34).]—**Hysterical m.** Lat., *m. hysterica.* Fr., *manie hystérique.* An excessive hysterical psychical disturbance occurring either in connection with hysterical attacks or as a momentary individual hysterical symptom in the form of delusions or of maniacal excitement of an erotic character, etc. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Incendiary m.** Fr., *manie incendiaire.* Pyromania. [α, 34.]—**Instinctive m.** Ger., *instinctive Manie* (2d def.). 1. A form of m. which comes on suddenly and most frequently in the form of homicidal monomania. The homicidal impulse comes on without provocation and without discrimination as to its victim. [D, 52.] 2. See DÉLIRE *instinctif.* —**Intellectual m.** Fr., *manie intellectuelle.* See *Ideational* INSANITY, MONOMANIA, and OLIGOMANIA.—**Joyous m.** Fr., *manie gaie.* See CHÆRAPHROSYNE.—**Lead m.** M. caused by lead-poisoning. [Savage (α, 34).]—**M. a potu.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. brevis.** See *Transitory m.*—**M. concionabunda.** A m. for addressing the public. [" Lancet," June 19, 1886, p. 1176 (α, 34).]—**M. contaminationis.** Mysophobia. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. corporea** [Cullen]. M. due to causes acting through the bodily organs, as in fevers, etc. [α, 34.]—**M. crapulosa.** Dipsomania. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. despondens.** M. with depression. [α, 34.]—**M. epileptica.** See *Epileptic m.*—**M. erethica sensilis.** Of Schröder van der Kolk, a form of m. occurring in hysterical young girls, rarely in young men, in which there is persistent restlessness of the whole body that may increase to fury; nocturnal restlessness or insomnia exists. [α, 34.]—**M. errabunda.** That form of impulsive insanity which leads the patient to wander forth from his home without any other purpose than to run or rush forward, generally in a straight line and over all obstacles. [Browne, " Jour. of Psych. Med.," vii, 2, in " Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]—**M. fixa.** Chronic mania. [α, 34.]—**M. furiosa.** See *Furious m.*—**M. gravis.** Fr., *manie grave.* Acute delirious m. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. hallucinatoria.** See *Hallucinatory m.*—**M. in puerpera, M. in puerperio.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**M. intermittens.** Of Schröder van der Kolk, periodical m. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. melancholica.** Fr., *manie triste.* Of Crichton, melancholia. [α, 34.]—**M. metastatica.** See *Metastatic* INSANITY.—**M. mitis.** Of Crichton, paraphrosyne. [α, 34.]—**M. obscura** [Cullen]. M. not known to be due to any mental excitement or evident bodily derangement. [α, 34.] —**M. of character.** Of Pinel, reasoning monomania.—**M. of persecution.** Lat., *m. persecutoria.* See DÉLIRE *des persécutions.*—**M. persecutoria puerperalis.** M. of persecution occurring in a puerperal woman.—**M. postmenstrualis.** Post-menstrual insanity of a maniacal form. [Mendel (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**M. potatorum.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. præmenstrualis.** Pre-menstrual insanity of a maniacal form. [Mendel (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**M. senilis.** See *Senile m.*—**M. sylvestris.** Of Guislain, melancholia. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. simplex.** See *Simple m.*—**M. sine delirio.** Fr., *manie sans délire.* Insanity without delirium. Of Maudsley, a form of affective insanity consisting in maniacal perversion of the affective life. [D, 36.]—**M. subita.** Transitory m. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. universalis.** Of Young, acute mania. [α, 34.]—**M. with delirium.** 1. M. with fixed delusions. 2. M. with changing delusions and great incoherence. [L, 290.]—**M. with lucid intervals.** Intermittent m.—**Milk m.** Ger., *Milchmanie.* An old term for a form of m. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Morphine m.** Fr., *manie morphinique.* Morphinomania. [α, 34.]—**Partial intellectual m.** See MONOMANIA and OLIGOMANIA.—**Preaching m.** An epidemic prevailing in certain parts of Sweden, in 1841 and 1842, affecting young persons, and mostly girls between twelve and fifteen years old. The person affected generally fell into a trance, followed by tremblings and shakings of the arms and legs or violent convulsive movements. These were succeeded by a period of calm, and then the patient began to speak or preach, sometimes in a recumbent posture, with the eyes shut and the person apparently unconscious of the environment. [" Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 9, 1858, p. 51 (α, 34).]—**Reasoning m.** Of Campagne (according to Mendel), hypomania. Of Spitzka, reasoning monomania. [D, 36.] —**Recent m.** See *Acute m.*—**Senile m.** Lat., *m. senilis.* Simple maniacal excitement without very obvious intellectual enfeeblement in aged persons. Emotional instability, incessant garrulity, and restlessness are the most obvious disturbances. [B. Lewis (α, 34).]—**Simple m.** Lat., *m. simplex.* Fr., *manie simple.* M. without pronounced or permanent excitement. [α, 34.]—**Subacute m.** M. in which there are no acute symptoms. Many of the monomanias may be so considered. [α, 34.]—**Systematized m.** Fr., *manie systématisée.* Of Morel, monomania, so called from the systematized character of its delusions. [D, 36.]—**Transitory m.** Fr., *manie transitoire.* Acute m. lasting a few hours or a few days. Maudsley considers it a mental epilepsy. [B. Lewis (α, 34).] —**Traumatic m.** See DELIRIUM *nervosum traumaticum* and *Traumatic* INSANITY.—**Typho-m.** Acute delirious m. in which the temperature and general condition resemble those of typhoid fever. [B. Lewis (α, 34).]—**Wolf m.** See LYCANTHROPY.

MANIAC, n. Ma'ni^2-a^{2}k. Fr., *maniaque.* Ger., *Tolle, Wahnsinnige.* It., Sp., *maniaco.* 1. An insane person, especially one who is violent in his language or actions. 2. One affected with mania (*q. v.*). [D.]—**Periodical m.** One who suffers from recurring attacks of mania.

MANIACAL, adj. Ma^{2}n-i'a^3-k'l. Lat., *maniacus.* Gr., μανικός (from μανία, madness). Ger., *maniakalisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of mania or madness. [D.]

MANIACOCOMIUM (Lat.), **MANIACOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma(ma^3)-ni(ni^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ko(ko^2)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Insane* ASYLUM.

MANIACUS (Lat.), **MANIAKALISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Ma^2-(ma^3)-ni(ni^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), ma^3-ne-a^{3}k-a^{3}l'li^{2}sh. See MANIACAL.

MANICA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'i^{2}k-a^3. From *manus,* the hand. A covering, such as a sleeve or glove. [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**M. Hippocratis.** Hippocrates's sleeve; an old name for a linen or flannel strainer used in pharmacy. [B, 90.]

MANICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *manicaire.* A genus of palms of the *Areceæ.* The *Manicarieæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Coryphinæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. saccifera.** Fr., *m. porte-sac.* A Brazilian species the juice of the fruits of which is used as a beverage. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

MANICATE, adj. Ma^{2}n'i^{2}k-at. Lat., *manicatus* (from *manica,* a long sleeve). Of pubescence, so dense and interlaced that it may

be stripped off from the surface of the organ like a skin or sleeve. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MANICOCOMIUM (Lat.), **MANICOMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma(ma^3)-ni^{2}k-o(o^3)-ko(ko^2)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -i^{2}k'o^{2}m-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μανικός, of madness, and κομεῖν, to take care of. Fr., *manicome.* See *Insane* ASYLUM.

MANICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Of B. Rush, a grade of insanity differing from mania by being accompanied with a more moderate degree of the same symptoms. [*a*, 34.]

MANICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *manicule.* The fore-foot of a mammal. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MANICUM STRYCHNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)''i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m) stri^{2}k(stru^{6}ch^2)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Of the ancients, a plant, probably a species of nightshade, believed by them to cause madness when taken internally. [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]

MANICURE, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2'ku^{2}r. The business of caring for the hands and nails. [*a*, 34.]

MANIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ma^3-ne, -ne'. See MANIA.

MANIFORM, adj. Ma^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form. Hand-shaped. [*a*, 48.]

MANIGRAPHY, n. Ma^{2}n-i^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *manigraphia* (from μανία, madness, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *manigraphie.* See PSYCHIATRY.

MANIGUETTE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ne-ge^{2}t. 1. See *Melegueta* PEPPER and GRANA *Paradisi.* 2. See HABZELIA *aromatica.*

MANIHOT (Lat.), n. n. and f. indecl. Ma(ma^3)'ni^2-hot. Ger., *Maniok* (2d def.). 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Hibiscus.* 2. Of Plumier, a genus of *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).] —**Bitter m.** See *M. utilissima.*—**M. aipi.** Ger., *milder* (oder *süsser*) *Maniak, süsse Juka, Cassavestrauch.* Syn.: *M. diffusa.* The sweet cassava; a species indigenous to Brazil, many varieties of which are cultivated throughout tropical America. The roots are sweet and wholesome. The seeds are a drastic purgative. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. amara.** See *M. utilissima.*—**M.-capsicone.** A brown, resinous, odorless mass, with a persistent capsicin-like taste, obtained from *M. utilissima*, insoluble in water and in cold alcohol, soluble in boiling alcohol, in ether, and, by the aid of heat, in alkalies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]—**M. carthaginensis.** See *M. janipha.*—**M. diffusa.** See *M. aipi.*—**M. digitata.** Syn.: *Croton digitatus.* A species found in Australia, by some referred to the genus *Jatropha.* [B, 121, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. dulcis.** See *M. aipi.* —**M. edulis.** See *M. utilissima.*—**M. Glaziovii.** A species indigenous to northern Brazil, yielding much commercial caoutchouc known as *ceara*, or scrap-rubber. [B, 5, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. janipha.** Ger., *buchtiger Maniok.* A South American species the roots of which are eaten. The seeds, which are cathartic and emetic, are used in chronic constipation and dropsy, and yield an illuminating oil. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. palmata.** See *M. aipi.*—**M. utilissima.** Fr., *manioc, manioque, médicinier m.* Ger., *nutzbarer* (oder *bitterer*) *Maniok, bittere Juka.* The bitter cassava; a species cultivated in the West Indies, Brazil, and other parts of tropical America. From its roots various food-stuffs are prepared after the removal of the poisonous principle. The cassava meal, used for cassava cakes, etc., is obtained by rasping; the contained starch is separated and used as food under the name of Brazilian arrowroot, and, agglomerated into pellets by heat, forms commercial tapioca. The juice, after the hydrocyanic acid is removed by heat, is used in the West Indies as the basis of *cassareep* for flavoring soups and other dishes. The fresh root is applied to foul ulcers, malignant sores, etc., and the seeds are employed as emetics and cathartics. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix m.** The fresh root of *M. utilissima.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Sweet m.** See *M. aipi.*



MANIHOT UTILISSIMA. [A, 327.]

MANIHOTOXINE, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2-ho^{2}t-o^{2}x'en. A crystalline, highly poisonous substance obtained from the roots of *Manihot utilissima.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).]

MANIKIN, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-ki^{2}n. Fr., *fantôme, mannequin.* A model or lay figure of the body or a portion of it; used in anatomical demonstrations and for practice in bandaging, etc. [*a*, 48.]

MANILUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^2-lu^7(lu)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *manus*, the hand, and *lavare*, to wash. Fr., *maniluve.* See *Hand* BATH.

MANIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^2-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *manus*, the hand, and *metrum*, a measure. See CHEIROMETER.

MANIOC, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}k. 1. The *Manihot utilissima;* also the *Manihot aipi.* 2. A product of either of these plants. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. bâtard** (Fr.). The *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MANIODES (Lat.), adj. Ma(ma^3) ni^2-od'ez(as). Gr., μανιώδης (from μανία, madness, and εἶδος, resemblance). 1. Like a madman, maniacal. 2. Of Dioscorides, causing madness. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

MANIOK (Ger.), n. Ma^3-ne-ok'. See MANIHOT (2d def.).

MANIOPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Ma(ma^3)-ni^2-o(o^3)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μανιοποιός (from μανία, madness, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *maniopœus.* Producing or causing mania. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MANIOQUE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ne-ok. See MANIHOT *utilissima.*

MANIPLE, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-p'l. Lat., *maniplus, manipulus* (from *manus*, the hand. Fr., *manipule.* Ger., *Handvoll.* A handful.

MANIPULATION, n. Ma^{2}n-i^{2}p-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* A handling; any manual procedure, whether for a diagnostic, experimental, or therapeutic purpose.—**Conjoined m.** The simultaneous m. of two different parts of a thing for effecting a given purpose (*e. g.*, of the two poles of the fœtus in the operation of version).

MANIPULE (Fr.), n., **MANIPULUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ma^3-ne-pu^{6}l, ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i^{2}p'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MANIPLE.

MANISAN, n. A syrup prepared from the sap of *Nipa fruticans.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MANISTUPRATION, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2-stu^2-pra'shu^{3}n. See MANUSTUPRATION.

MANITOU SPRINGS, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-tu. A climatic resort in El Paso County, Colorado, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14); *a*, 17.]

MANITRUNK, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-tru^{3}n^{2}k. Lat., *manitruncus.* See PROTHORAX.

MANIVA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-i(e)'va^3(wa^3). See MANIHOT.

MANNA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'na. Gr., μάννα, morsel. Fr., *manne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M.* It., *m.* Sp., *maná* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *aeromel.* 1. Of the pharmacopœias, the concrete exudation of *Fraxinus ornus* (and probably other species of *Fraxinus*), occurring in triangular laminar fragments yellowish-white (sometimes brownish-white) externally, and internally white and crystalline. It has a peculiar odor and a sweet, frequently nauseous, taste. It contains mannite in large quantities, dextrin and sugar (always in the proportion of 2 molecules of dextrin to 1 of sugar), mucilage, and a bitter principle. M. is a mild laxative, and is usually given with other purgatives to conceal the taste of the latter, or to add to their cathartic effects. In Afghanistan the name is given to several varieties of m. occurring as a concrete exudation, in certain seasons and years, on *Cotoneaster nummularia, Alhagi Maurorum, Tamarix gallica*, var. *mannifera*, and *Salsola fœtida.* [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 39).] 2. See M.-TREE. 3. See ALHAGI.—**Alhagi m., Alhajini m.** Lat., *m. alhagina, m. persica.* Fr., *manne alhagi* (ou *d'Alhagi*, ou *de Perse*). Ger., *Himmelsm', Alhagim'.* Ar., *turanjabin.* Persian m., the product of *Alhagi Maurorum* (seu *mannifera*). It occurs in small, round, hard tears, of a light-brownish color, a pleasant saccharine taste, and an odor like that of senna. It is largely composed of melezitose, and is mildly cathartic. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Auserlesene M.** (Ger.), **Ausgelesene M.** (Ger.), **Ausgesuchte M.** (Ger.). See *M. electa* (1st def.).—**Australian m.** Lat., *m. australis.* Fr., *manne d'Australie.* Ger., *australische M.* A sweetish non-medicinal substance occurring in small, rounded, white masses, obtained from the leaves of *Eucalyptus viminalis.* [B, 5, 18, 185 (*a*, 35).] See also *Eucalyptus m.*—**Blätterm'** (Ger.). See *M. foliata.*—**Briançon m.** Lat., *m. laricina, m. laricea, m. brigantina, m. brigantiaca.* Ger., *M. von Briançon, Lärchenm'.* A white saccharine substance consisting of small opaque tears of a sweet taste and slight odor. It contains melezitose, but no mannite. It is an exudation from the leaves of the larch (*Pinus larix*), and is not now known in commerce. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Calabrian m.** Lat., *m. calabrina, m. calabrica.* Ger., *kalabrische M.* Sp., *maná de Calabria* [Mex. Ph.]. A m. once collected in Calabria, Apulia, etc. Leuchtweiss obtained from specimens of it 32 per cent. of mannite. It is hardly known to commerce now. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).] See also *M. calabrina* (2d def.).—**Capace m., Capacy m.** Lat., *m. Capaci.* Fr., *manne Capacy.* Sp., *maná Capacy* [Mex. Ph.]. It., *m. di Capaci.* A fatty, sticky, hard m., clearer in appearance than *Gerace m.*, collected in the district of Capace, Italy, and in Cinesi and Faberetti, in Sicily. [B, 2, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Cedar m.** Lat., *m. cedrina, m. cædra.* Ger., *Cedernhonig, Cederm'.* It., *m. del Libana, m. cedrina.* A sweet substance occurring in small grains on the leaves of the cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus Libani*). [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Celestial m.** See *Alhagi m.*—**Cistus m.** Lat., *m. cistina, m. hispanica, m. ladanifera.* Ger., *Cistenm', spanische M.* A rare product found on the branches and leaves of *Cistus ladaniferus* and other species of *Cistus;* a sugary substance which, under the heat of the sun, hardens into white sticks. [B, 2, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Common m.** Lat., *m. vulgata, m. vulgaris* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu *communis* [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *m. calabrina cannellata* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *m. calabrina electa* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *manne commune* (ou *en sorte*). Ger., *gemeine M., M. in Sorten, körnige M., ordinäre M.* Sp., *maná en suerte* (*ó comun* [Mex. Ph.]). M. of medium quality, collected in the early autumn, consisting of fragments smaller and less brittle than flake m., and mixed with fat m. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Diarbekir m.** See *Oak m.*—**Earth m.** Fr., *manne de terre.* Dulcite, a variety of m. found in Madagascar contaminated with dirt. It occurs in irregular grayish masses, easily soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Eucalyptus m.** Lat., *m. eucalyptina.* Fr., *manne des eucalyptus.* A m. found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa, mannifera*, and *resinifera*, and used as food by the native Australians. It contains sugar, gum, starch, inulin, and lignin. [B, 5 (*a*, 35); B, 46 (*a*, 39).] See also *Australian m.*—**False m's.** Substances resembling m., but containing no mannite. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Fat**

m. Lat., *m. crassa* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *m. spissa* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], *m. sordida* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], *m. inferior*, *m. pinguis* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *m. calabrina* [Netherl. Ph.], *m. de Puglia* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph.], *m. incrassata*. Fr., *manne grasse*. Ger., *dicke* (oder *fette*) *M.* It., *m. grassa*. Sp., *maná graso* [Mex. Ph.]. An inferior variety of m. collected during the autumn. It forms soft, tenacious, brownish masses containing many impurities. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Feine M.** (Ger.). See *Flake m.*—**Flake m.** Lat., *m. canellata* [Russ. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *m. cannulata* [Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *m. longa* [Russ. Ph.], *m. canulata* [Gr. Ph.], *m. optima* [Belg. Ph.], *m. purissima* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *manne en* (ou *de*) *canon*, *m. en larmes*, *m. longue*. Ger., *Röhrenm'*, *lange M.*, *feine M.* It., *m. in cannoli*. Sp., *maná canelón* [Mex. Ph.]. The purest variety of m., consisting usually of large whitish, irregular fragments, light, porous, and brittle, and exhibiting a crystalline or granular fracture. It is derived from the upper portions of the tree, and is collected during the hot months of summer. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Florentine m.** Ger., *florentinische M.* A superior variety of m. not now occurring in commerce. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Gerace m., Géracy m.** Lat., *m. Gerace* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *m. geracina* [Russ. Ph.], *m. Geracy*, *m. Gieraci*. Fr., *manne Géracy* (ou *de Giracy*). Ger., *M. von Geracy*. Sp., *maná de Geracy* [Mex. Ph.]. A fine variety of m. collected near the city of Gerace. It approaches most nearly to flake m. [B, 2, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Himmelsm'** (Ger.). See *Alhagi m.*—**Infusum mannæ carminativum.** Sp., *infusión de maná carminativa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 345 parts of boiling water over a mixture of 7 of senna-leaves and 4 of anise-seeds, adding 30 of m. and 4 of potassium tartrate, and straining when cold. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum mannæ laxativum.** Sp., *infusión de maná laxante* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring about 300 parts of water over 25 of senna-leaves, adding 60 of m. and 8 of magnesium sulphate, and straining off the liquid when it has become cold and the ingredients have dissolved, so that 345 parts of colature are obtained. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Leaf m.** See *M. foliata*.—**Körnige M.** (Ger.). See *Common m.*—**Lange M.** (Ger.). See *Flake m.*—**Larch m.** Ger., *Lärchenm'*. See *Briançon m.*—**Lebanon m.** See *Cedar m.*—**Lerp m.** See LERP.—**Lichen m's.** Crustaceous edible lichens growing in sterile situations, and sometimes wafted by winds to distant localities. Some writers believe the m. of the Israelites to have been showers of cryptogamic plants (See LECANORA *esculenta* and LECANORA *affinis*). [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Liquid m.** Fr., *manne liquide*. See *Alhagi m.* and *M. celastrina*.—**Madagascar m.** See *Earth m.*—**M. alhagina.** See *Alhagi m.*—**M'blumen** (Ger.). A colloquial name for the genera *Bellis* and *Chrysanthemum*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. brigantiaca, M. brigantina.** See *Briançon m.*—**M. cædra.** See *Cedar m.*—**M. calabrica, M. calabrina.** It., *m. calabrese* (2d def.). 1. Of the Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., and Russ. Ph., see *Common m.* 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Fat m.*—**M. canellata** [Russ. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. See *Flake m.*—**M. canellata in fragmentis.** A variety of flake m. containing 37·6 per cent. of mannite. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. canulata.** 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *Flake m.* 2. A very superior m. (not known commercially as a special sort) deposited on sticks or straws inserted in incisions in the tree. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**M. Capaci.** See *Capace m.*—**M. cedrina.** See *Cedar m.*—**M. celastrina.** Ger., *Celastrusm'*, *Chanserm'*. 1. A white, sweet, tenacious substance which liquefies by heat so as to resemble white honey; produced, according to some, by the punctures of an insect (*Psyllus mannifer*) or a species of *Celastrus*; according to others, obtained from a species of jasmine. In Persia it is used in the preparation of confections. [B, 180 (α, 25).] 2. See *Tamarisk m.*—**M. cistina.** See *Cistus m.*—**M. communis** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Common m.*—**M. crassa** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Fat m.*—**M.-croup.** The *Glyceria fluitans* or its prepared seed. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. de fronde.** See *M. foliata*.—**M. de Puglia** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph.]. See *Fat m.*—**M. depurata** [Netherl. Ph.]. Ger., *gereinigte M.* M. communis dissolved in an equal weight of water, strained, and evaporated to stiffness. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. electa.** Ger., *ausgesuchte M.* (1st def.), *ausgelesene M.* (1st def.), *auserlesene M.* (1st def.). 1. The dry, white, round pieces selected from common m. [B, 180 (α, 35).] 2. Of the Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see *Flake m.*—**M. eucalyptina.** See *Eucalyptus m.*—**M. foliata.** Fr., *m. de fronde*. Ger., *Blätterm'*. It., *m. di foglia*. M. exuding from the leaf and not from the stem. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. forsata, M. forsatella.** It., *m. di corpo*. M. which exudes from an incision in the tree. It is less esteemed than the *M. foliata*. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. Gerace** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], **M. geracina** [Russ. Ph.], **M. Geracy, M. Gieraci.** See *Gerace m.* and *Common m.*—**M. granulosa.** Fr., *manne en grains*. See *Common m.*—**M.-gum-tree.** The *Eucalyptus viminalis*. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. hebraica** [Don]. The *Alhagi Maurorum*; so called because considered to be the source of the m. of the Israelites. [B, 180, 496 (α, 35).] See also *Lichen m's.*—**M. hispanica.** See *Cistus m.*—**M. incrassata, M. inferior.** See *Fat m.*—**M. in grains.** See *Common m.*—**M. in guttis, M. in lacrimis.** Fr., *manne de canon* (ou *en larmes*). Ger., *tropfenförmige M.* It., *m. in lagrime*. Sp., *maná lágrima* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *m. lacrimata*. M. (*e. g.*, *m. forsata*) which exudes spontaneously in the form of tears. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. in sorts.** Lat., *m. in sortibus*, *m. in sortis*. See *Common m.*—**M. Israelitarum.** See *M. of the Israelites*.—**M. lacrimata.** See *M. in lacrimis*.—**M. ladanifera.** See *Cistus m.*—**M. laricea, M. laricina.** See *Briançon m.*—**M. longa** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *m. longue*. See *Flake m.*—**M. mastichina.** Fr., *manne mastichine*. M. in grains, by some identified with common m., by others with Briançon m. [B, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. of Mount Sinai, M. of Sinai.** Fr., *manne du Sinaï*. 1. Tamarisk m. 2. Briançon m. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. of the Hebrews, M. of the Israelites, M. of the wilderness.** Lat., *m. Israelitarum*. Fr., *manne de désert*. The m. or bread with which the Hebrews were miraculously provided in their exodus; described as "like coriander-seed, white," tasting "like wafers made with honey," and melting "when the sun waxed hot." Some consider it a natural product. See *Tamarisk m.*, *Alhagi m.*, and *Lichen m's.* [A, 510; B, 2, 77, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. optima** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Flake m.*—**M. persica.** See *Alhagi m.*—**M. pinguis** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Fat m.*—**M. purissima** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Flake m.*—**M. quercea, M. quercina.** See *Oak m.*—**M. seri lactis.** An old name for sugar of milk. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. siciliana.** 1. See *Sicilian m.* 2. Of the Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., see *Common m.*—**M. sordida** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], **M. spissa** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Fat m.*—**M. spontanea.** See *Flake m.*—**M'stoff** (Ger.). See MANNITE.—**M. sugar.** Fr., *sucre de manne*. Ger., *M'zucker*. See MANNITE.—**M'syrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Syrupus mannæ*.—**M. tabulata.** See *M. in lacrimis*.—**M. tamariscina.** See *Tamarisk m.*—**M. thuris.** Fr., *manne d'encens*. Ger., *Weihrauchm'*. Small, clear, translucent grains (or coarse powder) of olibanum. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M.-tree.** See the major list.—**M. vulgaris** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], **M. vulgata.** See *Common m.*—**Oak m.** Lat., *M. quercea*, *M. quercina*. Ger., *Eichenm'*, *Eichenhonig*. A highly saccharine exudation occurring on the oaks in the regions of Diarbekir, caused by the puncture of a species of *Coccus*. It solidifies in very small grains or tears, and is collected either by shaking the grains from the tree into linen cloths, or by dipping the small branches into vessels of hot water, and evaporating the solution to a syrup. In the latter form it is used to sweeten food, or is mixed with flour to form cakes. An impure form of this m. was found to contain no starch or dextrin. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**Persian m.** Lat., *m. persica* (1st def.). Ger., *persische M.* 1. See *Alhagi m.* 2. See *Tamarisk m.*—**Picked m.** See *M. electa* (1st def.).—**Poland m., Prussian m.** Fr., *manne de Pologne* (ou *de Prusse*). Ger., *polnische M.* The *Glyceria fluitans*, also its seeds. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Röhrenm'** (Ger.). See *Flake m.*—**Römische M.** (Ger.). A superior m. not found in commerce. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Shirkhist m.** See SHIRKHIST.—**Sicilian m.** Lat., *m. siciliana*. Ger., *sicilianische M.* It., *m. di Sicilia*. Sp., *maná de Sicilia* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. An impure m. occurring commercially in small, soft, round fragments, of a dirty-brown color, and intermixed with particles of flake m. 2. An old name for a m. approaching Gerace m. in quality. [B, 2, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**Small m.** Tolfa m., a trade name for the inferior sort of m., occurring in smaller pieces than the flake m., and loosely agglutinated. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Spanish m.** Ger., *spanische M.* See *Cistus m.*—**Syrupus mannæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*simplex* [Swiss Ph.]). Ger., *M'syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of m. dissolved in 35 [Belg. Ph.] (40 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of water, and boiled down with 60 parts [Belg. Ph.] (50 [Ger. Ph.]) of sugar to 100 parts (with 15 parts of sugar to 10 [Gr. Ph.]) of strained colature; or of 20 parts of m., 40 of water, 10 of clarified honey, and 45 of sugar, dissolved together and evaporated over the water bath to 100 parts of filtered syrup [Swiss Ph.]; or of 3 parts of common m. dissolved in 12 of warm water, filtered, and boiled down with 16 of sugar [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus mannæ compositus** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *cum m.*—**Tabellæ cum m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de* MANNE.—**Tafelförmige M.** (Ger.). See *Flake m.*—**Tamarisk m., Tamarix m.** Lat., *m. tamariscina*. Ger., *Tamariskenm'*. Ar., *gaz-angabin*. A honey-like substance produced by the punctures of an insect (*Coccus manniparus*) on the branches of *Tamarix gallica*, var. *mannifera*. Landerer and others consider it the m. of the Israelites. One specimen examined was found to consist of one fifth water, a large proportion of cane-sugar, lævulose, glucose, and dextrin. It contains no mannite. [B, 2, 5, 18, 180, 185, 496 (α, 35).]—**Tolfa m.** See *Small m.*—**Troches of m.** See *Tablettes de* MANNE.—**Toskanische M.** (Ger.). A superior m. seldom, if ever, occurring now in commerce. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Tropfenförmige M.** (Ger.). See *M. in lacrimis*.—**Turkish m.** Tigala or trehala; a substance produced in the cocoons of a coleopterous insect which infests the *Larix persica*. It contains trehalose. [B, 5, 14, 18 (α, 35).]—**Weihrauchm'** (Ger.). See *M. thuris*.

MANNA-TREE, n. Ma²n'na³-tre. The *Fraxinus ornus*, var. *mannifera*. [α, 35.]—**Alhagi m.-t.** See ALHAGI *Maurorum*.—**Australian m.-t.** See under *Australian* MANNA.—**Briançon m.-t.** The *Pinus larix*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Oak m.-t.** The *Quercus vallonea* and *Quercus persica*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

MANNE (Fr.), n. Ma³n. See MANNA.—**Émulsion laxative à la m.** [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. A mixture of 4 parts of alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum, 60 of manna, and 180 of simple emulsion. [B, 92, 93 (α, 14).]—**Looch de m.** See LINCTUS *mannatus*.—**M. de canon.** See *Flake* MANNA.—**M. d'encens.** See MANNA *thuris*.—**M. des îles du Cap Vert.** A substance of unknown botanical origin, furnishing mannite. [B, 93 (α, 39).]—**M. du Liban.** 1. Mastich (resin of *Pistacia lentiscus*). [B, 173 (α, 35).] 2. See *Cedar* MANNA.—**M. en bâtons, M. en canon.** See *Flake* MANNA.—**M. en sortes.** See *Common* MANNA.—**M. terrestre.** See CANTHARELLUS *cibarius*.—**Tablettes de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tabellæ cum manna* [Fr. Cod.]. Troches or lozenges of manna, each containing 4 parts of manna, 1 part of gum arabic, and 15 parts of powdered sugar, with a slight flavoring of water of orange-flowers. [B.]

MANNEQUIN (Fr.), n. Ma³n-n'ka²n². See MANIKIN.

MANN-FRUIT, n. Ma²n'fru²t. The root of *Cyperus esculentus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]

MANNIDE, n. Ma²n'i²d(id). 1. A syrupy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, or mannite deprived of the elements of two molecules of water. It has a sweetish-bitter taste, and is very soluble in water and in absolute alcohol. Heated to 140° C., it gives off visible vapors without alteration, and, exposed to a humid atmosphere, it passes into the form of mannite. An isomeric form, *isomannide*, is known. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39); "Bull. de la soc. chim. de Paris," Dec. 28, 1883; in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Jan., Feb., 1884, p. 38 (B).] 2. In

the pl., *m's*, certain glucosides which have as one of their decomposition products a derivative of mannite (quinovin). [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MANNIFEROUS, adj. Ma^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *mannifer* (from *manna*, manna, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mannifère*. Bearing manna. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MANNIKIN, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-ki^{2}n. See MANIKIN.

MANNIPAROUS, adj. Ma^{2}n-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *manniparus* (from *manna*, manna, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *mannipare*. Yielding or producing manna. [*a*, 48.]

MANNISULPHURIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2-su^{3}l-fu^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide mannisulfurique*. See MANNITE-*sulphuric acid*.

MANNIT (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}n-net'. See MANNITE.—**M'gährung.** See *Viscous* FERMENTATION.—**M'säure.** See MANNITIC ACID.—**M'schwefelsäure, M'tetraschwefelsäure, M'trischwefelsäure.** See MANNITE-*sulphuric acid*.

MANNITA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ni(ne)'ta^3. See MANNITE.

MANNITAN, n. Ma^{2}n'i^2-t'n. Fr., *mannitane*. Ger., *M.* A yellowish-white syrupy substance, $C_6H_{12}O_5 = C_6H_8(OH)_4O$, of very sweet taste (according to others, having only a slightly sweet taste), amorphous but crystallizing on long exposure to dry air, deliquescing in moist air, and easily soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is prepared by heating mannite with sulphuric acid. [B; B, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

MANNITARTARIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{36}$, not yet isolated. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]

MANNITARTRATE, n. Ma^{2}n-i^2-ta^{3}r'trat. A salt of mannitartaric acid. Calcium m. and magnesium m. are known. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

MANNITE, n. Ma^{2}n'it. Lat., *mannita* [Fr. Cod.], *mannitum* [Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mannit.* It., *m.* Sp., *manito.* Syn.: *manna sugar.* An hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6 = C_6H_8(OH)_6 = CH_2(OH)-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CH_2(OH)$, occurring in the form of very sweet acicular or prismatic crystals derived from the sap of *Fraxinus ornus* (manna) and of apple and cherry trees, from various species of *Fungi* and *Algæ*, from the bulbs of several varieties of vegetables, from the leaves of *Syringia vulgaris* and *Ligustrum vulgare*, and from other plants and trees. It is found in dogs' urine, especially after the prolonged ingestion of morphine. M. melts at 166° C. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38); M. Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 297.] See also HEXONE *alcohol*.—**Anhydrous m., M. anhydride.** See MANNITAN.—**M. dibromhydrin.** A substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_4Br_2$, forming large colorless foliate crystals insoluble in cold water, and melting at 174° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. dichlorhydrin.** See HEXONE *dichlorhydrate*.—**M. ether.** An amorphous, sticky substance, $(C_6H_{13}O_5)_2O$, obtained, along with mannitone, by heating m. with water in sealed tubes. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]—**M. formate.** Fr., *m. formique.* An unstable substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_4(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hexacetate.** Fr., *m. hexacétique.* Ger., *M'essigester.* A substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, crystallizing in white kernels, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melting at 100° C. [B, 93, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hexabenzoate.** Fr., *m. hexabenzoïque.* The compound $C_6H_8(C_7H_5O_2)_6$. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]—**M. nitrate.** See NITROMANNITE.—**M.-sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Mannitschwefelsäure.* A substitution compound of m. and sulphuric acid. M.-disulphuric acid (Ger., *Mannitdischwefelsäure*), $C_6H_{12}O_4(SO_4H)_2$, and m.-trisulphuric acid (Ger., *Mannittrischwefelsäure*), $C_6H_{11}O_3(SO_4H)_3$, are obtained by dissolving m. in strong sulphuric acid; m.-tetrasulphuric acid (Ger., *Mannittetraschwefelsäure*) and m.-hexasulphuric acid (Ger., *Mannithexaschwefelsäure*), $C_6H_8(HSO_4)_6$, have also been isolated. [B, 4; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MANNITIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Ger., *Mannitsäure.* An amorphous substance, $C_6H_{12}O_7 = C_5H_6(OH)_5CO.OH$, acting both as a monobasic acid and as an alcohol, derived from mannite by oxidation. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in ether. [B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MANNITOL, n. Ma^{2}n'i^{2}t-o^{2}l. A new name for mannite (*q. v.*).

MANNITONE, n. Ma^{2}n'i^{2}t-on. A substance, isomeric with mannitan, obtainable in well-formed crystals by heating mannite with water in sealed tubes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

MANNITOSE, n. Ma^{2}n'i^{2}t-os. A yellow, non-crystallizable body, $C_6H_7(OH)_5O = C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from mannite by oxidation, isomeric with lævulose, and bearing a close resemblance to it in physical properties, but having no effect on the plane of polarization. [B, 4, 9.]

MANNITUM [Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ni(ne)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See MANNITE.

MÄNNLEINWEIRAUCH (Ger.), n. Man'lin-vi-ra^3-u^{4}ch^2. See OLIBANUM *masculum*.

MANNOSE, n. Ma^{2}n'os. See MANNITOSE.

MANNSTREU (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}n'stroi. See ERYNGIUM.

MANNYL, n. Ma^{2}n'i^{2}l. The sexvalent alcohol radicle of mannite, C_6H_8.

MANOMETER, n. Ma^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *manometrum* (from *μανός*, thin, rare, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *manomètre*, *manomètre à mercure et à air libre* (1st def.). Ger., *M.*, *aërostatische Wage* (1st def.), *Druckmesser.* 1. An instrument for measuring the density of gases or vapors, more rarely of liquids. 2. An instrument used to determine the force of blood-pressure, consisting of a long graduated tube filled with mercury, on the surface of which is a float carrying an indicator. The lower end of the tube is inserted into a large artery, so that by the force of the blood-current the mercury is carried upward, and the pressure is recorded on the tube. [R; L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**Compensating m.** Fr., *manomètre compensateur.* Ger., *compensirender M.* A Magendie's m. having two vertical columns of mercury, one oscillating as in the ordinary instrument, but the other communicating with the reservoir of mercury by a very fine capillary tube, the mercury being elevated and lowered without oscillations. [Longet (*a*, 34).]—**Differential m.** Fr., *manomètre différentiel.* Of Bernard, a m. used in physiology to measure the comparative pressures in two blood-vessels. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**Ear m.** Fr., *manomètre pour l'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrm'.* A m. used in connection with the ear. Politzer's ear m. consists of a small glass tube, 2 to 3 mm. wide, fitted into an India-rubber stopper, and furnished with a drop of colored fluid. This tube is to be hermetically sealed into the external meatus. During the Valsalvian experiment the fluid in the m. is seen to rise. Its use affords an independent proof of the opening of the Eustachian tube by the act of swallowing. [F.]—**Frog m.** Ger., *Frosch-M.* Of Ludwig, an apparatus for studying the action of different fluids on the frog's heart. [K, 19.]—**Magendie's m.** An apparatus consisting of a small flask filled with mercury which has a horizontal tube filled with a saline solution passing through its neck to communicate with a severed artery; a vertical tube arising from the bottom of the flask contains a thin column of mercury that registers the oscillations of the blood. ["Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1850, p. 94 (*a*, 34).]—**Maximal m.** A m.-tube provided with a valve opening from the heart. Inserted into the right auricle, it registers the heightened blood-pressure during the systole. It is not influenced by the "negative pressure," since the valve closes during diastole. [K.] Cf. *Minimal m.*—**Mercury m.** Fr., *manomètre à mercure.* Poiseuille's m. [*a*, 34.]—**Minimal m.** A m. with a valve opening toward the heart. Introduced into the auricles, it will only register the so-called "negative pressure" of the diastole, since the valve closes during the systole. The pressure is registered by the falling of a column of mercury. [K.] Cf. *Maximal m.*—**Poiseuille's m.** A V-shaped glass tube containing mercury, having one of its stems longer than the other; the shorter leg is bent horizontally and provided with a stop-cock at its end; a piece of elastic tubing is attached to the latter to connect it with the end of a divided artery. Between the mercury and the stop-cock is a solution of salt, or of sulphate or carbonate of sodium to prevent coagulation of the blood. [Marshall (*a*, 34).]—**Registering m.** See *Ludwig's* KYMOGRAPH.—**Spring-m.** Ger., *Federm'.* Of Fick, a hollow spring connected by a rubber tube with an artery. The pressure of the blood tends to straighten the spring, and communicates a movement to a registering lever. [K, 16.]

MANORA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)-no'ra^3. See JASMINUM *sambac*.

MANOSCOPE, n. Ma^{2}n'o-skop. From *μανός*, thin, rare, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *m.* See MANOMETER and BAROSCOPE (2d def.).

MANOSQUE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-nosk. A place in the department of the Basses-Alpes, France, where there are two sulphurous and diuretic springs. [L, 30, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MANSANA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-sa(sa^3)'na^3. Of Gmelin, the genus *Zizyphus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. arborea.** See ZIZYPHUS *jujuba*.

MANSCHINELLENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}nsh-en-e^{2}l'le^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Hippomane.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MANSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'shi^2(si^2)-o. From *manere*, to remain. Of old writers, rest of an organ from its function. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MANSORIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-so'ri^2 u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BUCCINATOR.

MANSOURA, n. A place in the province of Constantine, Algeria, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MANSTUPRATION, n. Ma^{2}n-stu^2-pra'shu^{3}n. See MANUSTUPRATION.

MANTEAU (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-to. 1. A mantle. 2. Of De Candolle, the somewhat modified calycinal organs of the double anemones. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris*.—**M. des hémisphères.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**M. du Christ.** See DATURA *fastuosa*.—**M. royal.** See AQUILEGIA *vulgaris*.

MANTEL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}nt'e^{2}l. 1. See MANTLE. 2. See ARIL.—**Embryonalm'.** In the development of ascidians, the embryonal sac. [*a*, 39.]—**Gehirnm'.** See *Brain* MANTLE.—**Gekrösm'.** See MESENTERY.—**Grosshirnm', Hirnm'.** See *Brain* MANTLE.—**Kambiumm'.** See PERICAMBIUM.—**M'einschnitt.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**M'kante.** The edge formed by the union of the external and mesal surfaces of the hemispheres, and bordering on the great longitudinal fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**M'schlitz.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**M'tasche.** See the major list.—**M'theil.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**Markm'.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.—**Samenm'.** See ARIL.—**Zellenm'.** See *Cellular* COAT.

MANTELTASCHE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}nt'e^{2}l-ta^{3}sh-e^2. The posterior transverse fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**Vordere M.** The anterior transverse fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]

MANTLE, n. Ma^{2}ntl. A.-S., *mæntel*, *mentel.* Lat., *pallium*, *stragulum* (2d def.). Fr., *manteau.* Ger., *Mantel.* A cloak-like covering; an envelope. 1. Of Reichert, the expanded or covering portion of the cerebral hemisphere, which covers in the lateral ventricle. [A, 5.] See *Brain m.* 2. In ornithology, the upper portion of the body of a bird between the neck and the tail-feathers, including the upper surfaces of the wings. [L, 221.] 3. The external integument or body-wall of most of the *Mollusca*, which is largely developed, secreting the shell, and forming a cloak in which the viscera are protected. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L, 206 (*a*, 27).]—**Brain m.** [Burdach]. Ger., *Gehirnmantel*, *Grosshirnmantel*, *Hirnmantel.* The m. (1st def.) considered as being made up of the cerebral

convolutions, corpus callosum, fornix, and hippocampus major. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 20, 1889, p. 57 (α, 17).]

MANUBRIATUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-bri^2-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *manubrium*, a handle. Ger., *behandhabt*. Provided with a handle or handle-shaped appendage. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

MANUBRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)′bri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *manus*, the hand. Fr., *manubrie*. Ger., *Griff* (1st def.). It., *manico*. Sp., *mango*. 1. A handle (as of the obstetrical forceps). 2. A hollow process suspended from the swimming-bell of a medusa, or from the roof of a gonocalyx, having gastric or genital functions. [L.] 3. In the globule (*antheridium*) of the *Characeæ*, an oblong cell or vesicle projecting from the centre of each valve or shield, and bearing at its apex a smaller cell on the sides of which are supported six small cells, to each of which are attached four slender filaments containing antherozooids. 4. See *M. sterni*. [B, 77, 104, 123 (α, 35).]—**M. manus.** Fr., *porte-main*, *manche de la main*. The radius. [L, 349 (α, 29).]—**M. of the malleus.** Lat., *m. mallei*. Fr., *manche du marteau*. Ger., *Handhabe*, *Handgriff des Hammers*. The part of the malleus inserted into the membrana tympani. It has three surfaces, which gradually approach each other and unite in the tip or point. This point or tip is flattened into a small disc, one surface of which is turned toward the external auditory canal, and is plainly visible as the pale round centre of the umbo. [F, 33.]—**M. sterni.** The flat triangular bony segment forming the first or uppermost piece of the sternum ; articulating with the clavicles and the first two pairs of costal cartilages. [B.]

MANUDUCTION (Fr.), n. Ma^3-nu^6-du^{6}k-se-o^{2}n^2. From *manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading). The work performed by the hands in surgical operations, and particularly in obstetrical practice. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

MANULUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-lu^2(lu)′vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *manus*, the hand, and *lavare*, to wash. Fr., *manuluve*, *maniluve*. See *Hand* BATH.

MANUS (Lat.), n. f. Man(ma^{3}n)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ma′nus*. Gr., χείρ. The hand ; in ornithology, all the wing (except the feathers) beyond the wrist ; the metacarpus and digits with the associated soft parts. [L, 343.]—**M. Christi.** Of the old writers, a troche. Two varieties are distinguished—those made with and those made without pearls (*M. Christi perlatæ* and *m. Christi simplices*). [B ; A, 325 (α, 48).]—**M. curta.** See TALIPOMANUS.—**M. Dei.** Fr., *emplâtre de la main de Dieu* (2d def.). 1. Of the Mex. Ph., see *Emplastrum oxidi* PLUMBI *cum acetate cuprico*. 2. A plaster made of a mixture of oil, beeswax, myrrh, frankincense, mastic, gum ammoniac, galbanum, turpentine, etc. [B, 46 (α, 39).]—**M. hepatis.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver*.—**M. hominis mortui.** The hand of a dead man. Formerly the touch of a dead man's hand, or rubbing with it, was considered efficacious in the treatment of various kinds of tumors. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**M. jecoris.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver*.—**M. regalis.** See *Royal* TOUCH.—**M. vara.** See TALIPOMANUS.

MANUSTUPRATION, n. Ma^{2}n-u^2-stu^2-pra′shu^{3}n. Lat., *manustupratio* (from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to ravish). Ger., *manustuprirung*. Masturbation.

MANYPLIES, n. pl. Me^{2}n′i^2-pliz. See OMASUM.

MANZANILLA (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}n-tha^3-nel′ya^3. Lit., a little apple. See ANTHEMIS *nobilis* and ARTEMISIA *absinthium*. [B, 5, 121 (α, 35).]

MANZANITA (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}n-tha^3-ne′ta^3. See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *glauca* and ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *pungens*.

MAPLE, n. Map′l. The genus *Acer*. [B, 18, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Ash-leaved m., Ash m.** The *Negundo aceroides*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bird's-eye m.** A variety of *Acer saccharinum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Black sugar m.** The *Acer saccharinum*, var. *nigrum*. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Common (European) m.** The *Acer campestre*. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Common sugar m.** See ACER *saccharinum*.—**Greater m., Great m.** The sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*). [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**M. sugar.** Sugar obtained from the sap of *Acer saccharinum*. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Red m.** See ACER *rubrum*.—**Rock m., Sugar m.** See ACER *saccharinum*.—**Sycamore m.** The *Acer pseudo-platanus*.—**Virginia m.** See ACER *rubrum*.

MAPOURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)-pu′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *m*. Of Aublet, a genus of rubiaceous plants ; by some authors considered a section of the genus *Psychotria*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. guianensis.** Fr., *m. de la Guiane*, *mapou blanc*. A species the leaves of which are employed in the West Indies in lotions for ophthalmia. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

MAPPA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}p(ma^{3}p)′pa^3. 1. A napkin or towel. [A, 312 (α, 48).] 2. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**M. tanaria.** A species of *M.* (2d def.) found in the Indian Archipelago, the astringent bark of which is used in diarrhœa and similar diseases. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. ventris** [Vesalius]. See OMENTUM.

MAPROUNEA (Lat.), **MAPROUNIA** (Lat.), **MAPRUNEA** (Lat.), n's f. Ma(ma^3)-pru′ne^2 a^3, -ni^2-a^3, -pru^2(pru)′ne^2-a^3. Fr., *maprounier*. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs of the *Crotoneæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. brasiliensis.** Fr., *m. du Brésil*. A species found in Brazil, where the root is employed in decoction and as a clyster in indigestion. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

MARANDA, n. A myrtaceous tree growing in Ceylon. The leaves are employed in decoction in syphilis. According to some, it is the *Syzygium zeylanicum*. [A, 496 (α, 35).]

MARANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-ans′eos* (*-is*). Gr., μάρανσις (from μαραίνειν, to waste away). See MARASMUS.

MARANTA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^3-ra^{3}n′ta^3. From *Maranta*, a Venetian botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *m.*, *marante*. Ger., *Marante*. 1. A genus of scitaminaceous herbs giving its name to the *Marantaceæ* (Fr., *marantacées* ; Ger., *Marantaceen*), which are the marants or arrow-roots, an order of epigynous monocotyledons belonging to Lindley's *Amomales* ; now included, under the name of *Maranteæ* (Fr., *marantée*), in the *Scitamineæ* as a tribe. Most of the species contain in their rhizomes an abundance of pure starch. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, the fecula obtained from the root of *M. arundinacea* (see ARROW-ROOT). [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 170.]—**Amylum** (seu **Fecula**) **marantæ.** Arrow-root. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**M. allouya.** Fr., *m. d'Amérique*. Ger., *kopfförmige Marante*. A species indigenous to South America and the West Indies. The root, *radix curcumæ americanæ*, is eaten boiled or roasted, and yields part of the arrow-root of commerce. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. arouma.** Fr., *m. effilée*. A species found in Guiana ; the root, which contains starch, is employed as a vulnerary. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. arundinacea.** Fr., *m. à feuilles de balisier*, *herbe aux flèches*, *digne dame*. Ger., *rohrartige* (oder *schilfartige*) *Marante*, *Pfeilwurzel*. The arrow-root plant, the *araruta* of Brazil ; a species indigenous to tropical America from Mexico to Brazil and to the West Indies. It was once reputed alexipharmic, a beverage made from the juice with water being considered a preservative against any poison of a hot nature. The fecula of the root (the m. of the U. S. Ph. of 1870) constitutes most of the true arrow-root of commerce. [Hughes, 1750 ; B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See *M. allouya*.—**M. galanga.** See ALPINIA *galanga*.—**M. geniculata, M. indica.** Fr., *m. des Indes*. Ger., *indische Marante*. A plant indigenous to Bengal, Java, and the Philippines, and cultivated in the West Indies. It is now generally considered a variety of *M. arundinacea*, the properties of which it possesses. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. lutea.** Fr., *m. cachibou* (ou *cachibu*). Ger., *gelbe Marante*. A species found in the West Indies and South America, the leaves of which are incrusted on their lower surface with a white, resinous, chalk-like substance which the natives scrape off and use in strangury. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. nobilis.** A West Indian species which, according to Lindley, yields arrow-root. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. ramosissima.** A species cultivated in the East Indies for the sake of the arrow-root which its roots yield. It is distinct from the *M. arundinacea*. [A, 496 ; B, 19, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. starch.** Ger., *M'stärke*. See ARROW-ROOT.

MARANTACEOUS, adj. Ma^{2}r-a^{2}n-ta′shu^{3}s. In botany, having the characters of or resembling the genus *Maranta* ; belonging to the *Marantaceæ* (see MARANTA). [α, 35.]

MARANTE (Ger.), n. Ma^3-ra^{3}nt′e^2. See MARANTA.—**Kopfförmige M.** See MARANTA *allouya*.—**Rohrartige M., Schilfartige M.** See MARANTA *arundinacea*.

MARANTIC, adj. Ma^{2}r-a^{2}n′ti^{2}k. Gr., μαραντικός (from μάρανσις, decay). Lat., *maranticus*. Pertaining to maransis or marasmus. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MARASCHINO (It.), n. Ma^3-ra^3-ske′no. A liqueur made from a special kind of cherry called marasca, growing wild in northern Italy, especially in Dalmatia. [A, 14.]

MARASMIC, adj. Ma^{2}r-a^{2}z′mi^{2}k. From μαρασμός, decay. Pertaining to, attended with, or affected with marasmus. [α, 48.]

MARASMIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of white-spored agarics. The *Marasmieæ* (Fr., *marasmiées*) are a family of the *Agaricinei*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. alliaceus.** A rare species of an alliaceous odor, growing in woods in Carolina. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. cepaceus, M. fœniculatus.** Species which are used like *M. scorodonius*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. fœtidus.** A garlicky species occurring on decayed twigs. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. impudicus.** A small fœtid species occurring on or about the trunks of pines. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. oreades.** Fr., *mousseron-Godaille* (ou *cheville*, ou *de Dieppe*, ou *d'Orléans*, ou *d'automne*, ou *pied dur*), *faux-mousseron*. Ger., *Herbstmusseron*, *Nelkenblätterschwamm*. The champignon, or fairy-ring champignon : a species growing in pastures. It has a pleasant spicy odor and taste, and is eaten dried. Berkeley says it is easy of digestion, and the best of all *Fungi* for the table. [Cooke ; B, 19, 49, 105, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. perforans.** A fœtid species found on fir-leaves in Scotland and the United States. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. peronatus.** A large acrid species growing in woods amongst leaves. It may readily be distinguished by the stiff yellow hairs or bristles at the base of the stem. By some it is regarded as a variety of *M. urens*. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. porreus.** A species growing in woods. It has a strong garlicky odor which persists for years in dried specimens. [B, 316, Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. scorodonius.** Ger., *Lauchschwamm*. A species growing on heaths and dried pastures. In Austria, Germany, and other parts of Europe it is largely used as food, though it has a strong garlicky odor and taste. [Cooke ; B, 49, 121, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. terginus.** A species having a taste like that of *M. oreades* ; found on dead beech-leaves. [Cooke (α, 35).]—**M. urens.** A species having yellowish or brownish gills, and the stem clothed at the base with a white down. It is found occasionally growing with *M. oreades*, but is not edible, having an acrid stinging taste. [Cooke (α, 35).]

MARASMOID, adj. Ma^{2}r-a^{2}s′moid. Gr., μαρασμώδης (from μαρασμός, decay, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *marasmodes*, *marasmoides*. Ger., *marasmusähnlich*. 1. Resembling marasmus. 2. Affected with marasmus. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MARASMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)-mo^{2}p′i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From μαρασμός, decay, and πῦρ, fire. 1. Senile marasmus accompanied with hectic fever. 2. Hectic fever. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MARASMOUS, adj. Ma^{2}r-a^{2}s′mu^{3}s. See MARASMIC.

MARASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., μαρασμός (from μαραίνειν, to decay). Fr., *marasme*. Ger., *M.*, *Schwund*. 1. A kind of atrophy ; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease. 2. The continuous low condition of nutrition as it is caused by bad nourishment or occurs normally in old age. [D, 3, 20.]—**General m.** Wasting or decay of the entire body and vital forces, as from long-continued pain, loss of sleep, starvation, etc. [D, 35.]—**Infantile m.** Lat., *m. infantilis*. Fr., *athrepsie*

[Parrot]. Ger., *Athrepsie*, *Atrophie der Kinder*, *Darm-* (oder *Magendarm-*) *Atrophie*. M. existing at birth, or supervening from feebleness of constitution or deficiency of milk. [Hosack (α, 34).]—**Krankheitsm'** (Ger.). See *M. præmaturus*.—**M. anhæmia.** Of Good, anæmia. [α, 34.]—**M. atrophia.** An old pleonastic term for m.—**M. climactericus.** Of Good, a general decline of weight and strength at the age of senescence, without any manifest cause. It is more frequently observed in men than in women. [α, 34.]—**M. debilium.** Of Hosack, m. induced by derangement of the digestive or assimilatory functions. [α, 34.]—**M. inanitorum.** Of Hosack, m. caused by excessive evacuations, such as loss of blood. [α, 34.]—**M. lactantium.** See *Infantile m*.—**M. phthisis.** In its old significance, tuberculosis pulmonum; afterward wasting caused by tuberculosis. [α, 34.]—**M. præmaturus.** Ger., *Krankheitsm'*. M. caused by disease. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. senilis.** Ger., *Alterm'*, *Altersschwund*. The atrophy of all the tissues which occurs normally and slowly in old people. [D, 3.]—**M. senilis corneæ** [Beer]. See ARCUS *senilis corneæ*.—**M. syphiliticus.** M. occurring as an indirect result of syphilis. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**M. tabes.** Of Good, tabes. [α, 34.]—**M. tabes dorsalis.** See TABES *dorsalis*.—**M. tabes purulenta.** Of Good, m. due to the absorption of pus. [α, 34.]—**M. tabes strumosa.** Of Good, tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. [α, 34.]—**M. tabe svenenata, M. venenata.** Of Hosack, m. caused by systemic poisoning, as by lead, mercury, etc. [α, 34.]

MARASQUIN (Fr.), **MARASQUINO** (Sp.), n's. Ma³-ra³s-ka²n², ma³-ra³s-ke'no. See MARASCHINO.

MARAT (Fr.), n. Ma³-ra³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

MARATHRITES (Lat.), n. m. Ma²r(ma³r)-a²th(a³th)-ri(re)'-tez(tas). Gen., *-it'u* (*-it'ae*). Gr., μαραθρίτης (from μάραθρον, fennel). Wine impregnated with fennel. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

MARATHRON (Lat.), **MARATHRUM** (Lat.), n's, n. Ma²r-(ma³r)a²th(a³th)'ro²n, -ru³m(ru⁴m). Gr., μάραθρον, μάραθον. 1. Of the ancients, the *Fœniculum vulgare*. 2. A genus of podostemaceous plants, of the *Mourereæ*. The *Marathreæ* of Corda and Warming are a subtribe of the *Podostemeæ*. The *Marathrineæ* of Dumortier are the *Podostemonaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35); B, 245.]—**M. silvestre.** See FŒNICULUM *vulgare*.

MARATIA MOOGHOO (Tam.), n. A certain capsule, with its seeds, found in Indian bazaars. It is sedative, anodyne, and slightly intoxicating, and is used in diarrhœa. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MARAUGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma²r(ma³r)-a⁴'(a³'u⁴)-ji²(gi²)-a³. Gr., μαραυγία. An old term for metamorphopsia. [F.]

MARBELLA (Sp.), n. Ma³r-be²l'ya³. A place in the province of Malaga, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14, 43).]

MARBLE, n. Ma³rb'l. Gr., μάρμαρος. Lat., *marmor*. Fr., *marbre*. Ger., *Marmor*. It., *marmo*. Sp., *mármol*. A native carbonate of calcium, usually associated with other metallic salts in variable amount, forming hard, brittle, compact masses susceptible of a high polish, soluble in hydrochloric acid, and converted by heating into lime. It was formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as *marmor*, and is still official in the Br. Ph. as *marmor album* or white m. [B.]—**Metallic m.** Lat., *marmor metallicum* (seu *metallorum*). Native barium sulphate; so called from its weight. [B, 3.]—**White m.** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *marmor album* [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *candidum* [Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *marbre blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *mármol* [Sp. Ph.]. Marble used for pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes. [B.]

MARBLEHEAD, n. Ma³rb'l-he²d'. A seaside resort in the county of Essex, Massachusetts. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

MARBRE (Fr.), n. Ma³rbr'. See MARBLE.—**M. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See *White* MARBLE.

MARBRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ma³r-bra. See MARMORATE; as a n., in the pl., *m's*, see BOLETUS *subtomentosus*.

MARC, n. Ma³rk. Fr., *m*. 1. The residue left after the expression of oil from olives, castor-oil seeds, etc. It is used for the preparation of inferior varieties of oil. 2. The residue left after the expression of an infusion. [B, 5, 19 (α, 35); B, 95 (α, 39).]

MARCASITA (Lat.), n. f. Ma³rk-a²s(a³s)-i(e)'ta³. Ger., *Markasit*. See MARCASITE.—**Cinis marcasitæ.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**Magisterium marcasitæ, M. alba.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.—**M. argentea.** See BISMUTH.—**Marcasitæ magisterium.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.—**M. plumbea.** Antimony. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**M. saturni.** See ANTIMONY *sulphide*.

MARCASITE, n. Ma³r'ka²s-it. Lat., *marcasita*. An old name for bismuth, and also for many other minerals, especially iron pyrites. [B, 3.]

MARCELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma³r-se³l(ke²l)'li²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., μαρκέλλιον. A certain old remedy for chilblains. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MARCESCENT, adj. Ma³r-se²s'e²nt. Lat., *marcescens* (from *marcescere*, to wither). Fr., *m*. Ger., *welkend*, *verwelkend*. Wasting, withering; of plant-organs, withering without falling off. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

MARCESCIBLE, adj. Ma³r-se²s'i²-b'l. Liable to wither or decay. [α, 48.]

MARCGRAVIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma³rk-gra³'vi²(wi²)-a³. Fr., *marcgrave*, *marcgravie*. A genus of tropical American ternstrœmiaceous climbing or epiphytal shrubs. The *Marcgraviaceæ* (Fr., *marcgraviacées*; Ger., *Marcgraviaceen*) are a family of dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's guttiferal alliance, but reduced by more recent botanists to a division of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. The *Marcgravieæ* are: (1) Of Sprengel, a division of the *Guttiferæ*; (2) of Choisy, a suborder of the *Marcgraviaceæ*; (3) of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. umbellata.** Fr., *marcgrave à ombelle*, *bois des couilles*, *pétard des Martiniquois*. A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the root, stem, and leaves, which are considered diuretic, are employed as an antisyphilitic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

MARCHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma³r-sha³n²'si²(ti²)-a³. From *Marchant*, Director of the Royal Garden in Paris. Fr., *marchante*, *marchantie*. Ger., *M.*, *Marchantie*. A genus of the *Marchantiaceæ*, division *Marchantieæ*. The *Marchanteæ* of Lindley are a suborder of the *Marchantiaceæ* (Fr., *marchantiacées*; Ger., *Marchantiaceen*), which are a division of liverworts. The *Marchantiadeæ* are the same. The *Marchantieæ* are (1) the *Marchantiaceæ* and (2) a division of the *Marchantiaceæ*. [B, 19, 170, 180, 291 (α, 35).]—**M. chenopoda.** Fr., *marchante chénopode*. Ger., *handförmige Marchantie*. A species used in the West Indies in liver affections. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. conica.** Fr., *marchante conique*. Ger., *kegelförmige M.* (oder *Marchantie*), *Leberkraut*. A species found in Europe, formerly used (under the various names given under *M. polymorpha*) in liver affections. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. hemisphærica.** Hemispherical liverwort, a species growing in Europe much larger than the others, found on the banks of rivers and ditches or in the moist crevices of rocks. It was once esteemed a remedy in liver complaints. [B, 77, 310 (α, 35).]—**M. polymorpha.** Fr., *marchante à formes variées*, *canetille*, *hépatique* (*des fontaines*, ou *terrestre*), *herbe aux poumons* (ou *du foie*). Ger., *gemeine* (oder *vielgestaltete*) *Marchantie*, *Stein-* (oder *Brunnen-*, oder *Stern-*) *leberkraut*, *Sternlebermoos*. A mildly astringent species formerly official in European medicine as *herba hepaticæ fontanæ* (seu *fontinalis*, seu *lichenis stellati*, seu *petræi latifolii*), seu *lichen petræus*; used for liver affections and intestinal obstructions. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

MARCHED, n. Of the alchemists, litharge. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MARCHING (Ger.), n. Ma³rch²'i²n². A place in the district of Lower Bavaria, Prussia, where there is an alkaline bituminous spring. [L, 30, 135 (α, 14, 39).]

MARCIATON (Lat.), **MARCIATUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma³r-si²-(ki²)-at(a³t)'on, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., μαρκίατον. A certain old cataplasm or liniment for pains or weakness in the joints. [A, 325.]

MARCID, adj. Ma³r'si²d. Lat., *marcidus* (from *marcere*, to wither). Marcescent. The *Marcidæ* of Batsch are an order of the *Monopetalæ*, comprising the families *Jalapinæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, and *Aggregatæ*. [B, 19, 170 (α, 35).]

MARCOR (Lat.), n. m. Ma³r'ko²r. Gen., *-o'ris*. From *marcere*, to wither. Gr., σηπεδών, μαρασμός. Emaciation; in the pl., *m'es*, in Cullen's classification of diseases, an order of the *Cachexiæ*. [D.]

MARE, n. Ma²r. A.-S., *myra*. Fr., *jument* (1st def.). Ger., *Mähre* (1st def.), *Trester* (3d def.), *Träber* (3d def.). 1. The female of the horse. 2. See NIGHTM'. 3. In the distillation of spirits, the non-volatile substance which with the water and yeast remains after the first fractional distillation. [B.]—**M's-fat.** See PULICARIA *dysenterica*.—**M's-tail.** See HIPPURIS *vulgaris* and EQUISETUM *fluviatile*.

MAREMMATIC, adj. Ma²r-e²m-a²t'i²k. From It., *maremma*, a salt marsh. Fr., *maremmatique*. Pertaining to or caused by Maremme. The name Maremme is applied specifically to certain marshy tracts on the western coast of Italy which are extremely malarious during summer and early autumn. [α, 48.]

MAREO, n. See *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.) and *Mountain* SICKNESS.

MARGA, n. See MARL.

MARGARATE, n. Ma³rg'a³r-at. A salt of margaric acid. [α, 48.]

MARGARIC ACID, n. Ma³r-ga²r'i²k. From μάργαρον, a pearl. Fr., *acide margarique*. Ger., *Margarinsäure*. It., *acido margarico*. Sp., *ácido margárico*. Syn.: *cetylcarbonic acid*. A monobasic acid existing in nearly all natural fats, having the formula $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, and occurring as a solid substance melting at about 60°. It is believed by some to be a mere mixture of palmitic and stearic acids; but from later observations this would seem not to be the case. [B, 3, 4, 12, 13.]

MARGARIN, n. Ma³rg'a²r-i²n. Fr., *margarine*. Ger., *M.* A glyceryl margarate; usually trimargarin, $C_3H_5(C_{17}H_{33}O_2)_3$. [B.]

MARGARINIC ACID, n. Ma³rg-a²r-i²n'i²k. See MARGARIC ACID.

MARGARITA (Lat.), n. f. Ma³rg-a²r(a³r)-i(e)'ta³. Gr., μαργαρίτης. 1. A pearl. 2. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).—**Confectio margaritarum (kermesina).** See *Confectio* ALKERMES.—**Margaritæ præparatæ.** Pearls prepared for medicinal use. [α, 50.] See MOTHER-*of-pearl*.—**Sal margaritarum.** Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on pearls. [B, 119.]

MARGARITIC ACID, n. Ma³rg-a²r-i²t'i²k. Fr., *acide margaritique*. See RICINOSTEARIC ACID.

MARGARITOM (Ger.), n. Ma³r-ga³r-e-tom'. Of Virchow, pearly pavement-celled epithelioma. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

MARGARONE, n. Ma³rg'a²r-on. See PALMITONE.

MARGAROUS ACID, n. Ma³rg'a²r-u³s. Fr., *acide margareux*. Of Chevreul, stearic acid. [B, 3.]

MARGE (Fr.), n. Ma³rzh. See MARGO.—**M. du bassin.** The superior strait of the pelvis.

MARGINAL, adj. Ma³r'ji²-n'l. Lat., *marginalis*. Fr., *m*. Ger., *randständig*. Pertaining to or situated on a margin or border.

MARGINATE, adj. Ma³r'ji²n-at. Lat., *marginatus*. Fr., *marginé*. Ger., *berandet*, *gerändert*, *eingefasst*. Having a border differing in appearance or character from the rest of the part or organ. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

MARGINATURE, n. Ma^{3}r'ji^{2}n-a^2-tu^{2}r. Lat., *marginatura.* Fr., *m.* Of Necker, that which pertains to the border of a part of a plant. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

MARGINICIDAL, adj. Ma^{3}r-ji^{2}n-i^2-si'd'l. From *margo*, a margin, and *cædere*, to cut. Dehiscent by the separation of the united margins of carpels, as in the capsule of the common morning glory. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

MARGINICOLLATE, adj. Ma^{3}r-ji^{2}n-i^2-ko^{2}l'at. From *margo*, a margin, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *marginicolle.* Having the neck marginate.

MARGINIFORM, adj. Ma^{3}r-ji^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *marginiformis* (from *margo*, a margin, and *forma*, form). Fr., *marginiforme.* Resembling or having the form of a margin. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

MARGINOPLASTY, n. Ma^{3}r'ji^{2}n-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From *margo*, a margin, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The formation of a margin or border. [*a*, 34.]—**Palpebral m.** Fr., *marginoplastie palpébrale.* Of Nicati, the transplantation of a flap and implantation of cilia and conjunctiva in trichiasis. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

MARGO (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ma^{3}r'go. Gen., *marg'inis.* A margin or border.—**M. acutus cordis.** The lower border of the heart, as it lies in the chest. [L, 142.]—**M. acutus hepatis.** The anterior margin of the liver. [L, 31.]—**M. alveolaris (maxillæ inferioris).** See Limbus *alveolaris maxillæ inferioris.*—**M. alveolaris (maxillæ superioris).** The alveolar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 142.]—**M. buccalis ossis zygomatici.** The inferior border of the malar bone. [L, 332.]—**M. ciliaris iridis.** The outer margin of the iris. [L.]—**M. convexus.** The convex free margin of the ovary. [L, 31.]—**M. coronalis ossis frontis.** The upper convex margin of the frontal bone. [L, 332.]—**M. coronalis ossis parietalis.** The margin of the parietal bone which articulates with the frontal bone. [L, 332.]—**M. crenatus, M. cristatus.** The anterior margin of the spleen. [L, 142.]—**M. dentalis, M. dentatus.** The alveolar process of the inferior or superior maxillæ. [L, 332.]—**M. frontalis ossis parietalis.** See *M. coronalis ossis parietalis.*—**M. infra-orbitalis.** The lower border of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**M. lacrimalis ossis maxillæ.** The posterior margin of the nasal process of the superior maxilla which articulates with the lacrymal bone. [L, 31.]—**M. lambdoideus.** 1. The upper margin of the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.] 2. The portion of the parietal bone articulating with the occipital bone. [L, 31.]—**M. mastoideus (ossis parietalis).** The portion of the margin of the parietal bone which articulates with the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [L, 31.]—**M. nasalis.** The border of the frontal bone which articulates with the nasal bones. [L, 31.]—**M. naso-orbitalis (ossis frontis).** Ger., *Naso-Orbitalrand.* The border of the frontal bone which articulates with the nasal bone and aids in forming the inner border of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**M. obtusus cordis.** The upper border of the heart as it lies in the chest. [L, 142.]—**M. obtusus hepatis.** The posterior margin of the liver. [L.]—**M. obtusus lienis.** The posterior margin of the spleen. [L, 31]—**M. occipitalis (ossis parietalis).** See *M. lambdoideus* (2d def.).—**M. orbitalis (externus).** The outer portion of the margin of the orbit. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**M. orbitalis internus.** The inner portion of the margin of the orbit. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**M. orbitalis ossis sphenoidei.** The border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which aids in forming the sphenoidal fissure. [L, 332.]—**M. palpebralis.** The free border of the eyelids. [*a*, 29.]—**L. parietalis.** 1. See *M. lambdoideus* (1st def.) and *M. sagittalis.* 2. The upper angle of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the parietal bone. [L, 31.]—**M. parieto-frontalis.** The upper margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone articulating with the parietal frontal bone. [L, 332.]—**M. pupillaris.** The margin of the pupil. [L, 332.]—**M. rectus.** The border of the ovary attached to the broad ligament. [L, 31.]—**M. sagittalis (ossis parietalis).** The edge of the parietal bone which articulates with the corresponding portion of its fellow bone. [L, 332.]—**M. semilunaris laminæ modioli.** The free edge of the terminal part of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. [L, 31, 332.]—**M. sphenoidalis.** The portion of the parietal bone which articulates with the upper angle of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**M. spheno-temporalis.** The margin of the parietal line articulating with the sphenoid and temporal bones. [L, 31.]—**M. squamosus.** Ger., *Schuppenrand.* The border of the parietal bone articulating with the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 31.]—**M. supra-orbitalis.** The upper margin of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**M. temporalis.** See *M. sphenotemporalis.*—**M. temporalis (ossis sphenoidei).** The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 31.]—**M. temporalis ossis zygomatici.** The border of the malar bone which articulates with the temporal bone. [L, 332.]—**M. tympanicus.** The curved upper margin of the external auditory meatus. [L, 31.]—**M. undulato-dentatus retinæ.** See Ora *serrata.*

MARGOSA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r-go'sa^3. See Azadirachta *indica.*—**Cortex margosæ, M. bark.** See under Azadirachta *indica.*

MARGOSIN, n. Ma^{3}r'go^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *margosine.* Of Cornish, a bitter alkaloid found in *Azadirachta indica.* [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

MARGUERITE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-g'ret. 1. The *Aster chinensis.* 2. The genus *Chrysanthemum.* 3. The *Bellis perennis.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MARIAZELL, n. A place in the province of Styria, Austria, where there is a ferruginous and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MARIENBAD (Ger.), n. Ma^3-re'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in Bohemia where there are gaseous, saline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MARIENBERG (Ger.), n. Ma^3-re'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place near Boppard, in the district of Coblentz, Prussia, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30. 37 (*a*, 14).]

MARIENBORN (Ger.), n. Ma^3-re'e^{2}n-bo^{2}rn. A place in the district of Bautzen, Saxony, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring, containing crenic acid. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

MARIENKÄFER (Ger.), n. Ma^3-re'e^{2}n-kaf-e^{2}r. See Coccinella.

MARIENLYST (Dan.), n. A Danish sea-bathing resort on the Sound. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MARIGNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r-en'yi^2-a^3. Fr., *marignie.* A genus of the *Burseraceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Bursera.* [B, 38, 42, 48 (*a*, 35).]—**M. acutifolia.** A Molucca Islands species yielding a black resin identified with black dammar (*q. v.*). [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. obtusifolia.** See Bursera *obtusifolia.*

MARIGOLD, n. Ma^{2}r'i^2-gold. 1. The genus *Calendula.* 2. The genus *Tagetes.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bur-m.** See Bidens *cernua* and Bidens *tripartita.*—**Common m.** See Calendula *officinalis.*—**Conserve of m.** See *Conserva* calendulæ.—**Corn-m., Field-m.** See Chrysanthemum *segetum.*—**Fig-m.** The genus *Mesembryanthemum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Marsh m.** The genus *Caltha.* [*a*, 35.]—**Pot-m., Single m.** 1. The *Calendula officinalis.* 2. The *Mesembryanthemum calendulaceum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35, 41).]—**Vinegar of m.** See *Acetum* calendulæ.—**Wild m.** See Chrysanthemum *segetum.*

MARINE, adj. Ma^2-ren'. Lat., *marinus* (from *mare*, the sea). Fr., *marin.* Ger., *meerbewohnend.* Of or pertaining to the sea; living or growing in the ocean. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

MARISCA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-i^{2}sk'a^3. See Ficus (1st def.).

MARISCOUS, adj. Ma^{3}r-i^{2}sk'u^{5}s. Lat., *mariscosus* (from *marisca*, a hæmorrhoid). Resembling hæmorrhoids. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

MARITIME, n. Ma^{2}r'i^2-ti^{2}m. Lat., *maritimus* (from *mare*, the sea). Fr., *m.* Ger., *strandbewohnend.* Belonging to or growing on the sea-coast. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

MARJORAM, n. Ma^{3}r'jo^2-ra^{2}m. Fr., *marjolaine.* The genus *Origanum.*—**Balsam of sweet m.** Fr., *baume de marjolaine.* A mixture of 2 parts of oil of m. and 5 of oil of nutmeg. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**Common m.** See Origanum *vulgare.*—**Cretan m.** The *Origanum creticum.* [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**Egyptian m.** The *Origanum ægyptiacum.* [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**English m., Grove m.** See Origanum *vulgare.*—**Hairy m.** The *Origanum hirtum.* [B, 71 (*a*, 14).]—**Pot-m.** The *Origanum onites.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Sweet m.** See Origanum *majorana.*—**Wild m.** See Origanum *vulgare.*—**Winter (sweet) m.** The *Origanum heracleoticum.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MARJORANA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r-jo^{2}r(yo^{2}r)-a(a^3)'na^3. See Majorana.

MARK, n. Ma^{3}rk. A.-S., *marc, mearc.* Gr., στίγμα. Lat., *nota, stigma, signum.* Fr., *marque.* Ger., *Marke, Mahl, Maal.* A localized peculiarity, presenting a visible difference of color or surface, as a line, spot, cut, bruise, nævus, etc. [*a*, 17, 48.]—**Birth m.** Lat., *nota congenita* (seu *infantum*). 1. Some peculiar m. or blemish present on the body at birth. [G.] 2. See Nævus.—**Fancy m., Mother's m.** Lat., *nota materna.* 1. See Nævus. 2. Any peculiarity due to maternal impression (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Port wine m.** See Nævus *flammeus.*—**Strawberry m.** Nævus flammeus, especially when of small size. [G.]—**Wine m.** Sp., *mancha de vino.* See Nævus *flammeus.*

MARK (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk. 1. Marrow, medullary substance. 2. The spinal cord. 3. In botany, the pith or medulla of plant-stems; the pulp of fruit. [B, 123 (*a*, 35); I, 6 (K).]—**Bauchm'.** The abdominal portion of the spinal cord. [L.]—**Dorsalm'.** The dorsal portion of the spinal cord. [L.]—**Fettm'.** See *Yellow* marrow.—**Gelbes M.** See *Yellow* marrow.—**Haarm'.** The medulla or pith of a hair. [L.]—**Halsm'.** The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [*a*, 29.]—**Hemisphärenm'.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemispheres. [I, 17 (K).]—**Hirnm'.** The medullary substance of the brain. [L, 80.]—**Knochenm'.** See Marrow.—**Knorpelm'.** See *Cartilage* marrow.—**Lendenm'.** The lumbar portion of the spinal cord. [L.]—**Lymphoides Knochenm'.** See *Red* marrow.—**M'decke.** See Ependyma.—**M. der Grosshirnhemisphäre.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemisphere. [K.]—**M. der Sehhügel.** The gray matter of the optic thalami. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. des Oberwurmes** [Meynert]. The medullary substance of the superior vermiform process. [K.]—**M'haltig.** See Medullated.—**M'hügel.** 1. See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.). 2. See *Optic* disc.—**M'hügelchen.** See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).—**M'ig.** See Medullose and Medullary.—**M'los.** See Non-medullated.—**Mittleres M. des vorderen Vierhügels.** The central nucleus of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [I. 27 (K).]—**Riechlappenm'.** The gray matter of the olfactory lobe. [I, 10 (K).]—**Rinderm', Rindsm'.** See *Beef*-marrow.—**Rothes Knochenm'.** See *Red* marrow.—**Rückenm'.** See the major list.—**Sagittales M.** [Wernicke]. See *Optic* radiation.—**Tiefliegendes M. des oberen Zweihügels.** See Stratum *lemnisci.*—**Verlängertes M.** See Medulla *oblongata.*

MARKASIT (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}r-ka^3-zet'. See Marcasita.

MARKBÜNDEL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'bu^{6}nd-e^{2}l. A medullary fasciculus. [K.]—**Hakenförmiges M.** [Reil]. A central tract of nerve-fibres which extends from the posterior part of the frontal lobe along the outer side of the corpus striatum, to end as a small gyrus at the bottom of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**M. des grossen Hirns.** The medullary fasciculi of the cerebrum. [I, 3 (K).]

MARKFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'fort-za^{3}ts. 1. A process of medullary substance. [*a*, 17.] See *Medullary* radii. 2. In bot-

any, see *Medullary* RAY.—**M. des grossen Hirns.** See CRURA *cerebri*.—**M. des Kleinhirns.** A cerebellar peduncle. [I, 17 (K).]—**Markfortsätze zur Brücke.** See *Middle* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum*.

MARKGITTER (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'gi^{2}t-te^{2}r. A reticulate medullary structure. [a, 17.]—**M. des Sehhügels.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.

MARKING, n. Ma^{3}rk'i^{2}n^2. A mark. [a, 17.]—**Arrow m's, Oblique m's.** See INCISURES *of Schmidt*.

MARKKERN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'ke^{2}rn. 1. See CORPUS *dentatum olivæ*. 2. See CORPUS *denticulatum*.—**M. der Fossa Sylvii** [Treviranus]. See *Hakenförmiges* MARKBÜNDEL.—**M. der Hemisphäre, M. des Grosshirns.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemispheres. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. des Wurms.** The gray substance of the vermiform process. [I, 17 (K).]

MARKSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'shwa^{3}m. See ENCEPHALOID and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Krebsartiger M.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

MARKSTREIFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ma^{3}rk'strif-e^{2}n. See STRIÆ *medullares*.—**M'n des Recessus pinealis.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland*.—**Transversale M'n.** Syn.: *radiäre Bündel* [Meynert]. Bundles of nerve-fibres which extend from the lamina medullaris externa of the optic thalamus to the lamina medullaris interna. Schwalbe thinks that they are mostly continuous with the corona radiata. [I, 17 (K).]

MARKSUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rk'zub·sta^{3}nts''. Medullary matter. [L, 31.]—**Centrale M.** Central medullary substance. [I, 17 (K).]—**Centrale M. des Kleinhirns.** The gray nucleus of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).] See CORPUS *denticulatum*.—**Intermediäre M.** Of Reil, the bundle of arcuate nerve-fibres which intervenes between the external capsule and the convolutions. [I, 3 (K).] Cf. CLAUSTRUM.—**M. der Windungen.** The gray matter of the cerebral convolutions. [I, 17 (K).]—**Quergefurchte M.** Of Schreger, the lyra of the fornix. [I, 3 (K).]—**Ungenannte M.** See SUBSTANTIA *innominata*.

MARKTSCHREIER (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rkt'shri-e^{2}r. A quack.

MARKTSCHREIEREI (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rkt'shri-e^{2}r-i. Quackery.

MARK WEST SPRINGS, n. Ma^{3}rk·we^{2}st'. A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are mineral springs, one having a temperature of 82° F., and containing sodium sulphate, chloride, and carbonate, magnesium sulphate, potassium, calcium, silicon and aluminum carbonates, carbon dioxide, and sulphureted hydrogen; another having a temperature of 65° F., and containing iron, sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, and free carbonic-acid gas; and another a sparkling carbonated spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MARL, n. Ma^{3}rl. Lat., *marga*. Clays which contain calcium carbonate. [B, 158 (a, 38).]

MARLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r'le^2-a^3. A genus of the *Cornaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. begonifolia.** A species the root of which is used medicinally in the East Indies. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. vitiensis.** A species found in the Fiji Islands, in New South Wales, and in Queensland; the fruit is edible. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

MARLIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r-li^2-e^{2}r'i^2-a^3. Fr., *marliérée*. A genus of the *Myrteæ*, tribe *Myrteæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. glomerata.** A species, called *cambuca*, found in subtropical Brazil, where the fruits, which are of about the size of apricots, are largely used as food. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. tomentosa.** A species, called *guaparanga*, found in extra-tropical Brazil. The berries, which are of the size of cherries, are sweet and edible. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

MARMALADE, n. Ma^{3}rm'a^{3}l-ad. Fr., *marmelade*. A pulpy preserve made of a fleshy fruit combined with sugar; in pharmacy, a pultaceous preparation, usually an electuary, made of sweet and viscid substances. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—**M.-plum.** See *Natural m.*—**M.-tree.** See ACHRAS *mammosa*.—**Natural m.** Fr., *marmelade naturelle*. The fruit of *Achras mammosa*.

MARMARYGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ma^{3}r-ma^{3}r'i^{2}j(u^{6}g)-e(a^3-e^2). Gr., μαρμαρυγαί (from μαρμαίρειν, to flash). See PHOTOPSIA.

MARMOR (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{3}r'mo^{3}r. Gen., *mar'moris*. See MARBLE.—**M. album** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **M. candidum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *White* MARBLE.—**M. metallicum, M. metallorum.** See *Metallic* MARBLE.—**M. ustum.** A very pure calcium oxide obtained by burning marble. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MARMORACEOUS, adj. Ma^{3}r-mo^{3}r-a'shu^{3}s. Resembling or made of marble. [a, 48.]

MARMORATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ma^{3}r-mo(mo^2)-ra(ra^3)'ta^3. Of the old writers, cerumen. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**M. aurium.** See *M.*

MARMORATE, MARMORATED, adj's. Ma^{3}r'mo^{2}r-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *marmoratus*. Fr., *marbré*. Ger., *marmorirt*. Marbled, traversed by colored veins; having shades of color like variegated marble. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MARMOREUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{3}r-mo(mo^2)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MARMORACEOUS.

MARMOT, n. Ma^{3}r'mo^{3}t. Fr., *marmotte*. Any rodent of the genus *Arctomys*. [a, 48.]—**Cape m.** See HYRAX *capensis*.

MAROGUS, n. Of Paracelsus, some very powerful anæsthetic. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MARRON (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-ro^{2}n^2. See CHESTNUT.

MARRONNIER (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-ro^{2}n-ne-a. See CASTANEA *vulgaris*.—**Décoction de m. d'Inde.** See *Decoctum corticis* HIPPOCASTANI.—**Extrait alcoolique de m. d'Inde.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of horse-chestnut bark in 6 parts of brandy, expressing, evaporating to the consistence of honey, adding a reduced decoction of m. in 3 parts of water, and bringing to the consistency of an extract. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux de m. d'Inde.** A preparation made by exhausting horse-chestnut bark with water and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. d'Inde (commun).** See ÆSCULUS *hippocastanum*.

MARROW, n. Ma^{2}r'o. A.-S., *merg, mearh*. Gr., μυελός. Lat., *medulla*. Fr., *moëlle*. Ger., *Knochenmark, Knochenfett, Mark*. A soft reddish or yellowish substance filling the medullary cavities and canals of bones. In the medullary cavity of the long bones it is yellow (*yellow m.*) and is composed of fat-cells supported by retiform tissue. In the articular ends of the long bones and in the other bones the fat-cells are fewer, but numerous rounded nucleated cells (see *M.*-CELLS [2d def.]) are present, and smaller reddish cells like the primitive nucleated corpuscles of the embryo, which have been regarded as transition forms between m.-cells and red blood-corpuscles (*red m.*). [C.] Cf. *M.*-CELLS.—**Beef-m.** Lat., *medulla bovilla* (seu *bovina* [Belg. Ph.], seu *bovis*). Fr., *moëlle de bœuf* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rindermark, Rindsmark*. Sp., *grasa de médula de vaca, tuétano de toro* [Sp. Ph.]. The m. obtained from the long bones of a cow or ox; used as an article of food. [B.]—**Cartilage m., Embryonic m.** See *Fœtal m.*—**Fatty m.** See *Yellow m.*—**Fœtal m.** Fr., *moëlle du cartilage* (ou *fœtale*, ou *sanguine*). Ger., *Knorpelmark*. The mass, consisting of blood-vessels, osteoblasts, and mucoid connective tissue, which fills the primary cavities or medullary spaces of a developing endochondral bone. [J, 30, 32.]—**Gelatinous m.** Fr., *moëlle gélatiniforme*. Ger., *gelatinöses Knochenmark, Gallertmark*. Semi-transparent, soft, gray, or red m. sometimes found in healthy persons, but most frequently observed after protracted diseases. [a, 34.]—**Lymphoid m.** See *Red m.*—**Primary m.** See *Cartilage m.*—**Red m.** Fr., *moëlle rouge*. Ger., *rothes Mark*. The reddish non-fatty m. contained in the articular ends of the long bones, in the flat and short bones, the vertebræ, sternum, and ribs. [B.] See under *M.*—**Spinal m., Vertebral m.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Yellow m.** Fr., *moëlle jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Mark*. The soft yellow m. filling the shafts of the long bones. It contains 96 per cent. of fat. [B.]

MARRUBE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-ru^{6}b. See MARRUBIUM (1st def.).—**Conserve de m.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of pounded white horehound and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Eau de m.** See *Aqua* MARRUBII.—**Extrait alcoolique de m.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of white horehound for 3 days in a mixture of 8 parts of water to 1 part of alcohol, expressing, distilling the alcohol, and evaporating the remainder. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux de m.** See *Extractum* MARRUBII.—**Hydrolat de m.** See *Aqua* MARRUBII.—**M. blanc.** 1. See MARRUBIUM *vulgare*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see MARRUBIUM (2d def.).—**Sirop de m.** See *Syrupus* MARRUBII.

MARRUBIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{3}r-ru^2(ru^4)-bi^2-a^{3}st(a^{3}st)'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Of the ancients, the genus *Ballota* and the *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MARRUBIIN, n. Ma^{3}r-ru^{2}b'i^2-i^{2}n. A bitter principle obtained from *Marrubium vulgare*, and crystallizing from alcohol in needles, or in tablets of very bitter taste and but slightly soluble in water. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

MARRUBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{3}r-ru^2(ru^4)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *marrube* (1st def.), *herbe de marrube blanc* (2d def.), *marrube blanc* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Andorn* (1st def.), *Andornkraut* (2d def.). It., Sp., *marrubio* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *herba marrubii* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*. The *Marrubidæ* (or *Marrubieæ*) are a division of the *Stacheæ* (or *Stachydeæ*). [B, 5, 19, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. The leaves and flowering tops [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.], the herb [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.], flowering herb [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or flowering plant [Fr. Cod.] of *M. vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua marrubii.** Fr., *eau de marrube, hydrolat de marrube*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 4 parts of water and 1 part of the herb of white horehound. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum marrubii** [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Lat., *extractum marrubii* [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting the herb of horehound with hot water and reducing to a thick extract. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba marrubii** [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. agreste.** The *Sideritis scordioides* and the *Stachys germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Marrubii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *M.*—**M. album.** See *M. vulgare*.—**M. alysson** (seu **alyssum**). The plaited-leaved white horehound, Galen's madwort; a species, indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, once considered a specific in hydrophobia. [A, 511; B, 214, 310 (a, 35).]—**M. aquaticum, M. aquatile.** Fr., *marrube aquatique*. See LYCOPUS *europæus*.—**M. candidissimum.** Ger., *weissfilziger Andorn*. A species found in southern Europe, formerly used like *M. vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. creticum.** See *M. peregrinum*, var. *β*.—**M. fœtidum.** Fr., *marrube fétide*. The *Ballota nigra*, var. *brevidentata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. germanicum.** See *M. vulgare*.—**M. hispanicum.** The *Sideritis syriaca*. [B, 34 (a, 41).]—**M. nigrum.** See BALLOTA *nigra*.—**M. paniculatum, M. pannonicum.** See *M. peregrinum*, var. *a*.—**M. peregrinum.** Ger., *fremder Andorn*. 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing especially in southern Europe. According to Koch, there are two forms: *M. peregrinum*, var. *a*, a broad-leaved variety, and *M. peregrinum*, var. *β*, a narrow-leaved variety. The herb was formerly used like that of *M. vulgare* under the name of *herba marrubii peregrini* (seu *marrubii cretici*). 2. Of Jacquin, *M. peregrinum*, var. *β*. 3. Of Reichenbach, *M. candidissimum*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pseudo-dictamnus.** Fr., *faux dictamne*. The false (or bastard) dittany, shrubby white horehound. See BERINGERIA *pseudodictamnus*. [A, 511; B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgare.** Fr., *marrube commun* (ou *blanc*), (*grand*) *bonhomme, herbe vierge, marrochemin*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *weisser*) *Andorn, Andornkraut, Mariennessel, Gottvergessen, Berghopfen*. White horehound, mawroll; a species found in Europe but naturalized in America. The herb, the *m.* of the U. S. Ph., contains a volatile oil, tannin, lignin, resin, and a bitter principle marrubiin. It is a mild tonic and laxative, and a diuretic in large doses; used formerly in jaundice, chronic hepatitis, phthisis, etc., but now rarely except in pectoral and catarrhal affections. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus marrubii.** A

preparation made by infusing 57 grammes of dry horehound in 690 of water and adding 1,380 of sugar; or by digesting 62 grammes of the horehound 2 hours in 1,000 grammes of water of horehound, and adding 2,000 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

MARS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{3}rz(ma^{3}rs). Gen., *Mart'is*. Fr., *m*. Ger., *M*. Sp., *marte*. 1. The god of war of the ancient Romans; hence, of the alchemists, iron. [B.] 2. Of Paracelsus, bile. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]—**Æthiops martis.** See ÆTHIOPS *martialis*.—**Boli martis.** Fr., *boules de m*. See *Martial* BALLS.—**Crocus martis** [Netherl. Ph.]. See FERRI *subcarbonas*.—**Crocus martis adstringens.** See COLCOTHAR.—**Crocus martis aperiens, Crocus martis aperitivus.** See FERRI *subcarbonas*.—**Crocus martis aperitivus antimoniatus Stahlii.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.—**Crocus martis Lemeryi.** See *Magnetic* IRON *oxide*.—**Crocus martis vitriolatus.** See COLCOTHAR.—**Crystalli martis sulphurati.** See *Sal martis sulphurati*.—**Ens martis.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Essentia martis.** See LIQUOR *ferri chloridi*.—**Essentia martis aperitiva.** A preparation made by digesting together for several days 15 parts each of iron filings and sulphuric acid, 180 of alcohol, 7 each of galangal, sweet flag, zedoary, and cinnamon, and 4 each of hypericum and tansy, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Essentia martis per deliquium.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Extract of m., Extractum martis.** See *Extractum* FERRI.—**Extractum martis cum succo pomorum.** See *Extractum* FERRI *pomatum*.—**Extractum martis cum tartaro.** See *Extractum* FERRI *cum tartaro*.—**Extractum martis cydoniatum.** See *Extractum* FERRI *cydoniatum*.—**Extractum martis pomatum.** See *Extractum* FERRI *pomatum*.—**Extractum martis uvici** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 12 parts of the expressed juice of sour white grapes with 1 part of iron filings and evaporating. [B, 95.]—**Extrait de m.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* FERRI.—**Flores martis.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Globuli martis.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**Limatura martis depurata.** Fr., *limaille de m*. Iron filings. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Limatura martis præparata.** See FERRUM *pulveratum*.—**Limatura martis purificata.** Iron filings. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Liquamen (seu Lixivium) martis.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Magisterium vitrioli martis.** See FERRI *subcarbonas*.—**M. diaphoreticus.** Fr., *m. diaphorétique*. See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**M'roth** (Ger.). Iron oxide. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. saccharatus.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus*.—**M. solubilis.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate*.—**M. tartarisatus.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate*.—**Martis flores.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Oleum martis per deliquium.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Saffron of m., Safran de m.** (Fr.), **Safran de m. apéritif** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See FERRI *subcarbonas*.—**Safran de m. apéritif antimonié de Stahl** (Fr.). See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.—**Sal martis.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Sal martis liquidum.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Sal martis muriaticum.** Anhydrous ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Sal martis muriaticum ammoniacale.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Sal martis muriaticum sublimatum.** Ferric chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Sal martis sulphurati.** Salt of iron with oil of sulphur. [B, 89.]—**Teinture de m. de apéritive (tartarisée)** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata*.—**Teinture de m. astringente** (Fr.). See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Teinture de m. de Mynsicht** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* FERRI *ammoniati*.—**Teinture de m. dorée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Teinture de m. hespéridée** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 120 grammes of iron filings with 4 bitter oranges, adding after two days 300 grammes of Madeira wine and 60 of spirit of orange-peel, expressing, and filtering after sufficient maceration. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture de m. salée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Teinture de m. saline** (Fr.). See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Tinctura martis adstringens.** Fr., *teinture de m. astringente* (ou *dorée*, ou *salée*). Syn.: *tinctura martis aurea*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of iron filings in 1 part of white vinegar, evaporating to one quarter of the amount, adding 2 parts of spirit of quince, decanting, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura martis aperiens** (seu **aperitiva** [Swiss Ph.], seu **aperitiva Glauberi**, seu **aperitiva Ludovici**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata*.—**Tinctura martis aperitiva Zwelferi.** A preparation made by adding 1 oz. of potassium acetate to 1 of melted iron sulphate, allowing to cool till effervescence takes place, and adding 3 oz. of cinnamon-water and 5 of alcohol. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura martis aurea.** See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Tinctura martis cum succo cydoniorum** (seu **pomorum**), **Tinctura martis cydoniata.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**Tinctura martis dulcis.** See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Tinctura martis helleborata.** A preparation made by digesting 120 grammes each of iron filings and white tartar and 60 of black hellebore in a sufficient amount of water some days, decanting, evaporating to an extract, adding 3 times as much spirit of cochlearia, and filtering; or by macerating 7 grammes of extract of black hellebore with 120 of tinctura ferri tartarisata, and filtering; or by carefully mixing 7 grammes of extract of black hellebore with 120 of tinctura ferri tartarisata. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura martis Klaprothi.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis* (1st def.).—**Tinctura martis pomata.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**Tinctura martis salita.** 1. See *Tinctura martis adstringens*. 2. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi*.—**Tinctura martis tartarisata (Glauberi, seu Ludovici).** Ger., *Ludwig's Eisentinctur*. See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata*.—**Tinctura martis tonica nervina.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea*.—**Vinum martis.** See *Vinum* FERRI.—**Vitriolum martis.** Fr., *vitriol de m*. Iron vitriol, crude ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Vitriolum martis (ad albedinem) calcinatum.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus*.—**Vitriolum martis purum.** Purified ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Vitriolum martis siccatum.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus*.

MARSALA (It.), n. Ma^{3}r-sa^{3}'la^{3}. Syn.: *Sicily Madeira*. A wine made in Italy, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol, and resembling the sweeter brands of sherry. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

MARSCHING (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}rsh'i^{2}n^{2}. See MARCHING.

MARSDENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}rz-de^{2}n'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Marsden*, an English traveler in Sumatra. Fr., *marsdénie, marsdène*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or twiners belonging to the *Marsdenieæ* (Fr., *marsdéniées*), which are a tribe of the *Asclepiadaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. condurango.** See under CONDURANGO *blanco*.—**M. erecta.** A species found in eastern Europe and Asia Minor, believed to be the ἀπόκυνον of Dioscorides. The milky juice of the plant is poisonous, blistering the skin, and, if taken internally, producing violent convulsions and death. The leaves were used formerly under the name of *herba apocyni folio subrotundo*. [B, 88; B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. parviflora.** A species the leaves of which yield indigo. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**M. Roylii.** A species growing in the outer Himalayas and in the Salt range. The unripe fruit, powdered, is employed as a refrigerant. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tenacissima.** A species growing throughout India and Ceylon. The stem yields by incision a milky fluid which hardens into a caoutchouc-like substance, and the bark of the young shoots yields a fine silky fibre stronger than hemp. [B, 172 (*a*, 35); B, 212.]—**M. tinctoria.** The indigo-plant of Pegu; a species indigenous to Pegu and other parts of eastern India. Its willow-like leaves yield by maceration in water a variety of indigo said to be superior to that of the *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tomentosa.** The *fuyoran* of the Japanese; perhaps identical with the *M. tenacissima*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MARSDENIN, n. Ma^{3}rz'de^{2}n-i^{2}n. A very bitter crystalline principle extracted by Landern from the bark of the young shoots of *Marsdenia erecta*. It is neutral in reaction, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, and very soluble in ether and in dilute acids. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MARSELLE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-ze^{2}l. 1. The *Viburnum lantana*. 2. The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MARSH-MALLOW, n. Ma^{3}rsh'ma^{2}l-o. The *Althœa officinalis* and its root (the *Althœa* of the U. S. Ph.). [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Decoction of m.-m's.** See *Decoctum* ALTHÆÆ.—**M.-m. flowers.** See *Flores* ALTHÆÆ.—**M.-m. leaves.** See *Folia* ALTHÆÆ.—**M.-m. paste.** See PASTA *gummosa* and *Pasta d'*ALTEA.—**M.-m. root.** See *Radix* ALTHÆÆ.

MARSHWORT, n. Ma^{3}rsh'wu^{5}rt. 1. The *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. 2. The *Oxycoccus palustris*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MARSTRAND, n. A Swedish sea-side resort on an island of the Cattegat. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MARSUPIAL, adj. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}'pi^{2}-a^{2}l. Lat., *marsupialis*. Having a marsupium or pouch; belonging to the *Marsupialia*, which are an order of *Mammalia* the females of which have a more or less complete marsupium. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); L.]

MARSUPIALIAN, adj. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}-pi^{2}-al'i^{2}-a^{2}n. See MARSUPIAL.

MARSUPIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}(su)-pi^{2}a-(a^{3})'li^{2}s. See MARSUPIAL; as a n., the obturator internus and gemelli muscles regarded as one. [L, 31, 332.]—**M. cum marsupio carneo** [Cowper]. See *M*.

MARSUPIATE, adj. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}'pi^{2}-at. See MARSUPIAL.

MARSUPIIFLOROUS, adj. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}-pi^{2}-i^{2}-flo'ru^{3}s. From *marsupium*, a pouch, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *marsupiflore*. Having pouch-like flowers. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MARSUPION (Lat.), **MARSUPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma^{3}r-su^{2}-(su)'pi^{2}-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μαρσίπιον, μαρσύπιον (from μάρσιπος, a bag). Ger., *Kopfnetz* (3d def.). 1. A pouch or bag, or a pouch-like structure. [*a*, 48.] 2. Of birds, a vascular, erectile membranous organ in the back chamber of the eye, supposed to aid in accommodation of vision. [A, 112; L, 343.] 3. A net-like contrivance, to be applied to the head of the fœtus to make traction with. 4. An old device for extracting the head of the fœtus after its separation from the trunk. 5. A pouch formed by a fold of the abdominal integument within which are the nipples to which the imperfectly formed young *Marsupialia* are placed by the mother. [L.]—**M. carneum.** See MARSUPIALIS.—**M. cerebelli.** The posterior transverse fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. cerebri anterius.** The anterior transverse fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. cerebri posterius.** The posterior transverse fissure of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**Marsupia patellaria.** See *Alar* LIGAMENTS *of the knee*.

MARTACH, n. Arab., *al-martak*. Of the alchemists, litharge. [A, 325.]

MARTAGON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{3}r-ta(ta^{3})'go^{2}n. Fr., *m*. Ger., *M*. 1. Of Salisbury, the genus *Lilium*. 2. (Fr.) the *Lilium m*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix martagi.** The root of *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MARTEAU (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-to. See HAMMER and MALLEUS.

MARTIAL, adj. Ma^{3}r'sh'l. Lat., *martialis, martiatus* (from *Mars* (*q. v.*). An old synonym for *ferruginous*.

MARTIGNÉ-BRIANT (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-ten-ya-bre-a^{3}n^{2}. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are several gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous springs, called *Sources de Joanette*. [L, 30, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

MARTIGNY (-LES-BAINS), MARTIGNY-LES-LA-MARCHE (Fr.), n's. Ma^{3}r-ten-ye-la-ba^{2}n^{2}. -la-la^{3}-ma^{3}rsh. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a mineral spring, used in calculous and gouty affections. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MARTINIQUE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-te-nek. A French island in the West Indies where there are numerous mineral springs. [*a*, 14.]

MARTOS (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}r'tos. A place in the province of Jaen, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

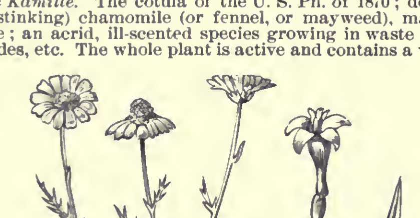
MARTOURET (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}r-tu-ra. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a pine-needle bathing establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

MARTRES-DE-VEYRE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}rtr'-d'-ve^{2}r. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a warm gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43) ; L, 41 (a, 14).]

MARTYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{3}r-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From *Martyn*, Professor of Botany in Cambridge University, England. Fr., *martynie.* A genus of glandular-hirsute pedaliaceous herbs found in tropical America, constituting Link's *Martyniaceæ* (a suborder of the *Personati*). The *Martyniæ* of Rüling are a division of the *Ringentes.* The *Martynieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Bignoniariæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. angulosa.** Fr., *martynie anguleuse, bicorne* (*cornaret*) *anguleux, griffe de chat.* A species having emollient properties and used in place of *Althœa officinalis.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. annua.** The *M. proboscidea.* [B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. craniolaria.** See CRANIOLARIA *annua.*—**M. diandra.** See *M. angulosa.*—**M. montevidensis.** A species found in the Argentine Republic. The seeds are used by the natives in diseases of the eye. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 39).]—**M. proboscidea.** Ger., *Elephantenrüssel.* The unicorn plant, elephant's trunk, *testa di quaglia ;* a coarse, strong-scented species, the pods of which are furnished with an incurved horn or hook (whence the specific and popular names). [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. spathacea.** Fr., *martynie spathacée.* See CRANIOLARIA *annua.*

MARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma(ma^3)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., *μάρον.* Fr., *m.* (3d def.). Ger., *M.*, *Katzenkraut* (3d def.), *Schlagkraut* (3d def.). 1. Of Ruppius, a section of the genus *Teucrium.* 2. The genus *Salvia.* 3. Of Matthæus, the *Teucrium m.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. camphor.** Ger., *M'kampher.* A colorless crystalline substance obtained in the distillation of *Teucrium m.*, and occurring as a foliate mass having an aromatic odor and a spicy taste. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. Cortusi.** The *Teucrium m.* [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**M. creticum.** The *M. syriacum* (*Teucrium m.*). [B, 307 (a, 35).]—**M. d'Égypte** (Fr.). The *Salvia æthiops.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. syriacum, M. verum.** Fr., *m. vrai.* The *Teucrium m.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgare.** See THYMUS *mastichina.*—**Teinture éthérée de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 1 part each of m. and Hoffmann's solution with 3 parts of alcohol for 4 days, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MARUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)-ru^2(ru)'ta^3. Fr., *marute, maroute.* Ger., *Hundskamille.* Mayweed ; a genus of composite herbs found in Europe. It constitutes the *Maruteæ*, a subdivision of the *Euanthemideæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cotula, M. fœtida.** Fr., *amouroche, bouillot, camomille puante, chamaran, herboula, maroune, maroute, œil de vache, queuneron.* Ger., *gemeine Hundskamille, Kröten-* (oder *Kuh-*) *Dille, Stinkkamille, stinkende Kamille.* The cotula of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 ; dog's (or wild, or stinking) chamomile (or fennel, or mayweed), madders, camovyne ; an acrid, ill-scented species growing in waste places, by roadsides, etc. The whole plant is active and contains a volatile



MARUTA COTULA. [A, 327.]

oil, valerianic and tannic acids, anthemic acid, an acrid fat, and various salts. The leaves and flowers, especially the latter, have been employed, preferably in infusion, as a substitute for chamomile, the essential properties of which it possesses, though, on account of its very disagreeable odor, it is rarely employed except in domestic practice. According to some, the flowers are a valuable substitute for Persian insect powder—killing bugs, flies, fleas, etc., though not affecting ants. The entire plant is said to be vesicating if applied fresh and bruised. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35) ; B, 33 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 39).]

MARVEL-OF-PERU, n. Ma^{3}r've^{2}l-o^{2}v-Pa-ru'. See MIRABILIS *jalapa.*

MÄRZBLUME (Ger.), n. Marts'blum-e^2. 1. The *Leucoium vernum.* 2. The flower of *Tussilago farfara.* 3. The *Anemone hepatica.* 4. The *Anemone nemorosa.* [B, 48 (a, 14).]

MAS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ma^{3}s(ma^{3}s). Gen., *mar'is.* 1. See MALE. 2. (N.) the centre-pin of a trephine. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASARANDIBA, MASARANDUBA, n's. A Brazilian tree, probably the *Mimusops elata.* The fruit is sweet and edible. The fresh sap from incisions in the trunk is used in Brazil like the milk from the *palo de vaca* of Venezuela, but after exposure it separates into a yellowish, sourish liquid and a whitish solid mass, insoluble in water or alcohol, which is waxlike in consistence, and is used for torches. [a, 14 ; B, 80 (a, 39).]

MASCAGNIN, n. Ma^{2}s-ka^{2}n'yi^{2}n. Fr., *m., mascagnine.* A native ammonium sulphate found in small quantities on Mt. Vesuvius and Mt. Etna. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MASCARPIO (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{3}rp'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *mas*, male, and *carpere*, to pluck. A masturbator. [A, 312 (a, 21).]

MASCHALADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ἄδην*, a gland (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Achseldrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the axillary glands. [E.]

MASCHALE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-e(a). Gr., *μασχάλη.* Ger., *Achselhöhle.* The axilla. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASCHALIÆOUS, adj. Ma^{2}s-ka^{2}l-i^2-e'u^{3}s. Pertaining to or situated in the axilla. [a, 48.]

MASCHALIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^2-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment. Ger., *Maschaliatrie.* Of Forget, the treatment of disease by inunction in the axilla. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

MASCHALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. See MASCHALE.

MASCHALISTER (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}st'-u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). From *μασχαλιστήρ*, a girth passing round a horse behind his shoulders. The second cervical vertebra. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASCHALONCUS (Lat.), **MASCHALOPANUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pan-(pa^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, and *ὄγκος*, or *panus*, a tumor. Ger., *Achselbeule.* A tumor of the axilla. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASCHALYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^2(e)-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From *μασχάλη*, the armpit, *ὑπέρ*, in excess, and *ἵδρωσις*, perspiration. Excessive perspiration in the axilla. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASCHE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}sh'e^2. See AREOLA (3d def.).

MASCHI, n. The arrow poison of the Serekongs (natives of British Guiana), prepared from the tubers of *Arum venenatum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 39).]

MASCHIG (Ger.), adj. Ma^{3}sh'i^{2}g. See AREOLAR.

MASCHINE (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}sh-en'e^2. See MACHINE.

MASCULIFLOROUS, adj. Ma^{2}s-ku^2-li^2-flo'ru^{3}s. Lat., *masculiflorus* (from *masculus*, male, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *masculiflore.* Of Cassini, composed of male flowers (said of the calathidium and disc). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MASCULINE, MASCULOUS, adj's. Ma^{2}s'ku^2-li^{2}n, -lu^{3}s. Lat., *masculinus, masculus* (from *mas*, male). Fr., *m.* Ger., *männlich.* 1. Male. 2. In botany, staminate. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

MASERN (Ger.), n. pl. Ma^{3}z'e^{2}rn. See MEASLES.

MASESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *μάσησις.* See MASSESIS.

MASETER (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-e(a)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., *μασητήρ.* See MASSETER.

MASH, n. Ma^{2}sh. Fr., *m.* 1. A mixture of malt and water in the process for making beer, etc. 2. Of the veterinarians, a mixture of different grains, used either as a food or as a vehicle for medicine. [A, 2 ; L, 41 (a, 14).]

MASK, n. Ma^{3}sk. Gr., *πρόσωπον, προσωπεῖον.* Lat., *larva* (1st def.). Fr., *masque.* Ger., *Maske.* 1. A covering for the face, with openings to permit of seeing and breathing, used for applying medicaments or for protection of the face in case of injury or disease. [a, 48.] 2. The pigmentation of the face sometimes seen in pregnant women. [A, 15.] Cf. CHLOASMA *uterinum.*—**Uterine m.** See CHLOASMA *uterinum.*

MASKED, adj. Ma^{3}skt. Lat., *larvatus* (from *larva*, a mask). Fr., *larvé, masqué.* Ger., *maskirt, verlarvt.* It., *larvato.* Sp., *larvado.* 1. Covered with or as with a mask ; of diseases, having their true nature or characters obscured or concealed. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, personate. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

MASOPIN, n. Ma^{2}s'o^{2}p-i^{2}n. Fr., *masopine.* Ger., *M.* A resinoid, crystallizable substance, $C_{22}H_{36}O$, found in Mexican chicle (*q. v.*). It occurs in silky needles, which give off an agreeable odor when fused at 155° C., and is soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in water. [B, 93 (a, 39).]

MASPETON (Lat.), **MASPETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'-pe^{2}t-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *μάσπετον.* The *laser* of the ancients, probably the asafœtida plant. [B, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

MASQUE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}sk. See MASK.—**M. de la grossesse, M. des femmes enceintes.** See CHLOASMA *gravidarum.*

MASS, n. Ma^{3}s. Gr., *μᾶζα* (from *μάσσειν*, to knead). Lat., *massa.* Fr., *masse.* Ger., *Masse.* Any agglomeration of matter ; in pharmacy, a solid or semi-solid mixture of a number of ingredients. [a, 38.]—**Blue m.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**Division m'es.** See BLASTOMERES and *Segmentation* CELLS.—**Granular m'es, Granule-m'es.** Fr., *grains sarcodiques.* Ger., *Körnchenbildungen, Körnchenhaufen.* Of Schultz, collections of partially disintegrated blood-plates. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875 (J).]—**Interfilar m.** Fr., *masse interfilaire.* Ger., *Interfilärmasse.* See ENCHYLEMA.—**Intermediate cell-m.** The m. of blastema from which the mesonephros is formed ; so called from

its being situated between the epiblast and the intermesoblastic space. [A, 16.]—**Investing m.** Of Rathke, a m. of tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is imbedded at an early stage of embryonic development, and which afterward becomes converted into the parachordal cartilages. [A, 5.]—**Lateral m'es of the sacrum.** The portions of the sacrum external to the posterior sacral foramina. [L, 142.]—**M. of interruption.** Fr., *masse d'interruption.* Ger., *Unterbrechungsmasse.* Of Meynert, the corpora striata and optic thalami; so called because they interrupt the direct course of the nerve-fibres in his projection system. [I, 28 (K).]—**Pollen m.** Lat., *massa pollinica.* Fr., *masse pollinique.* See POLLINIUM.—**Segment m'es.** See *Segmentation* CELLS.—**Semilunar m.** See DEMILUNE.—**Vallet's m.** See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*

MASSA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'sa^3. See MASS.—**M. cærulea.** See *M.* HYDRARGYRI.—**M. cum gummi.** See PASTA *gummosa* and *Pasta d'*ALTEA.—**M. explementi.** The cortical substance of the brain. [L.]—**M. ligamentosa.** See *Calcaneo-astragaloid interosseous* LIGAMENT.—**Massæ ossis sacri.** The lateral masses of the sacrum. [L.]—**M. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 100 parts of species pectorales in 3,000 of water, cooling, adding 3,000 of Senegal gum, straining, adding 2,000 of white sugar and 1¼ of opium dissolved in 100 of cherry-laurel water, and evaporating to the proper consistence. It contains about 1 part of opium in 5,000 parts of the mass. [B, 113 (*a*, 38).]—**M. pilularum.** A mixture, in powder form, of the chief ingredients of various kinds of pills, kept on hand by apothecaries in earlier times when pilular preparations were more complicated than at present. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MASSA (It.), n. Ma^{3}s'sa^3. A place on the Gulf of Genoa where there is sea-bathing. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MASSAGE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-sa^{3}zh. From μάσσειν, to knead. Ger., *Massiren.* It., *massaggio.* Syn.: *mechanical treatment, movement cure.* The treatment of a member or the body by stroking, kneading, tapping or beating, or by the application of active or passive motion, by the hands of another person or by a machine. [*a*, 34.]—**Electric m.** Labile electricity by means of a roller or sponge producing slight movements in a muscle similar to those given in m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. à friction.** Rubbing or stroking a limb or the trunk with or without slight pressure of the hands. [*a*, 34.]—**M. sèche.** M. in which dry hands are used. [Cecil (*a*, 34).]

MASSALIOTICON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)-li^2-ot'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., μασσαλιωτικόν. A certain old plaster prescribed for carbuncles. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MASSALIS (Lat.). Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)'li^{2}s. From *massa*, a mass. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325.]

MASSANETTA SPRINGS, n. Ma^{2}s-a^{2}n-e^{2}t'a^3. A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, where there are springs containing magnesia, iron, and arsenic; employed in abdominal and especially in malarial diseases. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MASSARIL (Fr.), n. Ma^{2}s-sa^3-rel. A certain resin used medicinally in Africa. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MASSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ma^{3}s, ma^{3}s'se^2. See MASS.—**Graue M.** (Ger.). The gray matter of the brain. [K.]—**M. à bédeau.** The *Typha latifolia* and *Bunias erucago.* [B, 173.]—**M. à nid** (Fr.). Of Velpeau, that variety of nidamentum constituted by a homogeneous enveloping substance, as in spawn. [A, 45.]—**M. anti-odontalgique** (Fr.). A preparation made by mixing into a soft mass 7 grammes each of mastic and sandarach, 60 centigrammes of kino, and 12 of opium, 8 drops of oil of rosemary, and a sufficient quantity of spirit of cochlearia. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**M. d'eau.** The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 173.]—**M. de connexion** (ou **de réunion**) **du cerveau** (Fr.). See FORNIX *cerebri.*—**Sulzige M.** (Ger.). Of Gale, the gray matter of the brain. [K.]

MASSEL (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}s'se^{2}l. A place in the district of Breslau, Prussian Silesia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MASSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-se(sa)'ma^3. Gen., *-sem'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., μάσσημα (from μασᾶσθαι, to chew). 1. Properly, a masticatory. 2. See MASTICATION.

MASSENA SPRINGS, n. Ma^{2}s-e'na^3. A place in St. Lawrence County, New York, where there is a cold mineral spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MASSESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-se(sa)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ses'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μάσησις (from μασᾶσθαι, to chew). See MASTICATION.

MASSETTE (Fr.). Ma^{3}s-se^{2}t. The genus *Typha*; in the pl., *m's*, the *Typhaceæ.* [B, 173.]

MASSETER (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-se(sa)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-e'ros* (*-er'is*). Gr., μασσητήρ (from μασᾶσθαι, to chew). Ger., *Kaumuskel, Kiefermuskel.* A quadrangular muscle divided into two portions extending between the zygoma and the inferior maxilla. The superficial portion covers a portion of the deep surface and arises from the anterior two thirds of the lower margin of the zygoma and is inserted into the lower half of the outer surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla as far as the angle. The deeper portion arises from the posterior third of the lower border of the zygoma and its deep surface, and is inserted into the upper half of the ramus and the coronoid process. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal m.** See PTERYGOIDEUS *internus.*—**M. internus.** See PTERYGOIDEUS *internus.*

MASSETERIC, MASSETERINE, adj's. Ma^{2}s-e^2-te^{2}r'i^{2}k, ma^{2}s-e^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From μασσητήρ, a chewer. Fr., *massétérin.* Ger., *masseterisch.* Of or pertaining to the masseter.

MASSEUR (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-su^{5}r. A male person trained to practice massage. [E.]

MASSEUSE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-su^{5}z. A female practitioner of massage.

MASSICOT, n. Ma^{2}s'i^{2}k-o^{2}t. Fr., *m.* (*rouge*). Ger., (*rothe*) *Massikot, Bleigelb.* A yellowish and amorphous powder, PbO, formed by heating metallic lead to a dull-red heat. [B, 3, 16.]

MASSIREN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}s-ser'e^{2}n. See MASSAGE.

MASSOIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-so(so^2)'i^2-a^3. Of Beccari, a genus of the *Lauraceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. aromatica.** Fr., *massoi, massoy.* A species found in New Guinea, furnishing massoy-bark (*q. v.*, 2d def.), which is used as a stomachic. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35); "Nouv. rém.," Feb. 8, 1889, p. 60.]

MASSON (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-so^{2}n^2. The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 173.]

MASSOTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing., **MASSOTHERAPY,** n. Ma^{2}s-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'ti^{2}ks, -the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. From μάσσειν, to squeeze, and θεραπεύειν, to treat medically. The use of massage as a curative agent.

MASSUE D'HERCULE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-su^6-de^{2}r-ku^{6}l. The *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis.* [B, 173.]

MASSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{2}s)'su^2(su^4)-la^3. Fr., *massette.* Ger., *Klümpchen.* A small mass, especially one of the smaller masses into which some pollinia are divided. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

MASTADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-(an). Gen., *-ad'enos* (*-is*). From μαστός, the breast, and ἀδήν, a gland. The mammary gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MASTADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μαστός, the breast, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). See MASTITIS.

MASTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μαστός, the breast, and ἄλγος, pain. See MASTODYNIA.

MASTATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'-fi^2-a^3. From μαστός, the breast, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the breast. [*a*, 34.]

MASTAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-a^{4}x'(a^3'u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es.* From μαστός, the breast, and αὔξη, growth. A swelling or distention of the mamma. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MASTAX (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *mast'acos* (*-acis*). Gr., μάσταξ, the mouth or jaws. See *Pharyngeal* BULB.

MASTDARM (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}st'da^{3}rm. See RECTUM.

MASTECCHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-e^{2}k-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-mo'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μαστός, the breast, and ἐγχύμωσις, ecchymosis. See ECCHYMOSIS *of the breast.*

MASTELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). See MASTHELCOSIS.

MASTERWORT, n. Ma^{3}st'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. 1. The genus *Imperatoria*, especially the *Imperatoria ostruthium.* 2. The genus *Astrantia.* 3. The *Heracleum lanatum.* 4. The *Archangelica atropurpurea.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]—**Black m.** See ASTRANTIA *major.*—**English m.** The genus *Ægopodium.* [B, 19.]—**Great m.** The *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [B, 19.]

MASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See MASTICATION.

MASTHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-the^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μαστός, the breast, and ἕλκωσις, an ulceration. Ulceration of the mamma. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MASTIC, n. Ma^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., μαστίχη. Lat., *mastiche* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *mastix* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *resina mastix* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *resina mastiche* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mastix, Mastich, Mastixharz.* It., *mastice.* Sp., *almáciga* [Sp. Ph.]. Port., *mastique.* Roum. *m.* [Roum. Ph.]. Turk., *sakes.* A resinous exudation of *Pistacia lentiscus*, occurring in commerce either as tears (picked m., the only sort recognized by the U. S. Ph.) of a pale-yellow color, opaque on the surface, and transparent within, or in masses (common m. [*q. v.*]) of more irregular form, less transparent, and usually contaminated with impurities. M. is brittle, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, has a mildly balsamic odor when rubbed or heated, a weak but pleasantly terebinthinate taste, and, though friable at first under the teeth, soon becomes soft and ductile. It consists of masticin, mastichic acid, and a very slight proportion of a volatile oil. It was once highly esteemed in chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc., and formed an ingredient in numerous compound medicine. It is no longer regarded as having any important therapeutic virtues, though it is said to be used in the East in the cholera of infants, and, according to Landerer, the Greeks apply to the lower abdomen cataplasms prepared by mixing m. with bread and red wine. It is also used in caries of the teeth, and in the arts as a varnish. [B, 5, 18, 77, 121, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Acantho-m.** Lat., *mastix acanthi.* See *Pseudo-m.*—**Alcoolé de m.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* MASTICHES.—**Alpha-resin of m.** See *Resin of m.* (1st def.).—**American m.** Peruvian m., the gum-resin of the *Schinus molle* (*q. v.*). [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**Barbary m.** The solid resin of the *Pistacia atlantica.* It is used as m. by the Arab tribes of northern Africa. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Beta-resin of m.** See *Resin of m.* (2d def.)—**Bombay m.** See *East-Indian m.*—**Cake m.** A fine variety of m. occurring in large pieces. It is chewed by Turkish women for sweetening the breath. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Common (herb) m.** See under *M.* It is used in the East in the manufacture of *raki* and other cordials. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Decoction of m.** Fr., *décoction de m.* A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of m., 180 of bread crusts, and 4 of mace in 1,440 of water till reduced one half, clarifying with filings of stag's horn, straining, and adding 120 parts of conserve of rose and 60 of cinnamon-water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**East Indian m.** Bombay m., the *mustagi-rúmi* (lit., *Roman m.*, though not imported from Europe, but from Cabool) of the Indian bazaars. The better qualities of it closely resemble ordinary m. It is the product of *Pistacia khinjuk* and *Pistacia cabulica.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau de m.** (Fr.). See AQUA *mastichina.*—**Esprit**

de m. (Fr.). See *Spiritus* MASTICHES *compositus.*—**Herb m.** See *Common m.*—**M. dentaire** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See MASTIX *odontalgica.*—**M. dentaire au benjoin** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See LUTUM *cum benzoin.*—**M. femelle** (Fr.). The inferior sort of m. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mâle** (Fr.). The better kind of m. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M.-tree.** See the major list.—**Picked m.** See under *M.*—**Pilules de m.** (Fr.). See PILULÆ *mastichinæ.*—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A powder prepared by triturating m. in an iron mortar, and straining through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Pseudo-m.** Acantho-m., a false m. obtained from *Atractylis gummifera.* [a, 35.]—**Resin of m.** Lat., *resina mastiches.* 1. *Alpha-resin of m.*, mastichic acid, the portion of m. which is soluble in ethyl alcohol. It has the composition $C_{20}H_{32}O_3$, and forms about 90 per cent. of m. 2. *Beta-resin of m.*, masticin, the viscid residue of m. after the part soluble in alcohol has dissolved. It becomes brittle when dry. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Roman m.** See *East-Indian m.*—**Syrian herb m.** The *Teucrium marum.* [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Teinture de m.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* MASTICHES.—**West Indian m.** The *Bursera gummifera.* [B, 19.]

MASTICATION, n. Ma^{2}st-i^{2}k-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., *μάσησις.* Lat., *masticatio* (from *masticare*, to chew). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mastikation, Kauen.* The act of grinding solid food by means of the teeth so as to prepare it for swallowing. [a, 41.]

MASTICATORY, adj. and n. Ma^{2}st′i^{2}k-a-to-ri^2. Fr., *masticatoire, mâchicatoire.* Ger., *masticatorisch* (1st def.), *kaubar* (1st def.), *Kaumittel* (2d def.). Pertaining to or subserving mastication; as a n., any substance which is chewed, whether to stimulate the secretion of saliva or to act as a disinfectant or for other purposes.

MASTICH, n. Ma^{3}st′i^{2}k. Ger., *M.* See MASTIC.

MASTICHE (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′i^2-ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *mast′iches.* See MASTIC.—**Essentia mastiches.** See *Tinctura mastiches.*—**Gummi m.** See MASTIC.—**Resina m., Resina mastiches.** See *Resin of* MASTIC.—**Spiritus mastiches compositus (matricalis).** Fr., *esprit de mastic.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Mastixgeist.* A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours a mixture of 1 part each of m., myrrh, and olibanum, with 24 parts of alcohol, and distilling 18 parts of the liquid; or 1 part each of m., myrrh, olibanum, and amber, with 18 parts of alcohol and distilling 9 parts; or 120 parts of m., 15 of cinnamon, 11 each of cloves and mace, 7 each of ginger, galangal, cardamoms, and bark of *Cinnamomum magellanicum*, with 3,600 of alcohol and 720 of water, and distilling 3,240 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura mastiches** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de mastic.* Ger., *Mastixgeist.* Syn.: *essentia mastiches.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of m. with 4 or 5 parts of strong alcohol for 2 days, with frequent shaking and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura mastiches ætherea** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating m. in ether containing 28 per cent. of alcohol till saturated, and decanting. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura mastiches et balsami tolutani** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 16 parts each of m. and balsam of Tolu with 100 of rectified ether. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MASTICHIC ACID, n. Ma^{2}st-i^{2}k′i^{2}k. See *Resin of* MASTIC (1st def.).

MASTICHINA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}n-a^3. 1. See MASTIC. 2. The *Thymus m.* and the *Teucrium marum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Gallorum.** The *Thymus m.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MASTICIN, n. Ma^{2}st′i^2-si^{2}n. See *Resin of* MASTIC (2d def.).

MASTICOT, n. Ma^{2}st′i^2-ko^{2}t. See MASSICOT.

MASTIC-TREE, n. Ma^{2}s′ti^{2}k-tre. Ger., *Mastixbaum.* See PISTACIA *lentiscus.*—**Algerian m.-t., Barbary m.-t.** The *Pistacia terebinthus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bombay m.-t.** See under *East-Indian* MASTIC.—**Common m.-t.** The *Pistacia lentiscus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian m.-t.** The *Schinus molle.* [B, 77, 275 (a, 35).]

MASTIGODES (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-i^{2}g(eg)-od′ez(as). From *μάστιξ*, a whip, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. 1. A genus of the *Oxyuridæ.* [L, 16.] 2. See TRICOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**M. hominis.** See TRICOCEPHALUS *dispar.*

MASTIGOPHOROUS, adj. Ma^{2}s-ti^2-go^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *mastigophorus* (from *μάστιξ*, a whip, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *mastigophore.* Provided with flagella. The *Mastigophora* are the *Flagellata.* [a, 48.]

MASTIGOPOD, n. Ma^{2}s-ti^{2}g′o^{2}p-o^{2}d. From *μάστιξ*, a whip, and *πούς*, the foot. A protozoon possessing cilia or flagella. [L, 11.]

MASTIGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ti^{2}g(teg)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., *μαστίγωσις* (from *μαστιγοῦν*, to whip). See FLAGELLATION.

MASTILINE, n. Ma^{2}s′ti^{2}l-en. Fr., *m.* The resin of mastic. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MASTINCZ, MASTINECZ, n's. A place in the county of Gömör, Hungary, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 39).]

MASTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). From *μαστός*, the breast (see also *-itis**). Fr., *mastite, inflammation de la glande mammaire.* Ger., *Entzündung der Brustdrüse, Brustdrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the glandular and surrounding cellular tissue of the mamma. [L, 49, 50 (a, 39).]—**Chronic lobular interstitial m.** Of Erichsen, a chronic interstitial inflammation affecting a limited portion of the mammary gland, most frequently observed in women who have borne children and at the change of life. [a, 34.]—**Circumscribed interstitial m.** Interstitial m. that is limited in area. [a, 34.]—**Cutaneous phlegmonous m.** An inflammation of the areola of the mamma. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse interstitial m.** Interstitial m. affecting the entire gland. [a, 34.]—**Geburtshülfliche M.** (Ger.). See *Puerperal m.*—**Gummatous m., Gummy m.** Fr., *mastite gommeuse.* A syphilomatous affection of the proper substance of the mammary gland. [A, 94.]—**Interstitial m.** Of König, m. in which there is proliferation of small cells with fibrous degeneration of the interstitial tissue of the mamma. [a, 34.]—**Lobular m.** See *Parenchymatous m.*—**M. adolescentium.** M. occurring about the period of puberty; it may affect boys or girls. [a, 34.]—**M. apostematosa.** A mammary abscess. [a, 34.]—**M. carcinomatosa.** A mammary cancer. [a, 34.]—**M. lactantium.** Of König, m. due to some interference with lactation. [a, 34.]—**M. metastatica.** M. caused by metastasis, as in mumps or puerperal fever. [a, 34.]—**M. neonatorum.** M. in infants. It occurs only during the first few weeks of life. [D.]—**M. phlegmonosa profunda.** See PARAMASTITIS.—**M. phlegmonosa superficialis.** See *Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.*—**M. puerperalis.** See *Puerperal m.*—**M. septica.** Of Klebs, m. caused by septic inflammation in consequence of the presence of micro-organisms in the mamma. [a, 34.]—**Parenchymatous m.** Lat., *m. parenchymatosa* (seu *lobularis*). Ger., *Entzündung des Brustdrüsenparenchyms.* Syn.: *lobular m.* An inflammation of the proper substance of the whole breast or of one or more of its lobules.—**Puerperal m.** Lat., *m. puerperalis.* Fr., *mastite puerpérale.* Ger., *geburtshülfliche M.* M. occurring just before or after delivery. [a, 34.]—**Retro-mammary m.** See *Submammary m.*—**Scrofulous m.** See *Tubercular m.*—**Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.** Lat., *m. phlegmonosa superficialis.* An inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the breast. [Velpeau (a, 34).]—**Submammary m.** An idiopathic or symptomatic inflammation of the tissue between the mammary gland and the chest. [Velpeau (a, 34).]—**Supramammary m.** See *Subcutaneous phlegmonous m.*—**Syphilitic m.** A fibrous or gummatous infiltration of the connective tissue or the lobules of the breast, with hypertrophy and pain, caused by syphilis. [Bryant (a, 34).]—**Tubercular m.** Disseminated or confluent tuberculosis of the mammary gland. [a, 34.]

MASTIX (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)′ti^{2}x. Gen., *mast′ichis.* Gr., *μαστίχη.* Ger., *M.* Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., see MASTIC.—**Auserlesener reiner M.** (Ger.). Picked mastic (see under MASTIC).—**M. odontalgica** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *mastic dentaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *emplementum ad dentes* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of picked m. in 1 of ether or chloroform, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 1 part of crushed m. 1 week with 2 parts of ether, decanting the liquid, and clarifying [Swiss Ph.]; or by treating 2 parts each of m. and sandarach with 6 of alcohol, clarifying the solution, and adding a few drops of oil of cloves, oil of thyme, or creasote; or dissolving 2 parts of powdered m. in 2 of collodion; or 15 grammes of picked m. in 30 of ether, and adding 6 or 8 drops each of oil of cajeput, oil of cloves, and oil of origanum [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MASTKÖRNER (Ger.), n. pl. Ma^{3}st′ku^{5}rn-e^{2}r. Hæmorrhoids. [E.]

MASTOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From *μαστός*, the breast and *carcinoma* (*q. v.*). Carcinoma of the mamma. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASTOCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-dros′eos* (*-is*). From *μαστός*, the breast, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage (see also *-osis**). A chondroma of the mamma.

MASTODEALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-tod-e^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From *μαστώδης*, like a breast, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Pain in the mastoid process. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASTODEOCENTESIS (Lat.), **MASTODEOPARACENTESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-tod-e^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s, -pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From *μαστώδης*, like a breast, and *κέντησις*, a pricking, or *παρακέντησις*, a tapping for dropsy. Ger., *Zitzenansatzdurchbohrung, Warzenansatzdurchbohrung.* The operation of perforating the mastoid process. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MASTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-to(to^3)-di^2(du^6)′ni^2-a^3. From *μαστός*, the breast, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Fr., *mastodynie.* Ger., *Brustdrüsenschmerz, Mastodynie.* Pain in the breast; usually neuralgia of the mammary branches of the intercostal or of the anterior supraclavicular nerves. [Niemeyer (a, 34).]—**M. apostematosa.** Of Sauvages, mammary abscess. [a, 34.]—**M. butyrosa.** Of Vandermonde, m. in which there is a thick discharge, resembling butter, from the breast. [Sauvages (a, 34).]—**M. cancrosa.** Of Sauvages, m. caused by cancer. [a, 34.]—**M. emphysematosa.** M. with swelling of the mamma and resonance on percussion. [Sauvages (a, 34).]—**M. phlegmonodes.** Of Sauvages, mastitis. [a, 34.]—**M. polygala.** Of Sauvages, m. caused by an excess of milk. [a, 34.]—**M. puberum.** Of Sauvages, the painful enlargement of the mammæ occurring at puberty. [a, 34.]

MASTOID, adj. Ma^{2}st′oid. Gr., *μαστοειδής, μαστώδης* (from *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *mastoides, mastoides, mastoideus.* Fr., *mastoïde, mastoïdien.* Ger., *zitzenförmig.* It., Sp., *mastoideo.* 1. Resembling a nipple or teat; as a n., the m. process of the temporal bone. [C.] 2. Of or pertaining to the m. process.

MASTOIDAL, MASTOIDEAL, adj's. Ma^{2}st-oid′a^{2}l, -e^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the mastoid process. [C, 1.]

MASTOIDEALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-e^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See MASTODEALGIA.

MASTOIDEOCENTESIS (Lat.), **MASTOIDEOPARACENTESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-e^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}n-(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s, -pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. See MASTODEOCENTESIS.

MASTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). Gr., *μαστοειδής.* See MASTOID.

MASTOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See *Mastoid* BONE.

MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See MASTOID; as a n., a muscle connected with the mastoid

process.—**M. anterior, M. colli.** Fr., *mastoïdien antérieur.* See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID.—**M. lateralis.** Fr., *mastoïdien latéral.* See TRACHELO-MASTOID.

MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ma^{3}s-to-e-de-a^{3}n^2. Mastoid ; as a n., see *Hyo-mandibular* BONE.

MASTOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). From μαστοειδής, like a breast (see also *-itis**). Fr., *mastoïdite.* Ger., *Warzenfortsatzentzündung.* Inflammation of the mastoid process, usually confined to the periosteum ; strictly speaking, inflammation of the air-cells and their lining mucous membrane. [F.]—**M. interna chronica.** Sclerosing m. in which there is sclerosis of the mastoid process. [Knapp, "Trans. of the Am. Otol. Soc.," iii, p. 676 (α, 34).]

MASTOIDO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o-(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)″o(o^3)-a^4(a^3-u^4)-ri^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. From μαστοειδής, like a breast, and *auricula*, the external ear. Fr., *mastoïdo-auriculaire.* A small muscle, in the lower animals, arising from the margin of the external auditory meatus and attached to the base of the concha. It constricts the cartilaginous tube with which it is in contact. [L, 13.]

MASTOIDO-CONCHALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)″o(o^3)-ko^{2}n^2(ch^{2}o^{2}n^2)-ka(ch^{2}a^3)′li^{2}s. Gen., *-chal′is.* From μαστοειδής, like a breast, and *concha*, a shell. Fr., *mastoïdo-conchinien.* See RETRAHENS *aurem.*

MASTOIDO-GENIALIS (Lat.). n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)″o(o^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From μαστοειδής, like a breast, and γένειον, the chin. Fr., *mastoïdo-génien.* See DIGASTRICUS (1st def.).

MASTOIDO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)″o(o^3)-hu^2(hu)-me^{2}r-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From μαστοειδής, like a breast, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mastoïdo-huméral.* A muscle in the domesticated animals representing the clavicular portions of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the trapezius, and deltoid of man, together with the trachelo-acromialis peculiar to quadruped mammals. [L, 13.]

MASTOÏDO-HYOGENIEN (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}s-to-e-do-e-o-zha-ne-a^{3}n^2. From μαστοειδής, like a breast, ὑοειδής, like the letter ὑ, and γένειον, the chin. See DIGASTRICUS (1st def.).

MASTOLOGY, n. Ma^{2}st-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *mastologia* (from μαστός, the breast, and λόγος, understanding). The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the mamma.

MASTOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-me(ma)′ni^2-a^3. From μαστός, the breast, and μήν, a mouth. Vicarious menstruation from the mammæ. [α, 34.]

MASTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μαστός, the breast, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Brustdrüsengeschwulst, Warzengeschwulst.* A swelling or tumor of the mammary gland, or of the nipple. [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**M. polygalacticus.** See MASTODYNIA *polygala.*

MASTO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Ma^{2}st″o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^2-t′l. From μαςτός, the breast, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the mastoid process and to the occiput. [α, 17.]

MASTOPARECTAMA (Lat.). n. n. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3. Gen., *-tam′atos* (*-atis*). From μαστός, the breast, and παρεκτείνειν, to stretch out in line. Excessive distention of the mamma. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTO-PARIETAL, adj. Ma^{2}st″o-pa^{2}r-i′e^2-t′l. From μαςτός, the breast, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to or connecting the mastoid process and the parietal bone. [α, 17.]

MASTOPATHIC, adj. Ma^{2}st-o^{2}p-a^{2}th′i^{2}k. Lat., *mastopathicus.* Pertaining to or affected with mastopathy. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOPATHY, n. Ma^{2}st-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *mastopathia* (from μαστός, the breast, and πάθος, a disease). 1. Properly, any disease of the mamma. 2. Pain in the mamma which does not arise from inflammation or traumatism. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOPIMELONCUS (Lat.), **MASTOPIONCUS** (Lat.), n′s m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -pi(pe)-o^{2}n^{2}k′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μαστός, the breast, πιμελή, or πίων, fat, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A fatty tumor of the mamma. [L, 50 (α, 21).]

MASTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′-i^2-a^3. From μαστός, a breast, and ῥαγή, a rent. Fr., *mastorrhagie.* Ger., *Brustwarzenblutung.* 1. Hæmorrhage from the mamma. 2. Galactorrhœa. [L, 50, 135 (α, 39).]

MASTOS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′o^{2}s. Gr., μαστός (1st def.). See BREAST and MAMMA.

MASTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-su^{5}r-(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μαστός, the breast, and σκιῤῥός, hard. Ger., *Brustkrebs.* Scirrhus of the breast. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOSCROFULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-skro^{2}f-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μαστός, the breast (see also SCROFULA). Ger., *Brustskrophel.* Scrofulous disease of the mammary gland. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOSPARGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-spa^{3}r-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μαστός, the breast, and σπάργωσις, a swelling. See MASTODYNIA *polygala.*

MASTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-sı(su^6)′ri^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing′os* (*-ing′is*). From μαστός, the breast, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. Ger., *Brustfistel.* A fistula of the mamma. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-the(tha)′ka^3. From μαστός, the breast, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *mastothèque.* The pouch which incloses the teats in the *Marsupialia.* [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MASTOUS, adj. Ma^{2}st′u^{3}s. From μαστός, the breast. Having large breasts. [α, 21.]

MASTOZOARIUS (Lat.). adj. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-zo-a(a^3)′-ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μαστός, the breast, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *mastozoaire.* Mammalian. The *Mastozoaria* are the *Mammalia.* [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MASTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-zo′o^{2}n. A mammal. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MASTOZOOTIC, adj. Ma^{2}st-o-zo-ot′i^{2}k. Mammalian.

MASTUERZO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ma^{3}s-tu-e^{2}r′tho. 1. In Mexico, the *Lepidium sativum ;* also, according to some, the *Tropæolum majus.* 2. In the Argentine Republic, an herb found in the salt plains ; used in pulmonary diseases, and the seed in blennorrhagia. [B, 121 (α, 35) ; α, 14 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 39).]

MASTUPRATION, n. Ma^{2}s-tu^2-pra′shu^{3}n. Lat., *mastupratio* (from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to defile). See MASTURBATION.

MASTURBATION, n. Ma^{2}s-tu^{5}r-ba′shu^{3}n. Lat., *masturbatio* (from *masturbari*, to pollute one's self ; cf. MASTUPRATION). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Onanie, M.* It., *masturbazione.* Sp., *masturbación.* The act or practice of gratifying sexual desire by mechanical stimulation of the genitals.

MASTURBATORY, adj. Ma^{2}s′tu^{5}r-ba-to-ri^2. 1. Pertaining to masturbation. [D.] 2. Occurring in one who practises masturbation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1877, p. 17 (α, 17).]

MASTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MAMMA.

MATAMBA, n. Ma^{2}t-a^{2}m′ba^3. A species of palm found in Loango, Guinea. The trunk furnishes a superior wine. [B, 88 (α, 39) ; B, 121 (α, 35).]

MATÉ, n. Ma^3-ta′. See under ILEX *paraguaiensis.*—**Cha-m., M. du Paraguay** [Fr. Cod.], **Yerba m.** See *M.*

MATECO (Lat.), n. m. Ma(ma^3)-te(ta)′ko. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e(a)′ko. See MATICO.

MATEBA, n. A Congo palm, perhaps identical with the *matomé*, the small round fruits of which form an ingredient in various cordials, and are used in fevers and dysentery. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MATEINE, n. Ma^2-te′en. Fr., *matéin.* The caffeine contained in the leaves of *Ilex paraguaiensis.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e^{2}l′la^3. Ger., *kleines Nachtgeschirr.* A small urinal. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MATER (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)′tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *mat′ris.* Gr., μήτηρ. 1. A mother. 2. Anything that produces a substance or structure or subserves its growth ; of the older anatomists, a membrane covering the brain or spinal cord ; of Paracelsus, mercury. [H ; I, 3 (K) ; α, 17.]—**Dura m.** See DURA.—**M. amalgamatum.** Mercury. [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**Matres cerebri.** The dura mater and pia mater. [α, 48.]—**M. dura.** See *Dura.*—**M. herbarum.** The genus *Artemisia.* [L, 50 (α, 39).]—**M. margaritarum.** Mother-of-pearl. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. metallorum.** Mercury. [B, 59.]—**M. mollis, M. pia.** See PIA.—**M. secalis.** Ergot. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. tenuis, Pia m.** See PIA.

MATERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e(e^2)′ri^2-a^3. See MATERIAL.—**M. alimentaria.** Fr., *matière alimentaire.* Any edible substance. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. chirurgica.** Fr., *matière chirurgicale.* A surgical instrument and apparatus. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. cælestis.** Of Descartes, phlogiston. [B.]—**M. euplastica.** Fr., *matière euplastique.* See *Plastic* LYMPH.—**M. fibrogena.** See FIBRINOGEN and PLASMIN.—**M. fibrosa.** See FIBRIN.—**M. hermaphrodita.** Of Boerhaave, see EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**M. lubrifica.** Fr., *matière lubréfiante.* Of Necker, the viscid gelatinous fluid peculiar to the reproductive organs of many cryptogams. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**M. medica.** 1. Material which has medicinal properties, or which is used in medicine. 2. The science which treats of the substances and agencies used in the practice of medicine. [D, 6.]—**M. medica animalis.** Of Good, m. medica that is obtained from beasts, birds, fishes, or insects. [α, 34.]—**M. morbosa.** See MATERIES *morbi* (2d def.).—**M. ophthalmiatrica.** An ophthalmic remedy. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**M. ossea.** Cement (of a tooth). [L.]—**M. peccans.** Fr., *matière peccante.* See MATERIES *morbi* (2d def.).—**M. perlata.** True antimonic acid. [B, 3.]—**M. perlata Kerkringii.** A preparation made by precipitating with sulphuric acid or vinegar an aqueous solution of 2 parts of antimony with 5 of nitre, or with 1 part of sulphur and 2¼ parts of nitre. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also BEZOARDICUM *antimoniatum.*—**M. perspirabilis, M. perspiratoria.** Sweat.—**M. primitiva.** See ARCHYLE.—**M. salivaris.** See PTYALIN.—**M. saponacea** [Scheele]. See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**M. scytodepsica.** See TANNIN.—**M. sialina.** See PTYALIN.

MATERIAL, adj. Ma^{2}t-e′ri^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or having the characters or properties of matter. [α, 17.]

MATERIAL, n. Ma^{2}t-e′ri^2-a^{2}l. Gr., ὕλη. Lat., *materia, materies.* Fr., *matériel, matière.* Ger., *Materie, Stoff.* The substance or matter of which a thing consists or is made up. [α, 17.] See also MATTER and SUBSTANCE.—**Formative m.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Formed m.** Fr., *matériel formé.* Ger., *geformte Substanz.* Of Beale, the m. in animals and plants (*e. g.*, that composing cell-walls, the matrix of cartilage, or the ground-substance generally) which has resulted from the transformation of living protoplasm into the non-living condition ; also the muscle and nerve-fibres. [J, 39.]

MATERIALISTA (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e(e^2)-ri^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}st-a^3. Ger., *Arzneihändler.* A druggist. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MATERIATURA (Lat.), n. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e(e^2)-ri^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)′-ra^3. From *materia*, matter. A fanciful term introduced by Gardianius to differentiate constitutional or functional diseases (*morbi materiaturæ*) from structural diseases (*morbi structuræ*). [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MATERIE (Ger.), n. Ma^3-ta′ri^2-e^2. 1. See MATERIAL. 2. Of Burdach, the material element in man, as distinguished from the

psychical. [I, 3 (K).]—**Ansteckende M.** See Contagium.—**Ansteckende lebendige M.** See Contagium *vivum*.—**Elektrische M.** See Electrogen.—**Krankhafte M.** See Materies *morbi* (2d def.).

MATÉRIEL (Fr.), n. Ma^3-ta-re-e^{2}l. See Material.

MATERIES (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-e(e^2)'ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i*. See Material.—**M. morbi.** Ger., *Krankheitsstoff*. 1. A morbific element. 2. Any substance which when brought into contact with the body produces disease. [D, 1.]

MATERNAL, adj. Ma^{2}t-u^{5}r'n'l. From *mater*, a mother. Fr., *maternel*. Ger., *mütterlich*. Pertaining to a mother or to maternity. [*a*, 48.]

MATERNITY, n. Ma^{2}t-u^{5}r'ni^2-ti^2. From *maturnus*, material. Fr., *maternité*. It., *maternità*. Sp., *maternidad*. 1. The state, condition, or relations of motherhood. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).] 2. See *Lying-in* asylum.

MATEZITE, n. Ma^{2}t'e^{2}z-it. A white and crystalline methyl salt of metezodambose, occurring in Madagascar caoutchouc, $C_9H_{17}(CH_3)O_9$, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, fusing at 180° C. to a vitreous mass, and subliming slowly, without decomposition, at 200° to 210° C. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 39).]

MATICA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i(e)'ka^3. See Matico.

MATICIN, n. Ma^{2}t'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *maticine*. A yellowish-brown bitter principle, of disagreeable odor, extracted from matico-leaves. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [B, 93 (*a*, 39).] See also under Artanthe *elongata*.

MATICO [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i(e)'ko. Fr., *feuilles de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'blätter*. Sp., *mático* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *maticæ folia* [Br. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the pharmacopœias, the dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata* (*q. v.*). The m. of commerce is a compressed brittle mass of leaves, spikes, and stems. M. is an aromatic tonic and stimulant, used as an alterative in catarrhal affections and gonorrhœa; in South America it is used as an aphrodisiac, and locally as a hæmostatic and an application to ulcers. The *Artanthe adunca*, *Artanthe lanceæfolia* (*q. v.*), and *Piper angustifolium* also yield m. 2. At Panama, the *Waltheria glomerata* and its leaves. 3. At Quito, the *Eupatorium glutinosum*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua m.** Fr., *eau distillée de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of m.-leaves with water enough to make 4 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum m.** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of m.-leaves 24 hours with 4⅔ parts of alcohol, repeating the maceration for 12 hours with 2⅓ parts of alcohol, expressing, clarifying, and evaporating to a solid extract. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum m. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de m.* Ger., *flüssiges M.-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of m.-leaves in No. 40 powder with 35 grammes of a mixture of 10 grammes of glycerin, 75 of alcohol, and 25 of water, treating in a percolator with the rest of the mixture, then with alcohol till the m. is exhausted, reserving the first 85 c. cm. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. cm. with alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Fluid extract of m.** See *Extractum m. fluidum*.—**Folia m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**Infusion of m., Infusum matico.** A preparation made by pouring 20 parts of boiling water over 1 part of m.-leaves cut fine, covering the vessel for half an hour, and straining. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. camphor.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, homologous with camphor, and obtained from the leaves of *Piper angustifolium*. It crystallizes from alcohol in tasteless and odorless crystals melting at 94° C. It is used in South America to stanch the bleeding of small wounds. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura m.** [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of m.-leaves in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.], coarse powder [Fr. Cod.], cut fine [Russ. Ph.], with 5 of more or less dilute alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.], 5 days [Russ. Ph.], or for 1 day, with enough alcohol to make 10 parts of tincture, and treating in a percolator [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MATIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-te-e^{2}r. See Matter and Material.—**M. cérébriforme** [Laennec]. Medullary sarcoma. [A, 42.]—**M. chyleuse.** Chylous material, or fluid resembling chyle. [K, 30.]—**M. enveloppante.** The protein basis or stroma enveloping crystalloids in aleurone grains. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. gélatiniforme de l'intestin grêle.** See Peptone.—**M. inflammable.** An old name for hydrogen. [L, 49 (*a*, 39).]—**M. médicale.** See Materia *medica*.—**M. noire des poumons.** The black matter found in cases of anthracosis. [B.]—**M. organisatrice.** See Protoplasm.—**M. perlée de Kerkring.** See Materia *perlata Kerkringii*.—**M. rosacie, M. rose des urines** [Vauquelin]. See Uroerythrin.—**M. verte.** See Chlorophyll.—**M. vivante.** See Protoplasm.

MATILIJA HOT SPRINGS, n. Ma^3-ti^2-le'ha^3. A place near Nordhoff, Ventura County, California, where there are numerous sulphurous springs (varying in temperature from 35° to 160° F.) and bathing establishments. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MATITÉ (Fr.), n. Ma^3-te-ta. Ger., *Dämpfung* (2d def.). 1. Dullness or lack of brilliancy in objects and in colors. 2. Dullness on percussion. [L, 87, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MATLAZAHUATL (Azt.), n. A violent epidemic disease resembling the plague (according to the description of the Spanish chroniclers) peculiar to the Indians of Mexico. It began with severe pains in the side and culminated with the formation of dark spots all over the body. Its first great outbreak after the conquest occurred in 1546. [L, 41; *a*, 14.]

MATLOCK, n. Ma^{2}t'lo^{2}k. A place in Derbyshire, England, where there are warm sulphurous and feebly calcic springs and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 41, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MATOMÉ, n. An undetermined palm of Congo. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. Mateba.

MATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for ammoniacum, also for galbanum. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MATOUREA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-u're^2-a^3. Fr., *matourée*. A genus of the *Scrophulaceæ*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. guianensis.** Fr., *matourée de la Guiane*. A Guiana species, used in leucorrhœa. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pratensis.** Fr., *matourée des prés*. A vulnerary species found in Guiana, where it is used both externally and internally. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MATRASS, n. Ma^{2}t'ra^{2}s, ma^3-tra^{3}s'. Lat., *matracium*. Fr., *matras*. 1. A round or oval vessel with a long neck (cf. Cucurbit). 2. A urinal. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MATRICAIRE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-tre-ka^{2}r. 1. See Matricaria (1st def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau (ou Hydrolat) de m.** See *Aqua* chamomillæ and *Aqua* chamæmeli.

MATRICALIS (Lat.), adj. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-ri^{2}k-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *matrix*, the womb. Pertaining to the uterus; as a n., in the n., *matricale*, a medicine used in uterine diseases. [A, 312 (*a*, 21); *a*, 48.]

MATRICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-ri^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *matricaire* (1st def.), *fleurs de camomille commune* (ou *d'Allemagne* [Fr. Cod.]) (2d def.). Ger., *Mutterkraut* (1st def.), *Kamille* (2d def.), *Kamillenblumen* (2d def.). Sp., *manzanilla común* (ó *de Aragón*, ó *de Alemania* [Sp. Ph.)]. Roum., *chamomilla vulgara* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn: *chamomilla vulgaris* (*anthodia*) [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *capitula* [Netherl. Ph.]), *flores chamomillæ vulgaris* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Feverfew, a genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Matricarieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Chrysanthemeæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., German chamomile, the bitter aromatic flower-heads of *M. chamomilla*, to be gathered, according to the Belg., Gr., and Roum. Ph's, immediately after opening. They contain a volatile oil and a bitter extractive, and are very similar to common chamomile (flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*) in medicinal properties; used in Europe as an antispasmodic and anthelminthic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).] 3. See Chrysanthemum *parthenium*.—**Aqua matricariæ** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de matricaire*. See *Aqua* chamomillæ and *Aqua* chamæmeli.—**Herba et summitates matricariæ.** See under Chrysanthemum *parthenium*.—**M. africana.** See Chrysanthemum *capense*.—**M. arvensis.** A species already described as *Anthemis arvensis*, but referred by Baillon to this genus. It is often substituted in medicine for *M. nobilis*. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. capensis.** See Chrysanthemum *capense*.—**M. chamomilla.** Fr., *camomille commune* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *ordinaire*), *amaron*. Ger., *Kamillen-Mutterkraut*, *gemeine* (oder *ächte*) *Kamille*, *Feldkamille*, *Helmerchen*, *Kammerblumen*. Dog's (or German) chamomile, dog- (or horse-) gowan, a species occurring as a common weed in Europe. The flowers are the *M.* (*q. v.*, 2d def.) of the U. S. Ph. [*a*. 35.]—**M. glabrata.** See Chrysanthemum *capense*.—**M. inodora.** Ger., *Hundskamille*. Corn mayweed. See Chrysanthemum *inodorum*.—**M. leucanthema.** See Chrysanthemum *leucanthemum*.—**M. multifida.** A species growing in southern Africa, where it is employed in the treatment of cutaneous and rheumatic affections. [B. 267 (*a*. 35).]—**M. nobilis.** See Anthemis *nobilis*.—**M. odorata, M. parthenium.** Sp., *hierba de Santa María de México* [Mex. Ph.]. See Chrysanthemum *parthenium*.—**M. parthenoides.** A plant closely allied to *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. In France the flowers are mixed with those of true chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**M. suaveolens.** Fr., *matricaire odorante* (2d def.). 1. Of Pallas, the *M. chamomilla*. 2. Of Linnæus, a species (according to some, a slender form of the *M. chamomilla*) growing in southern Russia and Siberia, in Persia, and in North America. It yields the chamomiles of the Indian bazaars. [B, 5, 18, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum matricariæ (æthereum).** A preparation made by distilling the fresh herb of common feverfew with water and collecting the oil floating on the surface. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

MATRICE (Fr.), n. Ma^3-tres. 1. See Matrix. 2. The womb (see Uterus); of the older writers, the whole parturient canal.—**M. des poil.** See *Hair* follicle.—**M. unguéale.** See Matrix *of the nail*.

MATRICYTE, n. Ma^{2}t'ri^2-sit. From μάτηρ, mother, and κυτός, a cell or vesicle. Of Edington (1890), a large colorless corpuscle of blood which serves as a mother-cell for minute white corpuscles which ultimately escape from the red blood-corpuscles. [J.]

MATRISILVA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-ri^2-si^{2}l'va^3(wa^3). See Lonicera *periclymenum* and Asperula *odorata*.

MATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'ri^{2}x. Gen., *mat'ricis*. From *mater*, a mother. Fr., *matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutter* (1st. def.), *Zwischensubstanz* (2d def.). It., *matrice*. Sp., *matriz*. 1. An old name for the uterus. 2. A tissue or organ containing and determining the form or growth of another structure. 3. Intercellular substance when great in amount as compared with the cellular elements. [J; L, 50, 343.] See *Ground* substance (1st def.) and Cytoblastema. and cf. *Cell*-cement.—**M. of connective tissue.** Its intercellular substance. [C.]—**M. of a hair.** Lat., *m. pili*. Fr., *matrice de poil*. See *Hair* follicle.—**M. of a tooth.** Lat., *m. dentis*. The homogeneous matter in a tooth which is impregnated with lime salts. [L.]—**M. of bone.** A dense fibrous connective tissue, yielding gelatin when boiled, and, when impregnated with salts, constitutes bone. [L.] Cf. Ossein.—**M. of cartilage.** The ground substance of cartilage. [L.]—**M. of hyaline cartilage.** A homogeneous or finely granular substance in which the cells are imbedded. It yields chondrin on being boiled. [C.]—**M. of the nail.** Lat., *m. unguis*. Fr., *matrice unguéale* (ou *de l'ongle*). The corium which underlies the root of the nail. [G.]—**M. of the vertebræ.** A membranous column of cells formed around the notochord from the inner part of the protovertebral column previous to the cartilaginous differentiation of the permanent vertebræ in the embryo. [A, 5.]—**M. pili.** See *Hair* follicle.—**M. unguis.** See *M. of the nail*.—**Membranous m.**

(of the vertebræ). See *M. of the vertebræ.*—**Nuclear m.** See CYTOCHYLEMA, ENCHYLEMA, and ACHROMATIN.—**Neuroglia m.** 1. The ground-substance of the neuroglia. 2. The neuroglia. [J, 30.]

MATT (Ger.), adj. Ma^{3}t. Dull, obtuse, obtunded. [B.]

MATTA, n. A commercial term for an adulterant for pepper and other substances. It appears to be prepared from the cortical portions of a variety of millet (*Setaria germanica*), and occurs as a powder varying in color, being ash-gray for pepper, cinnamon-brown for cinnamon, and chocolate-brown for pimento. The microscope reveals the characteristic epidermal cells of grass-seeds. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 39).]

MATTED, adj. Ma^{2}t'e^{2}d. Closely and inextricably fused or adherent (said especially of structures bound together by inflammatory exudate).

MATTER, n. Ma^{2}t'u^{5}r. Lat., *materia, materies.* Fr., *matière.* Ger., *Stoff.* It., Sp., *materia.* 1. Substance which is cognizable by the senses. 2. Material; that of which anything is composed. [α, 48.] 3. See PUS.—**Aqueduct gray m.** The gray substance forming the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct. ["N. Y. Med. Record," 1883, p. 396 (K).]—**Central gray m. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *grauer Kern.* The anterior and posterior gray columns of the spinal cord taken as a whole. [α, 17.] See *Anterior gray* CORNU and *Posterior* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*—**Cheesy m.** The yellowish m. abounding in perforations, found especially in the lungs and lymphatic glands, but also in other parts of the body, as the result of degenerative processes following inflammation. It is very common among individuals with the scrofulous diathesis, and was formerly erroneously supposed to be certain evidence of pre-existing or present tubercles. [D.]—**Coagulable m. of the serum.** An old name for serum albumin. [A, 314.]—**Coloring m. of plants.** See COLOR *of flowers and leaves* and COLORATION *et matières colorantes des plantes.*—**Contractile m.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Extractive m.** Fr., *matière extractive.* See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**Fæcal m's.** See FÆCES.—**Formative m.** Fr., *matière formatrice.* See PROTOPLASM.—**Formed m.** See *Formed* MATERIAL.—**Gelatiniform m. of the small intestine.** Fr., *matière gélatiniforme de l'intestin grêle.* See PEPTONE.—**Germinal m.** [Beale]. Fr., *matière germinale.* Ger., *Keimstoff.* See BIOPLASM and PROTOPLASM.—**Germinal m. of a cell** [Beale]. See CELL-*protoplasm* and CELL-*nucleus.*—**Gray m. of Sömmerring.** See LOCUS *niger.*—**Gray m. of the brain.** The grayish substance found in the cortex and various points in the interior of the brain made up of a connective-tissue matrix and nerve-cells. [L, 142.]—**Imponderable m.** See ETHER (2d def.).—**Ponderable m.** M. that has weight, comprising all known m. except the hypothetical medium known as *ether.* [α, 48.]—**Radiant m.** [Crookes]. M. of extreme tenuity which produces radiant effects under the action of electricity. [α, 48.]—**Saponaceous m.** [Scheele]. Lat., *materia saponacea.* See EXTRACTIVE (2d def.).—**Tubular gray m.** Ger., *Rohrengrau.* Of Meynert, "the permanent expression of the primitive, genetic form of the brain." It consists in general of the gray m. lining the cavities of the brain, forming the floor of the fourth ventricle, and surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. [I, 31 (K).]—**White m.** (of **Vauquelin**). 1. An alcoholic extractive obtained from brain tissue (both its white and its gray substance). [Thudichum (K).] 2. The white substance of the brain and spinal cord. [L.]

MATTIG (Ger.), adj. Ma^{3}t'ti^{2}g. See MATTED.

MATTIGBAD (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}t'ti^{2}g-ba^{3}d. A place near Mattighofen, Upper Austria, where there is a spring containing calcium and iron carbonate and free carbonic gas, with an establishment for mud, steam, and pine-needle baths. [L, 30 (α, 14); A, 319 (α, 21).]

MATTULLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-tu^{3}l(tu^{4}l)'la^3. The fibrous substance around the base of the leaves in many palms. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

MATULA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. 1. A vessel for liquids. 2. A urinal. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MATURANT, adj. Ma^{2}t'u^2-r'nt. Lat., *maturans* (from *maturare*, to make ripe). Fr., *maturatif.* Ger., *reifmachend.* Ripening, making ripe; as a n., a medicine or application which promotes the maturation of an abscess. [L, 50 (α, 39).]

MATURATE, v. intr. Ma^{2}t'u^2-rat. Lat., *maturare.* Fr., *aboutir.* Ger., *aufbrechen.* It., *marcire.* Sp., *madurar, reventar.* To "come to a head"; to suppurate and break (said of an inflammatory swelling).

MATURATION, n. Ma^{2}t-u^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Gr., *πέπανσις, πεπασμός* (from *πεπαίνειν*, to ripen). Lat., *maturatio* (from *maturare*, to make ripe). Fr., m. Ger., *Reifen, Reifezeit, Reifung, Reifwerden, Zeitigung.* It., *maturazione.* Sp., *maduración.* 1. The process of ripening; in botany, the period of time between fecundation and full maturity; of an ovum, the process by which it is rendered capable of fertilization and development, characterized by the extrusion of the polar globules. [B, 1, 121, 123 (α, 35); J, 31, 55.] 2. The completion of the formation of an abscess.

MATURATIVE, adj. Ma^{2}t'u^{2}r-a-ti^{2}v. See MATURANT.

MATURE, adj. Ma^2-tu^{2}r'. Lat., *maturus.* Ripe; of a cataract, ready for operation. [B.]

MATURE, v. tr. and intr. Ma^2-tu^{2}r'. To ripen or to become ripe, as in a cataract. [B.]

MATURITY, n. Ma^2-tu^{2}r'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *maturitas.* 1. The state or condition of being ripe or fully developed. 2. The time at which ripening or the completion of development takes place. [B.]

MATUTINAL, adj. Ma^{2}t-u^2'ti^2-n'l. Lat., *matutinus, matutinalis* (from *Matuta*, the goddess of the morning). Fr., *matinal.* Having flowers opening at dawn. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MATWEED, n. Ma^{2}t'wed. The *Psamma arenaria, Mardus stricta*, or *Spartina stricta.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

MATZOON, n. Ma^{2}t'zun. A variety of fermented milk; said to be used extensively by the natives of Asia Minor. [α, 21.]

MAUDLIN, n. Ma^{4}d'li^{2}n. Corrupted from *Magdalen*, a proper name. See ACHILLEA *ageratum* and CHRYSANTHEMUM *suaveolens.*

MAUER (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^4-e^{2}r. A place near Vienna, Austria, where there are gaseous ferruginous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MAUL (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}l. See MOUTH.—**Krötenm'.** Toad's mouth, a deformity in horses. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**M'klaffe.** See DIVARICATIO *maxillarum.*—**M'klemme.** See TRISMUS.—**M'sperre.** See DIVARICATIO *maxillarum.*

MAULBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}l-bar-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Morus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MAULBEERE (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}l-bar-e^2. Mulberry fruit. [B.]

MAULBEERHOLZSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}l-bar-ho^{3}lts-zoir-e^2. Of Klaproth, succinic acid; so called from its calcium salt, which occurs in the crystalline exudations on *Morus alba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 39).]

MAULBEERMAL (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}l-bar-ma^{3}l. See NÆVUS.

MAURITIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^4(ma^3-u^4)-ri^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *mauricie, mauritie.* A genus of palms, of the *Lepidocaryinæ*, indigenous to tropical South America. The *Mauritieæ* of Meissner are a subtribe of the *Lepidocaryinæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. flexuosa, M. inermis.** Fr., *mauritie flexueuse.* The ita (or chiqui-chiqui, or miriti, or moriche) palm, growing in the swamps of the Orinoco. The kernel of the fruit is edible; the pith of the stem yields sago; and palm-wine is made from the saccharine sap. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); α, 14.]—**M. sagus.** A species found in Guiana, where a bread is made from the seed. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. vinifera.** Fr., *mauritie vinifère.* The Brazilian wine-palm, Buriti palm. It yields palm-wine, and the thin pulp of the fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]

MAUROCAPNOS (Lat.), n. m. Ma^4(ma^3-u^4)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}p-(ka^{3}p)'no^{2}s. From *Μαῦρος*, a Moor, and *καπνός*, smoke. See STORAX.

MAUROCENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^4(ma^3-u^4)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'ni^2-a^3. A South African genus of celastraceous shrubs. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. capensis.** The Hottentot cherry, a South African shrub, having edible fruit. [B, 19, 42, 93, 121, 263 (α, 35).]

MAUS (Ger.), n. Ma^3'u^{4}s. 1. See MOUSE. 2. See MUSCLE.

MAUVANILINE, n. Mov-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. A violet dye, $C_{19}H_{18}N_3O$, or $C_{19}H_{17}N_3$, one of the derivatives of aniline, being formed together with violaniline and chrysotoluidine as a by-product in the preparation of rosaniline. It may be regarded as produced by the union of 2 molecules of aniline and 1 molecule of toluidine with the abstraction of 3 molecules of hydrogen, $2C_6H_7N + C_7H_9N - 3H_2$. It is soluble in ethyl alcohol, in benzene, and in acetic ether. [B, 2; B, 270 (α, 38).]

MAUVE, n. Mov. From Fr., *mauve*, the mallow. A purple dye first obtained by Perkin in 1861 by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. Chemically, m. is a salt (generally a sulphate) of mauveine (*q. v.*), and may also contain pseudo-mauveine, which is a derivative of pure aniline, and a third coloring matter derived from orthotoluidine and aniline. M. was the first aniline dye made in quantities sufficient to be used on a commercial scale. [B, 7, 49, and Perkin in "Nature," July 30, 1885; B, 3 (α, 38).]

MAUVE (Fr.), n. Mov. See MALVA and MALVA *silvestris.*—**Conserve de m.** A preparation made by triturating into a homogeneous mass 1 part of mallow flowers (dried, powdered, and mixed with a little water [Antwerp Ph., 1812] and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Décoction de m. composée.** See *Decoctum* MALVÆ *compositum.*—**Eau de m.** See *Aqua* MALVÆ.—**M. arborée.** See ALTHÆA *rosea.*—**M. blanche.** See ALTHÆA *officinalis.*—**Tisane de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *infusum malvæ.* Sp., *infusión de flor de malvé* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 grammes of mallow flowers in 690 [Sp. Ph.] (1,000 for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]) of boiling water and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

MAUVEINE, n. Mov'e^2-en. Fr., *mauvéine.* Ger., *Mauveïn.* A base, $C_{26}H_{24}N_4$, or $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$, the various salts of which form the dye mauve. M. occurs as a nearly black, shining, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol but insoluble in ether and benzene. [B, 2; B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]—**Acid m. carbonate.** A crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4.H_2CO_3$, forming prisms having a green metallic lustre, and decomposing at 100° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. acetate.** A crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4.C_2H_4O_2$, having a green metallic lustre. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. hydriodide.** A substance, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4.HI$, crystallizing in prisms having a green metallic lustre. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. hydrobromide.** A substance, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4.HBr$, soluble with difficulty. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Mauveïn.* A substance, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4.HCl$, crystallizing from boiling alcohol in small prisms of vivid green metallic lustre, somewhat soluble in water, almost insoluble in ether. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Mauveïn.* A substance, $(C_{27}H_{24}N_4)_2H_2SO_4$, forming the dye mauve. [α, 38.]

MAVACURI, n. A plant found in British Guiana; one of the sources of curare (*q. v.*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

MAVIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma^3)'vi^2(wi^3)-a^3. The genus *Erythrophlœum.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. judicialis.** A plant growing in the eastern part of Africa; according to Baillon, not distinguishable from the *Erythrophlœum judiciale* (*guineense*). [B, 267 (α, 35).]

MAW, n. Ma^4. The stomach.—**M.-bound.** See FARDEL-BOUND.—**M.-worm.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides* and OXYURIS *vermicularis.*

MAXBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ma^{3}x'brun-ne^{2}n. See under KISSINGEN.

MAXILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l'la^3. From *μάσσειν*, to knead. Fr., *maxillaire.* See JAW. In fishes and other vertebrates,

the upper jaw or its principal bone ; in *Arthropoda*, the lower jaw. [L.] Cf. EXOGNATHION, ENDOGNATHION, MESOGNATHION, and PRÆMAXILLA.—**Inferior m.** Lat., *m. inferior.* Fr., *mâchoir inférieur.* Ger., *Unterkieferbein.* The lower jaw. It consists of a body and two rami or ascending branches. It is the thickest and strongest bone of the face, and moves on the rest of the skull by means of a pair of condyles articulating with the glenoid fossæ of the temporal bone. [C, 3.]—**M. superior, Superior m.** Lat., *m. superior.* Fr., *mâchoir supérieur.* Ger., *Oberkieferbein.* The upper jaw. It consists of a body and four processes. The body is divided into an anterior or facial and a posterior or zygomatic portion, and an interior or nasal and a superior or orbital surface. The processes are the nasal or ascending, the alveolar, the malar, and the palate. Within the body of the bone is the maxillary antrum. [L, 142, 153.]

MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ma3x-el-la2r. See MAXILLARY and MAXILLA.—**M. inférieure temporaire.** Of Serres, see CARTILAGE *of Meckel.*

MAXILLAR, adj. Ma2x'i2l-a3r. See MAXILLARY.

MAXILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l-la(la3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *maxillaire.* A genus of orchids, of the *Vandeæ.* The *Maxillaridæ* of Lindley are a section of the *Vandeæ.* The *Maxillarieæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Vandeæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. alata, M. bicolor.** Fr., *maxillaire ailée* (ou *de deux couleurs*). Peruvian species, used as masticatories to appease thirst. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MAXILLARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l-la(la3)'ri2s. See MAXILLARY.—**M. externa.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**M. inferior.** See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**M. interna.** See *Internal maxillary* ARTERY.

MAXILLARY, adj. and n. Ma2x'i2l-a-ri2. Lat., *maxillaris.* Fr., *maxillaire.* Pertaining to the maxilla ; in comparative anatomy, as a n., a muscle, nerve, vein, or artery connected with the maxilla ; the outermost bone of the upper jaw. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]

MAXILLATE, adj. Ma2x'i2l-at. Fr., *maxillé.* Provided with jaws. [*a*, 48.]

MAXILLEUX (Fr.), adj. Ma3x-el-lu6. Having very large jaws. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLIFEROUS, adj. Ma2x-i2l-i2f'e2r-u3s. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *maxillifère.* Jaw-bearing (said of the mouths of insects where the jaws are easily distinguishable). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLIFORM, adj. Ma2x-i2l'i2-fo2rm. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *forma*, form. Fr., *maxilliforme.* Having the form of a jaw-bone. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLIPED, n. Ma2x-i2l'i2-pe2d. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *maxillipède.* Ger., *Maxillarfuss.* One of the limbs in the *Crustacea* and *Myriapoda* which are used both as locomotory and as masticatory organs. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

MAXILLITE (Fr.), n. Ma5x-el-let. Of the veterinarians, inflammation of the maxillary gland. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MAXILLO-ALVÉOLI-NASAL (Fr.), n. Ma3x-el-lo-a3l-va-o-le-na2-sa3l. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi.*

MAXILLO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), adj. Ma3x-el-lo-ko2n2-she-a2n2. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *concha*, a shell. Pertaining to the maxilla and the auricle. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLO-DENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ma3x-el-lo-da3n2-ta2r. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *dens*, a tooth. Pertaining to the maxilla and the teeth or dentary bone. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLO-JUGAL, adj. Ma2x''i2l-o-ju2'g'l. From *maxilla*, the jaw, and *jugum*, a yoke. Pertaining to the jaw and to the cheek-bone. [B.] See *M.-j.* BONE.

MAXILLO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''lo(lo3)-la(la3)-bi2-a(a3)'li2s. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *maxillo-labial.* 1. See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.* 2. The analogue of the depressor labii inferioris in man, found in most of the lower mammals. [L, 13.]

MAXILLO-LABI-NASALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''-lo(lo3)-la(la3)-bi2-na(na3)-sa(sa3)'li2s. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, *labium*, the lip, and *nasus*, the nose. See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*

MAXILLO-MANDIBULAR (Lat.), adj. Ma2x''i2l-o-ma2nd-i2b'u2l a3r. Pertaining to the inferior and superior maxillæ and the mandible. [L.]

MAXILLO-MUSCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ma3x-el-lo-mu6s-ku5-la2r. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *musculus*, a muscle. Pertaining to the muscles of the maxilla. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MAXILLO-NARINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''lo(lo3)-na2r(na3r)-i2n-a(a3)'li2s. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *naris*, a nostril. Fr., *maxillo-narinal.* See COMPRESSOR *naris.*

MAXILLO-PALATINE, adj. Ma2x''i2l-o-pa2l'a2t-i2n. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the maxilla and the palate. [*a*, 48.]

MAXILLO-PALPEBRALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''-lo(lo3)-pa2l(pa3l)-pe2(pa)-bra(bra3)'li2s. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *maxillo-palpébral.* See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*

MAXILLO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Ma2x''i2l-o-fa2r-i2n'je2-a2l. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Pertaining to the maxilla and the pharynx. [*a*, 48.]

MAXILLO-SCLEROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma2x(ma3x)''i2l-lo-(lo3)-skle2(skla)-rot'i2k-u3s(u4s). From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *maxillo-scléroticien.* Of Dumas, see OBLIQUUS *inferior oculi.*

MAXILLO-SUPRAFACIAL, adj. Ma2x''i2l-lo-su2-pra3-fa'-si2-a2l. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, *supra*, above, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the maxilla and the upper part of the face.

MAXILLO-TURBINAL, n. Ma2x''i2l-lo-tu5r'bi2-n'l. From *maxilla*, the jaw-bone, and *turbo*, a whirlwind. See *Maxillo-turbinal* BONE.

MAY-FLOWER, n. Ma'flu5-u4-u5r. Any one of various plants that bloom in May, especially (1) the *Cardamine pratensis ;* (2) in North America, the *Epigæa repens*, also a species of *Azalea ;* (3) in the West Indies, the *Ecastaphyllum Brownei.* [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MAYHEM, n. Ma'he2m. In English law, the offense of violently doing a person such bodily injury as may impair his powers of fighting or of self-defense. [*a*, 48.]

MAYNASHARZ, n. Ma3'i2n-a3s-ha3rts. See MAYNORESIN.

MAYNORESIN, n. Ma3-i2-no-re2'z'n. Fr., *maynarrhétine.* Ger., *Maynasharz.* A resin, $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$, obtained by incising the stem of *Calophyllum longifolium*, and crystallizing from boiling alcohol in yellow prisms soluble in ether and in both volatile and fixed oils, and melting at 105° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MA-YO, n. An ancient Chinese name for Indian hemp. [Lagneau, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 26, 1885, p. 427.]

MAYS (Lat.), n. f. Ma(ma3)'i2s(u6s). Gen., *ma'yd-is.* Ger., *M.* Of Gärtner, the genus *Zea.* The *Maydeæ* are a tribe of grasses of the *Panicaceæ*, including *Coix*, *Zea*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MAYTENUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ma(ma3'e)'te2n-u3s(u4s). Fr., *maytène.* A genus of shrubs of the tribe *Celastreæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. boaria, M. chilensis.** A species found in Chile, where the leaves are said to be used like senna, and the branches as an antidote to *Laurus caustica.* [B, 121, 173, 214 (*a*, 35).]

MAY-WEED, n. Ma'wed. See MARUTA *cotula.*

MAZA (Lat.), n. f. Maz(ma3z)'a3. From μᾶζα, a barley cake. The placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MAZALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-a2l(a3l)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From μᾶζα (see MAZA), *a* priv., and λύσις, a loosing. 1. Retention of the placenta. 2. See MAZOLYSIS, for which this word (considered as from μᾶζα and λύσις) is sometimes used. [L, 50 (*a*, 39, 48).]

MAZIC, adj. Maz'i2k. Lat., *mazicus.* Of or pertaining to the placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MAZISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-i2s'ke2(ch2e2)-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos*, *-isch'esis.* From μᾶζα (see MAZA), and ἴσχειν, to check. Retention of the placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

MAZOCACOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-o(o3)-ka2k(ka3k)-o2th'e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-oth'esis*). From μᾶζα (see MAZA), κακός, evil, and θέσις, a position. An abnormal implantation of the placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

MAZODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-o(o3)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a2. From μαζός, the breast, and ὀδύνη, pain. See MASTODYNIA.

MAZOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-o2l'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From μᾶζα (see (MAZA), and λύσις, a loosing. Separation of the placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

MAZOLYTIC, adj. Ma2z-o-li2t'i2k. Lat., *mazolyticus.* Pertaining to, due to, or producing mazolysis. [L, 50 (*a*, 17, 21).]

MAZOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ma2z(ma3z)-o(o3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From μᾶζα (see MAZA), and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the placenta. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

MAZOS (Lat.), n. m. Ma(ma3)'zo2s. Gr., μαζός. See MAMMA.

M'BARIMBOT, n. In Senegal, an edible and laxative species of *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

M'BALL, n. A plant found in Senegal, perhaps a species of *Euphorbia*, used as a vulnerary. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

M'BOUNDOU, n. See AKAZGA.

MEAD, n. Med. A liquor made from honey and water fermented and variously flavored. [*a*, 48.]

MEADOW-SWEET, n. Me2d''o-swet'. The *Spiræe ulmaria.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

MEAL, n. Mel. Lat., *farina.* Fr., *farine.* Ger., *Mehl.* Cereal grains or leguminous seeds finely ground ; flour. [*a*, 48.] Cf. FARINA.—**Fossil m.** A form of mineral agaric.—**Indian m.** M. made from maize. [*a*, 48.]

MEALY, adj. Mel'i2. Ger., *mehlig.* Resembling meal. [*a*, 17, 35.]

MEASLE, n. Mezl. See CYSTICERCUS (2d def.), and cf. MEASLES (2d def.).

MEASLES, n sing. Mezlz. Lat., *morbilli* (1st def.), *rubeola* (1st def.). Fr., *rougeole* (1st def.), *ladrerie* (2d def.). Ger., *Masern* (1st def.), *Finnen* (2d def.). It., *rosolia*, *roseola.* Sp., *sarampión.* 1. An acute contagious disease characterized by an incubation period of 10 to 14 days and a course of 9 to 12 days, by fever, by catarrh of the conjunctiva and air-passages, and by an eruption of slightly elevated dots of about the size of millet-seeds, nearly impalpable, without hardness, and either isolated or forming crescentic patches. 2. A vesiculo-pustular parasitic disease of swine, due to the invasion of *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, with the formation of tumors in the subcutaneous tissue and muscles of the trunk and limbs. It may also occur in man. [D, 1 ; L, 34 (*a*, 41).]—**Anomalous m.** Lat., *rubeola anomala.* M. in which some symptom of that disease is wanting, or the case pursues an irregular course. [*a*, 34.]—**Asthenic typhous m.** See MORBILLI *graviores.*—**Ataxo-adynamic m.** Fr., *rougeole ataxo-adynamique.* Malignant m. accompanied by hyperpyrexia, convulsions, and a typhoid condition. [L, 89 (*a*, 34).]—**Bastard m.** See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**Black m.** Lat., *morbilli nigri.* 1. A malignant disease of old writers, having a rubeolar eruption.

2. Hæmorrhagic m. [Strümpell (*a*, 34).]—**Camp m.** M. when epidemic among soldiers in camp. [D, 40.]—**Choleriform m.** A form of malignant m. in which there is a dysenteric discharge. [*a*, 34.]—**Confluent m.** [Morton]. See SCARLATINA, and cf. MORBILLI *confluentes* and MORBILLI *conferti*.—**Dyspnœic m.** Fr., *rougeole dyspnéique.* Malignant m. in which there is dyspnœa from a broncho-pulmonary congestion. [L, 89 (*a*, 34).]—**False m.** See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**Fire m., French m., German m.** See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**Hæmorrhagic m.** See MORBILLI *hæmorrhagici.*—**Inflammatory m.** A form of malignant m. in which there is hyperpyrexia and pronounced catarrhal symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**Irregular m.** Fr., *rougeole irrégulière.* See *Anomalous m.*—**Malignant m.** See MORBILLI *maligni.*—**M. of swine.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Purpuric m.** See MORBILLI *hæmorrhagici.*—**Putrid m.** M. in which the eruption appears early, and, besides cough and dyspnœa, there are extreme debility and dysentery. [Watson (*a*, 34).]—**Secondary m.** Fr., *rougeole secondaire.* M. appearing in a person affected by some other disease. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**Septic m.** See MORBILLI *graviores.*—**Synochal m.** See *Inflammatory m.*—**Typhoid m.** Lat., *morbilli typhosi.* Of Strümpell, m. distinguished by hyperpyrexia and severe constitutional and nervous symptoms. [*a*, 34.]

MEASLE-WORM, n. Mezl'wu^{5}rm. See CYSTICERCUS (2d def.).—**Pork m.-w.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*

MEASLY, adj. Mez'li^2. Fr., *ladre.* 1. Covered with an eruption like that of measles. 2. Affected with measles (2d def.). [*a*, 17.]

MEASURE, n. Me^{2}zh'u^{2}r. Gr., μέτρον. Lat., *metrum.* Fr., *mesure.* Ger., *Mass.* It., *misura.* Sp., *medida.* 1. A standard or unit by which dimension, extent, or amount is determined. 2. Dimension or amount as ascertained by a standard. 3. A system of related units or denominations for the measurement of articles of the same kind; a table of m. [*a*, 48.]—**Thompson's m.** A lithotrite having a graduated scale on the shaft for measuring the size of calculi within its jaws. [*a*, 34.]

MEAT, n. Met. Gr., σάρξ, κρέας. Lat., *caro.* Fr., *viande.* Ger., *Fleisch.* It., *carne, vivanda.* Sp., *carne.* 1. The flesh of an animal in a state to be used as food. 2. In a wider sense, food of any sort.—**Extract of m.** See BEEF-*extract.*—**M. biscuit.** See *Borden's* BEEF-*biscuit.*—**M. farina.** A compound of powdered m. and starch converted into dextrin. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1877, i, 519 (*a*, 34).]—**M. flour.** A brown, nearly odorless powder made by drying finely chopped m. in a current of air, or at a temperature less than is necessary to coagulate albumin, and pulverizing; used in solution, spread on bread, or made into biscuit. One part represents 5 parts of fresh m. [B, 5 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 39).]—**M. juice.** Lat., *succus carnis.* A juice obtained in the same ways as beef juice (*q. v.*). [*a*, 17.] See also *St. Petersburg m. juice* and *Valentine's m. juice.*—**M.-poisoning.** Poisoning by ptomaines formed in diseased or decomposing m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. powder, Powdered m.** See *M. flour.*—**St. Petersburg m. juice.** A clear red fluid, of acid reaction and agreeable taste, and of sp. gr. about 1·034, said to contain in solution all the nutritive constituents of raw m. It is made by expressing the juices of fresh beef by hydraulic pressure, and filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]—**Leube's solution of m.** See *Leube's* BEEF-*solution.*—**Valentine's m. juice.** A proprietary food consisting of a clear, reddish-brown, homogeneous liquid of saline odor and taste, of faintly acid reaction, and having a slight deposit (0·13 per cent.) consisting mainly of magnesium phosphate. It contains 59·16 per cent. of water, 40·84 of solids, a trace of albumin, and no fat. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 39); *a*, 21.]

MÉAT (Fr.), n. Ma-a^3. See MEATUS.—**M's des fosses nasales.** See MEATUS *narium.*—**M. intercellulaire, M. intervasculaire.** See MEATUS (2d def.).

MEATOTOME, n. Me-a^{2}t'o-tom. A bistoury caché for incising the meatus urethræ. [*a*, 34.]

MEATOTOMY, n. Me-a^{2}t-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Incision of the meatus urethræ. [*a*, 34.]

MEATOSCOPE, n. Me-a^{2}t'o-skop. From *meatus* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of R. F. Weir, a small tubular speculum for examining that portion of the male urethra that immediately adjoins the external urinary meatus. [E.]

MEATUS (Lat.), n. m. Me(me^2)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-at'us.* Gr., ὁδός, πόρος. Fr., *méat.* Ger., *Gang, Zugang.* It., Sp., *meato.* 1. A canal or passage. 2. In botany, one of the spaces between the walls of the cells of which cellular tissue is formed. [B, 1 (*a*, 35); C.]—**Auditory m.** Lat., *m. auditorius.* Fr., *méat auditif.* Ger., *Gehörgang.* The external or internal auditory canal. [*a*, 34.]—**Cæci m.** Of Harvey, a term translated by Willis "unknown passages," "inscrutable passages," etc.; but Nock ("Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960) asserts that Harvey meant "imbedded" passages, referring to certain supposed conduits in the sæptum of the heart.—**Cartilaginous (auditory) m.** Lat., *m.* (*auditorius*) *cartilagineus.* Fr., *méat* (ou *canal*) *auditif cartilagineux.* Ger., *knorpeliger Gehörgang.* A tubular continuation of the auricle directed inward, and forming the outer portion of the external auditory canal. It is not cartilaginous in its whole extent, but consists of a cartilaginous channel, formed at its upper and back part into a tube by a membranous layer connected with the lining membrane of the canal. It is attached at its inner end to the osseous m. by flexible connective tissue. [F, 32.]—**External auditory m.** See *External auditory* CANAL.—**Inferior m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium inferior.* The lowermost of the three divisions of the nasal cavity. It is longer than the others, and lies between the inferior spongy bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. In its fore part is the orifice of the nasal duct. [C.]—**Intercellular m.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Internal auditory m.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**M. acusticus externus.** See *External auditory* CANAL.—**M. acusticus internus.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**M. ad cellulas mastoideas.** See *Mastoid* APERTURE.—**M. auditorius.** See *Auditory m.*—**M. auditorius cartilagineus.** See *Cartilaginous auditory m.*—**M. auditorius externus.** See *External auditory* CANAL.—**M. auditorius externus osseus.** See *Osseous m.*—**M. auditorius internus.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**M. cæcus.** See *Eustachian* TUBE and cf. *Cæci m.*—**M. cartilagineus.** See *Cartilaginous m.*—**M. cysticus.** See *Cystic* DUCT.—**M. intercellularis, M. intervascularis.** Fr., *méat intercellulaire* (ou *intervasculaire*). See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. narium.** Fr., *méats des fosses nasales.* The superior, middle, and inferior m. of the nose. [*a*, 17.]—**M. narium inferior.** See *Inferior m. of the nose.*—**M. narium medius.** See *Middle m. of the nose.*—**M. narium superior** (seu **supremus**). See *Superior m. of the nose.*—**M. of Sylvius.** Fr., *méat de Sylvius.* Of Gratiolet, the interval between the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles of the brain. [I, 35 (K).]—**M. osseus.** See *Osseous m.*—**M. seminarius.** 1. See OVIDUCT. 2. See MEDIASTINUM *testis.*—**M. urethræ, M. urinarius.** Fr., *méat urinaire* (ou *de l'urèthre*). The external opening of the urethra.—**M. urinarius fœmineus.** The m. urinarius in women. [L.]—**M. urinarius virilis.** The m. urinarius in men. [L.]—**M. venosus.** The common vitelline vein; a short venous trunk into which the vitelline or omphalo-mesenteric veins of the embryo empty, and which is continued into the auricular extremity of the rudimentary heart. [A, 5.]—**Middle m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium medius.* The middle of the three m'es into which the cavity of the nose is divided. It is between the middle and inferior turbinated bones. [C.]—**Osseous auditory m.** Lat., *m. osseus.* Fr., *méat* (ou *conduit*) *osseux.* Ger., *knöcherner Gehörgang.* The inner portion of the external auditory canal. It rests in the framework of the temporal bone and is connected with the cartilaginous m. at its external margin and with the tympanic ring at its inner end. [F.]—**Superior m. of the nose.** Lat., *m. narium superior* (seu *supremus*). A small passage at the upper and back part of each nasal fossa, between the superior and middle turbinated bones. [C.]

MECHAMECK, n. See IPOMŒA *pandurata.*

MECHANENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mach^2)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μηχανή, an instrument, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also *-itis**). See *Traumatic* ENCEPHALITIS.

MECHANIC, MECHANICAL, adj's. Me^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Lat., *mechanicus.* Fr., *mécanique.* Ger., *mechanisch.* 1. Pertaining to mechanics. 2. Caused or produced by machine-like forces or agencies. 3. Acting by virtue of physical as opposed to vital or chemical properties. [*a*, 17.]

MECHANICO-CHEMICAL, adj. Me^{2}k-a^{2}n''i^2-ko-ke^{2}m'i^2-k'l. Pertaining or related to mechanics and chemistry jointly. [*a*, 48.]

MECHANICS, n. sing. Me^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}ks. Gr., μηχανική. Lat., *mechanica, mechanice.* Fr., *mécanique.* Ger., *Mechanik.* The science which treats of the behavior of bodies acted on by external forces. [*a*, 48.]

MECHANISM, n. Me^{2}k'a^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Lat., *mechanismus.* Fr., *mécanisme.* Ger., *Mechanismus.* 1. The structure or arrangement of a machine. 2. The manner in which mechanical acts are performed, or the apparatus acting in such performance. [*a*, 48.]—**M. of accommodation.** See under ACCOMMODATION.—**M. of labor.** Fr., *mécanisme* (ou *phénomènes mécaniques*) *de l'accouchement.* Ger., *Geburtsmechanismus.* See ACCOMMODATION (3d def.).—**M. of respiration.** See under RESPIRATION.

MECHANOLOGY, n. Me^{2}k-a^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji. From μηχανή, a machine, and λόγος, understanding. The science of mechanics.

MECHANO-THERAPY, n. Me^{2}k''a^{2}n-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. From μηχανή, a machine, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by mechanical agencies. [*a*, 48.]

MECHOACAN (Sp.), n. Ma-cho-a^3'ka^{3}n. Lat., *mechoacana, mechoacanna.* Fr., *méchoacan.* Ger., *Mechoakanna.* 1. The root of *Ipomœa jalapa* (*q. v.*), used to adulterate true jalap. 2. In Europe, according to Guibourt, the product of *Asclepias contrayerva* (*q. v.*). [*a*, 35.]—**Black m.** Lat., *radix mechoacannæ nigræ.* Fr., *méchoacan noire.* Ger., *schwarze Mechoakanna.* True jalap.—**Gray m.** Lat., *mechoacanna grisea.* The root of *Mirabilis longiflora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**White m.** Lat., *mechoacanna alba, radix mechoacannæ albæ.* Fr., *méchoacan blanc.* M. root as distinguished from jalap (black m.). [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).] See *M.* and cf. CONVOLVULUS *mechoacanha.*

MECHOACANA (Lat.), **MECHOACANNA** (Lat.), n's f. Ma-cho-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'na^3, -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'na^3. See MECHOACAN.—**M. alba.** See *White* MECHOACAN.—**M. grisea.** See *Gray* MECHOACAN.—**M. nigra.** See *Black* MECHOACAN.

MECISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}s(mak)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From μῆκος, length. An excessive prolongation of one or more parts of the body. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MECKELIAN, adj. Me^{2}k-e^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}n. Investigated by or named from I. F. Meckel, a German anatomist. [*a*, 48.]

MECKERTON (Ger.), n. Me^{2}k'e^{2}r-ton. See ÆGOPHONY.

MECOMETER, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From μῆκος, length, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *mécomètre.* An instrument designed for measuring new-born children. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MECON (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)'ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). Gr., μήκων. 1. The poppy. 2. Opium.

MECONAMIC ACID, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_6HO_2\text{-}(OH)\langle{}^{CONH_2}_{COOH} = C_7H_5NO_6$, derived from meconic acid. [B, 3.]

MECONARCEINE, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n-a^{3}r'se^2-en. Fr., *méconarcéine.* Of Laborde, a sedative preparation of opium alkaloids, soluble in water and containing no morphine. [B, 270.]

MECONATE, n. Me^{2}k′o^{2}n-at. Fr., *méconate.* Ger., *Mekonat.* A salt of meconic acid. [B, 3.]

MECONEUROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mak)″o-nu^{2}r-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{2}th)-i(e)′a^2. From μήκων, opium, νεῦρον, a nerve, and πάθος, disease. A nervous disorder due to the abuse of opium or its alkaloids; characterized by restlessness, suspiciousness, illusions, delusions, and finally a transient insanity; also by pains in the limbs, profuse perspiration, diarrhœa, frequent micturition, relaxed features, disturbed sleep, and sometimes subnormal temperature. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 109 (*a*, 17).]

MECONIC, adj. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Gr., μηκωνικός (from μήκων, the poppy). Lat., *meconicus.* Fr., *méconial.* 1. Derived from or contained in opium. 2. Pertaining to or containing meconium. [B; L, 50 (*a*, 39).]—**M. acid.** Lat., *acidum meconicum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide méconique.* Ger., *Meconsäure, Mekonsäure.* A dibasic hydroxy-acid, $C_5HO_2(OH)\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\diagup CO.OH}{\diagdown CO.OH}$, obtained from opium. It forms nearly colorless shining crystals, easily soluble in hot water, less soluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water, becoming anhydrous at 100° C., and melting at 150° C. With ferric chloride it strikes a deep red. [B, 3; B, 95, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MECONIDINE, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *méconidine.* Ger., *Meconidin.* An amorphous, yellow, transparent alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$, found in small quantities in opium; insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, and acetone, and melting at 58° C. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 39).]

MECONIN, n. Me^{2}k-on′i^{2}n. Fr., *méconine, mécone.* Ger., *Mekonin.* A neutral principle (an alcohol), $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, found in opium, occurring in white acicular crystals of bitter taste, soluble in water (especially boiling water), and in ether, alcohol, and the essential oils, and melting at about 102° C. The isomeric ψ-m. crystallizes from hot water in colorless needles melting at about 124° C. [B, 3, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MECONIOID, adj. Me^{2}k-on′i^2-oid. Gr., μηκωνοειδής. Lat., *meconiodes, meconodes, meconoides.* Having the appearance of meconium. [*a*, 48.]

MECONIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mak)-o^{2}n(on)-i^2-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From μηκώνιον, meconium, and ῥοία, a flowing. An excessive discharge of meconium. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MECONIOSIN, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n-i′o^{2}s-i^{2}n. See Meconoiosin.

MECONIOUS, adj. Me^{2}k-on′i^2-u^{3}s. Having the properties of meconium.

MECONIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mak)-o′ni^{2}s. Gen., *-on′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., μηκωνίς. 1. The poppy. 2. Of the old writers, a kind of lettuce which contained a narcotic milky juice. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MECONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mak)-o^{2}n(on)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μήκων, the poppy (see also *-itis**). See Meconis.

MECONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}k(mak)-on′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μηκώνιον (from μήκων, the poppy). Fr., *méconium.* Ger., *M. Mekonium, Mecon, Kindspech* (1st def.). Sp., *meconio.* 1. The blackish or brownish-green material contained in the intestinal canal of the fœtus at term; a mixture of intestinal mucus, bile, epithelial cells, etc. 2. Opium.—**M. thebaicum.** Opium. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Syrupus de meconio.** See *Syrupus* papaveris.—**Tinctura meconii.** See *Tinctura* opii. [B.]

MECONOID, adj. Me^{2}k-on′oid. Lat., *meconoides.* Pertaining to or resembling meconium. [L, 50 (*a*, 39).]

MECONOIOSIN, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n-o-i′o^{2}s-i^{2}n. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, obtained from opium. It melts at 88° C., and is distinguished from meconin by striking a dark-red instead of a green color when heated with slightly diluted sulphuric acid. [B, 5, 10, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MECONOLOGY, n. Me^{2}k-o^{2}n-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From μήκων, the poppy, and λόγος, understanding. 1. The botany of poppies. 2. The pharmacology of opium. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MECONOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}k(mak)-o^{2}n(on)-o^{2}ps′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops′eos* (*-is*). From μήκων, a poppy, and ὄψις, appearance. The yellow poppy; a genus of the *Papaveraceæ.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cambrica.** Welsh poppy, a species often cultivated in botanical gardens. A plant about a foot high, with hairy pinnate leaves and sulphur-colored terminal flowers. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nepalensis.** A species containing a poisonous yellow juice.

MECORRHYNCOUS, adj. Me^{2}k-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s. From μῆκος, length, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Having a long snout or beak. [*a*, 48.]

MEDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me(ma)′de^2-a^3. Gr., μήδεα. 1. The genital organs, especially those of the male. 2. Aphrodisiacs. [L, 50 (*a*, 39, 48).]

MÉDECIN (Fr.), n. Ma-d′sa^{2}n^2. A physician.

MÉDECINE (Fr.), n. Ma-d′sen. See Medicine.—**M. légale.** See *Medical* jurisprudence.—**M. opératoire.** See Surgery.

MEDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-e^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μήδεα, the genitals (see also *-itis**). See Ædœitis.

MEDELA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-el(al)′a^3. From *mederi,* to heal. Healing; medical treatment. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MEDENI, n. Of the old writers, a skin affection, with worm-like marks. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MEDEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-e(e^2)′o^{2}l-a^3. From *Medea,* a mythical sorceress. Fr., *médéole.* A genus of the *Medeoleæ* (or of the *Trilliaceæ*). The *Medeoleæ* (Fr., *medeolées*) are: Of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Sarmentaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, and others, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ,* including *M., Trillium,* etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. virginica.** Fr., *médéole de Virginie.* Indian cucumber, a perennial herb growing throughout the United States. The white tuberous rhizome, which resembles the cucumber in form and flavor, is said to be eaten by the Indians and to be a diuretic. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MEDEWI, n. A place in East Gottland, Sweden, where there are springs containing iron sulphate. [L, 30 (*a*, 14); L, 105 (*a*, 43).]

MEDIAD, adj. Med′i^2-a^{2}d. Situated or directed toward the middle, especially toward the median plane. [L, 141; *a*, 48.]

MEDIAL, MEDIAN, adj's. Me′di^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Lat., *medius, medianus.* Fr., *médiaire, médian.* Ger., *in der Mitte befindlich.* Pertaining to or situated in or toward the middle. For specific anatomical and zoological uses of the term median, see *Median* line, *Median* plane, etc. [*a*, 48.]

MEDIANUS (Lat.), adj. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-an(a^{3}n)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *medius,* middle. See Median; as a n., in the n., *medianum,* see Mediastinum and Mesentery.

MEDIARY, adj. Med′i^2-a-ri^2. See Medial.

MÉDIASTIN (Fr.), n. Ma-de-a^{3}s-ta^{2}n^2. See Mediastinum.—
—**M. du cerveau.** See Falx *cerebri.*

MEDIASTINAL, adj. Me^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}st-i′n′l. Of or pertaining to the mediastinum. [C.]

MEDIASTINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-i^{2}n(en)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *mediastinum* (*q. v.*) (see also *-itis**). Fr., *médiastinite.* Ger., *Mittelfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the mediastinum (*i. e.*, of the mediastinal pleura). [L, 128.]

MEDIASTINOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)-i^{2}n(en)″o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *mediastinum* (*q. v.*), περί, around, and καρδία, the heart (see also *-itis**). An inflammation of the mediastinum and pericardium, usually accompanied by a pulsus paradoxus. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**Callous m.** M. in which there is a fibrous thickening of the pericardium. [*a*, 34.]

MEDIASTINUM (Lat.), n. n. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-in(en)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *médiastin.* Ger., *Mittelfell* (1st def.), *Mittelklappe* (1st def.). Supposed by Hyrtl to be a corruption of *per medium tensum,* something stretched between, like a partition. Gr., ὑμήν, διαφράττων (cf. Diaphragm). 1. Of the ancients, any structure serving as a partition, especially those portions of the pleuræ that form the lateral boundaries of the m. of modern anatomists (more properly the *cavum mediastini*), which is the interpleural space, or median space of the thorax, between the two pleuræ, containing all the thoracic viscera except the lungs. [A, 500.] 2. The thin dissepiment in cruciferous plants separating the silique or silicle into two parts, to which the seeds remain attached after the valves open. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]—**Anterior m.** Fr., *médiastin antérieur.* Ger., *vorderer Mittelfellraum.* That portion of the inferior m. which lies in front of the pericardium. [L, 31, 142.]—**Inferior m., Lower m.** That portion of the m. (1st def.) which is situated below the lower margin of the fifth dorsal vertebra; divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior mediastina. [A, 478; L. 31.]—**M. auris.** Of Bartholin, the membrana tympani. [A, 500.]—**M. cerebelli.** See Falx *cerebelli.*—**M. cerebri.** Fr., *médiastin du cerveau.* See Falx *cerebri.*—**M. dorsale.** See *Posterior m.*—**M. pectorale.** Ger., *Mittelfell.* The interspace in the chest between the two pleural sacs. [L.]—**M. posticum.** See *Posterior m.*—**M. testis.** See Corpus *Highmori.*—**M. ventriculorum lateralium.** See Sæptum *lucidum.*—**Middle m.** Ger., *mittleres Mittelfell.* That portion of the inferior m. which is situated between the anterior and posterior mediastina, and contains the heart, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary vessels, and the phrenic nerves. [A, 478.]—**Posterior m.** Fr., *médiastin postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer Mittelfellraum.* That portion of the inferior m. which is situated behind the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, and contains the descending thoracic aorta, the descending portion of the aortic arch, the œsophagus, the thoracic duct, the pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the azygous veins, and some lymphatic glands. [A, 478.]—**Superior m., Upper m.** That portion of the m. (1st def.) which is situated above the level of the lower margin of the fifth dorsal vertebra. [L, 31.]

MEDIATE, adj. Med′i^2-at. Lat., *mediatus* (from *mediare,* to halve). Fr., *médiat.* 1. Inserted or situated in the middle; intermediate. 2. Acting through or effected by an interposed medium or agency; not immediate. [*a*, 17, 35.]

MEDIC, n. Me^{2}d′i^{2}k. See Medicago.

MEDICABLE, adj. Me^{2}d′i^{2}k-a^2-b′l. Lat., *medicabilis* (from *medicari,* to heal). Curable, especially by medical treatment. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICAGO (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-i^2-ka(ka^3)′go. Gen., *-ag′inis.* From μηδική, lucerne. Fr., *luizerne, luserne, luzerne.* Ger., *Schneckenklee.* It., *medica.* Sp., *mielga.* The medicks; a genus of the *Trifolieæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. arborea.** Fr., *luzerne en arbre.* Ger., *baumförmiger Schneckenklee, Kleestrauch.* Moon-trefoil, tree-medick: a species found in Greece and southern Italy, the κύτισος of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves as an application to tumors and internally as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. circinata.** Ger., *kreisrunder Schneckenklee, Mondklee, Franzlucern.* A species once used, especially in foul sores. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cordata, M. coronata.** See *M. maculata.*—**M. echinus.** The Calvary clover, sea-egg, or crown-of-thorns. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. falcata.** Fr., *luzerne en faucille* (ou de *Suède*), *rebu, tranche.* Ger., *schwedische Luzerne, Burgunderheu.* The sickle-podded medick; a forage plant. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. intertexta.** Hedgehog (medick): a species cultivated for its curious pods, which are spirally coiled and have the margins bordered with reflexed prickles. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. lupulina.** Fr., *lupuline, luzerne jaune* (ou *des prés*), *trèfle noir, triolet, minette.* Ger., *englischer Klee, Hopfenklee, Wolfsklee, Steinklee.* Hop (or black) medick, black grass, none-such, hop (or yellow) clover, melilot trefoil; a species with flowers somewhat like a hop-cone. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. maculata.** Fr., *luzerne maculée, maillette.* Spotted (or sickle-podded) medick, heart-clover (or -trefoil), St. Mawe's clover; a forage species. [B, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—

M. media. Ger., *Sandluzerne.* Of Persoon, a variety of *M. sativa.* [B, 64 (*a*, 35).]—**M. muricata.** Fr., *luzerne hérissée.* Thorny buttons; a forage species. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. sativa.** Fr., *luzerne cultivée, foin* (ou *trèfle*) *de Bourgogne, lente.* Ger., *gewöhnliche Luzerne, Luzernklee, blauer* (oder *ewiger*) *Klee, Sinfin.* The common (or purple) medick, lucerne, holy hay, alfalfa; a forage species. The herb, *herba medica*, has a bitter and salty taste, and was formerly used. The root, according to Holmes, is used to adulterate belladonna-root. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MEDICAL, adj. Me^{2}d'i^2-k'l. Lat., *medicus.* Fr., *médical.* Ger., *medicinisch.* Pertaining to medicine.

MEDICAL LAKE, n. Me^{2}d'i^{2}k'l lak. A place in Spokane County, Washington, bordering a lake with an area of 1,000 acres, the waters of which contain sodium and potassium chlorides, lithium, sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, aluminium oxide, sodium silicate, and traces of potassium sulphate and sodium biborate. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 15, 1890, p. 297 (*a*, 17); Lassing (*a*, 17).]

MEDICAMENT, n. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k'a^3-m'nt. Lat., *medicamentum* (from *medicari*, to heal). Fr., *médicament.* Ger., *Heilmittel, Arzneimittel, M.* See MEDICINE (2d def.).—**Ætiological m.** Fr., *médicament étiologique.* A m. that neutralizes the cause of disease. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Central m.** Fr., *médicament centrale.* A m. affecting the circulation or tone of the central nervous system (*e. g.*, a stimulant like alcohol, a sedative like veratrine). [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Neurotic m.** Fr., *médicament névrosique.* A m. acting on the nervous system. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**Physiological m.** Fr., *médicament physiologique.* A m. modifying a bodily function.

MEDICAMENTAL, MEDICAMENTARY, adj's. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k-a^3-me^{2}n't'l, -ta-ri^2. Lat., *medicamentarius* (from *medicamentum*, a drug). Fr., *médicamenteux, médicamentaire.* Of or pertaining to medicaments.

MEDICAMENTATION, n. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k-a^3-me^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. From *medicamentum*, a drug. Medical treatment. [*a*, 48.]

MÉDICAMENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ma-de-ka^3-ma^{3}n^2-ta. See MEDICATED.

MEDICAMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k-a^3-me^{2}n-tos'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *medicamentum*, a drug. Fr., *médicamenteux* (1st def.). Ger., *medicamentös* (1st def.). 1. Medicinal. 2. Due to the action of a drug (*e. g.*, *acne medicamentosa*).

MEDICAMENTOUS, adj. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}s. Lat., *medicamentosus* (from *medicamentum*, a drug). Fr., *médicamenteux.* Ger., *medicamentös.* See MEDICINAL.

MEDICAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}d-i^{2}k-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MEDICAMENT.—**M. arcanum.** A secret or proprietary medicine. [*a*, 17.]

MEDICATED, adj. Me^{2}d'i^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *medicatus* (from *medicari*, to heal). Fr., *médicamenté.* Impregnated with medicinal substance. [*a*, 41.]

MEDICATION, n. Me^{2}d-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *medicatio* (from *medicari*, to heal). Fr., *médication.* Ger., *Heilmethode* (1st def.), *Heilverfahren* (2d def.). It., *medicazione.* Sp., *medicación.* 1. The act of medicating or impregnating with medicine. 2. Medical treatment. [*a*, 48.]—**Gaseous m. by the rectum.** The injection into the rectum of carbonic-acid gas charged with volatile substances or sulphureted hydrogen; proposed for treating pulmonary diseases. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1886, p. 688 (*a*, 34).]—**Hypodermatic m., Hypodermic m.** See *Hypodermic* INJECTION.—**Impermeable m., Isolating m.** Of Latour, the treatment of superficial or deep inflammations by an impervious coating of flexible collodion, or some similar substance, over the affected region. ["Therap. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 816 (*a*, 34).]—**Substitutive m.** The substitution of a local inflammation, produced by some therapeutic agent, for the primary inflammation of a disease (*e. g.*, the use of nitrate of silver in dysentery or cystitis, etc.). [Trousseau et Pidoux (*a*, 34).]

MEDICEREBELLAR, adj. Med-i^2-se^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}l'a^{3}r. From *medius*, middle, and *cerebellum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the middle region of the cerebellum. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICEREBRAL, adj. Med-i^2-se^{2}r'e^2-br'l. From *medius*, middle, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Pertaining to the middle region of the cerebrum. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICIN (Ger.), n. Ma-de-tsen'. See MEDICINE.—**Æussere M.** See SURGERY.—**Gerichtliche M.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**Innere m.** Medicine (1st def.) applied to the treatment of internal disorders. [B.]—**Volksm'.** See *Domestic* MEDICINE.

MEDICINA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-i^2-si(ke)'na^3. From *medicinus*, belonging to a physician. See MEDICINE (1st def.).—**Adepta m.** The treatment of diseases supposed to be due to the influence of the stars and planets. [*a*, 34.]—**M. astrologica.** Medicine founded on a belief in astrological influence in the causation and treatment of disease. [K. Sprengel (*a*, 34).]—**M. chemica.** See CHEMISTRY.—**M. conservativa.** See *Conservative* MEDICINE.—**M. diætetica.** Regulation of the diet under medical advice. [*a*, 48.]—**M. diasostica.** See *Conservative* MEDICINE.—**M. dogmatica.** Fr., *médicine dogmatique.* See DOGMATICISM.—**M. dynamica.** See DYNAMISM (2d def.).—**M. eclectica.** See *Eclectic* MEDICINE.—**M. efficax.** See SURGERY.—**M. equaria.** See *Equine* MEDICINE.—**M. euectica.** See *M. gymnastica.*—**M. forensis.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**M. gymnastica.** See *Medical* GYMNASTICS.—**M. hermetica.** See *Hermetic* MEDICINE.—**M. iatromathematica.** The treatment of diseases on the basis of the belief that all the vital functions are performed upon mechanical or mathematical principles. [K. Sprengel (*a*, 34).]—**M. judicaria.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**M. magnetica.** The treatment of disease by hypnotism. [*a*, 34.]—**M. mechanica.** See *M. iatromathematica.*—**M. methodica.** See *Methodic* MEDICINE.—**M. operatoria.** Operative surgery.—**M. paracelsistica.** The practice of medicine as taught by Paracelsus—a mixture of chemistry, astrology, and charms. [*a*, 34.]—**M. perturbatrix.** The treatment of diseases by altering their course by active therapeutics. [*a*, 34.]—**M. politica.** See *Medical* POLICE.—**M. politico-forensis.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**M. psychica, M. psychologica.** See PSYCHIATRY.—**M. veterinaria.** See *Veterinary* MEDICINE.

MEDICINAL, adj. Me^{2}d-i^{2}s'i^2-n'l. Lat., *medicinalis* (from *medicina*, medicine). Fr., *médicinal.* Ger., *m.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a medicine.

MEDICINE, n. Me^{2}d'i^2-s'n. Gr., ἰατρεία (1st def.), φάρμακον (2d def.). Lat., *medicina* (1st def.), *medicamentum* (2d def.). Fr., *médecine* (1st def.), *médicament* (2d def.). Ger., *Medicin* (1st def.), *Arznei* (2d def.). 1. The science and art of preserving the health of the animal organism, of assisting it to recovery when injured or diseased, of promoting the comfort and prolonging the life of the sick and injured, and of superintending and aiding in the process of parturition; in a restricted sense, the same science and art exclusive of surgery. 2. Any substance used as a remedy or palliative in disease.—**Anatomical m.** A system or school which busies itself with the investigations of anatomical changes in the diseased organs and their relation with the symptoms exhibited during life. [D, 3.]—**Atomistic m.** Of Burggræve, dosimetry. [*a*, 34.]—**Botanic m.** A system of therapeutics in which only herbs or herbal preparations are administered. [*a*, 34.]—**Clinical m.** Fr., *médecine clinique.* The observation and treatment of disease at the bedside. [*a*, 34.]—**Cutaneous m.** That department of m. that relates to the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases. [G.]—**Domestic m.** Ger., *Volksmedicin.* The use of domestic remedies (see under DOMESTIC). [*a*, 17.]—**Dosimetric m.** See DOSIMETRY.—**Dynamic m.** Fr., *médecine dynamique.* A theory and practice of m. founded on dynamism. [*a*, 34.]—**Eclectic m.** Lat., *medicina eclectica.* M. as practiced by an eclectic (*q. v.*). [*a*, 17.]—**Equine m.** Lat., *medicina equaria.* Veterinary m. (in its applications to the horse).—**Experimental m.** Fr., *médecine expérimentale.* The observation of the pathological changes in experimentally induced diseases and of the physiological action of drugs in experiments made on animals. [*a*, 34.]—**Folk-m.** See *Domestic m.*—**Forensic m.** Lat., *medicina forensis* (seu *judicaria*). See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**Hermetic m.** Lat., *medicina hermetica.* See CHEMISTRY.—**King Alexander's dry m. for the eyes.** See *Alexandri regis* COLLYRIUM *siccum.*—**Legal m.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**Mental m.** Fr., *médecine mentale.* See PSYCHIATRY.—**Methodic m.** Lat., *medicina methodica.* See METHODISM.—**Neuro-dynamic m.** Chapman's system of treating certain disease by the application of heat or cold over the spinal nerve-centres. [Kinnear, "Bost. M. and S. J.," Aug. 10, 1882, p. 128.]—**Operative m.** Lat., *medicina operativa* (seu *operatoria*). Fr., *médecine opératoire.* Operative surgery.—**Patent m.** A m. of which the composition and preparation are registered in the Patent Office, and for which the Government issues an exclusive patent to manufacture. [*a*, 34.]—**Physiological m.** A system or school of m. which investigates the relations of phenomena in the sick by comparing them with similar processes in the healthy body, as revealed by the study of physiology. [D, 3.]—**Pneumatic m.** The medical use of compressed or rarefied air.—**Proprietary m.** A m. the manufacture and sale of which are the exclusive right of one or more persons. [B.]—**State m.** See *Medical* JURISPRUDENCE.—**Universal m.** Fr., *médecine universelle.* A secret of the Rosecrucians by means of which they professed to cure all diseases. [K. Sprengel (*a*, 34).]—**Veterinary m.** Lat., *medicina veterinaria.* Fr., *médecine vétérinaire.* The theory and treatment of the diseases of domestic animals. [*a*, 34.]

MÉDICINIER (Fr.), n. Ma-de-se-ne-a. See JATROPHA.—**Graines de m.** The seeds of *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Grand m.** See JATROPHA *curcas.*—**Huile de m.** See *Oleum* JATROPHÆ *curcadis.*—**M. bâtard.** See JATROPHA *multifida.*—**M. manihot.** See MANIHOT *utilissima.*

MEDICK, n. Me^{2}d'i^{2}k. See MEDICAGO.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL, adj. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o-kir-u^{5}r'ji^2-k'l. Pertaining to medicine and to surgery jointly. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICO-LEGAL, adj. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o-le'g'l. Ger., *gerichtsärztlich, gerichtlich-medizinisch.* Pertaining to medical jurisprudence. [*a*, 17.]

MEDICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From *medicus*, a physician, and μανία, madness. A morbid curiosity on the part of non-medical persons in regard to medical matters, such as operations, post-mortems, etc. ["Lancet," March 31, 1888. p. 636.]

MEDICON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}d(mad)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., μηδικόν. A deleterious or poisonous drug. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MEDICO-PNEUMATIC, adj. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o-nu^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to pneumatic medicine.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL, adj. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o-sik-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to medicine in its psychological aspects. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICO-STATISTICAL, adj. Me^{2}d''i^{2}k-o-sta^{2}t-i^{2}st'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to medicine in its relations to statistics. [*a*, 48.]

MEDICUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}d'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Medical; as a n., a physician or surgeon.

MEDIFIXED, adj. Med'i^2-fi^{2}xt. Lat., *medifixus, mediifixus* (from *medius*, middle, and *fingere*, to fix). Fr., *médifixe, médiifixe.* Fixed by the central part (said of a plant-organ thus attached to another). [B, 1, 36, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MEDIFURCA (Lat.), n. f. Med(me^{2}d)-i^{2}fu^{5}r(fu^{4}r)'ka^3. From *medius*, middle, and *furca*, a fork. Fr., *medifourche.* In insects, the middle forked projection from the sternal wall of each somite into the thoracic cavity. [L, 11 (*a*, 39).]

MEDINENSIS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}d-i^{2}n(en)-e^{2}ns'i^{2}s. Pertaining to Medina, a city of Arabia. [*a*, 48.]

MEDINILLA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-i^{2}n-i^{2}l'la^3. A genus of the *Medinilleæ* (Fr., *medinillées*), which are: Of Blume, a subtribe of

the *Miconieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Melastomaceæ*, suborder *Melastomeæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. crispata.** A species found in the Moluccas, where it is used as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. macrocarpa.** A species used like *M. crispata.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MEDINOGORDIUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}d-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-go^{2}rd'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FILARIA *medinensis.*

MEDIO-BILATERAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-bi-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. Pertaining to the median plane and to both sides of the body. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-CARPAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-ka^{3}r'p'l. Pertaining to the middle articulation of the carpus. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-COLIC, adj. Me''di^2-o-kol'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the middle of the colon. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-DIGITAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-di^{2}j'i^2-t'l. Pertaining to the median nerve and a finger. [L.]

MEDIO-FRONTAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-fru^{3}n't'l. Pertaining to the middle of the frontal region. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-LATERAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. Pertaining to the median plane and to the sides. [a, 48.]

MEDION (Lat.), n. n. Me(ma)'di^2-o^{2}n. Gr., μήδιον. Of the ancients, a certain medicinal plant used to diminish the menstrual flow. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

MEDIO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Pertaining to the middle of the occipital region. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-PALATINE, adj. Me''di^2-o-pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Pertaining to the middle of the palate. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-PONTINE, adj. Me''di^2-o-po^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Pertaining to the middle of the pons Varolii. [a, 48.]

MEDIO-TARSAL, adj. Me''di^2-o-ta^{3}r's'l. Pertaining to the middle articulation of the tarsus. [a, 48.]

MEDIPECTUS (Lat.), n. n. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-pe^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-pectoris.* From *medius*, middle, and *pectus*, the breast. Fr., *medipoitrine.* See MESOSTERNUM.

MEDIPEDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Med(me^{2}d)''i^2-pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k-(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of Wilder, see *Middle* PEDUNCLE *of the cerebellum.*

MEDISCALENUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}d-i^2-ska^{2}l(ska^{3}l)-en(an)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SCALENUS *medius.*

MEDISTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *medius*, middle, and στέρνον, the chest. See MESOSTERNUM.

MEDITRICEPS [Coues] (Lat.), n. f. Med(me^{2}d)-i^2-tri(tre)'-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *-cip'itis.* The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle. [L.]

MEDITULLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}d-i^{2}t-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The middle of anything. [L.]—**M. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**M. laterale.** The white central matter of the cerebellum. [L, 7.]—**M. pallii.** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex. [I, 3 (K).]

MEDIUM, n. Me'di^2-u^{3}m. From *medius*, middle. Fr., *milieu.* Ger., *Mittelding.* 1. That which occupies a middle place; the agency through the intervention of which an effect is produced. [a, 48.] 2. The material by which an object is surrounded, in which it is imbedded.—**M. ventris.** See UMBILICUS.

MEDIUS (Lat.), adj. Med(me^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Medial; as a n. (Fr., *médius*), the middle finger. [a, 17, 35.]—**M. posterior** [Bourgelat]. In solipeds, the analogue of the depressor alæ nasi of man. [L.]

MEDIVALVATE, adj. Med-i^2-va^{2}lv'at. Lat., *medivalvis* (from *medius*, middle, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *médivalve.* Ger., *mittelklappig.* Situated in the middle of a valve (*e. g.*, the dissepiment in a silicle). [B, 123 (a, 35).]

MEDLAR, n. Me^{2}d'la^{3}r. 1. The *Mespilus germanica.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Mimusops elengi.* 3. In Surinam, the *Achras mammosa.* 4. In Japan, the *Eriobotrya japonica.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dutch m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**Dwarf m.** The *Pyrus chamæmespilus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MEDOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μήδεα, the genitals, and *blennorrhœa* (*q. v.*). See GLEET.

MÉDOC (Fr.), n. Ma-dok. An astringent wine produced near Bordeaux, France. [L, 107 (a, 43).]

MEDORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d(mad)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μήδεα, the genitals, and ῥοία, a flowing. A discharge from the genitals. [a, 17.]—**M. fœminarum insons.** Leucorrhœa. [a, 34.]—**M. urethralis.** Of Guth, gonorrhœa. [a, 34.]—**M. virilis.** Gonorrhœa in the male. [G.]

MEDORRHOIC, adj. Me^{2}d-o^{2}r-ro'i^{2}k. Lat., *medorrhoicus.* Pertaining to or affected with medorrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 39).]

MEDOS (Lat.), n. n. Me(ma)'do^{2}s. Gr., μῆδος. 1. The bladder. 2. In the pl., *medea*, the genitals. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

MEDULLA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'la^3. From *medius*, middle. Gr., μυελός. Fr., *médulle, moëlle.* Ger., *Mark.* 1. See MARROW. 2. The pith of a plant. [B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Adeps medullæ bovis.** See under ADEPS.—**Aeriferous m.** The central or medullary portion of a hair, containing air within or between the cells. [J, 24.] Cf. *Air*-LACUNULE.—**Central m.** Fr., *médulle centrale.* The m. proper or pith. [B, 1, 121 (a, 35).]—**Cortical m.** Cortical parenchyma. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**External m.** See *Cortical m.*—**Fœtal m.** See *Cartilage* MARROW.—**Internal m.** See *Central m.*—**M. bovilla, M. bovina, M. bovis.** See *Beef*-MARROW.—**M. ciliaris.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**M. cortical.** See *Cortical m.*—**M. dorsalis, M. dorsualis.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**M. fluida albens.** The white softening of the spinal cord. [a, 31.]—**M. fornicata.** Of Molinetti, the fornix and sides of the lateral ventricles considered as one structure. [I, 3 (K).]—**M. globosa.** Of Piccolomini, the cerebral hemispheres and ventricles. [I, 3 (K).]—**M. lactis.** An old name for butter. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**M. lapidum.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**M. oblongata (spinalis).** Fr., *moëlle allongée* (ou *élongée*). Ger., *verlängertes Mark.* That portion of the encephalon which rests in the basilar groove, being limited above by the lower borders of the pons and continuous at the lower edge of the foramen magnum with the spinal cord. It is covered in posteriorly by the cerebellar hemispheres. Its length is about an inch and its greatest breadth three quarters of an inch. Its shape is that of a truncated cone, with the base upward, the upper surface being a rhomboidal space (see *Fourth* VENTRICLE). As originally used, the term included also the pons Varolii and crura cerebri. [I, 2, 15 (K).]—**M. of a hair.** Fr., *moëlle des poils.* The hair pith (see under HAIR). [G.]—**M. of a nerve-fibre.** The white substance of Schwann. [L.]—**M. of bone, M. ossium.** See MARROW.—**M. saxorum.** Fr., *moëlle de pierre* (ou *de roche*). Rock marrow, a kind of bole resembling mineral agaric. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**M. spinæ, M. spinalis, M. vertebralis.** Fr., *moëlle épinière.* See *Spinal* CORD.—**Sapo cum m. bovina** [Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *savon animal, savon de moëlle de bœuf.* Sp., *jabón animal, jabón de tuétano* (*ó de médula de buey*). See *Animal oil* SOAP.—**Sapo ex m. bovina ammoniacalis camphoratus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*

MEDULLAR, adj. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l'a^{3}r. Ger., *m.* See MEDULLARY.

MEDULLARY, adj. Me^{2}d'u^{3}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *medullaris* (from *medulla*, pith). Fr., *médullaire.* Ger., *medullär, markig.* 1. Of or pertaining to medulla. [J.] 2. See MEDULLATED.

MEDULLATED, adj. Me^{2}d'u^{3}l-at-e^{2}d. Ger., *markhaltig.* 1. Containing medulla or marrow. 2. Containing myelin. [J.]

MEDULLIC, adj. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *médullique.* Contained in or derived from medulla. [B.]—**M. acid.** Ger., *Medullinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{41}(CO.OH)$, found with other acids in beef-fat, and melting at 72·5° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MEDULLIFICATION, n. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *medulla*, marrow, and *facere*, to make. In embryology, differentiation into medullary tissue.

MEDULLIN, n. Me^{2}d'u^{3}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *medullina* (from *medulla*, marrow). Fr., *médulline.* Of Nägeli, a substance composed of mesamylin, dysamylin, and amyloid. It softens in water without swelling. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MEDULLI-SPINAL, adj. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l''i^2-spi'n'l. Pertaining to the spinal marrow. [a, 48.]

MEDULLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *medulla*, marrow (see also *-itis**). Fr., *medullite.* See MYELITIS.

MEDULLIZATION, n. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. From *medulla*, marrow. In osteitis, an enlargement of the Haversian canals from absorption of their bony walls. [Jones (a, 34).]

MEDULLO-ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)''lo(lo^3)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *medulla*, marrow, and ἄρθρον, a joint (see also *-itis**). An inflammation of the pink marrow in the cancellated ends of the long bones that proceeds to disintegration of the structures of the articulation. [J. G. Smith, "Lancet," 1881, ii, 1077 (a, 34).]

MEDULLO-ENCEPHALIC, adj. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l''lo-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *medulla*, marrow, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *médullo-encéphalique.* Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the brain. [a, 48.]

MEDULLOSE, MEDULLOUS, adj's. Me^{2}d-u^{3}l'os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *medullosus* (from *medulla*, pith). Fr., *médulleux.* Ger., *markig.* 1. Of the nature or character of pith. 2. Containing much pith. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

MEDUSA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}d-u^2(u)'sa^3. From Μέδουσα, one of the mythical Gorgons. A jelly-fish. The *Medusæ* are an order of the *Hydrozoa*, provided with tentacles. [B, 28 (a, 27).]—**M. aurita.** A species with a central mouth, four lateral ovaries, four long arms, and a finely ciliated umbrella. It was at one time employed in Norway as a revulsive in neuralgia and rheumatic pains. [L, 28 (a, 39).]

MEDUSA'S-HEAD, n. Me^{2}d-u^2''sa^{3}z-he^{2}d'. Ger., *Medusenhaupt* (1st def.), *Medusenkopf* (2d def.). 1. See CAPUT *Medusæ.* 2. See EUPHORBIA *caput Medusæ*, and HYDNUM *caput Medusæ.*

MEDUSIFORM, adj. Me^{2}d-u^2'si^2-fo^{2}rm. From *medusa* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Resembling a medusa. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

MEDUSIPAROUS, adj. Me^{2}d-u^2-si^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *medusa* (*q. v.*), and *parere*, to bring forth. Producing medusa-like forms. [a, 48.]

MEDUSOID, adj. Me^{2}d-u^{2}s'oid. From *medusa* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Like a medusa; as a n., a gonophore at that stage of development in which it has come to resemble a medusa; consisting of a cup-shaped disc (nectocalyx) from the centre of which projects the manubrium, and with hollow tentacles attached to the margin. [A, 35; L.]

MEENAH HARMA, n. In Bombay, an opaque bdellium used to adulterate myrrh. It forms a permanent lather with water, and is used by the women of the Somali country for cleansing their hair. In Bombay it is employed for the extraction of the Guinea worm. It is probably identical with Hotai resin (see under BALSAMODENDRON *Playfairii*). [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

MEERSCHAUM, n. Mer'sha^{4}m. Ger., *M.* 1. A hydrate of magnesium silicate, $2MgO.3SiO_2 + 2H_2O$. (or $Mg_2H_4Si_3O_9$), a mineral substance forming tough white masses. It has been used in medicine. [B, 5, 16.] 2. See ADARCE.

MEERZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. Mar'tsweb-e2l. The genus *Scilla*, especially *Scilla maritima* or its bulb (squill). [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'bitter.** Scillitin. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**M'pulver.** See *Poudre de* SCILLE.—**M'saft, M'sauerhonig.** See *Oxymel* SCILLÆ.—**M'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* SCILLÆ.

MEESIA (Lat.), n. f. Mez'i2-a3. A genus of mosses of the *Meesiaceæ*, which are a family of the *Bryaceæ*. The *Meesiæ* of Bridel and the *Meesieæ* of Angström are the same. [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. uliginosa.** A species formerly used medicinally together with *Polytrichum commune*, *Funaria hygrometrica*, etc., under the name of *herba adianti aurei*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MEGABACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me2g-a3-ba2k(ba3k)-te(ta)'-ri2-a3. From μέγας, large, and βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM). Ger., *grosse Bacteria*. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of largest size. [B, 238 (α, 35).]

MEGACARYOCYTES, n. Me2g-a3-ka2r'i2-o-sitz. From μέγας, large, κάρυον, a kernel, and κύτος, a cell. See *Marrow*-CELLS.

MEGACEPHALIC, MEGACEPHALOUS, adj's. Me2g-a3-se2f-a2l'i2k, -se2f'a2l-u3s. Lat., *megacephalus* (from μέγας, large, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *mégacéphale*. 1. Big-headed. 2. Having flowers united into large capitula. [B, 38 ; L, 107 (α, 43).]

MEGACERUS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2s(a3k)'e2r-u3s(u4s). From μέγας, large, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *mégacère*. Having large horns or antennæ. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MEGACHEILUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2g-a3-kil'(ch2e2'i2l)-u3s(u4s). From μέγας, large, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *mégachile*. Having large lips. [α, 48.]

MEGACOCCUS (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a3-ko2k'ku3s(ku4s). From μέγας, large, and κόκκος, a berry. The largest form of coccus, distinguished from micrococcus. [α, 39.]

MEGAELECTROMETER, n. Me2g a3-e-le2k-tro2m'e2t-u5r. From μέγας, large, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *méga-électromètre*. Of Deluc, an electrometer by which electricity of considerable intensity can be measured. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43) ; α, 48.]

MEGAERG, n. Me2g'a3-u5rg. An electrical unit equal to a million ergs. [α, 48.]

MEGAFARAD, n. Me2g-a3-fa2r'a2d. From μέγας, large, and *farad* (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to a million farads. [B]

MEGAGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2g(a3g)'na2th(na3th)-u3s(u4s). From μέγας, large, and γνάθος, the jaw. Large-jawed. [α, 48.]

MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA (Lat.), **MEGALANTHROPOGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-a2n(a3n)-thro-po(po3)-je2n(ge2n)-ez(e2s)'i2 a3, -je2n(ge2n)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'iæ*, *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From μέγας, large, ἄνθρωπος, a man, and γένεσις, origin. Fr., *mégalanthropogénésie*. The production of men of large stature or of genius (a name given by Robert to his scheme for securing this by suitable intermarriage). [L, 41 (α, 48).]

MEGALANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-a2n(a3n)'thu3s-(thu4s). From μέγας, large, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *mégalanthe*. Having large flowers. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGALEION (Lat.), **MEGALEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me2g-a2l-(a3l)-i'(e2'i2)-o2n, -e(a)'u3m(u4m). Gr., μεγαλεῖον (from *Megalus*, its inventor). Of the old writers, a kind of ointment, said by some to be the same as mendesium. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MEGALLANTOID, adj. Me2g-a2l-a2n'toid. Lat., *megallantoides* (from μέγας, large, and *allantois* [*q. v.*)]. Having a large allantois. The *Megallantoids* (Fr., *mégallantoïdées*) of Milne-Edwards are animals in which the ovum is distinguished by the persistence and the large size of the sac of the allantois. [A, 11.] Cf. MESALLANTOID and MICRALLANTOID.

MEGALOBLAST, n. Me2g'a2l-o-bla2st. From μέγας, large, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *mégaloblaste*. See GIGANTOBLAST.

MEGALOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-ka3rd'i2-a3. From μέγας, large, and καρδία, the heart. Hypertrophy of the heart. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MEGALOCARPOUS, adj. Me2g-a2l-o-ka3rp'u3s. From μέγας, large, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *mégalocarpe*. Having large fruit. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGALOCEPHALY, n. Me2g-a2l-o-se2f'a2l-i2. Lat., *megalocephalia* (from μέγας, large, and κεφαλή, the head). The state of having an abnormally large head. [α, 34.]

MEGALOCERUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o2s(o2k)'e2r-u3s-(u4s). From μέγας, large, and κέρας, a horn. A fœtal monster having horn-like protuberances on the forehead. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

MEGALOCHEIROUS, adj. Me2g-a2l-o-kir'u3s. From μέγας, large, and χείρ, the hand. Fr., *mégalochire*. Having large hands or tentacles. [L, 41 (α, 14, 48).]

MEGALOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-sel'(ko2'e2l)-i2-a3. From μέγας, large, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *mégalocœlie*. Ger., *Dickdarm* (1st def.), *Dickbauch* (2d def.). 1. The colon. 2. A protuberant state of the belly. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MEGALOCORNEA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-ko2rn'e2-a3. From μέγας, large, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). Keratoglobus. [F.]

MEGALOCYTES, n. pl. Me2g'a2l-o-sitz. From μέγας, large, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Riesenblutkörperchen*. Red blood-corpuscles decidedly larger than the average (in human blood ranging from 8·5 to 15 μ in diameter). [Osler, "Med. Record," xxix (J).]

MEGALOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-glo2s(glos)'-si2-a3. From μέγας, large, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A pathological condition the most prominent feature of which is a congenital enlargement and prolapse of the tongue. [Parrot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," Dec. 10, 17, 1881 ; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Aug. 3, 1882, p. 108.]

MEGALOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'-ni2-a3. From μέγας, large, and μανία, mania. Fr., *mégalomanie*. Ger., *Megalomanie*, *Grössenwahnsinn*. See DELIRIUM *grandiosum*.

MEGALOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o2m'e2l-u3s(u4s). From μέγας, great, and μέλος, a limb. A fœtal monster with abnormally large limbs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MEGALOPHONIC, MEGALOPHONOUS, adj's. Me2g-a2l-o-fo2n'i2k, -o2f'o2n-u3s. Lat., *megalophonicus*, *megalophonus*. Fr., *mégalophone*. Having a loud voice. [L, 41, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

MEGALOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o2f-tha2l-(tha3l)'mu3s(mu4s). From μέγας, large, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *mégalophthalmie*. Ger., *M.* A congenital deformity in which the eye is excessively large and protuberant ; usually the result of an intra-uterine iritis or iridochorioiditis. [F.]

MEGALOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-op'i2-a3. From μέγας, large, and ὤψ, the eye. See MEGALOPSIA.

MEGALOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-pod(po2d)'-i2-a3. From μέγας, large, and πούς, the foot. The condition of having large feet. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MEGALOPOROUS, adj. Me2g-a2l-o2p'o2r-u3s. From μέγας, large, and πόρος, a passage. Fr., *mégalopore*. Ger., *grossporig*. Of *Fungi*, having very large pores. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGALOPOUS, adj. Me2g-a2l'o-pu3s. Lat., *megalopus* (from μέγας, large, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *mégalope*. Ger., *grossfüssig*. Having large feet. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MEGALOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o2ps'i2-a3. From μέγας, large, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *mégalopsie*. Ger., *Megalopsie*. An affection of the eye in which objects appear unnaturally large. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MEGALORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o2r-riz(ri2)'u3s-u4s). From μέγας, large, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *mégalorhize*. In botany, having thick roots. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGALOSCOPE, n. Me2g'a2l-o-skop. From μέγας, large, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *mégaloscope*. A magnifying endoscope devised by Boisseau du Rocher for examining the bladder, rectum, and stomach. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," July 31, 1885, p. 503.]

MEGALOSCOPY, n. Me2g-a2l-o2s'kop-i2. Fr., *mégaloscopie*. The use of the megaloscope.

MEGALOSPERMOUS, adj. Me2g-a2l-o-spu5rm'u3s. From μέγας, large, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *mégalosperme*. Having large seeds. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-spla2n2k(spla3n2ch2)'no2s. From μέγας, large, and σπλάγχνον, a viscus. Having large viscera, especially a large liver. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

MEGALOSPLENIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-sple(spla)'-ni2-a3. From μέγας, large, and σπλήν, the spleen. Fr., *mégalosplénie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen. [D, 51.]

MEGANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Me2g-a2n(a3n)'thu3s(thu4s). From μέγας, large, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *méganthe*. Having large flowers. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEGARRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Me2g-a3r-ri(ri2)'za3. From μέγας, large, and ῥίζα, a root. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, made by Bentham and Hooker a subgenus of *Echinocystis*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. californica.** Man-root, California big-root (or bitter-root), the *yerba mansa*, or *marra*. The intensely bitter root contains megarrhizin (*q. v.*), and was formerly used as a febrifuge and purgative. [B, 5, 42, 275 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 39).] Cf. also MEGARRHIZITIN.

MEGARRHIZIARRHETIN, n. Me2g-a2r-ri2z-i2-a2r-ret'i2n. From μέγας, large, ῥίζα, a root, and ῥητίνη, resin. A dark-brown, resinoid body, obtained by boiling megarrhizin with dilute acids. It is soluble in alcohol, partially soluble in ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]

MEGARRHIZIN, n. Me2g-a2r-riz'i2n. An intensely bitter glucoside, brownish, translucent, and friable, obtained from the root of *Megarrhiza californica*. It melts at 100° C., is inflammable, and is soluble in water and in alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]

MEGARRHIZITIN, n. Me2g-a2r-ri2z'i2t-i2n. A resin obtained from the root of *Megarrhiza californica*, soluble in alcohol and in ether, but unaffected by alkalies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]

MEGASCOPE, n. Me2g'a3-skop. From μέγας, large, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *mégascope*. Ger., *Megaskop*. A solar microscope for examining comparatively large objects. [L, 30, 41, 49, 56 (α, 14, 48).]

MEGASEME, adj. Me2g'a3-sem. From μέγας, large, and σῆμα, a sign. Having the orbital index above 85°. [L.]

MEGASPORE, n. Me2g'a3-spor. From μέγας, large, and σπόρος, a sowing. One of the larger reproductive spores in lycopods. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

MEGASTACHYOUS, adj. Me2g-a3-sta2k'i2-u3s. From μέγας, great, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *mégastachyé*. Having flowers with large ears or in large spikes. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MEGASTHENIC, adj. Me2g-a2s-the2n'i2k. From μέγας, great, and σθένος, strength. Possessing great bodily strength. [α, 48.]

MEGASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me2g-a2st(a3st)'o2m-a3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From μέγας, large, and στόμα, the mouth. A genus of infusorians. [α, 48.]—**M. entericum.** A parasite occuring in the cat and in various species of *Mus*, and found in human fæces. [Grassi, "Gazz. degli ospitali," 1881, ii, Nos. 13, 14, 15 (B).]

MEGASTOMATOUS, adj. Me^{2}g-a^{2}st-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Large-mouthed. [*a*, 48.]

MEGAVOLT, n. Me^{2}g'a^3-vo^{3}lt. From μέγας, large, and *volt* (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to a million volts. [B.]

MEGERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Mag'e^{2}r-kra^3-ut. The *Asperula odorata*. [B, 180.]

MEGOHM, n. Me^{2}g'om. An electrical unit equal to a million ohms. [B.]

MEGRIM, n. Me'gri^{2}m, me^{2}g'ri^{2}m. See MIGRAINE and HYSTERIA.

MEHADIA, n. A place in the county of Szöreny, Austria-Hungary, where there are warm gaseous and sulphurous mineral springs, and a bathing establishment called the Baths of Hercules. [L, 30, 41, 49, 135 (*a*, 14).]

MEHL (Ger.), n. Mal. See FARINA, FLOUR, and MEAL.—**M'hund, M'mund.** See APHTHÆ.—**M'mutter.** See ERGOT.—**M'staub.** See FARINA.—**M'thau.** See BLIGHT and ERYSIPHE.—**M'umschlag.** See CATAPLASM.—**Nestle'sches Kinderm'.** See FARINE *lactée*.

MEHR (Ger.), adj. and adv. Mar. More. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**M'atomig.** See POLYATOMIC.—**M'basisch.** See POLYBASIC.—**M'bäuchig.** See POLYGASTRIC.—**M'blättrig.** See PLEIOPHYLLOUS and PLEIOSEPALOUS.—**M'fingerigkeit.** See POLYDACTYLISM.—**M'gebärende.** A multipara.—**M'geschwängerte.** A pregnant female that has been pregnant before.—**M'kammerig.** See MULTILOCULAR.—**M'kernig.** See MULTINUCLEAR.—**M'köpfig.** 1. Of muscles, having more than one head. [L, 31.] 2. Of plants, see PLURICEPS.—**M'schwänzig.** Many-tailed (see *Many-tailed* BANDAGE).—**M'wendelig.** See PLEIOCYCLUS.

MEIBOMIAN, adj. Mi-bom'i^2-a^{2}n. Ger., *Meibomisch*. Investigated by or named from H. Meibom. [*a*, 48.]

MEIDLING (Ger.), n. A place near Vienna, in Lower Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MEIERAN (Ger.), n. Mi-e^{2}r-a^{2}n'. The genus *Origanum*.

MEILIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(me^2-i^2)-li^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-ig'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μείλιγμα (from μειλίσσειν, to soothe). Ger., *Beruhigungssmittel*. Any sedative application. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MEINBERG (Ger.), n. Min'be^{2}rg. A place in Lippe, Germany, where there are four gaseous springs, one of which contains iron and magnesium carbonates, while the others are saline and ferruginous. There is also an establishment for mud and douche baths. [L, 30, 37, 49, 87, 105, 135 (*a*, 14, 43); Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MÉINE (Fr.), n. Ma-en. A thick, inodorous, non-volatile oil, expressed from the root of *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14); B, 93 (*a*, 43).]

MEIOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From μείων, less, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *méiocardie*. Of Ceradin, the diminution in the heart's volume during systole. [K, 19.]

MEIOPHYLLY, n. Mi'o-fi^{2}l-i^2. From μείων, less, and φύλλον, a leaf. The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]

MEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me^2-i^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μείων, less (see also *-osis**). 1. A shrinking, contracting, especially of the pupil. 2. That period in a disease when the intensity of the symptoms begins to diminish. [L, 30, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MEIOSTEMONOUS, adj. Mi-o-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *meiostemonis* (from μείων, less, and στήμων, a thread). Fr., *méiostémone*. Having fewer stamens than petals. The *Meiostemones* of Jussieu are a division of the *Malpighiaceæ*. [B, 1, 121, 170, 308 (*a*, 35).]

MEIOTAXY, n. Mi'o-ta^{2}x-i^2. From μείων, less, and τάξις, arrangement. The suppression of an entire set of organs, as of all the stamens or the whole corolla. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]

MEISSEL (Ger.), n. Mis'se^{2}l. See CHISEL, ECCOPEUS, PLEDGET, and TENT.—**Halbmondm', Hohlm'.** See GOUGE.—**M'chen.** See PLEDGET.

MEISTERKRAUT, MEISTERWURZ, MEISTERWURZEL (Ger.), n's. Mist'e^{2}r-kra^{3}u^{4}t, -vurts, -vurts-e^{2}l. See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium*.

MEKONIN (Ger.), n. Ma-kon-en'. See MECONINE.

MEL [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l. Gen., *mel'lis*. Gr., μέλι. Fr., *miel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Honig*. It., *miele*. Sp., *miel* [Sp. Ph.]. See HONEY.—**Balsamum mellis.** Fr., *baume de miel*. Ger., *Honigbalsam*. Balsam made of honey. [B.]—**Balsamum pectorale mellis.** Fr., *baume pectoral de miel*. A preparation made by mixing 1 lb. of balsam of Tolu, 2¼ lb. of virgin honey, 1 gal. of rectified spirits, 1 oz. of tincture of tumeric, and, according to some authors, 2 oz. of powdered opium. [B, 199 (*a*, 14).]—**Enema mellis rosarum.** See under ROSA.—**M. acetatum.** See OXYMEL.—**M. ægyptiacum.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**M. aere, M. aereum.** Alhagi manna. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]—**M. album** [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Virgin* HONEY.—**M. anthosatum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of rosemary with 2 parts of clarified honey, and straining; or by mixing 4 parts of clarified honey with one part of infusion of rosemary; or by digesting 2 parts of rosemary and 6 of clarified honey with 1 part of water, and pressing out. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**M. boraxatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *M.* SODII *boratis*.—**M. colchiticum.** See *M.* COLCHICI and *Oxymel* COLCHICI.—**M. commune, M. crudum** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Common (or crude) honey. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cupratum.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**M. depuratum** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **M. despumatum** [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *mellite simple* [Fr. Cod.], *miel dépuré* (ou *déspumé*, ou *clarifié*). Ger., *abgeschäumter* (oder *gereinigter*) *Honig*. Sp., *miel depurada* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *miele depurata* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *mellitum simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. Honey purified by boiling and clarifying (as with charcoal, Irish moss, white of egg, etc.). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. flavum.** See *M. crudum*.—**M. glycyrrhizatum.** Fr., *miel glycyrrhizé*. A syrup consisting of 31 parts of infusion of licorice and 179 of honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**M. mercuriale.** See *M. e* MERCURIALE (under MERCURIALIS).—**M. optimum** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Virgin* HONEY.—**M. præparatum.** See *M. depuratum*.—**M. rosaceum, M. rosatum** [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**solutivum**). See *M.* ROSÆ.—**M. rosatum solutivum cum agarico.** A preparation made by macerating 183 parts of agaric, 28 of *Convolvulus mechoacanha*, and 7 of ginger in 1,330 parts of *suc dépuré de roses pâles*, expressing, and adding 996 parts of white honey. [L, 85.]—**M. roscidum.** See MANNA.—**M. scilliticum.** Fr., *miel scillitique*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of squill in 16 parts of water a few minutes, digesting for 2 days, straining, adding 12 parts of honey, clarifying, and boiling to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**M. vinosum.** See ŒNOMEL.—**M. virgineum** [Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph.], **M. virginum.** See *Virgin* HONEY.—**Spiritus mellis antimonio abstractus** [Sala]. A "milder form" of butter of antimony (antimony trichloride). [Parr (B).]—**Suppositoria mellis.** Sp., *supositorios de miel* [Sp. Ph.]. Suppositories made by evaporating 30 parts of honey until a drop of it is hard when cold, adding 2 parts of powdered sodium chloride, and pouring into a conical paper soaked in olive-oil and having a double rim projecting at the base. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus mellis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de miel*. See MELLITE.—**Unguentum acetatis** (seu **subacetatis**) **cupri cum melle.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.

MELA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)'la^3. See MELE.

MELÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-na^3. Gr., μέλαινα (fem. of the adjective μέλας, black). Fr., *méléna*. Ger., *schwarze Ruhr* (1st def.). 1. A condition in which blood (rendered black by the action of the alimentary juices) is present in the fæces. [B.] 2. Of Hippocrates, a black root, probably that of the *aspalathus* (*q. v.*, 1st def.). [D, 1; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Blepharo-m.** See the major list.—**M. atrabilis** [Sauvages], **M. cholæa** [Good]. M. in which there is a black, bilious discharge. [*a*, 34.]—**M. cruenta.** Of Good, vomiting of blood and bile. [*a*, 34.]—**M. fungosa carcinodes.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**M. hippocratica.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**M. neonatorum.** M. occurring in new-born infants, in the form of hæmorrhages from the stomach and intestines (tarry stools). Vomiting of blood is a less frequent form. [D, 29.]—**M. neonatorum spuria.** M. in which the bleeding is from a region above the cardiac extremity of the stomach. [Widerhofer (*a*, 34).]—**M. neonatorum vera.** M. in which the hæmorrhage is from the stomach or intestine. [Widerhofer (*a*, 34).]—**M. splenetica.** Of Sauvages, m. cruenta. [*a*, 34.]

MELÆNAGOGUE, n. Me^{2}l-e^{2}n'a^3-go^{2}g. From μέλας, black, and ἄγειν, to drive. A remedy for melæna. [*a*, 48.]

MELÆNEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-e^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From μέλας, black, and ἔμεσις, a vomiting. See *Black* VOMIT.

MELÆNIC, adj. Me^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *melænicus*. Fr., *mélénique*. Pertaining to or of the nature of melæna. [D.]

MELÆNODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{3}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μέλας, black, and *diarrhœa* (*q. v.*). See MELÆNA (1st def.).

MELÆNORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From μέλας, black, and ῥαγή, a rent. See MELÆNA (1st def.).

MELAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From μέλος, a limb, and ἄγρα, the chase. Fr., *mélagre*. Ger., *Gliederschmerz*. Pain in the limbs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 39).]—**M. parturientium.** See LOCHOMELEAGRA.

MÉLAGUETTE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^3-ge^{2}t. See GRANA *Paradisi* and cf. *Melegueta* PEPPER.

MELAIN, n. Me^{2}l'a-i^{2}n. From μέλας, black. Fr., *mélaïne*. 1. The coloring matter of sepia (*q. v.*, 2d def.). 2. See MELANIN.

MELALEUCA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^3-lu^2'ka^3. From μέλας, black, and λευκός, white (so called from the contrast of the trunk and branches). Fr., *mélaleuca*, *mélaleuque*. Ger., *Cajeputbaum*. Australian tea-tree; a genus of the *Leptospermeæ*. The *Melaleuceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Myrtifloræ*, comprising the *Lecythideæ*, *Calothamneæ*, and *Barringtonieæ*; and of De Candolle and others, a subtribe of the *Leptospermeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cajaputi, M. cajeputi, M. cajuputi.** Fr., *cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeput*, *ächter Cajeputbaum*. The small cajuput-tree; a variety of the *M. leucadendron*, indigenous to the Moluccas and furnishing cajuput-oil. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. costata.** The *Metrosideros costata*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. ericifolia.** A species found in southeastern Australia, which yields in large quantity an oil almost identical with oil of cajuput, except in optical properties. [B, 18, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**M. flaviflora.** A species abundant in New Caledonia. The colorless volatile oil, called *miaouli*, distilled from its leaves, agrees chemically with oil of cajuput. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**M. genistifolia.** Fr., *mélaleuca à feuilles de genêt*. The white tea-tree of Australia; a species having the antimalarial influence of *M. linarifolia*. An infusion of the leaves is used as a beverage. [B, 173, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**M. hypericifolia.** Bottle brush flower; a species indigenous to New South Wales. The leaves yield a pale-green oil not distinguishable from oil of cajuput, except in color. [B, 5, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. leucadendron, M. leucadendrum.** Ger., *verkannter Cajeputbaum*. The cajuput (or white) tree; a widely dispersed species abundant in the Indian Archipelago and Malay Peninsula, and long recognized as the source of the official oil of cajuput; now considered by some authors as distinct from *M. cajuputi*. In India its leaves are used as

a stomachic and digestive tonic, and in hypochondria, dropsy, asthma, etc. The variety *lancifolia* furnishes an oil closely resembling ordinary oil of cajuput, and said to have a peculiar power for stupefying insects. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "New Comm. Plants and Drugs," 2, 1886, p. 15 (B).]—**M. linarifolia.** A species yielding an oil like that of *M. ericifolia*, and when grown in swamps tending to dissipate malaria. [B, 18, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. minor.** See *M. cajuputi.* — **M. paraguaiensis.** A Paraguay species used in rheumatism, cholera, and yellow fever. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 39).]—**M. parviflora.** A bush or small tree found in extratropical Australia; an important plant for fixing moving coast-sands. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. scoparia.** See Lepto-spermum *scoparium.*—**M. squarrosa, M. styphelioides.** Species found in eastern Australia, having the antimalarial properties of *M. linarifolia.* [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. trichostachya.** A small species growing in eastern Australia, serviceable in the reclamation of low, muddy shore-lands from sea-floods, and for subduing miasmata. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. trinervis.** A species said to furnish oil of cajuput. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. uncinata.** The tea-tree of New South Wales, an aromatic species with the leaves uncinate at the apex. [B, 19, 214, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. viridiflora.** A species abundant in New Caledonia, yielding an oil similar to oil of cajuput. [B, 5 (α, 35).]



MELALEUCA CAJAPUTI. [A, 327.]

MELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μέλος, a limb, and ἄλγος, any pain. Fr., *mélalgie.* See Melosalgia.

MELALOMOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}l-om'u^{3}s. From μέλας, black, and λῶμα, a fringe. Fr., *mélalome.* In botany, having black fringes. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MELALOPHOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}l'o^{2}f-u^{3}s. From μέλας, black, and λόφος, a mane or crest. Fr., *mélalophe.* Having a black pappus. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MELAM, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}m. Tricyanogen diamide-imide, $C_6H_9N_{11} = C_3N_3\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2 & & NH_2\\ NH_2 & & NH_2\\ \text{———} & NH & \text{———}\end{matrix}\right\}C_3N_3$, formed by heating ammonium thiocyanate; a white powder, soluble in hot, insoluble in cold water. [B.]

MELAMBO, n. See Malambo.

MELAMECONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-a^3-me^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mélaméconique.* See Comenic *acid.*

MELAMINE, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Melamin.* See Tricyanotriamide.—**M. argentonitrate.** Ger., *Melamin-Silbernitrat.* The compound $C_3H_6N_6.AgNO_3 = C_3N_3\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\ NH_2\\ NH_2AgO.NO_2.\end{matrix}\right.$ [B.]—**M. nitrate.** Ger., *salpetersaures Melamin.* A body, $C_3H_6N_6.HNO_3 = C_3N_3\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\ NH_2\\ NH_3.O.NO_2\end{matrix}\right.$, forming white acicular crystals. [B.]—**M. thiocyanate.** A yellowish, crystalline substance, $C_3H_6N_6.CNSH$ (O = 16), soluble in alcohol, prepared by quickly heating to 250° C. ammonium thiocyanate, and maintaining at that temperature until the whole mass becomes solid and the interspaces of the crude melam formed are filled with a fine white sublimate of m. thiocyanate, which is dissolved out with warm water, and crystallizes on cooling. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

MELAMPHONOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}m'fo^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *melamphonus* (from μέλας, dark, and φωνή, the voice). Having a dull, hoarse voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELAMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέλας, black, and πούς, foot. Gr., μελαμπόδιον. Fr., *mélampodium.* Sp., *melampodio* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*). 2. A genus of coarse composite herbs, of the *Helianthoideæ.* The *Melampodieæ* are: Of Lessing, (1) a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ*, corresponding in part to the *Melampodineæ*; (2) a subdivision of that subtribe; of Brongniart, a subtribe of the *Senecionideæ.* The *Melampodineæ* of De Candolle are a subtribe of the *Senecionideæ*, consisting of the *Millerieæ*, *Melampodieæ*, *Ambrosieæ*, etc. [A, 511; B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**Extractum melampodii aquosum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of black hellebore in 6 parts of water, boiling, pressing out, and evaporating; or by boiling 1 part of hellebore in 8 parts of water till reduced one half, and evaporating; or by exhausting hellebore-root by several boilings, and evaporating; or by pounding the hellebore in a mortar with a little water, expressing and coagulating the juice, straining, evaporating, and adding the dregs. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MELAMPOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}mp'u^{3}s. From μέλας, black, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *mélampe.* Black-footed. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MELAMPYRIN, MELAMPYRITE, n's. Me^{2}l-a^{2}m-pir'i^{2}n, -it. Fr., *mélampyrine, mélampyrite.* Ger., *Melampyrit.* See Dulcite.

MELAMPYRON (Lat.), **MELAMPYRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pir(pu^{6}r)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μελάμπυρον (from μέλας, black, and πυρός, wheat). Fr., *mélampyre, queue de loup.* Ger., *Kuhweizen, Wachtelweizen.* It., *melampiro.* Sp., *melampiro, trigo vacuno.* Cow-wheat; a genus of the *Scrophulaceæ*, so named because the seeds blacken the flour of wheat if ground with it. The *Melampyraceæ* of Richard are the *Scrophularineæ.* The *Melampyreæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Pedicularineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. alpestre.** Fr., *mélampyre des Alpes, blé de bœuf.* A species cultivated as a forage plant. A bitterish bread may be made from the seed. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. americanum.** An American variety of *M. pratense.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**M. arvense.** Fr., *mélampyre des champs, bédouin, blé de bœuf* (ou *de renard*, ou *de vache*, ou *rouge*), *millet jaune* (ou *sauvage*), *morelle, queue de loup* (ou *de renard*), *rougette, froment de vaches, rougeotte, cornette.* Ger., *Ackerweizen, Kuhweizen, Wachtelweizen, Ackerbrand, Petersblume.* Purple cow-wheat; a species the flour of the seed of which, *farina melampyri*, was formerly used in poultices as an emollient and discutient. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. barbatum.** A species found in southern Europe, having the properties of *M. arvense.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. cristatum.** Fr., *mélampyre à crête.* 1. Crested cow-wheat; a species having the properties of *M. alpestre.* 2. The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. nemorosum.** A species the sap of which yields dulcite. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. pratense.** Fr., *mélampyre des prés, cochelet, morelle* (ou *millet*) *sauvage, sarriette* (ou *millet*) *jaune.* Ger., *Wiesenweizen, Kuhweizen, Wachtelweizen, gelber Weizenbrand.* Common cow-wheat; a species the seed of which, *semen melampyri lutei*, was formerly used like that of *M. arvense.* [B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. silvaticum.** A small-flowered variety of *M. pratense.*—**M. vulgatum.** See *M. pratense.*

MELANACROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-a^{2}k'ru^{3}s. From μέλας, black, and ἄκρον, a point. Fr., *mélanacre.* Having a black tip or point. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MELANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mel-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μέλας, black, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *mélanémie.* Ger., *Melanämie.* A condition in which the blood contains granules or masses of black pigment, either free or inclosed in the white blood-corpuscles. It is most commonly found in cases of chronic malarial poisoning, and is due to the disintegration of the red blood-corpuscles, the hæmoglobin of which is thus set free and subsequently undergoes transformation into the pathological pigment. Various functional disorders are often produced by lodgment of the pigment in the capillaries, especially of the brain. [B.]—**Pseudo-m.** The coloring of tissue in the neighborhood of gangrenous parts during life, and other parts post mortem, by iron that is freed by the decomposition from organic substances and combines with hydrogen sulphide. [Wagner (α, 34).]

MELANÆMIC, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *mélanémique.* Pertaining to, due to, or affected with melanæmia. [α, 17.]

MELANAGOGUE, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n'a^3-go^{2}g. Lat., *melanagogus* (from μέλας, black, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *mélanagogue, mélénagogue.* Ger., *schwarze Galle abführend.* Causing an evacuation of dark-colored stools. [L, 30, 41, 50, 56, 84 (α, 14, 43).] Cf. Melænagogue.

MELANATE, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}n-at. Fr., *mélanate.* A salt of melanic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MELANCHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-klor(ch^{2}lor)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From μέλας, black, and *chlorosis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mélanchlorose.* See *Black* icterus (1st def.).

MELANCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., μελαγχολία (from μέλας, black, and χολή, bile). Fr., *mélancholie, mélancolie.* Ger., *Melancholie.* 1. A state of mental depression in which the misery is unreasonable either in relation to its apparent cause or in the peculiar form it assumes, the mental pain depending on physical and bodily changes, and not directly on environment. It may be a prodromal or reactive stage in some mental disorder, or it may be complete in itself. [G. H. Savage (α, 34).] 2. See Melancholy. 3. Of Paracelsus, see *Melancholic* temperament.—**Active m., Acute m.** Lat., *m. activa, m. agitata, m. agitans.* M. in which the subject, instead of remaining passive, goes about restlessly, under the influence of delusions, hallucinations, or anxious feelings. [D, 36.]—**Affective m.** M. in which the emotional or affective sphere is chiefly at fault. [α, 34.]—**Agitated m.** Lat., *m. agitata.* See *Active m.*—**Alcoholic m.** M. as it occurs among inebriates. It is of brief duration and favorable prognosis. [D, 36.]—**Amenorrhœal m.** M. supposed to be due to amenorrhœa. [α, 34.]—**Amorous m.** Lat., *m. amatoria.* Fr., *mélancolie amoureuse.* M. with amorous regard for an individual, but without desire for sexual congress. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**Anæmic m.** M. caused by anæmia. [α, 34.]—**Anxious m.** Fr., *mélancolie anxieuse.* M. in which there is pronounced anxiety. [α, 34.]—**Apathetic m.** A mild form of stuporous m. [α, 34.]—**Cataleptic m.** A form of stuporous m. in which there is more or less complete catalepsy. [G. H. Savage (α, 34).]—**Catatonic m.** See Catatonia.—**Climacteric m.** M. supervening at the climacteric period. [α, 34.]—**Convulsive m.** M. with Jacksonian epilepsy; the mental, motor, sensory, trophic, and vasomotor functions are involved. [α, 34.]—**Delirious m., Delusional m.** M. in which the intellectual or ideational sphere suffers, fixed delusions persisting throughout the disease. [α, 34.]—**Demonophobic m.** Fr., *mélancholie démonophobique.* See Dæmonia.—**Diabetic m.** M. supposed to be due to diabetes. [α, 34.]—**Epileptoid m.** See *Convulsive m.*—**Excited m.** See

Active m.—**Homicidal m.** M. with homicidal impulses. [α, 34.]—**Hypochondriacal m.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**Hysterical m.** M. due to hysteria.—**Indolent m.** See *Apathetic m.*—**Intermittent m.** See *Recurrent m.*—**Joyful m.** See CHÆRAPHROSYNE.—**Lacto-m.** See *Milk m.*—**M. activa, M. acutissima, M. agitans, M. agitata.** See *Active m.*—**M. ambulatoria.** See *M. errabunda.*—**M. anglica.** Of Sauvages, m. with a desire for death; so called on account of the one-time frequency of suicide in England. [α, 34.]—**M. a potu.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. argantis.** Of Sauvages, m. in which the patient constantly complains, fears death, and often cries while there is no physical disease. [α, 34.]—**M. attonita.** See *M. with stupor.*—**M. autochirica.** See *M. of masturbation.*—**M. catatonica.** See CATATONIA.—**M. complacens.** M. in which egotism is a pronounced feature. [α, 34.]—**M. congenita.** Of Hosack, hereditary m. [α, 34.]—**M. corporea.** Of Hosack, m. due to causes operating primarily on the body. [α, 34.]—**M. cum stupore.** See *M. with stupor.*—**M. crapulosa.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. dæmonica.** See DÆMONIA.—**M. ebriosa.** See *Alcoholic m.*—**M. enthusiastica.** M. in which there are delusions of great power and pretensions to a knowledge of occult things. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**M. errabunda.** Ger., *unruhiger Wahnsinn.* M. in which the patient has a constant desire to change his abode. [α, 34.]—**M. flatuosa.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**M. hilaris.** See CHÆRAPHROSYNE.—**M. hypochondriaca.** See *Hypochondriacal m.*—**M. hysterica.** See *Hysterical m.*—**M. malevolens.** M. in which the patient is disposed to do mischief; homicidal or suicidal m. [α, 34.]—**M. mentalis.** M. due to causes acting primarily on the mind. [Hosack (α, 34).]—**M. metamorphosis.** M. characterized by the delusion of having been changed into some other being or substance. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**M. moralis.** M. in which the delusions pertain to the moral nature. [α, 34.]—**M. nervea.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**M. nostalgica.** See NOSTALGIA.—**M. of lactation.** M. due to excessive or long-continued lactation. [D.]—**M. of masturbation.** Lat., *m. autochirica.* Fr., *mélancholie des onanistes.* M. caused by onanism. [α, 34.]—**M. of puberty.** M. occurring at puberty; the chief delusion is that of personal unattractiveness. [α, 34.]—**M. passiva.** See *Passive m.*—**M. periodica.** See *Recurrent m.*—**M. persecutionis.** M. in which the delusions are chiefly those of persecution. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**M. religiosa.** See *Religious m.*—**M. saltans.** Of Sauvages, dancing mania. [α, 34.]—**M. scytharum.** Of Sauvages, m. caused by atrophy of the testicles and consequent impotence produced by riding. [α, 34.]—**M. suicidii.** See *Suicidal m.*—**M. superstitiosa.** Of Prosper Alpinus, religious m. [α, 34.]—**M. transitoria.** See *Transitory m.*—**M. uterina.** See *Uterine m.* [A, 42.]—**M. without delirium.** Lat., *m. sine delirio.* Fr., *mélancolie sans délire.* See *Simple m.* and HYPOMELANCHOLIA.—**M. with stupor.** Lat., *m. attonita, m. cum stupore.* Fr., *mélancolie avec stupeur.* M. in which the subject is in a semi-stupefied condition. It is especially marked by nutritive disturbances. [D, 36.]—**Milk m.** Ger., *Milchmelancholie.* An old term for a form of m. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Nostalgic m.** M. caused by nostalgia. [α. 34.]—**Obstinate m.** See *Resistive m.*—**Organic m.** M. accompanying gross organic brain disease. [Clouston (α, 34).]—**Panphobic m.** M. associated with a dread of everything. [α, 34.]—**Paretic m.** M. that may initiate paresis. [α, 34.]—**Passive m.** Lat., *m. passiva.* M. developing slowly with a gradual failure of physical health, restless worry or jealousy being the first objective sign. [G. H. Savage (α, 34).]—**Periodical m.** Lat., *m. periodica.* See *Recurrent m.* [D, 36.]—**Phthisical m.** M. associated with and supposed to be caused by phthisis pulmonalis. [α, 34.]—**Podagrous m.** M. supposed to be due to gout. [α, 34.]—**Post-febrile m.** M. appearing after a continued fever. [α, 34.]—**Puerperal m.** Fr., *mélancolie puerpérale.* M. appearing after and apparently dependent on childbirth. [G. H. Savage (α, 34).]—**Reasoning m.** See HYPOMELANCHOLIA.—**Recurrent m.** M. in which the patient recovers from the disease but relapses at a longer or shorter interval, especially if placed in the environment in which the first attack occurred. [G. H. Savage (α, 34).]—**Religious m.** Lat., *m. religiosa.* M. in which there are religious delusions. [Clouston (α, 34).]—**Resistive m.** M. in which unreasoning active or passive resistance is the marked feature of the disease. [Clouston (α, 34).]—**Restless m.** See *Active m.*—**Rheumatic m.** M. associated with and attributed to rheumatism. [α, 34.]—**Self-accusatory m.** Of Erlenmeyer, m. chiefly manifested by self-reproaches and accusations. [D, 36.]—**Senile m.** M. appearing during the physiological involution of the nerve-centres on the advent of senility. [B. Lewis (α, 34).]—**Sexual m.** M. associated with ideas of impotence, venereal infection, or ungratified sexual desire. [α, 34.]—**Simple m.** Fr., *mélancolie simple* (ou *sans délire*). In Maudsley's classification, a form of affective or pathetic insanity in which there is melancholic depression without delusion. [D, 36.]—**Stuporose m., Stuporous m.** See *M. with stupor.*—**Suicidal m.** Lat., *m. suicidii.* M. (most frequently periodical m.) in which the predominating impulse is to commit suicide. [D.]—**Sympathetic m.** M. arising from some organic disturbance other than that of the brain. [α, 34.]—**Syphilitic m.** M. caused by actual or supposed syphilitic infection. [α, 34.]—**Thunderstruck m.** Ger., *angedonnerte Melancholie.* M. in which the subject seems to be struck dumb and paralyzed by the horrible pictures which are presented to his mind, and which can be recalled during the intervals of lucidity. It is similar to (perhaps identical with) *m. with stupor.* [D, 36.]—**Transitory m.** Lat., *m. transitoria.* M. of brief duration; it may be recurrent. [α, 34.]—**Uterine m.** Lat., *m. uterina.* 1. M. caused by some disease of the uterus or its appendages. [α, 34.] 2. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

MELANCHOLIAC, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2-ko^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}k. Ger., *Melancholiker.* One who is the subject of melancholia.

MELANCHOLIC, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *melancholicus.* Fr., *mélancolique.* Ger., *melancholisch.* Pertaining to or affected with melancholy. [D.]

MELANCHOLIE (Ger.), n. Ma-la^{3}n^2-ko-le'. See MELANCHOLIA.—**Angedonnerte M.** See *Thunderstruck* MELANCHOLIA.—**M. mit Menschenscheu** (Ger.). See APANTHROPIA.

MELANCHOLY, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}n-ko^{2}l-i^2. Lat., *melancholia.* Fr., *mélancolie.* Ger., *Melancholie, Trübsinn.* A gloomy state of mind; mental depression that is of some continuance, or is habitual; as an adj., see MELANCHOLIC. [D, 20.] See also *Melancholic* TEMPERAMENT.

MELANCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'kro(kro^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., μελάγχροος (from μέλας, black, and χρώς, the color of the skin). Affected with melanism; as a n., one so affected. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MÉLANCOLIE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^{3}n^2-ko-le. See MELANCHOLIA and MELANCHOLY.—**M. des onanistes** (Fr.). See MELANCHOLIA *of masturbation.*

MELANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The genus *Lychnis.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MÉLANE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^{3}n. An uncrystallizable residue obtained in the manufacture of cane-sugar. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MÉLANÉMIE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^3-na-me. See MELANÆMIA.

MELANENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From μέλας, black, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also *-oma**). Lat., *fungus cerebri niger.* Ger., *schwarzer Hirnschwamm.* A melanotic excrescence of the brain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELANEPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n, f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}f-i^{2}d(ed)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From μέλας, black, and *ephidrosis (q. v.).* Ger., *schwarze Schweisspest.* Black perspiration; that form of the "watery sickness" in which this chromidrosis was present. [α, 34.]

MELANGALLIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mélangallique.* Ger., *Melangallussäure.* See METAGALLIC ACID.

MÉLANGE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^{3}n^{2}zh. See MIXTURE.

MÉLANGEUR (Fr.), n. Ma-la^{3}n^2-zhu^{6}r. The graduated tube used for collecting blood in the corpuscle-reckoning apparatus of Zeiss and Thoma. ["Arch. für. path. Anat.," 1881, Bd. 84, p. 137 (K).]

MÉLANHÈME (Fr.), n. Ma-la^3-ne^{2}m. The black matter evacuated from the mouth and anus in yellow fever. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MELANIC, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *mélané, mélanique.* 1. Of a dark color. 2. Pertaining to melanosis.—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide mélanique.* Ger., *Melansäure, Spirhuminsäure.* A black powder, $C_{10}H_8O_5$, formed by the oxidation of potassium salicylate; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and the alkalies. [B, 38, 46, 48, 93 (α, 14, 39).]

MELANICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}kt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Black* ICTERUS.

MELANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d(ed)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From μέλας, black, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *mélanidrose.* See under CHROMIDROSIS.

MELANILINE, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. See DIPHENYLGUANIDINE.

MELANIN, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *mélanine.* Ger., *M.* The black pigment, $C_{26}H_{13}N$, normally present in the chorioid and the skin (especially of brunettes and negroes) and occurring pathologically in the blood (see MELANÆMIA and MELANOSIS). It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and carbon disulphide, soluble in a solution of potassium hydrate. When, as is usual, iron is present, it seems to be a transformation product of hæmatin. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).] See also SULPHOM'.

MELANISIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. A black substance formed by the action of potash on nitraniside. [B, 2.]

MELANISM, n. Me^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Lat., *melanismus* (from μέλας, black). Fr., *mélanisme.* Ger., *Schwarzsucht.* It., Sp., *melanismo.* 1. A condition characterized by the dark or black color of the skin, occurring as the result of a constitutional anomaly of the organization (cf. ALBINISM) or as a result of Addison's disease, yellow fever, phthisis, or the protracted internal use of silver nitrate. [L, 41, 44, 50, 93 (α, 14).] 2. A disease of plants in which a dark discoloration is produced. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MELANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See MELANISM.—**M. iridis partialis.** Of Talko, a circumscribed, benign melanotic deposit in the iris. [F.]

MELANOCANCROID, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o-ka^{2}n^2'kroid. From μέλας, black, and *cancroid (q. v.).* Fr., *mélanocancroïde.* A melanotic epithelioma. [α, 17.]

MELANOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From μέλας, black (see also CARCINOMA). Fr., *mélanocarcinome.* Ger., *Melanocarcinom.* See *Melanotic* CANCER.

MELANOCARPOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *melanocarpus* (from μέλας, black, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *mélanocarpe.* Bearing black fruit. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MELANOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ta^3. See *Black* CATARACT.

MELANOCHIN, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n'o^{2}k-i^{2}n. Fr., *mélanochine.* See THALLEIOQUINE.

MELANOCHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-klor-(ch^{2}lor)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From μέλας, black, and *chlorosis (q. v.).* 1. A form of chlorosis in which the skin has a blackish-green appearance. [L, 135 (α, 39).] 2. See *Black* ICTERUS.

MELANODERMA (Lat.), **MELANODERMIA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-du^{6}r(de^{2}r)'ma^3, -mi^2-a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos' (-is), -dermiæ.* From μέλας, black, and δέρμα, the skin. Black pigmentation of the skin. [B.]

MELANODES (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-od′ez(as). See MELANOID.

MELANŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)′-ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From μέλας, black, and οἴδημα, a swelling. Ger., *schwarzes Lungenödem.* See MELANOSIS *of the lungs.*

MELANOGALLIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o-ga^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mélano-gallique.* See METAGALLIC ACID.

MELANOGASTER (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′-tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-ter′os* (*-is*), *-gas′tri.* From μέλας, black, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *mélanogastre.* A genus of underground *Fungi.* Most of the species have an unpleasant odor. The *Melanogastreæ* are a subtribe of the *Hymenogastreæ.* The *Melanogastres* (or *Melanogastrei*) are a tribe of the *Hymenogastreæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. variegatus.** Red truffle ; a species having a less disagreeable odor than the others, and sometimes used in place of the true truffle. [B, 19, 61 (α, 35).]

MELANOID, adj. Me^{2}l′a^{2}n-oid. Lat., *melanodes* (from μέλας, black, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *mélanoïde, mélanode.* Ger., *melanodisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of melanosis. [D.]

MELANOLEUCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-lu^2-se′(ka^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μέλας, black, λευκός, white, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Melanoleukämie.* Melanæmia in leucæmia of splenic origin. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

MELANOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μέλας, black (see also *-oma**). Fr., *mélanome.* Ger., *Melanom.* 1. Any black mass. 2. A melanotic tumor or growth. 3. Of Ritgen, the *cancer melæneus* (seu *tuberosus*) of Alibert.

MELANOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez-(kas). Gen., *-et′os* (*-et′is*). From μέλας, black, and μύκης, a mushroom. Ger., *Schwarzschwamm.* Of Ritgen, a black fungous growth. [L, 50 (α, 14).] Cf. MELANOPHYMA.

MELANOPATHY. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *melanopathia* (from μέλας, black, and πάθος, a disease). Those diseases in which there is an excess of dark pigment. [α, 34.]

MELANOPHTHALMOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l′mu^{3}s. Lat., *melanophthalmus* (from μέλας, black, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *mélanophthalme.* 1. Having black eyes. 2. In botany, having spots surrounded by black circles, like eyes. 3. Affected with melanoma of the iris or cornea. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

MELANOPHYLL, n. Me^{2}l′a^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l. From μέλας, black, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *mélanophylle.* A black substance obtained by treating the ethereal extract of green leaves successively with hydrochloric acid and water. [B, 2.]

MELANOPHYLLOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l′u^{3}s. Fr., *mélanophylle.* Having black leaves. [B, 38.]

MELANOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *-ym′atos* (*-atis*). From μέλας, black, and φῦμα, a growth. Of Robert, see ERGOT (1st def.).—**M. secalinum.** See ERGOT *of rye.*

MELANOPIPER (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p′i^{2}p-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *-pip′eris.* From μέλας, black, and πίπερι, the pepper-tree. See PIPER *nigrum.*

MELANORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μέλας, black, and ῥαγή, a rent. Fr., *mélénorrhagie.* See MELÆNA (1st def.).

MELANORRHIZA (Lat.), **MELANORRHIZON** (Lat.), **MELANORRHIZUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ri(ri^2)′za^3, -zo^{2}n, -zu^{3}m(zu^{4}m). From μέλας, black, and ῥίζα, a root. See HELLEBORUS *niger.*

MELANORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From μέλας, black, and ῥοία, a flowing. 1. A genus of the *Anacardieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).] 2. See MELÆNA (1st def.).—**M. usitata, M. usitatissima.** Fr., *mélanorrhée très usitée, arbre à vernis.* The *martaban* (or black) varnish tree, lignum vitæ of Pegu, *kheu* of Manipur, *theetsee* (or *thitsee*) of Pegu ; a large tree growing in the forests of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Silhet. Its acrid sap, at first white, but blackening on exposure to air, is used as a varnish. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275, 496 (α, 35).]

MELANOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-ko′-ma^3. Gen., *-o′matos* (*-is*). From μέλας, black (see also SARCOMA). Melanotic sarcoma. [B.]

MELANOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-si^2-(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μέλας, black (see also SCIRRHUS). A pigmented scirrhus. [B.]

MÉLANOSE (Fr.), n. Ma-la^3-noz. See MELANOSIS.—**Fausse m. des poumons.** Anthracosis.—**M. en grains.** See MELASMA *granulatum.*—**M. généralisée.** See *Universal* MELANOSIS.—**M. liquide.** See *Fluid* MELANOSIS.—**M. hématique.** See MELANOSIS (1st def.).—**M. hématique des humeurs.** Collections of fluid in the body colored by degeneration of the coloring matter of the blood. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. hématique des tumeurs.** Tumors colored black by degenerated coloring matter of the blood. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. hématique gangreneuse.** Melanoderma in a gangrenous part or region. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M's hématosiques en taches.** Macular discolorations from blood extravasation. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. mélanique.** An abnormal augmentation of granules of melanin in the epithelial cells. [L, 49, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. mélanique des tissus lamineux.** M. caused by the deposit of melanin in the connective tissue. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**M. pure.** See *Simple* MELANOSIS.—**M. ramollie.** See *Fluid* MELANOSIS.

MELANOSE (Ger.), n. Ma-la^3-noz′e^2. See MELANOSIS.

MELANOSINAPIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n-a(a^3)′-pi^{2}s. From μέλας, black, and σίναπι, mustard. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Sinapis,* typified by the *Sinapis nigra.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. communis.** See SINAPIS *nigra.*

MELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μέλας, black (see also *-osis**). Fr., *mélanose.* Ger., *Melanose.* It., *melanosi.* Sp., *m.* 1. The systemic disturbance arising from capillary obstruction by the pigment-granules in melanæmia (*q. v.*); its symptoms include pallor, pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes, emaciation, dyspnœa, dropsy, hæmaturia, cerebral disturbances, diarrhœa, etc. 2. A darkness or blackness of color acquired by melanæmia, or otherwise (see MELANISM). 3. In the pl., *melanoses,* of Fuchs, a family of skin diseases embracing the different forms of melasma. [D, 3 ; G, 5 (α, 17).]—**Biliary m.** Fr., *mélanose biliaire.* Melanodermia due to hepatic disease or disorder. [α, 34.]—**Cancerous m.** Fr., *mélanose cancéreuse.* See MELANOSARCOMA and MELANOSCIRRHUS.—**False m.** Fr., *fausse mélanose.* See *Spurious m.*—**Fibrous m.** See MÉLANOSE *mélanique des tissus lamineux.*—**Fluid m.** Fr., *mélanose fluide* (ou *liquide,* ou *ramollie*). M. in which the deposit is of semi-fluid consistence. [L, 41 (α, 34).]—**Granular m.** See MELASMA *granulatum.*—**Hæmatic m.** Fr., *mélanose hématique.* See *M.* (1st def.).—**Liquiform m.** Fr., *mélanose liquide.* See *Fluid m.*—**Malignant m.** Lat., *m. maligna.* See *Melanotic* CANCER and KELOID.—**M. cuticularis progressiva.** Fr., *mélanose cuticulaire progressive.* See XERODERMIA *pigmentosum.*—**M. cutis.** Ger., *Hautmelanose.* 1. M. of the skin. 2. Melasma.—**M. cutis benigna** (seu **simplex**). Melasma.—**M. lenticularis progressiva.** See XERODERMIA *pigmentosum.*—**M. maligna.** See *Melanotic* CANCER and KELOID.—**M. of the lungs.** Lat., *m. pulmonum.* See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**M. of the placenta.** Fr., *mélanose du placenta.* Of Beluzzi and Ercolani, melanotic granulations found in the fœtal villi, consisting of deposits of blood pigment. [A, 15.]—**M. of wheat.** See ERGOT *of wheat.*—**M. pulmonum.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**M. universalis.** See VENOSITY.—**Pneumo-m. metallurgica** [Brockmain]. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Punctiform m.** Ger., *Zottenmelanose.* M. appearing in fine dark points. [D, 4.]—**Simple m.** Fr., *mélanose pure.* See *M.* (2d def.).—**Spurious m.** Fr., *pseudomélanose.* Of Carswell, anthracosis (4th def.). [α, 34.]—**True m.** See *M.* (3d def.).—**Tubercular m., Tuberiform m.** Lat., *m. tuberosa.* Fr., *mélanose tubéreuse.* M. in which numerous melanotic tumors form in the body. ["Canada Lancet," 1876, ix, p. 69 (α, 34).]—**Universal m.** Lat., *m. universalis.* Fr., *mélanose généralisée.* M. affecting all the tissues and organs. [Gross, "Proc. Path. Soc. of Phila.," 1860, i, 286 (α, 34).]

MELANOSMEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-sme^{2}g-(smag)′ma^3. Gen., *-smegm′atos* (*-atis*). From μέλας, black, and σμῆγμα, an unguent. Black soap. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELANOSPERMOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o-spu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *melanospermus* (from μέλας, black, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *mélanosperme.* Of plants, having black seed ; of cryptogams, having black spores. The *Melanospermeæ* (Fr., *mélanospermées*) are one of the three great divisions of *Algæ,* characterized by their dark olivaceous spores. [B, 1, 19, 170 (α, 35).]

MELANOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n^2′-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From μέλας, black, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See MELANOMYCES.

MELANOSPOROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}sp′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *melanosporus.* Fr., *mélanospore.* Having black spores. The *Melanospori* (Fr., *mélanospores*) are a division of *Fungi* so characterized. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MELANOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l′e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ep′idos* (*-idis*). From μέλας, black, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *schwarzes Schuppensyphilid.* A black and scaly syphilitic eruption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELANOTHANATOS (Lat.), **MELANOTHANATUS** (Lat.), n's m. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}th-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μέλας, black, and θάνατος, death. See *Black* DEATH.

MELANOTIC, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *mélanotique.* Ger., *melanotisch.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of melanosis. 2. Containing a deposit of melanin. [D ; L, 311.] 3. See MELANISTIC.

MELANOTRICHOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}t′ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *melanothrix* (from μέλας, black, and θρίξ, a hair). Fr., *mélanotrique.* Ger., *schwarzhaarig.* Having black hair. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MELANOXYLOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n-o^{2}x′i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Fr., *mélanoxyle.* Having black wood. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MELANTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-te(ta)′ri^2-a^3. Gr., μελαντηρία. See COPPERAS.

MELANTHELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μελανθέλαιον. Of Dioscorides, oil expressed from the seeds of *Nigella sativa.* [A, 325.]

MELANTHEROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-a^{2}nth′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *melantherus* (from μέλας, black, and ἀνθηρός, blooming). Having black anthers. [α, 35.]

MELANTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs or small trees established by Blume. [B, 42, 172 (α, 35).]—**M. rhamnoides.** The *pavala-poola* of the Tamils, the *surasaruni* of the Hindoos ; a shrub with bright-red, globose berries which are mealy black when ripe, growing on the Coromandel coast. The leaves, dried, are smoked like tobacco for swollen uvula and tonsils ; applied warm with castor-oil, they are employed by the Hindoo doctors as a discutient, especially for carbuncles. A tonic beverage is prepared from the root with ginger and long pepper. [B, 172 (α, 35).]

MELANTHIGENIN, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}nth-i^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *mélanthigénine.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{23}O_2$, obtained as a resinous mass, together with glucose, from melanthin. [B, 93 (α, 14) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 39).]

MELANTHIN, n. Me^{2}l-a^{2}nth′i^{2}n. Fr., *mélanthine.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{33}O_7$, obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa ;* a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, benzene, ether, and carbon disulphide, slightly soluble in chloroform, very soluble

in boiling alcohol and in aqueous solutions of the alkalies. It melts at 110° C., forms a froth in aqueous solution like saponin, digitonin, and parillin, and, if its dust is inhaled, causes an unpleasant prickling in the back of the throat and a sensation of dryness in the nostrils with a slight tendency to sneezing. [B, 93 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 39).]

MELANTHIUM (Lat.), n's n. Me2l-a3nth(a3n)'thi2-u3m(u4m). Gr., *μελάνθιον*. 1. Of old writers, the *Nigella sativa*. 2. Of Linnæus, a North American genus of the *Veratreæ*. 3. Of Kunth, a genus of South African *Liliaceæ*, of the *Anguillarieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. sabadilla.** The *Veratrum sabadilla*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. sativum.** The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. silvestre.** The *Nigella arvensis* and *Nigella damascena*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. virginicum.** American bunch-flower, *quafdil*; a species growing in wet meadows and margins of swamps. The root is poisonous, and is said to be used by the Indians (Cherokees) in itch. [B, 34, 215, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. virens.** The *Veratrum viride*. [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**Semen melanthii.** The seed of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELANURENIC ACID, n. Me2l-a3n-u3-re2n'i2k. Fr., *acide mélanurénique*. Ger., *Melanurensäure*. See AMMELIDE.

MELANURESIS (Lat.), **MELANURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Me2l-a3n(a3n)-u3(u)-re(ra)'si2s, -u3(u)'ri2-a3. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From *μέλας*, black, and *οὖρον*, urine. Fr., *mélanurèse, mélanurie*. Ger., *Melanurie, Schwarzharnen*. A disorder chiefly characterized by the excretion of an excess of pigmentary matter in the urine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 448 (D).]

MELANURIC, adj. Me2l-a3n-u3'ri2k. Fr., *mélanurique*. Pertaining to melanuria. [D.]—**M. acid.** See AMMELIDE.

MELANURIN, n. Me2l-a3n-u3'ri2n. Lat., *melanurina*. Fr., *mélanurine, mélanourine*. Ger., *M., Harnschwarz, Harnfarbstoff*. 1. Of Braconnot, a black pigment very soluble in weak acids, found in urine containing cyanurine. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).] 2. See INDICAN.

MELANUROUS, adj. Me2l-a3n-u3'ru3s. From *μέλας*, black, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *mélanure*. 1. Black-tailed. 2. Tipped with black. [*a*, 48.]

MELAS (Lat.), adj. Mel(me2l)'a3s(a3s). Gr., *μέλας*. Fr., *mélas*. Black; as a n., a variety of the vitiligo (*q. v.*) of Celsus.

MELASICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2l-a3s(a3s)-i2kt'e2r-u3s(u4s). Gr., *μελασίκτερος* (from *μέλας*, black, and *ἴκτερος*, jaundice). Fr., *mélasictère*. Black icterus. [L, 30, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Me2l-a3z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., *μέλασμα* (from *μέλας*, black). Fr., *mélasme*. Ger., *M., schwarzer Fleck, Altersfleck, schwarze Haut*. It., Sp., *m*. Syn.: *melanosis cutis benigna* (seu *simplex*), *nigrities, pityriasis nigra, nigredo*. 1. A form of pigmentation of the skin attended with very dark or blackish discoloration; usually an acquired disease, sometimes an ecchymosis, and often associated with prolonged irritation of the cutaneous surface, as from pediculosis, or occurring upon the lower extremities of old persons. 2. Of Plenck, see *M. maculosum*.—**Allgemeines M.** (Ger.). See *M. universale*.—**Blepharal m.** See BLEPHARO-CHROMIDROSIS.—**Constitutional m., General m.** Ger., *allgemeines M*. See *M. universale*.—**M. Addisonii.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.—**M. cutis.** Ger., *braune Haut*. Syn.: *nigrities cutis*. Gray or grayish-black discoloration of the skin. [Hebra (*a*, 34).]—**M. granulatum.** Fr., *mélanose en grains*. According to Fuchs, a rare variety that appears in the form of bluish-black or black granules and papules of the skin, especially upon the trunk, and is said to be sometimes but not always associated with malignant melanosis. [G, 5.]—**M. maculosum.** Fr., *panne mélanée, nigritie locale, taches de mort*. Syn.: *m., ecchymoma m*. Macular m.; characterized by blackish patches on different parts of the body, but especially upon the legs of old people. [G, 5.]—**M. palpebrarum.** The darkening about the eyelids in connection with nervous derangements or during menstruation. [G.]—**M. suprarenale, M. surrenale.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.—**M. tinctum.** See ARGYRIA (1st def.).—**M. universale.** Ger., *allgemeines M*. Syn.: *nigredo acquisita universalis*. A form affecting the entire cutaneous surface, occurring especially in aged and decrepit persons. In connection with certain of the cases reported the presence of pediculi is mentioned. [G, 5.]—**M. uterinum.** See CHLOASMA *uterinum*.

MELASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2l-a3z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). Of Hippocrates, a dark color of the skin due to cold. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MELASPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2l-a3-spu3rm(spe2rm)'u3m-(u4m). See NIGELLA *sativa*.

MELASSATE, n. Me2l'a3s-at. A salt of melassic acid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MELASSE (Ger.), **MÉLASSE** (Fr.), n's. Ma-la3s'se2, ma-la3s. See MOLASSES.

MELASSIC ACID, n. Me2l-a3s'i2k. Fr., *acide mélassique*. Ger., *Melassensäure, Melasinsäure*. A brown or black amorphous acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$, obtained by boiling sugar or glucose with a caustic alkali. If neutralized by the addition of an acid, it is precipitated in the form of black flakes, soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in water. [B, 38, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

MELASTEARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me2l-a3s(a3s)-te2-a3r(a3r)-re'(re2'e2)-a3. From *μέλας*, black, *στέαρ*, soft fat, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *mélastéarrhée*. Of Gintrac, chromidrosis. [L, 44 (*a*, 14).]

MELASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. and f. Me2l-a3st(a3st)'o2m-a3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*), *-ast'omæ*. From *μέλας*, black, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *mélastome*. Ger., *Schwarzmund*. A genus of the *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Osbeckieæ*. The berries of many of the species are edible, and some have medicinal properties. The *Melastomaceæ* (Fr., *mélastomacées*) are the melastomes or melastomads, a natural order of calcifloral dicotyledons, of the *Myrtales*. They are all slightly astringent. *M., Lasiandra, Rhexia, Miconia* are illustrative genera. The *Melastomeæ* are: Of Ventenat, the *Melastomaceæ*; and of Seringe and others, a suborder of the *Melastomaceæ*. The *Melastomoideæ* of Meisner are the *Melastomaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. Ackermanni.** A Colombian species used in South America as an anti-neuralgic. It is rich in an oil similar to (if not identical with) methyl salicylate. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**M. alata.** Fr., *mélastome ailé*. See MICONIA *alata*.—**M. decemcostatum.** A Malabar species the leaves of which, combined with sugar and pepper, are used as an expectorant. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. fragilis.** A species used in Brazil in ulcers. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. hirta, M. hirtum.** Fr., *mélastome hérissé, groseiller épineux des Antilles*. See HETEROTRICHUM *angustifolium*.—**M. holosericea.** See MICONIA *holosericea*.—**M. lævigata.** Fr., *mélastome lisse*. See MICONIA *lævigata*.—**M. malabathrica, M. malabathricum.** Fr., *mélastome malabathroïde*. The Malabar gooseberry, a species found in Malabar, Ceylon, and Java. The astringent leaves are used in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and aphthæ, and the fruit, which is edible, as a dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pauciflora.** Fr., *mélastome à fleurs rares*. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are applied to ulcers. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. polyanthum.** A species abundant in the East Indian Islands, and used like *M. malabathricum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. saxatile.** A species found in Malabar, where the bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits, boiled with oil, are used in aphtha, and as an embrocation in cramps. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. septemnervia, M. septemnervium.** An astringent species found in Cochin-China. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tamonea.** Fr., *mélastome admirable*. See MICONIA *fothergilla*.—**M. theezans.** See MICONIA *milleflora*.—**M. tibouchina.** Fr., *mélastome rude*. A species found in Guiana. The aromatic leaves and flowers are used in coughs and pectoral complaints. [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELATROPHY, n. Me2l-a3t'ro2-fi2. Lat., *melatrophia* (from *μέλος*, a limb, and *ἀτροφία*, lack of nourishment). Fr., *mélatrophie*. Atrophy of the limbs. [L, 30, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELAXANTHOUS, adj. Me2l-a3x-a3n'thu3s. From *μέλας*, black, and *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *mélaxanthe*. Black and yellow. [B, 38 (*a*, 43).]

MELCA (Lat.), n. f. Me2l'ka3. Gr., *μέλκα*. Milk curdled by hot vinegar. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 43).]

MELCHIOR (Fr.), n. Me2l-she-or. A corruption of *maillechort*. An alloy of zinc, copper, and nickel. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

MELDOMETER, n. Me2l-do2m'e2t-u3r. From *μέλδειν*, to melt, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the melting-points of metals or minerals. [*a*, 48.]

MELE (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)'le(la). Gen., *mel'es*. Gr., *μήλη*. A sound or probe. [E.]

MELEAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Me2l-e(e2)'a3g(a3g)-ra3. See MELAGRA.

MELEAGRIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2l-e(e2)'a3g(a3g)-ri2s. Gen., *-ag'ridos* (*-idis*), *-ag'ris*. Gr., *μελεαγρίς*. A genus of gallinaceous birds; the turkeys. [*a*, 48.]—**M. gallopavo.** Ger., *Truthahn, Puter, kalekutischer* (oder *welscher*) *Hahn*. The turkey. The fat, eggs, egg-shells, and excrement (*axungia, ova, testæ ovorum, et excrementum pavonis galli* [seu *truttæ*]) were formerly, and to some extent are still, used medicinally in Spain. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Me2l-e2d-em(am)'a3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). See MELETE.

MELEIOS (Lat.), n. m. Me(ma)-li'(le2'i2)-o2s. Gr., *μήλειος* (from *Μῆλος*, Milo, one of the Cyclades). Of the old writers, alum. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MELENE, n. Me2l-en. From *mel*, honey. Fr., *mélène*. Ger., *Melen*. A bivalent hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{60}$, occurring as a colorless crystalline solid, derived from melissyl alcohol. It is obtained by the distillation of bees-wax. [B, 3.]

MELES (Lat.), n. m. Me(ma)'lez(le2s). Gen., *mel'is*. A genus of carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidæ*. [*a*, 48.]—**M. taxus.** Ger., *Dachs*. The badger; the only species of the genus. [*a*, 35, 48.] See AXUNGIA *taxi* and SANGUIS *taxi*.

MELETE (Lat.), n. f. Me2l'e2t-e(a). Gen., *mel'etes*. Gr., *μελέτη, μελέδημα, μελεδώνη* (from *μελεδαίνειν*, to care for). Ger., *Sorge, Sorgfalt*. Care, solicitude; especially the medical care of the sick. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43, 48).]

MELETIN, n. Me2l'e2t-i2n. Fr., *mélétine*. See QUERCETIN.

MÉLÈZE (Fr.), n. Ma-le2z. See LARIX.

MELEZIBIOSE, MELEZITOSE, n's. Me2l-e2-zi2b'i2-os, -e2z'i2t-os. Fr., *mélézitose* Ger., *M*. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ + H_2O, derived from Briançon manna and from the substance exuded from larch-shoots; a crystalline body, readily soluble in water, and of a very sweet taste. Its solution is strongly dextrorotary. [B, 4.]

MELI (Lat.), n. n. Me2l'i(i2). Gen., *mel'itos* (*-itis*). See MEL.

MELIA (Lat.), n. f. Mel(me2l)'i-a3. Gr., *μελία* (1st def.). Fr., *mélia*. Ger., *Zedrach*. 1. Of the ancients, the manna-ash (*Fraxinus ornus*). 2. The bead-tree, a genus of the *Meliaceæ* (Fr., *méliacées*; Ger., *Meliaceen*), which are, of Ventenat, the meliads, an order of dicotyledons, distinguished chiefly by having the stamens united into a cup, within which the anthers are inserted. Bentham and Hooker, who place them among the *Geraniales*, divide them into the *Melieæ, Trichilieæ, Swietenieæ*, and *Cedreleæ*. They are trees or shrubs growing chiefly in the tropics, and have bitter tonic and astringent properties. The *Meliæ* of Jussieu are the same. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. azadirachta.** See AZADIRACHTA *indica*.—**M. azederach.** Fr., *mélia azédarac, arbre à chapelets, cyrouenne, faux sycomore, laurier grec, lotier blanc* (ou *à feuilles de frêne*), *margousier*. Ger., *gemeiner Zedrach, Paternosterbaum*. Mal., *mullay vaempoo*. Pride of India (or China), Syrian bead-tree, false sycamore, Indian (or Persian) lilac, holy-tree; a species indigenous to China, Syria, Persia, and northern India

(where it is known as *dek*), and abundant in the southern United States, where it has become naturalized. It is a tree thirty or forty feet in height, and is often confounded with the *Azadirachta indica*. The sweetish berries are said to be poisonous, though children eat them without harm. The root-bark (see AZEDERACH [2d def.]) is an efficient vermifuge. The leaves are used in India as an



MELIA AZEDERACH. [A, 327.]

astringent and stomachic, and are also said to be useful in porrigo. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 170, 172, 180, 185, 275, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. bukayun.** Ar., *ban*. Pers., *azad-i-durukht*. A species indigenous to Persia. Its bitter seeds and bark are laxative and anthelminthic. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. foliis pinnatis.** See AZADIRACHTA *indica*.—**M. grandiflora.** See CALAMINTHA *grandiflora*.—**M. guara.** See GUAREA *trichilioides*.—**M. indica, M. parviflora.** See AZADIRACHTA *indica*.—**M. sempervirens.** Fr., *mélia toujours vert*, *lilas de la Chine* (ou *des Antilles*, ou *des Indes*). The hoop-tree ; a West Indian species identified by Roxburgh with *M. bukayun* ; by others considered a variety of the *M. azederach*, which it resembles in properties. [B, 173, 180, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. superba.** A species found in India. Its dried fruit, called *kala khajur*, or *kurroo khajur* (black or bitter date), has a bitter nauseous taste, and is used in colic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 39).]

MELIAL, adj. Me^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *melialis*. Resembling the genus *Melia* ; of the *Meliales* (the m. alliance ; Lat., *nixus melialis*), which are an alliance of the *Syncarpi*, consisting of the *Meliaceæ*, *Cedreleæ*, *Humiriaceæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, and *Spondiaceæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

MELIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From μέλι, honey, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *mélianthe*. Ger., *Honigblume*. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Melianthaceæ* (Fr., *mélianthacées*) of Endlicher are the *Meliantheæ* (Fr., *mélianthées*), which are : Of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ* ; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rutaceæ* ; of Harvey, a tribe of the *Zygophylleæ* ; and of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Terebinthineæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. major.** Fr., *mélianthe grande*, *pimprenelle d'Afrique*. The great (Cape) honey-flower ; a South African species the flowers of which contain large quantities of a sweet and fluid honey, used both as a food and medicinally. The leaves are antiseptic, and, according to Pappe, are used in scald head, ringworm, and various other skin complaints. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35) ; "Nouv. rem.," Sept. 24, 1888, p. 409.]—**M. minor.** Small Cape honey-flower, a species yielding honey of a blackish color and unpleasant odor. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MELIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See MALIASMUS.

MELIBIOSE, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}b′i^2-os. Ger., *M.* Of Scheibler, melitose. [B.]

MELICERA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^2-se(ka)′ra^3. See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICERIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^2-se(ka)′ri^2-a^3. 1. A thick and yellowish ichor, contained in tumors. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See HYDRARTHRUS. 3. See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICERIC, adj. Me^{2}l-i^2-se′ri^{2}k. See MELICEROUS.

MELICERIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^2-se(ka)′ri^{2}s. Gen., *-cr′idos* (*-edis*). Gr., μελικηρίς (from μέλι, honey, and κηρίον, a honeycomb) (2d def.). Fr., *mélicéris*. Ger., *Honigbalggeschwulst*, *Honiggeschwulst* (2d and 3d def's). 1. Melitagra. 2. Kerion. 3. An encysted tumor (*e. g.*, an hygroma), containing a honey-like substance. [E.]

MELICEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^2-se^2(ka)-ro′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICEROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-i^2-se′ru^{3}s. Pertaining to or affected with meliceris. [E.]

MELICERUM (Lat.), n. Me^{2}l-i^2-se(ka)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELICHEION (Lat.), **MELICHEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}l-i^2-ki′(ch^{2}e^2′i^2)-o^{2}n, -ke(ch^{2}a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέλι, honey, and χεῖν, to pour. A honey-like discharge from an ulcer, especially of the ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELICHROUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}k′ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μελίχροος (from μέλι, honey, and χρώς, color). 1. Of the color of honey. 2. Sweetened with or as sweet as honey. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MELICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^2-ko^{2}k′ka^3. Fr., *mélicocca*, *knépier*. Ger., *Honigfrucht*. A genus of the *Melicocceæ*, which are, of Blume, a tribe of the *Sapindaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. bijuga, M. carpoodea.** Fr., *knépier à deux cimes*. Ger., *westindische Honigfrucht*. The honey-berry of Guiana, West Indian genip-tree ; a species indigenous to Guiana, and naturalized in the West Indies. The pulp of its egg-shaped fruit has a pleasant grape-like and somewhat aromatic flavor, and the seeds may be used like sweet chestnuts. The bark is astringent. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. paniculata.** A West Indian species having the same popular names as *M. bijuga*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. trijuga.** The *Schleichera trijuga*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MELICRATON (Lat.), **MELICRATUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}k′ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μελίκρατον (from μέλι, honey, and κεραννύναι, to mix. 1. A kind of mead. [L, 50 (α, 48).] 2. See HYDROMEL.

MÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Ma-led. Of the veterinarians, glanders. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MELIFAVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^2-fa^2(fa^3)′vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MELICERIS (3d def.).

MELIGEION (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^2-ji′(ge^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. See MELICHEION.

MÉLILITHE (Fr.), n. Me^2-le-let. From μέλι, honey, and λίθος, a stone. A grayish prismatic mineral, discovered in the basaltic rocks of Capo-di-Bove, near Rome, which communicates to water a taste like that of honey. The ancients used it as a soporific and to heal ulcers. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

MELILOT, n. Me^{2}l′i^2-lo^{2}t. The genus *Melilotus*, especially *Melilotus officinalis*.—**Blue m.** See MELILOTUS *cœrulea*.—**Field m.** See MELILOTUS *petitpierreana*.—**Oil of m.** See *Oleum* MELILOTI.—**Trefoil m.** See MEDICAGO *lupulina*.—**Yellow m.** See MELILOTUS *officinalis*.

MÉLILOT (Fr.), n. Ma-le-lo. See MELILOTUS.—**Eau (distillée** [Fr. Cod.]) **de m.** A preparation made by distilling with water 1 part of the tops of *Melilotus officinalis* until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. [B.]—**Éléolé de m.** See *Oleum* MELILOTI.—**Emplâtre de m. camphré.** A careful mixture of 16 parts of melilot plaster with 1 part of camphor. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplâtre de m. composé.** A plaster given with slight variations in several of the older pharmacopœias. In one form 36 parts of melilot plaster are melted with 6 of turpentine, and to this is added a mixture of the following powders : 3 parts each of m. and chamomile, 2 each of gum ammoniac and bdellium, 1 part each of iris-root, marsh-mallow root, and fenugreek, and ½ part of saffron ; other varieties nearly or quite conicide with the emplastrum meliloti (*q. v.*). [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Huile de m.** See *Oleum* MELILOTI.—**Hydrolat de m.** See *Aqua* MELILOTI.—**M. baumier.** See MELILOTUS *cœrulea*.—**M. citrin.** See MELILOTUS *officinalis*.—**M. vrai.** See MELILOTUS *cœrulea*.—**Petit m. des champs.** 1. The *Trifolium arvense*. 2. The *Medicago lupulina*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

MELILOTATE, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}l′o^{2}t-at. Fr., *mélilotate*. A salt of melilotic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MELILOTE (Ger.), n. Ma-le-lot′e^2. See MELILOTUS.

MELILOTIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-i^2-lo^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mélilotique*. Ger., *Melilotsäure*. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.

MELILOTIN, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}l′o^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *mélilotine*. See HYDROCOUMARIN.

MELILOTOL, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}l′o^{2}t-o^{2}l. Ger., *Mellilotol*. An oily liquid, $C_9H_8O_2$, obtained, according to Phipson, by distillation from the herb of melilot. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MELILOTUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}l-ot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μελίλωτος (1st def.), μελίλωτον (1st def.). Fr., *mélilot*. Ger., *Melilote*, *Steinklee*, *Honigklee*. Sp., *meliloto* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The officinal term in the Austr. and Hung. Phs. for the herb of *M. officinalis*. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Trigonella corniculata*. 3. Melilot, sweet clover ; a genus of leguminous annual or biennial herbs, of the *Trifolieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 115, 121, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Aqua meliloti.** See *Eau distillée de* MÉLILOT.—**Emplastrum de meliloto** [Austr. Ph.], **Emplastrum meliloti** [Belg. Ph. (2d ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Sp., *emplasto de meliloto* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de melilotu* [Roum. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 24 parts of powdered herb of m. with 12 of olive-oil and 204 of Burgundy pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.] ; or with 24 of yellow wax and 12 each of olive-oil and yellow pine resin [Finn. Ph.] ; or with 48 of yellow wax and 12 each of olive-oil and turpentine [Ger. Ph.] ; or with 24 of yellow wax and 12 each of colophony and olive-oil [Gr. Ph.] ; or with 18 each of yellow wax and yellow pine resin and 12 of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.] ; or with 80 of yellow wax, 40 each of colophony and olive-oil, 4 each of larch turpentine and powdered ammoniac, and 8 of powdered herb of absinth [Norw. Ph.] ; or consisting of 32 parts each of powdered herb of absinth and yellow wax, and 16 each of hog's lard and colophony [Roum. Ph.] ; or of 20 parts each of powdered flowers of m. and olive-oil with 40 of yellow wax, 12 of colophony, and 8 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.] ; or consisting of 18 [Dan. Ph.], 60 [Austr. Ph.], 64 [Hung. Ph.] parts of powdered herb of m., 30 [Dan. Ph.], 80 [Austr. Ph.], 100 [Hung. Ph.] of yellow wax, 4 [Dan. Ph.], 10 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] of powdered ammoniac, with 6 of olive-oil, 36 of resin, and 12 of mutton suet [Dan. Ph.], with 40 each of colophony and olive-oil, 25 of turpentine, and 4 each of powdered laurel-berries, chamomile-flowers, and herb of absinth [Austr. Ph.] ; or with 24 each of hog's lard, mutton suet, resin, and turpentine, and 4 each of powdered laurel-berries, chamomile-flowers, and herb of absinth [Hung. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had similar prepara-

tions. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Flores et herba meliloti.** See under *M. officinalis.*—**Herba melioti** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *mélilot officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *meliloto* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *melilotu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *m.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *meliloti herba* [Gr. Ph.], *summitates meliloti officinalis* [Belg. Ph.]. In the Roum. Ph., the flowering herb of *Trifolium m.*; otherwise the herb (leaves and flowering branches [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), flowering branches [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], flowering tops [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], flowering herb [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Sp. Ph.] of *M. officinalis*, or, according to the Ger. Ph., also of *M. altissimus.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. alba, M. altissima.** Fr., *mélilot blanc* (ou *de Sibérie*). Ger., *Hanfklee*, *weisser Pferdeklee* (oder *Steinklee*), *Riesenklee*, *weisses Mottenkraut.* White (-flowered) melilot, Cabool (or Bokhara) clover; a species found in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. Its odorous principle is coumarin. [B, 19, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *M. vulgaris.*—**M. arvensis.** See *M. petitpierreana.*—**M. cærulea.** Fr., *mélilot bleu* (ou *baumier*, ou *vrai*), *baumier*, *faux baume du Pérou*, *lotier odorant*, *trèfle miellé* (ou *musqué*). Ger., *blauer Steinklee*, *wohlriechender Klee*, *Schabziegerklee*, *Ægyptenkraut*, *Käseklee*, *Siebenstundenkraut.* Blue melilot, sweet trefoil, a very odorous annual species found in southern Germany and in Switzerland (where it is called *Ziegerkraut* [*i. e.*, curd herb]). It forms an ingredient of the green Swiss cheese, to which it gives its fine flavor. The entire plant, *herba ægyptiaca* (seu *loti odorati.* seu *loti hortensis*, seu *loti urbani*, seu *meliloti cæruleæ*, seu *meliloti odoratæ*, seu *trifolii cærulei*), was formerly used as a diuretic, expectorant, anodyne, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).] See also DECOCTUM *emolliens et carminans.*—**M. dentata.** Ger., *scharfzähniger Steinklee.* A species sometimes gathered in Europe instead of *M. petitpierreana*, but having odorless flowers. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. diffusa.** See *M. petitpierreana.*—**M. hamatus.** Bomb., *aklula mulka.* Ar., *aklil-ul-malika*, *giah-i-Laisara.* A species with seeds said to be deobstruent, astringent, and alterative. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**M. indica.** 1. Of Allioni, see *M. parviflora.* 2. Of Desvaux, see *M. mauritiana.*—**M. kochiana.** 1. Of De Candolle, see *M. petitpierreana.* 2. Of Hayne, see *M. dentata.*—**M. leucantha.** 1. Of De Candolle, see *M. alba.* 2. Of Koch, see *M. vulgaris.*—**M. linearis.** Fr., *mélilot de Hongrie.* A species allied to *M. officinalis.* [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. macrorrhiza.** See *M. linearis.*—**M. odoratus.** See *M. cærulea.*—**M. officinalis.** Fr., *mélilot officinal* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *citrin*), *couronne royale*, *mirlirot*, *trèfle odorant* (ou *de cheval*), *trouillet.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Steinklee*, *Melilotenklee*, *Honigklee*, *Bärenklee*, *Bisamklee*, *Tonkakraut.* 1. The common (or yellow) melilot, king's (or hart's, or plaster) clover, wild laburnum, the μελίλωτος of Dioscorides, a species widely cultivated throughout Europe and western Asia for forage. The flowering tops, *herba et flores* (seu *summitates*) *meliloti* (seu *meliloti citrinæ*, seu *trifolii meliloti*, seu *trifolii odorati*), contain coumarin, and have a slightly bitterish taste and a peculiar sweet odor, like that of the Tonka bean. They have been used in various diseases in the form of plasters, lotions, etc. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Sturm, see *M. petitpierreana.*—**M. parviflora.** The scented trefoil of Australia, sweet clover; a species used in coughs, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]—**M. petitpierreana.** Ger., *Ackersteinklee.* Field melilot; a species growing throughout Europe, used like *M. officinalis* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *weisser*) *Steinklee.* White (-flowered) melilot; a species sometimes gathered instead of *M. officinalis* or *M. petitpierreana*, but having odorless flowers. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *M. alba.*—**Oleum meliloti.** Fr., *éléolé* (ou *huile*) *de mélilot.* A preparation made by digesting 64 grammes of dried flowers of m. in 500 grammes of olive-oil for 2 hours and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MELIMELUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}-me(ma)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From μέλι, honey, and μῆλον, an apple. Fr., *mélimèle.* 1. A preserve of quinces and honey. 2. Of Dioscorides, the sweet apple. [B, 88 (a, 39); B, 121 (a, 35).]

MELINEPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-i^{2}n-e^{2}f-i^{2}d(ed)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From μήλινος, quince-colored, and ἐφίδρωσις, superficial perspiration. Ger., *übermässiger gelber Schweiss.* The copious secretion of yellow sweat, occurring in bilious, typhus, and yellow fevers and in icterus, and sometimes produced by the excessive use of rhubarb. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MELINOUS, adj. Me^{2}l'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., μήλινος, of a quince color (from μῆλον, an apple). Lat., *melinus.* Quince-colored. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l(mal)'i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Of the ancients, a plaster of the color of a quince. [A, 325 (a, 48).] 2. See CADMIUM.—**Melini sulphas, M. sulphuricum.** See CADMIUM *sulphate.*

MELIOS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i(e)'o^{2}s. See MELEIOS.

MELIPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From μέλι, honey, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Melissa.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]

MELISSA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}s'sa^{3}. Gr., μέλισσα (from μέλι, honey). Fr., *mélisse*, *herbe au citron* (2d def.). Ger., *Melisse* (1st def.), *Melissenblätter* (2d def.), *Melissenkraut* (2d def.). It., *m.* Sp., *torongil*, *torongina.* Syn.: *folia melissæ* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.), *herba melissæ* (*citratæ*, seu *citronellæ*) (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Satureineæ.* The *Melissæ* of Rüling are a division of the *Verticillatæ.* The *Melisseæ* are: Of Sprengel, an order of labiates; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Satureineæ.* The *Melissinæ* of Endlicher and the *Melissineæ* of Bentham are a tribe of labiates. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops, leaves and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.], flowering tops [Swed. Ph.], flowering herb [Norw. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.] of *M. officinalis*; or also, according to the Norw. and Swed. Ph's, of *M. citrata.* 3. The leaves of *M. officinalis.* In the Hung. Ph. also for the leaves of *M. citrata.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aetheroleum melissæ.** See *Oil of m.*—**Alcoolatum melissæ compositum.** See *Spiritus melissæ compositus.*—**Aqua melissæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de mélisse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *agua de melisa* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *apa de m.* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling the leaves or flowering tops of m. (or both) with water, or, according to the Roum. Ph., with alcohol and water; or by shaking together $\frac{3}{10}$ of one part of oil of m. with $2\frac{7}{10}$ parts of alcohol and 1,000 of water [Belg. Ph.], or dissolving 1 part of the oil in 3,000 parts of lukewarm water [Russ. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. and Swiss Ph. also allow the dilution of 1 part of concentrated m. water with 9 parts of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua melissæ concentrata** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of freshly prepared m. water with 2 of alcohol and distilling 10 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Conserva melissæ.** Fr., *conserve de mélisse.* A preparation made by triturating together equal parts of fresh m. and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia melissæ.** 1. See *Tinctura melissæ.* 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of m.*—**Extractum melissæ.** Fr., *extrait de mélisse.* A preparation made by boiling m. with three times as much water, clarifying, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia melissæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba melissæ (citratæ, seu citronellæ).** Ger., *Melissenblätter.* See *M.* (2d def.).—**Indian m. oil.** See *Oleum* ANDROPOGI *citrati.*—**M. altissima.** See *M. officinalis*, var. *villosa.*—**M. calamintha.** Fr., *millespèce.* 1. Of Linnæus, see CALAMINTHA *officinalis.* 2. Of Hablizl, see CALAMINTHA *nepeta.*—**M. canariensis.** See CEDRONELLA *triphylla.*—**M. caroliniana.** See CALAMINTHA *grandiflora.*—**M. citrata, M. citrina.** See *M. officinalis.*—**M. clinopodium.** See CALAMINTHA *clinopodium.*—**M. cordifolia.** See *M. officinalis*, var. *villosa.*—**M. Fuchsii.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. grandiflora.** Ger., *grossblumige Melisse.* See CALAMINTHA *grandiflora.*—**M. graveolens.** See *M. officinalis.*—**M. herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *M.* (1st def.).—**M. hirsuta.** See *M. officinalis*, var. *villosa.*—**M. hortensis.** See *M. officinalis.*—**M. humilis.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. nepeta.** See CALAMINTHA *nepeta.*—**M. occidentalis, M. officinalis.** Fr., *mélisse officinale* [Fr. Cod.], *mélisse citronée* (ou *citronelle*), *céline*, *citronelle*, *herbe du citron*, *thé de France*, *piment des ruches*, *poincirade.* Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *officinelle*, oder *Garten-*, oder *Citronen-*) *Melisse*, *Bienenkraut*, *Citronenkraut*, *Mutterkraut.* Balm; a species indigenous to southern Europe, and introduced into the United States, where it grows wild and is cultivated. It was probably the μελισσόφυλλον of Dioscorides. The leaves and tops, the m. of the U. S. Ph., have, when fresh, a fragrant, lemon-like odor and a mildly aromatic taste; they contain a yellowish essential oil, tannin, a bitter extractive, and gum, and are used as a diaphoretic in fevers. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. officinalis, var. villosa.** Of Koch, a variety of *M. officinalis*; of other authors, a distinct species. It has a balsamic odor, but not the lemon-like scent of *M. officinalis*, which it is used to adulterate. [B, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. peregrina.** See DRACOCEPHALUM *moldavicum.*—**M. pulegioides.** See CALAMINTHA *nepeta.*—**M. repens.** A diffuse, herbaceous, aromatic species growing in central Asia. [B, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. romana.** See *M. officinalis*, var. *villosa.*—**M. silvestris, M. tragi.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. turcica.** See CEDRONELLA *triphylla.*—**M. water.** See *Aqua melissæ* and *Eau distillée de* MÉLISSE.—**Oil of m., Oleum melissæ** [Russ. Ph.], **Oleum melissæ æthereum.** Lat., *essentia* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *oleum* [Russ. Ph.]) *melissæ.* Ger., *Melissenöl.* Roum., *oleu de m.* [Roum. Ph.]. A colorless or yellowish oil distilled from the leaves of m. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus melissæ** [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de mélisse.* Ger., *Melissengeist.* Sp., *alcohol de melisa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of oil of m. with 98 of alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; or 6 parts of the oil with 994 of weaker alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of fresh m. leaves with 2 parts of dilute alcohol for some days and distilling 1 part [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias give similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus melissæ compositus** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de mélisse composé* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de mélisse à Carmes* [Fr. Cod.], *eau des Carmes*, *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de mélissæ composé.* Sp., *alcohol de melisa compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *spiritu aromaticu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *spiritus aromaticus* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Gr. Ph.], *alcoolatum melissæ compositum.* A preparation made by macerating various aromatic substances with alcohol and water for some days and distilling. Most of the pharmacopœias employ cloves, cassia, lemon-peel, coriander-seeds, and nutmeg, besides m. leaves. Cardamom-seeds, angelica-root, orange-peel, and cinnamon are also used. In the preparations of the older pharmacopœias ginger, cubebs, peppermint, sage, rosemary, lavender, fennel, marjoram, mace, lily of the valley, sweet-flag, and spirit of black cherries are sometimes found. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus melissæ.** A preparation made by digesting together for two days 120 grammes of dry m. and 360 of water of m., and dissolving 480 of sugar in the mixture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura melissæ.** A preparation made by treating fresh m. for three days with eight times as much brandy and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).)

MÉLISSE (Fr.), n. Ma-les. See MELISSA.—**Alcoolat de m.** See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ.—**Alcoolat de m.** See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ.—**Alcoolat de m. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ *compositus.*—**Conserve de m.** See *Conserva* MELISSÆ.—**Eau de m.** See *Aqua* MELISSÆ.—**Eau de m. des Carmes.** See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ *compositus.*—**Eau de m. jaune.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of tincture of saffron and 200 parts of compound spirit of m. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Eau distillée de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of the melissa plant (*Melissa officinalis*), distilled with water until the distillate equals in weight the amount of the plant employed. [B.]—**Esprit de m.** See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ.—**Esprit de m. composé.** See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ *compositus.*—**Extrait de m.** See *Extractum* MELISSÆ.—**Huile essentielle de m.** See *Oil of* MELISSA.—**Hydrolé de m., Infusion de m.** A preparation made by infusing 10 grammes each of dry melissa and licorice in boiling water enough to make a litre of infusion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. bâtarde.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. citronée, M. citronelle.** See MELISSA *officinalis.*—**M. de Constantinople.** 1. See

DRACOCEPHALUM *moldavicum.* 2. The *Moluccella lævis.* [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. des bois.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. des Moluques.** The *Moluccella lævis.* [B, 88 (α, 39); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. des montagnes, M. de Tragus.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. de Turquie.** See DRACOCEPHALUM *moldavicum.*—**M. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See MELISSA (1st def.).—**M. puante, M. punaise.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**M. sauvage.** See LEONURUS *cardiaca* and MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**Oléule de m.** See *Oil of* MELISSA.—**Sirop de m.** See *Syrupus* MELISSÆ.—**Teinture de m.** See *Tinctura* MELISSÆ.—**Tisane de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 grammes of melissa-leaves half an hour in 1,000 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

MELISSE (Ger.), n. Ma-les'se^2. See MELISSA (1st def.).—**Bastardm'.** See DRACOCEPHALUM *moldavicum.*—**Bergm'.** See CALAMINTHA *officinalis.*—**Canarische M.** See CEDRONELLA *triphylla.*—**Gartenm', Gebräuchliche M.** See MELISSA *officinalis.*—**Katzenm'.** The *Nepeta cataria*, var. *citriodora.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'nblatt.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*—**Türkische M.** See DRACOCEPHALUM *moldavicum.*—**Waldm'.** See MELITTIS *melissophyllum.*

MELISSIC, adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Derived from honey, or from bees-wax. [B.]—**M. acid.** A monobasic acid, $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$, occurring as a waxy solid melting at 91° C. [B, 4.]

MÉLISSINE (Fr.), n. Ma-les-sen. See MYRICYL *alcohol.*

MELISSOBOTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}s-so(so^3)-bo^{2}t'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μελισσοβότανον (from μέλισσα, a bee, and βοτάνη, grass). See MELISSOPHYLLUM (1st def.).

MELISSOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}s-so(so^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., μελισσόφυλλον (from μέλισσα, a bee, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *mélissophylle.* 1. Of Dioscorides, perhaps the *Melissa officinalis.* 2. The genus *Melittis.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba melissophylli.** The herb of *Melittis m.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MELISSYL, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l. The univalent radicle $C_{30}H_{61}$. [B.]—**M. alcohol.** See MYRICYL *alcohol.*—**M. hydrosulphide.** See *M. mercaptan.*—**M. mellisate.** A waxy substance. $C_{30}H_{61}O.C_{30}H_{69}O = C_{60}H_{120}O_2$, obtained from an alcoholic infusion of hay. [B, 4.]—**M. mercaptan.** A yellow structureless powder, $C_{30}H_{61}$-SH, devoid of odor and taste. [B.]—**M. palmitate.** Ger., *Palmitinsäure-Melissylester.* A body, $C_{30}H_{61}OC_{16}H_{31}O = C_{46}H_{92}O_2$, insoluble in boiling alcohol, and forming the chief portion of bees-wax. [B, 4.]—**M. thioalcohol.** See *M. mercaptan.*

MELITÆMA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-ma^3. From μέλι, honey. See MELISSA *officinalis.*

MELITAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From μέλι, honey, and ἄγρα, a catching. Fr., *mélitagre.* 1. An old term for impetiginous eczema in infants, attended with the formation of crusts looking like dried honey. [G.] 2. See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**M. acuta.** Fr., *mélitagre aiguë.* See *M. flavescens.*—**M. chronica.** Fr., *mélitagre chronique.* See *M. nigricans.*—**M. flavescens.** Eczema, usually of the face, characterized by the formation of yellow crusts. [G, 7.]—**M. nigricans.** M. in which the crusts are of a dark color from admixture with dirt or dirt and blood. [G, 7.]—**M. parturientium.** See MELAGRA *parturientium.*

MELITEIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., μελίτεια (from μέλι, honey). See MELISSA *officinalis.*

MELITERA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t'e^2-ra^3. Gr., μελιτερά. A dry medicine described by Paulus Ægineta. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MELITHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}th-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μέλι, honey, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *mélithémie.* Ger., *Melithämie.* An abnormal accumulation of sugar in the blood. [D, 66.] See DIABETES *mellitus.*

MELITHYPERURIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}th-ip(u^{6}p)-e^{2}r-u^2(u)'-ri^2-a^3. From μέλι, honey, ὑπέρ, above measure, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Honigharnruhr.* Aggravated diabetes mellitus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μῆλον, the cheek (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Wangenentzündung, Wangenrose.* Inflammation of the cheek. [E.]

MELITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., μελιτισμός (from μέλι, honey). Ger., *Honigcur* (1st def.). 1. The medicinal employment of honey. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A linctus of honey for children's coughs. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MELITITES (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-œ*). Gr., μελιτίτης (from μέλι, honey). 1. Of the old writers, a drink made of honey and must. 2. An argillaceous stone resembling galactitis, but having a sweeter taste. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MELITŒNICUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-e^{2}n'(o^2'e^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μέλι, honey, and οἶνος, wine. Composed of wine and honey. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELITOPTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-o(o^3)-pti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *mélitoptyalisme.* Ger., *Honigspeichelfluss.* Of M. Good, an abundant secretion of melitoptyalon. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELITOPTYALON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-o^{2}p-ti(tu^6)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From μέλι, honey, and πτύαλον, saliva. Ger., *Honigspeichel.* A sweetish saliva, containing glucose; occurring especially in hectic persons. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELITOSE, n. Me^{2}l'i^{2}t-os. From μέλι, honey (see also *-ose**). A diglucosic alcohol, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (or, if dried at a low temperature, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 3H_2O$), a saccharine substance obtained from the manna of various species of *Eucalyptus* by exhaustion and treatment with bone-black. It forms fine acicular crystals, whose aqueous solution rotates the plane of polarization to the right. They lose their water of crystallization at 100° C., and caramelize at a higher temperature. M. resembles cane-sugar in many of its characteristics, but differs from it in giving a little mucic acid when treated with nitric acid, and producing eucalyn (*q. v.*) in its alcoholic fermentation. [B, 2, 4; B, 93, 125 (α, 14).]

MELITTIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'tidos* (*-idis*). Fr., *mélissot, mélite, mélitte.* Ger., *Immenblatt, Bienenblatt.* A genus of labiate plants, of the *Stachydeæ.* The *Melitteæ* (Fr., *mélitées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Prasieæ*; of Endlicher and others, a subtribe of the *Stachydeæ.* The *Melittidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Stacheæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. grandiflora, M. melissophyllum, M. silvestris.** Fr., *mélite* (ou *mélitte*) *à feuilles de mélisse, herbe sacrée, mélisse bâtarde* (ou *des bois*, ou *des montagnes*, ou *de Tragus*, ou *fausse*, ou *puante*, ou *punaise*, ou *sauvage*), *mélissière, mélissot.* Ger., *melissenblättriges Immenblatt, Melissenblatt, Waldmelisse, wildes Melissenkraut.* The bastard (or honey-) balm, baum-leaf. The herb, *herba melissophylli* (seu *melittidis*), *herba melissæ silvestris* (seu *humilis*, etc.), *herba lamii montani*, when dried, smells like Tonka bean, and was formerly used as a laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

MELITURIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. See MELLITURIA.

MELIZORON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-i^2-zo'ro^{2}n. Gr., μελίζωρον (from μέλι, honey, and ζωρός, pure). A drink prepared with honey. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MELKSHAM, n. Me^{2}lks'h'm. A place in Wiltshire, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MELLAGO (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-la(la^3)'go. Gen., *-lag'inis.* From *mel*, honey. Ger., *Honigbrei.* Any extract of the consistence of honey. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

MELLATE, n. Me^{2}l'at. See MELLITATE.

MELLEOLEUS (Lat.), **MELLEOLICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Me^{2}l-le^2-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mel*, honey. Fr., *melléolé, melléolique.* Pertaining to or mixed with honey. The melleolea (Fr., *melléolés*) of Béral are powdered drugs mixed with honey. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 41, 49 (α, 43).]

MELLEOUS, adj. Me^{2}l'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *melleus* (from *mel*, honey). Fr., *miellé.* Ger., *honigartig.* Having a honey-like odor or taste. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

MELLIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l'i^{2}k. See MELLITIC ACID.

MELLIFAVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-li^2-fa(fa^3)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *mel*, honey, and *favus*, a honey-comb. Ger., *Honigwabe* (1st def.). 1. A honey-comb. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See MELICERIS (2d and 3d def's).

MELLIFEROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *mellifer, melliferus* (from *mel*, honey, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mellifère.* Ger., *honigführend.* Carrying or producing honey. [B, 123 (α, 35); L, 41 (α, 43).]

MELLIFIC, adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *mel*, honey, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *mellifique.* Producing honey. [α, 48.]

MELLIGENOUS, adj. Me^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *mel*, honey, and γεννᾶν, to engender. See MELLEOUS.

MELLIGETTA, n. Me^{2}l-i^2-ge^{2}t'a^3. See *Melegueta* PEPPER.

MELLIGO (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-li(le)'go. Gen., *-lig'inis.* From *mel*, honey. 1. Honey-dew (*q. v.*, under HONEY). 2. An oil extracted from the cashew-nut. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MELLINUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-lin(len)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mel*, honey. Having the color of new honey. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MELLITATE, n. Me^{2}l'i^{2}t-at. Fr., *m.* A salt of mellitic acid. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

MELLITE, n. Me^{2}l'it. Lat., *mellitum* (1st def.), *mellites* (2d def.). Fr., *mellite.* Ger., *M.* (2d def.), *Mellith* (2d def.), *Honigstein* (1st def.). 1. See MELLITUM. 2. A translucent aluminum mellate, found at Artern, Saxony, and Bilin, Bohemia, usually of a honey-yellow color, but sometimes red or white. It crystallizes in pyramids and tetragonal combinations. Its sp. gr. is 1·5 to 1·6. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. scillitique** (Fr.). See MEL *scilliticum.*—**M. simple** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *mellitum simplex* (2d def.), *syrupus mellis* (2d def.). Syn.: *sirop de miel* (2d def.). 1. See MEL *depuratum.* 2. A preparation consisting of 1 part of distilled water and 4 parts of honey, mixed and strained. [B.] Cf. HYDROMEL (3d def.).

MELLITHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-li^{2}th-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μέλι, honey, and αἷμα, blood. See GLYCÆMIA.

MELLITIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mellique* (ou *mellithique*, ou *mellitique*). Ger., *Honigsteinsäure. Mellithsäure.* An acid, $C_8H_2O_8$ (or $C_{12}H_6O_{12} = C_6(CO.OH)_6$, obtained by digesting mellite (2d def.) with ammonium carbonate. It crystallizes in fine acicular crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol, very acid, odorless, and stable. [B, 38, 48, 93, 125 (α, 14).]

MELLITUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-lit(let)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HONEY (2d def.) and MEL (2d def.).—**M. escharoticum** [Belg Ph.]. See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**M. mercuriale.** See *Mel e* MERCURIALE (under MERCURIALIS).—**M. rosatum.** See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**M. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See MELLITE *simple.*

MELLITURIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-li^2-tu^2(tu)'ri^2-a^3. From *mel*, honey, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *méliturie.* Ger., *Meliturie, Melliturie.* See DIABETES *mellitus.*—**M. inosita.** Of Vohl, excess of inosite in the urine. [α, 34.]

MELLITUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}l-lit(let)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mel*, honey. Pertaining to or containing honey or glucose. [A, 312 (α, 21).]

MELLOGEN, n. Me^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From *mel*, honey, and γεννᾶν, to engender. A dark, shiny, solid body, $C_{11}H_2O_4$, obtained by Bartogli and Papasogli in electrolyzing distilled water. It is soluble in hot water and in alkalies, insoluble in most mineral acids and in ordinary solvents. It does not fuse, is not crystallizable, burns with difficulty, and has strong coloring power. It combines easily

with oxygen, giving rise to acids of the benzocarbonic series. ["Sci. Am.," July 29, 1882.]

MELLONE, n. Me^{2}l'on. Fr., *mellon.* Ger., *Mellon.* A substance, $C_9N_{12}=N(C_3N_3)_3N_3$, occurring as a yellow powder, produced by the ignition of the thiocyanates of mercury and ammonium and of some of the tricyanogen compounds. [B.]

MELLONHYDRIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-o^{2}n-hid'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide mellonhydrique.* See HYDROMELLONIC *acid.*

MELLONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Mellonwasserstoffsäure.* A term synonymous sometimes with *mellone*, sometimes with *hydromellonic acid.* [*a*, 38.]

MELLONIDE, n. Me^{2}l'o^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *mellonure.* Ger., *Mellonid.* A salt of hydromellonic acid. [B.]

MELLOSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Me^{2}l-los'i(e). Of the alchemists, earth-worms. [A, 325.]

MELO (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)'lo. Gen., *-on'is.* Gr., μῆλον. The genus *Cucumis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. aquaticus.** The *Cucumis citrullus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Semen melonis (seu melonum).** The seed of *Cucumis m.* [B, 95, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELOÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o(o^3)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. A pathological condition in which the blood is black and incoagulable. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

MELOBESIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o-be^2'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. A genus of coral-like *Algæ*, having the medicinal qualities of common chalk. The *Melobesieæ* are a division of the *Corallineæ.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35.)]

MELOCACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l(mal)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). From μῆλον, a melon, and κάκτος, a prickly plant. Fr., *mélocacte.* Ger., *Melonendistel, Melonenkaktus.* The melon thistles; a genus of the *Cacteæ*, tribe *Echinocacteæ.* The *Melocacteæ* (Fr., *mélocactées*) and the *Melocactoideæ* are a division of the *Cacteæ.* [B, 19, 38, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. communis.** Ger., *gemeine Melonendistel.* The melon thistle, Turk's cap, pope's (or Englishman's) head; a species found in the West Indies and South America. The fruits are edible, and are used in pectoral complaints. The flesh of the stem is employed as an emollient, and the flowers are considered antisyphilitic. [B, 19, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. ex plurimis globulis.** See CEREUS *moniliformis.*

MELOCAMPYLE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o(o^3)-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'pi^2(pu^6)-le(la). Gen., *-camp'yles.* From μέλος, a limb, and καμπύλη, a crooked staff. Ger., *Gliederverbiegung.* Distortion of the limbs by bending. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MELOCANNA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^3. Of Trinius, a genus of tree-grasses, of the *Melocanneæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Bambuseæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. bambusioides.** The *beesha* of the Malays, the *bishbansh* of the Bengalese; a species indigenous to the mountains in Chittagong, India, where it is known as *pagutullu.* It contains much tabasheer, and is used as an emmenagogue, as a gargle in affections of the gums, and to drive away white ants. [B, 42, 88, 172, 180, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. humilis.** A species found in Amboina, containing tabasheer. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELOCARCOPALLI, n. In the East Indies, an edible and laxative fruit resembling a melon and tasting like a cherry. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

MELOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l(mal)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μῆλον, a melon, and καρπός, a fruit. The fruit of *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MELOCHARA (Sp.), n. Ma-lo-cha^3'ra^3. A conserve made in Peru from a plant allied to *Capparis coriacea;* used for epilepsy. Cf. SIMULO.

MELOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-ok(och^2)'i^{2}a^3. Fr., *mélochie.* A genus of sterculiaceous plants, of the *Hermannieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. corchorifolia.** Fr., *mélochie à feuilles de corchorus.* A species found in the East Indies, where it is used externally as an emollient and in snakebites. [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From μέλος, a limb, and δίδυμος, double. A double limb; in the pl., *melodidymi*, twins joined by the limbs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELOE (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l'o(o^2)-e(a). Gen., *mel'oes.* Fr., *méloé.* Ger., *Maiwurm, Maienkäfer, Mailing, Afterkäfer, Wiesenafterkäfer, Zwitterkäfer.* Sp., *carraleja* [Sp. Ph.]. A genus of the *Heteromera* having vesicatory properties: the oil-beetles. When alarmed, they emit from the joints of their legs an oily liquid. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Emulsio melonum** [Austr. Ph.]. An emulsion consisting of 25 parts of melon-seeds pounded in a mortar with 15 of sugar, and water enough to make 250 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. algiricus.** A black species, used as a vesicant. [L, 85 (*a*, 39).]—**M. angusticollis.** A violet-blue species, found in the eastern United States and in Canada, especially under stones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 39).]—**M. autumnalis.** A black and glossy vesicatory species, like *M. tuccius.* [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**M. brevicollis.** A dark-violet species, somewhat like *M. proscarabæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cichorii.** The *Mylabris cichorii.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. corallifer.** A black species indigenous to Portugal; used like *M. proscarabæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. hungarus, M. limbatus.** A black species used in hydrophobia. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**M. macrocephalus, M. maialis.** Ger., *ächter Maiwurm.* 1. A smooth black species found in southern Europe, and perhaps used medicinally. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of the pharmacopœias, see under *M. variegatus.*—**M. niger.** A vesicatory species, probably the *Lytta atrata.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pennsylvanicus.** See LYTTA *atrata.*—**M. primus, M. proscarabæus.** Ger., *gemeiner Maiwurm.* A bluish-black species with a violet or reddish-violet glitter, found throughout Europe and in Siberia; used in place of cantharides, and formerly employed like *M. variegatus.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. punctatus.** See *M. tuccius.*—**M. reticulatus.** A vesicatory species. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. scabricollis.** See *M. tuccius.*—**M. Schæfferi.** A greenish species found in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, France, on the flowers of *Maruta cotula.* It has epispastic properties. [L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**M. secundus.** See *M. variegatus.*—**M. tectus.** A variety of *M. proscarabæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. trianthemæ.** An epispastic species found in India. [B, 5 (*a*, 35); L, 105 (*a*, 39).]—**M. trimaculatus.** See LYDUS *trimaculata.*—**M. tuccius.** A black species, found in southern Europe. It is strongly vesicatory, and in Arabia is used in hydrophobia. [B, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39).] Cf. DERMONA.—**M. variegatus.** Ger., *bunter* (oder *vergoldeter*) *Maiwurm.* A vesicatory species found in Europe. This beetle and *M. proscarabæus* were once sold under the names *m. maialis, vermis maialis*, and *scarabæus unctuarius*, and were used internally in calculus, dropsy, intermittent fever, syphilis, hydrophobia, etc., and. mixed with honey, as an external application for imperfect hearing. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. vesicatorius.** See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria.*—**M. violaceus.** A violet or black-violet species, resembling *M. proscarabæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELOLONTHA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}l-o^{2}nth'a^3. Gr., μηλολόνθη. 1. A genus of coleopterous insects, of the *Melolonthidæ* (Ger., *Melolonthideen*), which are a family of the *Pentamera.* 2. In pharmacy, *M. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** Ger., *Maikäfer, gemeiner Laubkäfer.* A species reputed a strong aphrodisiac, and formerly used in hydrophobia. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MÉLOLONTHINE (Fr.), n. Ma-lo-lo^{2}n^2-ten. A substance, $C_5H_{12}N_2SO_3$, extracted from *Melolontha vulgaris.* It forms fine colorless and brilliant needles, insoluble in ether, soluble in acids and in alkalies, and slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 93, 125 (*a*, 14).]

MELOMELI (Lat.), n. Me^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i(e). See MELIMELUM.

MELOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o^{2}m-el(e^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *mélomélie.* Ger., *Melomelie.* A form of monstrosity in which one or more accessory rudimentary limbs are inserted at the points of attachment of the normal members. [Marchand (A, 319); L, 87 (*a*, 39).] Cf. POLYMELIA.

MELON, n. Me^{2}l'n. Gr., μῆλον, an apple. Lat., *melo, m.* (1st def.). Fr., *m.* (1st def.). Ger., *Melone* (1st def.), *Melonenauge* (2d def.). Sp., *melón* [Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. The *Cucumis melo*, or its fruit. [B, 19, 173, 185 (*a*, 35).] 2. An old name for exophthalmia.—**Common m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**M. d'eau** (Fr.). See CUCUMIS *citrullus.*—**M. d'eau des Hottentots** (Fr.). See HYDNORA *africana.*—**M. d'eau pastèque** (Fr.), **M. de Moscovie** (Fr.). See CUCUMIS *citrullus.*—**M. des Hottentots** (Fr.). See CEROPEGIA *tuberosa.*—**M. des tropiques** (Fr), **M. tree.** See CARICA *papaya.*—**Musk m.** See CUCUMIS *melo.*—**Queen Anne's pocket-m., Sweet-scented m.** See CUCUMIS *dudaim.*—**Water-m.** See CUCUMIS *citrullus.*

MELONAN, n. A health resort in Algeria, where there are hot springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MELONCUS (Lat.), n. m, Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μῆλον, the cheek, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Wangengeschwulst.* A tumor or swelling of the cheek. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELONE (Ger.), n. Ma-lo'ne^2. See CUCUMIS *melo.*—**Apfelm'.** See CUCUMIS *dudaim.*—**M'nauge.** See MELON (2d def.).—**M'nkerne, M'nsamen.** The seed of *Cucumis melo.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELONGENA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)'je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-a^3. Fr., *mélongène.* The genus *Solanum*, especially *Solanum ovigerum* and *Solanum esculentum.* [B, 38, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MELONIDE, n. Me^{2}l'u^{3}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *melonidium.* Fr., *mélonide, mélonidie.* See POME.

MELONIFEROUS, adj. Me^{2}l-o^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From μῆλον, a melon, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *mélonifère.* Having melon-shaped fruit. [B, 38 (*a*, 43).]

MELONIFORM, adj. Me^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *meloniformis* (from μῆλον, a melon, and *forma*, form). Fr., *méloniforme.* Melon-shaped; irregularly spherical with projecting ribs. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MELOPEPO (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}p'e^{2}p-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From μῆλον, a melon, and *pepo*, a pumpkin. Fr., *mélopépon.* Of Tournefort, the genus *Cucurbita.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MELOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μῆλον, a sheep, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *mélophage.* A genus of dipterous insects. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**M. ovinus, M. ovis.** Fr., *mélophage du mouton.* A wingless species. found buried in the wool of sheep, whose blood it sucks. [L, 47, 87 (*a*, 39).]

MELOPLACUNTION (Lat.), **MELOPLACUS** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}l(mal)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}k(pla^{3}k)-u^{3}n(un)'shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n, -o^{2}p'la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-u^{3}s(us). Gr., μηλοπλακούντιον, μηλοπλακοῦς (from μῆλον, an apple, and πλακοῦς, a flat cake). Ger., *Quittenconfect, Quittenplättchen.* A cake-shaped confection of apples or quinces. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELOPLASTY, n. Me^{2}l'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From μῆλον, the cheek, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *méloplastie.* Ger., *Meloplastik.* The operation of forming a new cheek. [E.]

MELOS (Lat.), n. n. Mel(me^{2}l)'o^{2}s. Gen., *mel'eos.* Gr., μέλος. A limb. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELOSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o^{2}s-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μέλος, a limb, and ἄλγος, any pain. Pain in the limb. [*a*, 34.]

MELOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l-o^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From μῆλον, the cheek, and σχίσις, a cleaving. A congenital buccal cleft. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

MELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μήλη, a probe. Fr., *mélose.* Investigation with a probe. [*a*, 48.]

MELOTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}th'ri-a^3. From μῆλον, a melon, and θρίον, a certain kind of food. Fr., *mélothrie.* A genus of climbing herbs, of the *Melothricæ* (Fr., *mélothriées*), which

are, of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucumerineæ*. The *Melothrinæ* [Pax] are a subtribe of the *Melothricæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. indica.** A species found in the Moluccas, having the same properties as *M. pendula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pendula.** Fr., *mélothrie pendant, concombre sauvage.* The creeping cucumber of North America and the West Indies ; a species with a purgative fruit. Its juice is used to remove pigment spots on the eye. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MELOTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-o^{2}th'ro^{2}n. See BRYONIA *alba* and SOLANUM *dulcamara*.

MELOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-o'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'idos* (*-idis*). From μήλη, a probe, and οὖς, the ear. The specillum auricularium of Galen. [E, 4.]

MELOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}l-o^{2}t-ri^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From μέλος, a limb, and τρίδυμος, triple. Ger., *Gliederdrilling*. A fœtal monster with triple limbs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MELOTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}l(mal)-o^{2}t(ot)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'ridis*. Gr., μηλωτρίς (from μήλη, a probe, and οὖς, the ear). A probe or sound, especially for the ear. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

MELTINGEN (Ger.), n. Me^{2}lt'i^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Soleure, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14) ; L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MELUM (Lat.), n. n. Mel(mal)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μῆλον. The apple. [*a*, 48.]—**M. armeniacum.** See under APRICOT.—**M. cydonium.** The quince. [*a*, 48.]

MELUSI, n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [Ruland (A, 325).]

MELUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}l-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *mel*, honey, and *urere*, to burn. Lit., burnt honey. Molasses. [*a*, 48.]

MÉMARCHURE (Fr.), n. Ma-ma^{3}r-shu^{6}r. A sprain. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

MEMBER, n. Me^{2}m'bu^{6}r. Gr., κῶλον, μέλος. Lat., *membrum, artus*. Fr., *membre*. Ger., *Glied*. It., *menbro*. Sp., *miembro*. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office, a vital organ ; especially a limb, as distinguished from the trunk of the body. In botany, a leaf, root, or other organ of a plant ; more correctly, any part of a plant considered with reference to structure and position but not to function. [B, 121, 229 (*a*, 35) ; C, 1.]—**Abdominal m's.** Fr., *membres abdominaux*. The lower limbs in man ; the hind limbs in quadrupeds. [*a*, 48.]—**Inferior m's.** Fr., *membres inférieurs*. The lower limbs.—**Pelvic m's.** Fr., *membres pelviens*. See *Abdominal m's*.—**Posterior m's.** Fr., *membres postérieurs*. The hind limbs.—**Superior m's.** Fr., *membres supérieurs*. The upper limbs.—**Thoracic m's.** Fr., *membres thoraciques*. The upper limbs in man, the fore limbs in quadrupeds. [*a*, 48.]—**Virile m.** Lat., *membrum virile*. Fr., *membre viril*. See PENIS.

MEMBRAN (Ger.), n. Me^{2}m-bra^{3}n'. See MEMBRANE.—**Basalm'.** See MEMBRANA *propria*.—**Basilarm' der Schnecke.** See MEMBRANA *basilaris of the cochlea*.—**Bindegewebsm'.** A connective-tissue membrane. [L.]—**Blasenm'.** The mucous membrane of the bladder.—**Chitinm'.** A chitinous envelope.—**Choriocapillarm'.** See MEMBRANA *ruyschiana*.—**Demouriani'sche M.** See MEMBRANE *of Demours*.—**Descemet'sche M.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet*.—**Digestionsm'.** A membrane having digestive functions. [L.]—**Dotterm'.** See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE (2d def.).—**Eim'.** See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE.—**Eizellenm'.** See MEMBRANA *cellulosa* (1st def.).—**Falsche M.** See *False* MEMBRANE.—**Fistelm'.** The membrane lining a fistula. [E.]—**Flossenm'.** See *Undulatory* MEMBRANE.—**Geruchsm'.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**Glashäutige M. des Auges.** See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.—**Glasm'.** See *Vitreous* MEMBRANE.—**Glasm' der Capsel der Crystallinse.** The posterior portion of the capsule of the lens, frequently known as the posterior capsule. [*a*, 29.]—**Grenzm'.** A limiting membrane. [L, 332.] See CELL-*membrane* and MEMBRANA *propria*.—**Grundm'.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Hintere Basalm'.** See MEMBRANE *of Demours*.—**Hüftbeinlochm', Hüftbeinm'.** See *Obturator* MEMBRANE (2d def.).—**Kernm'.** See *Nuclear* MEMBRANE.—**Knorpelzellenm'.** See CAPSULE *of a cartilage-cell*.—**Körnerm'.** See STRATUM *corneum*.—**Mucöse M.** See *Mucous* MEMBRANE.—**Nervenm'.** See PERINEURIUM.—**Otolithenm'.** See *Otolith* MEMBRANE.—**Papillarem'.** See MEMBRANA *pupillaris*.—**Pyogene M.** See *Pyogenic* MEMBRANE.—**Schleimm'.** See *Mucous* MEMBRANE.—**Schneider'sche M.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**Zellm'.** See CELL-*membrane*.

MEMBRANA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}m-bra(bra^3)'na^3. See MEMBRANE.—**Artificial m. tympani.** Fr., *membrane tympanique artificielle*. Ger., *künstliches Trommelfell*. One of the devices for replacing the m. tympani when it is perforated or destroyed (as by long-continued suppuration of the middle ear), and so improving the hearing. These artificial drum-heads are made of a number of different substances, are introduced through the external auditory canal as far as the plane of the absent drum-head, and may be worn continuously, or, in the case of some of the modifications, require to be frequently renewed. The use of the artificial drum-head is mentioned by Bauzer in 1640, Autenrieth in 1815. and Itard, Delean, and Linke in 1845. In 1848 Yearsley and in 1849 Erhard proposed, independently of each other, the introduction of a ball of wadding as far as the remnant of the m. tympani. In 1852 Toynbee constructed the artificial m. tympani which bears his name. Toynbee's apparatus consists of a round India-rubber plate, 6 or 7 millimetres in diameter, which is fixed on the end of a silver wire corresponding in length to the meatus. Burkhardt's modification consists of a rubber plate fixed on a solid strip of India-rubber instead of on a metal wire. Hartmann's apparatus is made of a slender piece of fish-bone, 5 centimetres long and 2 millimetres broad ; one end of the bone is bent backward 1 centimetre, and, in common with its long part, wound round with wadding. Lochner's modification of Toynbee's membrane consists of a plate securely united to the wire, the centre of the plate being fixed between two little rings which are formed by the silver wire terminating in a double spiral. Lucæ's membrane is also a modification of Toynbee's, and consists of a plate fixed on a thin India-rubber tube. Politzer's is another modification of Toynbee's membrane ; it is made by joining it with a stapes bone taken from a dead body, and is used in cases in which the crura have been destroyed by erosion, and only the base of the stapes is present in the fenestra ovalis. It is introduced so that the stapes, fastened by a thread to the India-rubber plate, is made to lie in the niche of the fenestra ovalis. [F, 3.]—**Connectens m.** An old term for the decidua. [A, 47.]—**M. adamantina, M. adamantinæ** [Raschkow's], **M. adamantinea.** See CUTICULA *dentis*.—**M. adiposa.** Ger., *Fettzellenmembran*. The subcutaneous layer of fat. [A, 301.]—**M. adventitia.** Fr., *membrane adventice* (1st def.). Ger., *Arterienmembran* (1st def). 1. See ADVENTITIA. 2. Of Blumenbach, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**M. agnina.** See AMNION.—**M. allantoides.** See ALLANTOIS.—**M. amphiblestrodes.** See RETINA.—**M. annuli anterioris atlantis.** The ligamentous structures fitting in the space between the anterior portion of the arch of the atlas and the body of the axis. [L, 31.]—**M. annuli postica atlantis.** See *Posterior occipito-allantal* LIGAMENT.—**M. ante collum matricis** [Zerbis]. See HYMEN (2d def.).—**M. anterior elastica.** See *Bowman's* LAYER.—**M. aponeurotica.** See APONEUROSIS.—**M. arachnoidea.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. arachnoidea oculi.** Fr., *membrane arachnoïdienne de l'œil*. See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.—**Membranæ ary-epiglotticæ.** See *Arytæno-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**Membranæ atlanto-occipitales.** See *Occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENTS.—**M. basilaris (of the cochlea).** Fr., *membrane basilaire du limaçon*. Ger., *Basilarmembran der Schnecke*. That portion of the lamina spiralis membranacea of the cochlea into which the bases of Corti's and Deiter's cells are inserted. It forms one wall of the cochlear canal. [F.]—**M. basilaris (propria).** See *M. propria*.—**M. blastodermica.** See BLASTODERM.—**M. Bruchii.** See *Bruch's* MEMBRANE.—**M. caduca.** Of W. Hunter, the decidua.—**M. caduca reflexa.** See DECIDUA *reflexa*.—**M. caduca vera.** See DECIDUA *vera*.—**M. capsularis.** 1. See *Capsular* MEMBRANE. 2. See *Capsulo-pupillary* MEMBRANE.—**M. capsularis genu.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the knee*.—**M. capsularis sacciformis cubiti.** The capsular ligament of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation. [L, 7.]—**M. capsularis testis.** See TUNICA *albuginea*.—**M. capsulo-pupillaris.** See *M. pupillaris*.—**M. carpi communis dorsalis.** See *Posterior carpal* LIGAMENT.—**M. carnosa** [Vesalius]. See DARTOS.—**M. cellulæ.** See CELL-*membrane*.—**M. cellulosa.** 1. The decidua. Cf. MEMBRANE *celluleuse*. 2. See *Adipose* TISSUE.—**M. cellulosa of the ovum.** Fr., *couche celluleuse*. Ger., *Eizellenmembran*. See *M. cellulosa* (1st def.).—**M. ceratodes.** See CORNEA.—**M. cerebri mollis (seu propria).** See PIA.—**M. chalazifera.** Fr., *membrane chalazifère, m. de Dutrochet*. The chalaziferous membrane ; a sort of membrane formed by the white of an egg around the yolk, and extending toward both poles of the egg in the form of a spiral cord (see CHALAZA [1st def.]). [A, 8.]—**M. chorii.** The chorion.—**M. chorio-capillaris.** See *M. ruyschiana*.—**M. chorioidea, M. chorioides.** 1. See CHORIOID. 2. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**M. circumcaulalis.** An old name for the conjunctiva. [F.]—**M. circumcingens.** See PERIOSTEUM.—**M. circumossalis.** See PERIOSTEUM.—**M. communis.** A membrane common to two structures. [L.]—**M. conjunctiva.** Fr., *membrane conjonctive* (2d def.). 1. See CONJUNCTIVA. 2. See DECIDUA.—**M. cor circumplexa.** See PERICARDIUM.—**M. coronæ ciliaris.** See ZONULE *of Zinn*.—**M. coronoides.** See IRIS (1st def.).—**M. corticalis.** See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE.—**M. Cortii.** See ORGAN *of Corti*.—**M. costalis** [Bartholini]. The costal portion of the pleura. [L, 349.]—**M. crassa.** Of Osiander, the decidua reflexa. [A. 45.]—**M. cribriformis.** See DECIDUA.—**M. crico-thyreoidea.** See *Crico-thyreoid* MEMBRANE.—**M. cumuli.** See STRATUM *proligerum*.—**M. decidua.** See DECIDUA.—**M. decidua externa.** See DECIDUA *vera*.—**M. decidua menstrualis.** See *Menstrual* DECIDUA.—**M. decidua placentalis.** See PARS *caduca placentæ uterinæ*.—**M. decidua reflexa.** Ger., *umgeschlagene hinfällige Haut*. See DECIDUA *reflexa*.—**M. decidua serotina.** Ger., *Mutterkuchen*. See DECIDUA *serotina* and *Maternal* PLACENTA.—**M. decidua vera.** Ger., *wahre hinfällige Haut*. See DECIDUA *vera*.—**M. Demoursi, M. demoursiana, M. Demoursii, M. demursiana.** See MEMBRANE *of Demours*.—**M. dentata.** See LIGAMENTUM *denticulatum*.—**M. dermatodes.** See DURA.—**M. duddeliana.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet*.—**M. dura cerebrum ambiens.** See *Cerebral* DURA.—**M. eboris.** Ger., *Elfenbeinhaut* (2d def.). Of Kölliker, the layer of odontoblasts situated between the tooth-pulp and the wall of the pulp cavity. [J, 85.] See also CUTICULA *dentis*.—**M. elastica anterior.** See *Bowman's* LAYER.—**M. elastica laryngis.** A layer of yellow elastic tissue subjacent to the mucous membrane of the larynx, which takes part in the formation of the true vocal cords. [L, 20 (*a*, 29).]—**M. elastica limitans interna.** The inner sheath of the notochord. [L.]—**M. epicrania.** See *Epicranial* APONEUROSIS.—**M. excoriabilis.** See DARTOS.—**M. externa.** 1. Of R. Wagner, the vitelline membrane (1st def.). 2. In botany, see *External* MEMBRANE.—**M. externa systematis nervosi centralis.** See DURA.—**M. extrachorioidea.** See LAMINA *suprachorioidea*.—**M. farciminalis.** See ALLANTOIS.—**M. fenestræ rotundæ.** See *M. tympani secundaria*.—**M. fenestrata.** See *Fenestrated* MEMBRANE.—**M. fibrosa tympani.** The middle layer of the m. tympani. [*a*, 17.]—**M. filamentosa.** Of Roederer, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**M. flaccida (Shrapnelli).** See *Shrapnell's* MEMBRANE.—**M. flocculenta.** An old term for the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**M. fœtum involvens.** See CAUL (1st def.) and *Fœtal* ENVELOPES.—**M. foraminalis.** See IRIS (1st def.).—**M. fructifera.** See HYMENIUM.—**M. fusca (of the eye).** See LAMINA *suprachorioidea*.—**M. germinativa.** The blastoderm.—**M. granulosa** [von Baer]. Fr., *membrane granuleuse* (ou *celluleuse*). The layer of granular cells that forms the lining of the maturing Graafian vesicle. See also *Follicular* EPITHELIUM.—**M. humoris**

aquei. Fr., *membrane de l'humeur aqueuse.* Ger., *Kammerwasserhaut.* The membrane of Descemet with the corneal endothelium. [F.]—**M. hyaloidea.** See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.—**M. hyo-epiglottica.** See *Hyo-epiglottic* LIGAMENT.—**M. hyo-thyreoidea.** See *Thyreo-hyoid* MEMBRANE.—**M. innominata Columbi.** A circular aponeurotic connection between the points of insertion of the recti muscles of the eye. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**Membranæ intercipientes.** Membranes that separate one space from another, such as the diaphragm. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]—**M. intermedia.** Fr., *membrane intermédiaire.* 1. Of Reichert, the mesoblast. 2. The delicate gelatinous layer of tissue filling the space between the amnion and chorion. [A, 15.]—**M. interna.** See ENDOPLEURA.—**M. interna cerebri.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**M. interna systematis nervosi centralis.** See PIA.—**M. interossea.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE.—**M. interossea antibrachii.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the forearm.*—**M. interossea cruris.** See *Interosseous* MEMBRANE *of the leg.*—**M. intersæpiens.** See DIAPHRAGM and MEDIASTINUM (1st def.).—**Membranæ interspinales.** See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**M. intestinalis.** Fr., *membrane intestinale.* An old term for the allantois. [A, 45.]—**M. iridis anterior.** See LAMINA *iridis anterior.*—**M. iridis posterior.** See LAMINA *iridis posterior.*—**M. Jacobi.** Ger., *Stäbchen und Zapfen-Schicht.* See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retina.*—**M. ligamentosa.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**M. limitans externa retinæ.** A very delicate membrane in the retina, formed by the terminal extremities of the fibres of Müller, situated between the outer granular layer and the layer of rods and cones. [Juler (*a*, 29).]—**M. limitans hyaloidea.** See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.—**M. limitans interna retinæ.** Fr., *membrane interne* (ou *limitante*). Ger., *innere Begrenzungshaut der Netzhaut.* The hyaloid capsule; an extremely thin and delicate structureless membrane lining the inner surface of the retina, and more or less intimately connected with the hyaloid membrane. [F.]—**M. limitans olfactoria.** Of v. Brunn (1874), the cuticular lamina covering the free surface of the epithelium in the olfactory region. [J.]—**M. limitans Pacini.** See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retinæ.*—**M. localis.** See PIA.—**M. maxillæ articulationis.** See *External lateral* LIGAMENT *of the lower jaw.*—**M. meatus auditorii.** The cutaneous lining of the external auditory meatus. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**M. meconii.** See *Meconic* MEMBRANE.—**M. media.** See TUNICA *media.*—**M. media cerebri** [Wenzels], **M. media systemati nervosi centralis.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. media vaginæ.** The middle of the three layers of the mucous membrane of the vagina. [L, 332.]—**M. medullaris.** Of Vieussens, see EPENDYMA.—**M. mollis.** See PIA.—**M. mucosa.** 1. A mucous membrane. 2. See PIA. 3. Of Osiander, the decidua, especially the decidua vera. [A, 45, 80.]—**M. mucosa pneumo-enterica.** Mucous membranes lining the alimentary and respiratory tracts. [L, 332.]—**M. muscularis mucosæ.** See MUSCULARIS *mucosa.*—**M. nictans, M. nictitans.** Fr., *membrane nictitante, membrane* (ou *corps*) *clignotante.* Ger., *Blinzhaut, Blinzhäutchen, Nickhaut.* The nictating membrane, third eyelid, or haw; a structure highly developed in some of the lower animals, consisting of a fold or reduplication of the conjunctiva, covering a sheet or lamina of fibro-cartilage which can be made to advance from the inner and lower side of the lower lid and more or less completely cover the eyeball. [F.]—**M. obliqua.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the forearm.*—**M. obturatoria.** See *Obturator* MEMBRANE and cf. *M. tectoria.*—**M. obturatoria anterior.** See *Anterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.—**M. obturatoria externa.** See *External obturator* MEMBRANE.—**M. obturatoria fenestræ rotundæ.** See *M. tympani secundaria.*—**M. obturatoria interiora.** See *Obtuator* MEMBRANE.—**M. obturatoria laryngis.** See *Thyreo-hyoid* MEMBRANE.—**M. obturatoria pelvis.** See *Obturator* MEMBRANE (2d def.).—**M. obturatoria ventriculi quarti.** Of Kölliker, the valve of Vieussens. [I, 9 (K).]—**M. olfactoria.** See *Olfactory* MEMBRANE.—**M. orbicularis.** See *Pyloric* VALVE.—**M. ossa amplectans (seu succingens), M. ossis (circumducta).** See PERIOSTEUM.—**M. ossium sterni anterior, M. ossium sterni posterior.** See under *M. sterni.*—**M. ovi corticalis.** See *M. putaminis.*—**M. ovi materna.** Of Meckel, the decidua. [A, 45.]—**M. palati.** Mucous membrane covering the hard palate. [L.]—**M. pigmenti.** An old term for the uvea, and more particularly for the iris. [F.]—**M. pituitaria narium, M. pituitosa.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**M. pleuritica.** See PLEURA.—**M. pleuro-pericardiaca.** A membrane which separates the pleural from the pericardial cavity in the embryo. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (Anat.), p. 131 (*a*, 29, 32).]—**M. posterior elastica.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**M. præformativa.** See *Preformative* MEMBRANE.—**M. prætensa.** See PERITONÆUM.—**M. prima.** Of Hensen, a delicate membrane that separates the rudiments of the limbs of an embryo from the overlying epiblast. [A, 8.]—**M. prolifera.** The blastoderm.—**M. proligera.** See DISCUS *proligerus.*—**M. propria** [Bowman]. Fr., *membrane basale* (ou *basilaire*, ou *fondamentale*, ou *limitante*). Ger., *Basalmembran, intermediäre Haut, Grenzhäutchen.* A thin, apparently homogeneous layer of connective tissue at the surface of many membranes. Upon the m. propria rests the epithelium. In situation where a m. propria is found it does not usually form a continuous sheet, and in many cases an epithelioid or fibrous structure may be demonstrated in it. [J, 30, 35, 46.]—**M. propria cerebri** [Wrisberg]. See PIA.—**M. propria tympani.** The middle, fibrous layer of the m. tympani. [Gruber (*a*, 29).]—**M. pupillaris.** Fr., *membrane pupillaire.* Ger., *Pupillarmembran, Pupillenhaut, Haut des Sehlochs.* The delicate, transparent, vascular membrane which closes the pupil in the fœtus during the process of development of the eye. It is attached all round to the sphincter margin, and is more or less closely connected with the anterior capsule. It contains numerous minute vessels continued from the margin of the iris to those on the front part of the capsule of the lens. Between the seventh and eighth months this membrane begins to disappear by gradual absorption. Sometimes it remains permanently after birth. [F.] See *M. pupillaris perseverans.*—**M. pupillaris perseverans.** The m. pupillaris when it remains after birth. [*a*, 48.]—**M. putaminis.** The membranous and reticular but cuticular covering of a bird's egg, situated between the shell and the albumen. It consists of dense modified albumin, and is to be regarded as the homologue of the keratose, cuticular, secondary, oviducal membranes of still lower forms. [J; "Jour. of Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 438 (*a*, 32); L, 221 (*a*, 17).]—**M. pyogena.** See *Pyogenic* MEMBRANE.—**M. quadrangularis.** A fibrous membrane which fills in the space between the epiglottis and the arytænoid cartilage as far as the free margin of the ary-epiglottidean fold. [L, 31.]—**M. reflexa.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**M. Reissneri.** Fr., *membrane de Reissner.* Ger., *Reissner'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*). A membrane which extends from the upper surface of the lamina spiralis ossea obliquely to the external wall of the cochlea, and thus divides the scala vestibuli into two divisions. [F, 32.]—**M. reticularis (cochleæ).** Fr., *membrane réticulaire* (ou *réticulée*). Ger., *netzförmige Haut.* A net-like structure, one of the most complicated parts of the organ of Corti. It extends from the junction of the pillars to the so-called support-cells at the outermost row of the ciliated cells. [F, 33.]—**M. reticularis retinæ.** See under RETINA.—**M. retiformis chorii.** Of Hoboken, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**M. reuniens.** Fr., *membrane unissante.* See *M. reuniens inferior* and *M. reuniens superior.*—**M. reuniens inferior.** Ger., *untere Vereinigungshaut, Bauchhaut.* Of Kölliker, the primitive, ventral body-wall of the embryo. [G.]—**M. reuniens superior.** The dorsal extension of protovertebral mesoblast entirely inclosing the notochord and neural canal. From it are developed the vertebral column and its ligaments, part, if not all, of the cranium, and also the investing membranes of the brain and myel. [J, 30.]—**M. ruyschiana.** Fr., *membrane* (ou *tunique*) *ruyschienne.* Ger., *Ruysch'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*), *innere Capillarhaut.* The middle layer of the chorioid, between the vitreous lamina and the layer of larger blood-vessels, consisting of an exceedingly fine capillary plexus formed by the short ciliary vessels and containing pigment-cells. [F.]—**M. sacciformis.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.*—**M. Schneideriana, M. Schneiderii.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**M. secundaria.** See *M. tympani secundaria.*—**M. semilunaris conjunctivæ.** See *M. nictans.*—**M. semipellucida corneæ.** An old term for macula corneæ. [F.]—**M. serosa.** See *Serous* MEMBRANE.—**M. serotina.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**M. Shrapnelli.** See *Shrapnell's* MEMBRANE.—**M. sinuosa, M. spongiosa.** The decidua. [A, 45.]—**M. sterni.** The complex made up of the interlacing of the costo-sternal ligaments, termed *m. sterni antica* and *m. sterni postica*, according to their position. [L.]—**M. subcostalis.** Gr., ὑμὴν ὑποπλεύριος [Galen]. The parietal layer of the pleura. [A, 500.]—**M. succingens.** Gr., ὑμὴν ὑπεζωκώς [Galen]. The visceral layer of the pleura. [A, 500.]—**M. superchorioidea.** See LAMINA *suprachorioidea.*—**M. synovialis.** See *Synovial* MEMBRANE.—**M. tectoria.** Fr., *membrane tégumentaire* (1st def.). Ger., *deckenartige Haut* (1st def.). 1. Of Waldeyer, a membrane which begins immediately at the point of attachment of Reissner's membrane on the crista spiralis, in the form of an immeasurably fine layer, covers the crista, while lying close to it, and at the same time increases greatly in thickness. It attains its greatest thickness in the sulcus spiralis internus, and terminates in a free and extremely delicate edge in the neighborhood of the outermost row of ciliated cells. [F, 4.] 2. The roof of the lower half of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).] 3. Of Hasse, see CUPULA *terminalis.* 4. Of Claudius, see ORGAN *of Corti.*—**M. tensa.** The m. tympani exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. [B.]—**M. tenuis.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. tenuis adhæsiva** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *baudruche adhésive.* A preparation made by macerating 60 parts of finely cut isinglass 12 hours in 500 of water, heating till the isinglass is dissolved, adding 440 parts of alcohol, straining, spreading the colature with a brush upon goldbeaters' skin, allowing it to dry, then spreading on more, and repeating the process till the gelatinous covering is sufficiently thick. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. tertia.** See *M. nictitans.*—**M. testacea, M. testæ.** See *M. putaminis.*—**M. thoraceum intersæpiens.** See *M. intersæpiens.*—**M. thyreo-hyoidea.** See *Thyreo-hyoid* MEMBRANE.—**M. trachealis, M. transversa (tracheæ).** The posterior portion of the trachea where the cartilages are wanting. [L, 31.]—**M. tympani.** Fr., *membrane (de la caisse) du tympan.* Ger., *Trommelfell.* The drum-membrane or tympanic membrane, an irregularly rounded, concave membrane stretched out at the inner extremity of the osseous meatus, and placed obliquely to its longitudinal axis, so that the plane of the membrane forms an obtuse angle with the superior wall of the meatus and an acute angle with the inferior. The margin of the membrane is imbedded in the sulcus tympanicus of the tympanic ring. Its form varies between the elliptic, the irregularly oval, and the heart-shaped. Its inclination depends on its relations to the walls of the external meatus. Its size depends on the circumference of the inner extremity of the meatus. It is closely united at the umbo with the extremity of the handle of the malleus. Microscopically, it consists of three principal layers: (1) an external dermic layer, which is a continuation of the lining membrane of the external meatus, and consists of several strata of pavement epithelium with a Malpighian mucous layer and only a very slight stratum of connective tissue; (2) a middle fibrous layer, the lamina (or substantia propria), which consists of two lamellæ, an external radiating layer, and an internal circular layer; and (3) an internal layer, a continuation of the lining membrane of the tympanic cavity, consisting of a very scanty stratum of connective tissue with a covering of non-ciliated pavement epithelium. This membrane serves for the reception of the waves of sound coming through the external auditory canal, and assists in their conduction toward the auditory nerve. [F, 32.]—**M. tympaniformis.** See *Tympaniform* MEMBRANE.—**M. tympani secundaria** [Scarpa]. A m. which closes the fenestra ovalis. It is concave toward the tympanum, convex toward the cochlea. It consists of three layers—the external or mucous, derived from the mucous lining of the tympanum; the internal or serous, from the lining membrane of the cochlea; and an intermediate or fibrous layer.

[A, 478 (a, 17).]—**M. urinaria.** Fr., *membrane urinale* (ou *urinaire*). Of Needham, the allantois. [A, 45.]—**M. uteri interna (evoluta [Seiler]).** See DECIDUA.—**M. uvea.** Fr., *membrane de l'uvée.* See UVEA.—**M. vaginæ prætensa.** See HYMEN (2d def.).—**M. vasculosa.** 1. See *Vascular* MEMBRANE. 2. See PIA.—**M. vasculosa capsulo-pupillaris.** See *Capsulo-pupillary* MEMBRANE.—**M. vasculosa (cerebri).** See PIA.—**M. vasculosa extima.** See EXTIMA.—**M. vasorum communis.** See ENDANGEIUM.—**M. verricularis.** An old term for the retina. [F.] —**M. versicolor.** Of Fielding, a peculiar membrane supposed to be situated immediately behind the retina. It has no separate existence. [F.]—**M. vestibularis.** See *M. Reissneri.*—**M. vibrans.** See *M. tensa.*—**M. villosa.** Of Burton, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**M. virginitatis.** See HYMEN (2d def.).—**M. vitellina.** See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE.—**M. vitrea.** See *Vitreous* MEMBRANE.—**M. vocalis.** The part of the laryngeal mucous membrane that covers the vocal bands. [L.]—**M. wachendorfiana.** An old term for the m. pupillaris. [F.] Cf. *Wachendorf's* MEMBRANE.—**M. Zinnii.** See ZONULE *of Zinn.*—**True m. propria.** See under THECA *folliculi.*

MEMBRANACEOUS, adj. Me^{2}m-bra^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *membranaceus.* Fr., *membranacé.* Ger., *dünnhäutig* (2d def.), *häutig* (1st def.). 1. See MEMBRANOUS. 2. Thin-skinned (said of a pod). 3. Of an organ, flattened, thin, and flexible. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MEMBRANE, n. Me^{2}m'bran. Gr., μῆνιγξ, ὑμήν. Lat., *membrana* (from *membrum*, a member). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M., Membran, Haut.* It., Sp., *membrana.* 1. A thin expansion of tissue ; a sheet-like organized structure. 2. In the pl., in obstetrics, see *Fœtal* ENVELOPES.—**Accidental m.** Fr., *m. accidentelle.* See *False m.* —**Adventitious m.** Lat., *membrana adventitia.* Fr., *m. adventice.* See ADVENTITIA (1st def.).—**Albugineous m.** See ALBUGINEA.—**Albumin m.** [Ascherson]. See *Haptogenous m.*—**Amphiblestroid m.** Lat., *membrana amphiblestrodes.* Fr., *m. amphiblestroïde.* The retina. [D, 90.]—**Anhistous m.** Fr., *m. anhiste.* See DECIDUA.—**Animal m's.** The fœtal envelopes. [A, 37.] —**Arachnoid m.** See ARACHNOID.—**Araneous m. of the eye.** See *Hyaloid m.* and ARACHNOID *of the eye.*—**Articular synovial m.** A synovial m. lubricating a diarthrodial articulation. These m's cover the inside of the capsule of the joint and any contained ligaments. They do not pass over the cartilages of the joint, but are firmly adherent to them ; they do not therefore form a closed cavity, as was formerly supposed. [C.]—**Ascherson's m.** See *Haptogenous m.*—**Basal m., Basement m.** Lat., *membrana basilaris* (*propria*). Fr., *m. basal, m. basilaire.* Ger., *Basalmembran.* See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**Basement m. of a hair follicle.** See *Vitreous m.* (1st def.).—**Basement m. of a serous m.** A distinct m. lying under the endothelium of a serous m. [Bizzozero (C).]—**Basement m. of Bowman (in the skin).** See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**Basement m. of the chorioid.** See *Bruch's m.*—**Basis m.** Ger., *Grundmembran.* See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Blastodermic m.** Lat., *membrana blastodermica.* Fr., *m. blastodermique.* See BLASTODERM.—**Bowman's m.** See *Bowman's* LAYER.—**Branchiostegal m.** The portion of the gills of fishes supported by the branchiostegal rays. [L.]—**Bruch's m.** Lat., *membrana Bruchii.* The external layer of the chorioid. [L.] —**Bursal synovial m.** See BURSA *mucosa.*—**Caducous m.** Lat., *membrana caduca.* Fr., *m. caduque.* See DECIDUA.—**Capsular m.** Lat., *membrana capsularis.* Fr., *m. capsulaire.* Ger., *Kapselmembran.* 1. See CAPSULE *of a cartilage-cell.* 2. See *Mother*-CELL. 3. See *Capsular* LIGAMENT. 4. The m. inclosing the crystalline lens in fœtal life. [L.]—**Capsular m. of the knee.** Lat., *membrana capsularis genu.* Fr., *m. capsulaire du genou.* Ger., *Kapselmembran des Knies.* See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**Capsulo-pupillary m.** Lat., *membrana capsulo-pupillaris.* Fr., *m. capsulo-pupillaire.* Ger., *Kapselpupillarmembran.* See MEMBRANA *pupillaris.*—**Cell-m.** See under CELL.—**Cerebral m's.** See DURA, ARACHNOID, and PIA.—**Chalaziferous m.** See MEMBRANA *chalazifera.*—**Chorio-capillary m.** Lat., *membrana chorio-capillaris.* Ger., *Choriocapillare Membran.* See MEMBRANA *ruyschiana.*—**Chorioid m.** Lat., *membrana chorioides* (seu *chorioidea*). Fr., *m. chorioïde.* 1. See CHORIOID. 2. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**Corti's m.** Lat., *membrana Cortii.* Fr., *m. de Corti.* Ger., *Corti'sche Haut.* See ORGAN *of Corti.*—**Costo-coracoid m.** See *Costo-coracoid* FASCIA.—**Crico-thyreoid m.** Lat., *membrana crico-thyreoidea.* Fr., *m. cricothyréoïdienne, m. cricothyroïdienne.* The ligamentous m. which connects the thyreoid and cricoid cartilages. [C.]—**Croupo-purulent m.** A membranous exudation occurring in diphtheria, especially of the throat and air passages, under which the mucous m. and in many cases the underlying tissues are interrupted by hæmorrhages and infiltrated with pus. [D, 3.]—**Croupous m.** Fr., *m. croupeux.* Ger., *croupöse Membran.* A m. resulting from fibrinous exudation, usually upon mucous m's, and occurring most commonly upon the mucous m's of the tonsils, gums, throat, and air passages. It may be either homogeneous or reticulated, resembles freshly coagulated fibrin, and at first adheres closely to the underlying tissue. As the inflammation continues, retrogressive changes in the membrane take place, it becomes loosened, and falls off. [D, 3.]—**Cuticular m.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**Debove's m.** See *Subepithelial* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Demours's m., Descemet's m.** See *M. of Descemet.*—**Diphtheritic m.** See *Croupo-purulent m.* —**Drum-m.** See MEMBRANA *tympani.*—**Dutrochet's m.** Fr., *m. de Dutrochet.* See MEMBRANA *chalazifera.*—**Dysmenorrhœal m.** The m. detached in membranous dysmenorrhœa. [a, 34.] —**Egg-m.** See under EGG.—**Elastic m.** A m. composed largely of elastic tissue ; it is often fenestrated. [J.]—**Electric m.** The finely fibrillated or homogeneous m. on which rests the nerve-membrane in the disc of the electric organ of the skate. [J, 124.]—**Elytroid m.** Fr., *m. elytroïde.* The external fibres of the cremaster muscle covering the testis. [L, 87 (a, 39).] See also TUNICA *vaginalis.*—**Enamel m. (of the teeth).** Fr., *m. de l'émail.* See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**Endocardial m.** The serosa lining the cavities of the heart, and the spongy heart of reptiles continued over the surface of the muscular trabeculæ. [J, 19.]—**Epithelial m.** See EPITHELIUM (1st def.).—**External ligneous m.** See EUSTATHES (n.).—**External limiting m.** A delicate m. between the stratum of rods and cones and the outer nuclear stratum of the retina formed of the fibres of the matrix of the latter stratum and lateral branches of the fibres of Müller containing nuclei. [L.]—**External limiting m. of the nose.** Of von Brunn, a cuticular lamina which bounds the mucous m. superficially, and through which the columnar and olfactory cells project. [C.]—**External limiting m. of the retina.** See MEMBRANA *limitans externa retinæ.*—**External m.** Lat., *membrana externa.* Fr., *m. externe.* Of a seed, the episperm or testa. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**External m. of the heart.** See PERICARDIUM.—**External obturator m.** Lat., *membrana obturatoria externa.* That portion of the pubo-femoral ligament which arises from the superior ramus of the pubic bone and passes across the upper point of the obturator foramen. [L, 31.]—**External vascular m.** The connective-tissue corpuscles forming a kind of coat for a capillary. [J.] See also PERITHELIUM.—**False m.** Lat., *pseudomembrana.* Fr., *fausse m.* Ger., *falsche Membran.* See *Croupous m.* and *Croupo-purulent m.*—**Fenestrated m.** Lat., *membrana fenestrata* (*retinæ* [2d def.]). 1. Any m. containing minute holes. [J.] 2. Of Henle, the internal elastic stratum, when of membranous form. [C.] 3. Of W. Krause, the external granular stratum of the retina. [F, 21 (a, 29).]—**Fertile m.** See ENDOCYST.—**Fibro-serous m.** A fibrous m. lined with a serous m. [C.]—**Fibrous m. of the eye.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Fœtal m's.** See *Fœtal* ENVELOPES.—**Fructiferous m.** Lat., *membrana fructifera.* Fr., *m. fructifère.* See HYMENIUM. —**Gastro-pneumonic (or Gastro-pulmonary) mucous m.** That combination or continuation of mucous m's which lines the cavities that can be entered from the stomach or the lungs. [C.]—**Germinal m.** [Pander]. Fr., *m. germinale, m. du germe.* See BLASTODERM.—**Germ m.** Fr., *m. du germe.* 1. See *Vitelline m.* (2d def.). 2. See BLASTODERM.—**Glassy m.** Ger., *Glasmembran.* See *Vitreous m.*, *Hyaloid m.*, and cf. *Vitreous* LAMINA.—**Granular m.** Fr., *m. granuleuse.* See MEMBRANA *granulosa.*—**Haptogenous m.** Fr., *m. haptogène.* Ger., *Haptogenmembran.* Of Ascherson (1838), the delicate albuminoid m. supposed to invest milk-corpuscles, or fat or oil globules, in a liquid containing albumin. [J, 16, 28, 33.]—**Homogeneous m.** Fr., *m. homogène.* An extremely delicate m. described by Goodsir and Schröder Van der Kolk as applied immediately over the tissue of the villi of the human placenta. [A, 15.]—**Huxley's m.** See *Huxley's* LAYER.—**Hyaline m.** See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**Hyaloid m.** Lat., *membrana hyaloidea.* Fr., *m. hyaloïde.* Ger., *Spinnenwebehaut des Auges, glashäutige Membran des Auges, Glaskörperhülle.* The envelope or limiting m. of the vitreous humor, very thin behind, where it is intimately connected with the membrana limitans of the retina, thicker in the region of the ora serrata, where it goes to form the zonula. It is a structureless m., which anteriorly lies in folds and here shows under the microscope a fine striation. Beneath it may be seen a more or less continuous layer of flattened epithelial cells. [F.]—**Hyo-epiglottic m.** Lat., *membrana hyo-epiglottica.* See *Hyo-epiglottic* LIGAMENT.—**Hyo-thyreoid m.** Lat., *membrana hyo-thyreoidea.* See *Thyreo-hyoid m.*—**Inner-cell m.** A m.-like condensation of the protoplasm of the cell-body around the nucleus. [J.]—**Inorganic m.** A thin dialyzing m. made of gelatinous silicic acid precipitated by hydrochloric acid from a dilute solution of sodium silicate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 39).]—**Intercostal m.** See *Intercostal* FASCIA. —**Interfemoral m.** The m. connecting the posterior limbs of a bat. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Intermediate m., Intermediary m.** See MEMBRANA *intermedia.*—**Internal limiting m. of the retina.** See MEMBRANA *limitans interna retinæ.*—**Internal m.** Lat., *membrana interna* (2d def.). Fr., *m. interne retinæ.* 1. See EPENDYMA. 2. See ENDOPLEURA.—**Internal m. of the heart.** See ENDOCARDIUM.—**Interosseous m.** A m. connecting two or more adjacent bones ; especially one designed for broadening the surface for muscular attachment. [B.]—**Interosseous m. of the forearm.** Lat., *membrana interossea antibrachii.* A fibrous m. extending between the external border of the ulna and the internal border of the radius. [B.]—**Interosseous m. of the leg.** Lat., *membrana interossea cruris.* The aponeurotic m. connecting the external border of the tibia and the internal border of the fibula. [B.]—**Interspinal m's, Interspinous m's.** Lat., *membranæ interspinales.* Fr., *m's interépineuses.* See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**Interuteroplacental m.** The non-decidual portion of the mucous m. of the uterus, between the placenta and the uterine muscular tissue. [A, 301 (a, 29).]—**Investing m.** 1. See CELL-*m.* 2. See *External vascular* COAT. 3. See *Haptogenous m.*—**Jacob's m.** Lat., *membrana Jacobi.* Fr., *m. de Jacob.* See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retina.*—**Keratogenous m.** Fr., *m. kératogène.* See MATRIX *of the nail.*—**Krause's m.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Limitary m., Limiting m.** See *M. limitante.*—**Meconic m.** Lat., *membrana meconii.* The epithelial layer of a membranous sac alleged by B. Ridge to be formed in the rectum of the fœtus, enveloping the meconium. [A, 79.]—**Medullary m.** Lat., *membrana medullaris* (1st def.). Fr., *m. médullaire* (2d def.). 1. Of Vieussens, see EPENDYMA. 2. See ENDOSTEUM.—**M. accidentelle** (Fr.). See *False* MEMBRANE.—**M. adventice** (Fr.). See *Adventitious m.*—**M. allantoïde** (Fr.). The allantois.—**M. anhiste** (Fr.). Of Velpeau, the decidua. [A, 45.]—**M. à nid** (Fr.). Of Velpeau, a membranous nidamentum. [A, 45.]—**M. arachnoïdienne de l'œil** (Fr.). See *Hyaloid m.*—**M. bacillaire** (Fr.). See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retina.*—**M. basilaire** (Fr.). See MEMBRANA *propria.*—**M. basilaire du limaçon** (Fr.). See MEMBRANA *basilaris of the cochlea.*—**M. blastodermique** (Fr.). See BLASTODERM.—**M. caduque** (Fr.). See DECIDUA.—**M. capsulaire du genou** (Fr.). See *Capsular* LIGAMENT *of the knee.*—**M. cellulaire** (Fr.). See CELL-*m.*—**M. celluleuse** (Fr.). 1. See MEMBRANA *granulosa.* 2. Of Coste, a temporary special layer of cells situated just within the vitelline m. in the eggs of birds, which cells resem-

ble those that line the Graafian vesicle in mammals. [A, 4.]—**M. chorio-capillaire** (Fr.). See Membrana *ruyschiana.*—**M. choroïde** (Fr.). 1. See Choroid. 2. See *Chorioid* plexus.—**M. cirière** (Fr.). See *Waxy m.*—**M. clignotante** (Fr.). See Membrana *nictitans.*—**M. commune** (Fr.). Of Bichat, see Endangeium (2d def.).—**M. commune préexistante** (Fr.), **M. conjonctive** (Fr.). See Decidua.—**M. corticale** (Fr.). Of von Baer, the vitelline m.—**M. de connexion** (Fr.). The decidua. [A, 45.]—**M. de Corti** (Fr.). See Organ *of Corti.*—**M. de Dutrochet** (Fr.). See Membrana *chalazifera.*—**M. de la caisse du tympan** (Fr.). See Membrana *tympani.*—**M. de la coque** (Fr.). 1. See Membrana *testæ.* 2. See Embryotrophe *secondaire.*—**M. de la coquille** (Fr.) See Membrana *putaminis.*—**M's de l'encéphale** (Fr.). See *Cerebral m's.*—**M. de l'œuf** (Fr.). See *Vitelline m.*—**M. de l'uvée.** See Uvea.—**M. des ventricules** (Fr.). See Ependyma.—**M. d'ossification** (Fr.). Of Ranvier, the soft m. in which the ossification proceeds in a bone having an intramembranous development. In the m.-bones of the skull it is situated between the dura and the integument. [J, 30, 31.]—**M. du corps vitré** (Fr.). See *Hyaloid m.*—**M's du fœtus** (Fr.). See *Fœtal* envelopes.—**M. du germe** (Fr.). 1. See Blastoderm. 2. See *Vitelline m.*—**M. du tympan** (Fr.). See Membrana *tympani.*—**M. enveloppante** (Fr.). Of Reichert, a layer of cells existing at the surface of the ovum at the time of the formation of the blastoderm. [A, 15.]—**M. épichoriale** (Fr.). The decidua reflexa.—**M. flasque de Shrapnell** (Fr.). See *Shrapnell's m.*—**M. fondamentale** (Fr.). See Membrana *propria* and cf. *Fundamental* layers.—**M. fructifère** (Fr.). See Hymenium.—**M. génératrice** (Fr.). Of Van Tieghman, the pericambium. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. germinale** (Fr.). See Blastoderm.—**M. granuleuse (ovarienne)** (Fr.). See Membrana *granulosa.*—**M. huntérienne** (Fr.). The decidua. [A, 45.]—**M's interépineuses** (Fr.). See *Interspinous* ligaments.—**M. interne** (Fr.). 1. See Ependyma. 2. See Endopleura. 3. See Membrana *limitans interna retinæ.*—**M. lamineuse.** Of Joulin, see Membrana *intermedia* (2d def.).—**M. limitante** (Fr.). 1. See Membrana *propria.* 2. Of Jungbluth, see Membrana *intermedia* (2d def.). 3. See Cell-*m.* 4. See Membrana *limitans externa retinæ* and Membrana *limitans interna retinæ.*—**M. médullaire** (Fr.). See Endosteum.—**M. moyenne** (Fr.). The ependyma of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 39 (K).]—**M. nictitante** (Fr.). See Membrana *nictitans.*—**M. obturatrice** (Fr.). 1. See *Obturator m.* 2. Of Schmidt and Kölliker, a delicate lamina of nerve-substance referred to by Huguenin as uniting the lower border of the embryonic cerebellum with the lateral borders of the fourth ventricle. [I, 28 (K).]—**M. of Ascherson.** See *Haptogenous m.*—**M. of Corti.** See Organ *of Corti.*—**M. of Demours, M. of Descemet.** Lat., *membrana Descemetii, membrana posterior elastica, capsula præaquosa* (seu *humoris aquei*). Fr., *m. de Descemet.* Ger., *Descemet'sche* (oder *Demurianische*) *Membran* (oder *Haut*), *hintere Basalmembran, Wasserhaut.* A thin, crystal-clear, homogeneous and elastic m., forming the posterior layer of the cornea. When detached in whole or in part, it rolls inward upon itself. It is strongly refractive. On its posterior surface there is a single layer of flat cells, the endothelial cells of the anterior chamber. [F.]—**M. of ivory.** See Membrana *eboris.*—**M. of Nasmyth.** See Cuticula *dentis* and *Preformative m.*—**M. of Neumann.** See *Dentinal* sheath.—**M. of Schwann.** Fr., *m. de Schwann.* See Neurilemma.—**M. of the aqueous humor.** See Membrana *humoris aquei.*—**M's of the brain.** See *Cerebral m's.*—**M. of the egg-shell.** See Membrana *putaminis.*—**M. of the enamel.** See *Enamel m.*—**M. of the fenestra rotunda.** Lat., *membrana obturatoria fenestræ rotundæ.* See Membrana *tympani secundaria.*—**M. of the joints.** See *Synovial m.*—**M's of the spinal cord.** Fr., *meninges spinales.* The arachnoid, dura, and the pia of the spinal cord. [L.]—**M. of the tympanum.** See Membrana *tympani.*—**M. of the vitreous humor.** See *Hyaloid m.*—**M. olfactive** (Fr.). See *Olfactory m.*—**M. ovulaire** (Fr.). See Zona *pellucida.*—**E. périspermique** (Fr.). A membranous perisperm. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. pie-mère** (Fr.). See Pia.—**M. pilifère** (Fr.). The hairy covering of roots. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pituitaire.** See *Schneiderian m.*—**M. radiante** (Fr.). Of Milne-Edwards, see Corona *radiata* (2d def.).—**M. réticulaire** (Fr.). 1. See Membrana *reticularis.* 2. See Matrix *of the nail.*—**M. réticulée** (Fr.). 1. The decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] 2. See Membrana *reticularis.*—**M. ruyschienne** (Fr.). See Membrana *ruyschiana.*—**M. semi-lunaire du larynx inférieur** (Fr.). The free upper margin of a vertical septum in the syrinx of certain birds between the orifices of the two branchi. [L, 222.]—**M. sous blastodermique** (Fr.). See Hypoblast.—**M. sous-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Obturator m.* (2d def.).—**M. tégumentaire.** See Membrana *tectoria* (1st def.).—**M. unissant** (Fr.). See Membrana *reuniens.*—**M. urinaire, M. urinale** (Fr.). See Allantois.—**M. utéro-épichoriale** (Fr.). The decidua vera.—**M. vasogène** (Fr.). Of His, the vascular layer of the blastoderm.—**Mucous m.** Lat., *membrana mucosa.* Fr., *m. muqueuse.* Ger., *mucöse Membran, Schleimmembran, Schleimhaut.* A m. secreting mucus, which lines all the cavities of the body that communicate with its external surface. It is composed of an epithelium and a corium. There is usually a basement m. between these, and unstriped muscle tissue (*muscularis mucosæ*) between the corium and the submucous tissue. [C.] See also Mucosa.—**Nasmyth's m.** See Cuticula *dentis* and *Preformative m.*—**Nerve m., Nervous m.** In the disc of the electric organ of a skate, the m.-like expansion of the nerves corresponding in structure with the nerve or motorial end plate of muscle. [J, 124.]—**Nictating m., Nictitating m.** See Membrana *nictitans.*—**Nuclear m.** Fr., *m. nucléaire.* Ger., *Kernmembran, Kernwand.* The wall or envelope surrounding the cell-nucleus, and separating it from the cell-body ; described by Schwann as a thickening at the circumference of the nucleus, but not present in the young or initial stages. [J, 37.]—**Obturator m.** Lat., *membrana obturatoria* (seu *obturatrix*). Fr., *m. obturatrice, m. sous-pubienne* (2d def.). Ger., *obturirende Membran, Hüftbeinlochmembran* (2d def.), *Hüftbeinmembran* (2d def.). 1. A m. which closes a bony foramen. 2. The strong fibrous m. which closes in the obturator foramen, except near its upper and outer edge. [L, 31, 42, 332.] Cf. Membrana *tectoria.*—**Olfactory m.** Lat., *membrana olfactoria.* Fr., *m. olfactive.* Ger., *Schmelzmembran.* See *Schneiderian m.* and cf. Membrana *limitans olfactoria.*—**Otolith m.** Ger., *Otolithenmembran.* A cuticular m. by means of which some authors consider that the otoliths are retained in their places on the maculæ acusticæ. [Gruber (*a*, 29) ; *a*, 32.]—**Oviduct m.** Ger., *Eileiterhülle.* Any envelope of an ovum formed during the passage of the ovum through the oviduct.—**Ovular m.** Lat., *membrana ovarica.* Fr., *m. ovulaire.* See *Vitelline m.*—**Perforated m. of Henle.** See *Internal elastic* coat.—**Peri-odontal m., Peri-odontoid m.** A dense fibrous tissue covering the cement of a tooth. [L, 351.]—**Periorbital m.** See Periorbita.—**Perivitelline m.** Of Camerano, the two layers of the chorion considered as a single structure. ["Ann. des sc. nat." (Zool.), 7 sér, xi, p. 333 (*a*, 32).]—**Persistent pupillary m.** See Membrana *pupillaris perseverans.*—**Pharyngeal m.** Ger., *Rachenhaut.* The m. formed by layers of the epiblast and the hypoblast which separates the buccal cavity from the pharynx in early embryonic life. [L, 159 (*a*, 29).]—**Pituitary m.** Fr., *m. pituitaire.* See *Schneiderian m.*—**Preformative m.** Lat., *membrana præformativa.* Fr., *m. préformative.* The basement m. supposed by some authors to cover the surface of the dentine papilla and separate it from the enamel organ. Huxley states that this is identical with the cuticula dentis, and consequently that the enamel is a product of the dentine papilla, and not of the enamel organ. The existence of this m. is denied by many authors. [J, 23, 24 ; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1853 ; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 703 (J).]—**Primary m.** See Membrana *propria* and cf. Membrana *prima.*—**Proligerous m.** Lat., *membrana proligera.* Fr., *m. proligère.* See Discus *proligerus.*—**Protecting m., Protective m.** Fr., *m. protective, m. protectrice.* A layer of compactly arranged cells forming a protecting sheath around single fibro-vascular bundles, or sometimes groups of them. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Pseudo-m.** See *False m.*—**Pupillary m.** See Membrana *pupillaris.*—**Pyogenic m.** Lat., *membrana pyogena.* Fr., *m. pyogénique.* Ger., *pyogene Membran.* A highly vascular layer of granulation tissue lining the wall of an abscess. [E.]—**Reichert's m.** See *Bowman's* layer.—**Reissner's m.** See Membrana *Reissneri.*—**Respiratory m.** Fr., *m. respiratoire.* Ger., *Respirationsschleimhaut.* An animal m. through which, mainly by diffusion, the gas-interchange of respiration takes place. In external respiration (*q. v.*) the respiratory m's are the gills, the skin, or the mucous membrane of the lungs. In tissue respiration (*q. v.*) the respiratory m. is, in the unicellular organisms, of the surface of the body, but in the more highly organized animals and in man it is formed by the capillary walls of the blood-vessels or (in insects) by the walls of the tracheæ. [J.]—**Retrolingual m.** Fr., *m. rétrolinguale.* The slender musculo-elastic m. at the base of the tongue of the frog, serving as a tongue retractor. ["Comp. rend.," cx (*a*, 39); *a*, 32.]—**Rhizogenous m.** The pericambium. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Ruysch's m.** See Membrana *ruyschiana.*—**Schneiderian m., Schneider's m.** Lat., *membrana schneideriana* (seu *Schneiderii*). Fr., *m. de Schneider.* Ger., *schneider'sche Membran* (oder *Haut*), *Geruchsmembran, Geruchshaut, Riechhaut.* The highly vascular mucous m. lining the nasal cavity. It is covered by stratified squamous epithelium over the nasal cartilages and vestibule of the nose, by columnar epithelium in the olfactory region, and by ciliated columnar epithelium in the respiratory region. It is erectile, and contains muscular and elastic fibres. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiv, p. 197 (*a*, 32) ; C.]—**Serous m.** Lat., *membrana serosa.* Fr., *m. séreuse.* Ger., *seröse Membran.* A smooth, glistening, and transparent m., secreting a serous fluid and lining any of the closed cavities of the body. Its external portion or layer is made up of flat endothelial cells with nuclei and one or two nucleoli. Beneath this is a ground-substance or visceral layer composed of white and elastic recticular fibres and overlying the loose subserous tissue (*q. v.*). Between the endothelial cells there are spaces—the larger called stomata, the smaller pseudo-stomata. [C.]—**Shell m.** See Membrana *putaminis.*—**Shrapnell's m.** Lat., *membrana flaccida* (*Shrapnelli*). Fr., *m. flasque de Shrapnell.* Ger., *shrapnell'sche Membran.* That portion of the membrana tympani bounded by Prussak's striæ and the grooveless fissure. It is situated at the anterior superior pole of the membrana tympani, is much thinner and less tense than the other parts of the m., and appears as a small, pit-like depression above the short process of the malleus. [F.]—**Structureless m.** See Membrana *propria.*—**Subarachnoidal m.** Ger., *Subarachnoidalmembran.* See *Subarachnoidales* Häutchen.—**Subepithelial m. of Debove.** See *Subepithelial* endothelium.—**Subzonal m.** [Turner]. Syn.: *serous envelope of the ovum.* A m. of the fecundated ovum in mammals, formed by the growth of the free edge of each amniotic fold, before the two folds have become continuous. After their union it becomes separated from the amnion proper, and forms the outer layer of the permanent chorion. [A, 11.]—**Synovial m.** Lat., *membrana synovialis.* Fr., *m. synoviale.* Ger., *Synovialmembran, Synovialhaut.* A connective-tissue m. lining a closed cavity in connection with movable structures. It contains a few isolated patches of flat endothelial cells. The cells near the surface are irregular in shape and branched. They sometimes form a network by anastomosis of these processes. A synovial m. resembles a serous m., but secretes a glairy and viscid albuminoid fluid (see Synovia). [C.] See also *Articular synovial m., Synovial* sheath, and Bursa *mucosa.*—**Tectorial m.** See Organ *of Corti* and cf. Membrana *tectoria.*—**Tenon's m.** See *Tenon's* capsule (2d def.).—**Testaceous m.** See Membrana *putaminis.*—**Thyreo-hyoid m.** Lat., *membrana thyreo-hyoidea.* A broad fibrous m. which connects the thyreoid cartilage with the hyoid bone. [C.]—**Tubular m.** See Neurilemma.—**Tympanic m.** See Membrana *tympani.*—**Tympaniform m.** Lat., *membrana tympaniformis.* Fr., *m. tympaniforme.* Ger., *Tympanalhaut.* The m., or set of m's, in the syrinx of birds the vibration of which produces sound. [J, 59.]—

Undulatory m. of a spermatozooid. Ger., *Flossenmembran.* The delicate hyaline m. serving to connect the spiral filament of a spermatozooid to the middle piece and tail. It is seen especially well in salamanders, but is also said to be present in mammals and man. [Gibbes, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xix, p. 487; xx, p. 320 (J. 55, 140).] —**Utero-epichorial m.** Fr., *m. utéro-épichoriale.* The decidua vera.—**Vaginal synovial m.** See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**Vascular m.** A m. freely supplied with blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vascular m. of the eye.** See CHORIOID.—**Ventricular m.** Fr., *m. des ventricules.* See EPENDYMA.—**Vesicular m.** The external wall of an ovisac.—**Vesicular synovial m.** See BURSA *mucosa.*—**Virginal m.** Lat., *membrana virginitatis.* See HYMEN (2d def.). —**Vitellary m., Vitelline m.** Lat., *membrana vitellina* (seu *externa*). Fr., *m. vitelline, m. corticale.* Ger., *Dottermembran* (2d def.), *Dotterhaut, Dotterhülle, Dotterbläschen, Dotterblase, Keimhülle* (1st def.). 1. The egg-m. formed by the protoplasm of the ovum and immediately surrounding it, in contradistinction to an egg-m. formed by the follicular epithelium or the epithelium of the oviduct. 2. The investing m. of the vitellus of an ovum. In the fecundated ovum it becomes the chorion. See also ZONA *pellucida.* [Reichert, Van Beneden (J, 1).]—**Vitreous m.** Lat., *membrana vitrea.* Fr., *m. vitrée, m. vitreuse.* Ger., *Glashaut, Glasmembran.* 1. The basement m. of a hair follicle. It is continuous with the basement m. of the adjacent corium. [J, 31, 32, 35.] 2. See *M. of Descemet.* 3. See *Vitreous* LAMINA.—**Wachendorf's m.** See CELL-*m.* and cf. MEMBRANA *wachendorfiana.*—**Waxy m.** Fr., *m. cirière.* Of Cariet, an epithelial m. in the four last ventral arches of the abdomen in bees, by which the wax is produced. [" Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 321 (α, 32).]—**Yolk m.** Ger., *Dottermembran.* See *Vitelline m.* (2d def.).—**Zinn's m.** Lat., *membrana Zinnii.* See ZONULE *of Zinn.*

MEMBRANELESS, adj. Me2m'bran-le2s. Ger., *hautlos, hüllentos, membranlos.* Naked, wall-less (said of cells or cytodes devoid of an inclosing membrane). [J.]

MEMBRANEOUS, adj. Me2m-bran'e2-u3s. Fr., *membraneux.* See MEMBRANOUS.

MEMBRANIFEROUS, adj. Me2m-bra2n-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *membranifer* (from *membrana*, a membrane, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *membranifère.* Ger., *hauttragend.* Furnished with a membranous border or expansion (said of plant-organs). [B, 123 (α, 35).]

MEMBRANIFOLIOUS, adj. Me2m-bra2n-i2-fol'i2-u3s. From *membrana*, a membrane, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *membranifolié.* Having foliaceous or membranous expansions. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEMBRANIFORM, adj. Me2m-bra2n'i2-fo2rm. From *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, form. Fr., *m.* Having the form or appearance of a membrane. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MEMBRANINE, adj. Me2m'bra2n-i2n. Fr., *membranin.* Of the nature of membrane. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MEMBRANO-CALCAREUS (Lat.), adj. Me2m-bra(bra3)''-no(no3)-ka2l(ka3l)-kar(ka3r)'e2-u3s(u4s). From *membrana*, a membrane (see also CALCAREUS). Fr., *membrano-calcaire.* Of polypi, having the membranous expansions incrusted with calcareous deposits. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MEMBRANO-CARNEOUS, adj. Me2m-bra''no-ka3r'ne2-u3s. From *membrana*, a membrane (see also CARNEOUS). Membranous and fleshy in structure (said of the labia pudendi minora). [A, 42.]

MEMBRANOCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2m-bra2(bra3)-no-(no3)-kra(kra3)'ni2-u3m(u4m). From *membrana*, a membrane, and κρανίον, the skull. See *Membranous* CRANIUM.

MEMBRANOGENIC, adj Me2m-bra2n-o-je2n'i2k. From *membrana*, a membrane, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Producing or giving rise to a membrane. [J.]

MEMBRANOID, adj. Me2m'bra2n-oid. Lat., *membranoides* (from *membrana*, a membrane, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of the nature of or resembling membrane. [α, 48.]

MEMBRANOLOGY, n. Me2m-bra2n-o2l'o-ji2. From *membrana*, a membrane, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the membranes. [α, 48.]

MEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2m-bra2n(bra3n)-os'u3s(u4s). Membranous; as a n., a muscle having the form of a layer (see TENSOR *fasciæ latæ*).

MEMBRANOUS, adj. Me2m'bra2n-u3s. Lat., *membranus, membranosus* (from *membrana*, a membrane). Fr., *membraneux.* 1. Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to membrane. 2. Of an inflammation, resulting in the formation of false membrane.

MEMBRANULA (Lat.), n. f. Me2m-bra2n(bra3n)'u2(u4)-la3. Fr., *membranule.* 1. A little membrane. 2. Of Vesalius, a valve of the heart. [L, 349.] 3. In some mosses, the small membrane carrying the filiform divisions (cilia) of the internal peristome. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**M. coronæ ciliaris.** See ZONULE *of Zinn.*—**M. lunata vaginæ.** See HYMEN (2d def.).—**M. nervorum.** See PERINEURIUM.—**M. semilunaris conjunctivæ.** Ger., *mondförmiges Fältchen der Conjunctiva.* A semilunar fold of mucous membrane at the inner canthus of the eye; the plica semilunaris. [B; C.]

MEMBRANULE, MEMBRANULET, n. Me2m'bra2n-u2l, me2m-bra2n'u2l-e2t. A small membrane. [α, 48.]

MEMBRE (Fr.), n. Ma3n2br'. See MEMBER and LIMB (1st def.).

MEMBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Me2m-bros'u3s(u4s). From *membrum*, a limb. Large-membered; especially having the membrum virile large. [A, 312 (α, 21, 48).]

MEMBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2mb'ru3m(ru4m). See MEMBER and LIMB (1st def.).—**M. genitale virorum.** See PENIS.—**M. muliebre.** See CLITORIS.—**Membra pudenda.** The genitals. [α, 17.]—**M. seminale.** The penis. [α, 48.]—**Membra vilia.** The genitals of the male.—**M. virile.** See PENIS.

MEMECYLON (Lat.), n. n. Me2m(mam)-e2s(e2k)'i2l(u6l)-o2n. Gr., μημέκυλον, μιμαίκυλον. Fr., *mémécyle, mémécylon.* A genus of shrubs or small trees, typical of the *Memecylaceæ*, now the *Memecyleæ* (Fr., *mémécylées*), which are a suborder of the *Melastomaceæ.* [B, 19, 38, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. amplexicaule.** 1. Of Roxburgh, a medicinal species growing on the western coast of India. [B, 496 (α, 35).] 2. Of Wight and Arnott, see *M. umbellatum.*—**M. capitellatum.** Fr., *mémécylon touffu, cornouiller de Ceylan.* A species found in Ceylon and Coromandel, identified by most authors with *M. tinctorium.* The ripe berries are edible, and their pulp is astringent. [B, 19, 121, 173, 496 (α. 35).]—**M. edule.** Fr., *mémécylon comestible.* 1. See *M. capitellatum.* 2. See *M. tinctorium.*—**M. grande.** A Ceylon species the dried leaves of which furnish a saffron dye. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. ramiflorum, M. sessile.** See *M. umbellatum.*—**M. tinctorium.** Fr., *mémécylon des teinturiers.* 1. The *casha-marum* of the Tamouls, or *alli-chettu* of the Teloogoos; a species used as a dye. In the East Indies an eye-wash is prepared from the leaves, and the root is used in menorrhagia. The somewhat astringent pulp of the ripe fruit is eaten. [B, 19, 121, 173, 496 (α, 35).] 2. See *M. umbellatum.*—**M. umbellatum.** A Cingalese species the leaves of which, with the wood of *Morinda citrifolia* and *Cœsalpinia*, furnish sappan, a permanent red dye. [B, 19, 496 (α, 35).]

MEMELSEN (Ger.), n. Ma'me2l-ze2n. A place in the province of Hesse, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 135 (α, 39).]

MEMORY, n. Me2m'o2r-i2. Lat., *memoria* (from *memor*, mindful). The power of retaining in the mind or of recalling to mind a knowledge of things that are past. [α, 48.]

MÉNACHIN (Fr.), n. Ma-na3-sha2n2. See TITANIUM.

MENAGOGUE, n. Me2n'a2g-o2g. From μήν, a month, and ἄγειν, to draw. Fr., *ménagogue.* See EMMENAGOGUE.

MENAPHTHOXYLIC ACID, n. Me2n-a2f-tho2x-i2l'i2k. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.

MENATE, n. Me2n'at. A salt of menic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MENDACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2n-das(da3k)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *mendax*, lying. 1. Lit., a counterfeit. 2. In the pl., *mendacia*, white spots on the finger-nails. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MENDANHA, n. In Brazil, the *Strychnos pseudo-china.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MENDEN (Ger.), n. Me2nd'e2n. A place in the government of Iserlohn, Westphalia, Prussia, where there are mineral springs. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

MENDESION (Lat.), n. n. Me2n-de(da)'zi2(si2)-o2n. Gr., μενδήσιον. Of the old writers, a kind of ointment peculiar to Egypt. [A, 325 (α, 48).] Cf. MEGALEION.

MENDOSUS (Lat.), adj. Me2n-dos'u3s(u4s). From *mendum*, an error. False, spurious. [α, 17.]

MENELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-e2l-ko'si2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μῆνες, the menses, and ἕλκωσις, an ulceration. Ger., *Menstrualverschwärung.* Ulceration of the leg in connection with suppressed or defective menstruation. At the menstrual periods the ulcers are said to become congested and to bleed. [G.]

MENELLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-e2l-li2p(lep)'si2s. Gen., *-lips'eos* (*-is*). From μῆνες, the menses, and ἔλλειψις, a falling short. Discontinuance of menstruation. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MENES, n. A place in the county of Arad, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MENET (Fr.), n. M'-na. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a spring called Clidelle. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MENFRIGE, n. Of the alchemists, mastic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MENHADEN, n. Me2n-ha'de2n. See ALOSA *m.*—**M.-oil.** A fixed oil obtained from *Alosa m.* [B, 5 (α, 38).]

MENIC ACID, n. Me2n'i2k. Fr., *acide ménique.* A brown substance, $C_{48}H_{19}O_{14}HO$, extracted from pyruvic or pyrotartric acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MENIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-i2d(ed)-ro'si2s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From μῆνες, the menses, and ἴδρωσις, a sweating. Fr., *ménidrose.* Ger., *Menhidrosis, Menstruationsschweiss.* Hæmatidrosis with suppressed or imperfect menstruation. [G.]

MENING, n. A species of *Ricinus* growing in Guinea. The powder is a sternutatory. [B, 88 (α, 39).]

MENINGÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me2n(man)-i2n2-je2m(ga3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also HÆMATOMA). See HÆMATOMA *of the dura mater.*

MENINGARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-i2n2-ga3rth-ro2k'a2s(a3k)-e(a). Gen., *-roc'aces.* From μῆνιγξ, a membrane, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See ARTHROMENINGITIS.

MÉNINGE (Fr.), n. Ma'na2n2zh. 1. See MENINX. 2. See DURA. —**M. dure, M. épaisse.** See DURA.—**M. fine.** See PIA.

MENINGEAL, adj. Me2n-i2n'je2-a2l. Fr., *méningé.* Ger., *meningisch.* Pertaining to the meninges. [C.]

MÉNINGENCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. Ma-na2n2-zha3n2-sa-fa3-le: A disease of the cerebral meninges. [A, 250 (α, 34).]

MENINGES (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-i2n(i2n)'jez(ge2s). Pl. of *meninx* (*q. v.*).

MÉNINGETTE (Fr.), n. Ma-na2n2-zhe2t. See PIA.

MENINGINA (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-i2n(i2n2)-ji(ge)'na3. From μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *méningine.* 1. See ARACHNOID. 2. See PIA. 3. Of Chaussier and others, the combined pia and arachnoid considered as processes of the same meninx. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

MENINGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2n(man)-i2n(i2n2)-ji2n(gi2n)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Fr., *méninginite.* Inflammation of the meningina. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MENINGION (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., *μηνίγγιον*. See ARACHNOID.

MENINGISCH (Ger.), adj. Man′i^{2}n^3-gi^{2}sh. See MENINGEAL.

MENINGITIC, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}n-ji^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *méningitique*. Pertaining to or of the nature of meningitis. [D, 70.]

MENINGITIFORM, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}n-ji^{2}t′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *meningitis* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *méningitiforme*. Resembling meningitis. [D.]

MENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane (see also *-itis**). Fr., *méningite*. Ger., *M.*, *Gehirnhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the cerebral or spinal meninges, usually involving the subjacent tissues of the brain or spinal cord. [D, 1.]—**Abortive cerebro-spinal m.** Lat., *m. cerebro-spinalis abortiva*. A mild form of m. often observed during the prevalence of an epidemic of the severe forms. Usually it is not of sufficient severity to confine the patient to his bed. [D, 35.]—**Acute cerebral m.** Fr., *méningite cérébrale aiguë*. Inflammation of the cerebral pia and arachnoid (never of the dura). [D, 34.]—**Acute spinal m.** Fr., *méningite spinale aiguë*. Acute inflammation of one or all of the spinal membranes. The form affecting the pia alone is the only one separately recognizable. [D, 34.]—**Ascending m.** Of Charcot, m. in which the inflammation commences in the lower portion of the spinal cord and ascends. [*a*, 34.]—**Basilar m.** Inflammation of the membranes of the inferior surface of the brain. [D, 34.] See also *Tubercular m.* and *Syphilitic m.*—**Cerebral m.** Lat., *m. cerebralis*. Fr., *méningite cérébrale*. An inflammation of the meninges of the brain. [*a*, 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal m.** Lat., *m. cerebro-spinalis*. Fr., *méningite cérébro-spinale*. Syn.: *cerebro-spinal fever* (or *typhus*). An epidemic febrile disease due to a purulent inflammation of the cerebral and spinal pia. It occurs principally in cold weather, and more frequently among the poor and the ill-fed. In some epidemics children are chiefly attacked, in others young adults, in still others adults approaching middle life. In many of its visitations it has been confined to prisons, workhouses, and garrisons. It is initiated by a chill, with subsequent prostration, vomiting, and rise of temperature, intense headache, often associated with vertigo, eventual delirium and stupor; also with pain in the nape of the neck, loins, epigastrium, and lower extremities, severe pain on movement of the cervical or spinal muscles, and perhaps tetanus, an anxious face, mydriasis, and sometimes diplopia, and a low muttering delirium. There is cutaneous hyperæsthesia; and between the first day and the third there is a macular eruption, at first red, subsequently purple. The pulse, slow at first, becomes irregular and rapid; the breathing is rapid, the stomach irritable; the spleen may enlarge; the bowels are constipated at first, afterward relaxed. Death may occur early; or the disease may be protracted, with deafness, blindness, convulsions, and retention of urine as prominent symptoms. Cocci supposed to be the cause of the disease are found, resembling the diplococcus of pneumonia and the cocci of erysipelas. [B, 206; D, 35; *a*, 34.]—**Chronic cerebral m.** Fr., *méningite cérébrale chronique*. Of Hammond, an affection made to include chronic vertical m. and chronic basilar m. [D, 34.]—**Chronic infantile m.** Chronic m. in children affecting generally the base of the brain, in which a sudden or gradual appearance of retraction of the head is the most important symptom. It is often attended by rigidity of the limbs and epileptoid convulsions. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Chronic spinal m.** Fr., *méningite spinale chronique*. A form of m. secondary to the acute form, or developed spontaneously. Pain and spasm are its most prominent features. [D, 35.] Cf. *Acute spinal m.*—**Convulsive m.** [Rilliet]. M. distinguished by the predominance of convulsive phenomena. [D.]—**Epidemic cerebro-spinal m., Epidemic m.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FEVER.—**Erysipelatous m.** Fr., *méningite érysipelateuse*. A metastatic m. due to erysipelas. [*a*, 34.]—**Focal m.** An acute or chronic m. limited to a small area; usually traumatic or syphilitic. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Fulminant epidemic cerebro-spinal m.** M. in which grave symptoms follow each other with great rapidity. The body is covered with purpuric spots; collapse is quickly followed by coma; and death usually results within a period of from a few hours to two or three days. [D, 35.]—**Granular m.** Fr., *méningite granuleuse*. Ger., *granulöse M.* See *Tubercular m.*—**Hæmorrhagic m.** Lat., *m. hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *méningite hémorrhagique*. A rare form of meningeal hæmorrhage with symptoms of m. [*a*, 34.]—**Ichorous ascending m.** Of Charcot, m. in which a puriform, grayish, acrid, and fœtid liquid steeps the lower portion of the meninges and spinal cord. [*a*, 34.]—**M. arthritica.** See CEPHALAGRA.—**M. basalis, M. basilaris.** See *Basilar m.*—**M. basilaris tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular basilar m.*—**M. cerebralis.** See *Acute cerebral m.* and *Chronic cerebral m.*—**M. cerebro-medullaris.** See *Cerebro-spinal m.*—**M. cerebro-spinalis.** See *Cerebro-spinal m.*—**M. cerebro-spinalis abortiva.** See *Abortive cerebro-spinal m.*—**M. cerebro-spinalis epidemica.** See *Cerebro-spinal m.*—**M. cerebro-spinalis intermittens.** M. manifesting itself by fever recurring sometimes every day or every second day with exacerbation of all the other symptoms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**M. cerebro-spinalis siderans.** Cerebro-spinal fever in which the onset is sudden and death occurs quickly. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**M. chirurgica.** See *Traumatic m.*—**M. consecutiva.** M. caused by the extension of inflammation from some neighboring part. [*a*, 34.]—**M. convexa, M. der convexität** (Ger.). See *Simple m.*—**M. epidemica intermittens.** Cerebro-spinal m. in which there are intervals of freedom from fever and other symptoms of the disease. [L. 20 (*a*, 34).]—**M. gummatosa.** See *Syphilitic m.*—**M. hæmorrhagica.** See *Hæmorrhagic m.*—**M. hydrocephalica.** See *Tubercular m.*—**M. in gravida.** See *M. puerperalis.*—**M. infantum.** See *Tubercular m.*—**M. luetica.** See *Syphilitic m.*—**M. mechanica.** See *Traumatic m.*—**M. mesencephalica.** M. confined to the mesencephalon. [*a*, 34.]—**M. metastatica.** See *Metastatic m.*—**M. montana.** Mal de Puna. [Wernich, A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**M. otitica.** See *Otitic m.*—**M. parietalis.** Fr., *méningite pariétale*. See PACHYMENINGITIS.—**M. peripherica.** See *Spinal m.*—**M. phantasmatophora, M. potatorum.** See DELIRIUM *tremens*.—**M. proprie sic dicta.** Acute cerebral leptomeningitis. [*a*, 34.]—**M. puerperalis (exsudativa).** M. caused by puerperal septicæmia. [*a*. 34.]—**M. remittens.** In the Antilles, a masked form of malarial disease in which there is subacute m. with remittent symptoms. [Wernich, A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**M. serosa.** With serous effusion. [*a*, 34.]—**M. siderans.** A fulminant form of cerebro-spinal m. [Heubner, A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**M. simplex.** See *Simple m.*—**M. spinalis.** See *Spinal m.*—**M. spinalis thoracica.** M. affecting the thoracic region of the of the spinal cord. [*a*, 34.]—**M. traumatica.** See *Traumatic m.*—**M. tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular m.*—**M. tuberculosa adultorum.** Tuberculous m. in adults. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**M. tuberculosa basilaris.** Basilar m. of tubercular origin. [*a*, 34.]—**M. tuberculosa disseminata chronica.** A chronic diffuse tubercular m. [A, 313 (*a*, 34).]—**Metastatic m.** Lat., *m. metastatica*. Fr., *méningite métastatique*. M. occurring late in the course of an acute disease (e. g., in pneumonia, ulcerative endocarditis, acute rheumatism, purulent pleurisy, and pericarditis). [D, 35.]—**Otitic m.** Lat., *m. otitica*. Fr., *méningite otitique* (ou *otique*). Ger., *otitische M.* Cerebral m. localized immediately over or in the vicinity of the middle and internal ears, and caused by purulent inflammation in one or both of these cavities by direct contiguity of the inflammatory process through the medium of carious bone, or by septic phlebitis, thrombosis, embolism, and septicæmia. [F.]—**Partial m.** M. involving only a portion of the meningeal area. [D, 70.]—**Phrenitic m.** [Rilliet]. Simple m. marked by the predominence of disorders of the intelligence. [D, 40.]—**Purpuric epidemic cerebro-spinal m.** M. which at first appears like simple epidemic cerebro-spinal m., but after a few days shows the characteristics of the fulminant variety, especially with reference to the purpuric spots. [D, 35.]—**Rhachidian m.** Fr., *méningite rhachidienne*. See *Spinal m.*—**Rheumatic m.** Fr., *méningite rhumatismale*. M. due to rheumatism. [D.]—**Rheumatic spinal m.** A rheumatic inflammation of the fibrous portion of the spinal meninges, and of the tendons of the contiguous muscles, attended by more or less cutaneous inflammation. [D, 63.]—**Scrofulous m.** See *Tubercular m.*—**Secondary m.** Fr., *méningite secondaire*. See *Metastatic m.*—**Senile m.** M. occurring in an aged person. Its symptoms are less pronounced than in a patient in middle life. It comes on slowly with little pain, no fever, and no gastric or intestinal derangement; there are imperfect articulation, impaired memory, and low muttering delirium, also subsultus and some general paresis. [D, 34.]—**Simple epidemic cerebro-spinal m.** See *Cerebro-spinal m.*—**Simple m.** Lat., *m. simplex*. Fr., *méningite simple*. The typical form of m., in which the inflammation is localized at the convexity of the hemispheres of the brain. [D, 1.]—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis*. Fr., *méningite spinale* (ou *rhachidienne*). A form of m., probably always associated with cerebral m., involving the dura alone, the pia (rarely the arachnoid) alone, or all the membranes. It may be accompanied by a serous effusion or by suppuration. [D.]—**Spurious m.** Chronic hydrocephalus. [*a*, 34.]—**Subacute spinal m.** A form of m. characterized by severe local pain which is increased by pressure, percussion, or heat, and sometimes also by pain in the abdomen, in the left side, or in the muscles of the chest, accompanied by dyspnœa, low spirits, constipation, etc. [D, 63.]—**Syphilitic m.** Lat., *m. gummosa*. Fr., *méningite syphilitique*. M. produced by the poison of syphilis; usually of the chronic basilar form. Whether the inflamed membranes are the source of the gummy exudate, or the gummatous new formation produces inflammation of the membranes, is not certain. [D, 34.]—**Traumatic m.** Lat., *m. traumatica*. Fr., *méningite traumatique*. M. resulting from injury to the head. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Tubercular basilar m.** Lat., *m. basilaris tuberculosa*. Tubercular inflammation of the pia of the base of the brain. [D. 70.]—**Tubercular m., Tuberculous m.** Lat., *m. tuberculosa, hydrocephalus acutus*. Fr., *méningite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberculöse M.* (oder *Hirnhautentzündung*), *acuter Wasserkopf*. A form of m. secondary to miliary tuberculosis, and affecting chiefly the pia (less frequently the dura also) at the base of the brain. Besides the deposit or infiltration of tubercles, there is an effusion, between the membranes or into the ventricles, of serous slightly purulent fluid, which readily coagulates. The disease occurs mostly in children, and is commonly termed hydrocephalus. [D, 1.]—**Vertical m.** M. at the superior surface of the brain. [D, 34.] Cf. *Simple m.*

MENINGITOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}t-(get)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. Symptoms of meningitis produced by fear of the disease when it is epidemic. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]

MENINGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}n(man)-in(i^{2}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *μηνίγγιον*. See ARACHNOID.

MENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3) se(ka)′-le(la); in Eng., me^{2}n-i^{2}n^2′go-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *méningocèle*. Ger., *Hirnhautbruch*. It., Sp., *m.* Of Spring, a congenital tumor protruding through an opening in a cranial bone or in the vertebral column, existing at the time of birth. It consists of the membranes as a whole or the dura alone, and forms an external tumor, filled with arachnoid fluid in the former case. [E.] See also ENCEPHALOCELE and HYDRENCEPHALOCELE.—**Cerebral m.** A tumor of the head analogous to hydromeningocele (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [E.]—**M. falsa.** A cystic tumor of the scalp resembling a m. [Nicoladoni, "Wien. med. Presse," 1886, 2; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," May 1, 1886 (*a*, 34).]—**Sacral m.** Hydromeningocele in the sacral region. [*a*, 34.]—**Spinal m.** See *External* HYDRORRHACHIS and HYDROMENINGOCELE (2d def.).

MENINGOCEPHALITIS (Lat.), **MENINGOCEREBRITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2′′go(go^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s, -se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^{2}b-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *κεφαλή*, the head, or *cerebrum*, the brain (see also *-itis**). Fr., *méningo-encéphalite*, *méningo-cérébrite*, *polyencéphalite diffuse*. Inflammation of the brain and its investing mem-

branes. [*a*, 18, 34.]—**Chronic diffuse m.** General paralysis of the insane. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**Chronic generalized m.** Of Bourneville, infantile idiocy in which the pathological changes resemble those of general paralysis of the insane. [*a*, 34.]—**Tubercular m.** Of Osler, a condition in which the development of tubercles in the circumvascular sheeth of the meningeal vessels produces circumscribed aggregations of lymphoid and epithelioid cells with narrowing of the lumen of the vessel ; in consequence, the contiguous cerebral substance becomes œdematous and infiltrated with leucocytes. [*a*, 34.]

MENINGO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$-go(go^3)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *encephalitis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *méningo-encéphalite.* See MENINGOCEPHALITIS.

MENINGO-ENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., me^{2}n-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-e^{2}n-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-sel. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *encephalocele* (*q. v.*). A tumor of the head analogous to hydromyelocele (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [E.]

MENINGO-EPENDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-(go^3)-e^{2}p-e^{2}n-di^2(du^2)-mi(me)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *ependymitis* (*q. v.*). Hydrocephalus in adults characterized by an accumulation of fluid in the ventricles with thickening of the ependyma. [Fagge (*a*, 34).]

MENINGOGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-(go^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tra^{2}l(tra^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *gastralgia* (*q. v.*). Neuralgia of the stomach. [A, 255 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGOGASTRIC, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-ga^{2}st′ri^{2}k. Lat., *meningo-gastricus.* Fr., *méningo-gastrique.* Affecting the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).] See *M.-g.* FEVER.

MENINGOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *gastritis* (*q. v.*). See *Meningogastric* FEVER.

MENINGOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime}$go(go^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *μαλακία*, softness. The softening of the membranes, especially those of the brain. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et′os* (*-et′is*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Ger., *Hirnhautschwamm.* A fungoid excrescence on the cerebral meninges. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-mi(mu^6) e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-et′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *μυελός*, marrow (see also *-itis**). Fr., *méningomyélite.* Inflammation of the spinal cord and its meninges. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]—**Blennorrhagic m.** Of Charcot, m. caused by blennorrhagic arthritis. [*a*, 34.]

MENINGOMYELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-(go^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., men-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-mi′e^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, *μυελός*, marrow, and *κήλη*, a tumor. A tumor caused by the presence of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord, and producing a bulging of the posterior columns and their enveloping membranes. [D, 70.]

MENINGOPHYLAX (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}f′i^{2}l-(u^{6}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-phyl′acos* (*-acis*). Gr., *μηνινγοφύλαξ* (from *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *φύλαξ*, a preserver). Fr., *dépressoire.* Ger., *Hirnschirmer, Hirnbeschirmer.* An instrument for depressing the cerebral membranes in trephining. [E.]

MENINGORRHACHIDIAN, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *ῥάχις*, the spine. Pertaining to or connected with the spinal column and the meninges. [L.]

MENINGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *ῥαγή*, a rent. A meningeal hæmorrhage. [*a*, 34.]

MENINGORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}r-re′(ro$^{2\prime}$-e^2)-a^3. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *méningorrhée.* A hæmorrhage or extravasation of blood upon or between the meninges. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MENINGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane (see also *-osis**). Fr., *méningose.* Ger., *M.* The union of two bones by means of a membrane ; a kind of syndesmosis. [L, 41, 44, 49 ; A, 255 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGOSPINAL, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go-spi′n′l. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the spinal meninges. [*a*, 48.]

MENINGOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)′fi^2(fu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys′eos* (*-symph′ysis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *σύμφυσις*, a growing together. Fr., *méningosymphyse.* Cohesion of the meninges or their adhesion to the cranium or to the brain. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14) ; L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MENINGOSYZYGIA (Lat.), **MENINGOZEUXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-si^{2}z(su^{6}z)-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^2-a^3, -zu^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *-zyg′iæ, -zeux′eos* (*-is*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *συζυγία*, union. Ger., *Hirnhautsverwachsung.* Adhesion or growing together of the meninges. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGOZEUXITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n$^{2\prime\prime}$go(go^3)-zu^{2}x-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, *ζεῦξις*, a yoking (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of adherent meninges. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENINGURIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-gu^2(gu)′ri^2-a^3. From *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, and *οὖρον*, urine. Ger., *Häutchenharnen.* The passing of urine containing membranous sloughs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENINX (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)′i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing′os* (*-ing′is*). Gr., *μῆνιγξ.* Fr., *méninge.* Ger., *Hirnhaut.* It., Sp., *meninge.* A membrane, especially a membrane of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**Cerebral meninges.** The cerebral membranes (*q. v.*). [*a*, 17.]—**Exterior m.** See DURA.—**Interior m.** See PIA.—**Meningis custos.** See MENINGOPHYLAX.—**M. arachnoidea.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. auris.** See MEMBRANA *tympani.*—**M. crassa.** See DURA.—**M. dura, M. fibrosa.** See DURA.—**M. fibrosa medullaris spinalis.** See *Spinal* DURA.—**M. media.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. pacheiia, M. sclera.** See DURA.—**M. serosa.** See ARACHNOID.—**M. vasculosa.** See PIA.—**Spinal meninges.** Lat., *meninges spinales.* The enveloping membranes of the spinal cord.

MENISCATE, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}sk′at. Lat., *meniscatus* (from *μηνίσκος*, a crescent). Fr., *ménisque.* Ger., *mondförmig.* In botany, having the form of a cylindrical rod bent into a semicircle. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

MENISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}s′ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-isch′esis*). See ISCHOMENIA.

MENISCOID, adj. Me^{2}n-i^{2}sk′oid. Lat., *meniscoideus* (from *μηνίσκος*, a crescent, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *méniscoïde.* Like a meniscus ; concavo-convex. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MENISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *μηνίσκος.* Fr., *ménisque.* Ger., *Meniskus.* 1. In physics, a body or portion of a body having a crescentic appearance, as (1) the convex or concave surface of a liquid in a narrow tube, due to capillary attraction, or (2) a lens which is convex on the one side and concave on the other. [B.] 2. An interarticular cartilage. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**M. interarticularis.** Fr., *ménisque inter-articulaire.* See *M.* (2d def.).—**M. interarticularis carpi.** See *M. intermedius.*—**M. interarticularis tibio-fibularis.** A fold of synovial membrane uniting the inferior tibio-fibular articulation and the ankle joint. [L, 332.]—**M. intermedius.** See CARTILAGO *triquetra carpi* and *Intermediate* FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**M. lateralis.** See *External semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**M. maxillæ inferioris.** See *Interarticular* FIBRO-CARTILAGE *of the temporo-maxillary articulation.*—**M. medialis.** The internal semilunar fibro-cartilage (see under *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES). [L.]—**Negative m.** A convexo-concave lens. [B.]—**Positive m.** A concavo-convex lens. [B.]—**Tactile menisci.** Fr., *ménisques tactiles.* Of Ranvier, the concavo-convex expansions in which intra-epidermic nerve-fibres terminate. The concave aspect of these menisci looks toward the free surface of the skin, and each contains a modified epidermic cell (the tactile cell, so called from its relation with the tactile m.). [J, 30, 31.]

MENISPERMAL, adj. Me^{2}n-i^2-spu^{5}r′m′l. Resembling the *Menispermaceæ ;* of or pertaining to the *Menispermales* which are Lindley's m. alliance (Lat., *nixus menispermalis*), an alliance of diclinous endogens (*Endogenæ diclinæ*), consisting of the *Monimiaceæ, Atherospermaceæ, Myristicaceæ, Lardizabalaceæ, Schizandraceæ,* and *Menispermaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

MÉNISPERME (Fr.), n. Ma-ne-spe^{2}rm. See MENISPERMUM.—**M. creux.** See ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*—**M. percé.** See COSCINIUM *fenestratum.*

MENISPERMIC ACID, n. Me^{2}n-i^2-spu^{5}rm′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ménispermique.* An acid extracted by Bouillay from the seeds of *Anamirta cocculus.* Its existence is doubted. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

MENISPERMINE, n. Me^{2}n-i^2-spu^{5}rm′en. Fr., *ménispermine.* Ger., *Menispermin.* A white, tasteless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{48}H_{24}N_2O_2$ (or $C_9H_{11}NO$, or $C_9H_{13}NO$), which turns yellow on exposure to the air, obtained from the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense* or the seeds of *Anamirta cocculus.* It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and benzene, more soluble in ether, and easily soluble in diluted acids, is fusible at 120° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. It is not poisonous. [B, 38, 93, 125 (*a*, 14) ; B, 46 (*a*, 39) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]

MENISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}n(man)-i^2-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *μήνη*, the moon, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *ménisperme.* Ger., *Mondsamen.* 1. Moon-seed, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ,* tribe *Cocculeæ.* The *Menispermia* of Jussieu are an order of plants corresponding nearly to the *Menispermaceæ* (Fr., *ménispermacées*), which are the menispermads, an order of dicotyledons, of Lindley's *Menispermales.* They are climbing or twining shrubs bearing a one-seeded drupe, with a curved embryo in scanty albumen. They have bitter and narcotic and sometimes very poisonous properties. *M., Anamirta,* and *Cissampelos* are illustrative genera. The *Menispermeæ* (Fr., *ménispermées*) are : (*a*) the *Menispermaceæ,* and (*b*) a tribe or division of the latter. The *Menispermoideæ* (Fr., *ménispermoïdées*) of Ventenat and the *Menispermoides* (Fr., *ménispermoïdes*) are the *Menispermaceæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *M. canadense.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. abuta.** See ABUTA *rufescens.*—**M. acuminatum.** See TILIACORA *acuminata.*—**M. angulatum.** Of Mönch, the *M. canadense.* [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. calumba.** The *Jatrorrhiza calumba.* [B, 5, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. canadense.** Moon-creeper, Canadian moon-seed, vine-maple, yellow perilla ; a species found in North America. Its rhizome and rootlets, the m. of the U. S. Ph., have a bitter taste, and were known at first as Texas sarsaparilla, having been used as a substitute for true sarsaparilla in scrofulous diseases. It contains menispine, a small proportion of berberine, and some starch. It is considered tonic, but is probably nearly (if not quite) inert. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cocculus.** Fr., *ménisperme cocculus.* See ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*—**M. cordifolium.** See TINOSPORA *cordifolia* and COCCULUS *cordifolius.*—**M. crispum.** See TINOSPORA *crispa* and COCCULUS *crispus.*—**M. edule.** Fr., *ménisperme comestible.* See COCCULUS *cebatha.*—**M. fenestratum.** Fr., *ménisperme percé.* See COSCINIUM *fenestratum.*—**M. glabrum.** See *M. cordifolium.*—**M. flavescens.** See COCCULUS *flavescens.*—**M. glaucum.** See COCCULUS *glaucus.*—**M. heteroclitum.** See ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*—**M. hirsutum.** See COCCULUS *hirsutus.*—**M. lacunosum.** Fr., *ménisperme creux.* See ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*—**M. malabaricum.** See TINOSPORA *malabarica* and COCCULUS *malabaricus.*—**M. monadelphum.** See ANAMIRTA *cocculus.*—**M. palmatum.** Fr., *ménisperme palmé.* See

Cocculus *palmatus*.—**M. peltatum.** See Cyclea *peltata* and Cocculus *peltatus*.—**M. Plukenetii.** Fr., *ménisperme de Plukenet.* A species found in Java with a poisonous fruit; probably identical with *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. polycarpum, M. radiatum.** See Tiliacora *racemosa*.—**M. rimosum.** A plant growing in the Philippine Islands, referred by Steudel to the genus *Cocculus* (*Cocculus rimosus*). [B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tuberculatum, M. verrucosum.** See Tinospora *crispa* and Cocculus *crispus*.—**M. villosum.** See Cissampelos *pareira* and Cocculus *villosus.*

MENISPINE, n. Me^{2}n'i^{2}sp-en. A white, very bitter alkaloid, resembling oxyacanthine, obtained from the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense.* It is slightly soluble in water, ether, and chloroform, very soluble in alcohol, and turns yellow on exposure to air. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 39).]

MÉNISQUE (Fr.), n. Ma-nesk. See Meniscus.

MENNIG (Ger.), **MENNIGE** (Ger.), **MENNING** (Ger.), **MENNINGE** (Ger.), n's. Me^{2}n'ni^{2}g, -ni^{2}g-e^2, -ni^{2}n^2, -ni^{2}n^2-e^2. See Minium.—**M'roth.** See Miniate.

MENOCELIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-cel'idos* (*-idis*). From μῆνες, the menses, and κηλίς, a stain. A condition characterized by intensely congested or purpuric patches of skin occurring in connection with failure of menstruation. Cf. Purpura *menstrualis* and Ecchymoma *spontaneum.*

MENOCRYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-kri^2(kru^6)'fi^2-a^3. From μῆνες, the menses, and κρύφιος, hidden. See Ischomenia.

MENOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-ke(ka)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-kel'idos* (*-idis*). See Menocelis.

MENOLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-li^{2}p(lep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-lips'eos* (*-is*). From μῆνες, the menses, and λείπειν, to leave. See Ischomenia.

MENOMETASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ast'asis*). From μῆνες, the menses, and μετάστασις, metastasis. Fr., *ménométastasie.* See *Vicarious* menstruation.

MENOPAD, n. Me^{2}n'o-pa^{2}d. A pad to take the place of the napkin during menstruation. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Jan. 5, 1882.]

MENOPAUSE, n. Me^{2}n'o-pa^{4}z. Lat., *menopausis* (from μῆνες, the menses, and παῦσις, a stopping). Fr., *ménopause, âge critique* (ou *climatérique*, ou *de retour*), *retour d'âge, enfer des femmes.* Ger., *M., Menstrualcessation, Wechseljahre der Frau.* Syn.: *climacteric, change of life.* The final physiological cessation of the menstrual function.

MENOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'ni^2-a^3. From μῆνες, the menses, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *ménoplanie.* Ger., *Menstrualversetzung.* 1. See *Vicarious* menstruation. 2. A disease due to suppressed or irregular menstration. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the *Menoplaniæ* (Ger., *Menoplanien*) constituted the third genus of the twelfth family (*Chymoplaniæ*). [G, 5.]

MENORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From μῆνες, the menses, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *ménorrhagie.* Ger., *Menorrhagie.* Excessive menstrual hæmorrhage. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**M. abortus.** The metrorrhagia of abortion. [A, 336.]—**M. alba.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. difficilis.** See Dysmenorrhœa.—**M. erronea.** Of Stahl, see *Vicarious* menstruation.—**M. lochialis.** See Lochia *cruenta*.—**M. Nabothi.** See Hydrorrhœa *gravidarum*.—**M. rubra.** Of Cullen, m. [L, 290.]—**M. stillatitia.** Scanty menstruation.—**M. vitiorum.** The condition in which a discharge simulating the menses proceeds from an ulcerated surface. [A, 336.]

MENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μῆνες, the menses, and ῥοία, flowing. Fr., *ménorrhée.* Ger., *übermässige Monatsreinigung, Menorrhöe.* See Menorrhagia.

MENOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}s'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-osch'esis*). From μῆνες, the menses, and σχέσις, a retention. See Ischomenia.

MENOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-se^{2}p(sap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-eps'eos* (*-is*). From μῆνες, the menses, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Putridity of the menses.

MENOSTASIA (Lat.), **MENOSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}n-(man)-o^{2}s-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -o^{2}st'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *-sta'siæ, -stas'eos* (*-ost'asis*). From μῆνες, the menses, and στάσις, a placing. Fr., *ménostase, ménostasie.* Ger., *Menostasis, Menostase.* 1. Suppression of the menses. 2. See Hæmatometra.

MENOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-ti^2(tu^6)-flo'-si^{2}s. Ger., *-los'eos* (*-is*). From μήνη, the moon, and τύφλωσις, a blinding. The production of menotyphlotes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENOTYPHLOTES (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)'-lo^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-etis*). From μήν, a month, and τυφλότης, blindness. Fr., *lunatisme.* Ger., *Mondblindheit.* Moon blindness, or an inflammation of the eye attributed to the influence of the moon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENOXENIA (Lat.), **MENOXENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}n-(man)-o^{2}x-e^{2}n(e^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -e^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-en'iæ, -os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ménoxénie.* Of Tourdes, irregular menstruation. [A, 322.]

MENS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}nz(mans). Gen., *men'tis.* See Mind.—**Non compos mentis.** Of unsound mind; a legal phrase used to denote a condition intermediate between idiocy and lunacy, with delusions in which the patient's self-control is destroyed. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 108 (D, 38).]

MENS (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2. A place near Grenoble, in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MENSA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n'sa^3. Ger., *Tisch.* 1. A table. 2. The upper plane of the molars. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MENSALIS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}n-sa(sa^3)'li^{2}s. See Trapezius.

MENSCH (Ger.), n. Me^{2}nsh. See Man (1st def.).—**M'enähnlich.** See Anthropoid.

MENSCHENBLATTERN (Ger.), n. Me^{2}nsh'e^{2}n-bla^{3}t-te^{2}rn. See Small-pox.—**Gutartige M.** See Euphlogia.

MENSES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Me^{2}n(man)'sez(se^{2}s). Gr., μῆνες (pl. of μήν, a month). Fr., *règles, menstrues.* Ger., *Monatsreinigung, Menstruen.* It., *mestruo, mestrui.* Sp., *menstruos, reglas.* Syn.: *catamenia.* The periodical bloody discharge of menstruation.—**M. albi.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. anomali.** M. showing any deviation from the normal type.—**M. decolores.** Ger., *missfarbige Monatsreinigung.* Watery m.—**M. deficientes.** M. deficient in quantity.—**M. devii.** See *Vicarious* menstruation.—**M. dolorifici.** See Dysmenorrhœa.—**M. immodica.** See Menorrhagia.—**M. per alia loca erumpentes.** Of Stahl, see *Vicarious* menstruation.—**M. præcoces.** Precocious menstruation.—**M. stillantes.** Syn.: *stillicidium uteri.* A persistent discharge of blood from the uterus. The term has been loosely applied to non-menstrual bloody discharges from the womb.—**M. viis insolitis.** Of Stahl, see *Vicarious* menstruation.

MENSTRUA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me^{2}n(man)'stru^2(stru^4)-a^3. The menses.—**M. alba.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**M. difficilia, M. dolorosa.** See Dysmenorrhœa.—**M. exigua.** Scanty menstruation.—**M. immodica, M. superflua.** See Menorrhagia.—**M. vicaria.** See *Vicarious* menstruation.

MENSTRUAL, adj. Me^{2}n'stru^2-'l. Lat., *menstruus* (from *mensis*, a month). Fr., *menstruel.* 1. Pertaining to menstruation. 2. In botany, lasting for a month. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

MENSTRUATE, v. intr. Me^{2}n'stru^2-at. Lat., *menstruare* (from *menstruus*, belonging to a month). Fr., *être menstruée, avoir les règles.* Ger., *menstruiren.* It., *mestruare.* Sp., *menstruar.* To be in process of menstruation.

MENSTRUATIO (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n(man)-stru^2(stru^4)-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See Menstruation.—**M. alba.** Ger., *missfarbige Menstruation.* A menstrual flow which is either colorless or only feebly stained with blood.—**M. anomala.** See Menses *anomali*.—**M. difficilis, M. dolorifica.** See Dysmenorrhœa.—**M. impedita.** 1. Scanty menstruation. 2. Retention of the menses.—**M. membranacea.** See *Membranous* dysmenorrhœa.—**M. nimia.** See Menorrhagia.—**M. per insolitas vias.** See *Vicarious* menstruation.—**M. præcox.** Precocious menstruation.—**M. recidiva.** A recurrence of the menstrual flow after its cessation.—**M. retenta.** Retention of the menses.—**M. serotina.** See *Serotine* menstruation.—**M. suppressa.** See Amenorrhœa.—**M. vicaria.** See *Vicarious* menstruation.

MENSTRUATION, n. Me^{2}n-stru^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *menstruatio.* Fr., *m., éruption des règles.* Ger., *M., Monatsblutfluss, Monatsreinigung.* It., *mestruazione.* Sp., *menstruación.* A periodical congestion of the generative organs of the human female during the years intervening between the attainment of perfection by those organs at puberty and their decline at the "change of life," usually occurring once in every four weeks (except during pregnancy and lactation) and accompanied by a discharge of blood from the uterus, together with certain changes in the mucous membrane lining that organ.—**Ectopic m., M. déviée** (Fr.). See *Vicarious m.*—**M'sbefördernd** (Ger.). See Emmenagogue.—**M'sende** (Ger.). See Menopause.—**M'slehre** (Ger.). See Emmenology.—**M'sverhaltung** (Ger.). See Ischomenia.—**Metrorrhagic m.** See Menorrhagia.—**Serotine m.** Lat., *menstruatio serotina.* M. after the age at which the function commonly ceases.—**Supernumerary m.** Fr., *règles surnuméraires.* A term for certain phenomena which take place in some women at about the middle of a menstrual interval, supposed to be indicative of utero-ovarian congestion, and sometimes accompanied by a slight flow of blood. [A, 15.]—**Supplementary m.** Fr., *règles supplémentaires.* An incomplete form of vicarious m. in which the abnormal hæmorrhage is accompanied by a very slight menstrual flow. [A, 15.]—**Vicarious m.** Lat., *paramenia erroris, menstruatio vicaria.* Fr., *m. compensatrice, m. déviée, m. ectopique.* Ger., *vikariirende M.* A hæmorrhage from some other part than the genital tract, due to the menstrual effort and unaccompanied by any true menstrual discharge. The term is occasionally applied to vicarious discharges that are not bloody (*e. g.*, a flow of milk from the mammary gland). Cf. *Supplementary m.*

MENSTRUE (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-stru^6. See Menstruum; in the pl., *m's*, see Menses.

MENSTRUOUS, adj. Me^{2}n'stru^2-u^{3}s. 1. Menstruating (in the sense of being subject to menstruation). [A, 42.] 2. Menstruating at the time. 3. Of a menstrual nature (*e. g.*, m. blood). 4. Soiled with menstrual blood (*e. g.*, a m. rag). 5. In botany, see Menstrual (2d def.).

MENSTRUUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}n(man)'stru^2(stru^4)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *menstruus*, belonging to a month. Fr., *menstrue* (1st def.). Ger., *M.* (1st def.). 1. A liquid in which anything is dissolved; a solvent or a liquid excipient. 2. In the pl., *menstrua*, the menses.—**M. auri.** Of the ancients, see nitro-hydrochloric acid.

MENSTRUUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}n(man)'stru^2(stru^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mensis*, a month. See Menstrual.

MENSURATEUR (Fr.), n. Ma^{3}n^2-su^6-ra^3-tu^{5}r. An instrument or apparatus for measuring. [*a*, 48.]—**M. externe du col de l'utérus.** See Cervimètre.

MENSURATION, n. Me^{2}n-su^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *mensuratio* (from *mensurare*, to measure). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M., Messung.* The act of measuring; one of the steps in physical diagnosis for the purpose of obtaining information as to either the relative or the absolute dimensions (externally) of parts, as in craniometry, etc.

MENTA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}n'ta^3. 1. See Mentha. 2. See Penis.

MENTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}nt'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From *mentum*, the chin, and ἄγρα, a catching. Ger., *Bartflechte, Kinnflechte.* It.,

Sp., *m.* 1. See SYCOSIS and SYCOSIS *parasitaria.* 2. An incorrect term for mentulagra. [G.]—**M. infantum.** See FAVUS.—**M. parasitica.** See *Parasitic* SYCOSIS.—**M. Plinii.** Of Pliny, a kind of impetigo once prevalent in Rome. [G.]

MENTAGROPHYTE (Fr.), n. Ma³n²-ta³-gro-fet. From *mentum*, the chin, ἄγρα, a catching, and φυτόν, a plant. See MICROSPORON *mentagrophytes.*

MENTAL, adj. Me²n't'l. Lat., *mentalis* (from *mens*, the mind). Pertaining to the mind.

MENTAL, adj. Me²n't'l. Lat., *mentalis* (from *mentum*, the chin). Pertaining to the chin. [L, 343.]

MENTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Me²nt-a(a³)'li²s. See MENTAL; as a n., see LEVATOR *labii inferioris.*

MENTATION, n. Me²n-ta'shu³n. The exercise of the faculties of the mind. [α, 48.]

MENTHA (Lat.), n. f. Me²n'tha³. Fr., *menthe.* Ger., *Minze, Münze.* It., Sp., *menta.* Mint; a genus of strong-scented herbs, with the flowers in dense verticils, belonging to the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ.* The *Mentheæ* (Fr., *menthées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Schizogynæ*; of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Menthoideæ*, containing *M., Lycopus, Preslia*, etc.; and of Lindley, a suborder of the *Lamiaceæ.* The *Menthideæ* of Lindley are the *Mentheæ* of Endlicher. The *Menthoideæ* are: Of Bentham (1833), a tribe of the *Labiatæ*; of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Pogostemeæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Satureineæ.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum menthæ crispæ** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Oil of m. crispa.*—**Ætheroleum menthæ piperitæ** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Ætheroleum menthæ viridis.** See *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Aqua menthæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Aqua menthæ piperitæ.*—**Aqua menthæ crispæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de menthe crépue.* Ger., *Krauseminzwasser.* A preparation made by treating 1 part of crisped-mint leaves with 5 parts [Finn. Ph.], 15 [Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph.], 20, or a sufficient amount [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.] of water, thus obtaining 2 parts [Finn. Ph.], 5 [Hung. Ph.], 10 [Dan. Ph.], 6⅔ [Netherl. Ph.], 7 [Swed. Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.] of distillate; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of crisped mint in 3,000 parts of warm water [Russ. Ph.], or $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 part of the oil in $2\frac{7}{10}$ of alcohol and 1,000 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqua menthæ piperitæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]. Fr., *eau distillée de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolat de menthe poivrée.* Ger., *Pfefferminzwasser.* Sp., *agua de menta piperita* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *aqua de m. piperita* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua menthæ* [Belg, Ph.], *hydrolatum menthæ piperitæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Peppermint-water; a preparation made by saturating 4 parts of cotton with 2 of oil of peppermint, and percolating with water under pressure till 1,000 parts of filtered liquid are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; by distilling 1½ fl. drachm of oil of peppermint with 1½ gallon of water until 1 gallon of distillate is obtained [Br. Ph.]; by dissolving 1 part of oil in 2,000 of warm water [Russ. Ph.]; by distilling the fresh tops of the plant with water, so that 1 part of peppermint tops gives 1 of distillate [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]; or by distilling the leaves of the plant so that 1 part with 5 parts of water gives 2 parts [Finn. Ph.], or with 15 of water gives 5 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (10 [Dan. Ph.]), or with 20 or a sufficient amount gives 6⅔ parts [Netherl. Ph.] ([Swed. Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph.]) of product. The Finnish Military Ph. has also a preparation called aqua menthæ piperitæ extemporanea, made by dissolving 2 drops of oil of peppermint in 100 grammes of water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosa** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of peppermint-leaves with 1 part of alcohol and 10 parts of water, so as to obtain 5 [Ger. Ph.] (or with 2 of alcohol and 20 of water, so as to obtain 10 [Swiss Ph.]) of distillate; or by dissolving 1 part of peppermint-oil in 144 parts of alcohol and 432 of water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqua menthæ viridis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *hydrolat* (ou *eau distillée*) *de menthe verte.* Ger., *Grüneminzenwasser, Römischminzwasser.* A preparation consisting of 2 parts of oil of spearmint dissolved in water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of 1 part of oil of spearmint distilled with water till the distillate reaches about 1,000 parts. One gallon, or 75,000 grains, represents 1¼ fl. drachm, or from 75 to 80 grains, of the oil. [B.]—**Conserva (foliorum) menthæ.** Fr., *conserve de menthe crépue.* A conserve consisting of 1 part of fresh crisped mint and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia menthæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Spiritus menthæ.*—**Essentia menthæ crispæ.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de menthe crépue* (1st def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of m. crispa.* 2. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of crisped mint with 8 parts of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia menthæ piperitæ.** Fr., *alcoolé de menthe poivrée concentré* (1st def.). 1. Of the Br. Ph., see under *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.* 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of* PEPPERMINT. 3. See *Tinctura menthæ piperitæ.*—**Essentia menthæ viridis.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de menthe verte.* Essence of spearmint; a preparation made by dissolving 13 parts of spearmint-oil in 800 of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Folia menthæ** [Ger. Ph.]. The leaves of *M. piperita.* [B.]—**Folia menthæ crispæ** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Krauseminzblätter.* Syn.: *m. crispa* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. The leaves of *M. crispa*, and [Dan. Ph. and Russ. Ph.] of *M. crispata* also. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia menthæ piperitæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *M. piperita* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. The leaves of *M. piperita* (the cultivated plant [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Herba menthæ piperitæ** [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *piperis sapore*, seu *piperitidis*, seu *piperitis*). See *M. piperita* (2d def.).—**Hydrolatum menthæ piperitæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua menthæ piperitæ.*—**M. acuta.** See *M. viridis* (1st def.).—**M. adspersa.** Fr., *menthe citronelle.* A species used as an antispasmodic, tonic, carminative, and stomachic. [B, 173 (α, 35).] Cf. *M. citrata.*—**M. alba.** See *M. rotundifolia* (1st def.).—**M. aquatica.** Fr., *menthe aquatique* (ou *rouge*, ou *à grenouilles*), *riolet, baume d'eau* (ou *de rivière*), *bonhomme de rivière.* Ger., *Bachminze, Wasserminze, Fischminze, rothe Minze.* 1. Fish mint, capitate mint; a species growing in ditches and along streams. Its herb, *herba menthæ aquaticæ* (seu *menthæ rubræ*), *herba balsamica* (seu *balsami*) *palustris*, has a balsamic, somewhat unpleasant odor, and is not often used medicinally, its properties being milder than those of other species. [B, 173, 180, 215 (α, 35).] 2. See BALLOTA *nigra brevidentata.* See also *M. crispa* (1st def.).—**M. arvensis.** Fr., *menthe* (ou *baume*) *des champs.* Ger., *Ackerminze.* Corn (or field) mint; a species having the odor of decayed cheese. Its herb, *herba menthæ equinæ* (seu *menthæ silvestris*, seu *calaminthæ aquaticæ*), is sometimes gathered in place of *Mentha pulegium*, though it is milder in its properties. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. arvensis glabrata.** Chinese peppermint; one of the mints yielding menthol. [B, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. arvensis javanica.** See *M. austriaca.*—**M. arvensis piperascens.** Fr., *menthe du Japon.* Japanese peppermint; a variety yielding menthol. [B. 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. australis.** A true mint abounding in Australia and Tasmania, which yields an oil somewhat coarser than the best samples of ordinary oil of peppermint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 39).]—**M. austriaca.** A species having leaves with a strongly pungent taste, like those of *M. piperita.* The oil obtained from them is used in China as an application to the head in sunstroke. The leaves are probably used as a tea in Japan. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 39).]—**M. balsamea.** The *M. piperita officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. balsamina.** See *M. gentilis.*—**M. caballina.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. calamintha.** See CALAMINTHA *officinalis.*—**M. canadensis.** Horsemint, wild mint; a grayish species with lanceolate leaves, found growing in muddy places in North America. It has the odor of pennyroyal, but is less aromatic. [B, 34, 215 (α, 35).]—**M. cataria.** See NEPETA *cataria.*—**M. cervina.** Fr., *menthe des cerfs.* The *Preslia cervina.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. citrata.** 1. Of Willdenow, see *M. adspersa.* 2. Of Ehrhardt, the bergamot mint; a sweet, odorous variety of *M. aquatica.* [B, 173, 215, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. crispa.** Fr., *menthe crépue* (ou *frisée*), *baume frisé* (1st def.). Ger., *Krauseminze, Hausminze.* 1. Of Linnæus, the curled crisp, crisped (or cross) mint; according to Bentham and Gray, a variety of *M. aquatica.* 2. Of Rivinus, the *M. silvestris crispa.* 3. Of Roth, the *M. viridis crispa.* [B, 173, 180, 215, 314 (α, 35).] 4. See *M. silvestris nemorosa.* 5. Of the Austr., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Ph's, the leaves of *M. crispa* (1st def.).—**M. crispata.** See *M. viridis crispa.*—**M. crispa verticillata.** The *M. sativa*, especially *M. sativa crispa et pilosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. cruciata.** See *M. crispa* (1st def.).—**M. dentata.** 1. Of Roth, the *M. sativa crispa et pilosa.* 2. Of Mönch, the *M. sativa crispa et glabra.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Menthæ herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *M. piperita.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. equina.** See under *M. arvensis.*—**M. felina.** See NEPETA *cataria.*—**M. fragrans.** See *M. rotundifolia.*—**M. gentilis.** Fr., *menthe apparantée* (ou *commune*, ou *des jardins*, ou *romaine*), *herbe du cœur.* Ger., *Gartenminze, Balsamminze, Edelminze, Gartenbalsam.* 1. Of Linnæus, garden (or red, or balsam) mint, garden balsam; a species resembling *M. arvensis* (with which it is identified by Bentham) and *M. sativa.* The herb, *herba menthæ balsaminæ* (seu *nobilis*), is strongly aromatic and fragrant. 2. Of Smith and Sole, the *M. sativa glabra.* [B, 64, 173, 180, 315 (α, 35).]—**M. glabrata.** Smooth mint, the *M. piperita officinalis.*—**M. gratissima.** See *M. silvestris nemorosa.*—**M. hirsuta.** Ger., *rauhhaarige Minze.* Hairy mint, a variety of *M. aquatica.* [B, 64, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. incana.** See *M. silvestris mollissima.*—**M. javanica.** See *M. austriaca.*—**M. laxiflora.** Australian forest mint, a species found in Victoria and New South Wales, yielding an oil like peppermint-oil. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. longifolia.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. montana.** See CALAMINTHA *officinalis.*—**M. nemorosa.** See *M. silvestris nemorosa.*—**M. nepeta.** See NEPETA *cataria.*—**M. nobilis.** See *M. gentilis.*—**M. officinalis.** See *M. piperita.*—**M. palustris.** 1. Of Lamarck, see *M. aquatica.* 2. Of Mönch and others, see *M. sativa.*—**M. parviflora.** See *M. sativa parviflora.*—**M. piperita.** Fr., *menthe poivrée.* Ger., *Pfefferminze, Pfefferminzkraut* (2d def.), *englische Minze.* Sp., *menta piperita* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *folia* (*herba*) *menthæ piperitæ* (2d def.). 1. The common peppermint, brandy mint; a species with the leaves stalked and more or less smooth, and the flowers in an oblong, obtuse terminal spike, much cultivated as a source of oil of peppermint. Some authors distinguish two varieties—*M. piperita officinalis* and *M. piperita Langii*, the second differing from the first in being more hairy, while Bentham thinks the *M. piperita* itself may be regarded as a variety of *M. hirsuta.* 2. In the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of the foregoing species; a pleasant aromatic stimulant, much employed as a carminative, antispasmodic, and as an agreeable adjuvant to nauseating or harsh medicines. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. piperita Langii.** A rough, hairy variety of *M. piperita.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. piperita officinalis.** See under *M. piperita.*—**M. piperitis sapore.** Of the London Ph., 1721, *M. piperita.* [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**M. præcox.** An entirely smooth variety of *M. arvensis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. pratensis.** A species belonging to the group having the flowers in axillary whorls. It otherwise resembles *M. viridis.* [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**M. pulegium.** Fr., *menthe-pouliot* [Fr. Cod.], *pouliot* (*royal*), *peliot, herbe aux puces* (ou *Saint-Laurent*), *dictamne de Virginie, alvolon, fénérotet.* Ger., *Polei, gemeiner Polei, Poleiminze, Flohkraut, Herzminzkraut.* Pennyroyal, flea mint, organs, organy, pudding grass; a species with a peculiar odor less pleasant than that of peppermint. The herb, *herba* (seu *summitates*) *pulegii* (*hortensis*, seu *angustifolii*), *herba menthæ pulegii* (seu *balsamica rubra*), was in high repute among the ancients, but is now rarely used except empirically in uterine disorders. The distilled water of pennyroyal is carminative and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. romana.** 1. See *M. viridis* (1st def.). 2. See CHRYSANTHEMUM *balsamita.*—**M. rotundifolia.** Fr., *menthe ronde* (ou *simple*, ou *de cheval*), *bonhomme, baume sauvage, menthastre.* Ger., *rundblättrige Minze.*

1. Of Linnæus, the apple-mint, or round-leaved mint; an agreeably aromatic species (often regarded as a variety of *M. viridis*). The herb. *herba menthæ rotundifoliæ* (seu *menthæ silvestris folio rotundiore*, seu *menthæ albæ*), is official in southern Europe. 2. Of Sole, a variety of *M. silvestris* (1st def.). [B, 173, 180, 215, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. royleana.** A species much used by the hill people of the Himalayas. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. rubra.** 1. Of Smith, the *M. sativa glabra.* 2. Of Miller, the *M. adspersa.* 3. Of Sole, the *M. gentilis* (1st def.). [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 4. See under *M. aquatica.*—**M. saracenica.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *balsamita.*—**M. sativa.** Fr., *menthe cultivée* (ou *romaine*), *baume à salade.* Ger., *Gartenminze, gezähmte* (oder *zahme*) *Minze, Frauenminze, Herzminze.* Whorled water (or hairy, or garden) mint, a species growing by damp roadsides, all varieties of which are used under the names of *herba menthæ verticillatæ* and *herba menthæ crispæ verticillatæ.* [B, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa crispa et glabra.** A variety of *M. sativa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa crispa et pilosa.** A variety of *M. sativa*, used more than the other varieties. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa glabra.** A glabrate variety of *M. sativa.* [B, 180, 215 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa hirsuta.** A variety of *M. sativa*, thickly beset with hairs. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sativa parviflora.** Austrian mint; a small-flowered variety of *M. sativa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris.** Fr., *menthe sauvage, chevaline.* Ger., *Waldminze, Pferdeminze, Rossminze, wilde Minze, wilder Balsam.* 1. Horsemint, brook (or wild, or water) mint; a species of coarse habit and with hairy leaves and very dense flower spikes. According to some, it is the mint of the Scriptures. 2. Of Sole, a variety of *M. rotundifolia* (1st def.). 3. The *M. arvensis.* 4. The *M. silvestris vulgaris.* [B, 77, 173, 180, 215, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris, var. albida.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. silvestris candicans.** A variety of *M. silvestris* having leaves with a short whitish-gray pubescence on both surfaces. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris crispa.** One of the crisp mints; a variety of *M. silvestris*, used instead of *M. aquatica*, though not especially active. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris glabrata.** A variety of *M. silvestris*, having the leaves smooth on their upper and silky on their lower surface. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris mollissima.** Hoary mint, Persian mint; a variety of *M. silvestris.* The leaves are used in the East as an astringent. [B, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris nemorosa.** Ger., *Hainminze.* Egyptian (or wood) mint; a species cultivated in gardens in Europe, and found in the shops under the name of *herba menthæ crispæ.* It has little medicinal virtue. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris vulgaris.** The ordinary variety of *M. silvestris*, the strong-smelling herb of which —*herba menthæ caballinæ* (seu *equinæ*, seu *longifoliæ*, seu *silvestris*)—was formerly much employed. [B, 180; a, 35.] —**M. spicata.** See *M. viridis.*—**M. suaveolens.** See *M. rotundifolia.*—**M. tenuis.** See *M. viridis.*—**M. tomentosa.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. undulata.** See *M. silvestris crispa.*—**M. verticillata.** 1. See *M. sativa* and *M. sativa crispa et pilosa.* 2. See *M. viridis.* —**M. villosa.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**M. viridis.** Fr., *menthe verte* (ou *romaine*, ou *à epi*, ou *de Notre-Dame*). Ger., *grüne* (oder *römische*) *Minze.* Sp., *menta* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *herba menthæ acutæ* (seu *romanæ*) (2d def.). Spearmint, garden (or mackerel) mint; a species regarded by Bentham as a variety of *M. silvestris.* Its virtues, like those of *M. piperita*, depend upon a volatile oil (*oleum menthæ viridis*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of *M.* [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. viridis crispa.** Ger., *gekrauste Minze.* One of the crisp or curled mints; a variety of *M. viridis*, the herb of which is used as *herba menthæ crispæ.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** See *M. silvestris vulgaris.*—**Morsuli menthæ piperitæ.** See *Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.*—**Oil of m. crispa.** Lat., *oleum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *ætheroleum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], seu *essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *menthæ crispæ.* Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de menthe crépue.* Ger., *Krauseminzöl.* Sp., *esencia de menta* [Sp. Ph.]. Oil of crisped mint; prepared by distillation from the fresh leaves of the mint [Belg. Ph.], the dried leaves and flower tops [Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], or the herb [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum menthæ piperitæ, Oleum menthæ crispæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Oil of m. crispa.*—**Oleum menthæ crispæ infusum.** Fr., *huile de menthe crépue par infusion.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of crisped mint with 2 parts of olive-oil, and expressing; or by boiling together equal parts of the two substances till the moisture is consumed, and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum menthæ piperitæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.] (**æthereum**). Fr., *huile* (*essentielle*) *de menthe poivrée.* See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Oleum menthæ viridis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (**æthereum**). Fr., *huile essentielle de menthe verte.* See *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Pastilli (cum oleo volatile** [Fr. Cod.]) **menthæ piperitæ** [Swiss Ph.], **Rotulæ menthæ piperitæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.*—**Sirupus menthæ** [Ger. Ph.] (**piperitæ** [Russ. Ph.]). See *Syrupus menthæ.*—**Spiritus menthæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *d'essence de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.], *esprit de menthe* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de menthe.* Syn.: *essentia menthæ* [Belg. Ph.]. A general term for preparations of the various kinds of mint made by dissolving 1 part of the oil in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], or in 49 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus menthæ crispæ.** Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de menthe crépue.* Ger., *Krauseminzgeist.* A preparation made by distilling a 28-per-cent. spirit from 1 part of *M. crispa* and 4 parts of 20-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus menthæ piperitæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de menthe poivrée.* Ger., *Pfefferminzgeist.* Sp., *alcohol de menta piperita* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *spiritu de m. piperita* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia menthæ piperitæ* [Br. Ph.]. Spirit of peppermint; a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of oil of peppermint in 90 of alcohol, adding 1 part of coarsely powdered leaves and tops of peppermint, macerating 24 hours, filtering, and washing with alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.] or by dissolving 1 part of the oil in 9 [Ger. Ph.] (19 [Roum. Ph.]), 33⅓ [Swiss Ph.], or 49 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of alcohol; or 1 part of oil in 4 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph. (*Essentia*)], or in 49 of alcohol [Br. Ph. (*Spiritus*)]; or by macerating 3 parts of peppermint-leaves in 10 of alcohol with 20 of water so as to obtain 12 parts of distillate [Austr. Ph.] (in 12 of alcohol with 18 to 24 of water so as to obtain 12 of distillate [Gr. Ph.]); or by macerating 12 parts of the fresh flowering herb in 24 of dilute alcohol so as to obtain 12 of distillate [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus menthæ viridis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*, ou *essence*) *de menthe verte.* Spirit of spearmint, made from spearmint in precisely the same way as the spiritus menthæ piperitæ is made from peppermint. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Syrupus menthæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de menthe poivrée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *sirupus menthæ* [Ger. Ph.], *sirupus menthæ piperitæ* [Russ. Ph.]. Syrup of peppermint; a preparation made by macerating 10 parts of peppermint-leaves in 5 parts of alcohol with 50 of water [Ger. Ph.] (infusing 10 parts of peppermint-leaves in 50 of boiling water [Swiss Ph.]), straining or filtering, and adding 60 [Ger. Ph.] (65 [Swiss Ph.]) parts of sugar and filtering; or by dissolving 180 parts of sugar in 100 of peppermint-water [Fr. Cod.] (655 of sugar in 345 of the water [Belg. Ph.] or 18 of sugar in 10 of the water [Russ. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus menthæ crispæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de menthe crépue.* A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the leaves of crisped mint with 15 of boiling water and dissolving in this 18 parts of sugar to 10 of filtered colature [Ger. Ph.], or by simply dissolving 18 parts of sugar in 10 of the water of crisped mint [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus menthæ piperitæ.** See *Syrupus menthæ.*—**Tabellæ menthæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.*—**Tinctura cum oleo volatile menthæ piperitæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus menthæ.*—**Tinctura menthæ crispæ.** See *Essentia menthæ crispæ* (2d def.).—**Tinctura menthæ piperitæ** [Russ. Ph., T. A.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de menthe poivrée.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of chopped peppermint-leaves and 1 of oil of peppermint with 20 of strong alcohol for 3 days, pressing out, and filtering [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of peppermint-leaves with 5 of dilute alcohol for a week [T. A.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)]. See also *Essentia menthæ piperitæ* and *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.*—**Tinctura menthæ viridis.** See *Essentia menthæ viridis.*—**Trochisci menthæ piperitæ** [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de menthe, pastilles de menthe à la goutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tabellæ menthæ* [Belg. Ph.], *pastilli* (*cum oleo volatili* [Fr. Cod.]) *menthæ piperitæ* [Swiss Ph.], *rotulæ menthæ piperitæ* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of peppermint-oil with 78 [U. S. Ph.] (152 [Russ. Ph.], 100 [Swed. Ph.]) of powdered sugar, and 6 (or a sufficient amount) of tragacanth mucilage, made into lozenges weighing 1 gramme each [Russ. Ph.]; or of 8 parts of peppermint-oil with 15 each of powdered gum arabic and powdered tragacanth, 962 of powdered sugar, and a sufficient amount of water, made into 1-gramme lozenges [Belg. Ph.]; or of 10 of peppermint-oil, 100 of gum-arabic mucilage, and 1,000 of powdered sugar made into 1-gramme tablettes, or of 5 of the oil, 125 of water, and 1,000 of granulated sugar made into pastilles [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



MENTHA VIRIDIS. [A, 327.]

MENTHASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²nth-a²st(a³st)ʹru³m(ru⁴m). Of Matthæus, the *Mentha silvestris.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Herba menthastri.** The herb of *Mentha silvestris vulgaris, Mentha viridis crispa*, or *Mentha rotundifolia.* [B, 95 (a, 38), 180 (a, 35).]

MENTHE (Fr.), n. Ma³n²t. See MENTHA.—**Alcoolat de m. crépue.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *crispæ.*—**Alcoolat de m. poivrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Alcoolat de m. verte.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Alcoolé de m. crépue.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *crispæ* (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de m. poivrée.** See *Tinctura* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Alcoolé de m. poivrée concentré.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *piperitæ* (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de m. verte.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Alcoolé d'essence de m.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ.—**Conserve de m. crépue.** See *Conserva* MENTHÆ.—**Eau de m. crépue.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *crispæ.*—**Eau de m. poivrée.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Eau de m. verte.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Eau distillée de m. poivrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Eau distillée de m. verte.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Esprit de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ.—**Esprit de m. crépue.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *crispæ.*—**Esprit de m. poivrée.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Esprit de m. verte.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Essence de m.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ.—**Essence de m. anglaise.** A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of sodium carbonate in 500 of dilute alcohol, adding 15 of oil of peppermint, and coloring with spinach-leaves. [B, 38 (a, 38).]—**Essence de m. poivrée.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ* and *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Essence de m. verte.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *viridis* and *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Huile de m. crépue par infu-**

sion. See *Oleum* MENTHÆ *crispæ infusum.*—**Huile de m. poivrée.** See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Huile essentielle de m. crêpue.** See *Oil of* MENTHA *crispa.*—**Huile essentielle de m. poivrée.** See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Huile essentielle de m. verte.** See *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Huile volatile de m. (poivrée)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Huile volatile de m. verte.** See *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Hydrolat de m. crêpue.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *crispæ.*—**Hydrolat de m. poivrée.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Hydrolat de m. verte.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Hydrolé de m., Infusion de m.** A preparation made by infusing 30 grammes of peppermint in 360 of boiling water, and straining; or by infusing 10 grammes each of dried peppermint and licorice in water enough to make a litre of infusion. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Tisane de m.*—**M. à bouquets.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. à grenouilles.** See MENTHA *aquatica.*—**M. anglaise.** See MENTHA *piperita.*—**M. au chat.** The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. citronelle.** See MENTHA *adspersa.*—**M. crêpue.** See MENTHA *crispa.*—**M. cultivée.** See MENTHA *sativa.*—**M. de chat.** The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. de cheval.** See MENTHA *rotundifolia.*—**M. de Notre-Dame.** See MENTHA *viridis.*—**M. des cerfs.** See MENTHA *cervina.*—**M. du Japon.** See MENTHA *arvensis piperascens.*—**M. frisée.** See MENTHA *crispa.*—**M. grecque, M. Notre-Dame.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *balsamita.*—**M. poivrée** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering tops of *Mentha piperita.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M.-pouliot** [Fr. Cod.]. See MENTHA *pulegium.*—**M. romaine.** See MENTHA *gentilis,* MENTHA *sativa,* and MENTHA *viridis.*—**M. rouge.** See MENTHA *aquatica.*—**M. sauvage.** See MENTHA *silvestris.*—**M. simple.** See MENTHA *rotundifolia.*—**M. verte** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering tops of *Mentha viridis.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oléosaccharure de m., Oléosucre de m. poivrée, Oléule de m. crêpue.** See *Oil of* MENTHA *crispa.*—**Oléule de m. poivrée.** See *Oil of* PEPPERMINT.—**Oléule de m. verte.** See *Oil of* SPEARMINT.—**Pastilles de m. (à la goutte)** [Fr. Cod.] (ou poivrée). See *Trochisci* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Sirop de m. crêpue.** See *Syrupus* MENTHÆ *crispæ.*—**Sirop de m. poivrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* MENTHÆ.—**Tablettes de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (poivrée). See *Trochisci* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Teinture de m. crêpue.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *crispæ* (2d def.).—**Teinture de m. poivrée.** See *Tinctura* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**Teinture de m. verte.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *viridis.*—**Teinture d'essence de m. poivrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ.—**Tisane de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de menta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of mint-leaves in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.] (in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MENTHENE, n. Me[2]nth-en. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}$, boiling at 165° C. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MENTHOL [Br. Ph.], n. Me[2]nth'o[2]l. From *mentha,* mint. Lat., *mentholum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* It., *m., mentolo.* Sp., *mentol* [Mex. Ph.]. Peppermint camphor; an iso-alcohol, probably hydroxyhexahydroparacymene, $C_6[H.C_3H_7.H.H,H.H,H.OH,H.H,H.H] = C_{10}H_{20}O$, a colorless, crystalline, and lævogyrous substance, having the odor and taste of peppermint, solidifying at 40·3° C., melting at 42·2° C., and boiling at 212° C., sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and the oils. It is obtained by repeated distillation of Japanese oil of peppermint or [Br. Ph.] by cooling the oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha piperita* and *Mentha arvensis.* It acts as an antineuralgic, antiseptic, anæsthetic, and stimulant. [B, 3, 4, 5, 38, 93, 95, 125 (*a*, 14, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 307 (B).]—**M. pencil.** Ger., *M'stift.* M. melted and cast into a conical shape; used as an application to the skin. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Surgical m. pencil.** Ger., *chirurgischer M'stift.* A pencil made by melting cacao butter mixed with 2 or 3 per cent. of wax, adding m., and casting in glass tubes smeared on the inside with diluted glycerin. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MENTHONE, n. Me[2]nth'on. A ketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, an oxidation product obtained by heating menthol with acid bichromate solution. It occurs as a colorless mobile liquid of neutral reaction having a peppermint-like odor, and boiling at 206° C. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in carbon disulphide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]

MENTHYL, n. Me[2]nth'i[2]l. Fr., *menthyle.* Ger., *M.* The hypothetical radicle of menthol, $C_{10}H_{19}$.—**M. acetate.** A thick, strongly refractive liquid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_2 = C_{10}H_{19}O.C_2H_3O$, boiling at about 224° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. alcohol.** Menthol. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bromide.** A liquid, $C_{10}H_{19}Br$, decomposing when boiled. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. carbamate.** A substance, $C_{11}H_{21}NO_2 = C_{10}H_{19}O.CO.NH_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in thin prisms melting at 165° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. carbonate.** A substance, $C_{21}H_{38}O_3 = (C_{10}H_{19})_2CO_3$, occurring as a crystalline mass melting at 105° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chloride.** Ger., *Menthylchlorür.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{19}Cl$, having an agreeable, mace-like smell and a refreshing taste, boiling with decomposition at 204° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. iodide.** A light-yellow, heavy liquid, $C_{10}H_{19}I$, decomposing when heated with alcoholic potassium sulphide or ammonia. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. phenylcarbamate.** A substance, $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2 = C_{10}H_{19}O.CO.NH(C_6H_5)$, crystallizing from alcohol in silky needles melting at 111° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MENTIGO (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]nt-i(e)'go. Gen., *-ig'inis.* From *mentum,* the chin. 1. Of Columella, a kind of eruption or scab on lambs. 2. Mentagra. [*a*, 34.]

MENTISM, n. Me[2]nt'i[2]zm. Fr., *mentisme.* Of Baumes, a disordered expression of mental action in consequence of passion or a vivid imagination. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]

MENTO-BICORNEUS (Lat.), adj. Me[2]nt-o(o[3])-bi(bi[2])-ko[2]rn'e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *mentum,* the chin, *bis,* twice, and *cornu,* a horn. Pertaining to the chin and to the cornua of the hyoid bone; as a n., the genio-hyoideus muscle. [*a*, 48.]

MENTO-BREGMATIC, adj. Me[2]nt-o-bre[2]g-ma[2]t'i[2]k. From *mentum,* the chin, and *bregma* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the chin and to the bregma jointly; extending from the chin to the bregma. [*a*, 48.]

MENTO-CONDYLIAN, adj. Me[2]nt-o-ko[2]n-di[2]l'i[2]-a[2]n. From *mentum,* the chin, and *condyle* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the chin and to the condyles of the occipital bone. [*a*, 48.]

MENTO-GONIAL, adj. Me[2]nt-o-go[2]n'i[2]-a[2]l. From *mentum,* the chin, and γωνία, an angle. Connecting or pertaining to the gnathian and gonian. [L.]

MENTO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Me[2]nt''o(o[3])-hi(hu[6])-o[2]-i[2]d-(ed)'e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). An anomalous muscle which arises from the hyoid bone beneath the digastricus and passes upward to blend with the platysma myoides or to be inserted into the inferior maxilla. [L, 332.]

MENTO-LABIAL, adj. Me[2]nt-o-la'bi[2]-a[2]l. Lat., *mento-labialis* (from *mentum,* the chin, and *labium,* the lip). Fr., *m.-l.* Pertaining to or connected with the chin and the lip; as a n., see DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris.* [*a*, 17.]

MENTO-MASTOID, adj. Me[2]nt-o-ma[2]st'oid. From *mentum,* the chin, and *mastoid* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the chin and to the mastoid process. [*a*, 48.]

MENTO-MECKELIAN, adj. Me[2]nt-o-me[2]k-e[2]l'i[2]-a[2]n. From *mentum,* the chin, and *Meckel,* a German anatomist. Pertaining to a cartilage near the symphysis menti; described by Meckel. [L.]

MENTON (Fr.), n. Ma[3]n[2]-to[2]n[2]. 1. See MENTUM. 2. See MENTONE.

MENTONE (It.), n. Me[2]n-to'na. Fr., *Menton.* A climatic resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, near Nice, France. [L, 30, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MENTONNER (Fr.), n. Ma[3]n[2]-to[2]n-na. A place in the department of Haute-Savoy, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

MENTONNIER (Fr.), adj. Ma[3]n[2]-to-ne-a. From *mentum,* the chin. Pertaining to the chin. [*a*, 48.]

MENTONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ma[3]n[2]-to[2]n-ne-e[2]r. Ger., *Kinnbinde.* See *Galen's* BANDAGE.

MENTULA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]nt'u[2](u[4])-la[3]. See PENIS.

MENTULAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]nt-u[2]l(u[4]l)'a[2]g(a[3]g)-ra[3]. From *mentula,* the penis, and ἄγρα, a catching. Fr., *mentulagre, mal français.* 1. Priapism. [L, 135 (*a*, 34).] 2. Syphilis. [Grünfeld (A, 319 [*a*, 34]).]

MENTULOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]nt-u[2]l(u[4]l)-o(o[3])-ma(ma[3])'-ni[2]-a[3]. From *mentula,* the penis, and μανία, madness. See MASTURBATION.

MENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]nt'u[3]m(u[4]m). Fr., *menton.* 1. See CHIN. 2. In some orchids, a projection in front of the flowers, made by an extension of the foot of the column. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MENTZELIA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]nts-e[2]l'i[2]-a[3]. From *Mentzel,* a physician of Berlin. Fr., *mentzélie.* A genus of branching herbs of the *Loaseæ.* The *Mentzeliaceæ* (Fr., *mentzéliacées*) are the *Loasaceæ.* The *Mentzelieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of *Loaseæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. albicaulis.** A species found in Oregon and California. The seeds are made by the Indians into a kind of cake. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**M. aspera, M. hispida.** Fr., *mentzélie rude.* Sp., *zazale* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species containing a dark-brown, bitter, resinous acid, fat, gum, sugar, starch, etc. The root is drastic, and is used as an antiblennorrhagic and antisyphilitic. [B, 173; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168 (*a*, 35).]

MENYANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Men(man)-i[2](u[6])-a[2]nth(a[3]nth)'ez-(as). Gen., *-anth'is, -anth'œ.* From μήν, a month, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *ményanthe.* Ger., *Zottenblume.* The buck-bean; a genus of the *Gentianaceæ,* so called because of its reputed emmenagogue properties. The *Menyanthaceæ* (Fr., *ményanthacées*) of G. Don are an order of the *Corollæfloræ,* now regarded, under the name of *Menyantheæ* (Fr., *ményanthées*), or *Menyanthideæ,* as a section or tribe of the gentianworts. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Extractum menyanthæ** [Russ. Ph.] (seu **menyanthis** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). See *Extractum* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*—**Liquor menyanthis acidus** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts of extract of m. with 33 of tincture of m., and adding, with frequent shaking, 2 parts of Haller's acid elixir. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. americana.** See *M. verna.*—**M. indica.** Fr., *ményanthe de l'Inde.* See LIMNANTHEMUM *indicum.*—**M. minor.** Fr., *ményanthe petite.* A variety of *M. trifoliata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. palustris.** See *M. trifoliata.*—**M. paradoxa.** Fr., *ményanthe ondulée.* A variety of *M. trifoliata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. trifoliata.** Fr., *ményanthe* [Fr. Cod.] (*trifoliée*), *trèfle aquatique* (ou *de castor,* ou *de chèvre,* ou *des marais*). Ger., *dreiblättrige Zottenblume, Fieberklee, Bitterklee, Biberklee, Magenklee, Dreiblatt, Wiesenmangold.* The buck- (bog-, beck-, or brook-) bean, bog (marsh, or water) trefoil, bog hop (or nut); a trailing species growing in the northern hemisphere in marshy places or along streams. The entire plant (*herba trifolii fibrini* [Ger. Ph.]) is tonic, cathartic, and in large doses emetic, its virtues depending on a bitter principle (see MENYANTHIN). The leaves were formerly used in intermittent fever, rheumatic and scrofulous diseases, jaundice, and various cutaneous affections. In Lapland the roots are dried and mixed with meal for bread in times of scarcity. In Sweden and some other countries of Europe the leaves are used as a substitute for hops, though they lack the aroma of the latter. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. verna.** A small variety of *M. trifoliata.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Tinctura menyanthis** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the leaves of *M. trifoliata* with 5 of dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MENYANTHIN, n. Men-i^2-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. An amorphous, yellowish, turpentine-like substance, $C_{30}H_{48}O_{14}$, obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It has a sharp, bitter taste, is easily soluble in alcohol or hot water, soluble with difficulty in cold water, insoluble in ether, and melts at about 115° C. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MENYANTHOL, n. Men-i^2-anth'o^{2}l. A colorless heavy volatile liquid, C_8H_8O, obtained by treating menyanthin with dilute acid. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See MEIOSIS.

MÉPHITE (Fr.), n. Ma-fet. Of the old chemists, a product of the combustion of sulphur; also still more frequently a salt of carbonic acid with an excess of base. [A, 301 (*a*, 48).]—**M. martiale.** See IRON *carbonate.*

MEPHITIC, adj. Me^{2}f-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to noxious exhalations; pestilential. [*a*, 48.]

MEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}f-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *moufette* (1st def.). Ger., *Stickluft* (1st def.). 1. A poisonous exhalation. 2. The diseased condition (especially hydrothionæmia) produced by such exhalations. [A. 319 (*a*, 21).] 3. See MÉPHITE. 4. A genus of the family *Mustelidæ*.—**M. hepatica.** Gaseous hydrogen sulphide. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**M. mephitica.** Fr., *moufette*. The common skunk of North America. The odoriferous fluid from the anal glands is said to be remedial in hysteria, asthma, etc. [B, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. putorius.** Ger., *Skunk*. The little striped skunk; found in the southern United States and southward to Yucatan and Guatemala. Its peculiar secretion acts like that of *M. mephitica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MEPHITISM, n. Me^{2}f'i^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *méphitisme*. Ger., *Mephitismus*. See MEPHITIS (1st def.).

MER (Fr.), n. Mar. From *mare*, a sea. A sea.—**M. plasmatique.** Of Hayem, the clear spaces observed in a microscopical specimen of blood, which are simply portions of plasma that are free from corpuscles. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 20, 1885, p. 118.]

MERAMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4(a^3-u^4)-ro'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μέρος, a part, and *amaurosis* (*q. v.*). Partial amaurosis. [*a*, 48.]

MERAN (Ger.), n. Ma'ra^{3}n. A climatic resort in the Tyrol where there are whey-, kumyss-, and grape-cure establishments. [L. 30, 37, 87 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MERANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **MERANÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'iæ*, *-thes'eos* (*-is*). From μέρος, a part, and ἀναισθησία, want of feeling. Partial anæsthesia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERATROPHIA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From μέρος, a part, and ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. Fr., *mératrophie* (1st def.). Ger., *Gliederschwinden* (2d def.). 1. Partial atrophy. 2. Atrophy of a limb. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERCAPTAN, n. Mu^{6}r-ka^{2}p't'n. From *mercurio aptum*, or *mercurium captans*, because of the readiness with which m. combines with mercury. Fr., *m.* Syn.: *thio alcohol.* A sulphhydrate of an alcoholic radicle, $CnH_2n + {}_1SH$; *i. e.*, an alcohol in which a metal or radicle replaces the hydrogen of the sulphydryl in mercaptan; an alkylate in which sulphur takes the place of hydrogen. General formula: $(CnH_2n + {}_1S)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.] The m's are generally liquids of disagreeable garlicky odor, and almost insoluble in water. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**Diatomic m's.** A sulphureted gly ol; *i. e.*, a compound of a bivalent hydrocarbon with 2 molecules of SH, being thus equivalent to a glycol in which both atoms of oxygen are replaced by sulphur. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MERCAPTIDE, n. Mu^{6}r-ka^{2}pt'i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Mercaptid*. A compound, $\left.{C_4H_5 \atop M}\right\} S_2$, resulting from the action of mercaptan (or ethyl sulphydrate) on certain metallic oxides. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

MERCAPTOACETIC ACID, n. Mu^{6}r-ka^{2}pt''o-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. A substance, $CH_2(SH)CO\ OH$, occurring as a colorless oily liquid, of slight odor, and soluble in water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MERCUR (Ger.), n. Me^{2}r-kur'. See MERCURY.—**Ameisensaures M.** See MERCURY *formate.*—**M'cresyl.** An organo-metallic compound of mercury and cresyl. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**M'ethyl.** See MERCURY *ethyl.*

MERCURAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{6}r(me^{2}r)-ku^{2}r(ku^{4}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A univalent radicle, NH_2Hg', or ammonium in which an atom of bivalent mercury replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**M. chloride.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.

MERCURDIAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{6}r(me^{2}r)-ku^{2}r(ku^{4}r)-di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A bivalent radicle, $\left.{NH_3' \atop NH_3'}\right\rangle Hg =$ $(NH_3)_2Hg''$, consisting of a double molecule of ammonium in which an atom of bivalent mercury has replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**M. chloride.** Fusible white precipitate, $(NH_3)_2HgCl_2$. In commerce it often replaces ammoniated mercury (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 5, 10.]

MERCURE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-ku^{6}r. See MERCURY.—**Acétate (de deutoxide, ou de protoxide) de m.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**Ammoniure de m.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Antimoniate de m.** See MERCURY *antimonate.*—**Arséniate de m.** See MERCURY *arsenate.*—**Azotate basique de m.** See *Basic* MERCURY *nitrate.*—**Azotate de deutoxide de m.** See MERCURY *pernitrate.*—**Azotate de m.** See MERCURY *nitrate.*—**Azotate de protoxyde de m.** See MERCURY *protonitrate.*—**Azotate de protoxyde de m. cristallisé.** See AZOTATE *mercureux cristallisé.*—**Azotate de protoxyde de m. et d'ammoniaque.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate.*—**Bichlorure de m.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Bicyanure de m.** See MERCURY *cyanide.*—**Biiodure de m.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**Bioxyde de m.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide* and *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Bisulfure de m.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide* and *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Borate de m.** See *Boras* HYDRARGYRI.—**Bromure de m.** See MERCURY *bromide.*—**Carbonate de m.** See MERCURY *carbonate.*—**Chloramidure de m.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Chlorate de m.** See MERCURY *chlorate.*—**Chloro-iodure de m.** See MERCURY *chloriodide.*—**Chlorure de m.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Chlorure de m. et d'ammoniaque.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY and ALEMBROTH.—**Chromate de m.** See MERCURY *chromate.*—**Collutoire d'iodure de m.** A mixture of 12 parts of white honey and 1 part of mercury protiodide, used for ulceration of the throat. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**Cyanure de m.** See MERCURY *cyanide.*—**Cyanure de m. et de zinc.** See MERCURY *and zinc cyanide.*—**Décocté de m.** See *Aqua* MERCURII *cocta.*—**Décoction de m. composée.** See *Decoctum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Décoction de m. simple.** See *Aqua* MERCURII *cocta.*—**Deutochlorure de m., Deutohydrochlorate de m.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Deuto-iodate de m., Deuto-iodure de m.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**Deutomuriate de m.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Deutonitrate de m.** See MERCURY *pernitrate.*—**Deutonitrate de m. liquide.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Deutosulfate de m.** See MERCURY *sulphate* (2d def.).—**Deutosulfure de m.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide* and *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Deutoxyde de m.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide* and *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Éléocérolé d'oxide de m. rouge.** See BAUME *ophthalmique jaume.*—**Emplâtre de m. avec la ciguë.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI *cum conio.*—**Emplâtre de m. avec la ciguë et l'opium.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI *cum conio et opio.*—**Emplâtre de m. cicuté.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI *cum conio.*—**Emplâtre de m. composé.** See *Emplastrum ex* HYDRARGYRO (2d def.).—**Éthylure de m.** See MERCURY*ethyl.*—**Hydrochlorate de m. et d'ammoniaque.** See ALEMBROTH and *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Hydrocyanate de m.** See MERCURY *cyanide.*—**Hydrolé de deutochlorure de m.** See LIQUOR *mercurialis.*—**Hydrolé de m. nitraté.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Iodure double de m. et de plomb.** See LEAD *and mercury iodide.*—**Iodure rouge de m.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**Iodure vert de m.** See MERCURY *protiodide.*—**Liparolé de m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Liparolé de nitrate de m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Liparolé d'oxide de m. saturné.** See POMMADE *de Régent.*—**Liqueur d'azotate de m.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Liqueur de m.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**M. albumineux.** See MERCURY *albuminate.*—**M. alcalin.** See ÆTHIOPS *alcalisatus.*—**M. alcalisé.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta* and MERCURY *with magnesia.*—**M. animalisé.** See MERCURY *albuminate* and cf. MERCURIUS *animalis.*—**M. argental.** See *Argental* MERCURY.—**M. avec la craie.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta.*—**M. avec la magnésie.** See MERCURY *with magnesia.*—**M. bisulfuré.** See MERCURY *bisulphide.*—**M. calciné.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. cendré de Black.** A precipitate of mercurous oxide, obtained by acting on mercury nitrate with sodium carbonate. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. cendré de Mascati.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. charbonneux.** See ÆTHIOPS *graphiticus.*—**M. corallin.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. corné.** An old term for calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. cosmétique.** See MERCURIUS *cosmeticus.*—**M. crayeux.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta.*—**M. de mort, M. de vie.** 1. Powder of Algaroth (see under ANTIMONY *oxychloride*). [B, 2, 3.] 2. An old term for calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. d'Hahnemann.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate.*—**M. diaphorétique.** Of Van Helmont, a kind of mercury chloride; of others, a violet precipitate obtained by repeated sublimation of a mixture of mercury sulphide and ammonium nitrate. [B, 88 (*a*, 39).]—**M.-diphényl.** See MERCURY *diphenyl.*—**M. doux.** Calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [*a*, 38.]—**M. du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. See HYDRARGYRUM (2d def.).—**M. dulcifié.** An old term for calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. éteint.** See HYDRARGYRUM *extinctum.*—**M.-éthyle.** See MERCURY*ethyl.*—**M. ferré.** See HYDRARGYRUM *ferratum.*—**M. fulminant.** See MERCURY *fulminante.*—**M. gommeux.** See ÆTHIOPS *gummosus.*—**M. gommeux de Plenck.** Lat., *hydrargyrum gummosum Plenckii.* A mixture of 10 parts of mercury, 30 of gum arabic, and 4 of syrup of diacodium. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**M. hépatique.** Mercury sulphide impregnated with bitumen. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. magnésien.** See ÆTHIOPS *magnesiacus.*—**M.-monophényl, M.-phényl.** See MERCURY*phenyl.*—**M. précipité blanc.** 1. See *Ammoniated* MERCURY. 2. Calomel as obtained by the third method (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. précipité rouge.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**M. saccharaté, M. saccharin.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**M. soluble de Mascagni, M. soluble de Moscati.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. soluble d'Hahnemann.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate.*—**M. sulfuré.** See MERCURY *sulphide.*—**M. sulfuré rouge.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**M. sulfuré stibié.** See ÆTHIOPS *antimonialis.*—**M. végétal.** See *Vegetable* MERCURY.—**Muriate de m. corrosif.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Muriate de m. sous oxigéné.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Muriate de m. suroxigéné.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Nitrate acide de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis acidus.*—**Nitrate (de deutoxyde) de m.** See MERCURY *pernitrate.*—**Nitrate de m. liquide.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Nitre de m.** See MERCURY *protonitrate.*—**Onguent d'oxide rouge de m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxide rubri.*—**Oxychlorure ammoniacal de m.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Oxychlorure de m.** See MERCURY *oxychloride.*—**Oxyde de m.** See MERCURY *oxide.*—**Oxyde de m. par précipitation.** See *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Oxyde de m. par voie sèche.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Oxyde gris (ou noir) de m.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate* and *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Oxyde rouge de m.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Oxymuriate de m.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Oxysulfate de m.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*—**Peptonate de m.** See HY-

DRARGYRUM *peptonatum*.—**Perchlorure de m.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Periodure de m.** See MERCURY *periodide*.—**Peroxyde de m.** See MERCURY *binoxide*.—**Phosphure de m.** See MERCURY *phosphide*.—**Pilules de m. doux.** See *Pilulæ ex* MERCURIO *dulci*.—**Pilules de m. doux et de jalap.** See *Pilulæ ex* HYDRARGYRO *catharticæ*.—**Pilules de m. doux et de jalap composées.** See *Pilulæ laxantes cum* MERCURIO.—**Pilules de m. doux et de jalap savonneuses.** See *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *jalappinæ*.—**Pilules de protochlorure de m.** See *Pilulæ ex* MERCURIO *dulci*.—**Pilules de protochlorure de m. avec le soufre doré d'antimoine.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Pommade avec l'oxyde jaune de m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi flavi*.—**Pommade de biiodure de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *iodidi rubri*.—**Pommade de proto-iodure de m.** A preparation made by triturating 20 gr. of mercury iodide with ½ oz. of lard. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pommade d'oxyde jaune de m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi flavi*.—**Pommade d'oxyde rouge de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**Poudre de m. crayeux.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta*.—**Poudre de m. doux et d'opium.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *cum opio*.—**Poudre de m. gommeux.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *gummosus*.—**Poudre de m. saccharin.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum*.—**Protiodure de m.** See MERCURY *protiodide*.—**Proto-acétate de m.** See MERCURY *acetate*.—**Protochlorure de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [B].—**Protochlorure de m. par précipitation.** See CHLORURE *mercureux précipité* and MERCURY *chloride* (3d variety).—**Protochlorure de m. par vaporisation.** Lat., *hydrargyrum chloratum* (*mite*) *vapore paratum*. Calomel obtained as a very fine white powder by rapidly cooling its vapor. [α, 38.] See MERCURY *chloride* and cf. *Jewell's* CALOMEL.—**Protoxide de m.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Prussiate de m.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**Sirop d'acétate de m. éthéré.** A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of m. acetate in 15 of water, and adding 360 of syrup of gum arabic and 7 of spirit of nitrous ether. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de m. (et de gomme, ou gommeux).** See *Syrupus* HYDRARGYRI.—**Sirop de m. soluble de Hahnemann.** See *Syrupus ex oxydulo* HYDRARGYRI *Hahnemanni*.—**Soluté de bichlorure de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi*.—**Sous-deutosulfate de m.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Sousmuriate de m.** Calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [B.]—**Sousnitrate de protoxyde de m.** See MERCURY *subnitrate*.—**Sousprotonitrate de m. et d'ammoniaque.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Soussulfate de bioxyde de m.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Stéaraté de m. et de gomme ammoniaque.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro*.—**Sucre de m.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum*.—**Sulfate de bioxyde (ou de deutoxyde) de m.** See MERCURY *sulphate*.—**Sulfate oxydulé de m.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Sulfure de m.** See MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Sulfure de m. et d'antimoine.** See ÆTHIOPS *antimonialis*.—**Sulfure de m. noir.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Sulfure rouge de m.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Tablettes de m. doux et de jalap.** See TROCHISCI *hermetici*.

MERCURETHYL, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^{2}r-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. See MERCURY*ethyl*.

MERCURIAL, adj. Mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *mercurialis*. Fr., *mercuriel*. Ger., *m.* (1st def. [as a n., *Quecksilberpräparat*]), *mercurialisch* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or due to mercury; as a n., a medicinal preparation containing mercury. 2. Sprightly, volatile (said of the temperament). [α, 48.]

MERCURIALE (Fr), n. Me^{2}r-ku^6-re-a^{3}l. See MERCURIALIS, MERCURIALIS *annua*, and MERCURIALIS *perennis*.—**Mellite de m.** [Fr. Cod.], **Miel de m.** See *Mel e m.* (under MERCURIALIS).—**M. annuelle** [Fr. Cod.]. See MERCURIALIS *annua*.—**M. de montagne, M. des bois, M. sauvage, M. vivace.** See MERCURIALIS *perennis*.—**Suc de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of *Mercurialis annua*, prepared by pounding the fresh herb in a mortar, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

MERCURIALINE, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l-en. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mercurialin*. An alkaloid, CH_5N, probably a polymeride of methylamine, obtained by Reichardt from *Mercurialis annua* and *Mercurialis perennis*. It is an oily colorless liquid, which boils at 140° C., and has poisonous properties. [B, 46, 93 (α, 39); B, 270 (α, 38).]

MERCURIALIS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)-ku^2(ku^4)-ri^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *mercuriale, mercurielle*. Ger., *Bingelkraut*. Mercury; a genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the *Crotoneæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum m. annuæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. A decoction of *M. annua* and senna, strained, and sweetened with honey. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Mel e mercuriale** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *mellite de mercuriale* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *mellitum mercuriale* [Belg. Ph.], *mel m.* A preparation made by boiling up 100 parts of fresh juice of *M. annua*, straining, adding 100 parts of crude honey, boiling to the consistence of a thick syrup, and straining [Swiss Ph.]; by macerating 100 parts of the dried herb of *M. annua* in 600 parts of water (poured on boiling), expressing, allowing to settle, adding 330 parts of sugar and 500 of clarified honey, evaporating to a sp. gr. of 1·29, and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by infusing 125 parts of the herb in 1,000 parts of water, expressing, and allowing to settle, adding 1,000 parts of clarified honey, boiling to a sp. gr. of 1·27, clarifying, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. annua.** Fr., *mercuriale* (*annuelle* [Fr. Cod.]), *cagarelle, leuzette, mercoret, marquois, ortie* (ou *morte*) *bâtarde, vignette ramberge*. Ger., *einjähriges Bingelkraut, Klystierkraut, Kuhkraut, Hundskohl, Speckmelde, Schweissmelde, Weingartengrün, Mercurialkraut, Mercuriuskraut*. Boy's (girl's, baron's, or French) mercury; a species found in Europe, the λινόζωστις of the ancient Greeks, who used it as a purgative and emmenagogue. The acrid herb, *herba m.*, contains mercurialine, and has been used in syphilis and, after boiling, as an emollient application. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. cynocrambe.** See *M. perennis*.—**M. glabra.** See *M. annua*.—**M. indica.** A purgative species indigenous to Cochin-China. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. longifolia, M. montana, M. perennis.** Fr., *mercuriale* (*vivace*, ou *de montagne*, ou *des bois*, ou *sauvage*), *chou de chien*. Ger., *ausdauerndes Bingelkraut, Waldbingelkraut*. Kentish balsam, dog's mercury; a woodland species found in Europe. The herb, *herba m. cynocrambes* (seu *montanæ*), was formerly used like that of *M. annua*, and is said to be poisonous, producing hæmaturia in cattle. According to Schultz, it acts only in very large doses, producing paresis of the intestinal muscles and of the bladder, and causing retention of the urine. In some animals it is said to cause polyuria and vesical tenesmus. ["Arch. f. ex. Path.," xxi, 88; "Ctrlbl. f. d. Med. Wssnsch.," Nov. 27, 1886, p. 876; B; Schultz, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," 1886. p. 88; "Gaz. méd. de Paris," April 17, 1886, p. 187; B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. perennis aurea.** Golden mercury; a variety of *M. perennis*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. tomentosa.** A species found in Spain and southern France, formerly used in hydrophobia. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** See *M. annua*.

MERCURIALISM, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *mercurialismus* (from *mercurialis*, belonging to the god Mercury). Fr., *mercurialisme, empoisonnement mercuriel*. Ger., *Mercurialkrankheit, Quecksilberkrankheit, Mercurvergiftung*. Systemic poisoning by mercury, characterized by a fœtid breath, salivation, and stomatitis; in severer cases by paralysis, neuralgia, necrosis of the bones, especially of the maxillæ, the formation of ulcers, etc. [D, 6.]

MERCURIALIST, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}st. A physician who doses his patients with preparations of mercury. [α, 48.]

MERCURIALIZATION, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^2-ri^2-a^{2}l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Subjection to the medicinal or poisonous action of mercury. [B.] See MERCURIALISM.

MERCURIATE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-ku^6-re-a^{3}t. A salt of mercury. [α, 17.]—**M. ammonique.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.

MERCURIC, adj. Mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^{2}k. Lat., *mercuricus, hydrargyricus*. Fr., *mercurique*. Pertaining to or containing mercury as a bivalent radicle. [B.] For the compounds, see under MERCURY.

MERCURICO-CERIC, adj. Mu^{5}r-ku^2''ri^2-ko-se'ri^{2}k. Lat., *mercurico-cericus*. Fr., *mercurico-cérique*. Formed by combination of a mercuric salt with a ceric salt. [α, 48.]

MERCURICO-COBALTIC, adj. Mu^{5}r-ku^2''ri^2-ko-ko-balt'i^{2}k. Lat., *mercurico-cobalticus*. Fr., *mercurico-cobaltique*. Containing a mercury and a cobaltic salt. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MERCURICUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)-ku^2(ku^4)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An allotropic form of mercury supposed to exist in mercuric compounds. [B.]

MERCURIELLE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-ku^6-re-e^{2}l. See MERCURIALIS.

MERCURIFICATION, n. Mu^{5}r-ku^2-ri^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *Mercurius*, Mercury, and *facere*, to make. 1. The act or process of obtaining mercury by means of heat from minerals containing it. 2. The act or process of combining any substance with mercury. [α, 48.]

MERCURIUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)-ku^2(ku^4)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MERCURY.—**Acetas mercurii.** See MERCURY *acetate*.—**Adeps nitrate mercurii medicatus.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.—**Ammoniuretum mercurii.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Aqua mercurii.** See AQUA *mercuriale*.—**Aqua mercurii cocta** [Fuld. Disp., 1791; Turk. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *décoction de mercure* (*simple*), *eau mercurielle simple*. A decoction made by boiling one part of mercury with 33 parts of water for two hours and decanting. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua mercurii vitriolata.** Fr., *eau mercurielle vitriolée*. A mixture of 7 parts each of alum and corrosive sublimate with 720 parts of water boiled down to one half, and filtered. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Argentum mercurii.** Syn.: *essentia mercurii*. Essence or silver of mercury; a preparation made by grinding crystals of mercuric nitrate with oleum tartari per deliquium, washing away the oil and all acid, adding spirit of vinegar, and gently heating till the mercury swims on the top of the vinegar like leaves of silver. It is used in pulmonary affections. [B.]—**Calx cinerea** (seu **cinereus**) **mercurii.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Calx mercurii.** See MERCURY *protonitrate*.—**Calx mercurii vitriolata.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI (2d def.).—**Essentia mercurii.** See *Argentum mercurii*.—**Ioduretum mercurii.** Mercury iodide. [α, 38.]—**Lac mercurii.** Milk of mercury; a name both for calomel prepared by precipitation (the *chlorure mercureux précipité* of the Fr. Cod.), and for mercurdiammonium chloride. [B.]—**Mercurii protioduretum.** See MERCURY *protiodide*.—**M. acetatus, M. aceticus.** See MERCURY *acetate*.—**M. albuminatus.** See HYDRARGYRUM *bichloratum albuminatum* and MERCURY *albuminate*.—**M. alcalisatus.** Fr., *mercure alcalisé*. See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta* and MERCURY *with magnesia*.—**M. animalis, M. animalium.** Of the alchemists, aqua ammoniæ. [B, 88 (α, 39).] Cf. MERCURE *animalisé*.—**M. boraxatus.** See *Boras* HYDRARGYRI.—**M. borussicus.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**M. calcinatus** (**ruber**). See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**M. causticus flavus** (seu **luteus**). See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**M. chemicorum.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**M. corallinus.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**M. corrosivus albus.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**M. corrosivus flavus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**M. corrosivus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**M. corrosivus sublimatus.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**M. cosmeticus.** Fr., *mercure cosmétique*. 1. Of the alchemists, mercury nitrate. 2. Ammoniated mercury. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. cum antimonio.** See ÆTHIOPS *antimonialis*.—**M. cum magnesia.** See MERCURY *with magnesia*.—**M. cum sulphure.** 1. See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide*. 2. See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis*.—**M. currens.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**M. cyanatus.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**M. dejectorius d'Angelus Sala.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide*.—**M. depuratus.** See HYDRARGYRUM (2d def.).—**M. dulcis** (**præcipitatus**). Calomel

(see under MERCURY *chloride*). [B.]—**M. emeticus flavus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*—**M. extinctus.** See HYDRARGYRUM *extinctum.*—**M. fluctuans.** A preparation consisting of 6¼ grammes of corrosive sublimate, 82 of honey, and 656 of water, digested for 15 days, and filtered. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. griseus.** White precipitate, washed with rose-water and distilled with alcohol and camphor. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. gummosus.** See ÆTHIOPS *gummosus.*—**M. gummosus Plenckii.** See MERCURE *gommeux de Plenck.*—**M. iodatus flavus.** See MERCURY *protiodide.*—**M. iodatus ruber.** See MERCURY *biniodide.*—**M. iodatus viridis.** See MERCURY *protiodide.*—**M. laxativus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*—**M. mitis.** Calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*). [B.]—**M. mortis.** See *M. vitæ.*—**M. muriaticus.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**M. muriaticus corrosivus, M. muriatus.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**M. niger Moscati.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. nitrosus.** See MERCURY *protonitrate.*—**M. nitratus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. oxydatus (niger).** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. phosphoratus, M. phosphoreus.** See MERCURY *phosphate.*—**M. præcipitatus albus.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**M. præcipitatus antivenereus.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. præcipitatus cinereus.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. præcipitatus corrosivus.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**M. præcipitatus dulcis.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. præcipitatus flavus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*—**M. præcipitatus niger.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. præcipitatus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. præcipitatus viridis.** A preparation made by mixing 120 grammes of mercury with 15 of copper (each previously dissolved in nitric acid), evaporating over the sand bath, treating the residue with a pound of distilled vinegar until dissolved, evaporating off the vinegar, and pulverizing; it was formerly used in venereal affections, and applied to ulcers. It is a violent emetic and poison. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. ÆTHIOPS *cupri.*—**M. rectificatus.** See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**M. ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. saccharatus.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**M. solubilis Hahnemanni.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate.*—**M. sublimatus corrosivus (albus).** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**M. sublimatus dulcis (seu purgans).** Calomel (see under MERCURY *chloride*).—**M. sublimatus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**M. sulfuratus cum sulfure.** See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis.*—**M. sulphuratus.** See MERCURY *sulphide.*—**M. sulphuratus ruber.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**M. tartarisatus.** See MERCURY *tartrate.*—**M. unguinosus.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**M. vegetabilis.** See *Vegetable* MERCURY.—**M. vegetabilium.** Of the alchemists, alcohol. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. violaceus diaphoreticus.** The product of the sublimation of black mercury sulphide with sal ammoniac. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. virgineus.** Mercury as found native. [B, 88 (α, 39).]—**M. vitæ.** Fr., *mercure de vie.* Powder of algaroth (see under ANTIMONY *oxychloride*). [B.]—**M. vitæ correctus.** See BEZOARDICUM *minerale.*—**M. vitriolatus.** Mercury sulphate. [B.]—**M. vivus (depuratus, seu rectificatus).** See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**M. zooticus.** See MERCURY *cyanide.*—**Mixtura mercurii gummosa.** A preparation made by triturating till extinguished 1 part of mercury with 4 of tragacanth mucilage, or with a mucilage made of 3 parts of gum arabic and water, and adding 8 parts of syrup with 64 of water, and 4 of kermes syrup with 64 of water of fumitory. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also *Syrupus* HYDRARGYRI.—**Murias mercurii præcipitatus.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Panacea mercurii rubra.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**Persulphuretum mercurii.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Pilulæ ex mercurio dulci.** Fr., *pilules de mercure doux* (ou *de protochlorure de mercure*). A preparation consisting of $\frac{3}{10}$ gramme of calomel, 6 grammes of licorice-juice, and water enough to make 60 pills; or of ¾ gramme of calomel and enough conserve of roses to make 12 pills. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ laxantes cum mercurio.** Fr., *pilules de mercure doux et de jalap composées.* An old name for pills closely resembling the pilulæ catharticæ compositæ. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Proto-acetas mercurii.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**Protochloruretum mercurii per præcipitationem.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Saccharum mercurii vermifugum.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**Sal mercurii acetosus.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**Solutio mercurii corrosivi.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *oxymuriatis.*—**Sperma mercurii.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**Sulfuretum mercurii nigrum.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Sulphuretum mercurii rubrum.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Terra foliata mercurii.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**Unguentum mercurii rubrum.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxide rubri.*

MERCUROUS, adj. Mu⁸rk'u²r-u³s. Fr., *mercureux.* It., *mercuroso.* Containing mercury as a univalent radicle. M. chloride, Hg_2Cl_2, is an example, where Hg_2 apparently takes the place of only two atoms of hydrogen. In reality, however, mercury is probably a bivalent radicle in these compounds, the structural formula of the above-mentioned compound being Cl — Hg — Hg — Cl. [B, 3.] For the compounds, see under MERCURY.

MERCUROUS-AMMONIUM, n. Mu⁸r'ku²-ru³s-a²m-mo'ni²-u³m. Lat., *mercuroso-ammonium.* A bivalent radicle, formed by substituting two atoms of univalent mercury (or, more strictly, a double atom of bivalent mercury — Hg — Hg —) for two atoms of hydrogen in a double molecule of ammonium, $\left\{ \begin{matrix} NH_3Hg \\ NH_3Hg \end{matrix} \right\} =$ $(NH_3)_2Hg_2''$. [B, 3.]—**Chloride of m.-a.** A black powder, $(NH_3)_2Hg_2Cl_2$. [B, 3.]

MERCURPHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu⁸rk(me²rk)-u²r-(u⁴r)-fo²s-fon'i²-u³m(u⁴m). A radicle consisting of phosphonium in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of mercury. [B.]

MERCURY, n. Mu⁸rk'u²-ri². Gr., *ὑδράργυρος* (1st def.). Lat., *hydrargyrum* [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.), *mercurius* (1st def.). Fr., *mercure* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Merkur* (1st def.), *Mercur* (1st def.), *Quecksilber* (1st def.). It., Sp., *mercurio* (1st def.). 1. Quicksilver; a bivalent liquid metallic element, known to the ancients, of silvery color and metallic lustre. At about −40° C. it freezes into a ductile and malleable solid like tin, and it also crystallizes at low temperatures. It boils above 350° C. and volatilizes to a certain extent at ordinary temperatures. It occurs free, and also combined with sulphur (in cinnabar), with chlorine, and with iodine. Sp. gr., 13·594 to 13·595. Atomic weight, 199·7. Symbol, Hg. By the alchemists the term m. was applied not only to the metal, but also to a supposititious mystical principle or essence of which, apparently, ordinary m. was regarded as one of the manifestations; and also to the essence or subtle principle of any body whatever. Cf. MERCURIUS *vegetabilium.* [B.] 2. See MERCURIALIS and MERCURIALIS *perennis.* 3. A provincial term for *Rhus toxicodendron.*—**Acid solution of nitrate of mercury** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis acidus.*—**Alkalized m.** See ÆTHIOPS *alcalisatus.*—**Ammoniac plaster with m.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro.*—**Ammoniated m.** (**submuriate**). Lat., *hydrargyrum ammoniatum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *præcipitatum album* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *bichloratum ammoniatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *amidato-bichloratum* [Russ. Ph.], seu *ammoniato-muriaticum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *ammoniure* (ou *chloramidure*, ou *oxychlorure ammoniacal*) *de mercure, lait mercuriel, mercure précipité blanc.* Ger., *weisses Quecksilberpräcipitat, Quecksilberchloridamid.* White precipitate; chloride of mercuric ammonium, a compound of mercuric chloride with ammonium, $NH_2.HgCl$, prepared by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate with aqua ammoniæ. It occurs in the form of white pulverulent fragments, or as a white powder devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B.] It is used locally in various skin diseases, especially eczema, in blepharitis, and in chronic conjunctivitis. Cf. ALEMBROTH.—**Argental m.** Fr., *mercure argental.* An ore of m. in combination with silver.—**Baron's m.** See MERCURIALIS *annua.*—**Basic m. carbonate.** See under *M. carbonate.*—**Basic m. chromate.** Fr., *chromate* (seu *oxydatum*) *basique de mercure.* Ger., *basisches chromsaures Quecksilberoxyd.* An amorphous substance, $Hg_3CrO_6 = 2HgO + HgCrO_4$. [B, 3.]—**Basic m. nitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum nitricum oxydulatum basicum.* Fr., *azotate basique de mercure.* A compound of mercurous nitrate with mercurous oxide (basic mercurous nitrate), or of mercuric nitrate with mercuric oxide (basic mercuric nitrate). Various crystalline basic nitrates of different composition are known. [B.]—**Basic m. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de mercure.* See *M. subsulphate.*—**Bibasic m. nitrate.** Fr., *sous-nitrate mercureux* [Fr. Cód.], *azotate mercureux bibasique.* Of the Fr. Cod., the compound $Hg_2(NO_3)_2.Hg_2O + H_2O$; a pale greenish-yellow powder insoluble in water, formed by the action of boiling water in large quantities upon mercurous nitrate. [B.]—**Black lotion of m.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**Black m. oxide.** Lat., *hydrargyrum* (seu *hydrargyri*) *oxidum nigrum.* Fr., *oxyde noir de mercure, oxyde mercureux, protoxyde de mercure.* Ger., *schwarzes Quecksilberoxydul.* Mercurous oxide, m. monoxide, protoxide, or suboxide; a tasteless and odorless black or brownish powder, Hg_2O, insoluble in water, precipitated from a solution of a caustic alkali by the action of a mercurous salt. For medicinal purposes it is usually prepared by adding mercurous chloride (calomel) to lime-water (see *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra*). It is used locally for syphilitic ulcers and as a stimulant for sluggish ulcers of all kinds. [B, 3, 5.]—**Black m. sulphide, Black m. sulphuret.** Lat., *hydrargyri sulphurctum nigrum* [U. S. Ph., 1850], *hydrargyrum sulfuratum nigrum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum* [Ed. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure noir de mercure.* Ger., *schwarzes Schwefelquecksilber.* Æthiops mineral, a form of mercuric sulphide or m. bisulphide, HgS, found in nature as a mineral, and also prepared by triturating sulphur and metallic m. together till the separate globules of m. are no longer visible. It is an amorphous black powder. [B, 3, 5.] See also ÆTHIOPS *hypnoticus.*—**Calcined m.** See *Red M. oxide.*—**Caustic m. nitrate.** A solution of 1 part of m. nitrate in 2 parts of commercial nitric acid. [L, 120 (α, 14).]—**Children's m.** See MERCURIALIS *annua.*—**Compound ointment of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *compositum.*—**Compound pill of subchloride of m.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**Corrosive m. chloride (or sublimate).** See *M. bichloride.*—**Cosmetic m.** See MERCURIUS *cosmeticus.*—**Decoction of annual m.** See *Decoctum* MERCURIALIS *annuæ.*—**Decoction of m.** See *Decoctum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Dibasic m. salicylate.** See *M. salicylate.*—**Diluted ointment of m. nitrate.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis dilutum.*—**Dog's-m.** See MERCURIALIS *perennis.*—**English m.** See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus.*—**Essence of m.** See *Argentum* MERCURII.—**False m.** See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus.*—**French m.** See MERCURIALIS *annua.*—**Fulminating m.** See *M. fulminate.*—**Girl's-m.** See MERCURIALIS *annua.*—**Golden m.** See MERCURIALIS *perennis aurea.*—**Green m. iodide.** See *M. protiodide.*—**Hahnemann's soluble m.** Fr., *mercure* (*soluble*) *d'Hahnemann.* See *M. and ammonium nitrate.*—**Honey of m. herb.** See *Mel e* MERCURIALE (under MERCURIALIS).—**Liniment of m.** See *Linimentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Mass of m.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**M. acetate.** Lat., *hydrargyri acetas, acetas protoxydi hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrargyrum aceticum* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *acetatum*). Fr., *acétate de mercure.* Ger., *Mercuro-Acetat, Quecksilberacetat.* Sp., *acetato mercurioso* [Sp. Ph.]. Mercurous acetate, $Hg_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. It forms shining white crystalline scales, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in dilute acetic acid. The preparation of the Belg. Ph. is made by dissolving 8 parts of crystallized m. nitrate in a mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 40 parts of water, adding 14 of sodium acetate, filtering, and washing the precipitate after some hours; that of the Gr. Ph. and Sp. Ph. by precipitating a solution of m. nitrate with one of potassium acetate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. albuminate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum albuminatum.* Fr., *mercure albumineux* (ou *animalisé*). A soluble salt produced by mixing an alkaline solution of albumin with a solution of mercuric nitrate until neither is in excess. It may be used hypodermically and is rapidly absorbed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,"

xxviii (α, 39).] See also Hydrargyrum *bichloratum albuminatum*. —**M. amido-chloride.** See *Ammoniated m.*—**M'amyl.** Ger., *Quecksilberamyl.* 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg(C_5H_{11})'$. 2. See *M'diisoamyl.* [B, 3.]—**M. amyl-mercaptide.** Fr., *alcool sulfamylmercurique.* A compound of m. with amyl mercaptan, $(C_5H_{11}S)_2Hg$. [α, 38.]—**M. and ammonium chloride.** See *Ammoniated m.*, Mercurdiammonium *chloride*, and Alembroth.—**M. and ammonium nitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *nitricum ammoniatum* [Russ. Ph.]), *nitras amido-hydrargyrosus* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *hydrargyri ammoniacalis* [Belg. Ph.], seu *hydrargyroso-ammonicus basicus* [Netherl. Ph.]), *oxidum hydrargyrosum* [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.], *mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*, *calx cinerea mercurii.* Fr., *azotate de protoxyde de mercure et d'ammoniaque.* A black powder, soluble in acetic or nitric acid but insoluble in water, obtained by treating mercurous nitrate with a mixture of ammonia solution, nitric acid, and either water or alcohol, and washing, filtering, and drying the precipitate. The Belg. and Dutch preparations contain 10 parts of mercurous nitrate with 1 part [Belg. Ph.] (2¼ parts [Netherl. Ph.]) of nitric acid, 440 [Belg. Ph.] (160 [Netherl. Ph.]) of water, and about 5 of caustic ammonia solution. Most of the other pharmacopœias use a ready-prepared solution of mercurous nitrate (16 parts [Gr. Ph.], about 18 [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 74 [Pruss. Ph.], a sufficient amount [Finn. Ph.]) with 24 [Gr. Ph.] (14 [Swiss Ph.], 224 [Pruss. Ph.]) of water or 12 [Dan. Ph.] (105 [Finn. Ph.]) of alcohol, and 1 part [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph.] (3 parts [Finn. Ph.], 4 [Pruss. Ph.]) of caustic ammonia solution. [B, 95, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. and antimony sulphide.** See Æthiops *antimonialis.*—**M. and arsenic iodide.** Lat., *hydrargyrum arseniatojodatum*, *hydrargyri et arsenii iodidum.* A mixture of equal parts of m. biniodide and arsenic triiodide. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. and potassium cyanide.** A substance, $HgK_2(CN)_4$, forming white crystals soluble in water. It has been proposed as an antiseptic and, as it does not coagulate albumin, can be used hypodermically. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M. and potassium iodide.** Lat., *hydrargyri et potassii iodidum*, *hydrargyrum biiodatum cum kalio iodato.* A crystalline double salt occurring in volatile yellow needles, and obtained by evaporating a solution of 100 parts of m. biniodide in 37 of potassium iodide and the necessary amount of water; used in syphilis. It is also prepared by mixing a solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 50 of water with a solution of 3⅜ parts of potassium iodide in 45 of water, and is then used as a reagent. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. and potassium iodocyanide.** Lat., *hydrargyrum cyanatum cum kalio jodato.* A crystalline double salt occurring as colorless shining prisms or tablets somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether; obtained by crystallization from a concentrated aqueous solution of 4 parts of potassium iodide with 6 of m. cyanide. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. and potassium tartrate.** A crystalline salt obtained by evaporating a solution of 15 parts of m. carbonate and 92 of potassium bitartrate in 1,000 of boiling water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. and potassium thiosulphate.** Lat., *hydrargyro-kalium subsulfurosum.* A double salt obtained by dissolving 10 parts of crystallized potassium thiosulphate in 20 of water, heating, adding slowly 4 parts of mercuric oxide, and evaporating. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. and quinine chloride** (or **protochloride**). Lat., *hydrargyri et quiniæ chloridum* (seu *protochloridum*). The compound $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2).HCl,Hg_2Cl_2$. [B.]—**M. and sodium chloride.** Lat., *hydrargyrum bichloratum cum natrio chlorato.* A compound of corrosive sublimate and common salt. [α, 38.]—**M. and zinc cyanide.** Lat., *hydrargyrum et zincum cyanatum*, *hydrargyri et zinci cyanidum.* Fr., *cyanure de mercure et de zinc.* Ger., *Quecksilber-Zinkcyanür.* A white micro-crystalline powder insoluble in water; recommended by Lister as an antiseptic, to be used in impregnating gauzes, cotton, and other materials used in dressing wounds. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M. and zinc cyanide with hæmatoxylin.** Lat., *hydrargyrum zincum cyanatum cum hœmatoxylino.* A substance obtained by precipitating m. and zinc cyanide with hæmatoxylin, and capable of being fixed directly upon gauze so as to form an antiseptic dressing. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de mercure.* Ger., *antimonsaures Quecksilberoxyd.* Mercuric antimonate, an orange-yellow substance, $Hg(SbO_3)_2$. [B, 2.]—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de mercure.* Ger., *arsensaures Quecksilberoxydul* (oder *Quecksilberoxyd*). A compound of m. and arsenic acid. Two of these are known: (1) *mercurous arsenate*, $2Hg_2HAsO_4 + H_2O$, a substance composed of fine, dark-red, acicular crystals; and (2) *mercuric arsenate*, a yellowish substance. [B, 2.] See also *M. metarsenate.*—**M. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de mercure.* A compound of m. and arsenious acid. (1) *Mercurous arsenite* (Ger., *arsenigsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), $Hg_2(AsO_3)_2$, is obtained by digesting m. with arsenious acid. (2) *Mercuric arsenite*, $Hg(AsO_3)_2$ (Ger., *arsenigsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), is obtained by treating a solution of mercuric nitrate with arsenious acid. [B, 2.]—**M. arseno-nitrate.** *Mercurous arseno-nitrate*, $Hg_4As_2O_7.Hg_2(NO_3)_2$, a substance forming white nodular and acicular crystals. [B, 2.]—**M. benzoate.** Lat., *hydrargyri benzoas.* Fr., *benzoate de mercure.* Ger., *Quecksilberbenzoat*, *benzoësaures Quecksilber.* A compound of m. and benzoic acid. Mercuric benzoate (*hydrargyrum benzoicum oxydatum*; Fr., *benzoate mercurique*; Ger., *benzoësaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $(C_6H_5-CO.O)_2Hg + H_2O$, forms minute, white, odorless, and tasteless crystals, little soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic externally, especially in the form of ointment. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M. bibromide.** Lat., *hydrargyrum bibromatum* (seu *perbromatum*), *hydrargyri bibromidum.* Fr., *bibromure de mercure*, *bromure mercurique.* Ger., *Quecksilberbromid.* *Mercuric bromide*, a crystalline substance, $HgBr_2$. [B, 3.]—**M. bichloride.** Lat., *hydrargyri perchloridum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *chloridum corrosivum* [U. S. Ph.]). *hydrargyrum bichloratum* [Ger. Ph.] (*corrosivum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]). *hydrargyrum salitum.* Fr., *chlorure mercurique* [Fr. Cod.], *sublimé corrosif* [Fr. Cod.], *bichlorure de mercure.* Ger., *ätzendes Quecksilberchlorid.* Sp., *deutocloruro de mercurio* [Mex. Ph.]. Mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate; a substance, $HgCl_2$, forming colorless acicular or prismatic crystals having an acrid metallic taste and an acid reaction. It is soluble in about 16 parts of cold and 2 parts of boiling water, and in 3 parts of cold alcohol. It combines with the chlorides of other metals to form readily soluble compounds, and with mercuric oxide to form basic chlorides of m. It is used internally in syphilis and in diarrhœa and other conditions where septic conditions of the intestinal tract exist. Externally it is used as an antiseptic in surgical operations and the treatment of wounds. It is a powerful corrosive poison, producing in concentrated solution violent and often fatal gastro-enteritis. [B, 3, 5.] See *M. oxychloride.*—**M. bicyanide.** Lat., *bicyanuretum hydrargyri*, *hydrargyri bicyanidum.* Fr., *bicyanure de mercure.* See *M. cyanide.*—**M. biniodide.** Lat., *ioduretum hydrargyricum* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrargyri iodidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph.], *deutoioduretum hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrargyrum bijodatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *bijodatum rubrum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], seu *hydrojodicum oxydatum* [Gr. Ph.]), *iodetum hydrargyri præcipitatum* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure mercurique*, *biiodure de mercure.* Ger., (*gelbes*) *Quecksilberjodid.* Sp., *deutoyoduro de mercurio* [Mex. Ph.]. *Mercuric iodide*, red m. iodide; a substance. HgI_2, occurring as a brilliant scarlet crystalline powder, usually formed by the action of potassium iodide on a solution of mercuric chloride. It is devoid of taste and odor, is almost completely insoluble in water and soluble with difficulty in alcohol, and dissolves in a solution of potassium iodide or of corrosive sublimate. It is used as a cholagogue cathartic in catarrhal jaundice and defective bile secretion and in the early stages of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other acute diseases; as an alterative in syphilis, various skin diseases, especially eczema, iritis, pneumonia, pleurisy, otitis, and acute inflammations in general, and in gastro-intestinal disorders: externally it is used by inspersion in phlyctænular conjunctivitis. [B.] See also *M. periodide.*—**M. binoxide.** Lat., *hydrargyri bioxidum*, *oxidum hydrargyricum.* Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *peroxyde*) *de mercure*, *oxyde mercurique.* Ger., *Quecksilberoxyd.* Syn.: *m. deutoxide*, *m. dioxide*, *m. peroxide.* Mercuric oxide; a tasteless and odorless substance, HgO, insoluble in water. See *Red m. oxide* and *Yellow m. oxide.*—**M. bisulphide.** Lat., *hydrargyri bisulphuretum.* Fr., *bisulfure de mercure*, *mercure bisulfuré.* Mercuric sulphide, HgS, so called in analogy with bichloride, bicyanide, biniodide, etc. [B.] See *Black m. sulphide* and *Red m. sulphide.* —**M. borate.** See *Boras* hydrargyri.—**M. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de mercure.* Ger., *Mercurbromid*, *Bromquecksilber.* A compound of m. and bromine, including: 1. *Mercurous bromide* (Lat., *hydrargyri bromidum*, *hydrargyrum bromatum mite*; Fr., *bromure mercureux*; Ger., *Quecksilberbromür*), Hg_2Br_2, a body resembling calomel in appearance. 2. *Mercuric bromide* (see *M. bibromide*). [B, 3.]—**M'butyl.** Ger., *Quecksilberisobutyl.* 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg.(C_4H_9)'$. 2. See *M'diisobutyl.* [B.]—**M. carbolate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum carbolicum.* Ger., *Phenolquecksilber*, *Mercuriphenylat.* An amorphous powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in hot hydrochloric acid, probably of the composition $(C_6H_5O)_2Hg + H_2O$. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 39).]—**M. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas hydrargyri.* Fr., *carbonate de mercure.* Ger., *kohlensaures Quecksilberoxydul.* A compound of m. and carbonic acid. Mercurous carbonate, a yellow powder, Hg_2CO_3, is known. Of the mercuric carbonates, only basic compounds, $HgCO_3.2HgO$, $HgCO_3.3HgO$, are known. [B, 3.]—**M. chloramide.** See *Ammoniated m.*—**M. chlorate.** Fr., *chlorate de mercure.* A salt of m. and chloric acid. The chlorates are: (1) *mercurous chlorate* (Fr., *chlorate mercureux*; Ger., *chlorsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), $Hg_2(ClO_3)_2$, forming prismatic crystals; and (2) *mercuric chlorate* (Fr., *chlorate mercurique*; Ger., *chlorsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $Hg(ClO_3)_2$, forming pyramidal crystals. [B, 3.] See also *M. perchlorate.*—**M. chloride.** Lat., *hydrargyrum muriaticum* (seu *muriatum*), *hydrargyri chloretum* (seu *chloridum*). Fr., *chlorure de mercure.* Ger., *Chlorquecksilber.* A compound of m. and chlorine. Two such compounds are known—(1) *mercuric chloride*, or corrosive sublimate (see *M. bichloride*), and (2) *mercurous chloride*, or calomel (Fr., *mercure doux*). Of the latter three varieties are known: (1) the *hydrargyri chloridum mite* of the U. S. Ph. (*hydrargyrum chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *hydrargyrum chloratum mite* [Swiss Ph.] (*sublimatione paratum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *hydrargyrum muriaticum mite* [Gr. Ph.], *chloretum hydrargyrosum* [Netherl. Ph.] (*mite* [Norw. Ph.], seu *sublimatum* [Dan. Ph.]); Sp., *cloruro mercurioso sublimado* [Sp. Ph.]; Roum., *mercuriu chlorur* [Roum. Ph.]), a preparation made by rubbing together 4 parts of m. bichloride and 3 parts of pure m., moistened with a little alcohol (or water [Sp. Ph.]), until no globules are distinguishable, then drying, and subliming into a hard cake which is afterward made by trituration into an impalpable white powder; (2) the *hydrargyri subchloridum* of the Br. Ph. (*hydrargyrum chloratum vapore paratum* [Ger. Ph.], *calomelas* [Belg. Ph.]); Fr., *protochlorure de mercure* (*par volatilisation*) [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *cloruro mercurioso por el vapor* [Sp. Ph.], a very fine white powder obtained by rapidly cooling the vapor of calomel; (3) the *hydrargyrum chloratum mite via humida paratum* of the Austr. Ph. and Russ. Ph., *hydrargyrum dulce præcipitatum* [Belg. Ph. (1853)], *chloretum hydrargyrosum mite* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *præcipitatum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]); Fr., *chlorure mercureux précipité* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *cloruro mercurioso precipitado* [Sp. Ph.], a very fine, white crystalline powder precipitated from a solution of mercurous nitrate treated with sodium chloride [Belg. Ph. (1853), Dan. Ph.] (hydrochloric acid [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), or from a solution of m. bichloride treated with sulphurous acid [Austr. Ph.]. However prepared, mercurous chloride, m. protochloride, mild m. chloride, or calomel, Hg_2Cl_2, is an odorless, tasteless substance subliming without fusing, insoluble in alcohol and in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water. It is used internally in syphilis and externally in the form of an ointment (unguentum

hydrargyri iodidi rubri). It is a powerful poison, acting like m. bichloride. [B, 9, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chloriodide.** Lat., *hydrargyri iodobichloridum* (seu *iodo-chloridum*, seu *iodidum et chloridum hydrargyrum iodato-chloratum* [Gr. Ph.], seu *bichloratum cum hydrargyro bijoduto*). A double salt, $HgI_2 + 2HgCl_2$, occurring as colorless tablets, made by dissolving m. biniodide in a boiling aqueous solution of m. bichloride. It may also be prepared by triturating m. chloride with iodine, or by mixing 3 parts of m. bichloride with 5 of m. biniodide. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de mercure*. A salt of m. and chromic acid, including: 1. *Mercurous chromate* (Ger., *chromsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), Hg_2CrO_4, a red crystalline substance. 2. *Mercuric chromate* (Ger., *chromsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $HgCrO_4$, a substance forming garnet-colored prismatic crystals. [B.] See also *Basic m. chromate*.—**M. cyanate.** Ger., *cyansaures Quecksilberoxyd*. A compound of m. and cyanic acid. Mercuric cyanate; a crystalline salt, $Hg(CNO)_2$, is known. [B, 3.]—**M. cyanide.** Lat., *hydrargyri cyanidum* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cyanuretum*, seu *prussias*), *borussias* (seu *cyanuretum*) *hydrargyri*, *hydrargyrum bicyanatum* (seu *borussicum*, seu *cyanatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *zooticum*), *cyanuretum hydrargicum*. Fr., *cyanure* (ou *hydrocyanure*) *de mercure*. Ger., *Cyanquecksilber*, *Quecksilbercyanid*, *Mercuridcyanür*. Mercuric cyanide; a body, $Hg(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassic cyanide on a mercurous salt. It forms large prismatic crystals slightly soluble in water. It readily unites with the cyanides of sodium, potassium, and the other alkalies to form double salts, and with the chlorides, bromides, and iodides of many of the metals. It is used in sypbilis. [B.]—**M. cyanuret.** See *M. cyanide*.—**M. deutochloride, M. deutochloruret.** See *M. bichloride*.—**M. deuto-iodide, M. deuto-ioduret.** See *M. biniodide*.—**M. deutonitrate.** See *M. pernitrate*.—**M. deutoxide.** See *M. binoxide*.—**M'diethyl.** See *M'ethyl*.—**M'diisoamyl.** Ger., *Quecksilberdiisamyl*. The compound $Hg.(C_5H_{11})_2$, a colorless liquid. [B, 3.]—**M'diisobutyl.** The compound $Hg.(C_4H_9)_2$, a liquid boiling at 205° C. [B, 3.]—**M'dimethyl.** See *M. methyl* (2d def.).—**M'dinaphthyl.** A crystalline substance, $Hg(C_{10}H_7)_2$, occurring as rhombic prisms, soluble with difficulty in hot alcohol, easily soluble in chloroform, and melting at 243° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**M. dioxide.** See *M. binoxide*.—**M'diphenyl.** Fr., *mercure-diphényle*. Ger., *Quecksilberdiphenyl*. See *M'phenyl* (2d def.).—**M'dipropyl.** See *M'propyl* (2d def.).—**M'ditolyl.** See *M'tolyl*.—**M. ethide, M'ethyl.** Fr., *éthylure de mercure*, *mercure-éthyle*. Ger., *Quecksilberäthyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg.(C_2H_5)'$. 2. *M'diethyl*, or *mercuric ethide*, $Hg.(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless inflammable liquid, poisonous in character, but less so than m'methyl. [B, 3.]—**M'ethyl chloride.** Lat., *hydrargyrum æthylochloratum*. Ger., *Quecksilberäthylchlorür*. A crystalline solid, $Hg.(C_2H_5)Cl$. [B, 3.]—**M'ethyl cyanide.** Ger., *Quecksilberäthylcyanür*. A highly poisonous substance, $Hg.(C_2H_5).CN$, occurring in large crystals, which are very volatile, giving off an exceedingly irritant and very offensively smelling vapor. [B, 3.]—**M'ethyl hydrate, M'ethyl hydroxide.** Ger., *Quecksilberäthylhydrat*. An oily colorless liquid, $Hg.(C_2H_5).OH$, having a strong alkaline reaction, and acting locally as a caustic. [B, 3.]—**M'ethyl iodide.** Ger., *Quecksilberäthyljodür*. A substance, $Hg(C_2H_5)I$, occurring in iridescent white crystals of an unpleasant odor. [B, 3.]—**M'ethyl sulphide.** Ger., *Quecksilberäthylsulfid*. The compound $[Hg.(C_2H_5)]_2S$ [B, 3.]—**M. fluoride.** A compound of m. and fluorine. The fluorides of m. are: (1) *mercurous fluoride*, Hg_2F_2, a yellow crystalline substance; and (2) *mercuric fluoride*, $HgF_2 + 2H_2O$, a crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**M. formate.** Fr., *formiate de mercure*. Ger., *ameisensaures Mercur*. A salt of m. and formic acid. The m. formates are: (1) *mercurous formate*, $Hg_2(OCHO)_2$, occurring in silky crystals; and (2) *mercuric formate*, $Hg.(O.CHO)_2$. [B, 4.]—**M. fulminate.** Fr., *fulminate de mercure*, *mercure fulminant*. Ger., *Mercuridfulminat*, *Knallquecksilber*. Syn.: *m. nitro-acetonitrile*. Fulminating m., a highly explosive body, $CHg.(NO_2).CN = HgC_2N_2O_2$, forming silky-white acicular crystals. It is used for filling percussion caps. [B, 4.]—**M. herb.** See MERCURIALIS *annua*.—**M. hydrosublimate.** See *Jewell's* CALOMEL.—**M. iodide.** Lat., *iodidum hydrargyricum* (seu *hydrargyri*). Fr., *iodure de mercure*. Ger., *Jodquecksilber*. A compound of m. and iodine. See *M. biniodide*, *M. periodide*, *M. protiodide*, and *M. sesqui-iodide*.—**M. iodochloride.** See *M. chloriodide*.—**M'isobutyl.** See *M'diisobutyl* and *M'butyl*.—**M. metarsenate.** Mercurous metarsenate, a white amorphous substance, $Hg_2(AsO_3)_2$. [B, 2.]—**M. methide, M'methyl.** Ger., *Quecksilbermethyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg.(CH_3)'$. 2. *M'dimethyl*, or *mercuric methide*, $Hg(CH_3)_2$, a colorless, inflammable, very poisonous liquid, the vapors of which often give rise to toxic symptoms on prolonged inhalation. [B, 3.]—**M'methyl iodide.** Ger., *Quecksilbermethyljodür*. A crystalline body, $Hg(CH_3)I$. [B, 3.]—**M. monoxide.** See *Black m. oxide*.—**M. naphtholacetate.** A compound of naphthol and m. with acetic acid, of which several varieties are known. One of these, m. β-naphtholacetate, is a white crystalline substance, the use of which has been recommended in medicine. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M. nitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyri nitras*. Fr., *nitrate* (ou *azotate*) *de mercure*. Ger., *Mercurinitrat*. A salt of m. and nitric acid. For *mercurous nitrate* see *M. protonitrate*, and for *mercuric nitrate* see *M. pernitrate*. See also *Basic m. nitrate*.—**M. nitric oxide.** See *Red m. oxide*.—**M. nitride.** Ger., *Quecksilbernitrür*. Trimercuric-diamine, a dark-brown powder, N_2Hg_3, which, when dry, is highly explosive. [B, 3.]—**M. nitro-acetonitrile.** See *M. fulminate*.—**M. of life.** Powder of Algaroth. See under ANTIMONY *oxychloride*.—**M. oleate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum oleinicum* (seu *oleostearinicum*, seu *elainicum*), *oleatum hydrargyri* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *oléate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberoleat*, *Quecksilberseife*, *öelsaures Quecksilberoxyd*. Mercuric oleate: a yellowish salve-like substance, having an odor of oleic acid, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is prepared by heating 90 parts of oleic acid to about 74° C., adding slowly 10 parts of yellow m. oxide, and stirring till dissolved. It is used externally in syphilis, various skin diseases, and rheumatism, and as a local stimulant over chronic swellings. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. oxalate.** Lat., *hydrargyri oxalas*. Fr., *oxalate de mercure*. Ger., *oxolsaures Quecksilber*. A white amorphous, readily explosive mass, HgC_2O_4. [B, 4.]—**M. oxide.** Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum* (seu *oxydum*). Fr., *oxyde de mercure*. A compound of m. and oxygen. For *mercurous oxide* see *Black m. oxide*, and for *mercuric oxide* see *Red m. oxide* and *Yellow m. oxide*.—**M. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de mercure*. Basic mercuric chloride, one of a series of compounds of mercuric chloride with mercuric oxide, $2HgCl_2.HgO$, $HgCl_2.2HgO$, $HgCl_2.3HgO$, etc., generally forming yellow crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. oxycyanide.** Ger., *Mercuridcyanüroxyd*. A salt of the composition $Hg(OCN)_2$. [*a*, 38.]—**M. oxymuriate.** See *M. bichloride*.—**M. oxynitrate.** See *Basic m. nitrate*.—**M. oxysulphate.** Fr., *oxysulfate de mercure*. See *M. subsulphate*.—**M. peptonate.** See HYDRARGYRUM *peptonatum*.—**M. perchlorate.** Mercurous perchlorate, a body, $Hg_2(ClO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, forming deliquescent acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. perchloride.** Lat., *hydrargyri perchloridum*. Fr., *perchlorure de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberperchlorür*. See *M. bichloride*.—**M. periodide.** Fr., *periodure de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilberperjodür*. An unstable crystalline substance, HgI_6. [B, 3.]—**M. pernitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyri deutonitras*, *nitras hydrargyricus*. Fr., *pernitrate de mercure*, *azotate mercurique*. Ger., *salpetersaures Quecksilberoxyd*. Mercuric nitrate, a salt, $2Hg(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$, forming large deliquescent crystals, obtained by boiling m. with nitric acid. In solution it is the *liquor hydrargyri nitratis* (*q. v.*). It is a powerful caustic. [B.]—**M. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de mercure*. See *M. binoxide*.—**M. persulphate.** Fr., *persulfate de mercure*. See *M. sulphate* (2d def.).—**M'phenol, M. phenolate.** See *M. carbolate*.—**M. phenolacetate.** A compound of m. and phenol with acetic acid, forming masses of acicular crystals; recommended as an antiseptic. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M'phenyl.** Fr., *mercure-phényle*. Ger., *Quecksilberphenyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $C_6H_5.Hg'$. 2. M'diphenyl, an odorless compound, $Hg(C_6H_5)_2$, crystallizing from its saturated benzene solution in small brilliant needles, from dilute solutions in long white prisms, melting at 120° C., insoluble in water, somewhat soluble in alcohol and in ether, easily soluble in benzene, chloroform, and carbon disulphide. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M'phenyl hydrate.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.Hg.OH$, acting as a strong base. [B.]—**M. phosphate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum phosphoratum* (seu *phosphorcum*, seu *phosphoricum oxydatum*). Fr., *phosphate de mercure*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Quecksilberoxyd*, *Mercuriphosphat*, *Mercurophosphat*. A salt of m. and phosphoric acid. Mercuric phosphates are known as white substances. [B, 3.]—**M. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de mercure*. A black or yellow powder compounded of mercury and phosphorus. [B, 3.]—**M'propyl.** 1. A univalent radicle, $Hg.(C_3H_7)$. 2. M'dipropyl, $Hg.(C_3H_7)_2$, a mobile liquid. [B, 3.]—**M. protiodide.** Lat., *protoiodidum* (seu *protoioduretum*) *hydrargyri*, *hydrargyri iodidum* [U. S. Ph., 1850], *hydrargyrum iodatum* (*flavum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]), *hydrargyrum hydrojodicum oxydulatum* [Gr. Ph.) (seu *jodatum viride*), *hydrargyri iodidum viride* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ioduretum hydrargyri* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *protoiodure* (ou *iodure vert* [ou *jaune*]) *de mercure*, *iodure mercureux*. Ger., (*grünes*) *Quecksilberprotojodür*, *Mercurojodid*, *gelbes Quecksilberjodür* (oder *Jodquecksilber*). Mercurous iodide, green or yellow m. iodide, or simply m. iodide; a greenish or greenish-yellow powder, Hg_2I_2, formed by the action of iodine on metallic m. It is devoid of taste and odor, almost completely insoluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. It is used in syphilis. [B.]—**M. protobromide.** See *M. bibromide*.—**M. protochloride.** Fr., *protochlorure de mercure* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quecksilberprotochlorür*. Calomel (see under *M. chloride*).—**M. protonitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyri protonitras*, *hydrargyrum nitratum* (seu *nitricum oxydulatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], seu *crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.]), *nitras hydrargyrosus*. Fr., *azotate mercureux cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *azotate de protoxide de m.*, *nitre de mercure*. Ger., *salpetersaures Quecksilberoxydul*, *Mercuronitrat*. Mercurous nitrate, a salt, $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, forming white prismatic crystals which dissolve in a small amount of water, but are decomposed by the addition of more water. [B.]—**M. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde de mercure*. See *Black m. oxide*.—**M. prussiate.** Fr., *prussiate de mercure*. See *M. cyanide*.—**M. pyrothioarsenate.** A salt formed by the action of arsenic pentasulphide upon m. sulphide. Two of these are known: (1) *mercurous pyrothioarsenate*, $Hg_4.As_2S_7$, a black or brownish-yellow substance; and (2) *mercuric pyrothioarsenate*, $Hg_2As_2S_7$, a yellow substance becoming red on sublimation. [B, 2.]—**M. quinate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum chinicum oxydulatum*. Mercurous quinate, a body of the composition $Hg_2(C_7H_{11}O_6)_2$. [B.]—**M. salicylate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate de mercure*. Ger., *Quecksilbersalicylat*. A salt of m. and salicylic acid. Two dibasic m. salicylates are known: (1) *mercurous dibasic salicylate*, or "neutral" mercurous salicylate (Ger., *überbasisch salicylsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), $C_6H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}CO_2Hg\\O\ \ \ Hg\end{matrix}\right.$; and (2) *mercuric dibasic salicylate*, or "neutral" mercuric salicylate (Ger., *überbasisch salicylsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $C_6H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}CO_2\\O\end{matrix}\right\rangle Hg''$, a tasteless and odorless white amorphous powder, insoluble in water, ether, and alcohol, soluble in a solution of sodium chloride or of potassium iodide, and extremely soluble in a solution of potassium cyanide; used internally, and also as a wash and for hypodermics. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); Lajoux and Grandval, "Jour. de Pharm.," v; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 304; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 111.]—**M. santonate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum santonicum*. Fr., *santonate de mercure*. Ger., *Santoninquecksilber*, *Mercurosantoninat*. A whitish crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by precipitating a solution of 6 parts of sodium santonate in 60 of water, with 5 parts of crystallized mercurous nitrate thoroughly triturated. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. selenate.** A salt of m. and selenic acid. 1. *Neutral mercuric selenate*, a white crystalline salt, $HgSeO_4$, prepared by treating freshly precipitated mercuric oxide with selenic acid until a white compound is formed, filtering, evapo-

rating to dryness, heating to expel free acid, and crystallizing by spontaneously evaporating its solution in selenic acid. It is soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and is decomposed by water into a basic salt and free selenic acid. 2. *Basic mercuric selenate*, a fine red salt, $HgSeO_4(HgO)_2$, obtained by precipitating mercuric acetate by means of a soluble selenate, or by selenic acid. It is soluble in selenic, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, but requires 10,330 times its weight of water for its solution. 3. *Mercurous selenate*, a grayish-white amorphous substance, Hg_2SeO_4, prepared by adding selenic acid or an alkaline selenate to mercurous nitrate. It is very slightly soluble in water and insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and is decomposed by nitric acid with formation of mercuric selenate. It is very sensitive to light, a few moments' exposure darkening it. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]—**M. seleno-cyanide.** 1. *Mercuric seleno-cyanide*, a white, felt-like mass, $Hg(CySe)_2$, precipitated from mercuric acetate by the addition of potassium seleno-cyanide. It is very sparingly soluble in cold water, but freely soluble in hot water and in alkaline cyanides, selenocyanides, and thiocyanides, forming double salts. 2. *Mercurous seleno-cyanide*, an olive-green substance, $Hg_2(CySe)_2$, prepared by adding a solution of an alkaline seleno-cyanide to one of mercurous nitrate. The precipitate must be dried over sulphuric acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 39).]—**M. sesqui-iodide.** Mercuroso-mercuric iodide, a yellow powder, $Hg_4I_6 = Hg_2I_2.2HgI_2$, insoluble in water. [B, 16.]—**M. sozoiodolate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum sozoiodolicum.* A substance occurring as a deep citron-yellow and extremely fine and light powder, said to contain a constant proportion of 32 per cent. of m. Upon heating, it puffs up like the potassium salt. It is practically insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble to the extent of about 15 per cent. in water containing 5 per cent. of sodium chloride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 39).]—**M. stearate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum oxydatum stearinicum.* A salt of the composition $Hg(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$. [*a*, 38.]—**M. subchloride** [Br. Ph.], **M. submuriate.** Lat., *hydrargyri subchloridum* [Br. Ph.]. Calomel (see under *M. chloride*). [*a*, 38.]—**M. subnitrate.** Lat., *subnitras hydrargyrosus.* Fr., *sousnitrate de mercure.* Ger., *Mercurosubnitrat.* See *Basic m. nitrate* and *Bibasic m. nitrate.*—**M. suboxide.** See *Black m. oxide.*—**M. subsulphate.** Lat., *calx mercurii vitriolata, hydrargyri subsulfas* (*flavus* [U. S. Ph.], seu *flava* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *subsulfas hydrargyricus* [Fr. Cod.], *subsulphas hydrargyri* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *soussulfate mercurique* [Fr. Cod.], *oxysulfate* (ou *sulfate oxydulé*) *de mercure.* Ger., *basisch schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxyd, Mercurisubsulfat.* Basic mercuric sulphate, yellow m. sulphate or subsulphate, turpeth mineral; a lemon-yellow powder, $2HgO.HgSO_4$, without odor and of slight metallic taste, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, somewhat soluble in water, completely soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. It is used as an emetic especially in croup. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. succinimide.** A substance, $(C_2H_4.CO.CO.N)_2Hg$, occurring as long silky needles, soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 39).]—**M. sulphantimonate.** See *M. thioantimonate.*—**M. sulpharsenate.** 1. See *M. thioarsenate.* 2. See *M. pyrothioarsenate.*—**M. sulpharsenite.** See *M. thioarsenite.*—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *hydrargyri sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *hydrargyrum sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfate de mercure.* Ger., *Quecksilbersulfat, Mercurisulfat.* A salt of m. and sulphuric acid. 1. Mercurous sulphate (Fr., *sulfate mercureux*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxydul*), Hg_2SO_4, a black crystalline powder which on fusion forms a crystalline mass. [B.] 2. *Mercuric sulphate* (Lat., *sulfas hydrargyricus* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrargyri persulphas* [Br. Ph.], *hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum*; Fr., *sulfate mercurique* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxyd*), $HgSO_4$, a heavy, white, odorless, crystalline powder of sharp metallic taste, slightly soluble in cold water, and insoluble in alcohol. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. sulphide.** Lat., *hydrargyri sulphidum.* Fr., *sulfure de mercure, mercure sulfuré, sulfure mercurique.* Ger., *Schwefelquecksilber.* A compound of metal and sulphur. The only sulphide known is the mercuric sulphide, HgS, which occurs under two forms—cinnabar or red m. sulphide (*q. v.*), and black m. sulphide (*q. v.*). [B; *a*, 48.]—**M. sulphocyanate.** See *M. thiocyanate.*—**M. sulphoichthyolate.** See HYDRARGYRUM *sulfoichthyolicum.*—**M. supernitrate.** Lat., *hydrargyri supernitras.* See *M. pernitrate.*—**M. suppositories** [Br. Ph.]. See *Suppositoria* HYDRARGYRI.—**M. tannate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum tannicum.* Fr., *tannate de mercure.* Ger., *Mercurotannat.* A salt of m. and tannic acid. Mercurous tannate (Lat., *hydrargyrum tannicum oxydulatum*; Fr., *tannate mercureux*; Ger., *gerbsaures Quecksilberoxydul*) occurs as a dark-green, tasteless, and odorless powder containing about 50 per cent. of metallic m. It is insoluble in water without decomposition and is decomposed by dilute alkalies. It is used in syphilis. [Lustgarten, "Wien. med. Presse," p. 884, No. 1 (B).]—**M. tartrate.** Lat., *hydrargyrum tartarisatum, hydrargyri tartras* (seu *protoiartras*). Fr., *tartrate de mercure.* A salt of m. and tartaric acid. Mercurous tartrate has been used in some Italian formularies. It is a white crystalline powder prepared by dissolving the mercurous nitrate in acidulated water, and adding potassium tartrate till entire precipitation has occurred. [B, 10.]—**M. thioantimonate.** A compound of m. with a sulphide of antimony. [B, 2.]—**M. thioarsenite.** A compound of m. and arsenic pentasulphide. Of these there are known: (1) *mercurous thioarsenite*, $Hg_4As_2S_5$, a black substance; and (2) *mercuric thioarsenite*, $Hg_2.As_2S_5$, a substance varying in color from orange-red to brown, and becoming yellow on trituration. [B, 2.]—**M. thiocyanate.** A compound of m. with thiocyanogen. Two such are known: (1) *mercurous thiocyanate*, $Hg_2(SCN)_2$, an amorphous black precipitate; and (2) *mercuric thiocyanate*, $Hg(SCN)_2$, a crystalline black precipitate. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**M. thymolacetate.** A compound of m. and thymol with acetic acid recommended for use in surgery and especially for hypodermic injection in syphilis. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B); Wellander, "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1889, xxi, 453.]—**M. thymolate.** Thymol-m.; thymol in which m. replaces hydrogen; a substance recommended for use in surgery. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**M'tolyl.** A substance, $(CH_3C_6H_4)_2Hg$, known in two isomeric forms: *m'-orthotolyl*, crystallizing in large triclinic tablets melting at 107° C., and *m. paratolyl*, crystallizing in matted needles, almost insoluble in cold water and melting at 238° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. urea.** A compound of mercuric oxide and urea obtained as a white crystalline powder, $CON_2H_4.HgO$, by digesting the former directly with a solution of the latter. Another compound, $2CON_2H_4.3HgO$, is obtained by treating corrosive sublimate with alkaline urea solution, and a third compound, $CON_2H_4.2HgO$, by treating urea with mercuric nitrate. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**M. water.** See ACQUA *mercuriale.*—**M. with chalk.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta.*—**M. with magnesia.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of m. with 2 of white magnesia till perfectly extinguished; or by triturating 2 parts each of m. and manna together until the m. is extinguished, adding gradually 1 part of prepared chalk and 60 of hot water, decanting off the liquid, washing, and drying. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. ÆTHIOPS *magnesiacus.*—**M. with sulphur.** See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis.*—**Metallic m.** M. in its pure state as a metal. [*a*, 38.]—**Mild m. chloride** [U. S. Ph.] (or **muriate**). Calomel (see under *M. chloride*). [*a*, 38.]—**Milk of m.** See *Lac* MERCURII.—**Muriatic m.** M. chloride. [B, 91.]—**Ointment of ammoniated m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**Ointment of m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Ointment of nitrate of m.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Ointment of red m. iodide.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *iodidi rubri.*—**Ointment of red oxide of m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*—**Ointment of subchloride of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *subchloridi.*—**Ointment of yellow oxide of m.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi flavi.*—**Perennial m.** See MERCURIALIS *perennis.*—**Pill of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**Plaster of m.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Precipitated m.** See *Yellow m. oxide.*—**Red m. iodide.** See *M. biniodide.*—**Red m. oxide.** Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *nitrico-oxydum*, seu *oxydum nitricum*), *hydrargyrum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *calcinatum*, seu *oxydatum rubrum* [Russ. Ph.]), *mercurius corallinus.* Fr., *oxyde mercurique rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *mercure calciné* (ou *corallin*, ou *précipité rouge*), *oxyde de mercure par voie sèche.* Ger., *rothes Quecksilberoxyd.* Sp., *deutóxido de mercurio* [Mex. Ph.]. Red precipitate; mercuric oxide, HgO, obtained by calcination of metallic m., or of m. nitrate. It forms a bright-red crystalline powder, or red crystalline scales. It is used as a stimulant application like the yellow oxide, but is slightly harsher in action. [B.]—**Red m. sulphide.** Lat., *hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum* [U. S. Ph.], seu *sulphuretum rubrum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulfuretum hydrargyricum* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure rouge de mercure, mercure sulfuré rouge.* Ger., *rothes Schwefelquecksilber.* Cinnabar, a body, HgS, found native, and also obtained artificially by subliming a mixture of m. and sulphur (usually in the proportion of 5 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter). It forms either red crystalline masses or a scarlet crystalline powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Solution of acid nitrate of m.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis acidus.*—**Solution of nitrate of m.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**Solution of perchloride of m.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**Suppositories of m.** See *Suppositoria* HYDRARGYRI.—**Sweet m. sublimate.** Calomel (see under *M. chloride*). [*a*, 38.]—**Syrup of m.** See *Syrupus* HYDRARGYRI.—**Test solution of m. and potassium iodide.** A solution made by mixing together 100 parts of test solution of m. bichloride and 367 of test solution of potassium iodide. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Test solution of m. bichloride.** A preparation consisting of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 20 times its weight of water. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Thymol m.** See *M. thymolate.*—**Vegetable m.** Lat., *mercurius vegetabilis.* Fr., *mercure végétal.* The *Franciscea uniflora*, *Cynanchum giganteum*, and *Lobelia syphilitica*, and (in India) the *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; so called from their depurative or antisyphilitic properties. [B, 1, 9, 121, 270, 275 (*a*, 35).] See also MERCURIUS *vegetabilium.*—**Vitriol of m.** M. sulphate. [B, 91.]—**Wild m.** See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus.*—**Yellow lotion of m.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *flava.*—**Yellow m. iodide.** See *M. protiodide.*—**Yellow m. oxide.** Lat., *hydrargyri oxidum flavum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oxydum hydrargyri flavum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *oxyde mercurique jaune* [Fr. Cod.], *oxyde de mercure par précipitation.* Ger., *gelbes Quecksilberoxyd.* Syn.: *hydrargyrum oxydatum via humida paratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Mercuric oxide prepared by precipitation from a solution of a mercuric salt (usually m. bichloride) by a caustic alkali, and forming an amorphous bright-yellow powder. It is used as a stimulant application, particularly under the form of an ointment for blepharitis, chronic conjunctivitis, opacities of the cornea, etc.—**Yellow m. subsulphate, Yellow m. sulphate.** See *M. subsulphate.*

MERD, n. Mu^{5}rd. Lat., *merda, merdus.* Fr., *merde.* Excrement; fæces. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]

MERDA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)'da^3. See MERD.—**M. diaboli.** Fr., *merde du diable.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

MERDASENGI, n. Of the alchemists, litharge. [A, 325.]

MERDE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}rd. See MERD.—**M. de coucou.** The genus *Nostoc*, especially the *Nostoc commune.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MERDICOLOUS, adj. Mu^{5}r-di^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *merda*, ordure, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *merdicole.* Ger., *kothbewohnend.* Of insects, making nests in excrement. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MERDIVOMOUS, adj. Mu^{5}rd-i^{2}v'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *merdivomus* (from *merda*, ordure, and *vomere*, to vomit). Ger., *kotherbrechend.* Affected with stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERDIVOROUS, adj. Mu^{5}rd-i^{2}v′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *merda*, ordure, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *merdivore*. Ger., *kothfressend*. Of insects, feeding on excrement. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MERDUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{5}rd(me^{2}rd)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Merd.

MÈRE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r. See Mother.—**Dure-m.** See Dura.—**M. de girofle.** See *Mother*-clove.—**M. de perle.** See Mother-*of-pearl*.—**M. des plans.** See Mamanpian.—**M. du vinaigre.** Mother of vinegar. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]—**M.-goutte.** See Apostagma (1st def.).—**M.-nourrice.** A wet-nurse. [*a*, 18.]—**M.-perle.** See Mother-*of-pearl*.—**Vapeurs de m.** The nausea, etc., of pregnancy. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

MERECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}r(mar)-e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From μηρός, the thigh, and ἦχημα, a sound. Ger., *Oberschenkellaut*. An auscultatory sound attributed to the friction of the fœtal thighs on each other when they lie forward. [A, 322.]

MEREGA, n. A place in the province of Oran, Algiers, where there are warm baths. [L, 30 (*a*, 14); L, 105 (*a*, 43).]

MEREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax′eos* (*-is*). From μέρος, a part, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Ger., *partielle Ueberfüllung* (oder *Verstopfung*). Partial obstruction. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}r-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *-ym′atos* (*-atis*). From μέρος, a part, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *merenchyme*. Of Meyen, imperfect cellular vegetable tissue (parenchyma) composed of more or less rounded cells and containing many intercellular spaces. [B, 19, 121, 308 (*a*, 35).]

MERENDERA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-e^{2}nd′e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *mérendère*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*, allied to *Colchicum*. The *Merendereæ* (Fr., *mérendérées*) of Mirbel are the *Colchicaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. bulbocodium.** A colchicum-like plant growing in the Pyrenees Mountains. [B, 121, 310 (*a*, 35).]

MÉRENS (Fr.), n. Ma-ra^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there is a hot gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 43).]

MERETRIX (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-e^{2}t′ri^{2}x(rex). Gen., *-ric′is*. From *merere*, to earn money. A prostitute. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**M. metallorum.** Copper. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MERGENTHEIM (Ger.), n. Me^{2}rg′e^{2}nt-him. A place in the Jaxt district, Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a saline, alkaline, and gaseous spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MERIANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dra^3. Fr., *mériandre*. A genus of labiate shrubs of the *Monardeæ*, constituting Endlicher's *Meriandreæ* (a subtribe of the *Menthoideæ*) and Lindley's *Meriandridæ* (a tribe of the *Mentheæ*). [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. benghalensis.** Bengal sage, a cultivated species resembling *Salvia officinalis*. The leaves, which have a strong camphoraceous odor and taste, are used as an aromatic stimulant. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. strobilifera.** An East Indian species which has an aromatic but unpleasant odor. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MERIANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)′ni^2-a^3. Fr., *mériane*. Jamaica rose; a genus of trees and shrubs of the *Merianieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Melastomaceæ*, suborder *Melastomeæ*. [B, 38, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. leucantha, M. purpurea, M. rosea.** Species found in the West Indies and South America, the aromatic flowers of which are used as a pectoral. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MERIC, adj. Me^{2}r′i^{2}k. Gr., μερικός (from μέρος, a part). Lat., *mericus*. Of or pertaining to a part. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERICARP, n. Me^{2}r′i^2-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *mericarpium* (from μέρος, a part, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *méricarpe*. Ger., *Theilfrucht*, *Halbfrucht*. One of the two closed divisions of a cremocarp (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

MERICISM, n. Me^{2}r′i^2-si^{2}z′m. See Merycism.

MERIDIAN, n. Me^{2}r-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *méridien*. Ger., *M.* A great circle drawn from pole to pole on the surface of a spherical body (especially the earth) and passing through a given point, of which it is said to be the *m.* [*a*, 48.]—**Magnetic m.** Ger., *magnetische M.* A m. passing through the place of observation in the direction indicated by the magnetic needle. [*a*, 48.]—**Principal m's of the eye.** Fr., *méridiens principaux*. Ger., *Hauptmeridiane*. The m's of the cornea that have the greatest and least curvature. [F.]

MERIDIONAL, adj. Me^{2}r-i^{2}d′i^2-o^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *meridionalis* (from *meridies*, mid-day). Pertaining to a meridian.

MERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^{2}d(ed)-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros′eos* (*-is*). From μέρος, a part, and ἱδρώς, perspiration. Ger., *topischer* (oder *partieller*) *Schweiss*. Localized perspiration. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]

MERIMNA (Lat.), **MERIMNE** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}r-i^{2}m′na^3, -ne(na). Gen., *-im′nas* (*-næ*), *-im′nes*. Gr., μέριμνα. See Cura (1st def.).

MERISE (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-es. The fruit of *Prunus avium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Alcoolat de m's.** See *Esprit de m's*.—**Eau de m's.** See *Aqua* amygdalarum *diluta*.—**Esprit de m's.** A preparation made by expressing the juice of black cherries, fermenting it with the stones till it has acquired a vinous odor, distilling, and rectifying. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Hydrolat de m's.** See *Aqua* amygdalarum *diluta*.—**Suc de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of black cherries, prepared by stoning the fruit, crushing it with the hand through a coarse sieve, allowing the juice and pulp to ferment, separating the gelatinous part, clarifying thoroughly, and filtering with gentle pressure. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MERISIER (Fr.), n. M′re-ze-a. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MERISMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-is′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μέρισμα (from μείρεσθαι, to receive as one's portion). Fr., *mérisme*. A portion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERISMATIC, adj. Me^{2}r-i^{2}z-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. From μέρισμα, a part. Fr., *mérismatique*. See Meristematic.

MERISMOPÆDIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-mo(mo^3)-pe′-(pa^3′e^2)-di^2-a^3. From μερισμός, a dividing, and παις, a child. A genus of fission-plants, of the *Chroococcaceæ*, or, of some authors, of the *Schizomycetes*, producing by division in one plane symmetrical tabular families consisting of rounded cells held together by a firm gelatinous matrix. They have been found in the human body, especially in the stomach. The *Merismopædieæ* (Fr., *mérismopædiées*) are a division of the *Chroococcaceæ*. [B, 121, 167, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**M. Goodseririi.** The *Sarcinia ventriculi*. [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**M. urinæ.** The *Sarcinia urinæ*. [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**M. ventriculi.** The *Sarcinia ventriculi*. [B, 316 (*a*, 35).]

MERISPORE, n. Me^{2}r′i^2-spor. From μέρος, a part, and σπόρος, a sowing. In *Fungi*, a secondary spore formed by division of the endospores or the exospores. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]

MERISTEM, n. Me^{2}r′i^{2}s-te^{2}m. Fr., *méristème*. Ger., *M.* Generating or meristematic tissue; tissue in which the cells are in a state of active division and growth, like those of the cambium layer. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Cork m.** See under Cork *cambium*.—**Primary m.** Fr., *méristème primitive*. Ger., *Urm′*. The primary tissue at the growing-point of any root or shoot. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Secondary m.** Ger., *Folgem′*. Tissue in the older parts of a stem or root which remains or becomes capable of division. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Urm′** (Ger.). See *Primary m.*

MERISTEMATIC, adj. Me^{2}r-i^{2}st-e^{2}m-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Separating into similar parts, multiplying by division (said of tissue). [B, 19, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

MERISTOGENETIC, adj. Me^{2}r-i^{2}st-o-je^{2}n-et′i^{2}k. From μεριστός, divided, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Produced by the formation of internal partitions; arising from nascent tissue or meristem. [*a*, 35.]

MERISTOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^{2}st-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)′pi^2-a^3. From μεριστής, a divider, and τροπή, a turning. See Merotropia (2d def.).

MERITHAL, n. Me^{2}r′i^2-th′l. Lat., *merithallus*, *merithallium* (from μέρος, a part, and θαλλός, a young shoot). Fr., *mérithalle*. See Internode.

MERIZOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-i^{2}z-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)′pi^2-a^3. From μερίζειν, to divide, and τροπή, a turn. Of Ritgen, see Merotropia (2d def.).

MERKUR (Ger.), n. Me^{2}r-kur′. See Mercury.—**M′wurzel.** The root of *Mercurialis annua*. [*a*, 17.]

MERLAN (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-la^{3}n^2. See Gadus *merlangus*.—**M. jaune.** See Gadus *pollachius*.—**M. noir.** See Gadus *carbonarius*.

MERLANGUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}r-la^{2}n^2(la^{3}n^2)′gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Ger., *Wittling*. A subgenus of *Gadus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. carbonarius.** See Gadus *carbonarius*.—**M. pollachius.** See Gadus *pollachius*.—**M. vulgaris.** Fr., *merluche*. Ger., *Hechtdorsch*. The hake; a species inhabiting the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; used like *Gadus morrhua*. [B, 81; L, 353.]

MERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)′mi^{2}s(mes). Gen., *-ith′os* (*-ith′is*). Gr., μέρμις. A genus of worms of the *Mermithidæ*, which are a family of the *Gordiidæ*. [*a*, 48.]

MEROBALANEUM (Lat.), **MEROBALINEUM** (Lat.), **MEROBALNEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}r-o(o^3)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -i^{2}n-e(a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′ne(na)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέρος, a part, and βαλανεῖον, a bath. A partial bath. [L, 135 (*a*, 39, 43).]

MEROBLASTIC, adj. Me^{2}r-o-bla^{2}st′i^{2}k. From μέρος, a part, and βλαστός, a germ. Ger., *meroblastich*. 1. Of Remak, directly germinal in part only (said of certain ova, as those of birds). See also *Formative* vitellus and *Nutritive* vitellus. [A, 5.] 2. In botany, developed from a portion only of the fertilized female cell or oospore (said, *e. g.*, of the embryo in many gymnosperms). [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]

MEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^2(ma)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., me^{2}r′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From μηρός, the thigh, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *mérocèle*. See *Femoral* hernia.

MEROCOXALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me(ma)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μηρός, the thigh, and *coxalgia* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Schenkelhüftweh*. Pain in the thigh and hip. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From μέρος, a part, and διάλυσις, a separating. Ger., *theilweise Zersetzung*. Partial chemical decomposition. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MEROLOGY, n. Me^{2}r-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *merologia* (from μέρος, a part, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *mérologie*. See *General* histology.

MEROMYARIAN, adj. Me^{2}r-o-mi-a′ri^2-a^{2}n. From μέρος, a part, and μῦς, a muscle. Pertaining to the *Meromyaria*, which are, of Schneider, a division of the *Nematoda*. [L.]

MERONGENA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)′je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-a^3. See Solanum *melongena*.

MEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-o′pi^2-a^3. From μέρος, a part, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *méropie*. An old term for amblyopia. [F.]

MERORGANIZED, adj. Me^{2}r-o^{2}r′ga^{2}n-izd. Lat., *merorganisatus*. Fr., *mérorganisé*. Of Proust, consisting of the same radicles, but receiving their different outward forms by the addition of a special substance, such as starch, glucose, sugar, milk sugar, etc. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}r-o^{2}r-ru^2′ma^3. Gen., *-rheum′atos* (*-atis*). From μέρος, a part, and ῥεῦμα, rheum. Partial rheumatism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From μέρος, a part, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. See MEROCELE.

MEROS (Lat.), n. m. Me(ma)'ro^{2}s. Gr., μηρός. See THIGH.

MEROSOME, n. Me^{2}r'o-som. From μέρος, a part, and σῶμα, a body. See SOMITE.

MEROTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'pi^2-a^3. From μέρος, a part, and τόπος, a place. Ger., *Merotopie*. The movement or reduction of a part into its proper place. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MEROTROPE (Lat.), **MEROTROPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}r-o^{2}t'-ro(ro^2)-pe(pa) [1st def.], me^{2}r(mar)-o^{2}t'ro(ro^2)-pe(pa) [2d def.], -o^{2}t-ro(ro^2)'pi^2-a^3. From μέρος, a part [1st def.], or μηρός, the thigh [2d def.], and τρόπος, a turning. Fr., *mérotropie*. Ger., *Theilwandel* (1st def.), *Theilungswandel* (1st def.), *Schenkeldrehung* (2d def.). 1. A variety of chemical synthesis, in which the molecules do not combine directly to form new compounds, but are first decomposed into simpler bodies which then unite to form such compounds. 2. Of Colombat, the reduction of a dislocation of the hip. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MERRY-THOUGHT, n. Me^{2}r'ri^2-tha^{4}t. The clavicle of birds, so called from its elasticity, whereby it acts as a spring to the wings in the act of flying. [A, 70.]

MERS-EL-KÉBIR, n. A place in the province of Oran, Algeria, where there are hot saline springs, called *Bains de la reine*. [L, 30, 41, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 87 (*a*, 43).]

MERSIER (Fr.), n. Me^{2}r-se-a. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MERTENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}r-te^{2}ns'i^2-a^3. From *Mertens*, a German botanist. Fr., *mertensie*. 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the genus *Momisia* (a section of *Celtis*). 2. Of Roth, smooth lungwort, a genus of the *Borageæ*. 3. A genus of *Algæ*, of the *Floridiæ*. 4. Of Willdenow, a section of the genus *Gleichenia*. The *Mertensiaceæ* of Corda are a division of the *Gleicheniaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. maritima.** Syn.: *M. pulmonarioides*, *Pulmonaria* (seu *Steenhamera*) *maritima*. The oyster-plant, sea-bugloss; a creeping-rooted herb growing on the sea-shores of northern Europe, Asia, and North America. The leaves and flowers have a sweetish, mucilaginous taste, the former with a flavor of oysters; in Norway and Iceland both are mixed with honey and fennel, and used in coughs. [B, 180, 185, 215, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pulmonarioides.** A species of *M.* (2d def.) found on northern sea-coasts. The sweetish, mucilaginous leaves and flowers, mixed with honey and fennel, are used as a pectoral. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. virginica.** See PULMONARIA *virginica*.

MERULIUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^2-ru^2(ru^4)'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *mérule*. Ger., *Aderpilz*, *Faltenschwamm*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*. The *Meruliaceæ* are a section of the *Boletoideæ*. The *Merulideæ* of Gray are a division of the *Hymenotheceæ*. The *Merulini* of Persoon are a division of the *Pilomyci*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. alectorolophoides, M. aurantiacus.** See CANTHARELLUS *aurantiacus*.—**M. auricula.** See EXIDIA *auricula Judæ*.—**M. cantharellus.** See CANTHARELLUS *cibarius*.—**M. destruens, M. lacrimans.** Ger., *Thränenschwamm*, *tropfender Faltenschwamm*. One of the *Fungi* which cause dry-rot in timber. The spores are said to have been injurious to persons inhaling them. [B, 19, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nigripes.** See CANTHARELLUS *aurantiacus*.—**M. quercinus.** The *Polyporus igniarius*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. vastator.** See *M. lacrimans*.

MERYCISM, n. Me^{2}r'i^2-si^{2}z'm. Gr., μηρυκισμός (from μερυκίζειν, to chew the cud). Lat., *merycismus*. Fr., *mérycisme*. Ger., *Wiederkauen*. Rumination. In a case of human m. observed by Johannesen it began at the patient's fourth year, after measles. It came on about fifteen minutes after a meal, and lasted from ten minutes to an hour. Only one third of the food ingested was raised. It was entirely involuntary. By contractions of the œsophagus the patient could throw back into the stomach the food that flowed toward the pharynx. [Johannesen, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," x, 3, p. 274; "Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1886, p. 588 (*a*, 50); "Rev. de méd.," Mar., 1889, p. 254.]

MERYCOLOGY, n. Me^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *merycologia* (from μερυκίζειν, to chew the cud, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *mérycologie*. Ger., *Wiederkäuerlehre*. The physiology of rumination. [L, 41, 44, 50, 170 (*a*, 14).]

MERYPERTROPHY, n. Me^{2}r-ip-u^{6}r'tro^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *merypertrophia* (from μέρος, a part, ὑπέρ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment). Hypertrophy of a part. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MESACONIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide citraconique* (ou *mésaconique*). Ger., *Mesaconsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_5H_6O_4 = CH_3 - C\left\langle\begin{matrix}COOH\\CH.COOH\end{matrix}\right.$, isomeric with citraconic acid, from which it is derived by heating with nitric or hydrochloric acid. It forms acicular crystals. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MESAD, adv. Me^{2}s'a^{2}d. From μέσος, middle. Ger., *medianwärts*. Toward the median plane. [L, 141; *a*, 48.]

MESADIBROMOPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Me^{2}s-a^3-dibrom-o-pi-ro-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_5H_6Br_2O_4$, obtained in hard, half-transparent lumps by heating mesaconic acid at 60° to 80° C. with bromine. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MESALLANTOIDS, n. pl. Me^{2}s-a^{2}l-la^{2}n'toidz. Lat., *mesallantoidea* (from μέσος, middle, and *allantois* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mesallantoïdes*, *zonoplacentaries*. Of Milne-Edwards, a class of animals distinguished by the comparatively small size of the sac of the allantois in the ovum. [A, 11.] Cf. MEGALLANTOIDS and MICRALLANTOIDS.

MESAMŒBOIDS, n. pl. Me^{2}s-a^{2}m-e'boidz. From μέσος, middle, and ἀμοιβή (see AMŒBA). Of Minot, the cellular, non-epithelial elements of the mesoderm which are free and capable of locomotion by amœboid movements. ["Proc. of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist.," 1879, p. 190 (J).] See also MESOTHELIUM.

MESARÆUM (Lat.), n. Me^{2}s-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μεσάραιον. See MESENTERY.

MESARAIC, adj. Me^{2}s-a^{2}r-a'i^{2}k. Gr., μεσαραικός (from μεσάριον, the mesentery). Lat., *mesaraicus*. Fr., *mésaraïque*. Ger., *meseraisch*. See MESENTERIC.

MESARAION (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i'(a^3'i^2)-o^{2}n. See MESENTERY.

MESARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-a^{3}r-ter-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idos*). From μέσος, middle, and ἀρτηρία, the trachea (see also *-itis**). Chronic inflammation of the middle coat of an artery. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]

MESATICEPHALIC, adj. Me^{2}s-a^{2}t-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From μέςσατος, midmost, and κεφαλικός, of or for the head. Fr., *mésaticéphale*. Having a skull with a breadth index of from 75° to 80°. [C.]

MESAUCHENOUS, adj. Me^{2}s-a^{4}k'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *mesauchenus* (from μέσος, middle, and αὔχην, the neck). Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the inion and basion with the radius fixus from 26° to 38°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (L).]

MESCAL (Sp.), n. Me^{2}s-ka^{3}l'. See AGUARDIENTE *de maguey*.

MESEL, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MÉSELLERIE (Fr.), n. Ma-ze^{2}l-l're. A mediæval term for leprosy. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]

MESEMAR, n. See MISMAR.

MÉSEMBRYANTHÈME (Fr.), n. Ma-za^{3}n^2-bre-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}m. See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—**M. flétrie.** See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *emarcidum*.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-e^{2}m(am)-bri^2-(bru^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μεσημβρία, mid-day, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *ficoïde*, *mésembryanthème*. Ger., *Zaserblume*, *Mittagsblume*. Fig-marigold, mid-day flower; a genus of succulent herbs or undershrubs, constituting Reichenbach's *Mesembrianthemeæ* (Fr., *mésembrianthémées*), which are a section of the *Ficoideæ*, and Link's *Mesembrinæ*, which are an order of the *Perigynæ*. The *Mesembryaceæ* (Fr., *mésembryacées*), *Mesembryanthemaceæ* (Fr., *mésembryanthémacées*), or *Mesembryanthemeæ* (Fr., *mésembryanthémées*) are the ice-plants, an order of calycifloral dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's *Ficoidales*. The *Mesembryeæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Ficoideæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Conserva mesembryanthemi crystallini** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. Fr., *conserve de glaciale*. Conserve of ice-plant prepared by triturating 1 part of fresh herb of ice-plant with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**M. acinaciforme.** Scimitar-leaved fig-marigold, a species found along the coast of southern California, having an edible fruit resembling the strawberry. At the Cape of Good Hope, where it also grows, it is used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 39); B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. æquilaterale.** Australian pig's-face; a species bearing edible fruit. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. anatomicum.** See *M. emarcidum*.—**M. australe.** New Zealand ice-plant (or pig's-face). The leaves are eaten pickled in Australia. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *M. æquilaterale*.—**M. caninum.** Dog-chap (or chop); a species having edible fruit. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. chilense.** A violently cathartic species growing on the coast of Chile. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. copticum.** Fr., *ficoïde* (ou *mésembryanthème*) *de Coptos*. A species indigenous to Egypt; used in the preparation of soda. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cristallinum, M. crystallinum.** Fr., *ficoïde* (ou *mésembryanthème*) *cristalline*, *glaciale*, *herbe à la glace*. Ger., *krystalline* (oder *eisartige*) *Zaserblume*, *Eiskraut*, *Eispflanze*. The common ice-plant, a native of Greece and the Canary Islands. The herb, *herba mesembryanthemi crystallini*, has a salty, somewhat nauseous taste, and is considered demulcent and diuretic; its expressed juice has been used in constipation, dropsy, liver complaints, and especially in convulsive cough. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. edule.** Fr., *ficoïde* (ou *mésembryanthème*) *comestible*, *figuier des Hottentots*. Ger., *Feigenmittagsblume*, *Hottentottenfeige*. Hottentot-fig; a South African species having an edible fruit. The juice of the plant is diuretic, astringent, and antiseptic, and is used internally and externally in dysentery, as a gargle in angina, salivation, etc., and as a lotion for burns. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35); Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890 (*a*, 50).]—**M. emarcidum.** Fr., *ficoïde* (ou *mésembryanthème*) *flétrie*. A species the roots, stem, and leaves of which are chewed like tobacco by the Hottentots. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. geniculiflorum.** Ger., *afrikanische Feige*. A species used in Africa as a potherb. Its seeds are ground into flour. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nodiflorum.** Fr., *ficoïde* (ou *mésembryanthème*) *nodiflore*. A species indigenous to Egypt, used like *M. copticum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pugioniforme.** A South African species having edible leaves. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tortuosum.** A species chewed by the Hottentots as an intoxicant. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Syrupus mesembryanthemi crystallini** [Bav. Ph., 1822]. Fr., *sirop de glaciale*. A preparation made by boiling 2 parts of despumated juice of fresh ice-plant with 3 of sugar to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]

MESEMBRYO, n. Me^{2}s-e^{2}m'bri^2-o. From μέσος, middle, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. See BLASTULA.

MESEMBRYONIC, adj. Me^{2}s-e^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to a blastula. [A, 515 (*a*, 49).]

MESENCEPHALIC, adj. Me^{2}s-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From μέσος, middle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Pertaining to the mesencephalon.

MESENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From μέσος, middle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *mésencéphale*, *mésocéphale*. Ger., *Mittelhirn*. Syn.: *middle brain*, *midbrain*. Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the structure formed from the middle encephalic vesicle

(*q. v.*), namely, the corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri, and the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum. [A, 5.]

MESENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-e[2]n[2]'ki[2](ch[2]n[6])-ma[3]. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From μέσος, middle, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Ger., *Mesenchym.* An amorphous substance sometimes containing amœboid cells, between the ectoderm and entoderm of some invertebrates. [L, 201.]

MESENCRANUS (Lat.), adj. Me[2]s-e[2]n[2]'kra[2]n(kra[3]n)-u[2]s(u[4]s). From μέσος, middle, and κράνος, a helmet. Having the sector cerebellaris between 15° and 20°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (L).]

MESENNA, n. Me[2]s-e[2]n'a[2]. The bark of *Albizzia anthelminthica.* [B.]

MESENTERIC, adj. Me[2]z-e[2]n-te[2]r'i[2]k. Gr., μεσεντερικός. Lat., *mesentericus.* Fr., *mésentérique.* Ger., *mesenterisch, mesenterial.* Pertaining to the mesentery. [L, 50, 343 (α, 43).]

MESENTERICA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r'i[2]k-a[3]. 1. The mycelium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19 (α, 35).] 2. A mesenteric vessel. [L.]

MESENTERICO-MESOCOLIC, adj. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r'i[2]k-o-me[2]s-o-kol'i[2]k. Pertaining to the mesentery and to the mesocolon. [L.]

MÉSENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. Ma-za[3]n[2]-ta-re. From μεσέντερον, the mesentery. See TABES *mesenterica.* [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MESENTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r-i[2]-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See MESENTERITIS.

MESENTERINUS (Lat.), adj. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r-in(en)'u[2]s(u[4]s). From μεσέντερον, the mesentery. Fr., *mésentérin.* Having a corrugated surface, like that of the mesentery (said especially of sponges). [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MESENTERIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r-i(i[2])'o[2]l-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From μεσέντερον, the mesentery. A little mesentery. [A, 500.]—**M. appendicis (processus) vermiformis.** A fold of the peritonæum enveloping the vermiform appendix. [L.]—**Mesenteriola tendinum.** Folds of synovial membrane proceeding to the tendons from their fibrous sheaths. [A, 500.]

MESENTERIOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-e[2]n-te[2]r-i[2]-o[2]t-(o[2]f)'i[2]s(thi[2]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From μεσέντερον, the mesentery, and φθίσις, decay. Ger., *Gekrösdrüsenschwindsucht.* See TABES *mesenterica.*

MESENTERITIC, adj. Me[2]s-e[2]nt-e[2]r-i[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *mesenteriticus.* Pertaining to mesenteritis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MESENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-e[2]nt-e[2]r-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μεσέντερον, the mesentery (see also *-itis**). Fr., *mésentérite.* Ger., *Gekrösentzündung.* Inflammation of the mesentery. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

MESENTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-e[2]nt-e(e[2])'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Ger., *M.* See MESENTERY.—**M. uteri.** The broad ligaments of the uterus considered as one structure. [A, 500.]

MESENTEROID, adj. Me[2]s-e[2]nt'e[2]r-oid. From μεσέντερον, the mesentery, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the mesentery.

MESENTERON (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-e[2]nt'e[2]r-o[2]n. Gr., μεσέντερον. The rudimentary digestive cavity of the embryo, consisting chiefly of an inflection of the hypoblast. It includes the foregut, the midgut, and the hindgut. [L, 206 (α, 50).]

MESENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-e[2]nt-e[2]r-o[2]t(o[2]f)'-i[2]s(thi[2]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *-this'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). See TABES *mesenterica.*

MESENTERY, n. Me[2]z'e[2]n-t'r-i[2]. Gr., μεσεντέριον, μεσέντερον (from μέσος, middle, and ἔντερον, any one of the entrails). Lat., *mesenterium.* Fr., *mésentère.* Ger., *Gekröse, Gekrösmantel.* It., Sp., *mesenterio.* 1. A fold of the peritonæum by which a portion of the intestinal canal, especially the jejunum and ileum, is attached loosely to the posterior wall of the abdomen ; as sometimes used, a similar fold by which any organ is attached. [A, 5.] 2. In the *Actiniæ*, vertical sæpta which divide the body cavity into a number of chambers each of which communicates with cavities in the tentacles and with the others by a general cavity into which the œsophagus opens. They are arranged in pairs, consisting of an imperfect and perfect m. (each having longitudinal muscles on the opposed surfaces), with the exception of the directive mesenteries (*q. v.*). [L, 355.]—**Cæcal m.** See MESOCÆCUM.—**Cardiac m.** See MESOCARDIUM.—**Colic m.** See MESOCOLON.—**Directive mesenteries.** Mesenteries in the *Actiniæ* which are situated at each end of the sagittal axis of the animal. One pair is perfect and one imperfect, termed respectively macro-directive and micro-directive. [L, 355.]—**Gastric m.** See MESOGASTRIUM.—**Imperfect mesenteries.** Syn. : *microsœpta.* The smaller of the two varieties of mesenteries in the *Actiniæ.* They are attached only to the body walls, having a free margin, and are unprovided with unproductive organs and filaments. [L, 335.]—**Perfect mesenteries.** Syn. : *macrosœpta.* The larger of the two varieties of m's in the *Actiniæ* which are attached to the body wall and the œsophagus and are furnished with reproductive organs and filaments. [L, 355.]—**Rectal m.** See MESORECTUM.—**Uterine m.** See MESOMETRIUM.

MESEPITHEL (Ger.), n. Mas-e[2]p-e-te[2]l'. See *Mesodermic* EPITHELIUM.

MESERAIC, adj. Me[2]s-e[2]r-a'i[2]k. Lat., *meseraicus.* See MESENTERIC.

MESETHMOID, n. and adj. Me[2]s-e[2]th'moid. From μέσος, middle, and *ethmoid* (*q. v.*). In comparative anatomy, the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone, including the cartilaginous nasal sæptum, which is partially closed by the vomer in man. [C, 3.] As an adj., situated in the median ethmoid region. [L.]

MÉSÉTINE (Fr.), n. Ma-za-ten. See QUERCETIN.

MESIAD, adv. Me[2]s'i[2]-a[2]d. Toward the median plane. [L, 141 ; α, 48.]

MESIAL, adj. Me'zi[2]-a[2]l. From μέσος, middle. Pertaining to the middle ; median ; being in the median line or plane. [α, 48.]

MESIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-i[2]-an(a[3]n)'u[3]m(u[4]m). See ANICETON (1st def.).

MESIDIC ACID, n. Me[2]s-i[2]d'i[2]k. See UVITIC ACID.

MESIDINE, n. Me[2]s'i[2]d-en. See AMIDOMESITYLENE.

MESIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-i[2]d'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From μεσίδιος, a mediator. The middle portion of the lip of an orchid. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MESION, n. Me[2]s'i[2]-o[2]n. Of Barclay, the meson, or median plane. [L, 141.]

MESIRE, n. An old term for a morbid affection of the liver. [A, 315 (α, 48).]

MÉSITE (Fr.), n. Ma-zet. Lat., *mesita, mesites, mesitum.* Ger., *Mesit.* 1. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on lignone. It is a very fluid oil, of an ethereal odor, boils at about 70° C., and is soluble in 3 parts of water. Its formula has not been determined. [B, 46 (α, 39).] 2. Methylene acetate, $C_6H_8O_4$, a liquid lighter than water, of aromatic but burning taste, little soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, and burning with a bright flame. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).] 3. Of C. Reichenbach, acetic ether. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

MESITIC, adj. Me[2]s-i[2]t'i[2]k. Fr., *mésitique.* Pertaining to mésite. [α, 48.]—**M. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool mésitique.* Of Kane, acetone. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde mésitique.* A body, C_3H_4O (or $C_6H_4O_2$), isomeric with acrolein, formed, according to Kane, by the action of nitric acid on acetone. It has a sweetish, penetrating odor, and is soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 93.]—**M. ether.** See MESITYL *oxide.*

MÉSITICHLORAL (Fr.), n. Ma-ze-te-klo-ra[3]l. See DICHLORACETONE.

MESITILOL, n. Me[2]s-i[2]t'i[2]l-o[2]l. See MESITYLENE.

MESITOL, n. Me[2]s'i[2]t-o[2]l. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3OH$, melting at about 69° C. and boiling at 219·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MESITYL, n. Me[2]s'i[2]t-i[2]l. Of Kane, a supposed radicle, C_3H_6, of acetone. [B, 2.]—**M. alcohol.** Of Kane, see ACETONE.—**M. oxide.** Ger., *Mesityloxyd.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_{10}O$, having an odor of peppermint. [B, 4.]—**M'sulphurous acid.** Fr., *acide mésitylsulfureux.* See MESITYLENE *sulphonic acid.*

MESITYLENE, n. Me[2]s-i[2]t'i[2]l-en. Fr., *mésitylène, mésitylol.* Ger., *Mesitylen.* A colorless, highly refractive liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, prepared by the action of acetic acid on acetone. Its constitutional formula is probably $C_6(H,CH_3.H.CH_3,H,CH_3)$. It is isomeric with cumene and pseudocumene. It has an agreeable, peppermint-like odor, and constitutes the portion of the fraction of coal-tar oil distilling between 160° and 170° C. [B, 4 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 39) ; B, 46 (α, 39).]—**M. quinone.** Fr., *mésitylène-quinone.* Ger., *Mesitylen-Chinon.* A substance, $C_6H(CH_3)_3{<}^{O}_{O}{>} = C_9H_{10}O_2$, occurring in orange-yellow acicular crystals. It bears the same relation to quinone that m. does to benzene. It melts at 101° to 102° C., and is freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, sparingly soluble in water. [B, 4 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 34).]—**M'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide mésitylène-sulfonique.* Ger., *Mesitylensulfonsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_{12}SO_3 + 2H_2O = C_6(CH_3)_3H_2.SO_2.OH + 2H_2O$, or m. in which the acid residue, $SO_2.OH$, replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

MESITYLENIC ACID, n. Me[2]s-i[2]t-i[2]l-e[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide mésitylénique.* Ger., *Mesitylensäure.* A crystallizable substance, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, obtained by oxidizing mesitylene with diluted nitric acid. It fuses at 166° C., and is slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MÉSITYLOCHLORAL (Fr.), n. Ma-ze-te-lo-klo-ra[3]l. See DICHLORACETONE.

MÉSITYLOL (Fr.), n. Ma-ze-te-lo[2]l. See MESITYLENE.

MESMERIC, adj. Me[2]s-me[2]r'i[2]k. Fr., *mesmérique.* Pertaining to or produced by mesmerism. [D.]

MESMERISM, n. Me[2]s'me[2]r-i[2]z'm. From *Mesmer*, a German physician, who first wrote on the subject. Fr., *mesmérisme.* Ger., *Mesmerismus.* It., Sp., *mesmerismo.* The method of hypnotizing practiced by Mesmer. [α, 34.]

MESMERIST, n. Me[2]s'me[2]r-i[2]st. A person who mesmerizes.

MESMERIZATION, n. Me[2]s-me[2]r-i[2]-za'sh'n. The induction of the mesmeric state.

MESOARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me[2]s-o-a(a[3])'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From μέσος, middle, and ὠάριον, a small egg. Ger., *Eierstockgekröse.* A peritoneal fold by which the ovary of the embryo is attached to the mesonephros. [A, 5.]

MESOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]s-o(o[3])-a[2]rt-e[2]r(ar)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μέσος, middle, and ἀρτηρία, artery (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery. [E.]

MESOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me[2]s-o(o[3])-ba[2]k(ba[3]k)-te(ta)'ri[2]-a[3]. From μέσος, middle, and βακτήριον, a little rod. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of medium size. [B, 238 (α, 35):]

MESOBLAST, n. Me[2]s-o-bla[2]st. From μέσος, middle, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *mésoblaste, feuillet* (*blastodermique*) *moyen* (1st def.), *feuillet moteur-germinatif* (*Remak*) (1st def.). Ger., *M., Gefässblatt* (1st def.), *Gefässschicht* (1st def.), *motorisch-germinatives Blatt* (1st def.), *mittleres Keimblatt* (1st def.). 1. Of Balfour, the mesoderm ; the middle layer of the three into which the blasto-

derm divides at the area germinativa. From it are developed all structures in the adult (except brain and spinal cord) which intervene between the epidermis and epithelium of the alimentary tract and its appendages. Cf. EPIBLAST and HYPOBLAST. 2. Of Agassiz, the nucleus of a cell; also the germinal or Purkinjean vesicle of ova. [J, 180.] 3. One of the segmentation spheres from which the mesoderm is developed. ["Jour. of Morph.," i (J).]—**Allantoidian m.** The portion of the m. entering into the formation of the allantois. [L.]—**Parietal m.** The upper or outer plate of the m. (3d def.). See also under *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Somatic m.** See *Parietal m.*—**Splanchnic m., Visceral m.** The lower or inner plate or layer of the m. (1st def.). See also under *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.

MESOBLASTIC, adj. Me²s-o-bla²st′i²k. Fr., *mésoblastique.* Pertaining to or consisting of the mesoblast.

MESOBRANCHIOUS, adj. Me²s-o-bra³n²′ki²-u³s. Lat., *mesobranchius.* Fr., *mésobranche.* Having the branchiæ in the middle of the body. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MESOBREGMUS (Lat.), adj. Me²s-o(o³)-bre²g′mu³s(mu³s). Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the hormion to the bregma with the radius fixus between 68° and 82°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

MESOBRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o(o³)-bro²n²-ki(ch²e)′ti²s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μέσος, middle, and βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes (see also *-itis**). An indurative inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchial tubes that is developed from endobronchitis. [Ziegler (α, 34).]

MESOBRONCHIUM (Lat.), n. Me²s-o-bro²n²′ki²(ch²i²)-u³m-(u⁴m). One of the bronchi (in birds) into which the trachea divides. [L, 221.]

MESOCÆCUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-se′(ka³′e²)-ku³m(ku⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and *cæcus*, blind. Fr., *mésocæcum.* Ger., *Blinddarmgekröse.* An occasional duplication of the peritonæum including the cæcum. [C.]

MESOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Me²s-o-ka²m-fo²r′i²k. Fr., *acide mésocamphorique.* Ger., *Mesokamphersäure.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{15}O_4$, isomeric with camphoric acid, formed by heating the latter at 140° to 150° C. with concentrated hydrochloric or hydriodic acid. It crystallizes in soft felty needles, fusible at 113° C., and more soluble in water than is camphoric acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MESOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-ka³rd′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and καρδία, the heart. A fold of the mesoblast connected with the heart. [L.]—**Anterior m., Inferior m.** An inflection of the mesoblast which passes forward from the anterior surface of the heart to the anterior body-wall. [L, 142.]—**Lateral m.** Lat., *m. laterale* [Kölliker]. A fold of the mesoblast which at an early stage forms an incomplete sæptum between the general cavity and the cavity containing the heart. [L, 201.]—**Posterior m., Superior m.** An inflection of the mesoblast forming the wall of the heart, which passes back toward the hypoblast of the cephalic portion of the alimentary canal. [L, 142.]

MESOCARP, n. Me²s′o-ka³rp. Lat., *mesocarpium* (from μέσος, middle, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *mésocarpe.* Ger., *Mittelhaut, mittlere Fruchthaut.* The middle layer of a pericarp; the part lying between the outer and inner integuments. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

MÉSOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Ma-zo-sa-fa³l. From μέσος, middle, and κεφαλή, the head. See MESENCEPHALON.

MESOCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-i(e)′ti²s. From μέσος, middle, and κεφαλή, the head (see also *-itis**). Fr., *mésocéphalite.* Inflammation of the mesencephalon. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MESOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)′a²l(a³l)-o²n. Gr., μεσοκέφαλον (from μέσος, middle, and κεφαλή, the head). See MESENCEPHALON.

MESOCEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-se²r(ke²r)′e²b-ru³m(ru⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and *cerebrum* (*q. v.*). The pons Varolii. [L.]

MESOCHIL, n. Me²s′o-ki²l. Lat., *mesocheilium.* The middle part of the lip of an orchid when the lip is composed of three distinct portions. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MESOCHONDRIAC, adj. Me²s-o-ko²nd′ri²-a²k. Fr., *mésochondriaque.* Situated between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MESOCOLIC, adj. Me²s-o-kol′i²k. Pertaining to the mesocolon. [α, 17.]

MESOCOLON (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-kol′o²n. From μέσος, middle, and κῶλον (also κόλον), the colon intestine. Fr., *mésocôlon.* Ger., *M.*, *Grimmdarmgekröse.* It., Sp., *m.* The duplicature of the peritonæum which includes the colon and is attached to the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity. [L, 333.]—**Ascending m.** Lat., *m. ascendens.* Ger., *rechtes Grimm darmgekröse.* The m. of the ascending colon. [L, 332.]—**Descending m., Left lumbar m., Left m.** Lat., *m. descendens, m. sinistrum.* Fr., *mésocôlon descendant.* Ger., *linkes Grimmdarmgekröse.* The m. of the descending colon. [L, 115.]—**Right lumbar m., Right m.** See *Ascending m.*—**Sigmoid m.** Lat., *m. sigmoideum.* The portion of the m. connected with the sigmoid flexure of the colon. [L, 332.]

MESOCONCH, adj. Me²s′o-ko²n²k. Having an orbital index of between 80° and 85°. [L, 332.]

MESOCRANIUM (Lat.), **MESOCRANON** (Lat.), n's n. Me²s-o(o³)-kran(kra³n)′i²-u³m(u⁴m), -o²k′ra²n(ra³n)-o²n. From μέσος, middle, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *mésocrâne.* See VERTEX.

MESOCUNEIFORM, adj. Me²s-o-ku²′ne²-i²-fo²rm. From μέσος, middle, *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. The middle cuneiform bone. [L.]

MESOCYNION (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-si²n(ku⁶n)′i²-o²n. Gr., μεσοκύνιον (from μέσος, middle, and κύων, a dog). 1. The junction of the talus and the tibia. 2. The base of the toes in ungulated mammals. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MESODERM, n. Me²s′o-du⁵rm. Lat., *mesoderma, mesodermum* (from μέσος, middle, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *mésoderme.* Ger., *M.* 1. See MESOBLAST (1st def.). 2. The layer of bark external to the endoderm. 3. The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of urn-mosses. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MESODISCAL, adj. Me²s-o-di²s′k′l. Lat., *mesodiscalis* (from μέσος, middle, and δίσκος, a round plate). Fr., *mésodiscal.* Of stamens, situated on the superior face of the disc. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MESODME (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o²d′me(ma). Gen., *-od′mes.* Gr., μεσόδμη (from μέσος, middle, and δέμειν, to build). See MEDIASTINUM.

MESODMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o²d-mi(me)′ti²s. From μεσόδμη, the mediastinum (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the mediastinum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MESO-EPIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o(o³)-e²p-i²-di²d′i²(u⁶)-mi²s. Gen., *-ym′idos* (*-idis*). From μέσος, middle, and ἐπιδιδυμίς, the epididymis. Fr., *mésoépididyme.* A fold of the tunica vaginalis testis uniting the epididymis to the postero-superior border of the testicle. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MESOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Me²s′o(o³)-ga²st(ga³st)-u⁵r(e²r). Gen., *-gast′eros* (*-is*), *-gastri.* Fr., *mésogastre.* Ger., *Mitteldarm.* That portion of the embryonic alimentary canal from which are developed the duodenum, liver, pancreas, jejunum, ileum, and umbilical vesicle. [L, 228.]

MESOGASTRIC, adj. and n. Me²s-o-ga²st′ri²k. Fr., *mésogastrique.* Pertaining to or affecting the mesogastrium. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.] See DYSPEPSIE *mésogastrique.*

MESOGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-ga²s(ga³s)′tri²-u³m-(u⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and γαστήρ, the belly. 1. Of J. Müller, a fold of the mesoblast connecting the stomach with the vertebral column, which, in the adult, forms the greater omentum. [A, 5.] 2. In certain fishes, a fold of the mesentery by which the stomach and portions of the duodenum are suspended. [L.]

MESOGLOSSAL, adj. Me²s-o-glo²s′a²l. Lat., *mesoglossus* (from μέσος, middle, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *mésoglosse.* Situated in the middle of the tongue. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

MESOGNATHIC, adj. Me²s-o²g′na²th-i²k. From μέσος, middle, and γνάθος, the jaw. Pertaining to the mesognathion. [L.]

MESOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o²g-na²th(na³th)′i²-o²n. Ger., *lateraler Zwischenkiefer.* The portion of the superior maxilla, separate in the fœtus and anomalously in adult life, which bears the outer incisor tooth. [L, 332.]

MESOGNATHISM, n. Me²s-o²g′na²th-i²z′m. From μέσος, middle, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having a mesognathion. [α, 48.]

MESOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me²s-o(o³)-go²n-i²d′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and *Gonidium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mésogonidie.* The gonidium of a lichen at a certain state of development, presenting itself in the form of a little bag of glassy appearance, from which the germs of a new plant proceed. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MESOGONIOUS, adj. Me²s-o-gon′i²-u³s. Lat., *mesogonius.* Ger., *im Kniegelenk befindlich.* Situated in the knee joint (said of morbid bone formations). [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

MESOLOBE, n. Me²s′o-lob. Lat., *mesolobus.* Fr., *mésolobe.* See CORPUS *callosum.*

MESOLOBIC, adj. Me²s-o-lob′i²k. 1. Situated between lobes, as of the brain. 2. Pertaining to the mesolobe. [L.]

MESOLOGY, n. Me²s-o²l′o-ji². From μέσος, middle, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *mésologie.* The science of the relations of living beings to their environments. [α, 48.]

MESOMENTAL, adj. Me²s-o-me²n′t′l. From μέσος, middle, and *omentum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the middle of the omentum. [α, 48.]

MESOMERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me²s-o(o³)-me(ma)′ri²-a³. Gr., μεσομήρια (from μέσος, middle, and μήρος, the thigh). The space between the thighs; the perinæum. The singular, *mesomerion*, is also used in the same sense. [α, 48.]

MESOMETRION (Lat.), n. n., **MESOMETRIUM** (Lat.), n. n., **MESOMETRY**, n. Me²s-o(o³)-me²t(mat)′ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m), me²z′-o-me²t-ri². From μέσος, middle, and μήτρα, the womb. The broad ligaments of the uterus. [D, 221.]

MESOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²s-o(o³)-me²t(mat)-ri(re)′ti²s. Gen., *-rit′idos* (*-idis*). From μέσος, middle, and *metritis* (*q. v.*). Parenchymatous metritis. [α, 34.]

MESOMPHALION (Lat.), **MESOMPHALIUM** (Lat.), **MESOMPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me²s-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)′i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m), -o²m′fa²l(fa³l)-u³m(u⁴m). From μέσος, middle, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. The middle of the navel; also the navel itself, being in the middle of the body. [L, 43, 50 (α, 43, 48).]

MESOMYODIAN, MESOMYODIC, MESOMYODOUS, adj's. Me²s-o-mi-od′i²-a²n, -i²k, -mi′o²d-u³s. From μέσος, middle, μῦς, a muscle, and ᾠδή, a song. Of birds, having the syrinx not highly complex, and consequently having no great vocal ability. [L, 221.]

MESOMYONOUS, adj. Me²s-o-mi′o²n-u³s. From μέσος, middle, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *mésomyone.* Of molluscs, having a muscular impression in the centre. The *Mesomyona* (Fr., *mésomyones*) are, of Latreille, a section of the *Conchiferæ.* [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

MESON (Lat.), n. n. Mes(me²s)′o²n. See *Medial* PLANE.

MESONASAL, adj. Me^{2}s-o-na's'l. From μέσος, middle, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated in the median nasal region. [L.]

MESONEPHRIC, MESONEPHRITIC, adj's. Me^{2}s-o-ne^{2}f'-ri^{2}k, -ne^{2}f-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the mesonephros. [α, 48.]

MESONEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f'ro^{2}s. From μέσος, middle, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *mésonéphros, corps pampiniforme* (ou *de Wolff*). Of Ray Lankester, the Wolffian body (so called from its discoverer, C. F. Wolff) or primordial kidney, the middle or largest division of the segmental apparatus (*q. v.*) of the embryo. In the female a portion of it persists as the epoophoron (*q. v.*). [A, 6.] Cf. PRONEPHROS.

MESONOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-not'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and νῶτον, the back. The dorsal part of the mesothorax. [α, 48).]

MESOPANENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μέσος, middle, πᾶς, all, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Having the angle formed by the union at the punctum alæ vomeris of lines drawn to that point from the nasion and basion between 163° and 185·5°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (L).]

MESOPARAFFIN, n. Me^{2}s-o-pa^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^{2}n. See PARAFFIN.

MESOPERIODATE, n. Me^{2}s-o-pu^{6}r-i'o^{2}d-at. See PERIODATE.

MESOPHLEBION (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b'i^2-o^{2}n. From μέσος, middle, and φλέβιον, a vein. The middle coat of a vein. [B.]

MESOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μέσος, middle, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the middle coat of a vein. [E.]

MESOPHLEBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MESOPHLEBION.

MESOPHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-fle'(flo^2'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and φλοιός, bark. The middle layer of bark; the cortical parenchyma. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

MESOPHRAGM, n. Me^{2}s'o-fra^{2}m. From μέσος, middle, and φράγμα, a fence. In insects, a transverse partition between the mesothorax and the metathorax. [L, 168 (α, 39).]

MESOPHRYON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}f'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., μεσόφρυον (from μέσος, middle, and ὀφρύς, an eyebrow). Fr., *mésophryon.* See GLABELLA.

MESOPHYLL, n. Me^{2}s'o-fi^{2}l. Lat., *mesophyllum* (from μέσος, middle, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *mésophylle.* Ger., *Mittelschichte des Blattes, mittlere Blattschichte.* The fundamental tissue of a leaf (*i. e.*, the parenchyma lying between the two skins). [B, 19, 121, 123, 229 (α, 35).]

MESOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *mésophyte.* 1. Of Clarion, the collum or point of junction between the plumule and radicle of a plant. 2. The line of demarkation between the internode and petiole. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

MESOPLEURIUS (Lat.), **MESOPLEURUS** (Lat.), adj's. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-plu^2'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μέσος, middle, and πλευρά, a rib. Fr., *mésopleurios.* Situated between the ribs; as n's. in the pl., *mesopleuria, mesopleura* (Ger., *Mittel-* [oder *Zwischen-*] *Rippenräume*), the spaces between the ribs. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MESOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and πούς, the foot. In molluscs, the middle portion of the foot. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MESOPOTAMENON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-po^{2}t-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e-(a)'no^{2}n. Gr., μεσοποτάμηνον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a kind of ointment made from wine and the flowers of white lilies.

MESOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}pt-e^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and πτέρυξ, a wing. The middle of the three cartilaginous or osseous pieces by means of which the pectoral fin connects with the pectoral arch in certain fishes. [L, 121, 206.] Cf. METAPTERYGIUM and PROTOPTERYGIUM.

MESORAIC, adj. Me^{2}s-o^{2}r-a'i^{2}k. See MESENTERIC.

MESORCHION (Lat.), **MESORCHIS** (Lat.), **MESORCHIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}r'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n, -o^{2}r'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s), -o^{2}r'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and ὄρχις, the testicle. A peritoneal fold by which the testicle of the embryo is attached to the mesonephros. [A, 5.]

MESORCINOL, n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}rs'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H(CH_3)_2$-$(OH)_2$, easily soluble in hot water and in ether, slightly so in cold water, subliming in dazzling white plates melting at about 150° C. and boiling at about 275° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MESORECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-re^{2}kt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and *rectum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mésorectum.* Ger., *M., Mastdarmgekröse.* It., *mesoretto.* Sp., *mesorecto.* A peritoneal fold attaching the rectum to the sacrum. [C.]

MESOROPTER (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}s-o^{2}r-o^{2}pt'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-ter'is*). From μέσος, middle, ὅρος, a boundary, and ὅπτεσθαι, to see. The proper position of the eyes with relation to each other, under normal circumstances, when they are not fixed, *i. e.*, when the muscles are in a relative state of rest. [F, 19 (α, 29).]—**Muscular m.** Fr., *mésoroptre musculaire.* Ger., *muskulärer M.* The angle formed by the visual lines of the two eyes when the muscles of both eyes are completely at rest. [F.]

MESORRHINE, adj. Me^{2}s'o^{2}r-en. Lat., *mesorrhinus* (from μέσος, middle, and ῥίς, the nose). Ger., *mesorhin.* Having the nasal index between 48° and 52°. [L, 332.]

MESORRHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n(ren)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *mésorrhinion.* In birds, that portion of the beak which lies between the nostrils. [L, 41, 343 (α, 43).]

MESOSARC, n. Me^{2}s'o-sa^{3}rk. From μέσος, middle, and σάρξ, flesh. See *Stütz*LAMELLE.

MESOSCAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From μέσος, middle, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. The spine of the scapula. [L, 153.]

MESOSCELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-o^{2}s-se^2(ke^2)-lo(lo^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., me^{2}s-o^{2}s'e^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From μέσος, middle, σκέλος, the leg, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *mésoscélocèle.* See *Perineal* HERNIA.

MESOSCELON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}s'se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-o^{2}n. See MESOSCELUM.

MESOSCELOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}s-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-o(o^3)-fi-(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From μέσος, middle, σκέλος, the leg, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *mésoscélophyme.* Ger., *Mittelfleischbeule.* A tumor of the perinæum. [E.]

MESOSCELOS (Lat.), **MESOSCELUM** (Lat.), **MESOSCELUS** (Lat.), n's m., n., and m. Me^{2}s-o^{2}s'se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μέσος, middle, and σκέλος, the leg. The perinæum. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 107 (α, 43).]

MESOSEME, adj. Me^{2}s'o-sem. From μέσος, middle, and σῆμα, a sign. Fr., *mésosème.* Ger., *mesosem.* Having the orbital index between 84° and 89°. [L, 332.]

MESOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-so'ma^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From μέσος, middle, and σῶμα, the body. 1. The larger portion or body of a mollusc. [L.] 2. The median region of the *Lamellibranchiata*, which gives rise on its ventral surface to the foot. [Gegenbaur (α, 39).]

MESOSPERM, n. Me^{2}s'o-spu^{6}rm. Lat., *mesospermium, mesospermum* (from μέσος, middle, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *mésosperme.* Ger., *mittlere Samenhaut.* An intermediate layer (when fleshy called *sarcosperm* or *sarcoderm*) in the testa of some seeds; it is the secundine remaining distinct in the seed. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 35).]

MESOSPORE, n. Me^{2}s'o-spor. From μέσος, middle, and σπόρος, a seed. A spore of medium size. [α, 35.]

MESOSTATE, n. Me^{2}s'o-stat. A substance formed by the protoplasm of a cell, to be eventually converted into secretory products (*e. g.*, trypsinogen, pepsinogen, mucigen, etc.). [Langley, "Jour. of Physiol.," Jan., 1882.]

MESOSTERNAL, adj. Me^{2}s-o-stu^{6}r'n'l. From μέσος, middle, and στέρνον, the chest. Pertaining to the mesosternum. [L, 153.]

MESOSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and στέρνον, the breast. The portion of the sternum lying between the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MESOTHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-thel(thal)-i^2-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Of Marshall, that variety of epithelioma which develops from the middle layer of embryonic tissue. ["Lancet," 1889, ii, p. 1045 (α, 34).]

MESOTHENAR (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}th'e^{2}n-a^{3}r. Gen., *-then'aros* (*-aris*). From μέσος, median, and θέναρ, the palm of the hand. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus.*

MESOSTHENIC, adj. Me^{2}s-o^{2}s-the^{2}n'i^{2}k. From μέσος, middle, and σθένος, strength. Moderately strong. [L.]

MESOSTOMATOUS, MESOSTOMOUS, adj's. Me^{2}s-o-sto^{2}m'-a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -o^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *mesostomatus, mestomus* (from μέσος middle, and στόμα, the mouth). Having the mouth in the middle of the body. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MESOTARSAL, adj. Me^{2}s-o-ta^{3}r's'l. See MEDIOTARSAL.

MESOTARTARIC ACID, n. Me^{2}s-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Ger., *Mesoweinsäure.* Optically inactive tartaric acid. [B.] See under TARTARIC ACID.

MESOTENDON, n. Me^{2}s-o-te^{2}n'du^{3}n. Lat., *mesotenum* (from μέσος, middle, and *tendere*, to stretch). Fr., *mésotendon.* See MESENTERIOLA *tendinum.*

MESOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From μέσος, middle, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *mésothèque.* See MESOTHECIUM.

MESOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-the(tha)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and θηκίον, a little chest. In the covering of an immature anther, a layer of cells with spiral annular or reticulated fibres in their interior, situated between the external coat (exothecium) and the internal coat (endothecium). As the anther matures and the endothecium is absorbed, the m. itself becomes the inner lining or endothecium. The walls of the cells often disappear, leaving only the fibres, which by their elasticity help to discharge the pollen. [B, 104 (α, 35).]

MESOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-the(tha)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μέσος, middle, and θηλή, the nipple. Of Minot, the epithelioid part of the mesoderm, the peritoneal pleural epithelium, muscle-plates, etc. [J.] See also MESAMŒBOIDS.

MESOTHENAR (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}th'e^{2}n-a^{3}r. Gen., *-then'aros* (*-is*). From μέσος, middle, and θέναρ, the flat of the hand. Fr., *mésothénar.* See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus.*

MESOTHERMAL, adj. Me^{2}s-o-thu^{6}r'm'l. Moderately warm (said of mineral waters). [α, 48.]

MESOTHORAX (Lat.), n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-thor'acis*). From μέσος, middle, and θώραξ, a breastplate. The middle ring of the thorax of an insect. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MESOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me^{2}s-o^{2}t-i(e)'ka^3. From μέσος, middle, and τεῖχος, a wall. Of Good, an order of diseases of the connective tissues of organs, without derangement of the general health. [α, 34.]

MESOTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}s-ot'o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r''ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μέσος, middle, οὖς, the ear, and καταῤῥος,

catarrh. Ger., *Mittelohrkatarrh.* Catarrh of the middle ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MESOTŒCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-te^2(to^2-e^2)-ki(ch^{2}e)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Ger., *Brustscheidenentzündung, Mittelfellentzündung.* Mediastinal pleuritis. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 135 (α, 43).]

MESOTŒCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-te′(to^2′e^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μεσότοιχος, a partition wall. See MEDIASTINUM.

MESOTYMPANIC, adj. Me^{2}s-o-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n′i^{2}k. From μέσος, middle, and τύμπανον, a drum. Of Owen, situated between the hypotympanic and the epitympanic elements of the tympanic pedicle of a fish. [L, 14 (α, 39).]

MESOVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}s-o-va(wa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MESOARIUM.

MESOWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Me^{2}s-o-vin′zoir-e^2. See MESOTARTARIC ACID.

MESOXALATE, n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}x′a^{2}l-at. A salt of mesoxalic acid. [B, 46 (α, 39).]

MESOXALIC ACID, n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}x-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mésoxalique.* Ger., *Mesoxalsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_2O_5 + H_2O = CO.\left\langle\begin{matrix}COOH\\COOH\end{matrix}\right. + H_2O$, or $C(OH)_2\left\langle\begin{matrix}COOH\\CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, or $CO(H_2O)\left\langle\begin{matrix}COOH\\COOH\end{matrix}\right.$, the molecule of water of crystallization being probably an integral part of the constitution of the acid. It is obtained by the oxidation of amidomalonic acid; or by boiling alloxan with alkalies; or by treating with hydrogen sulphide the deposit formed by pouring, drop by drop, boiling lead acetate into a solution of alloxan. M. a. forms colorless prismatic crystals, very deliquescent, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 115° C., without losing water. It is transformed by nascent hydrogen into oxymalonic acid. [B; B, 93 (α, 14).]

MESOXALYL, n. Me^{2}s-o^{2}x′a^{2}l-i^{2}l. Ger., *M.* The bivalent radicle of mesoxalic acid, $C(OH_2)\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.'\\CO.'\end{matrix}\right.$. [B.]

MESOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me^{2}s-o(o^3)-zo′a^3 From μέσος, middle, and ζῷον, an animal. Of Van Beneden, a division of animals classified between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*, having as its representative the *Dicyemeda.* [L, 11 (α, 39).]

MESPILODAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}s-pi^{2}l-o(o^3)-da^{2}f(da^{3}f)′ne-(na). Gen., *-daph′nes.* From *mespilus*, the medlar-tree, and *daphne*, the laurel-tree. Of Nees von Esenbeck, a genus of the *Lauraceæ* found in Brazil; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Ocotea.* [B, 19, 38, 42, 93, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. cupularis.** A species found on the Mascarene Islands, yielding *bois de cannelle*, which is said to be aromatic, stomachic, sudorific, and antidysenteric. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. indecora.** See *M. sassafras.*—**M. pretiosa.** A species found in Pará, Brazil. The bark, called *pao pretiosa, canelkina, canelilha*, or *pereiora*, has a sweet aromatic taste like cinnamon, and an odor suggestive of sassafras, cinnamon, and roses; is tonic, digestive, and stimulant, and is used in rheumatism and syphilis. [B, 19, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. sassafras.** An aromatic species used medicinally under the name of *canela sassafras.* [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]

MESPILUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Me^{2}s′pi^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μεσπίλη (1st def.). Fr., *épine, néflier* (3d def.). Ger., *Mespel, Mispel* (3d def.). It., *nespolo, nespilo* (3d def.). Sp., *níspero* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *M. germanica.* 2. The fruit of *M. germanica.* 3. A genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Pomeæ*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Pyrus.* 4. Of Wahlenberg, the genus *Cotoneaster.* The *Mespili* of Medicus are a family of plants, comprising *Torminalis, Amelanchier, Sorbus, Cotoneaster, M.*, etc. [B, 19, 42, 77, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. æstivalis.** Apple-haw; an aquatic species found in the southern United States. The fruits are juicy and have a pleasant flavor. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**M. amelanchier.** See AMELANCHIER *vulgaris.*—**M. aria.** See PYRUS *aria.*—**M. aronia.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *d'orient.* Aronia thorn; a spiny, bushy tree or shrub indigenous to southern Europe and western Asia, and abundant on the Mount of Olives, where its red fleshy fruit is collected for preserves. [B, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. aucuparia.** The *Pyrus aucuparia.* [B.]—**M. azarolus.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *d'Espagne, argerolle, azarolier, pommette.* Ger., *Azarol-Weissdorn, Azarolbaum, welsche Mispel.* Azarole thorn, Neapolitan medlar, parsley-leaved hawthorn; a species indigenous to Palestine and southern Europe. Its pulpy fruit (the μέσπιλον ἀρωνία of Dioscorides) has a pleasant acid flavor, and is eaten raw or preserved; in the latter state it is used as a stomachic, antiemetic, and antidysenteric. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. chamæm′.** The *Pyrus malus.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. coccinea.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *écarlate.* White thorn; a North American species growing in thickets by streams. The small bright-purple fruits are edible. [B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. communis.** See *M. germanica.*—**M. cornifolia.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *à feuilles de poitier.* A North American species having edible fruit. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. cotoneaster.** See COTONEASTER *vulgaris.*—**M. crus galli, M. cuneifolia.** Fr., *pied de coq.* Cockspur thorn; a North American species the leaves of which have been used in whooping-cough. [B, 34, 173, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. domestica.** The *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. germanica.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *cultivé, merlier, meslier, mesple, mesplier, mespoulier, néflier, nesplier, nespoulier.* Ger., *gemeine Mispel, Nespel, Wispel, Esperln.* The medlar, common (or Dutch) medlar, minshull crab; the μεσπίλη of Theophrastus, the *m.* of Pliny; a small, much-branched spinous tree. The young shoots and leaves are astringent, and are used in decoction as a gargle. The fruits, *fructus mespili germanicæ, mespila, mespili*, are astringent and unfit for eating until they begin to decay. They were formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and their seeds as a diuretic. *M. germanica elongata, M. germanica enucleator* (a stoneless variety, the fruit of which decays slowly), *M. germanica macrocarpa* (the large Dutch medlar, generally preferred on account of the large size of its fruit), *M. germanica præcox*, and *M. germanica silvestris* (wild medlar) are varieties of this species. [B, 19, 42, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. intermedia.** See *M. oxyacantha.*—**M. japonica.** Fr., *épine du Japon.* See ERIOBOTRYA *japonica.*—**M. Loureiri.** A tree found in Cochin-China, where the fruits, which have a sweetish acid taste, are eaten, and are used in indigestion, diarrhœa, menorrhagia, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. lucida.** See *M. crus-galli.*—**M. oxyacantha.** Fr., *aubépine, acinier, bois de mai, épine blanche* (ou *fleurie*), *noble épine, senellier.* Ger., *gemeiner Weissdorn, Hagedorn, Heckdorn, Mehlbeere, Müllerbrot.* White thorn, common hawthorn, quick (or quickset) thorn, azzy-tree, bird-éagles, may-bush; a hedge-shrub or tree indigenous to northern Europe and Asia. The purple, one-seeded fruit, commonly known as haws, and the leaves and flowers, *folia, flores*, et *fructus spinæ albæ* (seu *oxyacanthæ*), were formerly used as mild astringents. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. populifolia.** See ERIOBOTRYA *japonica.*—**M. prima.** See *M. azarolus.*—**M. pyracantha.** Fr., *arbre de Moïse* (1st def.), *épine aiguë* (ou *ardente*) (1st def.), *petit corail* (1st def.), *buisson ardent* (1st def.). Ger., *Feuerdorn* (1st def.), *Feuerstrauch* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the fire-bush, Christ's (or Egyptian, or evergreen) thorn; a shrub found in southern Europe and Asia Minor, the ὀξυάκανθα of the ancient Greeks. The scarlet fruits, about the size of peas, were formerly used as an astringent. 2. Of Loureiro, the *M. Loureiri.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. pyrifolia.** See *M. cornifolia.*—**M. tanacetifolia.** Fr., *épine* (ou *néflier*) *à feuilles de tanaisie, épine du Levant.* A species the fruits of which are eaten. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Semen mespilorum.** The seed of *M. germanica.* [B, 180 (α, 35).].

MESPLE (Fr.), **MESPLIER** (Fr.), **MESPOULIER** (Fr.), n's. Me^{2}s-pl′, -ple-a, pu-le-a. See MESPILUS *germanica.*

MESQUIT, n. Me^{2}z-ket′. See MEZQUIT.

MESSER (Ger.), n. Me^{2}s′se^{2}r. See BISTOURY and KNIFE, and cf. the next article.—**Abschrapsm′.** See *Sweating*-IRON.—**Amputationsm′.** See *Amputating* KNIFE.—**Beer'sches Staarm′.** See *Beer's cataract* KNIFE.—**Blasensteinm′.** See *Lithotomy* KNIFE.—**Bruchm′.** See *Hernia* KNIFE.—**Chirurgisches M., Federm′.** See SCALPRUM.—**Fistelm′.** See SYRINGOTOME.—**Flietm′.** See SCALPRUM.—**Gebärmutterm′.** See HYSTEROTOME.—**Gypsm′.** A knife for cutting plaster-of-Paris splints and bandages to aid in their removal.—**Hornhautm′.** See *Cornea* KNIFE.—**Incisionsm′.** See SCALPEL.—**Jaeger'sches Hornhautm′.** See *Jaeger's cornea* KNIFE.—**Knopfm′.** See *Lenticular* KNIFE.—**Lanzenm′.** See *Lance* KNIFE.—**Lenticulärm′, Linsenförmiges M.** See *Lenticular* KNIFE.—**Meyer'sches ringförmiges Pharyngealm′.** See *Meyer's annular pharyngeal* KNIFE.—**Schafm′.** See ABLATOR.—**Schwartze'sches gekrümmtes M.** See *Schwartze's curved* KNIFE.—**Staarm′.** See *Cataract* KNIFE.—**Steinm′.** See CYSTOTOME (1st def.).—**Stilling'sches Thränenm′.** See *Stilling's lacrymal* KNIFE.—**Verborgenes M.** See BISTOURI *caché.*—**Weber'sches Canälchenm′.** See *Weber's canaliculus* KNIFE.—**Zweischneidiges M.** A two-edged knife. [L, 43 (α, 43).]

MESSER (Ger.), n. Me^{2}s′se^{2}r. An instrument or apparatus for measuring. Cf. the preceding article.—**Aderm′.** See PULSIMETER.—**Armm′.** See BRACHIOMETRUM.—**Ausdehnbarkeitsm′.** See ECTASIOMETRUM.—**Beckenm′, Beckenneigungsm′.** See PELVIMETER.—**Brotstärkem′.** See ALEUROMETER.—**Dichtigkeitsm′.** See DASYMETRUM.—**Essigm′.** See ACETOMETER and HYDROMETER.—**Gehörm′.** See ACUMETER.—**Handm′.** See CHEIROMETER.—**Hörm′.** See ACUMETER.—**Kinderm′.** See BAROMACROMETER.—**Kohlenstoffm′.** See ANTHRACOMETER.—**Kopfm′.** See CEPHALOMETER.—**Lebensluftm′.** See EUDIOMETER.—**Luftdichtigkeitsm′.** See AEROMETER.—**Luftdruckm′.** See BAROMETER.—**Luftdurchsichtigkeitsm′.** See DIAPHANOMETER.—**Luftelasticitätsm′.** See ELATEROMETER.—**Luftgütem′.** See EUDIOMETER.—**Luftm′.** See AEROMETER.—**Luftverderbnissm′.** See CACAEROMETER.—**Lungenm′.** See PNEUMONOMETER.—**Metallductilitätsm′.** See ECTASIOMETRUM.—**Milchdichtheitsm′.** See GALACTOMETER.—**Milchfettm′, Milchgütem′.** See GALACTOMETER, LACTOMETER, and CREMOMETER.—**Muskelkraftm′.** See DYNAMOMETER (1st def.).—**Mutterm′.** See HYSTEROMETER.—**Rahmm′.** See CREMOMETER.—**Salzm′.** See HALOMETER.—**Säurenm′.** See ACIDIMETER.—**Stickstoffm′.** See AZOTOMETER.—**Süssigkeitsm′.** See GLYCYMETER.—**Winkelm′.** See GONIOMETER.—**Wölbungsm′.** See CYRTOMETER.—**Zugm′.** See HELCYSMOMETRUM.

MESSING (Ger.), n. Me^{2}s′si^{2}n^2. See BRASS.

MEST, n. Sour milk. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MESTOM, n. Me^{2}s′to^{2}m. The elements of a fibro-vascular bundle whose function is mainly conducting (*e. g.*, the ducts). [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. STEREOM.

MESUA (Lat.), n. f. Me^2′zhu^2(su^4)-a^3. Fr., *m., mésua.* A genus of tropical shrubs or trees, of the *Guttiferæ*, tribe *Calophylleæ.* The *Mesueæ* are: Of Sprengel, a division of the *Guttiferæ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Clusieæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. ferrea, M. nagana, M. pedunculata, M. Roxburghii, M. salicina.** Fr., *bois d'anis* (ou *de fer*, ou *de nagas*), *mésua des Indes.* Ger., *Eisenholzbaum.* Beng., *nagkushur.* East Indian iron-wood, nahor oil-plant, nagkushur- (or nagkesur-) tree; an East Indian species cultivated in Java and Malabar for its aromatic flowers, which are also sold as a stimulant. A glutinous resin, of sharp, aromatic odor, is obtained from the chestnut-like fruits, and an oil from the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism. The bark is bitter, aromatic, and astringent, and the root is used as a tonic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 39).]—**M. speciosa.** A species resembling *M. ferrea* in properties and identified with it by Hooker. The bark and root are used as a sudorific, the leaves as an expectorant, and the oil of the seeds in rheumatism. The fruits are laxative when fresh, but constipating when dried. [B, 180, 212 (α, 35).]

META-. For many words beginning thus, see the corresponding words without the prefix.

METAACETPHENETIDINE, n. Me2t-a3-a3s-e2t-fe2n-e2t'-i2d-en. See PHENACETINE.

METABASIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2b(a3b)'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-bas'eos* (*-ab'asis*). Gr., μετάβασις (from μεταβαίνειν, to pass over from one place to another). A change or variation (*e. g.*, in a disease or its symptoms, in method of treatment, etc.). [α, 48.]

METABENZENEDISULPHONIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-be2nz"en-di-su3lf-o2n'i2k. Ger., *Metabenzoldisulfonsäure*. See BENZENE*disulphonic acid*.

METABENZOGLYCOCYAMINE, n. Me2t-a3-be2nz'o-gli2k-o-si'a2m-en. See METAGUANIDOBENZOIC ACID.

METABIOXYPHENOL, n. Me2t"a3-bi-o2x-i2-fe2n'o2l. See RESORCIN.

METABOLE (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2b(a3b)'o2l-e(a). Gen., *-ab'oles*. Gr., μεταβολή. Fr., *métabole*. 1. See METABOLISM. 2. See METABASIS.

METABOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a3-bol(bo2l)'i2-a3. Gr., μεταβολία. See METABOLISM.

METABOLIC, adj. Me2t-a2b-o2l'ik. Lat., *metabolicus*. Fr., *métabolique*. Ger., *metabolisch*. 1. Pertaining to metabolism. 2. Pertaining to the metamorphosis of animals, etc. 3. Of Cohn, polymorphic (said of *Infusoria*). [B ; J.]

METABOLISM, n. Me2t-a2b'o2l-i2z'm. Gr., μεταβολή, μεταβολία (from μεταβάλλειν, to throw into a different position). Lat., *metabole*, *metabolia*. Fr., *métabole*. Ger., *Metabolie*. Of Schwann (1839), the series of chemical changes occurring in nutritive material taken into an organism by which it is converted into an integral part of the living substance (constructive m., anabolism), also the changes taking place in living substance by which energy is set free (destructive m., catabolism). In the setting free of energy the complex material in the living substance is reduced to a simpler form, oxidation occurs, and carbon dioxide and other waste products appear. [B ; B, 291 (α, 35) ; J, 19, 36, 55.]

METABOLITE, n. Me2t-a2b'o2l-it. From μεταβολή, a changing. Any substance produced by metabolism. [α, 48.]

METABOLOUS, adj. Me2t-a2b'o2l-u3s. See METABOLIC.

METABORIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-bor'i2k. A monobasic acid, HBO_2, obtained by keeping boric acid some time at a temperature of 100° C. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

METABRANCHIAL, adj. Me2t-a3-bra3n2'ki2-a2l. From μετά, behind, and βράγχια, gills. Situated behind the gills. [L, 11 (α, 39).]

METABROMANILINE, n. Me2t-a3-brom-a2n'i2l-en. See MONOBROMANILINE.

METABROMBENZOIC ACID, n. Me2t"a3-brom-be2nz-o'-i2k. Fr., *acide métabromobenzoïque*. Ger., *Metabrombenzoësäure*. An isomeric variety of benzoic acid, $C_6H_4Br.CO.OH$, crystallizing in needles readily soluble in alcohol, very slightly soluble in water, melting at 135° C., and boiling above 280° C. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

METABROMBENZOLSULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta3-brom-be2n"tsol-zul-fon'zoir-e2. See under BROMBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.

METABROMETHYLBENZENE, n. Me2t"a3-brom-e2th-i2l-be2nz'en. Ger., *Metabromäthylbenzol*. See MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE.

METABROMNITROBENZENE, n. Me2t"a3-brom-nit-ro-be2nz'en. Fr., *métabromonitrobenzine*. Ger., *Metabromnitrobenzol*. A solid substance, $C_6(H,Br,H,NO_2,H,H,) = C_6H_4NO_2Br$, having the constitution of benzene in which nitryl and bromine replace two alternate atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

METABROMPHENOL, n. Me2t"a3-brom-fe2n'o2l. Fr., *métabromophénol*. See MONOBROMPHENOL, DIBROMPHENOL, and TRIBROMPHENOL.

METABROMTOLUENE, n. Me2t"a3-brom-to2l-u2'en. Fr., *métabromotoluène*. See MONOBROMTOLUENE (2d def.) and TRIBROMTOLUENE.

METACARBONIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-ka3rb-o2n'ik. See CARBONIC ACID.

METACARPAL, **METACARPIAN**, adj's. Me2t-a3-ka3r'p'l, -pi2-a2n. Lat., *metacarpeus*, *metacarpianus* (from μετακάρπιον, the wrist). Fr., *métacarpien*. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

METACARPO-CARPAL, adj. Me2t-a3-ka3rp"o-ka3r'p'l. Pertaining to the metacarpus and the carpus. [α, 48.]

METACARPO-METACARPAL, adj. Me2t-a3-ka3rp"o-me2t-a3-ka3r'p'l. Pertaining to metacarpal bones in their relations to each other. [α, 48.]

METACARPO-PHALANGEAL, adj. Me2t-a3-ka3rp"o-fa2l-a2n'je2-a2l. Fr., *métacarpo-phalangien*. Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges. [α, 17.]

METACARPO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2t-a3-ka3rp"-o(o2)-fa2l(fa2l)-a2n(a3n2)'je2(ge2)-u3s(u4s). Fr., *métacarpo-phalanginien*. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.

MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ma-ta3-ka3r-po-fa3-la3n2-zhe-a3n2. See METACARPO-PHALANGEAL ; as a n., a muscle connected with the metacarpus and the phalanges. [α, 17.] — **M.-p. du pouce.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*. — **M.-p's latéraux, M.-p's latéraux palmaires.** See INTEROSSEI *palmares*.

METACARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2t-a3-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From μετά, beyond, and καρπός, the wrist. The row of metacarpal bones taken as a whole. [L.]

METACELLULOSE, n. Me2t-a3-se2l'u2l-os. See CELLULOSE.

METACENTRE, n. Me2t'a3-se2ntr'. Lat., *metacentrum* (from μετά, beyond, and κέντρον, a centre). Fr., *métacentre*. Ger., *Schwangpunkt*. The point at which the line of support of a floating body intersects its line of rest when the divergence between these two lines is infinitely small. The equilibrium of a floating body is stable or unstable according as the m. is above or below the centre of gravity. If the points coincide, the body is in indifferent equilibrium. [α, 49.]

METACERASMA (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-a2-se2r(ke2r)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μετακέρασμα. See CERASMA.

METACERASMOLUTRON (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-a3-se2r(ke2r)-a2z(a3s)-mo2l-u2t(u4t)'ro2n. From μετακέρασμα (see METACERASMA), and λουτρόν, a bath. A bath artificially warmed or cooled. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METACETAMIDE, n. Me2t-a2s-e2t'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *métacétamide*. See PROPIONAMIDE.

METACETIC ACID, METACETONIC ACID, n's. Me2t-a2s-et'i2k, -a2s-e2t-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide métacétonique*. Ger., *Metacetonsäure*. See PROPIONIC ACID.

METACHEIRISIS (Lat.), **METACHEIRISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Me2t-a3-kir'(che2'i2r)-i2s-i2s, -kir(ch2e2-i2r)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). Gen., *-is'eos* (*-cheir'isis*), *-cheiris'mi*. Gr., μεταχείρισις, μεταχειρισμός (from μετά, with, and χείρ, the hand). The treatment of disease by manipulation. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

METACHLORAL, n. Me2t-a3-klor'a2l. Ger., *M.* See PARACHLORAL.

METACHLORBENZOIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-klor-be2nz-o'i2k. Fr., *acide métachlorobenzoïque*. Ger., *Metachlorbenzoësäure*. See MONOCHLORBENZOIC *acid* (2d def.), DICHLORBENZOIC ACID, and TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID.

METACHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. Me2t-a3-klor-e2th"-i2l-be2nz'en. Fr., *métachloréthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metachloräthylbenzol*. An isomeric variety of monochlorethylbenzene, $C_6(H,Cl,H,C_2H_5,H,H) = C_8H_9Cl$, in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine and ethyl. [B, 4.]

METACHLORHIPPURIC ACID, n. Me2t"a3-klor-hi2p-pu2r'i2k. A tough amorphous substance, $C_6H_4Cl.CO.NHCH_2.CO.OH$, somewhat soluble in boiling water, almost insoluble in cold water. It is found in the urine after the administration of metachlorbenzoic acid. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METACHLORPHENOL, n. Me2t"a3-klor-fe2n'o2l. See MONOCHLORPHENOL (2d def.), DICHLORPHENOL, and TRICHLORPHENOL.

METACHLORTOLUENE, n. Me2t"a3-klor-tol-u2'en. See MONOCHLORTOLUENE (2d def.), DICHLORTOLUENE, and TRICHLORTOLUENE.

METACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a3-ko(cho2)-re(ra)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μεταχώρησις (from μετά, beyond, and χώρησις, a going). Fr., *métachorèse*. 1. A metastasis. [α, 34.] 2. A dislocation, or luxation. [α, 48.]

METACHROMATISM, n. Me2t-a3-krom'a2t-i2z'm. Fr., *métachromatisme*. Change of color (*e. g.*, of the hair or feathers). [L, 41 (α, 43).]

METACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2k(a3ch2)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-chys'eos* (*-ach'ysis*). Gr., μετάχυσις (from μετά, beyond, and χύσις, a pouring). See TRANSFUSION.

METACINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a3-si2n(ken)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μετακίνησις (from μετά, beyond, and κίνησις, movement). Ger., *Metakinese*, *Metakinesis*. 1. The stage in indirect cell-division in which the longitudinally divided nuclear fibrils rearrange themselves to form the fibrils of the daughter nuclei, and the daughter nuclei separate from each other. [Flemming (J, 63).] 2. Transposition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METACINNAMENE, METACINNAMOL, n's. Me2t-a3-si2n'am-en, -o2l. Fr., *métacinnamèine*. See CINNAMENE.

METACINNAMOL, n. Me2t-a3-si2n'a2m-o2l. Ger., *M.* See METASTYROL (1st def.).

METACISM, n. Me2t'a3-si2z'm. Lat., *metacismus* (for MYTACISMUS, Gr., μυτακισμός, from μῦ, the letter *m*). The too frequent use or repetition of the letter *m*. [A, 312 (α, 48).]

METACŒLE, n. Me2t'a3-sel. Lat., *metacœlium* (from μετά, beyond, and κοιλία, a cavity). The fourth ventricle of the brain. [Wilder (J, 55).]

METACŒLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a3-sel(ko2-e2l)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). The formation of a secondary space, such as the hollowing out of the cœlome of the leech after it has been filled with connective tissue. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 477 (J).]

METACONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Me2t-a3-ko2n'di2l(du6l)-u3s-(u4s). From μετά, beyond, and κόνδυλος, a knuckle. Fr., *métacondyle*. Ger., *Oberfingergelenkknöchel*. Of Gorræus, the distal joint of a finger. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

METACONE, n. Me2t'a3-kon. From μετά, beyond, and κῶνος, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the postero-external cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 48).]

METACONID, n. Me2t-a3-kon'i2d. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 48).]

METACONULE, n. Me2t-a3-ko2n'u2l. Of H. F. Osborn, the posterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 48).]

METACOPAIVIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-ko-pa3-ev'i2k. Fr., *acide métacopahuvique*. Ger., *Metacopaivasäure*. An acid, $C_{22}H_{34}O_2$, obtained by Strauss from Maracaibo copaiva balsam, occurring as colorless leafy crystals, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol or ether, and melting at about 206° C. Brix be-

lieves that this substance and the copaivic acid of commerce are identical and are not acids. He gives as the formula $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, and as melting point 126° to 129° C. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

METACYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-si(ku^6)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From μετά, after, and κύησις, pregnancy. Secondary extra-uterine gestation, where the gestation has begun in the uterus or the oviduct, but is continued in the abdomen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METACYMENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-sim′en. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{14} = C_3H_7.C_6H_4CH_3 = C_6[H,C_3H_7,H,CH_3,H,H]$, boiling at about 177° C. [B, 31 (α, 38).] Cf. CYMENE.

METACYMOPHENOL, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-sim″o-fe^{2}n′o^{2}l. See THYMOL.

METADERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μετά, beyond, and δέρμα, the skin (see also *-osis**). A morbid development of the epidermis and the epithelium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METADIAMIDOBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-a^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz′-en. Ger., *Metadiamidobenzol*. A substance, $C_6(H,NH_2,H,NH_2,H,H,) = C_6H_8N_2$, forming prismatic crystals, which melt at 64° C. and boil at 287° C. [B, 3 (α, 48) ; B, 4.]—**M. hydrochloride.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(NH_3Cl)_2$, used in making coloring matters. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADIAZOAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-a^{2}z″-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. A crystalline substance, $CO.OH.C_6H_4.NH.N:N.C_6H_4.CO.OH$, occurring in orange-yellow granules, almost insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and detonating at 180° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADIBROMBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-di-brom-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadibrombenzol*. A liquid, $C_6H_4Br_2 = : C_6(H,Br,H,Br,H,H,)$, formed from benzene by replacing two alternate atoms of hydrogen by bromine. It boils at 219·4° C. [B, 4 ; B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADICHLORBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-di-klor-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadichlorbenzol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2 = C_6(H,Cl,H,Cl,H,H)$, of benzene in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine. It is a colorless oily liquid boiling at 172° C. [B, 3 (α, 38) ; B, 4.]

METADICHLORQUINONE, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-di-klor-kwi^{2}n′on. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_2 = C_6(H,Cl,O,H,O,Cl,)$, crystallizing from boiling alcohol or petroleum spirit as large, straw-colored, rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in water and in cold alcohol, and melting at 120° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADICYANOBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-di-si-a^{2}n-o-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadicyanbenzol*. A substance, $C_6(H,CN,H,CN,H,H,) = C_8N_2H_4$, having the constitution of benzene in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two molecules of cyanogen. [B, 4.]

METADIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-hid-ro^{2}x″i^2-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-fe^{2}n′on. Syn.: *resacetophenone*. A substance, $CH_3.CO.C_6H_3(OH)_2$, obtained from resorcinol, and crystallizing from hot dilute hydrochloric acid in colorless needles or rhombic plates melting at 142° C. *Paradihydroxyacetophenone*, or quinacetophenone, is also known, and crystallizes from hot water in yellow-green dendritic forms, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 202° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADIHYDROXYAZOBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-hid-ro^{2}x″i^2-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}nz′en. See RESORCINOL*azobenzene*.

METADIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-di-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadihydroxybenzol*. See RESORCIN.

METADIIODANILINE, n. Me^{2}t-a^2-di-i′o^{2}d-a^{2}n′i^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_6H_3I_2.NH_2$, crystallizing in needles melting at about 96° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADIIODOBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-i″o^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadijodbenzol*. A substance, $C_6(H,I,H,I,H,H,) = C_6H_4I_2$, having the constitution of benzene in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by iodine. It crystallizes from a mixture of alcohol and ether in rhombic tables melting at about 40° C., and boiling at about 285° C. [B, 3 (α, 38) ; B, 4.]

METADIMETHYLBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-me^{2}th″i^{2}l-be^{2}nz′en. Fr., *métadiméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metadimethylbenzol*. Metaxylene (see under XYLENE). [α, 38.]

METADIMETHYLOXYBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-me^{2}th″-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Metadimethyloxybenzol*. Metaxylenol (see under XYLENOL).

METADINITROBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-nit″ro-be^{2}nz′en. Fr., *métadinitrobenzine*. Ger., *Metadinitrobenzol*. A substance, $C_6(H,NO_2,H,NO_2,H,H,) = C_6H_4N_2O_4$, forming thin acicular crystals having the constitution of benzene in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl. [B, 3 (α, 38) ; B, 4.]

METADIOXYBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-o^{2}x″i^2-be^{2}nz′en. Lat., *metadioxybenzolum* [Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *Metadioxybenzol*. See RESORCIN.

METADITHIOBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-di-thi″o-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. An acid, $S_2(C_6H_4.CO.OH)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in short needles almost insoluble in water, and melting at about 247° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METADRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-dra(dra^3)′si^{2}s. From μετά, beyond, and δρᾶν, to do. An acting or working beyond (*e. g.*, by proceeding from one sphere of action or from one body to another). [L, 50 (α, 48).]

METAETHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-e^{2}th-o^{2}x″i^2-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)CO.OH$, occurring in small needles slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 137° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAETHYLMETHYLBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-e^{2}th″i^{2}l-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz′en. Fr., *métaéthylméthylbenzine*. Ger., *Metaäthylmethylbenzol*. An isomeric variety of ethylmethylbenzene, $C_6(H,CH_3,H,C_2H_5,H,H,) = C_9H_{12}$. It is a liquid, boiling at 158° C. to 159° C. [B, 4.]

METAFACIAL, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-fa′si^2-a^{2}l. From μετά, beyond, and *facies*, the face. Posterior to the face. [L.]

METAFERRIC HYDRATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-fe^{2}r′i^{2}k. Iron dioxydihydrate, $Fe_2O_2(OH)_2$. [B.]

METAFLUORBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-flu^2″o^{2}r-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. See MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID.

METAFURFUROL, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-fu^{6}r′fu^{2}r-o^{2}l. Fr., *métafurfurol*. Ger., *M.* An oily substance contained, together with acetone, in furfurol, or obtained together with the latter by distilling bran with diluted sulphuric acid. It boils at a much higher temperature than furfurol, is less volatile, and is less soluble in water and in ammonia. By repeated distillation it forms a reddish-brown resinous mass. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

METAGALLIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ga^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métagallique* (ou *mélanogallique*, ou *gallulmique*). Ger., *Metagallussäure*. A black substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, insoluble in water, produced when gallic acid is brought into contact with the solution of a ferric salt. [B, 5.]

METAGASTER (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^3-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)′u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-gaste′ros* (*-is*). From μετά, beyond, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Ger., *Nachdarm*. The embryonic alimentary canal of those animals in which the respiratory organs are developed from it, as opposed to the *prosogaster* (*q. v.*). [J.]

METAGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tru^2(tru^4)-la$_3$. From μετά, beyond, and *gastrula* (*q. v.*). Of Haeckel, a modified form of gastrula in which the segmentation of the ovum and the gastrulation have departed more or less from the original simple form seen in *Amphioxus*, etc. (in which the gastrula is termed *archigastrula*), and the cleavage is either unequal, as in *Batrachia* and mammals, or discoidal, as in birds and reptiles, with a consequent modification in the gastrulation. (For the various forms see Plate I, Figs. 1 to 6, for the archigastrula, and Figs. 7 to 30 for the forms of m.). [J.]

METAGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-gen′esis*). From μετά, after, and γένεσις, an origin. Fr., *métagenèse*. Ger., *M.* See *Alternation of* GENERATIONS.

METAGENETIC, METAGENIC, adj's. Me^{2}t-a^3-je^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k, -je^{2}n′i^{2}k. Pertaining to metagenesis.

METAGLYCERIN, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-gli^{2}s′e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *métaglycérine*. Ger., *M.* An anhydride of diglyceric alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_4$; a limpid, colorless, and oily liquid, less viscous than glycerin, soluble in water and in alcohol in all proportions. It is obtained by saturating glycerin in the third of its weight of water, and heating to 100° C., or by the action of hydrochloric acid on glycerin. It distills at 245° to 255° C. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

METAGNATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-na^{2}th(na^{3}th)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, after, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition of a bird's bill when the tips of the mandibles cross each other. [L, 221 (α, 39).]

METAGNATHOUS, adj. Me^{2}t-a^{2}g′na^{2}th-u^{3}s. Having the points of the mandibles crossing each other (said of birds). [L, 343 (α, 43).]

METAGOLDSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-gold′zoir-e^2. See METAURIC ACID.

METAGUANIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-gwa^{2}n″i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. A substance, $C_8H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, crystallizing from hot water in thin four-sided tablets slightly soluble in alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAGUMMIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-gu^{3}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métagummique*. See METARABIN.

METAHYDRAZOBENZENEDISULPHONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid″ra^{2}z-o-be^{2}nz‴en-di-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2(SO_3H)_2$, occurring in fine, colorless, monoclinic prisms, soluble in warm water, slightly soluble in cold water, almost insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAHYDRIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid′ri^{2}k. See MONOHYDRIC (3d def.).

METAHYDROXYBENZONITRILE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x″-i^2-be^{2}nz-o-nit′ri^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4(OH)CN$, crystallizing from hot water in small plates, from alcohol in small rhombic prisms, of very sweet but sharp taste, and melting at 82° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAHYDROXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x″i^2-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-en. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.NH.C_6H_4OH$, occurring as small plates having a pearly lustre and melting at 81·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAHYDROXYISOUVITIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x″-i^2-i^{2}s-o-u^2-vi^{2}t′i^{2}k. An acid, $C_6(OH,H,CO.OH.CH_3,H,CO.OH,)$, crystallizing in thin needles, somewhat soluble in water, and decomposing at 290° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAHYDROXYTOLUENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x″i^2-to^{2}l-u^2′-en. Fr., *méta-hydroxytoluène*. See CRESOL.

METAISOCYMOPHENOL, n. Me^{2}t″a^3-i^{2}s-o-sim‴o-fe^{2}n′-o^{3}l. See CARVACROL.

METAJODNITROBENZOL (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-yod-net-ro-be^{2}n-tso^{2}l′. See IODONITROBENZENE.

METAJODTOLUOL (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-yod-tol-u-o^{2}l′. See METIODOTOLUENE.

METAL, n. Me^{2}t′a^{2}l. Gr., μέταλλον. Lat., *metallum*. Fr., *métal*. Ger., *Metall*. Any one of a class of elementary bodies distinguished by their lustre, their high specific gravity, their malleability, ductility, and electrical and thermal conductivity, and, chemically,

by the basic properties of their oxides (hence called "basigenic elements"). Precisely what elements are to be included under this class is not yet perfectly settled. [B, 6.] See NON-METALLIC.—**Alkali-m., Alkaline m.** Fr., *métal alcalin.* Ger., *alkalisches Metall.* One of a group of metallic elements comprising sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and cæsium. They are all univalent, and are distinguished by the strong basic properties of their oxides and the solubility of their salts in water. The radicle ammonium, (NH_4), is often included in this group on account of the similarity of its reactions and the isomorphism of its salts with those of the metals of this class. [B.]—**Alkaline earth m's.** M's whose oxides form the alkaline earths (*q. v.*).—**Anti-friction m.** An alloy consisting of about 5 per cent. of copper, about 10 of antimony, and about 85 of tin; or 1½ per cent. of copper, 13 of antimony, 45½ of tin, and 40 of lead (Babbit's m.). [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Ashbury m.** An alloy similar to Britannia m., consisting of 77·8 per cent. of tin, 19·4 of antimony, and 2·8 of zinc. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**Babbit's m.** See under *Anti-friction m.*—**Base m.** Ger., *unedles Metall.* Of the alchemists, one of the ordinary m's as distinguished from the noble m's. [B.]—**Bell m.** Lat., *æs campanarum.* Fr., *métal de cloche.* Ger., *Glockengut, Glockenspeise, Glockenmetall.* An alloy of from 4 to 5 parts of copper and 1 part of tin, with occasionally a little lead, etc. [B, 3.]—**Britannia m.** Ger., *algier'sches Metall.* An alloy of tin, copper, and antimony, occasionally containing lead and bismuth; or made of 85·7 per cent. of tin, 10·4 of antimony, 2·9 of zinc, and 1 of copper, or of 81·9 per cent. of tin, 16·2 of antimony, and 1·9 of zinc, without copper. It is used for making articles in imitation of silverware. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]—**Dutch m.** A very malleable alloy made up of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc. [B.]—**Fusible m.** Ger., *leichtflüssiges Metall.* An alloy of bismuth with lead, tin, and occasionally cadmium; distinguished by its low melting point, and by its capacity for expanding while solidifying. [B, 3.]—**Gun m.** A yellow alloy consisting of from 9 to 11 parts of copper and 1 part of tin. [B, 3.]—**Muntz's m.** Malleable brass; an alloy of 2 parts of zinc and 3 of copper, with a little lead and sometimes tin. [B, 16.]—**Noble m.** Ger., *edles Metall.* Of the alchemists, one of those metals distinguished by their costliness and rarity, which did not tend to oxidize on heating or exposure to air, and so remained untarnished. Gold, silver, and mercury were the typical noble m's; platinum, iridium, ruthenium, osmium, palladium, and possibly aluminium may also be so reckoned. [B.]—**Shot m.** Lead containing from ½ to ⅛ per cent. of arsenic; used for making small shot. [B, 17].—**Speculum m.** An alloy of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of tin, with sometimes a little arsenic; used for the mirrors of reflecting telescopes. [B, 3.]—**Stereo-m.** A very strong m., an alloy of 10 to 12 parts of copper and 6 to 8 of zinc, with a little iron and tin. [B, 17.]—**White m.** See *Anti-friction m.*

MÉTAL (Fr.), n. Ma-ta3l. See METAL.—**M. de cloche.** See *Bell* METAL.—**Teinture des métaux.** See *Tinctura metallorum* (under METALLUM).

METALBUMIN, n. Me2t-a2l-bu2'mi2n. Fr., *métalbumine.* Syn.: *pseudo-mucin.* A substance found by Hammerstein in the fluids of the ovarian cysts, occurring as a white hygroscopic powder, readily soluble in water, and containing about 50 per cent. of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, 10 of nitrogen, 1 of sulphur, 31 of oxygen, and 1 of ashes. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

METALDEHYDE, n. Me2t-a2l'de2-hid. Fr., *métaldéhyde.* A polymer of aldehyde, occurring in colorless acicular or prismatic crystals of the composition $(C_2H_4O)_6$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

METALEPSY, n. Me2t'a3-le2p-si2. Gr., μετάληψις. Fr., *métalepsie.* Displacement of one constituent of a chemical compound by substitution. [*a*, 48.]

METALEPTIC, adj. Me2t-a3-le2p'ti2k. Gr., μεταληπτικός (from μεταλαμβάνειν, to partake in). Lat., *metalepticus.* Ger., *mitwirkend.* 1. Of a muscle, acting with another, participating in a movement. 2. Pertaining to metalepsy. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]

METALL (Ger.), n. Ma-ta3l'. See METAL.—**Algier'sches M.** See *Britannia* METAL.—**Edles M.** See *Noble* METAL.—**Leichtflüssiges M.** See *Fusible* METAL.—**M'asche.** Metallic oxides formed during the processes of roasting or melting. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**M'bleichung.** See ALBIFICATION.—**M'cement.** See *Fusible* METAL.—**M'reiz.** See GALVANISM.—**M'salz.** The salt of a metallic oxide. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**M'schlucken.** See METALLOPHAGY.—**M'schmerz.** See METALLODYNIA.—**M'schwärze.** See COPPERAS.—**M'seife.** See PLASTER and OLEATE.

METALLACTER (Lat.), n. m. Me2t-a2l(a3l)-la2k(la3k)'tu6r(tar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., μεταλλακτήρ. Of Trevisan, the genus *Bacillus.* See BACILLUS *tremulus* and BACILLUS *ulna.*

METALLAGE (Lat.), **METALLAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me2t-a2l-(a3l)'la2j(la3g)-e(a) -a2l(a3l)-la2x(la3x)'i2s. Gen., *-al'lages. -ax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μεταλλαγή. μετάλλαξις (from μεταλλάσσειν, to exchange). A change, especially of form. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] Cf. METABASIS.

METALLENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2l(a3l)-le2nte2r-o2t(o3f)'i2s(thi3s)-i2s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From μέταλλον, a metal, ἔντερον, an intestine, and φθίσις, decay. Ger., *Metalldarmschwindsucht.* Intestinal phthisis due to metallic poisoning. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METALLIC, adj. Me2t-a2l'i2k. Gr., μεταλλικός (from μέταλλον, metal). Lat., *metallicus.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the properties of a metal or metals. [*a*, 48.]

METALLIFORM, adj. Me2t-a2l'i2-fo2rm. From μέταλλον, a metal, and *forma,* form. Having the appearance or properties of a metal. [*a*, 48.]

METALLINE, adj. Me2t'a2l-en. From μέταλλον, a metal. Consisting of or containing metal.

METALLOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2l(a3l)-lo(lo3)-kl2m-(ch3u6m)-i(e)'a3. From μέταλλον, a metal, and χυμεία, chemistry. Fr., *métallochimie.* Ger., *Metallochemie.* The chemistry of metals. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

METALLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a2l(a3l)-lo(lo3)-di2n(du6n)'-i2-a3. From μέταλλον, a metal, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *Metallschmerz.* Pain due to metallic poisoning. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METALLOID, n. Me2t'a2l-oid. From μέταλλον, a metal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *métalloïde.* Ger., *M.* 1. See *Non-metallic* ELEMENT. 2. An element intermediate in properties between the non-metallic and the metallic elements. In this sense the m's include hydrogen, arsenic, tellurium, antimony, tin, bismuth, molybdenum, uranium, niobium, titanium, tungsten, zirconium, vanadium, and perhaps tantalum. [B, 6.]—**Alaunerdenm'.** See ALUMINIUM.

METALLOPHAGY, n. Me2t-a2l-o2f'a2j-i2. Lat., *metallophagia* (from μέταλλον, a metal, and φαγεῖν, to devour). Fr., *métallophagie.* Ger., *Metallschlucken.* A form of mania in which the patient tries to swallow pieces of metal. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METALLOSCOPY, n. Me2t-a2l-o2s'ko2p-i2. From μέταλλον, a metal, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *métalloscopie.* Ger., *Metalloskopie.* Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, the phenomena observed in hysterical cases, produced by the application of metals to the skin. [*a*, 34.]

METALLOTHERAPY, n. Me2t-a2l-o-the2r'a2p-i2. From μέταλλον, a metal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *métallothérapie.* Ger., *Metallotherapie.* The treatment of certain nervous diseases, especially those of hysterical origin, by the application of plates, bracelets, rings, or chains of different metals to the affected locality. It was maintained that the results obtained were due to the feeble galvanic currents generated by the contact of the metal with the skin, but the same results have been obtained by inert substances, such as wood; while the fact that in many cases the patient does not know what will happen seems to disprove hypnotic suggestion. [Wood (*a*, 34).]—**Balneal m.** The production of the phenomena of m. by the action of mineral waters on the organism. [Axenfeld-Huchard (*a*, 34).]—**Hydro-m.** The production of the phenomena of m. by cutaneous irritation with hot or cold water. [Axenfeld-Huchard (*a*, 34).]—**Internal m.** M. by the internal administration of metals. [Axenfeld-Huchard (*a*, 34).]

MÉTALLOTOXÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ma-ta3l-o-tox-e2-me. Metallic poisoning. [A, 250 (*a*, 17).]

METALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-a2l(a3l)'lu3m(lu4m). See METAL.—**Crocus metallorum.** Fr., *safran des métaux.* Ger., *Metallsafran.* Sp., *azafrán de metales* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**Lupus metallorum.** Crude antimony trisulphide. [B.] See ANTIMONIUM *crudum.*—**Malleus metallorum.** Corrosive sublimate. See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Manna metallorum.** Calomel. See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Mater metallorum, M. fluidum.** See MERCURY.—**M. hæmatopoieticum.** See IRON.—**M. problematum.** Native tellurium; so called on account of its metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**Mors metallorum.** Corrosive sublimate. See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**Regulus metallorum.** The hardened cake found under the slags in the process of reducing metals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura ex croco metallorum.** See under CROCUS.—**Tinctura metallorum.** Fr., *teinture des métaux.* Syn.: *lilium Paracelsi* (1st def.). 1. A preparation made by melting together 122 parts of metallic antimony and 30 each of tin and red copper, powdering, adding 184 parts each of nitre and potassium bitartrate, heating, powdering, digesting a fortnight with 1,000 parts of alcohol, and filtering. 2. See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

METAMECONIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-me2k-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide métaméconique.* Ger., *Metameconsäure.* See COMENIC *acid.*

METAMER, n. Me2t'a3-mu6r. See METAMERIDE.

METAMERE, n. Me2t'a3-mer. Lat., *metameron.* Ger., *Metamer.* One of a number of similar segments (which often become differentiated), placed longitudinally as a joint of a *Tænia.* [L.]

METAMERIC, adj. Me2t-a3-me2r'i2k. Fr., *métamérique.* Ger., *metamerisch.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by metamerism; acting the part of a metameride. [B.]

METAMERIDE, n. Me2t-a2m'e2r-i2d(id). Fr., *métaméride.* Ger., *Metamerid.* Syn.: *metamer.* One of a set of metameric substances. The term is, however, usually restricted to the more complex, less typical, or less known of the metameric bodies. [B.] See ISOMERIC and ISOMERIDE.

METAMERISM, n. Me2t-a2m'e2r-i2z'm. From μετά, after, and μέρος, a part. See under ISOMERISM.

METAMETHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Me2t-a3-me2th-o2x''-i2-be2nz-o'i2k. A substance, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO.OH$, crystallizing from hot water in long needles melting at about 107° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METAMETHYLPHENOL, n. Me2t-a3-me2th''i2l-fe2n'o2l. Fr., *métaméthylphénol.* Metacresol. [B.] See under CRESOL.

METAMIDOBENZONITRILE, n. Me2t-a2m''i2d-o-be2nz-onit'ri2l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CN = C_6[H,NH_2,HCN,H,H]$, crystallizing from dilute alcohol in long white needles, melting at about 54° C., and boiling at about 290° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METAMIDOBENZOYLFORMIC ACID, n. Me2t-a2m''i2d-o-be2nz-o-i2l-fo2rm'i2k. An acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CO.CO.OH = C[H,NH_2,H,CO.CO.OH,H,H]$, crystallizing from boiling water in shining needles or prisms, almost insoluble in alcohol and in ether, and decomposing when heated. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METAMIDOPHENYLHYDRAZINE, n. Me2t-a2m''i2d-o-fe2n'''i2l-hid'ra2z-en. A basic substance, $H_2N.C_6H_4.NH.NH_2$, occurring as a varnish-like mass, becoming, when warmed, an odorless oil of bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METAMONOCHLORAMIDOBENZENE, METAMONOCHLORAMIDOBENZOL, METAMONOCHLORANILINE, n's. Me2t'''a3-mo2n-o-klor-a2m''i2d-o-be2nz'en, -ol, -a2n''-i2l-en. See MONOCHLORANILINE.

METAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}-a^{3}. See METAMORPHINE.

METAMORPHIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}k. Lat., *metamorphicus.* Fr., *métamorphique.* Ger., *metamorphisch.* 1. Of or pertaining to metamorphosis; metamorphosed. [α, 17.] 2. See METAMORPHOUS. 3. See ALLOMORPHUS.

METAMORPHINE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′en. An alkaloid found by Wittstein in the mother-liquor of morphine manufacture which has not yet been fully investigated. It was used by Frommüller as a sudorific. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, xxi (α, 14).]

METAMORPHISM, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}z′m. From μετά, among, and μορφή, form (see also *-ism**). Fr., *métamorphisme.* The changing of form or structure; in botany, the succession of different forms of reproductive bodies in *Fungi.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

METAMORPHOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf-o^{2}p′si^{2}-a^{3}. From *Metamorphosis* (*q. v.*) and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *métamorphopsie.* Ger., *Metamorphopsie.* A defect of vision in which horizontal or vertical lines, instead of appearing straight, seem bent and crooked. It is due to an alteration in the position of the rods and cones of the retina, which may be either spread out or packed too closely together; and this may be caused by the pressure of inflammatory products, or by shrinking and contraction, by detachment of the retina. [F.]

METAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf-os′i^{2}s; in Eng., me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′os-is. Gen., *-phos′eos* (*-is*). Gr., μεταμόρφωσις (from μεταμορφοῦν, to transform). Fr., *métamorphose.* Ger., *Metamorphose, Umgestaltung, Formwechsel.* It., *metamorfosi.* Sp., *metamórfosis.* 1. A change of structure or form; a transformation. 2. In botany, the *vegetable m.* of Linnæus; the transformation of one plant-organ into another; or the modification, without loss of morphological equivalence, of the appearance of a plant-organ resulting from its adaptation to a special function. Of Sachs, the adaptation to various physiological purposes of morphologically equivalent members. [B, 77, 121, 208 (α, 35).]—**Adipose m.** See *Fatty m.*—**Albuminous m.** Ger., *albuminöse Metamorphose.* See *Cloudy* SWELLING.—**Ascending m.** Fr., *métamorphose ascendante.* The transition from a lower to a higher form (*e. g.*, a calyx to the corolla, or the corolla to stamens). [B, 104 (α, 35).]—**Caseous m., Cheesy m.** Fr., *métamorphose caséeuse.* Ger., *käsige Metamorphose, Verkäsung.* See CASEATION.—**Complete m.** The m. of an insect, comprising the three distinct stages of larva, pupa, and imago. [L, 147 (α, 39).]—**Croupous m.** Fr., *métamorphose croupeuse.* Ger., *croupöse Metamorphose.* The change which epithelial cells undergo when passing into the croupous state. They enlarge from increase of protoplasm, and many points appear in them, up to 0·01 mm. in size, either round or oval, at first in the periphery, then in the centre. Between these points the cell-substance presents a porous or indented appearance, and becomes very resistant. As the nucleus disappears, new points arise, and the cells finally become pierced by a great number of pores, and are toothed at the periphery. The round cells sometimes appear empty; at other times they contain a nucleus or a pus-corpuscle. [D, 3.]—**Descending m.** Fr., *métamorphose descendante.* See *Retrograde m.*—**Direct m.** See *Ascending m.*—**Fatty m.** Lat., *m. adiposa.* Fr., *métamorphose graisseuse.* Ger., *Fettmetamorphose, fettige Metamorphose.* A retrogressive process in tissues, especially in those of inflammatory origin, by which they are partially converted into fat, softened, and prepared for absorption; fatty degeneration. [B; D.]—**Granular albuminous m.** Ger., *körnige Eiweissmetamorphose.* Amyloid degeneration (*q. v.*) in which the tissues are filled with small pale molecules, and thus produce the characteristic cloudy swelling (*q. v.*). [D, 3.]—**Hemimetabolic m.** M. in which the different succeeding stages are not markedly different, although the beginning and terminal stages may vary greatly. [J.]—**Holometabolic m.** See *Complete m.*—**M. adiposa.** See *Fatty m.*—**M. regrediens.** See *Regressive m.*—**Progressive m.** Fr., *métamorphose progressive.* Ger., *progressive Metamorphose.* The change which takes place in a part when its nutrition is increased, the part taking up surplus material, and its growth being increased. [D, 3.]—**Regressive m., Retrograde m., Retrogressive m.** Lat., *m. regrediens.* Fr., *métamorphose régressive* (ou *rétrograde*, ou *rétrogressive*). Ger., *rückschreitende Metamorphose.* 1. A retrograde change; degeneration; atrophy of tissues or their transformation into matter of lower organization (effete material). Cf. HISTOLYSIS. 2. Of Goethe, the reversion of an organ from a higher to a lower form (*e. g.*, the transformation of the essential organs in the so-called double flower into colored flower-leaves or petals). [Gray; B, 104 (α, 35).]—**Viscous m.** Of the blood plates, an increased viscidity causing them to stick together and to foreign matters: it is produced by placing them under unnatural conditions ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 126 (α, 34).]—**Vegetable m.** See *M.* (2d def.).

METAMORPHOUS, adj. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. Fr., *métamorphique.* Ger., *metamorphisch.* Amorphous, but showing a tendency to crystallization. [B.]

METAMORPHY, n. Me^{2}t′a^{3}-mo^{2}rf-i^{2}. See METAMORPHOSIS.

METAMYLENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}m′i^{2}l-en. Fr., *métamylène.* Ger., *Metamylen.* Of Balard, a substance, $C_{20}H_{40}$, made up of the inferior prodncts of the distillation of the polymers of amylene, and obtained by heating amylic alcohol with sulphuric or phosphoric acid, or with zinc chloride. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

METAMYLTOLUENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}m-i^{2}l-to^{2}l-u^{2}′en. A liquid substance, $CH_3.C_6H_4.C_3H_5(CH_3)_2$, of aromatic odor, boiling at about 209° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METANAPHTHALIN, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-na^{2}f′tha^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *métanaphtaline.* A solid hydrocarbon obtained by dry distillation of a resin, when at the last the fatty products are passing over. By pressing these in blotting paper, and crystallizing repeatedly with concentrated alcohol, m. is obtained in the form of colorless pearly scales, tasteless and with a slight odor of wax, melting at 70° C., and boiling at 325° C., without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble in hot absolute alcohol, and in ether, naphtha, and in other liquid hydrocarbons. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

METANEPHRIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-ne^{2}f′ri^{2}k. Pertaining to or connected with the metanephros. [L, 42, 201.]

METANEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-ne^{2}f′ro^{2}s. From μετά, after, and νεφρός, a kidney. The posterior division of the segmental duct, which becomes the kidney and ureter. [L, 142, 201.]

METANETHOL, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}n′e^{2}th-o^{2}l. Fr., *métanéthol.* See under ANETHOL.

METANGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ji^{2}z(gi^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., μεταγγισμός. The act or process of pouring from one vessel into another. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

METANITROBENZACETIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t″a^{3}-nit-ro-be^{2}nz-a^{2}s-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. See NITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID.

METANITROBENZENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t‴-a^{3}-nit-ro-be^{2}nz″en-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Metanitrobenzolsulfonsäure.* See under NITROBENZENE*sulphonic acid.*

METANITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t″a^{3}-nit-ro-be^{2}nz-o′-i^{2}k. See MONONITROBENZOIC ACID.

METANITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t‴a^{3}-nit-ro-be^{2}nz″o-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. See NITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID.

METANITROBENZYL, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-nit-ro-be^{2}nz′i^{2}l. Fr., *métanitrobenzyle.* Ger., *M.* See under NITROBENZYL.—**M. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool métanitrobenzylique.* Ger., *M′alkohol.* A thick oily liquid, $C_6(H,H,H,NO_2,H,CH_2.OH,) = C_7H_7NO_3$, decomposing when heated. [B, 4.]

METANITROCYANOBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t‴a^{3}-nit-ro-si″a^{2}n-o-be^{2}nz′en. A crystalline substance, $C_6(H,NO_2.H,CN,H,H,) = C_7H_4N_2O_2$, having the constitution of benzene in which two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and cyanogen. [B, 4.]

METANITROMANDELIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-nit-ro-ma^{2}nd-e^{2}l′i^{2}k. An acid, $C_6H_4(NO)_2CH(OH)CO.OH$, having a very strongly acid and bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and crystallizing from a mixture of ether and petroleum spirit in small, yellowish, vitreous rhomboedra melting at about 120° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METANITROPHENOL, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-nit-ro-fe^{2}n′o^{2}l. Fr., *métanitrophénol.* Ger., *M.* See MONONITROPHENOL.

METANITROTOLUENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-nit-ro-to^{2}l-u^{2}′en. See under MONONITROTOLUENE.

MÉTANOTUM (Fr.), n. Ma-ta^{3}-no-tu^{3}m^{2}. The dorsal plate of the metathorax of insects. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

METANTIMONATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m′o^{2}n-at. Fr., *métantimoniate.* A salt of metantimonic acid. [B, 159.] See ANTIMONATE, PYRANTIMONATE, and ANTIMONY *pentoxide.*

METANTIMONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}n-ti^{2}-mo^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métantimonique.* Ger., *Metantimonsäure.* It., *acido metantimonico.* 1. Of the older writers, pyrantimonic acid (*q. v.*). 2. According to more recent nomenclature, a monobasic acid, SbO_2OH (often called antimonic acid), which has a chemical structure resembling that of metaphosphoric acid. [B, 159.]

METANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}n-ti^{2}-mo′ni^{2}-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide métantimonieux.* Ger., *Metantimonigsäure.* See under ANTIMONIOUS *acid.*

METAOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-o^{2}x-i^{2}-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mét-oxybenzoïque.* Ger., *Metaoxybenzoesäure.* Metahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

METAOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-o^{2}x-i^{2}-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-en. See HYDROXYDIPHENYLAMINE.

METAPECTIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-pe^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide métapectique.* Ger., *Metapektinsäure.* An amorphous volatile substance obtained by boiling pectic acid with alkaline solutions and having, according to Frémy, the constitution $C_8H_6O_7$. It is easily soluble in water and optically inactive. An optically active m. a. has been obtained by Scheibler, who considers it identical with arabin. [B, 27 (α, 38).]

METAPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-ped(pe^{2}d)′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, after, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *métapède.* See METATARSUS.

METAPERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^{3}-pa-re-strof-ek′. A rare complication of the fœtal "movement of restitution" in which the occiput turns first to one maternal thigh, and then back again to the other, before the shoulders are expelled. [A, 91.]

METAPHASES, n. pl. Me^{2}t′a^{3}-faz-es. From μετά, beyond, and φάσις, a phase. Ger., *Metaphasen.* Of Strasburger, the changes taking place in an indirectly dividing nucleus from the time the nuclear fibrils have divided longitudinally till the daughter nuclei have become wholly separated from each other. [J.]

METAPHENYLENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-fe^{2}n′i^{2}l-en. See under PHENYLENE.—**M′dicarbonic acid.** Ger., *Metaphenylendicarbonsäure.* See PHTHALIC ACID.—**M′oxamic acid.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2)NH.C_2O_2OH$, occurring in bushy needles of very high melting point and but slightly soluble in water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAPHERY, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}f′e^{2}r-i^{2}. From μετά, beyond, and φέρειν, to bear. Of Morren, the displacement of organs in plants. [Masters (B, 308 [α, 35]).]

METAPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{3}-flo(flo^{2})-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μετά, beyond, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *métaphlogose.* Ger., *Metaphlogose.* Of Lobstein, inflammation

with sanguineous engorgement but without much induration. [L, 55 (*a*, 35).]

METAPHOSPHATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}s'fat. Fr., *métaphosphate*. Ger., *Metaphosphat*. A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

METAPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métaphosphorique*. Ger., *Metaphosphorsäure*. Monobasic phosphoric acid, glacial phosphoric acid, metaphosphoryl hydroxide; a monobasic acid. $HPO_3 = O{=}PO{-}OH$, derived from phosphoric acid by heating its solution until the residue ceases to give off water. It forms a soft, pasty, amorphous, deliquescent mass, of strongly acid taste, slowly soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**Diluted m. a.** [Nat. Form.]. A solution of 780 grains of m. a. in enough distilled water to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]

METAPHOSPHORYL, n. Me^{2}t-a^2-fo^{2}s'fo^{2}r-i^{2}l. A univalent radicle, $PO_2 = O{=}P{-}O'$ found in metaphosphoric acid. [B.]—**M. chloride.** A syrupy substance, PO_2Cl. [B, 3.]—**M. hydroxide.** See METAPHOSPHORIC ACID.

METAPHRENON (Lat.), **METAPHRENUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'re^{2}n-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μετάφρενον (from μετά, behind, and φρήν, the midriff). Ger., *Oberrücken*. The part of the back situated between the shoulders. [L, 84 (*a*, 43).]

METAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide isophtalique*. See PHTHALIC ACID.

METAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos* (*-aph'ysis*). See METAMORPHOSIS.

METAPHYTEIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-fi^2(fu^6)-ti'(te^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., μεταφυτεία (from μετά, beyond, and φυτεία, a planting). Transplantation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METAPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-pla(pla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., μετάπλασις (from μετά, beyond, and πλάσις, conformation). Ger., *Metaplasie* [Virchow], *Umbildung*. Of Virchow, the replacement of one tissue by another, or the transformation of one tissue into another, such as the replacement of the cartilaginous by the osseous skeleton, the transformation of red into yellow marrow or the reverse. The process may be pathological also, as in osteomalacia. It occurs in tissues from the same germ layer, and is mostly seen in those derived from the mesoblast. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xcvii, 3, p. 410 (J).]

METAPLASM, n. Me^{2}t'a^3-pla^{2}z'm. Lat., *metaplasma* (from μετά, beyond, and πλάσμα, anything molded). Fr., *métaplasme*. 1. Material in a cell which is of lower quality than the true protoplasm. It is protoplasm undergoing retrograde metamorphosis, or nourishment not fully transformed into protoplasm. [J, 58.] 2. Of Hanstein the granular substances mixed with the protoplasm of plants. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

METAPLASTIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From μετά, beyond, and πλαστικός, plastic. Ger., *metaplastich*. 1. Of Strelzoff, pertaining to the direct transformation of cartilage or membrane into bone. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1875, p. 235 (J).] 2. See PERIOSTEAL.

METAPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-plu^2'ra^3. From μετά, beyond, and πλευρά, the side. The lateral plate of the metathorax of insects. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

METAPLEURAL, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-plu^2'r'l. Pertaining to the metapleura.

METAPLEX [Wilder], n. Me^{2}t'a^3-ple^{2}x. Gen., *-plex'us*. From μετά, beyond, and *plexus*, a twining. Lat., *metaplexus*. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.

METAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^3-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, after, and πούς, the foot. 1. In the *Mollusca*, the posterior lobe of the foot. [L, 147 (*a*, 27).] 2. See METATARSUS (1st def.).

METAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos* (*-oph'ysis*). From μετά, after, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. Of Owen, one of the posterior tubercles found on some of the vertebræ. [L, 14, 44.]

METAPOROPŒIA (Lat.), **METAPOROPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}t-a^3-po^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-i^2-a^3, -poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-pœ'iæ*, *-es'eos* (*-is*). From μετά, beyond, πόρος, a passage, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *métaporopoièse*. Ger., *Hautöffnungswechsel*. 1. Of Galen, a change in the pores of the skin, especially from diseased to a healthy state. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).] 2. See METASYNCRISIS (1st def.).

METAPROPYLMETHYLBENZENE, METAPROPYLMETHYLBENZOL, n's. Me^{2}t-a^3-prop''i^{2}l-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'e^{2}n, -o^{2}l. Fr., *métapropylméthylbenzine*. Metacymene. [B.]

METAPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^2-te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, after, and πτέρυξ, a fin. The posterior of the three cartilaginous or osseous pieces by means of which the pectoral fin connects with the pectoral arch in certain fishes. [L, 121, 206.] Cf. MESOPTERYGIUM and PROPTERYGIUM.

METAPTERYGOID, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-te^{2}r'i^2-goid. Lat., *metapterygoideus*. Situated behind the pterygoid bone. [L.]

METAPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-to(pto)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). From μετά, beyond, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *métaptose*. Ger., *Krankheitswechsel*. 1. See METASTASIS (1st def.). 2. A sudden metabolism. [L, 44, 50, 70, 135 (*a*, 14).]

METAPURPURIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-pu^{8}r'pu^{2}r-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métapurpurique*. An acid, $C_8H_5N_4O_4$, not yet isolated, but present in potassium metapurpurate. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

METARABIC ACID, METARABIN, n's. Me^{2}t-a^{2}r-a^{2}b'i^{2}k, -a^{2}r'a^{2}b-i^{2}n. Ger., *Metarabinsäure*, *Metarabin*. A body, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$ (n being probably either 3 or 6), derived from arabin by heating to above 120° C. It is also obtained by cautiously pouring a solution of gum arabic on a layer of sulphuric acid, and allowing to stand for several days. It is a white odorless and tasteless powder, which does not dissolve in water, but swells up to form a viscous mass. [B, 4, 5; B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).] See also CERASIN.

METARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μετά, beyond, and ῥοία a flowing. See METASTASIS.

METARRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-rhys'eos* (*-ar'rhysis*). See METASTASIS.

METARSENATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}r'se^{2}n-at. A salt of metarsenic acid. The m's have in general the composition $Rn(AsO_3)n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]

METARSENIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k. Monohydric arsenate; a monobasic crystalline acid, $HAsO_3$, formed from arsenic acid by heating to above 200° C. [B, 3.]

METARSENITE, n. Me^{2}t-a^{3}r'se^{2}n-it. A compound of a hypothetical monobasic acid, $HAsO_2$, which, in analogy with metaboric and metaphosphoric acids, would be denominated metarsenious acid. The m's have in general the formula $Rn(AsO_2)n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]

METASCHEMATISM, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ske^{2}m'a^{3}t-i^{2}z'm. Gr., μετασχηματισμός (from μετασχηματίζειν, to change the form of). Lat., *metaschematismus*. Fr., *métaschématisme*. Ger., *Krankheitsumgestaltung*, *M*. 1. The transformation of one substance of the body into another, as when calculi undergo a change of constitution. 2. A change of a disease into a new form (as when an intermittent fever becomes continuous). [D, 3; L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

METASILICATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-si^{2}l'i^{2}k-at. A salt of metasilicic acid. [B.]

METASILICIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-si^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. A substance acting as a dibasic acid, and having the composition $H_2SiO_3 = SiO_2 + H_2O$, derived from silicic acid by evaporation of its aqueous solution; a transparent vitreous mass. [B, 3.]

METASOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^3-so'ma^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From μετά, after, and σῶμα, the body. 1. The posterior part or body of a cephalopod, which is invested with the mantle and contains the viscera. [Gegenbaur (*a*, 39).] 2. In lamellibranchs, the portion posterior to the foot. [L.]

METASPHONDYLIUM (Lat.), **METASPONDYLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me^{2}t-a^3-sfo^{2}n-di^2(du^6)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -spo^{2}n-di^2(du^6)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, beyond, and σφόνδυλος, a vertebra. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelbeinsubstanz*. Of Labatt, the intervertebral fibrocartilage. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METASTANNATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-sta^{2}n'at. Fr., *métastannate*. A salt of metastannic acid. [B, 3.]

METASTANNIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-sta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métastannique*. Ger., *Metazinnsäure*. A substance, probably isomeric with stannic acid, formed by the action of strong nitric acid on tin; a white powder insoluble in nitric or sulphuric acid. [B, 3.]

METASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-stas'eos* (*-ast'asis*). Gr., μετάστασις (from μεθιστάναι, to place in another way). Fr., *métastase*. Ger., *Metastase*, *Ablagerung*, *Umsetzung*. *Versetzung*, *Stoffwechsel* (3d def.). 1. The sudden subsidence of an inflammation, with the appearance at the same time of inflammation in another part not anatomically connected with the part first diseased. [A, 12.] 2. Of more recent writers, the progress of disease from one part of the body to another by recognized channels. 3. In botany, metabolism. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).] See TRANSMUTATION.—**Direct m.** An old term for a m. (1st def.) due to the development of the diseased process at a new point acting as a counter-irritant. [A, 75.]—**M. adnervos.** A peripheral or central conduction of nerve excitation in consequence of m. [Samuel, A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**M. dolorum ad partum.** See *Metostatic* LABOR.—**Milk m.** Lat., *m. lactis*. Fr., *métastase laiteuse*. Ger., *Milchmetastase*, *Milchversetzung*. See GALACTOPLANIA.—**Sympathetic m.** M. attributed to sympathy. [A, 75.]

METASTATIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., μεταστατικός. Lat., *metastaticus*. Fr., *métastatique*. Ger., *metastatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of metastasis. [D.]

METASTEARIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ste-a^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métastéarique*. Ger., *Metastearinsäure*. Margaric acid. [L.]

METASTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^3-stu^{8}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μετά, beyond, and στέρνον, sternum. See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.

METASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From μετά, behind, and στόμα, the mouth. In the *Crustacea*, the plate that closes the mouth posteriorly. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

METASTYROL, METASTYROLENE, n's. Me^{2}t-a^3-sti'ro^{2}l, -ro^{2}l-en. Fr., *métastyrol*, *métastyrolène*. Ger., *Metastyrol*, *Metastyrolen*. Metacinnamene. [B.] See CINNAMENE.

METASULFARSENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-sulf-a^{3}r-zan'-zoir-e^2. Metathioarsenic acid. [*a*, 38.]

METASULFOBENZOËSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-sulf-o-be^{2}nts'o-e^2-zoir-e^2. See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.

METASULPHOBENZAMIDE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_7H_4SO_3(NH_2)_2$, crystallizing from hot water or from ordinary alcohol in needles containing 1 molecule of water, and from absolute alcohol in small, glassy, anhydrous crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METASULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Ger., *Metasulfobenzoesäure*. See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.

METASULPHOBENZOYL CHLORIDE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}l. A substance, $C_7H_4SO_2Cl_2$, occurring as a thick oily liquid of faint but disagreeable smell, which decomposes on distillation. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METASULPHOCRESYLIC ACID, METASULPHOTOLUIDIC ACID, n's. Me^{2}t-a^3-su^{3}lf-o-kre^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k, -to^{2}l-u^2-i^{2}d'-i^{2}k. Toluenesulphonic acid. [B.]

METASYNCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-si^{2}n(su^{6}n^2)'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos* (*-syn'crisis*). Gr., μετασύγκρισις (from μετασυγκρίνειν, to discharge peccant humors through the pores). Fr., *métasyncrise*. Ger., *Metasynkrisis*. 1. Of Galen, an artificial crisis; of Dioscorides, the discharge of "peccant humors" by the pores. 2. Of Hlawaczek, the regeneration of bodily tissues altered by disease. [L, 30, 41, 44, 49, 50, 70, 147 (α, 14, 17, 43).]

METASYNCRITIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-si^{2}n-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., μετασυγκριτικός. Lat., *metasyncriticus*. Ger., *metasynkritisch*. 1. Of or pertaining to metasyncrisis. 2. Alterative. [L, 57.]

METATARSAL, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r's'l. Lat., *metatarseus*. Fr., *métatarsien*. Ger., *metatarsisch*, *metatarsen*, *Mittelfuss-*. Pertaining to or connected with the metatarsus; as a n., a m. bone. [C.]

METATARSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, and ἄλγος, pain. Pain in the metatarsus. [α, 34.]—**Anterior m.** M. caused by a laxity of the transverse metatarsal ligament that permits of a partial dislocation downward of one of the middle metatarsal bones, and consequent compression of the nerves on each side of it. ["Lancet," Mar. 2, 1889, p. 436 (α, 34).]

METATARSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μετατάρσιον. See METATARSUS.

METATARSO-INFRAPHALANGIAN, adj. Me^{2}t-a^5-ta^{3}r''-so-i^{2}n-fra^3-fa^{2}l-a^{2}n'ji^2-a^{2}n. From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, *infra*, below, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). Metatarso-subphalangeus. [L.]

METATARSO-LATERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs'o(o^3)-la^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, and *latus*, a side. Situated on the outer side of the metatarsus. [L.]—**M.-laterales supraplantares.** See INTEROSSEI *pedis dorsales*.

METATARSO-METATARSAL, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r''so-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r's'l. Fr., *métatarso-métartasien*. Pertaining to the metatarsal bones in their relation to each other. [α, 48.]

METATARSO-PHALANGEAL, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs''o-fa^{2}l-a^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *metatarso-phalangeus*. Fr., *métatarso-phalangien*. Ger., *metatarso-phalangal*, *m.-p.* Pertaining to or connected with the metatarsus and phalanges. [L.]

METATARSO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.). adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs''-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). Metatarso-phalangeal; as a n., see INTEROSSEI *plantares*.—**M.-phalangei laterales plantares.** See INTEROSSEI *plantares*.—**M.-p. transversus hallucis.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.

MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ma-ta^3-ta^{3}r-so-su-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See METATARSO-SUBPHALANGEUS.—**M.-s.-p. du gros orteil** (ou **du pouce**). See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.

METATARSO-SUBPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs''o(o^3)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *metatarsus*, the metatarsus, *sub*, under, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). Fr., *métatarso-sous-phalangien*. Situated or connected with the lower surfaces of the metatarsus and the phalanges. [L.]—**M.-s. hallucis.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.—**M.-s. minimi digiti.** See ADDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*.—**M.-s. pollicis.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.

METATARSUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μετατάρσιον (from μετά, beyond, and ταρσός, the flat of the foot). Fr., *métatarse*. Ger., *Mittelfuss*. 1. The middle of the foot; as an anatomical division, the part situated between the tarsus and the digits, made up in man of five metatarsal bones. [C.] 2. In birds, the shank, consisting of three parallel metatarsal bones, more or less completely confluent, and of the associated accessory metatarsal bone which bears the hallux. [L, 343.]

METATARTARIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métatartrique*. Ger., *Metaweinsäure*. 1. Of Erdmann and the older writers, saccharic acid derived from the oxidation of sugar; so called under the supposition that it was isomeric with tartaric acid. 2. An amorphous modification of tartaric acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3.]

METATARTRATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rt'rat. A salt of metatartaric acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METATELA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-tel(tal)'a^3. From μέτα, behind, and *tela*, a tissue. Of Wilder, the membranous roof of the metacœle or caudal portion of the fourth ventricle; the tela chorioidea posterior of authors. [I, 98.]

METATEREBENTHENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-te^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}n'then. Fr., *métatérébenthène*. Ger., *Metaterebenten*. Syn.: *dipyrolene*. A polymeric variety, $C_{20}H_{32}$, of terebenthene, boiling at 360° C. [B, 38, 93, 125 (α, 14); B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

METATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-ath'esis*). Gr., μετάθεσις (from μετατιθέναι, to place differently). Fr., *métathésie*. Ger., *M.*, *Versetzung*. 1. In chemistry, see *Single* DECOMPOSITION and *Double* DECOMPOSITION. 2. An operation for transferring the cause of a disease from the place where it exists to a locality where it would be less disturbing, such as returning a prostatic calculus to the bladder. [L. 55 (α, 34).]

METATHETIC, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., μεταθετικός. Pertaining to or of the nature of metathesis. [α, 17.]

METATHIOARSENATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-thi-o-a^{3}r'se^{2}n-at. A metarsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. [B, 3.]

METATHIOARSENIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-thi-o-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k. Metatarsenic acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, $HAsS_3$. [B.]

METATHIOHYDROBENZOIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-thi'''o-hi''dro-be^{2}n-zo'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{SH}_{CO.OH}$, soluble in water and in alcohol, and subliming in flat needles melting at about 147° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METATHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t-a^3-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thor'acos* (*-acis*). From μετά, beyond, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *métathorax*. Ger., *M.* In insects, the posterior ring of the thorax. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

METATITANIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-ti^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métatitanique*. A soft white precipitate deposited from an acid solution of titanium dioxide by boiling, or prepared from titanic acid by drying in a vacuum or heating. It differs from titanic acid in not being readily soluble in dilute acids. [B, 3.]

METATOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^3-to'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From μετά, beyond, and τόκος, a bringing forth. In obstetrics, delivery by a way other than the parturient canal. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METATOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2'-en-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.

METATOLUIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métatoluique* (ou *métatoluylique*). Ger., *Metatoluylsäure*. See TOLUIC ACID.

METATOLUIDINE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *métatoluidine*. Ger., *M.* See TOLUIDINE.—**Acid m. oxalate.** A substance, $C_7H_9N.C_2O_4H_2$, occurring as warty masses of fine silky needles slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. If heated in solution with m., it yields a diacid salt, $(C_7H_9N)_3(C_2O_4H_2)_2$, as a mass of almost insoluble rhombic plates. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. hydrochloride.** A substance, $C_7H_9N.ClH$, crystallizing from strong aqueous solution in thin tablets, from alcohol in thin light-red crusts. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. nitrate.** A crystalline substance, $C_7H_9N.NO_3H$, occurring in large light-red rhombic plates, somewhat soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in ether. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. sulphate.** A crystalline substance, $(C_7H_9N)_2SO_4H_2$, occurring in long light-red, transparent, radiating needles, slightly soluble in alcohol, more soluble in water, insoluble in ether. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METATOLUYLIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. See TOLUIC ACID.

METATRIOXYBENZENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-tri-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *métatrioxybenzine*. Pyrogallic acid. [B.]

METATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From μετά, beyond, and τροφή, nourishment. A disease originating in morbid nutrition. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

METATUNGSTATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-tu^{3}n^{2}z'tat. Fr., *métatungstate*. A salt of metatungstic acid. [B.]

METATUNGSTIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-tu^{3}n^{2}z'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide métatungstique*. Ger., *Metawolframsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $H_2W_4O_{13} + 7H_2O$, soluble in water. [B, 3.]

METAURATE, n. Me^{2}t a^{4}r'at. A salt of metauric acid. [B.]

METAURIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^{4}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide métaurique*. Ger., *Metagoldsäure*. Auryl hydrate; a substance, $HAuO_2 = AuOOH$, acting as a monobasic acid, and forming salts which are usually denominated *aurates*, but should be termed *metaurates*. [Schottländer, "Ann. der Chemie," v, 217 (1883), p. 312 (B).]

METAVANADATE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-va^{2}n'a^{2}d-at. A salt of metavanadic acid. [B.]

METAVANADIC ACID, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-va^{2}n-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, HVO_3, forming golden-colored scales. M. a. is used in the arts as a substitute for gold-bronze, and is called vanadium-bronze. [B, 3.]

METAWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-vin'zoir-e^2. See METATARTARIC ACID.

METAWOLFRAMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-vo^{3}l'fra^{3}m-zoir'-e^2. See METATUNGSTIC ACID.

METAXYLORCINOL, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-zil-o^{2}rs'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. A dihydroxyxylene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2 = C_6[CH_3,H,CH_3,OH,H,OH,]$, crystallizing from chloroform in white monosymmetric plates of acid taste, easily soluble in water, melting at 125° C., and boiling at about 279° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'carboxylic acid.** An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_4 = C_6[OH,H,OH,CH_3.COOH,CH_3,]$, formed by heating m. to 130° C, with sodium carbonate solution, and crystallizing from dilute alcohol in prisms; slightly soluble in water, and melting at 196° C. with evolution of carbon dioxide. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METAXYLENE, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-zil'en. Ger., *Metaxylol*. See XYLENE.

METAXYLENOL, n. Me^{2}t-a^3-zil'e^{2}n-o^{2}l. See XYLENOL.

METAZINNSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ma-ta^3-tsi^{2}n'zoir-e^2. See METASTANNIC ACID.

METAZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me^{2}t-a^3-zo'a^3. From μετά, beyond, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *métazoaires*. That portion of the animal kingdom in which segmentation of the primitive mass (for the most part into three fundamental cell layers) takes place. They include all animals but the *Protozoa*. [α, 49.]

METAZOAN, adj. Me^{2}t-a^3-zo'a^{2}n. Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*. [L.]

METELINO, n. An island, formerly Lesbos, in Turkey, where there are hot springs containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

METELLA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t-e^{2}l'la^3. From Ar., *methel*. Nux vomica. [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]

METENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From μετά, after, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *métencéphale*. Ger., *Nachhirn*, *Hinterhirn*. Syn.: *afterbrain*, *after-brain*. 1. That portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, is subsequently developed into the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. [A, 5.] 2. Of Huxley, the part of the brain developed from the anterior portion of the posterior cerebral vesicle; *i. e.*, the pons Varolii and cerebellum, or epencephalon of other authors. [B.]

METENSOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]t-e[2]n-som-a[2]t(a[3]t)-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μετά, amid, and ἐνσωμάτωσις, an embodying. Ger., *Verkörperung*. Transformation into or incorporation with another body. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METEORIC, adj. Me-te[2]-o[2]r'i[2]k. Lat., *meteoricus*. Fr., *météorique*. Ger., *meteorisch*. 1. Pertaining to a meteor, or to phenomena of the atmosphere. [α, 48.] 2. Of flowers, dependent in their unfolding on the condition of the atmosphere. The *Meteorici* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Byssacei*, including *Hypha*, *Lanosa*, and *Mycoderma*. [B, 1, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

MÉTÉORISÉ (Fr.), adj. Ma-ta-o-re-za. In a state of meteorism (said of the abdomen).

METEORISM, n. Me'te[2]-o[2]r-i[2]z'm. Gr., μετεωρισμός (from μετεωρίζειν, to raise to a height). Lat., *meteorismus*. Fr., *météorisme*. Ger., *Meteorismus*, *Unterleibsblähung*. See TYMPANITES. —**Myogenic m.** Lat., *meteorismus myogenes*. M. resulting from atony of the abdominal wall. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Paralytic m.** Lat., *meteorismus paralyticus*. M. due to paralysis of the muscular layer of the intestine. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Peritoneal m.** See *Peritoneal* TYMPANITES.

METEORISTIC, adj. Me-te[2]-o[2]r-i[2]st'i[2]k. Ger., *meteoristisch*. Pertaining to or affected with meteorism ; tympanitic. [D, 19, 69.]

METEORIZATION, n. Me-te[2]-o[2]r-i[2]-za'sh'n. From μετεωρίζειν, to raise to a height. Fr., *météorisation*. Ger., *Meteorisation*. The production of meteorism. [L, 44 ; A, 255 (α, 14).]

METEOROS (Lat.), adj. Me(me[2])-te[2]-or'o[2]s. Gr., μετέωρος (from μετά, beyond, and ἀείρειν, to raise). Of pain, superficial ; of food, unsettled, undigested. [Hippocrates (A, 312).]

METEZODAMBOSE, n. Me[2]t-e[2]z-o-da[2]m'bos. A carbohydrate, $C_9H_{18}O_9$, resembling dambose in its properties, and derived from Madagascar rubber or the caoutchouc of *Landolphia gummifera*, in which it occurs as a methyl salt. [B, 3.]

METHACETIN, n. Me[2]th-a[2]s'e[2]t-i[2]n. Fr., *méthacétine*. An antifermentative and antipyretic recommended by F. Mahnert, a lower homologue of phenacetin, $C_6H_4\left\{\begin{array}{l}OCH_3\\NHC_2H_3O\end{array}\right.$, and prepared in an analogous manner. It forms a reddish crystalline powder, is odorless, has a saline and bitter taste, is easily soluble in water and in alcohol, and melts at 127° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, xxxviii (α, 14); "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1890, p. 47.]

METHACRYLATE, n. Me[2]th-a[2]k'ri[2]l-at. Fr., *méthacrylate*. A salt of methacrylic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METHACRYLIC, adj. Me[2]th-a[2]k-ri[2]l'i[2]k. Acrylic, and containing a molecule of methyl substituted for hydrogen. [B.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide méthyl-acrylique* (ou *méthacrylique*). Ger., *Methylacrylsäure*. A monobasic acid, an isomer of crotonic acid, $C_4H_6O_2 = CH_2 : C(CH_3).CO.OH$, formed by the action of phosphorous chloride on ethyl dimethoxylate ; a colorless liquid, crystallizing in long prisms fairly soluble in water, melting at 16° C., and boiling at 160·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38) ; B, 4 ; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. ether.** Fr., *éther méthacrylique*. Ethyl methacrylate : a very mobile, transparent, colorless liquid, $C_4H_5O_2.C_2H_5$, having the nauseous odor of rotten mushrooms. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METHÆMOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]th-e[2]m(a[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-ki[2]m(ch[2]u[6]m)-i(e)'a[3]. From μετά, amid, αἷμα, blood, and χεῖν, to pour. See TRANSFUSION.

METHAL, n. Me[2]th'a[2]l. Fr., *méthal*, *alcool myristique*. An alcohol, $C_{14}H_{30}O = C_{14}H_{29}(OH)$, not yet obtained in the pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti. [B, 3.]

METHANA, n. A place in Argolis, Greece, where there is a gaseous, sulphurous, and saline spring. [L, 30 (α, 14), 49 (α, 43).]

METHANE, n. Me[2]th'an. Fr., *méthane*. Ger., *Methan*, *Methylwasserstoff*, *Grubengas*, *Sumpfgas*, *leichtes Kohlenwasserstoffgas*. Syn.: *methyl hydride*, *carbon tetrahydride*, *marsh gas*, *fire-damp*, *choke-damp*, *afterdamp*, *light carburetted hydrogen*. A colorless, odorless, inflammable gas, CH_4. It occurs naturally wherever organic matter decomposes without access of air, as in marshes and coal-mines, and is formed synthetically by the action of water on zinc methyl, or the action of hot copper on a mixture of carbon disulphide and sulphureted hydrogen. Mixed with air, it readily explodes. It unites with chlorine to form substitution compounds, the chlorm's, and also forms substitution compounds with bromine, iodine, and nitryl. [B.]

METHAZONIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-a[2]z-o[2]n'i[2]k. A crystalline acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3 = (CH_2)_2N_2O_3$, of highly explosive character. [B.]

METHEGLIN, n. Me[2]th-e[2]g'li[2]n. See MEAD.

METHEMERINA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]th-e[2]m(am)-e[2]r'i[2]n-a[3]. See AMPHEMERINA.

METHEMERINE, adj. Me[2]th-e[2]m'e[2]r-i[2]n. Gr., μεθημερινός (from μετά, amid, and ἡμέρα, a day). Lat., *methemerinus*. Fr., *méthémérin*. Quotidian. [L, 41, 49 (α, 43).]

METHÆMOGLOBIN, n. Me[2]th-e[2]m-o-glob'i[2]n. Ger., *Methämoglobin*. A substance formed from hæmoglobin in decomposing blood and also by the action of carbonic and other weaker acids, and certain other agents. Its spectrum contains a peculiar absorption-band in the red. It appears to have the composition of oxyhæmoglobin but with the oxygen in a state of more stable combination. [M. Foster (B).]

METHÆMOGLOBINÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]th-e[2]m(a[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-glob(glo[3]b)-i[2]n-em'(a[3]'e[2]m)-i[2]-a[3]. The presence of free methæmoglobin in the blood. It has occurred after the administration of phenacetin. [Langgaard, A, 319 (α, 34).]

METHÆMOGLOBINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]th-e[2]m(a[3]-e[2]m)-o(o[3])-glob(glo[3]b)-i[2]n-u[2](u)'ri[2]-a[3]. From *methæmoglobin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Methämoglobinurie*. Methæmoglobin in the urine. [Ziegler (α, 34).]

METHENE, n. Me[2]th-en. Fr., *méthylène*. Ger., *Methen*. See METHYLENE.

METHENYL, n. Me[2]th'e[2]n-i[2]l. A hypothetical trivalent radicle, CH. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M'amidophenol.** A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{N}_{O}\rangle CH$, occurring in prisms melting at 30.5° C. and boiling at 182·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'amidorthocresol.** A crystalline substance, $CH_3C_6H_3\langle{}^{N}_{O}\rangle CH + 2H_2O$, occurring as a mass which melts at about 39° C. and boils at 200° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'diphenylamidine.** A substance, $CH(NC_6H_5)NH.C_6H_5$, crystallizing from hot alcohol or benzene in long needles which melt at about 136° C., and volatilize with partial decomposition when heated further. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. tribromide.** See BROMOFORM. —**M'tricarboxylic acid.** An acid, $CH(COOH)_3$, not yet known in the free state. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. trichloride.** See CHLOROFORM.—**M. triiodide.** See IODOFORM.

METHETHACETIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-e[2]th-a[2]s-et(e[2]t)'i[2]k. Ger., *Methyläthylessigsäure*. See ETHMETHACETIC ACID.

METHETHACRYLIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-e[2]th-a[2]k-ri[2]l'i[2]k. See ETHYLCROTONIC ACID.

METHETHOXALIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-e[2]th-o[2]x-a[2]l'i[2]k. See METHYL *oxybutyric acid*.

METHEXIPHRENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me[2]th-e[2]x-i[2]-fre[2]n(fran)-e(a)'si[2]s. From μέθυ, wine, and φρένησις, phrenitis. See DELIRIUM *tremens*.

METHINDAZOL, n. Me[2]th-i[2]nd'a[2]z-o[2]l. A substance, $C_8H_8N_2$, crystallizing from hot water in long, thin needles soon becoming red, easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 113° C., and boiling at about 281° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METHINTRICARBONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Mat-en-tre-ka[3]rb-on'zoir-e[2]. Formyltricarbonic acid. [α, 38.]

METHINTRISULPHONIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-i[2]n-tri-su[3]lf-o[2]n'i[2]k. An acid obtained from the action of fuming sulphuric acid on calcium methylsulphate. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METHIONIC ACID, n. Me[2]th-i[2]-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide méthionique* (ou *méthylènedisulfureux*). See METHYLENE*disulphonic acid*.

METHOBIOSTATICA (Lat.), **METHOBIOSTATICE** (Lat.), n's f. Me[2]th-o(o[3])-bi(bi[2])-o[2]st-a[2]t(a[3]t)'i[2]k-a[3], -i[2]s(i[2]k)-e(a). From μέθη, strong drink, and στατικός, causing to stand. The science of the effects of the abuse of alcoholic drinks on human life. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MÉTHO-CODÉINE (Fr.), n. Ma-to-ko-da-en. See METHYL*codeine*.

METHOD, n. Me[2]th'u[3]d. Gr., μέθοδος (from μετά, after, and ὁδός, a way). Lat., *methodos*, *methodus*. Fr., *méthode*. Ger., *Methode*. It., *metodo*. Sp., *método*. An orderly process or course of action by means of which any desired end is sought to be attained. [α, 48.]—**Anatomo-clinical m.** Of Charcot, the m. of studying disease based upon data derived from pathological anatomy and from clinical observation. [α, 18.]—**Antagonistic m.** The derivative m. (see under DERIVATIVE).—**Antiseptic m. of Déclat.** A m. of treating wounds by the use of phenic acid and of treating internal zymotic diseases by the subcutaneous injection of phenic acid (phenol). [B ; D.]—**Barnes's m. of managing placenta prævia.** A m. consisting essentially in detaching the placenta as far as the finger can reach within the os uteri. [A, 40.] —**Bigelow's m. of reducing dislocation of the hip.** The reduction of femoral dislocations by manipulation ; the pelvis is fixed, the thigh is flexed at right angles to the trunk, the leg is flexed on the thigh, then the thigh is adducted or abducted, rotated, and extended. [α, 34.]—**Brand's m.** The treatment of typhoid fever by cold bathing. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Braun's (or Brünninghausen's) m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m.*—**Busch's m. of cephalic version.** A form of combined internal and external version in which the hand is passed up over the head outside the membranes, and draws it down while the thumb is pressed upward against the presenting part and the other hand pushes the pelvic pole toward the median line of the abdomen. [A, 20.]—**Cohen's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by intra-uterine injection through a flexible catheter.—**Copeman's m. of treating the vomiting of pregnancy.** Dilatation of the os uteri externum and the cervical canal with the index finger.—**Credé's m. of removing the placenta.** See EXPRESSION *of the placenta*.—**Derivative m.** See under DERIVATIVE.—**D'Outrepont's m. of cephalic version.** A form of combined external and internal cephalic version in which the external hand presses the head down while the internal hand presses the presenting part up. [A, 20.]—**Expectant m.** See under EXPECTANT.—**Godefroy's m. of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus.** A m. by posture. The patient's hands and face rest on the floor, while her lower limbs remain on the bed. [A, 59.]—**Goodell's m. of protecting the perinæum.** Drawing the perinæum forward during the pains by means of two fingers hooked into the anus.—**Gower's m. of counting blood-corpuscles.** The m. by the use of Gower's hæmacytometer. [α, 34.]—**Grégoire's m. of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus.** Simple digital pressure upon the body of the organ, so as to carry it above the brim of the pelvis. [A, 59.]—**Heddæus's m. of evacuating retained urine.** See *Vesical* EXPRESSION.—**Hippocratic m.** The practice of medicine based more especially on clinical observation rather than on data obtained from experimentation or from researches in the laboratory. [α, 18.]—**Hohl's m. of protecting the perinæum.** The application of resistance to the presenting part with the hand. [A, 22.]—**Intensive m.** Of Pasteur, the use of gradually increasing doses of the virus of rabies in the treatment of that disease. [α, 34.]—**Invagination m.** See *Reybard's* OPERATION and *Ramdohr's*

OPERATION.—**Kiwisch's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by hot douches against or even within the cervix uteri.—**Kluge's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by dilating the cervix uteri with expanding tents. [A, 38.]—**Krause's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by the insertion of a foreign body, such as a flexible catheter, or a piece of catgut, into the uterus, outside the fœtal envelopes.—**Kristeller's m. of delivery.** See EXPRESSION *of the fœtus*.—**Lehmann's m. of inducing premature labor.** The same as Krause's, except that the bougie is not left in the uterus.—**Marian m.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Mauriceau's m. of extraction by the breech.** Syn.: *Veit's m., Smellie's m.* In obstetrics, the m. by drawing the face downward, so as to flex the head. [A, 15.]—**M. of displacement.** Ger., *Deplacierungsmethode* (1st def.). 1. In pharmacy, percolation. 2. In surgery, see DISPLACEMENT (3d def.).—**M. of force.** Fr., *méthode de force.* The reduction of dislocations by force, with pulleys, etc. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**M. of the quatre maîtres.** A m. of suturing intestinal wounds over a foreign body introduced into the bowels for support; employed by four monks who practiced surgery in Paris about the middle of the thirteenth century. [E.]—**Noeggerath's m. of reducing inversion of the uterus.** A m. by indenting one horn of the organ, instead of acting upon the whole fundus.—**Numerical m.** Fr., *méthode numérique.* In medical investigation, the m. of determining whether or not a phenomenon is characteristic of a disease by the numerical preponderance of the cases in which it is found to occur. [α, 48.]—**Open m. of dressing stumps.** Placing the stump on a pad of oakum and covering it with a gauze without other dressing. [E.]—**Organo-pathographic m.** Fr., *méthode organo-pathographique.* Of Piorry, a system of nosography based upon the pathological states of the organs. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Pigeolet's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m.*—**Postural m. of replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord.** Syn.: *Thomas's m.* A procedure introduced by T. G. Thomas, which consists in "placing the woman upon her knees, with her chest resting flat on a hard bed; the cord is then seized and carried high up into the uterus, and sheltered behind some portion of the fœtus." [B. F. Dawson (A, 40).]—**Prague m. of extraction.** Ger., *Prager Handgriff.* In obstetrics, the m. by making traction at first with the child's body directed backward, but afterward, when the head has entered the pelvic excavation, by suddenly bringing the body forward over the mother's pubes. [A, 15.]—**Schatz's m. of converting face presentations into vertex presentations.** A m. consisting "in restoring the normal attitude of the body by flexing the trunk, and leaving the head to resume spontaneously its proper position as it sinks into the pelvis. It is performed by seizing the shoulder and breast with the hand through the abdominal walls; then lifting the chest upward and pressing it backward, at the same time steadying or raising the breech with the other hand applied near the fundus, so as to make the long axis of the child conform to that of the uterus, and finally pressing the breech directly downward. As the child is raised, the occiput is allowed to descend, and then, as the body is bent forward, head-flexion is produced by the resistance of the side-walls of the pelvis." [A, 22.]—**Scheele's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by puncture of the membranes.—**Scholler's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by distending the vagina by means of a tampon. [A, 20.]—**Schultze's m. of resuscitating asphyxiated infants.** Fr., *procédé de Schultze.* A m. in which, after the umbilical cord has been tied and cut, the child is grasped in such manner that the operator's thumbs, one on each side, rest on the front of the chest, the index-fingers in the armpits, and the remaining fingers diagonally across the back, with the child hanging at arm's length between the operator's knees; the pectoral muscles are made to draw the upper ribs upward, and the abdominal muscles to draw the lower ribs downward, while the weight of the liver causes the descent of the diaphragm, whereby inspiration is produced. The child is next swung upward until the operator's arms are almost horizontal, causing flexion of the lumbar spine, and bringing the child's weight on to the operator's thumbs, producing expiration. These motions are repeated eight or ten times, at intervals of a few seconds. Then the child is placed in a warm bath. This is followed by alternate immersions in hot and cold water, or, if no improvement is shown, the swinging is repeated. [A, 15, 22.]—**Simpson's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m.*—**Simpson's m. of reducing chronic inversion of the uterus.** See *Thomas's m.*—**Smellie's m. of extraction by the breech.** Ger., *Smellie'scher Handgriff.* See *Mauriceau's m.*—**Storer's m.** A m. of examining the rectum by everting the mucous membrane by pressure through the posterior vaginal wall. [E.]—**Tarnier's m. of inducing premature labor.** The m. by the use of Tarnier's dilator.—**Thomas's m. of replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord.** See *Postural m.*—**Van Leynseele's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m.*—**Veit's m. of extraction by the breech.** See *Mauriceau's m.*—**Von Siebold's m. of inducing premature labor.** See *Kluge's m.*

METHODIC, METHODICAL, adj's. Me^{2}th-o^{2}d'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Characterized by method; systematic. [α, 48.]

METHODISM, n. Me^{2}th'o^{2}d-i^{2}z'm. From μέθοδος, a following after. Fr., *méthodisme.* An old system of pathology according to which all diseases were due to the contraction or relaxation of the bodily fibres. [L, 41, 49, 50 (α, 43, 48).]

METHODISTS, n. pl. Me^{2}th'o^{2}d-i^{2}sts. The adherents of methodism.

METHODOS (Lat.), **METHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}th'o^{2}d-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See METHOD.—**M. celsiana.** See APPARATUS *minor* and CYSTOTOMY.—**M. franconiana.** See CYSTOTOMY.—**Methodus derivatoria.** The revulsive treatment of diseases. [α, 34.]

METHŒNANTHOL, n. Me^{2}th-e^{2}n-a^{2}nth'o^{2}l. Fr., *métœnanthol.* See under ŒNANTHOL.

METHOGASTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}th-o(o^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From μέθυ, wine, and γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-osis**). 1. See KATZENJAMMER. 2. A morbid condition of the alimentary tract resulting from continued excess in alcoholic drinks. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

METHOL, n. Me^{2}th'o^{2}l. Fr., *méthol.* Ger., *M.* 1. A body obtained by distilling lignone with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is an oil lighter than water, boiling at 175° C., and smelling like oil of turpentine. 2. Methylene. [B, 46, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

METHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}th-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From μέθυ, wine, and μανία, madness. Ger., *Methomanie.* Insanity caused by habitual drunkenness. [α, 34.]

METHONICA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}th-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. The genus *Gloriosa.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. superba.** The *Gloriosa superba.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

METHOXIDE, n. Me^{2}th-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). See METHYLATE.

METHOXYACETIC ACID, n. Me^{2}th-o^{2}x-i^2-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide méthoxyacétique.* Ger., *Methoxacetsäure. Methoxyessigsäure.* Methylglycollic acid; so called because the substance may be regarded as acetic acid in which a molecule of methyl and an atom of oxygen replace an atom of hydrogen, $CH_2(CH_3.O).CO$-OH. [B, 4.]

METHOXYL, n. Me^{2}th-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. Oxymethyl. [B.]

METHOXYSUCCINIC ACID, n. Me^{2}th-o^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Oxypyrotartaric acid. [B.]

METHRONENE, n. Me^{2}th'ro^{2}n-en. An aromatic liquid, $C_{18}H_{20}$, boiling at about 323° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

METHU (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}th'u^2(u^4). Gen., *meth'uos (-uis).* Gr., μέθυ. Wine. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

METHULMATE, n. Me^{2}th-u^{3}lm'at. A salt of methulmic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MÉTHULMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ma-tu^{6}l-me^{2}n. A by-product in the preparation of methulmic acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METHULMIC ACID, n. Me^{2}th-u^{3}lm'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide méthulmique.* An acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of methyl alcohol and chloroform. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

METHYDRIC, adj. Me^{2}th-id'ri^{2}k. Lat., *methydricus.* Arising from an abnormal condition of the fluid in the capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METHYL, n. Me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Lat., *methylum.* Fr., *méthyle.* Ger., *M.* It., *metile, metilo.* Sp., *metilo.* The hypothetical radicle, CH_3, of m. alcohol. [B, 38, 46, 48, 125 (α, 14).]—**Acetylm'.** See ACETONE.—**Acid m. phosphite.** See *M. phosphite.*—**Acid m. sulphate.** See under *M. sulphate.*—**Cyanm'** (Ger.). See ACETONITRILE.—**Diacid m. citrate.** M'citric acid (see under *M. citrate*). [B.]—**Dihydric m. citrate.** M'citric acid (see under *M. citrate*). [B.]—**Dimolecular m. cyanide.** A substance, C_4H_6-$N_2 = (CH_3C)N_2$, obtained in white acicular crystals from a mixture of ether and ligroin. It is easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform, less soluble in water, and melts at 52° to 53° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14).]—**Hydrated m. oxide.** See M. ALCOHOL.—**M'acetal.** Fr., *méthylacétal.* A compound, $C_2H_4.\left\{\begin{matrix}OC_2H_5\\OCH_3\end{matrix}\right.$, formed from acetal by substituting one molecule of m. for one of ethyl. It is a very mobile, colorless liquid, having an odor like that of acetal, and is formed by the oxidation of a mixture of ethylic and methylic alcohols by means of manganese peroxide and sulphuric acid. It has hypnotic properties like acetal. [B, 2; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'acetanilide.** A substance, $C_6H_5.N(CH_3)C_2H_3O$, crystallizing in long needles. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de méthyle.* Ger., *Essigsäure-M'ester.* A liquid, $CH_3.O.C_2H_3O = C_3H_6O_2$, isomeric, therefore, with propionic acid. It boils at 56° C. [B, 4.]—**M'acetoacetate.** A salt of m'acetoacetic acid. [B.]—**M'acetoacetic acid.** Syn.: *α-acetylpropionic acid.* A substitution compound, $C_5H_8O_3 = CH_3$-$CO.CH(CH_3).CO.OH$, of acetoacetic acid, boiling at about 177° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. acetocitrate.** Ger., *Acetatcitronensäure-M'ester.* A colorless liquid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_8 = C_2H_4C(C_2H_3O_2).(COO.CH_3)_3$, boiling at about 282° C. [B, 3.]—**M'acetone.** Fr., *méthylacétone.* Ger., *M'aceton.* A substance, C_4H_8O, obtained in the rectification of commercial acetones. It has an odor like that of chloroform, has a sp. gr. of 0·838 at 19° C., and boils between 75° and 77° C. [B, 93, 125 (α, 14).]—**M'acetyl.** See ACETONE.—**M'acetylene.** See ALLYLENE.—**M'acrylsäure** (Ger.). Methacrylic acid. [B.]—**M'æsculetin.** A substance, $C_9H_5(OCH_3)O_3$, crystallizing in shining needles which melt at 184° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. alcohol.** See the major list.—**M. aldehyde.** See FORMIC *aldehyde.*—**M'alizarin.** Fr., *méthylalizarine.* Ger., *M.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4 = C_{14}H_6(OH).(OCH_3)O_2$, very similar to alizarin. It sublimes at about 252° C. to form red needles, and is dissolved by alkalies, striking a violet-blue color. [B, 2; B, 4 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'alkohol** (Ger.). See M. ALCOHOL.—**M'allantoin.** Fr., *méthylallantoïne.* A substance, $C_5H_8N_4O_3 = C_4H_5$-$(CH_3)N_4O_3$, obtained by oxidizing methyluric acid in an alkaline solution by means of potassium permanganate. It forms colorless prisms fusing at 225° C., sparingly soluble in cold water and in alcohol, readily soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in ether. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. allophanate.** Fr., *allophanate de méthyle.* Ger., *M'allophanat. Allophansäure-M'ester.* A body, $C_3H_6N_2O_3 = NH_2$-$CO-NH-CO.O(CH_3)$, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B, 2.]—**M'amide.** See M'AMINE.—**M'amidoacetic acid.** See *M'glycocoll.*—**M'amidoanisic acid.** An acid, $C_8H_7.(NH.CH_3)O_3$, isomeric with tyrosine. [B, 2.]—**M'amidobenzenesulphonic acid.** M'anilinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**M. amidocyanurate.** Ger., *Ammelidm'ester.* A body, $C_3N_3.(OCH_3)_2.NH_2$, occurring in tabular crystals, melting at 212° C. [B.]—**M'amidoessigsäure** (Ger.). See *M'glycocoll.*—**M'amidovalerianate.** A salt of m'amidovalerianic acid. [B.]—**M'amidovalerianic acid.**

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

Fr., *acide méthyl-amidovalérianique.* Ger., *M'amidovaleriansäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_4H_8(NH.CH_3) - CO.OH$, or valerie acid in which an atom of hydrogen in the acid radicle is replaced by amidogen which itself has exchanged one of its hydrogen atoms for m. *Normal m'amidovalerianic acid*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.$-$CH(NH.CH_3) - CO.OH$, forms acicular crystals readily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. The aqueous solution has a sweetish taste. The acid is homologous with sarcosine. It has both acid and basic properties, combining with bases to form the m'amidovalerianates and with acids to form crystalline salts of acid reaction. The chief of the latter compounds are the *nitrate*, $C_6H_{13}NO_2.NO_3H$, the *hydrochloride*, $C_6H_{13}NO_2.HCl$, and the *sulphate*, $(C_6H_{13}NO_2)_2.H_2SO_4$. [A. Menozzi and C. Belloni, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 108 (B).]—**M'aminalaun** (Ger.). See ALUMINIUM *and m'amine sulphate.*—**M'amine.** See the major list.—**M'amines.** See M'AMINE, DIM'AMINE, and TRIM'AMINE.—**M. ammelide.** See *M. amidocyanurate.*—**M'ammonium.** See the major list.—**M'amylbenzene.** Fr., *méthylamylbenzine.* Ger., *M'amylbenzol.* See PARAM'ISOAMYLBENZENE.—**M'amylcarbinol.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**M'amylether.** Ger., *M'amyläther.* An oxide of amyl and m., $CH_3 - O - C_5H_{11} = C_6H_{14}O$, isomerie with hexylalcohol; a liquid boiling at 92° C. [B.]—**M'amyl ketone.** Ger., *M'amylketon.* A liquid, $CH_3 - CO - C_5H_{11}$, of agreeable odor, boiling at 156° C. [B, 4.]—**M'amylphenylamine.** An artificial alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{16}N$. [A, 1.]—**M. and amyl oxide.** See *M'amyl ether.*—**M. and barium sulphate.** Ger., *Bariumm'sulfat.* The compound $Ba(O.SO_2.O.CH_3)_2$. [B.]—**M. and potassium sulphite.** A body, $K(CH_3).SO_3$, forming acicular crystals. [B.]—**M'aniline.** Fr., *méthylaniline.* Ger., *M'anilin.* M'phenylamine; a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5.N(CH_3)H$, boiling at 190° to 192° C. Its sp. gr. is 0·976 at 15° C. [B, 4; B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]—**M'aniline violet.** Paris violet, a substance,

$$C_{24}H_{27}N_3.HCl = \begin{array}{l}(CH_3)_2 : N.C_6H_4 \\ (CH_3)_2 : N.C_6H_4\end{array}\!\!>C<\!\!\begin{array}{l}C_6H_4 \\ \mid \\ N.CH_3\end{array}.HCl,$$

occurring as a shining metallic green mass. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**M. anisate.** Ger., *Anissäure-M'ester.* An anisic ether, $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_8H_7(CH_3)O_3$, a compound of m. and anisic acid. It forms a white crystalline mass having a burning taste and a faint smell like that of oil of anise. [B, 2.]—**M'anthracene.** Fr., *méthylanthracène.* Ger., *M'anthracen.* A substitution compound of m. and anthraeene, $C_{14}H_9(CH_3)$, itself the starting point of other substitution compounds, sueh as *dibromom'anthracene*, $C_{14}H_7.Br_2(CH_3)$, *dibromodim'anthracene*, $C_{14}H_6(CH_3)_2Br_2$, etc. It forms colorless, brilliant lamellæ, fusible at 200° C., slightly soluble in aleohol, ether, and glacial acetie aeid, readily soluble in ehloroform, carbon disulphide, and benzene. It is also obtained by heating alloxantdine with zinc dust, when it yields a product having a greenish fluorescence, and melting at 203° to 205° C., consisting chiefly of m'anthracene. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]—**M'anthraquinone.** Fr., *méthylanthraquinone.* Ger., *M'anthrachinon.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of m'anthracene in alcoholic solution by means of concentrated nitric acid. It crystallizes in needles and plates, melting at about 163° C. [B, 4 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M. antimonide.** A compound of m. and antimony. Cf. ANTIMONY *radicle.*—**M'arbutin.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{15}(CH_3)O_7$, found along with arbutin in the leaves of *Arctostaphylus uva ursi*, *Pyrola umbellata*, *Chimaphila maculata*, and, according to Maisch, of *Ledum palustre* and *Calluna vulgaris*, but not yet perfectly isolated from them; obtained artificially as shining needles, containing a half molecule of water, and melting at 168° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M'arsen** (Ger.). 1. See the major list. 2. See *M'arsonium.*—**M. arsenate.** Ger., *M'arsenat.* Trimethylic arsenate, $AsO_4(CH_3)_3$, a liquid boiling with decomposition at about 215° C. [B.]—**M'arsinic acid.** See MONOM'ARSINIC ACID.—**M. arsenide.** See ARSENM' and CACODYL.—**M. arsenite.** Ger., *M'arsenit.* Trimethylic arsenite, $As.O_3.$-(CH_3), a liquid boiling at 128° to 129° C. [B.]—**M'arsonium.** Ger., *M'arsen.* A univalent radiele, $As(CH_3)H_3'$. [B.]—**M'äther** (Ger.). See M. ETHER.—**M'ätherparaoxybenzoësäure** (Ger.). Anisic acid. [B.]—**M'ätherprotocatechusäure** (Ger.). See *M'protocatechuic acid.*—**M'äthersalicylsäure** (Ger.). M'salicylic aeid. [B.]—**M'äthylacrylsäure** (Ger.). See ETHYLCROTONIC ACID.—**M'äthyläther** (Ger.). See *M'ethyl ether.*—**M'äthylessigsäure** (Ger.). See ETHMETHACETIC ACID.—**M'äthylharnstoff** (Ger.). See M'ETHYLUREA under ETHYLUREA.—**M.-benzene.** Fr., *méthylbenzine, méthylbenzol.* Ger., *M'benzol.* Toluene. [B.]—**M. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate de méthyle.* Ger., *Benzoësäure-M'ester.* An aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5.CO.OCH_3$, boiling at 199° C. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]—**M'benzoic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylbenzoïque.* Ger., *M'benzoësäure.* Toluic acid. [B.]—**M'benzol.** See TOLUENE.—**M'benzophenone.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O$, formed by oxidation of phenyltoluene, or by heating to 200° C. a mixture of benzoie acid and toluene with phosphorie anhydride. Several isomeric modifications are formed, two of which are solid, crystallizable, soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether and in benzene, distilling at 310° to 312° C., but melting the one at 55° and the other at 59° to 60° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M'benzoyl.** Fr., *méthyl-benzoïle.* A substanee, $C_7H_5(CH_3)O$, or $CH_3.CO.C_6H_5$, forming a mixed ketone, belonging to both the fatty and the aromatic series. It is a clear liquid, of the sp. gr. of 1·032, crystallizing at 10° C. in large laminæ with a bitter-almond odor, insoluble in water, miscible with alcohol and with ether. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**M'benzoylecgonine.** Of Nevy, see COCAINE.—**M'benzyl.** Fr., *méthyl-benzyle.* Ger., *M'benzyl.* See TOLYL and PARAM'BENZYL.—**M'benzylacetic acid.** Syn.: *phenylisobutyric acid.* A substance, $C_6H_5.CH_2.CH(CH_3)CO.OH$, crystallizing in plates slightly soluble in cold water, melting at 37° C., and boiling at 272° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**M'benzylcarbinol.** Syn.: *phenylisopropyl alcohol.* A pleasant-smelling liquid, $C_6H_5.$-$CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$, boiling at 215° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**M'benzyl ether.** Fr., *éther méthylbenzylique.* Ger., *M'benzyläther.* Benzylm. ether. [B.]—**M'benzyl ketone.** See BENZYLm. *ketone.*—**M'bernsteinsäure** (Ger.). Pyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**M. blue.** Fr., *bleu de méthyle.* Ger., *M'blau.* See METHYLENE-*blue.*—**M. borate.** Ger., *M'borat.* A salt of boric acid and m. Three such compounds are known: *m. orthoborate* (trimethylic borate), $(CH_3)_3.BO_3$, an inflammable liquid, having a strong odor, and boiling at 65° C.; *monom. borate* (or m. monoborate), CH_3BO_2, a very unstable, inflammable, and odorless liquid, of dark color and syrupy consistence; and *m. triborate*, $CH_3.B_3O_5$, a substance of glassy appearance. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]—**M'brenzcatechin** (Ger.). M'pyrocatechin; guaiacol (*q. v.*). [a, 38.]—**M'bromacetol.** Monobromacetol. A colorless liquid, $C_3H_6Br_2 = CH_3.CBr_2.CH_3$, obtained by the action of phosphorous bromide on acetone. [B, 4.]—**M. bromanisate.** Fr., *bromanisate de méthyle.* Ger., *Bromanissäure-M'ester.* A salt of m. and bromanisic acid, $C_8H_6(CH_3)BrO_3$. [B, 2.]—**M. bromide.** Ger., *M'bromür.* A liquid, CH_3Br, whose boiling point is variously stated at 4·5° and 13° C. It has an agreeable, sweetish odor like that of chloroform, and a burning taste. Its vapor is inflammable only during the application of heat. It forms a crystalline hydrate with water, decomposing at temperatures above 4° C. [B.]—**M'butyl.** See PENTANE.—**M'butylcarbinol.** See under HEXYL ALCOHOL.—**M'butylethylene.** See under HEPTYLENE.—**M'butyl ketone.** A substance, $C_6H_{12}O = CH_3.CO.C_4H_9$, formed by the oxidation of β-hexyl alcohol, boiling at 127° C., and of the sp. gr. of 0·8298 at 0° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M. butyrate.** Ger., *Buttersäure-M'ester*, *M'butyrat.* A liquid, $CH_3.O.C_4H_7O = C_5H_{10}O_2$ (isomeric therefore with valerianie acid), having the odor of butter, and boiling at 93° C. [B, 4.]—**M'butyric acid.** Ger., *M'buttersäure.* An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2 = C_3(CH_3)H_6.CO.OH$, of whieh two isomeric forms are known: *valerianic acid* (*q. v.*), and *a-m'butyric acid* (see VALERIC ACID, 3d variety). [B; a, 38.]—**M'butyryl.** See *M'propyl ketone.*—**M'cacodyl.** Ger., *M'kakodyl.* See under CACODYL.—**M'caffeic acid.** An acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)C_2H_2.CO.OH$, known in two isomerie varieties: (1) *metam'caffeic*, or *ferulaic acid*, $C_6[OH,OCH_3,H,C_2H_2.CO.OH,H,H,]$, crystallizing in four-sided rhombic needles easily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in boiling water, soluble with difficulty in cold water, and melting at about 169° C.; and (2) *param'caffeic acid*, $C_6[OCH_3,OH,H,C_2H_2.CO.OH,H,H,]$, crystallizing in needles melting at 228° C., and slightly soluble in cold water but more readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**M'camphoric acid.** Fr., *acide méthyl-camphorique.* Ger., *M'camphorsäure.* An acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_4 = C_{10}H_{14}(CH_3.H)O_4$, obtained by treating camphoric acid with wood-spirit. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It melts at about 68° C. [B, 2 (a, 50).]—**M. cantharidate.** Fr., *cantharidate de méthyle.* Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-M'ester.* A compound, $C_8H_{12}(CO.OCH_3)_2$, of m. and cantharidic acid, forming large, lustrous, colorless, prismatic crystals. [B, 270.]—**M. caproate.** Ger., *Capronsäure-M'ester*, *M'capronat.* A liquid, $CH_3.O.C_6H_{11}O = C_7H_{14}$-$O_2$, of unpleasant odor, boiling at 131° C. [B, 4.]—**M. carbamate.** A body, $CO : NH_2OCH_3$, forming large, deliquescent, tabular crystals, melting at 55° C. [B.]—**M. carbamide.** Ger., *M'carbamid.* See *M'urea.*—**M. carbamine, M. carbammonium.** Ger., *M'carbammonium*, *M'isocyanür.* Syn.: *m. isocyanide.* A colorless basic liquid, $C_2NH_3 = C \equiv N - CH_3$. Its vapor has a very disagreeable penetrating odor, producing vertigo and headache when inhaled. [B.]—**M. carbimide.** Ger., *M'carbimid.* M. pseudocyanate (see under *M. cyanate*). [B.]—**M'carbinol.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL and under CARBINOL.—**M. carbonate.** A salt of m'carbonic acid. [B.]—**M'carbonic acid.** Ger., *M'kohlensäure.* A body, $H(CH_3)CO_3$, known only through its salts, the m'carbonates. [B.]—**M'carboxylamine.** M. pseudocyanate (see under *M. cyanate*). [B.]—**M'carbylamine.** Fr., *méthylcarbylamine.* Syn.: *m. pseudocyanide.* A substanee, $C_2H_3N = C : N.CH_3$, isomeric with acetonitrile, said to occur in the venom of batrachians, obtained by treating chloroform with m'amine and caustic potassa. It is a colorless liquid of strong odor, sparingly soluble in water, and boiling at 59° C. [B, 93 (a, 14); Calmelo, "Revista de Med. y Ciruj. Pract.," July 22, 1884, p. 20 (B).]—**M'catechol.** Guaiacol. [B.]—**M'chinin** (Ger.). M'quinine. [B.]—**M'chinolin** (Ger.). M'quinoline. [B.]—**M'chinolinhydrür** (Ger.). See KAIROLINE.—**M'chinon** (Ger.). M'quinone. [B.]—**M. chloride.** See the major list.—**M. chlorocarbonate.** A liquid, CO_2ClCH_3, having an irritant odor. [B.]—**M'chloroform.** Chlorethylidene chloride. [B.]—**M'chloropropyl ketone.** A product of the action of boiling water on ethylic ethylacetochloracetate, $CH_3CO.CHCl.CH_2.CH_3$, or m'propyl ketone in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by one of chlorine. [B, 2.]—**M'chlorür** (Ger.). See M. CHLORIDE.—**M'cicutine.** See *M'coniine.*—**M'cinchonine.** A base, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O = C_{19}H_{20}(CH_3)_2N_2O$, difficult of crystallization, but forming salts readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 46 (a, 14); Watts (a, 38).]—**M. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de méthyle.* Ger., *Citronensäure-M'ester.* A compound of m. and citric acid. *Normal m. citrate*, trim. citrate (Ger., *neutraler Citronsäure-M'ester*), is a crystalline body, $C_6H_5O_7(CH_3)_3$. The *acid m. citrates*, $C_6H_6O_7(CH_3)_2$, also known as dim'citric acid, and $C_6H_7O_7.CH_3$, or m'citric acid, are known through their salts, but have not been isolated in the pure state. [B, 3.]—**M'citric acid.** Ger., *M'citronensäure.* See under *M. citrate.*—**M'codeine.** Fr., *méthocodéine.* A compound of m. and codeine, resembling morphine in its physiological action. [Rochefontaine, "Progr. méd.," June 24, 1882, p. 482; "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 8, 1890, p. 467.]—**M'conicin, M'coniine.** A base, $C_9H_{17}N = C_8H_{14}(CH_3)N$, found in commercial coniine and also obtained synthetically; a colorless liquid. [B, 4, 5 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]—**M'coumaric acid.** An acid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)$-$C_2H_2CO.OH$, known in two isomerie varieties: (1) *a-m'coumaric acid*, or *m'coumarinic acid*, crystallizing in monosymmetric prisms or tablets easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at about 89° C.; (2) *β-m'coumaric acid*, crystallizing in small monosymmetric prisms, soluble in alcohol, and melting at about 183° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).] See also *M'paracoumaric acid.*—**M'coumarilic acid.** An acid, $C_6H_4C_2O(CH_3)CO.OH$, crystallizing from gradually evaporated al-

cohol in small shining prisms, melting with decomposition at about 189° C. if quickly heated. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'coumarinic acid.** See *M'coumaric acid.*—**M'creasol.** A substance, $C_9H_{12}O_2$, forming one of the four constituents of creasote. It boils at about 218° C. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**M'crotonic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylcrotonique.* Ger., *M'crotonsäure.* Tiglic acid; a monobasic acid, $C_5H_8O_2 = CH_3.CH : (CH_3).CO.OH$, isomeric with angelic, allylacetic, and β-dimethacrylic acids, occurring in croton and chamomile oils, and in the alkaloids of *Veratrum sabadilla*, melting at 64·5°C., and boiling at 198·5° C. It forms triclinic prismatic crystals. [B, 2; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'cyanamide.** A substance, $CN_2H(CH_3)$, obtained by passing a current of cyanogen chloride through an ethereal solution of m'amine. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. cyanate.** Fr., *cyanate de méthyle.* Ger., *M'cyanat.* A salt of m. and cyanic acid, $(CH_3).CNO$. *True m. cyanate*, $CH_3-O-C\equiv N$, is a very unstable oily liquid which readily changes into the polymeric solid m. cyanurate. *M. pseudocyanate*, $CH_3-N=C=O$, or *m. carbimide*, is a mobile liquid, whose vapor has an exceedingly penetrating, suffocating odor, and exerts an irritant action on the mucous membranes. On standing, m. pseudocyanate changes into the polymeric m. pseudocyanurate. [B.]—**M'cyanethine.** Ger., *M'kyanäthin.* A substitution derivative of cyanethine, $C_{10}H_{17}N_3 = C_9H_{11}(CH_3)N_3$, a crystalline base, readily soluble in water, forming a highly alkaline solution. It is said to act as a powerful poison on the central nervous system. [Walton, "Jour. of Phys.," vol. iii, p. 349 (B).]—**M. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'cyanür, Cyanm'.* See *M. carbamine*, *M. carbylamine*, and Acetonitrile.—**M. cyanurate.** Ger., *Cyanursäurem'ester.* A substance, $C_3N_3.(O.CH_3)_3$, occurring in colorless, acicular crystals, melting at 134° C. The *m. pseudocyanurate* (trim'tricarbimide), $C_3O_3(N.CH_3)_3$, forms colorless, prismatic crystals, melting at 175° C. [B.]—**M'diacetic acid.** Fr., *acide méthyldiacétique.* A substance, $C_5H_8O_3$, obtained by the action of sodium on pure m. acetate. It is a liquid of fruity odor, boiling at 169° to 170° C., of the sp. gr. of 1·037 at 90° C., and colors iron perchloride cherry-red. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'diallylcarbinol.** A carbinol or compound alcohol, $CH_3(C_3H_5)_2.COH$, a liquid of peculiar smell, formed from m. alcohol (carbinol) by the substitution of two molecules of allyl and one of m. for three molecules of hydrogen. It boils at about 158° C. [B, 2; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'dicarbonsäure-Benzol** (Ger.). See Uvitic acid.—**M'diethylbenzene.** $C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_2$, a liquid boiling at about 200° C., a constituent of Caucasian petroleum. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'diethylcarbinol.** A monatomic alcohol, $CH_3(C_2H_5)_2$-$C.OH = C_6H_{14}O$, one of the three tertiary forms of hexyl alcohol. [B, 2.]—**M'diethylmethane.** See Hexane.—**M'dinitrophenidine.** See Dinitranisidine.—**M'diosphenol.** A substance obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of diosphenol and potassium hydrate in equal proportions with m. iodide in excess. It is a colorless liquid, of the sp. gr. of 0·985 at 15° C., boiling at 232° to 235° C., and insoluble in water but easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]—**M'diphenylamine.** A liquid, $(C_6H_5)_2$-NCH_3, boiling at 282° C., used in solution with dilute sulphuric acid to make blue coloring matters. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'diphenylamine blue.** A blue coloring matter produced by treating m'diphenylamine with oxalic acid or copper nitrate, and giving clearer shades than diphenylamine blue. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M'diphenylamine sulphone.** A substance, $SO_2(C_6H_4)_2NCH_3$, crystallizing in masses of small needles, melting at about 222° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. diphosphide.** Ger., *M'diphosphid.* See under *M. phosphide.*—**M'dipropylbenzene.** Ger., *M'dipropylbenzol.* A liquid, $C_6(CH_3)$-$(C_3H_7)_2H_3 = C_{13}H_{20}$, isomeric with isoamyldim'benzene. It boils between 243° and 248° C. [B.]—**M'disulphide.** See under *M. sulphide.*—**M'dithionic acid.** Fr., *acide méthyldithionique.* See *M'sulphinic acid* and *M'sulphonic acid.*—**M'ethacrylic acid.** Ger., *M'äthylacrylsäure.* See Ethylcrotonic acid.—**M'ethenyltricarboxylic acid.** A crystalline acid, $CH_3.CH(CO.OH)CH$-$(CO.OH)_2$, occurring as a shining mass melting at 142° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. ether.** See M. ether.—**M'ethylacetic acid.** Ethmethacetic acid. [B.]—**M. ethylacetoacetate.** A salt, $CH_3.CO$-$CH(C_2H_5)CO_2.CH_3$, of acetoacetic acid in which a molecule of m. and a molecule of ethyl replace each one atom of hydrogen. [B, 2; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'ethylamylamine.** Ger., *M'äthylamylamin.* A liquid, $N\begin{cases}CH_3\\C_2H_5\\C_5H_{11}\end{cases} = NC_8H_{19}$, chemically a tertiary amine, in which the three atoms of hydrogen in ammonia are replaced by single molecules of methyl, ethyl, and amyl; isomeric with caprylamine and dibutylamine. It boils at 129° C. [B.]—**M'ethylbenzene.** A A substance, $C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_3\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right.$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthom'ethylbenzene*, a liquid boiling at 160° C.; (2) *metam'ethylbenzene*, a liquid boiling at about 159° C.; and (3) *param'ethylbenzene*, or ethyltoluene, a liquid boiling at about 162° C., and not solidifying in a freezing mixture. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'ethylene.** See Propylene.—**M'ethyl ether.** Ger., *M'äthyläther.* A mixed ether, $C_2H_5.O.CH_3$, consisting of one atom of oxygen combined with one molecule of ethyl and one of m. It is a liquid of ethereal odor, boiling at 11° C. [B.]—**M'ethylhydroxybutyric acid.** See Hydroxyœnanthoic acid.—**M. ethylic ether.** Absolute ethylic ether saturated at 0° C. with methylic ether, and closely bottled. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**M'ethyl ketone.** Fr., *méthyléthylkétone.* Ger., *M'äthylketon.* A ketone consisting of carboxyl combined with m. ethyl and $CH_3.CO.C_2H_5 = C_4H_8O$; a colorless, aromatic liquid, boiling at 81° C., of the sp. gr. of 0·8125 at 13° C. It is obtained by oxidation of secondary butylic alcohol, or by the action of zinc-ethyl on acetyl chloride. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'ethylmalonic acid.** A crystalline acid, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right\rangle C\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.OH\\CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, forming prisms melting at 118° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'ethyloxybutyric acid.** See under Hydroxyœnanthoic acid.—**M'ethylphenylamine.** An artificial alkaloid, $C_9H_{13}N = C_6H_5(CH_3)(C_2H_5)N$. [A, 2.]—**M'ethylurea.** Ger., *Methyläthylharnstoff.* See under Ethylurea.—**M'eugenol.** A liquid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2 = C_3H_5.C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2$, boiling at about 245° C., formerly known only synthetically, and found by Petersen in the oil of *Asarum europæum.* [B, 3 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]—**M'fluoride.** Ger., *M'fluorür.* A colorless, inflammable gas, CH_3F, having an ethereal odor. [B.]—**M. formate.** Fr., *formiate de méthyle.* Ger., *Ameisensäure-M'ester, M'formiat.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3.O.$-$CHO = C_2H_4O_2$, isomeric with acetic acid, boiling at 36° C. [B, 4.]—**M. fumarate.** A crystalline substance, $C_4H_2O_4(CH_3)_2$, occurring as colorless crystals easily soluble in hot water, soluble with difficulty in cold water, melting at 102° C., and boiling at 192° C. [Auschütz (B, 3 [α, 38]).]—**M'glycocine, M'glycocoll.** Ger., *M'glycocin.* Sarcosine; a body, $N(CH_3)H - CH_2COOH = C_3H_7NO_2$ (or perhaps $C_6H_{14}N_2O_4$), regarded as derived from glycocine by the substitution of a molecule of methyl for an atom of hydrogen. It is obtained by the action of baryta on creatine and caffeine and in other ways, and forms sweetish prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [B, 4.]—**M'glycocyamidine.** Fr., *méthylglycocyamidine.* Ger., *M'glycocyamidin.* See Creatinine.—**M'glycocyamine.** Fr., *méthylglycocyamine.* Ger., *M'glycocyamin.* See Creatine.—**M'glycollic acid.** Ger., *M'glycolsäure.* A monobasic acid, $CH_2.O(CH_3)CO.OH = C_3H_6O_3$, occurring as a thick, colorless liquid. [B, 4.]—**M'glycolylguanidine.** See Creatinine.—**M'glycosine.** See *M'glycocine.*—**M. green.** See under Green.—**M'guanamine.** See the major list.—**M'guanidine.** Fr., *méthyl-guanidine, méthyluriaque.* Ger., *M'guanidin.* A violently poisonous ptomaine, $C_2H_7N_3 = NH : C(NH.CH_3)(NH_2)$, of highly basic properties, forming deliquescent colorless crystals, and occurring in putrefying meat, in cultures of choleraic matter, and in cultures of the bacillus of Finkler-Prior. It arises from the oxidation of creatine. It produces effects similar to those of atropine and curare. [B; E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113; "Sem. méd.," March 1, 1889, p. 144 (α, 18).]—**M'guanido-acetic acid.** See Creatine.—**M'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *M'urea.*—**M'harnsäure** (Ger.). M'uric acid. [B.]—**M'hydantoic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylhydantoïque.* Ger., *M'hydantoïnsäure.* A crystalline monobasic acid, $CO.NH_2,N(CH_3)$-$-CH_2CO.OH = C_4H_8N_2O_3$, occurring in the urine after the ingestion of sarcosine (glycocine), and also obtained by heating for several days sarcosine and urea together in baryta-water. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'hydantoin.** Fr., *méthylhydantoïne.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_2O_2 = CH_2CO = N(CH_3).NH.CO.$, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, melting at 145° to 158° C., and sublimable; regarded by Mosso and Guareschi as formed in the body as an intermediate stage in the transformation of creatine and creatinine into urea and sarcosine. It can be obtained by melting together sarcosine and urea, or by heating for a long time up to 100° C. creatine with caustic baryta. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14); "Arch. ital. de biolog.," ii, p. 367, and iii, p. 241.]—**M. hydrate.** See M. alcohol.—**M. hydride.** See Methane.—**M'hydroquinone.** Fr., *méthyl-hydroquinone.* Ger., *M'hydrochinon.* A solid, $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)\left\langle\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\end{matrix}\right.$, melting at 124° C. [B, 4.]—**M. hydrosulphide.** See *M. mercaptan.*—**M'hydrosulphurous acid.** See *M'sulphinic acid.*—**M'hydroxybenzoic acid.** A substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, of which two isomeric varieties are known: *m'metahydroxybenzoic acid*, crystallizing in needles of the composition $C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}OCH_3\\CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, and melting at 95° C.; and *m'parahydroxybenzoic acid*, or anisic acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'hydroxybenzoic aldehyde.** See *M'oxybenzoic aldehyde.*—**M'hydroxybutyric acid.** See *M'oxybutyric acid.*—**M. hydroxide.** See M. alcohol.—**M'hydroxysalicylic acid.** An acid, $C_6[CO.OH,H,OH,H,OCH_3,H,] = C_8H_8O_4$, crystallizing from hot water in long needles melting at 142° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'hyposulphuric acid.** Ger., *M'schwefligsäure.* See *M'sulphonic acid.*—**M'indol.** A substance, $C_8H_6N.CH_3$, occurring as an oily liquid, which boils at 239° C., and smells like the aromatic bases. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M'indol picrate.** A substance, $C_8H_6N(CH_3)C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$, crystallizing from ether in splendid dark-red prisms, easily soluble in hot benzene, and melting at 150° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**M. iodide.** Lat., *methylum jodatum.* Fr., *iodure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'jodür, M'jodid.* Syn.: *iodmethane.* A colorless, strongly refractive liquid, CH_3I, having a peculiar sweetish ethereal odor, boiling at 44° C., and of the sp. gr. of 2·199 at 0° C. It is obtained by slightly heating a mixture of 1 part of red phosphorus, 4 parts of m. alcohol, and 10 of iodine, is an hypnotic and anæsthetic, and has been recommended as a vesicant. [B; B, 38, 93 (α, 14); R. Kirk, "Lancet," Oct. 24, 1885, p. 753; Schwerin, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 9, 10, 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 101; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**M. isocyanide.** Fr., *isocyanure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'isocyanür.* See *M'carbamine.*—**M'isopropyl carbinol.** Amylene hydrate. [B.] See Amyl alcohol.—**M'isopropyl ether.** See *M'propyl ether.*—**M'isosulphocyanate.** See *M. pseudothiocyanate.*—**M'kohlensäure** (Ger.). See *M'carbonic acid.*—**M. mercaptan.** Fr., *méthylmercaptan.* A mobile liquid, $CH_3.SH$, of unpleasant odor, boiling at 21° C. It is obtained by the distillation of concentrated solutions of m. sulphate and potassium hydrosulphide. [B; B, 93, 125 (α, 14).]—**M. mercaptide.** See Sulphm'ate.—**M'metahydroxybenzoic acid.** See *M'hydroxybenzoic acid.*—**M. monoborate.** See under *M. borate.*—**M'morphine.** See Codeine.—**M. mustard-oil.** M. pseudothiocyanate. [B.] See under *M. thiocyanate.*—**M'naphthalene.** Fr., *méthylnaphtalène.* A colorless and transparent but thick and oily liquid, $C_{11}H_{10} = C_{10}H_7CH_3$, boiling at 232° C., of the sp. gr. of 1·0287, and not congealing at 18° C. [B, 4 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M'nicotine.** Fr., *méthylnicotine.* Ger., *M'nicotin.* A viscous, uncrystallizable base, $C_{10}H_{14}(CH_3)_2N_2$, of bitter taste and very caustic properties. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**M. nitrate.** Ger., *M'nitrat.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3.ONO_2$, of ethereal odor and boiling at 66° C. It is inflammable, and at a high temperature its vapor is explosive, a property which is overcome by the addition of alcohols, such as ethylic or amylic alcohol, or of acetone, benzene, tolu-

ene, etc. The nitrate is used in making aniline colors, etc., in place of m. iodide. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**M. nitrite.** Ger., *M'nitrit.* A gas, CH_3ONO, of agreeable odor, condensing at 12° C. to a colorless liquid. [B.]—**M'nitrobenzene.** Fr., *méthylnitrobenzine.* Ger., *M'nitrobenzol.* Nitrotoluene. [B.]—**M'normeconic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylnorméconique.* A substance, $C_9H_8O_4$, produced, together with m. chloride, by heating in sealed tubes a solution of meconine in hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M'nornarcotine.** A base, $C_{20}H_{18}NO_7$, occurring as a white amorphous powder, insoluble in water and in ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in a solution of sodium carbonate; obtained by heating narcotine with concentrated hydrochloric acid under a layer of paraffin in a water-bath. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. opianate.** A substance, $C_{10}H_9O_5(CH_3)$, crystallizing from ether in thick glassy tablets, or short prisms melting at 102° C., and from alcohol in flat monosymmetric needles. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M.-orange.** See HELIANTHIN.—**M'orsellinic acid.** See EVERNESIC ACID.—**M. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate de méthyle.* Ger., *Dim'oxalat.* Dimethylic oxalate, $(CH_3)_2C_2O_4 = C_4H_6O_4$, occurring in lustrous rhombic, crystalline tablets, melting at 51° C., and boiling at 162° C. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M'oxalyl urea.** Ger., *M'oxalylharnstoff.* M'-parabanic acid. [B.]—**M. oxide.** See M. ETHER.—**M'oxybenzoic acid.** See *M'hydroxybenzoic acid.*—**M'oxybenzoic aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde méthyloxybenzoïque.* Ger., *M'oxybenzaldehyd.* A compound, $C_6H_4.O(CH_3).COH$, of which two varieties are known: (1) *ortho-m'oxybenzoic aldehyde*, an oily liquid boiling at 230° C.; (2) *para-m'oxybenzoic aldehyde*, or anisic aldehyde (*q. v.*). [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]—**M'oxybutyric acid.** An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_3$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-m'oxybutyric acid*, or *methethoxalic acid*, $(C_2H_5).C(CH_3)OH.CO.OH$; (2) *β-m'oxybutyric acid*, $CH_3.CH(OH).CH(CH_3).CO.OH$, a syrupy liquid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M'oxychinizin** (Ger.). See *M'oxyquinizine.*—**M'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See M. ALCOHOL.—**M'oxyquinizine.** Ger., *M'oxychinizin.* A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O = C_9H_7(CH_3.O)N_2$, acting both as a base and an acid, derived from phenylhydraszine. By combination with m. it forms antipyrine. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]—**M'oxyquinoline.** See KAIRINE.—**M'parabanic acid.** Ger., *M'parabansäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_3 = CO\langle{}^{N(CH_3)-CO}_{NH\quad\;\, -CO}\rangle$, derived from creatinine and crystallizing from hot water in glistening needles or prisms, which melt at 149·5° C. [B, 3; *a*, 38.]—**M'paracoumaric acid.** A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_4(OCH_3).C_2H_2CO.OH$, crystallizing from alcohol in yellow acicular crystals and from water in white crystals. [B, 2; B, 3 (*a*, 38).] See also *M'coumaric acid.*—**M'parahydroxybenzoic acid.** Ger., *M'parahydroxybenzoësäure.* See ANISIC *acid.*—**M'paroxybenzoic acid.** Ger., *M'paroxybenzoësäure.* Anisic acid. [B.]—**M'paroxyquinoline.** Fr., *méthylparoxyquinoline.* Ger., *M'paroxychinolin.* Paroxyquinoline in which m. replaces one atom of hydrogen, $C_9H_6.O(CH_3).N$. [B.]—**M'pelletierine.** An alkaloid, $C_8H_{14}.CH_3.NO$, found with pelletierine, isopelletierine, and pseudopelletierine, in the rhizome of *Punica granatum*, and occurring as a colorless liquid somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and boiling at 215° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. persulphide.** M. disulphide (see under *M. sulphide*). [B.]—**M. phenate.** See ANISOL.—**M'phenidine.** See ANISIDINE.—**M'phenol.** Fr., *méthyl-phénol.* See CRESOL.—**M'phenyl.** Fr., *méthyl-phényle.* A univalent radicle, $C_6(CH_3)H_4 = C_7H_7$, having the constitution of phenyl in which methyl replaces hydrogen. It is derived from toluene by dropping an atom of hydrogen and forms compounds isomeric with those of phenyl-m. (benzyl). [B.]—**M'phenylacetic acid.** A substance, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CH_3}_{CH_2}.CO.OH = C_9H_{10}O_2$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthom'p. acid*, crystallizing in long silky needles, melting at 86° C.; (2) *metam'p. acid*, crystallizing from hot water in broad, shining, satin-like needles, melting at about 54° C.; and (3) *param'p. acid*, crystallizing in shining plates or needles, melting at 89° C. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**M'phenylacetone.** See HYPNONE and PHENYLM' *ketone.*—**M'phenylamine.** See *M'aniline.*—**M'phenyl ether.** Fr., *éther méthyl-phénylique.* Ger., *M'phenyläther.* See ANISOL.—**M'phenyl ketone.** See HYPNONE and PHENYLM' *ketone.*—**M'phenyl oxide.** Ger., *M'phenyloxyd.* M'phenyl ether. [B.]—**M'phosphate.** Ger., *M'phosphat.* A salt of m'phosphoric acid. [B, 4.]—**M. phosphate.** A compound of m. and phosphoric acid. Two acid phosphates are known: $CH_3.H_2.PO_4$, *monom' phosphate*, or *m'phosphoric acid*, known only in solution; and $(CH_3)_2 : H.PO_4$, *dim' phosphate, or dim'phosphoric acid.* [B.]—**M. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'phosphid.* A compound of m. and phosphorus. There are two m. phosphides: (1) *trim'phosphine* (see *m'phosphine*); (2) *tetram' diphosphide*, or phosphor-cacodyl, a thick liquid, $P_2.(CH_3)_4$, boiling at 250° C., and inflaming spontaneously on exposure to the air. Both have an extremely disagreeable odor. Some give a third m. phosphide—*tetraphosphordim'*, an amorphous yellow solid, $P_4(CH_3)_2$, devoid of odor and taste. [B, 4.]—**M'phosphine.** Fr., *méthylphosphine.* Ger., *M'phosphin.* A phosphine in which one or more molecules of m. replace an equivalent amount of hydrogen in the molecule PH_3. There are three bodies of this class: (1) *primary m'phosphine*, or simply *m'phosphine*, $P.CH_3.H_2$, a colorless gas of disgusting odor, condensing under pressure to a liquid boiling at 14° C.; (2) *secondary m'phosphine*, *dim'phosphine*, $P.(CH_3)_2.H$, a colorless liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at 25° C., and inflaming spontaneously on contact with air; and (3) *tertiary m'phosphine*, or *trim'phosphine*, $P.(CH_3)_3$, a mobile liquid of high refracting power, boiling at about 40° C., and having a powerful and very disagreeable odor. All combine with acids to form salts analogous in composition to those of the m'amines. [B.]—**M'phosphinic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylphosphinique.* A dibasic acid, $P.CH_3\left\{{}^{.O.OH}_{.OH.}\right.$ formed from the oxidation of primary phosphine. It is a crystalline body resembling spermaceti, and melting at 105° C. [B.]—**M'phosphite.** Ger., *M'phosphit.* A salt of m'phosphorous acid. [B, 4.]—**M. phosphite.** A compound of m. and phosphorous acid. *Acid m. phosphite*, or *m'phosphorous acid*, $CH_3.H_2.PO_3$, is a syrupy liquid. [B.]—**M'phosphoric acid.** See under *M. phosphate.*—**M'pilocarpidine.** A term expressive of the probable composition of pilocarpine, which is thought to be formed from pilocarpidine by the substitution of a molecule of m. for an atom of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_{13}(CH_3)N_2O_2 = C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$. [E. Harnack, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B).]—**M'propyl ether.** A substance, $C_3H_7.O.CH_3$, isomeric with ethyl ether; known under two forms: *normal m'propyl ether*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.O.CH_3$, and *m'isopropyl ether*, $(CH_3)_2 : CH.O.CH_3$. [B, 4.]—**M'propylethylene.** A liquid, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH : CH.CH_3$, of slight garlic-like smell, the only one certainly known of the three possible isomeric forms of normal hexylene. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M'propyl ketone.** Syn.: *m'butyryl.* A colorless liquid of agreeable odor, $C_3H_7.CO.CH_3 = C_5H_{10}O$, isomeric with valeric aldehyde. An isomeric form, *m'isopropyl ketone*, is also known. [B, 4.]—**M'propylphenol.** See CARVACROL and THYMOL.—**M'protocatechuic acid.** Fr., *acide méthyl-protocatéchique.* Ger., *M'ätherprotocatechusäure.* Protocatechuic acid in which m. replaces hydrogen. [B.] See VANILLIC ACID and ISOVANILLIC ACID.—**M'protocatechuic aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde méthyl-protocatéchique.* See VANILLIN.—**M. pseudocyanate.** See under *M. cyanate.*—**M. pseudocyanide.** See *M'carbylamine.*—**M. pseudothiocyanate.** See under *M. thiocyanate.*—**M'punicine.** See *M'pellétierine.*—**M'pyridine.** See PICOLINE.—**M'pyrocatechin.** Fr., *méthylpyrocatéchine.* Ger., *M'brenzcatechin.* See GUAIACOL.—**M. quassate.** A compound, $C_{32}H_{44}O_{10} = C_{30}H_{38}(CH_3)_2O_{10}$, of m. with quassic acid. According to Oliveri and Denaro, quassin has this composition. ["Gaz. chim.," 1884, in "Ann. di chim. medico.-farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 81 (B).]—**M'quinine.** Fr., *méthylquinine.* Ger., *M'chinin.* A base, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2 = CH_3.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_2$, obtained by adding m. iodide to an ethereal solution of quinine, precipitating the iodine with fresh silver oxide, and evaporating the residue *in vacuo.* It is soluble in alcohol, and is deposited, if precipitated by ether, in colorless crystals. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**M'quinoline.** Fr., *méthylquinoléine.* Ger., *M'chinolin.* Quinoline in which m. replaces hydrogen; an oily liquid, $C_9H_6(CH_3)N = C_{10}H_9N$. [B; *a*, 38.]—**M'quinoline hydride.** Ger., *M'chinolinhydrür.* See KAIROLINE.—**M'quinolinic acid.** Ger., *M'chinolinsäure.* An acid of the constitution $C_5H_2(CH_3)N(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M'quinone.** Fr., *méthyl-quinone, tolu-quinone.* Ger., *M'chinon.* A substance, $C_7H_6O_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)\langle{}^{O}_{O}\rangle$, forming yellow laminar crystals which melt at 67° C. [B, 4.]—**M'salicylate.** A salt of m'salicylic acid [B.]—**M. salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate de méthyle.* Ger., *Salicylsäure-Methylester.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6(H,H,H,H,OH,COO.CH_3,)$, isomeric with m'salicylic acid and with anisic acid, of an agreeable aromatic odor, and boiling at 217° C. It constitutes about 90 per cent. of the oil of wintergreen, and is found in other volatile oils. It has been proposed as a substitute for sodium salicylate. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4; "Med. Press," Sept. 9, 1885; "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 791; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]—**M'salicylic acid.** Fr., *acide méthyl-salicylique.* Ger., *M'äthersalicylsäure.* An acid, $C_8H_8O_3$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthom'salicylic acid*, $C_6[CO.OH,OCH_3.H,H,H,H,]$, forming colorless tablets soluble with difficulty in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melting at 98·5° C.; (2) *metam'salicylic acid*, $C_6[CO.OH,H,OCH_3,H.H,H,]$, forming colorless needles melting at 106° C.; (3) *param'salicylic*, *m'paroxybenzoic*, or *anisic acid* (*q. v.*), $C_6[CO.OH,H,H,OCH_3,H,H.]$. See also *M'hydroxybenzoic acid.* [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M'salicylic aldehyde.** See *M'oxybenzoic aldehyde.*—**M'selenic acid.** See *M'selenonic acid.*—**M'selenide.** Ger., *M'selenid.* Dim. selenide, $(CH_3)_2.Se$, a body corresponding to the thioether and oxygen ether of m. [B.]—**M. selenonic acid.** Acid m. selenate; an acid, $CH_3.SeO_3H$, corresponding to m'sulphonic acid, and occurring in the form of disagreeably smelling prismatic crystals. [B.]—**M'senföl** (Ger.). M. pseudo-thiocyanate. [B.] See *M. thiocyanate.*—**M. silicate.** Ger., *M'silicat.* A salt of m. and silicic acid. *M. orthosilicate*, $(CH_3)_4.SiO_4$, a liquid boiling at about 120° C., and having an ethereal odor, and *m. disilicate*, $(CH_3)_6.Si_2O_7$, a liquid boiling at about 200° C., are known. [B.]—**M.-strychnine.** An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}N_2O_2(CH_3) = C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_2$, formed by replacing with m. one of the hydrogen atoms of strychnine; said by Stahlschmidt not to be poisonous. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**M.-strychnine iodide.** Ger., *M'strychninjodür.* A compound, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.CH_3I$. [B.]—**M'succinic acid.** Ger., *M'succinsäure, M'bernsteinsäure.* Pyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**M. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de méthyle.* Ger., *M'sulfat.* A salt of m. and sulphuric acid. There are two of these—acid and normal. The *acid m'sulphate*, *m. hydric sulphate*, *m'sulphuric acid* (Ger., *M'schwefelsäure*), $CH_3.HSO_4$, occurs as very acid white acicular crystals. It admits of replacement of its hydrogen by a metal forming metallic m'sulphates. The *normal m. sulphate*, *dim' sulphate*, $(CH_3)_2.SO_4$, is a liquid of garlicky odor, boiling at 188° C. [B.]—**M. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'sulfid.* A compound of m. and sulphur. The m. sulphides include (1) *dim' sulphide*, or *dim' thioether*, $(CH_3)_2 : S$, a colorless liquid of excessively disagreeable odor; (2) the double sulphides of m. and other metals—compounds of dim'sulphine, $(CH_3)_2.SR''$, and compounds of trim'sulphine, $(CH_3)_3.SR'$; (3) *m. disulphide*, $(CH_3)_2.S_2.$, a yellowish liquid of disagreeable odor; and (4) *m. trisulphide*, $(CH_3)_2.S_3$. [B.]—**M'sulphinic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylsulfinique.* Ger., *M'sulfinsäure.* A liquid acid, $CH_3.SO.OH$, bearing the same relation to acetic acid that the thioethers bear to the oxygen ethers; known through its metallic salts, and obtained by the action of sulphurous anhydride on zinc-m. [B; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. sulphite.** An aromatic liquid, $(CH_3)_2.SO_3$, boiling at 121° C. [B.]—**M. sulphocarbonate.** See *M. thiocarbonate.*—**M'sulphocarbamic acid.** See *M'thiocarbamic acid.*—**M. sulphocyanate.** See *M. thiocyanate.*—**M'sulphonate.** Ger., *M'sulfonat.* A salt of m'sulphonic acid, $CH_3.SO_3.R'$. [B.]—**M'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide méthyl-sulfureux.* Ger., *M'*-

sulfonsäure. M'hyposulphuric acid ; a thick acid colorless liquid, $(CH_3).H.SO_3$. [B.]—**M'sulphonic chloride.** Ger., *M'sulfonchlorür.* A liquid, $CH_3.SO_2Cl$, of very strong odor, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on m'sulphonic acid. [B.]—**M'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide méthylsulfurique.* Acid m. sulphate (see under *M. sulphate*). [*a*, 38.]—**M'sulphurous acid.** Fr., *acide méthylsulfureux.* See *M'sulphonic acid.*—**M'tartaric acid.** Fr., *acide méthyltartrique.* Tartaric acid in which two molecules of m. are substituted for two basic atoms of hydrogen, $(CH_3)_2C_4H_4O_6$. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**M'tartronic acid.** An acid isomeric with isomalic acid, $CH_3C(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, but distinguished from it by forming crystalline salts. It occurs in readily soluble rhomboedral crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. telluride.** Ger., *M'tellurid.* A mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2Te$, giving off yellow vapors, which have a very persistent disagreeable odor of garlic. [B.]—**M. terephthalate.** Ger., *Terephtalsäure-M'ester.* A substance, $C_8H_4O_4(CH_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot alcohol in large flat prisms, melting at 140° C., and furnishing a test for the detection of the smallest quantity of terephthalic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M'tetrol.** Sylvan, $C_5H_6O = C_4H_3(CH_3)O$, a liquid product of the distillation of pine-wood obtained along with tetrol. [B, 4.]—**M'tetroxyanthraquinone.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{10}O_3$, probably identical with alloxanthin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**M'theobromine.** Fr., *méthylthéobromine.* Ger., *M'theobromin.* See CAFFEINE.—**M. thioalcohol.** See *M. mercaptan.*—**M'thiocarbamic acid.** Ger., *M'thiocarbaminsäure.* An acid, $S=C=\left\{\begin{matrix} N.CH_3.H \\ SH \end{matrix}\right.$, formed by the action of carbon disulphide on m'amine. [B.]—**M. thiocarbimide.** Ger., *M'thiocarbimid.* See *M. thiocyanate* (2d def.).—**M. thiocarbonate.** A yellow liquid, $(CH_3)_2CS_3$, of disagreeable odor, boiling at about 250° C. [B.]—**M. thiocyanate.** Ger., *M'thiocyanat, thiocyansaures M.* 1. True m. thiocyanate, $CH_3-S-C\equiv N$, a colorless liquid, boiling at 133° C. 2. *M. pseudothiocyanate*, or mustard oil of m., $C:S:N.CH_3$, (Ger., *M'senföl*), a white crystalline body having an odor of horseradish, and melting at 34° C. [B.]—**M'thiodiphenylamine.** A substance, $S(C_6H_4)_2NCH_3$, crystallizing from hot alcohol in long prisms, melting at about 99° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. thioether.** Ger., *M'thioäther.* See *M. sulphide.*—**M'thioparabanic acid.** Ger., *M'thioparabansäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_4H_4N_2SO_2 = CS\left\langle\begin{matrix} N(CH_3)-CO \\ NH \quad -CO \end{matrix}\right\rangle$, having the composition of m'parabanic acid in which sulphur replaces an atom of oxygen. It occurs in bright-green scales, melting at 105° C. [B ; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M'toluene.** See XYLENE.—**M'toluidine.** Fr., *méthyl-toluidine.* Ger., *M'toluidin.* See XYLIDINE.—**M'triäthylammonium** (Ger.). See *M'triethylammonium.*—**M. triborate.** See under *M. borate.*—**M. tricarbimide, M. tricyanate.** Fr., *tricyanate de méthyle.* Ger., *M'tricarbimid, Trim'tricarbimid. M'tricyanat, tricyansaures M.* See under *M. cyanurate.*—**M'triethylammonium.** Ger., *M'triäthylammonium.* A univalent radicle, $N\equiv\left\{\begin{matrix} (C_2H_6)_3 \\ CH_3 \end{matrix}\right.=N.C_7H_{18}'$, formed from ammonium by replacing four atoms of hydrogen by three molecules of ethyl and one of m. [B.]—**M'triethylammonium iodide.** Ger., *M'triäthylammoniumjodür.* A crystalline body, $N.CH_3.(C_2H_6)_3I$. [B.]—**M'triethylphosphonium.** A body, $CH_3(C_2H_6)_3P$, representing ammonium in which the nitrogen is replaced by phosphorus, one atom of hydrogen by m., and three atoms of hydrogen by ethyl. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**M'triethylstibonium.** Ger., *M'triäthylstibonium.* A univalent radicle, $Sb.(CH_3)(C_2H_6)_3'$. [B, 3.]—**M'trim'carbincarbinol.** See under HEXYL ALCOHOL.—**M'trim'carbin ketone.** See PINACOLINE.—**M. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure de méthyle.* Ger., *M'trisulfid.* See under *M. sulphide.*—**M'uramine.** Fr., *méthyluramine.* Ger., *M'uramin.* See *M'guanidine.*—**M'urea.** Ger., *M'harnstoff.* A substitution product in which a molecule of m. replaces an atom of hydrogen in urea, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix} N(CH_3)H \\ NH_2 \end{matrix}\right.$; produced by the action of ammonia on m. isocyanate, and occurring in soluble prismatic crystals. Acted upon by water, it forms *dim'urea*, a crystalline body, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix} N(CH_3)H \\ N(CH_3)H \end{matrix}\right.$. Both compounds combine with acids to form salts. [B.]—**M'urea carbonate.** See *M. allophanate.*—**M'uric acid.** Fr., *acide méthylurique.* Ger., *M'harnsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_5H_3(CH_3).N_4O_3$. occurring in thin prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**M'urethane.** See *M. carbamate.*—**M. valerianate.** Fr., *valérianate de méthyle.* Ger., *Baldriansäure-M'ester.* A liquid, $CH_3.OC_5H_9O = C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid, and boiling at 112° C. *M. isovalerianate*, $C_5H_9O_2.CH_3$., is a liquid ether of the sp. gr. of 0·88 at 17° C. [B, 4 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**M'vanillin.** Syn.: *dim'protocatechuic-aldehyde.* A substance, $C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2CHO$, crystallizing in needles of vanilla-like smell, slightly soluble in hot water, readily soluble in alcohol, melting at about 43° C., and boiling at about 285° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. violet.** See *M'aniline violet.*—**M'wasserstoff** (Ger.). See METHANE.—**M'xanthine.** Fr., *méthyl-xanthine.* Ger., *M'xanthin.* See HETEROXANTHINE.—**Saures camphorsaures M'oxyd** (Ger.). See *M'camphoric acid.*—**Sulphurous dim'** (or **m.**) **oxide.** See DIM'THIONYL.—**Thiocyansaures M.** (Ger.). See *M. thiocyanate.*

METHYLAL, n. Me^{2}th'i^{2}l-a^{2}l. Formal (*q. v.*). It has the odor of acetic ether and chloroform, an aromatic and burning taste, and the sp. gr. of 0·8551, boils at 42° C., dissolves in water, alcohol, and the oils, and is used as an hypnotic and anæsthetic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 30, 1887, p. 504, Mar. 24, 1888, p. 330 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv, xxxvi (*a*, 14).]

METHYL ALCOHOL, n. Me^{2}th''i^{2}l a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Fr., *alcool méthylique.* Ger., *Methylalkohol, Methyloxydhydrat, Holzgeist, Holzalkohol.* Syn.: *methylic* or *protylic alcohol, methyl hydrate* or *hydrated oxide, hydrogen, methylate* or *protylate, carbinol, wood spirit, methylic spirit, pyroxylic spirit, wood-naphtha.* A monatomic alcohol, $CH_4O = CH_3.OH$, found among the products of the distillation of wood, or prepared from oil of wintergreen by boiling with an alkali, first recognized by Dumas and Peligot in 1835 as a compound similar in nature and constitution to common alcohol. It may be regarded as formed either by substituting one molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen in methane, or by replacing one atom of hydrogen in water by a molecule of methyl. It is a colorless mobile and inflammable liquid of the sp. gr. of 0·814, having a pure wine-like smell like that of common alcohol, boiling at 66° C., and having solvent powers like those of ethyl alcohol, which it frequently replaces in the arts. It burns with a pale-blue flame like common alcohol. [B, 2 ; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METHYLAMINE, n. Me^{2}th-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *méthylamine, méthylammoniaque, méthyliaque.* Ger., *Methylamin, Methylenammon, Methyliak, Formylin.* A primary methyl amine, $N\left\{\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ H \\ H \end{matrix}\right. = NCH_5$, a strongly alkaline body, obtained in the distillation of morphine, codeine, caffeine, etc., with a caustic alkali, and also found in animal oil obtained by distillation. It occurs as a constituent of *Mercurialis annua* and *Mercurialis perennis*, is found in herring brine, ergot, etc., and is prepared by the action of potash on methyl cyanurate, or of methyl nitrate on ammonia. It is a colorless, inflammable gas, the most soluble known, is very caustic in aqueous solution, and has an odor of rotten fish. [B ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. alum.** See ALUMINIUM *and m. sulphate.*—**M. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de méthylamine.* Ger., *kohlensaures Methylamin.* A body, $[N(CH_3)H_2]_2H_2CO_3$, occurring in hard, deliquescent, prismatic crystals. [B.]—**M. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate de méthylamine.* A white substance, $CH_5N.HBr$, crystallizing in brilliant plates of greasy aspect, very deliquescent, and soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**M. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de méthylamine.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffmethylamin.* A body, $N(CH_3).H_2.HCl$, forming iridescent tabular crystals. It unites with gold chloride and platinum chloride to form double salts. [B.]—**M. hydroiodide, M. iodohydrate.** A body, CH_5NHI, very soluble in water and in alcohol, crystallizing in colorless plates, which turn brown when exposed to air. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**M. nitrate.** A deliquescent salt, very soluble in water and in alcohol, and crystallizing in elongated rhomboid crystals. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**M. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de méthylamine.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Methylamin, Methylammoniumsulfat.* A body, $[N.CH_3.H_2]_2.H_2SO_4$, occurring in deliquescent acicular crystals. [B.]

METHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A radicle, $NCH'_6 = H_3\equiv N'-CH_3$, formed by replacing an atom of hydrogen in ammonium by a molecule of methyl. For compounds, see those of METHYLAMINE. [B.]

METHYLATE, n. Me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *méthylate.* Ger., *Methylat.* Syn.: *methoxide.* A substitution product of methyl alcohol, in which a metal replaces the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of the former. General formula : $(CH_3O)_n.M_n$, where M_n is a radicle whose atomicity is *n*. [B.]

METHYLATED, adj. Me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Ger., *methyliert, methylirt.* Combined with methyl or containing methyl alcohol. [*a*, 38.]

METHYLATION, n. Me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *méthylation.* Ger., *Methylierung.* The process of combining, or causing to combine, with methyl, or of mixing with methyl alcohol. [B, 2.]

METHYLENE, n. Me^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Lat., *methylenum.* Fr., *méthylène.* Ger., *Methylen, Formen.* A diatomic radicle, CH_2, the first of the series of the hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n}. It is a colorless gas, obtained by passing methyl chloride through a red-hot porcelain tube into water. [B, 46, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. acetate.** A substance, $CH_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, of strong pungent and aromatic taste and smell, boiling at about 170° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. acetochloride.** A mobile liquid, $CH_2\left\{\begin{matrix} Cl \\ OC_2H_3O \end{matrix}\right.$, having a suffocating pungent smell and a burning taste, and boiling at about 116° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. aldehyde.** See FORMIC *aldehyde.*—**M'azure iodide.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SO_2I$, crystallizing from hot water in fine needles of green lustre, which becomes a brassy lustre on rubbing. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bichloride.** Lat., *methyleni bichloridum.* Fr., *bichlorure de méthylène.* Ger., *Methylenbichlorid.* A colorless liquid, CH_2Cl_2, closely allied to chloroform in its properties, recommended by Richardson and Junker as an anæsthetic, but found to produce alarming symptoms and death in some cases, and apparently unsuitable for prolonged administration. The product generally supplied under this name is thought to be a mixture of chloroform and methylic alcohol, and to owe its properties to the former substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (*a*, 14).]—**M. blue.** Ger., *Methylenblau.* Syn.: *tetramethylthionine chloride.* A coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$, forming a dark-blue powder, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. Combined with 3 molecules of water, it crystallizes from hydrochloric acid in small tables having a copper or bronze lustre on the surface planes, and a green lustre on the planes of fracture. It forms a fine fast blue for cotton, mordanted with antimony tannate. and colors silk and wool directly, but not with a fast color. It is also used for dyeing leather and jute, as a bacterioscopic reagent, in physiological researches, and as an anodyne both internally and hypodermically. [B, 3, 209, 270 (*a*, 38) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 14) ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 2, 1890, p. 131.]—**M. blue iodide.** Asubstance, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SI$, crystallizing from hot water mixed with a little hydriodic acid in needles of deep-bronze lustre. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. chloracetin.** See *M. acetochloride.*—**M. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de méthylène.* See *M. bichloride.*—**M'dibenzamide.** A substance, $CH_2(NH.CO.C_6H_5)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in bushy groups of needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water, and melting at 223° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. dichloride.** See *M. bichloride.*—**M. diiodide.** The compound CH_2I_2. It is not an antiseptic, but it acts on the lower animals as an anæsthetic and hypnotic and as a poison directly affecting the cerebral ganglionic centres.

[Schwerin, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1884, No. 9, 10 (B).]—**M. dimethylate, M. dimethyl ether.** See FORMAL and METHYLAL.—**M.-diphenylamine.** A base, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2 = (C_6H_5.NH)_2CH_2$; obtained by the action of methyl iodide on hot aniline and isolated by potassium, it forms a syrupy uncrystallizable mass. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylène-disulfureux.* A dibasic acid, $CH_4S_2O_6 = CH_2\begin{matrix}\diagup SO_3H \\ \diagdown SO_3H\end{matrix}$, obtained by heating a mixture of sulphuric acid and acetonitrile. It is a crystalline, radiated, very deliquescent mass. [A. Monari, "Ann. di chim. med.-f. e di farmacol.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 267 (B); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M'hydroxydisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide oxyméthylène-disulfureux.* A very stable substance, $CH(OH)(SO_2.OH)_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric anhydride on cold methyl alcohol. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. iodide.** Lat., *methylenum jodatum.* Fr., *iodure de méthylène.* A liquid, CH_2I_2, obtained by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on iodoform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**M. oxide.** See FORMIC *aldehyde.*—**M'protocatechualdehyde.** Piperonal. [B.]—**M'protocatechuic acid.** Fr., *acide méthylène protocatéchique.* See PIPERONYLIC ACID.—**M. red.** A substance, $C_{16}H_{18}N_4S_4(HCl)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in small, green, shining prisms. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de méthylène.* The compound $(CH_2S)_2$. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**M. thiocyanate.** A crystalline substance, $CH_2(SCN)_2$, occurring in fine prisms, somewhat soluble in boiling water, almost insoluble in cold water, and melting at 102° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. violet.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2SO$, crystallizing in small plates, slightly soluble in water with a blue color, soluble in alcohol with a color approaching violet, and in chloroform and ether with a red color. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**M. white.** Ger., *Methylenweiss.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{19}N_3S$, crystallizing from ether in flat needles having a satin-like lustre and a penetrating smell like lobster, and from alcohol in yellow shining needles easily soluble in water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METHYLENITAN, n. Me2th-i2l-e2n'i2t-a2n. Fr., *méthylénitane.* A substance, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, analogous to mannite, obtained by treating trioxymethylene with an alkaline solution; an amorphous sugary mass, slightly acid when dissolved, non-fermenting, and without rotatory power. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

METHYLENUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2th-i2l(u6l)-en(an)'u3m(u4m). See METHYLENE.—**Methyleni bichloridum.** See METHYLENE *bichloride.*—**M. jodatum.** See METHYLENE *iodide.*

METHYLESTER (Ger.), n. Mat-u6l-e2st'e2r. See METHYL ETHER (2d def.).

METHYL ETHER, n. Me2th'i2l e'thu5r. Fr., *éther méthylique.* Ger., *Methyläther* (1st def.), *Methylester* (2d def.). 1. Dimethyl oxide. $CH_3.O.CH_3 = C_2H_6O$, an inflammable gas of ethereal odor, condensing at —21° C. to a mobile, colorless liquid. 2. A compound of methyl with an acid or with one of the halogens. [B.]

METHYLGUANAMINE, n. Me2th-i2l-gwa2n'a2m-en. A tasteless crystalline base, $C_4H_7N_5 = CH_3.C\begin{matrix}\diagup N \quad (CNH) \\ \diagdown NH.(CNH\end{matrix}\rangle NH$, separating from its aqueous solution as mother-of-pearl-like scales if cooled slowly (if cooled quickly, as large rhombic plates or needles). It is slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

METHYLIAK (Ger.), **MÉTHYLIAQUE** (Fr.), n's. Mat-u6l-e-a3k', ma-te-le-a3k. See METHYLAMINE.

METHYLIC, adj. Me2th-i2l'i2k. Fr., *méthylique.* Ger., *methylisch.* Of or pertaining to methyl; containing methyl. [*a*, 38.]

METHYLIRISIN, n. Me2th-i2l-i2r'i2s-i2n. Fr., *méthylirisine.* A resinous basic matter, resulting from the action of methyl sulphate on quinoline. It is soluble in acids (with a brown color if concentrated). Alkalies color its solutions violet. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

METHYLIZED, adj. Me2th'i2l-izd. See METHYLATED.

METHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2th'i2l(u6l)-u3m(u4m). See METHYL.

METHYPOSTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2th-ip(u6p)-o(o3)-stro'si2s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μεθυπόστρωσις (from μετά, beyond, and ὑπόστρωσις, a spreading under). Ger., *Krankenlagerveränderung.* The changing of the bedding of the sick. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METHYSCOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2th-i2sk(u6sk)-o(o3)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). The genus *Catha.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. glaucum.** See CATHA *edulis.*

METHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Meth'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos, meth'ysis.* Gr., μέθυσις (from μεθύειν, to be drunk). Intoxication. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METHYSTICIN, n. Me2th-i2st'i2s-i2n. Fr., *méthysticine.* Ger., *M.* See KAVAIN.

METHYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Me2th-i2s(u6s)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., μεθυστικός (from μεθύειν, to be drunk). Intoxicating. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

METIODONITROBENZENE, n. Me2t-i-o2d-o-nit-ro-be2n'-zen. Ger., *Metajodnitrobenzol.* See IODONITROBENZENE.

METIODOTOLUENE, n. Me2t-i-o2d-o-to2l-u2'en. Ger., *Metajodtoluol.* See IODOTOLUENE.

MÉTOARION (Fr.), n. Ma-to-a3-re-on. Of Raciborski, the corpus luteum. [A, 87.]

METODONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2th-o2d-o2nt-i2-as(a3s)'i2s, -i(i2)'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is, -i'asis*). From μετά, after, and ὀδοντιᾶν, to cut teeth. 1. The second dentition. 2. An abnormal development of the teeth. [E, 6; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METŒCESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-e2s(o2-e2k)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μετοίκησις (from μετά, beyond, and οἴκησις, the act of dwelling). Displacement. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METŒCISM, n. Me2t-es'i2zm. See HETERŒCISM.

METOLUIDINE, n. Me2t-o2l-u2'i2d-en. An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{17}N_3$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine. [B, 2.]

MÉTOPAGIE (Fr.), n. Ma-to-pa3-zhe. See METOPOPAGIA.

METOPANTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-op-a2n(a3n)-tra2l-(tra3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From μέτωπον, the forehead, ἄντρον (see ANTRUM), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *métopantralgie.* Ger., *Stirnhöhlenschmerz.* Pain in the frontal sinuses. [L, 41, 50, 107, 135 (*a*, 14).]

METOPANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-op-a2n(a3n)-tri(tre)'ti2s. Gen., *-trit'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *métopantrite.* Ger., *Stirnhöhlenentzündung.* Inflammation of the mucous lining of the frontal sinuses. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METOPANTRON (Lat.), **METOPANTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Me2t-op-a2nt(a3nt)'ro2n, -ru3m(ru4m). From μέτωπον, the forehead, and ἄντρον, a cavern. See *Frontal* SINUS.

METOPIC, adj. Me2t-o2p'i2k. From μέτωπον, the forehead. Fr., *métopique.* Pertaining to the forehead. See *M.* SUTURE.

METOPION (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-op'i2-o2n. Gr., μετώπιον (from μετά, between, and ὤψ, the eye). 1. See GLABELLA. 2. Of Pliny, (*a*) gum ammoniac, (*b*) oil of bitter almonds, and (*c*) an ointment containing galbanum; of Dioscorides, the tree producing galbanum. [B, 7; B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-op'i2-u3m(u4m). See METOPION.—**Gummi m.** See GALBANUM.

METOPODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-op-o(o3)-di2(du6)'ni2-a3. From μέτωπον, the forehead, and ὀδύνη, pain. Pain in the forehead. [*a*, 17.]

METOPON (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-op'o2n. Gr., μέτωπον (from μετά, between, and ὤψ, the eye). 1. See FOREHEAD. 2. Of Hippocrates, galbanum. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

METOPOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-o-po(po3)-pa2j(pa3g)'i2-a3. From μέτωπον, the forehead, and πάγιος, fixed. Fr., *métopagie.* Ger., *Metopopagie.* A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are united by a fusion of the foreheads (so as to have a single cranial cavity), but have separate bodies and two umbilical cords. [L, 87 (*a*, 14); L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

METOPOSCOPY, n. Me2t-o2p-o2s'ko-pi2. Lat., *metoposcopia* (from μέτωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *métoposcopie.* Ger., *Stirnschau.* The supposed art of reading a person's character and future by inspection of the forehead. [H, 13.]

METOPUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-op'u3m(u4m). See METOPON.

METOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). An old term for myosis with rigidity of the iris. [F.]

METOSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-o2st'e2-o2n. From μετά, after, and ὀστέον, a bone. A posterior lateral centre of ossification of the sternum of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 221.]

METOVUM (Lat.), n. n. Me2t-o'vu3m(wu4m). From μετά, after, and ᾠόν, an egg. See *Mesoblastic* OVUM.

METOXENOUS, adj. Me2t-o2x'e2n-u3s. From μετά, among, and ξένος, strange. Characterized by heterœcism. [*a*, 48.]

METOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Me2t-o2x-i2-be2n-zo'i2k. Fr., *acide métoxybenzoïque.* Ger., *Metoxybenzoësäure.* Metahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]

METRA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)'ra3. Gr., μήτρα (from μήτηρ, a mother). The uterus; in the pl., *metræ* (Gr., μῆτραι; Ger., *Nachgeburt*), the secundines. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-rem'(ra3'e2m)-i2-a3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Gebärmutterblutandrang, Uterusinfarct.* Engorgement of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-re2m(ra3-e2m)-o2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3. See METRORRHAGIA.

METRÆMORRHOIDS, n. pl. Me2t-re2m'o2r-roidz. See *Uterine* HÆMORRHOIDS.

METRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2l(ra3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Fr., *métralgie.* See HYSTERALGIA.

METRANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2n(ra3n)-e'(a3'e2)-mi2-a3. Ger., *Gebärmutterblutmangel.* Anæmia of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRANASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2n(ra3n)-a2s-(a3s)'tro(tro2)-fe(fa). Gen., *-ast'rophes.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἀναστροφή, a turning upside down. Fr., *métranastrophie.* Inversion of the uterus. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

METRANEURYSM, n. Me2t-ra2n'u2-ri2z'm. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἀνεύρυσμα, dilatation. Ger., *Gebärmutterausdehnung* (1st def.), *Schamspaltenausdehnung* (2d def.). 1. Dilatation of the uterus. 2. Dilatation of the vulva. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra(ra2)'zi2(si2)-a3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἀτρησία, atresia. See HYSTERATRESIA.

METRATOME, n. Me2t'ra3-tom. Fr., *métratome.* See HYSTEROTOME.

METRATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2t(ra3t)-on(o2n)'i2-a3. Ger., *Gebärmuttererschlaffung.* See ATONY *of the uterus.*

METRATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2t(rat)-re(ra)'zi2(si2)-a3. See HYSTERATRESIA.

METRATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra2t(ra3t)-ro(ro2)'-fi2-a3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the uterus. [*a*, 34.]

METRAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Me2t(mat)-ra4x'(ra3'u4x)-e(a). Gen., *-raux'es.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and αὔξη, a growth. Ger., *Gebärmuttervergrösserung.* Hypertrophy of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRE, n. Metr'. From μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *mètre.* The unit of length of the metric system (*q. v.* under METRIC). [*a*, 30.]—**M.-lens.** See DIOPTRE.

METRECHOSCOPE, n. Me2t-re2k'o-skop. Lat., *metrechoscopium* (from μέτρον, a measure, ἠχή, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). An instrument used in metrechoscopy. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRECHOSCOPY, n. Me^{2}t-re^{2}k-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. Lat., *metrechoscopia.* A combination of auscultation and mensuration. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

METRECTANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}k-ta(ta^3)′ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐκτανύειν, to stretch. See *Uterine* SPECULUM.

METRECTASY, n. Me^{2}t-re^{2}k′ta^{2}s-i^2. Lat., *metrectasia* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and ἔκτασις, extension). See METRANEURYSM (1st def.).

METRECTOMY, n. Me^{2}t-re^{2}k′to-mi^2. Fr., *métrectomie.* See HYSTERECTOMY.

METRECTOPY, n. Me^{2}t-re^{2}k′to-pi^2. Lat., *metrectopia* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐκτόπιος, away from). Ger., *Gebärmutterverschiebung.* Displacement of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., -*os′eos* (-*is*). See HYSTERELCOSIS.

METREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}m-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., -*phrax′eos* (-*is*). Fr., *métremphraxie.* See METRÆMIA.

METREMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}m-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., -*em′atos* (-*is*). See PHYSOMETRA.

METRENCHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἔγχυτος, poured in. Ger., *Muttermittel.* Liquids used for uterine injections. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METRENCHYTA (Lat.), **METRENCHYTES** (Lat.), n′s f. and m. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. -tez(tas). Gr., μητρεγχύτης. Fr., *métrenchyte.* A uterine syringe. [L, 41, 50 (α. 43).]

METREPIDEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-re^{2}p-i^2-de^2(da)′mi^2-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ἐπιδημία, prevalence of an epidemic. An epidemic tendency to diseases in the generative tract of the female. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

METREURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ru^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., -*ys′matos* (-*atis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Morbid dilatation of the uterus. [L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

METRHÆMORRHOIDS, n. Me^{2}t-re^{2}m′o^{2}r-roidz. See *Uterine* HÆMORRHOIDS.

METRIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)′ri^2-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus. Of Farr. any one of the pelvic inflammatory affections occurring after parturition. [α, 18.]

METRIC, adj. Me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Gr., μετρικός (from μέτρον, a measure). Lat., *metricus.* Based on the metre as a unit of measurement. [α, 17.]—**M. system.** A decimal system of weights and measures adopted in France in 1799 and subsequently in many other countries, and now generally recognized and employed as the most convenient for use in scientific investigation. The unit of the system is the *metre* (Fr., *mètre*). a measure of length equivalent to 39·370 inches, designed to be (and being very nearly) the ten-millionth part of the distance from the pole to the equator as measured on the meridian of Paris. The decimal multiples of this and the other units are expressed by the use of prefixes from the Greek, and the submultiples by prefixes from the Latin. Thus, 10, 100, and 1,000 metres are designated, respectively, the *decametre*, *hectometre*, and *kilometre* (1,093·6 yards or 0·621 mile), while $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the metre are the *decimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre* (0·03937 or about $\frac{10}{254}$ of an inch). The thousandth part of the millimetre has been called the *micron* or *micromillimetre.* The unit of superficial measure is the *are*, a square having a side of a decametre, or 10 metres. It is equivalent to 119·60 yards, and the *hectare* is 2·471 acres. The unit of capacity is the *litre*, a cube having a side of a decimetre, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre. It is equivalent to 61·027 cubic inches, or 1·761 imperial pints. The unit of weight is the *gramme*, which is regarded as the thousandth part of the weight of a litre of distilled water at its maximum density. It is equivalent to 15·43235 grains troy, and the *kilogramme* is 15432·35 grains, or 2·2046 lbs. av., the pound avoirdupois being 453·6 grammes. [α, 48.]

METRINE, n. Me^{2}t′ren. Of Farr. the morbific germ of puerperal fever.

MÉTRITE (Fr.), n. Ma-tret. See METRITIS.—**M. fibreuse.** Of S. Pozzi, the assemblage of symptoms produced by an intra-uterine fibrous polypus. ["Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1885, p. 113.]—**M. franche des nouvelles accouchées.** See *Idiopathic puerperal* METRITIS.—**M. typhoïde.** Of Sauvages, a typhoidal form of puerperal fever. [A, 89.]

METRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., -*rit′idos* (-*idis*). From μήτρα, the uterus (see also -*itis**). Fr., *métrite.* Ger., *M.*, *Gebärmutterentzündung.* Inflammation of the uterus. [L, 41, 50 (α. 14).] For all terms not here given, see corresponding terms under ENDOMETRITIS.—**Cervical parenchymatous m.** Parenchymatous m. involving the cervix uteri. [α, 34.]—**Corporeal parenchymatous m.** Parenchymatous m. involving the body of the uterus. [α, 34.]—**Exanthematous m.** M. occurring in the course of some of the eruptive fevers, usually subsiding after recovery from the constitutional disease which caused it. [Skene (α, 34).]—**Gangrenous m.** Fr., *métrite gangréneuse.* Puerperal gangrene of the uterus.—**Hæmorrhagic m.** A form of m. characterized by a hæmorrhagic tendency, due to some infectious constitutional disease. Cf. ENDOMETRITIS *decidualis hæmorrhagica.*—**Idiopathic puerperal m.** Fr., *métrite puerpérale idiopathique*, *métrite franche des nouvelles accouchées.* A form of puerperal m. most commonly due, according to Willemin, to deep lacerations of the cervix uteri. [A, 51.]—**M. dissecans.** Ger., *dissecirende Gebärmutterentzündung.* A form of puerperal m. in which the products of inflammation burrow between the layers of tissue forming the uterus.—**M. gravidarum.** M. occurring during pregnancy. [α, 34.]—**M. lactea.** Of Sauvages, a variety of puerperal m. supposed to be due to a metastasis of milk, chiefly to the abdomen. [A, 89.]—**M. puerperarum.** Of Sauvages, a term for all puerperal diseases. [A, 89.]—**M. rheumatica.** M. occurring in a person subject to rheumatism. and supposed to be caused by that disease. [α, 34.]—**M. venosa.** Uterine phlebitis. [α, 34.]—**Mucous m.** Fr., *métrite muqueuse.* See ENDOMETRITIS.—**Parenchymatous m.** Fr., *métrite parenchymateuse*, *idiométrite* [Hervieux]. A form of m. characterized by uniform increase in the volume and consistence of the uterine tissues, in which there are increased vascularity and infiltration with granulations, neocytes, and embryoplastic cells. The uterine cavity is enlarged, and there is inflammation of the uterine mucosa and of the peritonæum. [Laboulbene (α, 34).]—**Phlegmonous m.** Lat., *m. phlegmonodes.* A form of puerperal m. characterized by œdema of the uterine wall. [A, 57.]—**Puerperal m.** Lat., *m. puerperalis.* Fr., *métrite puerpérale.* Ger., *puerperale Entzündung des Gebärmutterparenchyms.* M. following parturition or occurring as a concomitant of puerperal fever.—**Suppurative m.** Fr., *métrite suppurative.* One of the forms of puerperal m. in which there is suppuration of either the veins, the lymphatics, or the muscular tissue of the organ. [A, 15.]

METRO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)″ro(ro^3)-a^{3}rk′shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and *arcere*, to shut up. Of Piorry, coarctation of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METROBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Blennorrhœa of the uterus. [α, 34.]

METROBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}n-no(no^3)-ze(za)′mi^2-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, a discharge. Ger., *Gebärmutterschleimergiessung.* Catarrhal endometritis with excessive discharge. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METROBOTRYTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-bo^{2}t-ri-(re)′tez(tas). From μήτρα, the uterus, and βότρυτης, like a bunch of grapes. Fr., *excrescences vivaces de l'utérus.* Ger., *Blumenkohlauswüchse an der Gebärmutter.* Of Churchill, cauliflower excrescences of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}k′a^3-se(ka). Gen., -*roc′aces.* From μήτρα, the uterus, and κακός, evil. See HYSTERELCOSIS.

METROCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}mp-(ka^{3}mp)′si^{2}s. Gen., -*camps′eos* (-*is*). From μήτρα. the uterus, and κάμψις, a bending. Fr., *métrocampsie.* Flexion of the uterus. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

METROCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., -*om′atos* (-*atis*). See HYSTEROCARCINOMA.

METROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μήτρα, the uterus, and καταῤῥοος, flowing down. See *Catarrhal* ENDOMETRITIS.—**M. benignus.** Uterine leucorrhœa. [α. 34.]—**M. contagiosus, M. malignus.** Uterine gonorrhœa. [α, 34.]—**M. puerperalis.** Puerperal perimetritis.

METROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., me^{2}t′ro-sel. Gen., -*cel′es.* Fr., *métrocèle.* Ger., *M.* See HYSTEROCELE.

METROCELIS (Lat.). n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)′li^{2}s(les). Gen., -*cel′idos* (-*idis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and κηλίς, a spot. Fr., *métrocélide.* See NÆVUS.

METROCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., -*os′eos* (-*is*). From μήτρα. the uterus, and χόλος, bile. Ger., *gallichtes Kindbettfieber.* Bilious puerperal fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METROCLYST, n. Me^{2}t′ro-kli^{2}st. From μήτρα, the uterus, and κλύζειν, to wash out. An instrument for injecting liquids into the uterine cavity. [J. S. Coleman, "Med. Record," May 10, 1879.]

METROCOLPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}lp-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., me^{2}t-ro-ko^{2}lp′o-sel. Gen., -*cel′es.* From μήτρα, the uterus, κόλπος, a gulf, and κήλη, a tumor. Prolapse of the retroverted gravid uterus upon the inverted posterior wall of the vagina. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

METRODYNAMOMETER, n. Me^{2}t-ro-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Fr., *métrodynamomètre.* See HYSTERODYNAMOMETER.

METRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-di^2(du^6)′ni^2-a^3. Fr., *métrodynie.* See HYSTERALGIA.

METRODYSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tos(to^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and δυστοκία, painful delivery. Dystocia due to the condition of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METROECTASIA (Lat.). n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)′-i^2-a^3. Fr., *métroëctasie.* Of Piorry, see METRANEURYSM (1st def.).

METRO-EPIDEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}m(dam)′i^2-a^3. See METREPIDEMIA.

METROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fi(fe)-bro′-ma^3. Gen., -*rom′atos* (-*atis*). From μήτρα, the uterus (see also FIBROMA). A fibrous tumor of the uterus. [L. 44 (α, 14).]

METROHÆMORRHAGE, n. Me^{2}t-ro-he^{2}m′o^{2}r-raj. See METRORRHAGIA.

METROLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. See *Uterine* LEUCORRHŒA.

METROLOGY, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}l′o-ji^2. From μέτρον, a measure, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *métrologie.* The science of weights and measures. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii ; L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Uterine m.** The science of the measurement of the size and capacity of the uterus. [A, 99.]

METROLOXIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-lo^{2}x′i^2-a^3. Fr., *métroloxie.* See HYSTEROLOXIA.

METROLYMPHANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., -*it′idos* (-*idis*). From μήτρα. the uterus, and *lymphangeiitis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *métro-lymphangite.* See *Diphtheritic* ENDOMETRITIS.

METROMALACOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ma. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). See HYSTEROMALACIA.

METROMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYSTEROMALACOSIS.

METROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^2)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. Ger., *Mutterwuth*. See NYMPHOMANIA.

METROMELANORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, μέλας, black, and ῥεῖη, to flow. The discharge of black fluid from the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROMETER, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From μήτρα, the uterus, and μέτρον, a measure. See HYSTEROMETER.

METROMETRY, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. See HYSTEROMETRY.

METROMYZEUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-mi^2(mu^6)'ze^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μήτρα, the uterus, and μύζειν, to suck. Fr., *ventouse utérine, spéculum-pompe*. Ger., *Muttersauger*. Of Andrieux, a suction pump to be applied to the mouth of the uterus in ischomenia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRONANODES (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)-od'ez(as). From μήτρα, the uterus, and νανώδης, dwarf-like. Having an abnormally small uterus. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HYSTERONCUS.

METRONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See HYSTERONEUROSIS.

METRONOME, n. Me^{2}t'ro-nom. From μέτρον, a measure, and νόμος, law. Fr., *métronome*. Ger., *Metronom*. An instrument for beating time to music ; also used to ascertain the hearing distance of patients. [F.]

METROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). See HYSTEROPARALYSIS.

METROPATHY, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *metropathia* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *métropathie*. Ger., *Gebärmutterleiden*. Any disease of the uterus. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROPERISSIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-si-(se)'a^3. See METRAUXE.

METROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μήτρα, the uterus (see also PERITONITIS). Fr., *métro-péritonite*. Ger., *Gebärmutterbauchfeltentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Perimetritis (*q. v.*). 2. Of some writers, a combination of metritis with peritonitis. [A, 15.] 3. Puerperal peritonitis. [L, 41, 44, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

METROPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See *Uterine* PHLEBITIS.

METROPHLEGMYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fle^{2}g-mi(mu^6)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-mym'enos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, φλέγμα, mucus, and ὑμήν, a membrane. The uterine mucous membrane. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROPHLEGMYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fle^{2}g-mi(mu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See ENDOMETRITIS.

METROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-flog(flo^{2}g)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and φλόγωσις, phlogosis. See METRITIS.

METROPHORE, n. Me^{2}t'ro-for. See HYSTEROPHORE.

METROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-fl(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). See HYSTEROPHYMA.

METROPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ple^2(pla)-tho'ra^3. See METRÆMIA.

METROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pus). Fr., *métropolype*. See HYSTEROPOLYPUS.

METROPROPTOSIS (Lat.), **METROPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-pro^{2}p-tos'i^{2}s, -ro^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and πρόπτωσις, a falling forward. Fr., *métroptose*. Ger., *Gebärmuttervorfall*. See PROLAPSUS *uteri*.

METRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *métrorrhagie, hyperuterhémisme*. Ger., *Metrorrhagie, Gebärmutterblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the uterus. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Essential m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie essentielle*. M. not depending on a lesion of the uterus. [H. Richardière, "Ann. de gynec.," Oct., 1882, p. 241.]—**External m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie externe*. M. in which the blood is discharged by the vagina. [*a*, 34.]—**Internal m.** Fr., *métrorrhagie interne*. Ger., *innere Metrorrhagie*. Concealed uterine hæmorrhage.—**M. gravidæ interna.** M. into the gravid uterus from partial detachment of the placenta. ["Ctrlb. f. Gynäk.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 6 (*a*, 34).]—**M. gravidarum.** M. during pregnancy, as from placenta prævia.

MÉTRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Ma-tro^{2}r-ra. 1. See METRORRHŒA. 2. See HYDRORRHŒA *gravidarum*. 3. See ENDOMETRITIS *decidualis catarrhalis*.

METRORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-ru^2'ma^3. Gen., *-rheum'atos* (*-atis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥεῦμα, a current. Rheumatism of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *métrorrhexie*. See HYSTERORRHEXIS.

METRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *métrorrhée*. Ger., *Gebärmutterschleimfluss*. A continuous discharge from the uterus. [L, 41, 44, 49, 50, 70 (*a*, 14).]

METRORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'ez(e^{2}s). From μήτρα, the uterus, and ῥοή, a stream. See *Uterine* HÆMORRHOIDS.

METROSALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-sa^{2}l-(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n(pi^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). See SALPINGITIS (1st def.).

METROSALPINGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro-(ro^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n^2-go^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Muttetrompetenblutung*. A hæmorrhage from the oviducts. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSALPINGORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro-(ro^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n^2-go^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, σάλπιγξ, a war-trumpet, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Ger., *Muttertrompetenzerreissung*. Rupture of an oviduct. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'-pi^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'os* (*-in'gis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Ger., *Muttertrompete*. The oviduct. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See HYSTEROSCIRRHUS.

METROSCOLIOMA (Lat.), **METROSCOLIOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-sko(sko^2)-li^2-o'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σκολίωμα, a bend, or σκολίωσις, obliquity. Flexion of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSCOPE, n. Me^{2}t'ro-skop. Lat., *metroscopium* (from μήτρα, the uterus, and σκοπεῖν, to observe). Fr., *métroscope*. An instrument like a stethoscope, devised by Nauche for auscultation of the uterus by way of the vagina. [A, 87.]

METROSCOPE, n. Me^{2}t'ro-skop. From μέτρον, a measure, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. An instrument devised by Snellen to take the place of the ophthalmometer for making ophthalmostatometrical examinations, and based on the same principle. [F.]

METROSCOPY, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}s'ko-pi^2. From μήτρα, the uterus, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Metroskopie*. Ocular examination of the uterus.

METROSIDEROS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}d-e(a)'-ro^{2}s. From μήτρα, the pith of a tree, and σίδηρος, iron. Fr., *métrosidéros*. Of Gärtner, a genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs of the *Metrosidereæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Leptospermeæ*. [B, 38, 42, 46, 48 (*a*, 35).]—**M. albida.** The *Melaleuca leucadendron*. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. macassariensis.** Of Rumphius, the *Mimusops manilkari*. [B, 310 (*a*, 35).]—**M. costata.** Fr., *métrosidéros à côtes, arbre à la gomme*. A species found in Australia, yielding a gum-resin. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. gummifera.** See EUCALYPTUS *resinifera*.—**M. scandens.** The *aka* of New Zealand ; an epiphytal species. [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. vera.** Ger., *ächter Manibaum*. True iron tree ; a species found in the Moluccas and neighboring islands. The outer bark of the stem, usually mixed with some aromatic substance, such as cloves or nutmeg, is employed in mucous discharges. [B, 180, 496 (*a*, 35).]

METROSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-sfo^{2}n-(sfo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and σφογγία, a sponge (see also *-oma**). Ger., *Gebärmutterschwammknoten, Muttertuberkel*. A fungous tumor of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-sta^{2}x(sta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στάξειν, to drop. Slight uterine hæmorrhage not due to disease of the uterus or adjacent parts, but to a temporary disturbance of the system, as after a surgical operation.

METROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ste^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *rétrécissement de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterverengerung*. Uterine stenosis. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MÉTROSTÈRE (Fr.), n. Ma-tro-ste^{2}r. From μήτρα, the uterus, and στεῤῥός, stiff. An apparatus for maintaining the uterus in its normal position. [L, 41 (*a*, 43) ; L, 70 (*a*, 14).]

METROSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and στέρησις, deprivation. 1. Hysterectomy. 2. Absence of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METROSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i^{2}z-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See HYSTEROSYNIZESIS (2d def.).

METROTOME, n. Me^{2}t'ro-tom. Lat., *metrotomus*. Fr., *métrotome*. See HYSTEROTOME.

METROTOMY, n. Me^{2}t-ro^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *metrotomia*. Ger., *Metrotomie*. See HYSTEROTOMY.

METROTUBERCULUM (Lat.), **METROTYLOMA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and n. sing. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^3)-tu^2(tu)-bu^{6}r(be^{2}r)'ku(ku^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m), -ti(tu^6)-lo'ma^3. Gen., *-i*, *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and *tuberculum*, a small swelling, or τύλωμα, a callus. Ger., *Gebärmutterschwammknoten*. A nodular, fungous excrescence of the uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

METRO-URETHROTOME, n. Me^{2}t-ro-u^2-re'thro-tom. From μέτρον, a measure, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and τομή, a cutting. A slight modification of Weir's urethrometer having a cutting blade as in Otis's urethrotome. It is used to cut a stricture to any desired calibre without enlarging a meatus that will admit a fifteen French sound. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 12, 1887, p. 194 (*a*, 34).]

METROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-lo^{2}n. From μήτρα, the pith of a tree, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *sagoutier, sagouier, métroxyle*. Ger., *Sagopalme*. 1. The sago palm ; a genus of wing-leaved palms. The *Metroxyleæ* are a tribe of the *Lepidocaryeæ*. 2. Of Sprengel, the genus *Raphia*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180, 245 (*a*, 35).]—**M. filare.** An East Indian species yielding an inferior sago. [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**M. læve.** Spineless sago palm ; a tree which yields much of the sago of commerce. [B, 5, 19, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**M.**

Rumphii. Fr., *sagoutier de Rumphius*, *arbre au sagou*, *palmier du Japon*. Ger., *ächte Sagopalme*. Prickly sago palm ; a species resembling *M. læve* and by some botanists united with it under *M. sagu*. It is one of the chief sources of sago. [B, 19, 42, 77, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. sagu.** Fr., *sagoutier* (ou *sagouier*) *farineux*, *palmier-sagou*. Ger., *ächte Sagopalme*. The *M. Rumphii*, and, according to some botanists, the *M. læve* also. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. viniferum.** See Raphia *vinifera*.

METROZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ro(ro^{3})-zo-o'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-a^{3}. From μήτρα, the uterus, and ζῷον, an animal. Ger., *Metrozootie*. An epidemic tendency to diseases of the genital organs in female cattle. [α, 48.]

METRYDRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rid(ru^{6}d)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^{2}'e^{2})-a^{3}. From μήτρα, the uterus, ὕδωρ, water, and ῥοία, a flowing. Ger., *Metrydrorrhöe*. A watery uterine discharge.

METRYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-ri(ru^{6})-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μήτρα, the uterus, and ὑμήν, a membrane (see also *-itis**). See Endometritis.

METRYPERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-mi^{2}-a^{3}. From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἷμα, blood. Uterine hyperæmia.

METRYPERÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}s(a^{3}-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., *Gebärmutterüberreizbarkeit*. Excessive sensitiveness of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

METRYPERCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-si^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and κίνησις, movement. Abnormally active uterine contraction.

METRYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^{3}. From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and πάθος, a disease. Ger., *heftiges Gebärmutterleiden*. Any exceedingly severe disease of the uterus. [A, 322.]

METRYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Me^{2}t(mat)-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-tro(tro^{2})'fi^{2}-a^{3}. From μήτρα, the uterus, ὑπέρ, above measure, and τροφή, nourishment. Ger., *Gebärmutterübernährung*. Hypertrophy of the uterus. [A, 322.]

MEU, n. Mu^{2}. The *Meum athamanticum* or its fruit. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MEUM (Lat.), n. n. Me(ma)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μῆον. Fr., *méum*. Ger., *Bärwurz*. A genus of the *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. anethifolium, M. athamanticum, M. capillaceum.** Fr., *méum* (*athamantique*), *fenouil des Alpes*. Ger., *haarblättrige Bärwurz*, *Bärendill*, *Bärenfenchel*, *Mutterwurz*. Meu (or mew), baldmoney, spignel, bearwort ; a native of the mountains of middle and western Europe. The root, *radix meu* (seu *mei*, seu *mei athamantici*), *radix athamanticæ* (seu *athamantæ*, seu *dauci athamantici*, seu *anethi ursini*, seu *fœniculi ursini*), has an aromatic odor and taste, and was formerly used as a laxative, diuretic, antihysteric, etc. The aromatic fruits, *semen mei*, were also formerly used. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. fœniculum.** See Fœniculum *vulgare*.—**M. mutellina.** See Ligusticum *mutellina*.—**M. nevadense.** A variety of *M. athamanticum*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. nodiflorum.** The *Trochisanthes nodiflorum*. [B, 42, 267 (α, 35).]—**M. silaus.** See Silaus *pratensis*.—**M. vulgare.** See *M. athamanticum*.

MEURTHE (Fr.), n. The *Myrtus communis*.

MEURTRISSURE (Fr.), n. Mu^{5}r-tres-su^{6}r. See Contusion.

MEVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Me(ma)'vi^{2}(wi^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Mal *de Saint-Méve*.

MEW, n. Mu^{2}. See Meum *athamanticum*.

MEXCAL, n. Me^{2}x'ka^{3}l. Sp., *mezcal* [Mex. Ph.]. See Aguardiente *de maguey*.

MEZEREIN, n. Me^{2}z-e're^{2}-i^{2}n. Fr., *mézéréine*. A neutral and volatile substance, the active principle of *Daphne mezereum*; obtained by macerating the bark in alcohol, evaporating, and treating the crystalline residue with ether. [B, 38, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

MEZEREON (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}z-e^{2}r-e(a)'o^{2}n. Fr., *mézéréon*. Sp., *mecéreon* [Mex. Ph.]. See Mezereum (2d def.).—**Ethereal extract of m.** See *Extractum* mezerei *æthereum* (under Mezereum).—**M. bark.** See Mezereum (3d def.).—**Ointment of m.** See *Unguentum* mezerei (under Mezereum).

MEZEREUM (Lat.), n. n. Me^{2}z-e^{2}r-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *mézéréon* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), *bois gentil* (3d def.), *garou* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *sainbois* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *écorce de mézéréon* (ou *garou*, ou *lauréole*, ou *thymélée* (3d def.). Ger., *Kellerhals* (2d def.), *Seidelbastrinde* (3d def.), *Kellerhalsrinde* (3d def.). Sp., *mecéreon* [Sp. Ph.], *torvisco* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *mezereu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *m. cortex* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (3d def.), *mezerei cortex* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (3d def.), *cortex mezerei* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (3d def.), *cortex thymeleæ* (seu *coccognidii*) (3d def.). 1. Of Meyen, a section of the genus *Daphne*. 2. The *Daphne m.* and *Cneorum tricoccum*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Daphne m.* and other species of *Daphne*; or, of the Br., Belg., Dan., Ger., and Roum. Ph's, that of *Daphne laureola*; or, of the Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., and Gr. Ph., that of *Daphne gnidium*. It occurs in thin pieces forming rolls, bundles, or balls. It has, when fresh, an unpleasant smell which is lost in drying, and a persistent acrid taste. It contains a resinoid substance on which its acrid properties depend, a bitter glucoside (see Daphnin), a crystallizable sugar, malic acid, and several malates. It is sudorific and diuretic and, in large doses, purgative and emetic. The bark is used as an epispastic. It is supposed to be alterative, and has been used in rheumatism, syphilis, and scrofula. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Cortex mezerei** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *M.* (3d def.).—**Decoctum (corticis) mezerei.** Fr., *décoction de garou*. A preparation made by boiling from 2 to 8 parts of m.-bark in from 500 to 1,500 of water till reduced about a third, and adding 15 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum mezerei compositum.** Fr., *décoction de garou composée*. A preparation made by boiling together, until reduced to 1,500 grammes, a mixture of 7⅝ grammes of m.-bark, 15 of bitter-sweet, 61 of burdock, and 2,000 of water, and adding 7⅝ of licorice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum mezerei cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. A preparation made by macerating together 30 grammes of cantharides in coarse powder, 10 of chopped m.-bark, and 100 of acetic ether, pressing out, filtering, adding 2 grammes each of colophony and elemi, and 4 of sandarach, and applying the mixture with a brush to 3,000 square metres of silk previously spread with a solution of 20 grammes of isinglass in 200 of water and 50 of alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum mezerei.** Fr., *extrait* (*alcoolique*) *de garou*. Ger., *Seidelbast-Extrakt*. Roum., *estractu de mezereu* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *extractum mezerei alcoholisatum* (seu *spirituosum*) (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), and Dan. Ph., a preparation made from m.-bark by exhausting with alcohol and evaporating to a pilular consistence, or to the consistence of a thin [Ger. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (or a thick [Dan. Ph.]) extract. [B, 95.] 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Extractum mezerei æthereum*.—**Extractum mezerei æthereum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait* (*éthéré*) *de garou* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de mézéréon*). Ger., *ätherisches Seidelbast-Extrakt*. Syn.: *extractum mezerei* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *gnidii* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by exhausting the bark of the *Daphne m.*, or *Daphne laureola* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or of the *Daphne gnidium* [Fr. Cod.] with ether, and evaporating to the consistence of honey [Fr. Cod.], or of a soft extract [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Extractum mezerei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de mézéréon* (*de garou*). Ger., *flüssiges Seidelbast-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of m.-bark with 40 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator, reserving the first 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum mezerei spirituosum.** See *Extractum mezerei* (1st def.).—**Mezerei cortex** [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], **M.-bark.** See *M.* (3d def.).—**M. resin.** Of Buchheim, the acrid active principle of m., occurring as a shining yellow-brown mass, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in petroleum ether. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Oleum mezerei** [Belg. Ph., 1823]. Fr., *huile de garou* (ou *de sainte bois*), *éléolé de garou*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of fresh m.-bark in a mortar with 1 of water, adding 2 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of water to the paste, boiling over a slow fire till the moisture is expelled, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**Unguentum mezerei** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade au garou* (ou *épispastique au garou* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *pomada de torvisco* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *unguentu de mezereu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum epispasticum* (seu *rubefaciens*). M. ointment ; a preparation made by melting together 80 parts of lard and 12 of yellow wax, adding 25 of fluid extract of m., stirring till the alcohol is evaporated, then cooling with more stirring [U. S. Ph.] ; or by dissolving 40 parts [Fr. Cod.] (39 [Belg. Ph.]) of ethereal extract of m. in 90 of alcohol, adding 100 [Fr. Cod.] (96 [Belg. Ph.]) of white wax and 900 [Fr. Cod.] (865 [Belg. Ph.]) of lard, evaporating the alcohol, straining, and stirring till nearly stiff ; or consisting of 1 part of alcoholic extract of m. with 9 parts of wax ointment [Ger. Ph.] (lard [Russ. Ph.]), or with 7 [Netherl. Ph.] (30 [Roum. Ph.]) of simple ointment ; or of 115 parts [Sp. Ph.] (125 [Swiss Ph.]) of m.-bark chopped fine and moistened with alcohol, 420 parts [Sp. Ph.] (450 [Swiss Ph.]) of lard, and 45 of white wax [Sp. Ph.] (or 50 of yellow wax [Swiss Ph.]). Several of the older pharmacopœias gave similar preparations with the proportions of the ingredients somewhat varied. [B, 5, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum mezerei aromaticum** [Pol. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *pommade au garou aromatisée*. A preparation made by boiling 48 parts of m.-bark with 96 of lard until the moisture is expelled, straining with expression, and adding 8 parts of yellow wax and 1 part of essential oil of lemon. [B, 119 (α, 14).]

MÉZIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ma-ze-e^{2}r. A place in the department of the Ardennes, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (α, 43).]

MEZIZA (Heb.), n. The practice of sucking the wound made in ritual circumcision, the peritomist's mouth being filled with wine. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173.]

MEZQUIT, MEZQUITE, n's. Me^{2}z-ket', -ket'a. Fr., *mezquite*. Sp., *mezquite*, *mezquitl* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The *Prosopis juliflora*. 2. In Texas, the *Prosopis glandulosa*. [B, 19, 121 275 (α, 35).]—**Extract of m.** Sp., *extracto de mezquite* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting mesquite gum in boiling water, pressing through a strainer, treating the residue with more water, decanting, concentrating the two liquids to the consistence of a syrup, mixing, and evaporating to a soft extract. [α, 38.]—**M. gum.** See *Mesquite* gum.

MIAMMA (Lat.), **MIANSIS** (Lat.), **MIARIA** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. Mi^{2}-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ma^{3}, -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'si^{2}s, -a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. See Miasm.

MIASM, n. Mi'a^{2}z'm. Gr., μίασμα (from μιαίνειν, to defile). Lat., *miasma*, *miasmus*. Fr., *miasme*. Ger., *Miasma*. A morbific emanation which affects individuals directly—*i. e.*, not through the medium of another individual. [D, 3.]—**Hospital m.** The air of a hospital polluted by the emanations from the patients. [L, 55 (α, 34.]—**Living m.** Lat., *miasma vivum*. A morbific micro-organism. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Malarial m., Marsh m., Paludal m.** Fr., *miasme palustre*. The poisonous emanation of swampy regions. [D, 1.] Cf. Malaria.—**Shaped m.** See *Living m.*—**Telluric m., Terrestrial m.** A m. arising from the earth. [α, 34.]

MIASMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^{3}. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). See Miasm.

MIASMATIC, adj. Mi-a^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *miasmaticus*. Fr., *miasmatique*. Ger., *miasmatisch*. Pertaining to or caused by a

miasm. The m's of Farr are a subdivision of the zymotic diseases. [D, 20.]—**M.-contagious.** Of doubtful ways of propagation, whether by miasm, by contagion, or by both (said of diseases). [D, 3.]

MIASMIFUGE (Fr.), adj. Me-a^{3}s-me-fu^{6}zh. From μίασμα, miasm, and *fugere*, to put to flight. Preventing or remedying miasmatic disease. [a, 48.]

MIASMO - CONTAGIOUS, adj. Mi^2-a^{2}z″mo-ko^{2}n-taj′yu^{3}s. From μίασμα, miasm, and *contagium*, contagion. See MIASMATIC-*contagious*.

MIASMOLOGY, n. Mi-a^{2}z-mo^{2}l′o-ji^2. From μίασμα, miasm, and λόγος, understanding. The science of miasms and miasmatic diseases. [a, 48.]

MIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., μιασμός. See MIASM.

MICA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)′ka^3. 1. See CRUMB. 2. A form of aluminium silicate occurring in thin, transparent sheets. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**M. panis.** See under PANIS.

MICACEOUS, adj. Mi-ka′shu^{3}s. Lat., *micaceus* (from *mica*, a crumb). Pertaining to or resembling mica; composed of friable particles. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MICATION, n. Mi^2-ka′shu^{3}n. Lat., *micatio* (from *micare*, to glitter). Ger., *M., Blinzeln* (2d def.). 1. A quick motion. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 2. See BLEPHARISMUS.—**M. of the heart.** Lat., *micatio cordis.* The cardiac systole. [a, 34.]

MICCIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. An old name for the *Daphne thymelæa.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MICELLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mi^2(me)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′le(la^3-e^2). Dim. of *mica*, a crumb. One of the crystalline particles composing, according to Nägeli, the solid constituents of all organized bodies. Each m. is surrounded by a film of water which prevents contact with other micellæ, and each is supposed to be an aggregation of molecules which may diminish or increase in size without undergoing chemical change. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. ATOM, MOLECULE, MICELLAR *aggregate*, and PLEON.

MICELLAR, adj. Mi^2-se^{2}l′a^{3}r. Pertaining to a micella. [a, 35.]—**M. aggregate.** Of Nägeli, a number of united micellæ (*e. g.*, the crystalline protein granules). [B, 229 (a, 35).]

MICHAILOFF'SCHE SCHWEFELTHERMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Mi^{2}ch^2-a^3′el-o^{2}f-she^2 Shwaf′e^{2}l-te^{2}rm-e^{2}n. Thermal mineral springs situated in the Caucasus. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

MICHELIA (Lat.), n. f. Me-ke^{2}l′i^2-a^3. From *Micheli*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *michélia.* Ger., *Michelie.* A genus of trees of the tribe *Magnolieæ*, by Baillon made a section of the genus *Magnolia.* [B, 42, 48, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Cathcartii.** A species indigenous to Sikkim, allied to *M. champaca.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. champaca.** Fr., *michélia champac.* Ger., *wohlriechende Michelie.* Mal., *chempacam.* Beng., *chumpa, chumpaka, champa.* The chumpaca-tree of India, champ-wood, fragrant champac, pand-oil-plant; a stimulant species found in Champa (or Tsiampa), a province of Annam. The bitter aromatic bark is used as a febrifuge, and the bitter acid root-bark as an emmenagogue, and externally in abscesses. The fragrant flowers, beaten up with oil, are applied in fœtid nasal catarrh. The fruits are said to be edible, and their seeds are used to destroy vermin. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. excelsa.** A lofty tree growing in the Himalaya Mountains; a very aromatic species having the same properties as the *M. champaca* but much less used than the latter. [B, 197, 212, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. glauca.** A variety of *M. nilagirica.* [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. gracilis.** A species having a camphoraceous odor. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. kisopa.** A tree growing in the Himalayas with a gray bark and the young parts clothed with appressed grayish pubescence. It is not so much employed as the *M. champaca*, but has the same properties as the latter. [B, 212, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. longifolia.** A species found in Java, resembling *M. champaca* in appearance and properties. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. montana.** A Java species having a medicinal bark resembling cascarilla-bark. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. nilagirica, M. pulneyensis.** An East Indian species. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and yields an aromatic essential oil. The root-bark is used in uterine disorders. [B, 172, 496 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14); "Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 889.]—**M. Rheedii.** A species identified by Hooker with *M. champaca.* The flowers of the variety found in India (where it is considered entirely distinct from *M. champaca*), when boiled in oil, are used in headache and in affections of the eyes. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**M. sericea, M. suaveolens.** See *M. champaca.*—**M. Walkeri.** A Ceylon variety of *M. nilagirica.* The bark is used medicinally. [B, 496 (a, 35).]

MICHELSTADT (Ger.), n. Mech^2′e^{2}l-sta^{3}dt. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

MICHIGAN CONGRESS SPRING, n. Mi^{2}sh′i^2-g′n ko^{2}n^2′gre^{2}s. A mineral spring situated at Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

MICLETA (Lat.), n. f. Of old writers, an opiate used especially as an astringent in hæmorrhage and dysentery. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

MICOCOULIER (Fr.), n. Me-ko-ku-le-a. See CELTIS.

MICONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k-on′i^2-a^3. From *Micón*, a Spanish botanist. Of Rúiz and Pavón, a genus of melastomaceous shrubs growing in tropical America. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]—**M. alata.** Syn.: *Melastoma alata.* A species found in Brazil and Guiana, where it is used in decoction as a detergent in obstinate ulcers. [B, 214, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. fothergilla.** Syn.: *Melastoma tamonea.* A tropical American species the leaves of which furnish a juice that is used as a soothing application to punctures. [B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. holosericea.** Syn.: *Melastoma holosericea.* A native of the Caribbean Islands, Guiana, and Brazil. The pubescence on the lower surface of the leaf forms a hæmostatic preparation (*amadou de Panama*), and an infusion of the bark is said to be prescribed in angina. [B, 173, 214, 267, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. lævigata.** Syn.: *Melastoma lævigata.* A species growing in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana; used like the *M. fothergilla.* [B, 173, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. milleflora.** Syn.: *Melastoma theæzans.* A species growing in tropical America, where aromatic and digestive infusions are prepared from the herbaceous parts. [B, 173, 214, 267 (a, 35).]

MICRACOUSTIC, adj. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}k-us′ti^{2}k. See MICROCOUSTIC.

MICRAINE, n. Mi^2-kran′. See MIGRAINE.

MICRALLANTOID, adj. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}l-a^{2}n′toid. Lat., *micrallantoidea* (from μικρός, small, and *allantois* (*q. v.*). Having a small allantois. The *Micrallantoids* (Fr., *micrallantoïdes*) of Milne-Edwards are animals (including man) distinguished by the very small size of the sac of the allantois in the ovum, or its complete disappearance as an independent cavity. [A, 11.] Cf. MEGALLANTOIDS and MESALLANTOIDS.

MICRANATOMY, n. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}n-a^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *micranatomia* (from μικρός, small, and ἀνατομή, a cutting up). Fr., *micranatomie.* Microscopic anatomy. [L, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. HISTOLOGY.

MICRANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)′dra^3. From μικρός, small, and ἀνήρ, a man (= stamen). Fr., *micrandre.* A genus of the *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. minor, M. siphonioides.** Species (the first by some authors made a variety of the second) found on the Rio Negro, in Brazil. The inspissated juice yields pure caoutchouc (bottle-rubber). The natives apply the same name, *seringue*, or *xeringue*, to these trees as to *Siphonia.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]

MICRANE, n. Mi^2-kran′. See MIGRAINE.

MICRANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2)′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μικρός, small, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *micrangie.* See CAPILLARY (3d def.).

MICRANGIOPATHIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Me-kra^{3}n^2-zhe-o-pa^3-te. From μικρός, small, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πάθος, a disease. Diseases of the capillaries. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

MICRANTHOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ra^{2}n′thu^{3}s. Lat., *micranthus* (from μικρός, small, and ἄνθος, a flower). Small-flowered. [a, 35.]

MICRENCEPHALION (Lat.), **MICRENCEPHALIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mi^{2}k-re^{2}n(re^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. 1. An abnormally small brain. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. See CEREBELLUM.

MICRENCEPHALON (Lat.), **MICRENCEPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mi^{2}k-re^{2}n(re^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-on, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See CRETINISM.

MICRISTOLOGY, n. Mi^{2}k-ri^{2}s-to^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *micristologia* (from μικρός, small, ἱστός, a web, and λόγος, understanding). See HISTOLOGY.

MICRO - ÆTIOLOGICAL, adj. Mi^{2}k″ro-e^{2}t-i^2-o-lo^{2}j′i^2-k′l. From μικρός, small, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. Pertaining to the doctrine of the causation of disease by micro-organisms. [B, 290.]

MICRO-ANATOMY, n. Mi^{2}k″ro-a^{2}n-a^{2}t′o-mi^2. Fr., *micro-anatomie.* See MICRANATOMY.

MICROBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ba^{2}k-(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)′ri^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and βακτήριον, a bacterium. A subdivision of the *Coccobacteria*, comprising the forms of smallest size. [B, 238 (a, 35).]

MICROBASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}b′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-bas′eos (-rob′asis).* From μικρός, small, and βάσις, a foundation. Fr., *microbase.* The gynobase of the *Labiatæ.* [B, 1, 121 (a, 35).]

MICROBE, n. Mi^{2}k′rob. From μικρός, small, and βίος, life. Fr., *m.* A minute orgnaism. Cf. BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, and MICROCOCCUS.—**Aerobic m's.** M's breathing oxygen from the air, and therefore living on the surface of substances. [B, 246 (a, 35).]—**Anaerobic m's.** M's living beneath the surface of liquids or inside living organisms. [B, 246 (a, 35).]—**M. de la salive** [Pasteur] (Fr.). A m. found by Pasteur in the saliva of a child that had died of rabies; it resembles Fränkel's micrococcus of pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Nitrifying m.** A m. capable of decomposing organic matter. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Pathogenetic m's, Pathogenic m's.** Fr., *m's pathogènes.* M's causing disease. [a, 35.] See Plate III.

MICROBIAL, MICROBIAN, MICROBIC, adj's. Mi^{2}k-rob′i^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n, -i^{2}k. Fr., *microbien.* Ger., *mikrobisch.* Pertaining to or caused by microbes.

MICROBIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-bi(bi^2)-o-(o^3)-he′(ha^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μικρός, short, βίος, life, and αἷμα, blood. More properly written *microbæmia.* A morbid state of the blood produced by microbic infection.

MICROBIOLOGY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-bi-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Fr., *microbiologie* (from μικρός, short, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding). The biology of minute organisms. [a, 48.]

MICROBLAST, n. Mi^{2}k′ro-bla^{2}st. From μικρός, small, and βλαστός, a sprout. A minute immature blood-corpuscle. [J.]

MICROBLEPHARIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}f-a-(a^3)′ri^{2}a^3. From μικρός, little, and βλέφαρος, the eyelid. Partial ablepharia in which the lids are rudimentary and only partially surround the orbital opening. [F.]

MICROBRACHIUS (Lat.), n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and βραχίων, the arm. An abnormal smallness of the arm. [a, 34.]

MICROBRACHYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Brachycephalia associated with microcephalia. [D.]

MICROBRONCHITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Me-kro-bro^{2}n^2-shet. See BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

MICROCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and καρδία, the heart. Congenital smallness of the heart. [D, 70.]

MICROCARPOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. Lat., *microcarpus* (from μικρός, small, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *microcarpe.* Having small fruits ; of mosses, having small urns. The *Microcarpeæ* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Rhinantheæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

MICROCAULIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{4}l′(ka^3′u^{4}l)-i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and καυλός, a stem. Abnormal smallness of the penis. [α, 34.]

MICROCAULINE, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-ka^{4}l′i^{2}n. From μικρός, small, and καυλός, a stalk. Having a small stalk or stem. [α, 48.]

MICROCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *microcéphalie.* Ger., *Mikrocephalie, Kleinköpfigkeit.* The state of being microcephalous. [α, 30.] See also ACRANIA, n. f.

MICROCEPHALIC, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. See MICROCEPHALOUS.

MICROCEPHALISM, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^{2}z’m. See MICROCEPHALIA.

MICROCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. An abnormally small head. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROCEPHALOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *microcephalus.* Fr., *microcéphale.* Ger., *kleinköpfig.* 1. Having a small and imperfectly developed head ; of Broca, having a skull with an antero-posterior diameter of not more than 148 mm. [D, 43.] 2. Having flowers arranged in small capitula. [α, 35.]

MICROCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MICROCEPHALON.

MICROCEPHALY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^2. See MICROCEPHALIA.

MICROCHEILIA (Lat.), **MICROCHELIA** (Lat.), n's f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-kil′(ch^{2}e^2′i^{2}l)-i^2-a^3, -ke(ch^{2}a)′li^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and χεῖλος, the lip. Abnormal smallness of the lips. [α, 34.]

MICROCHEMISTRY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-ke^{2}m′i^{2}st-ri^2. Lat., *microchemia* (from μικρός, small, and χημεία, chemistry). Fr., *microchimie.* Chemical investigation carried on with the aid of the microscope. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}k(ro^{2}ch^2)′lo(lo^2)-a^3. From μικρός, small, and χλόη, the first light-green shoot of plants. Fr., *microchloé.* Of R. Brown, a genus of grasses, of the *Chlorideæ.* [B, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. setacea.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, China, and Australia. The root is used as a spice, and also as a stomachic, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MICROCLYSMA (Lat.) n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-clys′matos (-atis).* From μικρός, small, and κλύσμα, a clyster. A clyster of which a small amount is sufficient. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MICROCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}k′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *m., microcoque.* Ger., *M., Mikrokokke, Mikrokokkus.* A minute coccus ; a genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cocci are globose or ovoid, and either undivided, single, or congregated into groups or into irregular zooglœa masses. Saccardo places it with *Neissera* and *Staphylococcus* in the *Micrococceæ* (a tribe of the *Coccogenæ*). [B, 121, 291, 316 (α, 35).] See Plate III, and cf. NEISSERIA and STREPTOCOCCUS and their subheadings.—**Chromogenic m., Chromogenous m.** Lat., *m. chromogenus.* Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque chromogène*). A m. producing a pigment. [B, 246 (α, 35).]—**Fermentative m.** See *Zymogenic m.*—**M. aerogenes.** A species found in the alimentary canal, producing gaseous decomposition of carbohydrates. Its cultivation-forms resemble somewhat those of *Bacterium aërogenes* I. [Miller, "Dtsch. med. Wochnschr.," Feb. 25, 1886, p. 117 (B) ; B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. albicans amplus.** See NEISSERIA *albicans.*—**M. albicans tardissimus.** The *Neisseria tardissima.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. albus urinæ.** See *M. urinalbus.*—**M. amylovorus.** A microbe said to induce fermentation in saccharine liquids and to be the cause of apple and pear blight. It consists of cocci from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ μ broad, 1 to 1$\frac{1}{4}$ μ long, usually solitary, sometimes in pairs or aggregated, but never in chains. ["Bull. 3 of the Experiment Station of the Iowa Agricul. Col.," Nov., 1888, p. 64 ; B, 316 (α, 35).] Cf. BACTERIUM *of pear-blight* and BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**M. aquatilis.** A saprophytic species common in drinking-water, consisting of very minute cocci, irregularly aggregated. On gelatin plates it forms whitish discs denticulated deeply at their margins. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. ascoformans.** See *M. botryogenes.*—**M. aurantiacus.** A non-pathogenetic m. giving an orange-color to bread and eggs. Saccardo refers it to *Pediococcus aurantiacus.* [B, 246, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. blennorrhœus.** See NEISSERIA *gonorrhœæ.*—**M. bombycis.** Of Cohn, see STREPTOCOCCUS *bombycis.*—**M. botryogenes.** Of Rabe, a species consisting of cocci from 1 to 1·5 μ in diameter, occurring in pairs or botryoid clusters, and observed in the lungs of horses in association with very large tumors. On gelatin plates, which it scarcely liquefies, it forms sharply defined spherical colonies of metallic lustre. Of Saccardo, the *Bollingera equi.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. candicans.** A saprophytic innocuous species found in the secretions of the respiratory passages, forming irregular groups of large, uniformly spherical cocci. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1890, 5, p. 152 (α, 35) ; B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. candidus.** Of Cohn, a species occurring on boiled potatoes, gelatin, cheese, etc., when exposed to the air. The globose and very minute cocci form hemispherical, glistening-white, slimy droplets which afterward dry up into chalky-white crusts. [B, 246, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. capillorum.** A species found in the scalp, and said to change the color of the hair. It consists of very minute reddish-yellow cocci, usually united into zooglœa-masses. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. cereus albus.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *cereus albus.*—**M. cereus flavus.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *Passetii.*—**M. chlorinus.** A microbe composed of globose cocci forming slimy droplets and a yellowish-green layer on cooked albumin, and a virescent pellicle on nutrient infusions. The pigment is soluble in water, to which it imparts a yellowish-green color, and is decolorized by acids. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. choleræ gallinarum.** See BACILLUS *choleræ gallinarum.*—**M. cinnabareus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *cinnabareus.*—**M. citreus conglomeratus.** The *Neisseria citrea.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. conglomeratus.** Of Weichselbaum, the *Neisseria conglomerata.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. coronatus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *coronatus.*—**M. crepusculum.** A species found in various infusions and putrefying liquids. It forms globular or short oval cocci (the largest not more than 2 μ in diameter) either isolated or aggregated into a zooglœa. [B, 316 (α, 35).] Cf. BACTERIUM *termo* and BACILLUS *of putrefaction.*—**M. cumulatus tenuis.** A non-pathogenic m. found in the secretions of the nose, bronchi, etc. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1890, p. 152 (α, 35).]—**M. cyaneus.** A species composed of ellipsoid cocci, forming on boiled potatoes a very thin covering of a rich cobalt-blue, the pigment even penetrating the body of the matrix. It is soluble in water, and is reddened by acids and restored to its original color by alkalies. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. decalvans.** Of Schröter, a m. occurring in alopecia areata ; of Saccardo, the *Bacterium decalvans* (*q. v.*). [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. diffluens.** A saprophytic species, doubtfully placed in this genus, occurring in dust, excrement, etc., as elliptical cocci from 1 to 1·5 μ in length. On nutrient jelly it forms dirty white or yellowish mucoid masses. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. Doyenii.** The *M. urinæ albus olearius* of Doyen ; a species having the same habitat as *M. urinalbus.* On the surface of gelatin, which it very slowly liquefies, it forms small funnel-shaped depressions. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. endocarditicus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *endocarditicus.*—**M. erysipelatis, M. erysipelatosus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *erysipelatis.*—**M. fermenti.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *fermenti.*—**M. Fickii.** A species found in the eyes both in a state of health and affected with conjunctivitis. It consists of solitary equal-sized globose cocci about 0·8 μ in diameter. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. flavus.** The *M. flavus liquefaciens* of Flügge ; a species consisting of somewhat large-sized cocci in twos or threes, and eventually arranging in heaps. On gelatin plates, which it rapidly liquefies, it forms small, round or oval, yellowish colonies denticulated at the margin. It is found in the nasal and bronchial secretions. [B, 316 ; "Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasit.," Jan., 1890, p. 151 (α, 35).]—**M. flavus desidens.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *desidens.*—**M. flavus liquefaciens.** See *M. flavus.*—**M. flavus tardigradus.** See *M. tardigradus.*—**M. fœtidus.** An anaerobic species discovered by Rosenbach in carious teeth. It grows in nutrient agar-agar with the evolution of gas and a fœtid smell. The cocci, which are very small, oval, and somewhat irregular, stain faintly with aniline dyes. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. fulvus.** The *Staphylococcus fulvus.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. gelatinosus.** A species composed of oval, hyaline cocci, found in milk, which it coagulates at a temperature of about 22° C. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. gonococcus, M. gonorrhœæ.** See NEISSERIA *gonorrhœæ.*—**M. griseus.** See BACTERIUM *griseum.*—**M. hæmatodes.** Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *de la sueur rouge.* Ger., *m. des rothen Schweisses.* A species 0·6 to 0·8 μ in breadth, accumulated into very large red zooglœa. It occurs in the hair, especially in the axillæ of persons whose sweat is red. It develops on egg albumin at 37° C., forming a reddish pigment. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. indicus.** See BACILLUS *indicus.*—**M. insectorum.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *insectorum.*—**M. intracellularis meningitidis.** See NEISSERIA *Weichselbaumii.*—**M. lacteus faviformis.** The *Neisseria lactea.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. liquefaciens.** See *M. flavus.*—**M. Loewenbergii.** Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *de l'ozène.* A species occurring in the secretion of ozæna. It consists of cocci, often united, from 0·5 to 0·8 μ in diameter. It liquefies rapidly on gelatin and emits the odor of ozæna. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. luteus.** A chromogenic species consisting of elliptical, highly refracting cocci which form on the surface of nutrient infusions a thick scum or membrane that afterward forms folds. It does not liquefy gelatin. The pigment is insoluble in water, and remains unchanged in acids and alkalies. It is found in the dust of bedrooms, on moist foods, and frequently, according to Maggiora, in the surface layers of the earth. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. lyssæ.** The *Neisseria lyssæ.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. major.** The *M. urinæ major* of Doyen ; a species having the same habitat as *M. urinalbus*, and developing on gelatin and agar-agar like *Streptococcus pyogenes*, but more rapidly. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. Manfredii.** The *Streptococcus Manfredii.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. mastobius.** Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *de la mammite gangréneuse des brebis laitières.* A species consisting of globose minute cocci aggregated in small zooglœa masses, and occurring in the milk of sheep affected with gangrenous mammitis. It liquefies gelatin. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. morbillosus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *morbillosus.*—**M. nitrificans.** Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *de la fermentation de l'ammoniaque.* An aerobic m. consisting of very minute globose cocci living in earth, in which it is said to convert ammoniacal substances into potassinm nitrate. It thrives best at a temperature of about 37° C.; at 55° C. fermentation begins, and at 90° C. the organism dies. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. oblongus.** The *Bacterium oblongum.* Not to be confounded with the *Bacterium Boutrouxii.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. ochroleucus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *ochroleucus.*—**M. of acute (infectious) osteomyelitis.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *pyogenes aureus.*—**M. of ammoniacal urine.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *ureæ* and STREPTOCOCCUS *aethebius.*—**M. of apple-blight.** See *M. amylovorus.*—**M. of beri-beri.** See NEISSERIA *Winkleri.*—**M. of Biskra button.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *Biskræ.*—**M. of cerebro-spinal meningitis.** Any one of various cocci discovered by Leyden and others in purulent exudations on the pia. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).] See NEISSERIA *Weichselbaumii* and STREPTOCOCCUS *meningitidis.*—**M. of chicken-pox.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *viridiflavescens.*—**M. of contagious mammitis.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *Nocardi.*—**M. of cow-pox.** See *Micrococci of vaccinia.*—**M. of dengue.** The *Schuetzia Laughlini.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. of dental caries.** The *Leptothrix buccalis,*

Leptothrix gigantea, and other species of *Leptothrix*, the *Spirochæte denticola*, Miller's epsilon-bacillus, etc. [B, 238.]—**M. of diphtheria.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *articulorum*.—**M. of drinking-water.** See *M. aquatilis*.—**M. of Egyptian ophthalmia.** See *Micrococci of trachoma*.—**M. of endocarditis.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *endocarditicus*.—**M. of erysipelas.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *erysipelatis*.—**M. of foot-and-mouth disease.** Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Maul-und Klauenseuche.* It., *micrococco dell' afta epizootica.* The *Streptococcus aphthicola.* [Hallier, B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. of fowl cholera.** See BACILLUS *choleræ gallinarum*.—**M. of gangrenous mammitis.** See *M. mastobius*.—**M. of gonorrhœa.** See NEISSERIA *gonorrhϾ*.—**M. of influenza.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *Seiferti*.—**Micrococci of measles.** Micrococci found in the blood and exudations of persons affected with measles. According to Flügge, they are unimportant. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).] See STREPTOCOCCUS *morbillosus*.—**M. of osteomyelitis.** See STAPHYLOCOCCUS *pyogenes aureus*.—**M. of ozæna.** See *M. Loewenbergii*.—**M. of pear-blight.** See *M. amylovorus*.—**M. of pebrine.** See *M. ovatus*.—**M. of progressive abscess formation in rabbits.** A species forming cells about 0·15 μ in diameter, usually in thick cloud-like zooglœa, obtained by injecting rabbits with putrefying blood. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. of pneumonia.** Various round or oval micro-organisms occurring in the sputa and lungs in different forms of pneumonia. The oval cells in croupous pneumonia described by Friedländer as micrococci, and the cocci in pneumonic sputa described by Fränkel (*Pneumoniekokkus*), are by Flügge considered bacilli. They have been already described under BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ* and BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum* respectively. The *Micrococcus septicus* (*Streptococcus pneumoniæ* of Weichselbaum) is by Saccardo referred to *Streptococcus pyogenes* (*q. v.*). [α, 35.]—**Micrococci of putrefaction.** Various micrococci, differing in form and size, observed in putrefying substances, and especially numerous in the substrata of such substances at the commencement of the process of putrefaction. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).] See STREPTOCOCCUS *putrefaciens*.—**M. of rabies.** Of H. Tol, a term for granules scattered without order in the spinal column and brain of rabid animals. ["Compt. rend.," ci, p. 1276 (B).] Cf. NEISSERIA *lyssæ*.—**M. of red sweat.** See *M. hæmatodes*.—**M. of septicæmia in rabbits.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *Kochii*.—**M. of small-pox.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *variolæ*.—**M. of syphilis.** 1. Of Haberkorn, a round, oval, or shortly cylindrical m., dark-red, and 1 to 2 μ in diameter, having an oscillating motion, and found about or on the white blood-corpuscles. 2. Of Marcus, a m. 0·5 to 1 μ in diameter, found in groups of 6 or 7, and colored readily with gentian violet.—**Micrococci of trachoma.** Cocci observed in cases of trachoma of the conjunctiva in the secretion and the trachoma nodules. Their inoculations on the normal conjunctiva do not produce the symptoms of the disease, but vesicular granules. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).] See also NEISSERIA *rebellis*.—**Micrococci of vaccinia.** Saprophytic micrococci obtained from the lymph of cow-pox vesicles. Cultivations of the cocci have failed to produce vaccine pustules. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. of whooping-cough.** Cocci considered by Letzerich, probably erroneously, as the infective agents of this disease. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. olearius.** A m. found in the urine of cystitis along with *M. Doyenii*, from which it differs merely in the golden-yellow color of its colonies on agar-agar. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. ovatus.** Fr., *corpuscles du ver à soie.* A m. doubtfully referred to this genus, forming highly refracting oval cells, usually isolated, but sometimes united in pairs or masses; believed to be the cause of pebrine of silkworms. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. Pasteuri.** Of Sternberg, a m., occurring singly or in twos, found in human saliva; morphologically it is identical with Friedländer's pneumonococcus. ["Am. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1886, xcii, p. 123 (α, 34).]—**M. petechialis.** The *Neisseria petechialis.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. Pflügeri.** A species consisting of cocci ½ to 1 μ in diameter, usually in zooglœa masses, developed on phosphorescent meat as a luminous slime, and also on boiled egg-albumin and potatoes. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. porcellorum.** Ger., *M. bei Hepatitis enzootica porcellorum.* A m. found especially in hogs in Russia affected with hepatitis. The large cocci, having a diameter nearly one fourth of that of a blood-globule, form spherical, shining colonies on gelatin, liquefying it in three days. Inoculation of this m. is fatal to mice, rabbits, hogs, etc. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. prodigiosus.** See BACILLUS *prodigiosus*.—**M. putridus.** A species emitting a fœtid gas from gelatin, etc., when mixed with iodoform. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. pyocyaneus.** See BACILLUS *pyocyaneus*.—**M. pyogenes.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *pyogenes*.—**M. pyogenes tenuis.** See *M. Rosenbachii*.—**M. radiatus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *radiatus*.—**M. restituens.** A m. capable of transforming gastric peptone (but not pancreatic peptone) into albumin similar to serum albumin, if not identical with it. [Brink, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," 1888, vii, p. 453 (α, 18).]—**M. Rosenbachii.** A m. found in pus in closed abscesses, and forming globose, solitary cocci resembling *Staphylococcus pyogenes albus*, but somewhat thicker and clearer in the intermediate substance between the poles. It does not liquefy gelatin; on agar-agar it forms thin subvitreous colonies. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. roseus.** 1. Of Maggiora, an aerobic and innocuous species occurring on the skin. It forms globose cocci 0·6 μ in diameter, often united into irregular glomerules. 2. Of Flügge, the *Neisseria rosea.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. scarlatinæ, M. scarlatinosus.** See PERRONCITOA *scarlatinosa*.—**M. septicus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *septicus* and STREPTOCOCCUS *pyogenes*.—**M. sialosepticus.** A species consisting of smooth cocci swollen laterally; found in the saliva in puerperal septicæmia. Rabbits and mice inoculated with it die in from 4 to 6 days. It does not liquefy gelatin. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. subflavus.** See NEISSERIA *subflava*.—**M. suis.** See BACILLUS *suis*.—**M. tardigradus.** A saprophytic, chromogenic species occurring as large globular cocci, usually arranged in heaps and presenting at times dark poles. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. tetragenus.** Fr., *micrococque tétragène.* A species, referred by Saccardo to the genus *Gaffkya*, found in the sputum and walls of the cavities in pulmonary tuberculosis. It is 1 μ or more in diameter, dividing into 4 individuals which remain united by a gelatinous envelope. On gelatin plates it forms, in 24 hours or more, small white points appearing, under a low power, as circular yellow masses having a granular surface and jagged borders. Injected into guinea-pigs, it causes abscesses or septicæmia, and in the minutest quantities is fatal to white mice, producing a sleepiness after 2 days and death after 3 to 6 days. Gray house-mice, rabbits, and dogs are not affected. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. tetragonus.** Of A. Marotta, a species constantly present in the vesicles and pustules of small-pox. Its inoculation in calves produces vaccinia. It liquefies gelatin, with the production of a strong alkaline reaction. ["Rendiconti delle Sedute della R. Accad. dei Lincei," Nov. 14, 1886, p. 246.]—**M. toxicatus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *toxicatus*.—**M. ulceris mollis.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *Lucæ*.—**M. ureæ.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *ureæ*.—**M. ureæ liquefaciens.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *aethebius*.—**M. urinæ albus olearius.** See *M. Doyenii*.—**M. urinæ flavus olearius.** See *M. olearius*.—**M. urinæ major.** See *M. major*.—**M. urinalbus.** A species occurring in the urine in pyelonephritis and cystitis. On agar-agar it forms homogeneous, moist colonies from 4 to 5 mm. in diameter. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. variolæ.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *variolæ*.—**M. versatilis.** A m. said to be found in the liver, spleen, and kidneys after death by yellow fever. As it has received various descriptions, the individuals varying in size and the colonies in color, and as it is said to occur also on the skin of healthy persons living in endemic yellow-fever districts, it is probable that a number of species have been described under this name, or it may not be a specific parasite at all. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," Jan., 1890, p. 156 (α, 35).]—**M. versicolor.** A chromogenic and saprophytic species present in air and water. The cocci, which are solitary (rarely arranged in groups), are from 0·6 to 0·7 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms punctiform colonies, which are at first white, but eventually become yellow. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. viniperda.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *fermenti*.—**M. violaceus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *violaceus*.—**M. viscosus.** See STREPTOCOCCUS *fermenti*.—**M. viticulosus.** Of Flügge, a species composed of nearly oval cocci aggregated into compact zooglœa without gelatinous matter between the masses. It forms on the surface of gelatin plates a white gelatinous pellicle; the deep colonies are composed of small tendrils (*cirruli*) radiating gracefully from a centre. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. xanthogenicus.** A chromogenic m. consisting of globose, undivided cocci, said to occur in yellow fever. It affects gelatin very slowly, but develops a milky layer on the surface of agar-agar. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**Pathogenetic m., Pathogenic m.** Lat., *m. pathogenes.* Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *pathogène.* Any m. producing disease. [B, 246 (α, 35).]—**Pigment-forming m.** See *Chromogenic m.*—**Zymogenic m., Zymogenous m.** Lat., *m. zymogenis.* Fr., *m.* (ou *microcoque*) *zymogène.* Any m. which causes fermentation. [α, 35.] See STREPTOCOCCUS *fermenti.*

MICROCONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μικρός, small, and κονίδιον, fine dust. Fr., *microconidie.* A small conidium. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MICROCONOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-kon'u^{3}s. From μικρός, small, and κῶνος, a pine-cone. Fr., *microcone.* Having on the surface numerous minute cones. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MICROCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ko(ko^3)'ri^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and κόρη, the pupil. An old term for meiosis (*q. v.*). [F.]

MICROCORNEA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}r'ne^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and *cornea*, the cornea. A congenital smallness of the cornea. In extreme cases the eyeball appears flattened. [F.]

MICROCOSM, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-ko^{2}z'm. Lat., *microcosmus* (from μικρός, small, and κόσμος, the universe). The world in miniature; the world with which man has to do; man, considered as a world in himself. [α, 48.] Cf. MACROCOSM.

MICROCOSMETOR (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}z(ko^{2}s)-me(ma)'to^{2}r(tor). Gen., *-met'oris.* Ger., *höheres Lebensprincip.* Of Dolæus, the universal principle or essence of life, which in the higher animals was said to have its seat in the brain. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-ko^{2}z-mo^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *microcosmographie.* Ger., *Mikrokosmographie.* The science of living organs or faculties, especially of those of man. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MICROCOUSTIC, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-kust'i^{2}k. From μικρός, small, and ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing. More properly written *micracoustic.* Pertaining to or aiding in the bearing of faint sounds; as a n., an instrument for remedying or assisting imperfect hearing. [α, 48.]

MICROCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and κρανίον, the skull. See MICROCEPHALOUS.

MICROCRITH, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-kri^{2}th. From μικρός, small, and κριθή, barley. The unit of molecular weight, equivalent to the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

MICROCRYSTALLINE, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-kri^{2}st'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. From μικρός, small, and κρυστάλλινος, of crystal. Ger., *mikrokrystallisch.* Composed of microscopically small crystals. [B.]

MICROCYTE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-sit. From μικρός, small, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.*, *Mikrocyte.* 1. A very minute red blood-corpuscle; see HÆMATOBLAST. 2. Degenerate vascular endothelia found in the blood. 3. Degenerated blood-corpuscles. [L, 33, 42; R. Muir, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 363 (α, 32).]—**Colorless m's.** See BLOOD-*plates.*

MICROCYTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}th-(ku^{6}th)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *microcythémie.* Ger., *Microcythämie, Mikrocythämie.* Of Van Lair and Masius, a disease in which microcytes appear in the blood; thought to be due to increased splenic and diminished hepatic activity. ["Bull. de l'acad. roy. de méd. de Belg.," 1871 (D); D, 3.]

MICROCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-si(kü^6)-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μικρός, small, and κύτος, a vessel (see also *-osis**). See MICROCYTHÆMIA.

MICRODACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *microdactyle.* An abnormal shortness of the fingers. [L, 44 (α, 14).]

MICRO-DIRECTIVE, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-di-re^{2}kt'i^{2}v. Small (or imperfect) and directive at the same time (said of directive mesenteries [*q. v.*]). [L, 355.]

MICRODONT, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-do^{2}nt. Having small teeth. [L.]

MICRO-ELECTROMETER, n. Mi^{2}k''ro-e-le^{2}k-tro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From μικρός, small, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *micro-électromètre.* Of Deluc, an instrument for detecting and measuring minute quantities or intensities of electricity. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

MICROFARAD, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-fa^{2}r'a^{2}d. From μικρός, small, and *farad* (*q. v.*). A unit of electrical capacity equal to the millionth part of a farad and equivalent to the amount contained in a condenser composed of 300 superimposed circular sheets of tinfoil, each 6¼ inches in diameter. Symbol ϕ. [Haynes (B); "Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187.]

MICROFORM, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-fo^{2}rm. From μικρός, small, and *forma*, form. A form or organism of microscopic dimensions. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," Oct., 1879, p. 765 (B).]

MICROGALVANIC, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-ga^{2}l-va^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *microgalvanicus* (from μικρός, small, and *galvanic* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *microgalvanique.* Pertaining to or rendering perceptible very slight galvanic currents.

MICROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From μικρός, small, and γένεσις, an origin. A dwarfed development of a part or organ. [α, 35.]

MICROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and γένειον, the chin. Abnormal smallness of the chin. [L, 44 (α, 14).]

MICROGERM, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-ju^{5}rm. From μικρός, small, and *germen*, a sprig. A minute vegetable organism, a microbe; properly, the spore (microspore) of a micro-organism. [α, 35.]

MICROGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *microglossie.* Ger., *Mikroglossie.* Abnormal smallness of the tongue. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICROGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}g-na^{2}th(na^{3}th)'-i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *micrognathie.* Ger., *Mikrognathie.* Abnormal smallness of the jaws. [L, 44 (α, 14).]

MICROGONIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and *gonidium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *microgonidies.* Of Pringsheim, the smaller zoospores of some *Algæ.* They are more mobile than the *Macrogonidia*, and are provided with vibratile cilia and a lateral red point. [B, 77, 121 (α, 35).]

MICROGRAMME, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-gra^{2}m. From μικρός, small, and *gramme* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* The millionth part of a gramme. [α, 48.]

MICROGRAPHY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *micrographia* (from μικρός, small, and γραφή, a delineation). Fr., *micrographie.* Ger., *Mikrographie.* See MICROSCOPY.

MICROHM, n. Mi^{2}k'rom. From μικρός, small, and *ohm* (*q. v.*). An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm. [α, 48.]

MICROHISTOLOGY, n. Mi^{2}k''ro-hi^{2}st-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From μικρός, small, ἱστός, a tissue, and λόγος, understanding. Lat., *micristologia.* See HISTOLOGY.

MICROKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From μικρός, small, and κίνησις, motion. Of F. Warner, the constant spontaneous movements observed in new-born infants during the waking state. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," June 30, 1888, p. 1395 (α, 34).]

MICROLENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-le^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From μικρός, small, and *lens* (*q. v.*). The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped crystalline lens. [α, 29.]

MICROLEPOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}l'e^{2}p-u^{3}s. From μικρός, small, and λέπος, a scale. Fr., *microlèpe.* Having very small scales. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICROLITRE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-letr'. From μικρός, small, and *litre* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* The millionth part of a litre. [α, 48.]

MICROLOGY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Gr., μικρολογία (from μικρός, small, and λόγος, understanding). Lat., *micrologia.* Fr., *micrologie.* Ger., *Mikrologie.* See MICROSCOPY.

MICROLONCHUS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-lo^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s-(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and λόγχη, a spear. Of Cassini and De Candolle, a genus of the *Compositæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Centaurea.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. divaricata.** An East Indian species used as an alterative. [B, 496 (α, 35).]

MICROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and μανία, madness. Fr., *micromanie.* A form of paretic dementia in which the subject imagines himself physically and mentally insignificant. [D, 36.] Cf. MEGALOMANIA.

MICROMAZIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'zi^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and μαζός, the breast. Abnormal smallness of the mammary glands.

MICROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-me(me^2)'li^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *micromélie.* Abnormal shortness of the limbs. ["Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 403; L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]—**M. chondromalacia.** Of F. Marchand, congenital rhachitis. [α, 34.]—**M. unilateralis.** M. affecting the members of one side of the body only. [α, 34.]

MICROMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-mel'eos.* From μικρός, small, and μέλος, a limb. That form of congenital malformation in which the limbs are normal in form but abnormally small. [α, 34.]

MICROMERE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-mer. From μικρός, small, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *micromère.* Ger., *Mikromere.* An anatomical element. [J, 33.]

MICROMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-me(me^2)'ri^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *microméríe.* Of Bentham, a genus of labiate herbs or undershrubs, of the *Satureineæ.* [B, 38, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. barbata, M. Douglasii.** The *yerba buena* of the Mexicans; an aromatic species found from Vancouver's Island to southern California; recommended as a stomachic, carminative, anthelminthic, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [B, 215, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxxi (α, 14).]—**M. malcolmiana.** An East Indian species used as a carminative. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. montana.** The *Satureia montana.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MICROMEROLOGY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-me^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From μικρός, small, μέρος, a part, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *micromérologie.* The science of the anatomical elements. [J, 33.]

MICROMETER, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From μικρός, small, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *micromètre.* Ger., *Mikrometer.* An instrument for measuring microscopical objects or very small distances. The ordinary form consists of a fine scale in fractions of a millimetre or inch ruled on glass or metal. Those most commonly used with the microscope are on glass. [J, 200; α, 48.]—**Cobweb m., Filar m.** Syn.: *ocular screw m.* An ocular m. originally devised by Ramsden for the telescope, but frequently applied to oculars for use with the microscope. It consists of a fixed point or thread and a movable thread or cross. The relation of the fixed and movable parts are first noted and then, by means of a m. screw with a large graduated head, the movable hair or cross is moved from edge to edge of the object to be measured. The whole and partial revolutions of the screw required to measure the object are then read off and multiplied by the valuation for each revolution found by means of a stage m. [J, 210.]—**Objective m.** See *Stage m.*—**Ocular m.** Fr., *micromètre oculaire.* A m. placed in the ocular of a microscope and serving to measure the size of the real image of a microscopic object; then, by knowing the valuation or ratio of the ocular m., the actual size of the object may be determined. The use of the ocular m. is the most convenient and accurate method of measuring microscopic objects. It is necessary, however, to have all the conditions affecting the size of the real image exactly the same as when determining the valuation or ratio of the ocular m. [J, 200.]—**Screw m.** 1. A m. moved by a screw so that it may be made to exactly cover a delicate object. 2. A m. in which the object is moved over the field of the microscope or a cross hair by a screw with a graduated head. The size may then be read off directly by noting the number of revolutions of the screw. [J.] Cf. *Cobweb m.*—**Stage m.** Ger., *Objective-Mikrometer.* A m. for use on the stage of the microscope as an object. It is ordinarily a scale ruled in fractions of a millimetre or of an inch on glass. [J, 200.]

MICROMETRY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. The measurement of minute objects or distances (oftenest applied to measurements made by the aid of a microscope). [J.]

MICROMILLIMETRE, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-mi^{2}l'i-metr'. From μικρός, small, and *millimetre* (*q. v.*). Fr., *micromillimètre.* 1. The millionth part of a millimetre. 2. Formerly (and, as used by biologists, usually still) the thousandth part of a millimetre; a micron. [α, 48.]

MICROMMATOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *micrommatus* (from μικρός, small, and ὄμμα, the eye). Small-eyed. [α, 48.]

MICROMORPHS, n. pl. Mi^{2}k'ro-mo^{2}rfs. Fr., *micromorphes* (from μικρός, small, and μορφή, form). In botany, small natural groups of related forms which bear the same relation to the species that the latter does to the genus. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MICROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}m-i^2(u^6)-set-(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From μικρός, small, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *micromycètes.* Minute *Fungi.* The term has no classificatory significance. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MICROMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)-el(e^{2}l)'-i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and μυελός, marrow. Ger., *Mikromyelie.* An abnormally small size of the spinal cord; found in microcephalia. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.," 1890 (Anat.), p. 403 (α, 34).]

MICRON, n. Mi^{2}k'ro^{2}n. From μικρός, small. The thousandth part of a millimetre, or millionth part of a metre; a measure = 0·000039 inch. Cf. *Micromillimetre.* Symbol μ. [α, 48.]

MICRONEMOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-nem'u^{3}s. From μικρός, small, and νῆμα, a filament. Fr., *micronème.* Having very short filaments or tentacles. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICRONUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(nu^4)'-kle^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). A very small nucleus present with a much larger cell. In the *Infusoria* it lies close to the large nucleus, or macronucleus (*q. v.*), and appears to be of great importance in conjugation. [J, 215.]

MICRO-ORCHID, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-o^{2}r'ki^{2}d. Lat., *microrchis* (from μικρός, small, and ὄρχις, a testicle). Fr., *microrchide.* Having abnormally small testicles. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICRO-ORGANISM, n. Mi^{2}k''ro-o^{2}r'ga^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. From μικρός, small, and ὄργανον, an instrument. Ger., *Mikroorganismus.* Any minute organism, whether animal or vegetable. A general term for microscopic organisms. [J.] See also BACTERIUM, BACILLUS, COCCUS, MICROCOCCUS, etc.; and, for representations of various m.-o's, see Plate III.

MICROPETALOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *micropetalus* (from μικρός, small, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *micropétale.* Having very small petals. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICROPHAGES, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-faj-e^{2}z. Lat., *microphagi* (from μικρός, small, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Of Metschnikoff, small phagocytes or wandering cells in the lymphoid tissue of the alimentary tract. They may proceed to the free surface, and are believed to serve as scavengers and destroyers of micro-organisms. [J.] Cf. MACROPHAGE.

MICROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-fo'ni^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *microphonie*. Ger., *Mikrophonie*. A very faint or weak voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROPHONOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}f'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *microphonique*. Ger., *mikrophonisch*. 1. See MICROCOUSTIC. 2. Having a faint or weak voice. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MICROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From μικρός, slight, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *Microphthalmie*. The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped eye. [α, 29.]

MICROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *microphthalmie*. Ger., *Mikrophthalmus*. 1. A person having small eyes. 2. See MICROPHTHALMIA.

MICROPHYLLINE, MICROPHYLLOUS, adj's. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}f-i^{2}l'i^{2}n, -u^{3}s. Lat., *microphyllinus*, *microphyllus* (from μικρός, small, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *microphylle*. Ger., *kleinblättrig*. Composed of very small leaves or scales. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

MICROPHYTE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro^2-fit. From μικρος, small, and φυτόν, a plant. A vegetable micro-organism. [J.]

MICROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-rop'i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *micropie*, *micropsie*. A condition in which objects, plainly seen, appear diminished in size; often occurring in connection with paralysis of accommodation. [F.]

MICROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-pla(pla^3)'zi^2-(si^2)-a. From μικρός, small, and πλάσις, a molding. Arrested development. [α, 34.]

MICROPODOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *micropus* (from μικρός, small, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *micropode*. Having very small feet. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICROPOLYADÉNOPATHIE (Fr.), n. Me-kro-po-le-a^3-da-no-pa^2-te. From μικρός, small, πολύς, many, ἀδήν, a gland, and πάθος, a disease. A moderate enlargement of a series of lymphatic glands observed in scrofula in children. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Sept. 15, 1888, p. 233 (α, 34).]

MICROPOROUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *microporus* (from μικρός, small, and πόρος, a passage). Fr., *micropore*. In botany, having very small pores. [B, 38 (α, 43).]

MICROPROSOPUS (Lat.), n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and πρόσωπον, the face. Congenital smallness of the face or absence of a portion of it. [α, 34.]

MICROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. Fr., *micropsie*. Ger., *Mikropsie*. See MICROPIA.—**M. amaurotica.** Fr., *micropsie amaurotique*. Ger., *amaurotische Mikropsie*. An old term for a subjective sensation in which everything appears small and dusky or black. [F.]

MICROPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^{2}p)-si(su^6)'ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From μικρός, small, and ψυχή, the soul. Fr., *micropsychie*. 1. Weak-mindedness. 2. Pusillanimity. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

MICROPUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}k(mek)'ro^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). See MICROPODOUS.

MICROPYLE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-pil. Lat., *micropyla* (from μικρός, small, and πύλη, an entrance). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.*, *Mikropyle*, *Dotterpforte*, *Keimloch*, *Keimmund*, *Keimpförtchen*, *Knospenmund*. 1. In botany, the orifice in the coats of the ovule through which the pollen-tube penetrates; also the corresponding part of the seed. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (α, 35).] 2. Of Keber (1853), a minute opening in the vitelline membrane of the unimpregnated ovum, in certain of the lower animals, supposed by M. Barry, its discoverer, to serve for the passage of the spermatozoids into the vitellus in the act of fecundation, by others to assist the nutrition of the ovum during its development. [A, 15, 22; J, 1, 23, 35.]

MICRORRHEOMETER, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}r-re^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From μικρός, small, ῥεῖν, to flow, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring or examining liquids flowing through small tubes. [α, 48.]

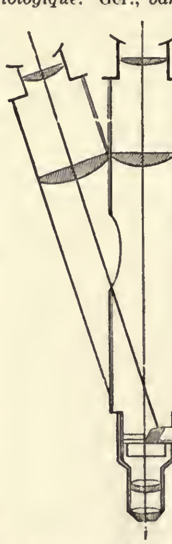
MICRORRHIZOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}r-riz'u^{3}s. Lat., *microrrhizus*. Fr., *microrrhize*. Ger., *kleinwurzelig*. Having small roots. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MICRORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and ῥύγχος, the snout. Fr., *microrrhynque*. Of Lessing and De Candolle, a genus of composite plants, of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**M. sarmentosus.** An East Indian species said to be used in Goa as a substitute for taraxacum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 46).]

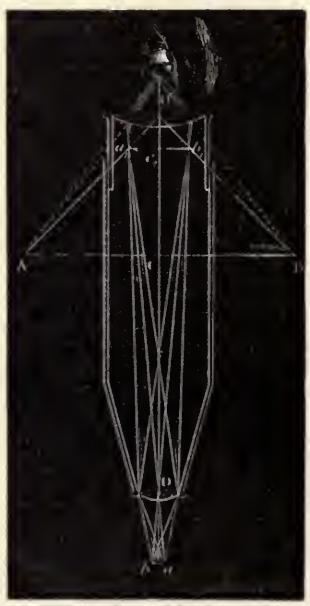
MICROSÆPTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^2)-se^{2}p'(sa^3'e^{2}p)-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From μικρός, small, and *sæptum*, a fence. Ger., *Mikrosepte*. See *Imperfect* MESENTERY.

MICROSCELOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s'e^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *microscelus* (from μικρός, small, and σκέλος, the leg). Ger., *kurzbeinig*. Having short legs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROSCOPE, n. Mi^{2}k(mik)'ro-skop. Lat., *microscopium* (from μικρός, small, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikroskop*. It., Sp., *microscopio*. An optical apparatus by which one may obtain a clear image of a near object, the image being always larger than the object. It enables the eye to see an object under a greatly increased visual angle, as if the object were brought very close to the eye, without affecting the distinctness of vision. It differs from the telescope in that the microscopic image is always larger than the near object, while with the telescope the object is at considerable distance and, although the visual angle is increased, the image is smaller than the object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Achromatic m.** Fr., *m. achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisches Mikroskop*. A m. in which the chromatic aberration is corrected so that the image is not bordered by colored fringes, but appears, except in size, practically as if seen with the unaided eye. [J, 200, 210.]—**Bacteriological m.** Fr., *m. bactériologique*. Ger., *bakteriologisches Mikroskop*. A compound m. supplied with a substage illuminator, homogeneous immersion objectives, etc., making it especially adapted to the study of microbes. [J.]—**Binocular m.** Fr., *m. binoculaire*. Ger., *binoculäres Mikroskop*. A m. in which the rays are divided, after traversing the objective, and part of them pass through a properly arranged ocular to the right and a part to the left eye, so that in using it one looks with both eyes. [J, 210.]—**Botanical m.** A m. of low magnifying power (usually a simple m.) for analyzing flowers and doing other botanical work. [B.]—**Chemical m.** Fr., *m. renversé*. Ger., *umgekehrtes Mikroskop*. A compound m. in which the objective is placed below the stage and the rays are turned obliquely upward by a four-faced prism; designed especially for chemical work and to avoid the action of fumes, etc. [J, 210.]—**Compound m.** Fr., *m. composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzes Mikroskop*. A m. consisting of two essential optical parts: (1) a converging lens or lens-system, called an objective, to give an enlarged, inverted real image of an object; and (2) an ocular acting like a simple m. to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image. Unless an erecting prism is used, the image seen in a compound m. is therefore always inverted. [J, 2, 200, 210.]—**Corneal m.** Fr., *m. cornéal*. Ger., *Cornealmikroskop*. A m. designed to give a greater magnified image of the cornea and iris than can be obtained by a simple convex lens. [F.] See *Liebreich's corneal m.*, *Gayet's corneal m.*, and *Wecker's corneal m.*—**Demonstration m.** Fr., *m. de démonstration*. Ger., *Demonstrationsmikroskop*. 1. A simple or compound m. which may be held in the hand and passed around in a class to show some microscopic object. The object is fixed and properly focused, then the m. is held toward the window or other source of light. Sometimes, as in the form devised by Beale, a special lamp is attached to the m. for illuminating the object. [J, 2.] 2. A compound m. with a large rotating stage on which many objects may be placed and brought successively in the field by rotating the stage. [J.]—**Dissecting m.** Fr., *m. de dissection*. Ger., *Dissectionsmikroskop*, *Präparirmikroskop*. A m. for use in dissecting minute objects or for making very delicate dissections of parts of large objects. It may be simple, compound, uniocular, binocular, or erecting. For ordinary work a simple m. is used, but in some cases it is desirable to use a compound m., and then, to avoid the confusion produced by the inversion of the image, an erecting prism is frequently employed. [J, 2, 210.]—**Electric m.** A m. illuminated with the electric light. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 412 (J).] Cf. *Photo-electric m.*—**Erecting m.** Fr., *m. redresseur*. Ger., *bildumkehrendes Mikroskop*. A m. in which a prism is placed somewhere above the objective to cross the rays and thus render the image erect as with the simple m.; used mostly with dissecting m's. [J, 2.]—**Gayet's corneal m.** A corneal m. resting on a strong rod support, which can be elevated and lowered within a hollow cylinder and can also be firmly fixed. The eye is fixed by a metallic ring connected with the frame, the edges of which press closely against the orbital margin. For lateral illumination there is a convex lens, rotating on three axes, which collects the light from a Krishaber lamp, the flame of which burns in the focus of a concave mirror. The parallel rays are again rendered convergent by a plano-convex lens of 7-inch focus. [Gräfe and Sämisch (F).]—**Hand m.** Fr., *m. à main*. Ger., *Handmikroskop*. A m. for holding



A BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE. [A, 327.]



THE COMPOUND MICROSCOPE. (AFTER DESCHANEL.)

a b, the object; *O*, the objective; $a_1\ b_1$, the inverted image of the object; O^1, the ocular; *A B*, the enlarged virtual image of the object.

in the hand for purposes of demonstration. [J, 2.] Cf. *Demonstration m.* — **Inverted m.** See *Chemical m.* — **Liebreich's corneal m.** A corneal m., consisting of a m. which is introduced into the tube of Liebreich's demonstrating ophthalmoscope. The forehead of the patient is supported by two movable buttons, while his chin rests on the chin-support. The illumination comes from the flame of a lamp focused by the aid of a 1½-inch convex lens, which can be placed in any position by being mounted in a ball-and-socket joint. [Gräfe and Sämisch (F).]—**Lucernal m.** A m. in which the source of illumination is a lamp. [J, 129.]—**Monocular m.** See *Uniocular m.*—**Pancratic** (or **Pankratic**) **m.** A compound m. with a draw-tube enabling one to change the power by varying the distance between the ocular and the objective. [J, 129.]—**Perspective m.** Of Burch, a form of m. giving constant magnification along the optic axis, so that objects were shown by its microscopic perspective. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xlii, 25, p. 49 (J).]—**Petrographical m., Petrological m.** Fr., *m. de pétrographie.* Ger., *mineralogsiches* (oder *petrographisches*) *Mikroskop.* A m. especially designed for the study of the structure of rocks. It has a revolving stage graduated in degrees, a polariscope, etc. [J, 210.]—**Photo-electric m.** A m. illuminated with the electric light. [J.]—**Polarizing m.** Fr., *m. à polarisation.* Ger., *Polarisirmikroskop, Polarisationsmikroskop.* A m. with a polariscopic attachment, the polarizer being placed somewhere below the object and the analyzer somewhere above the objective, frequently just above the objective or the eye lens of the ocular. [J, 200, 210.]—**Pseudoscopic m.** A binocular m. in which the normal appearances of relief are reversed and what should appear convex appears concave. With high powers the appearances of relief are so slight that the pseudoscopic effect is not noticeable. [J, 210.]—**Sea-side m.** A simple and portable form of compound m. for observation at the sea-side or in the field. [J, 2.]—**Simple m.** Fr., *m. simple.* Ger., *einfaches Mikroskop.* A converging lens or lens system enabling the eye to obtain an enlarged erect image of an object. The object is always placed somewhere within the principal focus of the magnifier, thus giving a virtual image. [J, 200, 210.]—**Solar m.** A m. illuminated with sunlight. Sometimes the direct rays of the sun are used for the purposes of projection. [J.]—**Stereoscopic m.** Fr., *m. stéréoscopique.* Ger., *stereoskopisches Mikroskop.* A binocular m. giving a stereoscopic image comparable to the image seen in a stereoscope. [J.] Cf. *Pseudoscopic m.*—**Traveling m.** Fr., *m. de voyage, m. portatif.* Ger., *Reisemikroskop.* A compound m. which may be packed in a small space for special convenience in traveling. [J, 2, 210.]—**Uniocular m.** Fr., *m. monoculaire.* A m. in which one looks with one eye, instead of with both eyes, as with a binocular m. [J.]—**Wecker's corneal m.** A corneal m. consisting of a small m. with a linear magnifying power from 40 to 60, the ocular of which is inserted into a metallic plate. This has three feet which can be drawn in and out, two of which rest on the forehead and one on the cheek of the patient. The illumination is through the medium of a convex lens fastened to the metallic plate of the instrument by an arm with three hinges. [Gräfe and Sämisch (F).]

MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL, adj's. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s-ko^{2}p'-i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Lat., *microscopicus.* Fr., *microscopique.* Ger., *mikroskopisch.* 1. Pertaining to or observed with the microscope. 2. Of such minute size as to be visible only through the microscope. [C.] Most writers use the two words indifferently; some use *microscopic* in the second sense, and *microscopical* in the first sense.

MICROSCOPIST, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^{2}st. Fr., *microscopiste.* Ger., *Mikroscopiker.* One who uses the microscope or is versed in microscopy. [J.]

MICROSCOPY, n. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Lat., *microscopia* (from μικρός, small, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *microscopie.* Ger., *Mikroskopie.* The art of using the microscope. [J.]

MICROSEME, adj. Mi^{2}k'ro-sem. From μικρός, small, and σῆμα, a sign. Fr., *microsème.* Ger., *microsem.* Having the orbital index less than 83°. [L, 332.]

MICROSEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}p(sap)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See MICROSÆPTUM.

MICROSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-som-a(a^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From μικρός, small, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *microsomatie.* A form of monstrosity characterized by smallness of the whole body. [L, 41 (α, 43); L, 44 (α, 14).]

MICROSOMES, n. pl. Mi^{2}k'ro-somz. Lat., *microsomata* (from μικρός, small, and σῶμα, the body). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrosomata, Mikrosomen.* 1. Of Hanstein, the very minute, highly refringent granules imbedded in protoplasm, especially in the inner achromatic portions. [B, 184, 229, 291 (α, 35).] 2. Of Strasburger, the granules of chromotin which, together with a homogeneous ground substance, form the nuclear fibrils of a resting nucleus. [J, 15.]

MICROSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-som'i^2-a^3. Fr., *microsomie.* See MICROSOMATIA.

MICROSORUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-sor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and σωρός, a heap. Of ferns, having small sori; of certain coniomycetous *Fungi*, having small cysts. [α, 35.]

MICROSPECTROSCOPE, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-spe^{2}k'tro-skop. From μικρός, small, *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrospectroskop.* A direct-vision spectroscope in connection with a microscopic ocular. The slit arrangement is in the place of the diaphragm of the ocular and the prisms are above the eye-lens. The ocular occupies the usual place, and, by swinging the prisms aside and opening the slit, it may be used as an ordinary ocular, and the object to be examined put in the proper position. In connection with the best forms of m's are a comparison prism and a scale of wave lengths for the different parts of the spectrum. [J, 200, 210.]

MICROSPERMOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *microspermus* (from μικρός, small, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *microsperme.* Ger., *kleinsamig.* 1. Having small seeds. The *Microspermæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of monocotyledons so characterized, consisting of the orders *Hydrocharideæ, Burmanniaceæ,* and *Orchideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 316 (α, 35).] 2. Of cryptogams, having small spores.

MICROSPHERES, n. pl. Mi^{2}k'ro-sferz. Of F. Cohn, small rounded bodies measuring less than 0·001 μ, possessing molecular movement, that are found in fresh lymph from vaccine and small-pox pustules. He assigned them to the *Schizomycetes*, and thought they were the vehicle of the contagion. [L, 20 (α, 34).]

MICROSPHYCTOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s-fi^{2}k'tu^{3}s. From μικρός, small, and σφύζειν, to beat. Fr., *microsphycte.* Having a small pulse. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 41 (α, 43).]

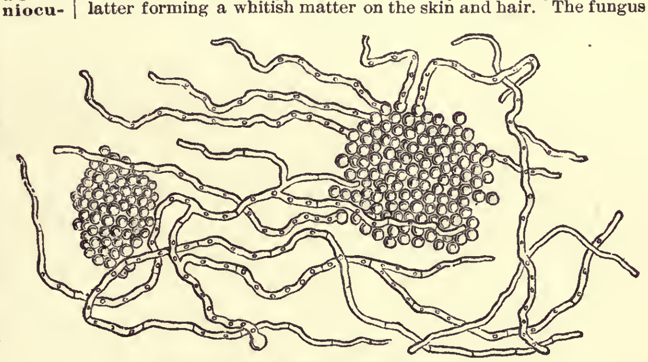
MICROSPHYXIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}s-fi^{2}x(fu^{6}x)'i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and σφύξις, the pulse. Ger., *kleiner Puls.* 1. Smallness of the pulse. 2. The state of having a small pulse. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROSPLANCHNUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-spla^{2}n^{2}k-(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and σπλάγχνον, an inward part. Ger., *kleindärmig.* Having small viscera. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROSPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}sp-o^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μικρός, small, σπόρος, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *microsporange.* 1. In cryptogams in which asexual organs have been discovered, a hollow sac produced in the axil of a leaf, containing very small cells. 2. In phanerogams, the pollen sac. [B, 77, 121, 279, 291 (α, 35).]

MICROSPORE, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-spor. From μικρός, small, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrospore.* 1. The smaller of the two kinds of spores produced by the heterosporous *Pteridophytes.* 2. The pollen grain in phanerogams. [B, 121, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

MICROSPORON (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}sp'o^{2}r-o^{2}n. From μικρός, small, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *m.* A genus of torulaceous *Fungi*, parasitic on man. [B, 38, 121, 238 (α, 35).] The *Microsporina* (Ger., *Mikrosporinen*) of Klebs are the *Schizomycetes.*—**M. Audouini.** A species detected by Gruby (1843) in alopecia areata. It has numerous wavy filaments and very minute sporules, the latter forming a whitish matter on the skin and hair. The fungus



MICROSPORON FURFUR. (AFTER NEUMANN.)

may also be developed in the nail. [Aitken (α, 35).]—**M. furfur, M. Malassezii.** Syn.: *Pityriasis versicolor.* A species from 4 to 6 μ in diameter, the fungus of dermatomycosis furfuracea, melasma, and macula gravidarum. It invades the superficial part of the skin and consists of a mycelium composed of short, slender, variously sized twisted, wavy, or angular filaments crossing each other in all directions, and containing, especially about the joints, small oval spores which evince a marked tendency to aggregate into groups or grape-like clusters. [Flügge, Duhring (α, 35); B, 46 (α, 46).] See BACILLUS *tuberculosis.*—**M. mentagrophytes.** The *mentagrophyte* of Gruby; a species (by Saccardo referred to the genus *Sporotrichum*) causing mentagra. It occurs in the follicle of the hair, and forms densely woven masses of hyphæ with numberless, nearly spherical, conidia from 6 to 12 μ in diameter. [B, 83, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. minutissimum.** A species (by Saccardo referred to the genus *Sporotrichum*) with very slender, irregularly branching filaments (hyphæ), and hyaline, very minute conidia (spores). It occurs especially in the groin and axillæ of man and produces a rubro-maculose contagious skin-disease (a form of ringworm). [B, 316 (α, 35).]

MICROSPOROUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}sp'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *microsporus.* Of phanerogams, small-seeded; of cryptogams, small-spored. [α, 35.]

MICROSPORUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}sp'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MICROSPORON.

MICROSTACHYOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s-ta^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *microstachys* (from μικρός, small, and στάχυς, an ear of corn). Fr., *microstachyé.* Flowering in small spikes. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MICROSTEMONOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s-te^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From μικρός, small, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *microstémone.* Having small stamens. [B, 38 (α, 43).]

MICROSTOMA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}s'to(to^2)-ma^3. See MICROSTOMIA.

MICROSTOMATOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}s-to^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Small-mouthed. [α, 48.]

MICROSTOMIA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)'-i^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and στόμα, the mouth. Ger., *Verengerung des Mundes.* An abnormally small size of the mouth.

MICROSTOMOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *microstomus.* Small-mouthed. [α, 48.]

MICROSTYLOSPORE, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-stil'o-spor. From μικρός, small, στῦλος, a pillar, and σπόρος, a seed. See SPERMATIUM.

MICROSYPHILIONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικρός, small, and *syphilionthus* (*q. v.*). Ger., *kleine Franzosenfinne.* A small syphilitic eruption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROTASIMETER, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-ta^{2}s-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From μικρός, small, τάσις, a stretching, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring very small tensions or pressures. [α, 48.]

MICROTESIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}t-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From μικρότης, smallness. Congenital smallness of all parts of the body independent of deformity. [α, 34.]

MICROTHERM, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-thu^{6}rm. From μικρός, small, and θέρμη, heat. A plant in which the vital processes can go on at a very low temperature (*e. g.*, the red snow plant of the arctic zone, which thrives at a temperature very near the freezing point). [α, 35.]

MICROTHLIPTER (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro^{2}th-li^{2}pt(lept)'-u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). From μικρός, small, and θλίβειν, to press. An instrument for crushing very small objects. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

MICROTIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From μικρός, small, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Mikrotie.* Abnormal smallness of the ear. [α, 48.]

MICROTOME, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-tom. From μικρός, small, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mikrotom.* Syn.: *section-cutter.* An apparatus for making thin sections of objects. Many kinds have been devised, some serving to hold the object and move it sufficiently for the successive sections, which are made by passing a knife along the guide by hand. In others both knife and object are held by the machine, and the power may be applied by hand or by a special mechanism. Frequently the object must be moved sufficiently for the sections by turning a screw by hand; in other cases all the movements are automatic. [J.]—**Freezing m.** Ger., *Gefriermikrotom.* A m. in which the object to be cut may be frozen to render it of the proper consistence for cutting. [J.]—**Minot's automatic m.** An automatic m. devised by Minot for making paraffin sections. The knife is fastened and the object is moved past it in a vertical plane and pushed forward for successive sections by turning a heavy wheel. [J.]—**Rocking m.** A mechanical m. in which the specimen to be cut is fastened to the end of a lever which moves up and down, thus carrying the specimen across a stationary knife. The Cambridge rocking m. has the specimen on the end of the lever, and hence the sections are arcs of circles. The one devised by Ryder has the specimen projecting laterally from the lever, and hence the sections are plane. In both forms the thickness of the section may be varied, and the movement is automatic. They are best adapted to cutting paraffin-imbedded objects. [J.]

MICROTROPHOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-ro^{2}t'ro^{2}f-u^{3}s. Lat., *microtrophus* (from μικρός, slight, and τρέφειν, to nourish). 1. Ill-fed. 2. Yielding little nourishment. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICROVOLT, n. Mi^{2}k'ro-vo^{2}lt. From μικρός, small, and *volt* (*q. v.*). A millionth part of a volt. [B.]

MICROZOA, MICROZOARIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. Mi^{2}k(mek)-ro(ro^3)-zo'a^3, -zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From μικρός, small, and ζῷον, an animal. Of De Blainville, a group of small aquatic animals, including the *Infusoria*, *Rotifera*, and other allied microscopic animalcula. [L, 208 (α, 39).]

MICROZOOSPORE, n. Mi^{2}k-ro-zo'o-spor. From μικρός, small, ζῷον, an animal, and σπόρος, a seed. A small zoospore. The m's are formed from the frequent division of the protoplasm of the reproductive cell. Sometimes they come to rest and germinate; sometimes they coalesce in pairs and form a zygospore. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

MICROZYMES, n. pl. Mi^{2}k'ro-zimz. Lat., *microzyma* (from μικρός, small, and ζύμη, leaven). Fr., *m.* Of Béchamp, minute particles in the granules and fluids of living matter, constituting, with a ferment (zymose) secreted by them, protoplasm. According to him, they are living organisms capable of exciting fermentation and putrefaction, and capable of developing into and forming from bacteria. He alleges that they occur as organized primary cells in the liver, in the yolk of egg, and in the pancreas, and that they are readily obtained, particularly in winter, by grinding the pancreatic gland with water containing a little alcohol, and by filtering and washing. When obtained from the pancreas of an ox, they resemble beer yeast. [B, 2, 121 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 46).]

MICSINYE, n. A place in the county of Zolyom, Hungary, where there are ferruginous and gaseous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MICTECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-te^{2}k'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos* (*-ec'crisis*). From μικτός, mixed, and ἔκκρισις, a secretion. Eccrisis of heterogeneous matters. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

MICTIO (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See MICTION.—**M. cruenta.** See HÆMATURIA.—**M. inopportuna, M. involuntaria.** Involuntary micturition; incontinence of urine. [D, 29.]

MICTION, n. Mi^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *mictio* (from *mingere*, to urinate). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Harnen.* The act of passing urine. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]—**Purulent m.** Fr., *m. purulente.* Pyuria. [D.]

MICTOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-to(to^3)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-cyst'is*). From μικτός, mixed, and κύστις, a bag. An organic sac of mixed texture. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

MICTOLITHOS (Lat.), **MICTOLITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Mi^{2}k-(mek)-to^{2}l'i^{2}th-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μικτός, mixed, and λίθος, a stone. A calculous concrement of complex composition. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MICTOMEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mek)-to(to^3)-me^{2}f-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μικτός, mixed, and *mephitis* (*q. v.*). Ger., *gemischte Mephitis.* A combination of mephitic agencies or influences. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MICTOPYOUS, adj. Mi^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^2-u^{3}s. Mixed with pus. [A, 320 (α, 34).]

MICTURITION, n. Mi^{2}k-tu^2-ri^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *micturitio* (from *micturire*, to urinate). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Harnlassen, Urinlassen.* Urination; as originally used, a morbid frequency of voiding urine. [K.]

MICTUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *mict'us.* See MICTURITION.—**M. cruentus.** See HÆMATURIA.

MIDBRAIN, n. Mi^{2}d'bran. See MESENCEPHALON.

MIDDLE PARK HOT SPRINGS, n. Mi^{2}d'l pa^{3}rk ho^{2}t. Thermal, mineral springs, said to be of the sulphur class, situated at Middle Park, Grand County, Colorado. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, n. Mi^{2}d'l'tu^5-u^{4}n. Mineral springs situated at Middletown, Rutland County, Vermont. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

MIDFACIAL, adj. Mi^{2}d-fa'si^2-a^{2}l. In the middle or centre of the face. [L.]

MIDFRONTAL, adj. Mi^{2}d-fru^{3}nt'a^{2}l. In the centre of the frontal region. [L.]

MIDGUT, n. Mi^{2}d'gu^{3}t. That portion of the rudimentary intestinal canal of the embryo which, being situated between the foregut and the hindgut (*q. v.*), is ultimately developed into the greater portion of the intestines.

MIDLAND WELL, n. Mi^{2}d'l'nd. A mineral spring situated at Midland, Midland County, Michigan. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

MIDRIB, n. Mi^{2}d'ri^{2}b. The central vein traversing the blade of a leaf from base to tip. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

MIDRIFF, n. Mi^{2}d'ri^{2}f. See DIAPHRAGM.

MIDSUMMERROOT, n. Mi^{2}d'su^{3}m-u^{6}r-ru^{4}t. The tubers of *Pinellia tuberifera*, *Arisæma ternatum*, and other araceous plants, gathered in China during midsummer. These tubers, which in their fresh state are emetic and poisonous, are freed from their poisonous properties by repeated soaking and drying, and are then sliced or powdered. Thus prepared, they are used in fevers, rheumatism, apoplexy, and hepatic and renal diseases. [A, 496 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]

MIDVEIN, n. Mi^{2}d'van. See MIDRIB.

MIDWIFE, n. Mi^{2}d'wif(wi^{2}f). Supposed to be from A.-S. *mid-* (= *co-*, involving the idea of co-operation), and *wif*, a mother. [A, 454.] Fr., *sage-femme.* Ger., *Hebamme.* A woman who practices obstetrics.

MIDWIFERY, n. Mi^{2}d'wi^{2}f-ri^2. See OBSTETRICS.

MIEDERS, n. A place near Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, where there are a mineral spring and a whey-cure establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MIEL [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Me-e^{2}l. Sp., *m.* [Sp. Ph.]. See HONEY.—**Eau de m.** A preparation made by distilling over the water-bath a mixture of honey, spikenard, coriander, rose-water, orange-blossom water, and alcohol. [B, 132 (α, 14).]—**M. blanc du Gatinais** [Fr. Cod.], **M. blanc du Languedoc** [Fr. Cod.]. The most prized varieties of virgin honey. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. boraté.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis.*—**M. clarifié.** See MEL *depuratum.*—**M. de maguey** (Sp.). See *Chagual* GUM.—**M. de palma** (Sp.). Palm honey. [B.] See *Coquito* PALM.—**M. d'Héraclée.** The poison that maddened Xenophon's soldiers. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 109.]—**M. egipciaca** (Sp.) [Mex. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**M. rosat.** See *Mel* ROSÆ and *Mellite de* ROSE *rouge.*

MIELLAT (Fr.), **MIELLÉE** (Fr.), n's. Me-e^{2}l-la^3, -la. A term for a sugary liquid produced on plants by the punctures of insects, especially on leaves exposed to the sun. [B, 121 (α, 35); L, 105 (α, 46).]

MIERS (Fr.), n. Me-e^{2}r. A place in the department of the Lot, France, where there is an alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 43); L, 41, 87 (α, 46).]

MIETHHÄUSLERISCH (Ger.), adj. Met'hois-le^{2}r-i^{2}sh. See SYNTROPHICUS.

MIFRES, n. Of the alchemists, asphalt. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

MIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}g(meg)'ma^3. Gen., *mig'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., μῖγμα (from μιγνύναι, to mix). A mixture. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MIGNONETTE, n. Mi^{2}n-yo^{2}n-et'. See RESEDA *odorata.*—**Jamaica m.** See LAWSONIA *alba.*

MIGNONNETTE (Fr.), n. Men-yo-ne^{2}t. 1. See DRABA *verna.* 2. See RESEDA *odorata.* 3. See MEDICAGO *lupulina.* 4. Ground white pepper. [B, 121, 173 (α. 35).]

MIGRAINE, n. Mi^2-gran'. From *hemicrania* (*q. v.*). Lat., *migrana.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Migräne.* Sick-headache; a painful paroxysmal affection limited to one side (generally the left) of the head, and accompanied by oculo-pupillary, circulatory, and calorific disturbances. The attacks are usually experienced at irregular intervals, and are preceded by well-known symptoms, such as indisposition to mental exertion, yawning, noises in the ears, imperfect vision, and nausea. [D, 34.]—**Ophthalmic m.** Fr., *m. ophthalmique.* Ger., *ophthalmische Migräne.* See *Epileptoid* AMAUROSIS.—**Spastic m.** See *Sympathico-tonic* HEMICRANIA.

MIGRATION, n. Mi-gra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *migratio* (from *migrare*, to wander). Fr., *m.* 1. Passage from one place to another ; of animals (especially birds), the change of place that is customary at particular seasons. 2. Of bodily organs, cells, etc., change of place, which may be physiological or abnormal. [α, 48.]—**Calcareous m.** Of Deschamps, the separation of a calcareous incrustation from the wall of an artery and its transportation to a distal vessel which it occludes. [L, 55 (α, 34).]—**External m. of the ovum.** Fr., *m.* (ou *transmigration*) *externe de l'œuf.* Ger., *äussere Ueberwanderung des Eies.* The entrance of an ovum into the oviduct of the opposite side to that of the ovary from which it proceeded. [A, 15.]—**External m. of the semen.** Fr., *m. externe du sperme.* The passage of the semen through one oviduct to the ovary of the opposite side. [Schröder (α, 15).]—**Internal m. of the ovum.** Fr., *m. interne de l'œuf.* The passage of an ovum from the ovary to the opposite horn of a uterus bilocularis, after passing first into the horn of the same side with the ovary from which it started. Cf. *External m. of the ovum.*—**M. of leucocytes.** See EMIGRATION.—**M. of the ovum.** Fr., *m. de l'ovule, m. de l'œuf.* Ger., *Ueberwanderung des Eies.* See *External m. of the ovum* and *Internal m. of the ovum.*—**M. of the testicle.** Fr., *m. du testicule.* The descent of the testicle into the scrotum. [α, 34.]

MIGRATORY, adj. Mig'ra^2-to-ri^2. Fr., *migratoire.* 1. Pertaining to migration. 2. Changing position or locality ; capable of or having the habit of so changing. [α, 17, 48.]

MIGROPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Meg-ro-pla^{3}s-tek'. Plastic surgery by means of a gliding flap. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

MIKANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2-ka^3'ni^2-a^3. From *Mikan*, a Bohemian botanist. Fr., *mikanie.* Ger., *Mikanie.* A genus of the *Eupatoriaceæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. amara, M. argyrostigma.** See *M. guaco.*—**M. gonvelada.** Sp., *guaco de Tampico* [Mex. Ph.]. A species yielding guaco. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. guaco.** Fr., *herbe aux serpents.* Ger., *giftwidrige Mikanie.* Sp., *guaco de Tabasco* (ó *de Guatemala*) [Mex. Ph.]. The guaco plant, or snake-poison antidote ; a species found in tropical America ; whether it is a source of *guaco* (*q. v.*) is doubtful. Guibourt asserts that it is without active properties, and that all the plants yielding guaco belong to the genus *Aristolochia.* Some recent authorities, however, report that the leaves, taken immediately after poisoning by snake-bites, will prevent death. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601 ; B, 5, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. Houstoni.** Sp., *guaco de Vera Cruz* [Mex. Ph.]. A species said to furnish guaco. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601 ; B, 5 (α, 35).]—**M. officinalis.** Fr., *mikanie officinale.* The *coração de Jesu* of Brazil ; an aromatic bitter species, used as a substitute for quinine and cascarilla, and said to be febrifuge and an intestinal tonic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35) ; L, 135 (α, 46).]—**M. opifera.** The *erva de cobra* of the Brazilians, who use it for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. scandens.** Climbing hemp-weed (or thorough-wort, or boneset), German (or parlor) ivy ; a smooth climbing herb of North America, growing in wet thickets ; probably identical with some of the South American species. [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]

MILBE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}lb'e^2. See ACARUS ; in the pl., *M'n*, the *Acarina.* [B.]—**Comedonenm'.** See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*—**Erntem'.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis.*—**Gerstenm'.** See ACARUS *hordei.*—**Giftm'.** See ARGAS *persicus.*—**Grasm'.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis.*—**Haarbalgm', Haarsackm'** (**des Schweines**). See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*—**Käferm'n.** The *Gamasina* (see under GAMASUS).—**Käsem'.** See ACARUS *casei.*—**Krätzm'.** The itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). The *Kratzm'n* are the *Sarcoptidæ.* [B ; G.]—**Mehlm'.** See ACARUS *farinæ.*—**M'ngang.** See CUNICULUS.—**M'nsucht.** See SCABIES.

MILCH (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}lch^2. See MILK.—**Abgerahmte M.. Abgeschöpfte M.** See *Skim*-MILK.—**Bergm'.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**Fischm'.** The soft roe of fishes. [L, 43.]—**Gerstenm'.** Gruel made with barley and milk. [L, 43.]—**Hexenm'.** See *Witches'* MILK.—**Kuhm'.** See *Cow's* MILK.—**Menschliche M.** Human milk.—**M'ansammlung.** See GALACTOSTASIS.—**M'artig.** See LACTIC and LACTEOUS.—**M'auszehrung.** See GALACTOPHTHISIS.—**M'baum.** 1. One of various species of *Acer.* 2. The *Galactodendron utile.* 3. The *Tabernæmontana utilis.* [B, 48 (α, 14) ; B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'behälter.** 1. See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.* 2. See *Lacteal* SINUSES.—**M'bruch.** See GALACTOCELE.—**M-Cur.** A milk-cure establishment. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**M'end.** See LACTESCENT (2d def.).—**M'enthaltend.** Lactiferous. [α, 21.]—**M'essend.** See GALACTOPHAGOUS. —**M'fluss.** See GALACTORRHŒA. —**M'flüssigkeit.** See WHEY.—**M'fordernd.** See GALACTAGOGUE.—**M'führend.** See GALACTOPHOROUS.—**M'gebend.** See LACTESCENT.—**M'geschwulst.** See GALACTOCELE.—**M'haltig.** See GALACTOPHOROUS.—**M'harnen, M'harnfluss.** See CHYLURIA.—**M'ig.** See LACTEAL, LACTEOUS (3d def.), LACTARIUS, LACTIC, and LACTESCENT (1st def.).—**M'kraut.** 1. The genus *Glaux*, especially the *Glaux maritima.* 2. The *Polygala vulgaris.* [B, 48 (α, 14) : B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'leer.** See AGALACTOUS.—**M'leiter.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**M'los.** See AGALACTOUS (2d def.).—**M'machend.** See GALACTAGOGUE.—**M'mangel.** See AGALACTIA.—**M'messer.** See GALACTOMETER.—**M'mittel.** A galactagogue. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**M'nährung.** See GALACTOPHAGIA and GALACTOTROPHY.—**M'paradoxon.** Of Eisenmann, the old doctrine of milk metastasis. [A, 57.]—**M'prüfer.** See GALACTOMETER.—**M'rahm.** See CREAM.—**M'saft.** 1. See CHYLE. 2. See *Vegetable* MILK.—**M'saftführend.** See CHYLOPHOROUS.—**M'safttragend.** See LATICIFEROUS.—**M'sauger.** See *Breast*-PUMP.—**M'säure.** See the major list.—**M'schauer.** The chill attending the inception of milk fever. [L, 30, 80 (α, 14).]—**M'schorf.** See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**M'serum.** See WHEY.—**M'speise.** See *Milk* DIET.—**M'stern.** The genus *Ornithogalum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'suppe.** Milk broth. [L, 43 (α, 43).]—**M'tragend.** See GALACTOPHOROUS.—**M'trinken.** See *Milk*-DIET.—**M'überfluss.** See GALACTORRHŒA and POLYGALACTIA.—**M'verhaltung.** See GALACTISCHESIS and ISCHOGALACTIA.—**M'verlust.** See GALACTOZEMIA.—**M. vermehrend.** See GALACTAGOGUE (adj.).—**M'versetzung.** 1. The decomposition or fermentation of milk. [K.] 2. See *Determination of* MILK.—**M'vertreibend.** See AGALACTOUS (3d def.), ANTIGALACTAGOGUE, and GALACTOPHYGOUS.—**M'wasser.** See WHEY.—**M'wein.** See KEFIR.—**M'weiss.** Of the color of milk. [B, 123 (α, 24).]—**M'wurz.** See *M'kraut.*—**Mondm'.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**Rothe M.** See *Red* MILK.—**Schafm'.** See *Ewe's* MILK.—**Ziegenm'.** See *Goat's* MILK.

MILCHSÄURE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}lch^2'zoir-e^2. See LACTIC ACID.—**Fleischm'.** Sarcolactic acid. [K, 35.]—**M.-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *lactate.*—**M'gährung.** See *Lactic* FERMENTATION.

MILCHZUCKERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}lch^2'tsuk-e^{2}r-zoir-e^2. Saccholactic acid ; mucic acid. [A, 324 (α, 38).]

MILDERND (Ger.), adj. Mi^{2}ld'e^{2}rnd. See CORRIGENT and DEMULCENT.

MILDEW, n. Mi^{2}l'du^2. A.-S., *mildeaw.* A term for various minute *Fungi*, either parasitic on living plants or animal tissues or saprophytic on dead matter. [B, 19, 77, 121, 291 (α, 35).] See also HONEY-*dew*, MOLD, and MUCOR.—**Corn-m.** Wheat-m., wheat-rust ; a disease of grain plants caused by *Puccinia graminis.* It appears first in the form of yellowish patches (uredospores), which change to a much darker color toward the close of the growing season because of the development of two-celled, thick-walled spores known as teleutospores. These teleutospores, germinating in the spring, produce a promycelium the branches of which bear sporidia, the germ-tube of which are unable to enter the stomata of the leaves of grasses. The sporidia are wafted by the wind to the barberry and perhaps other plants, where they produce hyphæ which, penetrating the stomata, form a mycelium that eventually bursts through the epidermis and forms cluster-cups (æcidium fruits ; see ÆCIDIUM *berberidis*) containing multitudes of yellowish spores. These germinate by emitting tubes, which, if the spores are conveyed to a grass plant, enter the leaf through the stomata, and form a new mycelium that after a time produces nest-like patches at the surface. [B, 19, 77, 185, 275, 291 (α, 35).]—**Gangrene m.** See *Gangrenous* ERGOTISM.—**Grape-m.** See *Vine-m.*—**Hop-m.** See SPHÆROTHECA *Castagnei.*—**Paper-m.** A m. formed on damp paper, produced by *Ascotricha chartarum.* [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Potato-m.** See *Potato* GANGRENE.—**Vine-m.** Grape-m. 1. The oidium stage of *Erysiphe Tuckeri*, appearing on the young leaves as a thin white mycelium, which spreads rapidly and eventually reaches the grapes, causing their gradual decay. 2. A m. somewhat resembling potato-m., caused by *Peronospora viticola.* The leaves of the vine, attacked about the time of vintage, become brown and shriveled, and the grapes dry up and fall off. 3. Black-rot (see ANTHRACNOSIS). There are other *Fungi*, such as *Phyllosticha viticola*, etc., which destroy the leaves without injuring the fruits, and one, the *Dematophora necatrix*, produces a disease of the roots by forming subterranean strings of mycelium. [B, 19, 77, 291 (α, 35).]—**Wheat-m.** See *Corn-m.*

MILFOIL, n. Mi^{2}l'foil. Lat., *millefolium* (from *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf). See ACHILLEA and ACHILLEA *millefolium.*—**Alcoholic extract of m., Aqueous extract of m.** See *Extractum* MILLEFOLII.—**Black m., Chamomile-leaved m.** See ACHILLEA *atrata.*—**Hooded m.** The genus *Utricularia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Oil of m.** See *Oleum* MILLEFOLII *æthereum.*—**Showy m.** See ACHILLEA *nobilis.*—**Sweet m.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum.*—**Water m.** 1. The genus *Myriophyllum.* 2. The *Hottonia palustris.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

MILFORD SPRINGS, n. Mi^{2}l'fu^{3}rd. Mineral springs situated at Amherst Station, Hillsborough County, Massachusetts. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

MILIARIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *milium*, a millet-seed. Fr., (*fièvre*, ou *suette*) *miliaire*, *fièvre sudorale* (ou *pourprée*), *pourpre blanc*, *suette millet*, *millot.* Ger., *Friesel*, *Frieselfieber*, *Frieselausschlag*, *Schweissfriesel*, *englischer Schweiss.* It., *miliare*, *febbre migliare* (o *sudorale*), *miarola*, *migliare*, *migliorina.* Sp., *miliar*, *calentura m.*, *millos.* Syn. : *miliary fever*, *millet-seed rash*, *sudoral exanthemata.* 1. An old term for a febrile disease, apparently contagious, attended with profuse sweats and a vesicular or papulo-vesicular eruption followed by desquamation like that of measles. It is often of grave character, and sometimes epidemic. By Chomel it is considered as an epiphenomenon following severe febrile disorders. See also *M. rubra.* 2. At present the term is applied to certain vesicular exanthems which may appear incidentally in connection with various conditions or diseases of the general system or of the skin. See *M. rubra*, *M. alba*, and *M. crystallina.* [A, 326 (α, 21) ; D, 74.] 3. A section of the genus *Panicum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. alba.** Fr., *miliaire blanche.* M. rubra (*q. v.*) in which the contents of the vesicles have become opaque from admixture of lymph-corpuscles. [G.]—**M. anginosa.** Ger., *Bräunefriesel.* M. apparently caused by angina. [α, 34.]—**M. arthritica.** See ARTHROPHLYSIS *cardiaca.*—**M. chronica.** M. appearing during non-febrile states, as in scurvy. [G, 11.]—**M. crystallina.** Sudamina ; a cutaneous eruption consisting of perfectly transparent, rounded vesicles of varying size, usually a little larger than millet-seeds, not attended with any abnormal sensations or usually with much if any change in the surrounding skin. It is often associated with acute febrile diseases. [G.]—**M. epidemica.** Fr., *miliaire épidémique.* See *M.* (1st def.).—**M. exanthematica.** A m. (usually of the form termed m. crystallina) appearing in the course of an exanthematous fever. [G.]—**M. febrilis.** M. associated with fever. [G.]—**M. lactea.** Fr., *miliaire lactée.* A form peculiar to lying-in women ; the contents of the vesicles are said to be milk. [G, 11.]—**M. mercurialis.** See ECZEMA *mercuriale.*—**M. opaca.** M. in which the contents of the vesicles are opaque. [G.]—**M. papulosa.** See LICHEN *tropicus.*—**M. pellucida.** M. in which the contents of the vesicles are clear. [G.]—**M. puerperalis, M. puerperarum.** Ger., *Puerperalfriesel*, *Uterinfriesel* [Schönlein], *Friesel der Wöchnerinnen.* M. crystallina occurring during the puerperal period. The cutane-

ous lesions are probably only symptomatic of septicæmia or pyæmia. [A, 81.]—**M. rubra.** Fr., *miliaire rouge.* An inflammatory eruption of red papules about as large as millet-seeds, surmounted by vesicles; usually associated with excessive sweating. By many it is regarded as an eczema sudorale (*q. v.*), or as lichen tropicus. [G.]—**M. substantiva.** Essential or idiopathic m., not symptomatic. [G.]—**M. sudans, M. sudatoria.** See *M.*—**M. symptomatica.** A m. symptomatic of an internal disease. [G.]—**M. typhosa.** A m. appearing in the course of typhus or typhoid fever. [G.]—**M. uterina.** See *M. puerperalis.*—**M. vesiculosa.** Of Duhring, see *M. rubra* and *M. alba.*

MILIARIFORM, adj. Mi^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}r′i^2-fo^{2}rm. See MILIARY (1st def.).

MILIARINE, n. Mi^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}r-en. Of Farr, the morbific germ of miliaria.

MILIARIS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. Miliary; as a n. f., miliaria.—**M. purpurata, M. nautica.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**M. sudatoria.** See MILIARIA.

MILIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *milium*, millet. 1. The genus *Milium.* [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. Of old writers, a large vessel used for heating water in baths. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

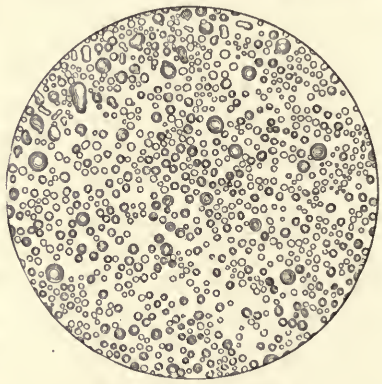
MILIARY, adj. Mi^{2}l′i^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *miliaris, miliarius, miliaceus* (from *milium*, millet). Fr., *miliaire.* Ger., *frieselartig, hirsekornförmig, hirsenförmig, miliär.* 1. Resembling or of the size and shape of a millet-seed; presenting a granular appearance. 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds. [D; G.]

MILIEU (Fr.), n. Me-le-u^5. See MEDIUM and REMEDY.

MILIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}l-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *milium*, millet. See HORDEOLUM.

MILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}l′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *élevures folliculeuses* (1st def.), *granulations perlées* (1st def.), *kyste sébacé* (1st def.). Ger., *Hautgries* (1st def.), *Hirsekorn der Augenlider* (2d def.). Syn.: *gratum, tubercula miliaria* (seu *sebacea*), *strophulus albidus, acne miliaris* (seu *albida*, seu *punctata albida*), *pearly tubercles.* 1. Literally, a millet-seed; a cutaneous disease consisting in the formation of little whitish or yellowish elevations of the cuticle, of the size of a millet-seed or larger, due to accumulations of sebaceous matter retained within the sebaceous follicles in consequence of occlusion of their orifice. Cf. COMEDO. 2. An old term for hordeolum. [F.] 3. Of Matthæus, the *Panicum milliaceum.* 4. Millet-grass, a genus of grasses, of the *Agrostideæ.* The *Miliaceæ* of Link are a family of the *Gramineæ.* The *Milieæ* of Mathieu are a section of the *Agrostideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**Amyloid m.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*—**Colloid m.** Fr., *dégénérescence colloïde du derme.* Ger., *Colloid-M′, Hyalinm′, Hyalom der Haut.* A skin disease occurring chiefly on the face, and characterized by little rounded, yellowish, translucent elevations, having the appearance of vesicles, and containing a whitish, transparent, gelatinous substance supposed to be the product of colloid degeneration either in the sebaceous glands or in the cutis. [Wagner, "Arch. f. Heilk.," vii, 1866, p. 463; Besnier, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 10, 1879.]—**M. acrochordon.** See ACROCHORDON (1st def.).—**M. effusum.** Fr., *mil étalé.* Millet-grass; a forage species growing in Europe and North America. It is used by the Lapps to perfume tobacco. [B, 19, 34, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. solis.** 1. Of the ancients, the *Coix lacrima.* 2. The *Lithospermum officinale.* [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. villosum.** See PANICUM *insulare.*

MILK, n. Mi^{2}lk. A.-S., *meloc.* Gr., γάλα. Lat., *lac.* Fr., *lait.* Ger., *Milch.* It., *latte.* Sp., *leche.* 1. The white opaque fluid secreted by the mammary glands. In the human female it consists of from 86 to 90 per cent. of water, 3 to 3·9 of casein, 3·7 to 3·9 of lactose, 2·5 to 3·8 of butter, 0·1 to 0·27 of lactoprotein, traces of albumin, and 0·5 per cent. of various salts (chiefly calcium phosphate). According to Sebelien, lactalbumin and lactoglobulin are also present. Its opacity is due to fat globules (see *M.* CORPUSCLES), forming, according to Béchamp, distinct cells provided with a pellicle of proteid matter, and suspended in a clear serous menstruum. [A, 17, 440 (a, 17); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46).] 2. Any fluid resembling milk; an emulsion.—**Acid of m.** Lactic acid. [B.]—**Artificial ass's m.** Lat., *lac asininum artificiale.* Fr., *lait d'ânesse artificiel.* A preparation made by boiling 6 snails and 11 grammes each of hartshorn, pearl barley, and eryngo-root in 720 grammes of water until reduced one half, and adding 30 grammes of syrup of maiden-hair. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Artificial human** (or **mother's**) **m.** Cow's milk so treated for purposes of infant feeding as to have properties resembling those of human milk. [a, 48.]—**Blue m.** Fr., *lait bleu.* An alteration in m., due to the *Bacillus cyanogenes*, which flourishes best at a temperature of 15° to 18° C. and dies at 37° C. As far as known, blue m. is not unwholesome. [A, 301 (a, 17); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Bone m.** See LAC *ossium.*—**Butter m.** Lat., *lac ebutyratum.* Fr., *lait de beurre.* The thin liquid constituting the residue after butter has been separated from cream by churning.—**Carbonated m.** Fresh m. charged with 2 to 2¼ volumes of carbon dioxide. To improve the taste, 1·5 gramme of sodium chloride and 0·5 gramme of sodium bicarbonate are added to each quart. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]—**Concentrated m., Condensed m.** Lat., *lac concretum.* Fr., *conserve de lait, lait concentré.* Ger., *condensirte Milch.* Syn.: *lactein.* Fresh cow's m., evaporated by heating, generally with the addition of sugar, till reduced to a yellowish white, semi-translucent paste: sold in bulk or hermetically sealed in cans. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]—**Cow's m.** Lat., *lac* [Br. Ph.] (*vaccinum*), *lac bovinum, lac bubulinum, lac bubulum.* Fr., *lait de vache* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kuhmilch.* Sp., *leche de vaca* [Sp. Ph.]. The m. of *Bos taurus.* It contains less m. sugar than human m., and nearly twice as much casein and fat. Its sp. gr. is about 1·030, the total solids varying between 11·63 and 15·73 per cent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 46).]—**Determination of m.** Fr., *montée du lait.* Ger., *Milchversetzung.* An abnormal collection of m. in some part of the body by metastasis. See *M.* METASTASIS and *Suppressed m.*—**Ewe's m.** Lat., *lac ovillum.* Fr., *lait de brebis.* Ger., *Schafmilch.* Sp., *leche de oveja* [Sp. Ph.]. The m. of *Ovis aries.* It contains more oily and proteid matter than cow's m. [Smith (a, 17).]—**Fermented m.** See KUMYSS (2d def.).—**Goat's m.** Lat., *lac caprinum.* Fr., *lait de chèvre.* Ger., *Ziegenmilch.* Sp., *leche de cabra* [Sp. Ph.]. The m. of *Capra domestica.* It contains much less proteids than cow's m., and is rich in fat. [A, 17 (a, 17); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Green m.** See COLOSTRUM.—**Human m.** The m. of the human female; distinguished by an abundance of sugar and its low percentage of casein.—**Iodated m., Iodine m., Iodized m.** See LAC *iodatum.*—**Iron m.** See LAC *ferratum.*—**Malted m.** A proprietary lactated food obtained from wheat. [a, 21.]—**Mare's m.** Lat., *lac equinum.* Fr., *lait de jument.* Ger., *Stutenmilch.* The bluish-white m. of the female of *Equus caballus* (*q. v.*), found in some cases to contain 17 per cent. of solids (including 6·8 per cent. of fat and 8·6 of sugar and salts), and in others to be poor in both fats and solids, like ass's m. It contains but 1·6 per cent. of proteids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 46); Smith (a, 17).]—**M. crust.** See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**Male m.** The seminal liquid. [J.]—**M. cure.** The treatment of disease by an exclusively m. diet. It is employed in neurasthenia, albuminuria, and gastric diseases. [a, 34.]—**M. jelly.** A gelatinous preparation made by boiling 1 quart of m. with 1 pound of sugar, cooling, and adding, with slow stirring, a solution of 1 oz. of gelatin and 3 or 4 lemons in 3 wine-glassfuls of wine or liquor; recommended as a variation in m. diet. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—**M. powder.** 1. A preparation made by evaporating skimmed m. (preferably *in vacuo*, and with continuous stirring) at 60° to 70° C. to a syrupy consistence, then mixing with 30 to 50 per cent. of its weight of finely powdered sugar, and continuing the heat, with constant stirring, at 30° to 55° C., until dry and granular. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).] 2. A powder consisting on the average of 2 parts of common salt, 1 of iron sulphate, 5 of calcium lactate, 8 of sodium bicarbonate, 25 of sodium phosphate, and 550 of m.-sugar. 3. A powder consisting of 50 parts each of anise-seed and fennel-seed, 20 of calcium phosphate, and 100 of sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. spots.** See STROPHULUS.—**M.-sugar.** See LACTOSE and *M.*-SUGAR.—**Mock ass's m.** See *Artificial ass's m.*—**Palm-nut m.** The albumen of the seed of the palm-nut when in a fluid state; a refreshing beverage, if the nut is gathered very early in the morning. It is slightly effervescent, and gently aperient. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**Preserved m.** Condensed m. to which m. sugar or cane-sugar is added and the product canned. [L.]—**Red m.** Ger., *rothe Milch.* 1. M., either fresh or coagulated, on the surface of which reddish-purple patches due to the growth of *Micrococcus prodigiosus* occur. 2. M. tinted red throughout by the growth of *Bacillus lactis erythrogenes*, accompanied by a diminished coagulability and a disgusting, sweet taste. [Grosenfelt and Hueppe, "Annali di chim. e di farm.," Sept., 1889 (a, 27).]—**Rock-m.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**Scattered m.** See LAIT *répandu.*—**Skimmed m., Skim-m.** Fr., *lait* (*de vache*) *écrémé.* Ger., *abgerahmte Milch.* M. deprived of its cream.—**Snake's m.** The *Euphorbia corollata.* [B, 293 (a, 35).]—**Solidified m.** See *Condensed m.*—**Sow's m.** A yellowish-white m., of the sp. gr. of 1·041, rich in fats and albuminoids. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 46).]—**Suppressed m.** Ger., *unterdrückte Milch.* M., or its elements, that, according to the old doctrine of m. metastasis, was diverted from the breasts, and, being retained in the blood or deposited in some part of the body, gave rise to disease.—**Uterine m.** Ger., *Uterinmilch* [Haller]. Sp., *leche uterina.* Syn.: *milky humor.* Of Haller, a fluid containing fatty, saline, and albuminous matters, secreted by the uterine crypts into which the fœtal villi dip; supposed to be absorbed by the villi, to serve for the nutrition of the fœtus.—**Vegetable m.** Lat., *succus lacteus.* Fr., *lait végétal.* Ger., *Milchsaft.* The latex of plants, especially the milky juice of the cow-trees (*Brosimum galactodendron, Tabernæmontana utilis, Mimusops elata*, etc. [a, 35.]—**Witches' m.** Ger., *Hexenmilch.* 1. The colostrum-like fluid formed in the mammary gland of a new-born child in consequence of a slight inflammation. 2. M. often secreted by the human male at birth and at puberty. [A, 61; L, 294.]—**Yellow m.** A m. discolored to a lemon-yellow by the presence of *Bacterium synxanthum.* [B, 270 (a, 38).]



HUMAN MILK-GLOBULES.
(FROM FLINT [AFTER FUNKE].)

MILK-TREE, n. Mi^{2}lk′tre. Any one of various trees yielding a juice resembling or used like milk. [a, 35.]

MILKWEED, n. Mi^{2}lk′wed. 1. The genus *Asclepias*, especially *Asclepias Cornuti* and *Asclepias tuberosa.* 2. The *Sonchus oleraceus.* 3. The *Peucedanum palustre.* 4. The *Euphorbia corollata.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MILKWORT, n. Mi^{2}lk′wu^{6}rt. The genus *Polygala.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MILKY, adj. Mi2lk'i2. Fr., *laiteux.* Ger., *milchähnlich, milchig.* Resembling milk in appearance or character.

MILLDALE MINERAL WELL, n. Mi2l'dal mi2n'e2r'l. A mineral spring situated at Milldale, Kenton County, Kentucky. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

MILLEFEUILLE (Fr.), n. Mel-fu5-el-y'. See ACHILLEA, and especially ACHILLEA *millefolium.* — **Acétolé de m. composé,** See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*—**Alcoolé de m.** See *Tinctura* MILLEFOLII and *Spiritus* ROSMARINI *compositus.*—**Esprit acéteux de m.** See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*—**Esprit de m. composé.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI *compositus.*—**Huile essentielle de m., Oléule de m.** See *Oleum* MILLEFOLII *œthereum.*—**Teinture de m.** See *Tinctura* MILLEFOLII.

MILLEFLEUR (Fr.), n. Mel-flu5r. See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MILLEFLOROUS, adj. Mi2l-e2-flo'ru3s. Lat., *milleflorus* (from *mille*, a thousand, and *flos*, a flower). Having very numerous flowers. [*a*, 48.]

MILLEFOLIATE, adj. Mi2l-i2-fol'i2-at. See MULTIFOLIATE.

MILLEFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi2l-le2-fo(fo2)'li2-u3m(u4m). From *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf. 1. The genus *Achillea.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. The official title in the Austr. Ph. for the flowering herb of *Achillea m.* [*a*, 38.]—**Ætheroleum millefolii.** See *Oleum millefolii œthereum.*—**Essentia millefolii.** See *Tinctura millefolii.*—**Extractum millefolii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting equal weights of the leaves and flowers [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (by extracting the leaves and tops [Gr. Ph.], flowers [Swed. Ph.], herb [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]), of milfoil with dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph.] (boiling water [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.], hot water [Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], water [Belg. Ph.]), and reducing to the consistence of a thick extract. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations, distinguished according to the menstruum, such as *extractum millefolii aquosum* or *extractum millefolii alcoholicum.* [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Flores millefolii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The flowers of *Achillea m.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Folia millefolii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The leaves of *Achillea m.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Herba millefolii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.)], **Millefolii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *millefeuille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *milefolio, mileurama* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *millefoliu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *summitates millefolii* [Finn. Ph.]. The leaves [Ger. Ph.] (tops [Finn. Ph., Roum. Ph.], flowering tops [Fr. Cod.], herb [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], flowering herb [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph.]), of *Achillea m.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum millefolii æthereum.** A volatile oil distilled from milfoil. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Spiritus millefolii acetatus.** Fr., *eau pontificale* (ou *clémentine*), *esprit acéteux de millefeuille, acétolé de millefeuille composé.* Syn.: *aqua pontificalis* (seu *vulneraria romana*, seu *styptica clementina*), *balsamum vulnerarium vegetabile, liquor vulnerarius vegetabilis Dippelii, spiritus vulnerarius acidus.* A preparation made by bruising together 2 oz. each of the herbs of money-wort, betony, chervil, plantain, and round birthwort, 3 oz. each of sanicle, mullein, *Sempervivum tectorum*, wall-pepper, periwinkle, and *Pimpinella saxifraga*, and 2 oz. each of oak-leaves and milfoil tops, expressing the juice, and distilling with an equal amount of vinegar and 4 oz. of common salt; or by digesting for three days a mixture of 1 oz. of Socotrine aloes dissolved in 1 lb. of vinegar, 6 oz. of salt dissolved in 6 of betony juice, 6 oz. of potassium carbonate dissolved in 6 each of vervain juice and milfoil juice, 4 oz. of potassium bitartrate dissolved in 6 of the juice of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, and 6 oz. each of the juices of marjoram, houseleek, sanicle, and marum, distilling to dryness, mixing with the powdered residuum, and repeating the operation.—**Spiritus millefolii compositus.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI *compositus.*—**Summitates millefolii.** See *Herba millefolii.*—**Tinctura millefolii.** Syn.: *essentia millefolii.* A preparation made by treating milfoil with 6 or 8 times as much alcohol for 8 days and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

MILLEGRANA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2l-le2-gra(gra3)'na3. Fr., *millegraine.* See HERNIARIA *glabra.*

MILLEPEDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mi2l-le2p'e2d-ez(as). From *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cloportes.* Sp., *milpies.* Syn.: *millepedœ* (*levanticœ*, seu *persicœ*). An old term in pharmacy for a group of isopodous *Crustacea*, including species of *Armadillo*, *Armadillidium*, *Oniscus*, and *Porcellis.* A myriapod (*Glomeris marginata*) and some other insects were also known under this name. They were brought in a dried state from the East, but the *Oniscus* and *Porcellis* also came in a fresh state from southern France, and were then known as *millepedœ gallicœ.* The dried and powdered m. (in the form of electuaries, boluses, and emulsions, and their expressed juice in tinctures or essences) were considered diuretic and a mucus-solvent, and were used in asthma, gout, jaundice, dropsy, nervous diseases, etc. [B, 117, 180 (*a*, 35).] —**Conserva millepedum.** An old preparation made by triturating together 1 part of fresh m. and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] —**Essentia millepedum.** See *Tinctura millepedum* —**Infusum millepedum.** Fr., *infusion de cloportes.* An old preparation made by infusing 6 parts of fresh m. in 24 of water and 8 of alcohol, and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura millepedum.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de cloportes.* An old preparation made by macerating 1 part of dried m. in 12 parts of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*. 21).]

MILLEPERTA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2l-le2-pu5r(pe2r)'ta3. See HYPERICUM *perforatum.*

MILLEPERTUIS (Fr.), n. Mel-pe2r-twe. 1. The genus *Hypericum.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Alcoolé de m.** See *Teinture de m.*—**Éléolé de m.** See *Huile de m. par infusion.*—**Extrait de m.** A preparation made by macerating St. John's-wort flowers with 5 or 6 times as much alcohol, expressing, boiling the residue with water, straining, mixing the two liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Huile de grains de m., Huile de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water bath, and filtering. [B.]—**Huile de m. composée.** See BALSAMUM *Apparitii.*—**Huile de m. par infusion.** Oil of St. John's-wort obtained by heating over the water-bath or boiling the flowers with 2 to 8 times as much olive-oil [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Onguent de m.** An ointment made by boiling together 1,080 grammes of St. John's-wort, 5 of saffron, 720 of olive-oil, and 180 of wine, until the moisture is dissipated, and adding 360 grammes of turpentine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop de m.** A preparation made by infusing 1⅛ part of St. John's-wort in 1 of boiling water for 24 hours, expressing, and adding to the liquid twice its weight of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** A preparation made by treating St. John's-wort flowers for 8 days with 6 times as much 24-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture de m. composée.** A preparation made by macerating 16 grammes each of the dry residue obtained in making simple tincture of St. John's-wort, and angelica-root, and 28 of St. John's-wort flowers with 1,328 of alcohol for 8 days and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

MILLEPOROUS, adj. Mi2l-le2p'o2r-u3s. From *mille*, a thousand, and πόρος, a passage. Having numerous pores (said of the wings of certain insects). [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

MILLERITE, n. Mi2l'u5r-it. Fr., *millérite.* Native nickel sulphide. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

MILLET, n. Mi2l'e2t. Fr., *m.* The *Panicum miliaceum*; also a name for various species of *Milium*, *Paspalum*, *Sorghum*, *Setaria*, *Lithospermum*, etc. [B, 19. 34, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Fleabane-m.** The *Pulicaria dysenlerica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Gray m.** See LITHOSPERMUM *officinale.*—**Italian m.** The *Setaria italica.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MILLET (Fr.), n. Mel-ya. 1. Millet. 2. Miliaria.

MILLIAMPÈRE (Fr.), n. Mel-le-a3n2-pe2r. From *mille*, a thousand, and *ampère* (*q. v.*). A thousandth of an ampère. [B.]

MILLIAMPÈREMETER, n. Mel-le-a3n2-pe2r'met-u5r. An instrument for showing the intensity of an electrical current in milliampères. [*a*, 49.]

MILLIGRAMME, n. Mi2l'i2-gra2m. From *mille*, a thousand, and *gramme* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Milligram.* The thousandth part of a gramme, equivalent to 0·0154 grain. [*a*, 48.]

MILLILITRE, n. Mi2l'i2-let'r. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The thousandth part of a litre, equivalent to 0·061 cubic inch. [*a*, 48.]

MILLIMETRE, n. Mi2l'i2-met'r. From *mille*, a thousand, and *metre* (*q. v.*). Fr., *millimètre.* Ger., *Millimeter.* The thousandth part of a metre, equivalent to 0·03937 inch. The symbol mm is usually given to it. [*a*, 48.]

MILLIPEDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mi2l-li2p'e2d-ez(as). See MILLEPEDES.

MILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi2l'li2-u3m(u4m). See MILIUM (3d def.).

MILLIWEBER, n. Mi2l-i2-vab'e2r. See MILLIAMPÈRE.

MILLOT (Fr.), n. Mel-yo. Miliaria.

MILLS MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Mi2lz mi2n'e2-r'l. A place near Anderson, Lake County, California, where there are four hot sulphureted and saline springs, the hottest having a temperature of 170° F. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MILO, n. Me'lo. An island in the Grecian Archipelago, where there are hot purgative mineral springs. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 43, 46).]

MILOSSIN, n. A nitrogenous crystalline colorless principle, fusing at 86° or 87° C., soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, obtained from the leaves of *Taxus baccata.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

MILPHÆ (Lat.), **MILPHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Mi2lf'e(a3-e2), mi2lf-os'i2s. Gen., *mil'phon, -phos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μίλφαι, μίλφωσις. Fr., *milphose.* See MADAROSIS.

MILT, n. Mi2lt. 1. Of old writers. the spleen. 2. The testicles or seminal fluid of fishes. [L; *a*, 48.]—**M.-like.** Resembling the spleen or m. (of fishes). [L.]

MILTOS (Lat.), n. f. Mi2l'to2s. Gr., μίλτος. See MINIUM.

MILZ (Ger.), n. Mi2lts. See SPLEEN.—**Fischroggenm'.** See *Sago* SPLEEN.—**Goldm'.** See CHRYSOSPLENIUM *alternifolium.*—**Kleine M.** See LIENCULUS.—**M'ausschnitt.** See HILUM *of the spleen.*—**M'brand.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**M'brandblatter.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE.—**M'brandfieber.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**M'entzündung.** Sce SPLENITIS.—**M'lg.** See SPLENIC. —**M'kraut.** 1. The genus *Asplenium*, especially *Asplenium ceterach.* 2. The *Aspidium lonchitis.* 3. The genus *Chrysosplenium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M'leiden.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**M'schmerz, M'stich.** See SPLENALGIA.—**M'sucht.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**M'weh.** See SPLENALGIA.—**M'zerlegung.** See SPLENOTOMY.—**Nebenm'.** See *Accessory* SPLEEN.—**Verschiebbare M., Wanderm'.** See *Floating* SPLEEN.

MIMETIC, adj. Mi2m-e2t'i2k. Gr., μιμητικός (from μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic). Imitative.

MIMEUSE (Fr.), n. Me-mu5z. See MIMOSA and MIMOSA *pudica.*

MIMEUX (Fr.), adj. Me-mu5. Of plants, sensitive. [*a*, 48.]

MIMIC, MIMICAL, adj's. Mi2m'i2k, -i2-k'l. Ger., *mimisch.* See MIMETIC.

MIMICRY, n. Mi2m'i2k-ri2. Gr., μίμησις (from μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic). Lat., *mimesis.* Imitation; simulation. [*a*, 48.]—**Protective m.** Of an animal, its endowment with such resemblance to its surroundings as serves to conceal it more or less completely from its enemies. [*a*, 48.]

MIMOCHASMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)-mo(mo3)-ka2z(ch2a3s)-me(ma)'si2s. Gen., *-mes'eos* (*-is*). From μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic, and χάσμησις, a yawning. Imitative yawning. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MIMOGRAPHY (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}m-o^{2}g'ra^{3}f-i^2. From μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Geberdensprache.* The use of sign-language, as by deaf-mutes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MIMOSA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2(me)-mo'sa^3. From μῖμος, an imitator. Fr., *m., mimeuse.* Ger., *Sinnpflanze.* The sensitive plants, a genus of the *Leguminosæ.* The *Mimosaceæ*, or *Mimosæ*, or *Mimoseæ* (Fr., *mimosées*) are : Of Reichenbach, a family (of R. Brown, a tribe ; of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder) of the *Leguminosæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180, 275, 496 (*a*, 35).] For various species not here given, see the corresponding species under *Acacia.*—**Decoctum album cum gummi mimosæ.** See APOZÈME *blanc.*—**Gummi mimosæ verum.** See GUMMI ARABICUM *verum.*—**M. abstergens.** Soap-nut tree ; an East Indian species. The seeds are used in jaundice, etc. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. acacioides.** A Guiana species. The seeds are employed in powder as a sternutatory. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. asperata.** Ger., *rauhe Sinnpflanze.* A species found in the West Indies and South America ; used like *M. pudica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. balsamica.** See INGA *balsamica.*—**M.-bark.** The bark of different Australian and New Zealand species of m., used in tanning. [B, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cinerea.** See DICHROSTACHYS *cinerea.*—**M. cochliocarpos.** The *Inga adstringens.* [B, 174, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cyclocarpa.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *cyclocarpum.*—**M. eburnea.** See ACACIA *horrida.*—**M. entada.** See ENTADA *monostachya.*—**M. étalée** (Fr.). See *M. vaga.*—**M. fagifolia.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Inga Bourgoni.* 2. Of Jacquin, the *Inga punctata.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. inga.** See INGA *vera.*—**M. kœringa.** A species found in Malacca, having edible fruits. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. lithoxylon.** Fr., *m. à feuilles étroites.* An astringent species found in the Antilles. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nodosa.** See CASSIA *bacillaris.*—**M. pudica.** Fr., *sensitive, herbe chaste* (ou *pudique*, ou *vive*), *mimeuse.* Ger., *schaamhafte Sinnpflanze, Sensitive, Fühlpflanze.* The sensitive (or humble) plant ; a small, spiny plant indigenous to tropical America, but now common throughout the tropics. The whole plant is highly sensitive, and the leaflets curl up on being touched. The bitter, emetic root is used as an antidote to poisons and as an aphrodisiac, and the leaves are employed as a bath in pains of the hip and kidneys and in plasters for glandular swellings. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. saponaria.** Of Roxburgh, the *Acacia concinna.* [B, 267, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. scandens indica.** See ENTADA *monostachya.*—**M. Senegal, M. senegalensis.** See ACACIA *verek.*—**M. sensitiva.** Ger., *empfindliche Sinnpflanze.* A Brazilian species allied to *M. pudica.* The bitter, astringent root is used in diarrhœa, and the herb as a purgative and emmenagogue. [B, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. suma.** The *Acacia suma.* [B, 18, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. tortuosa.** Fr., *m. tortueuse.* An astringent species found in Jamaica. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. unguis cati.** See PITHECOLOBIUM *unguis cati.*—**M. vaga.** Fr., *m. étalée.* A species the bark of which is used in diseases of the urinary organs. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Mucilago gummi mimosæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Mucilago* ACACIÆ.—**Syrupus gummi mimosæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* ACACIÆ.



MIMOSA PUDICA. [A, 327.]

MIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}m(mem)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *mimus*, a mimic actor. Fr., *mimule, m.* Ger., *Gaukler.* Monkey-flower ; a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of the *Gratioleæ ;* so called apparently because of the ringent corolla. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**M. crista galli.** See RHINANTHUS *crista galli.*—**M. glutinosus.** The fly-plant of California, orange monkey-flower ; a species used in dysentery and diarrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]—**M. guttatus, M. luteus.** Fr., *m. tacheté.* Spotted (or yellow) monkey-flower, said to be used in soup or like a leguminous vegetable. [B, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. moschatus.** Fr., *herbe du musc.* The musk-plant ; indigenous to North America and cultivated for its musk-like perfume. [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. splendens, M. tacheté** (Fr.). See *M. guttatus.*

MIMUSOPS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2(me)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)-o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op'os* (*-op'is*). From μιμώ, an ape, and ὤψ, the face. Fr., *mimusope.* A genus of the *Sapotaceæ.* The *Mimusopeæ* (Fr., *mimusopées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Lucumeæ.* [B, 42, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. balata, M. ballata.** Fr., *bois de balata.* See ACHRAS *balata.*—**M. dissecta.** See ACHRAS *balata.*—**M. elata.** Pará cow-tree, the *massaranduba* of the Brazilians ; a species yielding a milky and astringent sap that thickens by exposure to air into a yellowish-white gum. The sapota-like fruit is edible. [B, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. elengi.** Fr., *mimusope elengi.* Ger., *Affengesicht, Elengibaum.* The *bukul* of the Bengalese, the *elengi* of the Malays ; a medium-sized tree the bark of which is said to be astringent, tonic, and febrifuge. An odoriferous water distilled from the flowers is used as a perfume and as a stimulant. The seeds of the edible fruit yield an oil. The leaves are employed in headache, and a decoction of the bark is used as a gargle in salivation, sore throat, etc., and as an application to swellings. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. globosa.** See *M. balata.*—**M. hexandra.** The *palla* of the Teloogoos ; a tree growing in the mountains of the Circars. The olive-shaped fruit is edible. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**M. kaki, M. kanki, M. kauki.** Fr., *mimusope à feuilles obtuses.* The *manilkara* of the Malays ; a tree largely cultivated in China and Malabar for its esculent, acid fruits, which are said to increase the appetite. The oil of the seeds is applied in ophthalmia, and is used internally as a vermifuge. The ground leaves, mixed with curcuma and ginger, are used as a cataplasm for tumors, and, boiled in gingely oil, in beriberi. The astringent bark yields a gummy fluid. [B, 172, 173, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**M. Sieberi.** Nase-berry ; a species found in the West Indies and Florida, bearing an edible berry. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]

MINA NOVA (Port.), n. A place in Estremadura, Portugal, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MINARI, n. An undetermined plant of India, said to be used as a febrifuge. [Ray (*a*, 35).]

MIND, n. Mind. A.-S., *gemind, gemynde.* Gr., φρήν. Lat., *mens.* Fr., *âme, esprit.* Ger., *Geist, Seele.* The sum of those faculties of the brain that are not physical in their action, being those by which we interpret sensory impressions, acquire and retain a knowledge of facts and their relations to each other, draw conclusions, form and communicate ideas, entertain sentiments, desires, purposes, etc.

MINDELHEIM (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}nd'e^{2}l-him. A place in Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring called *Marienbad.* [L, 30, 37, 49 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MINERAL, n. Mi^{2}n'e^2-r'l. Lat., *minerale.* Fr., *minéral.* Ger., *M.* Strictly, any inorganic natural compound of definite chemical composition ; as commonly understood, such a compound in the form of a solid. [*a*, 49.]—**Æthiops m.** See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis.*—**Chamæleon m.** See CHAMÆLEON *minerale.*—**Crystal m.** Fused potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Orange m.** Red lead oxide. A pigment prepared by calcining lead carbonate. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

MINERALIZATION, n. Mi^{2}n-e^2-r'l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *minéralisation.* 1. The process of becoming a mineral. 2. Impregnation (as of water) with mineral matter. [*a*, 49.]

MINERALOGY, n. Mi^{2}n-e^{2}r-a^{2}l'o-ji^2. From *minera*, a vein of metals, and λόγος, understanding. The science of minerals.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF ENCINO RANCH, n. E^{2}n-the'no ra^{2}nch. A place in Los Angeles County, California, where there are warm alkaline and carbonated springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MINERO-MEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}n''e^{2}r-o-me^{2}f-i(e)'ti^{2}s. A noxious exhalation arising from the decomposition of inorganic matters. [*a*, 48.]

MINETTE (Fr.), n. Me-ne^{2}t. The *Medicago lupulina.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

MINIATE, adj. Mi^{2}n'I^2-at. Lat., *miniatus.* Having the color of red lead. [*a*, 48.]

MINIM, n. Mi^{2}n-i^{2}m. From *minimus* (*q. v.*). The unit of imperial measure, being equivalent to $\frac{1}{480}$ of a fluidounce (apothecaries' measure) or 0·000059 of a litre. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

MINIMUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}n'i^2-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Superl. of *parvus*, small. The least ; as a n. m. (*digitus* understood), the fifth or outermost digit of the hand or foot. [*a*, 48.]

MINIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M., Mennig.* Sp., *minio* [Mex. Ph.]. A name formerly used indiscriminately for red lead oxide, cinnabar, red mercury sulphide, and red arsenic sulphide ; now restricted to the first of these compounds. [B, 3.]—**Ceratum** (seu **emplastrum**) **minii** (**adustum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu **camphoratum** [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *cérat de m.* (*rouge*), *emplâtre de m. camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. See EMPLASTRUM *fuscum camphoratum.*—**Emplastrum minii rubrum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 100 [Ger. Ph.], or 120 [Swiss Ph.], parts each of yellow wax and beef suet and 40 [Ger. Ph.], or 80 [Swiss Ph.], of olive-oil, and adding 80 of finely powdered m. [Swiss Ph.], or 100 of powdered m. finely triturated with 60 of olive-oil, and 3 of camphor [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Emplâtre de m. camphré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A plaster made by melting together 600 parts of litharge plaster and 300 of yellow wax, mixing with this 150 of powdered m. finely triturated with 100 of olive-oil, and adding, when nearly cold, 12 of powdered camphor. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. rubrum.** See *M.*—**Sparadrap de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Camphorated m. plaster spread upon strips of linen, to which, if the plaster is not fresh or the weather is very cold, a little olive-oil is added. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Stéaraté de m. camphré** (Fr.). See *Ceratum minii.*—**Trochisci de minio.** Fr., *trochisques de m.* Lozenges consisting of 1 part of corrosive sublimate with $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 of m. and either 8 parts of bread crumbs and a sufficient amount of rose-water or 2 each of bread crumbs and starch, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum minii.** See *Ceratum minii.*

MINJAK-LAGAM, n. A product of certain dipterocarpaceous plants analogous to gurjun balsam. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

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